Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

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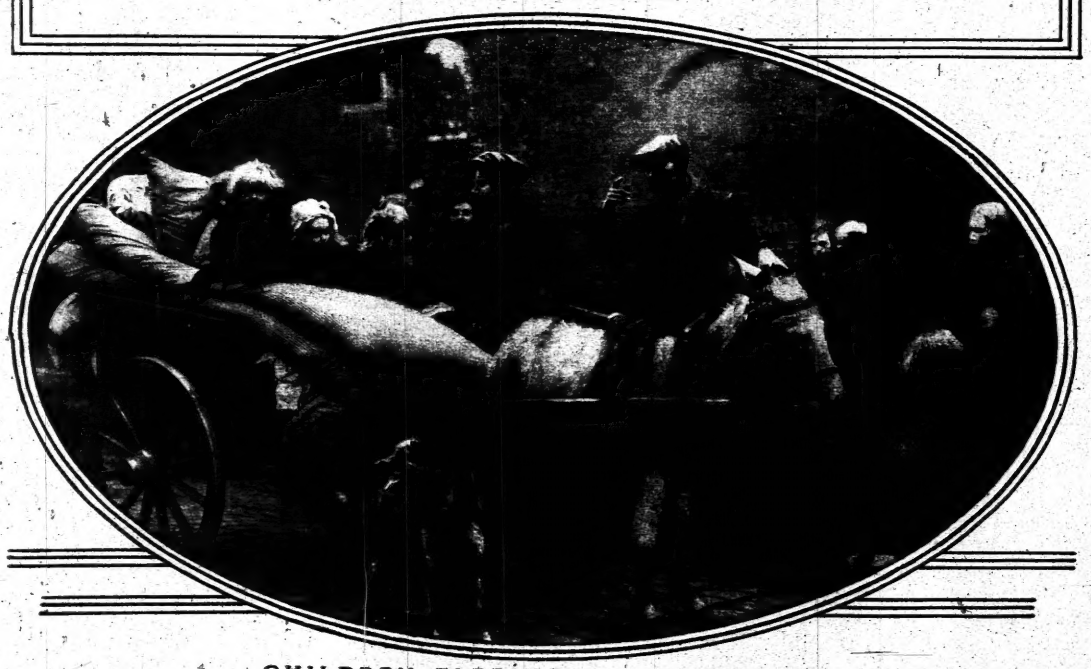
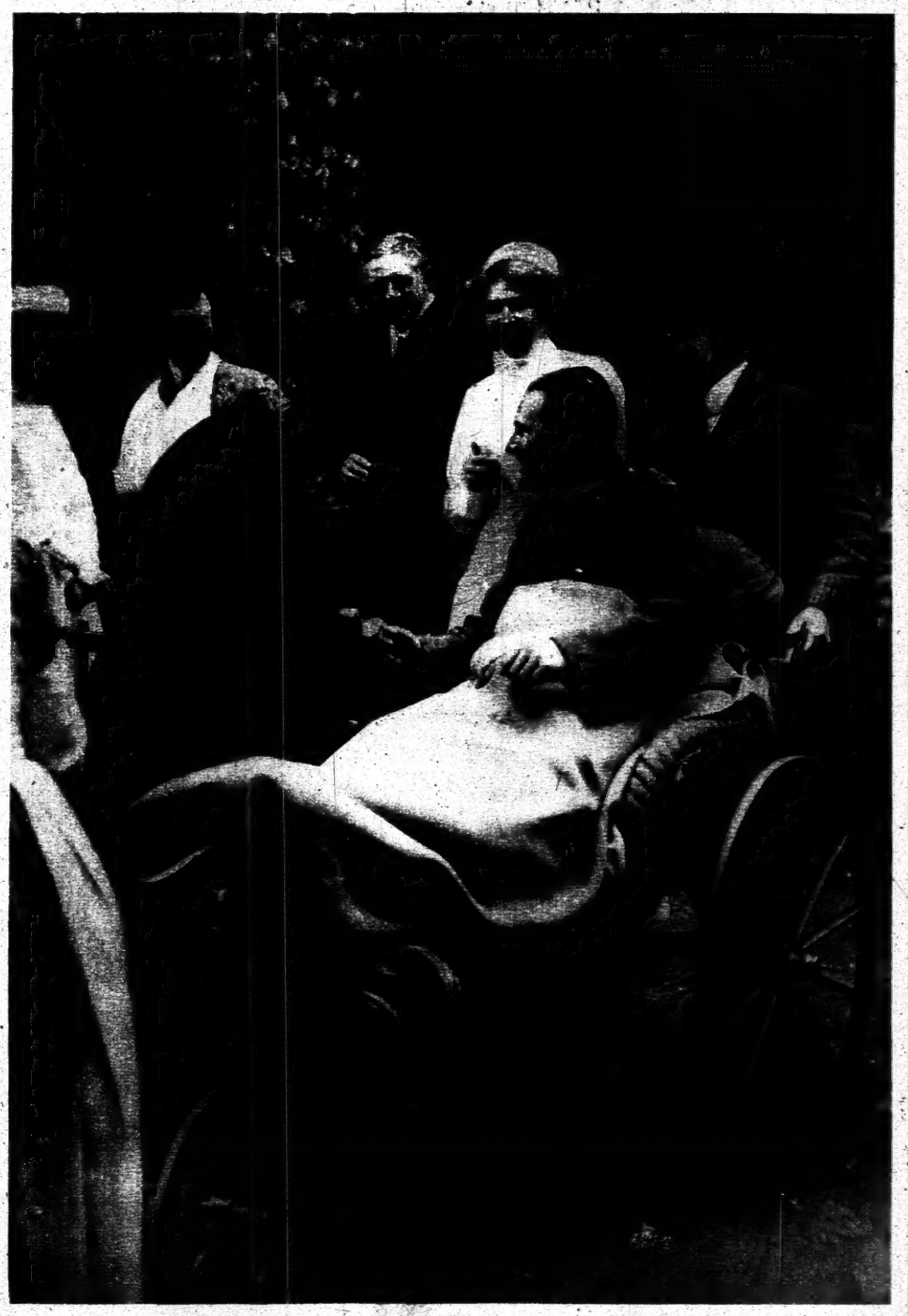
Sunday,
November 1, 1914

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF MALINES
The Dense Crowd in the Central Background Consists in Part of Belgian Prisoners of War
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

BELGIAN SOLDIERS CHEERING THE ARRIVAL OF BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



CHILDREN FLEEING FROM ANTWERP
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



EMPRESS EUGENIE, Who Has Converted Her House at Farnborough, England, Into a Military Hospital, Making Her Daily Round Among the Convalescents

MERRY GROUP OF FRENCH MARINES AT GHENT DISPLAYING GERMAN HELMETS AS TROPHIES.

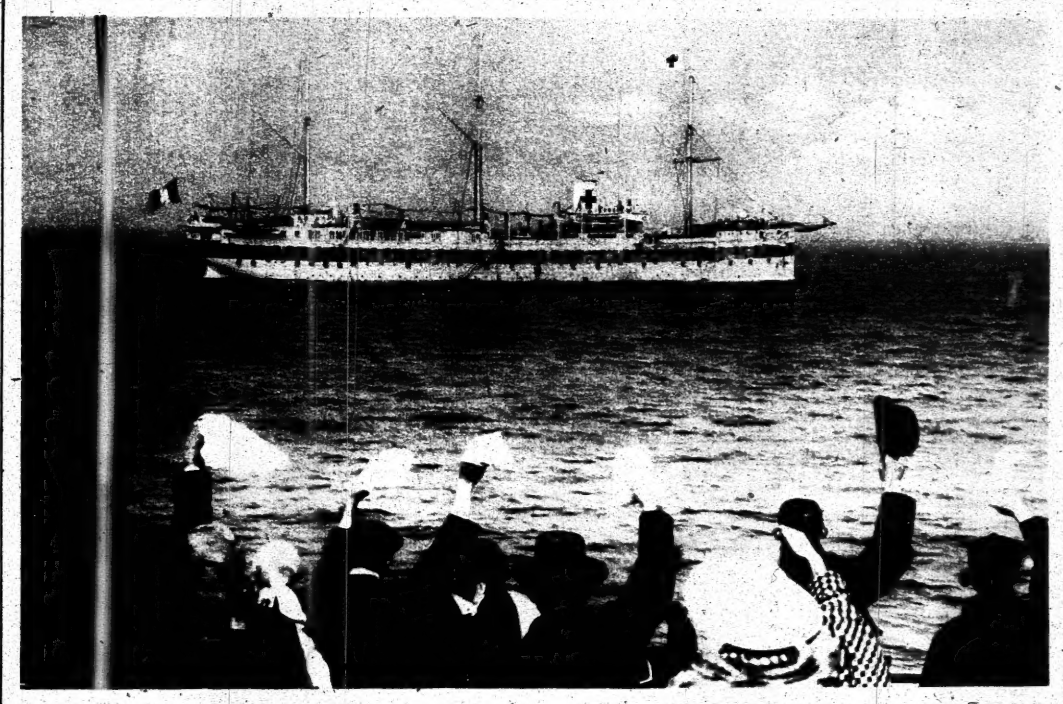
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

FRENCH SOLDIER SHOT ACCORDING TO THE INSCRIPTION AS A "SPY—TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY."

He Was Alleged to Have Signaled to the Germans, for a Hundred Francs, the Position of the French Guns Near Rheims.

PATHETIC LITTLE GROUP OF REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP REACH ROSENDAAL, HOLLAND.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



BELGIAN REFUGEES BOUND FOR ENGLAND CHEERING A FRENCH RED CROSS SHIP ON ITS WAY TO OSTEND FOR A CARGO OF WOUNDED.

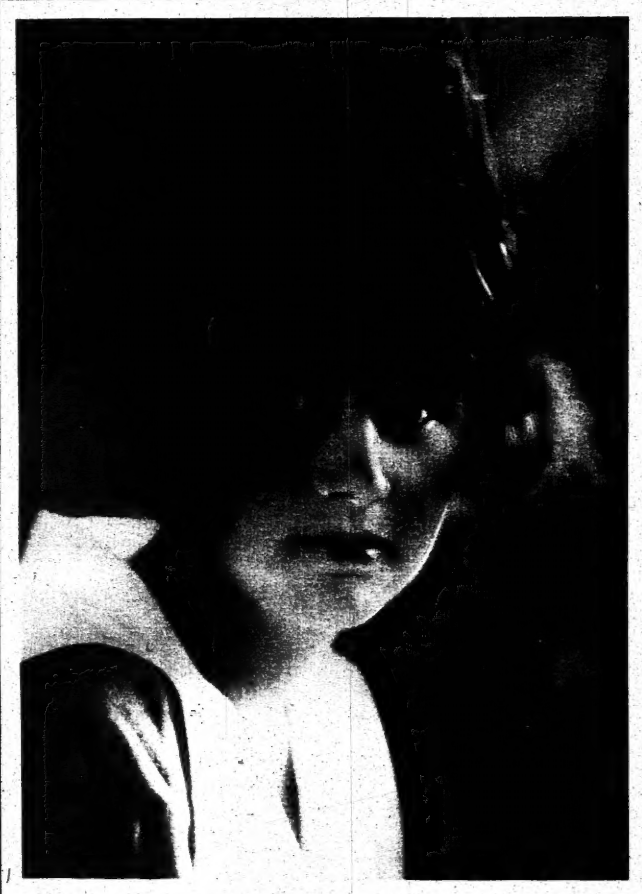
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

FLEET OF BELGIAN FISHING SMACKS REACH LOWESTOFT, ENGLAND, BRINGING 1,400 REFUGEES.

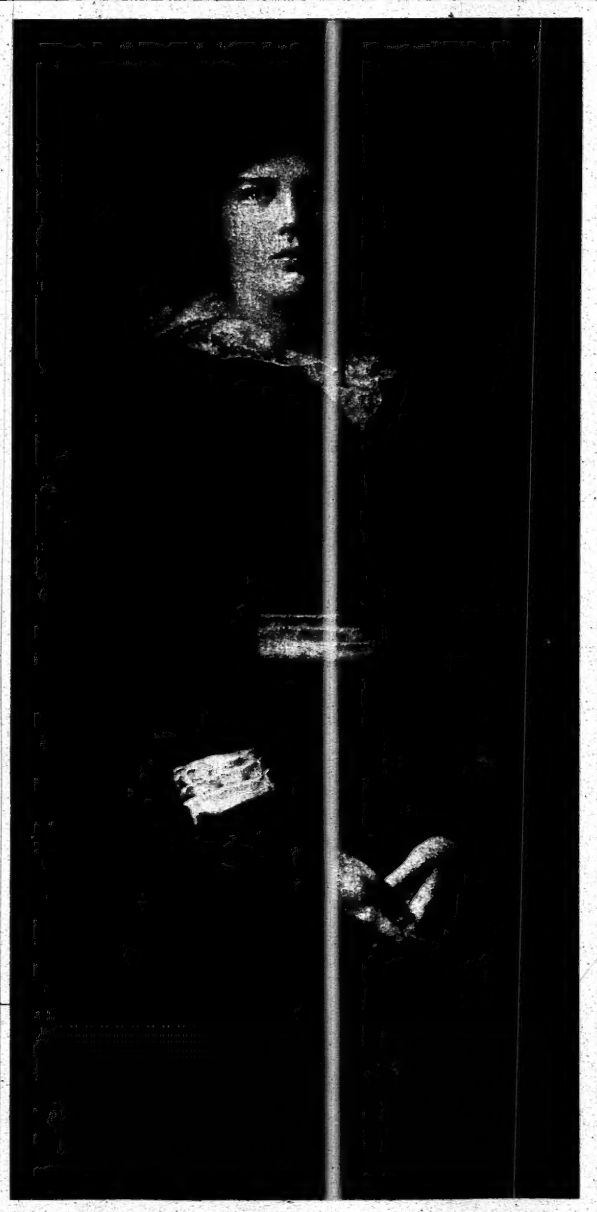
(Photo by Baumann Studio.)

MISS DOROTHY HAIGHT,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Haight.

MISS ANNE WOODIN,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Woodin.
(Photo by Baumann Studio.)



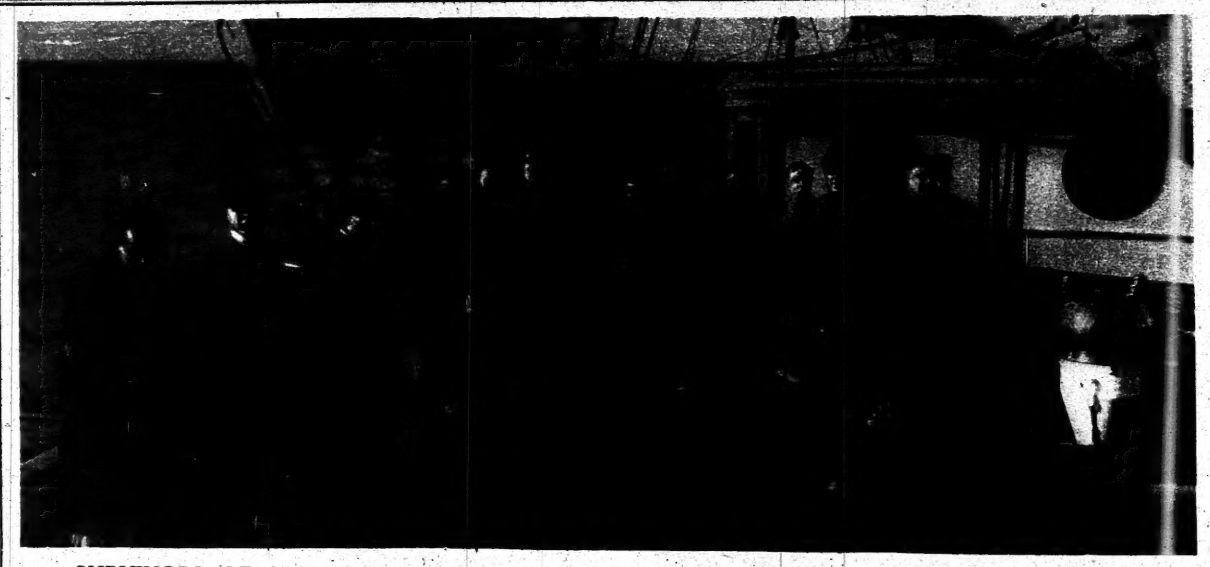
MISS CORDELIA DREXEL BIDDLE,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, a Bud of the New Season.
(Photo by Jones-Yarduma Studio.)



MISS EUGENIE BISSELL,
Whose Engagement to Laurence Millet Has Been Announced.
(Photo (C) by Campbell Studios.)

MISS MARIE THAYER,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Thayer
(Photo by Baumann Studio.)

MRS. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, FORMERLY MISS YVETTE BORUP.
Daughter of Major Henry D. Borup, U. S. A., and Her Matron of Honor, Mrs. Miles Standish Slocum.
(Photo by Marceau.)



SURVIVORS OF STEFANSSON'S CANADIAN-ARCTIC EXPEDITION, WHO WERE RESCUED FROM WRANGEL ISLAND a Year After the Karluk Sank. With Capt. Bartlett, They Are Shown On the U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear. (Photos (C) by Lomen Bros.)

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, HEAD OF THE CANADIAN-ARCTIC EXPEDITION, WHOSE FATE IS UNKNOWN.
This Photograph Was Made the Day Before the Expedition Set Out from Nome, Alaska.

MUKPIE, YOUNGEST PERSON ON THE KARLUK, and One of the Survivors of Wrangel Island.

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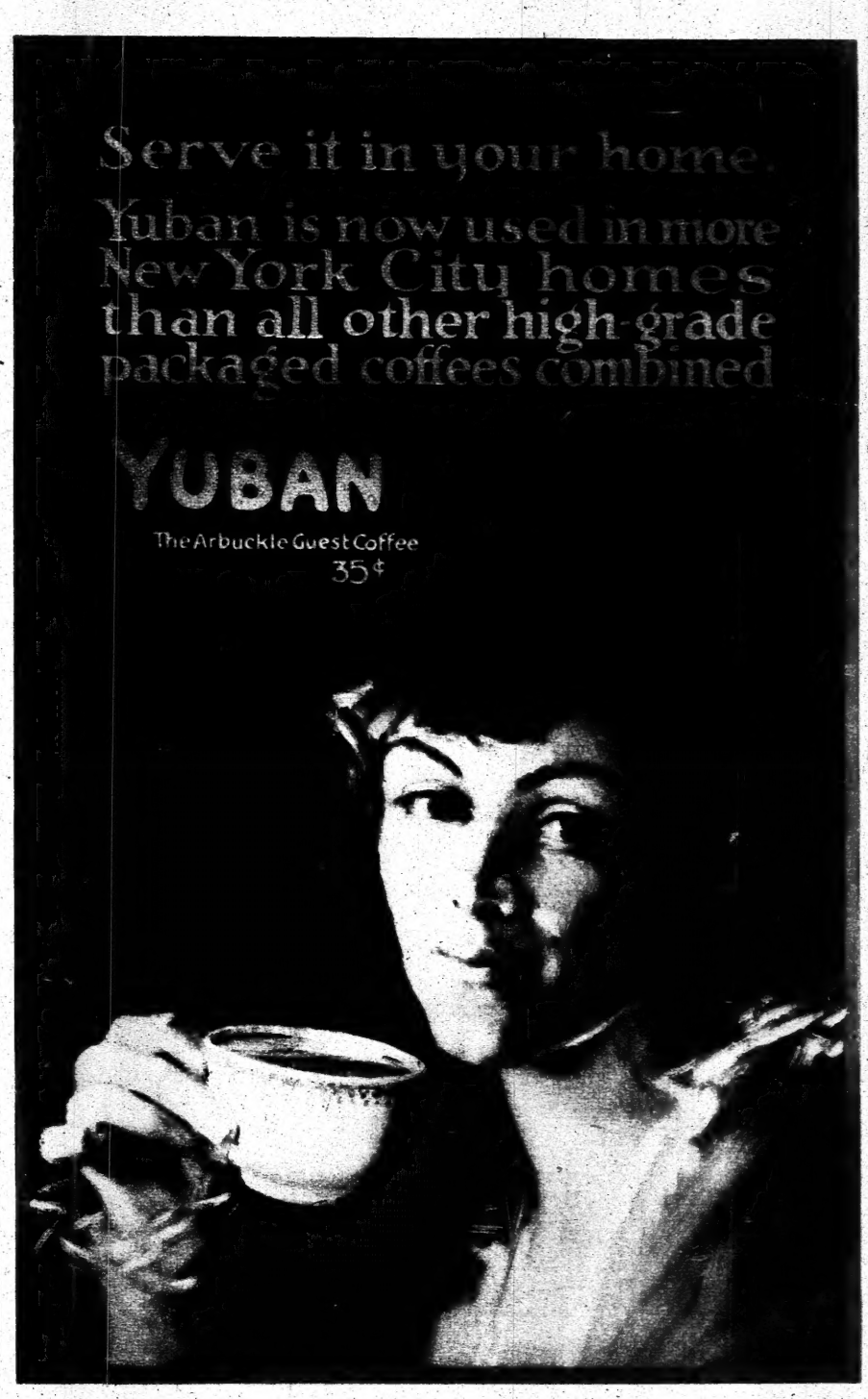

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For Fall and Winter

3

No. 3. ***New Model Gaiter Boot*** of patent leather, with top of imported dark gray cloth. Light welted soles and Spanish heels.

Special, 6.50

3A. Same style with top of imported fawn buckskin, hand sewed and Spanish heel.

Special, 7.50

5

No. 5. ***Smart Patent Leather Laced Shoe*** with fawn cloth tops. Trimmed with patent leather lace stays and black laces. Light welted soles and Spanish heels.

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7

No. 7. ***New Model Laced Shoe*** of black Russia leather, with fawn or gray cloth tops. Trimmed with tan or black leather lace stay, tan or black laces. Light welted soles and leather concave heels.

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9

No. 9. ***A New Model Afternoon Slipper*** of patent leather, with fawn or pearl gray suede back, hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels.

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11

No. 11. ***Afternoon Slipper*** of imported patent leather with white or champagne kid inlay on vamp. Hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels.

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831 B'way Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — Davega's — 405 B'way Below Canal St.

The New York Times

Sunday
November 1, 1914

REMARKABLE
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WALL OF AN ANTWERP HOUSE
In the Act of Falling After Having Been Struck by a Shell

FORT WAVRE ST. CATHERINE, ONE OF THE STRONGEST IN THE RING AROUND ANTWERP, CRUMPLED BY THE GERMAN 42-CENTIMETER SIEGE GUNS

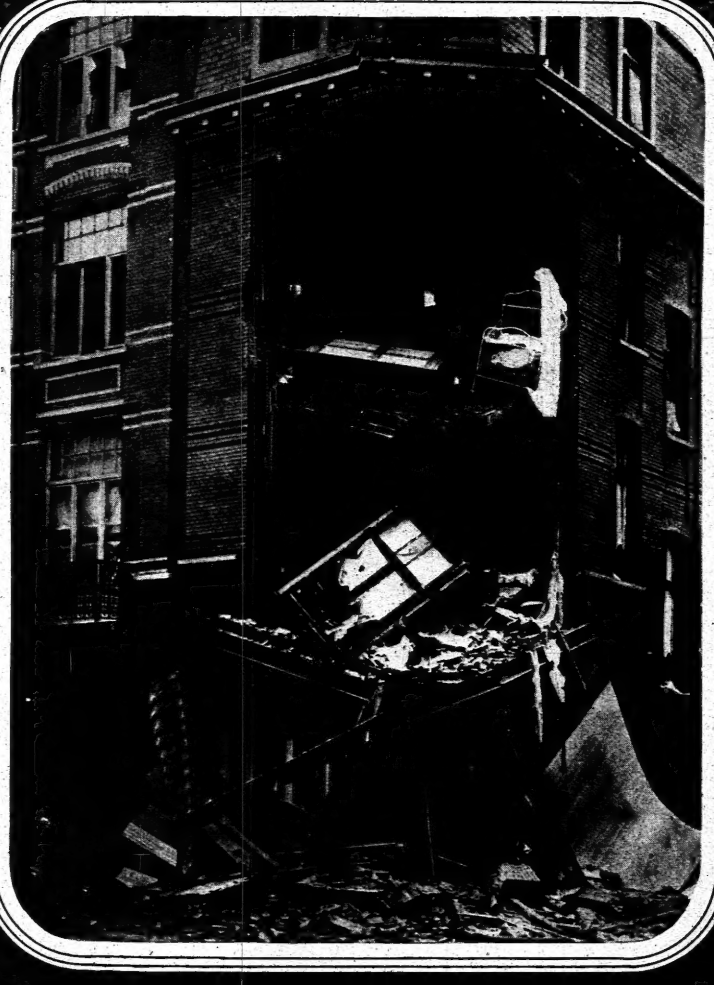
ADVANCE PARTY OF GERMANS ON SCOUT DUTY IN WESTERN BELGIUM
In the Left Foreground Is a Soldier Wearing the Famous German Iron Cross

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

GERMANS LEAVING ANTWERP FOR THE CAPTURE OF OSTEND

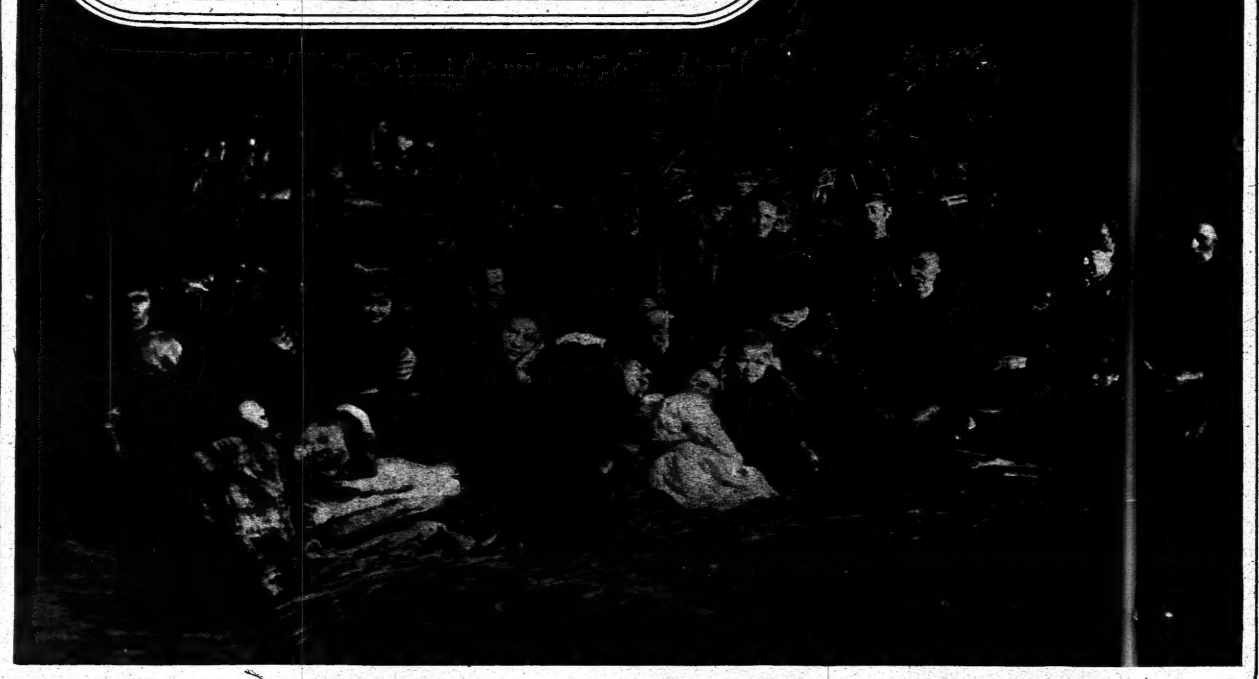
HATLESS AND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR REACH PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

BELGIAN ARMY IN RETREAT FROM ANTWERP
A Trainload of Infantry and the Belgian Cavalry Accidentally Meeting at the Maldegem Crossing Near Bruges



CHILD'S CRIB HANGING FROM THE THIRD FLOOR OF A DWELLING at the Corner of the Trois Rois and La Rue Turst, Antwerp, Which Had Been Struck by a Shell during the Bombardment ←

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THE JETTY AT OSTEND AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO ENGLAND
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



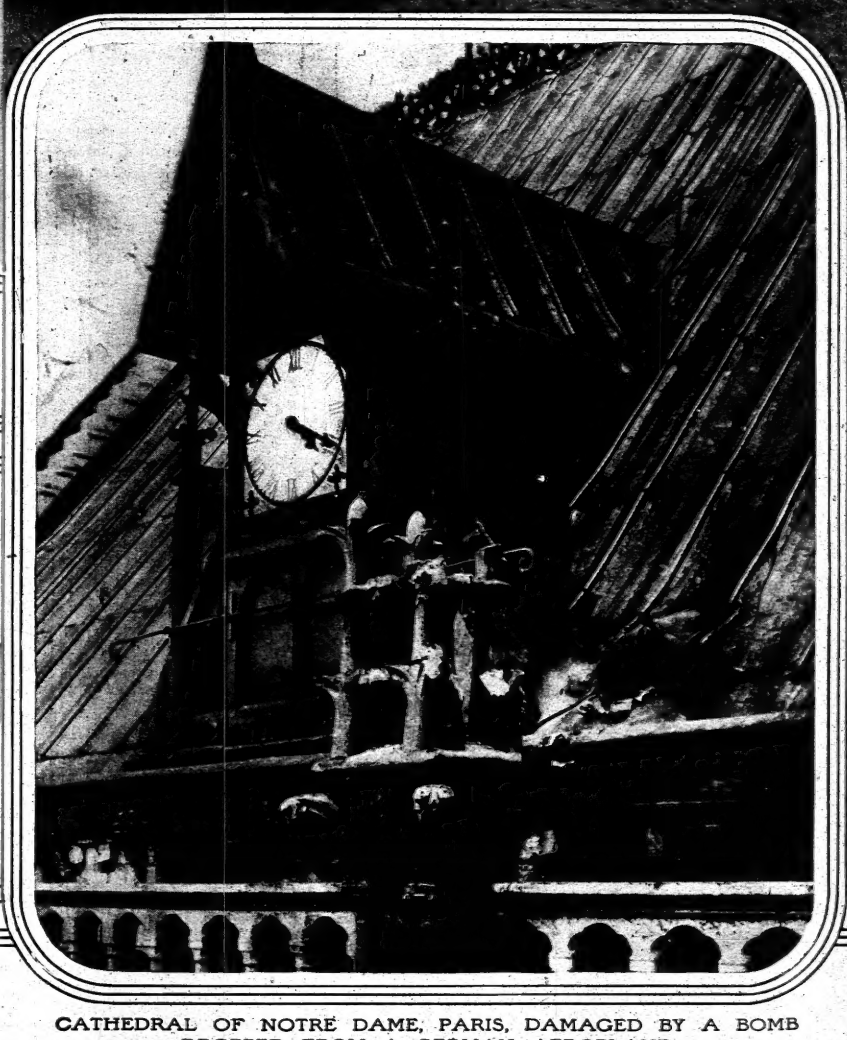
ANTWERP REFUGEES CAMPING IN THE WOODS ON THEIR FLIGHT TO HOLLAND
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

BELGIAN SOLDIERS ON THE RETREAT FROM GHENT LADLING OUT SOUP IN A VILLAGE STREET

COMPANY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS RETREATING FROM GHENT WITH BELGIAN REFUGEES AT THEIR HEELS.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

AGED BELGIAN REFUGEE SEATED IN DESPAIR ON THE QUAY-SIDE AT OSTEND.

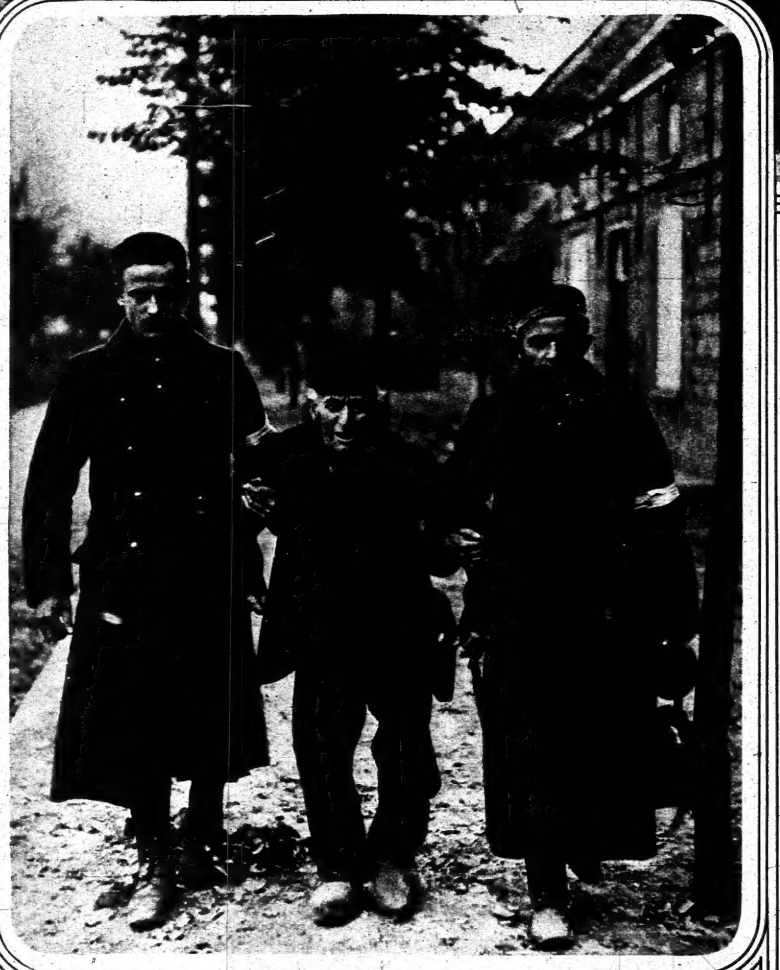
LADY DOROTHIE FEILDING,
On the Left, Daughter of Lord Denbigh, Who Has Been Warmly Praised for Her Heroic Work in France and Belgium as a Red Cross Nurse.



CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS, DAMAGED BY A BOMB DROPPED FROM A GERMAN AEROPLANE.
(Photo from Brown Bros.)

CAPTURED GERMAN FLAGS PARADED BEFORE THE INVALIDES, PARIS.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

BELGIAN FAMILIES IN FLIGHT FROM ANTWERP TO THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

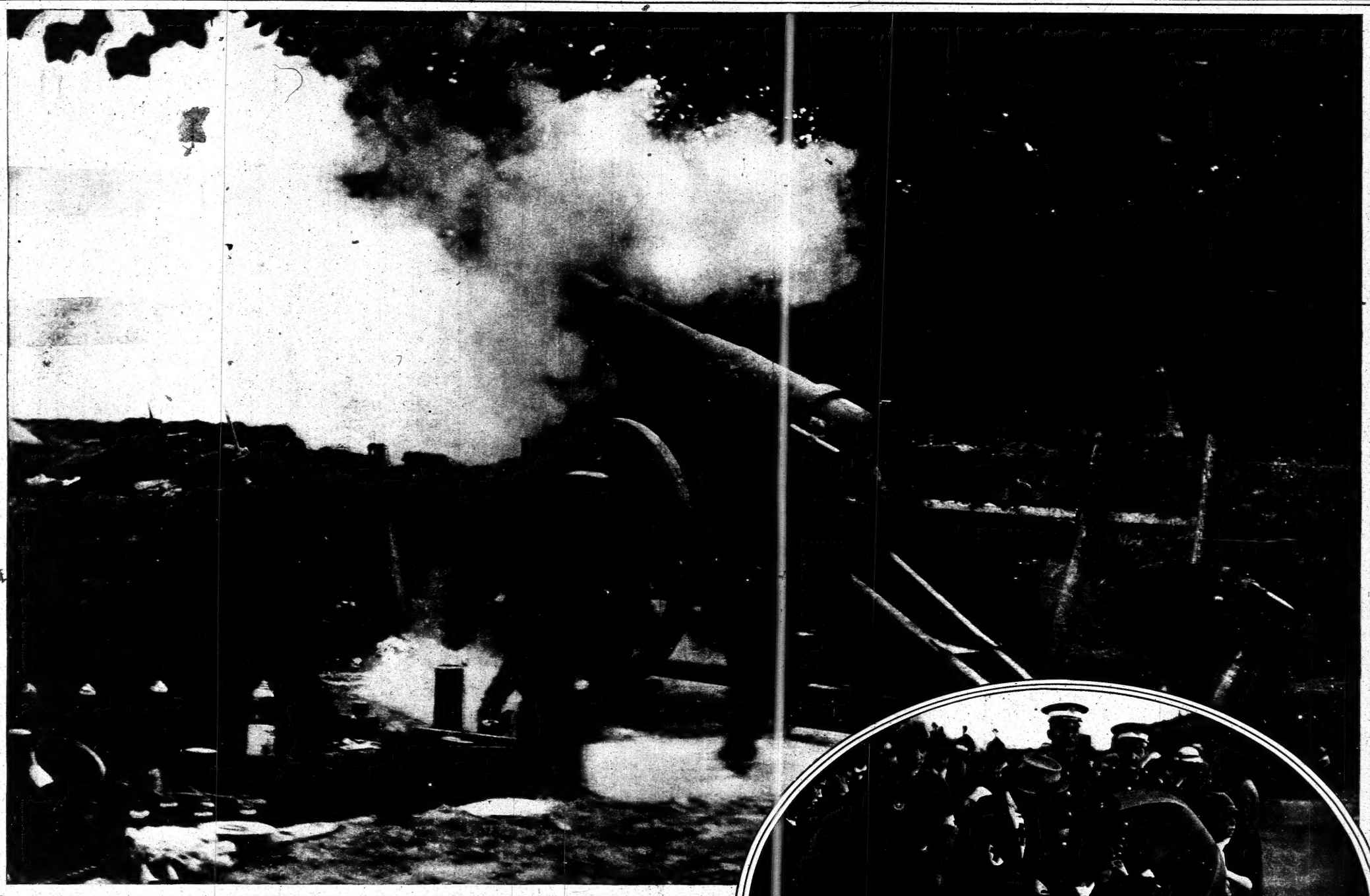


FEEBLE OLD MAN ESCORTED OUT OF ANTWERP BY HIS TWO SONS IN THE BELGIAN ARMY.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood)

Refugee Babies from Antwerp in the Arms of Dutch Soldiers Across the Holland Border.

British Marine at Antwerp Making Friends with Refugee Children.

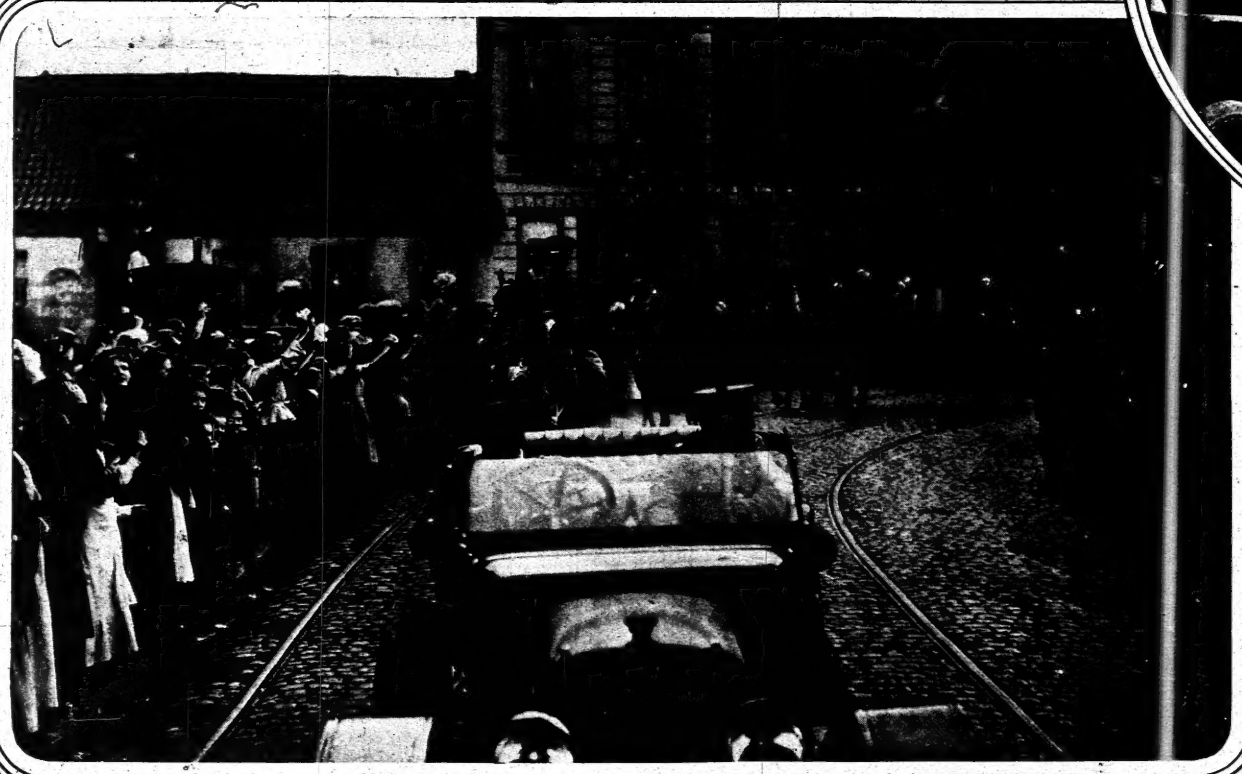
NUNS AND THEIR CHARGES FROM ANTWERP ON THEIR WAY TO OSTEND.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



CONCEALED BATTERY, MANNED BY BRITISH MARINES, IN ACTION BEFORE ANTWERP.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

WOUNDED BELGIAN OFFICER, In Charge of an English Red Cross Nurse, Reaches Folkstone, England.

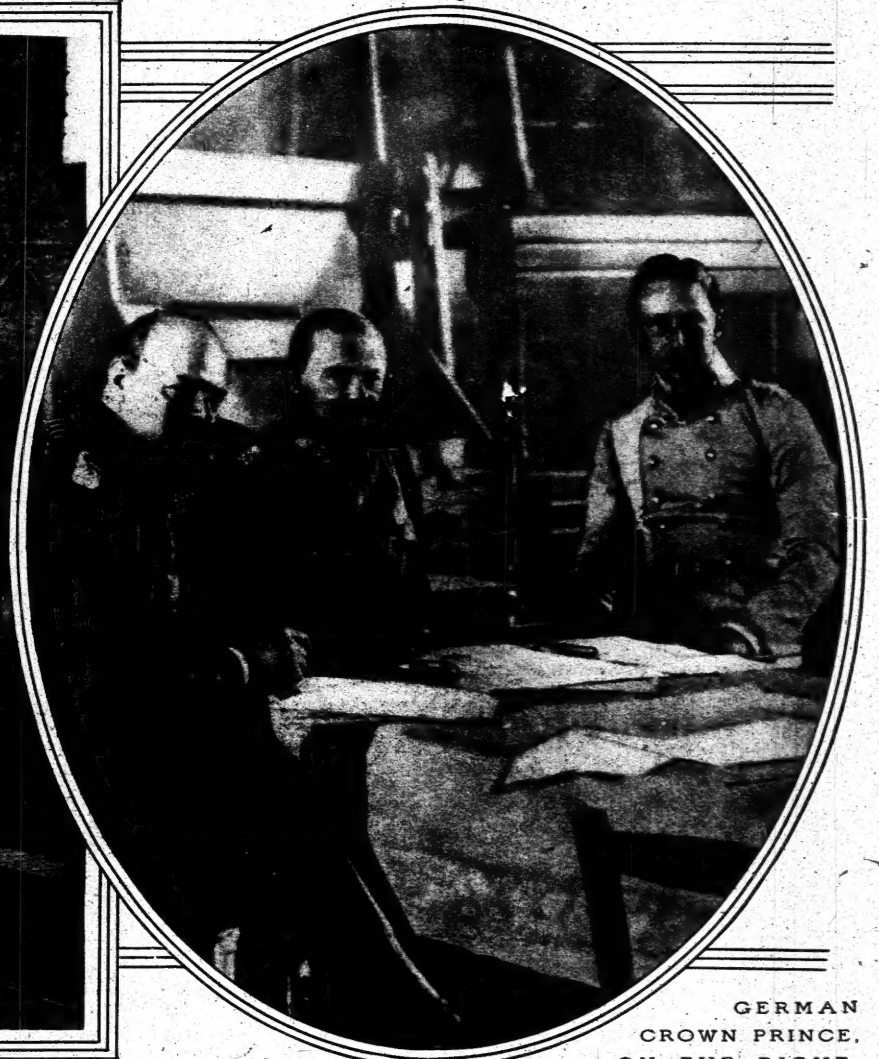


CROWDS CHEERING BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)

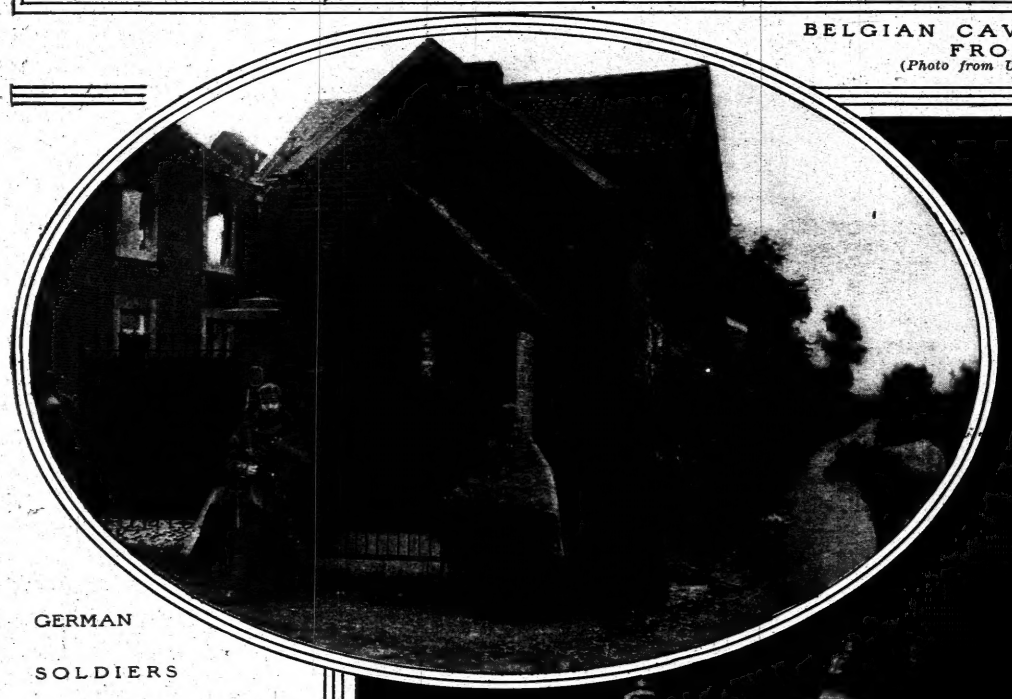
"DINKS," MASCOT OF THE BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS, Embarrassed by the Cigar Stumps and Other Unacceptable Gifts Showered on Him.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

TOWN OF LIERRE, NEAR ANTWERP, IN FLAMES FROM THE CROSSFIRE OF THE DEFENDERS AND BESIEGERS.

BELGIAN CAVALRY IN RETREAT FROM GHENT.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

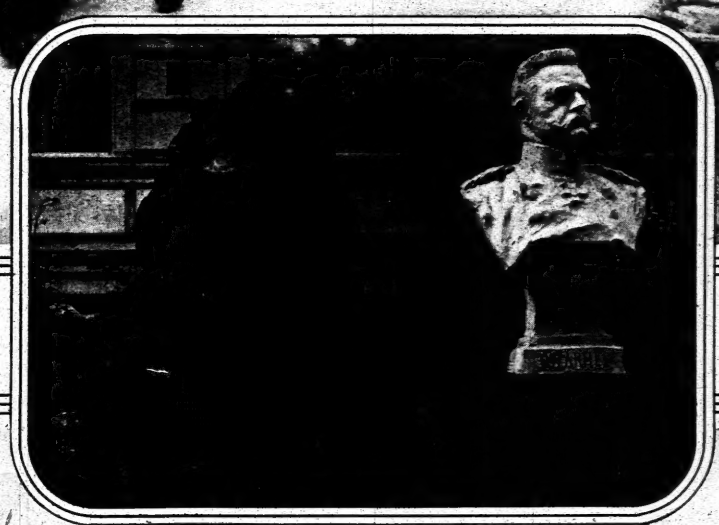


GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, ON THE RIGHT, in Consultation with Members of His Staff, at the Front.



GERMAN SOLDIERS BEFORE A BELGIAN SHRINE

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



FUNERAL OF A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

STATUE BY PROF. EBERLEIN OF GEN. VON HINDENBURG, RECENTLY UNVEILED IN BERLIN.
Gen. von Hindenburg Is Described as "The Victorious Leader of the Army of the East." ⟶

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS DISEMBARKING ON THE CONTINENT
The Name of the Port Was Deleted by the Censor
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

SCENE FROM G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION," WITH, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, DALLAS CAIRNS AS COL. PICKERING, MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS ELIZA DOOLITTLE, AND PHILIP MERIVALE AS HENRY HIGGINS, at the Park Theatre. (Photos by White.)

HELEN FALCONER
as Violet, with Montgomery and Stone, in "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre.

RUTH SHEPLEY,
in "It Pays to Advertise," at the George M. Cohan Theatre.
(Photo from Ira L. Hill.)

MARY BOLAND,
As the Dutch Girl in "My Lady's Dress," at the Playhouse.

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smooth out the wrinkles and crow's feet that mar your beauty.

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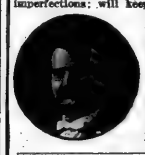

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Candlestick $1.00
Height 7¼". Diameter 4¼".

A splendid candlestick because of its simplicity of design.
Candle fits in brass cup inside of top.

When ordering articles by mail add 10c. for postage.

300 Articles at $1.00 Displayed in Our Shop.

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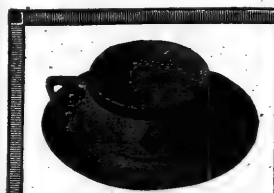

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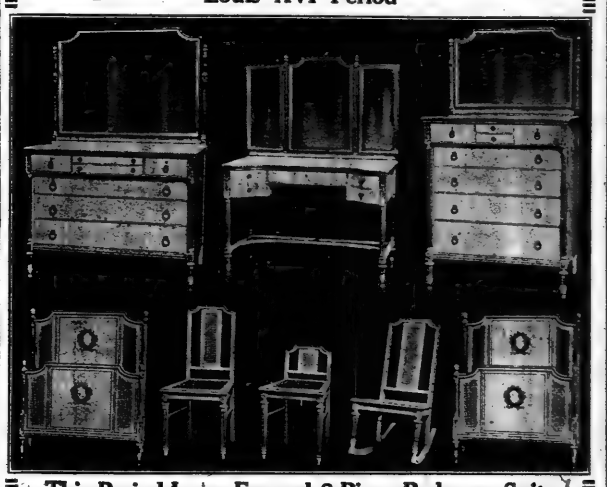
Antique Ivory Enamel Bedroom Suite of Louis XVI Period



This Period Ivory Enamel 8-Piece Bedroom Suite

Consisting of DRESSER, CHIFFONIER, DRESSING TABLE, TWIN BEDS, with cane panels, CHAIR, ROCKER and DRESSING TABLE CHAIR. All dust proof construction. Bed can be had in full size. Can be purchased separately if desired. $425.00 Value $525.00

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To conform quickly to desired size
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Eliminates old methods. No clumsy elastic. No hidden plaits. Preserves normal appearance.

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Actual values to $20.

This Hat $10

Extremely smart and chic creations, with newest trimmings. Reproductions of the latest and most desirable Paris models.

PEARLS
SPECIAL NOVEMBER SALE

To encourage early Christmas shopping we are offering for this month graduated ropes of our scientifically made pearls, which regularly sell at $10, $15 & $25, including a dainty sterling silver barrel clasp, at, SPECIAL, $8.00—$12.00 & $15.00

New Illustrated Pearl Booklet sent on request.

ADDRESS MAIL ORDERS
5A WEST 37 ST., NEW YORK.

Frederick
Jeweler and Pearl Maker
SHOP AT
521 FIFTH AVE.
N. E. Cor. 43d St.
New York.

I, personally, make every sitting and see every print.

PIERCE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

MAJOR'S CEMENT

10c and 15c EST. 1876.

Major's Cement is the strongest on Earth for mending broken articles and tipping billiard cues. Major's Rubber and Leather Cement same price. For sale by druggists and others.

MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
461 Pearl St., N. Y. City. A. Major, Prest.
We Pack Hamilton Coupons.

Three Notable Specials at Hathaway's this week

SOLID MAHOGANY TABLE
Used as a Library Table or to place back of a Davenport. Closed, 22x43 inches. Open, 22x66 inches. Special at **$39.50**

In every department of our business you will find the standard of values correspondingly high—furniture exquisite in design and perfect in construction, at prices which are unequalled elsewhere. The Hathaway Brochure, illustrating and describing a number of handsome pieces, will be sent on request.

BLOCK FRONT DESK
In solid mahogany, 42 inches wide and 41 high. Automatic lid support. Drawer pulls of solid cast brass. Special at **$90.00**

SOLID MAHOGANY DESK
Its lines are remarkable for their simple strength and dignity. 40½ inches high and 39 wide. Regularly $52.00. Special at **$39.50**

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

Vacuum Cleaners
At Reduced Prices

We buy in large lots from factories for spot cash, and sell to the consumers at greatly reduced prices. Note the following prices on Electric Cleaners and the number of Profit Sharing Certificates with each purchase:

Magic and two $5.00 Certificates	**$34.50**
Eureka (Model B) and two $5.00 Certificates	**29.50**
Frantz Premier " one " "	**23.75**
Rapid " two " "	**21.00**

Big Ben, Ohio, Cadillac, Apex and twenty other popular makes at big reductions. The Profit-Sharing Certificates greatly reduce the cost of your cleaner. We give them with all cleaners.

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

Combination Carpet Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners	**Duntley $5.75, Domestic $8.75**

Other Hand-Power Cleaners from $4.50 Up.

Don't buy any cleaner until you get our prices. You not only save money if you purchase from us, but you can also have the benefit of our advice in making a selection, which is important, as price does not always determine the value.

We sell more vacuum cleaners than any other dealer in the country, and for that reason our stock is always new and up-to-date. This is important.

We must sell some makes of cleaners on easy terms. Send for complete price list and state whether you have electricity or not. Mail orders and letters of enquiry from out-of-town will receive special attention. We pay express charges.

EUREKA SALES CO.
VACUUM CLEANER EXPERTS

Brooklyn Store:	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	Downtown Branch:
RETAIL ONLY	131 West 42d St.,	RETAIL ONLY
529 Fulton St.	Between B'way and 6th Av.	Booth 53 Hudson
Phone 3937 Main.	ADDRESS MAIL TO DEPT. E,	Term'l—Concourse,
	Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.	30 Church St.

Entire Building MOOD **30 West 39th St.**
Near 5th Avenue — Phone 1742 Greeley

MOOD Announce New "Ready-to-Wear" Department

For years known as the source of the most artistic ideas, and as a house which has, through the originality of its designs, greatly influenced American styles, MOOD make the above announcement, which will be indeed welcomed by those who have wished for "MOOD **Individuality**" at nominal prices.

Dainty Dancing **Frocks, Suits** of superb "line" and of the most advanced modeling, **Gowns** for bridge and luncheon, all enhanced by MOOD touches and MOOD fit, are offered as low as

$35.00

The reputation of the establishment is an assurance of the value of these offerings. A satisfactory selection is best made certain by an early call.

In the Order Department may be viewed a superb collection of the newest creations originated by Mme. Mood, herself.

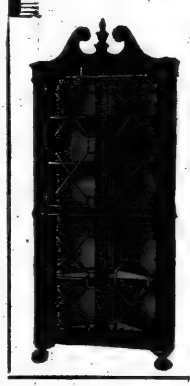
Hats for Street and Dress Wear also on exhibition.

The MOOD Custom-made Corsets and Corset Specialties, including the famous Bust and Hip Reducers, are known to a clientele which is country-wide. Booklet sent free.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE—(Direct from Factory)

"Something Different"



Chippendale Corner Closet
Solid Mahogany. Fits any corner.
Special at $45
REGULARLY $90.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc. Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; Regularly $200 up.

Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc. Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; Regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up
Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc.,

Estab. 1852. **MANGES BROS.** Manufacturers.
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 108-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

Rebuilder of Gowns

If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.

Also **ARTISTIC GOWNS** for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

HOMER
11½ W. 37th St., N. Y. Tel. 5265 Greeley.

Lady of Quality CORSET SHOP

LA REINE AND ELSO Front and Back Lace Corsets at Special Prices.

CORSET HOSPITAL.
CLEANING, REPAIRING AND ALTERING AT MODERATE PRICES.

233 Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 27th St. Second Floor.
500 Fifth Ave., N. W. Cor. 42d St., Opp. Library, 2d Floor

Your Children's

future foot health (perhaps bodily health and success) depend on the shoe you buy them now.

Don't trust the growing feet in any but perfectly shaped shoes—Blyn-Plan Nature Shoes. They cost no more than ordinary shoes.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes	
5 to 8	1.75
8½ to 11	2.00
11½ to 2	2.50

Button and Blucher Styles

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes	
5 to 11	2.00
11½ to 2	2.50

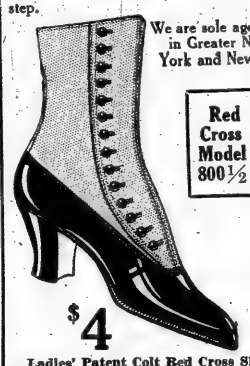
10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

The Shoe of Style and Comfort

No other comfort shoe has Red Cross style. No other fashion shoe gives you Red Cross comfort.

The flexible sole gives you proper sole protection, combined with freedom of movement and buoyancy of step.



We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 800½

$4

Ladies' Patent Colt Red Cross Shoes with cravenette cloth tops; narrow, plain toe, flexible welted soles and the new spool heels. A trim new Fall style that combines extreme fashion with absolute comfort.

Blyn Shoes in Newark
New Store in Newark's Shopping Centre,
689 Broad Street
Opposite Military Park.

I. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
222-224 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
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Brooklyn Stores { B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. / 485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. / Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

Leonard's

NOW ON SALE Tailored Suits, Coats, Wraps, Street and Evening Gowns, Dinner Dresses, etc., in original and distinctive Fall Models. All garments made on the premises.

A Special Department — extra large Sizes for Stout Figures.

2107—Attractive satin dress with splendid lines. Girdle has colored beadwork in front, big collar of white batiste and long set-in sleeves. **Price $22.50**

Catalog T and order blanks sent out of town on request.

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity

apparel, scientifically and hygienically designed, gives maximum style and comfort. If interested write for Catalog TM.

24 West 39th St., Near 5th Ave., **New York.** Phone Greeley 4534.

CAN YOU WEAR A 16, 36 or 38 Size?

We are wholesalers and have no further use for the samples from which we sold this Fall's stock to large retail stores. We will sell our samples at ridiculously low prices and save you a tidy little sum on your Fall suit or coat.

$9.75 to $25

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
1204 BROADWAY Near 29th St Over Shanley's.

GLASSBERG'S

Stylish SHORT VAMP SHOES

$3.50 up

3 STORES IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St., near Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue T. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Peck & Peck

ESPECIALLY REDUCED

Exquisite heavy weight black silk stockings. Made to sell for $2.00.

at $1.35
$7.50 the ½ doz.

We will give our customers the benefit of an unusual occurrence which allows us to offer a limited quantity for this week only.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
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NEW YORK CITY

VAN RAALTE Veils

"At All Good Shops"
Made in America

NO little touch means more to a woman's appearance than a fine veil. Be sure yours are all Van Raalte Veils. Of finest silk, dainty yet durable, they are a delight to the woman of fine taste. Ask for them at your favorite shop.

VAN RAALTE MARK

For Your Protection— this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.

A STITCH AT THIS TIME MEANS ECONOMY!

Now is the time to think of your fall and winter wardrobe. Especially so since war has practically suspended dealings with foreign houses and there are many women left without gowns and frocks.

TRADE MARK

Before making hasty purchases, consider first the economy of having a few of your last year's suits and gowns remodeled.

Years of experience has taught me how to make old frocks look like new. I remodel gowns, suits and dresses, using your own materials if desired.

A department for all kinds of darning and rewearing. Remodeling evening gowns a specialty.

THE MENDING SHOP
the original mending shop of New York
MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN
29 West 31st Street, New York
Telephone 189 Madison Square

In the Shopping District

CORSET HOSPITAL

Equipped for cleaning, repairing and alterations on all makes of corsets. Prices moderate and work promptly attended to. Stock Corsets and Brassieres fitted. Exceptional designs in Negligees at very moderate prices.

MY SPECIALTY
Copying your favorite Imported or Domestic Corset at moderate prices.

ALONSO
500 5th Ave., N. W. Cor. 42d Street. 6th Floor.

Poinciana Cerate

The Pride of Palm Beach' assures a good complexion —satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25c, 50c, $1, $2.50 At Your Dealer or by Mail Send stamps for sample to

C. B. MERRIAM
Lake Placid, N. Y.

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY

In all its perfected details. Modern and most approved scientific methods used. Porcelain work a specialty. Consultation cordially invited.

DRS. M. & H. SCHLESSINGER,
1208 Times Bldg., 42d St. & B'way.
Phone Bryant 672.

EST. 1892 FURNITURE OF DISTINCTION EST. 1892

Our 23d Annual November Sale

Our 23 years of success in the furniture field is due to the fact that we have constantly carried the markets' best and latest products—both in design and quality. **You are cordially invited to inspect our elaborate showing.**

This four-piece selected figured mahogany Bed Room Suite —Early Georgian period. Regular price $450. Special November sale price..... **$340**

49-51 W. 23d St. **Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company** **Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.**

How to make your skin fine in texture

As a baby, your skin was fine and smooth. Nature intended you to keep it so.

If the delicate pores have become enlarged and coarsened, it is because of cleansing methods unsuited to your skin. As a result, the pores have lost their power to contract and expand as they should.

You can restore them to their normal healthy condition and rebuild a smooth-textured skin by persistent use of the Woodbury treatment below.

Begin this treatment tonight

Just before retiring, dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take the cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in the bowl of water and rub *the cake itself* over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion. Rinse the face thoroughly, first in tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, rub the face with a piece of ice. Always dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that greater smoothness and finer texture that the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today—now!

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder, to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this Facial Soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere. **The Andrew Jergens Co.,** Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00

75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL.

These Tulips have been selected from 75 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with dollar bill, stamps or money order or present at our store and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1914 Fall Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
30-32 Barclay Street New York.

The "Exceptional" School
Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

The American Authority on Modern Dancing.
FIFTH AV., NEW YORK
Nr. W. Cor. 45th St., Thorley Bldg.
Unquestionably **superior** Because of its intense **Expert** nature, **18,000** private pupils last season means not only a World's record, but it marks a distinct difference from the ordinary school.

Dancing **ability** is more important than New **Dances.** Mr. Wilson teaches all the New Modern Dances, but the principal consideration of each lesson is to develop and improve your general dancing ability. This is what you want. This is why you should come to Mr. Wilson.

(C) 1914

Call, write or 'phone (Bryant 6321) for interesting literature on "FALL AND WINTER STYLES of Modern Dancing," by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

Highest Prices Paid

For ladies', gentlemen's & children's discarded clothing.

Fine Evening and Street Costumes.
Diamonds, Jewelry, Furs, &c. Call or address
M. Naftal, 60 West 45th St. Tel. 670 Bryant.

You Prove It

We say to you with all the emphasis at our command that the choicest flour in all the world is

Heckers' FLOUR

Supremely good
For bread—biscuit—cake—pastry—all household uses.
The proof is in the baking.
You prove it—it is worth while.

At All Good Grocers.

HECKERS' CREAM OATMEAL — REALLY THE CREAM OF THE OATS

Scoop Plate Muffin Stand, Special at $5.50.

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands.
Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices.

These artistic and useful novelties delight all who see them. We have many varieties in plain and all varieties of inlays.

We would suggest your seeing these pieces for yourself and also many other charming novelties that we have on exhibition in our show rooms.

Our Booklet "T" will be sent free on request.

Louis Hessler,
"Quality Furniture Novelties"
630-632 Columbus Ave., Between 90th & 91st Sts. **New York.**
Telephone Riverside 312.

Have Beautiful, Lustrous, Fluffy Hair.

If your hair has lost any of its original loveliness, it need cause you no worry, for now it is possible to obtain any effect in hairdressing by having one of our transformations.

They are made of Superior, Soft and Wavy French Hair—are light, cool and comfortable—can be combed and brushed—are skillfully made on a fine net to allow the hair to fall naturally the same as it grows.

We have the *largest* and *best* establishment of its kind in the city, and offer you the very best services in Massaging, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, Hair Dyeing, and Scalp Treatment.

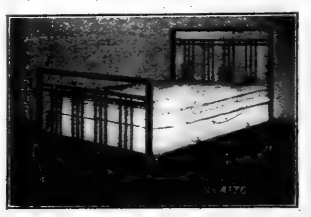
Cluzell Bros
Hair Merchants — Ladies' Hairdressers
12-14 West 37th Street, New York
Telephone, Greeley—4191-4192.

The Whitcomb Welded Corner

This bed is of the Biltmore type, 1,250 of this design being made in our factory for the palatial Biltmore Hotel.

The welded corner, a new feature in brass beds, originated in The Whitcomb Factory.

This is one of many new designs.



Brass Beds from $16 up
Enamel Cribs, $5.75 up
Bedding—Mattresses remade
The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
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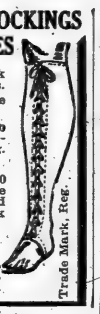
1710 Chestnut St. 78 & 80 Washington St.

CORLISS LACED STOCKINGS FOR LIMB TROUBLES



VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb troubles.
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging.
COOL, light, porous.
ECONOMICAL. Cost $1.50 each, or two for the same limb, $2.50, postpaid. Send for self-measurement blank No. 4.

Consultation FREE.

N. Y. Corliss Limb Spec. Co., Inc., 140 West 42d St., New York. Phone Bryant 2131

Trade Mark. Reg.

REDUCE YOUR FLESH

Wear my famous medicated rubber garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated **Rubber Garments for Men & Women.**

ETON JACKET.
Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

SPECIAL BUST REDUCER, $5.00.
Will reduce your flesh on any part of the body. Write today for further particulars.

Dr. JEANNE WALTER,
Dept. T. S., 45 West 34th St., New York
Inventor and Patentee.

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GUERNSEY JUG, $3.50.

ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th & 31st Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Ladies; improve your looks. Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment, Shampooing, Marcel Waving, Hairdressing, 25c. each. Manicuring 15c. Bleaching, Dyeing, Hair Restoring, Recoloring of old switches and hair pieces. Reliable hair work, combings made up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Operators sent to residences. Your patronage solicited. Most sanitary place in city.

MME. HUDSON'S PARLORS, 626 Sixth Ave., Between 36th and 37th Sts.

Fall Gaiter Boot
Patent and dull vamps. $7
Fawn and gray buck tops
I. MILLER
15 West 42nd Street
1554 Broadway

MYSTIC CREAM

Takes the Burn out of Sunburn in Summer. Marvelous for chapped hands in Winter. Keeps the skin soft and smooth the year around. At all Drug and Department Stores, 25c. Samples mailed on request.

OGDEN PHARMACY,
Middletown, N. Y.

IN THIS ISSUE: GERMAN REPLIES TO JAMES M. BECK'S WAR ARGUMENT. SEE SECTION 7

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, increasing cloudiness; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,735. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1914.—90 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

4,000 CHEER GLYNN AT FINAL RALLY

Great Throng Packs Durland's Riding Academy for Windup of the Campaign.

BLACK FLAYS WHITMAN

County Chairman Says District Attorney Overlooked Jimmy Marsh's Perjury.

STETSON PRAISES GERARD

And Ridicules Guthrie's Attack on Ambassador—Glynn Reviews His Work.

Four thousand persons packed Durland's Riding Academy at 5 West Sixty-sixth Street last night for the final meeting of the Glynn and Gerard campaign. Noted speakers aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, particularly County Chairman William Harmon Black, who made a severe attack upon District Attorney Whitman. Other speakers were Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jacob H. Schiff, and Francis Lynde Stetson, who represented the Independent Democrats and who held up for laughter William D. Guthrie's criticisms of Ambassador Gerard. Gov. Glynn delivered an eloquent address, which was cheered heartily by the great throng.

Gov. Glynn was tired when he came in from Staten Island yesterday afternoon, so tired that he canceled engagements to speak at two east side meetings and to appear in the parade with Mayor Mitchel, but last night he made a final effort and threw all of his strength into his address. Every time his name was mentioned by preceding speakers it was greeted with applause by the audience, and when the Governor himself appeared late in the evening those in the crowd yelled themselves hoarse, notwithstanding the efforts of the Chairman to quiet them. Gov. Glynn tried to wave the throng into silence, but it was many minutes before he was allowed to speak. The crowd began to assemble early and by 8:30 o'clock, save for a few seats in the extreme rear of the arena, the great room was filled. A band of 200 Fordham students organized into the Young Men's Glynn League marched in with a fife and drum corps and paraded around the hall while the crowd almost drowned the fifes and drums with cheering. Another line of paraders accompanied the Governor to the hall and there was more music and more noise.

Black Attacks Whitman.

County Chairman Black opened the meeting and promised not to make a speech before introducing the Chairman, but he had certain things to say about District Attorney Whitman, and said them in plain language.

"Let me tell you something that happened in the District Attorney's office," he said. "Last year a man in one of Mr. Whitman's famous graft hunts went before the Grand Jury and swore that he had made a lot of money in stock transactions that he had loaned to some grafter Mr. Whitman was after. Mr. Whitman investigated this case and found the man had not speculated in stocks and had lied to the Grand Jury. When confronted with this, the man said, 'I lied to protect a friend,' and he went to the Grand Jury and admitted that he had been a perjurer. But Mr. Whitman whitewashed him. And the man is a man whose picture and posters I have recently seen all over the east side. He is Jimmy Marsh, the Republican candidate for Congress on the east side.

Chairman Black took up Mr. Whitman's business administration of his office and gave figures to prove that the District Attorney was a very extravagant public manager. Then he added:

"It may be, of course, that Mr. Whitman has some good excuse, but it also may be the real truth that Mr. Whitman has had to employ a lot of Assistant District Attorneys to go all over the State to stir up things to make capital for Mr. Whitman in his race for the Republican nomination for Governor. That is the real explanation."

Chairman Black also took Mr. Whitman to task in connection with the religious issue in the campaign.

Denounces Appeal to Bigotry.

"The religious issue has been injected into the campaign," he said, "and not until Mr. Whitman was reproved by the newspapers and the public did he say anything about it—and then only seventy-two hours before election. It was telegraphed to New York so late that it cannot get back into the counties where Mr. Whitman has been using the issue. And Mr. Whitman says, 'I didn't inject this religious issue into the campaign and I deplore it.' Mr. Whitman, that is not satisfactory. You do not go far enough. You should come out like a true American and say, 'I despise this thing; I despise the men who are bringing it forward, and I do not want anything from them.' But Mr. Whitman's little pink-tea disclaimer in the morning's papers satisfies no one. It is an unkind thing to say, and I speak only for myself, but I say now that Mr. Whitman has shown himself a bigot in this campaign. The word 'bigot' will be written across his forehead for all time to come, because he is the first man who ever builded his campaign for the Governorship of the State of New

Continued on Page 14.

FIRE BADLY DAMAGES FISH COUNTRY HOME

First Floor of "Rocklaws" Wrecked—Mrs. Fish Directs Salvage of Valuables

Rocklaws, the country home of Hamilton Fish, one of the show places of Westchester County, on the high bluffs overlooking the Hudson River at Garrison, opposite West Point, was partly destroyed by fire last night.

When the blaze was discovered it was working its way up through the floor of the front hall from the cellar. Mr. and Mrs. Fish were at home and were preparing for dinner.

Mr. Fish sent a call to the volunteer Fire Department at Cold Spring, five miles away, while Mrs. Fish marshaled the servants and chauffeurs and set them to carrying out her valuable paintings, a grandfather's clock, an antique dining room set, and rare linen and silver.

There were no water mains, and the Cold Spring hose cart, which was brought over, towed by an automobile, was useless, and the fire had to be fought with hand extinguishers brought in automobiles by a hundred or more Westchester residents who had seen the flames, and a bucket brigade that remained at work for more than three hours.

The entire first floor was destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Fish slept last night at the home of Mrs. Fish's parents on an estate near by. They took with them the linen and some of the more valuable paintings and pieces of antique furniture that had been removed before the walls of the dining room and living room were chopped away by the volunteer firemen.

The last of the fire fighters left the Fish estate at 11 o'clock last night.

TRUSTS TO 'WHITE PAPERS.'

British Embassy Says on This Evidence America Can Decide.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—R. I. Kelly, writing in The Saturday Review from Wellington Road, Dublin, states he has called the attention of the British Embassy in Washington "to the necessity of an organization similar to that in the German Embassy at Washington for supplying truthful accounts of affairs and answering falsehoods and misstatements so prevalent at present from the German side, as they are carrying on in America a vigorous campaign of calumny and we are doing nothing.

"The reply I got was as follows," he says:

"'As to a British press organization from the embassy to represent our cause to American public opinion it does not seem necessary, as America is quite capable of deciding the question for herself and of gauging at their real value any German misrepresentations. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reprinted the British and German "White Books" on the crisis side by side, and the sale has already reached over 80,000. Nothing better than this could be found to show the justice of our cause.'"

LEAPS TO DEATH IN SUBWAY

Woman Killed by Train Before Crowd at 14th Street.

Several hundred men and women passengers in the Fourteenth Street Subway station saw a young woman leap from the uptown platform in front of a north-bound express train just as it was pulling into the station shortly before 8 o'clock last night. Frank Otten, the motorman, threw on the brakes full force, but the wheels of both the first and second cars passed over her. The woman was killed almost instantly.

Scores of passengers were thrown from their seats and shaken up by the jolt when the brakes were thrown on, and there was a general scramble to get out. The platform became congested and the guards had all they could do to prevent a panic.

Traffic on the uptown tracks was at a standstill for twenty minutes while the body was being removed. A. L. Merrick, Superintendent of the Interborough Company, ordered the power turned off five minutes after the accident, and a gang of trainmen soon had the first and second cars unbuckled from the rest of the train.

Dr. Stevens was summoned in an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but found little to do. The body was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. There was no mark of identification. The woman was well dressed, about 27 years old, five feet four and one-half inches tall, and weighed 150 pounds. She had dark brown hair and blue eyes, with features of a decided Italian type.

The woman wore a black skirt and jacket, with black plush trimmings, black stockings, tan shoes, white cotton gloves, and a plush hat. Although she carried no pocketbook or money, she had a cheap gold watch and some jewelry, consisting of imitation diamond earrings and an imitation diamond ring on the second finger of the left hand. There was a monogram on the watch bearing the initials "M. F. C."

EDISON'S NEW NAVAL DEVICE

His Submarine Storage Batteries Meet Preliminary Tests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Tests of storage batteries designed by Thomas A. Edison for use in submarine craft to eliminate danger of suffocation by gases generated by batteries now used, will be concluded within a month at the New York Navy Yard. Navy Department officials here announced tonight that the preliminary tests had been entirely satisfactory.

If the final tests are equally so, new submarines will be equipped with the Edison battery, and whenever an old craft is repaired, and its batteries removed, the new one will be substituted.

NEW YORK TO ATLANTA AND RETURN, $29.25
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Tickets on sale Nov. 7th to 11th. Route of "Good Roads Special." Nov. 7th, and "W. C. T. U. White Ribbon Special," Nov. 10th. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av.—Advt.

PREPARES TO MEET CRISIS IN MEXICO

Washington Sending Officers Back to Vera Cruz and Border, Military Journal Says.

MEXICO CITY A VOLCANO

Fear Expressed That Outbreak There May Make Intervention Necessary Any Time.

EXPLAINED AS ROUTINE

War Department Denies That Vera Cruz Assignments Are Significant—Chiefs to Rule Mexico.

That officers of the army and navy now on leave in the United States are being quietly ordered to Vera Cruz or the Mexican border is asserted by The Army and Navy Journal. Mexican conditions, the Journal states, have reached such an acute stage that intervention of some sort by the United States may be forced.

"Reliable advices," says The Journal, "indicate that virtual anarchy prevails in Mexico City. There is such a disturbance in the Mexican capital that well-informed authorities on Mexican affairs would not be surprised to hear that wholesale outrages had already been committed in the city. So far a strict censorship has kept all of the details of the disturbances in the Mexican capital from publication in this country, but without making any special effort to secure an account of what is happening there the State Department has a full realization of the dangers threatening.

"It is learned that, as a precautionary measure, officers of the army and navy on leave in the United States are being hurried back to Vera Cruz and the Mexican border. This is being done as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm the country or create an impression in Mexico that this Government has any intention of intervening.

"Of course, Secretary of State Bryan has not given up hope of settling the Mexican situation without the use of the army or navy. The Administration will go the limit in its efforts to avoid a clash in Mexico, but it is feared that some outrage may be committed in Mexico City which will arouse the country.

"No hope of the immediate relief of the troops at Vera Cruz is now entertained at the War Department, and while officers on duty there refuse to discuss the matter, enough is known of the situation to draw the conclusion that more troops would be sent to the border and Vera Cruz if it were not thought that such a move would further complicate the situation.

"It has been decided to keep four battleships, the Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Texas, at Vera Cruz until the troops are withdrawn and peace prevails in Mexico. Now that there is no immediate prospect of the withdrawal of the troops from Vera Cruz the programme for the rest of the Atlantic Fleet has been arranged and will be carried out without the ships that are left at Vera Cruz.

"From Nov. 4 to Nov. 15 the fleet and divisional manoeuvres will take place. After the manoeuvres, divisional target practice of the fleet will be held. In the manoeuvres the following ships will participate: New York, Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New Jersey, Georgia, and Vermont. During this period the Wyoming, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia will be at the yards overhauling.

"The hospital ship Solace has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Norfolk. She will bring all of the patients from Vera Cruz, and will stop at San Domingo, Haiti, and Guantanamo to take aboard the patients at these ports to bring them to the United States. After she arrives in the United States she will go to the yards for an overhauling."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of the General Staff and Acting Secretary of War, today received a dispatch from Gen. Funston regarding conditions at Vera Cruz that was very reassuring to officials of the Government, according to announcement made. The dispatch said that everything was quiet in Vera Cruz, that there was no sign of danger, and that it was not necessary to strengthen or extend the American lines.

This dispatch was in response to an inquiry from the War Department sent on account of news dispatches indicating danger of trouble. Due to the expiration of enlistments and the usual incidents of the service, there are now 1,000 fewer soldiers and marines in Vera Cruz than formerly—an aggregate force of about 6,000, instead of 7,000.

It is true that officers are being sent from time to time to Vera Cruz from this country to fill vacancies caused by illness or otherwise, but this is asserted in official quarters not to imply that there is any increase of forces or that there is any fear over the situation, the officers being sent there in the usual course of routine.

CARRANZA MUST GO FIRST.

Villa's Reply to Chiefs' Decree Legislating Him Out of Power.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 31.—In reply to the action of the Aguascallentes convention in voting to retire both Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa from power in Mexico, Villa has announced through

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ITALIAN CABINET HAS ALL RESIGNED

Follow the Lead of the Finance Minister, Rubini — War Policy the Cause.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned, according to a dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Earlier dispatches announced the resignation of Signor Rubini, the Finance Minister, because he was unable to agree with other members of the Cabinet over the measures to be taken to meet the military expenditures.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Signor Rubini, Minister of Finance, resigned from the Cabinet today.

The Italian Cabinet has suffered from the same division of opinion that exists in the country at large. Italy's neutrality has been approved by the whole Cabinet, but there existed among the Ministers two opinions, as in the country, the one favoring military preparations at any cost, and the other supporting the idea that the risk of Italy becoming involved through these measures was disproportionate to any advantage she might gain.

A definite decision regarding the Ministerial crisis awaits the return of King Victor Emmanuel, but the general opinion is that Premier Salandra's task will not be limited to the appointment of new Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs, the latter office having been made vacant by the death of the Marquis di San Guiliano. It is argued that a Ministry thus reformed would still lack homogeneity, the absence of which caused first the resignation, on Oct. 9, of Gen. Grandi as Minister of War, and then the resignation of Signor Rubini.

SEIZE AVLONA ISLAND.

Italian Admiral Plants a Battery Commanding the Harbor.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Stefani Agency dispatch from Rome says:

"A semi-official note has been issued stating that the Island of Saseno was occupied yesterday by Admiral Patris of the Italian Navy, who disembarked one battery and a company of infantry. The ownerhip of this island, which commands the entrance to the harbor of Avlona, has long been a matter of dispute between Greece and Albania."

ATTACK TSING-TAU BY SEA AND LAND

Japanese and British Warships Join in Assault on German Stronghold.

TOKIO, Oct. 31.—The Navy Department announces that the Japanese squadron, assisted by English warships and masked by a mist, approached and vigorously and effectively bombarded the forts at Tsing-tau on Oct. 29. Some of the defence works were destroyed, and on the next day the bombardment was repeated. Only the Kaiser Northeast fort replied to the bombardment.

The funnel of a gunboat was shattered by the Japanese shells.

PEKING, Oct. 31.—A wireless message received in German circles here from Tsing-tau says the naval bombardment of the German position in Kiao-Chau began today, but makes no mention of a land attack. On the other hand a Japanese report asserts that both a naval and a land attack are now being pushed against the German position.

For several weeks the Germans have been maintaining a heavy artillery fire in their attempts to delay the work of intrenching and gun mounting by their foes, but this fire eventually proved unavailing. The British forces occupy a position on the front of the attacking line.

German officers in Peking say that Tsing-tau can be captured quickly if the Japanese will storm it in force, but Japanese officials here are of the opinion that the forts must be silenced first.

BRITISH OFFICIALS GO ON A SECRET MISSION

Lloyd George, Lord Haldane, and Lord Reading Sent to the Continent.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The British Government has sent three of its highest officials to the Continent on a most mysterious and important mission. The delegation consists of David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice.

The destination of this mission is being kept a profound secret, as well as its object. Its importance is evident from its membership, and apparently the business to be transacted concerns both financial and legal matters. Lord Haldane and the Chief Justice, who as Sir Rufus Isaacs before his elevation to the bench was the keenest legal light at the English Bar, rank as about the foremost authorities upon the law in the United Kingdom. The most plausible report has it that the three have gone to Holland and possibly will extend their journey to the Scandinavian countries to deal with the matter of the shipment of goods from neutral countries into Germany.

If the statements of the English papers are correct Holland and the three Scandinavian nations are conducting a flourishing trade with Germany through the transhipment of supplies from the United States and even from England. The newspapers of all those countries assert that their importations are for their own needs alone, while English papers insist that they are receiving consignments of petroleum, grain, and foodstuffs generally which far exceed their normal requirements.

$21.60 JACKSONVILLE AND RETURN Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. N.Y. 12:20 P. M. Mondays and Fridays, Oct. 26 to Feb. 26. N. Y. Office: 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

GERMANS SINK A BRITISH CRUISER; GAIN GROUND IN BELGIAN BATTLE; TURKS DEFY ENGLAND, 'ANNEX' EGYPT

TORPEDO SINKS THE HERMES

Light Cruiser Receives Her Deathblow in the Straits of Dover.

MOST OF HER MEN SAVED

Two Killed, Nine Injured, and About Forty Missing, the Casualty List.

SIXTH SUBMARINE VICTIM

Latest British Naval Loss Occurs in Narrow Stretch of Water Off Calais, France.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 11:10 P. M.—The enterprise of German submarines, which have been lurking along the French coast in the Straits of Dover, seeking to get a shot at British ships engaged in bombarding the German positions in Belgium, was rewarded today when one of them attacked and sank the light cruiser Hermes as she was returning from Dunkirk.

Two men killed, nine injured and about forty missing represent the casualties resulting from the sinking of the Hermes. The exact number of missing is not known.

The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel, and from a naval viewpoint was of no great value, but the fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast which is occupied by German troops, from which they can menace ships of the Allies passing between England and France. Only a few days ago one of them sank the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Calais.

How many submarines the Germans have in these waters is not known, but several of them have been seen recently. When ships are guarded by torpedo-boat destroyers, as are those engaged in bombarding the German positions, they are comparatively safe, but the opportunity of the submarines comes when one is caught alone, as was the Hermes.

The Secretary to the Admiralty tonight gave out this official report of the sinking of the cruiser

The old cruiser Hermes, Capt. C. R. Lambe, was sunk today by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small military significance.

The Hermes, which was a light cruiser of 5,600 tons displacement and a sistership of the Highflyer, the ship that sank the converted German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, was built sixteen years ago, and was manned by a crew of 450 officers and men. Her loss brings the total British warship loss, due to successful submarine attacks on the part of the Germans, to six vessels of which three were armored cruisers.

The total loss in tonnage to the British fleet from submarines alone is now 46,290 tons. Add to this the light cruiser Amphion, which was sent to the bottom by a German mine, and the British naval loss totals 49,730 tons. The money cost of the six ships that were torpedoed by submarines totals about $15,950,000. They were manned by 2,912 officers and men, and of these, more than 2,000 were lost when the ships went down.

The first of the British ships sunk by a submarine was the scout cruiser Pathfinder, which was torpedoed on Sept. 7 in the North Sea. She was a cruiser of the same general type as the American scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester, and Salem, and carried 268 officers and men.

Deadly Work of the U9.

Fifteen days later, on Sept. 22, came the wonderful attack that resulted in the loss of the armored cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue, vessels of 12,000 tons displacement each, and each manned by 700 officers and men, and each of them a $3,750,000 vessel. A single submarine, the U9, accomplished the destruction of those ships, and the commander of the German submarine, Lieut. Weddigen, as a result of his feat, became the popular naval hero of all Germany.

A few days ago The Times printed an account of Weddigen's emotions when he was sending those ships with their crews of more than 2,000 men to the bottom of the North Sea. Weddigen said he was almost ready to let the Cressy stay afloat in order that she

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

The British Admiralty announces that the light cruiser Hermes has been sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover. Nearly all the officers and crew have been saved.

The Allies were forced to yield ground in Belgium yesterday before fierce attacks by the Germans, who captured two towns to the south of Ypres. The French report says some ground was regained later.

Berlin reports that French counter attacks have been repulsed with severe losses.

The Russians report that the plan of the Austro-German Army to break through the centre of the Russian forces has failed after five days of severe fighting. The Germans are said to have suffered immense losses, and the Russian Army is now advancing in several districts on the East Prussian front.

The German report states that the battle in the eastern theatre of war has not yet been decided, and that the Russians are slowly following the German forces, which are being "regrouped" to the west of Warsaw.

The Austrians announce that the advance of the Russian forces along the Rivers San and Stryi have been repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. The total number of prisoners interned in Austria up to Oct. 28 is said to number 649 officers and 73,179 men.

The allied powers have asked Turkey for an explanation of the bombardment of Russian seaports by the Porte's ships, which is looked upon as giving the Porte another chance to keep out of the conflict. However, it is announced in London that as the Porte has broken off relations with the British Embassy it is necessary to take steps for the protection of British territory and Egypt.

A news dispatch states that the Russian fleet has attacked the Turkish warships in the Black Sea.

BRITAIN ADMITS TURKISH BREAK

Foreign Office Statement Deplores It and Alleges Systematic Intrigue.

GERMAN AGENT IN SYRIA

Inflammatory Document Probably Circulated in India Also —End of Turkey Predicted.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Foreign Office tonight issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British Ambassador against what he alleged were breaches of neutrality by Turkey, especially in connection with the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the powers, in which the Ottoman Government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British Ambassador to the Porte, in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British Embassy yesterday (Friday,) the British Government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made or threatened.

A report from Berlin that reached London tonight said that Turkey had formally proclaimed the annexation of Egypt.

The British statement says:

"At the beginning of the war the British Government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British Government since then has endeavored with the greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish Government at Constantinople in the case of German vessels in the Straits.

"On Thursday, Oct. 29, the British Government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning, and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon open and undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity, and usage.

Turkish Attitude Surprising.

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople the attitude of the Turkish Government toward Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish Government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled.

"It was well known that the Turkish Minister of War was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the saner counsels of his colleagues, who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown toward the Turkish Government, would have prevailed and prevented that Government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side of Germany.

"Since the war German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the Government, and have been able to coerce the Sultan's Ministers into taking up the policy of aggression.

"Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly

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SEVASTOPOL SHELLED BY TURKISH CRUISER

Russian Fleet Attacks Turkish Fleet Near That Port—Result Not Known.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—A Turkish cruiser has bombarded Sevastopol, in the Crimea, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to The Frankfurter Zeitung.

The following official telegram from Constantinople is published by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sank the Russian mine-layer Prut, a vessel of 5,000 tons, which had aboard 700 mines; damaged a Russian troopboat, and seized a collier.

"A torpedo fired from the torpedo-boat Hairet-i-Millet sank the Russian gunboat Kubanets. The Mauvenet-i-Millet torpedoed a Russian coastguard ship, which was severely damaged.

"Three Russian officers were saved by us and imprisoned.

"The Turkish fleet suffered no loss, and the battle was successfully continued."

A dispatch from Berlin announces that telegrams from Turkey say that the Turkish fleet, in the battle with the Russian Black Sea fleet, previously reported, sank not two, but four torpedo boats and one gunboat.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—An official message has been received at Rome from Constantinople, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency, announcing that the Russian fleet has attacked the Turkish fleet near Sevastopol.

Details of the battle are lacking.

The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"The Russian gunboat Kubanets put up a fight gainst two Turkish torpedo-boats which entered Odessa harbor and attacked merchant ships. The Kubanets finally drove the Turkish boats off.

"The torpedo-boats entered the harbor and fired all their guns. Shells struck the Kubanets, tearing away her wooden superstructure, while steamers in the harbor and warehouses on shore were damaged. The Turks strove to torpedo the Kubanets, but failed.

"The passengers and crew of the steamer Yalta, which was sunk, were saved, and most of the crew of the Kasbeck, which was also sunk, got away on rafts."

Surprise Attack on Odessa.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—An Odessa correspondent furnishes additional details of the Turkish attack on that town.

The steamer Portugal afforded an excellent target for the enemy's torpedo boat, which was well informed respecting the anchorages of the vessels in port. Suddenly the torpedo boat fired four times into the port side of the Portugal, making four holes above the water-line. The shelling of the vessels was effected with unusual rapidity.

Without having extinguished a single searchlight, the hostile torpedo boat seemingly passed without being molested the head of the new mole into Kabotazhny Harbor, where lay the Russian gunboat Kubanetz. The torpedo boat opened fire simultaneously from both sides on the gunboat and on other shipping. The wooden superstructure of the gunboat and the bridge were carried away and a hole made above the water line. Two torpedoes were discharged at the hull of the steamer Vitias. A shell was fired at the steamer Vampos and pierced the hull near the engine room. It exploded and fragments passed through the partition and ripped off the sheathing of a cylinder.

Harbor Launch No. 2, thinking that some accident had occurred to the torpedo boat, of whose identity it apparently was ignorant, approached whereupon a hand grenade was hurled by the Turks, killing some Russian seamen. Two shells fell on the warehouse, damaging the roof and causing other damage. Nevertheless the fire from the Kubanetz compelled the torpedo boat to withdraw after fruitlessly discharging a final torpedo. The torpedo boat did not fire while departing, and it is therefore surmised that she was badly injured.

On board the Portugal a stewardess and a baker were killed by the shells.

ALLIES' LINES ASSAILED

Germans Take Town Near Nieuport But Are Driven Back.

SUCCESS NEAR SOISSONS

Berlin Says Allies Were Driven Over the Aisne and 1,000 Were Taken Prisoners.

FIGHTING ROUND VERDUN

Kaiser's Troops Have Been Reinforced for Fresh Campaign to Gain French Ports.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via Amsterdam and London.)—A report received today from German Army Headquarters says:

Our army in Belgium yesterday occupied Ramscappelle (two and one-half miles southeast of Nieuport) and Preiscbeon, and our attacks on Ypres are progressing. Zandvoorde, Château Hollebeke, and Wambeke have been stormed.

Further south we also have gained ground to the east of Soissons. The enemy has been attacked, and during the day chased from several strongly fortified positions to the north of Vailly, (east of Soissons,) which was stormed during the afternoon, the enemy retreating across the River Aisne and suffering severe losses. We captured 1,000 prisoners and two machine guns.

In the Argonne and to the west of Verdun and to the north of Toul several French attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Paris Records Wide German Attack.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 11 P. M.—An official communication issued tonight by the War Office said:

According to the latest advices there is no incident of any importance to report.

In the centre we have made progress in the region to the north of Souain.

Everywhere else we are maintaining our positions.

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

The day of yesterday was marked by an attempt at a general offensive movement on the part of the Germans along the entire front from Nieuport to Arras, and by violent attacks delivered at other points of the line of battle. From Nieuport to the canal of La Bassée there were alternate movements of advance and retirement.

To the south of Nieuport the Germans, who had taken possession of Ramscappelle, were driven out of this town by a counter-attack.

To the south of Ypres we lost some points of support, Hollebeke (Hollenieke?) and Zandvoorde, but we progressed to the east of Ypres in the direction of Paschendaele.

Between La Bassée and Arras all the attacks made by the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses for them.

In the region of Chaulnes we advanced beyond Lihons and we took possession of Le Quesnoy in the Santerre district.

In the region of the Aisne also we have made progress on the heights of the right bank downstream from Soissons, but we were compelled to withdraw in the vicinity of Vailly.

We have advanced in the region of Souain, and there has been a violent engagement in the Argonne.

In the Woevre district we have again won ground in the forest of Le Pretre.

Belgians Report Gains and Losses.

HAVRE, Oct. 31, (via London.)—An official dispatch from the Belgian Army Headquarters to the Belgian Minister of War says:

Fierce attacks were attempted yesterday morning by the enemy in the neighborhood of Ramscappelle and Pervyse. The second of these attacks was repulsed with great loss. The first forced our troops to cede some ground which later was partially retaken.

In the afternoon the inundation extended from between the Yser and the railway at Nieupert to Dixmude and reached the neighborhood of Pervyse.

Before the front between Dixmude and Huyghen there was no important fighting. The allied troops

were able to cross the Yser and to gain ground. Toward the east the enemy lost Bixschoote and are only maintaining their position at Paschendaele with difficulty.

On the Lys there has been no material change in the situation.

GERMANS REINFORCED RESUME THE ATTACK

Fighting Is Renewed Near Coast and England Can Hear the Boom of Big Naval Guns.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The battle on the Yser continues fiercely, according to a dispatch to the Telegraaf from a correspondent at Sluis. During the night and forenoon the guns were thundering continuously, the correspondent adds. Yesterday there were severe bayonet attacks. No decisive result has yet been reached. The flooded fields and inundations are proving the best allies of the Belgians and are greatly hampering the Germans.

British aviators on Thursday dropped three bombs in the midst of the German war materials at Lichtervelde, (southwest of Bruges,) inflicting great damage and killing three German soldiers.

The Germans received reinforcements yesterday, and the coast line between Ostend and Knocke is being more strongly fortified each day. Guns have been placed in position at Blankenberghe and Heyst, and entrenchments made in the dunes. The Germans have burned the pier of Blankenberghe.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The German attempts to reach the French Channel ports were resumed with energy yesterday. The Germans undertook general offensive tactics from the coast at Nieuport to Arras, and while they made progress at some points, they were repulsed at others, and in some cases were compelled to give ground. Near the coast their advance was checked by an extension of the flooded area.

Today the battle is raging with fury, and on the English coast the boom of the big naval guns, which are bombarding the invaders' flank, has been distinctly heard.

The Allies have brought up land and sea forces in an endeavor to check this second effort of the Germans to establish themselves on the French coast.

The German official report, issued early today, announced that the German troops had occupied Ramscappelle, which is on the railway and canal between Nieuport and Dixmude, but the French official bulletin of the afternoon says they were driven out by a counter-attack.

On the whole, therefore, it would appear that the situation on this important battle front remains much as it was when the Germans ceased their heavy artillery fire for rest a few days ago.

The Germans made a particularly violent attack at Vailly, east of Soissons, and, according to the German report, drove the Allies across the river.

Reports that Lille has been reoccupied by the French and that Ostend has been evacuated by the Germans lacks confirmation and are regarded as premature. Fighting of the most desperate character has been going on around Lille and the villages in that vicinity have been taken and retaken time after time.

Thinks Germans Are Retreating.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1, 2:27 A. M.—The Reuter correspondent at Flushing says:

"Heavy firing can be heard in Sluis from the direction of Thourout.

"Everything indicates that the Germans are retreating from Dixmude."

GERMANY'S WORST WEEK.

British Writer Considers Coast Campaign a Serious Error.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Col. F. M. Maude, writing in The Sunday Times, says:

"The last week has been by far the most disastrous for German arms since the war began. This time there can be no explaining away their losses or palliation of their misfortunes. Even if the news can still be kept from the people as a whole, no vestige of illusion remains for the higher staff.

"From the commencement of this raid upon the sea coast I have maintained it implied a dispersal of an effort which could only be justified on the grounds of political expediency and was bound to shake the confidence of every educated soldier in the efficiency and judgment of the highest German command."

Col. Maude, continuing, estimates that Germany's losses now amount in killed, wounded, and prisoners on both fronts to 1,800,000, and that, counting sickness and exhaustion, at least 3,000,000 must be absent from the colors. Allowing 1,000,000 men for railway, police duties, &c., he says Germany now can have barely 4,000,000 of all ages trained to arms from which to maintain armies on both frontiers.

Col. Maude ridicules the idea that Prussia is holding 250,000 men for the invasion of England, and concludes:

"The Germans are fighting for their existence and they know it, and, true to their traditions, they are straining every nerve to send the last trained man, horse, and gun forward to avert the coming disaster. It's a long way to Berlin still, but the brunt of the enemy's attack has been broken."

BURY 25,000 GERMANS.

These Are the Reported Losses in Ypres Fighting Alone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN BELGIUM, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—During the battles of the last ten days in the region of Ypres the Germans have suffered enormous losses. In a little over a week the territorial soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Army Corps have buried 25,000 German dead.

Their losses have been more or less on the same scale in the Dixmude district.

The continuity of the fights in this part has allowed no opportunity of burying the dead, and the bodies of German soldiers lie thick on the roads from Dixmude. In certain places they are packed so densely that the piles are yards high.

Dixmude is now nothing but ruins. There are no habitable houses left, and only one inhabitant remains. This is a woman of 78 years, who, having no relatives left, is resolved not to leave the four calcined walls which once inclosed her home. Some British and French soldiers at the risk of their lives carried some food to the old woman.

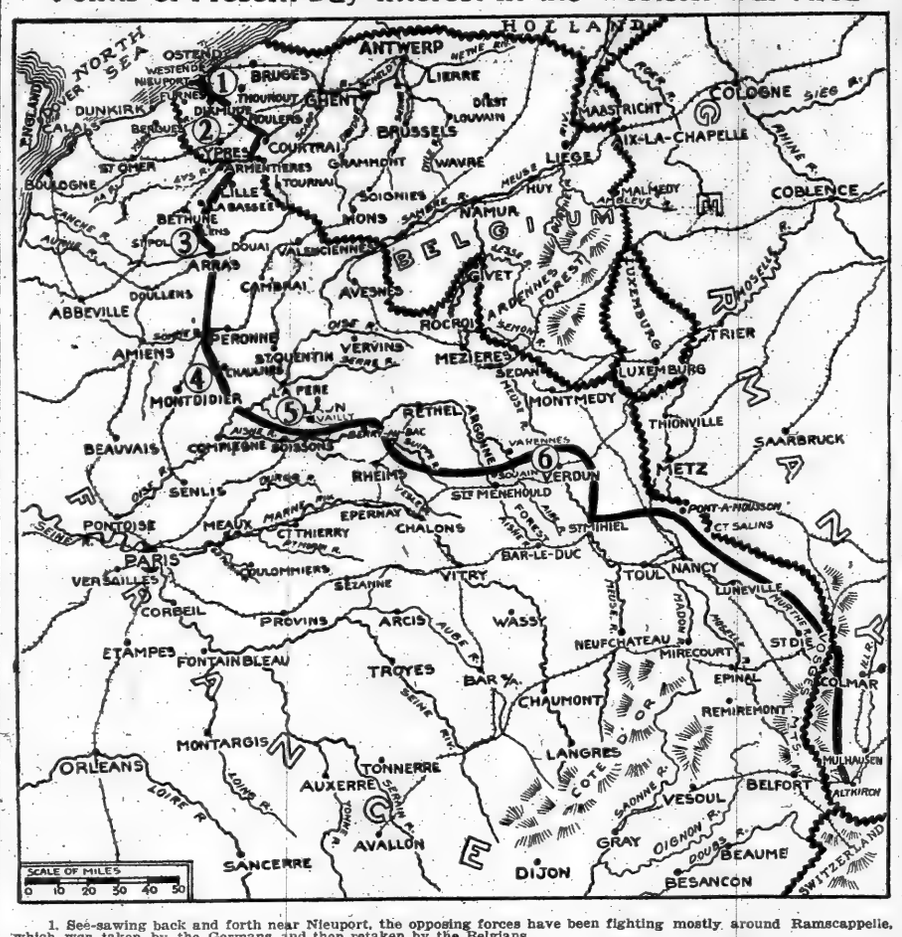
GERMAN LOSS NOW 420,000.

Lists for Last Week Add 62,000 to the Casualties.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—German casualty lists for the last week amount to 62,000, it was announced tonight. The total to date is about 420,000.

Reports from stations for convalescents show that thousands of wounded already have returned to the front and others are being used as instructors for new formations.

Points of Present-Day Interest in the Western War Area



1. See-sawing back and forth near Nieuport, the opposing forces have been fighting mostly around Ramscappelle, which was taken by the Germans and then retaken by the Belgians.
2. German advices say the Kaiser's troops have stormed three places near Ypres. Paris admits the loss of two, but says a gain has been made to the east of that town.
3. Apparently the Germans made a general assault on the French positions between La Bassée and Arras, but the French war office report states that all attacks were repulsed.
4. Allied troops have gained some ground near Chaulnes, according to Paris.
5. Both sides record severe fighting in the Soissons district. At Vailly to the east, Berlin says, the Germans have driven the Allies across the Aisne. Paris admits a withdrawal at this point.
6. The region to the west and northwest of Verdon is again the scene of much military activity. The Allies have gained ground north of Sonain, according to Paris. The German headquarters report says that French attacks west of Verdun and in the Argonne were repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants.

FRENCH MAYOR HELD HOSTAGE SEVEN WEEKS

Returned Official Tells His Experiences in a Fortress of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—After seven weeks' imprisonment as a hostage in Germany, Paul Dieudonne, Mayor of Elnville, a Lorraine town, gives an account of his experiences to a Nancy newspaper.

Dieudonne was taken from Elnville with two other prominent inhabitants by the retreating Germans in early September because the French had set an example of hostage taking at Wic and Morhange. He says the captors gave them just time to get a change of clothes and some money. At Château Salins they stayed twelve days with a number of other hostages, mostly peasants, old men, women, and children, the majority being without sufficient clothing or money. To Dieudonne was given a letter by a German officer, Lieut. Col. Passavent, whose family left France at the Edict of Nantes.

This stated that he with his friends had behaved well toward the German wounded at Elnville. This proved of the utmost value, procuring for them many courtesies on the wearisome journey by road to Ulm on the Danube, where there was a large camp of French hostages, refugees, and military prisoners.

Through this they were lodged in the fortress instead of the open camp, which was terribly cold owing to the mountains. The fort was warmed by steam heat, and had other conveniences. They were also allowed to buy extra food as long as their money lasted.

After spending a month at Ulm the letter won them their release, but they were told it was impossible to cross the Swiss frontier without paying 5,000 francs, ($1,000,) which they did not have. However, Dieudonne was allowed to telegraph to a German colleague, an old friend, Zundel, at Strassburg, who sent the amount, and they were then released and took a train to the frontier, where the Swiss indignantly repudiated the idea that the payment of money was necessary. They said they bore no good will to Germany, adding:

"We will receive them without flinching if they try to treat us like the Belgians. We have guns and rifles ready to speak in our trenches."

When asked how the Germans treat their prisoners, Dieudonne replied that he had seen two camps, Ulm and Mutzigen, where the prisoners suffered from the cold because of lack of clothing, but they were not badly treated.

"They work six hours daily," he said, "repairing the roads and railways under the command of their own non-commissioned officers, over whom are German officers who do not appear unsympathetic. They have coffee mornings, with soup at midday and evening and meat three times weekly. Their quarters appear to be healthful, thanks to a flooring placed a few inches from the ground. I also saw some stoves.

"I think it possible to send money to them, and even small bundles of clothing. I think the Prussians are more severe than the Würtemburgers, who are in charge of these camps. They do not seem to love the Prussians much.

Mützigen Camp was first commanded by an old Prussian General, who hoisted the Prussian flag. His place was taken by a Würtemberger, who asked: 'What's that flag there? Take it away, quick. I only know the Würtemburg flag.'

"The change was promptly effected and greatly incensed the Prussian officers who were present. A row followed, nearly causing bloodshed. Finally the matter was compromised by leaving Mützigen flagless."

PLANS RETURN TO PARIS.

French Government, It Is Said, Will Be Back in City by Nov. 20.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Unofficial announcement was made today that the Government will return to Paris from Bordeaux on Nov. 20, and that Parliament will meet on Dec. 15 to pass emergency laws.

Little by little Paris appears to be returning to more normal conditions. The shops in the Avenue de l'Opéra, which had their doors locked and the windows whitewashed, have now been reopened.

CRUISER HERMES SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Continued from Page 1.

might save the struggling officers and bluejackets of the Aboukir and Hogue, but he steeled himself and remembered that "war is war" and gave the command that sent a torpedo against the vitals of the Cressy.

On Oct. 15 the fifth British vessel met her doom as the result of a submarine attack. This time the ship was the second-class light cruiser Hawke, an old ship, built in 1891, and then on patrol duty in the North Sea. Of the 544 men who manned the Hawke, 327 were lost when she went down. Reports from Berlin afterward credited the sinking of the Hawke to Weddigen's vessel.

After the Hawke comes the Hermes, one of a class of three little light cruisers, the others being the Highflyer and the Hyacinth.

Once Noted for Speed.

The Hermes was a trim-appearing craft with a sharp, knifelike bow, and was built to attain a maximum speed of twenty knots an hour, a speed which at the time of her construction (1898) made her one of the fastest cruising ships in the world. She was 350 feet long, and in appearance resembled the German cruiser Emden, which has sunk more than twenty British merchantmen and which two days ago slipped into the Harbor of Penang in disguise and torpedoed the Russian light cruiser Jemtchug and the French destroyer Mousquet. Like the Emden, the Hermes had three funnels and two military masts.

The Hermes mounted eleven six-inch wirebound guns, eight twelve-pounders, six three-pounders, and two Maxim quick-firing guns. She was also fitted with two eighteen-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

It has been asserted by the Germans that the cruiser Amphion, which was lost on Aug. 7 in the North Sea was also a submarine victim, but the evidence is against that contention and it is generally accepted that she was sunk by contact with a mine.

In addition to the ships that have been sent to the bottom by submarines, the British have lost the torpedo boat destroyer Speedy, which, like the Amphion, was sunk by a mine. This ship was lost on Sept. 3. On Sept. 7 the light cruiser Warrior went ashore in the Bosphorus and was a total loss. On Sept. 20 the cruiser Pegasus, which was undergoing repairs in the harbor of Zanzibar, was suddenly attacked by the German cruiser Königsberg and disabled. The Hermes is, therefore, the tenth British warship lost during the present war.

The place where the Hermes was torpedoed, the Straits of Dover, is the narrowest point in the English Channel, opposite Calais, France, and between that port and Dover, England. This exploit of the Germans occurred nearer the British coast than any that preceded it, all the others having occurred in waters further to the north and more distant from the English coast.

THINKS MINES ARE FLOATING.

And in Violation of International Law, Says Naval Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The discovery of a German mine field of unknown extent twenty miles north of Tory Island, which was made known by the news of the floundering of the steamer Manchester Commerce, moved the Admiralty on Tuesday to warn all shipping not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island. Referring to this, the naval correspondent of The London Times on Thursday said:

"The remarkable activity of the enemy's mine layers receives fresh illustration by the discovery that a field of unknown extent has been laid to the northwest of Ireland. The vessel or vessels which laid this mine field must presumably have passed around the north of Scotland, and doubtless the intention was to interfere with the free movements of our warships if they used the north channel, or perhaps to pick up some of the transports bringing Canadian troops across.

"The depth of water in which these mines had been laid would apparently indicate that they were not anchored and the use of unanchored mines is forbidden by international law unless they become harmless within an hour after being dropped. The enemy, however, have not shown themselves at all inclined to respect international law. What may be hoped is that the field will be found not so large that it cannot be dealt with thoroughly and speedily.

"The loss of the merchant ship by which the presence of the mines was discovered is to be regretted, but it is better that they should have been found in this way rather than by the destruction of a more valuable vessel."

Although steamship companies naturally are not allowed to publish any information on the subject, it is understood that the commanders of vessels which sailed from Liverpool today received orders to steer a course well clear of the dangerous area on the north coast of Ireland.

The discovery that the Germans have laid mines outside the North Sea has led to strong agitation for British employment of the same engines of destruction in order to restrict German mine-laying activities outside the limits of the North Sea. Such a procedure, it is argued, would also serve the purpose of absolutely precluding the delivery of contraband of war to Germany through Holland.

This latter argument, it should be mentioned, does not receive much support. The closing of the North Sea to neutral commerce is fully recognized as an extreme measure which, even its advocates declare, could only be justified under the stress of direst necessity. The abuse of neutral flags for purposes of mine laying outside the limits of the North Sea is regarded as the only method whereby the process could have been accomplished by Germany.

Lord Fisher's advent upon the Admiralty Board is thought to be coincident, if not connected, with the agitation which is being carried on in some English newspapers to have the exits from the North Sea ringed in by mines.

The London Observer today says editorially:

"New and stealthy agencies of modern war, the strewn mine and the submarine, are in the hands of able and daring enemies, who are gaining war experience, like ourselves. We are far superior in all the agencies of naval power without exception, but for the first time there are weapons and devices to which the law of predominance does not directly apply. You cannot fight like with like by pitting mines against mines or submarines against submarines. You have to contrive other means, which in the end must not be less sure than the old unmitigated method of direct attack by like against like.

"Lord Fisher cannot charm away these conditions, and he cannot make omelets without breaking eggs, but of all sailors he is the man to realize that the naval security of the British Empire is the supreme law of the State, and that in reply to the methods adopted by the enemy no half measures will serve our turn. Now that Germany's mine-layers probably are abusing neutral flags at sea, as their army systematically abuses the Red Cross on land, and have begun to strew their devilish engines even across the track of Atlantic traffic toward our western ports, we are inclined to believe that the North Sea, as far as possible, ought to be made an iron prison for the enemy. On that point it would be improper at this moment to dogmatize."

REGARDED AS GERMAN TOOL.

Allies Giving One More Chance to Turkey to Keep Out of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Turkey is getting one more chance from the Allies to keep out of the war. She is being asked by them, acting jointly, for an explanation of the actions of her warships, while demands are being made for the dismissal of German officers and men and the dismantlement of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, the transfer of which to the Turkish flag is held to be illegal.

Above all, it is being impressed upon Turkey, with all the diplomatic force possible, that if she indulges in war now she fights all three Allies.

It is also being made known to her that if she and Germany make a losing fight it means the complete elimination of Turkey in Europe.

The decision is now up to Turkey, and the Porte's answer is awaited with the keenest interest, for if Turkey is engaged there is little chance that the war will not spread.

Greece is known to be ready to enter it, and it will take only the slightest pressure on the part of the Allies in Athens to cause Greek forces to start operations against Turkey.

Whether the Allies will consider this advisable depends to a very material extent upon the course Italy follows. Many competent observers here feel that the situation gives Italy ample justification for participation.

Should Greece enter the field it would be difficult to prevent the war from spreading throughout the Balkans.

British officialdom evidently still entertains some hope that Turkey may not proceed to actual war against Russia. This is based upon the possibility that the hostile acts of the Turkish warships were engineered by German officers and the belligerent section of the Turkish Navy. British officials lay great emphasis on the fact that Turkey is merely Germany's tool.

Should Turkey insist on war it means, of course, the immediate severence of diplomatic relations, and in such a contingency the United States will probably be asked to look after the affairs of England and France in Constantinople. Russia has already placed her affairs in charge of Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The evening papers report that the Germans have practically seized command at Constantinople, and that the big guns directed at the Sultan's Palace in order to compel acquiescence in Germany's plan of action.

The bombardment of undefended commercial ports in the Black Sea has not caused alarm even in business circles intimately connected with the welfare of the various ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has departed with his entire personnel. Before going he wrote to the Grand Vizier regretting that he was unable to call and take leave.

The Russo-Turkish rupture is naturally an event of the greatest importance for Greece, and the attention of the Greek Government will now be centred on Bulgaria's attitude.

Diplomatic circles here consider it highly probable that Bulgaria will join in the struggle on the side of Turkey.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The semi-official Russian news agency says that because of the attack by the German-Turkish warships on the Russian coast of the Black Sea, the Russian Government the same day ordered its Ambassador at Constantinople to announce to the Sublime Porte the rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey, and his departure with all the members of his Embassy and of the Consulates.

The protection of the interests of Russian subjects has been confided to the Italian Government.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Russian authorities have suspended all steamship traffic to and from Odessa, according to a dispatch from Odessa to the Reuter Telegram Company.

The suggestion is made from various sources that the German commanders of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau may have forced the situation without the authority of the Turkish Government.

"MUST BE MAD," SAYS ENVOY.

Russian Ambassador Thinks Turkey Was Coerced by Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian Ambassador, M. Krupensky, in an interview on the Turkish bombardment of Theodosia, exclaimed: "They must be mad at Constantinople! So much the worse for them. It is all over with Turkey."

"Germany," he added, "must have forced the Turkish Government's hand. From Germany's standpoint it is a success, for she risks nothing except the skin of the Ottomans, but she errs in imagining that we care."

The Tribuna examines the effect of Turkey's entry into the war. This it considers small, owing to her inability to command the sea, nor can she harm Russia in the Caucasus or England in Egypt, while the latter can instigate the Arabs against her. The only real danger, says the Tribuna, is Balkan complications.

The Giornale d'Italia considers Sofia the key of the question in the Balkans, while by sea Greece may join the Anglo-French fleet. "Italy," concludes the Giornale d'Italia, "should keep calm, remembering that the extension of the war will create a new situation, with repercussions affecting her."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Turkey's participation in the European conflict continues to be the absorbing topic in political circles, as any change in the territorial conditions of the Ottoman Empire on the coast of the Mediterranean would directly affect Italian interests.

Undoubtedly Turkey's action has strengthened the party which, since the beginning of the war, has urged Italy's participation in the conflict in favor of the Allies, considering the war a unique opportunity to obtain possession of the Italian provinces still under Austrian rule.

Now this party says that the entry of Turkey into the war renders the participation of Italy more valuable than before, as a counterbalance to the Ottoman action. Later, if her assistance had not been given, Italy would be kept out of the division of the spoils.

Another party, perhaps more numerous, thinks it unpatriotic to exert pressure in any direction on the Government, which alone possesses the knowledge necessary to judge the best attitude to take in order to safeguard the interests of the country.

So far as can be foreseen, Italy will continue for the present her neutral policy.

GERMAN HEADS TURKISH FLEET

Admiral Soerchon's Flag on Goeben —German Army Commander Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia says that the cruiser Goeben, recently bought by Turkey, has become the flagship of the German Admiral Sörchon, the new Commander in Chief of the Turkish Fleet.

Turkey's available land forces are estimated to total 700,000 men. The first six of Turkey's thirteen army corps are divided into two armies, under the command of Gemal Pasha, the Minister of Marine, and Gen. Liman von Sanders.

No doubt whatever is entertained in Italy that the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Russia denotes the former's definite entry into the European struggle.

The conviction in Rome is that an immediate effect will in all probability manifest itself among the Balkan States. Bulgaria, it is conjectured, will try to maintain a more or less independent attitude. Nevertheless, in view of the fierce hatred between Bulgaria and Greece, diplomats believe that Bulgaria may speedily be driven to range herself with Turkey. This view gains support in the recent outspoken declaration of the Bulgarian Premier.

Should the march of events constrain Rumania to lay aside her neutrality it remains to be seen whether her army would advance north of the Danube against Austria or south against Bulgaria and Turkey.

What, then, will Italy do? The prevailing opinion is that any general upheaval in the Balkan Peninsula, especially after the Austro-German intrigues with Turkey against Italy's aspirations on the other shore of the Adriatic, must lead the Italian Government to reconsider its position, and that at no distant date.

"RESETTLEMENT OF WORLD."

What War Means, in View of London Nation—Our Great Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—While some tendency is still manifested here to cling to the hope that the Turkish acts of war in the Black Sea may have been on the initiative of the German naval commanders, supported by Enver Bey's influence, and may be disavowed by the Sublime Porte, Great Britain officially is taking no chances, and is rapidly completing measures, begun long ago, to offset Turkey's participation in the war.

Petrograd has already issued an assurance that Russia is well prepared to resist Turkish aggression through the Caucasus, which is one of the two chief methods of land attack upon the Allies open to Turkey, the other being an attempt to invade Egypt. The view in regard to the latter contingency taken here is optimistic. The Suez Canal is well garrisoned by British troops, particularly at the Arabian end, where a raid is most to be feared, and Red Sea communications are, of course, commanded by the navy.

An Egyptian native uprising is regarded as one of the possibilities to be faced, but The Spectator and several other journals declare that such a revolt is not likely to be serious, in view of the preparations taken. The Spectator also considers the development of the struggle into a holy war between the Crescent and the Cross unlikely in the extreme.

In the Black Sea, naval authorities agree that the presence of the cruiser Goeben gives the Turkish fleet a slight preponderance over the Russian fleet, but the passage of the Dardanelles by the Allies' fleet, difficult as the operation might seem, is not considered beyond the bounds of possibility.

"In any case," says The Nation, "the issue in the war is now nothing less than a complete resettlement of the Old World. A decisive allied victory would now end with the Russians in Constantinople, the annexation of the Armenian provinces to the Caucasus, the final cutting loose of Egypt from Turkish suzerainty; perhaps in Arab and Syrian independence, and, doubtless, also, in some marking out of French and British economic spheres of influence in Syria and Mesopotamia, while Greece also stands to gain.

"Turkey in short may become a modest Anatolian kingdom.

"The other alternative would, of course, be the extension of an Austro-German hegemony over the entire Near East from Vienna to Bagdad.

"The local struggle in the East is of importance primarily because it will, in some degree, force the Russians and ourselves to dissipate our forces at least to maintain the defensive, but the real decision of this and all the extra-European issues of the war will be on the European battlefields."

Here an interesting point is raised by The Nation in regard to America's part in the settlement. It says the United States is certain to play an extremely important, perhaps a commanding, part in the reorganization of international relations that must follow the conclusion of the fighting.

"Indeed, if, as is not unlikely, a joint interposition of neutral powers, headed by the United States, when the first favorable opportunity presents itself, * * * that country will be able to exercise great moral pressure on the actual terms of settlement. America can do much to restore peace to distracted, unguided Europe."

The Nation proceeds to say that it is a great thing for the world that a man of President Wilson's strong pacific principles and personal decision and initiative should be in occupation of the White House at this time, and that it is extremely satisfactory to know that both his immediate predecessors, Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, are equally alive to the magnitude of the service the United States may render in the reparation of the broken world.

The Nation then discusses Col. Roosevelt's recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "If we rightly understand his proposal," it says, "which at present has only reached us in a brief summary, it marks a definite advance even upon the larger and more considered scheme set forth by Mr. Taft in his book, 'The United States and Peace.' Mr. Roosevelt's plan supplements Mr. Taft's in reference to the enforcement of arbitral awards. Mr. Taft appears willing to rely upon international public opinion as sufficient sanction. It remains to be proved that this is so. Mr. Roosevelt confronts this difficulty, and would solve it by binding the powers to apply their united forces to coerce an international criminal."

While admitting the practical problems in the way, The Nation concludes that here lies "the only path of security for the future of civilization."

A WARNING TO BULGARIA.

Article in the Novoe Vremya Says She Cannot Stay Neutral.

ROME, Oct. 31.—A great impression has been produced in Rome by an article appearing in the Petrograd newspaper Novoe Vremya. It is considered in Italian political circles to be an ultimatum to the Balkan States, and also a warning to neutral countries.

"The Balkans," the newspaper says, "cannot forget their past slavery and that they became free chiefly through Russian intervention. Now the moment has come not for words but for deeds. Whoever is not with us is against us.

"Bulgaria, freed by Russia, cannot remain a spectator in the war. Her least attempt at accord with an enemy of Russia will be considered treason. Bulgaria must choose between Turkey and Russia.

"At the end of the war only the participators in the gigantic conflict will be invited to the banquet. Whoever thinks he will snatch a mouthful without having made the necessary sacrifices will be much mistaken."

SAYS KAISER OFFERED PEACE TO RUSSIA

Petrograd Hears Grand Duke Predicted Revolution if It Was Accepted.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Observer sends the following:

"According to a report being circulated in army circles, Russia recently has been approached regarding the concluding of peace with Germany.

"It is said that the German Emperor wrote a personal letter to the Dowager Empress, urging her to persuade the Russian Emperor to make peace.

"The Dowager Empress forwarded the letter without comment to Emperor Nicholas, who sent it to Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army. The Grand Duke returned the letter with this comment:

"'If you comply, our armies will mutiny, and there will be a revolution in all the Russias.'

"No confirmation of the report is obtainable."

Reiterated statements have come from Paris and London that similar attempts were made by Germany to conclude a separate peace with France, the cession of part of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany being a consideration.

CAPTURE GERMAN CRUISERS?

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to The Post from Sydney, New South Wales, says it is reported that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured, as a result of the failure of their coal supply. There is no official confirmation of the report to be had here.

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AS THE

EUROPEAN WAR

STILL CONTINUES

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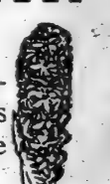

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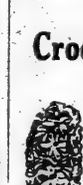

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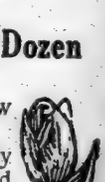

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Closes 10 pm Daily.
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147 Nassau Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 9 pm
266 West 125th Street
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RUSSIANS CHECK FURIOUS ATTACKS

Germans Have Suffered Great Losses on East Prussian Line, Petrograd Reports.

CONTINUE POLAND RETREAT

Berlin Says Russians Are Slowly Following and Troops Are Being "Regrouped."

VIENNA CLAIMS SUCCESS

With the Capture of Several Russian Positions and a Victory on the Border of Bukowina.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"On the east Prussian front the plan for breaking through the centre of our fortified position around Bakalargewo projected by the enemy has failed. During five days of unsuccessful attacks, the Germans suffered immense losses. In many places the great accumulations of German dead in front of our trenches caused a moderation of our fire.

"Our troops have progressed in several districts on the East Prussian front.

"Beyond the Vistula we occupy strongly the towns of Gostynin, Lenczyca, Lodz, and Ostrowiec.

"In Galicia the fighting continues without any essential change in the situation."

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official report given out by German Army Headquarters says:

"The battle in the northeastern war theatre till now has not been decided. To the west of Warsaw the Russians are slowly following our troops, which are now being regrouped."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 31.—An official dispatch from Vienna dated today noon says:

"Near the Galician-Bukowinian frontier, north of Kuty, a mixed Russian column was defeated yesterday.

"In Middle Galicia our troops have occupied Russian positions northeast of Turka, near Stry, Sambor, east of Przemysl and on the lower San. Several Russian attacks around Lisko have been repulsed. At Lisko, Stry, Sambor and other points hundreds of Russians have been captured.

"The operation in Russian Poland yesterday passed without fighting."

The following Austrian official statement was given out in Vienna on Friday noon:

"There was no fighting yesterday in Russian Poland.

"On the lower San (Galicia) strong hostile forces which crossed the river south of Lisko were repulsed, after severe fighting. Near Stry and Sambor our artillery has blown up a Russian ammunition depot. All hostile attacks on the heights west of Stry and Sambor have been repulsed. In the district northeast of Turka our attacking troops occupied several important positions on heights which the enemy was forced to evacuate precipitately. Our Landsturm captured numerous prisoners in these engagements.

"The total number of prisoners interned in Austria-Hungary on Oct. 28 was 649 officers and 73,179 men, not including the prisoners taken in the battles last week."

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The only German news from the Polish front is the authoritative confirmation of the prevailing impression in Berlin that the German onslaught on the Warsaw fortress was in full swing when the retirement of the German forces was ordered.

It is pointed out that the German attack would scarcely have been directed against this fortified position after strong Russian forces had arrived at points to the south and to the west of Warsaw. These naturally must be the first object of attack.

The following was contained in the information given out for the press in official quarters today:

"The opening of naval hostilities by Turkey promises to divert the attention of the Russian forces which have been campaigning in Poland, where they were able to concentrate superior forces against the armies of Germany and Austria.

"Special dispatches to newspapers from the Servian front report that an entire Servian regiment under Col. Ivanoff walked into a trap at Vishegrad. They had been informed previously that the Servians still occupied this place. This was not so, and the regiment was quickly surrounded and surrendered without resistance.

"The General Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army reports significantly that there was no fighting Oct. 20 in Russian Poland. This shows that the Austro-German forces have been successful in freeing themselves from the enemy, a manoeuvre which permitted them to make new dispositions of their troops without disturbance."

GERMANS FALL BACK IN ORDER

British Government's Observer Describes Retreat in Poland.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government correspondent with the Russian Army, telegraphs under date of Oct. 30 the following account of the battle around Warsaw, which is issued by the Official Press Bureau:

"I have spent some days at Warsaw and have examined the scenes of the recent fighting as far out as beyond Skierniewice. The Russian river line of defense ran along the Niemen, Bahr, Narew, Middle Vistula, and the Ilan.

"The Germans had not previously tested seriously the strength of the centre of this line, and the Russian reports issued had so far only spoken of a northern and southern front. Warsaw lay beyond the defensive river line. A rapid seizure of the city before Winter set in would have greatly strengthened the Prussian northern front and would have endangered Russian occupation of Galicia. It would also have created a moral effect on the Poles and they might have supported any proposals to negotiate.

"The Germans advanced principally from the southwest, a region largely left in their hands. The Germany army corps reached a line southeast of Bloine, and at Pruzkow they were little more than six miles from Warsaw.

"The cannonade shook houses in the city, German aeroplanes dropped bombs near the railroad bridges, the quarters of the General Staff and elsewhere, killing over 100 persons but not achieving their object. The people were much exasperated, and some of them went out to the scene of the fighting.

"The brunt of the defense fell on two Russian corps, especially on one which included the Siberian troops. These had to oppose three German corps.

"Splendid work was done at Pruskow and also by the Siberian regiment at Rakitnaw. Here the Germans delayed the Russian advance and placed machine guns on the roof of a church. The inhabitants say that the Siberians long refrained from returning the fire from the church. The regiment lost its Colonel, many other officers, and 275 men, but held good until reinforced. Several Russian corps arrived, and the Russians then drove the Germans back in successive rearguard engagements, which lasted, in all, eighteen days. The country up to several miles west and south of Lowicz and Skierniewice has now been recovered.

"The Germans in these operations seized provisions and some valuables and committed minor indignities, but the country has in no way an aspect of devastation. The population is strongly for Russia, and offers every service to the Russian soldiers.

"In Warsaw great enthusiasm prevails, with a very striking difference from the attitude before the war and the Grand Duke's appeal.

"The Germans in retiring made clear work of the bridges, railways, and stores. There is every sign of a deliberate and well-executed retreat. Fewer prisoners were taken than in the case of the Austrians, the wounded being for the most part carried away.

"The Russian artillery worked with great precision and effect, and the Russian infantry, after artillery preparation, delivered attacks throughout. There is no sign of any likelihood of further German aggression on this side before Winter, but there is always a possibility of an early conflict southward, where the Russians need to secure and complete their conquest of Galicia, and the enemy has to guard his base of joint action between Germany and Austria."

NO RUSSIAN WINTER QUARTERS

Czar's Forces Propose to Carry On Campaign Despite Weather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Standard's correspondent at Petrograd wiring on Friday, says:

"There is good authority for stating that the Russian Army will not go into Winter quarters, but will pursue the campaign without a break no matter what the weather.

"Poland and East Prussia may be cold in Winter, but their climate is mild compared with some parts of Russia, and the Russian Army after its experiences in the Winter campaign against Japan has no fear of being unduly hampered by the weather in the present operations."

GERMAN VILLAINS POPULAR.

Up-to-Date War Stories the Rage Among British Youngsters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—German villains are now much in demand among youthful Britons, as a result of which the Deadwood Dick type of American literature which has been popular here for a long time, especially among messenger boys, has received a mortal blow. According to a well-known newsdealer in the Strand, it is now necessary to substitute German villains for the Indian, Portuguese and half-breed varieties, while the stories must entirely savor of war. The heroes are of the allied forces, the principal rôles being taken by British sailors and soldiers.

Many of these stories appear weekly, with the plots based on the latest engagements If one may judge by the heavy sales, the Germans are extremely popular villains.

BRUSSELS BUILDINGS MINED.

Maeterlinck Expresses Fear for the Town Hall and Cathedral.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, reviewing the phases of the war in Belgium in the Figaro, expresses fear for the fate of the Grand Place, (Market Place,) the Hotel de Ville, (the Town Hall,) and the Cathedral of Brussels.

He says he knows from a sure source that they have been mined, and that only a spark is needed to reduce them to débris.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Yesterday's official dispatches from France gave the positions occupied by their troops in greater detail than for some time past. When taken in conjunction with the reports from Berlin, the operations of the last few days may be outlined with some confidence.

The rapid thirty-mile advance of the French and English to Roulers at the beginning of last week made the Germans feel that their lines at Lille were to some extent threatened by the salient position of the Allies.

In order to dislodge the latter, the Germans took the indirect method of attacking on the flanks of the salient. While pushing the attacks that carried their forces across the Yser, they also brought such pressure to bear upon the French position from Menin to Roulers that they were able to drive back this part of the line five miles to a position through Hollebeke, just south of Ypres. It is noteworthy that the dispatches from Paris have continually claimed successes in this region, while their line has been driven back.

Between Lille and Soissons the week's fighting has left the opposing forces without appreciable change.

The German report that they have driven the British back across the Aisne at Vailly, ten miles east of Soissons, shows a local success that does not yet affect the general situation.

In the district southeast of Verdun the French have been making strenuous efforts to dislodge the Germans from their occupation of the Cotes de Meuse. Both sides have claimed success in this district almost every day, but the net changes of the week are very slight.

The French advance from Toul has been held fast on the line from Ailly, on the Meuse, two miles south of St. Mihiel, to Pagny, on the Moselle, twelve miles south of Metz. To the north of St. Mihiel the Germans have made a small gain by pushing the French back from the position at Hatton Chatel, where they threaten the German line of communications.

Along the French border east of Nancy and in Upper Alsace the French have made important gains. East of Nancy they have again reached the German border, while in Upper Alsace they have advanced ten miles into German territory.

This whole battle line from Switzerland to the North Sea is now engaged in a deadlock that seems unlikely to have a decisive outcome until one side or the other has made a decided gain in the strength of its forces. This can be done by Germany only by sacrificing her campaign against Russia, a most dangerous proceeding in view of the efficiency of the Russian troops, as shown in the recent operations in Poland. By such a hazardous move Germany could add to her armies in France sufficient strength to overcome for a time the advantage that is now held by the Allies. If such is her policy, the exact move that she will adopt cannot be definitely predicted.

Two points stand out as the most likely locations of powerful attacks, if Germany should adopt a strong aggressive policy in the west. The position at St. Mihiel and the bridge across the Meuse River would not have been maintained at such costs and such risks unless the German General Staff had figured on making an important use of this route for an advance at some early date.

The other probable point of vigorous fighting is to the westward, where the Germans would make an important gain in the strength of their position if they could drive the Allies south of Amiens. This would give the Germans a short and direct line through Amiens to the coast, which could be held by a smaller force than is now required to maintain their extended line in the north. They would then be enabled to divert the surplus troops to other operations, such as a turning movement through St. Mihiel or through Belfort against the south flank of the Allies.

The Allies are evidently waiting until every preparation is made before changing their plan of operations. They would have no great difficulty in putting in the field far greater numbers than they now have at the front. Their delay seems to be due to efforts to make special provision for feeding and clothing their men and supplying them with heavy guns and ammunition to cope with the German artillery.

It is probable that the ordnance shops of France and Great Britain are straining every resource to turn out quickly big guns similar to those that have done such effective work for the Germans.

Local successes have little influence on the outcome because the opposing troops merely drop back and construct a new line of intrenchments a few miles to the rear. Important successes can be gained only by starting with a local success and then following it up by vigorous attacks in force that will keep pushing the enemy back until their troops become disorganized. Up to this point the operations are always much more costly for the assailants; it is in the succeeding operations against disorganized troops that the losses of the defenders pile up rapidly. In fact, a battle without a vigorous pursuit can have little real effect on the outcome of a war. Such fighting results only in a war of exhaustion which is necessarily long drawn out, as was shown by the civil war in this country.

The Russians continue their policy of hammering at the north flank of the Austro-German forces that are confronting them on the line from Lodz to Turka. The fighting near Lyck, on the East Prussian border, is at a standstill, and has little influence on the outcome of the great battle in Poland and Galicia.

Petrograd reports say that the German flank has now been driven back to Lodz, eighty miles southwest of Warsaw. This move has in turn exposed their centre, which has been forced to fall back to Radom, thirty miles from the Vistula. In Galicia both sides claim successes in the fighting along the San River, but the net result seems to be without influence upon the outcome of the fighting. From Przemysl the line of battle extends almost due south through Novomiasto, Starimiasto to Turka, on the northern slope of the Carpathians.

Russia is evidently attempting only defensive operations in Galicia, while she is trying to make sure of success against the Germans southwest of Warsaw. This is the line of action that promises the greatest advantages if she is successful.

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Address, G 21 Times Annex

BELIEVES THE BOER REBELS ARE BEATEN

Cape Town Observer Says Only De Wet Remains to be Dealt With.

HERTZOG'S PEACE ERRAND

Believed to be Working to Induce Free Staters to Lay Down Their Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31. (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Notwithstanding the extreme reticence of the Government news from the northern provinces, the majority opinion here is that the crisis has been passed, and this time definitely. This does not mean that the danger is ended. That cannot be said till De Wet's commando has been broken up.

The Government's vigorous action and the extensive support which it is receiving from the Dutch will make the waverers realize what rebellion means. The disloyals are much in the minority. Superiority in leadership and supplies, particularly of arms and ammunition, is on the side of the Government.

Further, if De Wet, Beyers, and other leaders, whose names are known here, though they are not mentioned in official statements, cannot raise the people against the Government, nobody can. The forces of Maritz and Beyers are broken and in flight. Only De Wet remains in the field, and Dutchmen here believe that Hertzog is sincerely attempting to persuade the Free Staters of De Wet's commando to lay down their arms. Hertzog is a fanatic, but, it is asserted, an honest fanatic, and where his inordinate personal vanity is not touched has great native shrewdness.

Advices from the southern and eastern parts of the province are favorable. One correspondent says that there are two parties only in these districts—those anxious actively to support the Government and those only desirous of protection that they may till their farms in peace. The danger zone is the northern part of the Orange Free State, where De Wet is in the field. He has actually forced Englishmen to join his commando.

As regards the Transvaal, my information suggests that the Government has the situation well in hand. Too little attention has been given here to the evidence of the Government's confidence in the speedy restoration of order.

AEROPLANES TO CARRY LIFE LINE TO WRECK

Novel Plan Suggested to Save 30 Persons Still on Stranded Hospital Ship.

WHITBY, England, (via London,) Oct. 31.—At a late hour tonight it was estimated that between thirty and forty exhausted survivors were still clinging to the wreckage of the British hospital ship Rohilla, which crashed on the rocks near here early yesterday morning.

At times the wreck was entirely submerged by the heavy seas that throughout the day prevented lifeboats reaching the vessel. All efforts to establish connection with the shore by means of rockets failed.

Several persons who jumped or were swept overboard from the wreckage tried to swim ashore. Most of them were drowned, but a few succeeded in reaching safety, being aided by men who waded out and hauled them to land. Several survivors put off from the wreck on improvised rafts, but with one exception all were washed off and drowned. One raft which drifted past the piers to Sand's End was overtaken by a lifeboat, but only one of those aboard the raft was saved.

It is said that an aeroplane is coming from Hull to try to get a life line to the vessel.

CHINESE TROOPS ANGRY.

At Odds with Japanese, Berlin Hears—Offer Aid in Shantung.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.—The following German official statement has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The tension between the Chinese and Japanese troops is extremely great. Japan has advised the President of China that Japanese warships will suppress the revolutionary movement in Shantung Province."

FRENCH HOSPITALS TOO FEW.

Experienced Surgeons and Nurses Also Needed to Cope with Needs.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The hospital accommodations in Northern France are insufficient to cope with the number of wounded being received, according to a medical correspondent of The Times. Writing from Boulogne, the correspondent says:

"The hospitals are full, but the stream of wounded continues and will continue. The plain facts are that the hospital accommodations in Northern France are insufficient.

"There is a serious lack of efficient and experienced surgeons and nurses. A great majority of the wounds treated are caused by shrapnel. They become infected quickly and demand surgical treatment of the most thorough character. With these cases time is a big factor. It is dangerous in most cases to subject the patient to a long trip to England."

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Seven and Eight Rooms and Bath. One has windows in every room. Rents $35 and $38. Also second floor apartment, seven rooms and bath, splendid light, $45. Steam heat, hot water—always. Owners' supervision. Call and see.
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at the
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Madison Avenue at Fortieth St., New York.

BOOKS on Napoleon and the French Revolution collected by the late Albert Stickney of New York, and Scarce Books and Fine Sets from the Library of Mrs. C. Wilson of New York, and other consignors. To be sold Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, November 4 and 5.

ART—Two Collections of European and Oriental Art Objects consigned by Andrew Jackson of New Rochelle, N. Y., William L. Richard of Shanghai, China, and the Estate of Dr. F. F. Sellew of New York and others. Embracing Miniatures, European and Oriental Porcelains, Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels, Carvings, Crystals, Jades and Carved Teakwood and Modern Furniture. The Richard consignment, forming Part II. of this sale, was formerly the property of His Excellency Soy Tseng, ex-Viceroy of Wuchang, a famous connoisseur in Oriental Art. These Collections are now on Public Exhibition and will be sold without restrictions on the afternoons of November 6 and 7.

BOOKS from the Library of Mrs. J. F. Lovejoy of Pittsburgh, Pa., and other sources. One of the most important book sales of the season. Five Books once owned by Keats, drawings by Thackeray, original manuscripts by famous authors, great rarities in English literature, scarce items of Americana. To be sold Thursday and Friday Afternoons, November 12 and 13.

STEVENSONIA—Books, hundreds of Autograph Letters and Original Manuscripts, the remarkable oil portrait by Sargent, the beautiful original plaster group presented by Rodin, the famous medallion by Saint-Gaudens, and many other Objects of Art and South Sea Curios—all from the library of the late
Robert Louis Stevenson
at Vailima, Samoa, and forming the largest and most important Stevenson Collection that has ever come on the market, will be placed on Public Exhibition Monday, November 16, previous to unrestricted public sale in four sessions beginning November 23d. The Collection is consigned by Mrs. Salisbury Field, (formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong), who inherited it from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson.

Other important announcements later. Exhibitions mornings and afternoons. Sales are held at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Catalogues mailed free on application.
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Women's Fur Trimmed Velveteen and Chiffon Velvet Suits
35.00
Regularly up to 69.50
About 100 suits taken from the regular stock, trimmed with skunk-raccoon or beaver. Also a collection of gaberdine and broadcloth suits.

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25.00 & 39.50
Some of the season's favored models developed in broadcloth and gaberdine.

Women's Fur Trimmed Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits
69.50
Reproductions and adaptations of the best models created by the Paris couturiers.

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Misses' College and Dressy Tailleur Suits
22.50
Regularly 35.00
Typically youthful styles for misses of 14 to 18 in the favored fabrics and colorings.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Tailleur Cloth Suits
27.50
Newest short coat models with flare skirts. In the new colorings.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Velveteen and Cloth Tailleur Suits
39.50
Short coat, postilion and jaquette effects. Some fur-banded skirts.

Women's Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Sets

French Seal Coats
Full flare model of selected coney pelts..... **55.00**
Trimmed Caracul Coats
Choice pelts—skunk, fitch, Kolinsky collars.... **65.00**
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Selected flat curl skins; flare model..... **55.00**
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Flare model; 40 inches long; dyed muskrat..... **75.00**

Hudson Seal Novelty Fur Coats
Reproductions of Paris Models
125.00
Redingote, Flare, Cossack, shirred back, trimmed and plain models, 42 to 48 inches long, of selected Hudson seal (dyed muskrat).

Baby Caracul Coats
Effective New Model
95.00
Made from prime quality flat curl whole skins; 42 inches long; loose shirred back model; lined with brocaded silk.

Kit Fox Animal Scarf,	19.50	Natural Skunk Animal Scarf,	12.50	Baum Marten Fox Scarf,	22.50
Kit Fox Muff to match,	22.50	Natural Skunk 4-skin Muff,	32.50	Barrel Muff to match,	35.00

Solid Skin Scarfs, 85.00 to 135.00,
of red, taupe, white, baum marten and blue fox. Also imported novelty sets.

Taken from the Regular Stock, About One Hundred & Fifty
Women's Utility, Limousine and Dressy Coats
25.00
Coats of corduroy, black-and-white herringbone cloth, zibeline, crepe cloth, novelty boucle, tweed and peau de laine. In a number of very smart models.

Women's Hand Made Imported Blouses of Georgette & Radium Crepe
5.50
Regularly 10.00
In white and flesh, pink, white and maize and all white. Fan plaited flare collar.

Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats
FIRST FLOOR, TAILLEUR HAT DEPT.
8.50
Regularly 12.00
About 50 hats taken from the regular stock; large and small models.

Women's & Misses' Sports Hats of Corduroy, Special at 2.95
In sand, rose, green, putty, coral, cerise.

Women's Frocks and Gowns

Afternoon Frocks
29.50
A large assortment of models. Velvet bodice dresses with chiffon veiled charmeuse skirt—fur trimmed. Charmeuse, tailleur serge and serge and satin compose frocks, crepe, silk and taffeta.

Fur Trimmed Frocks
Velvet and Charmeuse
39.50
Unusual styles that reveal the very latest tendency of the mode.

The New "Pagoda" Evening Gowns
39.50
Developed in velvet, chiffon and net with jet bead trimming.

Sale of Women's Gloves

White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves
16 button length, light and medium weight. Large and small arm size..... **1.85**

One Clasp "Bontel" Gloves
In white, pearl gray and black, with heavy embroidered backs..... **1.35**

ANNOUNCEMENT
Now in regular stock, a complete assortment of the most popular corset introduced by this shop.
The "Deauville" Corset
Cotton Tricot 3.75. Silk Tricot 9.75

Crepe de Chine & Chiffon Undergarments

ODD GARMENTS—DISCONTINUED STYLES

Crepe de Chine Combinations	2.75	4.95	6.95
Regularly	*3.95*	*6.95*	*10.75*
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns	3.95	4.95	7.95
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Regularly			*5.00*

50 Odd Negligees *Regularly 12.75* **7.95**
Lace coat models with chiffon slips. Also heavy crepe de chine coat models with Callot ruffle collar.

NOTICE
Henceforth negligee and boudoir apparel selected in the department will not be exchanged or credited.

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Usual price 10.00.....Small Daghestan Mats.....Sale Price **4.90**
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In Addition:

Two Remarkable Domestic Rug Offerings

9x12 ft. French Weave Wilton Rugs..... regularly 60.00, **44.00**

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Electric Portable Traveling Lamp,—indispensable to travelers; can be fastened to mirror by suction cup or clamped by spring to head of bed or back of chair; may be used for desk or piano; light can be thrown at any angle; eyes protected by adjustable shade; heavily nickel plated. Very compact when not in use. Introductory price **2.00**

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American Porcelain,—dainty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. value 18.00, **12.00**

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Fancy Wool Blankets,—Plaid tops; plain reverse; for Outdoor or "Auto" use. value 10.00, each **7.50**

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Scrim Curtains .....pair **1.25, 1.75** and **2.25**
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Imported Lace Curtains,—various styles.....pair **4.50, 9.00** and **11.25**
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Scotch Novelty Nets, very durable and decorative; double width.....
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French Damask in attractive variety.....regularly 6.50 and 7.50, yard **3.75**
Imported Broche,—remarkable values....regularly 8.50 and 10.50, yard **4.75**
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In connection with the above, special prices are offered for the hanging of draperies or the re-upholstering of Furniture. Designs and estimates submitted.

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A large variety of smart new models of Coats, Muffs and Scarfs in Rich Furs and combinations.

Very Special Prices

Caracul Coats,—40 in. long..... **65.00**
Caracul Coats,—fine quality pelts; collar of Ermine, Skunk or Russian Fitch..... **85.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,—three-quarter length..... **85.00**
Persian Lamb Coats,—40 in. long; made from lustrous skins **125.00**
Black Ponyskin Coats..... **29.50**
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Muffs..... **85.00**
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs..... **45.00**
Black Fox Muffs..... **18.50**
Black Fox Scarfs..... **15.00**
Natural Skunk Muffs..... **29.50**
Natural Skunk Scarfs..... **18.50**

An extensive assortment of fine Fur Trimming at low prices.

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

Attractive new Short Coat Models in Broadcloth, Gabardine, Velveteen or Ripple Cheviot; eight distinctive styles; trimmed with Skunk Opossum, French Seal or Marten. All the new Fall colorings represented.

$25.00 regularly 38.50

WOMEN'S DRESSES

About 145 Afternoon and Street Dresses from regular stock offered at a special price for immediate disposal.

Dresses appropriate for Afternoon, Theatre or Restaurant wear, in Crepe Meteor, Satin Charmeuse, Velvet or Combinations of Satin and Velvet; in a wide range of colorings.

25.00 regularly 35.00 to 45.00

Special Values

WOMEN'S COATS AND WRAPS

Coats and Wraps of Chiffon Broadcloth, Drap de Broadtail or Corduroy for dress and semi-dress wear. value 37.50 **29.50**

Evening Wraps of Chiffon Broadcloth with collar of Iceland Fox; light colorings. value 35.00, **25.00**

Motor and Travelling Coats in all the new Mixed Fabrics. value 19.50 to 29.50, **12.50, 16.50** and **19.50**

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—large collar of lace; rosebud trimming. value 19.50, **14.50**

150 Crepe de Chine Slip-ons,—dainty models and colorings. values 8.50 and 12.50, **6.50** and **9.50**

300 Blanket Robes.....**2.95, 3.75** and **5.75**
value 3.75 to 7.50

175 Kimonos of French Flannel,—prettily trimmed. values 9.75 and 16.50, **7.50** and **12.50**

Annual Silk Sale

One of the Most Important Events of the Year

Over 100,000 Yards "McCreery Silks"

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

The Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

Values are obtainable now which cannot be duplicated at any other time and the present low prices invite the thoughtful attention of those planning gifts for the approaching Holiday Season.

In addition to the substantial price concessions made in this sale, an Exhibition will be held of the very latest Weaves and Colors, many of which will be seen at the various Style Events which will be held in New York during the month of November, demonstrating the American Modiste to be the equal of the best in the world in producing wonderful effects in Dress.

The success of this and future sales would not be possible if our past and present merchandising were not of the highest character.

American Model Gowns made of "McCreery Silks" Will Be Shown in the Silk Department during This Sale.

The following are some of the Weaves and Values offered in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street Shades,—also White, Cream or Black.

Double Width Crepe Meteor.....**98c** yard.....value 1.50
Crepe de Chine.....**88c** yard.....value 1.25
Silk and Wool Dress Poplin.....**1.25** yard.....value 2.00

Novelty Pompadour, Printed Taffetas and Satin in exquisite designs and wide choice of colors (reproductions of Paris styles):—Single Width.....value 1.25, yd. **85c**
Double Width.....value 2.25, yd. **1.35**

Parisian Model designs in High Class Novelty Metal Brocades, Gold and Silver Gauzes, Fancy Velvets and Beaded Marquisette.....value 10.00 to 20.00, yd. **4.95**

Black Dress Silks of standard qualities in a wide range of latest weaves.....yd. **85c** to **1.50**
value 1.25 to 2.50

VELVET DEPARTMENT

An Additional Special Offering of a Delayed Shipment of

12,000 YARDS CHIFFON DRESS VELVET

Superior Quality ***Double Width***

In a magnificent assortment of colors, including the later fashionable Winter shades and Black.

2.85 yard—value 5.50

Wool Dress Goods

Satin Finish Broadcloth,—in the season's most fashionable shades; sponged and shrunk. value 2.75, yd. **1.85**

Imported All Wool Henriettas,—large variety of colors; also White or Black. yd. **88c** value 1.25

Satin Finish Venetian Cloth,—fine quality. Navy Blue or Black. value 2.50, yd. **1.65**

Imported Fine French Black Serge..... value 1.35, yd. **95c**

Superior Quality Black Satin Finish Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. yd. **1.75** value 2.75

Linings and Flannels

36-inch Lining Sateen,—in Black and White stripes. value 50c, yd. **29c**

36-inch Black or White Soft Finish Sateen. value 29c, yd. **19c**

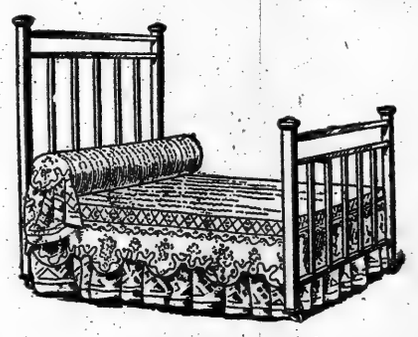
White Soft Finish Warm Flannel for Infants' Wear. value 85c to 1.25, yd. **58c** to **95c**

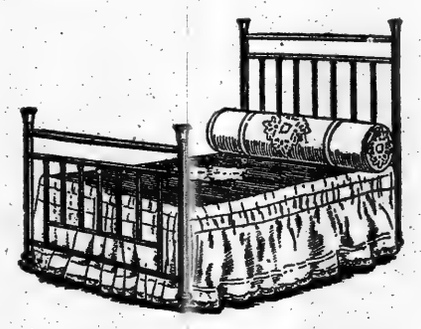
Imported Non-shrinkable Flannel,—in neat stripes or plain colors, suitable for shirtwaists or dresses. Special, yd. **65c**

Bedding Week

Brass Beds, Mattresses and Springs Considerably Reduced.

The following are but a few of the many unusual values offered in this sale, which includes all the new Fall models.





Brass Bed, as illustrated,—all square posts and square filler rods; panel head and foot; finished with the best English lacquer, in all sizes. regularly 40.00, **22.50**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses,—guaranteed not to get hard or lumpy. regularly 20.00, **14.50**

"McCreery Luxury" Mattresses,—choice of ticking. regularly 45.00, **35.00**

Brass Bed, as illustrated,—2-inch Colonial posts; dull finish; all sizes. regularly 28.00 **17.50**

"McCreery Special" Drawings Hair Mattresses,—made in one or two parts; choice of ticking. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

Box Springs,—made especially for James McCreery & Co.; ticking to match any mattress. regularly 16.00, **14.00**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid. Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables, four Side Chairs and two Armchairs. regularly 900.00, **500.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; with crotched mahogany fronts; handsomely inlaid with satinwood. regularly 450.00, **365.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model; with crotched mahogany fronts; finished in English Brown Mahogany. regularly 422.00, **350.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with satinwood; finished in dull Mahogany. regularly 825.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Colonial model; finished in dull Mahogany.....regularly 825.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; finished in dull Mahogany.....regularly 800.00, **195.00**

LACES FOR FALL AND WINTER

Exceptionally Large Assortments in the various stocks of Fine Laces demanded by present day Fashions are being offered at this time at Unusual Price Concessions.

Real Point Applique Laces.....value 3.75 to 18.00, yd. **2.95** to **12.50**
Novelty Metal Laces.....value 2.50 to 9.50, yd. **1.50** to **5.95**
Black Chantilly Laces.....value 2.00 to 7.50, yd. **1.25** to **4.95**
Novelty Net Laces.....value 1.75 to 6.75, yd. **1.10** to **4.50**
Shadow Laces .....value 1.00 to 3.00, yd. **65c** to **1.95**
Real Irish Crochet Laces.....value 1.00 to 3.00, yd. **45c** to **1.50**
Real Valenciennes Laces.....value 50c to 3.00, yd. **38c** to **1.95**
Linen Cluny Laces.....value 25c to 1.75, yd. **15c** to **95c**
Real Filet Laces.....value 50c to 5.00, yd. **35c** to **2.95**
Net Edges .....value 15c to 75c, yd. **7c** to **45c**
Fancy Cotton Laces.....value 11c to 2.50, yd. **6c** to **1.25**

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Radium, Black or Colored Spangled Bands.....yd. **75c** to **9.75**
Beaded Trimmings, in Crystal, Steel, Jet or Colors.....yd. **35c** to **5.50**
Bead Fringe, in Crystal, Jet, Steel or Gold.....yd. **1.50**
A large assortment of Tassels, in Crystal, Jet, Spangles or Silk.each **25c** to **2.50**
Pearl or Jet Chain effects.....yd. **50c** to **85c**
Flower Trimming, in Pink, Blue, Yellow or Rococo.....yd. **48c** to **1.75**
Beaded Ornaments,—Butterflies, Motifs or Flowers.....each **1.50** to **2.50**
Corsage Flowers, identical to those used on model gowns.....each **75c** to **7.50**
Metal Edging or Bands, in Gold, Silver, Steel or Antique effects.....
yd. **15c** to **75c**

BRAIDS & BUTTONS

Binding Braids, in all widths and weaves, for Tailor Made Gowns.....
yd. **10c** to **40c**
Wide Braids for Girdles or Belts.....yd. **75c** to **3.25**
Jet Buttons in all the latest designs, including the Olive, Square and Ball effects.
dozen **10c** to **2.25**

Satin, Moire, Velvet, Crocheted or Fancy Buttons, such as are used on model gowns, at Moderate Prices.

SWEARS BELGIANS WERE MASSACRED

Dr. Clement Philippe Describes Acts of Germans in Captured Villages.

200 KILLED IN AERSCHOT

Says Girls Were Burned Alive for Defending Themselves Against Soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—An account of the treatment by the Germans of the inhabitants of three Belgian towns is given, under oath, by Dr. Clément Philippe, the chief physician attached to the committee of the Belgian refugees in London. His statement covers the doings of the German troops in Aerschot, Wespelaer, and Vilvorde.

The Germans attacked the first place on the morning of Aug. 19. The surrender took place at 8 A. M.

"At 9 A. M.," says Dr. Philippe, "six citizens—M. Bruyninckx, with his two sons; M. Chapeauville; M. Michiels, Chief of Police, and Iseborghs, railway clerk—all accused of having fired upon German troops, were shot, although the whole town knew they were entirely innocent; every citizen having, before the entry of the German troops, obeyed the order of the Burgomaster to bring to the Town Hall whatever arms he possessed.

"In the afternoon the church was bombarded by artillery for two hours and a volley was fired into the houses by the German infantry. Every inhabitant failing into the hands of the German troops was made prisoner and escorted out of the town. Next day a large number were shot, among them the Burgomaster, M. Thielemans, with his brother and his son. The others were placed in lines and numbered 1, 2 and 3. Those numbered 3 were shot.

"All the houses in the Grande Place were burned, and the wives of the principal citizens of the town were put in the centre of the market place to witness this terrifying spectacle, and were kept there from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. All the men, women, and children remaining were ordered to assemble at the church. After several days of anguish and suffering from hunger and thirst they were forced to leave the town. Hundreds were ordered to take the road to Louvain. I saw the German soldiers place upon a cart a paralytic woman named Mme. Hinye, accompanied by her niece Nelly. The girl endeavored to aid and protect her aunt, and was therefore shot. When Louvain was reached the troops fired a volley into the whole mass of fugitives, and few escaped. After this the Germans undertook their work of pillage and incendiarism. The town of Aerschot was destroyed and burned to the ground, and has been abandoned by the survivors. Over 200 unarmed citizens were killed.

"At Vilvorde the citizens were imprisoned in the Church d'Elewyt. Then occurred the execution of citizens. On the Clerbout farm the farmer and three of his servants were shot, and on the Ribeaucourt farm four farm laborers were shot. Five persons who had hidden in the garden were discovered and put to death without mercy. Twenty-eight men, among whom were the priest and the sexton, were arrested and imprisoned in the coal cellar of the church for five days.

"On Aug. 20 the German troops arrived at Wespelaer and began by setting fire to a large factory. The inhabitants who were endeavoring to escape were killed without mercy—either clubbed or bayoneted to death. I recall a few of their names: Penninck, baker, 30 years old; Alphonse Van de Venne, farmer, and his daughter, Marie, governess, 19 years old; Dierik, 70 years old, with his daughter, 30 years old; Joseph Mertens, 72 years old, with his daughter, 22 years old.

"More than sixty houses and the largest buildings of the town were set on fire.

"The remainder of the inhabitants were driven out by the Germans like cattle along the road in the direction of Thildonck. The Burgomaster, de Wolf, and the priest, Van Segvelt, were ordered to march at the head of the column. The priest was compelled to carry a German flag, and they were driven toward Malines, insulted and maltreated by the troops.

"The village priest of Bueken, de Clerq, although ill, was taken from his bed and bound to a gun carriage. The martyr asked to be put to death. A young man of 17, who had been wounded, was buried alive. The moment the inhabitants of the town had been driven out a general pillage began as usual.

"The wife and son of a farmer named Dardenne at Chaumont Gistour were shot, and his daughters, on account of having defended themselves against the soldiers, were bound, straw was placed under them, and they were burned alive."

WOUNDED GERMAN HERE.

First Man to Arrive Says Losses Have Not Been Exaggerated.

Lee Schönthal, drill instructor of a military school in Washington, D. C., returned yesterday from Germany on the Holland-America Nieuw Amsterdam after serving with the German Army for two months. At Maubeuge he received a wound in the left ankle which incapacitated him for further service. He came down the gangway to the pier on crutches and was the first wounded man to arrive here who had fought on the side of Germany.

"I was in my native city of Cologne," he said, "when the war started, and being a corporal in the reserve, was drafted to the Fifty-third Regiment of infantry and sent to Aachen. The military organization of Germany was wonderful. In four hours after the declaration of war 300,000 men were sent out of Cologne toward the Belgian frontier in trains drawn by electric motors.

"After we passed Verviers and were marching toward Liége our company of 312 were put on outpost duty, and had a lucky escape from being annihilated. We had just got clear when fully fifty shrapnel shells struck the barn where we were stationed and blew it to atoms. Owing to timely warning no one was injured.

"We did not see the battle round Liége, but went on into France, always employed in outpost duty. There was no exaggeration in the reports of the awful slaughter in Belgium and France. The dead lay in heaps on every side.

"In France we had to fight our way through from village to village, where the French troops mounted machine guns at the corners of the streets, and as our soldiers went through they were just mowed down until the artillery came up. The French soldiers fought stubbornly from house to house. Of our company of 312 men 190 were killed outright before I left the regiment after being wounded in my left ankle at Maubeuge.

"The pain was intense, and I lay helpless in a small ditch for several hours while the shells passed over me. A German regiment charged a French battery, and on their return I was picked up and carried inside the lines, where I was sent to the rear, and from there to a hospital."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Very special tomorrow, reproductions of the latest

Fancy Tailored Suits for Women

at substantially less than their worth

Models which are the newest to be designed,

copied implicitly and with all the spirit of the originals

$30 Suits	$35 Suits	$45 Suits	$55 Suits
special at	*special at*	*special at*	*special at*
$18.50	**$23.50**	**$28.50**	**$33.00**
Long and medium coat models, as well as the newest short coat styles, with flare or pleated yoke or double ripple skirt. Tailored in broadcloth, gabardine, cheviot and wool faille.	Short and medium coat suits, with circular flare or double ripple skirt. Made of broadcloth, gabardine, wool faille, and diagonals; the coat trimmed with velvet, broadtail or fur.	The new jaunty short coat suits, and medium and military models, with various style skirts. Made of velveteen, corduroy, gabardine, broadcloth, wool faille and diagonals, fur-trimmed.	Beautiful and exclusive models (including many reduced from regular stock owing to incomplete assortments). Shown in the finest of fabrics, with fur and other modish trimmings.

Remarkable values in Women's Coats

scheduled for special sale tomorrow

Scores of styles,—all the new modes in materials and trimmings—variety, in fact, at its best and most exclusive—replete with coats for every occasion and priced at figures which are their own best advertisement.

$16.50 Coats	at $10.00	$29.50 Coats	at $17.50
$17.50 Coats	at $10.00	$32.50 Coats	at $19.50
$18.50 Coats	at $12.50	$35.00 Coats	at $19.50
$20.00 Coats	at $12.50	$39.50 Coats	at $25.00
$25.00 Coats	at $15.00	$37.50 Coats	at $25.00
$26.50 Coats	at $15.00	$42.50 Coats	at $25.00
$28.50 Coats	at $17.50	$55.00 Coats	at $35.00

Women's Flannelette Pajamas at $1.00

Values $1.50 to $2.50

White and striped effects, in a good range of sizes and styles. Special values, of which the best will go first.

"The Salamander"—the newest idea in underwear—dainty conceits in nainsook, crepe de chine and chiffon. **$1.00 to $9.95**

Children's Wear

at special prices for Monday

Flannelette Pajamettes. 4 to 8 years.	*Special at*	**$1.00**
Flannelette Nightgowns. 4 to 14 years.	*Special at*	**50c**
Night Drawers of flannelette and Canton flannel. 2 to 10 years.		**50c**
Flannelette Petticoats. 4 to 14 years.	*Special at*	**50c**
Children's Sweaters, white and colored. 2 to 5 years.	*Special at*	**$1.00**

Crepe de Chine Negligees—$6.75

Value $8.50—Monday

Two Empire models, accordeon pleated, with elastic at belt. One style has collar and cuffs of white satin, the other has hand-embroidered design on waist, and pleatings of ribbon at neck and sleeves. Many colors.

$5 Accordeon Pleated Albatross Negligees **$3.95**

A dainty little garment, in an Empire model, with embroidered waist and frills of self material. Elastic at belt. **Third Floor**

Boys' $8 Mackinaw Sport Coats at $4.95

Monday only

Patch pocket Norfolk models, with shawl collar, in which the quality of the fabric and the manner of the tailoring effects a combination of serviceability and style. Shown in handsome plaids. Ages 7 to 18 years.

$6.50 Norfolk Suits at $4.95

Norfolk models, in a variety of designs and colors, the fabrics being especially selected for their wearing ability. 7 to 18 years.

Special tomorrow—100 Women's

Afternoon, Theatre & Dinner Gowns ordinarily $45 to $55

at $35

Decollete gowns for dinner wear, and high collar and V-neck gowns especially designed to fill the three-fold demands of afternoon, theatre and dinner use.

Dresses of chiffon velvet, charmeuse satin, and taffeta, in the newest surplice and Chinese waist effects, with four yard tunic of silk net dyed to match, and satin or velvet folds over the tunic. High neck models, others with high collar at back and V front, and decollete gowns with long net sleeves exclusively for dinner wear. Some charmeuse dresses with lace flounces and long sleeves also included in this beautiful selection. **Fourth Floor**

Special sale tomorrow of

The New Parisian Side Button Boots at $5.85

Made with buckskin tops and sold regularly at $8.00

An extremely attractive and flattering model, distinctive and diminutive, with small heel foxing and leather Louis heels. The vamps of black Russia or patent calf, the uppers of genuine buckskin, in light or dark gray, and light or dark faun, and buttoning to the side in effective fashion. A beautiful shoe and a value as unusual as the style. **2nd floor**

Specials in Silk Petticoats

for stout figures

$3, $4, $4.50 & $5

Because a dearth of selection in extra sizes is the customary thing in many shops, we have made liberality of selection the feature of our extra size assortments. We have also marked these garments at very special prices for tomorrow. The materials include messaline, silk Jersey and wool Jersey, and there is a splendid range of smart new styles. **3rd floor**

Special—300 Flowered Messaline Petticoats in the leading shades **$2.00**

$3 and $4 Umbrellas at $1.95

for Men and Women—*Monday*

Umbrellas of real taffeta silk and of union taffeta, which latter is a serviceable combination of silk and linen. Black for men, and black and colors for women.

Natural and mission woods, buckhorns, capehorns, Malaccas, ash, carved ebony, snakewoods, rosewoods and many others, all of them with heavy sterling silver mounts. **Main floor**

500 Special Coats for Misses

at most attractive prices tomorrow

$18.50 Coats	$25.00 Coats	$30.00 Coats
at $10	**at $15**	**at $18.50**

A range of choice in which diversity is allied with distinction

There are models in differing lengths, including the new full length, broad-belted styles, with flare or ripple back; tailored in the most fashionable fabrics and exhibiting the smartest of cuff and collar innovations, in velvet, plush or self materials. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **Second floor**

English mixtures, in brown and gray imported zibelines, eponge cheviots, kerseys, broadcloths and wool velours, some models lined as to body and sleeves, and others lined throughout

Misses' $30 to $35 Suits—special at $20

The new short and medium length coat models, with circular flare or pleated skirt. Made of imported broadcloth, gabardine, cheviot and men's wear serge, braid trimmed, or in dressier effects, with trimmings of self color velvet or broadtail. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Navy, seal, Russian green and black.

Reductions in Sweater Coats

tomorrow

Sizes for little women and girls only

Angora Sweater Coats, in attractive color stripes. *Reduced from $9.95 to* **$3.95**

Angora Sweater Sets, of coat, cap and scarf, in effective color schemes. *Reduced from $16.95 to* **$7.95**

Tomorrow—Children's

Sweater Coats

Were up to $3.00

at $1.55

All made of pure worsted, but in broken assortments, which accounts for the reductions. 2 to 6 years.

Monday special

$5 to $10

Corsets

$2.45

A variety of the well known brand of corsets, in the season's newest models, for all types of figures.

Special tomorrow

Wavy Switches at $4.75

28 to 32 inches

Extra heavy, fine, wavy switches, mounted on short stems, and shown in fine textures and shades, gray excepted. **3rd floor**

Special opportunities tomorrow

Inexpensive Fur Coats for Women & Misses

The latest models, and exclusively the work of our own furriers

Hamster Fur Coats—Spec'l	**$34.50**	**French Seal Coats—Special**	**$45**
A new 38-inch length model, with a stylish collar of French seal (dyed coney).		A flare skirt model, 40 inches long, with self collar and brocaded satin lining.	
Caracul Coats Special at	**$67.50**	**Seal Muskrat Coats—Special**	**$95**
A 45-inch model, with straight line full skirt, lined with satin in any color.		A full, 45-inch model, with kimono sleeves and lined with brocaded or plain satin.	

Matched Wolf Sets

Barrel muff and single animal double fur neckpiece

Black Wolf Sets.....special at **$34.50**
Taupe Wolf Sets.....special at **$42.50**
Blue Wolf Sets.....special at **$42.50**

Very special tomorrow

Blouses at $5.95

Virtually an exhibit of the very latest conceits

Blouses of washable satin, silk shadow lace, Oriental lace (with girdle), hand-embroidered crepe de Chine and chiffon. Designed in models that are ineffably pretty, showing modish effects in cuff and collar treatment, including the high military collar at its highest. An assortment, in brief, which will appeal instanter to discriminating choice. **3rd floor**

The Smartest Blouses that $5.00 can buy

Blouses, of heavy crepe de Chine, in plain tailored styles, prettily tucked effects, and attractive novelty designs, with soutache braiding.

Blouses, of silk shadow lace with high stock collar of black velvet—other styles with underbodice of white satin, hemstitched on to shadow lace.

Extra good values in Women's Gloves

Kassan Capeskin Gloves, washable, in tan shades. One clasp. *Value $1.50*	**$1.15**	
Arabian Mocha Gloves, prix seam, one clasp, and spear point, in gray only. *Value $1.50*	**$1.15**	
White Glace Biarritz Gloves, eight button length, and full pique sewn. *Value $1.50*	**$1.00**	
White Glace Lambskin Gloves, 2 clasps, and embroidered two tone backs. *Value $1.35*	**89c**	
Perrin's Gloves—a new importation just to hand. *Excellent value at*	**$1.50**	

Women's Silk & Wool Combination Suits much underpriced

An ideal Winter weight silk and wool garment, in both low neck and Dutch neck style, knee or anklet length.

Regular sizes *Value $2.50* **$1.75**
Extra sizes *Value $2.75* **$1.95**

And a limited number of combination garments, in a medium weight of silk and wool. *Value $2, at...* **$1.35**

Special sale tomorrow of the new

Sans Gene & Farrar Combs

A selection which is all variety, featuring the new demi-blonde shade, in scores of choice and delicate designs from the filigree of Parisian fancy.

Sans Gene & Farrar Combs *Values $8.50 to $10.50* **$5.00**

In demi-blonde, the new "clear," and amber shades, studded with moonbeam and rhinestone combinations, in charming patterns.

Sans Gene Demi-Blonde Combs edged with rhinestones. *Value $2.00. Special at*	**95c**	**Demi-Blonde Casque Combs,** edge studded with rhinestones. *Value $2.00. Special at*	**95c**
Rhinestone Studded Casque Combs, closely paved with rhinestones. *Value $7.50. Special at*	**$5.00**	**Imported Jet Spanish Combs,** in block and cameo models. *Values $6.50 & $7.50*	**$2.95**

Living models will tomorrow display these jeweled ornaments in their hair

42d St., West

Renard

Monday and Tuesday:
IMPORTANT SALE of

Trimmed Millinery

Important to smart dressers.

Important to the woman that can distinguish quality and style.

And most important to the woman who does not want to pay the fictitious prices asked at some shops for trimmed hats that are no better, and in many cases more inferior to what we propose to sell you during this sale.

Many of these Hats are adaptations of our imported models. Others are designed by our own high class designers.

There are only ABOUT 300 HATS in this sale, comprising all the newest and best of the season.

We have also placed among them many of our original Imported models.

Your Choice Tomorrow at **$10.**

The prices ranged up till now from $15.00 to $28.50

Renard

West 42d St. *NUMBERS 41 and 49*

KING OF BELGIANS APPEALS TO US

Aid of Americans Will Be a Precious Memory to His People, He Says.

WINTER WILL BE TERRIBLE

Hopes Famine, with Accompanying Disease and Violence, Can Be Avoided.

NEED $2,500,000 A MONTH

Head of American Commission Calls on Countrymen to Assume This Responsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Albert, King of the Belgians, has asked the American people through the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, to help feed his starving people during the coming Winter.

The King's message, written under fire in the battle in Belgium, follows:

I am informed that American officials and citizens in Belgium and England are working to save my people from the horrors of the famine which now threaten them. It is a great comfort to me in this hour of sorrow and misfortune to feel that your great-hearted, disinterested people is directing its efforts to relieving the distress of the unoffending civilian population of my country.

Despite all that can be done, the suffering in the coming Winter will be terrible, but the burden we must bear will be lightened if my people can be spared the pangs of hunger, with its frightful consequences of disease and violence.

I confidently hope that the appeal of the American Commission will meet with a generous response. The wholehearted friendship of America shown my people at this time always will be a precious memory. ALBERT.

The American commission for relief in Belgium is an official body recognized by the various Governments for the transmission of foodstuffs into Belgium. It is the only channel through which food can be introduced into Belgium, and by its association with a committee in Belgium, has the only efficient agency for the distribution of food within that country. H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, which has headquarters in London, makes the following appeal to all American newspapers:

7,000,000 to Feed.

"We have received reports from members of this commission who were sent into Belgium. They have the assistance of the National Committee of Relief and its branches throughout Belgium, together with the help of the American Ministers and Consuls and local officials. Their reports show that there are still some 7,000,000 people in Belgium. In many centres the people are receiving an allowance of a little more than three ounces of flour per capita daily.

"This is not a question of charity or relief to the chronic poor; it is a question of feeding an entire population. The situation affects the wealthy and well-to-do as well as the poor. It touches every home in Belgium. Our experts calculate that in order to avoid actual starvation Belgium must have every month a minimum of 60,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of corn, 5,000 tons of peas or beans, and a limited amount of bacon or lard.

"This will allow rations of ten ounces per capita daily, which is about half the usual soldier's ration. All this will cost $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 monthly. There is no money in Belgium. The whole credit machinery has ceased. Eighty per cent. of the people are unemployed.

Need $2,500,000 a Month.

"A plan may be devised whereby such Belgians as possess property may give obligations to pay when the war ends, but even if we could realize on these obligations we must still have at least $2,500,000 monthly in food or money with which to buy it. That these figures are no exaggeration is proved by the fact that Belgian imports in normal times average 230,000 tons of cereals monthly; this, together with its own production, which, with accumulations, is now exhausted.

"During the past week we have received and expended in emergency food $600,000, and yet this is only four days' supply. The problem is immediate. The Belgians are helping themselves, but they can do little. The British and French are under such strain that they also can do little. Besides, these nations, together with the Dutch, have a million refugees on their hands. Americans must feed Belgium this Winter. There never was such a call on American charity, and there never was a famine emergency so great.

"This committee and its distributing agency, the Belgian Committee, is composed entirely of volunteers, and every dollar represents actual food, without any organization expenses. It is our earnest hope that all funds raised for Belgian relief in the United States will be translated into actual food and shipped through the commission.

"Will you, therefore, in the interests of humanity, open a subscription among your readers, ear-marked, 'For the Sole Purpose of Purchasing and Transporting Food'? Every dollar so raised will be used to purchase food in the United States. Information as to what centres and what relief agencies in the United States will undertake the purchase and dispatch will be cabled later."

Canadian Wheat for New Zealand.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Melbourne to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Government of New Zealand has arranged to obtain 1,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada before a shortage occurs there. The Government proposes to sell wheat slightly below cost. Otherwise famine prices prevail in New Zealand.

A. J. M. Tuck Joins British Reserves

Alexander John Marshall Tuck of New York, son of Judge Somerville Pinckney Tuck of the International Court at Cairo, has joined the Young Men's Christian Association reserves with the British Army. He is with the Royal Fusiliers at Epsom.

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES

A NEW STYLE

for the coming season

our own

DESIGN & CREATION

changing the present mode

Originating

A NEW DÉCOLLETÉ

A NEW BODICE

A NEW SKIRT

GOWNS will be shown

the first time

at the

FASHION FÊTE

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

NOVEMBER 4th, 5th, 6th.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d (ELECTION DAY)

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing to-morrow (Monday), November 2nd, an event of more than ordinary interest in B. Altman & Co.'s enlarged Store will be

An Exhibition of Choice Imported Silks and Laces

which will be held in the new Exhibition Salon, in the Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

UNEXCELLED VALUES IN TO-MORROW'S SPECIAL SALES

15,000 Yards of Choice Black Dress Satins

(36 to 40 inches wide)

will be placed on sale at the special prices of

$1.10, 1.40, 1.60 & 1.80 per yard

these being considerably lower than the regular selling prices.

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive immediate attention.

An Extraordinary Offering in the Women's Shoe Department (Second Floor) will consist of

600 Pairs of Metal Brocade Slippers

in extremely handsome effects, combining various colors with gold or silver at $4.75 per pair.

The regular selling prices of these Slippers, in several styles of which the fabrics were imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co. and will not be duplicated, would range from $8.00 to $10.00 per pair.

Included in this Sale will be several styles of Evening Slippers (range of sizes incomplete), which will be marked at very decided price concessions.

An Especially Important Offering in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Suits and Gowns (Third Floor) will comprise

Women's Chiffon Velvet Suits

(Fur-trimmed)

of superior quality and in the fashionable models

at $55.00

A special attraction in the Fur Department, on the Third Floor, will be a Sale of

Natural Blue Fox

the fashionable fur of the season, made up in smart Neckpieces and Muffs, as well as a quantity of unmade skins for personal selection, at the unusual price of

$175.00 per set.

This will present a really remarkable opportunity for purchasing fine skins at fully 33 1-3 less than the prices usually asked.

Also Dyed Fox Neckpieces and Muffs

(Natural Blue Fox color)

at the special price of $85.00 per set.

An Exceptional Sale of Imported Decorative Lace Pieces

(Hand-made)

marked in many instances at less than half the original prices, will consist of the following:

Chair Backs	at	$4.50, 5.00 to 9.50
Arm Pieces	at	1.50, 2.00 & 2.50
Pillow Slips	at	5.00, 6.50, to 18.00

Covers (square or circular) at . . $3.50, 4.75, 6.50 and upward

Also Imported Filet Lace Curtains Panels and Bedspreads

specially priced.

Filet Lace Curtains per pair . . $22.00, 27.50 to 55.00

Filet Lace Panels each . . $19.00, 22.00 to 35.00

Filet Lace Bedspreads each . . $17.50, 20.00 & 48.00

A Special Offering of Imported Dress Materials

(All-wool, 50 and 54 inches wide)

will comprise an entirely new shipment of the smart plaid and stripe effects so much in demand at this time for the fashionable tunic skirt. These fabrics will be offered at the exceptional price of . per yard $1.35

A Highly Interesting Sale of Women's House Gowns & Negligees

will comprise entirely new models suitable for the present season and early Winter wear, all marked at unusually attractive prices.

Tea Gowns of crepe de Chine, with coat of chiffon . . . . . at $22.50

House Dresses of crepe de Chine, with accordion-plaited skirt . . . at $14.50

Negligees of crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and fur . . . . at $12.75

Kimonos of crepe de Chine, introducing hand embroidery . . . . at $10.50

House Dresses of albatross, with collar and cuffs of embroidered crepe . at $7.75

Kimonos of French flannel, trimmed with satin ribbon . . . . . at $6.90

Blanket Robes, bound with satin ribbon, at $3.85

A Sale of Silk Petticoats

will offer special inducements at these prices:

Silk Messaline Petticoats, in black or colors; finished with deep plaiting . . at $2.90

Silk Jersey-top Petticoats, with French plaiting of foulard; in black, navy blue and Russian green . . . . at $5.00

Women's Coats and Wraps

(Imported and American-made) featuring smart styles and materials appropriate for all occasions, and many trimmed with fur, are now being shown at material reductions from former prices.

An Important Sale of Men's Furnishings

will provide a noteworthy opportunity for securing necessary garments of eminently desirable qualities at much lower prices than ordinary.

Men's Negligee Shirts of fancy striped silk at . . . . . $2.95 & 3.50

Men's Negligee Shirts of imported fancy madras (plain, with stiff cuffs); made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms, at $2.50

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs (open end), in attractive patterns and colors . at 55c.

Men's Pajamas, of silk mixtures in a variety of patterns and colors . per suit $2.85

Men's Pajamas, of cotton crepe or mercerized materials . . . . . per suit $1.35

Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas, per suit 95c.

Men's medium-weight Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves; and ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment 48c.

Men's Medium-weight Union Suits of white ribbed cotton; in ankle-length, with long or short sleeves . . . per suit 95c.

Men's Union Suits of gray cotton-and-wool mixture; ankle-length, with long sleeves, per suit $1.65

Also Men's Hats and Shoes

at equal price advantages.

Men's Soft Hats, in smart, up-to-date styles as well as the more conservative shapes; in green, brown and slate; also in pearl, with black band . . . at $2.50 & 3.45

Men's Derby Hats, featuring the newest blocks for Autumn and Winter . at $3.45

Men's Laced Shoes, in patent leather or tan or black calf (value $7.00) . per pair $4.75

FREE SHIPPING OF MERCHANDISE

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

All Charged or Paid Purchases not exceeding Twenty (20) Pounds in weight will be forwarded Free by mail to all Territories, Possessions or Foreign Countries where Parcel Post Rates apply.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The American Rug Department

which has been very considerably enlarged, is liberally stocked with new assortments of American-made Rugs in all the best makes and a complete range of sizes.

The prices are as low as it is possible to quote for Rugs of reliable qualities.

Inspection and comparison are invited.
(Fifth Floor, Thirty-fourth Street side)

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

Mail and Telephone Orders
Receive Prompt and Careful Attention
Telephone Murray Hill 9000
All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

Founded 1826

Cut Flower Balcony
Choice cut flowers, loose or arranged, at moderate prices. Special City Delivery Service.
Street Floor

Annual November Sales Commencing Tomorrow

Offer Exceptional Opportunities for Unusually Profitable Shopping in the Season's Newest Merchandise, Whether for Personal Wear, Home Adornment or Gift Purposes

A Splendid Offering of
About 75 Dresses for Women

In a large assortment of styles and materials—a manufacturer's sample line, which means that in most instances there is only one model of a kind. A few Evening Dresses are in the collection.

Offered Tomorrow, Monday, at

$28.50

Usually up to $55.00—Sizes broken.

Also the Following Excellent Values:

Afternoon Dress — *$19.50*
Of charmeuse, with soft waist, full tunic skirt, in the season's smartest colors. Special at

Afternoon Dress — *$25.00*
Combination velvet and charmeuse, new coat effect; black only.....Special at

Dancing Dress — *$29.50*
Combination lace and charmeuse, pretty ruffle effect.....Special at

Clever Evening & Dancing Dresses — *$39.50*
Combination of net and lace.....Special at

Third Floor

Lord & Taylor "Selected Furs"

Women's Fur Coats

At Special Prices

Black Pony Coats	*$29.50*
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats	*$90.00*
Black Caracul Coats	*$77.50*
Seal-Dyed Coney Coats	*$67.50*
Persian Lamb Coats	*$125.00*

Matched Fur Sets

Extraordinary Values

	Scarfs.	Muffs.
Skunk	*$19.50*	*$30.00*
Black Lynx	*$25.00*	*$35.00*
Silvered Kitt Fox	*$19.50*	*$35.00*
Black Fox	*$20.00*	*$25.00*
Natural Raccoon	*$15.00*	*$20.00*

Fur Novelty Sets

In Cross Fox, Fisher, Caracul, Mole, Blue Fox, Ermine, White Fox, and all the fashionable Furs at Special Prices.

Complete Assortment of Fur Trimmings in stock or cut to order.

Third Floor

Silk Petticoats

Now Greatly in Demand

Attractive models for street and evening wear are being shown in various materials in colors and black.

A Special Lot of Silk Petticoats
At Extraordinarily Low Prices
Black and colored messaline, and black and white stripe, also crepe-de-chine, lace trimmed
$1.95 & $2.95—Usually to $6.00

—Also—

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats
With messaline or Jersey flounce in black, navy, Russian green and tete-de-negre
$3.95 & $4.95—Usually to $7.50

Wool Jersey Top Petticoats, $2.95 & $3.95
With flounce of messaline (black only).

Extra Size Petticoats
Messaline or silk Jersey, in black and colors, pleated flounce..... *$5.45 & $7.95*

Extra Size Wool Jersey Top Petticoats
With flounce of messaline..... *$4.50*

High Class Novelty Petticoats, $11.75 to $58.00
French and American made; white and dainty colors, embroidered and effectively trimmed, very desirable for trousseaux and evening wear

Second Floor

Women's Winter Suits and Coats

The Best Values of the Season

Fancy Tailored Suits
The smartest winter materials and colorings are shown in reproductions of exclusive foreign models. Richly lined and warmly interlined.
$22.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50

Fur-Trimmed Suits
Distinctive models in the season's most fashionable materials and colorings. All handsomely lined and warmly interlined.
$35.00, $39.50, $45.00, $50.00 to $150.00

Comfortable Street & Touring Coats
In all the smart winter materials and a splendid selection of models
Unusual Values at
$15.00 & $19.50

Coats for Street, Travel or Dressy Wear
A splendid variety of the newest winter materials and colorings. Many models are fur-trimmed, and all are elegantly lined and comfortably interlined.
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00

Very Special

Soft Seal-Plush Coats — *$35.00*
For afternoon or dressy occasions; handsomely lined with brocaded satin and warmly interlined.....

Velour Coats — *$39.50*
For street or dressy wear; fur-trimmed, beautifully lined and interlined.....

Fancy Velour Coats — *$19.50*
For afternoon or evening wear, in all the smart colors, lined with white brocade and warmly interlined. Usually $35.00

Fur Collared Silk Chiffon Plush Coats — *$55.00*
For afternoon or evening wear, handsomely lined and warmly interlined. Usually $75.00

Evening Wraps, $75.00 to $250.00
Reproductions of foreign models, in a large selection of materials, attractively lined and warmly interlined; trimmed with the season's smartest furs.
Third Floor

Important Sale of
Women's Footwear

Walking & Dress Boots — *$3.95*
Comprising this season's smartest and most fashionable kinds. Usually $5.00 and $6.00

"Strictly Hand-Made" Street & Dress Footwear — *$5.85*
Including
The New "Myrod" Boot
Usually $7.00 to $10.00

The "Cordwainer" — *$5.00*
A special smart boot for young women graduating from the Misses' class. Military heel, lace and button; in all leathers. Special price

Girls' School & Dress Boots

6 to 11	11½ to 2	2½ to 5½
$2.00	*$2.50*	*$3.00*

Usually $2.75 to $4.00
Second Floor

Particular Attention Is Called to Several Late Importations of
French Blouses

Comprising the Newest Materials, Such as
Fancy Crepes, Moire, Poplin, Chiffon & Fancy Plaid Chiffon Taffeta
$10.75 to $25.00

A New Model of Batiste
Attractively hand embroidered and lace trimmed, long sleeves and high neck,
$10.75

High Class Novelty Imported Blouses
At Greatly Reduced Prices
Third Floor

Extraordinary Sale of 50,000 Yards Fashionable Dress Silks

Greatly Under Prevailing Prices

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

Washable White India Silks — *48c*
27 inches wide. Usually 58c per yard

Plain White Washable Silks — *65c*
36 inches wide. Special, per yard

Plain Satin — *68c*
Seventy-five shades (light and dark); also white, ivory and black. Usually 85c per yard

Fancy Silks — *75c*
Numerous kinds, both light and dark grounds. Formerly $1.50 & $1.75 per yard

Black Satin Messaline — *85c*
35 inches wide, an unusual quality. Special, per yard

Black Imperial Satin — *95c*
35 inches wide. Usually $1.25 per yard

Imported Fancy Silks — *95c*
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 per yard

Flowered Chiffons — *$1.25*
40 inches wide. Usually $2.00 to $2.50 per yard

Plain Crepe-de-Chine — *$1.28*
40 inches wide; evening and street shades. Special, per yard

Plain Black Crepes & Satins — *$1.68*
40 inches wide. Special per yard

Black Imperial Satin — *$1.75*
"Yarn dyed"; 40 inches wide. Usually $2.50 per yard

Black Imperial Satin — *$1.95*
54 inches wide. Usually $2.50 per yard

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet — *$3.95*
39-40 inches wide. Usually $5.00 per yard

About 3,000 Remnants of Numerous Kinds of Silks
At greatly reduced prices

Street Floor

Extraordinary Values Offered in
Midwinter Millinery

Fur & Fur Trimmed Hats
$10.00 to $20.00

Smart new styles embellished with fur; also velvet hats trimmed with Paradise, ostrich, ribbon, wings and flowers. Prices according to materials.

Very Special
500 Fur Trimmed Hats
$3.95, $5.00 & $5.95
A large selection in black and colors, embodying fine workmanship and materials.

Untrimmed Velvet Hats
$1.95, $3.50 & $5.00
Usually $3.00 to $8.00
Large, medium and small shapes, in black and an assortment of colors.

A Trimming Service free of charge if hats and materials are purchased in this section.

Smart Goura Mounts	$3.95 to $10.95
Numidi (black and colors)	$3.95 to $9.95
Paradise (black and natural)	$5.00 to $14.95

Effective Bouquets & Single Flowers put up in attractive boxes—50c, 85c, 98c & $1.25

Fourth Floor

Special Values for Monday in
Muslin Underwear

Night Gowns

Nainsook	98c, $1.25, $1.95 & $2.95
Cotton Crepe	98c & $1.25
Crepe-de-Chine	$3.95 & $5.95
Albatross, embroidered	$4.45
Outing Flannel	75c, 98c, $1.25 & $1.50

Under Bodices

With sleeves; net, Crepe-de-Chine and taffeta	$1.95
Net and Crepe-de-Chine, copy of imported model	$1.95
Crepe-de-Chine, lace trimmed	$1.95

Exceptional Values Offered in
House Gowns, Negligees and Dressing Sacques

Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, elaborately hand embroidered	$12.75
Two-piece Chiffon Princess Slip, shadow lace coat, attractively trimmed	$18.75
Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitted, large chiffon collar, hand embroidered	$10.75
Crepe-de-Chine Slip-on, swansdown trimmed	$6.95
Albatross, accordion pleated skirt, embroidered bodice, hemstitched organdy collar and cuffs	$3.95
Albatross, pleated skirt, organdy collar and cuffs, hand embroidered scallop	$3.95
Albatross, accordion pleated skirt, bodice hand embroidered and Val. lace trimmed; body lined	$6.95
Albatross, accordion pleated skirt; body lined; hand embroidered and lace trimmed	$7.95
Eiderdown Robe, sailor collar, satin bound	$4.45
Imported Japanese Quilted Robes, excellent quality silk, V neck, stitched, satin trimmed	$6.95
Blanket Robes, in Persian and flowered effects, kimono model or with collar, satin ribbon trimmed	$3.95
Figured Blanket, square neck, stitched satin trimmed; with girdle	$2.95

A Number of High Class Imported Models
(Only one of a style)
At Half Regular Prices

Kimonos

Plain Satin, straight model, foulard collar and cuffs	$3.95
Flowered or Bordered Satin, kimono model	$5.95

Dressing Sacques

Crepe-de-Chine, hemstitched and chiffon trimmed	$4.50
Imported French Flannel, kimono model	$2.95
Imported Albatross, Camille model, or with collar, embroidered or lace trimmed	

$1.95, $3.45 & $4.95

Second Floor

FINDS RUSSIAN JEWS AFLAME AS PATRIOTS

Ardent as Most Orthodox of Greek Church in "Holy War," ex-Minister Sherrill Declares.

SEES NEW ERA IN CZARLAND

Access of Democracy in Which the Jews, Greatest Sufferers from Absolutism, Will Profit Most.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The patriotism of Russian Jews in rallying to the Russian flag in the present war has been made the subject of study by Charles H. Sherrill, ex-American Minister to the Argentine. Mr. Sherrill's interest in the subject was aroused by the desperate efforts made by a young Russian Jew of his acquaintance, who was in England when the war broke out, to get back to Russia to join the Hussar regiment, in which he was a junior officer. Mr. Sherrill said tonight:

"When the war broke out a young Russian Jew, the youngest of three brothers, found himself in London, cut off from all chance of returning home by the shortest route, which was, of course, through Germany. The only way to join the Russian Hussar Regiment, of which he was a junior officer, was the long, round-about route via Bergen. He set off at once, but by the time he got to Petrograd his regiment was already at the front, and he was told he must content himself with serving in its reserve battalion near the capital. He was greatly distressed by this order, and at first it seemed impossible to get it changed, even though his eldest brother has served with distinction in the Russian Diplomatic Service.

"Thanks, however, to his family's friendship with a certain important Russian General, plus the patriotic persistence of the young Jewish officer, he was presently allowed to go to the front, and just before I left London there came a jubilant telegram stating that he was at last with his own corps again. Although he was not permitted to say so in his telegram, it subsequently proved that he had caught up with his regiment in time to participate in the taking of Lemburg, something to remember all the rest of his life.

"I became so much interested in the red-blooded patriotism of this gallant young Jew that I was moved to make further inquiries into what stand other young Russian Jews were taking in regard to the present war, as well as what their older co-religionists and compatriots were doing. The result of this inquiry was to me very surprising. I use the word surprising advisedly, for at first blush a foreigner would wonder what possible interest a Jew could take in a war so emphatically and unanimously approved by the Greek Church, a church which, rightly or wrongly, the Jews have blamed for their failure to enjoy ampler political rights in Russia. And, remember, this war is for Russian peasant and noble alike, a holy war.

Brothers in Patriotism.

"However that may be, the surprising fact remains that even the most orthodox member of the Russian Church is no more enthusiastic about this war than are his Jewish compatriots. At last these two religious antipodes have found something in common to both—a bond of sympathy—and there is kindled in both of them the same fire of patriotism, lighted though it be by brands from different altars. War is working out among them the same phenomenon as came about during our Spanish war, when once and for all time there was healed the breach between our North and South—a blaze of patriotism melting stiff prejudice of long standing and welding together edges long separated.

"One has to know and to talk with but few Russians to realize what a change has already come over Russian public opinion as a result of this war—a change which makes for a new and greater cohesion in their body politic, a change which evidences itself in many ways, not only in this appreciation of Jewish loyalty to nationality, but also in the even more unexpected support lent to the Government by such irreconcilables as certain of the terrorists and by sundry revolutionary leaders who hitherto lived in exile and carried on from foreign parts their active campaign against this very Government they are now supporting.

"And what will be the political effect of this great change? Its effects are beginning to be seen. Already in Russia this war has provided an inspiring testimony to the patriotism of all classes and types of the nation—something so new in that country as to set a new high-water mark for the tide surging on to general participation in Government. The next Duma to be elected will, thanks to this change, inevitably be more representative of all the people, and therefore cannot help taking definite steps for further recognition of the rights of the masses, who thus give evidence of their loyalty.

"Already, as the result of this war, there exists a new and a broader Russian public opinion and a Russia which is taking Governmental action approved by the governed. And when a great forward movement like this one comes, as come it must in the history of every country, who shall benefit the most by it, if it benefit that class of its citizens which will then have suffered the most from restrictions of their rights of citizenship?

"And in Russia which class is that if it be not the Jews? And they have borne the most and they will gain the most. Opportunity has knocked at their door in the guise of an appeal to patriotism, and they have flung open that door with a splendid gesture of devotion to country. And the door thus bravely opened in the stress of war time will never be shut to them in peace, certainly not by the grandson of the great Czar who freed the serfs. The Russian Jews themselves are working out their own political salvation as Russians among Russians.

Effect Upon United States.

"The new era for the Jew in Russia, the era of the unselfish spirit of patriotism—a spirit that finds an echo in every land—will surely have a wide repercussion abroad. Nothing could be more effective than it in clearing away the unfortunate impression hitherto given foreigners by Russia's treatment of her Jewish population, a class of citizens peculiarly rich in cousins under every one of the powerful flags of the world. Especially will this be true in the United States, a country, by the way, whose legitimate national aspirations at no point conflict with those of Russia. The Monroe Doctrine and the expansion of our merchant marine find no menace in the folds of the Russian flag.

"If our people avail themselves of this chance to reach Russian markets American capital will, of course, seek the opportunities of investment there which our entrance into these markets will disclose to our merchants, and thus will Russia gain as much from us as we from her. If these successive steps be taken, as seems possible because of the advantage to all concerned, then will both Russia and the United States owe a great debt to the splendid patriotism of the Russian Jews in this great crisis of the nation—a patriotism which will indirectly have effected a better understanding between two great nations having so many reasons for a warm friendship."

RELIES ON OUR SYMPATHY.

Lord Bryce Says It Gives Confidence to Great Britain.

ABERDEEN, Oct. 31.—At the unveiling of a monument here today to the late King Edward, Lord Bryce, the former Ambassador to the United States, said that the present crisis was the most solemn one since the days of Napoleon. The thing that inspired confidence, he said, was the conviction that Great Britain's cause of righteous, and that she had the material aid of the self-governing dominions and the moral support of many neutrals, "especially the kindred people of America."

Viscount Bryce declared that the charge that King Edward had sought to isolate Germany was baseless.

AMERICANS GIVE $20,000.

Two $10,000 Subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Among the latest subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund are two donations of $10,000 each, one from Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford, Mass., and the other from Miss Harriet Fletcher of Boston.

This fund has reached a total of $17,825,000, of which $4,350,000 has been distributed for the relief of those in distress.

GERMANS CLAIM VERDUN GAIN.

Say They Have Taken Main French Position to the South.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information, given out for the press in official quarters today, is as follows:

Military experts of the Berlin newspapers consider that yesterday's developments around Verdun were of the greatest importance, and say there is promise of their resumption with renewed strength.

In the fighting south of Verdun the French are straining every effort to crush and drive out the army, which the end of September penetrated as far as St. Mihiel, and which for a month past has been fighting hard to hold the ground gained.

The Germans have now captured the main position, and their forces are operating from the direction of Toul. The French attack from Pont-a-Mousson also was without results.

Attention can now again be directed to the original object of this campaign.

TELLS OF HUNGER IN THE TRENCHES

Diary of a German Soldier Found Dead After Days of Longing for Food.

"DEVILISH FRENCH GUNS"

Kept Supply Trains from Reaching the Men in the Front Lines, This Soldier Wrote.

PARIS, France, Oct. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Here is the story of a German private who was found dead in a trench—not from wounds, but, it is said, from starvation. His story, in the form of a daily journal kept apparently up to the last day, was found on him. It begins with the advance of the Crown Prince's army upon the Marne after the battle of Charleroi and the fall of Longwy. It covers the battle of the Marne and the greater part of the campaign on the Aisne. It reads:

"Yesterday was a day of rejoicing. Our first army has pushed back the French, defeated a division of English cavalry, and is before the gates of Paris. In Russia our troops have taken 150,000 prisoners. The joy would have been greater if we had had something to eat. Our division leaves for Marson St. Amand and Bossuet, where we are to bivouac before crossing the Marne tomorrow. We hope to get rations there.

"We finally stopped long enough to take a bite. It didn't take long because what they gave us was just enough to put a sharper edge on our appetites. Then we went toward the Marne, pushing back detachments of the French. They let us come to the very edge of the stream; our advance guard was even partly across the bridge, when their artillery opened fire; it seemed to us that it opened the gates of hell at the same time. We could not advance and we had no orders to retire. We could only stand and watch the carnage around the bridge, where our losses were terrible. We succeeded in saving the flag and our commander and then were ordered to retire. It was not exactly a defeat the officers say—only a retirement. The battle resumed a little later and lasted nearly all night. We went forward again but were obliged to dig ourselves in to escape the terrible artillery fire. Our own guns seemed to be weak.

"This morning (Sept. 7) the French flying machines are circling above us incessantly, obliging us to keep to our trenches. Our artillery seems unable to dislodge the French guns, and we fear an infantry attack from the left. It is an artillery day, and our troops occupying the canal bridge have suffered terribly. Out of sixty men, twenty-five only remained when the combat was suspended without decisive results. We got out of the trenches toward 9 o'clock, and were lucky enough to dig up some raw potatoes, which comforted us a little.

"A great battle was announced for today, (Sept. 9.) We have been in the trenches four days now, and the rest after long marches would be agreeable if there were no dead bodies of men and horses and if the flies didn't pester us terribly.

"The great battle did not come off, but today (Sept. 10) we could see, half a mile off, the French artillery, strongly intrenched. They say strong forces of the enemy are in front of us but that we need fear nothing. A heavy battle is going on on our right wing. It seems that the French Army is in a bad position; to get out it must retire on Paris or break through our lines.

"At 2 o'clock today (Sept. 11) we were ordered to leave the trenches. We thought it would be to attack the enemy, but it seems we are to go back. Two French army corps have pierced our lines. Away we went, without taking time to eat, through destroyed villages where there is nothing to pick up. We had nothing to eat until 10 o'clock, just a morsel, and then went on until 8 o'clock in the morning.

"Today (Sept. 12) we had a little bread with coffee. We are suffering terribly from privation and exhaustion. They tell us we are executing a turning movement, not a retreat. To us it looks like flight. Finally we arrived at Souain, where we hoped to eat, but instead of rations they gave us shovels with which to dig trenches in the pouring rain. While we were at it French shrapnel drove us back with the trenches uncompleted. The entire force was obliged to retire.

"Today (Sept. 14) we have dug ourselves in again and remain, stuck man against man, all day in our trenches. We have eaten nothing all day; we suffer atrociously from hunger and thirst; the rain comes down in torrents, but we can't leave the trenches because of the shower of shrapnel from the enemy's guns. Finally this afternoon we had our first repast for several days, consisting of rice with a little meat and bread and a morsel of bacon. It was like a drop of water on a hot iron.

"The French have occupied the trenches we left at Souain three miles back. Behind us is Sommepy, in ruins, occupied by our troops. Today the French artillery gave us a little respite, but toward half past six it reopened the hellish fire, which continued very late in the night at the rate of a shot every ten minutes, just sufficient to leave us no repose. It is a dog's life we are leading and we shall soon be sick—every man.

"Today (Sept. 23) we were ordered into the first line of trenches, having before us a battalion of the 161st which has suffered great losses. Toward 11 the artillery opened a violent fire and the shells simply rained upon our lines. We were obliged to keep closely to our trenches, unable to leave them for anything. We are nearly famished.

"Today (Sept. 30) the devilish French guns have swept off half of our company; their fire is so constant that we haven't time to fire ourselves. We are still confined to the trenches, and it is two days since we were served meager rations of rice and coffee made with rain water. The cold north winds have followed the rain and added to our suffering. Many of the men are so cramped with rheumatism that we are obliged to lift them out of the trenches.

"Today (Oct. 4) we have eaten again and the rations were more generous; but it seems impossible for us to satiafy our hunger.

"This morning, (Oct. 8,) happily it does not rain, but the tempest blows from the north and makes us feel our hunger all the more. They say there are plenty of provisions in the rear; the question is to get them to us in face of the French artillery, which sweeps the ground constantly and makes life impossible except under cover of the trenches. Hunger is terrible. I suffer horribly from the cold also. I am no longer able to keep up. I don't think I can last much longer."

TO DECORATE GRAVES.

France Will Observe All Saints' Day with Special Ceremony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—As tomorrow is All Saints' Day, Parisians are making preparation to celebrate it with special ceremony.

All worthy French people regard it as a point of honor to visit the graves of relatives and adorn them with flowers. In the country districts, and especially in Brittany, it is supposed to be the one day in the year when the dead are allowed to return to look at those left behind.

This year numerous patriotic or public bodies are arranging processions to put flowers on the tombs of dead soldiers. Gen. Gallieni himself will visit the graves of the soldiers of the Paris Army.

TOOK VILLAGE WITH LANCES.

Detachment of French Dragoons Performed a Notable Feat.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—This semi-official announcement was made this afternoon:

"In one of our attacks, delivered the day before yesterday, a village, strongly held by the enemy's infantry supported by artillery, was taken by a detachment of French unmounted cavalry, belonging to two Dragoon regiments. The men charged with their lances in their hands.

The enemy left in the village more than 200 dead and abandoned 200 of their wounded."

URGES EMBARGO ON HORSES

European War Demand Declared to Threaten Our Army Supply.

The horse supply in the United States Army is rapidly becoming serious, according to The Army and Navy Journal. The only solution, The Journal holds, appears to be to check the wholesale exportation of horses from the United States to England and France, which two nations are seeking to buy every available animal in the United States for service with their armies.

"The General Staff of the Army," says The Journal, "has already recognized the dangers of a serious shortage of mounts for the army and has under consideration a recommendation for the placing of an embargo on the exportation at least of mares and breeding stock. The agents of the English and French Governments are scouring the country and purchasing about every horse in sight. There would not be so much complaint from the army if the agents purchased geldings and suitable mounts, but they are buying every animal that has any appearance of soundness, at fancy prices.

"The Boer war created a shortage in horses from which the country has only recently recovered. But the purchases of the Boer war amounted to nothing as compared with those of the European war. Unless there is an embargo placed on the exportation of mares there will not be left in this country at the close of the European war any breeding stock with which to raise horses in the future. In the event of any trouble with Mexico even now it would be difficult to secure mounts for the United States Army that it would be necessary to send into the southern republic. It is positively dangerous for this country to permit the unrestricted exportation of horses."

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & Co

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Have Especially Prepared and Arranged for Monday, November 2d,

A Most Important and Extraordinary Sale of

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

About 250 Suits Taken from the Regular Stock, of Broadcloth, Gabardine and other fashionable materials, in black and colors, tailored and semi-dress models, including fur trimmed Suits; superior tailoring and linings. Regular Values to 39.75 — 25.00

Also Women's and Misses' High Cost Suits

A representative collection of the newest models, featuring various coat lengths and most desirable trimmings, including Fur, of Suede Cloth, Gabardine, Broadcloth, Broadtail Cloth, Plush, Velvet, Corduroy and other fashionable materials.

Actual 45.00 to 75.00 Values

29.75 35.00 48.00

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

A collection of exclusive models for Afternoon, Street and Evening wear, of Silk Velour, Chiffon Velvet, Broadtail Cloth, Charmeuse, Corded Faille and Broadcloth.

35.00 45.00 59.75 75.00

Motor and Sport Coats—Special

Practical Outergarments featuring belted and yoke back effects; fabrics include Rough Mixtures and Pebble Cheviots.

Regular 22.50 and 25.00 Values 15.00

Women's Street Coats—Special

Newest styles, of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Fancy Cords, Plush, Corduroy, Cheviots and Mixtures, superior lined.

Regular 30.00 Values 22.50

Fashionable Fur Coats and Sets—Unusual Values

Blue Fox Sets

The season's most fashionable fur, *dyed Blue Fox;* several models of animal head Scarfs and large fancy Muffs.

Actual 125.00 Values 65.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

French model, full ripple yoke back, 42 inches long; collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla Squirrel, Ermine and Fitch.

Actual 195.00 Values 115.00

Exceptional Values Offered in Misses' Department—Third Floor.

Misses' and Small Women's Suits and Coats

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years, or 32, 34 and 36 Bust Measure

Misses' Suits

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine and Tailor Serge, in the newest colors and trimmings.

Regular 25.00 Values 18.00

Misses' Suits of Corduroy and other fashionable materials, including models of cloth, trimmed with fur.

Regular 35.00 Values 25.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Velvet and Cloth Suits, short coat models, in Black, Brown, Green and Blue.

Regular 39.75 Values 29.75

Misses' Coats

Misses' Rough Mixture Coats, also Zibeline, in plain colors, several belted and sport models.

Regular 23.75 Values 15.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats of Pebble Cheviot, collar of Skunk Opossum; Satin lined throughout.

Regular 27.50 Values 19.75

Coats of Corduroy, Broadcloth, Seal Plush and other fashionable materials, Silk lined throughout.

Regular 35.00 Values 25.00

Misses' Dressy Suits, 35.00 to 55.00 Misses' Dressy Coats, 29.75 to 50.00

An Extraordinary Offering of Unusual Values in

Women's Fur Trimmed Velvet Hats

About 185 Hats, *each a distinctive and original model,* featuring latest approved shapes and colorings, trimmed with Mole, Skunk, Silver Squirrel, Seal, Fitch, and Ermine Fur. Regular 20.00 Values — 10.00

Women's Exclusive Footwear

Latest approved styles of Lace and Button Boots, in desirable Leathers and Fabrics. *We direct special attention to Lace Boots with Fawn and Gray Buckskin tops,* Patent and Gun Metal Calfskin vamps and heel foxing, Spanish Louis heels.

Special 4.00 — 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 — *New Model,* 7.50

Special for Monday—Fawn Cloth Top Button Boots with Patent Coltskin vamps and heel foxing, light welted sole, Spanish Louis leather heels. Regular 5.50 Value — 4.00

Gidding
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

will begin tomorrow

Supplementary Displays

of *very late Paris modes,* also introducing the new ideas of their own American designers—

including

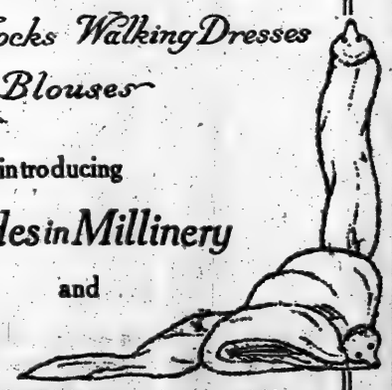
Tailleur Suits Costumes Tailleur
Evening Gowns
Afternoon Gowns
Dancing Frocks Walking Dresses
Blouses

Also introducing

New Modes in Millinery

and

Furs



J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Simon INC.

We Design and Create Original

Model Gowns

You are invited to INSPECT OUR COLLECTION

Gowns Hats Wraps Furs

535 Fifth Ave. (Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.)

E. KUMKE
MANUFACTURING FURRIER

RICH FURS

Distinctiveness in Style

Thoroughness in Workmanship

Moderation in Price

19 West 38th St., Between 5th and 6th Ave.

PRISONER IN TEARS AT ESPIONAGE TRIAL

Lody Admits a Commission to Furnish English Information to Germany.

AN EX-NAVAL LIEUTENANT

Says He Had Orders to Send News of the Fleet, but Not to Do Any Spying.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Karl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, charged with espionage and on trial for his life before a court-martial under the Presidency of Lord Cheylesmore, entered the witness box in the Middlesex Guildhall this afternoon as soon as the prosecution had closed its case.

Lody this afternoon gave an outline of his mission to England. He said that formerly he was a senior Lieutenant in the German Navy, but that later he was transferred to the reserve. He obtained an appointment as tourist agent for the Hamburg-American Line. Incidentally, he said, he was well known in New York society. When in Berlin last July, Lody said, he received instructions from a superior naval officer whose name he was pledged not to reveal. His instructions were to select a route to New York. He was not to start for America, but was to remain in England until the first naval encounter was fought between Germany and England, and give information regarding the actual losses to the British fleet. He was then to proceed to New York.

Lody said also that he had been instructed to keep track of the movements of the British fleet, but that he had been warned not to do any spying.

Replying to counsel, he admitted that such instructions caused him uneasiness, but he was assured that he was sufficiently American in appearance to disarm suspicion.

Lody remarked in the course of his recital that he had married two years ago an American woman of German descent. This matrimonial venture, however, was a failure, and the marriage was dissolved, his father-in-law paying him $10,000 "to compensate me for my financial losses."

The prisoner explained that he told the man who gave him his instructions in Berlin that he could not travel without the necessary documents. This official had replied that he must travel as an American; and, Lody added, "in consequence of that I received an American passport."

Lody, who went once or twice while testifying, said that it was his intention when he married to become an American citizen. He claimed membership in several New York societies, such as the Japan, Peace, and Philippine Societies. Last Summer he served on Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor.

Owing to the character of the evidence given this afternoon, the public was excluded from the courtroom. The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

There was a sensational incident in the course of Lody's examination. A man who throughout the trial had occupied a seat on one of the War Office benches, and who was supposed to be connected with this branch of the Government, was suddenly pounced upon by detectives and removed from the building under a military escort.

LODY WELL KNOWN HERE.

Once Engaged in Hamburg-American Tourist Business.

Karl Hanz Lody, who is undergoing trial by court-martial in London on a charge of espionage, is known in New York as an employe of the Hamburg-American steamship line. Persons who traveled around the world with him on Hamburg-American liners told a TIMES reporter yesterday of his career.

The information given by these persons also confirmed the dispatch from Omaha that Lody was the same man who married a daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a wealthy brewer of that city.

"Lody is a German," said one of the men who was a member of a party which made a world tour in the Hamburg-American steamship Cleveland in 1910. "He was employed as a guide by a prominent tourist agency in this city. He was versatile, quick-witted, and had many pleasing ways. He was especially attractive to the young women on the liner. His strong German tendencies were noticeable in his habit of pointing out things of special interest to Germans."

One of those who knew him said that Lody had been an officer on one of the Hamburg-American steamers before coming to the tourist agency. He made two tours around the world for this agency, and in that time he learned every detail of the business which the touring agency had worked up in ten years of hard work. He appropriated all this knowledge, and the next year he was back in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line.

It was pointed out as significant that the Hamburg-American Line after taking Lody back had sent the steamship Cleveland around the world on its own tours. And Lody, it was said, became the booking agent and guide for future around-the-world trips of the Cleveland under the steamship company's management.

"He spied on us for a year," said an officer of the tourist agency yesterday. "He made no pretense of never having been with the Hamburg-American Line. He brought letters telling of his connection with that company. We were very glad to get rid of him."

None of the tourists who were guided by Lody could recall that he had ever pointed out any details concerning England's armaments. He was most observing, they said, and used his keen eyes to advantage. They knew him only as Mr. Lody, the tourists said, and not as Charles A. Inglis, the name he gave when arrested in London.

SAY GERMANS WON IN AFRICA.

Report of Belgian Defeat Reaches Berlin—Other Information.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was contained in the information given out for the press today in official quarters:

German military authorities deny as fables almost all the statements regarding the German 16-inch howitzers which are being circulated in Germany and abroad. The tests of these guns began six years ago, and German artillerymen have been trained in the use of them for several years. The secret of these guns was preserved with remarkable success.

The Italian newspaper, Stampa, reports that German troops in East Africa have inflicted complete defeat on troops from the Belgian Congo at a point near Kissenji.

A special correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette in East Prussia reports that there is now a total of 40,000 civilians of East Prussia who are missing as a result of the Russian atrocities in that district.

In consequence of the ill-treatment of German civilians in England the General in command of the German Army Corps stationed at Altona has declared that if Great Britain does not liberate these Germans all Englishmen in Germany fit for military service will be arrested.

The Mattino, published in Rome, declares that the revolt in the Union of South Africa is increasing and that the insurgents are well armed, well equipped, and well led. The Daily News of London warns against underrating this revolt.

The Italians are much incensed at the seizure and detention at Gibraltar of four Italian steamers from the United States. The Idea Nazionale declares that these seizures are illegal and that the cargoes on board the vessels are destined for Italian firms. Two thousand seven hundred Italian passengers are being detained at Gibraltar.

The British official statements concerning the weakness of the economic and financial situations in Germany and Austria are wild chimeras of their authors, and the allegation that Swiss contractors are being paid with the German war loan is a misstatement that long ago was refuted. The Austrian crown has never been more than 25 per cent. under par, and it is today only 4½ per cent. under par.

The morning papers of Berlin give much space to Turkey's "effective start" in the campaign, but they refrain from commenting on the probable effect of her action on the outcome of the war or on the possibilities of developments in the Balkans.

The Ottoman Government declares that when the Russian Navy laid mines in the waters of the Bosporus the Turkish Navy opened fire.

The temperature at Archangel now registers five degrees. As a result of this cold the White Sea soon will be frozen.

The correspondent at Dunkirk of The Tribuna of Rome reports that the French soldiers have completely broken down. France's colonial troops, especially those from Africa, are benumbed by the cold.

Several official English statements have endeavored to explain the success of the German war loan by saying that the subscription of one-quarter of the deposits in all savings banks was compulsory. This is proved to be a stupid lie by the fact that the deposits in all German savings bank amount to 20,000,000,000 marks ($5,000,000,000,) while the savings banks subscribed only 884,000,000 marks to the loan.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says that, according to the German papers, Major Ernst Basserman, a National Liberal member of the Reichstag, has been appointed Military Adjutant to the Governor of Antwerp. Hitherto Major Basserman has been commander of an ammunition column in the eastern war area.

COMPLAIN OF SWISS.

Germany and France Say They Don't Observe Neutrality.

BERNE, via Paris, Oct. 31.—Although the Swiss Government is endeavoring to maintain strict neutrality in the European conflict, it has received protests from both Germany and France. The German complaint is that coal is being shipped into France from Switzerland, while France charges that cattle, especially calves, are being exported to Germany.

Switzerland still maintains nominally 200,000 men under arms, but about one-fourth of these are allowed to leave their posts at a time, to visit their homes and work at their callings. The Swiss people are divided in their sympathies, and notices are posted in the hotels and elsewhere suggesting that there should be no public expression of opinion regarding the war.

TELL HOW THE KAISER ACTS AT THE FRONT

Mayor of Weimar and German Painter Impressed by His Great Confidence.

Two personal views of the German Kaiser at his war headquarters are given in passages from German newspapers quoted in The London Times of Oct. 19 just received here. One, from a letter written by the Burgomaster of Weimar, who is a Reserve Officer, read:

"The Emperor was with us yesterday. What he said had such a cheerful ring, and made us so happy, that I should like the impression to reach Weimar too. He ended with the words: 'Well, boys, before the leaves fall from the trees here, we shall all be back in the dear Fatherland.' The words are a symptom of the absolute confidence of the Emperor in the victory of German arms. This afternoon the Imperial Chancellor was also in our village to visit his son, who is serving with the Breslau Body Cuirassiers. I saw the Chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful, and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption, as a matter of course, that Germany's victory would be complete."

The other was from a letter written by the well-known Colonial painter, Vollbehr, who is one of the official painters of battles with the German Army in the field. He wrote:

"At the desire of the Emperor I was required to show him all the forty pictures that I have painted. The Emperor was in a very confident mood, and his pride in his brave army and his German people flashed from his eyes at every word. I won much praise, and it was evident that my pictures, most of which I painted under fire, gave the Emperor pleasure. I had the opportunity of seeing the Emperor in conversation with his Generals, among them Gens. von Heeringen, von Haehnisch, and von Liethen. They stood in the beautiful park before the beautiful Prefecture of —— and gazed away into the far distance."

FIRST SUPPLIES ARRIVE.

American Secretary at The Hague Sends Them On to Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Secretary of the American Legation at The Hague today received at Rotterdam the provisions sent by the American Relief Committee, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The supplies were at once transshipped for Antwerp and Brussels, where they will be distributed.

Peasants in the northern portion of the Duchy of Brabant complain that Belgian refugees are plundering their fields.

STORE OPEN TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY.)

47-49 West 42d St.

Renard

COMMENCING TOMORROW:
WILL HOLD A MOST

Stupendous Suit Sale

A general REDUCTION of our entire stock, augmented by special purchases made expressly for this sale. It's an unequalled opportunity to select high-class garments at the price of the commonplace. The styles are exquisite—the fabrics and colors are sufficiently extensive to assure most pleasing selection.

Following Partial List is Suggestive of What the Values Really Are:

SUITS of Broadcloths and Gabardines; short models; Peau de Cygne lined, warmly interlined; value $39.75. Sale special **25.00**

SUITS trimmed with real fur; six styles; complete range of colors and sizes; new model skirts; copies of models selling at $75.00 and up. Sale special..... **29.75**

Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy Suits

A diversity of up-to-date fur trimmed models: Specially priced at

24.75 29.75 39.75

Value $35.00 Value $42.50 Value $55.00

COATS of fine quality Broadcloths, Chinchillas, Corduroys and novelty materials, half lined with guaranteed satin, and interlined. Values $24.75. Sale special..... **14.75**

CORDUROY COATS

WITH RACCOON COLLAR, lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined; in navy, brown, Oxford, black and white; made to sell for $45.00. Sale special..... **29.75**

FUR REDUCTIONS

Persian Lamb Coats

The new 1915 models, Leipsig dyed, lustrous skins, beautifully lined with various colored brocade silk. Specially priced

$90. $120. $135.

Manufactured to sell from $150.00 to $300.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS

Genuine muskrat—Chapal dyed (full skins)—the most approved models—various linings of brocaded satin; some with contrasting fur collars of Skunk, Fitch, Civet Cat, etc., at

$70. $80. $90.

Values from $110.00 to $125.00

FRENCH SEAL COATS

Full solid, lustrous pelts, fine quality silk linings; newest models; some with contrasting fur collars of Skunk, Fitch, Civet Cat, etc., at

$40. $50. $60.

Values from $65.00 to $100.00

Each garment and piece is of the choicest grade—selected for its beauty and intrinsic value, and is the product of makers whose knowledge of styles and fashions is immediately recognizable.

47-49 W. 42d St. Renard

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor

Are showing in all of their departments the most desirable class of seasonable merchandise which is constantly being replenished by weekly shipments from their Paris, Berlin, and London staffs of resident buyers who, owing to the disturbed conditions abroad, have been able to consummate unusually advantageous purchases, which are being offered at most attractive prices.

Women's Distinctive Apparel for Autumn and Winter

Tailored Suits

Are assembled in distinguished assortments, emphasizing the newest style notes and ranging from the plain strictly tailored models to the most elaborate effects, incorporating combinations of materials and trimmings in an artistic blending of colorings, and offering a wide selection at most attractive prices.

Very Special for Monday:

Women's Suits

of needlecloth, wool velour or broadcloth, with skirt and short coat trimmed with fur

at $32.50

Regular Value $47.50

Smart Furs

Our presentation of Imported and Domestic Furs consists of Coats and Wraps in the most fashionable lengths and for every occasion; Muffs and Neckpieces, both large and small, made from the most reliable furs in designs that are pre-eminently smart and correct for the ensuing season.

Very Special for Monday:

Natural Skunk Set, at $59.50

with fancy stock scarf and large muff.

Superior Caracul Coats,

40 inches long, with self or contrasting fur collars, at **$55.00**

Coats and Wraps

For Street, Motor and Evening wear, will be found in a most diversified variety of styles and fabrics, portraying the most authoritative departures in the new modes. The materials predominating today are broadcloth, tweeds, mixtures, zibelines, wide wale cheviot, English corduroy, chiffon velvet and novelty silks.

Very Special for Monday:

Women's Coats

of wide wale English corduroy, trimmed with large collar of skunk raccoon,

at $37.50

Regular Value $55.00

Incomparable Values in Dress Silks and Velvets

FOR Monday and Tuesday, will present a rare opportunity to secure the most wanted weaves and colorings of the season, greatly underpriced for these qualities and widths:

$2.50 and 2.75 Satin Charmeuse and genuine All Silk Canton Crepe, 40 ins. wide, yd. $1.25

In white, ivory, cream and black, and a complete assortment of this season's popular evening, afternoon and street shades,

$15.00 to 27.50 High Grade Metal Brocades, 27 to 44 inches wide, - - yard $7.50

All this season's designs and colorings, on satin and chiffon grounds, light and dark shades, with silver, steel and gold effects.

$6.50 Imported Black Chiffon Velvet, 41 inches wide, soft finish, - - yard $3.85

Women's and Misses' Petticoats

FASHIONED to accord with the present modes, are shown for street and evening wear in chiffon, crepe de chine, pussy willow, crepe taffeta, messaline and silk Jersey, at favorable prices.

Tomorrow we will dispose of an advantageous purchase of

1800 Silk Petticoats at $1.95

Made of silk Jersey or messaline; Regular Value $3.00

An Unusual Dress Goods Sale

Monday, at Exceptionally Low Prices

Imported Velour de Laine and Gabardine,

50 and 54 inches wide; in plain and self-colored stripes and cross bar weaves, in black and fashionable colors.

Former prices from $2.45 to 3.50 a yard, at **$1.85**

Imported Wool Faille and Crepe Cheviots,

50 and 54 inches wide; medium weight, suitable for suits and dresses; in black and a full range of the new Fall colors.

Former price $2.00 a yard, at **$1.38**

Advance Holiday Offering of Jewelry

MONDAY, very appropriate for gifts, at prices that should command instant attention:

Gun Metal and Gold Plated Vanity Cases, $2.95, 3.50, 5.00

Plain thin models, many with watches; Value $3.75 to 9.75

Indra Pearl Necklaces, - - - - at $15.00

Graduated pearls; replica in weight and color of the real; Value $35.00

Artistic Lamps and Shades

To-morrow, at 40% Less Than Regular Prices

INCLUDED are Imported Library, Boudoir and Table Lamps, with French bronze mountings and hand-painted colored china columns, complete with shades. Prices are

Now $4.85, 9.75, 14.75 to 50.00

Were $10.50, $16.00, $28.50 to $85.00

Imported Lamp Shades, - at $2.00, 5.00, 7.50 to 25.00

Formerly $4.95 to 45.00

An Important Sale of Household and Decorative Linens.

Will be held, Tomorrow, on the Second Floor, presenting every Thanksgiving requirement, at most liberal reductions.

Heavy Double Damask Table Cloths,

In the season's newest designs; circular and square, including wide satin stripes.

2 by 2 yds., . . at $2.50, 2.95
Regularly $3.75 and 4.50

2 by 2½ yds., . . at $3.25, 3.95
Regularly $4.50 and 5.50

2 by 3 yds., . . at $3.75, 4.75
Regularly $5.25 and 6.75

2¼ by 2¼ yds., . at $3.75, 4.50
Regularly $5.00 and 6.00

Napkins to match, dz. $2.75, 3.75, 4.95
Regularly $4.25 to 7.75

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths,

2 by 2 yards, Regular price $2.75, at $1.75
2 by 2½ yards, " " 3.25, " 2.25
2 by 3 yards, " " 3.95, " 2.75

Napkins to match, dz. $1.85, 2.35, 2.75
Regularly $2.75, 3.25 and 3.95

Linen Damask Napkins, at $2.75 doz.
Dinner size; ready hemmed,
Regularly $4.00 dozen

Irish Linen Hand Emb'd Scarfs, at 95c
Hemstitched and scalloped,
Regularly $1.50 each

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins, . doz. $4.75, 5.25, 6.50
Regularly $7.00 to 9.00

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,
18 pieces, . . at $3.95, 4.95, 6.75
Regularly $6.00 to 10.00

Handmade Cluny Lace Trimmed Linen Centerpieces, Each $1.95, 2.75, 3.50
Regularly $2.75 and 4.75

Cluny Lace Trimmed Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Each $3.25, 4.25, 5.50
Regularly $4.50 to 7.50

The Upholstery Department

Has prepared for tomorrow, a most important offering of

Reversible Velour Portieres, at $22.50

With Oriental borders; Value $30.00

Also these remarkable reductions in desirable

Imported Lace Curtains

Handmade Cluny Curtains, at $8.75, 10.50 and 12.50
Values $12.25 to 18.50 Pair

Real Filet and Cluny Lace Panels and Stores, at $9.75, 11.50 to 19.50
Values $14.50 to 26.50 Each

Real Filet Lace Curtains, at $15.00, 18.50 to 32.50
Values $19.50 to 50.00 Pair

Also a limited quantity of high-grade **Filet Curtains, Stores and Bed Sets**
At Corresponding Reductions.

Oriental Rugs Specially Priced

FOR Tomorrow, will feature an advantageous purchase of the best weaves and designs in the most popular sizes, greatly below their real values:

Beloochistans, Bokharas and Hamadans,
sizes about 2ft. 6 by 4ft., Formerly $9.50 to 15.00, at $5.75 to 9.75

Kurdistans, Fereghans and Moussouls,
sizes about 3ft. 6 by 6ft. 6, Formerly $24.50 to 35.00, $14.85 to 19.75

Irans and Serebends, sizes 4ft. 6 by 6ft. 6, at $28.50 to 49.50
Formerly $45.00 to 90.00

Mahals, Serebends and Ghorovans,
sizes 8ft. 6 to 10ft. 6 wide and 12 to 15ft. long, at $75.00 to 268.00
Formerly $125.00 to 400.00

Kirmanshahs and Sarouks,
sizes 9 to 10ft. 6 wide by 10 to 14ft. long, at $175.00 to 378.00
Formerly $300.00 to 525.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SOLUTION REACHED

Provides for 60 or 90 Day Extension of Credit by British to This Country.

WHILE OUR EXPORTS MOUNT

Expected Largely to Obviate Gold Shipments — Sir George Paish Cables Plan to London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The foreign exchange conference was continued at the Treasury Department today, with the result that a definite plan of action was agreed upon, and the details submitted by Sir George Paish to the British Government. The session was attended by Sir George and his colleague, Basil Blackett; by Gov. Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg, representing the Federal Reserve Board, and by Anthony N. Wiggin and Benjamin Strong, Jr., the New York bankers appointed by the bankers' conference ten days ago to represent the foreign exchange banks in the preparation of a plan to restore normal exchange conditions between the United States and Europe.

It is understood that one result of the deliberations is that there will not be an immediate demand by Great Britain for payment of current and accruing obligations of American business firms, and that it is the disposition of British creditors to provide for acceptances for sixty or ninety days, in which interval the balance of trade may turn in favor of the United States, and our commodities furnish a basis of payment that will largely obviate the shipment of gold abroad. It is estimated that with the present increasing volume of exports it will be only a matter of a few weeks until the pressing necessity to consider the export of gold is removed.

In addition to what is shown by the reports of export business in the last fortnight, it is urged that there will soon set in a demand with a rising market for American cotton for English spinners. Sir George Paish is frank to admit that this is likely to follow promptly the opening of the Cotton Exchanges in this country and abroad. In his opinion the English mills will be eager to buy at the present depressed price, and will buy in very large quantities in order to anticipate a rise of prices. This quickening of the market would, in turn, induce American consumers to buy before the price advanced further.

The view of the British financial expert does not eliminate, however, all expectation of payments in gold to meet the present and maturing debt of about $200,000,000 to English creditors. It is believed that a third, possibly a half, of this debt will have to be paid in gold. Much will depend on the view taken by the British Treasury of the plan for restoring the machinery of foreign exchange as to the export of American gold.

The American members of the conference are inclined to believe, after a careful study of present trade conditions, that as the days go by the necessity for using gold to pay debts abroad will diminish with a greatly increasing ratio, and that by Jan. 15, 1915, when the greater part of the maturing obligations will need to be paid, the amount to be met with gold will be so inconsiderable that the business of this country will hardly feel the burden.

RACE HORSE BATTLE VICTIM.

Lord Loris, Which Won Fortune in Purses, Killed at the Front.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—It is announced that James Hennessy's chestnut horse Lord Loris, which had captured many prize turf events and brought its owner a fortune in purses, was killed while serving at the front as an officer's mount.

The horse had been ridden by the jockey Alec Carter, who was recently killed in action while serving as a Captain of the French dragoons. The army, in requisitioning the horse, paid his owner 4,000 francs. ($800.)

Lord Loris's most recent turf achievement was the winning of the Grand Steeplechase de Paris, valued at $30,000, at the Auteuil course on June 21.

INQUIRIES FOR PRISONERS.

International Agency in Switzerland Has Received 165,000 Letters.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 31. (via Paris.)—The International Agency for Prisoners of War is in receipt every day of about 10,000 letters making inquiry concerning prisoners, and of about 800 letters supplying information concerning soldiers in the hands of the enemy.

Since the opening of the war this office has received over 165,000 requests for information, especially about French prisoners in Germany and German prisoners in France.

QUEEN MARY THANKS AMERICAN RED CROSS

Appreciates Sending of Relief Ship—Nurse Appeals for More Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Through her private secretary, E. W. Wallington, Queen Mary of England has communicated to Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the American Women's War Relief Fund in London, her appreciation of the sending of the American Red Cross relief ship, with American surgeons and trained nurses and quantities of hospital supplies. The letter was forwarded to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, by Mrs. Harcourt, and is as follows:

Buckingham Palace,
Sept. 30, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. Harcourt:

The Queen commands me to write and ask you to be so good as to convey to Miss Hay and the other ladies, nurses, and doctors, connected with the American ship Red Cross, an expression of her Majesty's sincere appreciation of the kindly and generous assistance they are rendering to our wounded soldiers and sailors.

The Queen is interested to hear that the dispatch of this ship has been mainly the work of women, and her Majesty feels sure that this friendly action on the part of the American ladies will receive the deep gratitude of the people of this country.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
E. W. WALLINGTON.

In a letter to Miss Boardman Mrs. Harcourt said:

"We feel it a very great privilege that one of the units sent by you should be allowed to work at our American Women's Hospital."

"We have 42,000 wounded in this little corner of Brittany alone," writes a personal friend of Miss Boardman, from Dinard. The letter is a pathetic appeal for more hospital supplies, and pictures the distressing conditions in some of the improvised hospitals.

"Even if we had money," she says, "it would be impossible to buy the things we most need over here. Wools are very scarce and anti-tetanus serum is very difficult to get. Cotton is disappearing.

"We have now within the radius of five miles over 5,000 wounded. In Dinard we have turned all of the large hotels and casinos into hospitals—ten in all, with about 3,000 beds. At St. Lunair, a suburb, there are four hospitals with 680 beds. At St. Malo and Parame are five other hospitals, with between 1,200 and 1,500 beds. Our only means of procuring supplies for our little neighborhood have long been exhausted. We have to try to get them from London by boat and from Paris by rail, and these are very uncertain. All the able-bodied women are nurses, no matter how ignorant.

"One morning last week, before 6 o'clock, 380 wounded men were brought in here without warning. We all went to work at once, but there were so few doctors that some of the men did not get their wounds dressed until the following day, and they had been traveling for four days. Some died. To give you an idea of the chaos existing: One of the nurses, a little society girl of 25, rushed up to me and asked if I would give her a 'piqure de morphine,' as she had to give it to a man, and had never seen it done. When I asked her for the doctor's order she replied, 'Oh, I haven't any order, but he has not slept for five nights and says he must have it.' She seemed to think it very unkind when I refused to give the morphine.

OLYMPIC STILL HELD UP.

Liner May Proceed to Belfast to Land Her Passengers.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The White Star Line steamer Olympic is still lying at Lough Swilly and has not yet landed any of her passengers. No communication is permitted between the ship and the shore.

It is expected that the Olympic, which sailed from New York on Oct. 21, will proceed to Belfast within a day or two. She is said to have put into Lough Swilly because of a warning received against mines in the North Channel.

The following cable message concerning the Olympic was received at the White Star offices here last night from Liverpool:

"Olympic all well with passengers aboard. Lough Swilly authorities refuse permission to leave. When safe passage is assured, steamer proceeds to Belfast to land passengers, probably tomorrow or Monday."

REFUGEE SHIP TORPEDOED.

Amiral Ganteaume Said to Have Been Sunk by Submarine.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the refugee ship Amiral Ganteaume, says a Bordeaux dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, was torpedoed by a German submarine, and did not strike a mine, as was at first thought.

TO FINE GERMAN SHIP.

Cuba Expected to Punish Bavaria for Using Wireless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—A fine of $1,000 will probably be assessed on the German liner Bavaria for using her wireless after being especially forbidden by a Presidential decree in an effort to preserve Cuba's neutrality. The port regulations required the wireless room to be sealed while ships are in port.

The Government learned that the Bavaria was sending and receiving messages and sent out police in the bay who ascertained the truth. The Bavaria has been here since the outbreak of the war. She is heavily stocked with coal and provisions and was expected to supply a German cruiser.

28 BRITISH OFFICERS IN NEW DEATH LIST

32 Wounded and 8 Missing—Lord Lansdowne's Son Among Those Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Official Press Bureau issued tonight the names of twenty officers killed, eight who died o fwounds, thirty-two wounded and eight missing, received from headquarters under date of Oct. 26.

Among the killed was Capt. Sir Francis Ernest Waller, Royal Fusiliers, while among those who died of wounds were Lieut. Col. D. E. Ward, Middlesex Regiment, and Lieut. Col. W. L. Loring, Royal Warwickshires.

Among the wounded are Major the Hon. Clement B. O. Freeman-Mitford, Tenth Hussars, heir of Lord Redesdale, and Lieut. Sir Richard Vincent Sutton.

Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has been killed in action. He was a Major in the First Dragoons and served in the South African war.

Lord Nairne was born in 1874. In 1909 he married Lady Violet Mary Elliott, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto, who was a former Governor General of Canada. Since 1910 Lord Nairne had been an Equerry-in-Waiting to King George.

Capt. Sir Francis Ernest Waller was 34 years old. He succeeded his father to the title of Baronet, and served in the Boer War, remaining in South Africa from 1899 until 1902. The title will go to his brother, the Hon. Wathen Arthur Waller, as Capt. Waller was unmarried.

The Hon. Clement Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford is the eldest son of the Lord Redesdale. He served in South Africa and was severely wounded there, and received the Queen's medal with four clasps.

Sir Richard Vincent Sutton is the sixth Baronet, the title having been created in 1772. He is the only son of the fifth Baronet and Constance, a daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, and is 23 years old. He was educated at Eton and succeeded his father in 1891. The family estate consists of 13,000 acres, exclusive of the London estate, which comprises some of the richest portions of the West End. It is said that he divides the whole of the fashionable and club district with the Duke of Westminster, and he is considered to be one of the richest men in England. His father, Sir Richard Sutton, was the owner of the racing yacht Genesta, with which he raced the Puritan for the America Cup in 1885.

NEW BASE FOR SUBMARINES.

Germans Shipped Them by Rail to Ostend, Says J. M. Allison.

J. M. Allison, a war correspondent who returned on the Lusitania yesterday said that he was in Ostend when the Germans marched in and placed the city under martial law.

Mr. Allison said that a German officer had told him that one of the first things the Germans had done after the capture of Ostend was to take four submarines apart at Cuxhaven and send them on a train to Ostend, to be used against the English fleet.

SAYS GERMANY FEARS AN ATROCITIES INQUIRY

British Report That Her Ambassadors Are Instructed to Prevent It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A correspondent of The Standard in Berlin says that the German Government has instructed its representatives abroad to exert all their influence to discourage the movement for the holding of an international gathering of neutrals in Switzerland to inquire into the charges of inhumanity and violation of the laws of war alleged against Germany by other belligerents.

It is said that special instructions on this subject have been sent Count von Bernstorff, and that Germany is particularly desirous of preventing the United States from inquiring too minutely into her conduct of the war.

SUBMARINES AT ANTWERP.

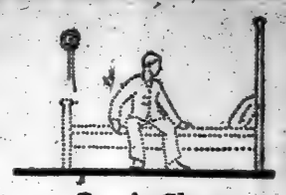
Six Which Arrived by Rail Are Being Tested in Dock.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Evening News says:

"Esschen (north of Antwerp) has been occupied by German soldiers and marines, who are preparing Winter quarters there.

"The Germans are strengthening and mining the roads around Brussels, Grammont, Antwerp, Lokeren, and Ghent.

"Six submarines, which arrived at Antwerp by rail, are now being fitted and tried in dock."



Can't Sleep

Kept awake by "jumpy" nerves and poor digestion, worrying over the day's perplexing problems, this man doesn't know what it is to sleep a long, refreshing sleep. There is nothing in the world that would do him more good than

Johann Hoff's
MALT EXTRACT

the greatest body builder the world has ever known. Used for general debility, convalescence, and for mothers while nursing. Makes flesh and blood. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra contains, besides 16 magnificent war pictures by Rotogravure process, the double-page reproduction of "The Dream" by Edouard Detaille, the most poetic and popular work of the great master, which has attracted thousands of art lovers to the Luxembourg in Paris. By mail, 10 cents; $1.25 for three months; $2.50 for six months; $5.00 a year postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Belgian Relief Fund Belgian Relief Fund

Millions of Belgians Face Starvation

An Appeal to You--and Yours

A plain duty confronts the American people today. It is vastly more than a charitable duty—it is a duty of humanity.

Thousands of our fellow-beings, mostly women and children, are facing actual starvation and death.

They have no food, no shelter from the severe Winter which is approaching, and in most cases very scanty clothing.

Practically all of Belgium is today a vast desert of ruins. There is no food, there is no work, there is no money. But there are hundreds of thousands of refugees wandering aimlessly about, and sleeping in the fields or woods or in shattered buildings—for their homes have been destroyed.

Here is a plain question for the American people to answer:—Shall we allow these poor Belgian people to starve—to freeze?

We sometimes say, "Oh, they'll get along somehow"; but they will NOT get along unless we help them. The plain fact is that thousands of them will die.

The American people have been blessed with peace and comparative plenty. We are far removed from this most terrible of wars, and our children are not crying for food.

Shall we turn our backs on this appalling destitution in Belgium?

Shall we turn a deaf ear to the cries of these poor women and children for food and shelter from the cold?

Americans have never disregarded the cry of sufferers. It is a duty we owe to help these poor people.

They are looking and appealing to us—no one else can help them.

Sufficient food supplies no longer can be bought in London. Ambassador Page has returned to the Belgian Relief Committee $50,000 cabled him for foodstuffs to be forwarded for distribution in Belgium. His cable stated:—"Need in Belgium cannot be exaggerated. Owing to shortage of food here and in Holland, it is imperative that a supply be started from the United States immediately."

The London American Relief Commitee yesterday cabled $150,000 to the Belgian Relief Committee in New York, with which it is co-operating, to be turned into food, commenting:—"Situation is daily becoming more critical and it is most essential to arrange for shipping supplies from New York at once." The Belgian Relief Committee added $150,000. A steamer is being chartered.

The immediate demands and previous remittances to Antwerp, Holland and The Hague practically deplete the Belgian Relief Fund here, to which about $260,000 has been contributed to date.

One steamer-load of provisions is but a beginning. Numbers of steamers full of provisions and clothing should go forward at once. The Committee appeals to all to help.

Send $1,000 if you can. If not, send $100, or $10, or $5, or $1, or even 10 cents. Your contribution will help to rescue from starvation or death some fellow human being—some poor mother or child.

Don't delay—send in your contribution at once—today. It will be acknowledged promptly, and you will know the satisfaction which comes from having joined in this great work of charity and humanity.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

"He gives twice who gives quickly."

Yesterday's Contributions, $9,610.65. **To Date, $264,936.72**

Smallest Contribution, ONE CENT. Largest Contribution, $10,000.

FOR CONVENIENCE PLEASE USE THIS COUPON
J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I inclose my contribution $_____ for the Belgian sufferers. Your acknowledgment is requested.

.....

.....

Make checks payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., for "Belgian Relief Fund."

.....

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
10 Bridge St., New York

REV. J. F. STILLEMANS, President
ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Chairman of Executive Committee
EMANUEL HAVENITH, Belgian Minister to the U. S.
PIERRE MALI, Consul General

Lyman Abbott, Otto T. Bannard, Armand Batta, James M. Beck, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert S. Brewster, Henry W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Lionel Hagenaers, Thomas H. Hubbard, Rev. O. A. Nye, W. Barclay Parsons, Bernard Rasp, John Van Rickstal, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas Thacher, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alfred T. White

L

This Store Will Be Open All Day Tuesday, Election Day

Best & Co.

Will Hold a Number of

Important Sales Tomorrow, Monday

Emphasizing our very large assortments, in all Departments, of desirable popular priced merchandise.

A Sale of Suits Trimmed with Hudson Seal

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

35.00 **45.00**

Entirely new, distinctive models of fine broadcloth with Hudson seal collars; warmly interlined.

Women's Crepe de Chine Blouses

5.75

A Very Unusual Value

Very smart, new semi-tailored models of superior white crepe de chine.

A Sale of 25 Fur Trimmed Hats

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

14.50

Original, exclusive models from our own workrooms; no duplicates.

A Sale of Women's Neckwear

Actual Values 95c to 1.35

65c

Soft rolling collars of sheer hemstitched linen, hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace.

A Sale of Women's Sweaters

The Actual Value is 8.75

6.50

Coat sweaters of artificial silk with Vshaped neck, in rose, copenhagen or white.

Very Important Sales Monday for Girls and Misses

Again demonstrating our superior values at Popular Prices.

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Suits

Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

25.00

Of fine broadcloth, wool velour or cheviot, in very smart, new dressy models.

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Dresses

for Misses, 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

22.50

Of excellent quality velveteen combined with satin, in an entirely new, smart model.

Misses' Special Winter Coats

Sizes 14 to 17 years

12.75

Of Scotch mixtures, zibelines or cheviots.

A Sale of Girls' Guimpes

85c

The Regular Price of which is 1.25

High neck, long sleeves and tucked yoke with embroidery insertion. 4 to 12 years.

Imported Austrian Velour Hats

for Girls and Misses—4th Floor

5.75 to 12.00

Presenting a choice selection of Austrian Velours in black and colors.

Children's Night Drawers

95c

The Former Prices were up to 1.45

Of outing flannel, striped blue and white or pink and white, with or without feet. 1 to 12 yrs.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Trade Mark—Copyrighted

A Sale of Children's Sweaters

Much Below the Regular Prices

2.75 3.50 4.50

Sizes 1 to 3 years—3rd Floor

Of fine Angora cashmere or imported Shetland wool; in colors or white. Prices according to style and size.

TOYS

Best's Toy Shop
Features Popular Prices

Many customers have begun to select for Christmas, and our "ALL-THE-YEAR TOY SHOP" can help you, for we have received 95% of our orders placed abroad, and are showing larger stocks of domestic toys than ever.

A Big Stock of Juvenile Christmas Books

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At 35th Street

PUTS COPPER AND OIL ON CONTRABAND LIST

England Transfers These and Other Important Commodities to the Absolute Class.

UNITED STATES MAY OBJECT

Radical Changes in Catalogue of Articles That May Be Seized—Ask Kroonland's Release.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Radical additions to the classifications of articles to be treated as absolute contraband are contained in England's revised list which was made public today. The most important changes are the addition of unwrought copper and mineral oils to the absolute contraband list, which means that American copper and illuminating oil destined to Germany and Austria is subject to seizure and confiscation by British cruisers.

Although there is no official admission on the subject, it is believed here that the American Government will object, and perhaps protest, against the addition of copper, mineral oil, and some other articles to the list of absolute contraband. It was admitted by Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, today that there were some differences between the new British list and the American notion of what should be regarded as absolute contraband, but this was as far as he was willing to go.

A demand for the release of the American steamship Kroonland and her cargo of copper and rubber from further detention by the British naval authorities at Gibraltatr was made upon the British Government today by the United States. The Kroonland has 1,100 passengers on board. This demand was made on the basis of the State Department's understanding of the facts. The State Department understands that the 1,450 tons of copper and its consignments of rubber, for Italy and Greece, are not destined for the use of any enemy; that they are intended for neutral consignees in Greece and Italy, and on the basis of this information supplied by the firms in New York which made the shipments the United States asks that the Kroonland be released at once.

The Acting Secretary of State announcement on the matter today said:

With reference to the American steamer Kroonland, which sailed Oct. 15 from New York for Naples and Piraeus with consignments of copper and rubber, shipped to order by American citizens, which vessel has been detained at Gibraltar, the State Department has today addressed a communication to the American Ambassador at London instructing him to bring the case to the attention of the British Government, with the statement that the United States considers that, unless notification on the part of the British authorities has disclosed facts in relation to the detention of the vessel and cargo other than those known to this Government, both ships and cargo should be released at once.

With reference to shipments of copper on board the Italian steamers San Giovanni and Regina D'Italia, detained at Gibraltar, which cargoes do not appear to be destined for delivery in belligerent territory, the Department of State instructed the American Ambassador at London today to call this matter to the attention of the British Government and express the hope that the cargoes may be released at once.

The fact that the State Department made these representations after it was aware that unwrought copper was being treated by Great Britain as absolute instead of a conditional contraband was interpreted as indicating that the Government did not favor the inclusion of copper in the list of absolute contraband.

Under the Declaration of London the revised list cannot be made applicable to the Kroonland or to the Platuria, which has been detained at Stornoway, Scotland, with a cargo of oil because these vessels were not notified officially of the fact that oil and copper were now considered absolute contraband. The Declaration of London lays down the rule that a vessel cannot be deemed aware of a declaration of contraband when the declaration is made after she leaves port.

The revised British list of contraband was delivered by the British Foreign Office to Ambassador Page, who cabled it to the State Department. Here is the revised list:

Absolute Contraband.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.
Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Sulphuric acid.
Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
Range finders and their distinctive component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
Armor plates.
Haematite iron ore and haematite pig iron.
Iron pyrites.
Nickel or and nickel.
Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
Copper, unwrought.
Lead—pig, sheet, or pipe.
Aluminium.
Ferrosilica.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air craft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
Motor tires, rubber.
Mineral oils and motor spirits except lubricating oils.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war for the manufacture or repair of arms or war materials for use on land and sea.

Conditional Contraband.

Foodstuffs.
Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.
Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, suitable for use in war, and their component parts.
Vehicles, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks; and their component parts.
Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
Fuel other than mineral oil lubricants.
Powder and explosives, not specially prepared for use in war.
Sulphur.
Glycerine.
Horseshoes.
Harness and saddlery.
Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

New Articles on List.

The new articles in the revised list are sulphuric acid, range finders and their distinctive component parts, iron pyrites, nickel ore and nickel, ferrochrome and chrome ore, unwrought copper lead in pigs, sheets or pipes, aluminum, ferrosilica, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, rubber and motor tires, mineral oils and motor spirits.

Only two of these groups of articles were treated as absolute contraband by the Declaration of London. They were barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, and balloons and flying machines and the distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines. Under the Declaration of London, rubber was treated as conditional contraband only, but the new British declaration proposes to make rubber as well as motor tires absolute contraband.

Before this revision of the list the British Government was treating as conditional contraband ferrochrome, unwrought copper, lead in pigs, sheets, or pipes, and rubber. It also treated motor vehicles as conditional contraband. Mineral oil was treated as conditional contraband under the designation of fuel. These have been shifted now to the absolute contraband list. This transfer is both significant and important. It means that these articles, as well as all the other articles on the new list of absolute contraband, are subject to capture and confiscation. Absolute contraband includes these articles which are peculiarly adapted to war, such as arms and ammunition and military and naval equipment. The American view of the way absolute contraband should be treated by a belligerent was announced in the informative statement issued Aug. 15 by the State Department over the signature of Cone Johnson, its Solicitor, as follows:

> When absolute contraband is destined to one of the countries at war, whether to the Government or to an individual of that country, it is subject to seizure and confiscation by any of the opposing belligerents when beyond the territory of the neutral Government from which it is shipped. The nationality of the vessel in which contraband of war is shipped is immaterial; it is subject to capture and destruction whether shipped in a neutral or enemy vessel.

The same position is set forth in Article 30 of the Declaration of London in this language:

> Absolutely contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transshipment or a subsequent transport by land. Article 39 of the Declaration of London says that contraband goods are liable to condemnation. Article 42 declares that goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

Goods Open to Seizure.

Article 44 provides that a vessel which has been stopped because she is carrying contraband and which is not liable to condemnation on account of proportion of contraband on board, may be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship. Article 37 declares that a vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she touch a port of call before reaching the hostile destination. Still another applicable article, No. 40, provides that a vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

These articles are all quoted because they indicate the extreme significance of England's action in placing copper, oil, motor vehicles, lead, nickel ore, and other articles on the list of absolute contraband, making them subject to capture and confiscation the moment it can be established by evidence that they are destined to Germany or Austria.

Grain on Conditional List.

There are also some new items in the new British conditional contraband lists. They are sulphur, glycerine, hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed and leather suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots. There is also a broadening of the conditional contraband clause covering forage. The original British contraband list made forage and grain suitable for feeding animals conditional contraband. The revised list makes forage and feeding stuffs for animals conditional contraband, with grain included. This also is an extension of the Declaration of London.

The list included vehicles of all kinds, available for use in war, and their component parts. The revised list changes this to vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, suitable for use in war, and their component parts, making these conditional contraband, and shifting motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts to the absolute list. The original list put fuel lubricants in as conditional contraband, but this has been modified to treat fuel other than mineral oil lubricants as conditional contraband, and transferring mineral oils and motor spirts, except lubricating oils, to the list of absolute contraband.

The Declaration of London listed twenty-seven articles as not being subject to restriction as contraband of war. This has been ignored and set aside by the new British contraband list, which makes rubber and nickel ore, as well as chrome ore and other metallic ores specifically mentioned, absolute contraband, and makes raw hides conditional contraband. The Declaration of London prohibited the declaring of any of these articles as contraband of war.

The articles in England's absolute list not comprised in the absolute list of the Declaration of London are sulphuric acid, range finders and their component parts; haematic iron ore and haematic pig iron, iron pyrites, nickel ore and nickel ferrochrome and chrome ore; unwrought copper; lead, pig sheet or pipe, aluminium, ferrosilica, motor vehicles, motor tires, rubber, and mineral oils and motor spirits. Aeroplanes and barbed wire were conditional contraband under the Declaration of London. In the new British list they are absolute contraband.

KROONLAND CASE IN DOUBT.

Prize Court Action Not Yet Decided Upon in London.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The case of the Red Star Line steamer Kroonland, from New York for Naples and Greece with a cargo of copper, detained by the British authorities at Gribaltar, is still under investigation. However, it has not been decided whether she is to go before a prize court.

The chief question seems to be the destination of the cargo of copper on board the vessel.

So far as is known, no question about the foreign reservists on board the Kroonland has been raised.

CANADA'S BAN ON NICKEL.

Will Watch American Refineries to Prevent Shipment to Germany.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 31.—The Canadian Government today placed an embargo on the exportation to any country at war with Great Britain of any articles which might be of use to them in prosecuting the war. A far-reaching contraband order adopted by the Dominion Cabinet also prohibits the exportation of contraband to any neutral country which may in turn re-export the materials to Great Britain's enemies.

Among the articles specifically mentioned as contraband are nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives, horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes and barbed wire.

The United States, to which most of the Canadian nickel is shipped, is not included in the present contraband order. It is understood, however, that the Dominion Government will try to prevent Canadian nickel being sent to Britain's enemies by American refineries. If such shipments are made the order will be extended to the United States.

Canada possesses the largest and richest nickel deposits in the world, and as soon as Canadian refineries are able to handle the ore an export tax may be imposed.

HELD FOR PRIZE COURTS.

Italian Ships at Gibraltar Reported to Have War Materials.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 31.—The Italian steamers Regina d'Italia and San Giovanni were seized by the British Navy as prizes owing to the fact that parts of their cargoes consisted of war material, it is said. The vessels will be held pending a decision of a prize court.

The Regina d'Italia and the San Giovanni were bound from American ports to Italy with cargoes of copper. Their seizure by the British caused a protest to be made to the State Department at Washington on Oct. 29 by representatives of four copper companies in New York. No official information of the seizure had been received by the State Department at that time.

SEIZED 6,000,000 CARTRIDGES.

Holland Also Got 30,000 Rifles and Other Stores from Interned Soldiers.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to a local newspaper, a steamer of the Batavia Line has conveyed to the Dutch military depot at Delft 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition seized from the Belgian and French soldiers interned in Holland. This vessel, it is said, also carried some sea mines and shells from a Belgian monitor.

A second cargo of 30,000 rifles, 100 bicycles, and some automobiles is expected soon.

WON'T MOLEST THE CECILIE.

British and French Ambassadors Give Written Assurances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, gave written assurances today to the State Department that the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie would be unmolested by British ships while being transferred to Boston from Bar Harbor, Me., where she has been interned since her dash back to safety last August.

The French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, has given similar assurances for France.

BRINDILLA LEAVES HALIFAX.

Standard Oil Tank Steamer Which Was Detained Sails for Egypt.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 31.—The American tank steamer Brindilla, which was detained at Halifax after having been taken by a British cruiser off the New York Harbor and finally released by the British Government, sailed today for Alexandria, Egypt.

The Brindilla's sailing subsequent to release was delayed for three days by coaling and repairs to her damaged engines.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Offerings of Unusual Importance
Monday and Tuesday

FINE FUR COATS

Averaging 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices.

All of superior grade and in the season's smart models for Men, Women and Children.

SCARCELY TWO MODELS ALIKE. EACH GARMENT, MADE FROM FINE, DEPENDABLE SKINS, AND RICHLY LINED, IS A CHOICE SPECIMEN OF CLEVER DESIGNING

This unusual offering, advantageous and timely, merits immediate attention in this pre-eminently fashionable fur season.

Women's Fur Coats

	Formerly	NOW
BLACK PONY	$50.00	35.00
WHITE CONEY	85.00	50.00
TIGER CAT	87.00	55.00
CONEY	100.00	60.00
FRENCH SEAL	87.00	65.00
FRENCH SEAL	97.00	70.00
FRENCH SEAL	105.00	75.00
NATURAL PONY	105.00	85.00
CARACUL	150.00	100.00
FRENCH SEAL	165.00	125.00
FRENCH SEAL	175.00	125.00
FRENCH SEAL	225.00	135.00
HUDSON SEAL	225.00	170.00
HUDSON SEAL	210.00	175.00
BEAVER	325.00	225.00
CARACUL	320.00	250.00
HUDSON SEAL	395.00	300.00
CARACUL	495.00	375.00
MINK	950.00	650.00

Women's Fur-lined Coats

Of plain cloth, Tweeds and Mackinaw, lined with Squirrel or Hamster, in various styles, suitable for street or motoring.	30.00	25.00
	95.00	65.00
	100.00	70.00
	120.00	80.00
	125.00	80.00
	135.00	90.00

Men's Fur-lined Coats

Principally of plain cloth, with collars of various kinds of fur, lined with muskrat in different grades.	85.00	65.00
	115.00	80.00
	108.00	85.00
	125.00	100.00
	145.00	110.00
	150.00	115.00

Children's Fur Coats

LAMB'S WOOL	18.00	12.00
WHITE CONEY	23.50	18.00
WHITE CONEY	27.00	20.00

FINE LACE CURTAINS

Averaging ⅓ of Former Prices

172 pairs of the former value of $9,537.75 reduced to a closing value of $3,316.00.

CONSISTING OF REAL AND IMITATION LACE CURTAINS OF RARE AND EXQUISITE PATTERNS, ADAPTED TO THE MOST LUXURIOUS TYPE OF HOUSE FURNISHING.

Such an opportunity, coming but seldom, offers remarkable savings to those who take immediate advantage of this unusual event.

	Formerly Per Pair	NOW Per Pair
1 PAIR FILET LACE	$55.00	20.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	75.00	30.00
3 PAIRS FILET LACE	120.00	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	105.00	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	50.00
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	19.00	5.50
8 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	12.00	7.50
7 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	22.50	9.50
2 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	24.00	12.00
12 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	35.00	16.00
4 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	75.00	25.00
1 PAIR LACET ARABE	23.50	7.50
4 PAIRS LACET ARABE	28.00	8.50
8 PAIRS LACET ARABE	25.00	10.00
5 PAIRS BRUSSELS LACE	27.25	8.75
4 PAIRS BRUSSELS LACE	25.00	9.00
2 PAIRS BRUSSELS LACE	38.00	12.75
3 PAIRS BRUSSELS LACE	80.00	27.50
3 PAIRS ARABE LACE	35.00	10.00
5 PAIRS ARABE LACE	45.00	16.00
6 PAIRS ARABE LACE	60.00	17.00
1 PAIR ARABE LACE	270.00	45.00
1 PAIR ARABE LACE	315.00	60.00
6 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	135.00	40.00
6 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	140.00	45.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	200.00	80.00
3 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	265.00	85.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	300.00	90.00
1 PAIR RENAISSANCE LACE	17.50	4.50
2 PAIRS RENAISSANCE LACE	16.00	6.00
2 PAIRS RENAISSANCE LACE	20.00	8.00
1 PAIR RENAISSANCE LACE	70.00	16.00
1 PAIR MARIE ANTOINETTE	4.75	2.00
4 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE	15.00	7.50
1 PAIR MARIE ANTOINETTE	16.00	10.00
2 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE	65.00	25.00
13 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	14.00	6.50
2 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	18.00	6.75
17 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	16.75	8.25
12 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	22.00	9.75

Broadway & 19th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls and Infants

The Following Special Offerings Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Camel's Hair Belted Coats

Button-to-neck convertible rever Coat, of imported camel's hair zibeline, in navy blue, brown, black or green, detachable button belt, collar of Skunk Opossum fur, silk lined. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Velour Evening Wraps

New flare draped model of imported velvet velour, in turquoise, rose, sand, purple or black, silk lined throughout, large collar and cuffs of white mouffion fur. *Value $59.50* **29.50**

Fur Collar Vicuna Coats

New "Cheruit" model of imported English vicuna, in green, brown, navy blue or black, new belted strap front and back, large double collar of natural Raccoon, silk lined throughout. *Value $79.50* **65.00**

Plush Evening Wraps

Copy of "Callot" model of imported chiffon plush, in gold, rose, new blue or black, new yoke shirred back and cape sleeves, high double collar and cuffs of Skunk Opossum fur. *Value $89.50* **59.50**

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Fur Trimmed Suits

Button-to-neck straight front model, semi-belted back, of imported broadcloth, in navy, black, brown or green, collar and cuffs of various furs, new circular flare skirt. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Velvet and Cloth Suits

Semi-Empire Coat of imported velveteen, in navy, black, brown or green, button-to-neck, with Skunk Opossum fur collar; circular skirt of broadcloth, with band of velveteen. *Value $49.50* **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits

Of imported velveteen, in black, brown, green or navy, showing the new length coats and flare skirts, trimmed with Skunk Opossum fur. *Value $59.50* **45.00**

Chinchilla Velour Suits

One-button Directoire Coat, with flare skirt of chinchilla velour, in brown, navy or black, collar and cuffs of silver kit coney. *Value $69.50* **59.50**

Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Gowns

Copy of "Premet" model, of imported chiffon velvet, in black or dark brown, black satin surplice sleeves and underskirt.

39.50 *Value $49.50*

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns

Decollete model, in American beauty, gold, turquoise blue or black, trimmed with nets to match and silver bands.

55.00 *Value $69.50*

Sand and Putty Color Waists

New Colors and Models for Women and Misses.

Crepe de Chine Waists

Sand Color Crepe de Chine Waists.

Dressy V-neck model, high standing roll collar; hemstitched yoke, and sleeves. *Value $8.50* **5.75**

Dressy Satin Waists

Sand Color Satin Sublime Waists

Combined with crepe de Chine, dressy model, hemstitched front and self buttons. *Value $11.50* **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Putty Color Georgette Crepe Waists

Dressy tucked model, embroidered net lace Medici collar, black moire tie. *Value $18.50* **13.75**

Gold Emb'd Crepe Waists

Putty Color Georgette Crepe Waists

Dressy model, of all-over gold embroidered crepe, silk lace sleeves and vestee. *Value $39.50* **24.50**

Special for Monday

English Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses.

New circular buttoned front model, of English corduroy, in brown, green, castor, taupe or black, also mannish tweeds, with pockets and fold at bottom.

7.95 *Value $10.75*

Special for Monday

French House Gowns

Of Wool Albatross, Hand Emb'd Collar.

Women's Paris made house gowns, draped model, in blue, rose, lavender or pink wool albatross, with hand embroidered lingerie collar.

4.95 *Value $8.50*

Special for Monday

Silk & Wool Combinations

For Women and Misses.

Low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length.

1.45 *Heretofore $2.50*

Special for Monday

16-Button Gloves

For Women and Misses.

16-button white mousquetaire glace gloves.

1.95 *Value $3.00*

Special for Monday

Smart Gaiter Boots

For Women and Misses.

Of patent leather, with fawn, gray cloth or mat kid tops, also gun metal leather, with gray cloth tops.

5.00 *Value $6.50*

Special for Monday

Women's Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk Hose.

Black, white, fawn, beige, taupe, brown, bronze and colors to match boots; lisle sole; lisle or silk garter top.

Value $1.35 **.85** 3 pair for $2.50

Misses' "Radmawr" Serge Dresses

An Exclusive Model, "Style Registered"

of Navy Blue or Black English Serge, **11.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*
Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of broadcloth, gabardine or velvet, short, medium or long coats, trimmed with rich furs; new tunic or full flare skirts.
14 to 20 years. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*
Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

English mixture, in brown or gray, also navy, brown or black zibeline; large collar of natural Raccoon or Skunk Opossum fur.
14 to 20 years. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*
Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Velour de Laine, new belted model, in brown, green or Delft blue, collar trimmed with Skunk Opossum, wide velvet belt; silk lined and interlined.
6 to 14 years. *Value $29.50* **18.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*
Fur Trimmed Corduroy Coats

Of corduroy, in black, brown, green or Delft blue, low belted model; collar and cuffs trimmed with Skunk Opossum fur; silk lined and interlined.
6 to 14 years. *Value $34.50* **24.50**

AMERICAN HOSPITAL A CHEERFUL PLACE

Less Seriously Wounded of the British Soldiers Enjoy Ragtime on the Phonographs.

EVERY MAN HAS A STORY

And They Like to Talk—American Doctors and Nurses Busy at Paris Singer's House.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Through the courtesy of the Duchess of Marlborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Lady Randolph Churchill, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, of the American Women's War Relief Fund Hospital, a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES was permitted to inspect the institution.

The American Hospital is at Paignton, a small town in South Devon. Before the war it was the residence of a Paris singer, but in a month's time after war was declared it was converted into a hospital, and so well did it meet the requirements of the military authorities that it was the first private institution to receive wounded soldiers.

Dr. Howard W. Beal, head of the American Red Cross unit which was assigned to the hospital, is in charge of the Munsey Ward, and is assisted by Drs. V. N. Leonard and William T. Fitzsimons. There are upward of seventy patients in the Munsey Ward.

There was no hushed stillness about the hospital. On the contrary, nearly every ward was alive with phonographs or talking machines of some description. Around these hovered dozens of the less seriously wounded. Almost under the noisy horns of the instruments lay sleeping some of the soldiers who had got more than their share of the German shells or bullets. A ragtime melody savoring of the cornfields vied with that of an opera singer. A cloud of smoke arose from pipes, cigars and cigarettes.

Newly Arrived Wounded.

In the big Munsey ward Dr. Beal and his assistants were strenuously busy, for sixty-three wounded had suddenly been placed under their care, and of that number there were more than a dozen dangerous cases. Pointing toward one soldier, the left side of whose face was black and badly swollen, the American physician said:

"He has a good story. Ask him to show you the piece of shrapnel that hit him. He kept it for a souvenir."

The man referred to was George Harper of the Rifle Brigade. He was wounded within the week in an engagement near Bethune. When asked to show the souvenir he had brought back with him, he pulled out from a small cupboard beside his cot the head of a German shrapnel shell.

"I never knew anything after that hit me, Sir," said Harper. "It hit the ground first and then took me in the jaw. Yes, it hurts some now, for three teeth were knocked out, and part of the jawbone broken, so the doctors say. These American doctors and nurses are fine.

"It was near Bethune where the Rifle Brigade got into trouble. The artillery fire of those Germans was terrific; shells bursting everywhere. We lay in the trenches and couldn't get at 'em. Then came the shell that got me and a lot of other fellows. When I came to I looked for a pal who had been next to me. There wasn't much left of him. I leaned over and picked up this schapnel head for a souvenir. You can see where some of the red is still on it. The doctors say I've got a piece of schrapnel in my throat and a bullet has ranged down into my chest, and that I'm a lucky dog to be here. The first night I got here I couldn't sleep very well because the bed was so soft, but, believe me, it's good to have old England underneath you once again."

Of all the sixty who were asked about their experiences, not one begrudged praise to the Germans for their prowess with artillery. Nearly all were likewise unanimous in declaring as "punk" the infantry firing, but they excepted the sharpshooters who, they declared, had picked off the officers to such an appalling extent that many of them had discarded their swords and carried guns to deceive the marksmen.

The soldiers were not jealous about their pals having the "best story."

"Go over and see Seth Williams," said a chorus, as the assemblage was asked if there were any veterans among the inmates who might have a good yarn.

Seth Williams should have more interest for the American people, especially the citizens of New York, than because he bears a bad wound in his upper right arm, for he worked on the Manhattan tube to Hoboken and lives in Elizabeth when not in the British Army.

Boers Not Far Behind.

"I had only a fortnight to serve," said the soldier, "when war was declared, and I had to go to the Continent with the expeditionary force. In all I have been in the army about sixteen years, off and on. In the Boer war I was under Lord Roberts's son when he was killed. In some ways, when compared, according to men engaged, that war wasn't so far behind this one. Of course they had no such artillery as the Germans now have. I've seen a bit of service, that's why I have a distinguished service medal, six bars on the Queen's medal and the King's medal. It nearly all ended this time.

"We retreated until we got down below Paris, then we got at 'em and pushed them back to Soissons. Then came the trouble. The Jack Johnsons were on the job. You can dodge those fellows pretty well because they can be fired only about every eight minutes. The shrapnel, though, were coming all the time. I was a driver in the Royal Field Artillery. It was about three weeks ago when I was wounded. We were dodging around all right until a young officer moved us up too near one of the batteries. He ought to have known better, for we all were told that the Germans had bought up farms and measured off ranges before the war, and they had us dead to right. There were fifty-four of us and more than a hundred horses back of that battery.

"Five minutes after we had moved to the rear of the battery only four men were alive, and one horse, and the horse made me laugh as he stood there, trying to pick the leaves off a small tree. Two shells had struck in the middle of us, and when I came to I couldn't find even a boot of the man who had been nearest me. That is how the German artillery was working."

Thomas Smith of the Twelfth Lancers is in the same row with Williams. Smith was also wounded near Soissons.

"We waited for days to get at them," he said, "but they had their big guns sweeeping every road. Finally, we were placed in the trenches with rifles. Later we got our chance. As we rode toward the German Lancers they threw down their lances and begged for mercy. As we swept on by with our lances raised we were fired on from behind. Then we started back for them, and we finished every one of them."

It was a short time after that incident when in another charge, Smith says a German lancer struck him amidship with his lance.

"If it had been as sharp as our lances are," he added, "I would have been stuck clean through, but it only knocked the wind out of me, and I had strength enough left to get a couple of 'em. The Germans have lances that are much too long. They can't handle them as we do. We let the horse carry the lance into them, and then when we go sweeping by the horse pulls it out again. That's the way we work the trick."

Then came the action a few days later when Smith, as he was riding toward the enemy with head lowered over his horse's neck, had the reins shot out of his hand and his chin almost blown off by a bursting shell. That is why he eventually landed at the American Hospital.

"I was riding a horse that was new to the battlefield," said the lancer, "but he carried me back to the rear in an almost unconscious condition."

How It Feels to Charge.

"How do you feel when you charge?" the lancer was asked.

"A fellow feels wild—that's how he feels," came the reply. "You forget everything but sticking a few Germans."

Then there was corroboration for the story about an officer who was anxious to locate the enemy and peered once too often above the trench, for every cap that was put up on a bayonet was filled full of holes.

"He peered over the top of the trenches just once too often," said William Arnold, private of the Royal Artillery. "I was sent back because I was absolutely done up. It wasn't because I am 54 years old, either, or have seen service in six campaigns and in the army for twenty-eight years of my life, but because an old trouble with my back laid me out after we had been exposed to such rotten weather in the trenches. Anyway, some of these youngsters ought to have their share. I have seven sons at the front, but God knows where."

"There are stories everywhere," said one of the American nurses. "The men are good patients, and we hear from them just what they have been through. They like to talk about it."

Miss Gertrude Fletcher is matron of the hospital. She went through the Boer war, and always gets a smile from the Tommies.

Mr. Singer, who is Organizing Manager of the institution, showed the way through other wards besides the distinctly American one. Everywhere the same care for the soldiers, the same interest in their amusement.

Two of Mr. Singer's sons help in executive capacities. There are other helpers as well, one of them Miss McCook of New York, and Miss Wells of Boston, who made ready the home for the American unit, a comfortable double house not far from the hospital.

MME. ALMA GLUCK'S RECITAL

A Great Audience Enjoys the Disclosure of Her Riper Art.

The interest taken in Mme. Alma Gluck's song recital last season, when she had just returned from a period of study with Mme. Sembrich, was renewed and increased yesterday afternoon, when she appeared again in Carnegie Hall before an audience that filled that auditorium. It was a pleasure for her admirers to note how she had progressed in the finer and subtler qualities of her art. It does much credit to her intelligence and sense of the fitness of things that she should persevere in the strict schooling necessary for the mastery of the true art of song, which so few singers today attempt to reach; that, having shown at the opera that she possessed one of the most beautiful of soprano voices, a great natural endowment, she should realize how great were the resopnsibilities imposed by that endowment and how far she was from grasping all the secrets of vocal art, and should betake herself away from the easily won plaudits of enthusiastic operagoers to put herself under the severe tuition of the one perhaps best able to do her the most good.

Her singing yesterday afternoon did her the highest credit. The beautiful voice seemed never more beautiful in its native quality; and it had a certainty of poise, a smoothness and an evenness in all its ranges, a perfection of equality throughout that she has never reached before. The higher tones are more freely delivered than they were last season; they were produced more spontaneously and they had a fuller and rounder quality. There was a greater facility than she showed in the past in the few flowery passages occurring in Romeau's "Rossignols Amoureux" and in Mozart's "Zeffinetti Lusingheri," which came first on her programme; though there will be still greater flexibility and ease in such passages if Mme. Gluck continues the improvement she has made, as there likewise will be a little more brilliancy and evenness in her trill.

These airs she sang with much charm, and so she did Haydn's ingratiating "Mermaid's Song," and the long-sustained tones that make Handel's air "Come, Beloved," from "Atalanta," so exacting were wholly admirable. This performance, in fact, was an achievement of unusual distinction that she was very properly called on to repeat. Mme. Gluck has gained further insight into the German Lied. Her interpretations of the songs by Schumann and Brahms upon her programme were something more than a disclosure of beautiful tone and its modulations and carefully studied phrasing. There was a pointed intimation of the character, the mood, the higher significance of each of these, and especially the tender grace of "Der Nussbaum" and the joyous uplift of "O Liebliche Wange," were there.

It cannot be said that Mme. Gluck has as yet found how to convey the deepest feeling in her voice, or that she often imparts to it a varied emotional coloring, matters more difficult of attainment in such an organ as hers than in others of a more robust sort; but what she did in this direction was not to be overlooked, as, notably, in the beautiful Little Russian folk song arranged by her husband, Efveni Zimbalist (which she sang in the Ruthenian language), and the sombre song of Charpentier, "Les Cloches Filées."

Among the interesting new songs on a programme in general admirably selected and contrasted were three by Max Vogrich, "Vaer Daer," "De ol Wichel," "Wenn Framme Kindlein Schlafen gehen," and three by Americans—Edward Horsman's truly musical and finely felt "Bird of the Wilderness," (which she repeated,) Sydney Homers setting of negro verses, "Long Ago," and Frank Lafarge's arch and clever "To a Messenger." It is necessary to add, however, that Mme. Gluck's enunciation, especially in English, was not all that it might be in clearness and purity.

After adding a charming and familiar song of Sinding's "Sylvelin" after her second group, and a French song after her French group, Mme. Gluck added several songs in English at the close of her programme—songs that were not chosen with the fastidious taste evidenced in the printed list.

Her accompanist was Willy Spaor, who played in a delightfully sympathetic and musical style.

MR. McCORMACK'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience Hears the Irish Tenor in Carnegie Hall.

Each recurring season only confirms again the popularity of John McCormack not only with those allied to him by Irish blood, but also with the admirers of a beautiful tenor voice and a beautiful style of singing. He gave a song recital last evening in Carnegie Hall at which every seat in the hall was filled and the regulations as to standing room probably considerably strained.

Mr. McCormack gave his listeners a programme hardly "popular" in some interpretations of that term, but they accepted eagerly all that he offered, from Don Ottavio's air, "Il mio tesoro," in "Don Giovanni"—to sing which he is equipped in voice, method, and style as few tenors are at present—to "Mollie Brannigan," which he added to his group of Irish songs far down on the list, sung with the inimitable unction and spirit that are his as a birthright. Besides, there were songs by Korbay, Sinding, Rachmaninoff, Ronald, Scott, and Coleridge-Taylor.

Mr. McCormack had the assistance of Donald McBeath, a violinist of altogether unusual musicianly feeling and attainments in the way of finish and technical mastery, who made his own contribution to the strong meat of the programme in Beethoven's Romance in G, playing also transcriptions by Wilhelmj, and pieces by Reger and Kreisler. Edwin Schneider furnished the accompaniments for both singer and violinist with skill and taste.

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CYANIDE SANDWICH ENDS 'PRINCE'S' LIFE

Actor, Who Said He Was Hero of "Three Weeks," Commits Suicide in Apartment.

HAD QUARRELED WITH WIFE

Coroner's Physician Finds Poison Can in Street — Mrs. Allen Claims the Body.

Paul Allen, an actor, who said he was Prince Paul de Clairmont, committed suicide yesterday in an apartment he had rented two weeks ago at 25 West Fifty-first Street. He was 28 years old.

Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Coroner's physician, found part of a sandwich in the room, covered with a white powder. According to the physician, he was told that a woman who explained that she was Mrs. Allen, had called immediately after being notified of his death, and had removed a tin can that had been on a table in the dead man's room. This she threw into an ash can at the curb before she got into her automobile.

Dr. Schultze recovered the can and found that it contained a half pound of cyanide of potassium. The autopsy revealed the presence of this poison.

Mrs. Allen, who lives in East Sixty-first Street, said last night she believed her husband had taken an overdose of a sleeping powder, which he frequently used. She said he was also affected with heart trouble.

Mrs. Allen said she was in Philadelphia when her husband left her some weeks ago following a quarrel due to her objections to his being away so much at night. He returned and they celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage on Oct. 21.

Allen came here two years ago and attracted attention by announcing himself as the hero of Eleanor Glyn's novel "Three Weeks." About a year ago it was understood by some of his friends he was engaged to marry Miss Elizabeth Golden of Boston. A month later he went to Pittsburgh and married Mrs. Allen. He had been married once before.

"My husband really was a Prince," said Mrs. Allen. "He was born in Russia. His mother was Princess Blanche Olga de Clairmont of France. My husband's full name was Prince John Paul Preston Arnot de Clairmont. His stepfather, Preston Arnot, an officer in the British navy, was the second husband of the Princess. My husband used the name of Paul Allen on the stage and had been a member of the English company of F. R. Benson."

Allen had a small private income. His wife, who says she will go to England to claim her interest in his estate, took charge of his body.

COBB BACK FROM THE WAR.

Correspondent Says He Searched in Vain for German Atrocities.

Irvin S. Cobb, who has been with the German forces as a war correspondent, returned yesterday on the Lusitania, fully convinced that the stories of atrocities were all myths.

"I went with the German Army, accompanied by a photographer and an affidavit maker, to collect evidence of these atrocities, but failed to find a single authentic case," he said. "Directly some one told me of a case I hurried away with my two followers, but we were always fooled. The only two words of German I learned by heart so that I could repeat them in my sleep were 'Nicht schiesen,' meaning, 'Don't shoot.' I was outside Antwerp in the German lines, and witnessed the shelling of the city, but did not visit it after the German occupation."

BOYS AND GIRLS PROTEST.

East Side Parade a Demonstration Against Child Labor.

Several thousand boys and girls between 10 and 15 years paraded along streets on the east side yesterday as a protest against child labor, carrying signs and banners inscribed:

"We are against child labor." "We want to go to school and not to a child labor crushing factory."

There were thirteen floats, showing children working at sewing machines and other concrete pictures of child labor. Along East Broadway the parade was augumented by depositors in failed east side banks, who fell into line.

Hickson

announces

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF HATS

Stunning models in black and prevailing colors, at

$10 and $15

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street.

E. CHARLES

Established 15 Years at No. 62 West 47th St., *Between 5th & 6th Aves.*

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT. (Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)
Beginning Tomorrow (MONDAY) Morning

VERY SPECIAL OFFERING
EXCLUSIVE COSTUMES TAILLEUR
Duplicates of the latest foreign models, in styles of every description; for Ladies and Misses. Usually sold from $38.50 to $95. SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$22.50, $24.50 to $45

DAINTY AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS
Unusual values for $32.50 up to $95. SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$16.50, $24.50 to $45

STRIKINGLY PRETTY HATS
Sold elsewhere from $12.50 to $18.00. SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$5 to $8.50

VERY CHIC DRESS HATS
Actual values $18.50 to $45. SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$12.50, $18.50 to $22.50

MINES EARN $6,000,000 LESS

President Welborn Assails Colorado Unions in His Report.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—Murder, arson, and lawlessness constituting anarchy are charged against the officers of the United Mine Workers by Jesse F. Welbor,n President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in his annual report to the stockholders. Outside of tables showing the company's financial condition, the entire report is devoted to a review of the strike in which the President justifies the Rockefeller and other coal interests in all their actions, and charges the union with responsibility for all bloodshed.

More than $6,000,000 decrease in gross earnings is acknowledged in the report This is about equally divided between the steel and fuel departments of the company's operations, with reduced demand for steel and the coal strike sharing responsibility.

The figures show that the gross earnings in all departments for the year ending June 30, 1914, were $17,808,025, and for the preceding year $24,315,887, making a decrease this year of $6,512,862. Of this sum $3,505,497 occurred in the steel and iron department and $3,007,364 in the coal branch of the company's operations. A deficit of $905,668 is recorded.

The tonnage production in all branches shows a great decrease, coal output dropping 1,685,675 tons, pig iron 147,584, finished iron and steel 105,592, coke and iron ore approximately 250,000 tons each.

RECEIVER FOR PAPER CO.

The Colonial in Trouble Over Payment of Bond Issue Interest.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—Theodore W. Law of Portsmouth, N. H., was appointed receiver for the Colonial Paper Company by Judge Hale, in the Federal Court today.

The appointment of a receiver was in response to the petition of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, which instituted foreclosure proceedings in consequence of the alleged default of interest payments on a bond issue of $1,500,000, made in March, 1910.

The Publishers' Paper Company, an $8,000,000 corporation composed of leading American newspaper publishers for whom paper was to be manufactured in an immense mill at Portsmouth, was absorbed by the Colonial Paper Company about five years ago.

The Colonial Company built water power plants at Buxton and South Berwick, in this State, which are now idle. It controlled water power along the Saco River, aggregating 300,000 horse-power, which was to have been extensively developed, as well as along the Connecticut River in New Hampshire, and was in possession of approximately 300,000 acres of land in Western Maine and New Hampshire.

The Publishers' Paper Company, by a special act of the Maine Legislature, in 1905, took over the franchises and property of the Eastern Timber Company, which was incorporated for $8,000,000 earlier that year to assume the assets and property of the White Mountain Paper Company, a $23,000,000 corporation for which receivers were appointed in July, 1908.

ECUADOR REBELS DEFEATED

Leave 100 Men on Field After Battle with Government Force.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 31.—Continuing their campaign against the present administration of the Republic of Ecuador, a rebel band of about 300 men attacked the town of Esmeraldas, on the seacoast, ninety-five miles northwest of Quito, today. They were repulsed by the Government garrison after six hours of fighting, and left behind them 100 men in killed and wounded.

The Government force sustained few losses, and a Government detachment is at present in pursuit of the defeated rebels.

Merchant Dies Playing Pinochle.

Charles Linke, 78 years old, a retired merchant, of 1,330 Washington Avenue, was fatally stricken with a hemorrhage last night in the apartments of Charles Kauffman in the same house. Linke and Kauffman were playing pinochle when Linke was stricken. Physicians who were summoned found Linke dead.

JOHN D. DUCKS FOR APPLES.

Mr. Rockefeller Joins in Halloween Merriment at Pastor's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 31.—John D. Rockefeller was a guest at a Halloween party given tonight by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, the pastor on his estate, to seventy-five young people of Pocantico Hills.

Not only did Mr. Rockefeller gather the young folk 'round the fireside to hear tales of the pranks of his boyhood, but he also took the lead in ducking for apples, looking into the glass over the flame of a candle, and other seasonable gayeties.

Mr. Rockefeller drove down in his automobile apparently in perfect health and excellent spirits. At his approach the house was darkened, and goblins, witches, spooks and other supernatural things jumped at him from the shadows of the porch. Mr. Rockefeller met the spirit-world visitors with a cheerful smile and went indoors to the games. Later he sat at the head of the table when the party assembled for a Halloween dinner, and stayed until 11 o'clock, which he said was much later than he was used to being out.

BERIBERI IN JERSEY JAIL.

Illness of Two Prisoners Attributed to Rice Which They Ate.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 31.—Beriberi, which was discovered in the Union County Jail more than a year ago, is again giving the jail authorities grave concern. Two cases of illness have been diagnosed as beriberi in the last two days.

One of the sufferers had been discharged from the jail and the other, Winfield Young, 22 years old, hobbled into court today to retract a plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty, so that judgment might be passed on him and he could be removed from the institution. Recently Young's limbs began to swell and he suffered from muscular paralysis.

In the case of Young the symptoms developed after more than two months of imprisonment. The disease is caused, according to a committee appointed by the Union County Medical Society, by the use of polished rice as an item of the jail menu.

PERRY BELMONT ON WAR.

He Returns from Europe Confident the Allies Will Win.

Perry Belmont, who returned yesterday from Europe on the Cunarder Lusitania, said he was confident the Allies would win. He had visited Austria, Germany, France, and England since the outbreak of hostilities, and in each country, he said, there was an eagerness on the part of the people to join the colors.

When asked about militarism in Germany, Mr. Belmont said:

"After being graduated from Harvard I spent a year at the University of Berlin, at a time when its Professors were men of independent thought and information. Today they are absolutely dependent upon the favor of the military autocracy, which exercises its perverting influence throughout every phase of German life, and have become the advance guard of their armies, as violent in speech as the Kaiser's soldiers are in acts."

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Announce the New Winter Modes

Emphatically Different in Many Essential Details from Those That Have Gone Before

FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY

We have prepared many special offerings in the new styles at attractive prices.

A Showing of New Winter Suits

In all the accepted styles for midwinter wear, beautiful creations of silk velvet, chiffon broadcloth, English Gabardines, imported covert cloth and many novelty fabrics.

Fur Trimmed, Plain Tailored and Fancy Models

27.50 39.50 47.50

Introducing the "Vivandiere" Suit

The Latest Military Suit, That Is Now Worn by the Smartest Dressed Women of Paris.

Made of imported chiffon broadcloth, ¾ length belted coat, military effect; trimmings of silk velvet and handsome furs; new style skirt; all colors **34.50**

Charming New Gowns and Frocks

Among which can be found attire appropriate to any particular occasion.

Reproductions of NEW imported Paris models. While there are a number of striking novelties, some differ only slightly from earlier styles we have shown.

29.50 39.50 45.00

Luxurious Wraps for Evening Wear

Velvets, velours, silk plushes, brocades, satins and novelty fabrics, combined with costly furs and filmy laces; in high colors and dainty light shades.

27.50 to 69.50

Fashionable Winter Coats

In the new loose back, belted and flare effects; among the latest fabrics are bear cloth, covert cloth, fur plushes, silk finished corduroy and the new light weight mixtures; with or without fur trimming.

12.50 to 49.50

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS MONDAY AND TUESDAY

In odd lots and broken sizes, left over from the opening sale. You may find some wonderful bargains here if you can be suited.

180 FUR TRIMMED SUITS
Broadcloths and Gabardines; short coats and flare or circular skirts; skunk opossum trimmed; there are all colors and sizes in the lot **18.50**
Former Price $29.50

40 FUR TRIMMED SUITS
Odd suits; only one or two of a kind, including many of our higher priced models **24.50**
Former Prices to $47.50

212 GOWNS & FROCKS
Satin, charmeuse and crepe meteor, combined with chiffon velvet and chiffon **16.50**
Former Prices to $49.50

110 STREET DRESSES
Of serge with satin; in all colors; ideal dresses for afternoon wear **12.50**
Former Price $17.50

48 CORDUROY COATS
Made of silk finished corduroy; silk lined and interlined; some fur trimmed; all colors, but not all sizes in every color **19.75**
Former Prices to $35.00

300 FANCY MIXTURE COATS
Light weight mannish mixtures, including the stylish black and white effects; superbly tailored; satin lined throughout **15.00**
Former Price $25.00

70 SEAL PLUSH COATS
Richly lined and interlined; some fur trimmed; all full length **18.50**
Former Prices to $29.50

120 PERSIANNA COATS
Warm, full length coats, richly lined; an ideal coat for motoring or street wear **15.00**
Former Prices to $27.50

PARK and TILFORD

The finest most delicious

COFFEES

At unequalled prices

	per lb.
FAVORITA Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb tin	.28
MARACAIBO Special selection	.19
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PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS IN PACKAGES

	1 lb. Pkg.	½ lb. Pkg.
India and Ceylon		
Extra Choicest	.60	.35
Choice, green and gold label	.40	.23
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A perfect blend, white and gold label	1.25	.65
Orange Pekoe Ceylon		
Very fragrant and delicate flavor		
Extra Choicest, No. 1	.80	.45
Choicest, No. 2	.60	.35
Choice, No. 3	.40	.23

We also call attention to our fine English Breakfast and Formosa Teas in Lb. and ½Lb. packages and to our large line of Fine Teas in bulk from 28c. to 1.50 per lb.

AMERICAN VEGETABLES

	Doz.	Can
Asparagus, Green, Del Monte, No. 2½ cans	2.35	.20
Asparagus Tips, Green, Del Monte, No. 1 cans	2.10	.18
Beans, String, Cut, Conewago, No. 2 cans	.90	.08
Beans, Refugee String, Conewago, No. 2 Cans	1.15	.10
Beans, Extra Stringless Conewago, No. 2 cans	1.40	.12
Beans, Refugee Stringless, small, P. & T. No. 2 cans	1.85	.16
Beans, Fancy Stringless, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.25	.20
Corn, Sweet, New York State, No. 2 cans	1.00	.09
Corn, Sugar, Maine, Poland, No. 2 cans	1.35	.12
Peas, Early June, Champion Brand, No. 2 cans	1.15	.10
Peas, Selected Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	1.40	.12
Peas, Sweet, Blue Bells, No. 2 cans	1.60	.14
Peas, Ungraded Dainty Sweets, Hart, No. 2 cans	1.85	.16
Peas, Extra Sifted Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.00	.18
Peas, (petit pois) Small, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.50	.22
Succotash, Marcellus Brand, No. 2 cans	1.15	.10
Succotash, Extra Fancy, Little Quaker, No. 2 cans	1.45	.13
Tomatoes, Extra, S. & E., No. 2 cans	.95	.08
Tomatoes, Doverdel, No. 3 cans	1.15	.10
Tomatoes, New Jersey, Superior Brand, No. 3 cans	1.35	.12
Tomatoes, Highest Grade, P. & T., No. 3 cans	1.85	.16

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR
H & E Eagle brand:—
8½ lb. cotton bags ..... .21
5 lb. cotton bags ..... .30
25 lb. cotton bags 1.45

FLOUR
Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags ..... .83

BUTTER, No cold storage Butter sold.
Creamery Butter per lb. cut ..... .34
Finest Creamery, Special selection, cut or in 1 lb. cartons, lb ..... .40

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford	Can
Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford	
Pint cans	.50
Quart cans	.95
½ gallon cans	1.75
1 gallon cans	3.25

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

Del Monte Brand:—	Doz.	Can
Apricots, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18
Peaches, Yellow Cling, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18

KEILLER'S JAMS

Raspberry:—		
1 lb. stone jars	3.00	.25
Strawberry:—		
1 lb. stone jars	3.00	.25

SAUCES

Worcestershire Lea & Perrins:—	Bot.
5¾ oz. bottles (small)	.21
10¼ oz. bottles (medium)	.38
Tomato Catsup "Blue Label" Medium size bottle	.19

SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS
Babbitt's Best ..... 7 cakes for .25
Kirkman's Borax ..... 7 cakes for .25
Gold Dust, 4 lb. carton ..... .18

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot.
Dry, in square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	8.25	.70

WHISKIES, AMERICAN

	Gal.	Bot.
Alpine Creek Rye, P. & T.	2.50	.65
Mountain Ridge Rye, P. & T.	3.00	.75
Forest Bloom Rye, P. & T.	3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye, P. & T.	4.50	1.00
Special Rye, P. & T.	5.00	1.25
Private Stock Rye, P. & T.	6.00	1.50

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT

Park & Tilford Bottling:—	
Bottles, per dozen	1.50
Splits, per dozen	1.00

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Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
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Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Lenox Ave. and 126th Street

Catalog of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Candy, Perfumery, Cigars, Champagnes, Still Wines, Liqueurs, Liqueurs, etc., sent you on request.
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IN OUR NEW WAREHOUSES
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West End, N. J.

VAST THRONGS SEE HISTORICAL PAGEANT

300 Years of New York's Educational and Industrial Progress Portrayed by Floats.

MAYOR AT HEAD OF LINE

Admiral Peary Carries Flag He Bore to Pole—Horse Show at Reviewing Stand.

A crowd of hundreds of thousands packed the sidewalks all the way from Harlem to Thirty-fourth Street last night to witness the historical, commercial, educational, and industrial pageant which marked the height of the New York Commercial Tercentenary. The parade itself was strung out for miles, and while the head of it was approaching the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at the end was just starting at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue.

The route of the procession was brilliantly illuminated with more than 65,000 electric lights, having a total of more than 500,000 candle power. Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street were festooned with strings of lights on both sides. The thirty-nine elaborate floats showing the development of this city commercially, industrially, and educationally in the last 300 years were seen to the best advantage because of the superb lighting facilities.

The parade was scheduled to start from Madison Avenue and 125th Street at 7 o'clock, but was delayed because the Governor, who was expected to ride with the Mayor, did not appear there to take his place, having been forced to keep campaign engagements. As a result, Mayor Mitchel rode over the entire route in a carriage by himself. He was applauded all along the line, however, and bowed right and left.

The route of the pageant was from 125th Street to Morningside Avenue, to 110th Street, to Broadway, to Columbus Circle, across Fifty-ninth Street, down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, to Broadway, and back to Columbus Circle, where the parade dispersed. The immense crowds along the line of march were kept in order by nearly 2,000 police, in charge of four Inspectors. Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger took charge of the policing himself.

Color Guards in Lead.

The parade was led by a squad of mounted police, followed by the color guards, mounted, carrying the national flags, and city flags. Then came the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the Grand Marshal, Louis Annin Ames, and Marshal William J. Lee. In turn were the Commercial Pageant Committee, the Mayor, Secretary of State, and State officials, and the members of the Mayor's Cabinet all in carriages.

These were followed by Mayor James M. Preston of Baltimore and a delegation of 100 Baltimoreans. Next in the parade were the various civic, commercial and industrial organizations of the city. The patriotic division included the Old Guard, United Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy League, Naval Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, and Army and Navy Union. These were followed by students from Columbia, the City College, Cornell, New York University, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Almost in the middle of the procession was the long and interesting line of historical floats, headed by Albert De Cerra, Director of Pageants. The floats appeared in the following order:

Historical Floats.

Primeval Manhattan, 1614, Indians looking out over the harbor and seeing the first white men; Purchase of Manhattan Island, 1626, representing Peter Minuet purchasing Manhattan; Bowling on Bowling Green, 1664, representing Dutchmen at bowls; Fort Amsterdam Before Surrender, 1664, Dutch defending fort; English Summon Fort Amsterdam to Surrender, 1664, representing the English ship Guinea bearing Richard Nicolls; Hamilton's First Speech, 1774, Alexander Hamilton's first speech in the fields now City Hall Park, July 6, 1774; Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, reproduction of First Dutch Church built; Bombardment of New York, 1776; Great Fire of New York, 1776; Betsey Ross Making the First American Flag, 1777.

Washington Entering New York, 1783, representing Gen. Washington entering New York, Nov. 25, 1783; Impressment of American Seamen, 1812; A Sea Fight, War of 1812; Francis Scott Key, writing "The Star-Spangled Banner"; Apotheosis of Star-Spangled Banner, 1814; Treaty of Ghent, 1814; Erie Canal, 1825; Completion of the First American Railroad, 1830, representing the completion of the first line from Albany to Schenectady; The Clipper ship, 1840-1855; The First Telegram Sent from Washington to Baltimore; Liberty; Progress; Industries of New York; Education; 100 Years of Peace and Progress; Education of Today; Recreation; Industrial Education; Commerce; Melting Pot.

Peary Flag in Parade.

One of the most interesting entries of the pageant was the American flag carried to the north pole. It was borne last night by Admiral Peary.

In the commercial division of the parade were represented the Letter Carriers of New York City; a float of the Hudson River Day Line, showing the 107 years' progress in steam navigation since Robert Fulton first ran the Clermont. A replica of one of the Day Line's finest steamers was carried on a float, surrounded by a score of pretty girls. The original stage coach used by the Wells Fargo Company, used in competition in transcontinental traffic, was also one of the historical exhibits.

In the Baltimore division was seen the largest United States flag ever unfurled from a flag pole, this being the same used at the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial at Baltimore last September.

The equestrian division of the parade was adjudged a great innovation as well as one of the most interesting because a regular horse show took place in front of the reviewing stand, and prizes and ribbons were awarded during a short halt.

Following the horse show came the theatrical division. Three intermissions in the parade were filled by as many theatrical companies with short acts from plays that are now seen along Broadway.

In addition to the historical floats hundreds of decorated cars were entered in the Commercial Division by business men.

Committee in Reviewing Stand.

Here are some of the members of the Tercentenary Committee and their guests, who occupied seats in the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library:

Col. Louis A. Ames,	J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
A. C. McKinnon,	George F. Perkins,
E. A. Norman,	Frank Munsey,
Mayor J. H. Preston,	Robert de Forest,
George McAneny,	John R. Crimmins,
W. A. Prendergast,	Arthur Williams,
Marcus M. Marks,	Col. J. L. Shepard,
Lewis H. Pounds,	A. Burton Hepburn,
Ralph Foltz,	E. H. Outerbridge,
John B. Creighton,	Robert Olyphant,
Douglas Robinson,	Herman Ridder,
M. R. Connelly,	The Rev. Dr. H. P.
C. J. McCormack,	Mendes,
J. F. McCourt,	L. C. Warner,
Hyman Pouker,	N. Taylor Phillips,
W. H. Chorosh,	E. P. V. Ritter,
Harry Finkitzk,	Louis Sherry,
Isaac Wolf,	Wm. Muschenheim,
Abram M. Levy,	Fred Sterry,
Charles J. Moore,	C. E. Gearing,
Henry Barnes,	Gerard Davis,
Arthur Woods,	J. P. Greenhut,
Robert Adamson,	R. L. Harrison,
R. A. C. Smith,	Eben E. Olcott,
Thomas W. Churchill,	Tom Smith,
Calbot Ward,	Charles F. Murphy,
W. Williams,	Al. Smith,
John T. Fetherston,	Senator Frawley,
E. V. Frothingham,	L. C. Ystard,
Dr. J. W. Brannan,	E. T. Matton,
George W. Ball,	James W. Brown,
Senator J. A. O'Gorman,	L. S. Rogers,
Judge A. E. Parker,	F. S. Bishop,
Dudley Field Malone,	James C. Woodward,
W. F. McCombs,	E. B. Boynton,
Dr. George F. Kunz,	W. B. Howland,
Gen. Nelson A. Miles,	John A. Stewart,
Chauncey M. Depew,	George L. Egbert,
August Belmont,	John Nemeth,
Rear Admiral Robert Peary,	A. E. Stilgel,
H. L. Bridgman,	N. Friedman,
Miss Wessling,	Morris Morrison,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Philip Morrison,
	Charles Roth,
	Charles Goldsmith.

The rest of the tercentenary celebration will be music festivals in various

GIVE RELIC TO THE CITY.

Revolutionary Cannon Unveiled in Battery Park.

A cannon of Revolutionary days, dug up years ago at 55 Broadway, was presented to the city yesterday by the City History Club. It was unveiled in Battery Park on the spot where the historic flag pole stood up which Van Arsdale climbed to tear down the flag left by the departing British. The ceremony, which was a feature of the Commercial Tercentenary celebration, opened with the raising of the flag by Major E. T. Paul, in the costume of the Minute Men of 1776.

The cannon was presented by Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the City History Club, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, in accepting it, urged the necessity for playgrounds.

Reginald Pelham Bolton delivered the historical address, during which he said:

> How can we uphold our own actions as an example for peace if we are making profit from the blood and sufferings of the combatants? How can we harmonize our contributions to the merciful Red Cross and to the cause of the refugee while shiploads of ammunition are being manufactured here and shipped, to be used to slaughter the very people we seek to aid?
>
> How must our national prayer for peace be regarded on High, alongside of the shipment of armored cars, cannons, shell, and even of poor dumb horses sent to the bloody fields of slaughter and torture? These things mean money to us. But we could, and should, forego the profit if we believe, as a nation, in what we profess: An equal interest in the welfare of every combating nation, an equal impartiality in our desire to see them cease their strife.

The cannon was unveiled by the honor members of the club, assisted by little Marjory Mairs, granddaughter of William Henry Mairs, the donor. Dr. George F. Kunz presided, and the singing was led by Joseph P. Donnelly, Director of Music of the De Witt Clinton High School.

CHILDREN PARADE IN HARLEM.

Floats on Historical Subjects Features of Pageant.

A big melting pot on one of the floats in the Halloween Festival and Pageant of Harlem yesterday afternoon typified the amalgamation of the nations in the city's life, and these nations were exemplified by the Harlem school children who took part in the celebration. There were little Irish children in green, gayly dressed Italians, little Scotch girls who wore kilts, Germans, and Hungarians.

The parade, which started from Public School 168, at 119th Street and Madison Avenue, marched through 124th Street to Lenox Avenue, down and through 120th Street, where it rested at the side of Mount Morris Park to be reviewed. The evolution of Harlem was shown from the time of the Indians in 1614. Some youngsters wore war paint and feathers and others were costumed as early Dutch settlers.

Present conditions were illustrated by floats. There was an enormous book, standing for education, guarded by youths and maidens in caps and gowns. Recreation was a mammoth baseball, and a great wheel represented the wheels of commerce. William J. Lee was director of the pageant and Miss Mary McKenna assistant.

DYNAMITED HOME, KILLING HIS FAMILY

Scott Stone, U. S. Soldier, Confesses to Crime He Committed in Illinois Last September.

LOVED ANOTHER WOMAN

And Wanted to Get Rid of Wife and Four Children, so Run Away with Her.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—A written confession that he blew up his home with dynamite, killing his sleeping wife and four small children, was made to the police here today by Scott Stone, a United States Army recruit, who was arrested yesterday at Jefferson Barracks. Stone's farmhouse at Tolono, Ill., was burned on Sept. 28 last, Mrs. Stone and four children, the eldest aged 5 years, dying in the blaze.

Stone said in his confession that he committed the crime to be free to go away with a woman whom he knew only as Lucille. Sixteen days after the destruction of his home and family Stone enlisted in the United States Army at a recruiting station at Mattoon, Ill., under an assumed name. He was arrested at the request of the State Attorney of Champaign County, Ill.

According to the confession, Stone on the afternoon of Sept. 27 took his wife and four children buggy riding. They returned home at 7:30 P. M. and went to bed a half hour afterward, all sleeping in the same room. The three older children slept at the foot of the bed and the youngest child beside its mother. Stone said:

> "I slept until 10 o'clock, when I felt my wild, roving nature overcoming me. Between 11 and 12 o'clock I got out of bed and went to the barn, where I had hidden ten sticks of dynamite in the wheat bin. I had bought the dynamite in Tolono and the percussion caps in Champaign.
>
> "I put the dynamite on the table in the kitchen and ran eighteen feet of fuse from it to the back door. I then went outdoors and lit the fuse. After the explosion I began calling for help."

Stone said that townspeople arrived and helped him carry out his furniture.

A detective asked:

"Did you tell any of these people that your family was burning up in that house?"

Stone replied in the affirmative.

"I thought my family would be better off in heaven," Stone said in conclusion.

"What do you mean by that?" he was asked.

Stone replied: "With my spending money and time on the other woman

Stone's arrest was due to the story of a woman who told the State's Attorney of Champaign County that Stone wanted her to go West with him. According to the story, Stone met the woman the day after the fire. The inquest on the deaths of his family failed to develop any evidence of crime, but Stone was kept under surveillance secretly by the Champaign County authorities, who knew of his enlistment.

PRISONER STABS POLICEMAN

While Off Duty in Brooklyn, He Tried to Quell Fight.

While off duty last night Patrolman Frank Monahan, 28 years old, attached to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, was stabbed in the stomach after quelling a fight in a Brooklyn saloon and will probably die.

He lives at 633 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and as he was going down Underhill Avenue he heard the sound of a general fight in Joseph Druckerman's saloon, at 64 Underhill Avenue. After reducing things to order he arrested Roscoe Cardone of 676 Bergen Street and started off with him to the Grand Avenue Station.

When they had gone a short distance Cardone suddenly drew a knife and stabbed the policeman. Monahan, however, held on to his captive even after falling to the pavement. He was taken to the Swedish Hospital.

Cardone and James Bardell, who was said to have started the fight, were taken to the Grand Street Station.

PUPILS CROWDED IN CELLAR

Taxpayers Demand That Brooklyn School 89 Be Improved.

Declaring that conditions in Public School 89, at Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, were intolerable, representatives of the Vanderveer Park Taxpayers' Association yesterday told President Churchill that steps must be taken to improve the building. They said the school was originally constructed to accommodate 900 pupils. But there are double that number in attendance now. It was pointed out that some of the pupils were quartered in damp cellar rooms.

Flatbush Boy Killed by Auto.

George Schmidt, 8 years old, son of a restaurant keeper, was run down while playing in front of his home at 29 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, by an automobile belonging to William B. Baker of 219 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush. Baker hurried the boy to the Kings County Hospital, where he died from a fractured skull.

CHICAGO CATTLE ARE QUARANTINED

Government Forbids Shipments Because of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

MEASURE OF PRECAUTION

No Disease in the Stock Yards — Shipment of Dressed Carcasses Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Department of Agriculture today quarantined the Union Stock Yards of Chicago to prevent shipment of cattle except for immediate slaughter because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease.

This explanation of the Government's action was issued at the Department of Agriculture:

"Because of the danger that cattle infected with the foot-and-mouth disease may have passed through the Union Stock Yards in Chicago they have been quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture. This quarantine goes into effect immediately.

"Under the provisions of this quarantine no cattle, sheep, or swine can be moved from the stock yards in interstate or foreign commerce, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter and under permits issued by Federal inspectors. In such case they must be transported in sealed cars placarded 'Quarantined.' Cars which have been designated for this purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Cars used for the transportation of stock from the yards must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before they can be moved again in interstate or foreign commerce. Shipments of stock into the yards from uninfected areas must be unloaded through cleaned and disinfected docks and alleyways under the supervision of the Federal officials. When reloaded the stock must be placed in cleaned and disinfected cars and the cars officially sealed.

"Up to the present time no case of foot-and-mouth disease has been found in the Union Yards, but there is some

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The quarantine placed on the Chicago Union Stock Yards today by the Government as a precaution because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, affects only about 10 per cent. of the receipts, according to W. J. O'Connor, Assistant General Manager of the Stock Yards Company.

"The order affects only those cattle which are sent here to be fattened before slaughter," said Mr. O'Connor. "It means that we cannot ship them out to the feeding farms. Its only effect will be the time being to reduce this class of receipts. Growers who want their animals fattened before selling to the packers will simply hold them back until the ban is lifted. There has been none of the disease at the yards."

COSTLY FIRE DOWNTOWN.

Blaze Which Destroys Loft Building Gives Firemen a Hard Fight.

Fire last night destroyed the six-story loft building at 70 and 72 Wooster Street, near Broome, and threatened surrounding property to such an extent that nearly all the fire apparatus south of Fourteenth Street was brought out to check the blaze. The fire was discovered at 8:35 o'clock by Joseph Magnani and Peter Guazzo of 215 Wooster Street, who were walking by the building when they saw flames in the interior and turned in the alarm. Acting Chief Martin, who was in the house of Truck 20, at 157 Mercer Street, hurried to the fire and found the building ablaze from cellar to roof. He turned in a second, third, and fourth alarms, which brought out altogether twenty-one engines, five trucks, two water towers, and two searchlights.

The first floor and basement were occupied by the United Corrugated Case Company, and the top floor by the Wakefield Hat Company. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors were vacant, and the fire had spread clear through them before any apparatus arrived. For more than three hours the firemen pumped water into the building at the rate of 15,000 gallons a minute. The eight-story building at 64 to 68 Wooster Street, occupied by the toy factory of Leo Schlesinger & Co., was full of inflammable materials, which would have made a dangerous blaze if the fire had reached them. The flames were kept from this building, but the firemen were unable to check them in the structure where they started. The building and its contents were completely destroyed, with a loss estimated at $100,000.

AUTO DEALER HIT BY AUTO.

Police Look for Speeders Who Injured John Henry.

Detectives from Brooklyn Police Headquarters are looking for a touring car, said to contain two or three women, which yesterday morning ran over John Henry, an automobile dealer, of 408 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Henry, who had driven downtown in his car, was looking for a lamp he lost on Fort Hamilton Avenue when a touring car came along at terrific speed and struck him.

The occupants made no attempt to slow down, but drove away so rapidly that none of the eye-witnesses were able to get the number. Dr. Parizot took Henry to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was found that his collarbone and two of his right ribs were broken.

TEACHER BECOMES MOTHER

Child Born to Mrs. Wagner Soon After She Quits Classroom.

Thirteen and a half hours after she had left her classroom in the Curtis High School, Staten Island, Mrs. Lora Wagner, the teacher for whom the Board of Education refused a leave of absence, became a mother while in twilight sleep at the Jewish Maternity Hospital at 1,370 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. Wagner left the school at 3:30 on Friday afternoon. She arrived at the hospital at 12:05 A. M., and the child, a boy weighing five and a half pounds, was born at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Henrietta Rodman, President of the League for the Civic Service of Women, who called at the hospital, asked Dr. Nathan Ratnosa, who attended Mrs. Wagner, whether Mrs. Wagner had endangered her health by remaining at school so long.

"On the contrary," said Dr. Ratnosa, "we advise women to continue with their ordinary occupations as long as possible. What is most essential is mental serenity."

Miss Rodman said that Mrs. Wagner would ask the Board of Education to have a physician report on her physical incapacity to teach school at present and would renew her request for a leave of absence until next September.

Notable Show of Chrysanthemums.

The chief feature of the private exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York city at the Museum of Natural History was the chrysanthemums displayed by A. Lewisohn. There were five plants, each fourteen feet in diameter, bearing between 1,400 and 1,500 open chrysanthemums. The colors were white, yellow, bronze, and pink. One of very novel construction of war fans shaped. The public is invited to the display, which will be open free until Nov. 3.

To Unveil Tracy Memorial Windows.

Three memorial windows, representing the Annunciation, the Virgin and Child, and the Presentation in the Temple, will be unveiled in St. Luke's Church, at Convent Avenue and 141st Street, at the 11 o'clock service this morning. They are memorials to Ellie Maria Tracy and her mother, Catharine Fisher Wragg, and were erected by Miss Margaret M. Tracy.

$3 Round Trip to Washington

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NEXT SUNDAY
via
ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s.

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

Next SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th
Also Sunday, Nov. 22d.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight. Saturday nights. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 370, 1276, 1360 and 1632 Broadway; Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 71 Court St., Brooklyn.

CONFER OVER NEW HAVEN.

Rumor That Indictments Will Be Presented on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A conference over the evidence obtained by the Federal Grand Jury proceedings in the New Haven Railway case was held in the Department of Justice today between Attorney General Gregory, James W. Osborne, Special Assistant in the New Haven case; Oliver Pagan, who is in charge of indictments in the Department of Justice, and Frank H. Swacker of the Interstate Commerce Commission. No statement of the outcome of the conference was made.

It was rumored after the conference that indictments by the Federal Grand Jury might be expected on Monday or early next week, but there was no official confirmation of this.

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FINAL REDUCTIONS
To Effect Total Clearance
PARIS MODES, GOWNS, WRAPS, COSTUMES, FURS AND FUR COATS
At Prices Not Obtainable Even at the End of the Season

A Few Examples:

All Trimmed Trotteur Hats $3
Including Fur Trimmed Models
Not More Than Two Hats Will Be Sold to One Customer.

Handsome Dress Hats $10
Former Prices up to $45.

75 Day and Evening Dresses $20
COSTUMES TAILLEUR, DRESSY SUITS,
None Ever Sold Heretofore Less Than $45.
Higher priced models at correspondingly reduced prices.

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453 Fifth Avenue, *39th and 40th Sts.*
Millinery *Importer*
Exceptional Sale
Hats selected from our regular stock,
$10
Heretofore $25.00 to $35.00.

As New York Cannot Go To Paris
During the War
Paris Comes to New York
BOUÉ SOEURS
9 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
have arrived with a splendid collection of their own original Winter models, in
Tailor Gowns, Mantles, Afternoon & Evening Dresses
Which Are Exhibited at the
HOTEL PLAZA
for a limited period, beginning Monday, Nov. 2. (Open on Election Day.) The High Society of New York is cordially invited to take advantage of the unusual opportunity to see the first original Boué Soeurs' Gowns Exhibit in the States.

Length, 5 ft. 10 in.
Price, $1800

Length, 6 ft. 5 in.
Prices $2100, 2200, 2350

Length, 6 ft.
Price, $1350

The Aeolian Company invites the attention of its patrons and the public to a superb exhibit of

The Grand Pianola

At Aeolian Hall, West 42nd Street

There are undoubtedly many owners of Upright Player-pianos who would gladly increase their investment by exchanging their present instrument for one much finer, if they knew that such a thing existed.

To such people, and to all who would be interested in equipping their homes with a magnificent Grand pianoforte representing the highest development of the "player" idea, the Aeolian Company particularly commends the Grand Pianola.

The three pianos used in building the Grand Pianola are the leading instruments in the piano field to-day. They are the only pianos made of such notable quality that the demand for them has become *international* requiring factories in *both Europe and America.*

In the Grand Pianola, the superior tonal and playing qualities of these three grand pianos are emphasized by the artistic capabilities of the Pianola. Every element of musical expression which the owner of an Upright Player-piano finds so charming in his instrument, is many times magnified in the Grand Pianola, making this instrument far transcend any Player-piano hitherto known.

The pianistic effects possible only with a genuine Pianola, and found in their highest degree in the Grand Pianola, are produced by the Metrostyle, Themodist, Graduated Accompaniment, Sustaining Pedal Device and other exclusive features of the Pianola.

One of these magnificent Grand Pianolas occupies but little more space than an Upright Piano. In purchasing, very moderate monthly payments may be arranged, if desired. Liberal allowance will also be made on other pianos and player-pianos in exchange.

We will be glad to demonstrate the Grand Pianola to every visitor irrespective of any question of purchase.

Upright Pianolas may be obtained in these six models—The Steinway Pianola, The Steck Pianola, The Wheelock Pianola, The Stuyvesant Pianola, The Stroud Pianola and the famous Weber Pianola. Prices from $550 up.

The Talking Machine Department
A full line of Columbia Grafonolas and Victor Talking Machines. All the latest Victor and the famous Columbia Records. Courteous, efficient and prompt service.

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An immense stock of both Grand and Upright pianos. The world's leading pianos in their respective grades. Prices from $250 up. Easy terms. Renting.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall
"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"
29-31-33 West Forty-second Street Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

WHITMAN BARES NEW ROAD SCANDAL

A Highway Engineer Suspended Three Days After Testifying About Bad Work.

VAIN PROTEST TO GLYNN

Republican Candidate Ends 3,000-Mile Up-State Tour Confident of Election.

WESTCHESTER AUTO WHIRL

Gives "Place of Stay" Warning—Confers with Mgr. Lavelle's Brother on Sectarian Issue.

After making seven speeches between Binghamton and Kingston yesterday, and engaging in a whirlwind tour of Westchester County by automobile last night, District Attorney Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, arrived here at 1:10 o'clock this morning, tired out from fifteen days of campaigning.

During the last half of the day's tour, Assistant District Attorney Lavelle, a brother of Mgr. Lavelle, accompanied Mr. Whitman. With Mr. Lavelle the candidate held long talks upon the religious issue that has been injected into the campaign, but the results of the conferences were not made public. Mr. Lavelle joined the party at Port Jervis, at Mr. Whitman's invitation.

The candidate's final word to his political advisers as his automobile stopped in front of his home at 37 Madison Avenue was "Leave me alone over Sunday. I want one day off to play with the baby."

Mr. Whitman promised that he would get into harness again tomorrow and spend the last day before election in an excursion into Rockland County, one of the few counties he did not enter during his trip to the Canadian border and back. To voters at all the meetings yesterday Mr. Whitman gave this warning:

"Do not try to vote under the 'place of stay' law. The law is unconstitutional and will no doubt be repealed at the next legislative session. In the meanwhile, the courts having passed upon it, if any one tries to vote under it we shall most assuredly arrange for him a little 'place of stay' in jail."

Another Road Scandal.

The shots of the day at Gov. Glynn had to do with alleged road scandals which have originated since the Executive took office, and the suspension from the Highways Department of John P. Kelley, an assistant engineer, three days after he had testified before a Broome County Grand Jury last July that roads he was supposed to supervise were very bad and his protests to his superiors had gone unheeded.

Mr. Kelley was introduced by friends to Mr. Whitman at Binghamton on Friday evening, and he went over with Mr. Whitman the entire situation, submitting for Mr. Whitman's inspection the full correspondence between himself and his superiors in the Highway Department.

Mr. Whitman made as his principal points that the engineer was still under suspension and that no hearing had ever been given to him although numerous attempts had been made to force a hearing.

In addition to using the documents furnished by Kelley, Mr. Whitman drove at Gov. Glynn by quoting from reports on the Kelley case submitted by Charles H. Jackson, Chief Examiner of the State Department of Efficiency and Economy, and from a statement credited to Mr. Jackson in the Binghamton newspapers last July. In this statement Kelley's suspension was characterized as "a warning" pasted on the sky that every State Highway Inspector had better keep his eyes blinded."

"About the highway scandals," said Mr. Whitman, "I want to tell you about one of many—a very recent one that is still continuing. Two years ago a contract to build a macadam road—the Harpursville road in Broome County—was let. The road was to cost close to $160,000. The road was poorly built in every conceivable particular. It aroused the entire community and today it is a ruin.

"An honest engineer of the Highway Department, John P. Kelley, was in charge. From time to time in his daily reports to his superiors he made it known that the material was deficient and the workmanship poor. He received instructions to 'let up and not be so particular.'

Engineer Kelley Suspended.

"Such a protest was aroused that the State Highway Department investigated the road, and the investigator reported that it was not being built according to contract. As a result, Engineer Kelley and two or three others were suspended. Kelley at once demanded a hearing.

"He then conclusively proved that he had reported almost daily the failure to perform the terms of the contract. He was reinstated as a result and absolved from all responsibility. Later the County Superintendent complained to the Department at Albany, and about the same time the Grand Jury of the county investigated the case. Their report substantiated Kelley in every particular. The Grand Jury reported May 18, 1914. On the 21st day of May, 1914, Mr. Kelley received from the Department of Highways the following letter:

State of New York,
Department of Highways,
Albany.

No. 80,193.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 21, 1914.

Subject—Leave of absence, Jno. P. Kelley.
Mr. John P. Kelley, 1st Assistant Engineer,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Dear Sir: You are hereby given a leave of absence, without pay, the same to begin from the close of work today. Before leaving today, please turn over any property in your possession belonging to the State.

Very truly yours,
HOWARD E. SMITH,
Division Engineer.

"Mr. Kelley at once protested to the Department of Efficiency and Economy and duly received the following letter:

State of New York,
Department of Efficiency and Economy.
Albany, May 25th, 1914.

Mr. John P. Kelley, 245 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your favor of May 23d, inclosing newspaper clippings and also of former dates with other clippings, have been received.

I have been instructed by Commissioner Delaney to prepare a statement of your case and at the earliest possible moment it will be laid before the Governor, with a request for him to see that justice is accorded you.

I believe that your suspension is the direct result of your testimony in the Broome County road case, both before Mr. Delaney and before the Grand Jury. Unless the officials of the State, whose duty it is to see that law is enforced, protect the subordinates of departments who testify concerning rotten conditions, law and order in this State will cease.

I will make as vigorous representations as I can in your behalf.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CHARLES H. JACKSON,
Chief Examiner.

Case Is Still Unheard

"Now that letter of Mr. Jackson was written before there was any election due, and you will see it rings with a natural indignation against great wrongs done. Yet Kelley is still under suspension, and his case is still unheard.

"The people, of course, were indignant as they would be at any case of what they considered outrageous treatment of an honest official. The Binghamton Republican said that the treatment of Kelley was a notice to every crook in the State of New York to go ahead.' Mr. Jackson was quoted in the Binghamton papers very much to the same effect as his letter of protest to Kelley himself.

"'This dismissal of Kelley,' reads the interview, 'has put blinders on every Inspector in the State. The man who goes out to see that the taxpayers get their money's worth goes out goggle-ized.'

"Mr. Kelley says that the Department of Efficiency and Economy in May last laid the facts in the case before the Governor. No action has been taken. Kelley and the public press have repeatedly requested action in the matter, but without avail. Gov. Glynn last Winter is reported to have said: 'I shall not rest until every charge against the management of the State highways has been sifted to the bottom.' Kelley is still under suspension and has had no hearing. Contrast, if you will, promises with performances. Where is the hope for an honest administration of the great highway department of this State if justice is denied to an honest employe who seeks to protect the interests of the State."

Mr. Whitman pledged that after Jan. 1, if he was elected, there would be a complete housecleaning at Albany, holding that the need for a radical change was the predominating and overshadowing issue of the campaign.

Edwin Duffey, former District Attorney of Cortland County, who abandoned affiliations with the Democratic Party in order to join the Whitman forces, spoke with Mr. Whitman at New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers. He told of incidents in Mr. Whitman's college days which he said convinced him as a classmate that "Whitman knew a crook when he saw one and loathed him with all his soul."

In the tour he concluded this morning Mr. Whitman traveled nearly 3,000 miles and visited fifty-two counties. He came back entirely confident of victory for himself and for the entire Republican ticket with him.

CHALLENGE CONGRESSMEN.

Ballot Association Will Contest Right of Loft and Carew to Vote.

The Honest Ballot Association announced yesterday that in addition to the name of State Engineer John A. Bensel, the names of Congressmen George W. Loft, of the Thirteenth District, and John F. Carew from the Seventeenth, both Tammany men and candidates for re-election, had been put on the challenge list and that all three would be arrested if they attempted to vote from their "places of stay" in Manhattan.

Mr. Bensel has registered from the Hotel Marie Antoinette, but it is alleged he really divides his time between Albany and New Jersey. Congressman Loft has registered from his candy factory, Broome and Centre Streets. His actual residence, however, according to the statement of the Honest Ballot Association, is Baldwin, L. I. Mr. Carew has registered from a "place of stay," at 319 East Fifty-seventh Street, in the district he represents in Congress. He has a residence at Rockville Centre.

The Honest Ballot Association, in the belief that attempts of this nature, made possible under the "place of stay" clause of the new election law, is a serious infraction of its spirit, intends to carry the fight against the constitutionality of this provision to the highest court.

SETTLEMENT NEEDS MONEY

Hard Times Have Made It Difficult to Fiannce Rivington St. Work.

Resident workers of the College Settlement at 95 Rivington Street, the first institution of its kind in this country, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the house, with a dinner at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street last night. Of the 400 who attended, 250 have actually lived and worked in the Rivington Street District. Hard times have made it difficult to finance the settlement. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, one of last night's speakers, said that the budget of 1916 would make better provision for settlement work.

The early days at the College Settlement were reviewed by some of the founders. Miss Elisabeth S. Williams, head of the institution, said the house was originally opened with seven residents, representing Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar Colleges. Other speakers were Katharine B. Davis, Dr. Henry Moskowits, Howard Bradstreet, Joseph Fishkin, Gustave Horn, Mrs. Robert Moraney, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Mrs. Charles B. Spahr, and Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer.

COLONEL SCORES APPEAL TO BIGOTRY

Infamous, Roosevelt Says, to Treat a Man on the Basis of His Worship.

LINKS BARNES AND MURPHY

Ex-President Tells Brooklyn Audience He Wishes They Were Both in the Same Party.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after a hard day spent in campaigning, arrived at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 10:30 o'clock last night and ran down to the footlights to the accompaniment of a hearty burst of applause. The gathering was very decorous and there were few cheers. This was largely because those responsible for the meeting had hired the hall for a lecture instead of for a political meeting, thereby getting the hall at half rate. But to follow out this plan it was necessary to hold the seats in reserve. Tickets were issued and nearly every seat was occupied early in the evening and the platform seats were filled by enthusiastic men and women.

Some of the speakers expressed pleasure at the change in political methods. How complete the change was came strongly to all those in the house when a collection was taken up to help pay the expenses of the campaign. Col. Roosevelt plunged right into his subject as soon as he had a chance to be heard. He disposed of the religious issue that has been injected into the campaign in this way:

"The cardinal principle of the Progressive Party is that each man shall be treated according to his work. It is infamous to treat any man on the basis of the way in which he worships his Creator. We treat with absolute equality all men, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. We hold that it is the prime duty of our party to see that there is no discrimination for or against any reputable man or against any candidate because of the creed he professes. Friends, I appeal to every man to help us accomplish the ends we seek, no matter whether he is rich or poor, or how he earns his daily bread. We only ask that the men who act with our party live as decent men should.

"I wish at the outset," he said, "to meet some of the objections made frequently by men who say that they would vote with us if they thought we could win. I ask you to stand with us because, whether we win or lose, we are fighting a great fight for righteousness, and we will keep it up until victory perches upon our banner. Don't wait until after the victory to plunder the fruits of the conquered."

Then the Colonel got around to Bosses Barnes and Murphy. Of them he said:

"At the top of two places stand Barnes and Murphy and they stand so close together that you couldn't put a sheet of tissue paper between them. There is no distinction between them, and whatever their principles are they do not prevent them from standing or from acting together. I wouldn't object to them so much for being in public life if they were both in the same party.

"But they confuse the citizens by being nominally heads of different parties while the machines they control stand for precisely the same things. Barnes stands for Lincoln and the freedom of the slaves, and Murphy stands for Thomas Jefferson and the things that Jefferson stood for. I don't believe Murphy ever knew what Jefferson really did represent, but as Jefferson has been dead for nearly a hundred years it does no harm to stand for him—in Murphy's opinion."

Bainbridge Colby criticised Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and other men connected with the National Administration for their support of James W. Gerard in these words:

"Cabinet Ministers have mentioned the fact that Senatorial candidates were good Democrats, as if this constituted an unanswerable claim to the confidence and consideration of the voters. What a silly philosophy, what a caricature it makes of our politics. Isn't it high time we shook off this degrading superstition of party obedience?"

"Party loyalty was not the supreme duty," said Mr. Colby, and he attacked Senator Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and William D. Guthrie, whom he termed the "castigator of judges," for the appeal for support for James W. Wadsworth, because he was a Republican.

"Why do we waste our time with the discussion of candidates and the weighing of and comparison of principles if these men are right?" he said. "Let us count the Republicans and the Democrats and let the count be certified by auditors of skill and standing. Then the result can be hailed as righteous and uplifting. Nobody will have committed the unforgivable sin of consulting his conscience or exercising his intelligence."

Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, was heartily welcomed. He told of the time when Jotham P. Allds, a Republican, was turned out of the State Senate for bribery and how the Democrats and Republicans sought to advance Allds in the majority leadership of the Senate. He accused Barnes and the Republican machine of being responsible for the entrance of Murphy into the field of State politics. He said:

"In 1910, when the second administration of Gov. Hughes was closing in gloom, and Barnes had had his way and Murphy had had his way against the great and officially constituted leader of nine millions of people, the red herring across the trail was the alleged menace of the personality and policies of Theodore Roosevelt. Upon this fictitious issue, the Barnes element joined the Murphy element from one end of the Commonwealth to the other, and lifted Tammany into Statewide power, in spite of the fact that Hughes had personally urged upon Roosevelt the duty of continuing the fight for the freedom of the State from bi-partisan intrigue and irresponsible rule."

The other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, and ex-Senator Josiah T. Newcomb. Robert H. Elder presided.

GLYNN ON BIGOTRY ISSUE.

Anti-Catholic Circulars Fitted Whitman's Speeches, He Says.

Gov. Glynn began his day yesterday with an interview in which he discussed the issues of the campaign. In speaking of Mr. Whitman's responsibility for the injection of religious prejudice into the struggle he said:

"I do not charge Mr. Whitman with having put the religious issue into the campaign, but things that occurred after his speeches in Amsterdam and elsewhere are, to say the least, cause for suspicion. Mr. Whitman's references to 'American patriots' were followed by the distribution among his hearers of copies of The Menace, anti-Catholic circulars, and sample ballots on which no Catholic was indorsed. Mr. Whitman may not have ordered the distribution of such reading matter. I do not charge that he did—but the reading matter fitted in very well with parts of his speeches."

Asked what effect he thought the injection of the religious issue would have on his campaign, the Governor said:

"It will probably cost me some votes up-State, but I have always run ahead of my ticket there, and should be able to do so again. I ran ahead of Wilson and Sulzer up-State two years ago, and persons knew then that I was a Catholic."

The Governor was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Commerce Club, at 744 Manhattan Avenue, in Brooklyn, where he addressed 600 business men. In the afternoon he spoke to 1,500 persons in the German Club, at Stapleton, S. I. He explained his plans, and put particular emphasis on the need for creating a State employment bureau and the necessity for conserving the water power of the State.

"I am ready to stand upon each and every plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga," he said. "And I do this not merely because I am a Democrat, but because I regard that platform as one of the finest expressions of intelligent public opinion ever put forward by any political party. As the Democratic leader I shall endeavor to make our laws reflect the principles of this platform. Just as I shall compel Democratic office holders to reflect Democratic honesty and effectiveness in the discharge of their duties."

4,000 CHEER GLYNN AT FINAL RALLY

Continued from Page 1.

York by injecting a religious or race issue into it."

Francis Lynde Stetson was introduced as a "more distinguished lawyer" than William D. Guthrie, and one who would refute Mr. Guthrie's criticisms of Ambassador Gerard, and Mr. Stetson, if he did nothing else, made the audience laugh long and often at everything Mr. Guthrie said about the Democratic candidate for the Senate. Mr. Stetson made jokes of Mr. Guthrie's jeers. Comparing Mr. Gerard and Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Stetson said:

"Remember that Sir Edward Goshen reported to the British Parliament that nothing could excel the capacity, the character, the quality, and the official actions of Ambassador Gerard, and is he going to be thrown aside because of criticism by my excellent and highly esteemed friend Mr. Guthrie, who is as earnest a partisan as he is eminent a lawyer, who never says any good in any Democrat, and who hardly ever saw any fault in any Republican, who would have put Judas Iscariot and Grover Cleveland on the same platform. Will you take the utterance of the British Ambassador before the world or the petty, unworthy criticism into which my friend has permitted himself to fall? Mr. Guthrie says that Mr. Gerard as a Judge appointed to minor offices men of the political organization with which he had been associated. I suppose that Mr. Guthrie never knew a Republican Judge to appoint a Republican clerk or referee. No, that depth of depravity was reserved for my friend, Mr. Gerard.

Stetson Praises Gerard.

"And what is the next thing—that Mr. Gerard was Treasurer of Tammany Hall. I suppose Mr. Guthrie never knew a man who had received funds for a Republican organization to become a Judge and to be a pretty good Judge at that. I mean my friend Judge Miller of the Court of Appeals, who is quite as good, sound, and round a Republican organizer as you can find. My friend Guthrie—bless my soul, I love him dearly, but he must not make this kind of talk—my friend Guthrie then says that Gerard was the bagman of Tammany Hall. Perhaps he was the bagman of Tammany Hall—but I know one thing for certain: Every report that comes from the travelers in Germany shows that he has been the bagman for every American in want."

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was the Chairman of the meeting. He spoke as the personal representative of the National Administration and appealed for a "trustworthy Democratic majority" in the House and Senate at Washington. He pointed out that the Democratic majority in the Senate was only six, and that the majority in the House might be lost in the present election if the voters did not stand behind the President. He said that a "great Democratic policy" was in peril. Referring to Mr. Gerard, he said:

"I know that when he goes to Washington he will stand by the party and the President. He won't have to be clubbed into line either, and that is the kind of man we need there. He is a trustworthy Democrat."

Passing on to Gov. Glynn, Secretary McAdoo first appealed for votes for the Governor because of his performances and promises, and then he added:

"Gov. Glynn ought to be elected particularly to vindicate the American doctrine, as well as the principle of the Constitution, that religious and sectarian and racial issues should never be injected into a campaign. We ought to rebuke the men who have made that issue, and we ought to rebuke the cowardly men who have tried to take advantage of it. I have more respect for the man who has the courage to come out and make the issue than for the coward who won't say anything and yet attempts to reap the benefit from the issue."

There was another outburst of applause when Mr. McAdoo introduced Mr. Schiff as "a distinguished philanthropist and business man." Mr. Schiff promised to make a short speech, and kept his word, but he seized the opportunity to hold District Attorney Whitman up to ridicule and to accuse him of attempting to get secret votes by means of the religious issue. He called Mr. Glynn the best Governor since Samuel J. Tilden. He asked the voters to support Gov. Glynn also because they wanted to see retained in power the splendid rejuvenated Democracy of Woodrow Wilson. If we wish to return President Wilson to the White House two years from now, he said, the Empire State must be kept in line.

Governor Reviews His Work.

The Governor spoke longer and went more fully into the issues of the campaign than he has on any other occasion since he began his appeal for votes. He went over the legislation and Executive acts of the ten months of his administration and outlined what he intended to do if re-elected. He once more challenged Mr. Whitman to answer his questions on the campaign issues, and fired one more shot at religious prejudice. In the begining of his address he said:

"Popular government justifies itself only when the votes cast at an election are intelligent votes. The ballot which on either side is cast in ignorance of the issues before the State or in disregard of these issues is a vote which might better not be cast. Parties are valuable only through their power to give to a party administration the responsibility which attaches to permanent and organized public opinion.

"I therefore deem it proper and necessary in the closing hours of this campaign to place myself and my party squarely on record as to the nature of past public service and future performance.

"If this were a campaign in which no great public questions were to be decided there might be some excuse for a division upon party lines, but next Tuesday the citizens of New York must render their verdict upon some of the most important public issues which have been submitted for their consideration in a generation."

The Governor then took up the financial policy of his administration, saying that he had ordered a change from "slipshod and wasteful methods to a system by which the State's expenditures could be kept within the State's indirect revenues." Regarding the changes in financial policy he said:

"A budget system has been introduced by which the Legislature and the Governor may learn the specific purpose for which each dollar is to be expended. Lump sum appropriations, which through their general terms permit money to be wastefully and extravagantly spent, have been abolished. The financial law, which requires that no debt can be incurred by any State Department unless there is already in existence an appropriation with which to pay the debt, has been rigidly enforced for the first time in years. In this regard let me say that at the time I took office more than $1,500,000 was owed by the State to innocent third parties, and every cent of this obligation had been incurred by past administrations in direct violation of the financial law. The surplus in the Sinking Fund has been adjusted so that more than $3,000,000 which should be paid by the taxpayers of the future has been saved for the taxpayers of today."

State Must Aid Farmers.

Next the Governor took up the creation of a land bank and the State's changed attitude toward the farmers. In this connection he said

"In my recent tour through the northern counties I saw, through the window of my car, farm after farm upon which piles of ripened fruit had been left to waste and rot. Various abnormal conditions were responsible for this situation, but I notice that the reduction in the market price of apples in our large cities in no way corresponds to the abundant crops which are going to waste up-State. What is true in this instance in respect to one crop is true with reference in respect to every crop. There is an artificial barrier between the farmer and the consumer which works hardship, not only upon the farmer himself, but upon every citizen of our State.

"There is only one way to reduce the high cost of living, and that is to change the situation which makes the consumer pay a dollar for food for which the farmer himself receives but 35 cents."

After touching upon the State Employment Bureau and other legislation of his Administration, Gov. Glynn came to what is always the climax of his campaign arguments—the workmen's compensation law. Upon this he spent much time, going into it very fully and expanding upon its character as a humanitarian measure. In closing his address he summarized what he intended to do if elected, and began by giving his promise to conserve the State's natural resources—chiefly timber and water. He said:

Plans for Conservation.

"Under a proper system of forestry the timber in the State's Adirondack preserve could be made to yield large revenues to the State each year. Vast amounts of timber are permitted to waste and rot because the State Constitution does not permit the State authorities to utilize or remove a single tree. Instead of protecting the Adirondack preserve, the present prohibition of the State Constitution exposes it to serious damage through forest fires which are started from dry and decaying wood.

"The State's water power is another resource that should be conserved, and the only way to conserve water power is to use it. I am in favor of a well-considered use of the waters, which should be harnessed to light our cities and turn the wheels of our factories.

"The State's prison accommodations are inadequate and every hour that this situation is permitted to continue is a reflection upon the humanity and enlightenment of this State. I have already taken steps to remedy the overcrowding in the State hospitals, and if elected shall work for similar relief in the State prisons.

"I am in heartiest accord with the promise of the Democratic platform to extend the merit system wherever practicable, and to insure an impregnable civil service system in all departments.

"With a Constitutional Convention approaching it should be possible for me, co-operating with and assisting that convention, to dispense with the red tape and the needless duplications that make the operations of the various State departments tedious and unnecessarily expensive. It is my ambition to institute in each department of the State Government the particular reforms which I have instituted already in the broader field of State finance."

The Governor concluded with a stirring eulogy of America and a declaration of pride in his State and nation.

CROPSEY WILL PUSH SULLIVAN INQUIRY

District Attorney Is Determined to Get at the Bottom of Sing Sing Auto Scandal.

MANY BEFORE GRAND JURY

Prosecutor Suspects Convict-Banker Has Been Getting Money on Depositors' Securities.

Notwithstanding the removal of Warden Thomas J. McCormick as a result of the inquiry by Stephen C. Baldwin, Gov. Glynn's special investigator, District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County showed yesterday that he had no intention of dropping the Brooklyn end of the Sing Sing investigation. Several of the witnesses who testified before Commissioner Baldwin were before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday, and others will be heard by that body tomorrow. In probing the alleged business activities of David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, since he has been in prison, Mr. Cropsey is trying to learn whether Sullivan supplied any of the money with which the Sing Sing automobile was purchased. Before Commissioner Baldwin it was made to appear that the $2,000 which Warden McCormick paid for the auto was lent to him by Michael J. Lally, proprietor of a hotel in Yonkers.

The District Attorney is endeavoring to clear up certain discrepancies in the testimony given in the Baldwin investigation as to the methods resorted to by McCormick in the purchase of the automobile. With this end in view, he will examine tomorrow Lally, McCormick, and the ex-Warden's secretary, William J. Watson, as to apparently conflicting statements made by them. Lally testified that he lent McCormick the money on a note at four months dated Aug. 1 last. Watson said that the money was paid to McCormick in his presence by Lally on Aug. 29, and that he in turn paid it to the manufacturers of the machine on the same day. Commissioner Baldwin, in his report to the Governor, said that Lally's testimony was "evasive," and the investigator expressed the belief that the hotel man never made the loan to McCormick.

Mr. Cropsey seems to be working on this theory and trying to establish that a part, if not all, the money with which the automobile was bought was furnished by Sullivan. The District Attorney is trying to trace all moneys supposed to have come into the hands of the convicted banker since he has been in prison. These funds are alleged to have been collected on securities belonging to the depositors of the wrecked bank and figure in the complaint of larceny against Sullivan forming the basis for the Grand Jury's investigation.

Several employes of the Cadillac Automobile Company in Manhattan were before the Grand Jury yesterday. One of them was A. D. Marsh, a salesman. He was questioned about the sale of the car, and is said to have told a story differing from that told by witnesses before Commissioner Baldwin. At the Sing Sing inquiry Watson said that he had gone alone to the Cadillac offices for the purchase of the car. Marsh is alleged to have said that three men came for the car, one of whom he took to be a chauffeur because of the knowledge of automobiles which he displayed. The District Attorney is said to be trying to find out whether this "chauffeur" was Sullivan.

J. H. Johnson and J. W. German, sales manager and cashier of the Cadillac offices, were also questioned yesterday before the Grand Jury concerning the sale of the automobile.

John J. Malloy, assistant superintendent of the Industrial Department of Sing Sing Prison, who was committed for contempt on Monday for refusing to answer questions in the Grand Jury investigation, testified before that body yesterday. On Friday, when he expressed a willingness to give testimony, he was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Robert H. Elder. In the Grand Jury room yesterday he is said to have told of Sullivan's outings and of the convicted banker's management of his business affairs while in prison.

When Lally, the Yonkers hotel man, appears before the Grand Jury tomorrow, he will probably be asked by Mr. Cropsey why he did not give McCormick a check for the amount of the loan, and how he came to have ready to hand $2,000 in such large bills as he is alleged to have given the deposed Warden. It was said yesterday that the District Attorney would ask to be shown the records of Lally's bank account and demand the production of the note given to Lally by McCormick.

Besides Lally, McCormick, and Watson, Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh, who was a witness in the Baldwin investigation, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

Mr. Baldwin said yesterday that if the Governor desired him to do so he would resume, as soon as possible, the investigation of conditions in Sing Sing.

"I have not heard from Gov. Glynn as to whether any further hearings will be held," said Mr. Baldwin. "It is entirely up to him. I am ready to act under his orders. If a general examination into Sing Sing affairs is started, however, I shall have to have time to prepare for it. I was brought into the Sullivan investigations so suddenly there was no time to make any preliminary arrangements."

Gov. Glynn said yesterday that the Sing Sing scandal was closed until after election. He said that the immediate demands had been satisfied by the removal of Warden McCormick, and that he did not propose to let any one force further investigation during the heat of a campaign. He promised that a full investigation into the affairs and management of the prison would be completed as soon as possible after Election Day.

"I will not be driven to any hasty action by public clamor," the Governor said. "I will not wreck the career of a man such as Superintendent Riley to satisfy any amount of unproven accusation. I do not pretend to pass judgment upon the extent of Riley's culpability in the McCormick case, but I do know that in many ways Riley has made one of the best prison superintendents this State has ever had, and will have to see strong evidence against him before I remove him. I admit, of course, that Superintendent Riley erred in his appointment of McCormick and placed too much confidence in the man, but remember please that Riley has made more than 200 appointments and if only one of them was a mistake he is to be congratulated."

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County received a report yesterday from a member of his staff who is investigating the charges of favoritism to David A. Sullivan that Sullivan had been seen in Flatbush, where he lived, in August, 1913, when he was supposed to be at hard labor in Sing Sing, which was then under Warden James M. Clancy. Mr. Clancy could not be reached last night to be asked about this.

NO TROUBLE AT SING SING.

Rumors of Riot Threat Denied — Father Cashin Counsels Order.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 31.—Rumors that prisoners had threatened to riot because of the removal of Warden Thomas J. McCormick were denied at the prison today.

At the regular Saturday evening moving picture show, the Rev. Father William E. Cashin, chaplain of the prison, made an address in which he told the prisoners that, if they wished to show gratitude to ex-Warden McCormick for his humane treatment of them and for his establishment of the weekly moving picture show, the weekly ball game, and the supper in the mess hall instead of in their cells, they could pay the best possible testimonial to him by refraining from disorder while the new management took charge of the prison.

"I made the speech to them," Father Cashin said, "because of the mutiny which occurred at the time Warden Kennedy, a popular man with the prisoners, was removed. There was no particular reason to anticipate disorder. The prisoners had been quiet so far, and none of the keepers saw any reason for apprehension."

Ex-Warden McCormick paid a visit to Sing Sing this morning, but it is not true that he made a talk to the prisoners. Subpoena servers from the office of District Attorney Cropsey visited the prison in the morning to serve processes on some of the prison officials.

RED CROSS FAIR POPULAR.

$6,000 Obtained for War Sufferers at Grand Central Palace.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Treasurer of the Red Cross Bazaar, which has run for the last two weeks at the Grand Central Palace, announced last night that at least $6,000 had been obtained for the war sufferers. A double charity has been accomplished, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Chairman of the bazaar, said last night, because of money in sums from $5 to $25 sent by women interested in the bazaar who have not been able to be present. The Bazaar Committee has purchased with this money household supplies at its own bazaar market and sent them to different philanthropic institutions in the city. The Jewell Day Nursery, St. Agnes Day Nursery, Home for Incurables, and Widowed Mothers' Fund Association have all received barrels of staples.

Two of the most interesting features at the bazaar were the melting pot and knitting booth. Bargain counter crowds, men, women, and dealers, have looked for bargains in the salable articles from the melting pot. Miss Luisita Leland, in charge of it, said yesterday that at least $500 worth of goods had been sold, and the melting pot was still half full of gold and silver.

Last night at the bazaar Miss Lois Elwell and Miss Kathleen Howard of the Century Opera House sang. Dr. David Dudley Stowell and Percy Dodge auctioneered off the live stock that was left. The picture collection is so valuable that it is to be retained, and the Anderson Galleries have offered their services free to sell the collection in their galleries early in December for the benefit of the bazaar fund. Keppel & Co. on this understanding made yesterday another large donation of prints and etchings. Any other goods remaining at the end of the evening will be donated to the next Red Cross Bazaar in the city.

WOMAN DEAD ON BEACH.

Body Found at Coney Island with Evidence of Suicide.

The body of an unidentified woman, well dressed, of refined appearance and apparently 50 years old, was found last night on the beach at Coney Island near the Municipal Baths by Charles M. Schwartz, of 424 East Eleventh Street, Flushing. She was clad in a black fitted jacket and a black petticoat and stockings.

Policeman Samuel Lecy, of the Coney Island station, later found on the steps of the Shelter House, a hundred yards away, a brown broadcloth coat, a black broadcloth skirt, a brown plush hat, a fur boa and a handbag. There was every indication that the woman had committed suicide. Dr. von Dylen, of the Coney Island Hospital, said that apparently she had been dead only an hour half an hour when found.

The woman was gray-haired and gray-eyed, short and of medium weight, and had two gold teeth in her upper jaw and a black mole on the left cheek. Her handbag contained quinine pills and a card of the Castle Confidential Credit Company, of 205 West Forty-second Street.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF

French Hand-Made Lingerie

Nightgowns	from $3.75
Combinations	from 3.50
Envelope Chemises	from 3.75
Chiffon Chemises	from 5.75

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

Kramer Guaranteed FURS

FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER

Buy the "FAMOUS KRAMER FURS" direct from America's leading manufacturer at our wholesale salesroom and save money.

KRAMER FURS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER "SINCE 1873"

Fox, Wolf, Raccoon and other Fur Sets	$18.00
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Genuine Moire Pony Coats	$22.50
Men's Fur Lined and Automobile Coats	$20.00

Complete assortment of rich Furs.
Furs to order without extra charge.
Furs remodeled and repaired at wholesale prices.
OPEN ALL DAY ELECTION DAY.

KRAMER FUR CO.
OF NEW YORK
Nearly 12 Years at
13 EAST 16TH STREET
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave., New York.
Take escalator to Mezzanine salesroom.

"Continuation of the Very Important Sale"
By direction of The Underwriters Salvage Company of N. Y.

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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

TOMORROW (MONDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2:30
and 5 following afternoons (Election Day Included) at the same hour

At Positive Unprotected Public Sale
"Offering Extraordinary Opportunities to the Trade and Private Buyers"

The Very Extensive Collection of Artistic Productions and Novelties from ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY

The Importation of which has now practically ceased.

Selected and Imported for Their Retail Trade by the widely known house of

James E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia

And having been more or less injured by smoke and water during a fire in their establishment.

Are now to be sold for account of the Fire Insurance Companies in Interest.

The More Important Objects Including

THE GREAT COLLECTION OF CLOCKS

are included in this week's sale.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.
2, 4, and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

High Quality Bulbs

FOR FALL PLANTING

Plant NOW to bloom next Spring

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS

The Tulip for Everybody's Garden

Whether you delight in having flowers with 2- to 3-foot stems for cutting during May, masses of color against the background of shrubs, or here and there in the herbaceous border, grouped in beds, on the lawn or around the dwelling, no Tulips will provide such a wonderful display.

Everybody's flowers, because everybody can grow them, and many of the most beautiful varieties may now be had at a nominal price.

BARONNE DE LA TONNAYE. A long and beautiful flower; clear carmine-rose at the mid-rib, toning off to soft pink. Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $3.00.

DREAM. Large flowers, perfect in form, on tall, strong stems; color rosy lilac and mauve. Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $4.25.

EUROPE. Deep, fiery crimson, white base. Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $4.00.

GRAND MAITRE. A distinct dark violet, white base with bluish sheen; large flower. Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $4.00.

GRETCHEN (Margaret). Pale rose ground, faintly flushed white, center white. Per dozen, $0.80. Per 100, $5.00.

LANTERN. Pale silvery lilac, passing into white, inside clear lilac, with white base. Per dozen, $0.40. Per 100, $2.00.

MEDUSA. Orange-scarlet, flushed salmon, with blue base Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $4.50.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM. Magnificently formed flower of immense size, brilliant, deep salmon-rose, shaded scarlet, light blue base. Per dozen, $0.50. Per 100, $3.50.

THE SULTAN. Rich maroon-black with blue base; flower of fine form. Per dozen, $0.40. Per 100, $2.75.

WHITE QUEEN (La Candeur). Almost a pure white when mature. Per dozen, $0.60. Per 100, $4.00.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS { 5 Bulbs each of 10 varieties, 50 Bulbs, $1.75; 10 Bulbs each of 10 varieties, 100 Bulbs, 3.00; 25 Bulbs each of 10 varieties, 250 Bulbs, 7.00

SUPERB PRIZE MIXTURE OF DARWINS. The revival of the craze for these splendid Tulips has brought out a great many varieties too numerous for listing, except those considered the best. In addition to the varieties listed above, our mixture contains an equal proportion of many others. Brilliant effect may be obtained by the planting of this mixture of choice named sorts.....Doz., $0.35; per 100, $2.25

SUPERB MIXTURE OF EARLY TULIPS

This mixture of early bedding Tulips has been prepared by us from 25 named sorts chosen from a list of 100 varieties. They are 25 varieties of the finest sorts obtainable. These bulbs are mixed at our store to supply a critical flower trade, and must not be confounded with cheap mixtures sold at cheap prices that contain bulbs of inferior varieties and sizes...Doz., $0.20; per 100, $1.25

MATCHLESS BEDDING HYACINTHS

Special named varieties in distinct shades of color, to flower at the same time

BULBS MEASURE 7 TO 8 INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE

The Hyacinth chosen to represent each of the following shades of color is a variety which, we have found from trials, will be best in the three essential requirements: Best in its color; stoutest stem; largest truss of bells; so our customers will know that we have avoided using such varieties that are of weak stem, and that do not support the blooms:

	Per Doz.	Per 100.		Per Doz.	Per 100.
Matchless Bedding Scarlet	$0.50	$3.

BRIDE SECRETLY WED LONGS FOR FREEDOM.

Alma Muller, Who Married Frank Wupperman Last March, Now Estranged.

LEFT HIM TO STUDY ART

Bridegroom to Seek Reconciliation with Young Wife Who Returned on the Red Cross.

WUPPERMANN—MULLER.—Miss Alma Rose Muller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Muller, of Monticello, N. Y., to Frank P. Wuppermann, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., on March 11, 1914.

Friends of Miss Alma Rose Muller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Muller of Miller Castle, Monticello, N. Y., and Frank P. Wuppermann, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wuppermann of Miramonte, Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, were surprised to learn from the above announcement, published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, of the secret marriage of the two young people contracted in Hoboken in March last.

Mr. Wuppermann, who is now playing the part of Basil in "Mr. Wu" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, is a cousin of J. W. Harriman and a grandson of "Commodore" J. W. Hancox, who conducted a large shipping trade with South America years ago.

His wife and her family are prominent socially in Monticello, where her mother is President of the Monticello Suffrage Club and State Committeeman for the Progressive Party. Their home, Muller Castle, is one of the show places in Sullivan County.

Friends, who were surprised yesterday to learn of their marriage, will be even more surprised today to learn of the estrangement of the two young people. Mrs. J. W. Wuppermann confirmed last night at her home in Hastings that the young Mrs. Wuppermann, who returned this country only last Saturday on the steamship Red Cross from Europe, seemed to be chafing at her marital bonds, and to be longing, for no reason that she could give, to be free of them.

According to the elder Mrs. Wuppermann, the two young people had known each other a year and a half or two years, and there were no objections raised against marriage except that their parents thought both to be too young. Mr. Wuppermann is now 24 years old, and his wife 20 years.

Their secret courtship began a year ago last summer, while Miss Muller was visiting her grandmother in this city and was believed to be under the strict chaperonage of an aunt. She is accomplished and attractive, speaking several languages fluently, and has appeared much at social functions. It is said that she and Mr. Wuppermann first met at a school graduation dance at Sherry's. Soon afterwards Mr. Wuppermann called at her home in Monticello and was a guest there for several weeks.

The parents of neither of the young people learned of their marriage until long after it had taken place in Trinity Church, Hoboken. Soon after their marriage Mrs. Wuppermann went to Europe alone, to study art in Paris. There she met her father, who is President of the J. W. Wuppermann Company, and to him she eventually told the facts of her marriage. Her husband, in the meantime, after appearing on the stage first in a short vaudeville sketch, joined Mr. Whiteside's company, with which he is now playing.

According to his mother, Mr. Wuppermann received between twenty and thirty letters from his wife while she was in Europe. He did not know, however, that she was returning on the Red Cross and was not at the pier to meet her when she arrived. He received a telegram that same day asking him to meet her at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

There, according to his mother, he met his wife that same evening, and was told by her that she "did not care for him any longer." She was unable, according to the elder Mrs. Wuppermann, to give any explanation for her change of heart, insisting that she knew nothing against Mr. Wuppermann, but insisting also that she no longer loved him.

"We were all opposed to the young people's marrying before," said Mrs. Wuppermann, "but now that it has been done we have no objection to the match. I am told also that her parents are no longer objecting, but that for some unaccountable reason she still holds out, insisting that she no longer loves my son. He is going up to Monticello tomorrow to talk the matter over with her and try to persuade her to change her mind and live with him. He is as fond of her as ever."

HELD AS BLACK HAND CHIEF.

Police Catch Santo Stavile in Williamsburg After a Fight.

Santo Stavile of 179 Scholes Street, Williamsburg, who is said by the police to be the leader of the Black Hand gangs who have terrorized Italian storekeepers of that district by setting off bombs, was arrested last night at Humboldt and Scholes Streets by Detectives Fiaschetti, Catone, and Lisanto of the Seventh Detective Division and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station on the charge of extortion.

The arrest was the result of confessions which the police say they have obtained in the last week from John Iannona of 111 Moore Street, and James Scimeni of 139 Johnson Avenue, both of whom are under arrest for leaving bombs on doorsteps. Their confessions, it is said, indicated that Stavile was the head of the Black Hand of Williamsburg and author of all the threatening letters which have been written in that district. Stavile disappeared about a week ago, suspecting that the police were after him, and was not found until last night, when he put up a strong fight against the three detectives, but was soon overpowered. At the station the police obtained a specimen of his handwriting, which they say bears out the evidence of the confessions. He will be arraigned this morning in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

The detectives say that Stavile has a cousin of the same name who is now serving a ten-year sentence in Sing Sing for putting a bomb in a hallway in Manhattan.

Doctor's Wife in Odd Accident.

Mrs. Linda Hansell, after returning last night from an automobile drive with her husband, Dr. M. C. Hansell of 815 Elsmere Place, the Bronx, started to get out in front of their home. The door apparently was unlatched, and it gave way and precipitated her into the street. She was taken to Fordham Hospital with her skull fractured.

Here is a rare opportunity for any business requiring space 50x 60 feet, with abundance of light and air on three sides.

Up-to-date building; excellent elevator service; space offered is on an upper floor and takes in the entire front on 4th Av., extending back 60 feet on 27th St., and the same distance on the south side, giving unobstructed light and air through 20 large windows on north, south, and west sides.

No more accessible spot in the city. Subway and surface cars to everywhere.

Rent very reasonable.

Apply to
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., & CO.,
Harford Bldg., Broadway and 17th St.,
or on the premises, 381 4th Av., at 27th St.

Furs Remodelled and Repaired at Wholesale Prices.
KRAMER FUR CO.,
13 EAST 16TH ST., Bet. B'way and 5th Av.

Keep the cold out!
Keep the warmth in!
Cut your coal bill down.
Use "PIONEER"
WEATHER-STRIPS
Made of indestructible rustless METAL.
Estimates given.
A. S. ROEBUCK CO., 47 W. 34th St. Tel. 37 Greeley.

CAPTAIN ROBBED ON BOAT.

Throws One of Three Thugs Overboard—Beaten Till Insensible.

Capt. Keran Flannery of the tugboat Thomas Flannery was alone on his boat about 10 o'clock last night, at Pier 2, off Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, when three men came aboard and descended into the cabin where he was sitting. One pointed a pistol at his head and demanded money.

Flannery, instead of yielding, jumped at the group and engaged all three. The pistol, apparently, was not loaded, for, though they strove to keep him covered, nobody fired. In the struggle the party surged out of the cabin and on deck, where Flannery picked up one man and threw him overboard.

The other two pounded him with blackjacks until he sank to the deck unconscious; whereupon they took $125 from his pockets and got away. What became of the man thrown overboard is not known.

Flannery's cries had aroused special policemen on the dock, who arrived after the fight was over. They called Dr. McLachlan of the Norwegian Hospital, who treated Flannery's bruised head and took him to his home at 450 Forty-sixth Street.

NEW HAVEN LINE BLOCKED.

Blazing Electric Engine Ties Up Traffic at 125th Street.

Traffic on the New Haven Railroad south of 125th Street was stopped for half an hour yesterday afternoon, when an electric locomotive caught fire from a short circuit under the motorman's cab as it was standing in the 125th Street Station. The motor was attached to a train of eleven cars, most of which were full of passengers.

When the fire was discovered the employes of the railroad ordered all passengers out of the train, and then attacked the fire with hand extinguishers. They could make no headway, and the fire was burning actively when firemen arrived. They were compelled to turn off the current supplying the southbound trains in order to get at the fire. The locomotive was disabled.

PREPARES TO MEET CRISIS IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

his representatives on the border that he will consider only one proposal for his retirement and that must be written on Carranza's resignation. That, he said, would automatically retire him from public life, as it is the only thing that is keeping him in it. Villa says he is only trying to get justice and equality for his people, and he expresses the belief that he is the only one who can keep Carranza from becoming a second dictator like Diaz.

A peculiar turn the conference has taken is the leaving of Zapata in the conference with his twenty-six delegates, while Villa and Carranza are invited to get out. The convention is said to have a strong pro-Zapata leaning.

In handcuffs and shackles Juaquin Torres and Emelio Navarro, who are said to have confessed a part in the alleged attempted assassination of Villa at Villa de Guadalupe, just north of Aguascalientes, will appear before the convention tomorrow. These men, like Murguia, who confessed and was executed, are said to have made statements implicating prominent Carranzista Generals. The statements they will make before the convention are expected to create a sensation.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 31.—Leaders of the rival Carranza and Villa factions of the Constitutionalist Party in Mexico today looked for an early settlement of the differences between the two chieftains, following the action of the Aguascalientes conference late yesterday in adopting a decree deposing both Carranza and Villa from official positions. The protocol was passed by a vote of 112 to 17.

The plan which would retire the two opposing leaders was drafted and adopted unanimously by a joint Committee on Civil and Military Mattters, the members of which were the leaders of both factions. It arranged that the Provisional President, to be named later, should take oath of office before the assembled convention. The document thanked Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa for their revolutionary activity.

The proposition for the retirement of both leaders was made to the convention by Carranza himself, who insisted that unless Villa also retired he would refuse to step down from office.

The plan of Aguascalientes places full power in the provisional President and the present body of chieftains, which will act in the capacity of a Congress. The plan does not call for elections until after the arrangement of civil reforms by this body. No time is set for the general elections. The plan in this regard says:

"Said President will take oath before the assembled convention and arrange the programme of government which will emanate from this arrangement along the best lines to realize in a preconstitutional period the social and political reforms needed by the country."

This plan borders on the suggested commission form of government, since the provisional President would be acting as Chairman of the convention.

Gen. Carranza was demoted to General of Division, which position he held prior to the drafting of the Guadaloupe plan, which made him Commander in Chief of the Constitutionalist Army during its fight against the Huerta power. All commanders, Gen. Villa included, were placed under the orders of the Secretary of War, who would be named under the new arrangement, although a previous clause clearly stated that both Carranza and Villa "would cease their present functions."

CARRANZA DENIES RESIGNING.

Also Asks Convention Why It Should Seek to Put Him Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—Gen. Carranza sent two telegrams to the convention at Aguascalientes today rectifying the apparent impression that he had already resigned. He declares he has only said he would resign when certain specific conditions were fulfilled, viz., the organization by the convention of an adequate provisional government, which should take his place, and the real and effective retirement from command of Gens. Villa and Zapata.

Gen. Carranza also asks the reasons why his retirement is considered necessary by the convention.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—Gen. Carranza tonight sent to the delegates at the Aguascalientes peace conference a telegram relating to the action of the conference yesterday in adopting a decree deposing both Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa from official positions. The action of the convention was taken after the reading of Gen. Carranza's conditional resignation, based on the provision that Gens. Villa and Zapata must retire to private life if he relinquished the leadership of the Constitutionalists. The message sent by Gen. Carranza tonight follows:

"Through the press I have learned of the ruling of the commission appointed to study my note of Oct. 23. From the same source I have ascertained the views of the various delegates. It would please me if the various military chieftains would fix their attention carefully on the exact contents of my note, which clearly states the conditions upon which I would be disposed to present my resignation, which I have not yet formulated.

"I will present it when I know definitely that the convention has determined on the form of the new provisional Government and that Gens. Villa and Zapata have in fact been relieved of their respective commands. This is an affair of great importance to the country and precipitation on the part of the delegates might place the convention in the position of taking a determination respecting me without fulfilling the conditions laid down in my note.

"I ask you, therefore, to give me assurances at an early date of the acceptance of my terms by Gens. Villa and Zapata and that a new form of government has been approved, that I may then present my resignation in due form."

WILL FIGHT FOR CARRANZA.

Minister Favela Enumerates 130,000 Troops Available for Battle.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—Ysidro Favela, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, tonight gave out the following statement:

"Gen. Carranza will never leave the Executive chair until both Gen. Villa and Gen. Zapata have been completely eliminated. The Aguascalientes Convention must order that these men leave Mexico, for the present at least. Then Gen. Carranza will do likewise.

"Advices from Aguascalientes say that the delegates are warmly commending the stand of Gen. Carranza, who offers to sacrifice his personality to save the nation. Nevertheless, we are preparing for eventualities. We have 20,000 men at Leon under Gen. Villareal, 8,000 at Tamaulipas under Caballero, 4,000 under Guitierrez in the city of San Luis Potosi, and 18,000 under Gen. Terres in the State of San Luis Potosi. Forty thousand men are stationed at Queretaro.

"Besides these forces, we have in the capital and southern part of the republic 40,000 more ready to fight against the forces of Gens. Villa and Zapata when the Supreme Chief issues the command. We are led to believe that the Generals in Villa's division are divided since the reading of the noble resignation of Gen. Carranza, and in the event of hostilities we believe the struggle will be of short duration, as the popular sentiment of the country backs Gen. Carranza.

"The forces under Gen. Zapata continue to attack San Angel and other suburbs of the capital and the forces under Gen. Lucio Blanco have been ordered to drive them out of the Federal District, decimating them if necessary, to teach them a lesson for their treachery in breaking the agreement made at the peace convention."

CARRANZA RESENTS DEMAND.

Says Our Vera Cruz Conditions Impair Mexican Sovereignty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—The correspondence between the United States and Mexico in regard to the evacuation of Vera Cruz was published in the local papers this morning and attracted wide attention. When First Chief Carranza submitted the American request to the Aguascalientes Convention the reply was made that it was not thought proper for Carranza to issue any manifesto, but at the same time the convention decided that double duties and taxes should not be collected at Vera Cruz after the American evacuation and that Mexicans who had served the Americans in a civil capacity should not be molested. The convention, however, held that persons liable under law at Vera Cruz ought to be tried by the existing tribunals.

Gen. Carranza, on receiving this reply, wired back that the convention apparently had missed the point. He said the point was not whether such and such guarantees should be granted, but whether they should be granted in compliance with the American request and as an antecedent condition for the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Gen. Carranza added:

"I desire my opinion in the matter to be taken into account. I consider that exemption from new taxes and the amnesty of employes who have served the invader are acts appertaining to Mexico's sovereignty, acts that might spontaneously be decided on by the Mexican Government without affecting national dignity, but which if admitted as a condition imposed by the American Government would constitute a tort to the republic's sovereignty. Moreover, I fear that if the desires of the American Government are acceded to in this respect a fatal precedent will be established in our relations with the United States in the matter of our autonomy."

FOR MADERO-SUAREZ MURDER.

Six Accused of Complicity Before Court-Martial This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—The persons accused of complicity in the death of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez will be tried by court-martial next week. Those involved are Rosalio Benitez, Anres Rocha Melendez, Vicente Eurizs, Miguel Huerta, Jesus Ruiz Espana, and Nicolas Ramirez Belmonte.

The case will be tried by the Third Military Court.

BELGIAN MINISTER EXPELLED.

Notified to Leave Mexico—Had Complained of Soldiers' Violence.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—The alleged maltreatment of a Belgian subject who was trying to hide a priest from the wrath of Constitutionalist soldiers led to the summary dismissal yesterday by the Mexican Government of Paul May, Belgian Minister to Mexico, who protested in terms which were said by the Government to be undiplomatic.

The protest made by the Belgian Minister referred to anarchistic conditions. After writing two notes which were unanswered he threatened to bring the Mexican authorities to a realization of their duties to foreigners. In reply Minister of Foreign Affairs Favela gave the Belgian representative twenty-four hours in which to leave the country, saying:

"Please inform your Government that this action was taken purely against your personality and in no manner against the King of the Belgians or his worthy people, with whom the Mexican Government and people desire to maintain most friendly relations."

THIS CITY THE REAL 'CRADLE OF LIBERTY'

Movement Launched to Have History Rewritten to Give Honor to New York.

WE HAD A TEA PARTY HERE

And It Occurred Before the Boston Affair—Historians Accused of Prejudice.

Too long has New York City been deprived of its share of honor in the events which led to the Declaration of Independence and the birth of the nation. This is to be changed, for the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association and delegates of various New York historical societies met yesterday in the Coffee Exchange and resolved that our history shall be rewritten so that all the world may know that New York, and not Massachusetts, was the real cradle of liberty. The meeting was called for consideration of the best means whereby "errors in history" relating to the city might be corrected.

The meteing was called to order by William Bayne, President of the Business Men's Association, and among those who spoke were Dr. George F. Kunz, Acting Vice President of the Commercial Tercentenary Commission; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina; William Elliott Griffs of Ithaca, Thomas E. Finegan, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, and Hugh Hastings, formerly State Historian. The object of the meeting was explained by Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Business Men's Association. He declared that it was going to take hard and united work to overcome the prejudice that had been engendered because historians had insisted that this city was the home of "Tories and Treason." Opposed to such an effort, he said, will be eighty historical societies and especially those in Massachusetts.

One of the errors, Mr. Wakeman said, was the contention that the Boston Massacre was the first shedding of blood for liberty. He said that George Bancroft, the historian, was probably the most prejudiced historian in New England's favor, and knowingly belittled New York.

"In all the large libraries may be found the Town of Boston's official report of the investigation made about ten days after the Boston Massacre," he said. "It shows in no possible way that it was connected with our future liberties or union, and with equal facility Bancroft could have learned that the battle of Golden Hill, which occurred a month prior, was based on the fundamental principles of our rights and liberties, which were so successfully carried out by our Revolution. To the Boston Massacre he devoted pages, telling of each little imaginary occurrence, while Golden Hill he belittled, until you are led to believe it was merely a fight over a flagpole, and other historians even failed to mention the occurrence."

Mr. Wakeman then took up the Boston Tea Party and alleged that we had a New York tea party before the Boston Harbor affair. He thought in the recording of this incident alone this city had cause for complaint of historic unfairness. Continuing he said:

"Perhaps the greatest injustice done our city by historians was in stealing from us the honor occurring in the old Merchants' Coffee House, the birthplace of our Union. Historians are united in giving the honor of this important event to Massachusetts, and the date June 17, 1774. I have taken pains to give this event the most careful research, knowing that I had all the historians against me, and I wished there should be no error in our contention that New York was the place, and May 23, 1774, the date."

After listening to the speakers tell of historical errors the meeting decided that a committee of nine should be appointed by the President of the organization to devise ways whereby misstatements in American histories can be corrected. This committee will submit its plan to the various historical societies for their consideration. The delegates present pledged their support to the plan.

The Exchange meeting was preceded by a reception and luncheon.

PASS 1915 BUDGET FOR $199,233,286

Highest Allowance in the History of the City Will Swell the Tax Rate.

AN INCREASE OF $6,237,734

Final Figures Were Pruned from $204,000,000, the Tentative Sum Fixed Upon Last Week.

The Board of Estimate at midnight passed the city budget for 1915. The final figures amount to $199,233,286 the highest in the history of the city. Even this, though, is a decrease from the tentative budget which was figured out last week for more than $204,000,000. As a result of the big increase over the 1914 budget, $6,287,734, the tax rate for all the boroughs for 1915 will be higher than it has ever been. For Manhattan the rate will be between 1.90 and 1.91. The rate for Manhattan for 1914 was 1.78. This is what the rate will be in all five boroughs for 1915, as compared with the present year:

	Total 1915.	Total 1914.
New York County	1.90	1.78
Bronx County	1.97	1.77
Kings County	1.95	1.84
Queens County	1.98	1.80
Richmond County	2.28	1.90

Controller Prendergast gave out this statement explaining how the budget was finally made up:

"The 1915 budget will amount to $199,233,286. This is represented by $192,199,569 of city charges and $7,033,716 of county charges. In addition to this there will also be separate borough charges for special assessments for public improvements, part of the cost of which has been assessed upon the different localities. There will be:

Manhattan	$248,750.68
Brooklyn	184,024.97
Queens	318,174.22
Richmond	225,600.42
Total	$954,600.42

"The tentative budget, as originally reported to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was $204,000,000. The consideration given to the budget during the last week by the Board of Estimat ehas resulted in additions amounting to $450,000. The largest of these items is the mount of $173,000 to the Department fo Docks and Ferries, of which $150,000 is to provide for part time for employes, who would otherwise be laid off in the Winter or early Spring. The reductions are explained as follows:

"The amount recommended for inclusion in the tentative budget by the Finance Department to cover deficiencies in the taxes was $8,200,000. The Board of Estimate decided to reduce this amount $2,087,000. This does not mean any saving to the taxpayers; it simply means the postponement of the liquidation of this amount of deficiencies to some other year. It will, however, help to keep down the tax rate for 1915.

"The second considerable item is a reduction in the amount to be included in the debt service for the redepmption of special revenue bonds of $2,300,000. This amount represented special revenue bonds, which had been issued for the part of the maintenance of the Public Service Commission, which is properly chargeable under the subway contracts to the cost of construction. Corporate stock will be issued to cover the charge, therefore, while it is not necessary to include this sum in the tax budget, it is represented in another form of debt through the issuance of corporate stock.

"Special assessments upon the boroughs are not a city charge, but must be collected in the tax levy. It is, therefore, not necessary to include them in the tax budget, but the exclusion of this item from the tax budget will not affect the tax rate, as that must be included in the tax levy."

The Budget Committee of the Board of estimate has been busy for the past week trying to prune down the figures. Midnight of Oct. 31 is the limit fixed by law for the budget to be passed, and the clock in the room of the Estimate room was set back half an hour in order to get in under the time limit.

WARSHIPS AT HAITI.

Transport Hancock Arrives at Port-au-Prince—May Land Marines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The American transport Hancock, which was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, reported her arrival at that port today. The Hancock carried over 800 marines. The commander of the Hancock, acting in co-operation with the American Minister at Port-au-Prince, has authority to act as the situation demands.

The indications are that the marines will be sent ashore. The battleship Kansas is also speeding toward Port-au-Prince from Vera Cruz under hurry orders to co-operate with the Hancock.

T. N. VAIL HURT BY FALL.

Injures Knee at Virginia Beach—Probably Not Serious.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 31.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, fell on a brick sidewalk at Virginia Beach today and injured a knee.

A physician who attended Mr. Vail said tonight he did not think the injury serious but would make a further examination tomorrow.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:05	344 11 Av.; Benj. Capeland	Slight
4:25	320 W. 40 St.; John Contikas	Slight
6:35	163 Suffolk St.; Abr. Greenateh	$100
10:00	W. side of Hamilton Av., bet. 138 and 139 Sts.; O. J. Gude Co.	Slight
10:25	2,555 3 Av.; Lunny & Handibode	Slight
P. M.		
12:45	210 W. 68 St.; City Suburban Homes Co.	Slight
2:45	45 Clinton St.; A. Wiesterman	Slight
4:00	52 E. St.; M. A. Erbach	Slight
4:10	Park Av. bet. 128 St.; N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.	Slight
4:20	236 St. & Matilda Av.; not given	Slight
6:20	10 Av. & 16 St.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Slight
6:40	76-72 Worcester St.; United Corrugated Paper Case Co.	$150,000
6:58	80 Cannon St.; B. Reichert	Slight
7:10	141 W. 117 St.; J. Gottlieb	Slight
7:20	29 Lewis St.; Marie Poleto	Slight
7:45	22 Eldridge; Arnstein & Woronock	Slight
8:40	142 Forsyth St.; Jacob Tauber	$15
11:50	27 Thompson St.; Jacob Menheuer	$100

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 252 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 14 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at noon.

SS St. Helens, San Francisco to New York, was 260 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 505 miles S. at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 485 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Savannah sea buoy at 6:20 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 12 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Santa Clara, Baiboa to New York, was 360 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 65 miles N. of Morro Castle at noon.

TO ABOLISH LEASED WIRES.

Postal Co. to Stop Service to Brokers After Nov. 30.

The Postal Telegraph Company announced yesterday that, effective Nov. 30, it would refuse to supply leased wires to brokerage houses. Charles C. Adams, Vice President, said that the required thirty-day notice had been given, and that in future brokers' messages would have to be paid for at the regular rates. The company, however, will continue its leased wire service to newspapers and commercial houses.

Most of the Wall Street houses use wires leased from the Western Union, which has not altered its arrangement with the brokers. The Postal's leased stock wires have furnished but a small part of its business. Mr. Adams says that it is a pretense to say that brokers cannot get sufficiently quick service over public wires, and that the "easy money" accruing to the wires companies from that business is in fact dearly bought.

"Leased wires consume millions of dollars of telegraph business annually," he says. "That business would go over the regular wires if the brokers' leased wire service was abolished."

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently conducted an investigation into the alleged abuses of brokerage wires, but has not published its findings.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Another disturbance is approaching the North Pacific Coast and rains are falling in Washington. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair during the last twenty-four hours, except in Southern New Mexico and Eastern Maine, where local rains fell.

The Canadian Northwest disturbance has reached the upper lake region, and pressure has fallen generally east of the Missouri River except in New England, but without further result than unseasonably high temperatures in the upper lake region, the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, and the Plains States. Over the East, South, and extreme West temperature changes were not of consequence.

There will be rain Sunday in the north Pacific States, continuing Monday, and extending into Wyoming and Montana. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, except from the north upper lake region eastward, where local rains are probable, but not until Monday for the Northern districts. It will be warmer Sunday in the East and South and somewhat cooler in the north upper lake region. Elsewhere the temperature changes will not be marked.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, mostly southwest, Sunday and Monday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast, except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and warmer Sunday. Monday, unsettled, probably local rains.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, without decided change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	39	42	4 P. M.	41	57
6 A. M.	41	39	6 P. M.	39	55
9 A. M.	42	44	9 P. M.	36	54
12 M.	48	50	11 P. M.	35	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

JAMES A. ALLEN.

For Justice of the City Court

VOTE FOR

JAMES A. ALLEN

and place an able, experienced and upright man on the bench.

Born at Chenault, Kentucky; 43 years of age; married; residence, 312 West 53d Street; office, 35 Wall Street.

Graduate of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts, and of Yale University, where he received the degrees of Master of Laws and Doctor of Civil Law.

Has been engaged in the general practice of law in New York City for the past sixteen years; has had a wide experience in litigated matters and in the trial of cases; is a good trial lawyer and is thoroughly familiar with the practical working of the courts.

Has taken an active interest in public affairs ever since he has been a resident of New York, and has been an earnest advocate of measures making for real and substantial political and economic reform.

Elected to the Assembly as a fusion candidate in the old 9th (now 7th) Assembly District of New York County in 1901, and served with courage and independence as a Member of the Assembly of 1902.

Served with credit, under appointment by Justice Ernest Hall, as a commissioner in condemnation proceedings (18th-23d Street Dock Proceeding) with Wilbur Larremore and Stanley W. Dexter, and appraised nearly $8,000,000 worth of property, which furnished him valuable judicial experience and a wide knowledge of the law relating to condemnation proceedings.

Member of the Associatio of the Bar of the City of New York, Kentucky Society, Southern Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and West Side Taxpayers' Association.

Nominated by the Democratic Party and Independence League. Endorsed by Jeffersonian Alliance, Cleveland Democracy, N. Y. County Lawyers' Association.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 1, 1914.

TRADE AND WORLD FEDERATION.

"Let us assume that everybody "and everything has been properly "damned, and then we shall the sooner "get down to business," said an English statesman whose visitor was wasting a great deal of valuable time in promiscuous profanity. So we would say to Mr. ROOSEVELT, let us assume that the "pacificists" are festooned with all the derogatory epithets of the Sagamore Hill vocabulary, that they are prostrated flat as pancakes under the weight of the opprobrium he heaps upon them. That being done, the Colonel will be free to devote his attention to elaborating, in detail and with specification, his plan of world federation for the peace of righteousness. We know that the American people are profoundly interested in the discussion of ways and means for making peace permanent; we have a well-founded suspicion that they do not share his unfavorable view of the peace treaties or of the men who have made them and believe in them.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT would attentively read the text of the treaty we have signed with a score and a half of nations, he would see that it is not half so bad as he takes it to be. In the fifth of his series of articles, published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES today, Mr. ROOSEVELT says that if some great triumphant military despotism should flout the Monroe Doctrine, seize Magdalena Bay, deny our right to fortify the Canal and take adjacent territory to erect similar fortifications, then "under these absurd treaties we would "be obliged to go into an interminable "discussion on the subject before a "Joint Commission while the hostile "nation proceeded to make its position "impregnable." Not at all, for Article I. of the treaty provides that the contracting Powers "agree not to declare "war or begin hostilities" until the commission has made its investigation and concluded its report. An act of hostility directed against ourselves would, of course, be a breach of the treaty and would free us from the obligation.

The pacificists and Mr. ROOSEVELT by different routes are seeking the same goal—peace. Most of the friends of the treaties will agree with him that we must maintain a considerable armed force; on his part we hope he will come to admit that the things they advocate may with advantage have a place in his plans for peace with righteousness. It is significant, it is encouraging, that a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S place in the public life of the nation should have seriously turned his attention to the formation of a general international federation to promote peace and justice. In THE TIMES of Sunday, Oct. 18, three eminent men, Mr. ROOSEVELT, Dr. BUTLER, the President of Columbia University, and Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard discussed this subject constructively and hopefully. They approached the subject from somewhat different points of view, but all were convinced that the principle of international adjudication, the logical development of the principle of intranational adjudication now recognized in all civilized lands, would be demanded by the vital interests of the war-wasted nations of the world. On last Sunday Baron DE CONSTANT and Prof. GIDDINGS of Columbia joined in advocating this principle, predicting its adoption. Each of them, however, laid stress on the opinion that freedom of trade within the international federation would tend powerfully to the prevention of war. In this view we heartily concur. If we examine the causes of modern wars, we find that they lie chiefly in the desire, or the need, or both, for territorial expansion; that territorial expansion has been mainly sought as a means of extending trade, and that the trade pursued has generally been exclusive or specially favored trade. This was clearly the case in the efforts of Russia to secure access to unfrozen waters; in the efforts of France to found an empire in Africa, Madagascar, and China; in the efforts of Japan to control Korea; in Italy's enterprise in Tripoli, and in the steady struggle of Germany to attain an outlet for her teeming population that would strengthen her political and commercial power. If England, the greatest of the expanding Powers of Europe, has seemed, in the last half century, to pursue a different policy, it is because her immense acquisitions were already made under the guidance of the more selfish and less enlightened system still generally adopted.

Here, as we see it, is a vitally important element in any process of federation that may be evolved after the close of the present war. To the extent that the federation can be made to carry with it freedom of exchange its chances of keeping the peace will be increased, for one of the most active, deep-seated, and persistent motives for war will be, in that ratio, eliminated. The strength of some of the most powerful and prosperous of modern nations originates in the scope of free exchange within their wide borders. The essential foundation of the unity of our own country was the provision for untrammeled trade between the States embodied in our Constitution a century and a quarter ago. The beginning of unity in Germany was the Zollverein, which formed the framework that BISMARCK built upon. Though, as we have pointed out, the vast Empire of Great Britain was acquired under the old Colonial system, its immense strength has been maintained and developed by adherence to the freedom of all British markets. Barter, trade, industry, commerce, finance, in their present incalculable scope, are but the successive developments of the primal instinct, the primal need for exchange. Federation, international adjudication, peace and progress will advance only as freedom of exchange is fostered and extended.

PICK CANDIDATES NOW.

Before entering the election booth next Tuesday, and even before starting for the polls, each voter who would make an intelligent choice should provide himself with a list of the men he wishes to see elected. He can no longer vote a straight ticket with one cross-mark under the party emblem. Right through the Massachusetts ballot it is necessary to pick the names, both for candidates in the State and in the voter's district, except for the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

The voter may cast a ballot for fifteen delegates at large and three district delegates. He should, therefore, ascertain the number of his Senatorial district, if he does not know it. In choosing candidates for the convention that is to change the organic law of the State some little care would be well rewarded. Certainly names of men so conspicuous for their abilities and experience as ELIHU ROOT and EDGAR M. CULLEN will arrest the voter's attention. We give the counsel to every voter, whatever be his party, to vote to send Senator ROOT and Judge CULLEN to the convention. But be sure to cast a ballot for convention delegates. Don't cast the separate ballot aside, or hand it in unmarked. The matter is too important.

THE SUBWAY AND THE CITY'S FUTURE.

The record of the Interborough's first ten years is marvelous, looking backward, and even more interesting and important looking forward. There seems no reason to doubt that a record of city traffic without parallel in the world will be repeated, and in that case the city will be made over. In its last year the Subway carried 340,000,000 passengers, or about ninety millions more than its average. Its elevated subsidiaries carried together 311,500,000. Together they averaged just a little short of two million passengers daily throughout the year, counting Sundays as half days. This is the Manhattan portion of the dual subway, whose future business is to be reckoned only in billions. In 1960 the figures of the experts, using past experience, which always hitherto has been surpassed, call for a rapid transit traffic of 21,000,000,000. The figures transcend comprehension, but their meaning may be translated into terms of daily convenience and economy to every man, woman, and child in the city, which then will be the world's greatest and grandest, as its traffic system is already.

The broadest significance of the figures is that New York has ceased to be a city without suburbs. In this respect other American and foreign cities have surpassed this incomparable town. Most of them have had garden quarters, where family life could be enjoyed economically. The new city railway system will end the reproach that this is a city for the very rich or the very poor, for those who lived in palaces or tenements. In Brooklyn, where there are four rapid transit stations, there are to be 140, against the 146 which Manhattan enjoys, and will have increased to 202. Queens, which now has none, is to have 41, compared with the Bronx's 29, to be increased to 75. This does not exhaust the total of new stations along the new lines, and there are to be increased facilities in the way of larger cars, longer trains, and so on. The accessibility of Brooklyn is to be increased thirty-four times, and in some respects the advantages of Queens will surpass those of Brooklyn. Work upon the dual subway is in its last stages, and when completed the most incredible thing of all will be accomplished. There will be provided a capacity annually of a billion seats above the estimated need. Yet looking ahead it may be supposed that those planning this monumental work will be reproached for their inadequate conception of the necessities of the case.

Bringing these figures down to the case of the individual who pays the fares it is to be remarked that these are all dime rides marked down to a nickel. The dual subway abolishes the two-fare system which has levied a daily toll upon those who could not afford it. It gives them access to cheaper and better homes, where children can play in the sunlight with safety, and where their parents will not have to sleep in closets or pay hard tribute to the landlords. Sixty million dime rides are to be converted into the nickel sort, a matter of $3,000,000 to the farepayers. For the city there has been reckoned an addition to values returning annually $10,000,000 in taxes. It seems too good to be true, and yet it is actually occurring, now, not hereafter. The cheap acres, empty according to a city standard, which have been fertilized by the promise of the subway, present an aspect of activity of construction and improvement of values which are a cheering exception to the generally depressed real estate market. In Manhattan there has been a decrease in building projects from $50,000,000 last year to $41,426,000 this year. In Brooklyn there has been an increase from $24,263,509 to $33,797,535. In Queens the increase has been from $12,656,021 to $16,063,267. The travel statistics are wonderful, but their interpretation into terms of daily life shows something better yet—that New York at last is doing its duty by its citizens, and that they are appreciating what is being done for them.

SING SING'S NEXT WARDEN.

May we suggest to Superintendent of Prisons RILEY that his next appointee as Warden of Sing Sing be a man trained to be a Warden? Warden MCCORMICK was not qualified in any sense to have charge of that great prison, in which the problems of discipline have been made more difficult by years of favoritism and ignorant and improper oversight. Mr. MCCORMICK'S predecessor resigned because, he said, he had not the training that would fit him to guard and care for the inmates.

Men are to be found who have experience, who know and sympathize with modern methods of prison administration, and are able managers. Will not the Superintendent of Prisons select one of these men?

THE CIVIC CELEBRATION.

With the imposing and well-ordered parade last night the week of celebration of the tercentenary of the foundation of New York was brought brilliantly to a close. Inevitably this celebration has not filled so large a place in the public mind as it would have filled in a year not so productive of other and graver matters to think about. But the various festivals have been successful, the meetings have been largely attended and the well-devised pageantry has not lacked appreciation. Probably there is no greater excuse for being proud of a city on its 300th birthday than on its 299th, but any occasion that awakens in the generally preoccupied mind of the New Yorker, whether he was born in Boston, Berlin, or Ballyshannon, or, as is sometimes the case, right here on Manhattan, a sense of the relative importance of his city is likely to arouse him also to a clearer comprehension of its shortcomings and its needs if it is to hold its place through the ages as the Western metropolis.

New York is of enormous size, remarkable for the numbers and the quality of its population, splendid in industry and enterprise, and of increasing beauty and dignity architecturally. New York has also great problems that must be solved relating to government, docks, terminal facilities, drainage, and other matters that scarcely disturbed the minds of the worthy fathers whose memory was honored in the week's festivals. With their minds drawn to the notable facts of its development in the celebration of its 300th birthday New Yorkers cannot fail to realize the need of great efforts to make its future development equally worthy of its beginning. For among the great cities of the civilized world New York is still an infant.

MEXICO'S LAND PROBLEM.

The institution of an equitable tax upon land in Mexico would compel the holders of millions of unimproved acres to sell at whatever price and on whatever terms they could get. The agrarian problem might be settled this way, and doubtless would have been on the accession of MADERO to the Presidency if so many of his relatives and friends had not been owners of large tracts of land upon which they were unwilling to pay taxes and which they were determined to hold. CARRANZA'S plan to solve the land problem is to seize all lands to which the holders cannot show a just title and distribute them among the people. This sounds well, but it would not work well. Titles cannot be proved or disproved offhand, and a method of distribution with no existing government to control it would be difficult.

It is reported that the convention at Aguascalientes has adopted the Ayala plan of the Zapatistas, which is simply general confiscation. Many of the largest owners hold incontestable titles which date from the era of CORTEZ. Probably the report is premature. The wrongs inflicted on the small land owners of Morelos in the thirty years of factitious peace are not to be lightly set aside, but ZAPATA'S right to constitute himself the champion of Morelos is doubtful. His methods have been those of the bandit and the murderer. But VILLA and his friends have formed an alliance with the Southern rebel, and VILLA has shown no disposition toward injustice of late. On the contrary, his aim seems to be to restore law and order as quickly as possible, and we are constrained to believe that he will countenance no general confiscation, which, starting with land ownership, would soon involve foreign debts, and would perpetuate the warfare. There are men of sound mind taking part in the deliberations in the city of hot waters, and it is well not to jump at conclusions in regard to their outcome. The appointment of a Provisional President will clear the air.

Meanwhile CARRANZA remains in authority at Mexico City, and his childish behavior daily indicates his lack of capacity. He was but a feeble figure until VILLA pushed him forward during the excitement that followed the Benton affair, but he was at least an "unknown quantity." Now that he has had his opportunity, he has failed, and there are no longer any illusions as to his ability to restore order in Mexico.

TWO CHAMPIONS OF GERMANY.

We print today two articles written to show that Germany did not begin the war, that Germany was not to blame for the war, that she was justified in going to war. Each places the blame elsewhere.

One of these articles is the translation of a pamphlet prepared in Germany which we have received in translation from Dr. DERNBURG, who accepts responsibility for it. It is entitled "England's Share of Guilt in the World War." The other article is a reply to JAMES M. BECK'S presentation of the case of the Allies against Germany. It is written by Mr. EDMUND VON MACH, the author of books presenting the German point of view.

We submit these articles to the candid judgment of our readers, who ought by this time to be able to qualify as experts upon the causes of the war and the responsibility for it. We have put before them in full all the diplomatic correspondence thus far published; they have read in our columns the articles written by Dr. DERNBURG, Mr. ARTHUR VON BRIESEN, Prof. SLOANE, and Prof. BURGESS of Columbia University, upon the German side, and the articles written by ex-President ELIOT, Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS, and Mr. JAMES M. BECK upon the side of the Allies, or, as we might say, presenting the American view of the controversy. There have been many others upon each side. We bespeak from readers of THE TIMES an attentive consideration of these two articles from German sources. They will be able to weigh and judge them; they are in a position to determine for themselves whether the evidence furnished by the British "White Paper," the German "Memorandum," the Russian "Orange Book," and the Belgian "Gray Book" has been judicially and judiciously reviewed by these writers; if matter that would have weight in the mind of an impartial judge has been omitted, they will detect the omission. They will recognize the force and the merit of the arguments. In short, these German articles offer to the readers of THE TIMES an opportunity to apply their own knowledge, to pass an examination that will test their mastery of the documents they have studied.

NATIONAL NEUTRALITY.

Does It Impose on Us the Duty to Keep Silent?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express approval of your editorial of recent date drawing a distinction between the duty of national neutrality and the question of individual silence or expression. National neutrality is no more emphatically right than individual silence would be emphatically wrong. For the good of the generation of American citizens now growing up, the moral phases of the war must be freely and vigorously discussed, and the fitting lessons drawn. But even the question of our own interests cannot rightly be neglected. This war, on evidence already in hand, will cost the people of the United States well up in the hundreds of millions, even with the speediest end that any reasonable man can hope for. Are we likely to decrease the prospect of similar blows to our prosperity in the future by carefully keeping our mouths shut now? No; the most ample discussion is the right and expedient thing under the circumstances.

There is one element in the American discussion of the war, however, which ought, on any reasonable theory or propriety in such matters, to be eliminated. I refer to the frequent public utterances of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, not to the newspapers of this country but to the United States as represented by our Government at Washington. He stands here as Ambassador Gerard stands in Germany. It is needless to say that if the latter should attempt to school public opinion in Germany with regard to the war President Wilson would recall him immediately for gross impropriety in the conduct of his office. Why should the German Ambassador be allowed to carry on a fight against the trend of American opinion? It is all right for the American press to open its columns liberally to individual Germans, either visitors or those who are now naturalized citizens, but an official newspaper assault on American views from the walls of the German Embassy is just as improper, let me repeat, as it would be for our Ambassador in Berlin to give out from his official residence an argument against the right of Germany to violate the neutrality of Belgium. W. H. JOHNSON.

Professor of Latin, Denison University.
Granville, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1914.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Did It Exempt Her from the Obligation to Resist Invasion?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial reply to Prof. Burgess's article on Belgium's neutrality should be attentively read throughout the country. It seems convincing and complete. Our American public should be advised that the Granville-Bernsdorff Treaty of 1870 expressly preserved that part of the Quintuple Treaty of April 19, 1839, by which the high contracting powers guaranteed Belgium's independence and neutrality. Neither Dr. Dernburg nor Prof. Burgess in their various allusions to Gladstone's now famous speech of Aug. 10, 1870, mentions the vitally important sentence quoted in your editorial yesterday, which shows that in Gladstone's opinion the contract of 1839 was intended to be perpetual, and remained so despite the temporary treaty of 1870.

In distinguishing between guaranteed neutrality and ordinary neutrality Prof. Burgess correctly says that "no State is under any obligation to defend the ordinary neutrality of any other State against infringement by a belligerent," and adds, "and no belligerent is under any special obligation to observe it." The pronoun "it" refers to ordinary neutrality, or the sentence is meaningless. The professor's view seems to be that no belligerent is under any special obligation to observe the ordinary neutrality of a State. Whatever doubts earlier publicists may have expressed, today the accepted canon of international law is that a belligerent has no right to march its troops or convoy munitions of war or food supplies through the territory of a neutral power, and that a neutral not only has no right to allow the transit of troops or supplies across its borders, but, if it does so allow, is responsible to the combatants injuriously affected by its action. Such aggressions against neutral powers are expressly forbidden in articles formulated by the various Hague Peace Conferences, not, however, by way of innovation but in recognition of well-established rules. I am at a loss to understand what Prof. Burgess means by the assertion that a belligerent is under no special obligation to observe the neutrality of another nation, unless his intention is to deny that neutral territory is inviolable.

This idea seems to infect his entire article, for toward its close, arguing upon the assumption that he has got rid of the "guaranteed neutrality" of Belgium (the assumption which you so neatly puncture) he charges that Belgium has Great Britain to thank for the awful losses inflicted upon her, and that she should have acceded to Germany's demand for "unhindered passage through one end of her territory under the pledge of guaranteeing her independence and integrity and reimbursing every franc of damage." If by the law of nations Belgium was bound to uphold her neutrality, how, unless she meant to defy the opinion of the civilized world, could she have listened to the siren offer of Germany and been bribed into a breach of international law? What shall be thought of the ethics underlying such an argument?

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.
New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

Attorney General Parsons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attorney General James A. Parsons, who succeeded by appointment of Gov. Glynn to the Attorney Generalship upon the resignation of Attorney General Carmody, is now a candidate for election. Apart from his fine public record before he came to the Attorney General's office, and his work as Deputy Attorney General, he has a special claim to the support of the people of the State, and particularly of this city.

Immediately after coming into office several months ago he began the examination of complaints from residents of this city that the "anti-monopoly laws" were being violated openly in the City of New York in unlawful attempts to control the supply and fix the prices of foodstuffs. Mr. Parsons immediately took up these complaints and began a proceeding on behalf of the State, which proceeding is now in progress. Attorney General Parsons by this act has given assurance that the so-called Donnelly act, which has long been on the statute books of this State, shall become a living force in favor of the consumers of the State.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Complains The Times Is Pro-German

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very weary of the pro-German character of THE TIMES. I have read the paper since its foundation, when I was a student in college, and a nephew of George Jones, its founder, was my roommate. I knew Henry J. Raymond, whose venerable widow has just passed away, and I have kept to the paper for more than half a century. But I cannot stand such dishes of German arrogance and insolence as you are serving up daily to your readers; and your war articles are almost equally prejudiced and one-sided.

It seems as if you believed Bernhardi and Usher and Cramb and their followers. Unless you can give us some genuine American sentiment, unmixed with Germanism, I shall have to find my reading elsewhere.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS STODDARD.
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

"Near Side Stop" Disregarded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have some enlightenment as to where the trolley cars may be taken for the "near-side stop" is certainly a failure at such intersecting streets as Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Twenty-third Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, &c.? Many might be mentioned. I waited at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street on the near side to go north, and twenty cars passed without stopping between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Streets. BISHOP.
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

TIPPERARY.

(At the other end of the long, long road.)

Who is it stands at the full o' the door?
Mary O'Fay, Mother O'Fay.
An' what is she watching an' waiting for?
Och, none but her soul can say.

There's a list in the Post Office long an' black,
With tidings bad, and woeful sad;
The names of the boys who'll ne'er come back,
An' one is her darling lad.

We showed her the list; but she cannot read,
So we told her true, yes, we told her true.
Her old eyes stared till they'd almost bleed,
An' she swore that none of us knew.

She's waiting now for Father O'Toole,
Till he goes her way at the noon of day.
She's simperin' white—the poor old fool,
For she knows what the priest'll say.

* * * * * * *

Who is it sprawls upon the sod
At the break o' day? It's Mickey O'Fay;
His eyes glare up to the walls of God,
And half of his head is blown away.

What is he doing in that strange place,
Torn and shred, and murdered dead?
He's singin' the psalm of the fighting race
As his soul soars wide o'erhead.

He killed three foemen before he fell
(Och, the toll he'd take, and the skulls he'll break!)
And he shrieked like a soul escaped from Hell
As he died for the Sassenach's sake.

Who shall we blame for the awful thing—
For the blood that flows and the heart-wrung throes?
Kaiser or Czar, statesman or King?
Och, leave it to Him Who knows!

JOHN R. KENNEDY.

IS PRUSSIA THE MODERN CYCLOPS?

Chesterton Likens Her, in Her Inability to Recognize Others' Rights, to the Blinded Polyphemus.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

In the last summary I suggested that barbarism, as we mean it, is not mere ignorance or even mere cruelty. It has a more precise sense, and means militant hostility to certain necessary human ideas. I took the case of the vow or the contract which Prussian intellectualism would destroy. I urged that the Prussian is a spiritual barbarian, because he is not bound by his own past, any more than a man in a dream. He avows that when he promised to respect a frontier on Monday he did not foresee what he calls "the necessity" of not respecting it on Tuesday. In short, he is like a child who at the end of all reasonable explanations and reminders of admitted arrangements has no answer except "But I *want* to."

There is another idea in human arrangements so fundamental as to be forgotten, but now for the first time denied. It may be called the idea of reciprocity; or, in better English, of give and take. The Prussian appears to be quite intellectually incapable of this thought. He cannot, I think, conceive the idea that is the foundation of all comedy—that in the eyes of the other man he is only the other man. And if we carry this clue through the institutions of Prussianized Germany we shall find how curiously his mind has been limited in the matter. The German differs from other patriots in the inability to understand patriotism. Other European peoples pity the Poles or the Welsh for their violated borders, but Germans only pity themselves. They might take forcible possession of the Severn or the Danube, of the Thames or the Tiber, of the Garry or the Garonne—and they would still be singing sadly about how fast and true stands the watch on the Rhine and what a shame it would be if any one took their own little river away from them. That is what I mean by not being reciprocal; and you will find it in all that they do, as in all that is done by savages.

"Laughs When He Hurts You."

Here again it is very necessary to avoid confusing this soul of the savage with mere savagery in the sense of brutality or butchery, in which the Greeks, the French, and all the most civilized nations have indulged in hours of abnormal panic or revenge. Accusations of cruelty are generally mutual. But it is the point about the Prussian that with him nothing is mutual. The definition of the true savage does not concern itself even with how much more he hurts strangers or captives than do the other tribes of men. The definition of the true savage is that he laughs when he hurts you and howls when you hurt him. This extraordinary inequality in the mind is in every act and word that comes from Berlin.

For instance, no man of the world believes all he sees in the newspapers, and no journalist believes a quarter of it. We should therefore be quite ready in the ordinary way to take a great deal off the tales of German atrocities; to doubt this story or deny that. But there is one thing that we cannot doubt or deny—the seal and authority of the Emperor. In the imperial proclamation, the fact that certain "frightful" things have been done is admitted, and justified on the ground of their frightfulness. It was a military necessity to terrify the peaceful populations with something that was not civilized, something that was hardly human.

"Howls When You Hurt Him."

Very well. That is an intelligible policy; and in that sense an intelligible argument. An army endangered by foreigners may do the most frightful things. But then we turn the next page of the Kaiser's public diary, and we find him writing to the President of the United States to complain that the English are using dumdum bullets and violating various regulations of The Hague Conference. I pass for the present the question of whether there is a word of truth in these charges. I am content to gaze rapturously at the blinking eyes of the true, or positive, barbarian. I suppose he would be quite puzzled if we said that violating The Hague Conference was a military necessity" to us, or that the rules of the conference were only a scrap of paper. He would be quite pained if we said that dumdum bullets "by their very frightfulness" would be very useful to keep conquered Germans in order. Do what he will, he cannot get outside the idea that he, because he is he and not you, is free to break the law and also to appeal to the law. It is said that the Prussian officers play at a game called Kriegspiel, or the war game. But in truth they could not play at any game, for the essence of every game is that the rules are the same on both sides.

But, taking every German institution in turn, the case is the same; and it is not a case of mere bloodshed or military bravado. The duel, for example, can legitimately be called a barbaric thing, but the word is there used in another sense. There are duels in Germany; but so there are in France, Italy, Belgium, Spain; indeed, there are duels wherever there are dentists, newspapers, Turkish baths, time tables and all the curses of civilization—except in England and a corner of America. You may happen to regard the duel as a historic relic of the more barbaric States on which these modern States were built. It might equally well be maintained that the duel is everywhere the sign of high civilization, being the sign of its more delicate sense of honor, its more vulnerable vanity, or its greater dread of social disrepute. But whichever of the two views you take, you must concede that the essence of the duel is an armed equality. I should not, therefore, apply the word barbaric, as I am using it, to the duels of German officers, or even to the broadsword combats that are conventional among the German students. I do not see why a young Prussian should not have scars all over his face if he likes them; nay, they are often the redeeming points of interest on an otherwise somewhat unenlightening countenance. The duel may be defended; the sham duel may be defended.

The One-Sided Prussian Duel.

What cannot be defended is something really peculiar to Prussia, of which we hear numberless stories, some of them certainly true. It might be called the one-sided duel. I mean the idea that there is some sort of dignity in drawing the sword upon a man who has not got a sword—a waiter, or a shop assistant, or even a schoolboy. One of the officers of the Kaiser in the affair at Zabern was found industriously hacking at a cripple. In all these matters I would avoid sentiment. We must not lose our tempers at the mere cruelty of the thing, but pursue the strict psychological distinction. Others besides German soldiers have slain the defenseless, for loot or lust or private malice, like any other murderer. The point is that nowhere else but in Prussian Germany is any theory of honor mixed up with such things, any more than with poisoning or picking pockets. No French, English, Italian, or American gentleman would think he had in some way cleared his own character by sticking his sabre through some ridiculous greengrocer who had nothing in his hand but a cucumber. It would seem as if the word which is translated from the German as "honor" must really mean something quite different in German. It seems to mean something more like what we should call "prestige."

Absence of the Reciprocal Idea.

The fundamental fact, however, is the absence of the reciprocal idea. The Prussian is not sufficiently civilized for the duel. Even when he crosses swords with us his thoughts are not as our thoughts; when we both glorify war we are glorifying different things. Our medals are wrought like his, but they do not mean the same thing; our regiments are cheered as his are, but the thought in the heart is not the same; the Iron Cross is on the bosom of his King, but it is not the sign of our God. For we, alas! follow our God with many relapses and self-contradictions, but he follows his very consistently. Through all the things that we have examined, the view of national boundaries, the view of military methods, the view of personal honor and self-defense, there runs in their case something of an atrocious simplicity; something too simple for us to understand; the idea that glory consists in holding the steel, and not in facing it.

If further examples were necessary it would be easy to give hundreds of them. Let us leave, for the moment, the relations between man and man in the thing called the duel. Let us take the relation between man and woman, in that immortal duel which we call a marriage. Here again we shall find that other Christian civilizations aim at some kind of equality, even if the balance be irrational or dangerous. Thus, the two extremes of the treatment of women might be represented by what are called the respectable classes in America and in France. In America they choose the risk of companionship in France the compensation of courtesy. In America it is practically possible for any young gentleman to take any young lady for what he calls (I deeply regret to say) a joy ride; but at least the man goes with the woman as much as the woman with the man. In France the young woman is protected like a nun while she is unmarried; but when she is a mother she is really a holy woman; and when she is a grandmother she is a holy terror.

By both extremes the woman gets something back out of life. There is only one place where she gets little or nothing back, and that is the north of Germany. France and America aim alike at equality; America by similarity, France by dissimilarity. But North Germany does definitely aim at inequality. The woman stands up with no more irritation than a butler; the man sits down with no more embarrassment than a guest. This is the cool affirmation of inferiority, as in the case of the sabre and the tradesmen. "Thou goest with women; forget not thy whip," said Nietzsche. It will be observed that he does not say "poker," which might come more naturally to the mind of a more common or Christian wife-beater But then a poker is a part of domesticity, and might be used by the wife as well as the husband. In fact, it often is. The sword and the whip are the weapons of a privileged caste.

Pass from the closest of all differences, that between husband and wife, to the most distant of all differences, that of the remote and unrelated races who have seldom seen each other's faces, and never been tinged with each other's blood. Here we still find the same unvarying Prussian principle. Any European might feel a genuine fear of the Yellow Peril, and many Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Russians have felt and expressed it. Many might say, and have said, that the heathen Chinee is very heathen indeed; that if he ever advances against us he will trample and torture and utterly destroy, in a way that Eastern people do, but Western people do not. Nor do I doubt the German Emperor's sincerity when he sought to point out to us how abnormal and abominable such a nightmare campaign would be, supposing that it could come.

But now comes the comic irony; which never fails to follow on the attempt of the Prussian to be philosophic. For the Kaiser, after explaining to his troops how important it was to avoid Eastern barbarism, instantly commanded them to become Eastern barbarians. He told them, in so many words, to be Huns, and leave nothing living or standing behind them. In fact, he frankly offered a new army corps of aboriginal Tartars to the Far East, within such time as it may take a bewildered Hanoverian to turn into a Tartar. Any one who has the painful habit of personal thought will perceive here at once the non-reciprocal principle again. Boiled down to its bones of logic, it means simply this: 'I am a German and you are a Chinaman. Therefore, I, being a German, have a right to be a Chinaman. But you have no right to be a Chinaman, because you are only a Chinaman.' This is probably the highest point to which the German culture has risen.

"The Principle of Being Unprincipled."

The principle here neglected, which may be called mutuality by those who misunderstand and dislike the word equality, does not offer so clear a distinction between the Prussian and the other peoples as did the first Prussian principle of an infinite and destructive opportunism; or, in other words, the principle of being unprincipled. Nor upon this second can one take up so obvious a position touching the other civilizations or semi-civilizations of the world. Some idea of oath and bond there is in the rudest tribes, in the darkest continents. But it might be maintained, of the more delicate and imaginative element of reciprocity, that a cannibal or Red Indian understands it almost as little as a Professor in Berlin. A narrow and one-sided seriousness is the fault of barbarians all over the world. This may have been the meaning, for aught I know, of the one eye of the Cyclops; that the barbarian cannot see round things or look at them from two points of view, and thus becomes a blind beast and an eater of men. Certainly there can be no better summary of the savage than this, which, as we have seen, unfits him for the duel. He is the man who cannot love—no, nor even hate—his neighbor as himself.

But this quality in Prussia does have one effect which has reference to the same question of the lower civilizations. It disposes once and for all at least of the civilizing mission of Germany. Evidently the Germans are the last people in the world to be trusted with the task. They are as short-sighted morally as physically. What is their sophism of "necessity" but an inability to imagine tomorrow morning? What is their non-reciprocity but an inability to imagine, not a god or devil, but merely another man? Are these to judge mankind? Men of two tribes in Africa not only know that they are all men but can understand that they are all black men. In this they are quite seriously in advance of the intellectual Prussian, who cannot be got to see that we are all white men. The ordinary eye is unable to perceive in the Northeast Teuton anything that marks him out especially from the more colorless classes of the rest of Aryan mankind. He is simply a white man, with a tendency to the gray or the drab. Yet he will explain in serious official documents that the difference between him and us is a difference between "the master race and the inferior race."

How to Know "The Master Race."

The collapse of German philosophy always occurs at the beginning rather than the end of an argument, and the difficulty here is that there is no way of testing which is a master race except by asking which is your own race. If you cannot find out, (as is usually the case,) you fall back on the absurd occupation of writing history about prehistoric times. But I suggest quite seriously that if the Germans can give their philosophy to the Hottentots there is no reason why they should not give their sense of superiority to the Hottentots. If they can see such fine shades between the Goth and the Gaul, there is no reason why similar shades should not lift the savage above other savages; why any Ojibway should not discover that he is one tint redder than the Dakotas, or any nigger in the Kameruns say he is not so black as he is painted. For this principle of a quite unproved racial supremacy is the last and worst of the refusals of reciprocity. The Prussian calls all men to admire the beauty of his large blue eyes. If they do, it is because they have inferior eyes; if they don't, it is because they have no eyes.

Wherever the most miserable remnant of our race, astray and dried up in deserts or buried forever under the fall of bad civilization, has some feeble memory that men are men, that bargains are bargains, that there are two sides to a question, or even that it takes two to make a quarrel—that remnant has the right to assist the New Culture, to the knife and club and the splintered stone. For the Prussian begins all his culture by that act which is the destruction of all creative thought and constructive action. He breaks that mirror in the mind in which a man can see the face of his friend or foe.

ART FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

Exposition and Sale of Pictures and Statues Begins Today.

The pictures and statues at the Pietro Studios on exhibition and to be sold for the benefit of the war sufferers bear testimony to the generosity of many artists. The works in nearly all instances are representative and sufficiently important to make a dignified appeal. Mr. Blashfield has sent a fine drawing for a symbolic figure in one of his decorations. Mr. Henri has a brilliant example of his recent work, a child's head in a red cap against a gray background. Mr. Blumenschein's sulky figure of a boy in brown has a fine decorative quality. Leon Boronda's "The Paris Market" is full of light streaming through shuttered openings. Mr. Lie sends an energetic landscape intense in color, with a clear understanding of the anatomy of a hillside up which a road is climbing. Incidentally he paints a cloud shadow that is a true marvel of subtlety.

Francis Jones sends a charming girl in open fields and Mr. Halpert a stark still life. Mr. Linde's picture is rich and full of color. Jeanne Bertrand sends a picturesquely seen and strongly realistic statue of an old cheerful washerwoman. These are a few among many interesting and serious works, given whole-heartedly by men and women in sympathy with the brave and suffering on the other side of the ocean.

During the exposition, which opens today and will continue until Nov. 10, Mayor Mitchel and ex President Taft will be visitors and guests at the exhibition. They head the Honorary Committee, and with them are: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Eva Booth, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Henry Clews, August Belmont, John J. Phelps, Stephen H. Pell, John Wanamaker, John Burroughs, and Jules S. Bache.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John Beekman, Eva Booth, Miss Frances Brown, Mrs. Rene Carrillo, Miss Christine Dossert, Mrs. Wallace Eddinger, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. William H. Osborne, Mrs. L. D. Rockwell, and Miss Helene White.

A tea will be given by the women of the Honorary Committee and the Reception Committee, assisted by a large number of the women artists who have contributed their work to the cause. All the prominent artists and sculptors who are now within the city's environs will attend the reception on the opening of the exposition.

The committee in charge of the exposition asks that if all artists and their friends who have contributed works of art or money, no matter how small, have not received acknowledgment from the Treasurer, Dr. Frank Dossert, they communicate with him at once at Carnegie Hall, where immediate attention will be given any such oversight. The proceeds will be forwarded to the War Relief Fund for the victims in the war zone, and especially those regions in Belgium and France which are dear to the artists

THOMAS BOWERS WEDS MISS HELLEN

Son of Late Solicitor General Married in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. A. TAFT ATTENDANT

Sister of Bridegroom Is Maid of Honor — Breakfast Follows Ceremony—The Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The marriage of Miss Louise Hellen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hellen of this city, to Thomas Bowers, formerly of Chicago, and only son of the late Solicitor General of the United States, took place at noon today in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith officiated. The ushers were the bride's brother, Arthur Hellen, Laurence Riggs, and George Harrison, all of this city; Philip Roberts of Boston, John Herron of Pittsburgh, Maryland Williams of New Haven, and David Ely of New York.

The bride was escorted by her father, with a matron of honor and four bridesmaids. The former was Mrs. Robert A. Taft, only sister of the bridegroom, whose marriage took place in this same church just two weeks ago. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Hellen, Miss Frances Noyes, Miss Julia Whiting, and Miss Eleanor Reyburn, all of this city. The bride's gown was of white satin, worn with tulle veil and orange blossoms.

The bridal attendants wore gowns alike of green silk and chiffon on modish lines with long sleeves of chiffon, and no gloves. They wore black velvet hats and black French shoes, which were trimmed in silver. Their bouquets were pink and mauve orchids. Robert A. Taft was best man.

A breakfast limited to the bridal party and immediate relatives followed the ceremony.

Prominent among the guests were the stepmother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Lloyd Bowers; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Edgar of Minneapolis and Miss Edgar and Miss Helen Taft, all of whom sat in the pews reserved for the bridegroom's family, while on the bride's side in the pew with Mrs. Hellen was the nurse who has brought up all of the Hellen children. The family party here included Miss Celeste Eustis, the great-aunt of the bride; Col. and Mrs. Thomas N. Wood and their daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Dunlop, George Hellen, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Almirel, and Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill of this city.

Other guests were Brazilian Ambassador Da Gama, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover, Mrs. Carroll Glover, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Faust, Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noyes, Miss Ethel Noyes, Mrs. David S. Barry and Miss Cora Barry, Mrs. Victor Cushman, Mrs. Frederick Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Miss McClintock, Mrs. Henry C. Mitchell, the Misses Smith, and Miss Cushing.

Sommer-Rohe Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Rohe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohe of 17 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Leopold Sommer, will take place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, in the Church of the Advent. Miss Elsa Dohse is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Vivienne Kranich, Loretta Kuser, Olga Moore, and Frances Paine. Charles S. Sommer is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include William Flammer, John Dohse, Charles Rohe, Jr., and John Semmer.

Miss Clare L. Brett Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George Platt Brett, of 130 West Seventy-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clare Louise Brett, to James Polk McKinney, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Polk McKinney of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Miss Brett made her début during the Winter of 1911. Mr. McKinney was graduated from Princeton University, Class of '12, and is with the McKinney Manufacturing Company.

No date has been set for the wedding.

"The Holy City" at St. Matthew's.

A special musical service will be given this evening at St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, at which Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City," will be sung, under the direction of Maurice C. Rumsey. The soloists taking part will be Mrs. Kenneth S. Johnson, soprano; Miss Ida Werich, contralto; William Wheeler, tenor, and Russell A. Bliss, baritone.

Engagements.

Mrs. R. Glickstone of 2,122 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Anna Sewell, to Philip Victor Brown of this city. Miss Sewell is a singer, and Mr. Brown is a lawyer at 2 Wall Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster Littlefield of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Augusta Armour, to James Clement Dunn of Newark, N. J.

Mrs. William Vail of the Hotel Walton, 104 West Seventieth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy M. Vail, to Walter Editz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Editz of this city. Miss Vail is a daughter of the late William Vail of Tuxedo. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav J. Staats of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn May Staats, to Walter Dix Steinbarger of Columbus, Ohio. Miss Staats is a graduate of the Finch School, and Mr. Steinbarger was graduated from the Ohio State University, class of '10.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz of Brooklyn, to Jacob Silverberg of this city, has been announced. Mr. Silverberg is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Silverberg of Strassburg, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newmark of 951 Sherman Avenue, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophia Newmark, to Arthur Laubheim of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley of Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Hastings Wheatley, to Harold Welford Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. R. Smith of Harrison Street, East Orange.

Gibb-Whitlock Engagement.

Mrs. Arthur Gibb of 14 East Fifty-ninth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Gibb, to Bache McEvers Whitlock, son of Mrs. Bache McEvers Whitlock of 535 Park Avenue.

Miss Gibb is a daughter of Mrs. Gibb by her first husband, the late John Richmond Gibb, and a granddaughter of the late John Gibb. Her sister, Miss Ruth Gibb, was married to Harold W. Carhart last February.

Mr. Whitlock is a graduate of Columbia University, Class of '11, and is a member of the Union Club.

No date has been set for the wedding.

DONALD—TWINING.

The engagement of Miss Edith May Donald of Dongan Hills, S. I., daughter of the late William M. Donald, to Kinsley Twining of Morristown, N. J., is announced. Mr. Twining is the son of Mrs. Kinsley Twining and was graduated from Yale University, Class of '01. He is practicing law in Newark, N. J.

WILL WED ON ISLE OF HOPE.

Marriage of Inez Tiedeman and R. D. Chapin at Crafton Hall.

New York guests will leave this afternoon on two special cars for Savannah, Ga., to attend the wedding of Inez Tiedeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tiedeman of that city, to Roy D. Chapin, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., which will take place on Wednesday at Crafton Hall, the home of the Tiedemans on the Isle of Hope at Savannah.

The bride will have Mrs. George Bourne of New York as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Edith Adams of New York, Frances Long of Pennsylvania, Helen McBurnie of Minnesota, Moselle Neely and Dorothea Baldwin of Georgia. Mr. Chapin's best man is to be Jules Claemer of New York, whose engagement to one of the bridesmaids, Miss Edith Adams, was announced several weeks ago. The ushers are to be Angus Smith, Bertrand Stroh, and George H. Angell of Detroit, Mich.; Sydney Gardiner of Chicago, and Webb Willetts.

At Philadelphia the New York guests will be joined by others, including the relatives of Mr. Chapin from Detroit. There is to be a large dinner and dance and other festivities for the guests when they arrive at Crafton Hall.

MILLETT-GLOVER WEDDING.

Archbishop Beeman Performs Ceremony in Fairfield, Conn.

The marriage of Gardner W. Millett and Miss Harriet Coleman C. Glover, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Sheaff Glover of New York, took place yesterday in St. Paul's Church at Fairfield, Conn. Archbishop Allen Beeman, rector of the church and Archdeacon of the county, officiated. The church was decorated with Easter lilies.

Miss Glover, in white satin and point lace and wearing a point lace veil and carrying orchids, walked with her brother Dawson C. Glover, who gave her in marriage.

Mr. Millett's best man was his cousin, Stephen C. Millett, and the ushers were Robert R. Reid, Sherburne Prescott, John Le Roy Glover, a brother of the bride, and Henry B. Stimson, all of New York. The reception was held at Mrs. Glover's country home, the Moorlands, and there were about 200 guests, many of whom went from New York on special cars.

On their return from their bridal trip South, about Jan. 1, Mr. and Mrs. Millett will live in New York.

MISS CANFIELD A BRIDE.

Married to Karl B. Smith in St. Paul's Chapel, Yonkers.

The wedding of Miss Frances Canfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., and Karl Beckwith Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Smith of 29 West Ninetieth Street, this city, took place yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel, Yonkers, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Gilbert, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger of St. Agnes's Chapel, New York, officiating.

Miss Helen Canfield was her sister's only attendant. F. Shelton Farr was best man. The ushers were Irving B. Kingsford, Robert Piel, F. Dayton Canfield, 3d, Edward E. Page, Malcolm E. Read, and Wilmer Hoffman, all of whom were Princeton classmates of the bridegroom, excepting the bride's brother.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 354 Palisade Avenue. After a short bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at 46 West Eighty-third Street. The bride made her début two years ago, and is a cousin of Lawrence Perry, the author. Mr. Smith was graduated from Princeton University last year.

MISS BROWN'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to E. S. Twining, Jr., to be Held in St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, whose marriage to Esmund S. Twining, Jr., will take place on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, will have as her matron of honor Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, (Miss Caro Brown.) Little Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, a cousin of the bride, will be the flower girl, and the other attendants will be the Misses Angelica Schuyler Brown, a cousin of the bride; Gwendolin Condon, Lisa Stillman, Kathryn Motley, Mercedes de Acosta, and Genevieve Sanford.

Mr. Twining's best man is to be Richard Stevenson. The ushers selected are John Pettie, Reginald Whitman, Allister Morris, Frank Burton, Sinclair Richardson, Robert Grosvenor, Charles Reed, and Wallace Chauncey.

The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, 56 East Fifty-second Street.

MISS ROCHESTER TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. Robert S. Reid Engaged to Leland Stanford Briggs.

Mrs. Robert Speir Reid of the Hotel Walton, 104 West Seventieth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Katharine Rochester, to Leland Stanford Briggs of this city.

Miss Rochester made her début a few years ago in Rochester, N. Y., her former home, which was named for her great great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rochester. Mr. Briggs is a grandson of the late Senator William P. Frye of Maine and Mrs. Garret Hobart is his sister. He is a member of the Ardsley Club and the St. Nicholas Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

Deal Golf Club Dines Col. Harvey.

A dinner was given to Col. George B. Harvey last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker by twenty-four of his friends, all members of the Deal Golf Club. Col. Harvey was the first President of the club, and was the first to drive a ball on the Deal Links. His country home, Jorjalma, is at Deal. The guests, who were entertained by a vaudeville programme during the dinner, included F. M. Eaton, William R. Hees, R. H. Higgins, James T. Smith, Walter Albertson, Joseph M. Byrne, George V. Haggerty, James G. Newcomb, A. G. Scherer, Francis J. Arend, J. Henry Haggerty, W. R. Delehanty, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer, and the Rev. John W. Norris.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Lusitania and Nieuw Amsterdam.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—J. B. Allan, Miss F. Bates, Miss A. Bates, B. A. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. C. F. Berwind, G. M. Booth, Mrs. R. Brooks, Mrs. J. S. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. Allston Burr, A. Burt, Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Miss Ina Claire, Ogden Codman, E. J. Corrill, Capt. E. W. Davis, Mrs. R. H. Ducas, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duveen, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Mrs. W. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hannan, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Rear Admiral G. E. Ide, U. S. N., ret., Mrs. Ide, S. S. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kling, Sir Henry Kitson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Laing, Mrs. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry La Montaigne, Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer, Lieut. B. C. Smyth Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss Alice Astor, Miss B. Sands, Dr. David Eugene Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. John Wells, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright, Miss B. Wright, Dr. W. F. Harper, Dr. A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Warner, Dr. E. A. Woods, A. S. Wetherbee.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Cade, Mrs. E. L. Clark, Miss E. C. Frost, Mrs. C. L. Held, Miss Harriet Held, Prof. F. Hirth, Miss Lina Horn, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jackson, Miss G. B. Martin, Mrs. J. A. May, Mrs. B. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Shear, Murray Shelton, Miss C. L. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Williams, Mrs. Ella A. Williams, Miss M. A. Young, Miss M. J. Singer, Miss E. J. Singer, Miss A. Spencer, and Miss M. Stratton.

HALLOWEEN LARKS PLAYED BY SOCIETY

Costumed as Witches, Girls Entertain at Mrs. W. R. Grace's Fete at Great Neck.

"GHOST" APPEARS ON LAWN

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Gives a Large Party at Her Country Home at Arden—Other Festivities.

Halloween was celebrated last night, in town and country, with dancing and informal gatherings among the young people in society. The usual Halloween diversions were indulged in, with tricks and merrymaking. Mrs. E. Henry Harriman gave a large party at her country home at Arden, N. Y., and a Halloween fete was held last night at Gracefield, the country home of Mrs. William R. Grace, at Great Neck, L. I., the proceeds of which will be devoted to the destitute Belgians.

The Misses Louise Grace and Katherine Kent were in charge of the affair at Mrs. Grace's, which was largely attended by representative society on Long Island.

The arriving guests found the entrance to the estate decorated with weird jack o' lanterns, and on the lawn a make-believe ghost appeared now and then with telling effect. The interior of the house was decorated with autumnal flowers and foliage and Halloween novelties. In one room were the heads and pelts of wild animals shot by William R. Grace in Africa a few years ago, and these were turned into uncanny objects by the introduction of electric eyes.

A feature of the evening's entertainment was a raffle, the prizes for which were donated, including a set of furniture, given by Mrs. Joseph P. Grace of Manhasset, L. I., also silver vases, canary birds, and puppy dogs.

Costumed as witches, a number of society girls kept the guests entertained. The society witches were the Misses Katherine Kent, Theodora Tiffany, Helen Byrne, Elizabeth Manning, Anne Townsend, Grace Townsend, and Lillian Kent. Exhibition dances were also given by Miss Joan Sawyer.

Under the direction of Mrs. Hallam a Halloween supper dance was held last night at the Hotel Astor, with several unique features. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer gave a Halloween dance at Alden, their country place at Port Chester, N. Y.

Mr. Edward A. Harriman and Miss Carol Harriman, her daughter, entertained the society colony of Tuxedo last night with a Halloween party at Arden House. There were 250 guests at the dance, which was proceeded by a dinner. The dinner was followed by a supper. Some of those present were Miss Charlotte Harding, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Tilton, Miss Jean Morris, the Misses Alexander, Miss Marjorie Bourne, Miss Esther Auchincloss, John Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Peck, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Iselin, Col. and Mrs. William Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Miss Mary Sanger.

ARTISTS HALLOWEEN DINNER.

Salmagundi Club Celebrates Opening of Autumn Season.

Within the gallery of the Salmagundi Club at 14 West Twelfth Street more than 150 artists and members of the club assembled at the annual "Get Together Dinner" last night, and the setting for the event suggested a grotto of the Ice King, with grinning jack-o'-lanterns made from pumpkins suspended amid the frost-like streamers and cornstalks and ears of corn, on Halloween.

On the tables the decorations included Autumn leaves, and witches with broomsticks in hand were represented on yellow papers, everything pertaining to the spirit of a Halloween party. Frederick Ballard Williams, President of the Salmagundi Club, was toast master, and during the festivities introduced Poultney Bigelow as the speaker of the evening.

There was music, and songs were rendered by the members of the artist band to celebrate the opening of the Autumn season.

POPE HONORS FATHER COAN

Chancellor of Brooklyn Diocese Made a Chamberlain.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn announced yesterday that the Rev. James J. Coan, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and Long Island and rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, had been made Papal Chamberlain with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor. The promotion was the result of a request made by Bishop McDonnell to the Pope while on his recent visit to Rome.

Father Coan is45 years of age, and was born in Ireland. He was educated at the College of the Fathers of Mercy at Vineland, N. J., and was ordained in June, 1895.

FITZ JOHN PORTER MARRIES.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook F. J. Porter Weds Miss F. M. Kitching.

Fitz John Porter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook F. J. Porter, and a grandson of Gen. Fitz John Porter, was married to Miss Florence M. Kitching at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride, 988 Park Place, Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, and was attended only by the immediate relatives of the two families.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown with Court train, and a tulle veil over point lace, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Kathleen Kitching, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl. Dr. E. Stagg Whitin was best man.

Mr. Porter is a Columbia graduate, Class of 1912, Arts, and 1914, Law, and is with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

PERKINS—HENDERSON.

The marriage of Miss Phoebe Meek Henderson, daughter of Mrs. William G. Henderson of 55 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, to Raymond Lynn Perkins of Hannibal, N. Y., was solemnized yesterday morning at the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan, pastor of the church, officiated. Only the immediate families were present. After a brief honeymoon in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will make their home in Brooklyn.

Miss Lurana Sheldon's Lecture.

Miss Lurana Sheldon will lecture on "The Alien, a Lecture in Verse," at the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the National Child Labor Committee. Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay will also deliver an address.

Miss Harman to Wed Lieut. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valentine Harman, of 324 West 103d Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Beirne Harman, to Lieut. Junius Wallace Jones, Coast Artillery, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in the early Winter.

Twin Sisters to Make Debut.

Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, wife of Dr. James Raynor Hayden, will give a reception on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 18, at her residence, 121 West Fifty-fifth Street, to formally introduce her twin daughters, the Misses Ruth and Faith Hayden, who are the sisters of Mrs. Alfred Macy.

BISHOP C. W. SMITH DIES.

Aged Methodist Leader is Stricken in Home of Justice Anderson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Charles William Smith, Resident Methodist Episcopal Bishop of St. Louis, died suddenly this morning at the home of Justice Thomas H. Anderson of the District of Columbia, Supreme Court, where he was a guest for the annual meeting here of the Board of Bishops. Yesterday the Bishop attended the session of the board. Later in the day he took to his bed. He was 74 years old. His son is the Rev. Dr. C. L. Smith of Salem, Ohio.

Bishop Smith was born in Fayette County, Penn. His father was a prominent Methodist minister for more than fifty years. Bishop Smith received his education at various schools but did not graduate, later receiving the degrees of M. A. from Allegheny College in 1872, D. D. from Scioto College in 1879, and more recently LL. D. from Union College. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1859 and was pastor of churches in and near Pittsburgh, Penn., for the next twenty years. From 1880 until 1884 he was Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District and from 1884 until 1908 was editor of The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate and during this time attained the reputation of being one of the most powerful editorial writers of his church. He was made a Bishop in 1908.

Bishop Smith was a Trustee of the Woman's College in Baltimore and of the Puget Sound University in Washington. He was elected a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church eight times; in 1884 he was elected a member of the Ecumenical Conference in Washington and was also a delegate to the conference in London in 1901 and in Toronto in 1911. Bishop Smith was a member and Vice Chairman of the committee appointed to revise the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a member of the committee which compiled the joint hymnal of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South and a member of the joint committee on the unification of Japanese Methodism, by which the members of this church in Japan were organized into an independent church.

Bishop Smith married Caroline A. Lindley, a daughter of Dr. Lucullus Lindley of Connellsville, Penn., in 1865.

MAJOR HEADLEY'S FUNERAL.

Military Honors for U. S. Army Chaplain at Fort Totten.

The funeral of Major I. H. B. Headley, Chaplain U. S. A., took place yesterday with military honors at Fort Totten, L. I., where he has been stationed for the last year.

Major Headley was 62 years old and was born in Massachusetts. He was the son of the Rev. P. C. Headley, historian. Major Headley was graduated from Amherst College in 1875. He then took his course in theology in the Andover Theological Seminary. He was appointed a Chaplain in the army with the rank of Captain in 1898.

Major Headley served in North Dakota for five years, and during the Spanish-American war was in command of Fort Yates. In 1901 he was assigned to the Artillery Corps, and later to the Fourteenth Infantry, with which he served several years in the Philippines. He was returned to the Artillery in 1905 and stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and in 1911 was transferred to Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md. In 1913 Major Headley was stationed at Fort Totten.

GEN. JOHN SIMPSON DEAD.

Retired Veteran Served in the Army for Forty-one Years.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 31.—Brig. Gen. John Simpson, U. S. A., retired, died late last night at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. W. L. Guthrie, at the Second Division Encampment in Texas City. Gen. Simpson was 74 years old. The body was sent to Washington, D. C., for burial in Arlington Cemetery.

Brig. Gen. Simpson was born in Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Griffith Simpson. He was educated in the public schools, and in September, 1862, enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry as a private. From July, 1863, until the end of the civil war, he was attached to Headquarters Division of the Tennessee and the Military Division of the Mississipi. Gen. Simpson remained with the army after the war and was made a Second Lieutenant in 1867.

In 1879 he became a First Lieutenant and a Regimental Quartermaster of the Fourth Artillery. He was made a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in 1875, and in 1892 a Major and Assistant Quartermaster. In 1897 Gen. Simpson was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General; in 1901 he was made a Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, and in 1903 was retired with the rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Simpson married Miss Laura S. Chaffee of Newport, R. I., in 1869.

Dr. Edward Hodges.

Dr. Edward Hodges for twenty years a practising physician and surgeon in Brooklyn, died on Friday night at his residence, 153 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Dr. Hodges was a specialist in stomach and intestinal diseases. He was born in Staten Island, and after graduating from the Long Island College Hospital, he was at times connected with the Bushwick, Swedish, Samaritan, and St. Giles Hospitals. During the Spanish-American war, Dr. Hodges served as Assistant Surgeon in the Forty-seventh Regiment. He was also for many years Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, and was later elected Captain Company M. Dr. Hodges was a former President of the Long Island Medical Society, a member of the Order of American Military Surgeons; Royal Arch Chapter and De Witt Clinton Commandery; Hubbell Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and a Post Master of Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by his widow.

Major William E. Wilkinson.

Major William E. Wilkinson, Eastern Agency Supervisor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who died at Mount Sinai Hospital on Oct. 26, was the son of an English clergyman, and as a young man enlisted in the English Army. Major Wilkinson served for many years in India and the Sudan. He spoke Hindustani fluently, and acted as interpreter in India for Gen. Grant, then on his trip around the world. On resigning his commission, he came to this country and for twenty-five years had been prominently identified with the insurance business and was widely known in Masonic circles. Major Wilkinson is survived by his widow and two children.

Coe Downing Tows Dead.

Coe Downing Tows, son of Francis H. Tows, formerly Treasurer of the Rock Island Railroad Company, died yesterday at his apartments in the Hotel Buckingham. For many years he was private secretary for his father, but had not been in active business for some time, preferring to live at his farm in Norfolk, Conn., where he devoted himself to agriculture and the raising of blooded stock. Mr. Tows had been ill for several months. He was a member of the Union League and Players' Clubs of this city, and of the Metropolitan Club in Washington. He is survived by his widow and son.

Rev. Michael Salley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Rev. Michael Salley, LL. D., died this afternoon in the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, of which he was pastor for fifteen years. He had been ill for two years, a portion of the time in a New York hospital. Father Salley was born in Port Jervis, ordained in 1876, and served in Kingston, Port Jervis, and Newburg. He removed during his long pastorate of St. Patrick's a debt of $40,000, besides putting the church properties in fine condition. He was a Trustee of Washington's Headquarters, appointed by Gov. Dix.

DR. D. M. SHEEDY DEAD.

His Discovery of Infantile Paralysis Now a Subject of Research.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Dr. D. M. Sheedy, a well-known physician, dropped dead here today at his home, from heart disease. One of Dr. Sheedy's contributions to medical science was his discovery of the epidemic of infantile paralysis a few years ago, which was extensively discussed in medical journals, and is now a subject of research by the Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. Sheedy was born in Norwalk, Conn., on Nov. 13, 1866. He took a medical course at the New York University, later continuing his studies abroad. He began the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie in 1890.

Dr. Sheedy was active in the organization of St. Francis Hospital and was one of the surgeons on its staff. He was a member of State and county medical societies. His brother, Dr. B. D. Sheedy, of New York City, is on the Post Graduate Hospital staff. Dr. Sheedy was a trustee of St. Mary's Church and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM COLLINGS, who was well known to Brooklyn business men while manager of the old Tom Blankley's English Chop House in Fulton Street, is dead at his home, 103 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. He was born in Philadelphia and was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and a charter member of the Pomonok Club of Brooklyn.

Mrs. HANNCHEN BICK, widow of a dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of her son, Park Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year. Mrs. Bick had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-five years and left two sons, Albert and Henry.

WILLIAM KESSEL, who, with his five brothers, was prominent in the motion-picture business in Brooklyn, died in the Long Island Hospital on Friday from ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Kessel was 34 years old and lived at 179 Decatur Street. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and left a widow and daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET C. GUARE, wife of James D. Guare, died on Friday at her home, 718A President Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. She was 43 years old and was a member of the First Reformed Church. Besides her husband she left six sons and a daughter.

Mrs. AMANDA CRAY, long active in the work of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, is dead at her home, 2,108 Regent Place, Flatbush, aged 91 years. She was the widow of Alfred Cray.

Mrs. FRANCES VAN KENNETT THIMME, who died on Wednesday at the home of her son, Dr. Charles Thimme, 429 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was the widow of Dr. Christopher Thimme, who was appointed Court Dentist to King George of Hanover. She was born in Jefferson City, West Va., eighty-six years ago and married Dr. Thimme when he was practicing in St. Louis. After her husband's death in Berlin she came to live with her son in Brooklyn. She is survived by four sons, Dr. Charles, Edward, Lorenz, an artist, and Harry Thimme, and a daughter, Mrs. L. F. Francisco.

Mrs. KATHERINE MAGRANE, mother of Thais Magrane, the actress, died on Friday in St. Louis, aged 55 years.

EDWIN WEIR PARKER, formerly a member of the brokerage firm of Parker Brothers & Burton, died on Friday at the home of his son, Charles G. Parker, 601 West 113th Street, aged 80 years. He was Vice President of the Whitney Duplicating Check Company.

JOHN KILGOUR, President of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, is dead at his home there, aged 80 years. He was President of the Bell Telephone Company of Cincinnati until two years ago, and was a stockholder and Director in the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair slightly warmer Sun. Mon. fair; gentle to mod. s. wind.

S. Car.—Fair Sun., warmer in interior. Mon. fair, gentle to moderate winds, mostly n.

Ga.—Fair Sun., warmer in cent. and n. e. Mon. fair, gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sun.; warmer in extreme w. Mon. fair.

Utah.—Fair Sun. Mon. fair in s., cloudy in n.

Colo.—Fair Sun. and Mon., without decided temperature change.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sun and Mon.

Ohio.—Fair and slightly warmer Sun. Mon. cloudy, fresh s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. to w. winds.

Mich.—Fair in s., rain and somewhat cooler in n. Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., fair; fresh s. w. to w. winds.

U. Mich.—Unsettled Sun.; probably rain; cooler in n. w. Mon., fair; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable Mon.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming variable.

Dak., N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AGRATI.—To Mrs. Guy J. Agrati, nee Saunderson, of Leonia, N. J., a daughter, Oct. 13, 1914.

GARNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Garner, 581 West 161st St., a son, Oct. 27.

WOLFSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome H. Wolfson, 139 Bay 25th St., Bensonhurst, announce the birth of a daughter Oct. 26.

Engaged.

DICKIE—GIBSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gibson of Ridgewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Gibson, to Douglas P. Dickie. Mr. Dickie is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Perry Dickie of New York.

KLUTZMAN—LINDEMAN.—Mrs. Carolyn Lindeman announces the engagement of her daughter, Belle, to Mr. Irving Klutzman.

LAUBHEIM—NEWMARK.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newmark announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophia, to Mr. Arthur Laubheim.

SILVERBERG—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz of 107 6th Av. Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Mr. Jacob Silverberg of New York City.

WOLFSON—GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Goodman, 579 Greene Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Clara to Mr. Max S. Wolfson of New York City.

HARNETT—MANN.—Frances Mann to George Harnett, Jr.

ROSENBERG—RICHEIMER.—Tessie J. Richeimer to J. Milton Rosenberg.

Married.

ANDRUSS—HELMLE.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1914, Rosa Marie Helmle to Frank Edgar Andruss.

CAPLIN—REMIZ.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, in Brooklyn, Esther Remiz to Harry Caplin.

HARMAN—COX.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1914, at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., by the Rev. James P. Conover, assisted by the Rev. C. Malcolm Douglas, Lillien Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Cox, to Archer Harman.

MAYERSON—PEABL.—Miss Rose Marie Pearl of 1,025 East 167th St. and Mr. H. Mayerson were quietly married Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1914.

PORTER—KITCHING.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at 988 Park Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, Florence M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert J. Kitching, to Fitz John Porter of N. Y. C.

RICHTER—LOUGHLIN.—Miss Josephine Loughlin of 1,266 2d Av., and Walter H. Richter, 66 East 79th St., were married at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., Sept. 12, 1914.

SMITH—CANFIELD.—On Oct. 31, 1914, at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. William M. Gilbert, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield, Jr., to Karl Beckwith Smith of New York City.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square.

Parties.

WUPPERMANN—MULLER.—Miss Alma Rose Muller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Muller of Monticello, N. Y., to Frank F. Wuppermann, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Mar. 17, 1914.

Brooklyn.

LOUGHLIN—CUSACK.—Oct. 28, Frances D. Cusack to Joseph F. Loughlin.

Died.

ALDEN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 31, 1914, Mary Emma, wife of the late Cyrus Alfred Alden and daughter of the late Henry Slate and Emily Virginia Ward. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALLEN.—At Mount Sinai Hospital, on O

Four Per Cent. Interest
From November 1st
Allowed on all Deposits made on or before November 10th.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under Supervision Banking Dept., State of N. Y.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Open All Day Tuesday—Election Day.* *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

How Much You'll Enjoy
Taking Luncheon in the GIMBEL Tea Room
Tomorrow!
Music—Grill Room Where Men Can Smoke.
Eighth Floor

300 Phenomenal Suits at $19.75 and $25

Copies of Costly Models—well tailored—the excellence of the materials makes it apparent that these Suits are worth much more than tomorrow's prices.

The Velveteen Suits at $19.75 and $25 are trimmed with skunk opossum. They are in

Black *Dark Green* *Seal Brown* *Navy*

The Broadcloth Suits at $19.75 are elaborately trimmed with bandings of velvet. In

Navy *Wood Brown* *Dark Green* *Black*

279 Women's $37.50 to $50 Dresses at $25

From the best dressmakers in this city—also some from our own Salon Collection. When you see the dresses you will recognize some models that are sold by specialty shops at even more than $50.

Evening Dresses are of Chiffon, Tulle, Net, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse, and Crepe de Chine—trimmed with iridescent sequins, jet, silver lace and the other new adornments endorsed by Paris.

The Afternoon and Tailleur Frocks are of Satin combined with Velvet, Serge-and-Satin; also some of Charmeuse.

Women's $45 to $145 Evening Wraps at $32.50 to $85

Imported Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, in the model which is illustrated, at $50 instead of $75. Also copies of foreign models in Chiffon Velvet, rich Satins and Plush Raye—quite a few are trimmed with fur, and all of them have beautiful linings.

Plush Coats Trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, $25 to $35

Third Floor

A New Evening Hat of Silver Lace—$12.75

It is harmonious with dinner gowns, and it is very picturesque when worn with any of the new dancing frocks.

The brim of this chapeau is quite unique—as you will see by the illustration—and its binding of black velvet is continued in long streamers which give it added chic.

The newest Afternoon Hats are canotiers of silver lace trimmed with furs and flowers, $12.75.

Spanish Caps of Sequins—$5 to $15—For Dancing

It seems scarcely fair to say that those of striped sequins, in the true Spanish colors, are most artistic, for those of jet or iridescent sequins are very effective.

Paris-Made Hats of Breitschwanz—$6.75—Untrimmed

As the Breitschwanz is one of the best qualities, it requires a keen eye to detect that it is not broadtail fur. The hats are in the new tricornes, turbans and sailors, which have been especially designed for wear with fur coats.

Lyre Bands of Ostrich—Each with a 7-inch Plume—$2

In white, sand color, black, new blue and pink.

Hats Trimmed Without Additional Charge Third Floor

Elegant Coats of Selected Furs, $95 to $225

The Caracul in the coats with Sitka Fox collars at $195, and those in the Russian style, edged with Skunk, at $275, is so fine that it looks very much like broadtail.

The Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) in the Bernard model, at $145, illustrated, is such a rich quality that it reminds one of genuine Alaska sealskin. And it has the virtue of being exceedingly light in weight.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats with Kolinsky collars, $225.

The best Arctic Seal (dyed coney) is in a $95 model, with Ermine collar.

Coats of Very Good Ponyskin, $27.50

And all of our other prices, up to $500 for broadtail coats, are the minimum.

Skunk—Lynx—Ermine, Ultra In Scarfs and Muffs

The Parisians have never changed their minds about the desirability of skunk—it is, and always has been, their favorite fur for utility wear.

"Le Brun" Muffs of Skunk, $42.50 and $52.50

Pillow Muffs of Skunk, $37.50 to $105. Skunk Scarfs, $14.50, $22.50 to $125.

Lynx

Muffs, the "Le Brun" style, $45; Pillow, $29.50 to $85.
Scarfs & Stoles, $19.50, $32.50 to $75.

Ermine

Pillow Muffs, $32.50, $70 to $95.
Scarfs, $15, $35 to $150.

Special—"Le Brun" Muffs of Skunk Raccoon, $35
Blocked Scarfs to Match, $10.

Furriers Since 1842 Third Floor

Warp Print Ribbons, 25c Yd.

5-in. wide. In pretty floral designs; pink, blue, white and mais. Others from 1 to 8 in. wide, 15c to $1.25 yard.

Satin Brocade Sash and Hair Bow Ribbons, in pink and blue; 5¼-in., 35c yard; 7-in., 50c yard. Main Floor

Pretty Laces—Inexpensive

One need not go to much expense to be in harmony with Fashion, for these trimmings, good to grace any apparel, are decidedly fashionable.

Double-width Chiffon in street and evening shades, regularly 85c, at 60c yard.

Gold-embossed Chiffon and Net on white ground, for dancing frocks, regularly $1 and $1.25, at 65c and 75c yard.

Shadow Laces for theatre blouses and evening gowns, 10 to 27 inches wide, regularly 45c to $2.25, at 25c to $1.

Linen and Fancy White Cotton Laces for fancy work, lingerie and boudoir caps, 2 to 6 inches wide, regularly 20c to 40c, at 15c to 25c yard.

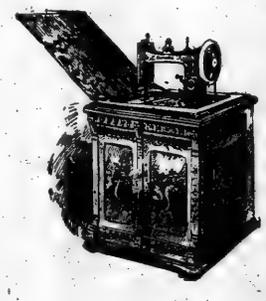
Fashionable Tunics, $6 to $11.50

Of soft satin, crepe de chine, chiffon, Tosca and Brussels net, in black, navy blue and evening shades; side pleated, box pleated, accordion pleated or full gathered.

$4 and $4.50 Belgian Lace Blouses, $2.50

Lined with flesh-colored chiffon in dainty patterns.
Main Floor

$55 "Domestic" Cabinet Sewing Machines, $45



Because of a discontinued design in the woodwork, this concession in price is made. When closed, the Cabinet makes a handsome piece of furniture fit for any living room. In Mahogany, Circassian Walnut or Early English to match your furniture.

This model has all the latest improvements, including the famous looper, which sews either lock or chain stitch at will; is ball-bearing, has the self-threading needle bar, automatic bobbin winder and automatic lift.

$2 Cash and $1 Each Week

will make you owner of this beautiful machine, which carries a complete set of attachments and A FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE, without any other charges. *A competent instructress will teach you at your home, if in Greater New York, without charge.* Fifth Floor

More Remarkable News of Fine Rugs

Made in United States

In the great amount of merchandise involved, in the way the public responded to our first announcement of last Sunday, and also in the very lowness of the prices themselves, this Sale, to which our $400,000 stocks of Floor Coverings contribute, is extraordinary.

One week's selling cannot greatly affect the assortments of a sale of this size. We have just as promising offerings ready for tomorrow in Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums.

For instance, in large size rugs, we will offer:

$37 Whittall's Teprac Royal Wiltons, 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.....$30
$28.50 Whittall's Peerless Body Brussels, 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.....$20.50
$41.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12ft.$32.50
$31 Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft.....$21.50
$42.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft.....$25
$30 Seamless Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft.....$25
$22.50 & $25 Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft..$15 & $20
$42.50 Body Brussels, 9x15 ft....$36
$57 Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x15 ft..$48.50
$57 Royal Wilton Rugs, 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.....$48.50
$42 Body Brussels, 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.....$36
$37.50 Body Brussels, 10 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.....$32.50
$63.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.....$55
$48.50 Body Brussels Rugs, 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.....$40
$71.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.....$60
$53.50 Body Brussels Rugs, 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.....$45

Sixth Floor

Great Advantage in Attending This Exceptional Sale of Bedcoverings

Europe's increasing demand for cotton goods is causing the wholesale market to rise. But our large stocks, bought at advantage long ago, enable us to offer these remarkable savings. In view of market tendencies, these low prices may not be repeated.

GIMBELS "Hudson" Brand Sheets and Pillow Cases

Excellent wearing and laundering qualities. Sizes before hemming.

Bleached Seamless Sheets

54x90-in.....60c; reg. 80c
63x90-in.....65c; reg. 85c
63x99-in.....75c; reg. 95c
72x90-in.....70c; reg. 90c
72x99-in.....80c; reg. $1
81x90-in.....75c; reg. 95c
81x99-in.....85c; reg. $1.05
90x99-in.....95c; reg. $1.15
90x108-in.....$1; reg. $1.25

Bleached Pillow Cases
(Match the Sheets)

42x36-in.....16c; reg. 20c
45x36-in.....18c; reg. 22c
45x38½-in.....20c; reg. 25c
50x38½-in.....22c; reg. 28c

New Bedspreads, Blankets, and Comfortables

$3.25 Satin-Finish Bedspreads, $2.25
Full size; hemmed. The same, scalloped, and with cut-out corners, regularly $3.50, at $2.50.

$5.50 White Satin Bedspreads, $4.25
Made specially for GIMBELS. Full size; hemmed; in new Fall Marseilles patterns. The same, scalloped and with cut-out corners, regularly $6, at $4.75.

$6.50 White Woolen Blankets, $5 Pair
Part cotton filling; pink and blue borders.
72x82-in.....reg. $7.50, at $6 Pair

Extra Large-Sized Blankets
72x90-in.....reg. $6.50, at $5 Pair
72x90-in.....reg. $7.50, at $6.50 Pair
76x90-in.....reg. $9, at $7.50 Pair

$12.50 Extra Good White Woolen Blankets, $10 Pair
80x90-in.; cut singly and bound with wide silk binding; in pink or blue border.

$4.50 Sateen-Covered Comfortables, $3.50
72x78-in.; pure white cotton filling; pretty floral designs; all colors.

$6.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $5
72x78-in. Sateen covering; winter weight; floral designs.

$7.50 Heavy Weight Down-Filled Comfortables, $6.50
72x72-in.; pure new down filling; floral and Persian designs; wide border to match.

Second Floor

Women's Milanese Silk Vests, $1.15

Made with reinforced arm shield. White and pink. Exceptional value.

Women's "Sterling" ¾ Wool Union Suits, $2.50 to $3.50.
Low neck or no sleeves; high neck and half sleeves; low neck and short sleeves; knee and ankle lengths.

Women's American Hosiery Make Union Suits, $2.85 to $7.95.
Heavy lisle, mercerized and pure silk garments. Flesh and white colors.

Children's Fleece Lined Vests and Drawers.
Sizes 3 to 10 years, 35c.; 12 to 15 years, 45c. Union Suits for children, 3 to 10 years, 60c; 12 to 15 years, 70c.

Children's Fine Ribbed 2-3 Wool and 1-3 Cotton Vests and Drawers.
Vests high neck and long sleeves; Dutch neck three-quarter sleeves; Drawers, knee and ankle lengths, 55c. for 3 year size; rise of 5c. on each size. Main Floor

Women's Heavy Weight Silk Stockings, 65c Pair

Exceptional values. Made with deep lisle tops and lisle soles. Black only.

Also broken lines of pure Silk Stockings, 65c. pair. These are in white and colors.

Women's Imported Cotton Stockings, 35c, 3 pairs $1

Various weights. Extra sizes included. All black or with unbleached split soles.
Main Floor

Most Important November Sale of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS The GIMBEL Store Has Ever Announced

Thousands of yards in a very remarkable gathering of the season's greatest favorites at emphatic price reductions, notwithstanding the scarcity of imported fabrics.

Blacks and popular colors in extraordinary profusion. A magnificent stock, embracing in large quantities such extremely favored fabrics as Broadcloths, Gabardines, and Serges, and in such constantly demanded colors as browns, greens, plums, navy, blue, and black. For instance:—

BROADCLOTHS, in complete color assortments, at **$1 to $3** yd.
GABARDINES, in complete color assortments, at **$1 to $3** yd.
FRENCH SERGES, in a splendid color range, at **$1 to $2.75** yd.
FRENCH VELOURS and RICH ZIBELINE COATINGS are also shown in extensive variety.

For Monday the Dress Goods Salon has also arranged:

$1.35 Yd. — **$2 Broadcloths**
Sponged and shrunk; rich, lustrous finish. Browns, greens, navy blue, and other shades.

$1.50 Yd. — **French Serges and Chain Weave Gabardines**
50 inches wide. All wool, in a firm weave and favorite colorings. Brown, green, taupe, cadet, navy, and other Autumn shades.

$1.65 Yd. — **54-Inch Gabardines**
All wool; regular $2.50 quality. Brown, green, cadet, plum, and navy blue. Firmly woven.

68c Yd. — **All-Wool Granite Poplins**
A very popular weave; firmly woven and richly finished. A complete assortment of colors, including navy, green and brown.

And These SPECIALS IN BLACK GOODS

$2 54-inch Black Broadcloth, $1.35 Yard
Sponged and shrunk.

$1.65 54-inch Black Gabardine, $1.65 Yard
A $2.50 quality.

$2.50 50-inch Black Serges, $1.50 Yard
All wool; fine, even twill.

$2.50 54-inch Black Broadcloth, $1.85 Yard
Sponged and shrunk. Finely finished.

Second Floor

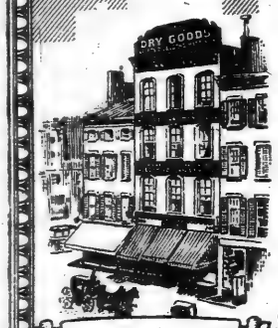
The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

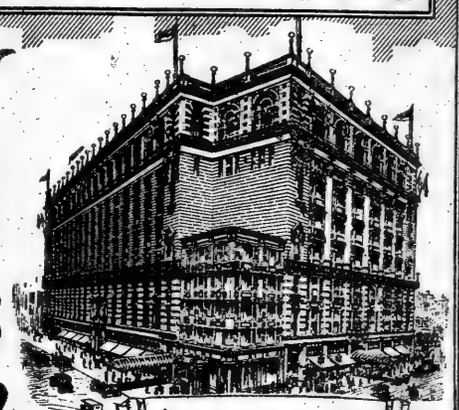
56th MILESTONE ANNIVERSARY



Macy's in 1858

The First Department Store in America 1858

The First New York Department Store Uptown 1902



Macy's to-day 1914

Macy's Was Established 56 Years Ago

¶ In celebration of the event we have arranged a Carnival of Economies for the week eginning tomorrow.

¶ As every Department of the Store participates in the celebration, it is manifest that no one newspaper advertisement can do more than hint at the money-saving opportunities the Carnival affords.

¶ In fact a page each in the World, American, and Herald is inadequate to accommodate all of the advertised special offerings; and the same item does not appear in any two of them.

¶ As fast as one lot of merchandise is exhausted, we expect to replace it with a lot equally attractive.

¶ We believe that in point of Quality and Price, no New York store ever approached these Offerings.

¶ Of course the advertised lots are in a minority. Therefore, customers will do well to look for the "Not Advertised" signs throughout the Store.

Women's Chiffon Velvet DRESSES Specially Priced, $24.74

A charming Afternoon Dress with an all-velvet blouse. The transparent sleeves are of Georgette crepe of self-color; high standing Norman collar of white satin, ornamented with a rose. The velvet skirt has a tunic of Georgette crepe edged with a broad fold of charmeuse; satin girdle. Colors —Navy, Taupe, Brown, Bengais Blue and Black.

Gabardine Dresses, $14.74

This practical Street Dress is made coatee effect and features the long, straight line. The underskirt, sleeves and vestee are of black satin; novelty buttons make an effective trimming. The collar and cuffs are of white silk. Colors —Navy, Brown, Green and Black. THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

Fur Coats and Fur Sets

Don't wait until the snow is falling to buy your Furs. Now is the time while our variety is as alluring as our prices.

Caracul Coats, $98.75

Macy's Usual Price, $119.00.

New 42-inch model with full flare and beautifully lined.

Black Fox Sets, $29.75

Macy's Usual Price, $39.75.

The Set comprises an animal scarf and half barrel muff. Both are lined with black satin.

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Long Winter COATS

These specially priced Coats are to signalize Macy's 56th Anniversary

Fine Zibeline Coats, $19.74

In shades of black, navy, green or brown. This smart model has deep set-in sleeves, inverted pleat at back and wide belt at waist line.

The front fastens with fancy buttons and coat is satin lined throughout. The collar is of either Australian opossum or skunk opossum.

Boucle Cloth Coats, $13.74

Full belted model; button trimmed cuffs, plush button fastening, deep collar of mole coney fur and satin lined throughout. Colors: black or navy blue.

Smart Plush Coats, $18.74

This kimono sleeve model has a collar of skunk dyed opossum fur. The front fastens with fancy ornaments; satin lined throughout.

Long Coats of Dark Tweeds, $16.74

Very full, mannish modes, with raglan sleeves, button trimmed cuffs, roll collar of Australian opossum or skunk dyed opossum fur. Body and sleeves are satin lined. Colors: gray-and-black or brown-and-black check effect. This is an "ever ready" coat for all out-door occasions.

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

Women's SMART Street SHOES, (pr) $2.97

Standard Price, $4.00.

Made of excellent quality Patent Leather or Gun Metal Calfskin. Backs and tops of fine Black Cloth. Welted soles, plain toes and Cuban heels. Serviceable and dressy.

SECOND FLOOR, REAR.

Organdie Soft Roll Collars, each 18c

Macy's Usual Price, 24c.

The most popular Collar this season. Shown in several shapes, finished with dainty ruffle, picot edge or hemstitched hem — and at this price one can afford to purchase half a dozen.

MAIN FLOOR, B'WAY.

Fine Dress Trimmings

An elaborate collection representing the newest features of the season. Many exclusive designs in gold and silver, jet and colored bead effects, from which you can choose at prices one-third to one-half less than asked elsewhere.

At (per yd.), 49c

Macy's Usual Prices, 69c to $1.69.

Trimmings of Silver Lined Beads and Bugles, Gold and Silver Tinsel, Colored Applique, Black Jet and Embroidered Black Net, from ½ inch to 2½ inches wide.

At (per ½ yd.), 69c

Imported to Sell at $2.00 to $2.75.

Fancy woven Tinselled Materials, 20 inches wide, in beautiful colored effects, outlined with gold or silver, appropriate for vestings and dress trimmings. IN ONE-HALF YARD LENGTHS.

At (per yd.), 98c

Macy's Usual Prices, $1.24 to $2.79.

Trimmings of White Pearl, Rhinestone, Silver Lined Bugles and Beads, Gold Tinsel, Black Silk, Fancy Black Braid and Black Jet, ¾ to 4 inches wide.

Small Trimming BUTTONS, (doz.) **12c**

Gallalith, Jet, or Rhinestones.

Macy's Usual Prices, 20c to 35c.

Coat and Suit BUTTONS, (doz.) **29c**

Macy's Usual Prices, 39c to $1.50.

Medium and large sizes in the wanted colors of Gallalith or Celluloid, also Black Jet.

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

10,000 Yards Satin Charmeuse Heavy Quality—40 Inches Wide, (yd.) 99c

Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49—Elsewhere (yd.), $1.75.

A heavy satin face of exceptional brilliancy. Absolutely perfect goods. Owing to the desirability of the fabric this offering is most unusual. The price cannot be duplicated in any other store.

All the Up-to-Date Evening and Street Shades

Plenty of Black and the following colors:—White—Ivory—Flesh—Pink—Ciel—Lavender—Mais—Turquoise—Apricot—Nile—Russian Green—Taupe—Austrian Blue—Wistaria—Navy—Burgundy—Myrtle—Tete de Negre

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

2,000 yds. 50 in. Chiffon Broadcloth (yd.) $1.24

Sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle. There is nothing more desirable today than Broadcloth for tailor made suits. In this sale you will find the fashionable shades of Seal, Midnight-blue, Taupe, Russian Green, Myrtle, Wistaria, Copenhagen, Navy, Plum, also plenty of Black.

3,500 Yards of 54 in. All-Wool Crepe Granite Cloth (yd.) 86c

Usually (yd.), $1.00.

Most popular weaves in dress goods shown in Marine, Tango, Copenhagen, Seal, Medium Brown, Plum, Alice Blue, Olive, Delft, Taupe and Black.

2,000 Yards of 56 in. Navy Blue Costume Serge (yd.) 79c

Usually (yd.), 98c.

This Serge comes in MIDNIGHT BLUE ONLY, which is today among the most fashionable shades worn.

21½ in. English Velveteen (yd.) 49c

Macy's Usual Price, 69c

For dresses or suits.

This English Velveteen comes in Black and about 40 shades, including all the correct street shades.

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Damask TABLECLOTHS With Napkins to Match

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BELFAST, IRELAND.

These TABLECLOTHS, with matching napkins, are in five elegant circular designs, the Cloths woven from full bleached, long, clean flax yarns. SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST.

TABLECLOTHS			NAPKINS TO MATCH		
Size 72-72	(ea.)	$2.69	Size 22-22	(doz.)	$2.97
Size 72-90	(ea.)	$3.29	Size 24-24	(doz.)	$3.79
Size 72-108	(ea.)	$4.29			

275 Damask Tablecloths (each) $1.19

Macy's own importation from Belfast, Ireland; full bleached, all Linen Damask, suitable for very hard wear; already hemmed.

Size 66-66 (ea.) $1.19
Size 66-82 (ea.) $1.69

700 Doz. All-Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels (Doz.) $1.80

Macy's Usual Price, $2.49.

These Towels come in colored borders or in plain white, and are suitable for hard wear. Size 18-36.

All-Linen Crash Roller towels, 2½ yards	(ea.)	29c
All-Linen Check Glass towels, 17x35, Hemmed	(ea.)	13c
All-Linen Crash Dish towels, 17x35, Hemmed	(ea.)	12c

Desirable RIBBONS at Savings (yd.) 19c

Elsewhere (yd.) 29c to 49c.

A choice collection of this season's Ribbons in Satins, Moires and fancy effects. 4½ to 7 inches wide, appropriate for many purposes.

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE.

Shadow Lace and Net Pleatings, (yd.) 15c

Macy's Usual Price 23c and 29c.

Choice assortment of pleatings, ranging in width from 1¾ to 2¾ inches, in white or cream shadow lace or net, also white organdie, embroidered in delicate colorings.

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

"Artimore" Cigars (box of 50) $3.69

Elsewhere $5.00. Macy's Usual Price, $4.48.

Made by Ruyna Lopez & Co. Two sizes: Ambassadoers & Conquerors. Hand made of the finest Cuban tobacco.

El Prueba Deliciosos El Preso Medio Regalia (box 50), 99c

Sold Elsewhere at (box), $1.50.

Cigars of quality. Made in one of the best factories in Manila.

San Moro Regalia Granda (box 50), $1.74

Sold Elsewhere at (box), $2.50.

A very fine Havana blended Cigar.

FIFTH FLOOR, 35TH ST. AND 33TH ST. ENTRANCE. MAIN FLOOR.

Artists' Materials AT TYPICAL 'MACY' SAVINGS

Van Dyck Easel, $2.94

Especially adapted to academic work; 72 inches high and can be folded to meet the requirements of students working in limited space; will hold a good size canvas.

Box of Oil Paints, $2.19

Containing 12 tube colors, mahogany palette, palette knife, turpentine, drying oil, tracing and transfer paper, sable and bristle brushes, palette cup, academy board and colored studies.

The Art Student's Water Color OUTFIT, $1.34

Japanned tin box, fitted with twelve tubes of moist colors and three brushes.

FIFTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

Untrimmed HATS of Style At Unusual Savings

$3 Black Hatters' PLUSH Hats, $1.49

(one illustrated)

Very becoming Hats, made of lustrous Hatters' Plush with Black Velvet facing, in many new, smart shapes; majority are large and medium Sailors.

High Grade Black VELVET Hats, $1.79

Made to sell for $3.50.

A large assortment of very fine Black Silk Velvet Hats, in a great variety of new shapes; large and medium Sailors, Tricornes, Turbans, etc.

We will trim your Hat without charge if Hat and Trimmings are purchased in our Store. SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Men's BLANKET ROBES, $1.74

Sold in Specialty Shops for $3.

Every Robe is cut out of one blanket. Made full and cut correct as to shape and fit. In regular robe style with worsted girdles at neck and waist.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Men's SHOES, Rubber Heeled, Special at $3.19

Standard Price $4.00.

Black and tan calfskin on new, nobby lasts; also black vici kid; broad toes and low heels.

MAIN FL., BALCONY, 35TH ST.

Silk Mull Comfortables, (ea.) $2.19

Macy's Usual Price, $2.75.

Made with plain 9 inch mull borders to match. For full size beds.

100 Jap Silk COMFORTABLES, (each), $6.74

Elsewhere $10.50.

In plain colors, filled with extra heavy layer of Lamb's Wool.

COLORS — Pink, Blue, Old Rose, Green.

200 Pairs White Wool Blankets, Single Bed, (pair,) **$2.24**

Wool Blankets, Double Bed, (pair,) **$2.69**

Very slight imperfections, ribbon bound; winter weight.

BASEMENT, REAR.

A Very Special Offering in

Iran Persian Rugs, $37.50

Specialty Shops Charge $50 and $75 Each.

The average size of these beautiful Rugs is 5 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft. 3 in. They come from the weaving districts of Persia and were selected by experts.

FOURTH FLOOR.

FINE LAMPS (AS PICTURED) $8.89

Standard Price, $14.89.

The handsomest and best lamps ever sold at the price. *As illustrated,* they are of attractive shape, with metal overlay on beautiful cathedral glass; the standards are heavy and in harmony with the shades. The height is 22 inches, and the shade has 17 inch spread. This Lamp is fitted with two pull chain sockets, bulbs, silk cord and plug.

This is only one example of the finest collection of Lamps in the City.

BASEMENT.

Wool Velvet Carpet (yd.) 84c

Novel colors, novel designs, excellent for service.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Figured Cork Linoleum (sq. yd.) 39c

If perfect would be (sq. yd.) 69c.

The goods have a slight misprint. Four yards wide.

FOURTH FLOOR.

GOV. GLYNN TO WIN IF CITY ROLLS UP USUAL PLURALITY

Final Forecasts, in Face of Complicated Situation, Show He Is in the Lead.

EXPECTS MARGIN OF 68,900

Progressive Slump Up the State Will Send Many Republicans to Congress.

G. O. P. TO GET LEGISLATURE

Strong Probability That It Will Control Both Branches at Albany.

BENSEL AND SOHMER TRAIL

Glynn Likely to Run Far Ahead of Nominees Assailed by Whitman and Hennessy.

ISSUES PUZZLING LEADERS

Roosevelt and Sulzer Campaigns, Anti-Catholic Fight, and New Ballot Strong Factors.

A close election, with the outlook favoring Gov. Martin H. Glynn and a majority of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket, providing New York City lives up to traditions and returns a substantial Democratic plurality.

That forecast on the eve of the voting is based on statements from the leaders of the three principal parties and observations made by correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in every section of the State.

The outlook for the Congress elections is less encouraging from a Democratic point of view. While New York City will return a majority of Democratic members of the House, the slump in the Progressive vote up-State will result in many upsets through which Republican Representatives will be sent to take the places of Democrats.

Control of Legislature.

There is a probability that the next Legislature in both branches will be Republican. The Legislature outlook distinctly favors a Republican Assembly, even though in many localities fusions between the Democrats and the Progressives on candidates of strength may make the Republican majority at Albany next year less than it would have been with three candidates in the field everywhere.

Control of the Constitutional Convention which will be held next year is in the balance because the delegates will be voted for on a separate ballot arranged on the party column plan and very different from the form of Massachusetts ballot which will be used for the first time in this State next Tuesday.

In the circumstances there is every probability that there will be more "straight" party voting for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, and no guarantee whatever that the vote for district delegates who are voted for with the Senate district as a basis will follow the trend set by the election of State Senators in the various districts.

Complexity of the Situation.

Puzzling problems confront the leaders, such as the new form of ballot, the prospective size of the reconstructed Republican vote, built on the foundation laid by the Hedges vote two years ago and topped off by Progressives returning from the Bull Moose wilds to the Republican ranks; the result of Sulzer's harangues to crowded meetings throughout the State, and the effect of Col. Roosevelt's truculent campaign with the Progressive fire focused on District Attorney Whitman, the Republican candidate for Governor.

The anti-Catholic movement directed against Gov. Glynn and other Roman Catholic nominees has been working covertly in this State for months, but since it was dragged out into the open recently it has caused fierce resentments which may make of it a two-edged sword cuttin into the Glynn strength on one hand, and on the other into the support of Mr. Whitman, whom the sectarian agitators have endorsed.

There has been less prediction by political leaders backed up by figures on the eve of the present election than in any other recent campaign. The Republican leaders, however, admit that a victory for them can come only as a result of these two conditions:

That the Republicans poll fully 80 per cent. of the Progressive vote of two years ago in u-State counties.

That William Sulzer cuts into the Democratic vote in a much larger proportion than he cuts into the Republican.

Breaking Up of Progressives.

In many localities up-State, a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES observed, a gradual breaking up of the Progressive Party, and in some localities it seemed to have entered upon a stage of decay. In all such localities the Republican leaders expressed the opinion that the bulk of the Progressive defection would come as a legacy to them. A close investigation, however, in nearly every instance, indicated that this presumption was far-fetched. Of the Progressive defection William Sulzer, according to all indications, will be the chief beneficiary.

Gov. Glynn has been received with enthusiasm wherever he has appeared.

LEADERS OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL PARTIES MAKE THEIR FINAL ELECTION FORECASTS

District Attorney Whitman has had good meetings and has received a cordial welcome by those of his own party faith, but there has not been the spontaneous warmth that has marked the Glynn meetings. With the appearance of Gov. Glynn up-State, too, there came a distinct falling off in Sulzer sentiment.

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, said last night that, while he had no hesitation in predicting a Whitman victory, he had no figures to offer.

Estimates furnished by Republican Chairman in the up-State counties, supplemented by the reports from correspondents of THE TIMES, indicate that, at a generous estimate, the Republican pluralities above the Bronx will aggregate not more than 80,400 when the Glynn pluralities in fewer than half a dozen up-State counties which it is practically conceded by the Republicans that Mr. Glynn will carry will have been subtracted. In each instance the estimated Glynn plurality has been taken from the Republican forecast.

The Democratic leaders have not made public any estimate of the vote for Gov. Glynn and the other Democratic candidates. It was yearned, however, that the "inside" figures at Tommany Hall, based on one of the closest canvasses made in many years, gave New York City to Gov. Glynn and the Democratic candidates by 86,500, the pluralities being distributed as follows:

Manhattan	61,000
Kings	12,000
Bronx	6 500
Queens	5,500
Richmond	1,500
Total plurality for Glynn in city	86,500

Another estimate, based on reports made to the Democratic State Committee by canvassers covering the entire State, gives the State to Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard by 68,900. This is based on up-State net pluralities for Mr. Whitman of 53,800 and pluralities for Mr. Glynn in New York City of 108,500, distributed among the boroughs as follows:

Manhattan	60,000
Brooklyn	15,000
Bronx	10,000
Queens	10,000
Richmond	2,500
Total pluralities in city	103,500

Here is the table made public, showing the estimated pluralities for Mr. Glynn and Mr. Whitman in the sixty-two counties of the State:

Forecast by Glynn Managers.

Counties.	Pluralities. Whitman.	Glynn.
Albany	....	1,000
Allegany	2,300	....
Bronx	....	10,000
Broome	1,400	....
Cattaraugus	1,200	....
Cayuga	1,500	....
Chautauqua	5,200	....
Chemung	....	1,400
Chenango	1,400	....
Clinton	600	....
Columbia	....	500
Cortland	1,000	....
Delaware	800	....
Dutchess	....	1,500
Erie	....	6,000
Essex	1,200	....
Franklin	1,500	....
Fulton	1,000	....
Genesee	1,700	....
Greene	....	700
Hamilton	....	100
Herkimer	500	....
Jefferson	1,200	....
Kings	....	15,000
Lewis	300	....
Livingston	1,000	....
Madison	900	....
Monroe	4,500	....
Montgomery	....	200
Nassau	500	....
New York	....	68,000
Niagara	400	....
Oneida	1,900	....
Onondaga	3,600	....
Ontario	1,800	....
Orange	800	....
Orleans	900	....
Oswego	700	....
Otsego	900	....
Putnam	200	....
Queens	....	10,000
Rensselaer	....	1,900
Richmond	....	2,500
Rockland	....	1,000
St. Lawrence	4,500	....
Saratoga	....	400
Schenectady	1,200	....
Schoharie	....	800
Schuyler	300	....
Seneca	400	....
Steuben	....	500
Suffolk	....	1,200
Sullivan	....	500
Tioga	400	....
Tompkins	100	....
Ulster	....	500
Warren	800	....
Washington	1,500	....
Wayne	2,400	....
Westchester	....	1,900
Wyoming	1,200	....
Yates	700	....
	53,800	122,700
Plurality for Glynn		68,900

Bensel May Be Defeated.

There were many indications up State that William Sohmer, the Democratic candidate for Controller, and John A. Bensel, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer, who were singled out for attack by John A. Hennessy, and made targets by Mr. Whitman also, will run so far behind Gov. Glynn that in a close election they may be defeated even should other Democratic candidates win.

No forecast expressed in figures could be obtained in connection with the contest between James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Elihu Root.

In New York City the indications were for a Gerard plurality exceeding that of Gov. Glynn. In certain districts of the State he will run ahead of Gov. Glynn, too while in other localities, notably the Western New York counties, where Mr. Wadsworth has shown unprecedented strength, Mr. Gerard is likely to run behind the rest of the Democratic ticket, and possibly be confronted with pluralities for his rival which the great strength of Mr. Gerard with the voters in this city may not overcome.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders admit they have not been able to gauge to their own satisfaction the Sulzer vote or the vote for Frederick M. Davenport, Progressive candidate for Governor. As an indication of the probability that Mr. Sulzer will cut into the Republican vote as well as the Democratic, his strength with railroad men throughout the State is instanced. It is predicted he will get 75 per cent. of all the votes cast by railroad men. In many parts of the State the railroad vote is heavily Republican.

The Republican leaders in this city last night declared that the pluralities claimed by the friends of Gov. Glynn here were absurd. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, said that his canvass indicated a plurality of 22,000 in Manhattan for the Democratic ticket instead of the 60,000 claimed in the table made public at Glynn headquarters.

Osborn Not Predicting.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee said:

"I make no predictions; I give no figures. The dust of conflict is too thick around me to let me pose as a seer on a mountain top. Early in the Summer I stated that the final test of this election would be the attitude of the public toward the achievements of the Federal administration, and I believe today that the deciding factor next Tuesday will be the determinatin of the great body of the voters to support the policies and performances of the Wilson Administration."

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee said:

"Mr. Whitman will be elected, and with him the whole Republican State ticket. There are several things in addition to the great public record of Charles S. Whitman that are working towards his election. The Progressive Party, as such, is disappearing, and the component parts going back to the Republican Party, from whence they came. The average man is unwilling to waste his vote, and he sees the futility of voting for Mr. Davenport. Mr. Davenport will run a poor fourth, and not even Mr. Roosevelt claims any possibility of his election."

State Chairman Robinson of the Progressive Party made the following statement:

"I know of no good reason why the Progressive Party should not poll its full 1912 vote at the coming election for Davenport and the whole Progressive ticket. As far as the Sulzer sentiment is concerned and less Progressive votes on Election Day, the Progressive Party is the only party that has been able to judge the size of the vote Sulzer will get from its ranks. I am confident that Sulzer polled his full strength of the Progressive vote on Primary Day, and this he will get less Progressive votes on Election Day than he did on Primary Day."

CLAIMS OF RIVALS IN NEW YORK CITY

86,500 Plurality for Glynn, with 61,000 in Manhattan, Says Tammany.

FEAR OF SULZER IN KINGS

Whitman Men Think His Vote Will Make Heavy Up-State Support Unnecessary.

NO BULL MOOSE ESTIMATE

Progressives Hope Davenport Will Run Ahead of Sulzer—Trying to Defeat Whitman.

The Democratic campaign in New York City practically closed yesterday, with prophecies from all the leaders of victory. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who received reports from all his district leaders on Saturday, would give out no figures. From leaders close to Murphy, who would not be quoted, however, this estimate of Gov. Glynn's pluralities in the various counties of the city were given:

Manhattan	61,000
Brooklyn	12,000
Bronx	6,500
Queens	5,500
Richmond	1,500
Total	86,500

It was stated that this was the most conservative estimate of what Gov. Glynn would carry the various counties by and that it would not be surprising if his total plurality in the city would amount to as much as 110,000. None of the Democratic leaders would admit that Whitman would come down to the Bronx with a plurality of more than 75,000 at the very highest. Glynn's election by a plurality ranging all the way from 11,000 to 50,000 is the estimate of most of the leaders. That the result might be very close was freely admitted by all.

William Harmon Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, said he would not give out any figures until tomorrow. In the Bronx, Arthur Murphy, Democratic leader, said:

"Gov. Glynn's plurality in the Bronx will be 12,000 at least. I would not be surprised if it was still better. The total vote of the county will be about 80,000. Ambassador Gerard will run ahead of Glynn, but how much we have no means of knowing. There is no way to trace the Gerard voters. He is setting the pace for all the other candidates. There is a little Sulzer sentiment in the county, but it is only in spots and will not amount to much. The Democratic party here is united and the very best feeling prevails."

Claims Bronx By 12,000.

Philip J. Schmidt, Democratic County Chairman of the Bronx, said:

"From reports received by me, I firmly believe that Bronx County will give from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality for the entire Democratic State ticket, with every indication that this estimated plurality will be materially increased."

The Sulzer Problem.

Professional and amateur politicians in Brooklyn who have been seeking indications of the probable result of the election in that borough, are finding the problem of the Sulzer vote in Kings County a hard nut to crack. Republican and Democratic leaders alike have been unable to form any clear estimate of the strength of the ex-Governor's candidacy and look upon it as the crux of the situation in the county. But, while confessing themselves puzzled, the local politicians seem agreed that the Sulzer vote must be seriously reckoned with and that it will probably have an important bearing on the outcome in Brooklyn.

The Republican campaign managers assert that they are not deeply concerned about Sulzer and that it is the part of Democratic Leader John H. McCooey to worry about the possible strength of the American Party's candidate for Governor. It is figured out by the Republicans that at least four-fifths of the Sulzer votes will come from the Democratic ranks. Their guess is that about 20,000 Brooklynites will cast their ballots for the former Governor. The Democratic leaders say that Sulzer will not get half that vote in the county and that fifty per cent. of it will be given by Republicans and Progressives. Disinterested opinion is that the Sulzer vote will be from 15,000 to 20,000 and that he will draw the least of his strength from the Republicans. The Progressive organization in Kings has been rapidly disintegrating and the party's candidate for Governor, Frederick M. Davenport, will poll a small vote in the county.

Leader McCooey's public prediction is that Gov. Glynn will have a plurality of at least 25,000 in Kings. He made a tour of the borough with the Governor on Thursday night and expressed himself as enthusiastic over the Democratic candidate's prospects. Privately, Mr. McCooey is said to be figuring the Glynn plurality in Brooklyn at about 20,000. His lieutenants are of the belief that Ambassador Gerard, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, will lead the ticket in the county. Mr. McCooey seems to think that the Democrats will elect seven, and possibly all, of the eight Congressmen from Kings. The district he appears to consider in doubt is the Sixth, which is strongly Republican. It was the only district in the greater city two years ago to return a Republican Representative, William M. Calder. In the Sixth this Fall LeRoy W. Ross, Democrat, is making a strong fight against Frederick W. Rowe, Republican. Mr. McCooey's prediction is that all of the eight State Senators and at least eighteen of the Assemblymen elected will be Democrats.

To Bolt Wadsworth.

The feeling of local Democratic leaders that Mr. Gerard will run ahead of his ticket in the county seems to be due in a measure to reports that many Republican friends of Congressman Calder will cut the candidacy of James W. Wadsworth, because of what they regard as the "raw deal" given Mr. Calder by up-State leaders in the primaries when he was contesting with Mr. Wadsworth for the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Calder himself denies that any of his friends are planning to bolt Wadsworth and declares that the Republicans of the borough are solidly behind the Livingston County man.

Capt. Daniel F. Shea, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and the Democratic Campaign Committee of Queens, estimated that Gov. Glynn's plurality in that borough would be at least 13,500. He said:

"Every indication points to a big Democratic vote in Queens this election. Figuring on the registration of 62,000 names, about 55,000 votes will be cast. Glynn will receive 31,500 and the other members of the Democratic State ticket will not fall far short of that figure, with the exception of Gerard for United States Senator. On account of the big German population in Queens we anticipate that Gerard may exceed the vote cast for Glynn. Charles Pope Caldwell will be elected Congressman in the Second District, while the election districts in this borough, which are included in the First Congressional District, will poll a good vote for Lathrope Brown, Democrat, and also for James H. O'Brien of the Ninth District. We are sure of electing Assemblymen in the First, Second and Third Assembly districts and will make a good fight to carry through our candidate in the Fourth District. We have made a most thorough canvass of the borough, and we give 19,000 votes to Whitman and 7,000 divided between Sulzer and Davenport, with Sulzer having the advantage. We will elect Denis O'Leary District Attorney by not less than 8,000 plurality. We will also re-elect State Senator Bernard M. Patten from the Second Senatorial District, which includes the entire Queens Borough."

Situation in Richmond.

Joseph S. O'Grady, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Richmond, said that Glynn's plurality in that borough would be 3,300.

"I have received reports from the district captains of the forty-five districts of the borough," he said, "and I am positive that he will receive at least 3,300 plurality. Two years ago the candidate for Lieutenant Governor received 5,500 plurality in Richmond. We will elect our candidates for Senator, Assemblyman and County Clerk by at least 3,500 plurality. There is no way to estimate the vote that Ambassador Gerard will receive, but it is sure to be much larger than that which Gov. Glynn will get.

"No one is going to vote against him that I have heard. There is very little Sulzer sentiment in the borough. The Republicans have held no meetings, while the Democrats have held large ones every night."

None of the Democratic, Republican or Progressive leaders would venture a guess as to what the Sulzer vote in the greater city would be. Bela Tokaji, the Sulzer campaign manager, would not go into details as to estimates in the various boroughs. He said that Sulzer would poll 500,000 votes in the State and would be elected by 45,000 plurality. He said 175,000 Democrats would vote for him, 75,000 Republicans, 75,000 Progressives, 25,000 Prohibitionists and 150,000 independents. Sulzer is expected to show considerable strength in Brooklyn, particularly in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts, where there is a large independent voting element. Many of the depositors of the Union Bank who suffered financially when that institution failed live in East New York and Brownsville, and the Sulzer campaigners have been making the most of the David A. Sullivan revelations at Sing Sing.

The Gerard campaign managers would not produce any figures to back up their assertion that he would win easily and probably poll a larger vote than Gov. Glynn. According to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, the question is not so much whether Mr. Gerard will win, but rather how great his plurality will be.

"The committee is not a political body," said Mr. Bowers. "No one connected with it has ever been closely identified with a political campaign. It is wholly composed of personal friends of Mr. Gerard who wished to do something for him, in addition to such services as might be rendered by the Democratic State Committee. It feels that it has fulfilled its mission and that the Ambassador, the 'silent candidate,' who has made no speeches, who did not know of his proposed nomination and who has since attended strictly to America's official business in Berlin, will be named to take the place of Elihu Root for the high office of Senator of the United States. Mr. Gerard, if elected, will go into the Senate without making a pledge other than the promise that he will faithfully represent solely the citizens of the State of New York."

CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS.

Leaders Think Whitman Won't Need Big Up-State Plurality.

The Republican leaders of the five counties comprising New York City are confident that District Attorney Whitman will poll a heavy vote in the city, and that he will not need anything like the 100,000 or more plurality they are satisfied he will get in the up-State counties in order to be elected. Some of the leaders are even predicting a landslide which will give a close vote in the city. The most generous estimate, with 10,000 votes thrown in, gives Gov. Glynn a plurality over Mr. Whitman of less than 60,000.

For New York County (Manhattan) Samuel Koenig, the County Chairman, said that Gov. Glynn's plurality would be less than 30,000, and, in the Bronx the leaders concede Gov. Glynn not more than 6,000. In Kings the Republicans are claiming an even break because of the recent developments in connection with the Union Bank. Even in the private council meetings the highest plurality which it is admitted that Glynn may get in Kings is 5,000. In Queens County it is hoped to hold Glynn's plurality down to 6,500, and in Richmond to 1,200 or less.

Thus the most liberal estimate which has been given by the leaders leaves Gov. Glynn a plurality of 48,700 in the city. They point to the conclusion that the election of Mr. Whitman is therefore assured, even if an additional 10,000 Glynn plurality were granted. That Whitman will get less than 100,000 plurality up State the leaders here refused to admit.

In figuring on the results the Republicans feel sure, as a result of their canvasses, that they will get back into the ranks a large majority of the 112,000 voters who cast their ballots in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1912 for Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive nominee for Governor. They feel that the Progressive Party vote will be very light and that Col. Roosevelt has made very little headway in his efforts to induce his followers to help defeat Whitman. The attacks by Roosevelt, it is asserted, have reacted. William Sulzer is expected to take many more votes away from Gov. Glynn in the city than Frederick M. Davenport will take from Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Koenig of New York based his estimate of less than 30,000 plurality for Glynn on reports from a majority of his election districts, and felt that the complete reports would indicate a decrease in Gov. Glynn's strength. He is counting on Sulzer to cut heavily into the Democratic vote. It is understood that an analysis of the Sulzer vote shows a proportion of seven Democrats, two Progressives and one Republican to each ten votes. In Kings the Republicans expect that Sulzer will draw most of his strength from Glynn, and will poll fully 15,000 votes.

The estimates of some of the Republican county leaders is given here in more detail:

SAMUEL KOENIG, Chairman of New York County Committee.—A careful canvass made of every one of the thirty-one Assembly Districts in New York County indicates that Mr. Glynn's majority will not be more than 22,000. The reports show that Republicans will carry, to a certainty, twelve Assembly Districts, with more than an even chance in three more. The Democrats will carry the remainder, with considerably reduced majorities. The Democrats will undoubtedly be disappointed on Election Day at the poor showing their candidate for Governor will make. We will elect three Senators, with the chances favoring two others. The Republicans are also sure of electing three Congressmen and will likely elect one more. The estimates from New York County leave no room for doubt that Judge Whitman and the entire Republican State ticket will be elected, and that both branches of the Legislature will be Republican by a safe majority.

JACOB A. LIVINGSTON, Chairman Executive Committee, Kings.—It will be an even break in Kings between Mr. Whitman and Mr. Glynn. Sulzer will get about 15,000 and will draw most of his votes from Mr. Glynn. We will elect three of the eight Congressmen—in the Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Districts—a gain of two; four of the eight Senators—in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Districts—a gain of four, and thirteen of the twenty-three Assemblymen.

WILLIAM H. WADE, Chairman of the Queens County Committee.—Figures received from our canvassers indicate that Whitman will receive 25,000 votes in Queens and that the remainder of the State ticket, including the candidate for United States Senator, will keep pace with him. We feel assured of electing Leander B. Faber District Attorney. He will get a solid Republican vote and the Independent Democratic vote, while Eugene N. L. Young, the Progressive candidate, who is a Democrat, will draw from the regular Democratic vote, thus cutting into O'Leary, the regular Democratic nominee. We are making a good fight to elect Christian Welland State Senator, and are positive of re-electing James S. Eadie Assemblyman from the Fourth District, and will make a fight to carry through our Assembly candidates in the other three districts.

GEORGE S. SCOFIELD, Chairman Richmond County Republican Committee.—Richmond County will give Charles S. Whitman from 500 to 800 plurality. Mr. Whitman will probably run ahead of James W. Wadsworth, nominee for United States Senator, but I expect that Mr. Wadsworth will get at least an even break, and he may get a small plurality. We expect to elect former Borough President George Cromwell to the State Senate by from 800 to 1,000 votes. There is a strong sentiment in Richmond for Mr. Whitman. Sulzer will poll a considerable vote, taking his strength from the Democratic ranks.

JOHN J. KNEWITZ, County Chairman, Bronx.—Gov. Glynn will not get more than 5,500 plurality over Mr. Whitman. We may keep it down to 5,000.

The Senate districts in New York County which the Republicans expect to carry are the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth. The Congress districts are the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first, and the Assembly districts the Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth, which are now represented by Republican Assemblymen, and the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first.

PROGRESSIVES' HOPE FAINT.

Leaders Work to Run Ahead of Sulzer and Beat Whitman.

No confident prediction of success has been made by the Progressive Party leaders, and they have found it a difficult task to estimate with any measure of certainty just how big a vote the party will poll in the city. The reports, it is understood, have not been encouraging, and the main hope of the party now is that its candidates will run ahead of William Sulzer, who was defeated in his attempt to capture the Progressive nomination for Governor in the primaries. The party leaders not only want to beat Sulzer, but they want to help in the defeat of District Attorney Whitman, and the efforts of the leaders have been concentrated on these endeavors.

That the party will poll but a few thousand votes in the city none of the campaign managers or County Chairman will admit, but definite figures of just what it is hoped to accomplish in New York County and Kings are missing. The big crowds which greeted Col. Roosevelt on his campaign in the city are pointed to as an indication that a heavy vote will be polled.

Some of the Progressive leaders admit that there will be a falling off in that party's vote. While Chairman Francis W. Bird of New York County predicted that the ticket would receive as big a vote as in 1912, a loss of 6,000 votes, or more than half the total cast in 1912, is admitted in Queens, and a loss of 1,300 votes, or about 33 per cent. of the vote cast in 1912, is admitted in Richmond. The Progressives in Kings are reported in bad shape because of desertions from the ranks, and a big falling off is looked for there. In the Bronx from 15,000 to 17,000 votes are claimed for the head of the Progressive ticket.

Here are the reports of the Progressive county leaders:

FRANCIS W. BIRD, Chairman of New York County Committee.—The Progressive Party will poll a large vote in New York City, and I look forward to the election with confidence that our ticket will give a good account of itself throughout the State. Our organization here in the city has been hard at work, and I believe that we shall poll as large, if not a larger, vote than we did in 1912.

The meetings which we have held here have latterly filled the halls to their utmost, and there is every indication that the Progressive Party will go into this election in the County of New York with all the vigor shown in the 1912 campaign and in the Fusion campaign of a year ago.

AUGUST F. SCHWARZLER, Chairman Bronx County Committee.—The Progressives expect to cast 15,000 to 17,000 votes for Davenport. They expect to elect the following candidates in the different districts:

Francis J. Kuerzi to Congress in the Twenty-second Congressional District.

Otto Henschel to the Senate in the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

Henry D. Patton to the Assembly in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

George W. Perkins, August F. Schwarzler and Joseph M. Levine as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

We have fusion with the Republicans and the Independence League on all the above candidates, and expect that they will be elected without doubt.

HENRY S. JOHNSTON, Chairman of the Queens County Committee.—Conditions look far more favorable for us now than they did ten days ago. According to our estimates we will poll 5,600 votes for the head of our ticket and other State offices. We will have a hand in re-electing James S. Eadie Assemblyman in the Fourth District and our candidate for Assemblyman in the Third District. Horace Schimell, who is also on the Independence League ticket, has a good chance for success.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Chairman Richmond County Committee.—The canvass made by the Progressive County Committee and candidates of Richmond County tend to show that the new form of ballot will be of material help to the Progressive ticket. Frederick M. Davenport, Progressive candidate for Governor, will receive 2,240 votes and the local candidates will receive from 1,500 to 3,000 votes.

The Progressive leaders are very anxious to poll a bigger vote for Davenport than that received by William Sulzer. They feel that Sulzer received in the primaries all of the Progressive votes that he will get on election day. They predict the collapse of Sulzer's campaign and say that he will get a much smaller vote than was expected.

STATE OUTLOOK BY COUNTIES.

Chairmen and Correspondents of The Times Give Forecasts of Vote.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked the County Chairmen of the three leading parties throughout the State to wire their final estimates of the vote for the principal candidates in their respective counties, based on the canvasses made by them. Below are printed the answers received from County Chairmen supplemented by reports from THE TIMES correspondents where the Chairmen have failed to respond.

ALBANY.

HARRY W. BLANCHARD (Dem.)—With Gov. Glynn, an Albanian, as our candidate, we expect to cut down the Republican plurality in this county to from 3,000 or 2,500. We will probably re-elect Peter G. Ten Eyck, who is running with Progressive indorsement for Congress.

ELLIS J. STALEY (Rep.)—We estimate Whitman's plurality in Albany County at 5,600 and Wadsworth's at 6,000 or better.

PROGRESSIVE FORECAST (by TIMES correspondent)—The Progressive vote in Albany County will be in the vicinity of 2,000.

ALLEGANY.

WARNER M. SWEET, (Dem.)—Our canvass indicates this vote in Allegany:

Republican	4,800
Democratic	2,800
Progressive	1,400
American (Sulzer)	600
Prohibition (Sulzer)	500

DELBERT P. SNYDER, (Rep.)—Probable Republican vote will be 5,500, with an estimated plurality of 2,500 for Whitman and 200 or 300 less for Wadsworth.

BROOME.

REPUBLICAN FORECAST—The Republican ticket will win in Broome by pluralities ranging from 2,200 to 2,000. The Republican candidate for Congress will be re-elected.

WILLIAM H. RILEY (Dem.)—The Republican will not carry Broome by more than 500 plurality.

PROGRESSIVE FORECAST—Best available estimates place the Progressive vote in Broome at from 500 to 700.

CATTARAUGUS.

Indications point to a plurality of at fewest 1,000 for Mr. Whitman. Wadsworth will run nearly as strong. Sulzer's vote will be considerable.

CAYUGA.

MARK I. KOON, (Dem.)—With both parties divided Cayuga County's result is very uncertain. I would estimate Whitman's plurality at 2,200. The uncertain factor is the Sulzer vote, which I estimate will be greater than Davenport's.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Out of a total vote of about 20,000 Chautauqua probably will give Whitman 11,000 to 4,500 for Glynn and 3,000 each to Davenport and Sulzer, who is very strong in Chautauqua. Glynn will run ahead of Gerard and Wadsworth ahead of Whitman, according to predictions of political leaders, based on their canvasses.

CHEMUNG.

DANIEL SHEEHAN, (Dem.)—We estimate the Democratic pluralities in Chemung as follows: Glynn, 700. Seeley for Congress by over 1,500. Bush for Senate by over 1,500. O'Dea, Democrat, will be elected to the Assembly.

BENJAMIN F. LEVY, (Prog.)—

Whitman's vote	4,200
Glynn's vote	4,000
Sulzer's vote	2,500
Davenport's vote	1,500

Plurality for Whitman may possibly grow to 4,500.

VIRGIL K. KELLOGG, (Prog.)—We expect to do a little better than we did in this county in 1912. I look for a Progressive vote of about 3,000.

LEWIS.

HARRY J. HENRY, (Rep.)—I predict that Whitman will carry Lewis by 1,000 and Wadsworth by 800. We will give a plurality for the entire Republican ticket.

LIVINGSTON.

JAMES W. BROPHEL, (Dem.)—We estimate the Republican plurality on State and other offices in Livingston at about 1,500.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, (Rep.)—With favorable weather and roads good Livingston will give a plurality of 1,800 for Whitman and 2,200 for Wadsworth, and elect Republican State Senator and Assemblyman.

MADISON.

The forecasts of political leaders based on their final canvasses, carefully analyzed, give Mr. Whitman a plurality of about 1,200 in Madison County. Mr. Wadsworth, in all probability, will run a little stronger than Mr. Whitman.

MONROE.

CHARLES E. SUNDERLIN, (Dem.)—This is a Republican county, but we expect to hold the Republican plurality down to 3,000, possibly it will be lower. Through a fusion arrangement with the Progressives we hope to elect at least one Democratic Senator and three Democratic Assemblymen, together with our candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, (Rep.)—We estimate that Monroe County will give 5,500 plurality for Whitman.

ROCHESTER H. ROGERS, (Prog.)—We expect to elect a majority of the Legislative candidates and delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Monroe County. There is Progressive-Democratic fusion on the candidates for these offices.

MONTGOMERY.

In Montgomery County, Whitman, according to the best estimates obtainable from the party leaders, will poll a plurality of 1,200 votes at least. There will be a big falling off in the Progressive vote, but the Republicans will not be the sole beneficiaries from the Progressive defection. Sulzer will get many Progressive votes, and may run as strong as Davenport in Montgomery.

NASSAU.

ELVIN M. EDWARDS, (Prog.)—We confidently expect to cast 2,500 votes for Mr. Davenport for Governor and for the other Progressive candidates in proportion. Total vote for county of all parties will probably be two-thirds of the vote of 1912.

NIAGARA.

The County of Niagara will in all probability give Whitman a plurality of 1,800 and Wadsworth for United States Senator about 3,000.

ONEIDA.

AUGUST MERRELL, (Dem.)—We expect Oneida to repeat its performance of two years and four years ago and give a Democratic plurality. I will not venture any figures.

C. W. CLARK, (Rep.)—Whitman will carry Oneida by 2,500. Sulzer will poll a good vote, mostly from Democrats, although some Republicans in rural districts will vote for him. Davenport will poll about 2,000.

HARRY ACKLEY, (Prog.)—We expect to hold the bulk of the Progressive vote for Frederick M. Davenport our candidate for Governor. Mr. Davenport is a resident of Oneida and is popular here.

ONONDAGA.

WILLIS H. MICHELL (Dem.)—Our canvass shows more Democrats in Onondaga than two years ago. The result here hinges on the size of the Progressive vote. If the Progressives do as well here as they did two years ago Onondaga will show a plurality for Gov. Glynn.

WILLARD A. BILL, (Rep.)—Our estimate based on a partial canvass, shows a plurality for Whitman of not less than 4,000. We will elect a Republican Congressman in place of the Democrat who represents the district in Congress now.

GILES H. STILWELL (Prog.)—We have good candidates and ought to get a good vote, but I am not in a position to tell what that vote will be. We have made no canvass.

ONTARIO.

E. E. CALMAN, (Dem.)—Indications are that the vote in this county will be distributed as follows:

Whitman	4,900
Glynn	4,100
Davenport	1,700
Sulzer	800

ORANGE.

Orange County will give a plurality of 1,500 for Mr. Whitman, according to the Republican leaders. The Democratic leaders concede that the Republicans will carry the county, but place the Republican plurality at 1,000.

ORLEANS.

WILLIAM B. DYE, (Dem.)—I think 1,200 a conservative estimate of Whitman's plurality in Orleans County.

OSWEGO.

JAMES GRAY, (Dem.)—

Whitman	7,100
Glynn	5,000
Sulzer	500
Davenport	1,500

Estimate total vote in this county at 15,500. Party is all formed up again and I believe he will have 8,000 plurality. Progressives are largely for Whitman. Wadsworth will run close to Whitman. Sulzer is drawing heavily from the Democrats.

OTSEGO.

W. L. MORRIS, (Rep.)—

Whitman's plurality	1,200
Wadsworth's plurality	1,000

The balance of Republican ticket will win by about 1,000 plurality.

PUTNAM.

Opposition to the Republican machine and its management in this county will make the result closer than it would be ordinarily. The Republican leaders claim the county for Whitman, but concede that his plurality will be small, possibly not more than 300.

RENSSELAER.

H. L. WALDO, (Prog.)—Our candidates for Congress in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Districts are sure of election. We expect to poll a larger vote than in 1912 for the rest of the ticket and hope to elect some of the other candidates, too.

ROCKLAND.

Though there will be a big slump in the Progressive vote in Rockland, the Democratic leaders express confidence that the Progressives will poll sufficient votes to give the county to Glynn by 1,000. This estimate is probably somewhat high, a careful analysis of forecasts from both parties indicate that the Glynn plurality will be about 900.

ST. LAWRENCE.

DEMOCRATIC FORECAST.—Estimated vote in St. Lawrence:

Whitman	6,500
Glynn	4,500
Davenport	3,000
Sulzer	1,000

Sulzer draws from all three parties.

SARATOGA.

The best available estimates give Saratoga County to Whitman by 1,000 plurality with Wadsworth running a little stronger.

SCHENECTADY.

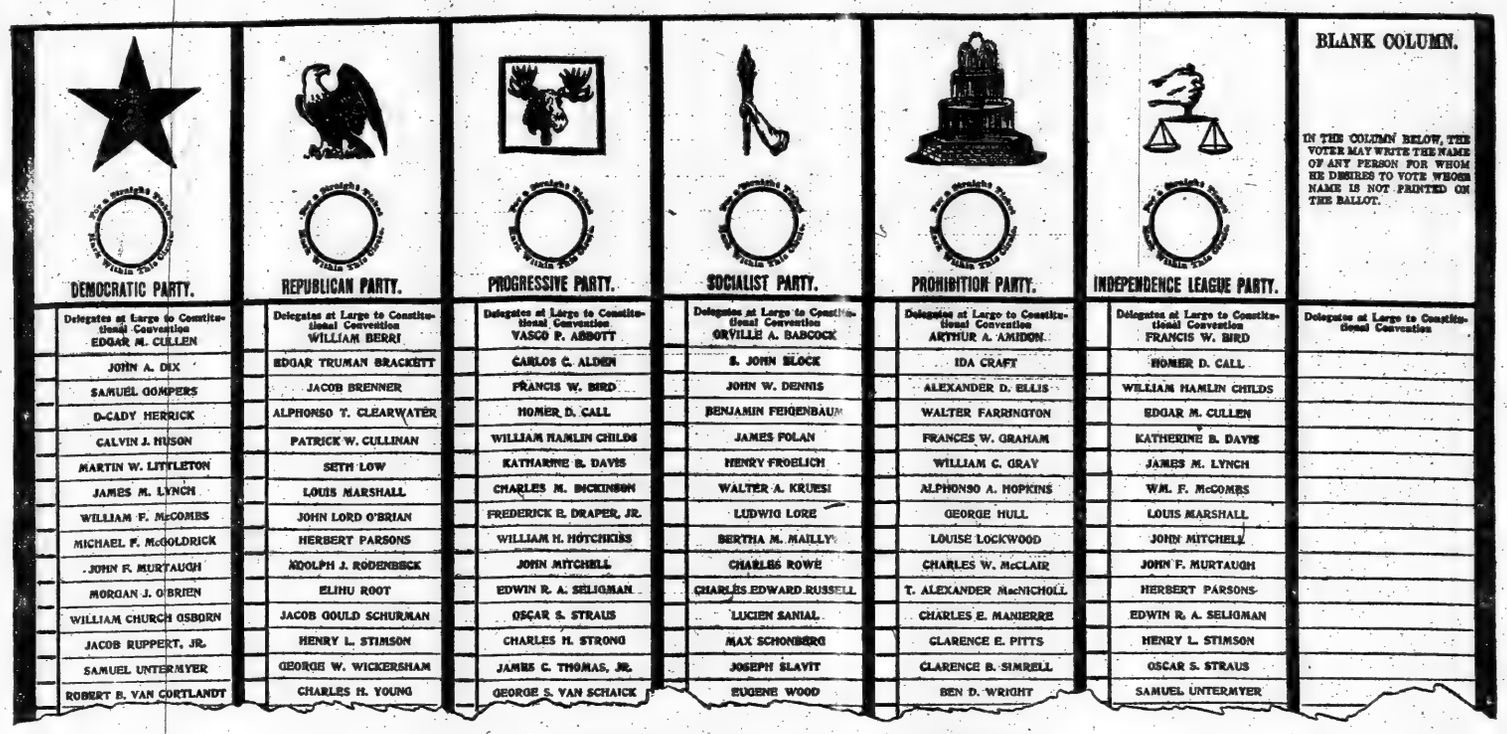
Close canvasses made by the Republican and Democratic leaders, when analyzed, give Schenectady to Mr. Whitman by a plurality of 600. Sulzer will get a big vote, but he will pull from the Democrats and the Republicans alike.

SCHOHARIE.

William Sulzer has shown such unprecedented strength in Democratic Schoharie that the Democratic leaders are seriously apprehensive lest the county go back on its traditions and fail to return a Democratic plurality on Tuesday. Factional strife in the Democratic ranks and the religious issue tend to render the situation more complex. Glynn, in all probability, will run ahead

Continued on Page 3.

1. TO VOTE FOR ALL THE DELEGATES OF ONE PARTY MAKE A CROSS × MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE THE PARTY COLUMN.
2. TO VOTE FOR SOME, BUT NOT ALL, OF THE DELEGATES OF ONE PARTY MAKE A CROSS × MARK IN THE SQUARE AT THE LEFT OF THE NAME OF EVERY CANDIDATE PRINTED ON THE BALLOT FOR WHOM YOU DESIRE TO VOTE. IF YOU MARK ANY INDIVIDUAL DELEGATE, YOU MUST MARK ALL FOR WHOM YOU DESIRE TO VOTE, SINCE NO GROUP MARK WILL BE COUNTED, IF AN INDIVIDUAL DELEGATE HAS BEEN MARKED.
3. TO VOTE FOR ANY CANDIDATE NOT ON THE BALLOT WRITE HIS NAME IN THE BLANK SPACE PROVIDED THEREFOR.
4. MARK ONLY WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
5. ANY OTHER MARK OR ANY ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
6. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.


DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention
EDGAR M. CULLEN
JOHN A. DIX
SAMUEL GOMPERS
D-CADY HERRICK
CALVIN J. HUSON
MARTIN W. LITTLETON
JAMES M. LYNCH
WILLIAM F. McCOMBS
MICHAEL F. McGOLDRICK
JOHN F. MURTAUGH
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN
JACOB RUPPERT, JR.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT
REPUBLICAN PARTY.
Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention
WILLIAM BERRI
EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT
JACOB BRENNER
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER
PATRICK W. CULLINAN
SETH LOW
LOUIS MARSHALL
JOHN LORD O'BRIAN
HERBERT PARSONS
ADOLPH J. RODENBECK
ELIHU ROOT
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
HENRY L. STIMSON
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
CHARLES H. YOUNG
PROGRESSIVE PARTY.
Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention
VASCO P. ABBOTT
CARLOS C. ALDEN
FRANCIS W. BIRD
HOMER D. CALL
WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS
KATHARINE B. DAVIS
CHARLES M. DICKINSON
FREDERICK E. DRAPER, JR.
WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS
JOHN MITCHELL
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN
OSCAR S. STRAUS
CHARLES H. STRONG
JAMES C. THOMAS, JR.
GEORGE S. VAN SCHAICK
SOCIALIST PARTY.
Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention
ORVILLE A. BABCOCK
S. JOHN BLOCK
JOHN W. DENNIS
BENJAMIN FEIGENBAUM
JAMES FOLAN
HENRY FROELICH
WALTER A. KRUESI
LUDWIG LORE
BERTHA M. MAILLY
CHARLES ROWE
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
LUCIEN SANIAL
MAX SCHONBERG
JOSEPH SLAVIT
EUGENE WOOD
PROHIBITION PARTY.
Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention
ARTHUR A. AMIDON
IDA CRAFT
ALEXANDER D. ELLIS
WALTER FARRINGTON
FRANCES W. GRA

STATES TO GIVE THEIR VERDICT ON THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION ON TUESDAY

WILSON THE ISSUE IN MANY STATES

Democrats Base Their Appeal for Votes on the Record of His Administration.

TARIFF IS A BIG FACTOR

Penrose Fight in Pennsylvania Resolves Itself Into Battle for Protection.

CLOSE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS

Prohibition and Miners' Troubles Figure in Tuesday's Election—Republicans Expect Gains.

In nearly all the close political fights that are to be decided at the polls next Tuesday, the Wilson Administration is the issue, the Democratic candidates for the Senate and the House basing their appeals on the party's record under President Wilson and his right to an indorsement at the hands of the voters.

This is particularly true in the Illinois contest, where Roger C. Sullivan hopes to roll up enough of a majority in Chicago to overcome the Republican vote down State, where tariff has been the chief argument with the farmers and small town manufacturing element.

The tariff is the chief argument of the Penrose forces in Pennsylvania, the Republican Senator, who is the storm centre of the fight, pointing to idle mills as an argument against Democratic tariff doctrines.

Reports from nearly all the States in the East and Middle West show the Republicans claiming gains in the House of Representatives and the Democrats confident of holding their own. In Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts and Illinois the Republicans have strong hopes of gaining several seats in the House. "Uncle Joe" Cannon's followers are loud in their assertions that he will be returned to Congress.

Prohibition also looms up as an issue in many of the States, notably Ohio and Colorado. In Colorado and Michigan the miners' troubles have obliterated party lines in local fights and may have an effect on the contests for Congress in several districts.

Party claims and forecasts from various States as gathered by THE TIMES correspondents follow:

NEW HAMPSHIRE SITUATION.

Senator Gallinger Having the Fight of His Life for Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 31.—Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican candidate for re-election, has the fight of his life at the election on Tuesday to win over Congressman Raymond B. Stevens, the Democratic nominee. This contest far overshadows all others. Stevens has the backing of Senator Henry F. Hollis, and most of the Bull Moose leaders, while Gallinger's cause has been championed by Senators Weeks and Lodge of Massachusetts on the stump.

The Progressive Party does not figure, although it has official recognition as one of the three regular party organizations. A shrinkage of 75 per cent. in its vote is indicated by the primary results and subsequent registration figures. Several Progressive leaders are on the stump for the Republican ticket.

The whole administration in the State is now Democratic, and the candidate for Governor is Councilor A'bert W. Noone of Peterborough, who carried the primary by two votes. Rolland H. Spaulding of Rochester is the Republican candidate, and indications point to his election. Congressman Eugene E. Reed, Democrat, will probably be returned, but Congressman Stevens's successor will doubtless be a Republican, Edward H. Wason of Nashua, a member of the State Legislature.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM VERMONT.

But Prouty Forces Hotly Assail Senator Dillingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 31.—Political prophets predict the election of the Republican State ticket by a safe majority, State Highway Commissioner Charles W. Gates of Franklin being the Gubernatorial candidate. In the contest for the seat in the United States Senate now held by William P. Dillingham, and strongly contested by Charles A. Prouty, an unprecedented situation has arisen, and the outcome is anything but certain. The Senator's record has been vigorously attacked by the non-partisan Prouty club, whose candidate has the indorsement of the Progressives, Prohibitionists, and the Democratic State Committee.

Prouty failed of nomination in the Democratic Convention, but on the withdrawal of the convention's nominee, Charles D. Watson, the State Committee substituted Mr. Prouty's name. Many Democrats will support Prouty, yet there are some who will vote for Dillingham. Dillingham, however, has been making an active campaign the past few days, and there is no doubt that he has won votes.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM BAY STATE.

But Republicans Are Likely to Gain Two Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—It would cause no general surprise if the entire Democratic State ticket won in Massachusetts next Tuesday. At the same time, the Republicans are admittedly putting up a hard fight, and there are serious defections in the Progressive vote.

Gov. Walsh and Secretary of State Donahue are probably thousands of votes stronger than the rest of the State ticket. If the Democratic State ticket is in any danger, they will be the last to feel it.

The vote of Walker, the Progressive candidate for Governor, is generally figured at about 60 per cent. of the vote cast last year for Charles Sumner Bird. This showing does not elect ex-Congressman McCall, the Republican candidate for Governor, unless the votes of the men who supported Foss as an independent are cast solidly for McCall.

The prohibition issue raised by the Progressives is drawing considerable support which otherwise would go straight to the regular Prohibition ticket.

The Congressional delegation now stands eight to eight. The Republicans expect to win the Eighth District, now represented by Frederick S. Deitrick; the Seventh, represented by Michael F. Phelan, and the Thirteenth, represented by John J. Mitchell. They say there is a good chance in the Eleventh, represented by Andrew J. Peters.

It is generally believed that the Republican representation will be increased by at least two Congressmen, making the delegation stand ten Republicans and six Democrats.

There is a big fight for control of the State Legislature, which has always been Republican, but recently by a small margin. Indications now are that it will remain in Republican control.

OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

Canvasses Point to Baldwin's Election as Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Sweeping claims were made tonight by David Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee, and by Henry Roraback, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, as the State campaign closed for the election of a United States Senator, a full State ticket, a State Legislature, and five Representatives in Congress. Each of the Chairmen seems to be certain of carrying everything in sight.

Canvasses by Democratic newspapers give Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, who has been the Chief Executive of the State for four years, a clear lead for Senator and, while the official Republican claims of Senator Frank B. Brandegee's re-election assert that he will have a slight plurality, the canvasses made give Baldwin the election by about 20,000.

The Progressives have made an aggressive campaign, alleging Brandegee to be a relic of the Cannon-Aldrich faction and, in nominating Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford, formerly of Roosevelt's Cabinet, have named a strong candidate.

The Democratic Party has re-nominated its entire State ticket, except for the promotion of Lieut. Gov. Tingrey for the Gubernatorial nomination and Gov. Baldwin for the senatorial nomination. It has re-nominated all its five Congressmen who were elected two years ago.

On two of the rock-ribbed Republican districts indications are that the Republican nominees will be elected, Richard P. Freeman of New London probably succeeding Mayor Bryan Mahan in the Second District and James P. Glynn of Winsted, probably being chosen in the Fifth over Congressman William J. Kennedy. The pluralities of Mahan and Kennedy were only nominal two years ago.

In the First District the Republicans have nominated P. Davis Oakey, a Hartford City Assessor, and in the third the Republicans have chosen Major John Q. Tilson, who was defeated two years ago by Congressman Thomas L. Reilly of Meriden. The Republican nominee in the Fourth District is ex-Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill, who was defeated by Jeremiah Donovan two years ago. Congressman Reilly is expected to be re-elected, but in the First and Fourth Districts the contests will be fairly close, with chances favoring the Democrats. No state canvass has been made by the Republicans for the reason that their nominee for Governor, Judge Marcus Holcomb of Southington, was nominated without his consent and has refused to utter a word during the campaign.

Willard Fisher, a former Mayor of Middletown, is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Many Republicans concede the election of the two Democratic Congressmen and of Gov. Baldwin as Senator. There is no indication whatever of a landslide for the Republicans.

FIELDER PREDICTS A SWEEP.

Expects New Jersey to Elect 12 Democrats to the House.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—After the fiercest campaign in years, the issue having been made an out-and-out question of the indorsing of President Wilson's Administration, the voters of New Jersey will go to the polls next Tuesday to elect twelve Congressmen, eight State Senators, sixty Assemblyman, and county and municipal officers generally.

Gov. Fielder predicts the election of all of the twelve Democratic candidates for Congress, a gain of two over the party's present representation. The Republicans are claiming variously that they will elect five or seven Congressmen. It is conceded that the Republicans have a chance to win in the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, but the voting is bound to be close.

Both parties are claiming control of the Senate. The Republicans may reasonably be expected to elect their Senators in Camden, Union, and Gloucester Counties, while political observers also look for Col. Colgate, the Republican candidate in Essex, to win. The Democrats are certain to be successful in Warren County, and in all probability will win in Monmouth. This leaves Salem and Somerset as the real battleground. In order to control the Senate, the Republicans must win in both Salem and Somerset, besides the other four counties named.

Control of the Assembly will doubtless depend upon the outcome in Essex and Passaic Counties. The indications are that in South Jersey, including Mercer and the counties south of it, the Republicans will elect twelve of the Assemblymen, with Salem in doubt. The Democrats are picked to win in Bergen, Hudson, Hunterdon, Warren, and Essex. Monmouth is also expected to go Democratic. Middlesex, Morris, Ocean, Somerset, and Union are placed in the doubtful column with Salem. If the Republicans can elect the twelve Assemblymen in Essex, the five in Passaic, and can win two others in the counties classed as doubtful, these, added to the South Jersey contingent, will win the Assembly from the Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA'S HOT FIGHT.

Tariff Looms Big as an Issue and Aids the Penrose Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—An impartial survey of all the counties of Pennsylvania leads to the conclusion that United States Senator Boies Penrose, about whose candidacy for re-election has raged the fiercest fight this State has witnessed in years, will win next Tuesday over Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive. In all probability the entire Republican ticket will go through to victory with Penrose.

While the Democrats, backed by the National Administration, and the Progressives, supported by Col. Roosevelt, are claiming, respectively, the election of Palmer and Pinchot, keen political observers, appreciating the complicated situation, predict that Penrose will be re-elected by a small plurality.

Factors favoring Penrose are the operation of the Democratic tariff, the liquor interests, and the disaffection existing in the Democratic Party. The business situation, with many mills idle and no evidence that conditions soon will improve, are the causes that may elect Penrose. The sentiment is overwhelmingly against him as a politician, but, paradoxically, it favors him strongly for the Senate as an exponent of protection.

Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, the Republican candidate for Governor, is the strongest man placed on the ticket for many years. His personal strength has greatly aided Penrose and helped in great measure to bring back to the party the Roosevelt Republicans. It is believed that Brumbaugh will be elected over Vance McCormick, on the Democratic and Progressive tickets, by a majority approaching 100,000.

Throughout the western section of the State Palmer and Pinchot apparently are running a neck-and-neck race, Palmer to all intents and purposes holding his own despite the Roosevelt invasion. In former Republican counties the "breaks" are both ways, with both Progressive and Democratic leaders claiming the advantage. Pinchot seems to have more strength in the extreme western end of the State.

In last-hour predictions, leaders of the three parties claim Allegheny County. Surface indications are that Penrose will carry the county by about 8,000.

State Senator William Flinn, Roosevelt's right-hand man in Pennsylvania, is cautious in his statements, but Progressive leaders believe they will repeat their 1912 showing. It is virtually certain Brumbaugh will run way ahead of McCormick for Governor.

Except in Palmer's Eastern Pennsylvania bailiwick, it appears as though the Roosevelt personal following would make its old-time bid for honors through the anthracite coal belt.

Election Day alone can now decide the result of the Vare-Penrose feud in this city: whether the Vares will openly attack Penrose or secretly knife him at the polls or "make up," just as they have often done when a break seemed imminent.

Representative William S. Vare and State Senator Edwin H. Vare are in supreme power in South Philadelphia, the closely built up section of the city that casts many thousand votes regularly for the Republican ticket. The Vares are head of a great sub-organization of the Republican machine in this city, and should they oppose Penrose, either secretly or openly, it would go a long way toward defeating him.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS UNITED

Confident of Re-electing Senator John Walter Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—The campaign in Maryland is apathetic because there are no State tickets in the field. The Democrats are united in the Congressional contests, President Wilson and United States Senator Smith now being on friendly terms, and Senator Blair Lee, the President's close friend, who had been fighting the machine, is now supporting the party's candidates for Congress.

The Democrats are so confident of electing the United States Senator that their candidate, John Walter Smith, has not considered it necessary to go on the stump. His opponent, Edward C. Carrington, Jr., who returned to the Republican Party soon after Wilson was elected, is active in his own behalf. He has toured the State and firmly believes he has a chance to be elected, but all indications point to the re-election of Senator Smith by a decisive majority. Senator Smith has been the head of the regular Democratic organization since the death of Senator Gorman. The Democrats predict his re-election by majorities ranging from 25,000 to 35,000.

For the first time voters in registering stated their affiliations, and the returns show that there are enrolled approximately 145,000 Democrats, 105,000 Republicans, 2,500 Progressives, 2,000 Prohibitionists, 2,500 Socialists, and about 12,000 who declined to affiliate and are classed as independents. In four of the Congressional districts the Democratic candidates are practically sure of winning by large majorities, and they have a fighting chance in the other two.

Their hardest fight is in the Sixth District, now represented by D. J. Lewis, the father of the parcel post law and who is a candidate for re-election. Lewis's opponent is State Senator Frederick A. Zihlman, a champion of the labor organizations. Lewis was a coal miner before he became a lawyer and Zihlman is a glass blower.

In the Fifth District Sydney E. Mudd desires to succeed his father, the late Congressman Mudd, and his opponent is Richard H. Johnson, son-in-law of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman. This, too, is an interesting fight. The district is normally Republican, although now represented by a Democrat. The fight will be close.

In the First District Jesse D. Price, President of the Maryland Senate, is the Democratic candidate, and against him is Robert F. Duer, a Republican, who is indorsed by the Progressives. In the Second Congressional C. C. Talbott is again a candidate, his Republican opponent being William J. Heaps, an educator.

The Third and Fourth Districts, located wholly in Baltimore City, are now represented by Charles P. Coady and J. Charles Linthicum, Democrats, who are candidates for re-election, their Republican opponents being John A. Janetzke and Thomas T. Hammond. All of these districts are conceded to the Democrats.

MIXED ISSUES IN OHIO.

Gov. Cox Favorite in Betting—Senatorial Fight Close.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—As a betting issue, the election in Ohio next Tuesday is distinctly a puzzle. Were the principal contest narrowed to a plain battle for votes between Gov. James M. Cox, seeking re-election, and Frank B. Willis, Congressman, seeking the Governor's chair, some rational idea of the outcome might be gleaned in the pre-election canvass, but on top of this fight for State office Ohioans are facing a rehot prohibition fight and the contest between Warren G. Harding and Attorney General Timothy Hogan for the United States Senatorship. A Progressive fight for State offices adds to the merriment.

What betting there is favors Gov. Cox. The managers of Mr. Willis's campaign expect an old-fashioned Republican landslide. Those who are operating the campaigns of Arthur L. Garford and James R. Garfield, Progressive candidates, respectively, for Senator and Governor, assert with equal emphasis that the Republican Party in Ohio has gone to smash, and that the voters will elect the entire Progressive State ticket. The Progressive Party has openly indorsed the prohibition movement.

In the Senatorial race a bitter attack has been made on Mr. Hogan on the ground of religion. Mr. Harding, whose record in public life is not marked by factional or other strife, is said by the politicians to have a better chance for election than his opponent.

The liquor interests are confident of sweeping the State with their so-called home rule amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the elimination of the county optional law, and in fact prohibits State-wide prohibition. The betting is 2 to 1 in their favor.

The outcome, so far as the Ohio Congressional, State, legislative, and judicial tickets are concerned, depends largely on the vote of the heads of the State ticket.

HARD FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.

Sullivan Managers Confident—"Uncle Joe" Cannon Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—In Illinois the choice of a Senator and a Congressional delegation of twenty-seven members constitutes the absorbing feature of next Tuesday's election. Men in Chicago may vote for forty-nine candidates, exclusive of United States Senator, Congressman, Congressman at Large, State Representative, and State Senator, while women's curtailed suffrage privilege places twenty-one candidates as the maximum they can vote for. There are 165,163 women registered, and they are conducting a lively campaign.

Interest throughout Illinois centres in the election of a United States Senator. There are three candidates in the field—Lawrence Y. Sherman, the present Senator, Republican; Roger C. Sullivan, Democrat, and Raymond Robins, Progressive. A bitter fight has been waged by the three candidates. Mr. Sullivan has enjoyed the support of President Wilson, and practically the entire Administration at Washington, with the exception of William Jennings Bryan. Postmaster General Burleson, William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and other distinguished Democrats have journeyed to Illinois and have made speeches in behalf of Mr. Sullivan's candidacy. Last night Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, telephoned from the White House to Charles Boeschenstein, Democratic National Committeeman, that the Administration desired the election of Sullivan. All this has been of great value to Mr. Sullivan.

While all three candidates are predicting victory the indications seem to favor Sullivan. He will carry Chicago by a big vote. This is virtually conceded. The question that arises is, Will his plurality in Cook County be sufficient to offset the plurality of Senator Sherman down State. The Sullivan men are confident that it will be. The Sherman managers claim their man will come up to Cook County with a plurality between 75,000 and 125,000, which the Democrats say is a preposterous estimate. Sullivan's plurality in Cook County has been estimated as high as 65,000. Some forecasters are giving Raymond Robins second place in the running, with Sherman third. Robins has waged a vigorous campaign, has had the personal assistance of Theodore Roosevelt, and because of his labor record as a mine worker will poll a large labor vote. It is not thought probable, however, that he will poll more than 80 per cent. of the vote cast for Roosevelt in 1912.

There is strong probability of considerable change in the complexion of the Illinois delegation to the House of Representatives. The present Illinois delegation stands: Democrats, 20; Republicans, 4; Progressives, 3. The Illinois delegation to the Sixty-fourth Congress will probably stand—Republicans, 12; a gain of 8; Democrats, 14, a loss of 6; Progressives, 1, a loss of 2.

While Republican Leader James R. Mann of Chicago has been threatened with difficulty because of his attitude toward woman suffrage, it is probable that he will be re-elected. In the Eighteenth District, former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon will probably recapture his seat in Congress, despite the opposition of President Wilson, who desires the re-election of Frank T. O'Hair, who defeated "Uncle Joe" in 1912. Another of the "old guard" expected to return to Congress with Mr. Cannon is William B. McKinley, the manager of Mr. Taft's disastrous campaign.

DIVIDED IN MICHIGAN.

Gov. Ferris, Democrat, Favored in Forecast Over Chase S. Osborn.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Comparison of the reports of the various State Central Committees seem to show that Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris (Dem.) will be re-elected next Tuesday; that the remainder of the Republican ticket will be elected; that the Legislature will be Republican by an increased majority, and that the Republicans will gain one seat in Congress.

The Democrats are very confident of the success of Gov. Ferris. Two years ago he won by 24,500 plurality, while all other Republican State candidates went in by more than 50,000 plurality. This year there is a heavy defection of Republicans from Chase S. Osborn, who heads the Republican ticket. Gov. Ferris is very strong in the Upper Peninsula because he saved that section of the State from anarchy during the miners' strike last year. The Republican Committee admits a big Republican defection from Osborn, but hopes it will be made up by a defection of disgruntled Democrats to Osborn.

The seat which the Republicans will regain in Congress is that of S. W. Beakes in the Second District. His plurality was small, and there undoubtedly has been a considerable Republican gain in the district. In the Upper Peninsula district the contest is between the Republicans and the Progressives, and probably will be very close. McDonald (Progressive) now holds the seat. Similar conditions prevail in the Tenth District, now held by Roy T. Woodruff, (Progressive.) Ex-Congressman George A. Loud, who went down in the Taft débâcle, has an even chance of victory. There is little doubt that Doremus (Dem.) will be re-elected in the First District.

The Detroit Mayoralty campaign is much in doubt. It is a contest between the present administration of Oscar B. Marx, whose policy has been of the wide-open town variety, and Frederick F. Ingram, a manufacturer, as the Democratic candidate. Normally, Detroit is Republican by 10,000. But party lines have disappeared this year.

WISCONSIN FIGHT IN DOUBT.

Gov. McGovern Strongly Backed for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Wisconsin election outcome, as far as the Governorship is concerned, will hinge solely on the question of how many Progressive Republicans, of both the La Follette and Roosevelt variety, will abandon the straight ticket and vote for John J. Blaine, the independent Republican candidate, and of how large an addition to this vote there will be from the Democrats who are not satisfied with the reputed stand-pat tendencies of John C. Karel, Democratic candidate for Governor. The betting men think the outcome is certain. Blaine does not figure in any of the bets, the odds being 10 to 8 on the election of Emanuel L. Philipp, Republican regular candidate. To get even money against Philipp one must bet that he will have less than 25,000 plurality.

The Senatorial fight is between Gov. F. E. McGovern and Paul Husting, the latter a radically Progressive Democrat. As Gov. McGovern has the State House support, won by two terms in the Governor's office, he is the favorite in the betting, despite the opposition of Senator La Follette, who is reported to favor Husting, although he has not declared his position.

The Congressional elections do not promise much change, if any, from present conditions. The probabilities are that there will be nine Republicans returned, with two Democrats, although the Republicans promise to make it a clean sweep, and the Democratic Committee expects to cut the Republican representation to seven. There is a bare chance of the return of Victor L. Berger the Milwaukee Socialist, in one Republican district, the Fifth.

IOWA VOTERS APATHETIC.

Light Vote Expected, with Cummins Cohorts Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 31.—The interest of Iowa voters seems to be centred chiefly in the race for the United States Senatorship, although there is general apathy among the voters.

The candidates for United States Senator are Albert B. Cummins, Republican; Maurice Connolly, Democrat; Casper Schenk, Progressive; M. L. Christian, Prohibitionist; I. S. McCrillis, Socialist, and Otis L. Spurgeon, independent.

On the surface it looks as though Senator Cummins might be an easy winner for re-election, but the Democrats have the best organization they have ever had, and are being backed by the Wilson Administration in a powerful fight in behalf of Connolly, now Congressman from the Third Iowa District.

Casper Schenk, Progressive, is making a hard campaign. His managers are claiming 40,000 votes. He is sure to receive the vote of many old-line Republicans who never have supported Cummins.

Spurgeon, the independent candidate for the Senate, has raised the sectarian issue, and with these elements to consider, the oldest campaign managers admit that Senator Cummins may have the closest fight of his long and stormy career.

Out of Iowa's eleven Congressional districts it is believed that the Republicans will elect their candidate in all except the Second District. This district is now represented by a Democrat, Henry Vollmer, who refused to be a candidate again. The Democrats nominated W. J. McDonald of Iowa City, and the Republican candidate is Harry Hull, an editor at Williamsburg.

The Sixth District, now represented by a Democrat, Sent Kirkpatrick, is almost sure to elect a Republican in the person of S. W. Ramseyer of Bloomfield. The Republicans also expect to elect Burton E. Sweet from the Third District—the one now represented by Connolly, who abandoned the Congressional race in the hope of obtaining the Senatorship.

If these predictions are verified Iowa will have at least ten Republicans out of eleven, instead of eight as at present. Should Hull pull through, the delegation would be solidly Republican.

Gov. George W. Clarke is a candidate to succeed himself. The Democratic candidate is John T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, who is charging State extravagance as the ground of his campaign.

If the weather is good, thousands of Iowa farmers will remain in their cornfields, and the vote will be extremely light.

ALL CLAIMING KANSAS.

Neeley, Democrat, Favored in Forecasts for United States Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—None of the managers of the various political parties in Kansas is able to forecast the result of Tuesday's election. The Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives all claim the State for United States Senator and for their State tickets. This claim on the part of the Progressives is not, however, considered seriously, and that party will not be a factor in determining the result, except that it may draw enough Republican Progressives away from the Republican ticket to insure Democratic victory.

The three candidates for the United States Senate are Congressman George A. Neeley, Democrat; ex-Senator Charles Curtis, Republican, and Congressman Victor Murdock, Progressive. Those of all parties, more familiar with conditions believe Neeley has the best chance of election. Ex-Senator Curtis, who defeated Senator Bristow in the primary in August by 1,800, is handicapped because he was the Taft leader in the State two years ago, and led the fight against the Progressive Republican ticket, which stood with Roosevelt. It is believed that Curtis will run from 15,000 to 20,000 behind the Republican State ticket, and that this loss will insure the election of Neeley.

On the State ticket the contest is between Gov. Hodges, Democrat, and Arthur Capper, Republican, for Governor. These men were the candidates two years ago, when Hodges defeated Capper in the State by twenty-nine majority.

Democrats represent five of the eight Congressional districts in Kansas. It seems reasonably certain that they will lose two of these, and probably three. The tariff is the main issue in these contests, with national woman suffrage and national prohibition as lively side lines.

SOUTH DAKOTA FORECAST.

Republicans Expect to Elect Their Entire State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 31.—The general forecast for the outcome of the election in South Dakota would be for the selection of the complete Republican State and national ticket, with the strongest probabilities in that direction. As a matter of fact, no one questions the selection of the Republican State ticket for any place other than Governor, where there is a three-cornered contest, with Frank M. Byrne, the regular Republican nominee; R. O. Richards, an independent Republican candidate, and J. W. McCarter, the Democratic candidate.

On the Congressional ticket, Congressman Burke as the regular Republican nominee for United States Senate is considered as certain of election, but he also has the Democratic candidate, E. S. Johnson, and the Independent candidate, H. L. Loucks to contend with. But as there is a heavy Democratic disaffection in what is called the insurgent element of that party, it is contended that this will go to Burke and Byrne and pull them both through without question.

NORTH DAKOTA ONE-SIDED.

Entire Republican Ticket Regarded as a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 31.—The indications are that the entire Republican Senatorial, Congressional, and State tickets will be elected next Tuesday. The chief fight by the Democrats this year is for the election of ex-Senator W. E. Purcell over Senator Gronna. This may be the closest fight of the campaign. A bitter fight is being waged against Gov. Hanna. He was formerly a member of Congress and is serving his first Gubernatorial term. His re-election is generally conceded.

There is no question about all three of the Republican Congressmen and the rest of the Republican State ticket.

Great interest has been aroused over the woman's suffrage question, which will be passed upon by the voters.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS LEAD.

Betting Favors Election of Senator Thomas and T. S. Patterson.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Democratic success in the Senatorial, Congressional, and Gubernatorial contests, to be decided on Tuesday, seem certain in Colorado. Betting favors the dominant party in poolrooms, and odds are also offered that the Statewide prohibition amendment to the Constitution will be defeated by at least 14,000 majority.

Charles S. Thomas, for United States Senator, seems certain of re-election, his Progressive opponent, Benjamin Griffith, being placed second, and Dr. Hubert Work, Republican, third.

The election of four Democratic candidates for Congress is practically conceded, although in the Second District H. H. Seldomridge faces internal party opposition, Ben Hilliard in the First District, Edward Keating in the Third, and Edward Taylor in the Fourth are picked as certain winners.

Thomas M. Patterson, Democratic nominee for Governor, is a 3 to 1 favorite in the betting against George A. Carlson, Republican, and E. P. Costigan, Progressive. Carlson and Patterson represent the "drys" and "wets," respectively, and the Gubernatorial vote will indicate the fate of the prohibition amendment.

Carlson has been charged with representing the Rockefeller coal interests, while Patterson has been an adviser of the union miners for many years, and the election of one or the other will be taken as an indication of the public view of the coal strike.

Mrs. Agnes V. Riddle, Progressive, stands a splendid chance of being elected Secretary of State.

The headless ballot will be used this year for the first time, and that is expected to complicate the vote to some extent. More than 98,000 voters are registered.

MORMON ISSUE IN UTAH.

Dignitaries of Church Said to Favor Senator Smoot.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 31.—The indications are that the Republican Party will carry Utah by a small majority, and that the Progressive-Democratic fusion ticket may be successful in some of the counties of the State. However, the fact that Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church, and a number of leading church officials appeared last week at a reception to Senator Smoot in the city, wearing Smoot campaign buttons, was regarded as significant. About 80 per cent. of the population of Utah belongs to the Mormon Church.

James H. Moyle, the fusion candidate, who also is a Mormon, recently said if he could find any evidence of direct interference by the church in the election he would place the evidence in the hands of Washington officials.

CLOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

Gov. Johnson 10 to 7 Favorite—Phelan Leads for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—With a three-cornered fight for Governor and a similar situation in the Senatorial fight, the result of the election in California next Tuesday is subject to many forecasts. However, careful students of politics virtually are agreed that Hiram Johnson, incumbent and Progressive, will be the next Governor, with John D. Fredericks, the Republican nominee, second, and John B. Curtin, the Democratic nominee, third. All appear agreed that the race will be close and neither candidate has indicated that he has lost confidence of success.

Before the primary in September the registration was: Republican, 472,677; Democrats, 236,982; Progressives, 214,022. Since the primary the registration shows the same disparity, but there is a general feeling that the registration does not represent the actual relative strength. For the primaries the voter must register under some party name in order to vote a party ticket, but in the general election the voter is not bound by party designation and it is believed in many cases that a large proportion of the Republican registration will go to Johnson. The betting favors Johnson 10 to 7.

James D. Phelan, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, running as a personal friend of President Wilson, is conceded to be the strongest candidate for that place opposed to him are Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, Republican, and Francis J. Heney, Progressive. It is figured that Phelan will represent the Democratic strength, and that the Republicans and the Progressives will scatter their respective votes.

For Congress the Progressives undoubtedly will re-elect William Kent, John L. Nolan and William D. Stephens. Charles W. Bell, Progressive incumbent, seems likely to be defeated by Charles H. Randall, Prohibitionist.

The Democrats probably will return John E. Raker and Henry S. Church, incumbents. Three Republican incumbents, Charles F. Curry, Julius Kahn, and E. A. Hayes are likely to be re-elected, and ex-Congressman J. C. Needham and George H. Derrick are other Republicans likely to win.

SITUATION IN OREGON.

Supporters of Senator Chamberlain Hopeful of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31.—Senator Chamberlain, candidate for re-election in Oregon, has a battle on his hands with Robert A. Booth, wealthy timberman, formerly a State Senator, but it seems most probable that Chamberlain will win another six-year seat in the upper house.

A. F. Flegel, candidate for the Democratic ticket for the seat in Congress now occupied by A. W. Lafferty, former Republican and Progressive, but now an Independent, is growing stronger every day and, while C. N. McArthur, Republican candidate for Lafferty's seat, is making a great fight, the real contest is between Lafferty and Flegel. Flegel is making his fight as a Wilson adherent.

Dr. C. J. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, named as successor-to-be by Democratic Gov. West, who has made many enemies in office, seems likely to suffer defeat at the hands of Dr. James Withycombe, long connected with the Oregon Agricultural College and known to every farmer in the State. The latter has refused to meet Smith in a joint debate on the State issues of the day.

INTEREST LAGS IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats Expect to Elect Two Senators and Nine Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—Voters of Kentucky will choose two United States Senators and eleven Congressmen in the election of next Tuesday. Less interest is being shown in the present election than any of recent years. The election of both Senators and nine Congressmen is conceded to the Democrats, while two Congressmen are conceded to the Republicans. The Progressives are believed to be completely out of the running.

Only in two Congressional districts is there any particular interest. In the Third the Republicans are making a hard fight to elect J. Frank Taylor over the present incumbent, R. Y. Thomas Democrat. The other fight is in the Eleventh, where the Progressives and Democrats are behind ex-Congressman John Henry Wilson, Independent, who is making the race against Caleb Powers, but the strength of Powers is so great in the mountains that the success of this fusion movement is extremely doubtful.

According to figures obtained after having compared all the claims of the three parties the following seem the most likely winners in the election: United States Senator (long term) J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat; U. S Senator (short term) Johnson N. Camden, Democrat; Congressmen: First District, A. W. Barkley, Democrat; Second District D. H. Kincheloe, Democrat; Third District, R. Y. Thomas, Democrat; Fourth District, Benjamin Jonahon, Democrat; Fifth District, Swager Sherley, Democrat; Sixth District, A. B. Rouse, Democrat; Seventh District, J. C. Cantrill, Democrat; Eighth District Harvey Helm, Democrats; Ninth District, T. J. Fields, Democrat; Tenth District, John W. Langley, Republican; Eleventh District, Caleb Powers, Republican.

NO ISSUE IN ARKANSAS.

Only One Change Expected in the Congress Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—With the exception of the Third Congressional District in Northwest Arkansas there is little interest in the election of Nov. 3. Arkansas voters will elect seven members of the National House and one United States Senator. Six of the seven Congressmen now representing Arkansas at Washington will be returned, and Senator James P. Clarke also will be returned for another, his third, term.

Judge John N. Tillman, Democrat, probably will succeed Congressman J. C. Floyd in the Third District, although he has two opponents, W. N. Ivey, Republican, and Richard Putnam, Progressive. Congressman Floyd is retiring voluntarily.

Senator Clarke has an opponent, but the opposition is nominal only. Harry H. Myers, Republican, and former Superintendent of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, is making the race against Senator Clarke.

The Democratic candidates at the Federal election, all of whom probably will be elected, follow:

First District, T. H. Caraway; Second District, W. A. Oldfield; Third District, John N. Tillman; Fourth District, Otis Wingo; Fifth District, H. M. Jacoway; Sixth District, Sam Taylor; Seventh District, W. S. Goodwin.

RYE LEADS IN TENNESSEE.

Contest for Governor Close — No Congress Change Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Tennessee will elect a Governor, one Railroad Commissioner, ten Congressmen, and the Legislature on Tuesday. The Governorship fight is in about as much doubt as was the case in the last campaign, although forecasts seem to favor the election of Gen. T. C. Rye, the Democratic opponent of Gov. Hooper.

The fight is resolved into the question of what gains Gen. Rye will make in West and Middle Tennessee against the majority of 8,000 that Hooper had in 1912 and the additional vote he expects in East Tennessee this year.

Gen. Rye will gain greatly in West Tennessee, and the battleground is the middle section of the State.

The Congressional line-up as the State is now represented in the national House will hardly be changed in any instance.

The New Blanket Ballot and How to Vote It.

1. TO VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE ON THIS BALLOT MAKE A CROSS X MARK IN ONE OF THE SQUARES OR IN THE SPACE AT THE LEFT OF HIS NAME.
2. TO VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE NOT ON THIS BALLOT WRITE HIS NAME IN THE BLANK SPACE UNDER THE CANDIDATES FOR THAT OFFICE.
3. MARK ONLY WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
4. ANY OTHER MARK, ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
5. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

1 GOVERNOR (Vote for one).

MARTIN H. GLYNN	Democratic, Ind. League
CHARLES S. WHITMAN	Republican
FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT	Progressive
GUSTAVE A. STRIEBEL	Socialist
WILLIAM SULZER	Prohibition, American
JAMES T. HUNTER	Social Labor

2 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for one).

THOMAS R. LOCKWOOD	Democratic
EDWARD SCHOENECK	Republican, Ind. League
CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN	Progressive
STEPHEN J. MAHONEY	Socialist
CHARLES E. WELCH	Prohibition
JEREMIAH D. CROWLEY	Social Labor

3 SECRETARY OF STATE (Vote for one).

MITCHELL MAY	Democratic, Ind. League
FRANCIS M. HUGO	Republican
SYDNEY W. STERN	Progressive
FLORENCE CROSS KITCHELT	Socialist
JOHN E. CLEMENTS	Prohibition
EDMUND MOONELIS	Social Labor

4 COMPTROLLER (Vote for one).

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DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO CONTROL CONGRESS

DEMOCRATS EXPECT GAINS IN THE SENATE

Also Assert That They Will Control the Next House by Majority of at Least 100.

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL

Wadsworth Says He Feels Sure of Victory—Liquor Question a Puzzling Factor in Six States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Republican and Democratic leaders tonight appear optimistic as to the result of the polls on next Tuesday. While the Democrats, in a statement issued tonight by the National Congressional Committee, said they would control the House in the next Congress by a majority of 100 members, they admit privately that their majority may fall below fifty. Some close political observers predict that the Democratic majority of nearly 150 in the present Congress will be reduced to twenty-five or thirty after March 4. Republicans feel very confident of gains in the House. Unbiased reports indicate that the Democrats probably will make a slight gain in their present majority of ten in the Senate.

High officials of the Administration are confident that the voters will support President Wilson by returning a safe working Democratic majority in the House. The President has written a score or more of letters in the interest of Democratic nominees and he is said to be confident as to the outcome on Tuesday.

In six States, the question of State-wide prohibition will be settled on Tuesday. The liquor issue, it is admitted, upsets the calculations of the political leaders, and makes the outcome of the voting in these States more than uncertain than is usual. These States are Ohio, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Colorado. In New York and Pennsylvania the liquor questions has also figured in a less direct way.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican nominee for the Senate in New York, who is in Washington, predicted today the election of the entire Republican ticket in the Empire State. He expressed the opinion that William Sulzer would poll a sufficient number of Democratic votes to make certain the election of Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, over Martin H. Glynn, his Democratic opponent.

Point to Wilson's Record.

The Democratic Congressional Committee issued this statement:

Reports gathered with particular care from all parts of the country indicate a sweeping Democratic victory Tuesday. The remarkable programme of progressive legislation enacted by Congress under the leadership of President Wilson has made a profound impression on the country, and the opposition has been powerless to stem the tide of approval. They have been without an issue upon which to appeal to the people, and, although often challenged to do so, have been unable to state in what particulars they would change the legislation of the last eighteen months if returned to power.

In districts where they have attempted to make the tariff an issue no candidate, so far as we have been able to learn, has the temerity to pledge himself to the re-enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which caused the split in the Republican Party and led to the organization of the Progressive Party.

Democratic sentimen is particularly strong in that section of the country west of the Mississippi. This is well illustrated in the former Republican State of Montana, where the vote for Congressmen Evans and Stout in the primaries exceeded the combined vote of all other parties. Gains are confidently expected in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Western States.

In the East our prospects are particularly gratifying. In the Second Massachusetts District, for instance, Prof. E. M. Lewis has been making a wonderful campaign and public sentiment there strongly points to his election. In the First New Jersey District and other districts in the East, now represented by Republicans, prospects for Democratic success are exceptionally good. Making due allowance for the fact that quite a number of Democrats in the Sixty-third Congress represent strong Republican districts, which under normal conditions we could not hope to win, it is difficult to see how the Democratic Party will fail to organize the next House with approximately 100 majority.

Hope for Congress Gains.

Our majority in the Senate will be increased by the election of Senators in Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Kansas, and Illylinois; all of which are represented now by Republicans. Stevens in New Hampshire, Johnson in South Dakota, Purcell in North Dakota, Moyle in Utah, Phelan in California, Husting in Wisconsin, have fine chances of success, according to the best reports while Palmer in Pennsylvania and Connolly in Iowa appear to be gaining strength rapidly, and our latest reports from these two States are very reassuring.

The most striking feature of all the reports received is the tremendous popularity of President Wilson. It reaches into every nook and corner of the land. His handling of the difficult and trying questions growing out of the great world crisis has appealed to the people with peculiar force, and they will not embarrass the present situation by electing a Congress antagonistic to him. The general situation could not be better, and the friends of this Administration who confidently expect a verdict of approval for real public service will not be disappointed.

Chairman Woods of the Republican Congressional Committee is in Chicago, and no formal statement was issued at the Republican headquarters in Washington.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. next Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.
WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.
GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.
WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.
REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

HARD FIGHT IN THE 19TH.

Senator Simpson Commended by Business Interests.

The three-cornered fight for the State Senate which is in progress in the Nineteenth District, embracing Washington Heights and part of Harlem, is arousing widespread interest among voters. The Democratic candidate, George W. Simpson, is the present Senator. He has been most active and painstaking. The Citizens' Union, which was niggardly in praise of Democratic candidates for the Legislature in its recent report, said the character of bills introduced by Senator Simpson "indicates appreciation of his legislative duties."

Senator Simpson introduced thirty-eight bills at the recent session of the Legislature, and many of his measures received the approval of Gov. Glynn. Among the measures bearing his name was the bill to prevent exorbitant charges for theatre tickets by speculators, bill providing for the registration and examination of architects, which received the approval of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and two bills to promote safety to pedestrians in the streets by increasing the personnel of the Traffic Squad and making disobedience of traffic regulations a misdemeanor. Both bills received the indorsement of the Merchants' Association. He also fathered measures which have won him commendation from real estate owners, and showed great activity in the furtherance of education. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Education.

Senator Simpson's two rivals in the Senate fight are Frederick E. Higgins, Republican, and Henry Salant, Progressive. Mr. Salant was a candidate two years ago and was seated on the returns, but was disqualified after a recount of the vote, when it was found that Senator Simpson had a plurality. His Republican opponent two years ago was Josiah T. Newcomb, who since has left the Republican Party and joined the Progressiveyes.

Senator Simpson, who is a lawyer, has been an active worker in the Democratic organization of his district.

CRIMMINS OUT FOR GLYNN.

He Pays a Warm Tribute to the Governor and Ambassador Gerard.

John D. Crimmins in discussing the political situation yesterday came out strongly for the election of Martin H. Glynn for Governor and James Gerard for United States Senator.

"My sympathies," said Mr. Crimmins, "are now, as they always have been, with the Democratic Party, because, in my opinion, that party best represents the ideals of the founders of this Republic, which are to secure freedom and equality within the boundaries of our nation for all men who deserve and appreciate the ineffable blessings of freedom and equality.

"In the President of our nation and in his success we have exemplary proof of the power which the fathers of our country gave to us in their wisdom and foresight. Our Democratic Party has given to us this year as candidate for Governor and as candidate for United States Senator men who round out in the fullest measure the ideals of character and service that our State demands in its representatives. Both Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard are sons of the soil of New York State. They both have been tested. They both have grown constantly, through acceptable service, in the public regard. To Mr. Gerard has been given an unexampled opportunity and responsibility unparalleled in this generation, and he has measured up to the exalted human service required of him with a manly capacity and a patriotic unselfishness that are the pride of our nation. He deserves in every State practical proof of our appreciation.

"Gov. Glynn, if he had done nothing else than perfect the workmen's compensation law, would have merited return by the electorate to the Governor's chair. That measure is a very bulwark against the attacks of the agitators of unrest. It is a just measure. A far-sighted measure. A measure that bridges the chasm between the employer and the employe, and this chasm has long been the breeding place of the un-American and the un-Christian element, of both the employing and the employed classes.

"There is another thing—you will recall that about the middle of August last there was a great financial agitation here due to the European war. Among the men in the highest circles of finance, whose responsibilities to the public are not sometimes appreciated one tithe so much by the public as they are felt by these eminent American men, a grave crisis developed. It produced the semblance of a panic among the leaders. A moratorium was thought of. Great pressure was brought to bear on Gov. Glynn to declare a moratorium for thirty to sixty days. The pressure came from most influential sources. It was in discredit to the men who fathered the idea. Their motive was patriotic. Gov. Glynn bore the impact of their appeal with calmness. He waited and he thought, and as a son of New York he felt that this great occasion was not really great enough to warrant the disturbance, not to say the confession of incapacity involved in the calling of a moratorium.

APPEAL FOR GLYNN ISSUED.

Prominent Men Sign Plea to Independent Voters.

An appeal to the independent citizens of the State to vote for Gov. Glynn, signed by independent Democrats, was given out yesterday at the Glynn headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt. The signers were Frederic R. Coudert, Everett P. Wheeler, Lewis L. Delafield, L. L. Kellogg, Lawson Purdy, Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Herman Ridder, George McAneny, and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr.

After advising independent voters to support Gov. Glynn, the appeal says:

"No axiom in good government seems to us more patently self-evident than that the best reward for public service well performed is continuance in office. What can give such assurance that one will fill an office well as the fact that he is doing so?

"There is no time for experiments. All citizens, of whatever party, have reason for congratulation that a Presidential election is not impending and that our President, calm, fearless, already familiar with his duties, is there to serve the interests of the whole people. In this State, also, it is not a time to shift from a Governor who has been tried and found not wanting.

"With Gov. Glynn firmly in his seat for two years more, every citizen would in his heart be at ease that, neither through infirmity of purpose nor through any failure to put forth his best efforts, would the Governor of New York fall short of his full duty to the State."

Gerard's Managers Confident.

At the Gerard campaign headquarters yesterday it was said that no attempt would be made to give out figures, as the plurality which it was expected Ambassador Gerard would receive, as there was no way to estimate the vote he would receive. The candidate's campaign managers, however, said he would be elected by an enormous majority.

WOMEN HOLD RALLY TO BOOM DR. DAVIS

Political Education League Supports Her for Constitutional Convention.

SPEAKERS DIRECT VOTERS

Miss Boswell Explains to the Men Present How They Can Scratch a Ticket Safely.

Representatives of three political parties came together yesterday morning at the meeting of the League for Political Education in the Hudson Theatre, held to advance the candidacy of Commissioner of Correction Dr. Katharine B. Davis, who seeks election as Delegate at Large on the Progressive ticket for the Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. S. B. Ayres, representing the Democratic Party; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the Republican, and Miss Alice Carpenter, the Progressives, all supported Dr. Davis. The only one of the three who did not mention Dr. Davis in her address was Miss Carpenter.

"I am afraid Dr. Davis is not right when she says that men talk more than women," said Miss Carpenter, sadly, later in the morning. "I intended to speak of her when I was talking, but, as usual, I forgot the time."

"I believe there should be one woman in the Constitutional Convention," said Miss Boswell in her address. "Ask your friends to scratch one name and vote for Dr. Davis." There was hearty applause.

"Bring the name of Katharine Davis to your husbands' attention," said Mrs. Ayres. "They believe in women or they wouldn't have married you. We should have a woman at the Constitutional Convention. By the time there is another convention, in another twenty years, the women will have the vote. Even the antis admit that."

"How can we help elect Dr. Davis?" asked a woman in the audience.

"There is only Monday," said Miss Carpenter, "but get hold of as many men as you can and tell them to vote for her. I think Miss Boswell can tell you more in detail about what to do."

"I beg the pardon of the men here," said Miss Boswell, "but I think the best thing to do will be to tell them how to vote. There is a separate ballot for the Constitutional Convention and the way to vote for Dr. Davis, who is a Delegate at Large, is to put a cross before fourteen or fifteen names of your own party, but scratch one and in place of that vote or Dr. Davis on the Progressive.

"You don't want to scratch such names as Martin Littleton or Seth Low, for those are the kind of men we want in the convention, but some less well-known man. We, in New York City, might scratch the name of an up-State man. There is Clearwater, for instance, whose thoughts are not as clear as his name; or Ahearn or Laffin."

"And don't," advised Mrs. Ayres, "put your cross in the circle at the top and then before one of the names too. The cross in the circle means that you vote the straight ticket. If you put another cross, then, before one of the names it means that you have voted twice for one person and the ballot is thrown out. There were 108 Democratic ballots thrown out at one election where that was done. Cross the fourteen names if you wish for your own party, and then a cross before the name of Dr. Davis."

Dr. Davis will be the speaker at the meeting of the League for Political Education next Saturday.

LEARY GIVES OUT FIGURES.

Ex-Superintendent of Elections Estimates Vote of City.

William Leary, former State Superintendent of Elections and a Republican, gave out figures yesterday placing Gov. Glynn's plurality over District Attorney Whitman in New York City at 56,500. He predicted that Glynn would poll 305,500 votes, Whitman 249,000, Sulzer 41,500, and Davenport 15,000.

In New York County Mr. Leary gave Glynn 120,000 votes and Whitman 88,000. In Kings he estimated the vote as: Glynn, 108,000; Whitman, 103,000; in the Bronx, Glynn, 39,000; Whitman, 31,000. In Queens he gave Glynn a plurality of 10,000 and in Richmond 1,500.

WILSON NAMED PROGRESSIVE

Error Which Caused Indorsement of Illinois Candidate Quickly Rectified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — Official Washington chuckled today when it heard that through a clerical error President Wilson had sent a letter of indorsement to J. C. Vaughan, Progressive candidate for Congress in the Second Illinois District, instead of to M. B. O'Leary, the Democratic candidate. The letter praised Mr. Vaughan's Democracy and urged voters to send him to Washington to aid in carrying on the Democratic legislative programme. This is the district in which James R. Mann, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, is a candidate for re-election.

When the mistake was discovered, Mr. Wilson wired Mr. Vaughan, explaining the circumstances and asking him not to use the letter.

MANY CHALLENGES PLANNED

District Attorney Has Sent More Than 400 Names to Elections Head.

More than 400 names have been handed to the State Superintendent of Elections by Assistant District Attorney Weller for challenge on Tuesday. Many are those who have been served with "ask-to-see" subpoenas from the District Attorney's office and who have refused to obey them.

In his investigation of charges of colonization in lodging houses on the Bowery and in other places Mr. Weller ordered a number of subpoenas issued. These "ask-to-see" subpoenas are not enforceable by contempt of court proceedings, and the persons who received them have been so notified by the election district Captains.

Magistrates Freschi and Krotel, sitting in the library of the District Attorney's office, yesterday issued about fifty warrants in election cases. One of the cases which came before the Magistrates was that of John H. O'Brine, who is charged with registering from 137 East Fifteenth Street, a boarding house. The woman who ran the boarding house testified that O'Brine shared a room with another lodger, but investigation showed that the room was a hall bedroom with a single bed. It is alleged that O'Brine was also registered in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

WOODS CAUTIONS POLICE.

Tells Them About Reports of Marked Sample Ballots.

Police Commissioner Woods sent these final instructions yesterday to all the police stations of the city, to be read to the patrolmen:

"Reports have been received that sample ballots already marked in favor of some candidates for office in the coming election may be distributed either within the polling place or just outside on Election Day. Any electioneering in a polling place or within 100 feet of it is illegal.

"The police will be instructed to class as electioneering the attempt to distribute any marked sample ballots or circulars calculated to influence a voter in the performance or act of voting and to prevent any such distribution. The only exception to this would be the official ballot or the official sample ballot and the only persons who have the right to distribute these are the official ballot clerks or the election officials."

MURPHY STUDIES REPORTS.

"Nothing to Say," His Reply to Election Questions.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was busy yesterday going over the figures submitted by the various district leaders. These figures were delivered at Tammany Hall in sealed envelopes. Asked if he intended to give out any figures, Mr. Murphy said:

"I have nothing whatever to say."

"Will you make any estimate of Gov. Glynn's plurality?"

"I will make a statement election night," was his only reply.

McANENY AS "CATSPAW."

P. J. McCook Criticises Figures in Defense of Glynn.

Philip J. McCook, President of the New York Young Republican Club, criticised President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen yesterday for the latter's statement in defense of the Glynn administration.

"The President of the Board of Aldermen has been badly fooled," he said. "His figures do not for a moment stand superficial scrutiny, let alone verification by the records. He has been used as a catspaw and has subscribed his name to the groundless assertions of Gov. Glynn and Controller Sohmer, who were fighting him last year."

Indorsements of Buttenwieser.

Letters have been received by Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District, from Jacob H. Schiff, Senator O'Gorman, Thomas M. Mulry, and Allan Robinson recommending him for election.

NAMED DISH IN HER HONOR

But Mme. Trentini Objected When Told Spinach Was Like Cabbage.

The management at the Claridge decided yesterday after a sharp speech delivered in the restaurant of the hotel by Mme. Trentini that it would in the future ask permission of an opera singer before naming a dish in her honor. When the singer found that they had named a dish of spinach after her, and a friend told her that spinach was something like cabbage, people heard a commotion.

The chef of the Claridge had fixed up a new kind of spinach—something with a lot of pepper and spice in it. When a foreign chef cannot find a Prince or a Princess to stand sponsor for one of his confections, he usually christens it by the name of an opera singer, and as Mme. Trentini was stopping in the house, the chef immediately called the dish after her.

When the singer, accompanied by her manager, took a table in the restaurant yesterday, she picked up the bill of fare, and, as the plat de jour, in heavy red type read, "Ham with spinach à la Trentini."

For an instant she looked pleased. Then she turned to one of the men. "What is spinach?"

"A vegetable something like cabbage," was the reply.

"Eet ees? Ha! I will not stand for eet. It is a disgrace to put my name on a low spinach. Queeck, call the manager. I will protest."

Manager Merry was sent for on a hurry call.

"I am damaged by the spinach!" shouted the singer, stamping her feet. "I shall have the lawyer," and then followed words in Italian which drew the attention of the whole room. "You have no right to name the dish after me without my consent. I will leave."

The manager explained that lots of people think spinach is a dainty, and that the chef had thought this particular kind of spinach deserved to be named after a famous artiste. This somewhat mollified the singer, and after much persuasion on the part of her friends and the manager, she consented to go on with her meal.

SELF-REFORMATION IN A JERSEY PRISON

Inmates of Rahway Institution Are Successfully Taught to Govern Themselves.

FEW INFRACTIONS OF RULES

Reformatory Is Now Known Throughout the Country as "The University of Another Chance."

New Jersey's reformatory at Rahway is not called by its official title by inmates and former inmates. They have adopted for the institution the name which Dr. Frank Moore applied to it when he assumed charge as Superintendent, and endeavored to do real reforming of his nearly 1,000 charges. It is known throughout the United States as the "University of Another Chance."

Dr. Moore cares more for results than for red tape. Unable to personally study the traits and shortcomings of each of his thousand wards, he has set them to studying themselves. He holds, and tells the reformatory inmates, that his business is not to criticise the bad in them, but to find the good and cultivate it. Dr. Moore is no dreamer or idealistic philanthropist. He is intensely practical, and, being practical, he did not attempt to reform the reformatory methods all at once. The process has been gradual. The inmates of the Rahway Reformatory are now self-governing. Two years ago there were reported to the Superintendent 4,889 infractions of the rules.

Offered Self-Government.

Dr. Moore broached his self-government scheme to the inmates. He told them that it rested entirely with themselves whether they were granted autonomy or not. Last year the number of inmates increased, but the number of reported infractions of the rules was 2,002 less than during the previous year. The older inmates, who were working for the privilege of being treated like citizens, were seldom reported, and they did much to tame the new inmates who were inclined to be obstreperous. Dr. Moore called the inmates together and told them that the time had come when he was going to grant them autonomy. He outlined his plan, which was to have the officers of inmates judged and punishment for them meted out by a council of prisoners elected by their fellows.

On July 12 of this year each of the fourteen tiers elected two Councilmen to represent it. Each Tuesday and Friday the Council meets to act upon reports of misbehavior by inmates. The Council has a President, who is presiding Judge, and a Secretary, who is Clerk of the Court. Prisoners are produced before the Council and faced by their accusers, who are their fellow-inmates or Councilmen from their tier, and they are given an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses and testify in their own defense. If the accused is found guilty he is sentenced to the loss of some privilege.

The decision of the Council is final. It is not subject to approval by the Superintendent or any officer of the institution, and none of the officers is permitted any voice in its deliberations. If a Councilman misbehaves and becomes amenable for a serious breach of discipline he is tried by his fellow-Councilmen. If a Councilman is ousted for cause an election to select his successor is immediately held on his tier. Never has the decision of the Council failed to meet with the approval of the prisoners.

Discipline Has Improved.

Under the rule of the Council discipline has improved to such an extent that Dr. Moore has greatly increased the privileges of the inmates. Not only have the inmates of the reformatory had a baseball league, composed of eight teams from the shops, but during the Summer fifteen outside baseball teams from various parts of the State played the reformatory boys, and ten out of the fifteen were defeated. On Columbus Day a high-class vaudeville and minstrel show was given. The costumes were made in the tailor shop, the music sheets were donated by a music publishing house, and talent was drummed up from among the prisoners, some of whom had been theatrical performers. Not more than $1 cash was expended, and a show was produced for an audience of 1,000 which compared favorably with many professional performances.

Here are some of the governing rules of the Council:

To do all in our power to stop the use of profane language among the inmates.

To try to ascertain the number of any inmate guilty of stealing articles from the room of another inmate, and submit his name to the council for action.

To try to do away with all disorder in the dining room, especially sissing and loud talking, and to keep perfect order.

To try to have the inmates take a pride in their general behavior, and in that way reduce the number of reports against the inmates of the institution.

To try to instill a better fellowship and spirit among the inmates. To try to lead them from the habit of doing things for which they are liable to be reported into the habit of doing things that are manly and clean.

The council shall take a lively interest in all amusements for the benefit of the inmates on holidays and other times. To try to arrange to give shows from time to time, especially on holidays.

Councilmen will ask the inmates on their tiers to send them suggestions from time to time for the betterment of the inmates of the institution.

Dr. Moore says that the prisoners govern themselves better than a host of guards could govern them. The honor roll has grown under autonomy in the State Reformatory, and the delinquent roll has decreased correspondingly.

MISTOOK PRAISE FOR "BOO."

Spanish Violinist Chagrined When Gallery Gods Whistled His Tunes.

In England the gallery gods "boo" when they don't like a piece. In Germany and Austria they whistle, according to Theodore Bauer, an authority on gallery etiquette as practiced here and abroad. Here in New York, as every one knows, when the gallery whistles, it is usually in approval. His friends at the Claridge were lamenting yesterday that they had not coached Manuel Quiroga, a young Spanish violinist, who recently made his first appearance in the United States.

Señor Quiroga had almost finished playing a "concerto" when the gallery began whistling. He did not recognize it, and the Señor flushed, and in his mortification felt as if he must sink through the stage. The moment he finished, he ran into the wings. Applause followed his exit, and he was urged to respond, but he refused. Finally Nahan Franko, who was directing the orchestra, had to fairly drag him upon the stage to acknowledge the applause.

"They whistled at me," said Señor Quiroga yesterday, "and wherever I have played in Europe, that meant I had failed to please. My ear told me that I had played the concerto correctly, and I was disheartened by the sounds from the gallery. Next time, if I am whistled at, I shall enjoy it."

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS BACK.

Ex-Diplomat Satisfied with the Stand He Took on Albania.

George Fred Williams, who went to the Balkans as Minister for the United States and resigned at the request of the State Department, returned yesterday from Europe on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam satisfied that he had done his duty toward humanity.

"I am quite satisfied with the stand that I took in Albania," said Mr. Williams, and I have won the affection of the people."

He said that he was not forced out of the diplomatic service, but resigned his post because of a statement he had made that he felt the United States Government could not stand behind. Mr. Williams went on to say that he believed the Balkan situation had reached a crisis with Turkey in the field against Russia and with Italy and Greece having an evident understanding in Albania.

He traveled through Germany on his way home and had no trouble whatever in getting through the country, nor did he see any signs there of financial or business depression.

EXERCISES AT N. Y. U.

Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy to be Dedicated Tomorrow.

New York University will dedicate with fitting exercises tomorrow afternoon the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy erected by Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy in memory of her father, Cornelius Baker, one of the founders of the university.

The exercises will be held in the afternoon and will include addresses by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of the university; Dr. John Henry Jowett, Chancellor Emeritus Henry Mitchel MacCracken, Dr. Adolphus F. Schaufer, and Syndic John H. MacCracken. The building was completed last year and has been occupied since then pending the formal dedication.

NEW JERSEY HAS $1,081,383.

Fiscal Year's End Shows Balance That Pleases Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The fiscal year of the State of New Jersey closed today with a balance of $1,081,383 in the Treasury. The exact condition is outlined in the following telegram sent to Gov. Fielder by Controller Edwards when the balance was ascertained:

"The close of the State's fiscal year leaves a balance for State purposes of $1,081,383.69, notwithstanding extraordinary payments of some $110,000 for unpaid bills of previous years in excess of appropriations for those years.

In addition $50,000 has been put aside to establish a fund to insure State property. The disbursements show an increase of over $340,000 for improvements and additions to the institutions of the State over the previous year.

"This condition should render unnecessary supplemental appropriations of any great amount."

OIL CO.'S INDICTED IN GASOLINE WAR

Jersey Invokes Seven Sisters Acts Against Standard and Gulf Refining.

PRICE CUTTING THE CHARGE

Rate Ran Down from 22 Cents a Gallon to 10 Cents Where There Was Competition.

Indictments of the Standard Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company have been voted by the Hudson County (New Jersey) Grand Jury, after a special inquiry in Jersey City. The criminal bills are based on the gasoline war which has been in progress in Hudson County for several months, during which the price was cut from 22 cents a gallon to 10 cents.

The original complaint was made last July by the Crew-Levick Company, an independent concern located in Jersey City, against the Standard Company under the Seven Sisters acts, passed while President Wilson was Governor, to check monopolies. The contention of the complainants was that the Standard was cutting prices for the purpose of driving its competitors out of the trade in Hudson County, to which the cut-rate war was then limited, its rates being higher in the other parts of the State.

The investigation of this complaint by County Judge Sullivan revealed that the Gulf Refining Company was the concern that started the cutting and that it had made contracts with its customers to sell gasoline at a cent less per gallon than the Standard charged, without regard to what the Standard's price might be. The court put the responsibility on the Gulf Company and held that it should have been the defendant. The complaint was referred to the Grand Jury, and George H. Lakeslee, who organized the Mutual Oil Company, alleged to be the subsidiary concern of the Standard to carry on the gasoline war, and William J. Kelly and Eugene Homan, who conduct large garages which handle the Gulf Company's oil, were closely interrogated about their contracts for gasoline. A large number of dealers were also examined, and when the Grand Jury completed its inquiry on Friday it decided that the two big oil companies were making an effort to "freeze out" their small competitors, and voted the indictments.

ASKED FOR DAMP ROOM.

Dancer Finds New York Air Too Dry, So She Sleeps Near the Bath.

Countess Thamara de Swirsky, who danced over here several years ago, and who is now in Mme. Pavlowa's company, is convinced that the atmosphere of New York is too dry for a person who wished to remain supple.

"This New York, it is too dry," the Countess told Theodore Bauer. "I mean, of course, the climate. It must be changed."

Bauer's hands went up. He is a Hungarian, and not used to ultimatums from a Russian—even a fair one; besides, the order was rather large.

"I like my room, but the air of my room is too dry," continued the Countess. "I must have a bed in the bathroom; just a simple mattress and pillow; because I have determined that I must sleep in a warm, damp room, and I intend to let the hot water trickle into the bath tub all the night, so as to make the bathroom warm and damp."

And, according to Mr. Bauer, the Countess's bathroom was yesterday afternoon fitted up in the way she demanded.

TRUSTEES IN CONTEMPT.

Failed to Pay Mrs. Brill Income from Oberndorf Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Guy yesterday declared the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Edward Oberndorf, trustees under the will of Julius Oberndorf, in contempt for failing to pay $425 every three months to Mrs. Minnie G. Brill, the divorced wife of William D. Oberndorf. Two years after leaving her husband she sued to compel her husband to pay her a part of his income from the trust fund. She won the suit, but the Appellate Division set the judgment aside. The Court of Appeals reversed the Appellate Division and ordered a new trial.

Justice Guy heard the case and ordered the quarterly payments until the legal expenses and all arrearages, amounting to $2,350, should be paid. After these are paid the quarterly payments to Mrs. Brill will be $275.

Two Binders
To Preserve in Good Condition
New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra
Obtain a strong, durable binder of full cloth for $1; full imitation leather at $1.35; or of half leather, gold-trimmed, for $1.50.
The War Extra is a comprehensive pictorial history of the war, printed by the beautiful Rotogravure process.
Times Square, New York

THE ANNALIST
Consulted for exact information on important events in finance, commerce, agriculture, railways, and other public utilities, and for prices of stocks and bonds on the New York Exchange. Attractive and substantial binder to hold a complete volume of The Annalist sent through the mail for $1.25.
THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

The Vacation War Relief Committee
Appeals for the help of the public in the effort to provide work for women sufferers by the war. Permanent positions are found for them and others are employed making garments for European hospitals and war refugees.
A free employment bureau has been opened and a temporary workroom is already making garments.
The committee needs positions for unemployed women and girls, orders (large and small) for the workroom, all kinds of woolen and linen materials, and money to meet the expenses of the entire work.
ANNE MORGAN, Treasurer, 38 W. 39th St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT
Municipal Lodging House.
Applications for examination for this position will be received until
4 P. M., Thurs., Nov. 12th.
Candidates must have had experience in institutional management, or that of industrial organizations, or in handling of the destitute for charitable agencies. Knowledge of the local employment conditions necessary; also public and private charitable agencies of this city. The position calls for a man with executive ability and knowledge of best methods in charities administration.
Minimum age, 25 years; Maximum age, 50 years.
Salary, $2,400 a year and maintenance.
Also position of Deputy Superintendent at $1,800, with maintenance.
Application blanks to be had only at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan; or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.
Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Large assortment of rich Furs, including Blue and White Fox.
KRAMER FUR CO.,
13 EAST 16TH S., Bet. B'way and 5th Av.

Cammeyer directs the Attention of Fashionable Women to
The First Comprehensive Showing in New York of
Nigger Head Brown Button and Lace Boots of Quality
Ready Monday in the Most Effective Combinations
CAMMEYER NEW YORK
Branch De Luxe, 381 Fifth Avenue (Above 35th Street)
Main Store: 6th Avenue at 20th Street

MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AT 33⅓% Below Cost to Dealers
FOR forty-one years we have manufactured the highest grade of dining room and bed room furniture. Our products have been sold only by the best furniture houses and decorators in New York.
Because of an over-production we must move our oak and mahogany dining room and Circassian walnut and enamel bed room furniture, and we have decided to sell it direct to the user at a reduction of 33⅓% from the wholesale price.
Oak Dining Room Suites from $325.00 up.
Mahogany Dining Room Suites from $425.00 up.
Circassian Walnut and Enamel Bed Room Suites from $400.00 up.
Also odd dining tables, side boards, side tables and glass closets, some in the raw wood which can be finished any special color.
Factory will be open for your convenience Election Day.
HENRY FULDNER & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1873
Factory, 404 E. 14th St., near 1st Av., New York

Thurm
Originators and Importers announce a comprehensive display of
Hats
Gowns Furs
Evening Wraps
Fifteen East Fifty-second Street

ENGLISH HOSPITAL CALLS FOR NURSES

Red Cross Will Send Helpers at Once—Yale University Gives Two Ambulances.

TYPHOID SERUM TO AUSTRIA

Belgian Fund Gains $9,610—Mrs. Whitlock Organizes Aid for Mercy Committee.

Dr. Howard M. Beal, in charge of the American Red Cross units in England, cabled the Red Cross yesterday asking if twenty additional nurses and extra surgeons for duty in the American Hospital at Paignton, England, can be sent to him. The Red Cross replied that two additional surgeons and six nurses would start for England immediately and that others would be sent provided funds to bear the extra expense are forthcoming. The hospital at Paignton is equipped for 350 military patients.

Yale University has informed the Red Cross that the university has decided to send an ambulance to the American Hospital in Paris and another to the German Red Cross organization. The ambulances will be sent through the American Red Cross as a gift from Yale University.

Enough anti-typhoid serum to inoculate 5,000 persons has been sent to Austria by the American Red Cross. The serum was sent in response to the cabled request of the American Red Cross units now serving in Austria.

All contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. The Red Cross Fund in New York now totals $317,084.62, of which amount $2,712.03 was received yesterday. The donors and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

Through Dr. B. Dernburg	$1,167
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, fifth contribution	500
Good Citizens' League, Upper Flushing, proceeds of card party and dance	365
Alfred H. Smith Company	150
Clonalis Perera	100
Christ Church Parish, Ansonia, Conn.	52
Tea at Saugerties-on-Hudson	66
A. F.	50
Through Elizabeth, N. J., Daily Journal	41
Through Miss Jane B. Elanhard	37
Through Elmira, N. Y., Star Gazette	24
Fifth Avenue Branch Red Cross	24
Trinity Church, N. Y. C., additional	18
S. R. Bener, annual special Society	15
Collected on S. S. Philadelphia	15
St. George's Society, Huntington, L. I., Subscription dance, Schenectady, N. Y.	12
Woman's Club of Irondequoit	12
May Number Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.	10
P. Y. Friend	5
Philip J. Eberhard	5
S. M. M.	3
Primary Sunday school class, Grand View, Ohio	2
Juliet S. Noble	2
Men's Club, St. Paul's Church, Watervliet, N. Y.	1
G. E. Kimball	1
W. I. Grosvenor	1
Benjamin F. Clark	1
Cash	1
Mrs. Samuel Goldnasser	1

Belgian Fund Gains $9,610.

The fund for the relief of the nonbombatants of Belgium is now $264,936.72, of which amount $9,610.65 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers to the fund and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

R. F. Cutting	$2,500	E. T. Christmas	5
Troy Belgian Fund	1,150	M. N. Buckner	25
Cash	1,000	Mrs. W. B. Trail	25
George Arents	500	G. E. Townley	25
M. L. Schiff	500	Miss Towar	20
L. E. Stoddard	175	Anonymous	15
A. H. Smith Co.	150	Charles Conant	20
Mrs. Parsons	100	C. C. Corner	10
Walter D. Hines	100	Mrs. F. S. Hall	15
Andean Trad'g Co.	100	E. L. Warner	5
Richard Mutter	100	A. H. F.	10
W. J. Wallace	100	Off Steppard	5
Joseph Seep	100	Louise D. Vanderbilt	25
Charles Collins	100	Nathan Myers	25
Friend from Penn.	85	Emma C. Thursby	5
W. F. Decker	50	Emma C. Thursby	5
Horace Starr	50	M. W. Openhym	100
J. M. Goetchius	50	Mrs. S. F. Smith	25
A. F.	50	M. W. Phanmer	5
W. B. Dickerson	50	G. B. Hedges	5
Una M. Merriam	50	Mrs. Pirson	5
Allen Hazen	50	E. C. Myrick	5
S. E. Kilner	50	F. M. R.	3
Charles H. Baum	50	R. F. Brewer	10
Frederick Bruce	200	J. L. Boynton	5
C. Heyton	1	Margaret C. Richet	1
Emma Whitmore	1	Soer	200
E. G. A. Fitch	25	J. T. Belford	10
F. A. W.	2	Silas Tuttle	10
T. P.	20	Edward Setzer	10
W. Reed, Jr.	5	A. Topin	2
Edwin S. Lines	20	Angelo Berbieri	2
R. R. Brown	10	D. Barbieri	5
Miss E. Lawton	5	Altin	1
Miss W. Lathrop	5	Etney	1
Mrs. A. F. Dudley	10	S. Martus	10
Maggie Hooper	25	S. Trournal	5
I. C. Thallon	5	M. A. Setzer	5
Mrs. B. C. Flake	5	John T. Smith	10
Mrs. E. V. Stoddard	5	Sergeant, Jr.	10
H. L. Reed	10	Genesee, N. Y.	13
N. M. Thomas	3	Charles G. Osgood	10
A Friend	10	S. M. Meeker	25
Margaret Hill	10	F. H. Friend	10
James Cox	25	S. P. Tallman	3
H. M. Sutphin	5	Elizabeth Tousey	25
S. S. Benjamin	25	Dr. J. C. Corbett	10
Miss M. L. Spring	5	Dr. S. V. Constable	5
Cash	5	Dr. F. C. Carle	2
Mortimer Adler	5	Selma Rossman	10
Anonymous	5	Mrs. Hugh Hazelton	5
Sarah L. Clark	25	Stella Henveh	5
G. F. Sullivan	10	S.	10
S. S. Hoffmann	3	M. F. R.	3
R. C. S.	10	M. M. F.	2
E. R. Rumsey	5	Alexandria Kahn	5
E. C. Wood	10	Eliza C. Ripley	10
D. P. Lockwood	10	S.	5
D. M. M.	25	Milton H. Way	50
Mary H. Kellogg	10	H. J. Donnelly's employes	66
Miss M. T. Dure	25	Cash	1
Mrs. C. N. Kessler	5	Cash	10
Julia C. Scudder	20	H. N.	10
J. W. Scudder	2	Eva	2
Mrs. N. Marie Peck and Mrs. George M. Brown	25	S. H. Ordway	25
Mrs. I. G. Rossman	5	M. E. Richardson	5
Smithfield Ch., Pr. of North River	53	E. P. Foechheimer	50
Miss E. L. Mapes	5	F. R. Conrey	25
De Acebonas	5	A. Blumletn	50
G. Panneston	10	R. W.	1
W. M. Houser	10	A. C. L.	10
A. Hagaman	10	M. S. Brisk	1
Eleanor Laird	10	W. I. Lever	10
Mrs. H. R. Munger	10	Magnus Bank	10
Mrs. R. H. Clarke	5	Miss Markham	2
W. H. Harding	10	Gimcrack	5
A. Brock	5	Sanborn Co. Clerks	5
W. I. Jennings	25	Emile Sacre	182
A. B. Harmon	5	Dewey-Gould Co.	50
Miss J. R. Auchincloss	10	Anonymous	20
C. E. K.	5	E. C. Williams	10
Lily E. Dunn	5	Henry L. Saam	100
F. T. McClintock	25	Anonymous	10
Henry Fuld	10	Mrs. Meyer Mond	5
Elizabeth R. Beckwith	10	Mary Scott	25
		A. B. Holliday	25
		G. W. Coggeshall	7

For Relief of Artists:

The Fund for the Relief of Destitute Families of Artists in France, subscriptions to which should be made payable to and mailed to the Harriman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue, now totals $8,327.87. These additional subscriptions, amounting to $1,362, were acknowledged yesterday:

S. M. Stetson	$5	F. J. Loesch	$10
M. H. Dodge	25	W. C. Hanborough	5
H. M. Clarke	2	Mary H. Elsler	5
New Bedford Art Club	10	C. Josephine Bryce	5
Miss I. Hammond	5	F. H. Brooke	50
W. P. Nelson	10	S. H. Church	5
Mrs. E. A. Loomis	20	W. Woodridge	10
Irene Rockwell	5	M. W. Baldwin	10
A. V. Churchill	5	Monsieur X	25
L. E. Mulready	2	Mrs. E. C. Post	7
F. F. Ayre	100	Arthur I. Merggs	5
James Mears	5	Victor Sorchan	20
Anonymous	5	W. H. Lancaster	5
Anonymous	10	Esther L. Hoyt	10
Henry Clews, Jr.	100	Anonymous	15
Mrs. M. C. Jones	5	Anonymous	1
Anonymous	5	F. Usher De Voll	25
Miss E. D. Sharpe	25	Leonard M. Thomas	50
Henry D. Sharpe	25	George J. Glover	25
Walter E. Kilham	5	Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri	20
A. W. Longfellow	5	Henry Walters	250
M. F. Schiavern	10	George M. Allen	15
Fanny P. Mason	200	Hiram W. Sibley	200

The War Relief Committee, comprising the Misses Elizabeth Marbury, Elsie de Wolfe, Anne Morgan, and Mrs. Walter Farwell, has received donations, at 670 Fifth Avenue, amounting to $3,306. Yesterday the committee sent on the French liner Chicago five cases of goods to the American ambulance at Neuilly-on-Seine, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Blake. Last week a similar quantity was sent to Havre. The committee has received the following subscriptions:

Mrs. Crocker	$200	Mrs. H. C. Frick	$100
Edmund Clark	100	Anna V. Mattrie	3
Miss A. L. Westcott	100	James Deering	50
F. Gottschalk	25	Mrs. Lillian Aymar	2
Mrs. S. C. Migrue	10	Mrs. C. Platt	35
Miss France	10	Lawrence Perkins	300
Miss Hanscom	25	Mrs. C. Perkins	30
Mrs. Gibbs	10	Susan Day Clark	15
Mrs. Peter Larsen	500	Mrs. F. P. Mason	200
Mrs. A. D. Pratt	50	Mrs. Codman	200
Mrs. A. Dodge	5	Annie C. Stebbins	10
C. A. Coffin	100	Mr. Jefferson	25
Mrs. Kidder	5	Mrs. A. V. H. Kimberly	27
B. Colby	10	Henri Bendel	100
Mrs. Eldridge	5	Louise A. Chubb	10
Mrs. Knapp	5	Mrs. S. D. Clark	1
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	8	Miss Kilmartin	5
Mrs. A. Winston	2	L. J. Duplan	10
Mrs. Mura Bayley	10	Mrs. P. Whitehouse	40
Mrs. J. M. Menendez	10	Mrs. M. Sears	40
Mrs. D. Tenney	3	Mrs. C. Sagi	50
Mrs. D. Almy	9	Miss C. L. Platt	85
James Speyer	200	Russell Perkins	250
Mrs. Wm. Whitlock	7	Elisabeth D. Woodbridge	5
Mrs. Greenough	30	Edmund Clark	55
Harriet T. Forest	10	Mrs. D. M. Curtiss	14
Mrs. N. E. Newberry	20	Mrs. C. L. Boardman	3
Mrs. F. W. Halstead	5	R. I. N. G.	$10
F. H. Baldwin	25	W. M. C.	2
Emily C. Minor	5	A friend	2
Sarah Fullon	5	Blank	1
Eleanor B. Ives	25	M. C. R.	25
Harriet C. Wilhee	1	James Gee	20
S. B. Floyd	10	Arthur A. Thomas	10
		Walter Scott	20
		W. C. Hawley	10
		D. M.	25
		C. B. Burr	10
		Glen Wright	10
		Mrs. Clara King	10
		Mrs. F. Kelly	10
		Margaret Brown	5
		C. W. Wagner	5
		Elizabeth M. Colt	50
		J. Conlon	5
		Mabel D. Gardner	3
		H. G. W.	3
		M. P. B. Hazard	25
		Night Compositors	10
		L. F. Cranshaw	20
		L. A. C.	5
		E. P. Hood	10
		A. F. W.	5
		W. B.	1
		Mrs. W. B.	1
		Mrs. A. C. Barstow	5
		C.	2
		C. H. Bowden	3
		A. M.	5

Emma C. Thwisby. 5
Mrs. S. B. Keys. 5
Miss Keys and Mrs. H. C. Hollister 3
Miss K. L. Angur. 1
Sophie K. Rousmaniere 100
Joslin Mfg. Co. 100
J. C. C. 10
H. 1
Clara Amuels 1
M. J. S. 1
W. R. W. 5
E. De K. R. 25
E. Bowchard 1
E. De W. R. 10

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $23,093.28, of which $100 was received yesterday from the following persons:

T. S. Yought	$5	Mrs. Gay	$10
Ella S. Newell	10	Mrs. F. Houltsan	5
William Salomon	25	Mrs. W. Greenough	30
Mrs. E. F. Hyde	10		

A matinée for the benefit of the fund of the British War Relief Association will be given at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday afternoon of next week. The proceeds will be used to purchase field ambulances and to send trained nurses to France and Belgium. Any surplus will be given to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund. Among those who will appear at the benefit are William Faversham, Burr McIntosh, Beatrice Forbes Robertson, Olive Wyndham, Vivian Rushmore, Margaret Wycherly, Mme. Yorska, David Bispham, Maclyn Arbuckle, John E. Kellerd, Beatrice Herford, Sallie Fisher, and many others.

OLD COLUMBIA TREES DYING

Two Remarkable Yews Transplanted in 1821 Are Doomed.

Columbia is about to lose one of the connecting links between the university of today and the college of 100 years ago. Two old yew trees, flanking on either side the steps leading from 116th Street up across the quadrangle to the library, are dying, in spite of all efforts to save them. Quite a history attaches to the trees, which are wonderful specimens of their kind. They formerly flourished in the Botanical Garden, a site extending from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth Street and between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Botanical Garden was granted to Columbia College in 1814 by the State of New York for a botanical establishment to teach this branch of medical science. A former professor of Columbia College, Dr. Hosack, (1795-1811,) had successfully urged such a move.

The Trustees were unable properly to develop and care for the garden, through lack of funds, and in 1821 many of the trees were transferred to the grounds of the New York oHspital at Bloomingdale, the New York Hospital at Bloomingdale, ent site of Columbia University.

ROLLED PIANO IN STREETS.

Singer Demanded Delivery of One at Night and She Got It.

Many persons who passed through Forty-second Street near Fifth Avenue early night before last wondered why a piano was being pushed through the street by four men who looked like hotel porters. The reason was disclosed yesterday at the Biltmore. Mlle. d'Alnert, a young French singer, had needed a piano in order to serve new songs, but every piano in the hotel was in use.

Her distress was so apparent that some one sought the manager. The latter called up a piano store, trusting there might be somebody there he knew. As it happened there was. The manager explained the circumstances. It was explained that it was unusual to send pianos out at night.

"Can't you put it on rollers?" asked the manager. "I'll send enough porters to push it here." And it was done.

SEAS BREAK OVER LUSITANIA'S BRIDGE

Capt. Dow Regrets Lack of Kaiser's Power to Command the Winds "Be Still."

ASTOR AND BRIDE ARRIVE

Henry Duveen Thinks Art Suffered Little in Belgium—Three Liners Get In.

Capt. Daniel Dow, R. N. R., of the Lusitania, said when he arrived yesterday from Liverpool that his ship was only twenty hours late through stormy weather, although she was delayed twenty-four hours by fog in the Mersey.

"We left the landing stage, Liverpool, at 3:22 P. M. Saturday, anchored in the river at 4 P. M., and did not get clear of the Mersey until Sunday afternoon. Unfortunately, I am not like the German Emperor and cannot say to the winds, 'Peace, be still,' and be obeyed. So we had to face a stiff northwester off the Irish coast and go at reduced speed. From noon Monday to noon Tuesday was the worst, when the Lusitania steamed only 379 miles. In the middle watch a sea came over the port side of the bridge and smashed the windows, but did not do any serious damage. We had head seas right across to Nantucket."

A number of well-known persons were included in the list of 659 cabin passengers. Vincent Astor returned with his bride and his sister, Alice Muriel, for whom he went over on the Mauretania four weeks ago. He said his mother was taking an active interest in the Red Cross work in England.

Mrs. Astor said that London was very quiet and the only evidence of war were the recruits drilling and the women knitting and sewing everywhere for the soldiers.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who returned from London with his wife, said that he had been to England to deliver a series of lectures to young men. He intends to lecture in New York before returning to his home in Trenton, N. J.

Henry Duveen, head of Duveen Brothers, said he did not think many works of art had been destroyed in Antwerp or any city in Belgium, because the people had ample time to move them away.

Lord Ellenborough arrived on the Lusitania, with his wife, on his way to Canada on personal business. He said he admired President Wilson's attitude of neutrality and intended to follow his example here by not discussing the war.

D. A. Holmes, attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad, said that when he left New York the newspaper bulletin boards were surrounded by hundreds of people, day and night. In London he never saw more than ten persons reading a bulletin outside the newspaper offices. The people appeared to be indifferent, but beneath it all tremendous preparations were going on. An army of 1,200,000 was being drilled and equipped to take the field in the Spring. All the people he met expected the war to last two years.

Three liners arrived yesterday, bringing a total of 2,816 passengers from Europe, including 1,908 on the Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam, 918 on the Lusitania from Liverpool, and 738 on the Patria from Marseilles.

Capt. Jan Baron, R. N. R., of the Nieuw Amsterdam, said he had rough weather from the English Channel to Nantucket Lightship; a succession of southwest and northwest gales with heavy seas.

On the last eastward trip the Nieuw Amsterdam was ordered into Plymouth by the British authorities and held there six days while 1,400 barrels of cylinder oil was unloaded from her hold into lighters. Then she was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam. While in New York a bronze tablet will be presented to Capt. Baron by a committee representing the 2,500 American refugees brought over on the Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam on Aug. 17.

The tablet will be placed in the companionway leading to the dining saloon opposite the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

TO KEEP DOWN TAX RATE.

Service Board Asks for Capital Stock to Pay Engineers.

At the request of the financial officers of the city, who are anxious to keep down the tax rate, the Public Service Commission held a special meeting yesterday to ask that the cost of its engineering force, engaged on the construction of the new subways, should be paid for by capital stock.

Since last March this force has cost the city about $3,583,000. Ultimately, this sum will be charged up to the cost of the new subways, and will consequently have corporate stock issued to take care of it. At present, however, it has been met by revenue bonds, which would have to be discharged from the revenue of the city next year, and would consequently involve the raising of the tax rate. To avoid this, the commission has asked that corporate stock to meet this amount be issued immediately.

CITY BREVITIES.

James B. Ricketts of Astoria was killed yesterday by a fall from the abutments of the New York Connecting Railroad near the Shore Road on the Long Island shore of the East River.

Leo Reynolds, a chauffeur, of 522 Tenth Avenue, was arrested by Detective Young of the Second Branch yesterday on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery on Thursday of $3,750.25 by taxicab bandits from two clerks of John T. Stanley, a soap manufacturer at 642 West Thirtieth Street.

On his third arrest for speeding Allen A. Thompson of 249 Garden Street, Brooklyn, was fined $100 yesterday by Magistrate House.

A special meeting of officers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will be held at Temple Emanu-El on Sunday, Nov. 15.

The Silk Association of America decided yesterday to hold a Silk Exposition in this city at an early date to promote American-made goods.

The Ninety-ninth Street station of the Columbus Avenue elevated will be opened at noon today.

Reuben Hartzberg, who was shot at his home by three men on Friday evening, lived at 385, not at 332, Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

Contributors to the Montefiore Home will hold their annual meeting at the home on Nov. 8.

The new dispensary of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases at Madison Avenue and 123d Street will be dedicated on Tuesday.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To reduce dependence by supplying the real needs of the poor in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fighting for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

REFUGEE SOCIETY FORMED.

Americans Who Were Marooned in Europe to Make Peace Crusade.

There has been incorporated under the laws of New York an organization to be known as "The American Refugee Society, European War, 1914," American citizens who were marooned in Europe when the war started are being enrolled as members, and R. Dulaney Whiting, 1 Liberty Street, is the temporary Chairman of the organization. Louis Bonaparte May is the acting Secretary.

The society, it is stated, has been formed for the purpose of "recording and perpetuating the impressions and experiences of all those American citizens who were marooned in Europe at the beginning of the great European war." The purposes of the society as given out yesterday are:

To promote and facilitate social intercourse among its members.

To secure and protect the welfare and interests of all in future travels.

To favor and patronize "home industries" in every line of goods "made in America."

To use and encourage the use in every possible way (personally and for household purposes) "cotton cloth goods made in America."

To render diplomatic and financial aid to its members and their descendants who may be in need in a foreign country in the event of war; but mainly

To institute a propaganda against "burdensome armament," and to use our good offices, severally and collectively, in an earnest endeavor to secure "peace among nations."

The Citizens' Committee in London estimated that there were about 100,000 Americans marooned in Europe at the beginning of the war, consequently it is not only our sacred duty, but peculiarly incumbent upon all of our American citizens who have had a foretaste of the horrors of war and can speak from personal experience, to bring and bind ourselves together in an endeavor to accomplish that mighty and ever-desirable purpose "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Any white person whose name appeared on the list of the American Committee in London or those of any of the American Embassies and Legations in Europe at the time of the outbreak of the war or during the stirring days immediately following is eligible to membership. There are no dues.

CHECK BABIES DURING SHOW

Bronx Movie Theatre Adds Nursery to Its Conveniences.

Not content with establishing as the home of the "movies" one of the largest theatres on all Broadway, New York now has a moving picture theatre in the Bronx which has added a day nursery. At the Westchester Avenue Theatre this newest wrinkle is having a splendid tryout. During the first five days mothers left 258 children between the ages of 6 months and 10 years to be entertained in the nursery during performances.

The nursery is located next to the theatre in a large store, which has been fitted up with a sandpile, three swings, four rocking horses, low chairs, and a corner filled with toys of all sorts, and pails and the other tools of the trade for digging in the sand. There is no chance that these babies will be mixed up by some Little Buttercup, for each child is tagged, a claim check being given to the mother or father.

"In this institution is a boon to mothers of large families is shown by Greek are within Mr. Brennan's range many afternoons and deposits her flock of six, ranging from Lulu, aged 2, to Eleanor, aged 10. While Mother Goldstein takes a looked at the pictures the younger Goldsteins have an equally enjoyable afternoon in the nursery. Not only do mothers avail themselves of this opportunity to shift their burdens, but fathers and big sisters are just as keen for release.

CLERK LEARNS 6 LANGUAGES

Former Employe of Waldorf Spent Spare Time in Study.

If any Yale man wanders into the Hotel Taft now and wants to talk in a classical or a modern tongue that is not his own, all he will have to do will be to ask for the new assistant manager, James Brennan. Italian, Spanish, French, German, Latin, and modern Greek are in Mr. Brennan's vocabulary. For many years he was chief clerk to Mr. Oscar at the Waldorf. Having picked up a little French and German, Mr. Brennan determined he would be able to read the classics, ancient and modern, and his plan was to devote a year to the cultivation of a language. In his hotel work he soon found it an advantage to be able to converse with the employes in their own tongue.

Every time he had a vacation he would spend the entire time in study. Some months ago Mr. Brennan attached himself to the McAlpin, and when the management took over the Claridge and Mr. Merry of Merry & Boomer transferred his residence to the New York hotel, Mr. Brennan was sent to New Haven to assist in the management of the Taft, and it is expected that he will find the classical atmosphere of New Haven thoroughly congenial.

NEW YORK BIRTH RATE LOW.

Health Board Report Shows Steady Decline Since 1908.

According to a report made by Dr. Shirley Wynne, Assistant Registrar of Records of the Department of Health, the birth rate in New York City has shown a decided decline since 1908. The rate was 23.50 in 1908 it was about 29.00. This second rise was due to the more complete notification of births rather than an increase in the actual number of births. The department estimates that from 1908 it has received about 90 per cent. of all birth that have occurred in the city. Since then the number of births reported is accurate. The decrease here is but a reflection of the general decline in the birth rate of the world, Dr. Wynne says.

HEBREW AID APPEAL.

The Charitably Inclined Urged to Help Those Near Them First.

The American Hebrew Aid Society has issued an appeal for help for the poor of New York City, whose condition is aggravated at present by the fact that most business houses have had to decrease their staffs, thus in many cases throwing the only wage earner of a family out of work. Moreover, under present circumstances, it is rarely possible to find situations for the poor who want them.

The society's appeal asks the charitably inclined to "help your immediate neighbor before considering a wider scope for your charity, or assist such societies as this one."

The society's workers, it is stated, receive no remuneration of any sort. Meetings are held on the second and forth Thursdays in each month at the Free Son Building, at 21 West 124th Street, and any one interested in the work is welcomed.

To Relieve Bronx Court Congestion.

At the invitation of the Bronx Bar Association, Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division visited the Bronx yesterday and held a conference with Supreme Court Justice Brady, County Judge Gibbs, and a number of lawyers, as to the best methods of relieving the crowded condition of the court calendars. It was said that plans would be begun for the addition of one more Justice of the Supreme Court by Dec. 1. A separate building for the accommodation of the District Attorney, to be finished by May 1, is also proposed.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL HEAD GOES TO WORK

Director Wirt Arrives from Gary, Ind., and Inspects Buildings.

REPLIES TO SALARY CRITIC

Says He Did Not Seek the Place, and Will Gain Nothing Financially by Taking It.

William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., arrived in New York yesterday morning to begin his work as supervisor of vocational courses in the elementary schools. By a contract made between him and the Mayor and Controller, and approved by the Board of Education, he will receive $10,000 for one year, during which period he will devote one week in each month, or two weeks, if necessary, to the organization of the vocational system in the elementary schools.

His first visit was to the Board of Education Hall, where he went into conference with Associate City Supt. William L. Ettinger, who has been assigned by the Board of Education to vocational work in the elementary schools, and Principals William E. Grady and John E. Wade of Schools 64 and 95, Manhattan, two of the five buildings which have been equipped at an expense of $85,000 for vocational work.

Upon leaving the Board of Education Hall Mr. Wirt went to Schools 64 and 95, where he spent the rest of the day inspecting the work done there. It was nearly 7 P. M. before his work of inspection was through.

To a reporter of THE TIMES Mr. Wirt expressed satisfaction with what had been accomplished thus far, and his belief that the vocational courses would be successfully established eventually throughout this city.

On Monday Mr. Wirt and District Supt. Ettinger will have another conference. At the end of the week they, together with Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Board of Education's Committee on Buildings, and Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder will leave here for Gary.

Mr. Wirt was informed of the fact that at last Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education, when the matter of his appointment was under discussion, Cornelius J. Sullivan, a member, had expressed the opinion that $10,000 seemed a high sum to pay for what was virtually only twelve weeks' work. Mr. Wirt said he did not consider the pay excessive. He had not sought the appointment, and in accepting it he would be compelled to give up other work that would pay him quite as much. Among the things that he would have to abandon would be the delivery of lectures. As a matter of fact, he said, he would not gain anything financially from the appointment, but at the end of his term would be out his traveling expenses.

As to the nature of his work here, he said he would first inspect the five schools which have been equipped for shop work, &c. When this was completed he would start on a survey of all of the public school buildings in the five boroughs to see how many of them could be adapted to the duplicate school plan, by which two schools may occupy the same classrooms, auditoriums, shops, library, and playground. Mr. Wirt said he believed the system could be established in the newer school buildings without additional cost to the city. The old school buildings would have to come down, and some new buildings would have to be built in sections where the changes in population made it necessary.

DIDN'T EXONERATE BENSEL.

Clark Says Carmody's Version of His Inquiry Is Misleading.

John Kirkland Clark, counsel to the Sullivan Investigating Committee, said yesterday that a statement issued by Attorney General Carmody was misleading, which said that Mr. Clark took up the investigation of State Engineer Bensel's administration after Mr. Whitman had made an investigation in New York County, and that "the result was the complete failure to find any wrongdoing." He said:

"The Sullivan Committee made no investigation whatever of Mr. Bensel's work on the canals. It did summon Mr. Bensel as a witness and gave him an opportunity of stating his answer to the charges made by Gov. Glynn's own investigator, James W. Osborn, who had accused Mr. Bensel of being criminally negligent in expending and wasting $1,000,000 in 1912 for worthless repairs on the highways.

"Mr. Bensel, following his previous refusal in New York County to appear before the Grand Jury without receiving an immunity bath, refused to testify before the Sullivan Committee unless there too he received such immunity bath. This the committee declined to allow."

The presentment of the Grand Jury in New York County said Mr. Clark made it evident that the Grand Jury was morally certain that there was wrongdoing and that if competent evidence could have been obtained to prove the facts, criminal proceedings would have been instituted.

NEW RESPITE FOR TONGMEN

Governor Reprieves Condemned Chinese Murderers Till Dec. 7.

Eng Hing and Lee Dock, the two Chinese tongmen who were sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning tomorrow for the murder of Lee Kay in Chinatown in 1912, have won a second respite. The Governor granted a stay until the week beginning Dec. 7.

Acting Warden Weed had set Thursday for their execution, and D. J. Hickey, Secretary to the prison, had all arrangements made to send out the official invitations.

The Rev. Father William E. Cashin, Catholic chaplain of Sing Sing, under whose religious care the Chinamen have been since their commitment, brought the good news to the death house. The Chinamen grabbed his hands and thanked him profusely, believing that his prayers had gained the respite.

ADMITS AIDING BIG FORGERY.

Goodwin Says He Stole Stock for $75,000 Laclede Gaslight Fraud.

Charles Goodwin, a clerk, now in the employ of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, walked into the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and made a confession, which, it is probable, will have much to do with clearing up forging of Laclede Gaslight Company certificates valued at more than $75,000, in connection with which George H. Lowden, a broker, was arrested on Wednesday and is now held in $20,000 bail.

Goodwin, although he asserts that he never knew Lowden, mentioned the name of a man who, it is known, was well known to Lowden. He said that this man had in his possession ten certificates of 100 shares each of the Laclede Gaslight stock, which Goodwin turned over to him.

In November, 1911, Goodwin was employed by the Standard Trust Company, which was then the fiscal agent of the Laclede Gaslight Company. He confessed to Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier that he stole ten shares of the Laclede Company at that time and took them uptown, where he met the man who knew Lowden.

It was intended, Goodwin confessed, to issue the certificates, and the necessary rubber stamps for the countersigning were brought uptown at the time to Lowden's friend. For some reason the plan fell through and the certificates were never put on the market. Goodwin thought at that time that they had been destroyed. Goodwin confessed that he forged the indorsement of William C. Cox of the Guarantee Trust Company, which later became the fiscal agent of the Laclede Company.

Goodwin said that he first had an intimation that the forged certificates had been "uttered" when he read of Lowden's arrest in the newspapers. Then, he told Mr. Du Vivier, he went directly to the District Attorney's office and gave himself up.

Lowden is still in the Tombs, having been unable to furnish bail. The charge against him is the "uttering" of one of the certificates, which was deposited with Ehrich & Co., of 67 Exchange Place on an account which was opened by Lowden in the name of a friend, whom he described as "Frank A. Weston."

'GRAND JURIES HUNGRY LOT'

Official Says They Always Visit Institutions at Meal Time.

Deputy Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright had this to say yesterday regarding the activities of the Kings County Grand Juries, particularly in regard to their visits to the department institutions on Blackwell's Island.

Kings County Grand Juries are the hungriest ones in the entire city. The figures prove it and the appearance of the Kings County indicters and presentment-makers at meal time is pretty regular. It may be the air over in Brooklyn; anyway there is something peculiarly strange, for once a month the panel, twenty-three members strong, visit the Kings County Hospital—quite by accident—at meal time.

I don't know whether this custom originated, but nobody seems to have had the courage to upset it. Some cunning jury, way back, must have conceived the idea, although it is absolutely futile, just as Among the things that would have to abandon would be the delivery of lectures. As a matter of fact, he said, he would not gain anything financially from the appointment, but at the end of his term would be out his traveling expenses.

As to the nature of his work here, he said he would first inspect the five schools which have been equipped for shop work, &c. When this was completed he would start on a survey of all of the public school buildings in the five boroughs to see how many of them could be adapted to the duplicate school plan, by which two schools may occupy the same classrooms, auditoriums, shops, library, and playground. Mr. Wirt said he believed the system could be established in the newer school buildings without additional cost to the city. The old school buildings would have to come down, and some new buildings would have to be built in sections where the changes in population made it necessary.

RECORD N. Y. U. ENROLLMENT

5,140 Students Registered for the Nine Degree-Giving Schools.

The final figures on the year's registration at New York University were made public yesterday. The enrollment of 5,140 students for the nine degree-giving schools of the university is a gain of 10½ per cent. over the figures for last year and establishes a new record. This gain is mainly due to the large increase in the School of Commerce, which this year has 2,433 students, a net gain of 880 over the number registered at the beginning of last year's school term.

Not a single school has a smaller registration. The Veterinary College, the smallest school of all, has the honor of the largest relative gain.

HYGIENE OF LOFTY CLIMBS.

Physicians Recommend Mountaineering for the Sedentary.

In several respects mountain climbing is a peculiarly wholesome form of athletic sport for the large number of persons whose vocations are sedentary. The indoor life which these persons commonly lead and the protection from even the slightest rigors of climate which their mode of housing and places of work afford them are more than likely to render them oversensitive to the extremes of weather. It is for precisely such unexposed persons that an occasional trip to the highlands and an alpine excursion has most refreshing recuperation and stimulus in store, according to physicians.

OLD COUNTRY EDITOR WINS HONOR AT LAST

Governor of Kentucky Makes Cooper a Colonel Just When Times Seemed Darkest.

SERVED PEOPLE FAITHFULLY

Aged Newspaper Man Asked Some Younger Man to Take His Paper and Give Him a Job on It.

Here is a little story of contemporaneous human interest, and quite as human as it is contemporaneous and interesting. The characters in it are a Kentucky Governor and a Kentucky editor, either of whom may be the hero, and a New York writer, who merely files in to make the story complete.

Down yonder in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, as far back as 1865, a civil war Union veteran, Spencer Cooper, started a newspaper at Hazel Green, Wolfe County, a hamlet of probably 250 persons, in a county miles and miles away from railroads, steamboats, telephones, wireless, Broadway, and most other luxuries of modern progress. His was the only newspaper in a dozen or more counties, and it was mighty hard sledding in a community which had never known a newspaper and where subscribers, when he succeeded in capturing them, didn't know whether they would get their paper each week or the entire fifty-two copies at the end of the year. As for advertising, it came chiefly from the outside, and the amount received didn't make the mail carrier's horse sway-backed.

Cooper stuck to it through thick and thin—the labor was thick and the returns were thin—and in time The Hazel Green Herald became an institution of the mountains at $2 per year, invariably in advance—the everlasting joke of country editors. When Max O'Rell wrote his "Jonathan and His Continent," he mentioned The Herald as one of the two distinctively American newspapers he had seen in this country, but the mention did not add materially to the circulation of The Herald, because the great majority of its constituency had never heard of Max O'Rell.

As time passed and Eastern Kentucky developed educationally to the point of having a newspaper in almost every county, The Herald kept bearing down on the Archimedean lever which moves the world, and Hazel Green grew to be a city of nearly 400 people. During these lean years, and still lean, The Herald has been fearlessly Democratic, the Kentucky mountaineers being largely Republican to the contrary notwithstanding. But for all his wheel-horse service to his party, Spencer Cooper received no political preferments. Nor is it a matter of record that he made any great effort in that direction. He was an editor for the people's sake, and the people didn't worry. That was enough if people didn't worry for his paper and paid for it when they felt like it. More than any other help to him was his wife, an invalid from rheumatism for many years, whose hands helped him when they could and whose heart upheld him. He referred to her in print as his better seven-eighths, and she was all and more than that.

A year or more ago Mrs. Cooper died, and the editor's prop was gone. Her loss was more than he could bear in silence, and he cried out in his bereavement and sorrow through his paper. Sympathy was extended to him from all parts of the State, for he and his labors were known to all his fellow-editors. Editing his paper, doing most all of the work of printer, pressman, editor, reporter, business manager, and "devil," came with greater difficulty after this, for he was bearing as well the burden of declining years and ill-health, and a month ago he announced in The Herald that he wanted some good man to take the paper off of his hands and let him work about the office in any capacity for which he had the strength. A bare maintenance was all he asked, and the new man could have the paper when the old one had finished his work. For the veteran editor, after all his years of labor, the prospect was not roseate.

Now comes the writer, one who lives in New York, who had began his writing career along the border of that same land of illiteracy, and for the past few years has been writing various matters of local interest for The Herald as a slight token of his appreciation of his friend Cooper's perseverance. On Oct. 10 of this year he sent to The Herald a column article on a subject of farming interest, and in concluding it spoke of his regret that the editor felt himself no longer able to continue his fight. Other things he said to cheer the waning warrior, and as he finished a great thought came to him—how to get

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

18 West 31st St., near 5th Av.—Washington Square section: refined and exclusive; only one apartment left: parlor floor, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat; fine kept property; must be seen to be appreciated. To lease $60. E. Franklin, 19 East 69th St. Plaza 1659, or Superintendent on premises.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements: top floor; private house: one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av., (corner of 116th St.)—Six large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

New, elegant apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, latest improvements. Marmion Apartments, East 176th St., corner of Mohegan Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

48 EAST 88TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath, all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

109-111 East 58th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chamber-maid service included. In rent.

50th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, top floor, $25. Fred T. Darcy Co., Agents, 646 Madison Av.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms; bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

104 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

1,787 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Wellemere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway. 2, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

New Jersey.

At beautiful Rose Villa, (Rosseville,) 7 handsome rooms; complete improvements; parquet floors; white electrolizers; 3d Av., 2d floor; 4 minutes to station; only $32.50; immediate possession. Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, freshly furnished; electricity, steam; private baths; refined service.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; heated; running water; excellent table.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished suite; running water; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 148 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

39TH ST., 342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; Jewish house.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished. Ideal location; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 486.—Sunny third-floor room, with alcove, large closets; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

THE PARK.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; $10. Washington Square, 101 Waverley Place.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, small front, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 404 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

26TH, 303 WEST.—Large, small desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

WEST 37TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

68TH, 14 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 151 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated

69TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

70TH, 170 WEST.—Large southern exposure room, private bath; excellent home table; parlor dining; single room.

71ST ST., 125 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—EXCELLENT BOARD; DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY. TABLE BOARD REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Accommodations for gentlemen; refined homelike.

72D, 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Double and single room; southern exposure; superior cuisine.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; references.

73D, 236 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

73D, 251 WEST.—Two minutes Subway, "L" express; double, single rooms; American family.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—60th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny room, with board; references.

78TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

78TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, with board; references.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front and rear room, equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 123 WEST.—Single room; table boarders; parlor dining; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 127 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

78TH, 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms; board; all conveniences.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath, refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 132 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large room, second floor; table guests; telephone 8510 Schuyler.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

82D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house, home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; home comforts; board optional.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; good meals; comfort with refined surroundings. Yo.une..

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; also one other room; private house; homelike; good table; references.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; bath; parlor dining; private house.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room; private bath; excellent board; Southern family; references. Tel. 6051 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 261 WEST, (Near West End.)—Desirable rooms; private family; few boarders.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Hell 2.)—Cozy room for home loving gentleman; excellent board.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; parlor dining.

93D, 20 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining, table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

93D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive second floor; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate; telephone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table board; Park; references.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 202 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Roger.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with lavatory, adjoining bath; suitable for two; home cooking. Maslin.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Agreeable man to make fourth in congenial family, where comfort is first consideration. Apt. 31. Telephone 3832 Riverside.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; homelike surroundings; gentleman; private. Tenzen.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 300 WEST.—Corner West End Avenue, near Broadway and Riverside; elevator apartment; private bath; refined family will rent large room suitable for one or two gentlemen; excellent table; home comforts. Glover.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two front rooms, in suite, with board; excellent location; private family, Schendel, Apt. 9.

112TH, 605 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny rooms; excellent meals. Apartment 51.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 508 WEST.—Jewish family has large, light room, connecting with bath; suitable for two; German cooking; references exchanged. Apt. 42.

114TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large front room for one or married couple. Elsner.

116TH, 321 WEST.—Clean, large, sunny room; German table. "L"; reasonable. Hauweide.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; reference.

121ST, 266 WEST.—American family; large, small rooms, near bath; good table; telephone; subway, "L."

129TH ST., 601, (corner Broadway.)—Outside front room, immaculately clean; next to shower bath; in modern apartment. American family of two gentlemen. Apartment 61.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

141ST ST., 597 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room; excellent board; steam heat; telephone.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

143D, 515 WEST.—High class elevator house; large, attractive room; all conveniences; small private American family. Apartment 22.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 15 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive; near subway station; moderate.

Attractively furnished room and board; adjoining bath; small private family; Hudson River; 25 minutes from 42d St.; couple preferred. Phone Yonkers 824W.

BROADWAY, 2,403.—Beautiful warm, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; running water; small, congenial family; excellent table; couple, $20; $14 for one; single room, adjoining bath $8. Apt. 15.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (near 82d.)—A lady having beautiful private home wishes few paying guests; every comfort. T 109 Times.

FRENCH FAMELY of culture offar board and French conversation at $15 a week to person appreciating refined home; no other boarders; references exchanged. Answer Mme. Roche, 102 West 90th.

GENTLEMAN can find suburban home with refined private family; large, sunny room; steam heat; best home cooking; fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Comfort, S 80 Times.

PRIVATE family residing in best residential section of Brooklyn, half hour from Times Building, desires lady or gentleman to occupy room with board, or room only; references required. Box M 307 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 157th St. Sub.)—American mother and son want business man to board; exclusive apartment; home of culture and refinement; personal attention given; home cooking; references. L. W., 119 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; many improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 9087.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, with superior board; beautiful home; $10 to $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 645.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 265, (124th.)—Large front room; excellent board; private family. Spitz.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 856 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 531, (86TH ST.)
Comfortable double room; steam heat; also single; references required; table guests entertained.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

REFINED, young American couple, with three-year-old son, desire two rooms and table board with private family; references exchanged. Address Confidential, N 34 Times.

WANTED—By a lady in private family, (American,) large, light room, board; house on elevator apartment; east side; 60th to 84th St.; references exchanged. Address E. L. P. care of S. Berdit, 883 Park Av.

GENTLEMAN, musical, desires board with refined private family; preferably Washington Heights; state terms. Address H. M., 302 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Room board, vicinity 110th St., west, by young lady (Jewish) studying singing. Albert, 501 West 110th St.

BOARD and room in a strictly private family, below 42d St., 3d to 7th Av.; state terms. N 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires board with working class family; west side; between 14th and 34th St. M. W., 370 W. 35th.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

In a quiet country home, charmingly situated, near school, Post Office, and church; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; two or three boarders will be received for the coming Winter; references given and required. Address Port Office Box 116, or telephone 320W Scarsdale, N. Y.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river views; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home, Chester Hill; every comfort, excellent table; best references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Permanent home for chronic semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician in attendance; suburbs; $10 up. M 301 Times Downtown.

New York State.

FARVIEW COTTAGE.
An ideal spot for rest and recuperation in the most picturesque part of Dutchess County; four miles from Millbrook and two miles from Verbank; high location; fine view; hot water heat; running water, bath and toilets; rates $8 to $12. Address Millbrook, N. Y. R. F. D. 29. Box 43.

Adirondacks.—Accommodations for few adults; private cottage; one Winter equal to three Summers for persons convalescing; weekly, $10 up. Write for particulars, Pine Hill House, Lake Clear Junction, N. Y.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.—Private family; all modern conveniences; will accommodate parties week ends or longer; references. Box 324.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St., EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room, from $25 to $30 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station 380 trains per day. W. T. READY, Prop.

A HOME IN THE WOODS for the Winter.—In the midst of 12 acres of pine, fir, and oak; located in a warm nook on the hillside; extensive views; large, cheerful rooms; 10 minutes from station; 1 hour out; $10-$18, double. The Pudding Stone Inn, Boonton, N. J.

One large room, with private bath; one room, convenient for bath; gentleman; terms moderate for Fall and Winter; ideal location; all modern improvements; real, comfortable Winter home; convenient to station; 32 minutes on train. Arnold. H 29 Times Annex.

Commuting distance; refined surroundings; excellent table; meals optional; home comforts; telephone; reasonable. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

Smythe Farm.—Furnished rooms with or without board quiet place for any one needing rest and care; moderate rates. Box 3, West Summit, New Jersey.

NURSE'S country home; quiet, refined, convalescing and elderly people; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Nurse's country home; quiet, refined, convalescing and elderly people; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Montclair.—Commuting distance; attractive rooms; good table; central; all conveniences. 104 Valley Road.

Connecticut.

Enjoy health-giving Fairfield, Conn.; Le Cottage Rosemary; most comfortable, modern, accessible.

Georgia.

JONES ST., 215 EAST, Savannah, Ga.—Desirable; refined bath, cold and hot; close public park; $3.50 week; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Splendid rooms; suitable two; references, breakfast optional; fine location.

13TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio room; running water, steam heat phone; private house.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Large extension room, southern exposure, private bath; refurnished house.

29TH, 46 EAST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; beautifully furnished; conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 201 EAST.—Large, light room; elevator; steam; telephone; bath; $4 week; housekeeping, 50 cents extra; Jewish. Apt. 65.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; beautifully furnished; conveniences; telephone.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

40TH ST., (04 Park Av.)—Room with bath; private house; select gentlemen.

42D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat; electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

46TH, 165 EAST.—Large parlor bedroom; running water; heat; accommodations; private. Heron.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

62D, 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

79TH ST., 134 EAST.—Dainty furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private residence.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Large rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $3, $7. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 662.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home. (Owner.)

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (62d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

MADISON AV., (In Sixties.)—Entire floor private house. Leland, 40 West 35d.

MADISON AV., 766.—One or two room apartments with bath; reasonable. Buss.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; also single; convenient cars.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences, homelike apartment; reasonable.

11TH, 146 WEST.—Front room; hot and cold water; private family; gentlemen.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water, telephone; references; clean, quiet house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Business women, couple; sunny connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; breakfast or kitchen privilege; references. Rand

22D, 477 WEST.—Superior rooms; refinement, privacy; accessible location; references; most reasonable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $40 per month; same price for one or two persons.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—Room and bath; also small single room; references. Tea room. 953 Greeley.

40TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant room with bath; private house; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.
Large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single front room, steam heated house; all conveniences; select.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; other rooms; refined home; all conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—High-class house offers accommodations to gentleman; rooms hot, cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

52D, 236 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

56TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone; small room.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Large light rooms, modern improvements; subway, "L;" references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

64TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; heat, bath; gentleman. Coyle.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; unlimited hot water; bath adjoining.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—The Nevada; tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms, swell apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apartment 1E.

70TH.—Refined couple offers to gentleman of culture daintily furnished quiet room, running water, shower bath; home comforts; no others. Apply Don B., 2,030 Broadway.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, back parlor, kitchenette, private bath.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium rooms; suitable gentleman; small rooms; phone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, well-heated room.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also small room; $3.50.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST, 208 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; modern private house; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large front room; attractively furnished; also smaller room; modern, private house; reference.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Attractive room, single or double; continuous hot water; reasonable.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 57 WEST.—Sunny hall rooms; continuous hot water; gentlemen only; $3.50; references.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Beautiful front corner room; suite suitable two, three gentlemen; electricity; phone.

71ST, 142 WEST.—Large room, one flight, containing strictly private bath; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen. Call mornings.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; electricity, steam heat. Columbus 2685.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offers single rooms or suite; meals optional.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $7, $6. 9987 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Just opened, beautiful sanitary rooms running water; new furniture; baths, toilets; abundant heat; telephone; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Light, heated rooms; elevator apartment; call today; $5. Sly.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. Y 237 Times Annex.

73D, 182 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

74D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; dressing room; all conveniences; breakfast; Subway; reference.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; Subway express.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

78D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house. Heron.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 173 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; single room; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

75TH ST. WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; singly; permanent; electricity. Phone Schuyler 7793.

76TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH, 24 WEST.—Bay window; front; one flight; all conveniences; also small room.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; convenient to bath; elevator service; telephone; $3 and $5.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Small rooms, newly furnished; $2.50 week; elevator. Henderson.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptional, large rooms, with dressing room; single; $3 up.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms, bath adjoining; front parlor, all conveniences.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsome double room, private bath; select home; parlor. 10082 Schuyler.

77TH, 156 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; southern exposure; next bath; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 194 WEST.—Newly, well-furnished large and medium rooms; private baths; beautiful parlor; reasonable.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

77TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; smaller; kitchenette; telephone; moderate.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Ready for occupancy, newly-furnished house; handsome large, small rooms; southern exposure; reasonable; Subway, elevated.

78TH, 169 WEST.—French lady has large, small room; homelike; telephone. 3d bell.

79TH, 100 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH, 328 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; near Subway; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; references.

80TH, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined family; Subway, "L." Vaughan.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Beautiful parlors; private entrance; running water; small rooms. Coldwell.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 160 WEST, (The Ingleside.)—Neatest, prettiest; large front room, beautifully furnished; smaller, $3; breakfast optional; telephone. Fuller.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 63 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 6194

82D ST., 138 WEST.—Well furnished suite or single; private house; telephone, elevator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

83D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; references; private family.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; apartment; refined private family; references. Ochs.

84TH, 25 WEST.—Newly furnished, handsome room; near Park; private references. Porter

84TH, 51 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful, steam-heated, large room; $3; refined surroundings.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cheerful rooms; bath, closets, telephone; reasonable. Hanson.

84TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, front room; private house; suitable two; adjoining bath.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guldemeister.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; breakfast; reasonable; reference.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive medium light room, improvements; block subway; $5. Lyons.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; large, small; home surroundings; central location; telephone.

837 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station, telephone; references.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient subway, "L;" exclusive neighborhood.

87TH, 350 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, with bathroom, $8; private house. Telephone 0379 Schuyler.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Private family, owning home, will rent good single room, next to bath, to gentleman; $6.

87TH, 174 WEST.—Large double rooms, one single; running water; refinement. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 107 WEST.—With private family; 3-room suite; independent entrance; suitable for two or three; phone. Hammond.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast optional.

88TH, 108 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7018.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large front room suitable for two; electricity; phone.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; references.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apartment A, fifth floor.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D, 139 WEST.—Delightful parlor, doctor, dentist; high-class studio; refined neighborhood.

93D, 251 WEST.—Parlor rooms; southern exposure; heated; electricity; board optional. Crane.

94TH, 262 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; running water; private house; gentlemen.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; bay window, running water; quiet, refined house.

94TH ST., 306 WEST.—Beautiful room; all modern conveniences; strictly private family; gentleman. Apt. 18.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; bright and sunny; private bath; references.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; HOT WATER; EVERY CONVENIENCE; GENTLEMAN.

95TH ST., (232 Central Park West.)—Private house; few exceptional rooms; references.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Bachelor's suite; private bath; kitchenette, electricity. Telephone 2511 Riverside.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linn.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium, front; running water; refined business lady only. Post.

95TH, 219 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Front room; all improvements; $7. Apartment 52.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7-C.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH ST. WEST.—Single room; modern apartment; Jewish family. Riverside 7380. Apartment 3.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

A WELL-KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL NOVELTY MANUFACTURER DESIRES TO MEET ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF MEANS, WHO ARE THOROUGH BUSINESS MEN, AND WELL VERSED IN THE HANDKERCHIEF BUSINESS; THE OBJECT IS TO ORGANIZE AN EXCLUSIVE NOVELTY HANDKERCHIEF CONCERN; THE ADVERTISER IS THE OWNER OF ONE OF THE BEST-EQUIPPED NOVELTY PLANTS IN THIS COUNTRY, SITUATED IN GREATER NEW YORK, AND EQUIPPED TO MANUFACTURE ARTISTIC NOVELTIES ADAPTABLE AS CONTAINERS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN; THE IDEAS AND NOVELTIES ARE ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY UNIQUE; ALL MADE BY AUTOMATIC MACHINERY, WHICH INSURES LOW COST AND NO COMPETITION; REPLIES MUST COME DIRECT TO THE PRINCIPALS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL THAT THEY CAN INVEST. SUCCESSFUL, R 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Powder mills are running 18 hours per day and cannot supply demand; foreign Governments offering orders to reliable concerns for years ahead.
Thorough, practical, experienced powder manufacturer starting in business for himself would like to have several business men join him; bank references furnished; no brokers. Address Opportunity, S 58 Times.

WILL BUY
Merchandising or manufacturing business that can be made profitable through an efficient canvassing agents' organization and through extensive advertising. No store, no schemes, no undeveloped patents. Only business will be considered which shows some evidence of life. LEGITIMATE, 157 Times.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., 1,482 Broadway, cor. 43d. Bryant 6295. Businesses anywhere financed, sold quickly, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated.

FOR SALE.
Profitable hardware store; bargain, New Jersey drug store; owner died.
Grocery, market, bakery; owner retiring.
Well-located furnished rooming house.
Five small lots, Alberta, Canada.
Profitable Long Island boarding house.
Hair-dressing-manicuring parlor.
Millinery shop, good business; bargain.
Partner, pat. portable chart index.
Partner, bldg. material supply business.

A Partner Wanted.—An active working partner who has $2,000 to invest in a growing, small newspaper in a small city; money to be invested in machinery, therefore, secure. Address Established, P. O. Box 412, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Restaurant, near Penn. Station, shopping district; good business, low rent; opportunity seldom offered. S 101 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Eisenbudt, 212 East 52d St., Phone 3683 Plaza.

Looking for pearl necklace from a private party that is a bargain, also graduated. Slater, 853 5th Av.

Detectives.

Malts Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Investigations. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, 194 Bowery. (Bank Building.)

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.
Forty-five cents a line.

PRINTING—SAME DAY—PRINTING.
1,000 bond letterheads, $1.25; books, booklets, catalogues, folders, labels, cards, everything; call and see our plant; every time high-grade work; "Same Day" service; inquiries requested on large or intricate work anywhere; ideas suggested that aid your business; forceful literature written; small orders prompt attention; two linotypes working night and day; cylinders, automatics, art and engraving departments; sketches submitted while you wait; cuts made. New York's most complete Printing Plant 1910 Gramercy. Call's, (C. Fowler,) 390 6th Av., (23d-24th,) over Childs, New York.

A FIRST-CLASS
letterhead, bond, $1.50 per 1,000; envelopes, $1.10 per 1,000; other printing low prices. Suite 613, 108 Fulton St.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADDRESSER.—Temporary work for good writer. Penmanship, R 312 Times Downtown.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY wanted, who is willing to permit her photo to be used in connection with advertising perfumes and toilet products; splendid remuneration and permanent employment with old-established, high-class house; state age, education, and present employment, if any. S 63 Times.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A PRIVATE CORSET BUSINESS; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; THOROUGH TRAINING GIVEN. APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER TO THE SPIRELLA COMPANY, 306 FIFTH AV. WHEN AN APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry, having knowledge of controlling system. Address Bookkeeper, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLORISTS, EXPERIENCED IN COLORING WITH AIR BRUSH; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. CAMPBELL ART CO., ELIZABETH, N. J.

COOKS, $30, $70; chambermaids, Protestant waitresses, nurses. Kernaghan's Agency, 244 6th Av.

GOVERNESS, German, wanted, alternate afternoons for child of six years. 126 West 76th St., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

HEARN,
West 14th Street,
requires,
MILLINERS,
capable of making entire hats.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for prominent New York club; must live on the premises; only those who have had hotel or similar experience need apply; state qualifications; high-class references required. Address G. T., Box 35 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small bachelor flat; young woman to keep house for two business men; state wages, age, nationality. S. S., Box N 96 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman, with some experience for general housework in apartment. Call at 412 West End Av., Monday between 9 and 11.

LADIES—You can increase your income by selling our novel hat bag; ideal Christmas gift; liberal commission "Handi" Hat Bag Co., 5134 Chestnut St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLINERY DESIGNER:
To one who is fitted by taste and knowledge of fine hats to assume the responsibility of STYLE for one of New York's leading houses, the finest position in America is open.
The advertiser believes that the person she will eventually engage for this position is now employed in a similarly responsible capacity.
Communications addressed are personally opened by the head of the concern, and thorough assurance is given that this will be confidential.
HATS, 148 TIMES.

MILLINERY DESIGNER:
The curtailment of style from Europe has necessitated one of the leading houses who have hitherto depended solely upon Paris for style to seek
AMERICA'S LEADING DESIGNER.
The purpose of this advertisement is to find out who that person is.
Positive assurance that your communication will be held in strictest confidence.
PREMIER, 171 TIMES.

NEAT, CAPABLE WOMAN wanted, to take lady out in wheel chair. For particulars address Rider, 103 Waverley Place, Hotel Earle.

PANTRY WOMAN wanted, (white,) and assistant to woman pastry cook on family hotel; advancement for conscientious worker. Address Hotel Alvord, East Orange, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced photographic saleswoman; good position and splendid future for American woman of good address and pleasing personality. Marceau, 258 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN. — Experienced saleswoman; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement; good future for American woman of good address and pleasing personality. Apply Marceau, 258 5th Av.

SPANISH young woman wanted, well educated, bright and capable of writing Spanish grammatically, having good knowledge of English, to translate fashion descriptions for magazine. Apply Foreign Department, Butterick Building, New York.

THREE WOMEN wanted, of GOOD APPEARANCE and PERSONALITY, to act as general solicitors and engage others; HOURS to YOUR CONVENIENCE; strictly commission; big opportunity for CUMULATIVE INCOME. Apply Marton, Salon Cosmetiques, Room 320, Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

WELL educated young German girl wanted, not over 25 years of age, capable of correctly translating English into German, may find a desirable position as junior editorial assistant by applying Foreign Department, Butterick Building, City; letters should be written in German and state what business experience if any applicant has had.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.—Secretarial training for educated students; short, thorough, complete course. 7281 Madison Square.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO WOMEN, $65 to $150 month; list positions open, free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 679 S., Rochester, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY.—I am one of five sisters, each earning $25 or more per week. I had a good position four months after my first lesson. I can do the same for you. Speed lessons $5 monthly. Miss Elliott, N 42 Times.

Employment Agencies.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed & Barton Building, 226 5th Av., Ninth Floor. (Agency.)—Reliable servants for permanent and temporary situations.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to handle a supreme metal novelty on commission basis. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply between 12 and 2 Monday.
Room 407, 114 East 28th St.

ARTIST, oils, of ability; state training and where exhibited. G 27 Times Annex.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets,
have vacancies for several energetic young men, experienced in all branches of a large upholstery department. Apply by letter only, stating previous experience.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; opening for reliable man, who understands advanced bookkeeping methods; good handwriting essential; records must bear closest investigation; salary to start $18; reply in own handwriting, giving complete facts, stating age, experience, and whether married. Address Live Bookkeeper, Box R 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKMAN.—Experienced bookman in one of New York's largest book stores; one thoroughly familiar with the filling of orders in new and standard books; experience in buying very essential; position requires one of executive ability; good salary and commission; confidential; give full particulars. N 93 Times.

BOY of presentable appearance wanted in large fire insurance office; high school graduate preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state previous experience, if any; and salary expected. M 295 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; opening for a polite, well-bred boy, who has finished school, to act as errand boy and to grow up in the business; give full particulars in own handwriting. Address Reliable Boy, Box R 311 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS.—Two respectable colored families to act as caretakers; rent free. Apply second floor, 276 Grand St., between 10 and 12 A. M. Joseph Salinger.

COOK, USEFUL MAN.—Couple wanted for country; woman for cook and laundry work; man generally useful inside and out; wages, $30 a month. P. O. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman familiar with brass mill machinery preferred; state salary and experience. S 74 Times.

MANAGER for billiard parlor and bowling alley. Henry, 202 West 12th St.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN of good appearance and character can obtain lucrative employment on big commission basis; references required. Apply between 10 and 3. Standard Registry Company, Room 607, 347 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted who has had a high school education. Address William, S 82 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced office man residing in Brooklyn; Answer, giving fully experience references, salary earned, and age. Y 222 Times Annex.

OPTICIAN.—Rare opportunity for refracting optician. Apply by letter, giving particulars. Delerue's, 42d and Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.—Experienced young operators for permanent position. Marceau, 258 Fifth Avenue.

SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT AND CAPABLE SALESMAN FOR THE BUILDING AND PLUMBING TRADES OF NEW YORK CITY; PERMANENT POSITION IS OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PAST EXPERIENCE, WHICH WILL BE RECEIVED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; SALARY. P. O. BOX 1,826, NEW YORK OFFICES.

SALESMEN.—Salary and commission; we are about to issue a book, which will be of intense interest to every intelligent and patriotic man, woman, and child of the hundred million in this country; success certain; write for territory; state experience, references. M 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, need several linesmen of experience in silk department; also several thoroughly experienced salesmen for the lace curtain department. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, east building.

SALESMAN. — Manufacturer will pay $20 commission daily to traveler who can carry side line of two new small metal specialties and sell dealers a bill of goods amounting $250 for $100 cash. Burrows, 74 Washington St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Kimono salesman, with references, acquainted with the best department store trade; territories New York and New England States. Address Fashion Kimono Co., 88 E. 22d St., city.

SALESMEN wanted to carry our line of advertising signs, calendars, and novelties; line unsurpassed; commission basis; references required; write today. MAHON NOVELTY CO., KENTON, OHIO.

SALESMEN.—Salary and expenses paid; must positively have high-class selling experience and present excellent appearance; give age, full experience, salary expected, first letter. N 56 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' plush and pile fabric coats for the city; good opportunity for the right man; commission. Hyman Levin, 151 West 26th St.

SALESMAN, WHOLESALE POULTRY AND VEAL; MUST UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS; STATE SALARY. S 87 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in cloaks and suits; inexperienced need not apply; salary. 1,071-3 B'way, B'klyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, with good infant cap trade; commission. K. L., Times, Harlem.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A LARGE PRINTING HOUSE OF THIS CITY, WITH A THOROUGHLY MODERN AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, PRODUCING PUBLICATIONS, MAIL ORDER CATALOGUES, HIGH-GRADE CUT AND COLOR WORK, &C., REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL SALESMEN; ONLY THOSE NEED APPLY WHO AT PRESENT ARE COMMANDING A TRADE OF AT LEAST $60,000 AND UPWARD A YEAR, AND WHOSE CHARACTERS ARE OF THE BEST; TO SUCH PARTIES UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE PROPOSITIONS WILL BE OFFERED BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF HIGH STANDING IN THE TRADE. BOX N 97 TIMES.

SALESMAN for domestic laces and novelties; must be experienced and well acquainted with jobbing and manufacturing trade; state experience; commission basis. Y 269 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR wanted, an experienced solicitor of advertising who is in a position to handle live trade papers on a 25 per cent. commission; part or whole time; chance for a stayer to work into a valuable connection; no triflers. Apply between 12 and 1, Room 504, 196 Broadway.

SOLICITORS.—Men of good address to solicit wealthy clienteles on a proposition of exceptional merit; men who are conversant with fire and burglary insurance; condition prepared; liberal commission basis. Call, 45 Nassau St., Room 815.

STAMPERS—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand pressers in bond and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER for commercial house; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 76 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for high-class apartment house; engineer preferred; good executive; must have previous experience; $80 per month. Reply, stating references. S 79 Times.

WANTED—To engage a gentleman who has a large circle of friends and wide personal acquaintance among reputable citizens in Brooklyn, New York, Long Island City, and Flushing; his duties will be to introduce a salesman representing a responsible Fifth Avenue, tailoring establishment and later possibly represent us; to the man who can fill such a position we will pay a good salary and expenses; give business experience, age, and references; none but men of excellent reputation will be considered. S 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, who wants to be a salesman; good opportunity in sales and missionary work; state age, height, and salary. Y 246 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19 to 20, to assist; must have some knowledge of typewriting. Apply 9 A. M. Monday, box office of Carnegie Hall.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42d STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WILMERDING INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

EARN WHILE LEARNING MECHANICAL dentistry; NUMEROUS POSITIONS WAITING; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-paying occupation; taught practically, rapidly, and thoroughly; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; NEW concise method, most highly approved; individual instruction; easy payments. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, (Dept. T,) 25 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2946.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, railway mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H. 11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MECHANICS.—Mechanical drafting, blue print reading, mathematics, machine tool designing; day or evening; monthly payments allowed. Send catalogue, or call, Kovarch's Engineering College, 343-345 Lenox Av.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now. Beedee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the Dental Profession. Est. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMANSHIP.

10 well recommended young men wanted to learn salesmanship evenings in a way that affords opportunity to earn money while receiving instruction. Write for appointment, W. W., 127 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—Learn photography in all its branches, and photo engraving; earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion picture photographer. Earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio operator, newspaper, or war photographer, official Government photographer, photo engraver, or start your own business; practically without capital. Full term, 1 to 3 months. No book study. Practical demonstration. We assist you to positions; $10 starts you. Earn while learning. Men and women call or write. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway at 32d. Directed by E. Brunel.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

Eight dollars a day if you sell only two sets. New automobile accessory. Nothing like it on the market. Every car needs it. Easily applied. Others are making big money. Indorsed by big business men. Costs you only one dollar to start. Get busy this minute. Send your name, address; and at least one reference. We want the best men we can get. Will make it worth their while. Brown, 321 Citizens' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send for free particulars about our specialty. It's a fast seller and easily demonstrated. H. G. W., 1,713 Taylor Av.

AGENTS.—nursery agents wanted on commission; pay weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A LADY with exceptional household ability and experience will do marketing and catering daily or semi-weekly, as desired. Morris, 168 Times.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER or charge of linen room in first-class hotel or club. C 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' manufacturing experience; thoroughly familiar controlling accounts; trial balance; high school graduate. M 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience double entry; can take entire charge of office; excellent references. Utility, Room 814, 621 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, assistants, knowledge typewriting and stenography; competent, reliable; 3 years' experience. Mrs. Steiner, 327 Beckman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; FAMILIAR OFFICE ROUTINE, MONTHLY BALANCE. N 54 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; typist; 5 years' experience; highly educated; versed up-to-date methods; $12. M 315 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Private or furnished room house; city or country; willing, and hard worker; woman, (26,) boy, 5 years; husband employed. N 95 Times.

CARETAKER.—Respectable American woman wishes a furnished or unfurnished house in city; best reference. Address M 292 Times Downtown.

CHAMBER WORK by a reliable young woman of 23; good references; or will take care of child. (A) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

CHAPERONE, secretary; part or whole time; school and church references. Y 248 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—An American woman wishes position as attendant to convalescent or companion to an old widow; small wages; references. Address Mrs. Thompson, 50 W. 95th St., city.

COMPANION.—Young English lady desires position as companion, traveling or otherwise; musical, speaks French and German. M. L., 115 W. 127th St.

COMPANION, useful; chaperon to young girls, also superintend household. Address Cultured, 708 Columbus Av.

COOK.—Experienced first class cook, middle aged, desires position in private family, best of references. Address 15 Whitman Av., Jersey City, or phone 1589W Bergen, asking for above address.

COOK—BUTLER.—Couple, Austrians; both first-class; cook and butler; private family; wages $80. 384 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—For parties; cooks, waits, cleans up; reasonable; references. Mrs. R. Bergesen, 470 West 163d St.

COOK, colored, first class, in private family; 5 years' references. F. Williams, 224 W. 17th St.

COOK.—Very good; $45; best references. Care of O'Brien, 2,075 8th Av.

COOK.—Colored girl wishes position cooking, laundry; reference. 235 West 63d. Apt. 1L

Female.

CORSET SALESLADY and fitter desires to take charge of a corset store. Address S., 242 Kosp St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY'S WORK.—Wanted, by a competent, reliable woman, work for a few days a week. Mrs. Wright, 354 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER, first class, reliable English woman, at home or out by day; $4. A. Morris, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 2885 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French designer wishes engagements by day in families; $4. Mlle. Marguerite, 501 River. 173 West 88th.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; all branches; in out work; references. Maskowska, 348 East 86th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced remodeling; out, home; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

DRESSMAKER, colored; experienced gowns; reference; 'phone; home, out. 261 West 134th, Apartment 26.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening, tailor gowns, waists; home and out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER, excellent, by day; references; will call evenings. Ulbel, 501 West 156th.

DRESSMAKER, first class, wants day's work. 'Phone 7730 Lenox. Room 433.

DRESSMAKER; experienced; work by day; reference by letter. Dressmaker, 124 W. 95th.

GENTLEWOMAN, educated, practical, will give sympathetic care to motherless children, where servant is kept; home preferred to large salary. M 49 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Neat colored girl; small wages. C. Hunt, 46 W. 99th St.

GIRL would like a position as a file clerk or doing clerical work; three years' experience; ambitious. Address Box G 25 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced visiting governess, school experience, instructs two hours daily; $20 monthly; references, prominent families. Brown, 52 Morningside Av.

GOVERNESS or NURSE; girl, 4 years or older; age 24; also speaks German; inexperienced, but willing. G., 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced English branches, French, (Paris,) music; Froebel's, Montessori's methods; physical care; fond children. N 64 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Position as visiting governess wanted; morning or afternoon; formerly public school teacher; musical qualifications; also reading. N 11 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Educated North German governess to grown children; good seamstress; six years' references. Address Governess, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS, French, thoroughly experienced, wishes position, one child preferred; entire charge; distance immaterial. Address Governess, 365 West 20th.

GOVERNESS.—American young lady wishes engagements few hours daily visiting governess or teacher; public school experience. S 90 Times.

HOUSECLEANER, widow; day or hour. Dolphin, 844 Dawson St. Tel. 3274 Melrose.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle aged lady seeks position as housekeeper or companion in refined home of one or two adults; best references. N 81 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Woman of experience and education desires position as housekeeper, nurse, companion, or charge of child. Y 239 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position wanted as working housekeeper; thoroughly competent. Address S. A. S., Midland Park, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable woman to care for apartment part time; will do mending, &c.; exceptional references. Reliable, Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman, reliable, good cook, bread, pastry, baker. L. K., Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady desires position as housekeeper or companion; best references. C 26 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced general housewerker, good cook, neat young widow, with school girl 9 years, wishes position; city, country; personal references. Mrs. L. Johnsen, care of Mrs. B. Richardson, 476 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady obliged to curtail her household help highly recommends colored girl for general housework. Call 59 West 97th St. or phone 3246 River.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Colored girl, housework or chambermaid, waiting; good reference. James, 52 W. 139th.

HOUSEWORK.—Finnish girl wishes general housework. Olfen, 28 W. 132d.

HOUSEWORK, general; colored woman; references. Cullins, 226 West 58th St.

IMPORTER WOULD LIKE TO SECURE POSITION FOR YOUNG LADY, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; GOOD PENMAN; QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS BOX M 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LADY'S MAID.—Young girl with good experience in hair dressing and manicuring wishes position as lady's maid with nice family. Call or write Miss Sarah Prunty, care Mrs. Farrell, 388 East 136th St.

LADY to make herself generally useful in household; good needlewoman. L 159 Times.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home, open air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 562 East 224th St.

LAUNDRESS, first class; take home; private family wash. Eklund, 289 East 58th.

LAUNDRY.—German woman, takes laundry home, out by day; open drying. Folderman, 124 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, position as laundress by the day. 7 years in one place. Apply 54 East 67th St.

LAUNDRESS, high class, wishes hamper wash; best references. Call or write, M. C., 4,521 Carpenter Av.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS. — Remodel dresses, hairdresser; care linen, gentleman's clothes; elderly lady; best personal references, S. F., Box S 91 Times.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. F. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 84th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery governess, kindergarten training; experienced in physical care; good sewer; generally useful; best references. Box N 102 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—English gentlewoman, 25, as mother's helper; experienced with children; generally useful; good seamstress; moderate salary. N 35 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Gentlewoman, well educated, wishes position as mother's helper, generally useful; moderate salary. N 50 Times.

NURSE.—German trained nurse would like permanent position with semi-invalid; would not object to travel; first-class references. Address Voss, 146 West 104th St.

NURSE.—Swiss girl, speaks French, German, and some English, wishes position as nurse; understands dressmaking; city references. N 70 Times.

SALESLADY.—Young lady desires to travel as saleslady; wishes connection with progressive firm; may be any line; traveled for two years for New York corset company. S. D., 242 Kosp St., Brooklyn N. Y.

SECRETARY, &c.—Clever, tactful woman, speaking, writing English, French, German, desires position in business house as secretary to author or chaperon in artist's studio. To reading this, tell your friends. N 57 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years as executive on a magazine; 5½ years secretary to a successful short-story writer; part or whole time; references. M 282 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL WORK.—By well educated, well-bred woman, afternoon secretarial work; good stenographer, typist, correspondent; excellent references. Address N 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—I don't blame my firm for cutting my salary, but I cannot support my mother and myself; perhaps you can use a $35 stenographer at $25; absolute accuracy with speed is what I'll give in return. Expert, 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; handle dictation, any line; competent look after and balance accounts; thoroughly conversant requirements high-class office; initiative; tactful; reliable; references; $12. A. M., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious, willing, ambitious worker; high school education; three years' experience; understands office work thoroughly; salary reasonable. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated North German governess to grown children; good seamstress; six years' references. Address Governess, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, and clerical worker; has worked for magazine in subscription and advertising department; best references. (S.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright; 2 years' real estate experience; accurate transcriptions; excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician; $8. M 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, office assistant; six years' experience; thoroughly competent; grammarian; neat, accurate, rapid; moderate. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; good references; (24;) possess initiative; $12. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in all branches of hotel office work, desires position with first-class hotel; reference from former employer. Y 240 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; high school graduate; neat appearance; references; $8, with chance for advancement. M 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, capable woman, 25, experienced general office work, executive ability, requires immediate employment; excellent references. N 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Few months' experience; competent, bright American girl; excellent school record; no agency; $6. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; clean cut, (22;) qualified by experience; accustomed rapid dictation; $10; reference. M 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with three years' experience, understands and is familiar with all kinds of office work, including proofreading. (S.) F. B., 162 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial, real estate, insurance; varied dictation; operates standard machines neatly; reads notes rapidly; $7. A. S. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' commercial experience, competent, accurate; not afraid of work; moderate salary. L. Kallish, 880 E. 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, rapid typist, excellent English scholar, executive ability, unquestionable references. Room 424, 60f 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, neat, intelligent girl, 10 months' experience, seeks position with reliable firm; moderate salary. miss L., 310 Sandol St., Evergreen, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience; Wadleigh High School graduate; unexcelled references for efficiency, reliability, retirement. M 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Smart, appearing girl, (20;) 2 years' real estate experience; legible penman; good education; $8. M 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate; takes dictation quickly and transcribes accurately. Zeta Sacks, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2084.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, knowledge bookkeeping; two years' experience; references. Marcus, 583 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class every detail, experienced, desires position immediately. G. B., 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent beginner; assist with office work; $6. Y. E., 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; salary no object. F. R., 808 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. — Experienced; operates switchboard; filing; $9. Write B. G., 28 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; knowledge office details, dictaphone; $12; Protestant. N 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; accurate, rapid; best of experience, but limited. E. N., 201 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, executive; 3 years' experience; initiative; executive ability; A1 credentials. N 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, bill clerk, office assistant; industrious worker; experienced; salary $15. S 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands office work; references; $8. M 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, business college education; intelligent, neat, Christian. M. B. Irwin, 15 Bank St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references; willing; office details understood; $8-$9. M 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly and correctly; references; $8. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—English and Italian dictation; three years' experience. M 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; 1½ years' experience; competent; American; $6, $7. M 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; some experience; $8. Phone Plaza 7063. S 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, taking German, English dictation, desires position; salary moderate. M 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, experienced in various mercantile lines, seeks position. M 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; American; $10. M 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; familiar filing, billing, switchboard; $10. M 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; Christian, intelligent, capable, conscientious; $12. M 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-educated, good, reliable girl wishes opportunity. M 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience; ambitious. Miss B., 814 Hewitt Place, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law work; salary $10. Industrious. L 317 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate, public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TEACHER, capable, fond of children, wishes tutoring for Saturdays. Y 265 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Young lady, college graduate, will tutor in algebra and geometry; reasonable; near Broadway and 103d St. N 63 Times.

TYPIST—Educated woman, owning machine, engagement with 103d St. or near; dictation to machine; moderate. D. D., 178 6th Av.

VISITING COMPANION.—Refined, educated French young lady desires position as visiting companion or governess. Mademoiselle, 65 East 53d.

WAITRESS.—Colored, willing; highly trained, give good service; reference; will do work of any kind; experienced housewerker; half time. Lipscomb, 129 W. 134th.

WASHING taken home; outside drying. Anderson, 82 Audubon Av. Telephone 5672 Audubon.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position in linen room, first class hotel; experienced; excellent references. Wolven, 1,234 58th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, educated, seeks any position except clerical work. Colwell, 71 West 127th St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED DOMESTICS—All kinds supplied free to employers. Telephone Columbus 8935, Agency.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help

The New York Times.

KOLEHMAINEN 10-MILE RUN CHAMPION AGAIN---MACK TO DISPOSE OF BENDER AND PLANK

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR KOLEHMAINEN

Two Finns and a Greek Take Honors in Championship 10-Mile Run—Renz Wins Walk.

Hannes Kolehmainen, of the Irish American A. C., premier long distance runner of the world, easily retained his American ten-mile championship at South Field, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon, but failed to even approach the world's record of 50:40 3-5 held by Alfred Shrubb, or even his own American mark of 51:03 2-5, made last year over the same track. Leading from start to finish and minus the advantage of a pacemaker, the wonderful little Finlander negotiated the ten miles in 52:47 3-5, very good time under any conditions, but far slower than he was expected to do. All the conditions were in favor of a record-breaking performance, the day being almost made to order for the championship event, but for some reason Kolehmainen saw fit to lag when, by extending himself a little he undoubtedly could have established at least a new American mark. It was not lack of condition that held the Finn in check, for he finished the last lap like a sprinter. In the final quarter-mile, the Irish American representative gained more than 110 yards of another Finn, Willie Kyronen, unattached, who finished second a lap and a quarter behind Kolehmainen. Nick Gianacopulos, of the Millrose A. A., was third, almost two laps behind the victor, so that while the race was for the American championship, it had anything but an American flavor to its result, two Finns and a Greek taking all of the honors.

Eddie Renz, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, American three-mile champion walker, added the seven-mile national championship to his collection, and in winning made a much better showing than Kolehmainen did in his event. Renz stepped the seven miles in 54:13 3-5, only 6 3-5 seconds behind the American record hung up by E. E. Merrill at Boston on Oct. 5, 1880. Renz, like Kolehmainen, had everything his own way, winning by 100 yards from Dick Remer, the gray-haired pedestrian of the Irish American A. C. Fred Kaiser, of the New York A. C., the dethroned champion, was more than 300 yards in the rear of Remer.

Sixteen men answered the gun in the walking eevnt and nine finished. Fourteen broke in the ten-mile run, and only two failed to negotiate the entire distance.

For finishing within the one-hour mark, Renz, Remer, Kaiser, Frank R. Plant, of the Long Island A. C., and William Plant, his brother, of the same club, got special medals donated by the Walkers' Club of America.

Kolehmainen, Kyronen, Gianacopulos, James W. Plant, De Stefane, Maier, Becker, Voteretsas, Morris, Costello, and McCullough received the special silver medals given to all starters who finished ten miles within fifty-eight minutes.

More than five thousand persons, including all the prominent officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, and many old-time running and walking champions, were on hand to witness the two big events.

Starting the ninth mile Kolehmainen passed Kyronen for the first time. Gianacopulos he had caught on the previous mile. After lapping Kyronen, Kolehmainen contented himself with running side by side with his fellow countryman thus elliminating whatever chance he had for a record. On the gun lap, he broke away from Kyronen, however, and made his rival appear as though he were standing still. The order of finish and times:

Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.	52:47 3-5
Willie Kyronen, unattached	54:14 1-5
N. Gianacopulos, Millrose A. A.	55:07
James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.	55:26 2-5
Charles de Stefano, Osanam Ass'n	55:42 3-5
Jacob Maier, Bronx Church House	55:53
Gotch Becker, Holy Family Lyceum	56:12 2-5
Victor Voteretsas, Greek-American A. C.	56:31
Aaron Morris, Smart Set A. C.	57:24
John J. Costello, Bronx Church House	57:51
F. McCullough, Mohawk A. C.	57:51 3-5
Frank Zunt, Irish-American A. C.	58:42

The walk was really the feature of the afternoon from a competitive point of view. For five miles Renz had to show his best to keep Remer from taking the lead, but in the last two miles the title holder held the upper hand. At the five-mile mark Renz's lead at one time seventy-five yards, had been cut to five yards, and at six it was thirty-five. The Irish Club walker could not contend with the great sprint of Renz's in the final mile, and with every stride fell behind him.

Al Voelimeke, the Pastime A. C. walker, was, as usual, disqualified; he was Jack Goldenberg of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., junior metropolitan champion. The summary:

Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.	54:13 3-5
Dick Remer, Irish-American A. C.	54:48 3-5
Fred Kaiser, New York A. C.	55:26 1-5
F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C.	58:10 2-5
William Plant, Long Island A. C.	59:16 3-5
J. E. Goldstein, unttached	1:00:41
M. R. Schwartz, Irish-Am. A. C.	1:01:16 3-5
J. F. Whalen, Irish-Am. A. C.	1:01:44
G. A. Braunlich, Long Island A. C.	Not taken

Barringer School Remains Best.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Barringer High School's cross-country team today won the championship run of the Newark High Schools Athletic Association over the Branch Brook Park course of about three and a half miles. Because of the withdrawal of the Central High School team, which last year won the national interscholastic cross-country title, left the race between the Barringer and South Side teams. Barringer won the race by the score of 25 to 32, though a South Side man, Andy Moore, finished first in 17:03 1-5. Moore nipped Bozza, the Barringer Captain, in a sensational finish. Lloyd Granger, a Barringer man, was third, while H. Schwartz, the South Side Captain, was fourth. The others finished in the following order:

Ellis, Barringer; Gibbons, Barringer; Staehle, South Side; Silverman, South Side; Evangelista, Barringer; Angilla, Barringer; Harrison, Barringer; Rummell, South Side; Pilling, Barringer; Izon, Barringer; Friedrich, South Side; Pierson, Barringer; Beltz, South Side; R. Schwartz, South Side.

Harriman Horse Going South.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Arden Farms' trotters, owned by William Averell and Roland Harriman, sons of the late E. H. Harriman, will be shipped from here Monday night to Jackson, Tenn., where they will remain in charge of trainer Col. John D. King until Spring. There are ten horses in the string.

YALE TEAM'S VICTORY.

Princeton Man, However, Is First in Cross-Country Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Yale won the cross-country run with Princeton today over the six-mile course, which has been approved for the intercollegiate run on Nov. 21, scoring 24 points to Princeton's 32. Morrison of Princeton was the first man home, beating out Overton of Yale by 100 yards. His time was 35 minutes 29 2-5 seconds, while Overton's time was 35 minutes 46 seconds.

The order of finish, embracing five men of each team, was as follows: D. F. Morrison, Princeton; J. W. Overton, Yale; H. Holden, Yale; C. E. Clark, Yale; W. S. Doty, Princeton; S. K. Atha, Princeton; D. F. Frost, Yale; N. H. Platt, Yale; J. W. Dowell, Princeton; H. F. Sullivan, Yale; S. I. Cooper, Princeton.

CORNELL RUNNERS WIN.

Harvard No Match for Ithacans In Cross-Country Race.

ITHACA, N. Y. Oct. 31.—Cornell won the annual cross-country race with Harvard here today, defeating the Crimson with ease. The score was Cornell, 28; Harvard, 30. Windnagle, of Cornell, was the individual winner, and he was followed by seven other Cornell runners.

CLINTON HARRIERS VICTORS

Win Four-Cornered Chase at Van Cortlandt Park with Low Score.

In a four-cornered cross-country run yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park between the hill and dale teams of De Witt Clinton High School, High School of Commerce, and Boys' High School of New York, and St. Benedict School of Newark, the first named was victorious over the three-mile route, with the low score of 26 points. It was the largest of the popular early morning runs of the schoolboys held this season, with forty-seven boys participating. All forty-seven managed to finish the course.

Individual honors fell to W. Larson of the Clintonians, who was timed for the circuit of the A. A. U. course in 18:00. Last week, in a similar run, Charles Boughton of Newark, the scholastic record holder at two miles, established a record for the course when he was caught in 17:53. Second team honors went to Commerce, with a team score of 54, and Boys' High and the Newark lads finished in third and fourth places respectively, with tallies of 61 and 101.

The Clintonians got home runners in first, second, third, eighth, and twelfth places.

The order of finish follows:

Larson, De Witt Clinton; Locker, De Witt Clinton; Segreto, De Witt Clinton; Boyd, Boys' High; Nulty, St. Benedict; Calzini, Commerce; Green, Boys' High; Latoff, De Witt Clinton; Zabrinsky, Commerce; Field, Commerce; McCarthy, St. Benedict; Gensburg, De Witt Clinton; Young, Boys' High; Vandeft, Commerce; Cleary, Commerce; Warshaw, Boys' High; Tully, St. Benedict; Schulmann, De Witt Clinton; uBrt, De Witt Clinton; Jacobson, De Witt Clinton; Fisher, Boys' High; Guerrier, De Witt Clinton; Roane, De Witt Clinton; Nilan, Commerce, and Tonda, Commerce.

MORRIS HARRIERS WIN.

Capture Dual Cross-Country Run with Commerce, 15 to 50.

Seven Morris High School cross-country runners finished before a Commerce man crossed the tape in a dual cross-country match starting and finishing in Crotona Park yesterday. Morris gained an easy triumph with the low score of 15 points, against 50 for Commerce. The race was to have been a threecornered affair, with Stuyvesant High School as the third team, but at the last moment Commerce objected to Stuyvesant as a starter, and they were ruled out. Commerce, Morris, and Stuyvesant were scheduled to compete on Oct. 17, but the latter declined to run on that day, and the run had to be postponed.

W. Fleck of Morris captured first honors, covering the two and five-eighths mile course in 16:13. R. Spear and L. Cohen tied for second place, three seconds behind the victor.

R. Mercker was the first Commerce man to complete the route, his time being 16:42.

Twenty-three boys started, and all finished. The order of finish of the first twenty:

W. Fleck, Morris, 16:13; R. Spear, Morris, 16:16; L. Cohen, Morris, 16:16; H. Aichorn, Morris, 16:31; J. Wells, Morris, 16:39; R. Lenton, Morris, 16:40; F. Baldwin, Morris, 16:41; R. Marker, Commerce, 16:42; C. Cerriano, Commerce, 16:45; R. Kerley, Commerce, 16:46; E. Fala, Commerce, 16:49; W. Rose, Commerce, 16:50; E. Lichtenstein, Commerce, 16:58; Z. Daly, Morris, 17:14; A. Reiss, Commerce, 17:48; J. Zasnovsky, Commerce, 17:50; M. Weiss, Commerce, 17:52; M. Shapiro, Commerce, 17:54; S. Kattenberg, Commerce, 18:00; M. Hertz, Commerce, 18:22.

City College Outruns Lafayette.

Joe Scarlata, running for the City College, won the annual dual cross-country run from Lafayette College over the Van Cortlandt Park course yesterday. Scarlata went in the lead at the crack of the gun, and was never headed. Van Blancom of the Easton team ran in the second position at the end of the first lap, but after a hard fight was compelled to yield the place to Jaffee of the local team. On the second round the Lafayette team began to pick up much ground, and bettered their position slightly. One of the visitors and one of the home team ran over a wrong course. The points for the ninth and tenth positions were divided equally to settle the question. The final score was C. C. N. Y. 23½, Lafayette 31½ points. The order of the finish and the time are as follows:

J. Scarlata, C. C. N. Y., 39:57; H. Jaffee, C. C. N. Y., 40:50; Von Blancom, Lafayette, 40:59; H. Schaffer, C. C. N. Y., 41:15; R. Ellis, Lafayette, 41:20; T. McCurdy, Lafayette, 41:22; F. Weberpals, C. C. N. Y., 41:35; H. Bannerman, Lafayette, 41:39; A. Skelding, C. C. N. Y., and E. Miller, Lafayette, tied for ninth. Ran over wrong course.

New England Boys Win Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—For the second consecutive time Arlington, Mass., High School won the annual cross-country run here today, scoring 65 points. One hundred runners, representing seventeen high schools, were catered. Dresser of Ithaca High won the race after Jenkins of Far Rockaway, who had been leading the field by 200 yards, turned his angle near the finish. I. Trowbridge of Griffin-Fleischman High School finished second, and Powers of Buffalo Technical, third. In the team scoring Buffalo Technical was second; Hutchinson High School of Buffalo, third, and Bloomfield, N. J., High School, fourth.

Wesleyan Runners Beat Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 31.—Wesleyan defeated Bowdoin today in a five-mile cross-country run, 27 to 28. The first man to finish were the Captains, Crosby of Bowdoin, who crossed the line in 30 80-83, and Cashman of Wesleyan, who was 200 yards behind Crosby.

AMERICAN RUN AND WALK CHAMPIONSHIPS ON SOUTH FIELD

THE FIELD IN THE 10MILE RUN.
Left to Right: Webb, Plant, Kyronen, Granacopulos, Lohman, Kolehmainen, Meier, Costello, Mc.Cullough, Voteretsas, Becker.
PHOTOS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N.

KOLEHMAINEN. (© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N)

ED. RENZ, Winner of 7Mile Walk.

MICHIGAN GIVES HARVARD A SCARE

Crimson Wins by a 7 to 0 Score, While Westerners Threaten Their Line Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Just as happened nineteen years ago on Soldiers' Field, and on the occasion of Michigan's last visit to the Crimson camp, so today was a hard-fought football match between Harvard and the Ann Arbor players decided by a single touchdown and goal. The only score made in the game, which was secured by Harvard, was a touchdown, which netted a goal midway in the second period, and the score of 7 to 0 remained until the end. This was the reward of a steady advance of 45 yards up the field and on plays mainly through the Michigan tackles and guards. There was one brief repulse, but a wellexecuted and completed forward pass fitting in at the right moment, Harvard, with the ball on the Wolverines' 8-yard line, drove across the goal in three plays.

Michigan threatened twice today, while Harvard, except when it scored, never got nearer than 25 yards of the Wolverine's goal with the ball. Early in the game Michigan, showing only hard, old-fashioned plunging football, run off from a cleverly conveived formation scheme, landed on Harvard's 3-yard line, and for a third down with only a yard or so to go, but the Crimson threw back the next two charges for a loss. Later, in the third period the Yost machine made another long journey up toward Harvard's end of the gridiron and again was held for downs, this time hardly half a yard being needed to retain the ball and for a first down between the last chalk line and the goal.

The 26,000 who went to the stadium expecting to see a game full of thrills and all the new wrinkle stuff in football saw nothing of the sort. What they did see was two heavy and well-matched rush lines fighting against each other all afternoon, each having the jump on the other alternately, when on attack, and the two groups of blackfield men putting in as busy a defensive day as they ever will have in their lives.

Michigan continually unbalanced its line, the centre often putting the ball into play from the end of it, and the attack being covered up by all sorts of feints and signal queries which often had the effect of throwing the Crimson rush line defense off guard.

Harvard, putting on many successful plays, involving delayed passes and crossbucks, was able, just as Michigan was, to get things going often and for some good, solid gains for distance parades up the field. As for the open footbal, it was Harvard and not the Westerners who put it on. All the afternoon long the Wolverines used only one forward pass, and this was cleverly caught by Harvard's quarterback, Mal Logan, and converted into a pretty gain. Harvard, on the other hand, made three successful forward passes, Hardwick making all of them and the receiving being cleverly done by Smith, T. J. Coolidge, and C. Coolidge, the Crimson wings. Hardwick threw another pass instead of punting on the fourth down, and his shot missed going outside on the seven-yard line by only a few inches.

These were all the frills there were today in the Stadium, there was not even one try for a field goal by either team. It was hammer and bang, mixed with some good and some extremely poor kicking. The intersectional idea was not there at all. Any two big Eastern football teams might have been on the battlefield, each playing the most conservative sort of football.

The crowd in the Stadium was the most brilliant of the season. The Michigan rooters sang and cheered all day, while between the halves their band marched and manoeuvred down on the field. The best of spirit prevailed, and the officials were unanimous in proclaiming it the cleanest match they had ever seen.

Little Maulbetsch, the Michigan half back, was the star of the game and the strength of the Michigan rushing game, while Francke came through beautifully in his first big game in the Harvard backfield.

These were the powers of the rushing game today, Harvard gaining 141 yards and the Wolverines 206 yards, and in about twenty more plays from scrimmage. Line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Michigan.
T. J. Coolidge	Left end	Benton
Parson	Left tackle	Reimann
Withington	Left guard	Watson
Wallace	Centre	Raynesford
Weston	Right guard	McHale
Trumbull	Right tackle	Cochran
Smith	Right end	Staats
Logan	Quarter back	Hughitt
Bradlee	Left half back	Maulbetsch
Hardwick	Right half back	Lyons
France	Full back	Spiawn

Referee—William Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Lieut. Hackett, West Point. Head Linesman—Lieut. Nelly, West Point—Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Scoring: Harvard—Touchdown, Hardwick. Goal from touchdown—Hardwick. Substitutions: Harvard—R. Curtis for Parson; Bigelow for Wallace; C. Coolidge for Smith. Michigan—Dunne for Benton; Rheror for Watson; Quail for Hale; James for Staatz.

ALL SCORING IN LAST PERIOD

Illinois Defeats Minnesota in Hard Contest, 21 to 6.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Illinois defeated Minnesota today, 21 to 6, in one of the most fiercely contested games ever played in the Western Conference. The teams struggled through the first three periods with honors about even. All the scoring came in the final quarter.

Johns Hopkins Easy for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 31.—Lehifh, with nearly a substitute team, showed her heels to Johns Hopkins today, 83 to 0. At that Lehigh played a wretched game. The visitors' line was fairly strong, but the ends were weak, and it was around them that Mattern, Hollowell, Green, Hoban, and Maguinness skirted for long runs. It took the Lehigh team the whole of the first period to get under way, and in that time the Brown and White lost three good chances to score. Three times after running the ball down the field a fumble would result or the signals get twisted. Hallowel, the tiny Lerigh quarter backe, starred in his open-fied running. His best effort was a dash for seventy-five yards for a score through the whole Hopgins team. The forward pass as worked by Lehigh falled in seven out of nine attempts, but in one—the last try—it worked beautifuly for a score. The line-up:

Johns Hopkins.	Position.	Lehigh.
Toechler	Left end	Green
Burroughs	Left tackle	Good
Yewsk	Left guard	Ostrum
Primrose	Centre	Scruggs
Menagle	Right guard	Pons
Jackson	Right tackle	Richards
Fear	Right end	Sawtelle
Layfield	Quarter back	Hallowell
Rindall	Left half back	Maguinness
Uhler	Right half back	Hoban

Touchdowns—Hallowell, (2); Kirkpatrick, (2); Hoban, 1; from touchdown—Green, (3.) Substitutions—Johns Hopkins: Mealy for Layfield, Martham for Wilkinson, Frick for Menagle, Wilkinson for Barthams, Leigh; Green for Mattern, Chapman for Green, Decker for Pons, Kirkpatrick for Decker, Early for Scruggs, Knoss for Good, Pons for Becker, Lambert for Green, Bacon for Sawtelle, Good for Bacon, Bacon for Hoban, Hoffman for Early, Agreault for Maguinness, Levin for Ostrum, Wills for Lambert.

Referee—Mr. Fonda, Stevens Institute. Umpire—Mr. Davidson, University of Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—Mr. Keogh, University of Pennsylvania. Time of Periods—Ten minutes each.

Bergman Shows Up Haskell.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Oct. 31.—Bergman, Notre Dame's midget quarter back, played wonderful football today, and his team defeated Haskell Indians, 21 to 7. Three times Bergman, catching Haskell's punts, went through the entire broken field for touchdowns. His runs averaged seventy yards. Wilson played great ball for Haskell Indians, repeatedly rushing through lines for gains from five to ten yards.

BIG GAME IN THE WEST.

Wisconsin and Chicago in Scoreless Battle at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—For the first time in two years the University of Chicago football team today left the gridiron without the laurels of victory. The fighting University of Wisconsin team played a game worthy of its importance and held Chicago to a pointless draw.

For Wisconsin, Bellows was the mainstay. His accurate, long punts so far outdistanced those of Des Jardien and Russell that the ball during most of the game was on Chicago ground. The loss of Gray, whose twisted leg gave way early in the game, weakened the Maroon attack, though Russell's dash and Flood's line drives partially made up for the absence of Gray.

Straight football predominated in the attack on both sides, and though at least a dozen forward passes were tried by both teams, the opposing backs and ends wrecked nearly all. The one double pass attempted by Chicago gained only a yard or two. Both Maroons and Cardinals tried for field goals in vain.

A warm day favored the 12,000 spectators and made the going hard for the players, but substitutions were few. The line-up:

Chicago.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Huntington	Left end	Stavrum
Shuh	Left tackle	Buck
Stegeman	Left guard	McMaster
Des Jardien	Centre	Ennedy
White	Right guard	Mucks
Hackedorn	Right tackle	Meiser
Spark	Right end	Kelly
Russell	Quarter back	Bellows
Gray	Left half back	Cummings
Schafer	Right half back	Smith
Flood	Full back	Kreuse

Umpire—Mr. Reid, Michigan; Referee—Mr. Birch, Ohio Wesleyan; Linesman—Mr. Hutchins, Purdue.

SYRACUSE BEATS INDIANS.

Carlisle's Open Football Smashed—Calac Gains Through Centre.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Ten thousand people saw Syracuse University defeat Carlisle here today, 24 to 3, in the first intercollegiate game played on a Buffalo gridiron in several years. Carlisle's attempts at the open game usually ended disastrously, the Indians' most notable gains being made by Capt. Calac through the Syracuse centre. Rose played a sensational game for the New York State team. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Positions.	Carlisle.
Woodruff	Left end	Wallette
Schlichter	Left tackle	Welmas
White	Left guard	Hill
Forsyth	Centre	Norris
Mollgott	Right guard	Bush
Johnson	Right tackle	Martel
Shufelt	Right end	Bird
Seymour	Quarter back	Crane
Wilkinson	Left half back	F. Broker
Rose	Right half back	Pratt
Kingsley	Full back	Calac

Scoring by periods:

Syracuse	0	8	16	0—24
Carlisle	0	0	0	3—3

Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each. Referee—David Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Hinkey, Yale. Umpire—Mr. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Touchdowns—Woodruff, Kingsley, Rose. Field goals—Rose, 2; Calac, 1. Substitutions—Meisser for White; Gilman for Welmas; L. Johnson for Seymour; White for Meister; O'Connell for Kingsley; Welmas for Crane; Winnischofer for Norris; Weidner for F. Broker.

YALE WIPES OUT COLGATE DEFEAT

Blue Team Beats Up-State New Yorkers by Score of 49 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 31.—For giving Yale a 16 to 6 drubbing last year the Yale football team this afternoon hitched a revenge score of 49 to 7 on the up-State New York Colgate eleven. The visitors were allowed to score when the Yale second eleven was bodily gridironed during the third period. Facing the "Eli subs" Colgate found the traveling much smoother and ground a highway through for 40 yards to the Yale goal for their only touchdown. Aside from this trespassing of Eli territory, Colgate threw a scare into the Yale regulars in the closing minutes of the second period, pushing them back till within a yard from the home eleven's citadel, where the Yale bulldog's back stiffened and the Colgate attack was expended in four futile downs. Legore's 65-yard kick relieved the pressure, but Colgate came crashing back, and Swartout and Robinson had ploughed to the Yale 30-yard line when the half closed.

Colgate was dangerous at no other time. Yale swept the field in opening the battle, traveling the length of the field four times the first half and breaking across the visiting goal for touchdown in every instance. There were no phenomenal runs, but the Yale artillery attack, only occasionally varied by a lateral or forward pass, brushed the New York State team for four series of runs that began at the Yale 20-yard line and did not cease till four touchdowns had been registered. In all four cases the rushes that rang up the touchdowns were for less than five yards each.

The game was practically played in this period.

Yale crashed for more than half the length of the field, however, in the first five minutes of the second for her fifth touchdown. Lapsing then into defensive play, Yale allowed Colgate to wrest 80 yards in brillinat end runs, which ended with the Yale goal only inches away.

Yale's scrub team opened blithely in their period, Waite, Easton, and MacLeish breaking through tackle for 10-yard gains each, but three successive 15-yard penalties against the Blue compelled Guernsey to punt. Three times the Colgate attack drove through the Yale substitute line, twice to be halted, but on the third occasion to find rush-line gaps that carried it from the Colgate 20-yard line to the Yale goal.

With the regular Yale combination operating the passing game in the closing period, Yale mounted two more touchdowns upon the scoreboard.

For the first score Yale perforated the visitors' line from her 40-yard mark after snatching the ball on fourth down, and for the second the Eli attack, gaining the ball on a fumble at the Colgate 30-yard line, quickly smashed it over. Yale kicked four times for 180 yards. Colgate five times for 180. Yale used four forward passes, two of which were successful; Colgate two, one of them working, the other being tossed deliberately out of bounds.

Yale was penalized for 60 yards, Colgate for 20. Yale made 29 first downs, Colgate 17.

Under ideal weather conditions, 13,000 people saw the game Line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Colgate.
Brann	Left end	Stewart
Betts	Left tacgle	Brooks
Conroy	Left guard	Weber
White	Centre	Regan
Walden	Right guard	Good
Whittlesey	Right tackle	Abel
Mann	Right end	Belton
Scovil	Quarter back	Anderson
Ainsworth	Left half back	Robinson
Knowles	Right half back	West
Legore	Full back	Swartbout

Touchdowns—Legore, (1,) Guernsey, (1,) Mann, (1,) Scovil, (2,) Ainsworth, (2,) Robinson, 1.) Goals from touchdown—Legore, (5,) Guernsey, (2,) Brooks, 1.) Referee—Mr. Evans, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Wright, Princeton. Field judge—Mr. Gillinder, University of Pennsylvania. Periods—Fifteen minutes. Substitutes—Warren for Swarthout, Gannesse for Geed, Whittlesey for G. Sullivan, Blodgett for Brann, Gould for Blodgett, Loughridge for Betts, Farrar for Conroy, Wiley for White, Chatfield Taylor for Whittlesey, Jim Sheldon for Walden, Church for Stillman, Schrass for Church, Macelish for Scovil, Easton for Ainsworth, Waite for Knowles, Guernsey for Legore.

Five Touchdowns for One Man.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 31.—Indiana had little trouble here today in defeating Miami by a score of 48 to 3. The visitors were completely outclassed by the greatly improved Indiana machine, and at no time threatened Indiana's goal line. The game was featured by the wonderful open field running of Whitaker, who scored five touchdowns before leaving the game. Miami's greatest success was with the forward pass. The game was marred by rough playing.

MAY HAVE BROKEN BACK.

Layfield, Johns Hopkins Quarter Back, Seriously Hurt at Lehigh.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 31.—An accident which may result in a broken back for Layfield, the Johns Hopkins quarter back, occurred in today's football game with Lehigh. It was an accident and occurred in the open field. The game had hardly started when Mattern, running for Lehigh, skirted right end and with a clear field before him, except Layfield, was running swiftly when Layfield made a flying tackle and was doubled up when the two came to earth.

Layfield was rushed to St. Luke's Hospital, where the surgeons tonight stated that an X-Ray would have to be taken to determine the real injury to the player, but that present indications seemed to point to a broken back in the dorsal region.

CORNELL BEATS HOLY CROSS

Ithacans Score Almost at Will, Even with Subs in Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Cornell overwhelmed Holy Cross here today by the score of 48 to 3, scoring seven touchdowns and gaining almost at will whenever they had the ball in their possession. The Cornell first team wore down the visitors in the first half, when two touchdowns were made, and then in the second a constant stream of fresh substitutes were sent into the Cornell ranks and, they being fresh, wrought havoc with their opponents, three touchdowns were made in the final period, one of them a run the length of the field after a kick off by Williams, a substitute full back.

Barrett, Shuler, and Philippi proved the big Cornell ground gainers today, the two latter in particular doing especially well. When Barrett went out in the second period Philippi had his chance, and his line plunging was irresistible. Shuley played another spectacular game, gaining more ground than any of the other backs and frequently breaking through three and four tacklers. The defense of the Cornell line was very effective, and their charging good, but Holy Cross circled O'Hearn for a number of gains and managed to execute several passes.

Cornell scored in the first two minutes of play and again in the end of the first period, a series of rushes from midfield scored the third touchdown. Cool recovered a Holy Cross fumble on the five-yard line and Cornell tallied again, while Eckley son thereafter recovered Philippi's fumble for another score. Murphy kicked a field goal from the 25-yard line in the first period, Holy Cross never menacing Cornell's goal, however. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Holy Cross.
Shelton	Left end	Healy
Gallogly	Left tackle	Haggerty
Tilley	Left guard	Lynch
Cool	Centre	Brawley
Anderson	Right guard	O'Keefe
Fisher	Right tackle	Cahill
O'Hearn	Right end	Donovan
Barrett	Quarter back	Devlin
Collyer	Left half back	McCarthy
Shuler	Right half back	Lee
Hill	Full back	Murphy

Touchdowns—Barrett, Collyer, Williams, Philippi Shuler, (3.) Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, (2,) Shuler, (3.) Brown. Goals from field—Murphy. Referee—Mr. Tierney, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Holderness. Head linesman—Mr. Risley of Colgate. Timeof periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Substitutions—Holy Cross: Manning for Healey, Morissey for Brawley, Kane for McCarthy, Lee for Murphy, Murphy for Lee. Cornell: Eckley for Shelton, Jewett for Gallogly, Butts for Jewett, Snyder for Tilley, McKeage for Snyder, Munnicck for McKeage, Brown for Cool, Bamman for Brown, McCormick for Anderson, Jameson for Fisher, Allen for Jameson, Laitz for O'Hearn, Shuler for Barrett, Shock for Philippi, Beebe for Collyer, Philippi for Shuler, Williams for Hill.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Yale, 49; Colgate, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton, 7; Williams, 7.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 7; Michigan, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 48; Holy Cross, 3.
At Buffalo—Syracuse, 24; Carlisle, 3.
At Easton, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 17; Lafayette, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 32; Amherst, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 12; Vermont, 9.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 40; Swarthmore, 6.
At Annapolis—Navy, 16; A. and M. of North Carolina, 14.
At West Point—Army, 41; Villanova, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 7; Michigan, 0.
At Kingston—Rhode Island, 7; Norwich, 0.
At Waterville—Colby, 14; Maine, 0.
At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 7; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 6.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 96; Dickinson, 0.
At South Bethlehem — Lehigh, 83; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Allentown—Bucknell, 0; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Middletown, Conn. — Wesleyan, 14; Worcester Technical, 0.
At Hoboken—Delaware, 0; Stevens, 0.
At Madison, Wis. — Chicago, 0; Wisconsin, 0.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 23; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 7; Phillips Andover, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 26; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Richmond, Va.—Randolph-Macon, 13; Richmond College, 8.
At Macon, Ga.—Mercer, 39; Furman, 0.
At Charleston.—Clemson, 14; Citadel, 0.
At Newport News, Va.—Hampden Sydney, 19; William and Mary, 0.
At Athens, Ohio,—Marietta, 23; Ohio, 19.
At Granville, Ohio.—Denison, 16; Wesleyan, 7.
At Richmond, Ind.—Depauw, 17; Earlham, 0.
At Terre Haute.—Franklin, 7, Rose Poly, 0.
At Indianapolis.—Transylvania, 47; Butler, 0.
At Washington.—Washington and Jefferson, 40; West Virginia University, 0.
At Stamford.—Stamford High School, 19; Peekskill Military Academy, 0.
At Oestining.—Holbrook, 14; Hackley, 14.
At Manlius.—Manlius School, 20; Masten Park High School, Buffalo, 0.
At Montclair.—Montclair Academy, 26; Newark Academy, 0.
At Dallas, Tex., and M., 63; Louisiana, 9.
At South Band, Ind.—Notre Dame, 21; Haskell, 7.
At Brunswick—Bates, 27; Bowdoin, 0.
At Minneapolis—Illionis, 21; Minnesota, 6.
At Louisville—Wabash College, 7; University of Louisville, 3.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 48; Miami, 3.
At Meyerstown, Penn.—Albright, 32; Susquehanna, 0.
At Nashville, Tenn.—Virginia, 20; Vanderbilt, 7.
At Alliance, Ohio—Mount Union, 40; Case, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie, 33; Bethany, 19.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 14; State University of Kentucky, 0.
At Troy—Union, 23; Rensselaer, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 27; Western Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Middlebury, Vt.—Springfield, 27; Middlebury, 7.
At Lansing, Mich.—M. A. C., 75; Akron College, 3.
At Haverford, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall, 14; Haverford 0.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 6; Oberlin, 0.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 20; Ames, 7.
At Columbia, Mo.—Missouri, 12; Kansas Aggies, 3.
At St. Louis—Washington, 7; Drake, 7.
At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas, 15; Oklahoma, 15.
At Colorado Springs—Colorado University, 10; Colorado College, 7.
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—North Carolina, 14; Davidson, 7.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 20; Sewanee, 0.
At Roanoke, Va.—Washington and Lee, 7; V. P. I., 3.
At Memphis—Onachita, 7; Mississippi, 0.
At Athens, Ga.—Mississippi A. and M., 9; Georgia, 0.
At Austin—University of Texas, 50; Southwestern University, 0.
At Watertown, Conn.—Pawling School, 21; Taft School, 0.
At Simsbury, Conn.—Westminster, 28; Canaan, 0.

BENDER, PLANK, AND COOMBS TO GO

Connie Mack Asks Waivers on His Three Veteran Pitchers—Federal League Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Pitchers Bender, Coombs, and Plank wil not be with the Athletics next year. This was admitted by Manager Connie Mack in a statement given out today by the leader of the former world's champions. Connie Mack was shown a copy of the story in which Hughey Jennings was credited with making the announcement that Mack had asked for waivers on his trio of stars. In reply he said:

"Before releasing a player unconditionally all the clubs in the American League must ask waivers on said player or players.

"While I had no intention of retaining the three players named for the season of 1915, I would not have asked for waivers on the players at this time but for the fact that one of the three had told me that he was talking business with the Federal League. He told me that he had been offered big money and did not suppose that we wanted to meet the offer. I suggested to this player that perhaps some of the other clubs in the league would meet the demand. I want it strictly understood that I am for the American League in victory or defeat.

"When a waiver is asked on a player it is supposed to be treated in confidence by owners and club managers, but this much could not be expected of Jennings, who devoted six months of the year to baseball and the other six months to his vaudeville act.

"He should worry as long as Frank Navin can give him a great team to manage every Spring."

Surprise for Plank.

Plank admits he has been talking business with the Federal League. Coombs is in Maine and Bender up State, but from his Gettysburg home over the telephone Plank said:

"It was a complete surprise to me, and I knew nothing about it until a friend of mine called me this morning from Philadelphia and

ARMY OVERWHELMS VILLA NOVA ELEVEN---WILLIAMS TIES PRINCETON---SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL

VILLA NOVA BRUISED BY ARMY ATTACK

Soldiers Bury Their Opponents Under the Rush of Six Touchdowns—Score, 41 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 31.—The Army eleven went on a scoring ramapge this afternoon and battered the big Villa Nova team into submission under the grueling attack of six touchdowns. The score was 41 to 0. The cadets scored at will, and showed an encouraging display of open football, which had Villa Nova bewildered from the start.

The soldiers raised havoc with the forward pass, and once, in the third period, carried the ball 65 yards to a touchdown in four cleverly executed passes, one of which netted more than 30 yards. Prichard, the Army quarter, was behind the long tosses(and handled the leather oval with skill and accuracy. From the 25-yard line, in the third period, he heaved a pass to Tully, who stood waiting for it behnid the line.

The sensation of the day was furnished just before the end of the game by Benedict, who intercepted a Villa Nora forward pass on his own 10-yard line and galloped ninety yards to a touchdown. The whole Villa Nora team gave chase, but the flat-footed soldier outraced them all with a margin to spare.

Villa Nora had a powerful set of forwards, but they had to take a terrific hammering from the Army backs. The Army's tactics called for both old and new football, and they ripped great openings in the visitors' line with old-fashioned line plunges. Hodgson and Place were jammed through the Villa Nora line repeatedly for big gains. Both Prechard and Harmon ran the team well at quarter. Coach Daly used substitutes by the dozen and one after another, all the players got a chance to make Villa Nora miserable.

Villa Nova suffered disastrously from the bruising Army attack and the game was held up repeatedly with Villa Nova players laid out on the grass. McGuckin, the quarter back, was helped off the field with a badly injured knee, while Hanlon's collarbone was fractured. Villa Nova had only a limited number of "subs" on hand and it was a pretty badly smashed up band of players that limped ocrss the plains at the end of the game.

The Cadet Corps waxed enthusiastic over their eleven's speed. Although Villa Nova did not come up to expectations in their resistance, the Army showed more football and of a greater variety than at any other time this season. The cadets are more anxious than ever to defeat the Navy this season after the long squabble over the annual contest. All the new songs for the Navy game were sung today and the roar of the soldiers' cheers rumbled over the reservation every time the Army tore the Villa Nova line asunder.

The teams hadn't been playing five minutes before the soldiers had rushed the ball over.

Benedict's great play came in the last period, when Villanova in desperation was tossing the ball arond hap-hazard trying to make a successful pass.

Standing on his own ten-yard line Bentdict jumped and caught the ball as it had been tossed from Prendergast's hands. He broke loose from the scrimmage and started up the field. Two of the Villanova players tried to catch him, but they were soon put out of the running by the Army's excellent interference.

Villanova in the last period managed to work three forward passes, which gave them their only first downs of the game. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Villanova.
Merrillat	Left end	J. Reap
Butler	Left tackle	Regan
Harris	Left guard	Kiley
Goodman	Centre	Lynch
Meacham	Right guard	Henry
Weyand	Right tackle	T. Reap
Kaltz	Right end	Hanlon
Prichard	Quarter back	McGucken
Hodgson	Left half back	Frazier
Van Fleet	Right half back	Forst
Hogue	Full back	Prendergast

Score by quarters:

Umpire—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Referee—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Head Linesman—Lieut. Fuller, Army. Time of periods—Two of ten and two of twelve minutes each.

Touchdowns—Hodgson, (2,) Van Fleet, Place, Tully, Benedict. Goals from touchdowns—Merrillat, Hodgson, Coffin, Woodruff, Benedict.

Substitutes.—Army—Tully for Merillat, Prickett for Tully, Tully for Prickett, Larkin for Butler, Butler for Larkin, Larkin for Butler, O'Hare for Herrlicy, Herick for O'Hare, Bradley for Goodman, Goodman for Bradley, O'Hare for Goodman, Timberlake for Meacham, Meacham for Timberlake, Timberlake for Meacham, Parker for Weyand, Weyand for Parker, Parker for Weyand, Simkins for Kelly, Kelly for Simkins, Harmen for Prichard, Mahoney for Harmon, Prichard for Mahoney, Harmon for Prichard, Griffin for Hodgson, Hocker for Coffin, Place for Hocker, Woodruff for Van Fleet, Heat for Woodruff, Benedict for Hess, Place for Benedict, Benedict for Place, Place for Hogs and Hoge for Place. Villanova—Corcoran for Reap, Wilson for Kiley, Ward for McGuicken, Dougherty for Forst.

Navy Wins Well Played Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 31.—No finer football game on the local field can be remembered tha ntoday's contest in which the Naval Academy won from North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College by 16 to 14. In stamina and resourcefulness it would have been hard to find two better matched teams. Both teams had powerful back fields, and the total number of yards gained by each was large. The visitors made much better use of the forward pass than the midshipmen, and no team that has ever played here had such a large percentage of successful efforts with this play.

The first period resulted in a hard-fought draw, and the visitors scored first in the second. Tenney breaking through the Navy left tackle and running sixty yards for a touchdown. Riddick kicked the goal. H. Harrison scored for the midshipmen in the same quarter, and a safety scored for the midshipmen in the third quarter. After Harrison and Blodgett had made long runs, Harrison scored the Navy's final touchdown in the last period, and by an assortment of forward passes and gains by Tenney, Reddick and Van Brackiin, the ball was brought to the Navy's five-yard line, from which Reddick carried it over, also kicking the goal. The Navy was forcing the fighting as time was called. The summary:

Navy.	Position.	A. and M.
Overesch	Left end	McDougall
Kennedy	Left tackle	Turner
H. H. Jones	Left guard	Proffitt
Parry	Centre	Pryor
Graham	Right guard	Young
Mills	Right tackle	Cook
Jackson	Right end	Seifert
Miller	Quarter back	Van Brackiin
Blodgett	Left half back	Townsend
Harrison	Right half back	Riddick.
Reddick	Full back	Tenny

Touchdowns—H. Harrison, (2,) Tennsy, Reddick. Goals from touchdowns—Blodgett, (2,) Riddick, (3.) Substitutions: Naval Academy—T. Harrison for Overech, Deroode for Kennedy, H. K. Jones for Graff, Ward for Schlossbach, Schlossbach for Jones, Kenworth for Jackson, Mitchell for Miles, Miles for Mitchell, Mitchell for Miles, Craig for Failing, North Caroline—Wunston for Turner, Champin for Tenney, Medlock for Champin. Referee—Mr. Church, Yale. Umpire—Edward Thorpe, De La Salle. Head linesman—Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

Morristown School, 88; Stone, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 31.—Morristown School team ran up its largest score of the year by defeating Stone School 88 to 0. The greatest asset for Morristown was the speed of Wendell And Catt. Clement, together with the accurate kicking of the former. Tweddle and Keck also starred.

BENDER, PLANK, AND COOMBS TO GO

Continued from Preceding Page.

three of which the Athletics won, in 1905, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1914.

Plank was always a steady pitcher, but not as brilliant as the great Indian, who was his fellow boxman. In the last world's series, the Boston Braves found it harder to beat Plank than any of the Athletics' pitching staff.

Charles Albert Bender, the second of the great Athletic trio slated for release, was for years the acknowledged star of the Athletics' pitching staff. He was the man upon whom Mack relied in the pinches. It was he who was called upon to bear the brunt of the world's series and until 1914 he never once failed. In 1905 he won the only game which the Athletics won from the great old Giant team. Bender, popularly known as Chief, is a Chippewa Indian. He was born in Brainerd, Minn., May 5, 1883. When 18 years old he began to play first base for the Carlisle Indian team, and in 1903 was pitching for Dickinson College. He was signed by the Athletics that year and has been with the team ever since. Despite his long baseball career, he is only 31 years old.

John W. Coombs might still be among the great pitchers in the major leagues had his strength not been undermined by a violent attack of typhoid several years ago. He first attracted attention as a pitcher for Colby College, and was secured by the Athletics in 1906 after four years with the college team. He immediately became a star, and he was on in the pitching box for the Athletics in their famous twenty-four-inning game that year with Boston, the longest game on record in the major leagues. He didn't live up to his early promise, however, and for one whole year Mack tried to make him into an outfielder. In 1910 he "came back" as a pitcher and he, Plank, and Bender made a wonderful combination for the Athletics, which enabled them to win the American League pennant and the world's championship. He continued to do excellent work until his illness, but he has never done very well since then. This year he only pitched one game for the Athletics and lost, although in the box only a couple of innings. Mack used him in the outfield for a time toward the end of the season.

Bender and Plank were still doing steady work this year, and Plank did well in the world's series. Bender's fate, when he was knocked out of the box in the first game of the world's series, probably decided Mack to let the old timers go. Their records this year were as follows;

	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Bender	17	3	103	54	159	.850
Plank	16	6	108	42	161	.727
Coombs	1	0	1	0	1	.000

Bender was among the leading pitchers of the American League, and Plank was not far down in the list.

Union Smothers Forward Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute lost to Union this afternoon in a hard fought game by a score of 24 to 0. Rensselaer's failure with the forward pass and the snappy work of Roof in intercepting them was largely responsible for most of the touchdowns.

Union started the scoring in the first period when Girling dropped the ball over from Rensselaer's 40-yard line. In the second period, Jackson intercepted Peart's forward pass and ran 65 yards for a touchdown. Girling kicked goal. In the latter part of the third period Union scored again when Roof intercepted a forward pass from Gallagher and broke through Rensselaer's interference for a 40-yard run for a touch down. Roscrans kicked a goal. In the fourth period, Union forged on to Rensselaer's 5-yard line, and after successive plunges Beaver carried the ball over on the fourth down. Girling kicked goal. Gallagher, Young, Goodell starred for Rensselaer while Girling, Roof and J. Beaver played best for Union. The line-up:

Rensselaer.	Position.	Union.
Parrott	Right end	Friday
Lockman	Right tackle	Jenkins
Praeger		Rocknell
Connant	Right guard	Jackson
Young	Centre	Hokkerk
Frank	Left guard	Price, Gardner
Con. Moore	Left tackle	Wood
Zahn, Schildt	Left end	Starbusk, Atkins
Peart	Quarter back	J. Beaver
Gallagher	Right half back	Roof
Goodell	Left half back	Rosecrans, Mudge
O'Hara	Full back	Girling, Angerson

Umpire—Mr. Saunders, Columbia. Referee—Mr. Draper, Williams. Head Linesman—Mr. Huntley, N. Y. U. Periods—15 and 12 minutes each.

Scoreless Tie at Stevens Tech.

Stevens "Tech" and Delaware College ended one of the most exciting games witnessed this season on Castle Point Field in a tie, neither side scoring. Both teams restorted to straight football throughout.

Todd, as usual, played a great game for Stevens, his long end runs being the feature of the game. The fine punting of Webb and the line plunging of Herrisoff were also excellent. Crawford and Gray of Delaware played a star game. The line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	Delaware.
Howell	Left end	Smart
Stretch	Left tackle	E. Wilson
Oldis	Left guard	Greeve
Hilli	Centre	Cruthers
Graydon	Right guard	Handy
Hoinkis	Right tackle	Cann
Moeller	Right end	Groff
Anderson	Quarter back	Fidance
Todd	Right half back	Gray
Herrisoff	Left half back	Taylor
Webb	Full back	Crawford

Substitutions—Delaware, Foster for Cann, Newton for Foster, Cann for Greeve, Foster for Foster, Foster for Newton, Greeve for Foster; Stevens, Marshall for Howell, Howell for Marshall, awl for Graydon, Poole for Herrsioff.

Referee—Mr. Fawer of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Way of Swarthmore. Head linesman—Mr. Burnham of Stevens. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Brown Barely Defeats Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—Brown had hard work to beat Vermont, 12 to 9, on Andrews Field today. The work of the linemen on both teams was poor. Vermont's touchdown was made as a result of Gordon's blocked punt, the ball going behind Brown's goal line, where Malcolm fell on it for the score. Malcolm kicked a goal from Brown's 22-yard line for Vermont's other score. Brown scored soon after the first period started, and got another in the third, the latter being on the prettiest forward pass seen on the field this year. Murphy on a long throw from Gordon made 50 yards, and Norcross won across the score on the next play.

Previous to the game the Brown cross-country runners defeated the Worcester Polytechnic Institute runners over a four-and-a-half-mile course. The score was 26 to 31 and the time 23:49 2-5.

Sanction for Speedway Auto Race.

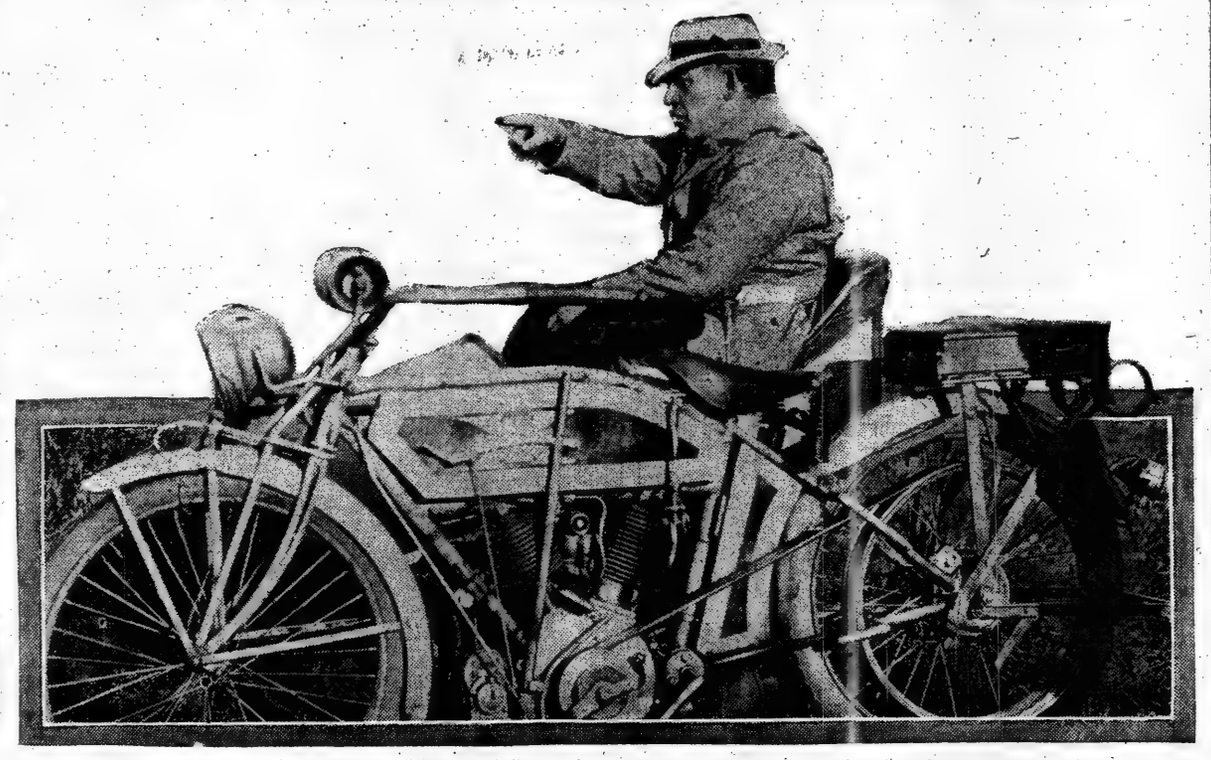
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Official sanction has been obtained by the Indianapolis motor speedway from the American Automobile Association for its next five-hundred-mile race, thereby refuting recent reports to the effect that the owners of the Hoosier tracic contemplated breaking with the parent organization. Speedway officials assert that they are on the friendliest terms with the A. A. A., and have no thought of taking independent action.

The recent announcement by the track management that it would in the future supervise manufacturers' tests on its own responsibility is declared well founded on precedent, similar trials having been conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club without A. A. A. sanction, nor, it is said, is there any animus manifested toward the A. A. A. by the speedway in taking such action.

Williams Stay-at-Homes Celebrate.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 31.—Williams undergraduates went wild this afternoon when they heard of the remarkable showing made by the 'Varsity football team against the Tigers at Princeton this afternoon. To show their enthusiasm for the work of the team a big bonfire was made on the old campus and the undergraduates gathered around it and pandemonium was

A NOVEL METHOD OF COACHING A FOOTBALL TEAM



Coach Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago football team has been badly crippled by rheumatism since the start of the football season, but determined that this should not interfere with his work he has employed a motor cycle side-car in which he is driven by the cycle driver up and down the field behind his charges during the practice.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE TIES PRINCETON

Tigers' Ends Fail to Check Fast Backfield of Massachusetts Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Williams College's fast backfield surprised Princeton here this afternoon and held the Tigers to a 7-to-7 tie.

Toolan proved the hero for the visitors and left Princeton with a reputation greater than that which he had when he came. It was his sensational running that baffled the Tigers repeatedly and forced them to be satisfied with a tie score.

The showing made by Princeton indicates a busy week ahead for them. The most disappointing feature of their playing was the work of the ends. Brown and Lamberton started, and played far below their usual standard. In running down they allowed the Williams backs to get a start that proved disastrous. In covering forward passes, too, they failed. This was due in large part, however, to the poor throwing of the ball. Once again Princeton's open game failed to materialize. Out of ten attempted passes one proved successful, and that was of the horseshoe variety.

The generalship of the Princeton team was poor. The fact that Princeton rushed the ball over 200 yards, twice as far as did their opponents, and that Driggs outpunted Eels of Williams by ten yards, would indicate that Princeton should not have been held to a tie. The failure of forward passes which crossed the goal line and went out of bounds lost the ball for the Tigers in critical moments. Ames threw away an opportunity to win for his team at the close of the fourth period, when, with the score tied and the ball on Williams's 20-yard line, he elected to try a forward pass instead of giving the ball to Law for a drop kick.

Williams put up a plucky game against their heavier adversaries. Not only did the backfield do brilliant work, but the line displayed unexpected strength repeatedly. The purple forwards broke up the Tiger offense on the two-yard line in the second quarter and took the ball on downs. Glick was the only man they couldn't stop. His playing was the one redeeming feature for Princeton.

The ball shot from one end of the field to the other with lightning rapidity at the outset of the game. Williams kicked off to Lamberton, who ran back to the 35-yard line. A 60-yard punt by Driggs put Williams on their one-yard line, from which position Eels kicked out 35 yards. After one first down the Williams line held, and Ames attempted a goal from the field. At this time neither Tibbott nor Law, who had done all of the Tigers' drop kicking to date, were on the field. Ames's kick was blocked, and Furness fell on the ball on his 35-yard line. Toolan then surprised the Tigers with a 55-yard run, Moore catching him from the rear. Before the Princeton players recovered from this setback, Toolan shot a perfect forward pass to Overton for a touchdown. Eels kicked the goal.

Glick went in for Ames, and iDckerman for Moore at the opening of the second period. After an exchange on kicks Driggs intercepted a short pass, and on the next play Frank Glick got away for 60 yards before he was downed by Overton in a stern chase. After making one first don, the Purple defense again stiffened.

Glick called for a forward pass, but the ball was intercepted on the two-yard line. Princeton kept the ball in Williams's territory, but could not score.

In the second half Hogg picked up a fumble for Princeton and paved the way for a spirited attack. Three line plays by Driggs and Trenkmann placed the ball on Williams's one-yard line. Glick and Trenkmann made four yards each. Glick's quarter back buck added one more, and Trenkmann then got the ball. Tompkins saved Williams, however, and broke through the line and downed the Tiger back for a three-yard loss. Princeton kept plugging away and was finally rewarded in the final quarter. Another fumble gave them the ball on the 14-yard line. After four plays Glick shot over the line for the Tigers' first score. Law was substituted immediately to kick the goal, and filled the breach successfully.

In the last two minutes of play the Orange and Black made its one completed pass. Law shot the ball 40 yards to Highley, who was subbing for Brown. This put his team within striking distance, but a second pass lost the ball and the chance to win. Line-up and summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Williams.
Lamberton	Left end	Hubbell
Love	Left tackle	Garfield
Shenkle	Left guard	Eeels
Gennert	Centre	Funnes
Hogge	Right guard	Driscoll
Ballin	Right tackle	Brown
Brown	Right end	Laplante
Ames	Quarter back	Jones
Merrill	Half back	Toolin
F. Trankmann	Right half back	Overton
Driggs	Full back	Tomkins

Score by periods: Princeton, 0, 0, 0, 7—7; Williams, 7, 0, 0, 0—7.

Referee—Mr. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Hallahan, Boston Herald. Linesman—Mr. Plumer, Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Princeton scoring: Touchdown—Glick. Goal from touchdown—Law. Williams: Touchdown—Overton. Goal from touchdown—Eels.

Substitutes—Princeton, Glick for Ass, Dickerman for Moore, Moore for Dickerman, Law for Driggs, Highley for Lamberton, Shea for Brown, Boland for Law, Driggs for Boland, Law for Driggs, Ames for Glick; Williams, Austin for Eels, Eels for Austin, Austin for Eels.

Indianapolis Weeding Out Team.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—Waivers have been obtained on Daddy Livingstone, Jim Galloway, Willis Cole, Sandy Burk, Chief Laroy, and Johnny Kelleher, who played with the Indianapolis American Association club last season, it became known today. Manager Hendricks intimated that almost an entirely new team would represent Indianapolis next season.

Harness Races at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Fall matinee given by the Tuxedo Horse Show Association closed here today with some very exciting racing. Many society people, who were spending the day here, witnessed the races, and a large contingent of horse followers from Orange County were also present.

Six races were held today and one special race, in which The Expose, driven by William Burgess of the Parkway Farms, went to beat 2:20, doing the mile in 2:16½, the best time of the Fall meeting. The summary:

Class A Trotting.—Best two in three; one-mile heats.

Directum B., Riverside Farms, (Dickerson)	2	1 1
Elsie Gentry, Ardea Farms, (Harriman)	1	2 2
Campania, Parkway Farms, (Burgess)	3	3 3

Time—2:17¼; 2:30; 2:29.

Class B Trotting.—Best two in three; one-mile heats.

The Expose, Parkway Farms, (Burgess)	1	1
Roberta Bingen, Brook Farms, (Murray)	2	3
McClintock, W. F. Redmond, (Miller)	3	2

Time—2:17¼; 2:18½.

Class D Trotting.—Best two in three; one-mile heats.

Empress of Russia, Brook Farms, (Murray)	1	1
Notice B., P. Lorillard, Jr., (Lorillard)	3	2
Helena Constantine, Monts Cristo Farms, (Harriman)	2	3

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¾.

Class F Trotting.—Best two in three.

Just So, Edward Lafferty, (Lafferty)	1	1
Prince B. H. Manaye, (Montanye)	2	2
Mona, William Berry, (Berry)	3	3

Time—2:24¼; 2:24.

WILLIAMS'S FORMIDABLE FOOTBALL LEADERS.

Capt. Payson, right half back.

Coach Daly

KINGSLEY ADDS ANOTHER VICTIM

Takes Horace Mann Into Camp and Keeps Its Record of No Defeats Since 1912.

Horace Mann's football eleven went down to defeat at the hands of the strong Kingsley School eleven of Essex Fells, N. J., yesterday afternoon by a score of 10 to 0. The game was played on the Horace Mann Field. The Kingsley School has not lost a football contest since 1912. Both teams played on even terms, and the Kingsley victory came after the hardest sort of line bucking and quick headwork.

Kingsley outplayed its rivals in the first and second quarter, but met stiff opposition at critical moments, failing to score in either period. In the third quarter Kingsley drove the New York lands down the field, and Tremaine dropped a field goal over the bars from the 35-yard line. In the final period Bingham, Kingsley's full back, ran 70 yards to a touchdown. The line-up follows:

Kingsley.	Position.	Horace Mann.
Schultz	L. E.	Kadison
Vendrell	L. T.	Tying
George	L. G.	Raymond
Gryden	C.	Livingston
Underwood	R. G.	Hafflacker
Tooley	R. T.	Prince
Reavey	R. E.	Kampe
Tremaine	Q. B.	Goepel
Sperry	L. H. B.	Coburn
Field	R. H. B.	Rosenthal
Bingham	F. B.	Horn

Touchdown—Bingham. Field goal—Tremaine. Goal from touchdown—Sperry. Referee—Jones. Umpire—Moeller, Newark High School. Time of quarters—10 minutes each.

A new record in schoolboy football scores was hung up by the St. Paul's School eleven yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Oyster Bay High School team on the former's field at Garden City by the score of 92 to 0. The Oyster Bay lads were completely baffled by the open playing of the St. Paul's team, which executed a long string of forward passes for telling gains. A total of fourteen touchdowns were scored by the victors, five of them resulting from forward passes.

The line-up follows:

St. Paul's (92.)	Position.	Oyster Bay (0.)
Smith	Left end	Freeman
Waterman	Left tackle	Wright
Hendrickson	Left guard	Hill
Miller	Centre	Ervin
Horsfall	Right guard	Plower
Brown	Right tackle	Kitson
Birch	Right end	Tinker
Dietrich	Quarter back	Haimsseit
Reed	Left half back	Phippe
Woodburn	Right half back	Fox
Emery	Full back	Freeman

Touchdowns—Emery, (4,) Woodburn, Reed, (4,) Dietrich, (3.) Smith, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Woodburn, (8.) Referee—John Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Smith, Vermont. Head linesman—Mr. Sporer, Trinity. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Brooklyn Prep's football eleven won the championship among the Catholic schools of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by defeating St. John's Prep. School at Hawthorne Field by the score of 19 to 0. Two of the three touchdowns were made on flukes. The line-up:

Brooklyn Prep.	Position.	St. John's Prep.
Reilly	Left end	McCormick
McCulloch	Left tackle	Salamack
Sullivan	Left guard	Raguera
Vail	Centre	Healy
Carlin	Right guard	Guereri
Weldon	Right tackle	McGuinn
McGrath	Right end	Kenney
Parks	Quarter back	Murphy
Kelley	Left half back	Viverito
Etzel	Right half back	Merrick
Deghuee	Full back	Court

Touchdowns—Weldon, Deghuee, McGrath. Goals from touchdown—Deghuee. Substitutes—For Brooklyn Prep.: P. Carlin for Kelley, Kelley for Parks, McMahon for Etzel, Etzel for McMahon; for St. John's: Connell for McGuinn, McGuinn for Connell. Referee—Mr. Edgoate. Umpire—Mr. Fitzgerald. Head linesman—Mr. McCaffrey.

Flushing High School found little trouble in defeating the light St. Francis College eleven yesterday afternoon at Ingleside Field, Flushing, by a score of 34 to 0.

The second football team of Poly Prep defeated the Boys' High seconds yesterday afternoon at Poly's field by the score of 19 to 0.

Other Local School Scores.

Kingsley School, 10; Horace Mann, 0.
St. Paul's School, 92; Oyster Bay School, 0.
Brooklyn Prep, 19; St. John's, 0.
Flushing High, 34; St. Francis College, 0.

N. Y. M. A. Runs Up Big Score.

The New York Military Academy of Cornwalls-on-Hudson defeated the Irving High School of Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday by a score of 59 to 0. This is the first time that the New York Military Academy has been scored upon this year. The New York Military Academy expects to play Boys' High and Commercial High of Brooklyn next month. They defeated the Manual Training High School by a score of 20 to 0 last month.

Resolutions for Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. James E. Sullivan, widow of the late leader of amateur sports, received at her home, 540 West 114th Street, yesterday a set of engrossed resolutions from the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which Mr. Sullivan was President for more than twenty years. Terence Farley, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, had charge of the presentation, which took place after the two national championships had been decided at South Field, directly opposite the home of Mrs. Sullivan. Many men prominent in athletics attended the simple ceremony. Among them were Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association; Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.; George Mathews, representing the local Registration Committee; Herman Oberlissening, official handicapper of the Metropolitan Association, and C. Y. Gilbert, winner of the one-mile American running championship in 1885, and a life-long friend of Mr. Sullivan's.

COLUMBIA TENNIS.

Wainwright and Miller in Final Match Win the Doubles.

S. Wainright, '15 L., and S. Miller, Jr., '15 L., have won the doubles in the tennis tournament at Columbia University. The latter was the winner of the singles, which were completed Friday. Some remarkable playing featured this tournament, which extended over two weeks. In the finals the winning team was forced to defeat two freshmen, C. Hollander and B. Van Raalte, winning three straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. Summary:

First Round—C. Hollander, '18, and B. Van Raalte defeated R. McKim, '18, and K. Kunhardt, '18, 8—6, 6—1; A. Haarem, '16 L., and A. Butler, '16 L., defeated F. Cowan, '17 L., and R. Bowers, '17, 6—2, 6—1; E. Untermeyer, '15, and L. Connick, '15 L., defeated E. Burghard, '16, and K. Herkert, '16 L., 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; S. Wainright, '15 L., and S. Miller, Jr., '15 L., defeated C. A. Funke, '16, and W. Katz, '18, 6—2, 6—4; F. Barth, '16, and K. Valentine, '15, defeated G. Oberrender, '16, and J. Shimmon, '17, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6; R. Tunis, '16, and H. Hubbard, '16 L., defeated O. Hammerstein, '16, and M. Meyer, '16, by default; T. Wood, '15, and A. Von Bernuth, '17, defeated F. T. Appleby, '16, and F. S. Appleby, '16, 6—2, 6—2; K. Grafton, '16 L., and W. Collins, '16, defeated H. Willis, '15, and D. Lamb, '17, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.

Second Round—C. Hollander, '18, and B. Van Raalte, '18, defeated A. Haaren, '16 L., and A. Butler, '16 L., 6—4, 7—5; E. Untermeyer, '15 L., and L. Connick, '15 L., defeated S. Barth, '16, and K. Valentine, '15, 6—2, 6—4; S. Wainwright, '15 L., and S. Miller, Jr., '15 L., defeated R. Tunis, '16, and H. Hubbard, '16 L., 6—1, 6—2; T. Wood, '15, and A. Von Bernuth, '17, defeated K. Grafton, '16 L., and W. Collins, '16, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Semi-finals—C. Hollander, '18, and B. Van Raalte, '18, defeated E. Untermeyer, '15 L., and L. Connick, '15 L., 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; S. Wainwright, '15 L., and S. Miller, Jr., '15 L., defeated T. Wood, '15 L., and A. Von Bernuth, '17, 6—1, 6—3.

Final—S. Wainwright, '15 L., and S. Miller, Jr., '15 L., defeated C. Hollander, '18, and B. Van Raalte, '18, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

New Tennis Champions.

W. Dickson Cunningham and Walter L. Pate clinched their hold on tennis titles during the past week. Cunningham won the Yale championship in singles in the largest tournament ever decided on the courts of New Haven. Cunningham, who is a young member of the West Side Club, defeated Jerry H. Weber of Chicago in the final by the score of 8—6, 7—5, 2—6, 1—6, 7—5. The champion is Captain of the Yale tennis and handball teams.

Pate, the Secretary of the National Ranking Committee, regained the championship of Brooklyn in Singles by defeating Robert H. Boggs, the defending player, at 6—4, 5—7, 1—6, 6—2, 10—8. The long match was fought through two sessions on the courts of the Brooklyn Tennis Club, Pate capturing the championship for the third time and with it making the valuable cup his permanent possession.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
20—Maine	0	44—Bates	0
21—Virginia	0	44—Springfield	0
20—Lehigh	3	10—W. and J.	9
28—Notre Dame	0	13—Tufts	6
7—W. and J.	13	13—Penn. State	13
49—Colgate	7	7—Michigan	0
	23		28
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
12—Rutgers	0	14—Gettysburg	0
10—Bucknell	0	0—F. and M.	10
12—Syracuse	7	0—Lafayette	0
16—Lafayette	0	13—Navy	6
16—Dartmouth	12	7—Indiana	0
7—Williams	7	40—Swarthmore	6
	26		22
CORNELL.		INDIANS.	
28—Ursinus	0	20—Albright	0
8—Pittsburgh	7	17—Lebanon Valley	0
7—Colgate	7	6—West Va. Res.	0
21—Indians	0	6—Lehigh	21
48—Bucknell	0	0—Cornell	21
28—Brown	7	3—Pittsburgh	10
48—Holy Cross	0	0—Pennsylvania	7
		3—Syracuse	24
179	28		83
NAVY.		ARMY.	
13—Georgetown	0	49—Stevens	0
6—Pittsburgh	13	13—Rutgers	0
6—Pennsylvania	13	21—Colgate	7
48—West. Reserve	0	14—Holy Cross	0
16—No. Carolina	14	41—Villa Nova	0
90	39	138	7
BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
24—Norwich	0	12—F. and M.	0
20—R. I. State	0	21—Indians	6
0—Amherst	0	3—Yale	20
15—Wesleyan	0	24—Carnegie	20
7—Cornell	28	27—Muhlenburg	0
12—Vermont	9	33—Johns Hopkins	0
79	37	120	46
FORDHAM.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
0—Georgetown	0	27—St. Stephens	0
7—Gallaudet	6	26—Hamilton	0
21—Rochester	0	13—Haverford	7
28—Middlebury	0	17—R. P. I.	7
21—Rhode Island	0		
		83	14
77	6		
AMHERST.		STEVENS.	
0—Bowdoin	7	0—Army	49
17—Middlebury	0	13—Johns Hopkins	16
0—Brown	0	13—Union	7
0—Trinity	0	0—Haverford	38
16—Wesleyan	0	0—Delaware	0
0—Dartmouth	32		
		26	110
83	39		
WILLIAMS.		DARTMOUTH.	
3—Vermont	0	20—Mass. Aggies	6
3—Dartmouth	21	74—Norwich	0
17—Springfield	13	21—Williams	3
20—Trinity	14	42—Vermont	0
7—Princeton	7	12—Princeton	16
		32—Amherst	0
50	55		
		210	25
LAFAYETTE.		RUTGERS.	
41—Delaware	0	0—Princeton	12
7—Ursinus	7	22—R. P. I.	0
0—Pennsylvania	0	0—Army	13
0—Princeton	16	17—Muhlenburg	7
14—Villa Nova	3	16—Tufts	7
0—Penn. State	17		
		65	39
62	45		
W. AND J.		PITTSBURGH.	
28—Mt. Union	0	9—Cornell	3
105—Dickinson	0	21—Westminster	10
9—Harvard	10	13—Navy	0
28—Westminster	0	6—Indiana	0
12—Yale	7	21—Georgetown	0
40—West Virginia	0	96—Dickinson	0
251	17	166	3

DARTMOUTH IN DULL GAME.

Amherst Easily Beaten by 32 to 0—Many Players Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 31.—Dartmouth had an easy time with Amherst today and won, 32 to 0. The Green team knew that it had an easy opponent, and this knowledge spoiled the game as a spectacle, for Dartmouth developed next to nothing on the offense and was content to reach out for occasional scores when down in its opponent's territory. Amherst put up a steady fight against a team which was impervious to her attack whenever it concentrated its attention on the game. If there was any feature, it was the fact that more injuries resulted from the afternoon's play than in any previous contest.

Whitney, Curtis, Telfer, Cotton, and Merrill were all on the bench from the start of the game, and injuries added McAuliffe, Child, and Murdock to the list before the final play. As a result Dartmouth was minus her entire first string backfield and three of her four tackles, and the dullness of the game was increased by the spectacle of linemen playing in various combinations of strange positions. Line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Amherst.
Ellms	Left end	Goodridge
Pudrith	Left tackle	Swazey
Smith	Left guard	Cross
Milmore	Centre	Kimball
Spears	Right guard	Lind
Child	Right tackle	Shumway
Winship	Right end	Brown
Ghee	Quarter back	Cooper
Cannon	Left half	Warren
Gerrish	Right half back	Rider
Murdock	Full back	Ashley

Touchdowns—Ghee, (2;) Tuck, Cumiskey, Perry. Goals from touchdownTuck, (2.) Substitutes—Drtmouth: Perry for Ellms, Redfield for Perry, Merrill for Smith, Spears for Pudrith, Soutar for Merrill, Baxter for Milmore, Barrows for Soutar, Gile for Baxter, Colby for Spears, McAuliffe for Child, Duhamel for Cannon, Pudrith

TERRIERS BENCHED AT MINEOLA--ATLANTIC CITY AND METROPOLITAN GOLF---HORSE SHOW

NOROSS RADIANT BEST BULL TERRIER

Western Judge Has No Easy Task in Ring at "Club" Show at Mineola.

It was a small but very select group of dogs that faced Dr. R. L. James of Blue Island City, Ill., in the ring at the Mineola (L. I.) Fair Grounds yesterday at the ninth annual show of the Bull Terrier Club of America. About fifty dogs appeared before the judge, who was making his first appearance in the East. It was a trying task he had for James Mortimer, a veteran of the show ring both as exhibitor, manager, and judge, said "this is by far the best lot of bull terriers I ever saw in one show; the most evenly balanced lot, and the nearest to the very highest standard." Competitors, critics, breeders, and the judge agreed with him."

Under such circumstances criticism was to be expected, but there was little of it openly indulged in except in the decision in the winners' class for dogs, in which Dr. James placed E. J. Schmidt's Champion Artesian Invasion over T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted. This seemed particularly to displease the critics, who insisted that the latter was a bit nearer to the type which Eastern breeders fancy. It was purely a question of fancy as to those very minor points which always set the breeders at odds when discussing the finest of the fine points of the dog, points which to the average dog owner are so trifling as hardly to be distinguishable, such as carriage, stand, texture of coat and shape, and color of the eye.

Once again Dr. James's idea as to the right type of dog caused disagreement with his award when he gave the blue ribbon in the class for novice bitches to Mrs. C. G. T. Oswald's Spokane Tuffie, which had ears that were not cropped while the competitors in the class were all cropped as the bull terrier standard specifically says they must be. It was assumed that the doctor favored the uncropped dog.

As the judge had never seen any of the animals that were in the ring before, he was without prejudice, of course. But he found a much higher type than is customary in the Western exhibitions, where the standard is not adhered to so implicity as here in the East and abroad. There was general agreement with Dr. James's decision in declaring the bitch Champion Noross Radiant the best animal in the show, even though the placing of Champion Artesian Invasion as the best of the opposite sex, again came in for criticism and again in favor of Heamoor Ted. Summary:

Best Dog or Bitch in the Show.—Noross Kennels' bitch champion Noross Radiant, 2 years 4 months, by champion Noross Patrician-Gilt Edge Victoria; best of opposite sex, E. J. Schmidt's champion Artesian Invasion, same age, by combination Bob of Wonder-Joy of Clinton.

Winners.—Dogs—E. J. Schmidt's champion Artesian Invasion; reserve, J. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted; bitches, Noross Kennels' champion Noross Radiant; reserve, T. S. Bellin's Burning Daylight.

Braces.—Noross Kennels' champion Noross Radiant and champion Noross Patrician; reserve, T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted and Burning Daylight.

Team of Four.—Noross Kennels' champion Noross Radiant, champion Noross Patrician, Noross Glory, and Noross Domino Girl; reserve, F. R. Herriman's Prince, Earl, Duke, and Lass.

Puppies.—Dogs—C. A. Helm's Dunblane Gladeye, first; W. Ivan Coulston's Noross Tango, second; E. T. O'Brien's Ireland's Hope, third. Bitches—Mrs. C. G. T. Oswald's Spokane Toffie, first, (only exhibit.)

Novice.—Dogs—F. R. Herriman's Prince, first; same owner, Earl, second; R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patrician, third. Bitches—Mrs. C. G. T. Oswald's Spokane Toffie, first; R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patricia, second; Noross Kennels' Noross Fashion, third.

American Bred.—Dogs—R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patrician, first; C. A. Helm's Dunblane Glad Eye, second; Scott L. Libley's Williston B. L. M., third. Bitches—T. S. Bellin's Burning Daylight, first; S. L. Libby's Williston Empress, second; F. R. Herriman's Lass, third.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches not exceeding 35 pounds.—W. E. Cable, Jr.'s, Noross Conqueror, first; Noross Kennels' Noross Morning Glory, second; Mrs. W. E. Cable, Jr.'s, Noross Lassie, third.

Limit, over 35 Pounds.—Dogs—T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted, first; C. A. Helm's Dunblane Glad Eye, second; S. L. Libby's Williston B. L. M., third. Bitches—Noross Kennels' Glory, first; same owner's Dominoe Girl, second.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, not exceeding 35 pounds.—S. L. Libby's Williston Independence, first; W. E. Cable, Jr.'s, Noross Conqueror, second; Noross Kennel's Noross Morning Glory, third.

Open, over 35 pounds.—Dogs—E. J. Schmidt's Champion Artesian Invasion, first; T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted, second; R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patrician, third. Bitches—Noross Kennels' Champion Noross Radiant, first; T. S. Bellin's Burning Daylight, second; S. L. Libby's Williston Rose, third.

Green Dogs and Bitches.—E. P. O'Brien's Ireland's Hope, first; Wex Jones's White Cavalier, second.

Yearling Dogs and Bitches.—T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted, first; S. L. Libby's Williston B. L. M., second; R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patrician, third.

Breeders' Dogs and Bitches.—R. H. Elliott's Haymarket Patrician, first; S. L. Libby's Williston Independence, second; Corporation Kennels' Palladin, third.

Empire State and Canadian-owned Dogs and Bitches.—Noross Kennels' Champion Noross Radiant, first; T. S. Bellin's Heamoor Ted, second; W. E. Cable's Noross Conqueror, third.

Members' Class.—Dogs—Heamoor Ted, first; Haymarket Patrician, second; G. T. Shepard's New London Kupie, third. Bitches—Champion Noross Radiant, first; Burning Daylight, second; Williston Rose, third.

WELSH AND WOLGAST BOUT.

Ex-Champion Predicts That He Will Win Title from Englishman.

When Referee Billy Roche calls time to send Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, and Ad Wolgast, the "Michigan Wildcat," together tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden, there will be many anxious ones waiting for the ex-champion to make good with his prediction that he would win his title back by a knockout. Those who have seen Wolgast work the past few days at Cooper's gymnasum were well satisfied that the erstwhile champion is fit to show his best. Not since Wolgast fought Battling Nelson, when he won the title of lightweight champion, has he been in better condition that he is at present.

Welsh may be dethroned as champion tomorrow night, but it will not be until after he is helpless on the mat. The champion did not pick Wolgast as a soft one, but, on the other hand, selected him because he is a fighter of the first water.

The preliminaries arranged by Manager Johnston are of high class. Eddie Morgan, bantamweight champion of Wales, will box the best product of the East at 124 pounds, Eddie Wallace, in the ten-round semi-final. In the six-round curtain raiser Eddie Nugent will oppose Jimmy Ryan—a pair of welterweights of the slugging variety. The first contest will be staged at 8:45.

FALL BASEBALL AT YALE.

Month's Practice Develops Team That Will Be Strong Next Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Yale's Fall baseball work has just been stopped by cold weather. Coach Frank Quinby has enjoyed a month of practice on the 'Varsity diamond, and has taken advantage of it with daily games between teams of the squad. As a result a veteran nine has been assured for the beginning of the 1915 season. Although missing the veteran campaigners, Capt. Blossom, Cornish, Gile and Brown, the losses appear entirely filled by the brilliant influx of material from last year's freshman class.

Harry LeGore gave promise, in 1917 uniform and in his career at Mercersburg, of proving one of Yale's greatest shortstops, and his batting and base running are of the same quality as his fielding. He and John Reilly, the third baseman, have turned down several major league offers. They will be side by side on the Yale nine next Spring and should prove a stonewall defense to the Blue.

In Milburn, of last year's freshman nine, Yale has a second baseman who seems sure to make good Cornish's loss. Milburn was one of the fastest infielders who ever wore a Yale freshman uniform, and batted for an average of .325.

First base will be fought for by "Dutch" Swihart, who held the place last Spring, and Bush, of the freshmen, who is a heavy batsman.

In Capt. Lou Middlebrook, Johnny Hughes, Vaughn, and Hal Pumpelly Yale has a veteran outfield of strength and speed, and Easton of the freshmen will make a hard effort to break into it.

Hunter, last year's backstop, and Shaffer of the freshmen should keep up the backstop standard.

Yale will be stronger in the box than for many years. "Pie" Way, the best member of the twirling staff last year; Dick Watrous, a big lefthander, who was ineligible last Spring; Larry Walsh of the substitute staff last season, and Underwood, a brilliant freshman pitcher, combine to assure the university a pitching squad of unusual ability.

Capt. Middlebrook has reappointed the coaching staff that has developed Yale nines for two years. Frank Quinby will again have charge of the general campaign, and the pitchers will be developed by Bernie Tommers.

Balch Western Golf President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Nomination being equivalent to election George R. Balch of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Golf Club will be the next President of the Western Golf Association, according to announcement made today by R. R. Stone, Secretary of the association. Mr. Balch will succeed Frank L. Woodward of Denver, who declined renomination by reason of having been placed at the head of the United States Golf Association ticket. Through Secretary Stone the Nominating Committee of the association issued the ticket which will be voted on at a meeting to be held here on Jan. 16. George F. Henneberry of Glen View, Chicago, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Stone as Secretary.

Handicap Golf at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—An 18 hole handicap at golf was played today at Weeburn. The results: Chesters Selleck, 84, 5—79; J. S. Gillespie, 87, 6—81; J. J. Cloonan, 94, 12—82; D. L. Elliman, 98, 14—84; T. E. Rinehart, 93, 8—85; R. Burchard, 102, 16—86; J. H. Staub, 95, 8—87; P. N. Knapp, 100, 11—89; D. T. Woodbury, 109, 16—93. In the October prize play A. S. Pitt beat Dr. Schavoir 1 up at the nineteenth hole in the first four. In the second four J. S. Knapp defeated H. S. Miller 1 up.

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS.

Another year will pass before the A. A. U. rules will be changed to conform with those of the International Athletic Federation, as planned by "Jim" Sullivan. The legal men of the governing organization have not time to draw up the necessary legislation. Piece by piece it will have to be framed. Some new changes are certain to be made this year, but these will be insignificant to those which will follow.

Athletic supporters agree that there is room for much needed reforms in the A. A. U. code, which can be copied from the International Federation rules. Within two years the rules of this body will be recognized throughout the world, and will govern amateur athletic sports wherever they are fostered.

While the change is certain to come, the fifty-six pound weight throw for height, and the pole vault for distance will hardly be eliminated from the indoor championship programme this year. There are objections to be overcome and other trivial matters in conection with the obliteration of these events which will hold up the Championship Committee. The New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C. are willing to abide by the changes, for neither will gain by such action. In past years the Irish Club swept the fifty-six pound weight throw, while the New York's invariably captured the majority of places in the vault.

RISLEY ATLANTIC CITY GOLF CHAMPION

Third Time in Three Years He Has Won Title of Home Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31.—Maurice E. Risley of the home club won the chief cup in the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City today when he defeated Thomas P. Endicott, another local player, by 5 up and 4 to play in the final round. It was the third time in three years that Risley has won the chief cup in either the Spring or Fall tournaments. Earlier in the day Risley eliminated Morris P. Jones of Frankford by a 3 and 2 margin, while Endicott brushed aside Dr. F. H. McCall of the local club on the twentieth green.

Chisholm Beach, the New York Athletic Club champion, won the cup in the second sixteen, defeating Garfield Scott of Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich and Harry G. Legg of Minneapolis played off their tie for the qualification medal. Topping won it by going around in 79, as against 82 for the Westerner. Summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Thomas H. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 1 up, (20 holes;) Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat Morris H. Jones, Frankford, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Risley beat Endicott, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, beat Spencer D. Wright, Aronimink, 1 up; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat W. E. Shackelford, Atlantic City, by default.

Final Round—Brand beat Topping by default.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, beat Harold McSweeney, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, beat Herman Wendell, St. David's, 1 up.

Final Round—Beach beat Scott, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat H. B. Newton, Frankford, 5 and 4; Charles A. Spofford, Garden City, beat Thomas Halton Whitemarsh, 1 up.

Final Round—Maxwell beat Spofford, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—S. Y. Ramage, Wanango, beat Horace Smedley, Merion, 6 and 5; Percy Thomas, Atlantic City, beat E. M. Jones, Philadelphia Country, 3 and 4.

Final Round—Ramage beat Thomas, 4 and 3.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—C. E. Cattell, Atlantic City, beat H. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; F. M. Small, Old York Road, beat C. M. McInnes, Princeton, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Cattell beat Small, 4 and 2.

SURPRISES AT SQUASH.

Champions Defeated in Fall Tournament at Heights Casino.

Several surprises marked the early rounds of the Fall squash tennis tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Heights Casino Club, Brooklyn. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated E. W. Putnam, the Columbia Club champion, in easy fashion, but R. W. Goepel, who defeated Low for the Heights Casino championship last Fall, lost to F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club. The latter match was well contested, but Keeler's superior experience materially aided in bring about teh result.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and H. S. Winston, Harvard Club, played the best match of the day. Bull's knowledge of the court angles and long experience in tournament play proved too much for Winston, who was plainly nervous. Bull won the first game with little difficulty, but Winston rallied in the second and equalized matters. The third and deciding game went to extra sets before Bull won, 18-14.

George Whitney, Harvard Club, was drawn against H. D. Buckley, Columbia, but withdrew with the consent of all the players and J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, was substituted. The summary:

Preliminary Round—F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated J. Taylor, Princeton, 15—10, 15—10; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated F. W. Bellamy, Heights Casino, 15—8; 12—15, 15—4.

First Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated H. S. Winston, Harvard, 15—8, 6—15, 18—14; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—13; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—3, 15—10; Hamilton Hadden, Harvard, defeated W. H. Vanderpoel, squash, 15—10, 15—6; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated E. W. Putnam Columbia, 15—12, 15—11, E. U. Du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated D. R. Noyes squash, 15—10, 15—3.

GOLF FOR RELIEF FUND.

Garden City Beat Nassau in Match for Belgians' Benefit.

Something like thirty on a side got together in a team match on the links of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday. The visiting delegation represented the Nassau Country Club, but when the total had been footed the honors easily rested with the home team, 77 to 56. The incentive was a desire to do something for the Belgian relief fund, and every competing golfer contributed something toward the cause.

It had originally been intended to have the opposing factions made up of foursomes, with the best ball counting two points and the next best ball one point. Those were the conditions except where singles were played. Walter J. Travis paired with Ralph Peters, Jr., defeated Findlay S. Douglas and Howard F. Whitney, the first named scoring nine points. The greatest "clean-up," however, went to the credit of another Garden City pair, James L. Taylor and T. M. Robertson, who scored 20 points at the expense of W. F. Richards and A. E. Whitney.

The summary follows:

GARDEN CITY.

C. L. Tappin and C. E. Gardner, Jr.	2
Raph Peters and H. Wigglesworth	2
C. J. Sullivan and W. B. Rhett	8
J. C. Powers and A. C. Clapp	0
W. J. Travis and Ralph Peters, Jr.	9
J. L. Taylor and T. M. Robertson	20
M. J. McConville	0
Harold Goodwin and J. B. Mabon	8
W. R. Simons and Louis Livingston	0
John Anderson	0
F. Smith	3
J. C. Lord and R. Frederick	0
C. B. Meenuhy and H. C. Duval	5
W. H. Mills and A. E. Smythe	0
George E. Watson and C. P. Turner	0
C. Wallace and H. H. Man	0
G. D. Breck	9
Total	77

NASSAU.

G. T. Brokaw and W. E. Kimball	0
H. Dean and G. C. Smith	0
F. C. Jennings and William L. Hicks	0
J. C. Renard and Victon Sorchan	17
F. S. Douglas and H. F. Whitney	0
W. F. Richards and A. E. Whitney	0
J. H. Ottley	2
S. C. Mabon and H. W. Taft	0
A. L. Norris and W. R. Thurston	0
H. Corkran	6
A. M. Peck	0
C. Sayer and H. W. Maxwell, Jr.	16
Edward Kemp and H. O. Smithers	0
William Bearn and F. L. Bermingham	2
Seney Plummer and C. E. Richardson	8
H. W. Maxwell and T. F. Millett	4
A. C. Sumner	0
Total	56

Four-ball foursomes competition, with combined scores counting, was the principal attraction at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. The winning pair, L. Andrews and L. Hack, had a score of 84—19—65, while J. A. Wilson and R. Sanderson, with 74—8½—65½, were a close second. There was also a sweepstakes in two classes. The Class A winner proved to be T. J. Lintott, with 84—12—72, while there was a tie for second place involving R. Sanderson and J. A. Wilson, with respective cars of 81—8—73 and 82—9—73. H. Smith and C. B. Harris, each with a score of 104—27—71, were involved in a tie for the Class B prize. The foursomes scores follow: L. Andrews and L. Hack, 84—19—65; J. A. Wilson and R. Sanderson, 74—8½—65½; J. B. Garfield and W. Allsopp, 76—8—68; R. Gordon and H. Salmon, 86—19—71.

At the Glen Ridge Country Club members took part in a best ball handicap yesterday, resulting in a triple tie, involving J. O. Newell and H. M. Walker, R. Bickforth and F. Conneil, and H. B. Rogers and B. G. Bartlett, each with a net score of 68.

The following returned cards: J. O. Newell and H. M. Walker, 68; R. Bickforth and F. Conneil, 68; H. B. Rogers and B. G. Bartlett, 68; H. J. Forest and C. W. Yates, 70; L. N. Olds and W. J. Worcester, 70; Clarence Place and G. B. Martin, 70; B. C. Dunham and H. Cathfield, 73; H. D. Smith and W. Thomas, 72; G. D. White and P. E. Connell, 73; Charles Ames and E. A. Greeman, 73; R. C. Thomson and Harry Snyder, 75; H. E. Benedict and F. Bywater, 75.

Waddell Catchings won the eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, with a card of 86, 10—76, on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. Matches were also run off in the President's Cup series, resulting as follows: Charles McGhee beat R. R. Mallock, 7 up and 6 to play; T. D. Conroy beat G. W. Fairchild, 5 up and 4 to play; C. Joost, Jr., beat G. E. Armstrong, 9 up and 1 to play; B. T. Allen beat John Kerr, 3 up and 2 to play.

J. I. Simons, with 81, 6—75, won the Class A Sweepstakes at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, while there was a tie for second place, involving Joseph Hodgson, Jr., and C. A. Gallagher, with respective cards of 82, 6—76, and 86, 12—76. In the Class B set W. H. Loftus captured the prize with 84, 13—71.

There was a woman's putting competition, won by Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, while Miss Allen was a close second.

In addition to the usual weekly Red Card competition in two classes yesterday, members of the Dunwoodie Country Club took part in the final round for the October Cup, also in two divisions. In the Class A division, N. D. Becker defeated W. M. Babcock on the tune of 2 up and 1 to play, while W. F. Allerton beat F. W. Nye, 5 up and 4 to play, in Class B. In Class A of the Red Card competition, Becker also won with a card of 86, 12—74, while C. H. Treadwell, with 93, 23—70, topped the Class B list.

Members of the Ardsley Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday. J. P. Clark, with 87—15—72, being returned the winner. There was a tie for second place, involving B. G. Broad and F. C. Werthmar, with respective scores of 96—23—73 and 91—18—73. The following returned cards: J. P. Clark, 87—15—72; B. G. Broad, 96—23—73; F. C. Werthmar, 91—18—73; R. H. Swartwout, 101—27—74; T. S. Fuller, 85—10—75; H. D. Gayley, 87—11—76; J. S. Spraker, 96—21—77; H. G. Sanford, 96—18—77; D. S. Horton, 96—18—78; D. Hewitt, 100—19—81; R. S. Thomas, 91—9—82.

In the best ball competition against par at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, W. B. Whitney and M. G. Starrett and George Standing, former champion racquet player, and E. W. Morrow finished all even. The play-off will be decided later. In the Class A of the sweepstakes, W. B. Whitney topped the list with 85—11—74, while in Class B Henry Melville, with 103—21—82, captured the prize.

W. B. Whitney and M. G. Starrett...Even
W. B. Whitney and M. G. Starrett...1 down
George Standing and E. W. Morrow...Even
B. H. Quereau and F. W. Douglas...1 down
Henry Herring and P. S. McLaughlin...1 down
S. C. Holston and E. F. Sanford...1 down
Scott Stewart and C. S. Allen...1 down

NOVEL FEATURES FOR HORSE SHOW

Famous Paintings to be Reproduced on Tanbark—Horseshoeing to "Anvil Chorus."

There will be some high class stagecraft used at the American Horse Show, which will be given for the benefit of the Red Cross and White Cross Societies at Madison Square Garden Dec. 7 to 12, if the plans now being considered are carried out. In the past, a horse show has been an exhibition of fine horses from one viewpoint, a society function from another, and a combination exhibit of horses and society from the popular point of view.

This year besides its old aspects the Horse Show will include a series of spectacles, according to the suggestions now being worked into a definite programme.

It has been proposed that the show be opened with a reproduction of Rosa Bonheur's celebrated painting, "The Horse Fair," using a hundred or more magnificent Percherons, Clydesdales, Shires, and Belgians, with beribboned tails and mains. These equine giants, stepping high and with necks proudly arched, would make an inspiring picture, and in all probability it will be carried out.

S. W. Taylor, a member of the Executive Committee, is preparing the plans of several unusual features. One of the sessions will be opened with an appealing scene. The arena lights will be dimmed and in a line across the floor will be ranged portable forges, with the flames from their furnaces shedding a red glow that reveals a dozen or more of the brawniest blacksmiths that can be secured in New York. Before each forge will be a horse, preferably a white one, the scene being set for a horseshoeing contest, in which the smiths will heat and hammer out a shoe and fix it in place. Prizes will be given for the best and speediest job. Mr. Taylor is working to secure the co-operation of the Arion Society or the Liederkranz, with the idea of having a male choir sing the "Anvil Chorus" to the accompaniment of the band and the anvils in the ring.

Another suggested feature is the assembling of a ring full of hansom cabs, with the wives or sweethearts of the cabmen in costume as passengers, something after the order of the attractive Coster features that are always included at Olympia.

The tea room could be made very attractive if the plan proposed of having a prominent social leader preside each afternoon, with the attendants in uniforms of the charities represented. This would lend an interesting atmosphere to this part of the show.

It is the purpose of the management to make the show as popular as possible, and one of the matters under consideration is the setting aside of certain sections of the upper gallery for school children and orphans every afternoon. These plans contemplate some attractive singing numbers for the edification of the assembled patrons of the show and tableaux showing the "Soldier's Dream" and other celebrated paintings.

Invitations have been addressed to President Wilson, Governor Glynn, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, to Mayor Mitchel and the heads of military organizations to be patrons of the show. Special boxes, appropriately decorated with bunting and the arms of the nation, State, and city will be at their disposal.

CODFISH SEASON HERE.

Cold Weather Brings Them to Deep Waters in This Section.

Codfish are taking the anglers' bait at the Cholera Banks, Stone Pile and Iberia wreck off Long Beach, Angler Banks, mussel beds off Rockaway, Seabright, the Farms, and Seventeen Fathoms. Thousands of men will go to the fishing grounds today because the advance schools arrived with the cold weather of Tuesday last, and since then boats coming into Wreck Lead, Rockaway, Long Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend Bay, and the Battery have had on board from half a dozen cod to three dozen or more.

As the colder weather approaches and becomes more steady these cod catches will increase in size and also the individual fish will be heavier, when the big schools are found by those who receive pay for finding schools of fish.

Twenty-seven pounds is the heaviest taken so far, but when everybody fishes, this fish will seem to be a baby in comparison with the fish brought in later in the season.

In recent years there have been numbers of cod taken weighing between forty and fifty pounds, although in our grandfathers' day cod were taken in the local outside waters and along the Manhattan shore weighing much more than that.

But in the last twenty or thirty years codfish have been almost exclusively found in deep-water. The nearest localities to search for them were the Cholera and Seabright banks and the Rockaway shoals.

Small crab, spearing, mussel, skimmer, soft clam, hard clam, and sandworm are all good baits. The favorite in the local waters is the large skimmer clam. Almost all of this clam is useful for bait. Practically the entire clam is one tough, white piece of meat, and usually the skimmer is as killing a bait as anybody could desire. Do not be sparing with them, say those who know, but put a big piece on each hook. Another good bait is the soft clam. Lacking either of these, good hard clam is excellent. Sandworms have been found good at all times. As a matter of fact, codfish will eat almost anything that comes along.

The rod for codfishing should not be more than seven feet long. Six feet is enough. The line should be a good twelve or fifteen thread line, carried on a reel capable of holding at least 400 feet. Most anglers prefer a large wooden reel.

Everything must be stout. The rod must be stiff enough to hold a good weight without yielding more than slightly. The sinker alone weighs from six to eight ounces and sometimes more, so the tackle must be strong if only on account of the natural and constant strain of the rig.

The codfish has a huge mouth, and hooks must range from 7-0 to 9-0. They must be of thick steel, well tempered, for when a big fish is hooked they are under immense strain.

Manhattan College Basket Ball.

The Manhattan College basket ball schedule as announced by Manager Killeen is as follows: Dec. 5, Princeton at Princeton; Dec. 12, C. C. N. Y. at New York; Dec. 16, Brooklyn College at New York; Jan. 8, Lafayette at New York; Jan. 13; Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at New York; Jan. 16, Army at West Point; Jan. 19, Seton Hall at South Orange; Jan. 29, St. Johns at Brooklyn; Feb. 3, Seton Hall at New York; Feb. 9, St. Johns at New York; Feb. 13, Fordham at New York; Feb. 19, Rutgers at New Brunswick; Feb. 23, Niagara at New York, (pending;) March 1, Cathedral at New York; March 5, Brooklyn College at Brooklyn.

The home games will be played on De La Salle Court, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street.

SIX-DAY RACE FAVORITES

Eddie Root, New York.

Jackie Clark, Australia.

Floyd MacFarland, manager of the fifteenth annual six-day cycle race in Madison Square Garden, starting Nov. 16, has booked stars from France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, England, Australia, Switzerland, and the United States for competitors.

On Saturday night, Nov. 14, with the indoor sprint and motor-paced championship events as the feature of a high-class card, the representatives of the various countries will engage in a preliminary skirmish to test their strength and the speed supply of their respective combatants.

The feature events will be the sprint championship and the motor-paced championship. In the sprint championship Frank Kramer will meet Francesco Verri of Italy, Alf Goullet of Australia, and Charles Meurger of France. The paced championship will be a battle between Clarence Carman, winner of the American national title this year on the outdoor tracks, and Leon Seres and Louis Darragon of France and Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, the runner-up to Carman for the American championship. Seres is the champion of Europe and Darragon won the championship of France.

Champion Kramer, who won his fourteenth American championship this year, in addition to taking the world's title, will face three of the best foreign sprinters. Goullet gave Kramer a battle for the American championship this year and lost to the Yankee by four points after a series of title races covering the greater part of the season. Verri has competed in America before, being beaten by Kramer in two match races in 1913, but he is a greatly improved rider, and in addition to regaining his title of national champion of Italy, won many of the European classics this year, including the Grand Prix of Italy. Meurger is the youngest star of Europe, being only 18 years of age.

Thys and Deruyter, refugees from Belgium, and Fidi-Russe, an Austrian refugee, will compete in the five-mile open professional and in the one-mile handicap along with Egg of Switzerland, Halstead of England, Grenda, Clark, and McNamara of Australia, and eighteen Yankee riders. The two amateur races which will be featured in this prelude to the six-day grind will mark the final appearance of Harry Kaiser, the amateur champion, and Willie Hanley of California, in the amateur class. They will both jump to the professional division to compete in the six-day race.

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An advertisement in the Automobile Exchange column of The New York Times (see page 5, this section) will reach the automobile buying public.
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So many of them wanted to see Studebaker's—wanted to look over the new cars—that we simply had to have more space to take care of the growing army of Studebaker's Friends.

And so yesterday, we moved—into Studebaker's new home—here at 56th Street and Broadway. It is not in the shape that we hope it will be a week or so from now, but Studebaker's Home, like a Studebaker Car, is always at your service, and we invite you to come and visit what we think is going to be one of the finest showrooms in New York.

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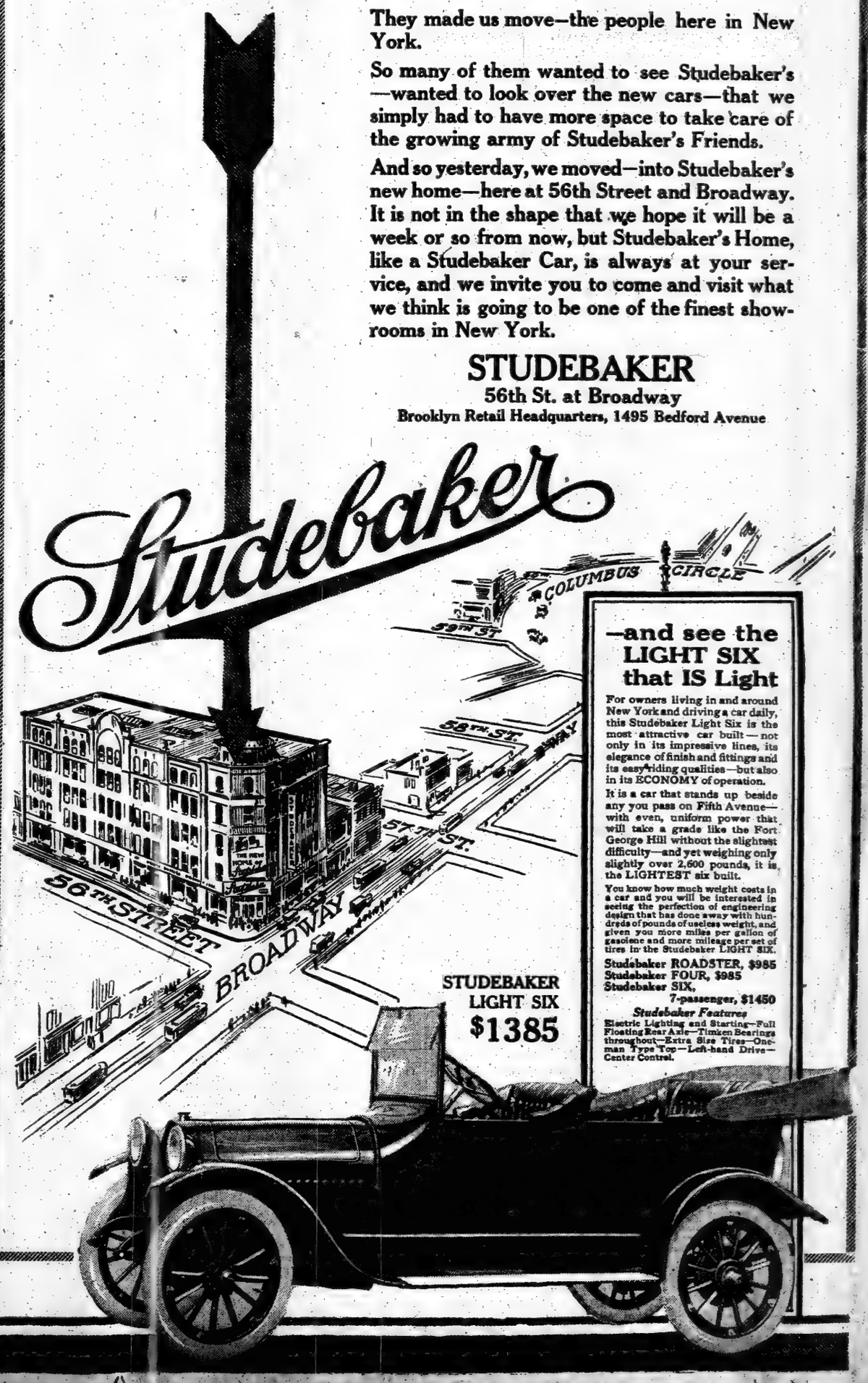

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For owners living in and around New York and driving a car daily, this Studebaker Light Six is the most attractive car built—not only in its impressive lines, its elegance of finish and fittings and its easy riding qualities—but also in its ECONOMY of operation.

It is a car that stands up beside any you pass on Fifth Avenue—with even, uniform power that will take a grade like the Fort George Hill without the slightest difficulty—and yet weighing only slightly over 2,600 pounds, it is the LIGHTEST six built.

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JOHNSON'S FAILURE TO STAR A SURPRISE

Blames Failure of Senators to Support Him in Batting.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

What ails Walter Johnson?

That question has been put to me a thousand times during the last Summer. Baseball fans have always connected the name of the great Washington pitcher with victory. "Johnson pitches another shut-out" has been a standing head in every newspaper office since that star pitcher broke into the American League. During the past campaign readers of the sport pages on perusing the box scores were often apprised of the fact that Johnson had suffered another defeat. The average fan is an inquisitive individual. Walter Johnson, with his terrific speed, has always seemed to him well-nigh unbeatable.

Johnson himself is at a loss to explain his failure to win consistently. He insists that he feels as good as ever, that his speed is just as terrific as of old, that his arm does not trouble him in the least. Johnson offers as the argument for his failure to win the fact that his club has not played consistently behind him, has not made the runs for him it did in past years. In evidence he offers the record of his games during the 1914 campaign. The record shows that he has been beaten in a majority of the games lost by a one-run margin, in a number of cases his teammates failing to get a single run for him. In most of the games he held the opposition to a very low score.

On the other hand, fans and critics point out that many more hits have been made off Johnson this year than in previous seasons. They also dwell on the fact that he no longer boasts of the long string of strike outs that always in the past featured his work on the pitching mound. In rebuttal Johnson says he no longer tries for strike outs, as he did when breaking into the majors; that he depends more on his fielders; that he uses a curve and a slow ball very frequently.

I umpired the first game of ball Walter Johnson pitched in the American League. He opposed the Detroit team, then at its best, a slugging aggregation feared by every twirler in the organization. Johnson lost a hard luck game 2 to 1, although he pitched masterly ball. A few bunts, a throw that arrived a fraction late on an intended force, an error and a fly netted the Tigers enough runs to win. During the entire game Johnson relied entirely on speed, because he didn't boast of a curve at the time, and a slow ball to him was unknown. The Detroit club, to use the slang of the diamond, was a team that simply "murdered" speed. That Johnson could hold a team almost helpless that was noted for its ability to hit speed was proof conclusive that the big recruit had something on the ball.

For the first three or four years Johnson was in the American League he relied almost entirely on his speed. Now and then he dished up a dinky curve that was hardly taken seriously by the opposing batters. His success was marvelous; he was the sensation of the baseball world. Players regarded his fast ball with horror. Sluggers who favored pitchers with speed never enthused when Johnson was announced as the Washington pitcher. Most of them insisted that it was impossible to hit what you couldn't see, and Johnson's fast ball was listed as one thing that couldn't be seen with the naked eye. It was an unusual thing for him in those days to go through a game without striking out five or more men. Of late he has often pitched games in which less than five men were retired over the strike out route.

The very first day I watched Johnson work I marveled at his free, easy delivery. I recall what the veteran, Cy Young, said the first time he saw Johnson in action.

"What do you think of the big fellow?" I asked Cy as he walked past me on his way to the bench from the coaching lines. Johnson had just retired three of the hard-hitting Bostonians on strikes. No greater pitcher, taking all things into consideration, ever lived than Cy Young. I was curious to know just how he regarded Johnson.

"Why, that fellow is faster than Russie. He gets up his speed without any exertion. Those long, sweeping arms enable him to get a world of stuff on the ball. That fellow ought to pitch big league ball longer than I have, Bill, and you know I've been up here quite a while," remarked Cyrus.

Last year Johnson won thirty-six games and lost only seven, a very remarkable performance, but entirely within keeping of his ability. During the season just closed Johnson suffered a reversal of form, winning twenty-eight and losing eighteen.

In every respect except one, I think the Walter Johnson of 1914 is a better pitcher than the Johnson of former years. Johnson has one of the best curve balls in the league. It is fast and sharp breaking. He has a change of pace that is worth while, because he has better than the average control of the slow ball. He is a finished fielder, and a much improved hitter, and he always could hit the ball rather hard. In only one department has he shown an inclination to go the other way. I refer to his speed. Walter Johnson at present is as fast as any pitcher in the American League, possibly a bit faster, but Walter Johnson of today is not as fast as the Walter Johnson of former years.

In talking about catchers, I once asked Bill Dineen which catcher he liked best of all the men who had handled his delivery. "I was always fortunate," answered Bill, "in having good catchers. I did pretty well with most of them, always was a good winner with the great Criger receiving me, but after all, I guess I liked to pitch to Charley Farrell better than any of the others. I've often gone to the clubhouse after pitching a hard game feeling physically exhausted. I don't believe I ever felt that way after a game in which Charley Farrell had handled my delivery. Most catchers persisted in calling for my curve ball, knowing it was a mighty hard ball to move in the pinch they would invariably call for the curve. I believe I am conservative when I say that in games in which Farrell was the catcher I threw just half as many. Farrell used to make me rely to a large extent on my speed and slow ball, mixing the curve up now and then to keep the batsman a trifle upset. My experience taught me conclusively that the excessive use of the curve ball was a strain, not only on the pitching arm, but the entire system.

I have discussed this phase of the game with many of the best pitchers in the country. They seem a unit in the opinion that a pitcher can do much to weaken his arm by too excessive use of the curve ball. I feel certain that Walter Johnson would soon regain that lost speed which made him the most feared pitcher in the country if he would cut down his use of the curve.

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RIDING TO HOUNDS.

Plenty of Sport at Hunting Clubs in This Vicinity.

Riding to hounds these brisk mornings with just a tinge of frost in the air, whether the hounds are on the scent of a fox or following a drag trail makes life worth living to the man or woman who delights in the baying of the hounds, the sharp rush across country on the back of a sure-footed horse, the excitement of the "kill" and the possible capture of the brush at the end of it all.

Foxes are practically an extinct animal in the western end of Long Island, but the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt find pleasure in the drag hunts now run practically every day in the week from Piping Rock, Westbury, Jericho, Meadow Brook, Woodbury Church and other points where there is open country over which they can ride. Eighteen couples of hounds are in the kennels, and those in the saddle frequently number fifty or more, with hardly a run with less than twenty-five starters, about equally divided as to sex, for the ladies of the hunting set are as enthusiastic over the sport as are the men who accompany them, and are frequently first at the finish. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock; her daughter, Helen; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Harry Nicholas, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Marion Hollins, Miss Vera Cravath, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann, and Miss Janet Dana are among the most persistent of the riders.

Out at Southampton, L. I., the Suffolk Hounds are having meets three days a week, with William W. Hoffman acting as M. F. H. when Richard Newton, Jr., is unable to do so. They are running seven couples of English foxhounds and small packs of American foxhounds and beagles.

Up at Millbrook in Dutchess County the sport has been of the finest this Fall and the Hunt Club there is working twenty-three couples of hounds in the brisk runs they have over a country where foxes are plenty and the drag does not have to be resorted to. Oakleigh Thorne and his associates propose to continue their tri-weekly meets until the ground becomes frozen too hard to make it possible to follow the scent and ride with any degree of safety.

Rufus C. Finch, M. F. H. of the Watchung Hunt Club at Plainfield, N. J., is working an average of about fifteen couples of hounds of his own breeding with two or three meets a week and excellent sport so far, as it seems quite easy to turn out a fox on most any of the country over which they ride. At Peapack, N. J., the Essex Fox Hounds are having the finest kind of sport and keep twenty-seven couples of foxhounds, a dozen couples of drag hounds and a small pack of beagles at work three days a week. A. Fillmore Hyde being master of the foxhounds.

Daily rides are the order with the Glen Arden Hunt, in Orange County, where there are no end of foxes and where thirty couples of hounds and seven couples of beagles are worked under the leadership of Miss Carol Harriman and John R. Townsend, joint masters of the foxhounds.

Howard S. Burden has been acting as M. F. H. in some of the runs of the Monmouth County Hunt over the territory near the estate of Robert F. Collier, where the hunters and hounds are out two and three times a week.

SECOND GENERATION STARS.

Three Princeton Players with Names Famous in Football History.

The names of Ames, Poe, and King, who are now among the players who are fighting the football battles of Old Nassau, sound strangely familiar to the old Princeton grads, who can remember cheering their fathers on the football field a quarter of a century ago or longer. All through Princeton's football history the same names seem to recur time and time again, but never before has the Orange and Black been so lucky as at present in its crop of second generation stars.

K. L. Ames, the 'Varsity quarter back, is a son of the famous "Snake" Ames, who starred on the Princeton teams from 1886 to 1890. The old "Snake" Ames got his nickname from his ability as a dodger and broken-field runner. He was one of the greatest players of his day, and the generalship and ability shown by the present quarter back is probably 50 per cent. instinct. The great Snake Ames was a baseball pitcher and a track athlete as well as a football player, and was a star in both sports. Young Ames has already inherited his father's nickname, and when he has been seasoned by a year of 'Varsity experience bids fair to equal his father's reputation.

The other two players have just as illustrious pedigrees, but they have not yet had the opportunity to prove that they are of the same calibre as the heroes of the past who bore their names. They are both freshmen and have started well by taking positions on the freshman team, being prohibited by the intercollegiate rules from trying for the 'Varsity team until their second year.

Poe is a son of Edgar Allan Poe, who captained the celebrated Princeton championship team of 1869, and the nephew of five other almost equally brilliant 'Varsity players. The great Johnny Poe, who kicked a winning goal against Yale but little more than ten years ago, is one of young Poe's uncles. On the 1889 team, which the first Poe captained, the old "Snake" Ames was full back, while Poe, Sr., was quarter back.

King is a nephew of the great Phil King, who played half back on the 'Varsity team and third base on the baseball team. Young King is considered a football find by his classmates and is expected to get a place on the 'Varsity team next year.

Young Ames still has a couple more years at Princeton and it is not improbable that next or the following year may see all three of the famous names of Poe, King, and Ames together in the Orange and Black line-up.

Bronx Church House Games.

The annual diamond athletic meet of the Bronx Church House and Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, will be held at the armory of the latter organization on Saturday evening, Dec. 12. Solid gold diamond-set Japanese signet rings will be awarded to first, second, and third in each events, except in the relays, where bronze statues will be awarded to the men on the winning team. The list of events comprises 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; one-mile run, novice; one-mile walk, handicap; three-mile run, handicap; two standing broad jumps, handicap; running high jump, handicap; twelve-pound shot put, handicap; Bronx County medley relay championship, Mohawk A. C., Pastime A. C., Bronx Church House; one mile, 220, 880, and 440 yard races; one-mile interscompany relay, (Twenty-second Regiment,) handicap, 440 yards for each man. Entries close Dec. 7 with J. H. Kelly Bronx Church House, 1,511 Fulton Avenue; Edward Coyle, Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, 168th Street and Broadway, and Diegre & Clust, 30 John Street, New York.

Wrestler Zbyszko Returns.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, has returned to New York after a successful tour through the South American countries. Zbyszko arrived on the Voltaire from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which city he made his most recent appearance on the mat. He spent four months in South America, and during that time added many victories to his string. His most notable success was in the athletic tourney at Buenos Aires, Argentina, where his skill in wrestling impressed the natives.

Zbyszko will remain in the city for some time preparing himself for a number of engagements in which he will participate throughout the country this Winter. He is especially desirous of obtaining an engagement with Frank Gotch, the wrestling champion.

SWIMMING LESSONS FOR DEAF CHILDREN

Latest Development in Physical Training for Defectives in One School.

There is only one public school in the world where deaf children are taught to swim. It is New York Public School No. 45, on East Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Carrie Wallace Kearns is principal. Here it is that the deaf children in the Greater City are assembled for instruction in all grades from the kindergarten to the highest grade of the grammar department. Coincident to the training which converts a mute to a speaking child through the lip-reading method, there is manual training which helps fit the unfortunates for such trades as the deaf may follow, and physical training which helps them overcome the peculiar handicaps under which a child born or made deaf through illness suffers.

Swimming is the final development in the physical training course, reached in the six years in which the school has been in existence. First undertaken three weeks ago it has already proved an unqualified success in arousing the enthusiasm of three classes of twenty-two lads and one of seventeen, most of whom at various times during the past two years have expressed a desire "to swim as other boys do."

To express a wish of that sort among the teachers who have the loving and affectionate care of the deficients in the special branches of the educational department of the city is akin to a command to the instructors. If there is no known way to comply with the wish a way is made. This at least has been the policy of Dr. G. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, and his assistant, Dr. A. K. Aldinger, who have practically had to create a system of training for the crippled, blind, and deaf children who come under their care. A practical solution of their problem as to how to teach the deaf to swim has been reached, which finds its application in the swimming classes every Wednesday from 11:30 to 1:30 in the Public Bath at Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, within a couple of blocks of the building occupied as a School for the Deaf.

With only three weeks of the trial of the swimming syllabus, it cannot, of course, be said that perfection in the method of teaching has been attained. A stranger entering the bathing room assigned to the class of youngsters during the instruction period of twenty minutes to a class, and not knowing that the sturdy youngsers splashing about the pool under the watchful eyes of their instructor, J. H. Petelle, and his assistant, were deaf, would never suspect that they were anything except a crowd of normal boys taking a swimming lesson.

Occasionally a rapid movement by one of the lads in the expressive sign language of the deaf and dumb is noticeable, a sort of dropping into the vernacular or "slang," for to so great an extent as is possible the boys are required to use the lip reading among themselves whenever they are under the care of an instructor. There are shouts of delight or encouragement at intervals in those weird uncertain tones of a boy who has learned speech artificially. Should Mr. Petelle ask for it there would be the school cheer, for the School for the Deaf has its school cheer just as have the students in the schools where only "talking boys" are the students.

Just now the boys are attempting the mastery of the breast stroke, the principles of which they have been taught in what is known as the "land drill," that is, instruction in its principles and movements in the schoolroom. In the water these principles are applied.

Normal boys are taught in classes, however, when principles are to be conveyed. But the shrill whistle of an instructor, which would call instant attention among a crowd of normal boys, is unheard in a case of deaf lads. For many other reasons which have appeared to the men who have mapped out the methods of instruction, class work in unison with these defectives is impossible, and individual instruction is necessary in order that he may fully learn his lesson.

At grasping that lesson none are quicker than these deaf boys, who are patient, persistent, and overflowing with gratefulness to the man who labors so patiently with them to help overcome obstacles with which birth or illness has handicapped them.

No boy is allowed the privilege of the swimming class until he has developed himself through the training for posture, rhythm, endurance, and control, parts of the regular training in physical culture which gives him the necessary confidence to take part in basket ball, baseball, football, and field and track games. These systematic exercises, modified to suit the deaf—in some cases intensified instead of modified—fit him for the more trying task of learning swimming, just as, theoretically, it was assumed they would. The lads make quick progress, sometimes rather quicker than instructors desire, so that they have to be curbed at the beginning, or once afloat they would discard the breast stroke and go in for the trudgeon or the crawl as some of the more proficient among the beginners have expressed a desire to do even before they have thoroughly mastered the breast stroke. They all know the value of the racing stroke and are anxious to learn it so that they may get into competition with their friends who are blessed with the possession of all five senses.

Girls at the schol are now receiving the land drill preparatory to the swimming lessons which they will begin probably next week, when arrangements are made for suitable hours for their exclusive use of the pool, where the water is kept at an even temperature of 72 degrees, so that there will be no danger of their catching cold.

Of the many activities the Public Schools Athletic League has fostered and made possible for defectives, none seems more thoroughly practical than this one of instructing the deaf in the means of saving their lives in case of accident which would throw them into the water. They are peculiarly helpless at such times, as once they get under water they seem to loose an ability to cry out for help, even when they have the power of acquired speech. It also opens to them a field of delightful competitive sport, and one in which their deficiency will be no handicap once they learn the strokes and how to dive. It gives them one more field for competition in which they can meet the normal boy on even terms and stand a chance of winning.

Most Notable Sports Feature.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, now guiding light of the Amateur Athletic Union, looks upon the standardization of amateur rules by the International Athletic Federation as the most notable achievement in amateur athletics during the year past.

NEW WATER POLO RULES.

Revision of Code for Collegiate Competition Meets with Favor.

The Graduate Committee of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association has completed the revision of the rules governing water polo, and the amended code, which will be adopted for the coming season, promises to improve the game materially.

Experts, in fact, are praising highly the work of the revisers and express the opinion that although the changes made are apparently insignificant they will have considerable influence on the style of play and make the 'Varsity matches faster, eliminating much roughness, will be less trying on the contestants and more interesting to the spectators.

The entire responsibility for the heralded improvement is placed upon the new penalty for fouls. In the past any offense not severe enough to cause banishment from the game was punished by awarding a free trial for a touch-goal to the team fouled, and as the three attacking forwards were allowed to fight for a goal, with only three rival backs opposing them, until a score was made or the ball passed beyond the fifteen-foot line, long and grueling scrimmages often resulted. Furthermore, the free trial never proved costly to the team having a backfield strong enough to prevent a tally.

The new rule, instead of the free trial, gives the offended side a throw from the twenty-foot line at the enemy's unguarded board, and counts two points if successful. This will not only do away with the hard scrimmages and so save the players, but also should serve as a strong check on fouling, for the penalty is a real one, it being an easy matter to hit the big board from the twenty-foot mark.

It has been suggested to the graduates the advisability of not inflicting so severe a penalty for a technical and frequent offense like crossing the four-foot line ahead of the ball. Accordingly, this off-side play will only be punished by taking the ball from the team at fault and giving it to the goal tender of the other side.

The decision of the rule-makers to divide the game into two eight-minute halves instead of the three six-minute periods tried last year is commended. The latter system was taken up as an experiment for the purpose of allowing the men to rest and recuperate, but it did not prove satisfactory. The double intermission caused a great deal of unnecessary delay without benefiting the game, and even the players pronounced in favor of two halves after trying it. For the rest, there is no reason for the three-period match now that Captains are permitted to substitute men at will, when their team is in possession of the ball, and withdrawn players may return into action.

The abolition of the thrown goal after a tally, another of the amendments, will be welcome to water polo fans. The throw was introduced in imitation of the kick in football, after a touchdown, but added nothing to the game and took up more valuable time than it was worth.

ANXIOUS TO PLAY HOPPE.

Cassignol and De Oro Ready with Challenge for American Champion.

Willie Hoppe, champion of the world at almost all kinds of billiards, promises to have a warm reception when he returns from the tour in which he has shown himself to be the superior of Melbourne Inman in the mixed game matches they have been playing.

Firmin Cassignol, the French champion, is waiting to challenge him for the championship at the 18.2 game, at which Cassignol is an expert if his game in the exhibition matches he has been playing since his arrival in this country may be taken as a true measure of his skill. He feels so certain of defeating Hoppe at this game that he says as soon as he has won that championship he will challenge Hoppe for the championship at the more difficult 14.1 game. Cassignol is ready for the 18.2 match at any time that will suit Hoppe, and the sooner the better. Two months' time is all he asks after that match is disposed of before he will be ready for the 14.1 game.

Alfred De Oro feels a trifle "touchy" whenever he hears billiard enthusiasts boast of Hoppe's superiority at any game of billiards. De Oro is prepared to contest that claim for supremacy, and is going to propose a series of matches with Hoppe to settle that question. De Oro professes to be willing to play Hoppe at any ten games of billiards he may name for any sum up to $10,000 a side, the winner of a majority of the matches to take the stake. Or he will play Hoppe for $2,500 a side at balk-line, three cushions, pool, English, and Spanish billiards for $2,500 a match.

Hoppe will hardly consent to such a billiard potpourri as De Oro suggests, in the opinion of his friends, but would be willing to play the Cuban at any of the recognized American styles of the game, though his preference is first to measure skill with Cassignol, who is to make a regular challenge in a regular way.

Sports for War Sufferers.

With a prospect of the renewal of the Olympic Games remote, athletes in the United States have been attracted by the activity of the Irish-American A. C. in putting together a programme of indoor games at the Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, Nov. 28. President P. J. Conway has announced that a portion of the proceeds of the meet will be given to the Committee of Mercy, sometimes called the "White Cross," an organisation which is raising a fund in America to alleviate the destitution of women and children and non-combatants in the European war zone.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Much bitterness has again developed between the authorities of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth National Guard Regiments of Buffalo. Athletes of one regiment are not permitted to compete in the armory of the other regiment. To make matters more interesting, both regiments have secured sanctions from the Metropolitan Association to hold their annual indoor games on next Jan. 1. The Seventy-fourth recently asked the Registration Committee if it was possible to compel the Sixty-fifth to change its date, but the committee decided that it was impossible, as the latter regiment was a member of the A. A. U.

The Catholic Club, Lewis Avenue and Hart Street, Brooklyn, one of the foremost organizations in the borough across the Bridge, will shortly become affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union. Few track athletes belong to the Brooklyn club, but it is represented by the champion amateur football team of New York, as well as a good basket ball and swimming delegation. A set of indoor track and field games will be held under the auspices of the Catholic Club, probably on Jan. 12. George Matthews of the Registration Committee is a supporter of the club and is attending to its A. A. U. affairs.

Among the walkers who will compete in the twenty-five-mile championship to be held by the Walkers' Club of America on Nov. 14 in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory are Rena, Remer, the Plant brothers, Kaiser, Voellmeke, Schwartz, Hearns, Mortin, Hocking, Leckwmacher, Morrison, McSorley, Burkhardt, and Allen. Entries close on Nov. 7 with Sam Schwartz, 421 East 187th Street. Substitutes under 16 years old will be admitted for 10 cents.

CYCLE RIDERS' EARNINGS.

Frank L. Kramer Leads List of Money Getters with $10,511.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—According to the announcement of E. de B. Newman, Secretary of the Cycle Racing Association, $35,873.18 has been paid out to cycle racers during the past outdoor season. The figures will probably reach $100,000 when the riders collect for their services in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden. Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, is shown to be the highest paid of the riders, for he drew down $10,511 for his end of the money.

Walter Rutt, the German rider, was second, with $5,976 to his credit, while Alfred Goullet, the Australian, was third, earning as much as $5,122.

Among the pace followers, Bobby Walthour was the heaviest winner, his earnings being $2,740, while George Wiley was next, with $2,410, and Clarence Carmen third, with $2,266. Charles Turville, the motor pacemaker, received $2,055, while Charley Stein, the Brooklynite, who proved himself so good at the pacemaking game that dissension over his services by the pace followers drove him out of that style of riding, made only $886.55.

Other riders who earned more than $1,000 at the game are: A. Jackie Clark, Australia; Alfred Grenda, Australia; Cesar Moretti, Italy; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn; James F. Moran, Boston; Percy O. Lawrence, San Francisco; Robert Spears, Australia; Elmer Collins, Boston; Menus Bedell, Lyndhurst; Leon Didier, France; Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Peter Drobach, Boston; Worth L. Mitten, Davenport, Iowa; Freddy Hill, Boston; George Cameron, New York, and William Bailey, England.

ATHLETICS FOR CHARITY.

Track Games and Soccer Draws Crowd to Polo Grounds.

A series of athletic events attracted a good-sized crowd to the Polo Grounds yesterday. The proceeds were donated to the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society at Otisville, N. J., and although the actual receipts did not reach the expectation of the committee, it was announced that a substantial sum would be realized, as many tickets were purchased and not used. Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York City, the President of the society, and the members of the committee arranged an interesting programme, of five events, consisting of four running races and a soccer football game. The latter event was not completed before dusk, but nearly all the spectators remained until the end of the contest.

In the athletic part of the programme three events were open to registered athletes in the A. A. U., while the fourth event brought together 116 elementary school boys in a 360-yard scratch relay race. The soccer game, which closed the programme, ended in favor of the Bronx United by the score of 2 to 1 after an exciting match with Columbia Oval. The Catholic Protectory Band played during the afternoon.

Twenty-nine school boy relay teams competed in the opening event. Four trial heats were run, which reduced the number of teams to eight. The boys were not permitted to run in their ordinary running costumes, owing to the cold. The final heat furnished an exciting finish, with the quartet from Public School 27, Manhattan, in the lead by a couple of yards. The second team of No. 10, Manhattan, captured second medals by a good margin from 62, Manhattan. Summary:

150-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. K. Walter, unattached, (3 yards;) Charles A. Keough, St. Agnes A. C., (8 yards,) second; Edward J. Farrell, St. Vincent de Paul's Lyceum, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:16.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Myes McHugh, Pastime A. C., (scratch;) E. F. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, (5 yards,) second; C. Eastman, Dominican Lyceum, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:15 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won R. A. Hesse, Pastime A. C.; William Eowman, unattached, second; William Maguire, H. P. S. S., third. Time—4:50 3-5.

880-Yard Relay, Scratch.—Won by Public School 27, Manhattan, team composed of G. A. Reeder, E. Hosmer, L. Parisi, and J. Willinsky; Public School 10, Manhattan, team composed of Zinn, Benvunes, O'Connor, and Blumberg, second; Public School 89, Manhattan, team composed of Armour, Galliber, Jackson, and Grant, third. Time—1:37 1-5.

Line-up and summary of soccer game:

B. United.	Position.	Col. Oval.
MacRae	Goal	T. Dillman
J. Harper	Right full back	F. Waskel
J. McAllister	Left full back	R. Ellis
H. G. Costatter	Right half back	W. Raichwage
C. Cowll	Centre half back	T.
D. Winchester	Left half back	S. Blatchford
J. McAllister	Outside right field	J. Dayes
C. H. Ellis	Inside right field	J. Lapsley
R. Dorg	Centre field	B. Maskell
F. Porter	Outside left field	J. Fodl
G. Gamble	Inside left field	Dickson
Louis Dorg	McAllister, Linesmen	Referee—C. Creighton.

Linesmen—G. Caldecott and W. Waldron. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

A Wonderful Airedale Dog.

Those interested in the Airedale breed of dogs are waiting with more than ordinary interest the appearance at the Airedale Specialty Club Show in Philadelphia, on Nov. 21, the appearance of Theodore Offerman's new dog, Ryburn Swell. The animal was imported a couple of weeks ago, and he will make his bow in competition at the Philadelphia show against the best in the country. Ryburn Swell, which was whelped in December, 1912, is considered by many English breeders as the best dog of his breed in England, and Mr. Offerman paid a big price for him. A season of his service was sold, and the interest shown in his appearance in this country, lies in the fact that at the Kennel Club show in London last Spring the dog worked his way through from a novice puppy to championship honors. Later at other shows all over Great Britain he won nine other championships over the best that the English and Welsh breeders could put in the ring. The awards were made, too, under a half dozen different judges, which seems to add materially to the strength of the claim that he is "the best Airedale in Great Britain."

Ryburn Swell and a kennel companion, Polam Milkmaid, a bitch which had a good career in England, are both being put in show trim by a Long Island handler preparatory to their appearance at Philadelphia and later at the Westminster and other high-class shows in this country. Ryburn Swell has a long trip ahead of him, apparently, as it is said to be Mr. Offerman's intention to gather in all the ribbons and cups possible before sending the dog to the stud.

Auction Block for Fast Trotter.

One of the sensational young horses of the year was General French, a two-year-old trotter, which made a record of 2:10¾ in the first heat of the race for the Horse Review Futurity at the Columbus (Ohio) meeting in September, and was then beaten, chiefly through lack of condition. George Gordon Moore of the Dromore Farm at Port Huron, Mich., who owns him, refused an offer of $4,000 for him made by Roy Miller, who trained and drove the horse, believing he would fetch more at auction. General French has, therefore, been consigned to parties in this city with a number of ten others from the Dromore Farm to be sold here in the latter part of November.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.70	Occidental Con	.85
Best & Belcher	.85	Ophir	.17
Caledonia	.45	Overman	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.35	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Norcross	.03	Union Con	.06
Hale & Norcross	.01	Utah	.02
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.41

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.55	D'field Black B.	.02
Midway	.07	Florence	.30
North Star	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.02½
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Merger	.17
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Jumbo Exten	.47
West End	.54	Silver Pick	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.04
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Hills	.25
Booth	.08	Round Mountain	.27
C. Q. D.	.01	MANHATTAN.	
Comb. Fraction	.04	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¾	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	42	43	McKinney	24	28
El Paso	100	150	Old Gold	.005	2
Findlay	2	3	Portland	103½	107
Gold Dol.	¾	1	Vindicator	105½	107
Isabella	10½	10¾	R. E. H.	3	4

HYGIENIC ASPECTS OF THE GREAT WAR

It Has Been Demonstrated That Alcohol and Fighting Are Incompatible, Doctor Writes.

BOOM FOR SAFETY FIRST

The Same Spirit of Reform Crops Out in the Welfare Movements Among Industrial Workers.

The war in Europe has awakened in the medical profession an interest in military surgery and hygiene which nothing short of a gigantic armed struggle could stimulate. Accordingly, the various professional publications are devoting a good deal of space to the consideration of every phase of the medical side of the conflict. The Journal of the American Medical Association comments in its current issue on "The Value of Health in Industry and War." The editor declares that it has already been demonstrated that alcohol and fighting are incompatible.

There is food for reflection in the fact that even the preparation for real or anticipated war may bring about hygienic reforms which widespread preaching and earnest exhortation are at best slow in promoting. The "safety first" slogan, the editor states, is one aspect of a movement to increase the personal welfare of the individual by decreasing the liability to injury through the carelessness of a fellow-man.

The same spirit crops out in the "ten trade commandments" of the worker which are posted conspicuously here and there in factories where personal injuries and loss of life furnish unfortunate and—let it be frankly added—unprofitable incidents in the conduct of manufacturing operations, the writer states.

The reminder "thou shalt not" gains added force, he adds, when its value is expressed in terms of practice and daily experience rather than in the more vague language of ethical considerations. And, accordingly, there is a telling force in such direct admonitions as the following, quoted from a recent compilation for use in a factory:

Thou shalt take no unnecessary risks, nor play practical jokes, for by thy carelessness thou mayst do injury which will have effect unto the third and fourth generations to follow.

Remember thou art not the only one on the job, and that other lives are just as important as thine own.

Thou shalt not throw matches or greasy waste on the floor, as a dirty worker is a clumsy worker, and a clumsy worker is a menace to his fellow workers.

"These and similar timely suggestions," the writer remarks, "put in a form that is sure to attract notice, cannot fail to promote the mutual and reciprocal interest of the employer and the employed. Modern hygiene and preventive medicine have recognized long ago that the individual can no longer claim a liberty in his actions independent of his neighbor.

"Our provisions for quarantine, vaccination against smallpox, and divers other regulations in the interest of the public health have, in the past, been enforced only with the annoyance that comes from lack of co-operation and from personal resentments together with the indifference for restrictive rules that is bred in a community of 'free' people. Yet, now we see, in the combined enterprise and altruism of modern employers, preventive devices put in operation to secure, without friction or resentment, the same sort of welfare results that the Federal Government or State or municipality would find difficulty in getting under way.

"That the unexpected situations created by the war have not furnished the stimulus for new inventions and useful processes is too well known to require detailed comment. It would appear in the present situation that the war against universal peace may actually be a war against intemperance. The navies of today represent the most efficient fighting forces that the nations can command. No device, no agency that will contribute to their power and preparedness is willingly neglected. Health is a prime consideration in this respect.

"Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is reported to have counseled the English soldiers to abstain from drinking while abroad, reminding them that their duty cannot be done unless health is preserved. It is of slight consequence whether or not these rumors are entirely correct. They represent the current tendencies, which are undeniable by any one who has watched the recent decisions of American naval authorities in the face of not a little apparently adverse criticism couched in the usual phrases concerning personal liberty. The truth is that the relation of alcohol and fighting has been squarely met, and the fact admitted that they are not compatible."

A recent editorial writer has expressed this by saying that a temperate army was something not conceived of in the old theories of war; but a drunkard is today as much out of place in an army as he would be on a battleship."

Trying Out Yearling Racers.

Belmont Park will be the scene of considerable activity next week, when the string of yearlings owned by Gifford A. Cochran will be added to those already there, the property of Richard A. Carman. The former has nineteen yearlings, and the latter twenty-six, all of which will be tried out before the snow flies. There are some thirty other youngsters at the track awaiting the arrival of the horses from the Maryland tracks, and the early morning hours are full of activity, with the stable boys exercising and giving the youngsters fast breathing work, preparatory to being asked the question; when the head trainers come on for the test which will show whether they are worthy to be entered in stake events to be decided next Summer, or relegated to the ranks of the sailing platers and overnight classes.

Mr. Gifford has decided to send his colt His Majesty to the stud, and Connemara and Early Rose to his string of matrons which are at a farm in Virginia. Pigtiany, the most prominent of Mr. Cochran's string of racers, will be sent to Aiken, S. C., where Mr. Cochran spends his Winters, and where the best of his yearlings will be taken for their Spring training under his own eye. William Midgely will, as usual, put the finishing touches on those which may prove fit to race.

Gwynne Tompkins's Steeplechasers.

Weldship and Juverence are the only horses in the string of steeplechasers which Gwynne Tompkins will carry over into next year's campaigning string. During the Summer Mr. Tompkins picked up a dozen of three and four year olds which he will school this Winter at his Virginia farm for steeplechasing over the Metropolitan Circuit, where there will be better chances for the jumpers than in the past, as it has been found that the public rather prefers this sort of sport to flat racing. During the season just closed Mr. Thompson has raced his horses mostly in Canada, where there were a number of rich stakes for both hurdlers and cross-country animals. Bigot, The Prophet, Ruaker's Run, and Turbine, members of Mr. Tompkins's string, have been presented to friends of the trainers, and are now being used as hacks and hunters in the Virginia hunting country.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES.

Four hundred and seven miles in thirteen hours is the time made by M. D. Cooper of Cleveland, Ohio, on a recent motor cycle trip to Wellsboro, Penn.

With a membership of twenty-four, a new motor cycle club has been formed at Charleston, S. C.

Twenty-eight new motor cycles have been ordered for the Police Department of Los Angeles, Cal.

Eight motor cycles have been placed in service in the collection department of the Milwaukee, Wis., Post Office.

Harry Lewis of Cheyenne, Wyo., is making a motor cycle trip to Chicago.

One of the long-distance riders who attended the recent motor cycle show at Chicago was Mr. Becket of New Orleans, La., who rode his motor cycle to the Windy City.

Officials of Balboa, Canal Zone, have ordered three motor cycles from the United States, to be used in the police and fire departments.

Frank J. Patrick, a rural mail carrier of Utica, S. D., says he covers about 12,000 miles a year on his motor cycle.

In four months the number of motor cycles registered in Connecticut was increased from 1,975 to 2,328.

MURPHY LEADS DRIVERS.

More Than $100,000 Won in Sulky During Grand Circuit Season.

Thomas W. Murphy, who will winter his string of light harness racers at the Hudson Driving Park, at Poughkeepsie, heads the list of successful drivers this year with winnings for horses he himself has driven, aggregating more than $100,000 for the season just closed. Mr. Murphy campaigned on the Grand Circuit only, his victories in stakes and purses in races driven over those tracks aggregated nearly $96,000, his chief winners being Peter Volo, 2:08¾, and Anna Bradford, 2:00¾.

If to the total is added the $6,150, their share of the Stallion Stakes at Lexington—which were divided by agreement instead of being raced for—and the value of a score of gold and silver cups he won with them and others, Mr. Murphy's winnings in the sulky will reach several thousands over the $100,000 mark.

This is a new record of winnings for a driver in races, the previous high mark having been Murphy's winnings in 1911, when he had $86,000 to his credit. He also led the list of winning drivers in 1900, 1912, and 1913. Horses in Murphy's string driven by an assistant would add nearly $5,000 to his score if the amounts they won were added to those of the horses he personally piloted.

An Imported Bulldog's Debut.

Flirty Westall, a bull bitch recently imported by William E. Oakley of Bayonne, N. J., and which has been named Oakwell Flirty, will make her first appearance in the show ring in this country at the annual show of the Bulldog Club of America, to be held in this city on Election Day, Nov

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The New York Times.

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THE PEACE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

Fifth of a Series of Articles on What America Should Learn from the War

by

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Come, Peace! not like a mourner bowed
For honor lost and dear ones wasted,
But proud, to meet a people proud,
With eyes that tell o' triumph tasted!
Come, with han' gripping on the hilt,
An' step that proves ye Victory's daughter!
Longin' for you, our sperits wilt
Like shipwrecked men's on raf's for water.
Come, while our country feels the lift
Of a great instinct shouting "Forwards!"
An' knows that freedom ain't a gift
That tarries long in han's of cowards!
Come, sech ez mothers prayed for, when
They kissed their cross with lips that quivered,
An' bring fair wages for brave men,
A nation saved, a race delivered!

THESE are the noble lines of a noble poet, written in the sternest days of the great civil war, when the writer, Lowell, was one among the millions of men who mourned the death in battle of kinsfolk dear to him.

No man ever lived who hated an unjust war more than Lowell or who loved with more passionate fervor the peace of righteousness. Yet, like the other great poets of his day and country, like Holmes, who sent his own son to the war, like gentle Longfellow and the Quaker Whittier, he abhorred unrighteousness and ignoble peace more than war.

These men had lofty souls. They possessed the fighting edge, without which no man is really great; for in the really great man there must be both the heart of gold and the temper of steel.

In 1864 there were in the North some hundreds of thousands of men who praised Peace as the supreme end, as a good more important than all other goods, and who denounced war as the worst of all evils. These men one and all assailed and denounced Abraham Lincoln, and all voted against him for President.

Lincoln's Stand Against Mediation

MOREOVER, at that time there were many individuals in England and France who said it was the duty of those two nations to mediate between the North and the South so as to stop the terrible loss of life and destruction of property which attended our civil war; and they asserted that any Americans who in such event refused to accept their mediation and to stop the war would thereby show themselves the enemies of Peace.

Nevertheless, Abraham Lincoln and the men back of him by their attitude prevented all such effort at mediation, declaring that they would regard it as an unfriendly act to the United States.

Looking back from a distance of fifty years, we can now see clearly that Abraham Lincoln and his supporters were right. Such mediation would have been a hostile act, not only to the United States, but to humanity. The men who clamored for unrighteous peace fifty years ago this Fall were the enemies of mankind.

These facts should be pondered by the well-meaning men who always clamor for peace without regard to whether peace brings justice or injustice.

Very many of the men and women who are at times misled into demanding peace as if it were itself an end instead of being a means of righteousness, are men of good intelligence and sound heart who only need seriously to consider the facts, and who can then be trusted to think aright and act aright.

There is, however, an element of a certain numerical importance among our people, including the members of the ultra-pacificist group, who by their teachings do some real, although limited, mischief. They are a feeble folk, these ultra-pacificists, morally and physically; but in a country where voice and vote are alike free, they may, if their teachings are not disregarded, create a condition of things where the crop they have sowed in folly and weakness will be reaped with blood and bitter tears by the brave men and high-hearted women of the nation.

Facts of History Must Be Told

THE folly preached by some of these individuals is somewhat startling, and if it were translated from words into deeds it would constitute a crime against the nation.

One professed teacher of morality makes the plea in so many words that we ought to follow the example of China and deprive ourselves of all power to repel foreign attack. Surely this writer must possess the exceedingly small amount of information necessary in order to know that nearly half of China is at present under foreign dominion, and that at this moment the Germans and Japanese are battling on Chinese territory and domineering as conquerors over the Chinese in that territory. Think of the abject soul of a man capable of holding up to the admiration of free-born American citizens such a condition of serfage under alien rule!

Nor is the folly confined only to the male sex. A number of women teachers in Chicago are credited with having proposed, in view of the war, hereafter to prohibit in the teaching of history any reference to war and battles.

Intellectually, of course, such persons show themselves unfit to be retained as teachers a single day, and, indeed, unfit to be pupils in any school more advanced than a kindergarten.

But it is not their intellectual, it is also their moral shortcomings which are striking. The suppression of the truth is, of course, as grave an offense against morals as is the suggestion of the false or even the lie direct; and these teachers actually propose to teach untruths to their pupils.

True teachers of history must tell the facts of history; and if they do not tell the facts both about the wars that are righteous and the wars that are unrighteous, and about the causes that led to these wars and to success or defeat in them, they show themselves morally unfit to train the minds of boys and girls.

If in addition to telling the facts they draw the lessons that should be drawn from the facts, they will give their pupils a horror of all wars that are entered into wantonly or with levity or in a spirit of mere brutal aggression or save under dire necessity. But they will also teach that among the noblest deeds of mankind are those that have been done in great wars for liberty, in wars of self-defense, in wars for the relief of oppressed peoples, in wars for putting an end to wrongdoing in the dark places of the globe.

Any teachers, in school or college, who occupied the position that these foolish, foolish teachers have sought to take, would be forever estopped from mentioning the names of Washington and Lincoln; because their names are forever associated with great wars for righteousness. These teachers would be forever estopped from so much as mentioning the shining names of Marathon and Salamis. They would seek to blind their pupils' eyes to the glory held in the deeds and deaths of Joan of Arc, of Andreas Hofer, of Arnold von Winkelried, of Kosciusko, and Rakotski. They would be obliged to warn their pupils against ever reading Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" or the poetry of Koerner. Such men are deaf to the lament running, "Oh, why, Patrick Sarsfield, did we let your ships sail, Across the dark waters from green Innisfail?" To them Holmes's ballad of Bunker Hill and Whittier's "Laus Deo," MacMaster's ode to the Old Continentals, and O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead" are meaningless. On them lessons of careers like those of Timoleon and John Hampden are lost; in their eyes the lofty self-abnegation of Robert Lee and Stonewall Jackson was folly; their dull senses do not thrill to the deathless deaths of the men who died at Thermopylae and the Alamo—the fight of those grim Texans of which it was truthfully said that Thermopylae had its messengers of death but the Alamo had none.

Like Taking Club from Policeman

IT has actually been proposed by some of these shivering apostles of the gospel of national abjectness that, in view of the destruction that has fallen on certain peaceful powers of Europe, we should abandon all efforts at self-defense, should stop building up battleships and cease to take any measures to defend ourselves if attacked.

It is difficult seriously to consider such a proposition. It is precisely and exactly as if the inhabitants of a village in whose neighborhood highway robberies had occurred should propose to meet the crisis by depriving the local policeman of his revolver and club.

There are, however, many high-minded people who do not agree with these extremists, but who nevertheless need to be enlightened as to the actual facts. These good people, who are busy people and not able to devote much time to thoughts about international affairs, are often confused by men whose business it is to know better.

Peace Treaties Will Be Valueless

FOR example, a few weeks ago these good people were stirred to a moment's belief that something had been accomplished by the enactment at Washington of a score or two of all-inclusive arbitration treaties; being not unnaturally misled by the fact that those responsible for the passage of the treaties indulged in some not wholly harmless bleating as to the good effects they would produce. As a matter of fact, they probably will not produce the smallest effect of any kind or sort. Yet it is possible they may have a mischievous effect, inasmuch as under certain circumstances to fulfill them would cause frightful disaster to the United States, while to break them, even although under compulsion and because it was absolutely necessary, would be fruitful of keen humiliation to every right-thinking man who was jealous of our international good name.

If, for example, whatever the outcome of the present war, a great triumphant military despotism declared that it would not recognize the Monroe Doctrine or seized Magdalena Bay, or one of the Dutch West Indies, or the Island of St. Thomas, and fortified it; or if—as would be quite possible—it announced that we had no right to fortify the Isthmus of Panama, and itself landed on adjacent territory to erect similar fortifications; then, under these absurd treaties, we would be obliged, if we happened to have made one of them with one of the countries involved, to go into an interminable discussion of the subject before a joint commission, while the hostile nation proceeded to make its position impregnable.

It seems incredible that the United States Government could have made such treaties; but it has just done so, with the warm approval of the professional pacificists.

These treaties were entered into when the Administration had before its eyes at that very moment the examples of Belgium and Luxemburg, which showed beyond possibility of doubt, especially when taken in connection with other similar incidents that have occurred during the last couple of decades, that there are various great military empires in the old world who will pay not one moment's heed to the most solemn and binding treaty if it is to their interest to break it.

If any one of these empires, as the result of the present contest, obtains something approaching to a position of complete predominance in the Old World, it is absolutely certain that it would pay no heed whatever to these treaties, if it desired to better its position in the New World by taking possession of the Dutch or Danish West Indies or of the territory of some weak American State on the mainland of the continent. In such event we would be obliged either instantly ourselves to repudiate the scandalous treaties by which the Government at Washington has just sought to tie our hands—and thereby expose ourselves in our turn to the charge of bad faith—or else we should have to abdicate our position as a great power and submit to abject humiliation.

Since these articles of mine were written and published, I am glad to see that James Bryce, a lifelong advocate of peace and the stanchest possible friend of the United States, has taken precisely the position I have taken. Bryce dwells, as I have dwelt, upon the absolute need of protecting small States that behave themselves from absorption in great military empires. He insists, as I have insisted, upon the need of the reduction of armaments, the quenching of the baleful spirit of militarism, and the admission of the peoples everywhere to a fuller share in the control of foreign policy—all to be accomplished by some kind of International League of Peace. He adds, however, as the culminating and most important portion of his article:

> But no scheme for preventing future wars will have any chance of success unless it rests upon the assurance that the States which enter it will loyally and steadfastly abide by it and that each and all of them will join in coercing by their overwhelming united strength any State which may disregard the obligations it has undertaken.

This is almost exactly what I have said. Indeed, it is almost word for word what I have said—an agreement which is all the more striking because when he wrote it Lord Bryce could not have known what I had written.

Righteousness Before All Else

WE must insist on righteousness first and foremost. We must strive for peace always; but we must never hesitate to put righteousness above peace. In order to do this, we must put force back of righteousness, for, as the world now is, national righteousness without force back of it speedily becomes a matter of derision. To the doctrine that Might makes Right, it is utterly useless to oppose the doctrine of Right unbacked by Might.

It is not even true that what the pacificists desire is Right. The leaders of the pacificists of this country who for three months now have been crying "Peace, Peace," have been too timid even to say that they want the Peace to be a righteous one. We needlessly dignify such outcries when we speak of them as well-meaning. The weaklings who raise their shrill piping for a peace that shall consecrate successful wrong occupy a position quite as immoral as and infinitely more contemptible than the position of the wrongdoers themselves.

The ruthless strength of the great absolutist leaders—Elizabeth of England, Catherine of Russia, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Bismarck—is certainly infinitely better for their own nations and is probably better for mankind at large than the loquacious impotence, ultimately trouble-breeding, which has recently marked our own international policy. Strength at least commands respect; whereas the prattling feebleness that dares not rebuke any concrete wrong, and whose proposals for right are marked by sheer fatuity, is fit only to excite weeping among angels, and among men the bitter laughter of scorn.

At this moment any peace which leaves unredressed the wrongs of Belgium, and which does not effectively guarantee Belgium and all other small nations that behave themselves against the repetition of such wrongs, would be a well-nigh unmixed evil.

As far as we personally are concerned, such a peace would inevitably mean that we would at once and in haste have to begin to arm ourselves or be exposed in our turn to the most frightful risk of disaster.

The Lesson of Belgium

LET our people take thought for the future. Belgium was absolutely innocent of offense. Her cities have been laid waste, or held to ransom for gigantic sums of money; her fruitful fields have been trampled into mire; her sons have died on the field of battle; her daughters are brokenhearted fugitives; a million of her people have fled to foreign lands.

Entirely disregarding all accusations as to outrages on individuals, it yet remains true that disaster terrible beyond belief has befallen this peaceful nation of six million people, who themselves had been guilty of not even the smallest wrongdoing. Brussels has been held to enormous ransom, although it did not even strive to defend itself. Antwerp did strive to defend itself. Because soldiers in the forts attempted to repulse the enemy, hundreds of houses in the undefended city were wrecked with bombs from airships and throngs of peaceful men, women, and children were driven from their homes by the sharp terror of death. Be it remembered always that not one man in Brussels, not one man in Antwerp, had even the smallest responsibility for the disaster inflicted upon them. Innocence has proved not even the smallest safeguard against such woe and suffering as we in this land can at present hardly imagine.

What befell Antwerp and Brussels will surely some day befall New York or San Francisco and may happen to many an inland city also if we do not shake off our supine folly, if we trust for safety to peace treaties unbacked by force.

At the beginning of last month, by the appointment of the President, peace services were held in the churches of this land. As far as these services consisted of sermons and prayers of good and wise people who wished peace only if it represented righteousness, who did not desire that peace should come unless it came to consecrate justice and not wrongdoing, good and not evil, the movement represented good.

In so far, however, as the movement was understood to be one for immediate peace without any regard to righteousness or justice, without any regard for righting the wrongs of those who have been crushed by unmerited disaster, then the movement represented mischief, precisely as fifty years ago in 1864 in our own country a similar movement for peace, to be obtained by acknowledgment of disunion and by the perpetuation of slavery, would have represented mischief.

In the present case, however, the mischief was confined purely to those taking part in the movement in an unworthy spirit; for (like the peace parades and newspaper peace petitions) it was a purely subjective phenomenon; it had not the slightest effect of any kind, sort or description upon any of the combatants abroad and could not possibly have any effect upon them.

It is well for our own sakes that we should pray sincerely and humbly for the peace of righteousness; but we must guard ourselves from any illusion as to the news of our having thus prayed producing the least effect upon those engaged in the war.

There is just one way in which to meet the upholders of the doctrine that Might makes Right. To do so we must prove that Right will make Might, by backing right with might.

In his second inaugural address Andrew Jackson laid down the rule by which every National American Administration must guide itself, saying:

> The foreign policy adopted by our Government is to do justice to all, and to submit to wrong by none.

The statement of the dauntless old fighter of New Orleans is as true now as when he wrote it. We must stand absolutely for righteousness. But to do so is utterly without avail unless we possess the strength and the loftiness of spirit which will back righteousness with deeds and not with words.

We must clear the rubbish from off our souls and admit that everything that has been done in passing peace treaties, arbitration treaties, neutrality treaties, Hague treaties, and the like, with no sanction of force behind them, amounts to literally and absolutely zero, to literally and absolutely nothing, in any time of serious crisis.

International Agreement Needed

WE must recognize that to enter into foolish treaties which cannot be kept is as wicked as to break treaties which can and ought to be kept.

We must labor for an international agreement among the great civilized nations which shall put the full force of all of them back of any one of them, and of any well-behaved weak nation which is wronged by any other power.

Until we have completed this purpose, we must keep ourselves ready, high of heart and undaunted of soul, to back our rights with our strength.

Theodore Roosevelt

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TO RECONSTRUCT OUR PORT

An Elaborate Plan

Suggested by T. P. Shonts

Former Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, Now President of the Interborough Metropolitan Company, Writes of the Harbor Needs of New York.

By Theodore P. Shonts.

NEW YORK is, and always has been, the great commercial metropolis of this continent. She is losing many large lines of trade by reason of the development of other parts of the country, and because other cities are offering better and cheaper facilities for the transaction of business.

New York was once the great grain-shipping port of the United States; she ships practically none at all today. Baltimore has taken the grain trade of the Atlantic Coast; that of the Mississippi Valley goes out through ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and for that of the Northwest Montreal has become, at New York's expense, a great point of export. The bulk of the cotton formerly handled in New York now goes through Gulf ports, and an enormous coal traffic that once was shipped by way of New York goes out through Norfolk and Newport News.

When the Panama Canal is opened New York will be confronted with additional competition due to the greater proximity of other ports to the short cut across the Isthmus; and, while she has extraordinary natural advantages as a harbor, she must augment these artificially in such manner as to make the facilities at her marine gateway the most convenient and the most economical of any on our seaboard for the handling of the vast volume of trade she will secure if these conditions are complied with. At the same time she must contrive a plan whereby her own industrial activities may be developed in order that she may retain her paramount position among the great manufacturing centres of the country.

Benefit to the railroads, to the city itself, and to the shippers must be comprehended in an ideal solution of this problem. The railroads must be so placed that, at a minimum of time, cost, and equipment, they can exchange traffic with each other, with the water carriers, and with the shippers.

Harbor Congestion Growing.

There are daily standing on the railroad tracks about New York from 4,000 to 6,000 cars, awaiting the opportunity to discharge their contents and return to normal trade channels. This means that an investment in cars alone of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 is lying idle, because the facilities of the Port of New York are inadequate even with the business at present being done, and the situation will not be relieved until ferries, car floats, and lighters shall be superseded by a continuous freight movement through river tunnels. The natural location for great railroad yards to handle, assemble, and classify all this traffic is the Hackensack Meadows in New Jersey.

The matter of exchange of traffic between the railroads and the water carriers brings up the question of a great import and export depot at Bayonne, N. J. It has been estimated that the terminal cost of handling a ton of "all rail" or "water and rail" freight at the Port of New York is as much as to move the same ton 300 miles on any of our trunk lines of railway.

The waters of New York Harbor, which are continuously becoming more and more congested, divide the port into five grand divisions—Manhattan, the Bronx, Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey. The water front of Bayonne is the economic and geographic location for an import and export harbor. Piers 4,000 feet long could be extended into New York Bay without interfering with navigation, into which cargoes could be unloaded from ships into storage and then to cars, and vice versa, with the minimum of handling.

With Bayonne as the exclusive import and export harbor of the Port of New York, there would be saved on 80 per cent. of her import and export tonnage the cost of floatage, and the congestion of her water-borne traffic would be relieved to just that extent.

Much of the freight coming from the interior of the country into Jersey City is lightered across New York Bay and stored in Brooklyn, is afterward lightered to Manhattan, and then lightered back to the different New Jersey railroads. By the construction of storage facilities in the Hackensack Meadows in New Jersey, as elsewhere explained, the cost of floatage of this business could also be saved and the congestion of water-borne traffic further relieved.

The question of the traffic between the railroads and the shippers is one that involved the streets of New York as well as the wharves. The matter that is the most vitally pressing at present, so far as the interest of the shippers is concerned, is the acquisition of more deep-water frontage for big ocean-going ships, which may best be accomplished by releasing this class of frontage from the less important use to which it is now put.

This may in turn be effected by a plan of exchanging traffic between the railroads and the city's industries that will relieve a great many of the piers now occupied by the railroads for lighterage and local [illegible] business, but the system must be so worked out as to produce the [illegible] amount of vehicular [illegible]

the handling of freight in the streets.

In New York City the centre of traffic density is south of Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, whence access may be had to the wholesale distributing centres and the steamship piers, and connection may be had with existing lines of communication over the East River bridges to the manufacturing, commercial, and distributing centres of Brooklyn. On the New Jersey side of the Hudson the centre of traffic density is south of a point opposite Thirty-third Street. The origin and destination of a greater part of this traffic is in the lower sections of Jersey City and Hoboken; in the Cities of Bayonne, Newark, Elizabeth, and Passaic; and in the surrounding territory contributory to and accommodated by the ferries of the New Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the West Shore Railroads.

Economy in movement—street and rail haul—of course requires that existing centres of traffic in communities on both sides of the river be linked up in the most direct manner possible, and convenience in the handling of the commerce of the port requires that this link shall connect up, also in the most direct manner possible, with the through traffic lines extending over the East River.

These circumstances naturally bring the location of a physical link between Jersey City and New York to a point considerably south of Thirty-third Street in Manhattan, which disposes of the question of making that connection by a bridge over the Hudson, since topographical conditions are adverse to bridge construction anywhere below Fifty-seventh Street.

A bridge located at Fifty-seventh Street would involve "lost motion" in long street and rail hauls on both the New York and New Jersey sides of the river, which is opposed to the fundamental principle which any plan for improving general freight distribution on Manhattan Island must aim for, that is, to bring about the greatest possible diffusion of receipt and delivery with the shortest possible street and rail haul in and across the Borough of Manhattan to Long Island, and on the New Jersey side.

Moreover, a bridge over the Hudson would in any event afford distributing facilities for the west side of Manhattan only, and could never be made to fit in with any comprehensive plan looking toward the future requirements of the other side of the island, whereas, unless something be done to improve terminal conditions on the east side, a large proportion of business there that now goes to antiquated piers on the East River is bound to be attracted to the west side, necessitating a longer street haul and tending toward greater congestion of traffic across the borough.

During the past decade business in New York City has been rapidly extending northward. Notwithstanding this fact, with the improvement of terminal facilities and the substitution of more modern buildings for the present one, two, and three story structures of obsolete design now found in great numbers in lower Manhattan, it is certain that the density of business south of Thirty-third Street will also become greater. The late Mayor Gaynor more than once publicly stated his belief that commercial enterprises that had moved further uptown would eventually come back to the district below Thirty-third Street, which he held to be the natural business centre of the city.

On the New Jersey side of the Hudson there has been a marked movement southward to Bayonne and Greenville, and Staten Island is showing healthy growth. On Long Island there has been an appreciable movement to South Brooklyn, especially of manufacturing industries, and any plan for freight distribution throughout New York must contemplate the most direct line of through traffic between Long Island and New Jersey.

The tunnel is the solution of New York's freight distribution problem. Tunnels may be built one after another, as needed. They may be located between points as and where changing future requirements may demand. Besides creating the shortest and most economical route between New Jersey and New York, the desirability of minimizing the number and length of necessary rail movements in the freight subway in Manhattan must be kept in mind.

With a bridge, traffic would have to come across the river concentrated through one fixed channel, which would mean that for all time freight, after reaching Manhattan, would have to be handled either in the subway or by an elevated structure for the full distance from Fifty-seventh Street to a southern terminus—say Cortlandt Street.

"Battery" of Tunnels.

The tunnel is an entirely different proposition, however. Should the future density of traffic coming into Manhattan warrant it, communication between the shores of the Hudson could be carried on through a "battery" of tunnels. The volume of business could be split up by having one tube connecting up on the Manhattan side, say at Canal Street, to serve the tonnage zone between Canal and Cortlandt Streets; another at Fourteenth Street, to serve the zone between that and Canal; another at Twenty-third Street, to serve the zone between that and Fourteenth Street; another at Thirty-third Street, to serve the zone between that and Twenty-third Street, and so on as the requirements of commerce demanded.

With a freight subway on the west side of Manhattan, served by tubes under the Hudson River, logical extensions could be carried across Manhattan Island to another freight subway on the east side of the city, to be constructed, link by link, as occasion required.

The next logical extension would be under the East River into the great manufacturing and commercial centres of Brooklyn and South Brooklyn, thereby, incidentally, making the shortest possible direct connection between the railroads of New Jersey and New England (by means of a comparatively short line to the Connecting Railroad, now in process of construction) and linking up the distributing terminal facilities of the Port of New York into a homogeneous unit.

In conjunction with this general traffic evolution would come the construction of a belt line on the New Jersey side of the Hudson, with receiving and clearing yards in the Hackensack Meadows adequate for the economic handling of the business of the New Jersey railroads; the establishment there of warehouses with capacity for the accommodation of all storage business from the interior, and the development of Bayonne along the most scientific lines as an exclusive import and export harbor—as hitherto mentioned.

Upon the completion of the tunnels under the Hudson and across Manhattan into Long Island, the waters of the harbor would be relieved of the floating service now operated by the New Jersey railroads, and the water front given over almost entirely to modern piers for the exclusive accommodation of passenger steamers and the freight and express business they carry.

This solution of New York's traffic problem would mean economy of time, cost, and equipment to the shipper as well as to the railroad—to the dealer in raw material, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retail merchant.

With the completion of what might be called the "subway belt line" in Manhattan, receiving and delivery stations would be erected to accommodate the different freight zones, reducing the street haul to a minimum and relieving street congestion.

Thus, in Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn, a merchant or manufacturer, instead of being compelled to send his wagon to each one of the railroads having freight depots in New York for receipt or delivery of goods, as is the present routine, will load or unload at the nearest zone station. On obtaining a receipt at any one of the delivery stations, the shipper will have effected delivery to any one of the railroads, and every one of the railroads will unload freight consigned to a merchant or manufacturer at the zone receiving station nearest his place of business. This system also gives the shipper, practically at his door, the choice of any one of the railroads, under equal conditions and on equal terms, for the forwarding of goods to any destination.

The fact that the proposed tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson will bring the rails of the [illegible] roads that now terminate on the New Jersey side of the river into New York, connotes a union passenger station in Manhattan, which would probably be located somewhere near Forty-second Street.

While the tunnel solves New York's freight-distribution problem, a bridge of suspension type over the Hudson is structurally feasible, and it is not improbable that at some future time both tunnels and a bridge will be necessary to meet the commercial requirements of New York—the bridge to form the connection with the great highways of vehicular and pedestrian travel of New Jersey, Manhattan Island, and Long Island, and the tunnels to accommodate the railway, freight, and passenger business, as well as heavy trucking traffic.

As has been stated, topographical conditions are adverse to bridge construction over the Hudson anywhere below Fifty-seventh Street. Geological conditions are also unfavorable below the same point, as soundings made from 180th Street to the Battery show. Opposite Fifty-seventh Street bedrock has been found at a depth which would enable men to work in caissons with comparative safety.

North of Fifty-seventh Street there are several locations where the configuration of the land is favorable to bridge construction, but these locations are out of the question so far as serving the economic needs of commerce are concerned. At any point below Fifty-seventh Street the land on both sides of the Hudson is low, which, with the consequent land damages, would be expensive.

In the event of a freight bridge over the Hudson, a question to be considered is what type of construction would be necessary for general distribution purposes of railroad traffic after reaching Manhattan. The most logical would be an elevated structure, which would be unsightly, practically constituting an open-air terminal freight yard up and down the west side of Manhattan Island, with the attendant nuisances of sight and sound; it would no doubt be considered a civic crime.

Further, as has been previously noted, while such a structure might afford distributing facilities on the west side, it could not be made to fit in with any plan to improve terminal conditions on the east side of the city.

The greater expense of a bridge over that of a tunnel is a matter to be considered. The original estimate of the North River Bridge Company, which had a charter for a bridge opposite Twenty-third Street, but was compelled for reasons already mentioned to change its site to the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street, as to the cost of a structure of sufficient capacity to answer all purposes, including approaches, connections, and stations, complete, was between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000. More recent estimates made for a suspension bridge to meet all requirements including eight lines of rapid transit, two thirty-six feet-wide driveways, and two eight-feet-wide sidewalks, place the cost at $42,000,000, as compared with an estimated cost of approximately $7,000,000 for a tunnel. That is, the cost of a bridge would be approximately equivalent to the cost of six tunnels.

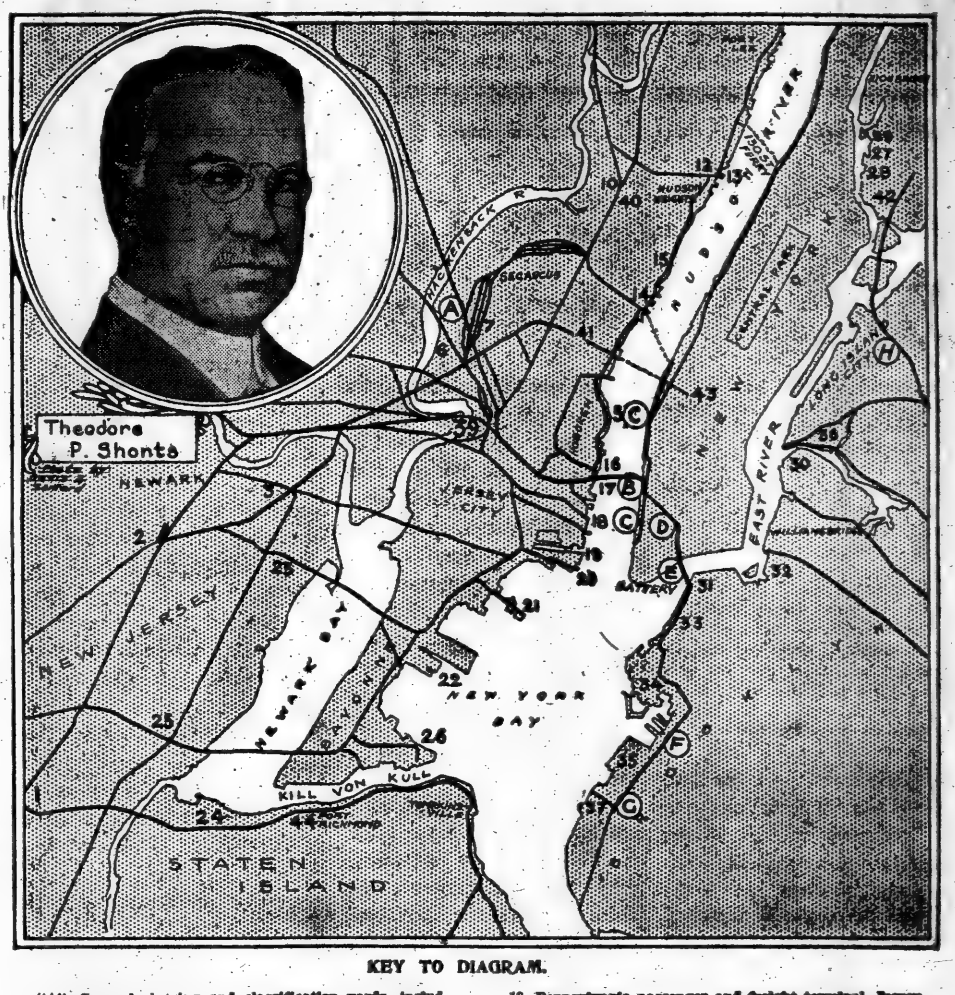
It is evident that the long span of a bridge makes imperative the use of the lightest track and road construction possible, which would therefore be the least durable, whereas in tunnel construction the heaviest and most durable track and road construction could be used with economy. I feel safe in making the statement, therefore, that the cost of maintenance of a bridge would considerably exceed similar cost for the upkeep of the number of tunnels sufficient to equal the capacity of that bridge.

To connect operations over a bridge with a freight subway down the west side of Manhattan would seem impracticable; at least it would tend to increase operating grades, already long and heavy, considering the height to which a suspension bridge over the Hudson would have to be carried.

It so happens that the urgent necessity that at present exists for the complete reorganization of the freight-handling system of the Port of New York comes at a time when the city is practically without funds, and any solution of our problem is therefore incomplete that does not comprehend the financial question involved. Fortunately for New York, the railroads having terminal stations within her borders have credit, and if the city is willing to treat them fairly they can without doubt be influenced to provide the amount essential to the carrying out of such a project as I have outlined.

Not So Difficult, After All.

Keeping in mind the fundamental thought that the railroads may be induced to pool their present properties, one is surprised, on studying a map of the port, to note how readily and at what relatively small expense existing railroad properties may be connected up; how short stretches of rail will unite the terminal lines in New Jersey with the great clearance yards to be established in the Hackensack Meadows; how another short stretch to Bayonne will link them up with the great import and export depot to be built there; how a tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson will connect with a subway up and down, say, Eleventh Avenue, and switches run to such piers as the traffic necessities of the city indicate ought to be reserved for each particular freight zone; how an extension of the subway across Manhattan to one alongside the East River, with switches to piers on that water frontage, will link up with a tunnel under the river to tap the nucleus of a series of belt lines to be extended indefinitely through Brooklyn and Queens—which two boroughs are the natural field for an unlimited development of the city's manufacturing industries for generations to come.



KEY TO DIAGRAM.

"A"—General clearing and classification yards, including cold storage and general warehouse facilities.
"B"—Tunnels or tunnels to connection with subway, railroad warehouse and loft facilities along marginal way.
"C"—Development of warehouse and loft facilities along marginal way.
"D"—Tunnel extension across Manhattan to subway, railroad warehouse and loft development along South or Front Street on East River.
"E"—Tunnel under East River.
"F"—New municipal railroad along Brooklyn waterfront.
"G"—Connection with belt line connecting railroad.
"H"—Belt line connecting railroad.

1—Connection Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
2—Connection Lehigh Valley.
2—Pennsylvania Freight Transfer.
3—Connection C. R. R. of N. J.
5—Hoboken Shore R. R.
6—Connection D., L. & W., Secaucus yard and transfer of package freight.
7—Connection E. R. R., Bergen yard.
10—Connection N. R. R. of N. J.
10—Connection N. Y., S. & W. R. R.
10—Connection West. R. R.
10—Connection N. Y., O. & W. R. R.
12—N. Y., S. & W. tunnel to Hudson River.
13—N. Y., S. & W. terminal, Hudson River.
14—West Shore R. R., Weehawken.
15—Shore Line from Fort Lee to Bergen Point, owned jointly by E. R. R., W. S. R. R., and connects all railroads and freight transfers.
16—D., L. & W. passenger and freight terminal, Hoboken.
17—E. R. R. passenger and freight terminal, Jersey City.
18—Pennsylvania passenger and freight terminal, Jersey City.
19—Lehigh Valley passenger and freight terminal, Jersey City.
20—C. R. R. of N. J. passenger and freight terminal, Jersey City.
21—Lehigh Valley (Black Tom) warehouses.
22—P. R. R. Greenville freight yard.
23—L. V. R. R. transfer platform.
24—Staten Island Rapid Transit (B. & O. R. R.).
25—C. R. R. of N. J. freight transfer platform.
26—C. R. R. of N. J. coal piers for barges.
29—L. V. R. R. Harlem River freight terminal.
28—C. R. R. of N. J. Harlem River freight terminal.
27—D., L. & W. Harlem River freight terminal.
27—D., L. & W. Harlem River freight terminal.
30—Brooklyn Eastern District terminal.
31—Jay Street terminal.
32—D., L. & W. Wallabout terminal.
33—N. Y. Dock Company.
34—Baltic Dock Company.
35—Bush Terminal.
36—New York Barge Canal.
37—N. Y. connecting railroad, for Penn. and N. Y., N. H. & H. traffic (now under construction).
39—New construction, about half mile, connecting all lines west of Passaic River to the N. Y., S. & W. R. R.
40—West Shore Granton transfer platform to and from all New York and Brooklyn stations.
41—Penna. R. R. passenger tunnel to N. Y. and Long Island.
42—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. flat bridges for traffic moving to and from Penn. R. R. Greenville yard.
43—Penn. passenger station.
44—Freight transfer platform, B. & O. R. R.

NEW DANCES THAT HAVE SMOOTHNESS AS A KEYNOTE

HERE is a new kind of a dance and here is a new rule in dancing. There has come another step in the evolution of the modern "dance craze."

It has all been changed again, made new with the coming of a new season. Under the patronage of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and other members of the American Dance Club of Paris, a new idea in ballroom dancing has come overseas to New York. The new idea is what dancers call "evenness," and with it an extreme simplicity; the new rule is a stern one, and succinct withal: we must dance as if we were carrying pails of water on our heads!

Vouched for by prominent New York women and introduced for the first time at Delmonico's, two new dances have made their way to America for the coming Winter season. These, it is promised, will revolutionize the tango, do away with the dance of the acrobat, and bring about a marked change in the ballroom dancing of the coming year.

The new dances are the opera tango and the opera waltz. They will be danced at Delmonico's, the Holland House, the Astor, and the Majestic. They are exceedingly simple and exceedingly smooth, and are entirely new to America.

The opera tango and the opera waltz owe their names in the first place to the similarity in membership between the list of opera boxholders of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and the American Dance Club of the Hotel Majestic in Paris. Not all the boxholders for the opera belong to the Paris club, but many members of the Paris club are habitués of the box circle at the opera here, and the name seemed in the beginning [illegible] suitable [illegible] fact that the supper dances at Delmonico's will be definitely "after the [illegible] held at Maxim's

nights. And there is also interest for the names of the dances in the fact that their sponsors suggest the use of various pieces of well-known opera music as excellent to "tango" and waltz by. One of the airs from "Lucia di Lammermoor" has already been adapted for the opera waltz.

For it is one of the most astonishingly "new" features of these slow-moving and stately new dances that many of the older melodies are more suitable for them than the dance music that is now.

The new dances are being brought to New York under the general management of Mrs. Newton Adams, a niece of the late Bishop Potter, who has spent much time in Paris and learned the new dances there, and Hiram E. Foster, a New York man who has been associated with the famous M. Duque of the Parisian salons de danse. M. Duque is responsible for the maxixe; Mr. Foster himself gives us the opera tango and the opera waltz. He invented them both, and with them he has won prizes at Lasgers, the Chateau Rouge, and various dancing contests in Paris. The actual introduction of the dances is by Miss Lorraine Mishler and George E. Rule, who are assisted by Miss Asta O'Connor and William Ormond.

Mr. Rule explained the steps of the new dances.

"The whole idea is the simplicity and evenness of it," he said. "The effect is of floating along on the music, without any irregularities or sharp breaks. The dances are both modified versions of one or more of the older dances and steps, with no open positions, and with the irregular figure and motions all left out. The smooth movements are brought together.

"The opera tango is a much-modified version of the old tango, so arranged as to revolutionize the old tango idea, yet keeping some of the same steps. The music must be slow and dreamy, as in an old-time waltz, and must be played very evenly and regularly.

"The man starts on his right foot, the woman on her left, as all tangos do. They take two straight steps, then a little hitch step, short, but still smooth; the man bring his left foot up to the right, and that general figure is repeated several times; then they move into the 'cortes' from the Parisian tango. After that the man falls back four steps, the woman following, and the cortes is repeated as often as desired.

"Then, the man starting on his left foot and the woman on her right, they go into the double cortes, first on one foot and then on the other, which is very like the waltz step.

"The opera waltz owes its derivation to several dances—the opera tango, the one-step, and the old Boston dip. They are all greatly modified, of course, in the features that are combined. With the man on his right foot and the woman on her left, the waltz starts with the old hesitation step in the grapevine form, then a slow step on the right foot, then two steps, and after that a slight hesitation forward, the woman swinging backward. Then the man raises his right foot slightly, and falls back on his left foot, pivoting to the left after that on his right heel; he rises on the toes of his right foot and makes a half turn back to his right heel, the girl following around with the man as a pivot in a slight hesitation step, from which they move back to the grapevine figure that is the beginning of the dance.

"It is essential that all movements be straight movements, with no sudden changes. We want to get away from the old acrobatic agility into a simpler and more graceful, as well as smoother, form of dance. It is necessary also, to have the music played slowly in both these dances.

THE CASE AGAINST WILSON, BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

The Editor of The North American Review Analyses the Arguments of the Opposition in Seeking the Suffrage of Citizens in the Coming Elections.

By special arrangement The New York Times is enabled to present here the article by Col. George Harvey which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for November.

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By George Harvey.

SINCE enumerating in the October number of this Review the reasons why a Democratic Congress should be returned we have awaited without prejudice and with open mind the appearance of arguments designed to impel a contrary conclusion. So it is that now, but a few days prior to the election, the question arises:

Upon what grounds does the opposition, upon which the burden of proof clearly rests, seek the suffrages of American citizens?

For answer we can look only to the declarations of recognized leaders. Of these the most notable, of course, is Our Colonel, who is not merely the chief, but is rapidly becoming the rank and file, of the Recessive Party. Since, however, for obvious reasons, it seems fitting to leave him for passing consideration after the event, let us advert to the outgivings of Republicans who are supposed to speak with authority.

First upon the list appears the name of William Howard Taft; that is to say, as the name of a former Republican President it should appear there, but it does not. Why, we can only surmise. Perhaps Mr. Taft has definitely determined to rest upon his well-earned laurels as the worst-licked, the least-sore, and the best-liked of all our Presidents. If so, we would not ruffle his repose.

Enter Elihu Root.

Then comes Elihu Root, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, the best-equipped all-around mind in American public life, whatever may be thought of his predilections or his partisan proclivities. As in duty if not in pleasure bound, this most distinguished of Senators attends and presides over the party convention of his State and strikes—what shall we say? The keynote? The tinkling cymbal? Or the flatulent bassoon? Let us see. The Senator declared:

> The Democratic Party took possession of the National Government a year and a half ago with a programme of policy by which they proposed to set free every American from the incubus of too great success by others, to reduce the cost of living, and to give new life and prosperity to American production and commerce and more ample and certain returns to American industry.

What he meant to say, of course, and what he would have said if he had been defining an intent before an unprejudiced court instead of before a biased convention, was that the Democratic Party had proposed to free every American, not from "the incubus of too great success"—a quite ridiculous and wholly unwarranted assertion—but from unfair competition "by others"; that it had declared a belief "that no substantial relief from the high cost of living can be secured until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and criminal conspiracies are broken up"; and that it had expressed an aspiration to expand the boundaries of American commerce. Complaint need hardly be made of the Senator's interpretation of the Democratic purpose. Though shrewdly inexact, it was in a broad sense substantially correct, and full compensation for its unpreciseness is to be found in the seemingly unconscious implication of grave need of such reforms after sixteen years of Republican rule. The Senator continued:

> The tariff was to be for revenue only, and by removing protection it was to set free American industry and reduce the cost of living. * * * Have the rewards of American industry been increased? We all know that they have not; but that, on the contrary, production has been decreased. Many mills and factories have closed or are running but a part of the time. Great numbers of American employes have been thrown out of work.

This statement is, we believe, correct as of the date of making, although there has since been a marked revival in some lines of manufacturing. The circumstance was probably inevitable; in any case, the fact is quite evident that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for full readjustment of industrial conditions to the new requirements; and the party in power must necessarily accept the consequences. The Senator continued:

> Although eight months have passed since the Banking and Currency act became a law, it has not yet been put into operation, while the proposed legislation against trusts and corporations has not yet been completed. These measures, however, have not been without their effect upon the welfare of the country. The various forms in which they have been cast, the discussion upon them, the avowed objects, the unavowed but ill-concealed objects, the spirit of the dominant party in dealing with them, all have combined to impress the enterprise of the country with a sense that the Government is hostile. Assurances to the contrary do not avail against the general weight of evidence derived from conduct.

Whether the Senator meant to chide the Administration for not hastening the operation of the Currency act and the passage of the anti-trust laws is not apparent. If so, not only as a captious critic, but as a conservative citizen, he stands alone. The remainder of his utterance is cryptic to a degree. When a statesman skilled in the expression of ideas begins to make mysterious discrimination between "trusts" and "enterprise" as "avowed" or "unavowed" objects of Government hostility, we can but conclude that he finds himself upon ice so thin that rapid movement is essential to his own preservation.

"And yet," the Senator concluded, reproachfully, "the cost of living has not been reduced; we all know that it has not."

Indeed, yes; but would it have been lessened by perpetuating the excessive tariff taxation and monopolistic control which not only caused its rise, but fixed the increase so firmly that years, perhaps, must elapse before material reduction can be achieved? We all—and none better than the Senator himself—know that it would not and could not. Senator Root's attack upon the intrenched Democracy is the merest peck. Let us pass on.

Philander C. Knox, emerging from the dusk of comparative obscurity, rises to remark that "the Democrats prattle about peace, yet they have the distinction of beginning a war upon a famished and distraught neighboring people"—an accusation whose falsity hardly calls for demonstration. That President Wilson erred in refusing to recognize the de facto government of Mexico we were convinced at the time and still believe, but if it be a fact that "all the bloodshed with which Mexico has been cursed during the past eighteen months was due to the failure to recognize Huerta," we would ask, politely, upon whose shoulders rests the primary responsibility, if not upon those of President Taft and Secretary Philander C. Knox, who deliberately withheld such recognition for weeks, and thereby created a precedent which their successors could hardly ignore with propriety? True, an issue—a just cause of criticism—may lie in the present Administration's course toward Mexico, but not for Mr. Knox.

No Real Issue Here.

Senator Smoot, as the successor of Mr. Aldrich in partisan leadership, directs attention justifiably to "extravagant and ever-increasing appropriations," but when he declares that "if the tariff law as it existed before the passage of the Underwood bill had been left alone" there would be no need of a war tax, he must know that he only discredits the intelligence of his hearers. Cessation of imports necessarily involves cessation of revenue; as between tariffs it is wholly a matter of degree, and the President stated a simple fact when he wrote to Mr. Underwood:

> The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood, and a larger war tax would have been necessary as a consequence.

A school boy, to say nothing of a statesman of Senator Smoot's recognized ability, can understand that. Whether or not the facts warrant the President's further assertion that "no miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe, world-wide in its operation and effects," is a matter of opinion. The truth is that nobody can tell whether the Underwood bill would have produced sufficient revenue for the present fiscal year under normal conditions; all that is really known is that it did for the preceding year; all else is conjecture. For ourselves, we have our doubts, but frankly should not have lamented a deficiency which might have made reduction in expenditures essential. There is no real issue here, but Senator Smoot makes one when he says:

> The law authorizes the President to borrow money on certificates of indebtedness, so far as may be needed, up to $100,000,000. It has never been the policy of the Government to raise by way of taxation all funds necessary in such a case as that now presented. It would be much better to use that $75,000,000 deposited in the banks as it might become necessary, as it would almost immediately return to circulation, than to impose additional taxes. It would be better to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness than to impose taxes with the present condition of the country and with the enormous increase in taxation already imposed upon the people.

The President set forth his views upon these proposals in his message to Congress in these words:

> The Treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately $75,000,000, a large part of the present Treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call.
>
> I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the Treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet without additional revenue that plainly might become necessary, and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the Treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.
>
> And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely, because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the Government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary.
>
> The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. These are not the circumstances, this is at this particular moment and in this particular exigency not the market, to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation.

> In a word, the Senator would cripple business or borrow; the President would encourage business and pay as he goes. So according to the record, but not for a moment, in our belief, as a fact. Mr. Smoot knows better; here he speaks as a politician, not as a statesman committed to sound finance; hence whatever the President proposes is wrong. Cannot one hear in ready imagination the Senator's ringing denunciation of a Democratic President actually straining the nation's credit or fettering its commerce in a time like this? Compared with what he surely would have said of such a performance, his present declamation is the merest whisper. But if, as a maker and interpreter of Republican policy, he finds the issue which he has raised to his liking, both the President and the Democratic Party may well rejoice. And there, perhaps, we may leave Senator Smoot.

A Welcome Change.

It is refreshing to turn from politics to statesmanship, from prejudice to reason. Senator William E. Borah stands forth, by contrast with the Smoots, the Knoxes, the Penroses, the Manns, the Cannons, and the Paynes, the foremost Liberal Republican of the present day. Intellectually the peer of Mr. Root or Mr. Lodge, he surpasses either in comprehension of the public will and public hope, and has imbibed more freely from his environment the moving spirit of the times. A strong partisan, as one may well and properly be, yet not a bigot, firm in conviction but ever amenable to argument, resolute but tolerant, the power of his mentality, his earnestness, and his sincerity is enhanced immeasurably by his breadth and fairness. It is with a sense of relief and gratification that we advert to presentation of the case of the opposition by such a one.

Speaking in the Senate on the pending emergency tax measure, not wholly as a partisan, although he had "no objection to, being considered one," Mr. Borah first recounted the many Democratic iterations in favor of economical government, and then said:

> If our friends had no more than approached the amount of expenditures which had preceded their inauguration into power, if they had no more than equaled the amount which had been expended during the immediate previous Congresses, what would be their position with reference to this subject of extravagance? It would seem that they would still be clearly within the inhibition and within the anathema which they had assessed upon their predecessor.
>
> But what is the situation? It is not that it has been equaled, and thereby is subject to their own charge of extravagance, but it has far exceeded, during the last eighteen months, that of the previous Congresses or the previous months of the previous Administration. That which they denounced as shameless waste approaches economy in the light of the record of these past eighteen months. With this stern denunciation fresh upon the lips of Democracy we find all about the indisputable evidence of insincerity and want of candor.

The truth of this indictment is indisputable. Nevertheless, unlike his fellow-Republicans, Senator Borah did not place the entire responsibility for excessive expenditures upon the Democratic Party; he recognized the effect of a general and seemingly irresistible trend toward extravagance, which in his judgment had hardly begun. He continued:

Blame Right and Left.

> We are inaugurating with marvelous speed and remarkable inconsiderateness a system of government which will devolve upon the people of this country a burden of taxation the like of which the people have never for a moment contemplated. We propose now, Sir, to have an expert, a special agent, an investigator to accompany every citizen and to oversee every business and every line of industrial activity. The present thus being presented to the people may be what they want, but I warn them now it will be costly beyond anything they have contemplated. Such a system fattens by what it feeds upon. It creates a governmental class always complaining of too much service and too little pay; it invents jobs and fosters all forms of waste and expenditures.

That this criticism would apply with approximate equality to Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives alike is sufficiently evident to all observers and is, indeed, the plain inference to be deduced from the Senator's utterance. With respect to the immediate situation, he found the Democratic Party culpable in certain specific instances, such as is afforded by an increase of more than 1,000 employes in the Treasury Department alone—surely a just cause for complaint; but he did not hesitate to allot a fair proportion of blame to the common tendency. He continued:

> The new currency law created five new offices, with salaries of $12,000 each and increased the salary of the Controller of the Currency from $5,000, at which sum it had remained for fifty years, to $12,000. The new Trade Commission act creates five Commissioners at $10,000 each, and a secretary at $5,000 and that is only an intimation of what that will be.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission deals with about 2,300 corporations. The cost of running the Interstate Commerce Commission last year was $1,833,209. We have in the United States about 300,000 corporations. Out of this 300,000 about 103,000 will come under the Trade Commission's jurisdiction if it see fit to exercise the jurisdiction.
>
> So, Mr. President, if we should provide or make an allowance such as is based upon the expenditure of the Interstate Commerce Commission the operation of the Trade Commission alone would amount to $1,867,000,000 a year. But suppose it only amounts to one-half that, and if it ever amounts to anything at all in the way of effective service it will have to amount to at least one-half of that.

Senator Borah declared with admirable candor:

> Those things the people may desire and will approve of, but there should be no longer any complaint about extravagance in the way of the operation of the Government, because if the people of the United States want their entire business done at Washington they will have to pay for it. If they want these matters to be overseen and controlled and regulated 1,000 miles or 2,000 miles from their homes they will have to pay for it.

Would Not Criticize President.

But whether it shall prove satisfactory to the people or not, this much is true: The amount of the governmental expenditures heretofore in the operation of the Government at Washington will be comparatively small and modest compared with the amount of expenditure which will be made in all future years if we continue to enlarge upon these bureaus.

Already for this year the actual expense of our departments at this time is $3,000,000 a month in excess of the last year of the Republican administration. That is not by reason of the fact that there has been any defalcation or anything of that kind, but it is because of constantly enlarging and creating offices, providing salaries, and providing for those people who shall do those things that ought to be imposed upon the individual citizen himself to do under the observance of some law which had been passed for his guidance. That is only a beginning of what we may expect in a very short time if these bureaucratic practices continue.

While holding that the emergency tax would not have been required if economy had been practiced, Mr. Borah emphatically declined to be drawn by his partisan colleagues into criticism of the methods recommended by the President. Replying to Senator Bristow, he said:

> I understand that the President thinks it is unwise to withdraw Government money from the banks, because that would be to take it out of the channels of business; and that he is of the opinion that to tax the people and collect the money in that way is not to take it out of the channels of business. I may not interpret the message correctly, and I would not do the President an injustice. There may be another view.

And to Senator Townsend he declared flatly:

> I agree with the proposition that in the present condition of business affairs it might be very disastrous to call for money anywhere in large amounts. I think that it would be likely to create a condition of affairs which would be serious.

So far as the present exigency is concerned, therefore, Mr. Borah, while deploring the need, virtually upholds the President. And clearly it was from no partisan spirit that, in conclusion, he spoke these suggestive words:

> Mr. President, the first and indispensable principle of any righteous system of taxation is economy. Any tax, however and wherever laid, whether upon the necessaries or luxuries, upon the virtues or vices of men, beyond that necessary for the economical administration of the Government is nothing less than the exploitation of the people through the arbitrary and brutal power of the Government.
>
> It is true the people can pay this tax, and would do so were it many times heavier. But that is not the question. Economy in public expenditures makes for good citizenship; it builds up the moral fibre of the people; it strengthens their faith in their Government and augments and arouses their patriotism. It teaches economy and frugality in private affairs. It breeds confidence, and lights up the whole field of private endeavor with optimism and hope. It makes for a happy, contented, sturdy, hopeful people.
>
> Instead, therefore, of laying more taxes, or putting heavier burdens upon the business world and upon wages, why not commence with this economy to which we have all time and time again most faithfully pledged ourselves? Extravagance has gone far enough to justly excite the alarm of the most conservative and patriotic men. The cancer spot may not be large, but it is a cancer just the same. No hour can be too early to cut it out.
>
> And even, Sir, if all the honor and the glory should finally be accredited to the present leader of the Democracy, which his fondest admirers believe will be his, this excision would in the long course of the years, if followed up, exceed in glory all the rest. If he should establish the precedent of real economy and bring the Government back to a sane basis in this respect, while men might differ and disagree as to all other acts, the people would pay to him undivided homage for this.

These are words of wisdom which the President may well ponder to advantage. While justifiably criticisable for neglect of this vital problem thus far, it is but fair to assume that he recognized the evils of the system as portrayed by Senator Borah, but found them rooted so deeply that he could not hope to attack them successfully while so many matters of greater imminence pressed for attention.

But the way is now cleared, and we have reason to believe that it is the purpose of Mr. Wilson to undertake a complete reformation of governmental appropriations such as Mr. Taft essayed somewhat tentatively and failed utterly to achieve. That he will succeed if accorded full opportunity is a fair deduction from his past performances, but it is quite certain that no efforts can avail with a Government politically divided. The facts of the situation, therefore, fortified, oddly enough, by the strong indictment and powerful plea of Senator Borah, constitute an unmistakable reason for the election of a House of Representatives whose co-operation with the President will be assured.

So much, then, for the main grounds, both partisan and rational, upon which the Republican Party seeks partial reinstatement. There may be others, but if so they are not in evidence. Indeed, there has appeared nothing more remarkable in our political history than the transparent fear of the opposition to attack the present Administration.

Time was when the Republican Party was aggressive to the verge of recklessness. Today it is more than timorous; it is positively benumbed in the face of a personality so strong as to have become for the time at least irresistible. The name Wilson appears in no Republican platform, is spoken by no Republican orator; the Hon. William Murray Crane, we are credibly informed, does not venture even to whisper it; and, as for Our Colonel, all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot draw it from his parched lips.

Richard Olney's Views.

Among public journals, too, barring a few great daily newspapers, this Review seems to be the only one of consequence that recognizes, and, of course, will continue to recognize its obligations to praise only when praise is due, and to condemn unsparingly when just warrant for censure shall appear. But for a painful lack of that undefinable attribute commonly termed a sense of humor we should derive no little amusement from contemplation of a condition which, after two years, finds Woodrow Wilson smiling benignly upon a united Democracy, a paralyzed Republican Party, and a withered Armageddon.

We have received the following communication:

> Boston, Oct. 17, 1914.
>
> Sir: I have read with much interest your judicious and judicial review of the accomplishments of the present Democratic Administration, and welcome your conclusion that the country can fairly be urged to make the coming elections an emphatic testimonial of its approbation and confidence.
>
> Personally I have been immensely impressed with what has been done in so short a space. In the ordinary career and history of a nation eighteen months is an almost negligible fraction of time. If the Wilson Administration had occupied itself since March, 1913, in settling itself in the saddle and in planning for great things to be done in the future, it would have pursued the customary course and could not easily have been censured. But the fact is that during that period the National Government has devoted itself to its duties with an assiduity quite unparalleled, has undertaken and brought to conclusion much important work—work largely constructive in its nature and bound to permanently influence for good the fortunes of the country.
>
> A high protective antiquated tariff, for example, full of absurdities and abuses, has been subjected to a reasonable downward revision, has been supplemented by an income tax which puts upon wealth a larger and fairer share of the burdens of taxation, and signalizes the passing—never to return—of such legislative crudities and extravagances as the Dingley bill and the Payne-Aldrich bill.
>
> The Federal Reserve bill inaugurates a new era in the financial history of the country, and, in the judgment of bankers, business men, and experts generally, will gradually, but surely, do away with the confusion and chaos which have heretofore disgraced American finance.
>
> The trust legislation and the Alaska Railroad bill also embody legislation which may fitly be described as essentially constructive. It is not claimed, it is not to be claimed, that these measures, or any of them, are the last words on the subjects they relate to. At this very writing the Federal Reserve act, studied by statesmen and experts of all parties with the utmost diligence and enacted with as much deliberation and care as any statute ever had, is before Congress for amendments believed to be necessary and proper.
>
> It is to be remembered that these measures represent a new order of things. They have been brought about in the face of fierce opposition by the lovers of the old order and, no doubt, embody more or less unavoidable, even if undesirable, compromises and concessions. Yet, when all is said, they at least make good beginnings, are steps in the right direction, and are faulty, if at all, rather in matter of detail than in point of sound principle.

Democratic Sagacity.

If the Democratic Party showed great sagacity in picking Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency, it has shown no less in trusting itself to his leadership. It was that trust which brought about the repeal of the "Panama Canal tolls exemption" through the votes of many Congressmen who honestly doubted the justice and wisdom of the repeal. They now unquestionably plume themselves upon their action. They now unquestionably realize that, because of that repeal and of the President's Mexican policy, and because of the good faith, sincerity, disinterestedness, and law-abidingness which mark the President's course in both these cases, the United States today occupies a position of supreme importance in the world. It is the one great power not party to the awful carnage which is now desolating Europe and making modern civilization seem a sham and a reproach. It acts in foreign relations through its President, and is the one agency through which ending the war can be urged upon the belligerents with the best chance of a hearing.

To weaken the President's prestige at this crisis, to make it appear that he and his Administration are not trusted and supported by the American people, would be a calamity. At this juncture, and until discredited by some overt act of the American people, the President of the United States is not a Democratic asset merely, nor even an American asset, but an asset of the civilized world. It is due to ourselves, to the unhappy arring nations, and to humanity generally, that we do nothing to impair its value. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Here speaks with characteristic vigor the Elder Statesman, the leading Elder Statesman, we should say, of the Democratic Party, if not of the country. Having covered the same ground affirmatively in the October number of this Review, and having now demonstrated, to our own satisfaction at least, that the Republicans have no case worth heeding, we have only this to add:

The President may, indeed, in his own words "look forward with confidence to the elections." There need be no apprehension of defeat when, anomalously, it is the opposition, not the party in power, that is on the defensive. Moreover, to our amazement and delight, Our Colonel, responding magnificently to our appeal, has 240 candidates for Congress in the running—a sufficient number, in all conscience, to turn the flank of the enemy. Serenely, then, we guess—

That the Democrats will have a majority of between 50 and 100 in the next House; that Gov. Glynn will carry New York by more than 50,000; that Mr. Gerard will get even more, regardless of the effect upon the President's perturbed heart; that Our Colonel's former ally, Sulzer "the crook," will poll more votes than Mr. Davenport; that Roger Sullivan will win in Illinois; that Senators Smoot, Penrose, Gallinger, and Dillingham will be re-elected; that Mr. Cannon and Mr. Longworth will regain their seats, and that Gov. Walsh will beat Mr. McCall if he has the luck which is the rightful heritage of a descendant of the Kings of Ireland.

George Harvey

THE TERCENTENARY OF OUR CHARTERED COMMERCE

Senator Chauncey M. Depew Writes Its Story Since the Early Days of the Dutch and Tells of the Lessons That May Be Learned from It for the Future.

By Chauncey M. Depew.

THE first quarter of each century has been distinguished by events which have had a marked influence on the history of the world. In 1314 the union was formed between France and Navarre which created a new and dominant power in Europe.

In 1415, one hundred years later, was fought the battle of Agincourt which gave France to England for a long period of years. In 1610, two hundred years later, Henry IV. was murdered, the tendency toward liberalism was stopped, and France came under the baleful influence of Mary de Medici. After the brilliant government of Cardinal Richelieu, the Edict of Nantes was repealed, the Huguenots scattered over the world, to the great enrichment of other nations and the paralysis of French industry.

In 1814 the battle of Waterloo ended the career of Napoleon and restored Europe for a time to Bourbon and autocracy.

We turn to Germany and find the same fateful first quarter of the century; 1508 to 1517 saw the rise of Luther and the most significant revolution of the Middle Ages. In 1618 began the thirty years' war, which destroyed cities and wasted the country, and after awful horrors and slaughter left Germany seriously depopulated and impoverished. But in 1813 arose the Order of the Iron Cross, which drove Napoleon from Germany, aroused German patriotism, and regained German independence.

Great Britain in her history singularly illustrates the same rule. In 1215 the Barons at Runnymede wrung from King John Magna Charta, the genesis of our own liberties. In 1314, one hundred years later, the battle of Bannockburn united England and Scotland; 1611 witnessed the completion of our authorized version of the Bible. Its influence has been incalculable upon English and American history, upon literature in the English language and upon the language itself; 1814 was the zenith of the activities of Shakespeare, and the battle of Waterloo in 1814 gave to Great Britain her escape from the peril to her empire and her commerce and a commanding influence on the ocean and in the affairs of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The victory at Blenheim in 1704 was followed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which conceded the things necessary for the British Empire of the future.

The year 1914 is one of the most fateful, not only to the United States but to the world. The most gigantic war of all the centuries is in progress. Eight hundred millions of people, one-half of the inhabitants of the earth, are in deadly conflict, with engines of destruction never imagined by the soldiers of the past. The destinies of dynasties, the boundaries of empires, the liberties of peoples, the future of civilization, the influence of Christianity are all involved in this titanic conflict.

But at the same time for the United States 1914 is an era of the victories of peace. It witnesses the completion of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. It heralds the end of four hundred years of effort in the completion of the Panama Canal. It witnesses the completion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal. It brings us together to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of that small beginning of the commerce of New York, which has flowered and fruited in the centuries with a speed unknown in the history of more ancient capitals into the leadership of all but London and rivalry with her.

The often tried and often defeated efforts to find a northwest passage to the East are what led to the discovery of America and the event we celebrate. This was the quest of Columbus and which caused other navigators to try for an open door along the Atlantic Coast and the Isthmus of Darien. The failure of their search revealed a continent instead of a strait. It gave to the world the opportunity of ample room for the development of civil and religious liberty, so remote from old despotisms that before its meaning and result could be comprehended a new and mighty nation would become their guardian and protector.

Achievements of the Dutch.

The effort of Philip II. to exterminate this liberty in Holland by persecution so terrible that it carried one hundred thousand men and women to the stake aroused a spirit of defiance and independence which turned a whole people into an organization known to fame and history as the "Beggars of the Sea." These glorious mendicants took toll of the ocean. They won their lands from the waves by their dikes and flooded them to drown their invaders and persecutors. They sunk or drove into ports the fleets of King Philip and extended their power over Java and East Indian islands, and others in the West Indies which Holland still owns.

But their spiritual development was greater than their material victories. In an age enveloped in darkness they gave home and welcome to alien races and religions. The Jew was safe, and Catholics and Protestants found equal freedom. The Puritans, fleeing from England, had the unrestricted enjoyment of religion according to their belief, an open field for earning a living by their industries and the incalculable advantage of Dutch schools and Leyden University, at that time the best in Europe. Dutch scholars were leaders of thought and their artists of unequaled genius. Their inventors gave to science the microscope and improved the telescope. Such were the people who founded New York and started it upon its imperial career.

The discovery of North and South America stirred nations and individuals to grasp and utilize their treasures. The only settlement purely for liberty in all the tragic story of those centuries upon the Americas was that of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Cortes and Pizarro were ruthless and savage conquerors. St. Augustine was founded in 1565 as a Spanish military post and developed no commerce. The English settled in Jamestown in 1607, but the colonists had to be supported for years by the mother country, not even raising enough for food. In 1614 they commenced cultivating and exporting tobacco, which after some years made them self-supporting, but they created no commerce.

The Pilgrims from their settlement devoted themselves to domestic affairs, but had no foreign trade. The settlement of New York between the dates of Jamestown and Plymouth was purely a commercial enterprise. It was successful from the start, and the growth and expansion of its commerce have gone on during three centuries until it has reached its present imperial and worldwide proportions.

Henry Hudson's Voyage.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman, was prominent among those early adventurers whose tales could draw cash and ships from Kings and merchant princes. His story captured the imagination of Henry IV. of France, the hero of Navarre, but the merchants of Holland were quicker and more audacious and secured his services. He made both believe that he was the sole possessor of the secret of the coveted northwest passage to India. The solid men of Amsterdam gave him the good ship Half Moon of 100 tons, fully manned and equipped for a long voyage.

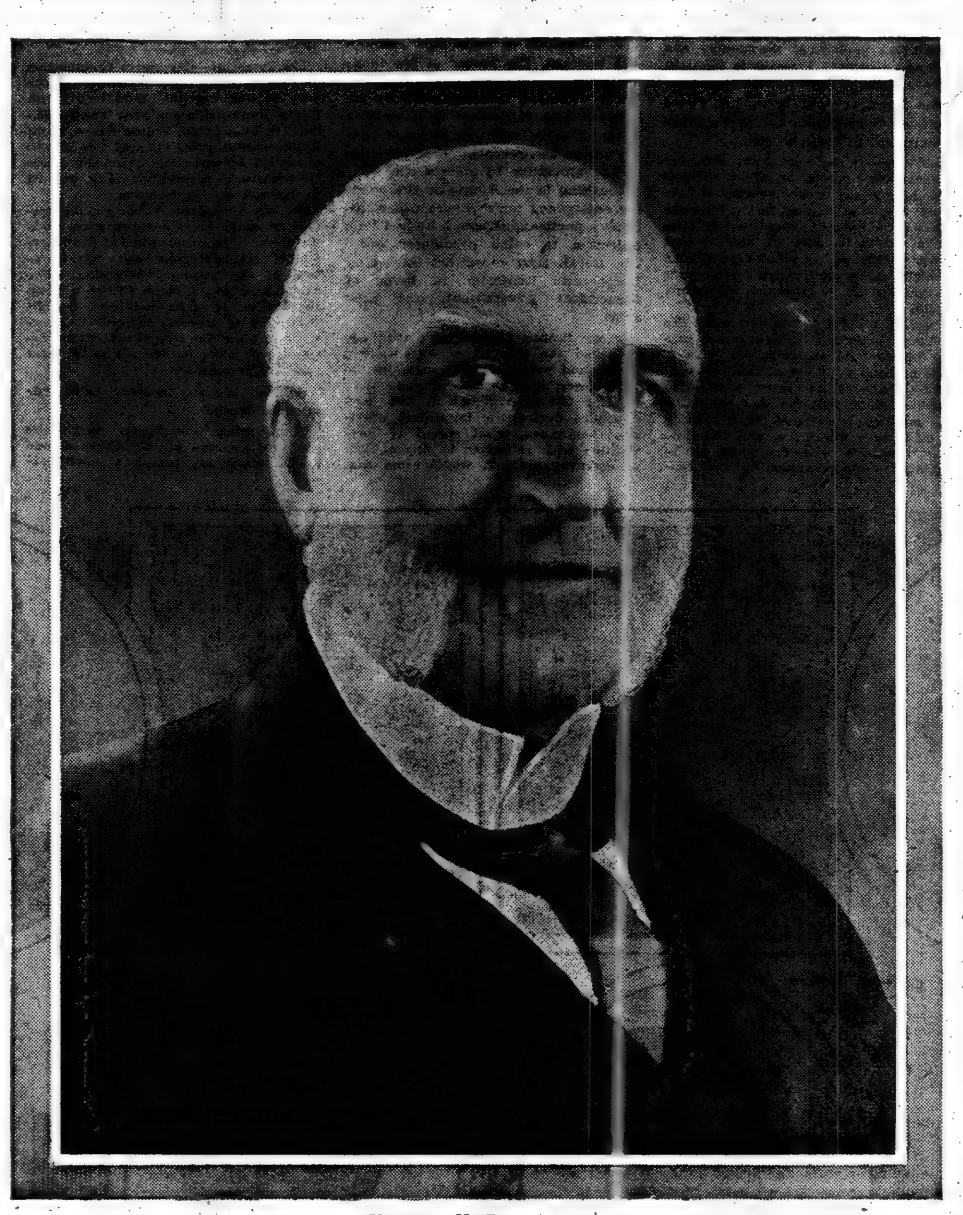
Henry Hudson was never in a hurry. He added to his English stolidness and tenacity a large measure of Dutch phlegm and love of ease. On Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1609, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, according to the log of the Half Moon, she dropped anchor at Sandy Hook. She remained in the lower bay ten days to give time for the Captain and his Holland staff to reflect on the situation. Sept. 12 she raised anchor, sailed through the Narrows and anchored off the Battery. The next day, Sept. 13, she made eleven and a half miles to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. There Hudson's boats discovered that Manhattan was an island, and old New York owes to him this important information. On the 14th the Half Moon reached Yonkers, and, being satisfied that he had found the strait leading to the goal of his quest, the northwest passage to India, he continued up the Hudson until the shallows near Troy grounded his ship and dispelled his hopes. He reached New York on his returning trip Oct. 4, having in the month demonstrated the navigability of the river and gained immortality for himself by giving his name to this most picturesque of rivers. When he cleared the harbor and pointed his prow for Europe, the Half Moon became the pioneer of the ocean sailing vessels and steamers which for three centuries in large fleets have made New York the chief port of the Western Hemisphere.

Hudson, having failed in his contract to find the northwest passage, stayed in England on his return, but sent the Half Moon and the maps and accounts of his discoveries to the East India Company at Amsterdam. The Half Moon, the pioneer of shipping to and from New York, was lost in 1615 in the Indian Ocean. These far-sighted and enterprising Dutch merchants saw the possibilities in Hudson's report and maps of the new country he had found and explored.

The Dutch had not three hundred years ago advanced to our present distrust of the individual and fear of his success. They encouraged their citizens to undertake adventurous enterprises all over the world by promising them large returns if successful, not from the State but from the results of their discoveries. The explorers took all risks and perils, and if unsuccessful the losses, but were protected in their conquests until amply repaid. The East India Company, operating in the East Indies and eastern coasts of Asia and Africa, had not only gained riches, but added enormously to the wealth and prosperity of their country.

The present colonies of Holland in the East came from the East India Company. In 1612 the enterprising merchants of Amsterdam fitted out two ships to confirm Hudson's discoveries, one under Capt. Christensen, the other under Capt. Block. They built four huts for trading purposes on what is now 39 Broadway, and there the commerce of New York began.

Here we pause to pay tribute to Capt. Block. His ship was burned in our harbor. Nothing daunted, this intrepid navigator turned ship builder. The magnitude of the task would have been appalling to the average man, but Capt. Block was a pioneer of civilization. With no shipyards, no tools but those saved from the wreck, no machinery for cutting down the trees or sawing the logs, the Captain hewed out of the primeval forest the materials for a ship forty-four and a half feet from stem to stern and eleven and a half feet wide. He named her the "Onrush," or Restless. Her activities justified her name. She sailed lightly through the perils of Hell Gate, rounded Cape Cod on the north and anchored in Delaware Bay on the south. Her intelligent Captain made maps, whose accuracy was subsequently verified, of Long Island Sound and the coasts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. This modest hero, whose achievements have little mention in our histories, whose only monument is Block Island, whose reward was to be made commander twelve years after, in 1624, of the whole fleet sailing between this port and Holland, was the founder of the mercantile marine of the United States.



Chauncey M. Depew.

Birth of New York's Commerce.

"The States General of the Free United Netherlands Provinces" published in March, 1614, that they would "grant to whoever shall resort to and discover new lands and places" the right that they "shall alone be privileged to make four voyages to such lands and places from these countries exclusive of every other person until the aforesaid voyages shall be concluded." The return of Capt. Block with his report of his discoveries and statement of the possible commercial opportunities of the territories along the Hudson and Long Island Sound aroused the Dutch merchants to renewed efforts. They formed a company called the New Netherlands Company, and this company on the 11th of October, 1614, was granted a charter from the Government of which the following are the main features:

Grant of exclusive trade to New Netherlands. The States General of the United Netherlands to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Garrett Jacob Witssen, ancient Burgomaster of the City of Amsterdam (and certain other persons named) all now represented in one company have respectfully represented to us that they the petitioners after great expense and damages by loss of ships and other dangers have during the present year discovered and found with the above-named ships certain new land situated in America between New France and Virginia, the sea coasts whereof are between forty and forty-five degrees of latitude, and now called "New Netherlands"; and whereas we did in the month of March last, for the promotion and increase of commerce, cause to be published a certain general consent and charter, setting forth that whoever should thereafter discover certain new havens, lands, or passages might frequent or cause to be frequented for four voyages such newly discovered and found places, to the exclusion of all others from visiting or frequenting the same from the United Netherlands until the discoverers or finders shall themselves have completed the said four voyages, or cause them to be completed within the time described for that purpose under the penalties expressed in our said Octroy, etc.; they request that we shall record to them due account of the aforesaid Octroy in due form.

Which being considered, we therefore in our assembly have heard the pertinent report of said petitioners * * * have consented and granted, and by these presents do consent and grant to said petitioners now united into one company, that they shall be privileged exclusively to frequent or cause to be visited the above newly described lands in America, between New France and Virginia * * * for four voyages within the time of three years commencing the 1st of January, 1615, next ensuing, or sooner, without it being permitted to any other person from the United Netherlands to sail to or frequent the said newly described lands, havens, or places, either directly or indirectly, on pain of confiscation of the vessel and cargo wherewith infraction hereof shall be attempted, and a fine of fifty thousand Netherland ducats for the benefit of said discoverers or finders; provided nevertheless that by these presents we do not intend to prejudice or diminish any of our former grants or charters, and it is also our intention that if any disputes or differences from these are developed they shall be decided by ourselves.

We therefore expressly command all governors, justices, officers, and inhabitants of the aforesaid United Countries that they allow the said company peaceably and quietly to enjoy the whole benefit of this our grant and consent, ceasing all contradictions and obstacles to the contrary. For such we have found to appertain to the public service.

Given under our seal, paraph, and the signature of our secretary.

At The Hague, the 11th of October, 1614.

Thus, on Oct. 11, 1614, not by accident, but by able and farsighted citizens of Holland, recognising the wonderful situation and limitless future of our unequalled harbor and an enlightened Government encouraging their efforts, was begun in a formal way and under solemn official sanction the commerce of New York.

The first report of the beginning of commerce came two years later from Capt. Cornelius Hendricksen, who reported to the Government that he had for his masters, the New Netherlands Company, "discovered certain lands in North America and did trade there with the Indians, said trade consisting of sable furs, robes and skins. He hath found the country full of trees and hath seen in said country bucks and does, turkeys and partridges."

Trade developed rapidly. Present business was profitable and increasing. So at the end of four years the New Netherlands Company applied for and was granted by special license an extension for three years until June 23, 1621. When the company asked in 1621 that instead of special license the charter should be renewed for a long period, the request was denied. In this connection there develops an interesting and epoch-making chapter in the history both of Holland and of New York.

Holland Bestirs Herself.

The eighty years war for Dutch independence had resulted in 1609 in the impoverishment of Spain, and Holland becoming one of the richest and most enterprising nations in Europe. Spain asked for a truce until 1621 which was agreed upon. This truce was followed immediately by activities in exploration and of commerce by Holland and its first result was the sailing of Hudson and the Half Moon a few days after.

In 1579 the Dutch, having revolted from the tyranny and persecutions of the Spanish, had formed a confederation of the seven provinces and united them as States in the union of the United Netherlands. This successful federated Government of independent States gave the idea and methods to our forefathers for the creation of the Republic of the United States. When the truce of 1609 to 1621 was ended by Spain renewing the war for the subjugation of the Netherlands, the Dutch Government in denying the extension of the charter of the New Netherlands Company notified the petitioners that they must form a new and more powerful corporation which could not only increase the commerce of the mother country, but be sufficiently strong in armed ships to protect it.

New York Loses a Chance.

Acting upon this suggestion, the members of the company invited a general subscription for a new corporation to take over the business of the old and meet the requirements of the Government. It was capitalized at $2,800,000, an enormous sum for those days, but the capital was oversubscribed $48,261.44. Each of the seven provinces or States had a representation in the directory of twenty, proportional to their subscriptions. The company was granted vast powers not only for commerce, but for war and peace.

On Feb. 12, 1620, New York lost one of those opportunities which, if availed of, change the course of history. Pastor Robinson, the minister and leader of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, desired to bring his flock of 400 families to New York. The New Netherlands Company was most anxious to secure these settlers, but not having the transportation or warships to convoy them, petitioned the States General for both. The States General were exhausting all public and private facilities to prosecute the renewal of the war with Spain and were obliged to decline.

If the Pilgrims could have waited a year until the powerful West India Company had its fleet on the ocean, the settlement of Massachusetts might have been long postponed, and under the mellowing influences of our unsurpassed climate and associations with the genial and hospitable Dutch, the Pilgrim Father might have become a Dutchman. But literature and eloquence would have lost some of their noblest and most inspiring contributions.

The West India Company in the midst of its activities in war systematically and wisely developed its New York possessions. The Dutch, acting with traditional honesty, instead of taking the land by force opened negotiations with the Indians, and the company reported to the States General that it had purchased the Island of Manhattan from the wild men "for the value of sixty guilders; it is eleven thousand morgens in extent." If that is translated in terms of today, the Island of Manhattan consisting of twenty-four thousand acres of land was bought from the Indians for twenty-four dollars.

Immigration was encouraged, and the price of the passage from Amsterdam to New York, everything included, was only six dollars, though the time was about eight weeks. The land increased rapidly in value. The records show that in 1640, twenty-four years after the purchase of the island, in the settled parts and on the principal streets a lot with a frontage of thirty feet on the best business street could be bought for fourteen dollars, while in the residential part the same sum would secure one hundred feet frontage. In 1656, thirty years after the arrival of the first permanent settlers, a census was taken which enumerated seventeen streets, one hundred and twenty houses and one thousand inhabitants.

Early Export Trade.

Our study naturally turns to the beginning and development of trade from this port. The first account is the arrival at Amsterdam in 1624 of the New Netherlands, which had carried out thirty families and the equipment for their settlement. Her return cargo was 500 otter skins, 1,500 beavers, and other things which sold for 28,000 guilders, or about $11,000. The first official report to the Government is as follows:

High and Mighty Lords:

Yesterday arrived here the ship "Arms of Amsterdam," which sailed from New Netherlands at the River Mauritius (the Hudson) on the twenty-third of September. They report that our people are in good heart and live in peace there; the women have borne some children there.

They have purchased the Island Manhattaes from the Indians for the value of sixty guilders; it is eleven thousand morgens size. They had all their grain sowed by the middle of May and reaped by the middle of August. They send some samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, etc. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is 7,246 beaver skins, 178½ otter skins, 675 otter skins, 48 minck skins, 36 wild cat skins, 33 mincks, 34 rat skins, and considerable oak timber and hickory.

Herewith, High and Mighty Lords, be commended to the Mercy of the Almighty.

To the High and Mighty Lords:

My Lords, The States General at the Hague.

Your High Mightinesses' Obedient,
(Signed) P. SCHAGER.

This shows that in two years the trade had about doubled—from $11,000 in value of exports to $20,000. Oak and hickory timber had been added to furs. This germ of a commerce which is now the most important in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world, seems insignificant. That it has grown to its present magnitude in three centuries is an additional wonder of the world. During this period many cities and ports, famous and powerful then and in preceding centuries, have lost their commerce and decayed.

But our city has had a steady and uninterrupted growth. Part has been due to its wonderful natural advantages, but much to the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. The construction of the Erie Canal opened up to settlement the vast territories around the Great Lakes and made them tributary to New York. The network of railways promoted and built by New York capital have emphasized for our city the ancient legend that all roads lead to Rome.

The West India Company published a table of its trade under the title "A list of returns from the New Netherlands, 1624 to 1685," but includes only beavers and other skins, and gives their values at 27,125 guilders in 1624, 85,825 in 1625, 68,001 in 1630, and 134,925 in 1635. The trade had grown in ten years from eleven thousand to fifty thousand dollars in these articles alone. The import of general merchandise for the colony kept pace with the exports, and were about equal value during these years. The rules of the company were not favorable to general commerce, as they required that all trade, whether European or coastwise, carried by the colonists must be brought to the custom house in New York (then New Amsterdam) and pay a duty of 5 per cent.

While we are the heirs of all the ages, we inherit all the problems which our ancestors failed completely to solve. The currency question vexed our primitive fathers three hundred years ago as acutely as it has and still does ourselves. The people began to be troubled with this obstacle to their commercial interchanges almost immediately. Their principal trade was with the Indians in the purchase of furs and sale to them of merchandise.

The currency of the Indians was known as "sewan," or "wampum," consisting of beads made from shells. As the colonists had no mint, this currency became common not only in dealing with the Indians, but among themselves. Six white or three black beads were equal to one stiver, a Dutch coin worth 2 cents of our money. As the trade of the colony extended to New England, the Yankees in dealing with the Dutch used this "sewan," or "wampum." The mint of the colony was on Long Island, and the issue of money carefully guarded and restricted. But the enterprise of their Connecticut neighbors was soon evident. The colony was flooded with false wampum manufactured and put in circulation by the Yankees. As fiat money and free silver drive out gold, the same inexorable rule in infant New Amsterdam led to the good wampum being hoarded and disappearing. Stringent laws were passed, penalties imposed, and the Connecticut currency placed on a 50 per cent. basis compared with the Dutch.

Financial chaos was prevented by the English conquest of New Amsterdam in August, 1664. They changed the name from New Amsterdam to New York and introduced the gold standard which happily has prevailed ever since. History constantly repeats itself. When old Governor Petrus Stuyvesant passed the city and colony over to the British in 1664, because he was compelled by overwhelming of the enemy, the city had four hundred houses and a population of about three thousand.

The value of the commerce of New Amsterdam when the British gained control was about $50,000 annually in exports, mainly furs, and an equal amounts of imports. The first official report in 1697 under the English flag gave the exports to the British Isles at £10,093, showing no growth, or about $50,000. The Dutch merchants of New York had not adjusted themselves to the breaking off of their relations with Holland and compulsory traffic with Great Britain. The exports of Virginia and Maryland for the same year were £220,758 in value, or nearly five times New York; New England £26,282 and South Carolina £12,874 exceeded New York by £2,870. New York supplied less than five per cent. of American exports at any time prior to the Revolutionary War. The value of the exports of all the American colonies to Great Britain, almost their only market, was in 1700 £395,000, of which New York sent £17,567. In 1750, £814,000, of which £35,668 only went from New York, and in 1775, the last year before the troubles began which culminated in 1776, £1,000,369, of which £60,000 was contributed by New York.

After the Revolution New York began to forge ahead, and in 1791 took fourth place among the exporting States. Pennsylvania came first with $3,436,093, Virginia next with $3,181,865, then Massachusetts with $2,519,621, and New York with $2,239,691. But in 1800 New York took the first place in the export trade. In the decade ending with 1800 New York supplied 19 per cent. of the exports from the United States, in the period ending with 1850, 26 per cent., in 1860, 35 per cent., and the decade ending in 1880, 48 per cent.

In recent years new and vigorous competitors against New York have arisen because of the construction of north and south railways in the Mississippi Valley, our great and increasing exports to Mexico and Canada, and the multiplication of ports and their facilities and steamship lines. But against all these powerful diversions and local efforts New York's share of the export trade of the whole United States is still 40 per cent., and of the import trade 60 per cent. The total trade of New York in 1913 was $2,000,000,000, nearly equally divided between export and import.

The exports from the United States in the Colonial period were mainly furs and timber, and later tobacco from the South. In 1803 our exports began to be varied and to show the expansion of our industries. Agriculture contributed $30,000,000, the forests $5,000,000, the fisheries $2,500,000, and manufactures $1,000,000. But it is in manufactures where we have made the most progress and rapid gains. Our surplus for export has grown from $1,000,000 in 1800 to $1,000,000,000 in 1913.

In 1800 the United States was fairly equipped to enter the competition for the commerce of the world with the old and highly organized industrial countries. In the succeeding half century steam had revolutionized navigation, the Erie Canal had opened the vast and fertile West, railroads were piercing the passes from the Atlantic coast to the interior.

From 1800 to 1913 the commerce of Great Britain has grown from $335,000,000 to $5,500,000,000 a year; that of what is now the German Empire from $108,000,000 to $4,500,000,000, and that of the United States from $85,000,000 in 1800 to $4,500,000,000 in 1913. Stated in percentages, the trade of Great Britain and France is now eighteen times as much as in 1800; Germany twenty-four times as much, and the United States fifty times as much.

Our Great Opportunity.

Three hundred years ago the commerce of New York began in a log hut built on the site of 39 Broadway for the storage of beaver and otter skins. Venice was still mistress of the seas; Genoa, with declining trade, was enjoying the luxuries of her accumulated riches; Great Britain and France were gaining commerce for their cities by battles and victories on sea and land; Spain was accumulating the wealth which proved her ruin from Mexico and South America. Peking and Moscow were controlling the productions of the Orient. Three centuries of unparalleled revolutions in the power of peoples, the boundaries of empires, inventions of steam and electricity have so altered the commercial highways of the world that ancient marts are archaeological museums and new centres have grown by leaps and bounds until they have accomplished more in a few generations than older cities in as many centuries.

New York becomes easily the greatest metropolis of the world while all other nations are involved in this awful and disastrous war. It is an opportunity which in the interest of civilization and humanity we profoundly regret. But with opportunity is coupled duty, and in the performance of that duty we help dependent peoples who are cut off from their sources of supply and keep open channels of commerce, needed alike by combatants and non-combatants. We should prepare for these great responsibilities. We should learn the wants of peoples whose commercial connections are paralyzed or suspended, and our manufacturers should expand their productions to meet the requirements of the world. The seas and ports of the earth should once more welcome an American merchant marine, the creation and growth of this miraculous opportunity.

We hope for peace, we pray for peace, and when it once more reigns and blesses we will hail with joy our rivals of all lands to an open door for the revival of their trade and commerce.

Chauncey M. Depew

THE WAR AND BUSINESS

Non-Hysterically and Impartially

Studied by an Export Expert

William M. Benney, Manager of the Foreign Trade Department, National Association of Manufacturers, Says Exact Knowledge of Conditions Favors Optimism.

By Edward Marshall.

THE general European war now has been in progress long enough to enable the American business community to begin to clarify its sight, seeing details of the unprecedented commercial picture which at first seemed but a vision of chaos.

It is now plain to the intelligently broad-eyed that neither the prophets of complete calamity nor those who predicted that out of the misery of others America would easily reap a golden harvest, were entirely right.

The commercial situation which has confronted the business men of the United States has been entirely a new one; that they have staggered before the outer waves of the storm which has laid the balance of the world prostrate is not surprising. But they are beginning to adjust themselves to the unprecedented circumstances; the world seems to have been reassured that they will rise to meet the situation as Americans have always risen to meet every situation which has confronted them.

No man in the country is in a better position to estimate the problem as a whole than William M. Benney, Manager of the Foreign Trade Department for the National Association of Manufacturers. He may be called the consulting expert to whom a very large number of America's greatest business houses in all lines turn for advice concerning export markets, and his work has attracted favorable attention in almost every part of the world. Probably he has had a better opportunity to take a bird's-eye view of the export situation during recent years than any individual outside of the Federal service, and, in the minds of some, his especial investigations, through their more personal note, have had a certain value impossible for Government reports to duplicate.

Adjustment Necessary.

Naturally he has studied with especial care the commercial situation which has grown out of the European war with relation to American trade, and it is fair to assume that his conclusions, as expressed in the following carefully revised interview, will be found by the American business man to have particular value.

Both pessimists and optimists may easily find backing for their arguments in things as they are. It was the pessimist's side which Mr. Benney first presented, because I asked him to do exactly that, and not because he leans away from optimism.

"Commerce cannot expand," said Mr. Benney, "without an adjustment of the financial situation, for credits must be rehabilitated. Until this is accomplished the United States can do little in the way of trade extension.

"Many plans toward this end have been proposed; little actually has been done. The National City Bank has been making praiseworthy efforts through the establishment of branch banks in South America, but time enough for results has not yet elapsed; transportation is still a problem in all our foreign trade; American bottoms are insufficient, and on the seas there are cruisers hostile to most other shipping.

"A still more serious handicap upon foreign shipping lies in the lack of foreign exchange on London.

"There are those who believe that if the war should last years instead of months the transfer of the world's financial centre from London to New York would occur, but if the seas were kept clear, as probably they would be, London, as a matter of fact, might retain her financial supremacy, unless Great Britain should be completely crippled by the absorption for military purposes of the vast majority of her male industrial workers. Only that, I think, could make New York the exchange centre of the world, or even render it a formidable rival in this regard of London, Paris, and Hamburg.

"So it seems to me that that rosy dream of financial supremacy for New York as a result of the great war is not justified by facts.

"Nor do I believe that there is the slightest likelihood of a realization of the prophecies that the war will result in a great boom in our general trade.

War Bound to Hurt Us.

"I am sure that the best we can look forward to is partial compensation for the loss of European markets through an unusual demand from neutral European and non-European countries for certain supplies which normally they would buy in Europe."

I asked if this might not wholly offset our loss, through immediate profit and the retention of trade after the war.

"Scarcely," Mr. Benney answered. "Europe has been taking three-fifths of our exports, much of her draft consisting of foodstuffs. Our exports of foodstuffs will increase, of course, but ten years of such increase would not be sufficient to offset the inevitable decrease in our European trade in raw materials, such as cotton, oils, and metals.

"Our exports of manufactured products to the belligerent nations will be hampered for many years after the war ends. Europe's governmental financial resources will be absorbed very largely for a long time by the liquidation of war debts, by the rebuilding of cities, railways, and other properties destroyed by military operations, and by the payment of pensions to the maimed and the families of the dead.

"Death, disease, and wounds will enormously decrease, too, the earning ability of her people; emigration is likely to be heavy, helping to impoverish her; a necessarily increased burden of taxation still further will lessen her purchasing power, by enforcing economies among all classes.

"All these things will mean a decreased collective purchasing power for the superior article, which so frequently means the American article. Cheaper substitutes of European manufacture will be favored of necessity.

"Europe, for instance, will offer a decreased market for costly passenger automobiles. Utility and economy will be considered, for a long time, as against pleasure and luxurious extravagance.

"War's effect will go beyond that. It will mean not only the destruction of factories which it will take years to rebuild and the demoralization of businesses which it will take years to reorganize, but the destruction of the lives of business owners, of clerical forces, of factory workmen, and, above all, of buyers themselves—many in all these classes being the providing heads of families. The English class which buys luxuries—the rich—is losing its men by thousands.

"So we shall find after the war not only that luxurious commodities have been extensively destroyed, but that their purchasers, or, at least, the fortunes of their purchasers, have been extensively destroyed.

"The incomes of those left will have been considerably decreased by diminished returns from investments at home and abroad.

"South American, South African, and even American dividends have been immensely slowed up by the war. It has wrecked many European enterprises in which European money was invested and has handicapped many foreign enterprises in which European money is invested.

"The burden which will be placed upon industry by the destruction of workingmen will directly decrease not only the total of wages, and, therefore, the purchasing power of the working classes, but the total of dividends, and, therefore, the purchasing power of the owner classes.

"So the buying capacity in general of the belligerent nations will be immensely lessened for many years to come; this will adversely affect other nations' exports to these nations, harming the exporting countries, and, in turn, decreasing their purchasing power. Thus we must suffer directly and indirectly; directly through loss of trade with the belligerent nations, indirectly through loss of trade with non-belligerent but affected nations.

"In other words, any reduction of the producing power of any nation will adversely affect all nations normally exporting goods to it, or to any nation which normally would supply it. To put it still differently, the decrease of any nation's purchasing power means a reduction of the world's export trade.

Europe Will Spend at Home.

"The adverse factor represented by the destruction of skilled workers will not only decrease wages earned and thus deplete the purchasing class, but will tend to increase the cost of manufactured goods and thus again hamper our exportations of raw material through lessened ability of purchasing nations to buy.

"Higher interest rates will add an appreciable percentage to the cost of that rebuilding and re-equipping which inevitably must follow destructive warfare.

"For a long time to come money will be tight and high in all parts of the world. For an indefinite time the great financial nations of Europe will need for their own purposes so large a proportion of their capital that they will have little or none to lend or to invest elsewhere.

"This, too, will be outreaching. If the great borrowing nations outside of Europe find themselves unable to secure financial assistance for their own development, their growth will be retarded thereby and their capacity as markets for manufacturing nations like the United States will be decreased.

"Sentiment is already making itself felt in affording opportunities to American manufacturers, as the business men of Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and the United Kingdom are coming to the United States or writing to our business people stating that they now wish to substitute American goods for those of enemy countries which they have heretofore handled.

"While this matter of sentiment will have some effect, any one who relies on sentiment alone for the increase of his business is sure to be disappointed. Other things being equal, sentiment may turn the scale in favor of the supposed friend, but a greater discount or the chance for larger profit will in the long run, and more and more as years go on, turn the scale in favor of the article on which the most profit can be made."

This, on the whole, made a very gloomy picture. I hastened to ask Mr. Benney to display such optimistic signs as he could find, for he had assured me that there were such signs.

"We should gain," said Mr. Benney, "through the rehabilitation of credits. This will begin definitely when the way once more is free for the movement of food products and certain raw materials, as, for example, the cotton of the United States, the jute of India, the wool of Australia, the grain of Argentina.

"The machinery for the financing of these matters has been located for so long a time in Europe, particularly in London, that it will be a difficult, a complicated matter requiring much time to so readjust things that the United States will fully or even partially benefit; but this must come.

"A prolongation of the war of necessity would force New York into the position of the world's centre for the adjustment of accounts between exporters and importers of all countries. From her possession of this business London has won prestige and a profit, which, though somewhat intangible, has been real. Through handling and rehandling the world's money she has made immense bankers' profits, which have not been at all intangible.

"These affairs attracted to London the financiers of all nations needing money for the development of enterprises, governmental and private, and this gave the British investor, manufacturer, and merchant certain practically exclusive opportunities to take the pick of the world's trade, the largest of the world's profits, with comparatively little accompanying effort on their part. They were sought, not seekers.

"With New York gradually working into a similar position, similar advantages will be available here, and these will inevitably react upon our capable men, stimulating that creative imagination and grasp of great business facts which have been lacking in this American generation.

"There are several wholly logical good reasons why New York should be, if not the world's principal financial centre, at least a much greater financial centre than she ever has been.

"For instance, we are the world's greatest coffee consumers, and Brazil, the coffee producer, needs our manufactured products. Yet we have done business with Brazil almost exclusively through Europe. This would seem to be our opportunity to begin to do business with her through New York.

Chance for Huge Expansion.

"And if this is true in regard to Brazil's coffee it also is true in regard to Brazil's rubber, in regard to Japan's silks and China's teas. We have been the largest ultimate consumers of Africa's feathers and diamonds, yet we have done business with Africa through London. Probably we are the largest consumers of India's jute, but we have dealt with India through London.

"If we now exercise proper intelligence and the war is a long one we may take noteworthy steps toward transferring all this vast financial business from London to New York, and this not only will wield a direct profit, but will be a large economy, tending toward expedition and efficiency. Some of our ablest financiers are chary of predicting this, but to me it seems to be a reasonable hope.

"Of course, war has enormously decreased the manufacturing capacity of all the fighting nations, and all the great manufacturing nations except the United States are among the fighting nations. It, therefore, forces importing countries to look hither for supplies. The belligerent nations now turn and will turn to us for goods hitherto provided by their present enemies.

"These great facts open for the American manufacturer opportunities for such trade expansion as would have been impossible without the war.

"Although there are certain obstacles in the way to prevent us from taking the fullest immediate advantage of these opportunities, although our factories and workshops are not humming with all the new business which, theoretically, should be coming already to our merchants and manufacturers, it is a fact that some of our industries have been tremendously stimulated by rush orders to make good losses of required material, and this already is beginning to react favorably upon general conditions.

Manufacturers Busy Everywhere.

"Our manufacturers of commercial automobiles and other vehicles, of picks and spades, of shoes and boots, of blankets, of harness and saddlery, of hospital supplies, and many other commodities have their hands full of rush orders at the present moment.

"While business in articles of this sort is at present largely dependent on needs resulting from military operations, the merits of such American goods will have been established by the time peace is declared. The excellence of articles used in war should be a valuable advertisement of the general quality of American goods, bearing fruit after peace comes. The man of imagination can easily see the real importance of this fact.

"For the trade in manufactured goods of neutral nations outside of Europe we now have scarcely any rival except England, and her overseas trade will necessarily be seriously impaired, at least until the war ends.

"While the financial situation of many of the neutral nations outside of Europe is far from satisfactory, we still may trade extensively and profitably with them, for their natural products provide them with means of exchange for our manufactured articles.

"And once the machinery of financial exchange is adjusted it is only fair to expect a constantly increasing volume of goods going thence from the United States.

"Even with the decreased financial resources and the enforcement of economies in public and private buying which characterized the period there immediately preceding the war, the volume of imports to these countries from the belligerent nations was so great that if the United States only adds a small part of it to its present volume of exports to these neutrals, our exports will be large enough to materially improve industrial conditions here.

"There are other aspects of the situation from which encouragement may be drawn. Among the material destroyed by war will be immense numbers of horses. The resulting deficit will not only place our horseflesh at a premium, but will vastly extend our market for motor-propelled vehicles.

"The destruction of European factories, and especially the destruction and demoralization of European workers, as well as their emigration, will immensely decrease European manufacturing capacity, thereby increasing opportunity for successful competition on our part in all foreign markets.

"The European scarcity of labor, which, owing to death, disease, and psychological upset, will follow the war, may be sure to mean, as some have said, increased European wages to such efficient and willing workers as remain there when the war ends; but these increased wages, coupled with dearer money, will mean an increased cost of European manufacture, perhaps sufficient to place European manufacturers on a cost par with ours.

"The American manufacturer, on the other hand, while probably feeling somewhat the increased cost of money in his borrowings of capital, very likely will be, otherwise, in a better position than before to meet foreign competition in prices.

Labor Advantage Probable.

"Whether or not the manufacturing industries of the United States will be benefited by the increased immigration which surely will follow the war is debatable, but very likely we may find good in the fact that many of the best will be driven from Europe by the hard times period which will follow the making of peace, and even if, at the same time, we suffer from an influx of the somewhat undesirable, we probably shall gain a labor advantage over the European manufacturer.

"But certain factors must be very intelligently utilized if we are to take full advantage of the situation. While all these generalizations may be useful to those who have only begun to study foreign trade opportunities, taking advantage of them must depend upon the energetic efforts and intelligence of individuals.

"The individual American merchant and manufacturer must so study present and prospective trade possibilities that by their concerted efforts the trade of the United States as a whole may show that increase which it is our duty as well as our opportunity to achieve.

Ground for Optimism.

"Of the individual manufacturer this will require, first, knowledge of the requirements of the foreign markets, then knowledge of the extent to which his goods already do or can be made to meet them; then acquaintance with the dealers or users in the foreign countries and their commercial and financial responsibility; then the establishment of means of approaching them in their own language and in accordance with their own customs, and then the patience which overcomes difficulties and calmly awaits results of wise and persistent effort.

"The channels through which reliable information necessary to the planning of export campaigns may be secured already are at the service of American manufacturers in the machinery of the Government and of various business organizations; reports on the financial responsibility of foreign merchants are readily obtainable; the American with experience in foreign travel and knowledge of foreign languages and customs is now not hard to find, and measures have been devised whereby foreign accounts may be financed through American facilities.

"An intelligent beginning has been made toward the development of an American merchant marine which eventually will enable American exporters to send American goods abroad in American bottoms; so, taken all in all, although the situation is full of complications and doubts, while the cataclysm of the war is too great and terrible to mean unmixed good for any one, analysis still gives good ground for a real American optimism."

William M. Benney.

To a recent issue of Le Figaro, Edmond Rostand contributes a sonnet, suggested by the death of the composer, Alberic Magnard. It is said that Magnard was shot while defending his house, near Compiègne, from German troops. Magnard's greatest work is his music drama, "Berenice," in which he used a theme on which Racine based a famous tragedy. To this, and to Corneille's play, "Tite et Berenice," the sextet of the sonnet alludes:

MAGNARD

SEE how this foe of treachery and lies
Who loved the muse with constant love and great
And fought for art against barbaric hate
Fights also for his home, and fighting, dies!

O Radiant Death, harmonious and wise!
O Perfect Symmetry of work and fate!
Let him dwell in the realms whence rose the State
Where master-poets greet him with proud eyes.

Two Shades will talk to him of Berenice,
For this man's sake their rivalry shall end,
For monument his hearthstone shall abide;
And let this Frenchman in sweet earth be laid;
He did the measure and the purpose blend,
Sang like Racine, and, like Corneille, he died!

THE KING OF IRELAND'S DAUGHTER

By DONN BYRNE.

THERE'S many and many a margrave
And many a margrave's son
Whose hearts would break if they understood
The errand I am on.
Pale moon and starry mountains,
And a singing salt sea-wind,
And a stretch of silver roading,
Left many a mile behind!
Pale moon and starry mountains,
And a ribbon of golden strand!
I ride to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland.

The starry mountains whisper:
"No maiden as fair as she!
And none but thee shall win her,
Thou mirror of chivalry."
And the salt sea-winds are singing:
"Spare neither heel nor hand.
He rides to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland."

The King of Ireland's daughter
Walks in her green pleasance
With knights of Kent and Cornwall
And with chevaliers of France.
And her father smiles and murmurs:
"There is the bride-to-be
Of the Palatine of Prussia,
Or the King of Saxony."
But he knows not of the rider
Who rides by the gold sea-sand,
Who rides to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland.

The starry mountains whisper:
"No maiden as fair as she!
And none but thee shall win her,
Thou mirror of chivalry."

Disproved.

Knicker—Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

Booker—Not at all. The Smiths are both equal to a quarrel, but not to each other.

And the salt sea-winds are singing:
"Spare neither heel nor hand.
He rides to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland."

The King of Ireland's daughter
Walks in her greenery,
And before her harping blithely
Go her minstrels three by three.
But she knows not of the rider,
Nor of the songs he sings
That set high hearts a-quiver
With a flutter of swallows' wings.
Pale moon and starry mountains
And a twinkle of shimmering strand!
I ride to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland.

The starry mountains whisper:
"No maiden as fair as she!
And none but thee shall win her,
Thou mirror of chivalry."
And the salt sea-winds are singing:
"Spare neither heel nor hand.
He rides to woo the daughter
Of the King of Ireland."

GEN. VON FALKENHAYN, NEW HEAD OF GERMAN ARMY

Character of Minister of War, Who Has Just Succeeded von Moltke, Is a Sharp Contrast to That of the Latter—New Chief Is Live, Energetic, and a Bundle of Nerves.

By Richard Barry.

HALF a century ago the offices of Minister of War and Chief of Staff were held by the same person in Prussia. The Great von Moltke (history will doubtless write down the two Moltkes as the Greater and the Lesser) succeeded in separating the two offices in 1857, since which time they have been held by different men.

The War Minister in Germany, unlike the War Ministers of the United States, France, and England, has always been a professional soldier. He is the personal choice of the Kaiser, and holds a position advisory to the Kaiser.

In July, 1913, the Kaiser appointed as his Minister of War to succeed von Herringen the youngest man who had ever held the office, one whose rank it was necessary to elevate to give him authority commensurate with his new position. This was Lieut. Gen. (then Major General) Erich G. A. S. von Falkenhayn, who was born on the 11th of September, 1861, and who was therefore not 52 years old when he came into position next to that of supreme importance in the German Army.

Within the last two weeks Gen. von Falkenhayn has been appointed Chief of Staff to succeed von Moltke, who has left the front because of a severe attack of liver trouble. Some reports say that he is dying; others that he is not seriously ill; others that his supposed illness is but a convenient excuse seized by the Kaiser to retire one about whom he has never been enthusiastic.

In any event, the new man at the head of the German Army presents a sharp contrast to the old man who is just gone. As the age of commanding officers goes in modern armies, he is very young, while Moltke is over 66.

In temperament—well, Falkenhayn has one; Moltke none. Falkenhayn is live, energetic, a bundle of nerves, sometimes very agreeable, sometimes very irascible, intuitional, aristocratic, and venturesome. Moltke is placid, methodical, even-tempered, democratic, literal-minded, and cautious.

The two men are about as far apart as Germans could be. Moltke never got into a scrape in his life. Falkenhayn has been repeatedly in situations from which only a genius or a favorite of fortune could extricate himself. Falkenhayn is certainly a favorite of fortune, and events will show whether or not he is a genius.

Looks Like Japanese Leader.

Physically, the new leader of a world army bears a strange resemblance to that wonderful other Chief of Staff, Kodama, the Japanese. He has the same alert eye, the same winning smile, the same tumultuous habit of asking interminable questions, the same ringing vitality, the same prime robustness of youthful middle age.

An officer who once served under him has described to me how Falkenhayn reviewed troops during the few years in which he had active command. He is an infantryman, and was at the head of regiments of foot soldiers in the decade previous to the Boxer war, and he also commanded a regiment of Prussian guards in 1910 for a while.

"He could not stand or sit still during a review," said this officer. "It seemed to be necessary for him to walk or ride about constantly. It seemed a part of his mental intensity and of his nervous curiosity. This is a trait very rare among German officers."

An older General once observed this tendency on Falkenhayn's part and said to him: "Why do you walk about so much? Don't you think it has the effect of making your troops less steady?"

"Nonsense!" replied Falkenhayn, "soldiers are not ninnies. Should an officer be a post or an object of art to remain stationary while soldiers are in action? An officer should be only a super-soldier. He should move twice as much, think a hundred times as much, and act a thousand times more quickly."

And that he may be able to "move twice as much" Falkenhayn has always taken good care not to grow fat. He is of the middle height and extremely slender. Which is quite unusual for a German officer past 50.

Little Field Training.

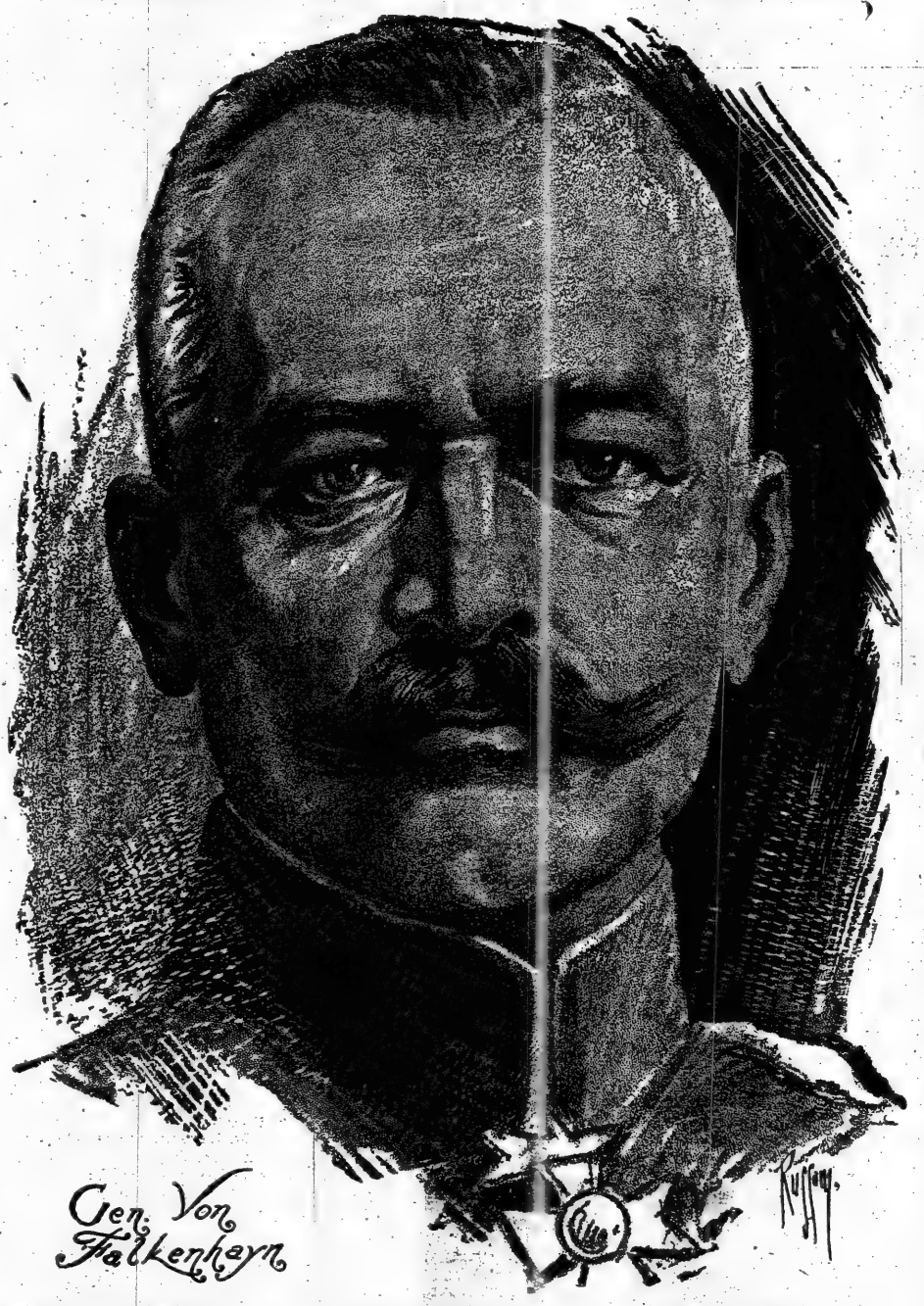
Yet from the first Falkenhayn has been very little with troops; only enough to conform to the regulations which require that no one designed for staff duty can entirely escape service in the field. He is a graduate of the War Academy, and before occupying his present position was twice Chief of Staff, though never before to the entire army. During 1909-10 he was Chief of Staff to the Sixteenth Army Corps, headquarters at Metz, and previous to his appointment as Minister of War was Chief of Staff to the Fourth Army Corps, headquarters at Magdeburg.

The only active service undertaken by Falkenhayn previous to the present war was during the Boxer rebellion, when he served in China on the staff of Count Waldersee. After the Boxer war he was retained by the Chinese Government, with the consent of the Kaiser, to instruct a number of young officers in the Chinese Army. Thus he spent the better part of two years in the Orient.

As a fruit of this Oriental experience the collection of war medals now in the possession of Chief of Staff von Falkenhayn contains several which he may be inclined to treat as his imperial master is reputed to have treated his English decorations. For Falkenhayn holds two Japanese medals (an order of the Rising Sun and one of the Holy Treasure) presented to him by the Emperor of Japan, and another medal presented to him by the Czar of Russia. Because of China's inability to restrain Japan from violating her neutrality in attacking Kiao-Chau he may not feel as proud as once he did of his beautiful decoration of the Two Dragons presented to him by the late Empress Dowager.

For a dozen years or more the Kaiser has been particularly interested in Falkenhayn, and as long ago as his return from China picked him out for advancement. As a definite earnest of his trust and regard he placed under Falkenhayn's charge the Crown Prince, and intrusted to him the military education of the Crown Prince. This trust, one of peculiar delicacy and importance, Falkenhayn has shared with only one other officer, von Herringen, who preceded him in Berlin as Minister of War.

Von Herringen is a considerably older man, and at the outbreak of the war was placed in command of the army of the Vosges, while Falkenhayn was retained in the more important post of Minister of War. This, however, took from him the society of the Crown Prince, with whom he has been a prime favorite for more than ten years. The Prince went with von Herringen to command the army adjoining his to the west, but in reality to be under the constant watch and



guidance of the ex-Minister of War.

This arrangement was in pursuance of a plan made by Falkenhayn, with the sanction of the Kaiser and approved by Moltke, to place the Crown Prince in a position where he could gain the most credit, if credit were gained by any one, and to receive the least blame if some one must be blamed.

One reason for the great camaraderie which has developed between Falkenhayn and the Crown Prince (though the new Chief of Staff is considerably older than the heir apparent) lies in the superior birth of the General. It is said that none of the high commanding officers of the present day can boast of as ancient a family as that of Falkenhayn. His noble blood dates back for seven or eight centuries. That was something to begin with in attaining the friendship of a Hohenzollern.

Always a Soldier.

However, though undeniably a royal favorite, it is not charged, even by his enemies, that Falkenhayn lacks independence of character or sturdiness of thought or that he has not contributed to his work an individuality of purpose. He is said to be even more independent, when it comes to questions purely military, than was Moltke, the taciturn recluse.

His viewpoint on all matters is purely that of the soldier. He has never been a diplomat and never an agitator. His attitude on the dueling question is illustrative of his type of mind—one which does not try to conceal a condition by evasion either of fact or logic.

Early in the present year there occurred a duel in the German Army in which Lieut. Haage was killed. As this was contrary to army regulations, in violence of the edict of the Kaiser, and against the concerted modern public opinion, the new Minister of War was called upon to abjure the event and castigate the survivor.

He did nothing of the sort. He said frankly in a public statement that, although dueling was against the laws of God and man, every German officer must be ready to vindicate his manhood by personal combat if necessary. He added that he was doing everything in his power to diminish dueling in the army; that he had encouraged the appointment of courts of honor among officers which should consider the merits of cases usually submitted only to the code of the duello, and that he would be glad if there were no more duels.

But with the other hand, and at the same time, Falkenhayn asserted that the willingness of a German officer to meet an adversary on the field of honor was an evidence of physical courage, and that, although the penalty might fall on the wronged man, all German officers must be ready to regain their self-esteem and to repel imputations by a duel.

It may have been bad statecraft or faulty reasoning, or both, for a modern Minister of War to so declare. Yet it was undeniably the expression of a disciplinarian who lacked neither courage nor a sympathetic understanding of the code of his kind.

Stormy Reichstag Debut.

It was in December, 1913, that Falkenhayn first made himself felt as a national figure in Germany. He impressed himself on the national consciousness in a peculiar way, which threatened at the moment to limit his usefulness to the Kaiser once and for all, but which eventually resulted in leaving a good impression of him in the minds of practically all parties.

It was during the debate in the Reichstag on the Zabern affair. The Radicals, the Socialists, and the Alsatians had made vigorous speeches, in which they denounced the Government for what they declared was a military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine.

In reply to this, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg defended the Government's action, and was not very diplomatic about his defense. Instead of quelling the uprising, he converted it into a practical riot, in which the staid members of the Reichstag were acting like unruly schoolboys. The Chancellor retired in confusion and disorder.

This particularly inopportune moment was chosen by the just-appointed Minister of War to make his initial appearance before the Reichstag. It was the first bow of a soldier in the rôle of a diplomat. And he was not only a soldier; he was, for the moment, regarded as the mouthpiece of the Kaiser, for he had just returned from a visit to the Kaiser, and presumably brought the imperial message on the Zabern affair.

He was received with silence and respect. Falkenhayn went direct to bat. His first statement attacked the kernel of the matter. He said that the Government had no intention of giving any assurances that there would be any change in the policy in Alsace-Lorraine. That was all there was to say.

The storm broke before he had completed a dozen words. Jeers, shouts, shrieks rent the air. Labadour, the leader of the Socialists, ran to the speaker's rostrum and yelled, "come down!" Other members hurled shouts of "Insult!" "Impudence!" "Falsehood!" at the Minister of War.

The aged President of the Reichstag rang his bell repeatedly and in vain. A mob of football players or a regiment of charging troops would have been easier to control than the supreme lawmaking body of Germany at that moment. It looked for a while as if the delegates would drag the Kaiser's new Minister of War from his high estate and hurl him into the street.

Meanwhile Falkenhayn became more poised than ever. His mercurial, volatile, energetic nature seemed to have been completely settled by the rising temperature of the aroused delegates. He waited quietly for the uproar to cease. It were as though he was watching a battle for the opportune moment to attack.

Finally the tumult subsided. Then Falkenhayn deliberately and with evident full measure of the meaning of his words repeated what he had said before in precisely the same phrases.

There arose a worse tumult than the first. Members leaped to their desks and shrieked that he was a traitor. Several started to drag him by main force from the speaker's place, but were deterred by the more temperate. The sounds could be heard three blocks away. For seventeen years—since the colonial debates in 1896—the Reichstag was not so swept off its feet as by Gen. Falkenhayn then.

He did not wait for the second tumult to subside. He stepped to the very edge of the platform and in the voice of a commander, which rose shrill and harsh above any in the hall, Falkenhayn proceeded to lay down to the lawmakers what he considered the law to be.

He declared that the Zabern incident had been exaggerated by the press, yet he added that the military authorities could not have given way in the Zabern incident or it would have led to chaos, because the Alsatians would have taken advantage of it to break all bounds. Military authorities could not and would not recede before such opposition.

Then Falkenhayn became very dramatic. By that time all could hear, for the force of his personality had compelled attention. He arose to his toes and cried:

"The army is a part of the people, and certainly not the least important part, as shown by the indisputable fact that without the army not one stone of this proud building would be standing.

"The army is a terrible weapon. It must be if its purpose and object are to be attained. It was not created for police duty. Military intervention in civil affairs is hateful to me, but," and as he concluded he stretched out his hand in a threatening attitude, "once the army steps in harshness and rigorous measures are necessary."

Embodies Army Ideals.

With that he left the rostrum. For a few days he was roundly abused in the majority of the papers and by nearly all parties. But after a week public opinion veered. "If we must have a Minister of War, that is the kind of Minister of War for us to have; one who knows his business and is not afraid to speak up for it," is the way one Socialist organ put it.

Berlin had found a new and vigorous entity.

It has been said recently that Falkenhayn is a representative of the Bernhardi theory of militarism. If so, he has never preached it, either through writing or by public speech. Bernhardi himself is looked upon among German officers as a rather annoying old scold, a pessimist who sees nothing but the decaying effects of luxury.

Falkenhayn is, however, a vital representative of the German military caste. He embodies the ideals and traditions of the German officer, and, in the sense that he will inspire confidence in subordinates, has been, for that reason, if for none other, a happy choice.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS AROUSE MOST OF BRITAIN'S ENTHUSIASM

At Least This Is True of London Music Halls, Where "Marseillaise" Is More Popular than "God Save the King"—Incidentally, Upper Classes Are More Demonstrative.

YOU may think that any one who desires popularity in London today should wear a red jacket, tight trousers, and a pill-box hat strapped over the right ear, and be a British soldier. But you are wrong. British soldiers overflow the parks and buses and bars; they are as numerous and as commonplace as sparrows. If you really want the Lohdoners to like you, to cheer you when you walk in the Strand and to offer you free drinks and cigarettes, be a Frenchman or a Belgian refugee.

The English (here is a world-shaking discovery) are not an emotional race. But they regard their newfound allies with an enthusiasm that is almost hysterical. The Belgian Relief Fund appeals to the philanthropic more strongly than does the Prince of Wales's Fund for National Relief; the tricolor evokes more applause than the union jack; even little boys who march through the streets wearing newspaper helmets and carrying wooden swords whistle the "Marseillaise" rather than "God Save the King."

The theatres and music halls give an interesting illustration of this phenomenon. When, for example, at the Palladium, the massed bands of His Majesty's Scots Guards and His Majesty's Royal Horse Guards signalise the end of the performance by playing "God Save the King," the audience rises, of course, as it has done for many years. But it shows no enthusiasm; it gropes for its hat and it puts its woman companion's scarf about her shoulder, but it does not attempt to sing. Of course, it does now know the words. But, then, you do not know the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and yet at any rate you sing "La la la la la la!" with great expression.

But when the aforementioned bands play the "Marseillaise," every one in the Palladium rises, applauds, hums the stirring tune, and sings at least "Marshong! Marshong!", and there is similar excitement when the band plays the national anthems of Russia and of Belgium, and even when it somewhat diffidently essays a complicated and monotonous exercise alleged to be the patriotic hymn of Japan.

Of course, there is patriotism among the Londoners; they are not wholly given to affection for their allies. They are enlisting by the thousand—that is sufficient proof. But it is nevertheless true that the Londoners are not now given to those loud and obvious demonstrations of patriotic feeling which would in similar circumstances be expected of the people of New York or Paris.

Not that opportunities for demonstrations are lacking. If the Socialist Party in England—like the Socialist Party in Germany—were not now given over wholly to the novel experience of patriotism, there is no doubt that The Clarion and The New Age would be loud in their denunciations of the theatrical managers—"tools of the capitalistic, militaristic class." For there is no theatre or music hall in London to which one can go for an evening's entertainment without being entreated, urged, implored, to enlist.

As might be expected, the most obvious and insistent theatrical effort to swell the ranks of the army is to be found at that home of melodramatic thrills, the Lyceum. Here, nightly, is shown "Tommy Atkins," a lurid drama in four acts and fourteen scenes. The Lyceum, in spite of its excellent location, (just off the Strand and not far from the Gaiety,) is nowadays by no means an aristocratic house, being given over to the sort of sensational drama shown in New York years ago at the Thalia. "Tommy Atkins" is a hastily prepared medley of battle, murder, and sudden death, having as its moral the burden of a song sung (very seriously) by the leading comedian, "So come, my lad, and be a soldier!"

There is enthusiasm enough among the soldiers and civilians—more than half the audience is in khaki—who follow the adventures of Harold Wilson, the preternaturally brave and beautiful curate who turns soldier. But the enthusiasm, it must be admitted, is not called forth chiefly by the numerous patriotic utterances.

When, for instance, the redoubtable Wilson strips off his cassock and dons a red jacket, exclaiming, (to slow music,) "There's a job for every man so long as England needs soldiers," the applause needs careful stimulation by the young women ushers. Even when the guns are popping like anything on the entrenchments in the last act the gallant Captain does not produce at all the desired effect when he says, "Now, lads, let's show them how British bulldogs fight!"

But, on the other hand, every virtuous platitude is received with tumultuous joy. When the persecuted heroine (clutching to her breast a baby or a marriage certificate or something of the sort) exclaims passionately, "Yes! that's the way of the world! It's always the woman who has to pay!" the handclapping is loud and spontaneous. So it is when she spurns the villain, when the villain is shot, when the comic soldier refuses to shake hands with the villain—at all the events and expressions of sentiment which such a crowd as this might naturally be expected to applaud. The audience falls into every trap set for it, every sensational speech "went over big"—except those that were patriotic.

Of course, the natural conclusion to draw from this is that the audience was not patriotic. But this would be a false conclusion. These people—shopkeepers, clerks, laborers, housemaids—are patriotic. The men are enlisting by the thousand, the women are giving out of their pitiful salaries to the Prince of Wales's Fund for National Relief, and spending all their leisure in work for the soldiers and for the Belgian refugees.

As they sat there that night most of the women were busily knitting socks to be sent to the troops. Why, then, did they conceal their patriotic emotions so diligently? Why did they not applaud "Now, lads, let's show them how British bulldogs fight!" as loudly as they did "It's the woman who always pays"?

I asked my companion, the editor of one of the London weeklies, about this. He said: "Well, we Englishare a curious people." (Englishmen always preface remarks on their race with this statement.) "We aren't accustomed to display our patriotism very much. We have a certain reticence and strangeness about it. You see, it's a long time since the Boer War."

"But there are several explanations of this lack of patriotic—ah—display. One is that most of these men have already enlisted—they are in the army now, do you see? So they don't see any use in cheering attempts to get them to enlist; they're a bit blasé, do you see? And those other chaps, they can't show too much patriotic spirit without some one saying to them: 'Look here, old chap, if you feel as bad as all that about it, why don't you enlist?' You see, when war was first declared there was a lot of enthusiasm, chaps marching about the streets all night with flags, singing 'Rule, Britannia!' and all that sort of thing. But old K. of K., he put a stop to it, and told them that if they wanted to march about the streets they could join the army and learn how to march properly.

"And, then, there's another thing about it, too—we English feel differently about expressions of patriotism from the way you Americans and Frenchmen feel. I can't quite explain it, do you see? But if you've read that chapter in Kipling's 'Stalky and Company' in which the old fellow gives the union jack to the boys in school I think you'll see what I mean. It can be really explained; Kipling gives you a good illustration of it, and the way these chaps act is another.

"And now," he continued, "you'll see something that really is patriotic feeling, though you may not think it at first. This chap is going to sing 'It's a long way to Tipperary.'"

The stage was full of remarkably spruce soldiers and remarkably gay village maids. Came to front centre the juvenile lead, his cap cocked rakishly, his short stick cutting the air. He sang a simple ballad, done after an ancient recipe, of a lonely Irishman in London. And then, as the whole house listened with breathless interest, he swung into the chorus:

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary
To the sweetest girl I know.
So good-bye, Piccadilly,
Farewell, Leicester Square,
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

He repeated the chorus and the audience sang it with him, sang it loudly, with a joyful abandon almost Gallic. And when he had finished they applauded as they had not done before on that evening and made him sing it again.

One phenomenon which no American can hope to explain is that in London the upper classes are more demonstrative than the lower classes. Sir Henry Beerbohm-Tree, with characteristic acuteness, is producing "Drake," and with characteristic generosity is giving his profits to the Prince of Wales's Fund. The house is packed every night with well-to-do Londoners, and they are much more enthusiastic in their appreciation of this stirring drama than are their humbler brothers and sisters to whose patriotic sensibilities "Tommy Atkins" is supposed to appeal.

The life of a London theatrical manager must be nerve-racking. What do these people want? What will stir them to patriotic frenzy? Apparently they are just now interested chiefly in the negative side of patriotism, that is, they prefer denunciations of Germany to celebrations of England.

They are only mildly impressed, for instance, by the beautiful rendition of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" at the Palladium. But at the same hall they cheer to the echo Frank Esmond's recital of Barry Pain's "God and the Kaiser"—a terrific denunciation of England's greatest enemy, which, since its first publication in The London Times a few weeks ago, has become the most popular of the hundreds of war poems now in circulation. Here is its conclusion, which never fails to win thunderous applause:

Impious braggart, you forget;
God is not your conscript yet;
You shall learn in dumb amaze
That His ways are not your ways,
That the mire through which you trod
Is not the high white road to God,
To Whom, whichever way the combat rolls
We, fighting to the end, commend our souls.

Perhaps the reason why the Londoners prefer this sort of invective to the English counterpart of "She's a Grand Old Flag" is because the dominant passion in England at the present time is simply rage—bitter, relentless rage.

At first the mob satisfied itself with tearing down the signs and breaking the windows of German shopkeepers in London. But now the people want something more thorough than a street riot. Men who are too old or too weak to enlist are actually praying for a German invasion so that all Englishmen can get into the fight. Journals hitherto pacific in tone are urging general conscription, and The English Review, the most blasé and advanced of periodicals, expresses editorially a hope that if German ships endeavor to land an army in England, they may be permitted by the British Navy to do so, so that the people of England may tear their army into pieces!

Therefore it is that the Londoners are rather bored by the fustian patriotism dished out to them by the music halls and theatres, and really moved chiefly by sincere expressions of hatred for the national enemy. Even at Maskelyne and Devant's "Mysteries" the alleged comic conjuror is sure of a burst of applause when he makes a hostile reference to the Kaiser.

If the appeals to his patriotism were not so insistent, perhaps the Londoner would be more demonstrative. Every taxicab and every omnibus bears an enormous placard urging him to enlist, he passes a recruiting station on every block, and handbills entreating him to do his duty are thrust under his nose at every turn. Probably he will enlist; perhaps he has already done so; but the superabundance of appeals to his patriotism have rendered him somewhat callous.

He would be more deeply moved, for instance, when at the Empire he hears Marie Tempest sing "Who's for the Flag?" If he had not already seen Ben Webster's "Patriotic Scena" at the Palladium and heard Elizabeth Hyde sing "There's a Land" at the Oxford. He is surfeited with histrionic patriotism; he must, in self-defense, be reserved.

RARE MEZZOTINTS SHOW XVIII. CENTURY ENGLISH LIFE

On Exhibition at the Public Library Are 300 Specimens of This Beautiful Art, Giving an Unusual Pictorial Review of the England of Old—Bequest of the Late John L. Cadwalader and Valued at Over $50,000.

"Black Monday," or the Departure for School"
by John Jones, after W.R Bigg

"Inside of a Country Alehouse"
by William Ward,
after George Morland

ONE of the largest, most valuable, and most interesting collections of mezzotints in America is now on exhibition at the New York Public Library.

Approximately 300 mezzotints are in the collection, which was left to the library by the late John L. Cadwalader, President of the Board of Trustees, and a connoisseur who for years had made mezzotint collecting one of his art hobbies.

Frank Weitenkampf, Chief of the Art and Prints Divisions of the library, who is familiar with the great mezzotint collection of the British Museum and other collections abroad, told a TIMES man that prints of practically all of the most famous mezzotints in the world are in the Cadwalader collection, with many others less known, but rare and beautiful.

And every print in the collection, with but one or two exceptions, is a good one, which means that the prints were among the first drawn from their respective plates. The later copies drawn from a mezzotint copper plate are likely to be somewhat faint in parts, and thus not as desirable as first prints.

Dr. Weitenkampf was asked by THE TIMES man to estimate the value of the collection. He replied that it would be almost impossible to give an accurate estimate, because of the fluctuations in the mezzotint market, the changes in taste and demand, but added that "an estimate of $50,000 would be extremely conservative."

In addition to the beauty and interest of the mezzotints from the viewpoint of the visitor with art knowledge, much interest attaches to the collection for any one who is curious to get a graphic idea of the life of England during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The mezzotints, which are reproductions in this form of the works of portrait and genre painters, give an excellent idea of many of the costumes and customs, of numerous phases of daily existence in England between 1750 and about 1800.

Classified according to what they depict, the mezzotints divide themselves into three—prints of portraits, of scenes of everyday life, and of sporting scenes. Among the portraits whose originals came from such masters of the art of portraiture as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence are ladies of the Court, of society, of the stage; there are statesmen and soldiers, actors and peers. Styles in hairdressing and in hats, in gowns and cloaks, in uniforms, in coats, in jewelry—all are shown in the pictorial review of the eighteenth century which passes before the visitor's eyes as he looks on the beauties and the gallants of the old days of Merry England.

Some of the mezzotints show the fashion, which prevailed widely in England and France during the period under discussion, of great ladies having their portraits painted in the guise of a goddess or a nymph, a character from a poem or a book.

Portraits and Everyday Scenes.

Among the portraits are those of the Countess of Ancram, Charles James Fox, Gen. Cornwallis, Countess of Jersey, Duke of Hamilton, Duchess of Bedford, Mrs. Siddons, Duchess of Hamilton, Duchess of Argyll, Countess of Salisbury, Duchess of Ancaster, Countess of Essex, David Garrick, Duchess of Rutland, Duchess of York, Lady Harriet Grosvenor, Duchess of Marlborough, Countess of Jarnac, Lady Charles Spencer, and many others. By far the larger number of the portraits are of women.

The representation of scenes of everyday life covers a wide range, including many views of childhood. Alehouses and smithies, farms and drawing rooms and butcher shops, scenes of milking and smoking and bargaining and fighting—all are shown. Children playing with dogs are portrayed, children going to school, happy children, frightened children. And each mezzotint adds something to the general impression of English life in the eighteenth century which is afforded by the collection in its entirety.

There is a moralizing tendency in some of the pictures, examples being the two companion pieces, "The Effects of Idleness" and "The Fruits of Industry," mezzotinted by William Ward after paintings by George Morland. In the first the head of the family, with his wife and children, is seen in want in a bare garret, while in the second the scene is that of a comfortable house, the members of the family beautifully dressed, a negro servant attending upon them.

In the pictures of sporting life the place of honor is held by fox hunting, of which there are more portrayals than of any other sport. Most of the sporting prints are in color, colored mezzotints also predominating among those depicting everyday life. The portraits are in one color—some being printed with black, others with brown ink.

Fox Hunting Pictures.

The pictures of fox hunting include representations of the gathering of the pack by the master of the foxhounds, the start of the hunt, taking fences, hounds running in cover, and the death. There are a number of miscellaneous mezzotints of dogs, showing such subjects as bulldogs and a badger, a setter and partridges, while other sporting prints show hawking, shooting, and angling.

By far the larger number of the portrait mezzotints are after Reynolds. Lawrence, Romney, Nattier, Peters, Read, Ramsay, and Pond are also represented.

The work of Morland predominates in the scenes of everyday life and in the sporting scenes. Other painters whose work is reproduced are Bigg, Wheatley, Sartorius, Corbould, Downman, Ibbetson, Miller, Northcote, Westall, Kauffman, Frye, and Bennet.

The mezzotinters who copied on copper plates the paintings from the brushes of these old painters include the great names in the art of mezzotinting, as well as others not so well known. One of the strong points of the Cadwalader collection is that it has specimens of the art of so many of the masters of mezzotint.

Among the mezzotinters represented are J. R. Smith, Valentine Green, James Ward, William Ward, Thomas Watson, J. Watson, John Jones, George Keating, S. W. Reynolds, J. Young, Robert Dunkarton, McArdell, William Dickinson, John Dixon, Grozer, Humphrey, Houston, Finlayson, Spilsbury, Earlom, Burford, C. H. Hodges, Barnard, Dodd, Merke, William Pether, E. Dayes, W. Say, C. Turner, and Edward Fisher.

One of the most famous specimens of the entire collection is Thomas Watson's "Mrs. Bamfylde," after Reynolds. A print like the one now on exhibition is stated to have brought the highest price ever paid for an example of the mezzotinting art. A print from this plate sold for $185 at the Sir John Stuart Hippesly sale at Sotheby's, London, in 1868; a few years ago it sold for $6,000, and is stated within the last year or two to have changed hands again at a price approximating $10,000.

There is also an impression in the Cadwalader collection of J. R. Smith's "Mrs. Carnac," after Reynolds, another print of which sold for $150 at Sotheby's in 1872; the most recent price at which a print from this plate was sold was $6,090.

The market price of mezzotints is largely governed by their rarity. From some plates but few impressions were taken originally; in the course of time a number of even these few will be withdrawn from the market by being placed in public collections or will disappear; an advance in price will follow. Of recent years it is stated that more and more mezzotints are being withdrawn into public collections, which is having the natural tendency to raise prices.

Almost all the valuable and famous mezzotints are reproductions of paintings, the number of famous original mezzotints being small. There have been a few fine original mezzotints in which the mezzotinter has placed his own composition upon the copper, but in the vast majority of instances the mezzotinter has drawn from an original by a painter. In the Cadwalader collection are five original mezzotints by J. R. Smith, four being portraits and one being a fanciful sporting scene.

More Interesting Exhibits.

The mezzotint in this regard thus stands upon an entirely different footing from the etching, collectors always having been willing to accept mezzotint reproductions of paintings, but wanting original etchings.

Among others of the portrait mezzotints of the collection in the library are James Ward's "Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia," Dickinson's "Lady Charles Spencer," Dickinson's "Mrs. Pelham," Valentine Green's "Lady Betty Delme," and John Jones's "Mrs. Tollemache as Miranda," all after Reynolds.

In addition may be mentioned J. R. Smith's "Mrs. Siddons as Zara," after Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Smith's "Mrs. O'Neil," after Peters; "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York," painter and engraver unknown; John Jones's "General Cornwallis," after Gardner, and the same mezzotinter's "Mrs. Jordon as Hippolyta," after Hoppner; Houston's "Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton," after Nattier, and Dunkarton's "John Penn," after Beechey.

Among the scenes of everyday life are John Jones's "Black Monday; or, the Departure for School," after Bigg; William Ward's "Inside of a Country Alehouse," after Morland; J. Young's "The Setting Sun," after Hoppner; W. S. Reynolds's "The Sower" and "The Thresher," after Westall; C. Turner's "Going Out Milking," after Wheatley, and the following, all after Morland, by Crozer, Keating, William Ward, Young, and Reynolds: "Happy Cottagers," "Children Playing at Soldiers," "The Farmer's Stable," "Children Nutting," "The Turnpike Gate," "Villagers," and "Paying the Hostler."

Two interesting specimens among the sporting scenes are "A Party Angling," by Keating, after Morland, and "The Angler's Repast," by William Ward after Morland.

The Cadwalader collection thus shows British artists because it was in England that the art of mezzotint reached its highest development, mezzotint's "golden age" being in England in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and particularly in the last quarter of the century. The mezzotint gained but little hold in France. The art was invented in the seventeenth century.

Mezzotinting is sometimes referred to as a "lost art," but this is declared by experts to be incorrect. The art is stated to have suffered from the great development of photogravure, but nevertheless mezzotinting is still being practiced, particularly in England, where there are enough mezzotinters to maintain a Society of Mezzotint Engravers.

Dr. Weitenkampf was asked by THE TIMES man to discuss the mezzotint from the art standpoint.

"The notable characteristic of the mezzotint," said Dr. Weitenkampf, "is that it is an art of light and shade, of soft gradations, while other methods of engraving—line engraving, etching, wood engraving—are arts of line. There are no lines in pure mezzotint. In their place we get soft outlines unbounded by lines, and massed effects of light and shade."

The following description of mezzotinting is from Dr. Weitenkampf's book, "How to Appreciate Prints":

The difference between mezzotinting and the other modes of engraving is not only one of effect, but of means. In both wood engraving and line engraving on copper the engraver works from light to dark, puts in lines to produce various degrees of shadow, various suggestions of local color or of texture, and leaves the plate untouched where he wants the high lights to appear.

The mezzotinter, on the other hand, works from dark to light. He scrapes out all the gradations from the highest light to the deepest shadow from a surface that would print black.

To prepare a copper plate for mezzotinting it is first worked over with an instrument known as a "rocker" or "cradle," something like a chisel or small spade with a rounded toothed edge. This instrument is rocked completely over the plate in all directions, about eighty times in all.

By that time the lines of dots crossing and recrossing each other have produced innumerable minute hollows separated by thin walls of metal, like the burr raised by the dry-point process in etching. If the plate, thus evenly roughed, were inked and printed from, the paper would show a uniform tint of deep, velvety black, similar to the effect produced by heavy dry-point work in which none of the burr has been removed by the scraper. Hence the French name for the art of mezzotinting, la manière noire (the black manner.)

Upon the plate thus "rocked" the design is now traced, and the engraver then goes over it with the scraper, removing both hollows and burrs altogether for the very lightest lights, and less and less for the successive stages between the highest lights and the darkest blacks, for which latter the plate is left untouched. The German name for the art, schabkunst, "scraping art," is therefore characteristically descriptive.

The inking of a mezzotint plate is a difficult operation, for it takes judgment and experience to know how much ink to leave when "wiping out." Inks of various shades of dark brown have often been used, giving a warmer and more effective tone than pure black. When completed and inked the plate is printed from a copper-plate press.

In an impression from such a plate the highest lights, where the plate has been completely scraped and perhaps burnished, so as to hold little or no ink, are represented by almost white paper. Then the gradations of shadow, from the most delicate to the very darkest, appear in a gradually darkening grain, which, in its lighter stages, more or less plainly shows the marks of the rocking tool, and shows also that this tool was used with some individuality by various engravers to suit their style as well as the particular subject in hand. So that the style is in evidence both in the rocking and the scraping, despite the apparent sameness of mezzotints.

The want of line in pure mezzotint causes a softness, an indefiniteness, a lack of precision and decision that led to the occasional employment of some etched lines to supply energy. This was done at a fairly early date, but with such restraint as to be often noticeable only after very close inspection. * * *

In the nineteenth century there was developed the "mixed" style, in which etching, roulette, stipple, and burin work were all added, sometimes in considerable proportions, to give strength. But the charm of the mezzotint was lost in the operation, and such a combination was generally sparingly used by the best men and in the best work. * * *

It is highly interesting, in studying these mezzotints, to find an art which has been characterized as lacking in precision and consequently greatly lifted, affording such scope for the display of individual style, of personal expression, and this despite the fact that mezzotinting has been so essentially a reproductive art.

I have heard the question put more than once by those who had studied mezzotints well: "Now, do these absolutely render the original paintings?"

And the questioners themselves replied with gentle doubt. More than that, it has been asserted that in some cases the mezzotint was better than the original painting. Perhaps the engraver did at times show a personality that was not the painter's. But one feels that the spirit of the painter is there. * * *

It is significant, too, that in some cases the painters corrected the proofs. So in some instances, at least, we have proof of the painter's satisfaction with the engraver's work, a satisfaction voiced by Sir Joshua Reynolds when he asserted that the mezzotints of McArdell and others would immortalize him.

Stipple Engravings Also.

About thirty prints of the finest quality can be drawn from the copperplate bearing the mezzotint; after that the prints beginning to show a faintness in the very dark places, so it is stated by Cyril Davenport, another authority, in his book "Mezzotints."

Mr. Davenport says that the dark parts show wear first, because there the plate is most delicate. He declares that after the first thirty impressions have been taken, "it is probable that about 100 more can be made which will be good enough for all ordinary purposes."

Besides the mezzotints, Mr. Cadwalader left to the library a number of other interesting prints, including over seventy stipple engravings, and a number of etchings, aquatints, and line engravings. There are seven etchings by Rembrandt and three by Whistler, and three line engravings by Marc Antonio Raimondi after Raphael.

Among the stipple engravings are plates by Bartolozzi, J. R. Smith, F. D. Soiron, Tomkins, Conde, Wilkin, Burke, Ryland, Scorodomoff, Ryder, Gauguin, Stubbs, and others.

When the mezzotints are removed from the room in which they are now being exhibited, they will be filed in the prints division of the library for reference.

Mr. Cadwalader's interest in library affairs extended over many years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library prior to its consolidation with the Lenox and Tilden Libraries, and was Trustee of the consolidated library from its formation—in all, a library connection of more than thirty-four years. One branch of the work in which he took a particularly keen interest was the creation and development of a print department, following the example set long ago by the British Museum.

"A Party Angling"
by George Keating
after George Morland

"Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia"
by James Ward,
after Sir Joshua Reynolds

CENTRAL PARK HAS BEST PUBLIC TENNIS COURTS

And Thousands of Players and Spectators, Took Advantage of Them This Year.

WHEN members of the Central Park Tennis Club began to talk some years ago about the need for new "dirt courts" at South Meadows, they didn't know that they—and Central Park—were going to get the finest public tennis courts in the United States. Indeed, Officer Peter Burns of the park police, who is in charge of the new tennis courts, hazarded the opinion soon after the courts were opened that there were probably no finer private courts in the country.

"I don't believe there's anything anywhere to beat 'em!" said Officer Peter Burns.

The establishment of clay courts to take the place of the old grass plot tennis grounds at South Meadows was an idea of former Park Commissioner Stover some years ago. The Central Park Tennis Club and other associations wanted new courts and said so. Scores of "private individuals"—boys and girls who came to play tennis all Summer in the park—urged the ned of clay courts. So the old courts were closed at the end of the Summer of 1912, and for almost two years there was no tennis at South Meadows. A few days after the courts were opened last Summer nearly ten thousand people, asplayers and spectators, visited the tennis ground in the course of one afternoon.

There are twenty-nine courts at South Meadows, near Ninety-third Street and Central Park West. On the Sunday after the courts were opened about 700 people played on the new grounds. The number of players ran up into the hundreds on every fair day, and on Saturdays and Sundays there have been always, if the weather is good, between three and ten thousand people there both to play and to watch the game.

The South Meadows courts are laid out with permanent guide posts, and are surfaced with clay. The tract is bounded with a cement curb. Down in the Department of Recreation they call these the "model tennis courts," and point out that in addition to the more obvious advantages of clay courts, an immense benefit is derived from these for the particular use of a big city, because they are never put out of commission by rain.

"When there are so many people wanting to play tennis it is important to have the courts always in good condition," remarked William J. Lee, head of the City Department of Recreation. "A grass court isn't fit to play on after rain. These courts up at South Meadows are in fit condition for good, hard games just as soon as the rain has stopped falling. There are no long, stupid waits for 'the courts to be in order.' The courts are always in order, unless it is actually raining."

The new courts are absolutely free to any one and every one who wants to play on them. All that is necessary it to get a permit from the Department of Recreation, which, under Park Commissioner Ward, has the public tennis grounds in charge. And not only are the South Meadows courts free for players, but they are supplied with nets by the city. The old rule that players must bring their own nets to the city courts no longer holds good here. Players supply their own balls and racquets, and they are not allowed to go on the new courts without tennis shoes. But the nets are the property of the city. This, too, the men in charge point out, saves time.

"You don't want to waste time on a public tennis court," said Officer Peter Burns. "People are there to play—not to fuss about nets.

"And I've never lost a net," he added, proudly. "Any one who wants to play plays here, and I'm not always on the watch—not by any means. I couldn't be if I wanted to. But nothing happens to the nets beyond the ordinary wear and tear. The boys and girls who play—and the folks that come to look on—are just as proud of these courts as we are."

A natural advantage of the South Meadows courts for tournaments and club games is in the shaded sloping ground around the flat courts. On all sides the ground rises in a slope just steep enough to establish a natural amphitheatre, and the courts are almost entirely surrounded by shade trees. The ground is laid out in blocks of three and four courts, with an irregular "wing" on the northwest end, where the "championship" court, number 29, occupies a proud position slightly apart. Twenty-nine looks like the best court, but as a matter of fact players in tournaments often prefer one of the courts on the eastern block, because the ground slopes higher there, and more people can find shady seats to look on. The annual tournament of the Central Park Tennis Club was played off this year on court eight.

The court permit is for two hours of playing, and Mr. Burns, who takes in the permits and keeps the courts "checked up" so that he knows who is playing on each, assigns the courts to the players as they register. Seven hundred and fifty persons in one day is about as many as the courts can hold, and 500, players, say, is about the average. The number of spectators, of course, runs into the thousands.

The South Meadows courts were built with no expense to the city except for the labor in digging, hauling, and "laying" the courts. All the clay and mold for the new courts came from the space where the additions to the Museum of Natural History is being built, and there was no expense whatever for material for South Meadows. The new courts were not finished as soon as had been expected, owing to delays in getting the surface material, but now that they are open they give every evidence of being as nearly "everlasting" as tennis courts can be.

"It is a good thing that the courts were opened last Summer," Mr. Lee pointed out, "because this has been a 'tennis year.' More than 7,000 tennis permits for Manhattan and Richmond were issued by the Department of Recreation early in the Summer—3,000 more than were requested during the entire Summer last year."

THE GENTLE CYNIC

The man who likes crowds should never aspire to the pinnacle of fame.

A debt defies all the laws of nature. The more debts are contracted the more they expand.

Some people will be surprised when they get to heaven to find that the free list is absolutely suspended during this engagement.

This is the land of the free, but don't try to get too free with some people.

If you are going to get in debt, it is perhaps better to run in than to be pushed in.

Lots of people are criticised because they don't love their neighbors as the neighbors love them.

GILLETTE AT LAST CAPITULATES TO AN INTERVIEWER

The Actor-Author Breaks His Long Self-Imposed Rule of Silence and Talks Delightfully About His Ideas of the Actor's Art—and the Playwright's, Too.

FOR the first time in his thirty-seven years as an actor William Gillette talked to a newspaper interviewer the other day about what he thought of the actor's art. And in the pleasantest way possible, with fervent disclaimers of any controversial intent, he threw down the gauntlet to certain of the "intellectualists" and declared that in the actor's profession the pursuit of the so-called "Highest Art" was as nothing beside the condemned, despised, but nevertheless supremely important, use of one's own personality.

"It is my firm opinion," said Mr. Gillette, with entire amiability, "that the critical folk who scorn the actor who 'is himself,' simply do not know what they are talking about.

"From the beginning of time—in the theatre—the great actors have 'been themselves' in their great parts. These are the parts in which they have been successful; in the parts in which they could not use their own personality they have failed.

"This is always true. It is true today and it was true years ago. And it holds true through all the changes that come in the standards of acting. Of course, the whole art of acting has been turned upside down in the last fifty years.

"An actor of fifty years ago—say of thirty-seven years ago," Mr. Gillette smiled, "would say, if he went to our best plays today, that there was no such thing as acting any more, and that there were no more actors. In his sense, that is altogether true."

And again in the most agreeable fashion imaginable, Mr. Gillette unbuttoned his foil for the intellectualists.

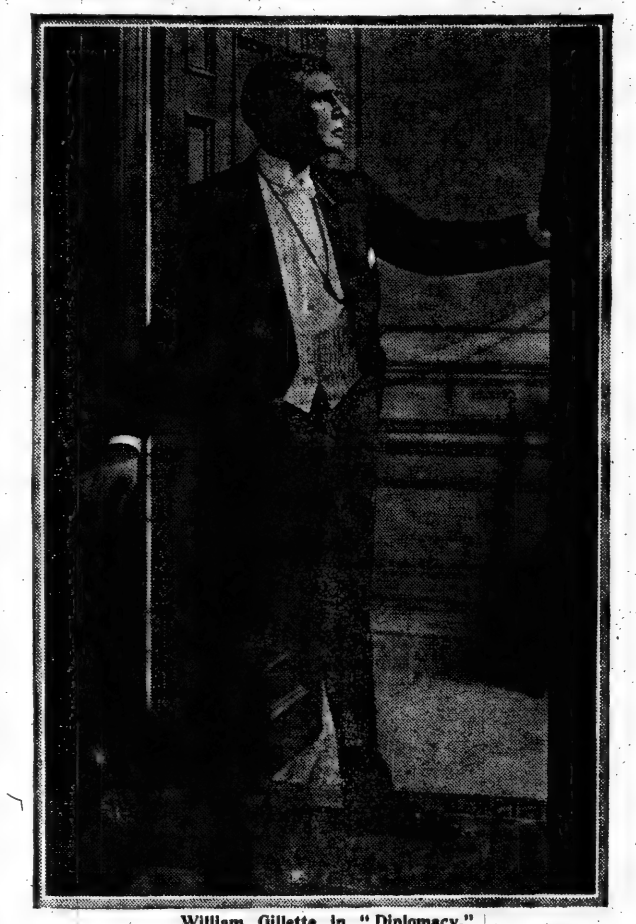
"It is interesting to see how extremes of, say, education meet in this matter of the development of acting," he remarked, suavely; "one hears such exceedingly intellectual people lamenting the passing of some of the old artificial forms of stage speech and manner, and in the worst and crudest forms of playing, for the entertainment of crude and uneducated audiences one finds those old artificialities still in existence.

"Between these two extremes the great, sensible, intelligent public goes on more or less consciously demanding that the 'behavior' of the theatre be the 'behavior' of ordinary life, and enjoying the acting that is simple and natural."

Nothing could be further from William Gillette's mind than the wish actually to take issue with those "critical folk" who, he thinks, do not "know what they are talking about." He has persistently refused to be interviewed because he does not like to express his opinions. He declares repeatedly that he does not want to disagree with any one; he does not want to censure any one else's opinion; he modestly reiterates the statement that this is "only what I think," and he cannot, for the life of him, he avers, understand why any one wants to know what he thinks, anyhow.

But, pressed for the denial or confirmation of these same beliefs, he repeats them; after all, this is what he does think. The intellectualists do not know what they are talking about. Personality is what counts in great acting and small. And the old idea of acting has vanished; rules and standards are gone; "correctness" is utterly deadly on the stage of today; no one should ever try to do anything "right."

Mr. Gillette does not set these up as formal dicta of belief or behavior. He has been too busy all these years, he says, to try to work his scattered opinions into any sort of a dogmatic form, even if he wanted to, as he doesn't. But the being "busy all these years" has meant thirty-seven years of acting and the writing of fifteen plays. With the best and the humblest intentions in the world, Mr. Gillette cannot rob his "scattered opinions" of the flavor of authority.



William Gillette in "Diplomacy."

Personality's the Thing.

"I will tell you what I think about these things if you insist on it," he said, with a funny air of complete helplessness, "but I do not want to set up my opinions. I hate it. And if you could possibly put it that I do not want to disagree with any one or find fault with any one I should be tremendously grateful!

"It seems to me," he went on, after a barely perceptible pause, "that these awfully learned people who place 'art' above personality in acting are not only altogether wrong, but altogether inconsistent.

"If they worked out their theory to its sane conclusion, you know, they would go to see no one but the lightning-change performer of the vaudeville stage. They would celebrate him as the highest kind of—in fact, the only possible—artist. They would make acting a kind of trick imitation—the imitation of as large as possible an assortment of tricks. They would regard the actor as a sort of "character" acrobat.

"Now, what the great actor does is use his own personality. He is himself in his parts. He doesn't simply enter another personality and make it his. He fuses his own personality with that of the character he is playing. That is the only way he can make his character great.

"The great actor is not the man who can get out of his own personality into one or a dozen other 'rôles.' The great actor is the man who can fuse himself into a part, fuse all that he himself is, be the man he is playing; because he can put into that man's character-portrayal what he himself is. It is a matter of fusing—and you've got to have something to fuse. The man who can simply jump from one kind of part to another isn't a great actor; he is a trickster who can do clever imitations. They are always imitations. To omit his own personality is to fail in the creation of vitality and truth.

No Getting Away from Self.

"Notwithstanding all that is said against it—and there is a great deal said against it by a large percentage of earnest and conscientious people who talk and write about the theatre—notwithstanding all this, it is a plain fact that personality is the most important thing in really great acting. To censure an actor because he 'is himself' is meaningless. A great actor is his character; but he is himself, too—or else he couldn't be his character in any real and great and forceful way.

"Some actors may have the sort of personality that can diffuse itself over a great many parts, but that is the most that can be done in the way of great arrays of different rôles. Joe Jefferson, for instance, could diffuse his personality over a great many comedy parts; he couldn't put it into tragedy rôles at all. He 'was himself' as Rip Van Winkle. That is why his Rip Van Winkle was so much greater than all the other Rip Van Winkles that have been excellently played by men who apparently had all that Jefferson had, but who lacked the perfect Rip Van Winkle personality. I don't mean to say that personality is everything. But his own personality is the one most important quality in giving his representation life.

"Take the elder Salvini, for example. The elder Salvini's Othello towered so high above all other modern Othellos that you just can't see them at all. He was the one great Othello that our modern stage has known. His Gladiator was a tremendous piece of work, too. It was great and magnificent acting. But when he tried to play Hamlet it was rather unfortunate. He hadn't the personality for it, and he could only play those parts well in which he could put his own personality. Salvini was a great actor, of course; he wasn't a lightning-change artist. When I hear this 'mere personality' talk I think of Salvini.

"And, contrariwise, I think of Booth. Booth was a marvelous Hamlet. He couldn't play Othello. There you are. No performer has ever been able really to make use of a personality not his own. All the great actors that we know anything about have been great because they have had strong personalities and have transferred them to the right rôles."

This matter of personality has always been important, Mr. Gillette points out. But, he adds, it is more important today than it ever was. What certain critical-minded men and women call "mere" personality is the one greatest essential in the theatre today, because today, as never before, the demand in the theatre is a demand for life. "Correctness" has gone, and tricks of manner with it.

"We have no more actors," said William Gillette, "In the older sense the art of 'acting' is gone. If a great actor of 50 years ago came back today he would say that there was no such thing as acting. And if a great actor of many, many years before that had returned and seen the stage of fifty years ago he would have said that there was no acting then. He would have said it because it would have seemed to him so terrible and inartistic and utterly impossible that the actors did not wear masks!

"It is exactly the same thing today. The progressive abolition of masks has gone on."

Mr. Gillette had been sitting almost motionless in a big chair, his legs stretched out in front of him, his shoulders hunched up, his hands clasped under his chin. Now he shifted his position suddenly, unclasped his hands with a rather boyish gesture, and laughed.

"Makes me think of a story," he said. "Makes me think of what was really what people call 'the turning point in my career.' It was when I was in high school." He laughed again. "You see," he went on, "I had a taciturn old father who thought a good deal and didn't always tell what he thought. I could make out pretty often what was in his mind, and I always wanted to know, because I had so much respect for his opinion and I wanted him to think well of me.

"Well, it was my next-to-the-last year in high school, and I went in for the elocution contests. I always did. I liked them. You know the kind? The boys recited—orations, and things like that; the girls read 'selections.' And there were prizes. This year I chose a part of Daniel Webster's reply to Hayne—the famous reply that is said to have really killed Hayne, you know. I had worked very hard on it, and I did it as well as I could, and I won the first prize, and when it was over I hurried out to find my father and see what he thought.

"'What did you do that for?' he asked. I stammered and blushed, and asked him what he had said. I could see that he wasn't pleased, and I didn't understand it.

"'What did you do that for?' he growled at me again.

"'Why, didn't I do it right?' I inquired weakly.

"'Right! Of course you did it right! That's what was the matter with it! Do you suppose if Webster had done it "right" any one in the Senate would have listened to him for two minutes?'

Fatal Correctness.

"And then," Mr. Gillette went on, "he told me about Webster, and about how that speech was delivered. He told me how Hayne had started in to talk when Webster was not in the room, and how Webster's friends had sent for him and he had come running in in a hurry, all unprepared, and answered Hayne. He made me see Webster, all eager and uncertain, hunting for the right words, searching for the thing to say and the strongest way to say it, hesitating, going on—

"And he said that I had reeled that oration off so that every one would know I had just 'learned my lines,' that I had all the correct pauses and gestures and manners and intonations, and that I had made the whole thing meaningless. And I never forgot it. I never forgot that a word was a fine thing that must be searched for, and that the way to make a speech was not in the way that was 'correct' as elocution, but the way that the man actually made it in the first place.

"The next year," added Mr. Gillette, "I chose another speech of Webster's for my part in the elocution contest—and some one else got the prize. They said I didn't know my lines!

"But all the same," he went on, after a laughing little pause, "I think of that scene with my father to this day. I think of it when I'm playing and when I'm studying a part and when I try to say anything about the development of acting in the last forty years. That old New England gentleman had the idea that has come to be the controlling idea on the stage today—in spite of the intellectual critics who mourn the passing of 'the way to read blank verse.' The idea is that we are not reciting literature—not reciting anything that has ever been written or said before; we are talking, saying the first things that come into our heads, thinking them out as we say them, hesitating and wondering and sometimes blundering over it all. That is the way to recite Webster's speeches; it is the way to play Shakespeare; it is the way to do everything on the stage. It is not confined to speech; the same principle must govern stage actions—this illusion of the first time.

"Only I couldn't do it at first," the actor added. "They wouldn't let me. I began very humbly indeed, in stock, and if I had tried to be natural I'd have lost my position. My business then was to master the tricks of the stage. We had our tragic walk, our proper comedy face, our correct and dreadful laugh, our carefully learned gestures, our shrieks and outcries and stilted voices. We were to hope for success in so far as we mastered these rules and tricks and put force and personal vigor into our 'execution' of them. Forrest, I am told, did that marvelously; he had the most magnificent force.

No Use for Limelight.

"No actor nowadays wants the centre of the stage. No sensible actor, I mean. He hates it. If he had his way he would always play his part away back toward the wings. He says he feels like playing it that way. And the only argument against that is that if you get too far on one side there is danger that some of the people in the audience can't see you.

"All this is revolutionary, of course. And the change came about, like all other changes that amount to anything, not because the critics demanded it, but because the public wanted acting that was a nearer approach to life. Now and then, in those old stock days of mine, for example, a man would neglect to act in the 'right' way. Either he would make a mistake, or he would be so interested in his part that he would forget to do it 'correctly,' or he would like his character so much that he couldn't resist making him just a real person, or for some reason or other he would drop away from the tradition of the stage. And once he had begun to drop away he wasn't likely to go back. The audience wouldn't let him.

Natural vs. Grand Manner.

"Lots of times in those old days I've seen an audience break out into spontaneous applause at the failure of some one actor to do his part 'right.' For a moment he would lapse into sheer unconscious naturalness, and out would come his public in spontaneous praise. In ways like that the present style of acting—the natural method—began. Some people still lament the loss of the 'grand manner' and the passing of the 'palmy days.' In some faraway little districts you can still find crude and untaught actors 'performing' for crude and untaught audiences according to the ideas of those 'palmy days.' But the great mass of the people have dismissed the 'grand style' long ago.

"And now that it has been dismissed the need for sheer personality in acting, in vivifying the theatre, is greater than it has ever been before.

"Sometimes I have amused myself by trying to think out names and formulas for our present-day theatrical demands. There is what I call the 'first-time' principle that my father taught me when he talked about Webster and his reply to Hayne. I get as far as that. But I cannot think out any other 'rules.' It is impossible to tell any actor how to act nowadays, or what is to be done in the interpretation of a part. If he doesn't give his character life and individuality, if he doesn't meet the unnamed standards of the present time—and even the word standards seems too formal—the manager merely gets some one else quick!"

It is very difficult seriously to interview William Gillette because he is a very gay and charming conversationalist who persists in regarding an interview as all sorts of a lark. It is a new experience. Apparently he believes in making it a delightful experience, for the reporter, if not for himself, and he believes personally, it is evident, in getting all the fun out of it he can. He says that he loves to talk and he hates to express opinions. To persuade him to express opinions is hard work. To listen to him talk is a most pleasurable way of spending an afternoon.

"At this point," he interpolated, in the midst of his talk of Salvini and Booth, "I suppose you will say something like, 'Here Mr. Gillette tore out his hair.' That is the way you do it, isn't it? Or, perhaps, you would rather say, 'Whereupon the actor lay down on the floor and began to scream.' Which do you think is better? Must I really do either?"

"The conventional thing," remarked the interviewer, making a desperate effort to catch up with the Salvini notes, because Mr. Gillette talks very fast, "would be for you to get up and walk across the room to the fireplace."

"But there isn't any fireplace," he objected. "I suppose you wouldn't go so far as to say there was a fireplace when there wasn't?"

"No," said the interviewer, ramming the pencil down hard on the last of the Salvini notes, "What were you saying about Booth?"

"We might pretend there was a fireplace," went on Mr. Gillette, pleasantly.

"What," repeated the interviewer, sternly, "were you saying about Booth?"

"I don't see why you want to quote me, anyhow," said Mr. Gillette.

William Gillette went on the stage because, from the days that antedated the high school contests, he had never wanted to do anything else. Some members of his rather stern New England family objected at that time to his choice of a profession, but his father, who had taught him how to act, backed him up. Apropos of which he had, sitting up there in the Empire Theatre talking to a TIMES reporter, another story to tell.

New Play by Shakespeare.

"When I was a boy we were always allowed to see Shakespeare's plays, and never by any chance the plays of any other writer," he said. "I had a cousin, about my own age, who lived with us, and we were both awfully keen about the theatre, and wanted to see everything that came along. As a matter of fact, some of the things we did see were pretty dreadful. There are some Shakespeare plays that ought to be suppressed, you know. They have been, practically, since then; that is, they don't put them on any more. But in those days everything that was Shakespeare was all right, and everything that was not was all wrong. So we went to the Shakespeare plays and to nothing else.

"My cousin and I wanted to see 'The Colleen Bawn,' which was coming to our town. And we thought it would be a splendid idea to make my father believe that that was one of Shakespeare's plays. If we could just do that we were sure it would be all right about going to see it! We found an old picture of Shakespeare writing at a desk, and on that we built our plot. For my cousin had a printing press," and it was simple enough to print at the bottom of the picture the interesting legend, 'William Shakespeare writing "The Colleen Bawn."' So I went to my father and told him all about the new Shakespeare play that was coming to our town.

"'The Colleen Bawn'? repeated the old gentleman; 'I don't remember that in Shakespeare's plays.' And he got out his Shakespeare and showed me that it wasn't there.

"'Well,' I said, 'of course, I don't know anything about it, but I found this picture.' And I showed him 'William Shakespeare writing "The Colleen Bawn."'

"'Hm,' he said, with a perfectly grave face, 'if that is the case I think you had both better go and see what it is like!'

"It was years before I knew that my father had let us go to the play because he really admired our sublime nerve!"

Good Plays Always Good.

Mention of Mr. Gillette's appearance this year in Sardou's "Diplomacy" brought up—as, in an interview with an actor-playwright, perhaps, something was bound to—the question of the "dramatic outlook." How about plays, anyway, he was asked—plays of today and yesterday?

"The date doesn't matter," Mr. Gillette replied, briskly. "A good play is a good play. It doesn't matter when it was written or what period of life it portrays—historical drama, for instance, or Shakespeare tragedy, or the newest of the new 'uplift plays.' The point is that it must be a good play.

"As for Sardou—there is certainly, at the present time, no such master of the technique of situations. It is almost trite to say that. Such art only comes once in a generation or two, or three, or four. People just now have a contemptuous way of saying that Sardou was 'full of tricks.' But the mastery of one or two such 'tricks' as Sardou threw off by the half-dozen makes a man a real dramatist today!"

"Do you really think the drama at the present time is as decadent and debased as we are led to believe from many authorities on the subject?"

Mr. Gillette thought a few seconds before answering this question and then said:

"Well, please don't let's talk about that. The decadent business means livelihood to such a lot of charming and intellectual people that it is a pity to interfere with it in any way. These writers don't do any harm and there is no other variety of talk about the drama that will sell. Nobody on earth can get anything into a newspaper or magazine on the subject of the drama having an upward tendency. At the same time when you meet somebody who begins to talk about decadency to you there is a perfectly safe answer which will end all discussion on the subject and I give you a glad permission to use it. All you have to do is to state to these people that the highest authority in existence has set forth in plain language that the true purpose of the play is to hold the mirror up to nature—meaning, of course, human nature; and this being done at the present day a child in a kindergarten could see why the reflections in that mirror are of the cheapest, meanest, most vulgar and revolting description. You can easily see from this that the reform of the drama must necessarily begin elsewhere than on the stage."

"HOW I INVENTED MAXIM GUN"---HIRAM MAXIM

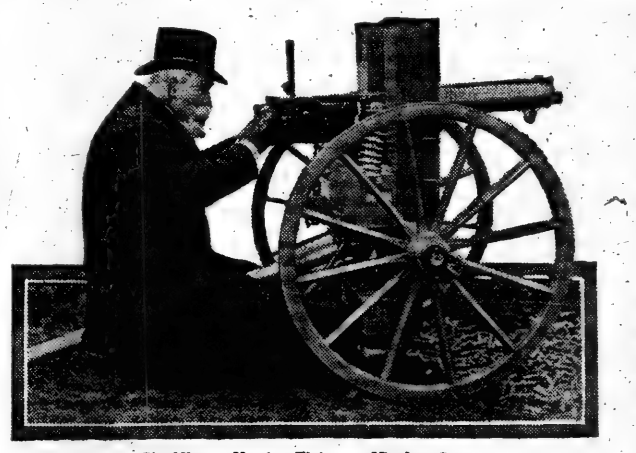
Outbreak of World-War Moves Veteran American Inventor to Describe for The Times His Epoch-Making Idea.

383 Norwood Road, West Norwood, London, S. E., Oct. 16, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

AS so important a part in the present war is being played by the Maxim automatic gun and smokeless powder, both American inventions, I think that some account of how they came to be invented may not be uninteresting to American readers.

In the Autumn of 1881 I was made a Chevalier de La Legion d'Honneur in Paris on account of a chemical discovery and an electrical regulator that I had invented and exhibited, and the following Winter, finding myself in Vienna, I met a very clever American who said: "Maxim, hang your electrical machines! If you wish to make your everlasting fortune and pile up gold by the ton, invent a killing machine—something that will enable these Europeans to cut each other's throats with greater facility—that is what they want."



Sir Hiram Maxim Firing a Maxim Gun.

Although these remarks were not seriously made, still to me they certainly appeared very sound and reasonable, and I could not help thinking on the subject. I had fired a military rifle in the States and had remarked the powerful kick that it gave, and it occurred to me that I might turn this to useful effect; there was certainly enough energy in it to load and fire the gun, and so on my return to Paris I commenced at once to make drawings of an automatic gun. Later on I came to London, established a little workshop, and made a gun that actually loaded and fired itself by energy derived from the recoil. It was a veritable nine days' wonder; every one of note, from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales down, came to see me and fire my gun. When I was asked to fire it before the Government officials at Enfield I fired 333 rounds in half a minute and a belt of 2,000 cartridges in slightly over three minutes. Then the British Government gave me a large order which enabled me to organise a company and fit up large workshops.

In making these preliminary trials I had noticed the vast cloud of smoke produced; in fact, Lord Wolseley had said to me that my gun would be of little use unless I could invent a smokeless powder.

In studying the subject it occurred to me that notwithstanding the fact that guncotton and nitroglycerine went off with a snap, still I believed that if the two were combined and made into blocks or grains they would burn from the outside after the manner of black powder; it would be like tying two strings of a piano together, which would destroy the natural vibration of both. But at that time there was a Fenian scare on, and it was not safe for an American to have anything to do with nitroglycerine or guncotton. I therefore made arrangements to have smokeless powder made for me in Scotland by Mr. McRoberts, an expert in high explosives. I made for Mr. McRoberts a screw press for spinning a compound of nitroglycerine and guncotton into threads, and later on I patented this apparatus (see English patent No. 2623 of 1887). It is a curious and interesting fact that later on the Government experts made a powder in the form of threads which had exactly the size and same appearance as those made by McRoberts, the only difference being that the Government powder contained 5 per cent. of vaseline.

At that time I was advised by military experts that no Government on earth would even look at a smokeless powder that contained a particle of nitroglycerine; but as it was necessary that I have a smokeless powder, I started a little laboratory of my own. I first commenced by dissolving pure guncotton of the highest degree of nitration in acetone, evaporating out the acetone, and then cutting up the horn-like substance into small squares. By this means I made a smokeless powder that did a little better when freshly made than black powder, but after being exposed to the air for a short time it became violent and dangerous. When freshly made it contained about 8 per cent. of acetone.

I therefore added 8 per cent. of castor oil to the solution, and as the castor oil could not evaporate, the powder remained stable and constant. I then commenced to add small quantities of nitroglycerine, commencing with about 3 per cent. and gradually increasing until I had more nitroglycerine than guncotton, and all of these powders worked well, but as there was a strong prejudice against using nitroglycerine I finally settled down to make a powder with 72 per cent. of guncotton, 25 per cent. of nitroglycerine, and 3 per cent. of castor oil. All of this, of course, took time; I, however, took out a considerable number of patents on the powder and the apparatus for making it and recovering the solvents.

Learning that the Americans wished to have a smokeless powder I made a considerable quantity of very fine appearance that was quite as good as anything that has ever been made since.

In the meantime my brother Isaac, who had conveniently, and for obvious reasons, changed his name to Hudson, learning of my success, came to England. He was immensely interested in my work. He expressed his astonishment when he saw a single barrel gun load and fire itself continuously at the rate of eleven shots a second. But he was still more interested in my chemical laboratory. I employed him at a large salary and sent him to Springfield, Mass., where he entered my powder in the name of H. Maxim, and at the trials my powder beat all others at all points completely out of the field and my American friends congratulated me very much. They said if it had been a matter of mechanics they would have known that I should come out ahead, but the smokeless powder was a question of pure chemistry, and that as I had beaten the field it was certainly a feather in my cap.

But later on certain events took place in which the "H. Maxim," which was supposed to be the Hiram Maxim, became Hudson Maxim, and that is the way that Hudson Maxim became "the inventor of smokeless powder" in the States.

In the great Cordite case in which Nobel sued the Government for infringement of his patent all the patents on smokeless powder ever issued were thoroughly gone into and thrashed out, with the result that Nobel lost his case on account of the work that I had done. A full account of this great lawsuit and the invention of smokeless powders, with the number and dates of patents, will be found in Engineering of Jan. 2, 1911, from which I quote the following:

Fourteen days after Sir Hiram Maxim had applied for his patent, a patent for practically the same object was applied for by Sir Frederick Abel and Prof. Dewar; the only difference resided in the percentage of nitro-glycerine. It has been found that 60 per cent. of nitroglycerine is altogether too much. The percentage recommended by Sir Hiram Maxim after careful experiment is within 1 per cent. of what has been found best on the Continent of Europe. * * *

On Sept. 21, 1894, Sir Hiram took out a patent, No. 17994, for making smokeless powder into multi-perforated grains, * * * and as a matter of fact this patent bears the earliest date of any showing multi-perforated smokeless powder. * * * In the great Cordite case, Nobel vs. Government, Sir Richard Webster, now Lord Alverstone, repeatedly said, "Sir Hiram Maxim was the first to combine nitro-glycerine and true guncotton in a smokeless powder," and this was the decision of the court that defeated Nobel. In neither Cordite case was any reference made to any American who had ever done anything in the direction of developing smokeless powder except Sir Hiram Maxim.

Nobel was not satisfied with the decision of the high courts, so he appealed, and the House of Lords decided that Sir Hiram Maxim was the true inventor of modern smokeless powder.

As there is an abundance of documentary evidence to prove all of the foregoing up to the hilt, I do not think that after this there should be any doubt as to who was the inventor of smokeless powder.

Hiram S. Maxim

"WHAT IS BEST JOKE?" ANSWERED BY HUMORISTS

Seventeen Writers Renowned in World of Fun Give Their Favorite or Near-Favorite Anecdotes.

SEVENTEEN writers renowned in the world of wit and humor have answered this question addressed to them by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"What is the best joke or anecdote that you ever heard?"

Those who valiantly came to the fore with replies to the momentous question include both American and British humorists—it was decided to limit the contest to writers of those two nationalities. Fortunately the great war had not broken out when THE TIMES's question reached England, otherwise it is to be feared that it would have found the funny men over there in a mood precluding not only the making of new but also the remembering of old jokes.

Here is the eminent band who put themselves on record:

Franklin P. Adams.
George Ade.
John Kendrick Bangs.
Ellis Parker Butler.
Irvin S. Cobb.
Tom Daly.
Simeon Ford.
Strickland Gillilan.
Montague Glass.
Capt. Harry Graham, (Col. D. Streamer.)
Canon James O. Hannay, (G. A. Birmingham.)
Wallace Irwin.
Jerome K. Jerome.
S. E. Kiser.
C. B. Lewis, ("M. Quad.")
Judge Henry A. Shute.
Carolyn Wells.

Of these no less than eight came out flat-footed with what they considered the funniest thing that they had ever heard. Another qualified his choice by remarking that it was "perhaps the funniest."

The rest from whom answers to the question were received declared that they would not attempt the gigantic task of picking out an absolute winner, but sent in one or more anecdotes which they thought among the best that had ever reached their ears.

The eight who knew just what story pleased them most and had no fear of saying so were: George Ade, Ellis Parker Butler, Carolyn Wells, Irvin S. Cobb, Capt. Harry Graham, Canon Hannay, Judge Shute, and S. E. Kiser.

George Ade's Choice.

Here is how the author of "Fables in Slang" expressed himself in answer to THE TIMES's inquiry:

Hazelden Farm, Brook, Ind.

I suppose the best joke or anecdote a man ever hears is the latest new one. For some reason the joke that I seem to remember best of all is a very brief wheeze that I caught from the pages of a funny paper several years ago.

Two solemn-looking gentlemen are riding together in a railway carriage. One gentleman says to the other, "Is your wife entertaining this Summer?" Whereupon the second gentleman replies: "Not very."

I know it is a chestnut now, but it will always seem fresh and glistening to me.

George Ade

Cobb Picks Texan Yarn.

Irvin S. Cobb, now adding to his laurels as jokester and short-story writer those of war correspondent, evidently gave mature deliberation to THE TIMES's question, as becomes a funny man who takes joking seriously. He wrote as follows, while on a vacation after his literary labors in New York and before his campaigning in Europe:

North Hatley, P. Q., Canada.

You ask me a mighty hard question when you want to know the best joke or anecdote I ever heard. Because I always think the last one I hear is the best, providing either that it be new, or old enough to be new.

But, searching back in my mind, I'm inclined to think my favorite is the little story of the large, slew-footed darky who was leaning against the corner of the railroad station in a Texas town when the noon whistle in the canning factory blew and the hands hurried out, bearing their grub buckets. The darky listened, with his head on one side, until the rocketing echo had quite died away. Then he heaved a deep sigh and remarked to himself:

"Dar she go. Dinner time fur some folks—but jes' 12 o'clock fur me!"

I like that story because it is short, because there is pathos under the laugh—as there always should be to make the laugh go better—and because there is a certain philosophy bound up in it which is not only Afro-American but American. Sincerely yours,

Irvin S. Cobb

Carolyn Wells's Selection.

Carolyn Wells has no doubts about her choice for first place. "I like the inclosed by G. K. Chesterton best," she wrote. It was this:

In a little square garden of yellow roses, beside the sea, there was a Nonconformist minister who had never been to Wimbledon. His family did not understand his sorrow nor the strange look in his eyes. But one day they repented their neglect, for they heard that a body had been found on the shore, battered, but wearing patent leather boots. As it happened, it turned out not to be the minister at all. But in the dead man's pocket there was a return ticket to Maidstone.

Carolyn Wells

From an English Humorist.

In the midst of the bitter disappointment which readers will derive from Capt. Harry Graham's confession, there is one consolation—it is to be presumed that the wonderful story which impressed him more deeply than any other was an American story. Here is what the sprightly author of "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes" and "Misrepresentative Men" has to say on the subject:

11 Gloucester Place,
Portman Square, W.,
London, England.

The best story that I ever heard was one that I was told once in the Fall of 1905, (or it may have been 1906,) when I was visiting Boston—at least I think it was Boston; it may have been Washington, (my memory is so bad.)

I happened to run across a most amusing man whose name I forget—Williams or Wilson or Wilkins; some name like that—and he told me this story while we were waiting for a trolley car.

I can still remember how heartily I laughed at the time; and again, that evening, after I had gone to bed, how I laughed myself to sleep recalling the humor of this incredibly humorous story. It was really quite extraordinarily funny. In fact, I can truthfully affirm that it is quite the most amusing story I have ever had the privilege of hearing. Unfortunately I've forgotten it. Yours very truly,

Harry Graham

One of Lamb's Sallies.

This was not the case with another British humorist, Canon James O. Hannay, who, under the name of G. A. Birmingham, has been achieving fame for some years by his whimsical stories dealing with the life of his native Ireland, and who recently was a visitor to these shores. He not only knows what piece of humor pleases him best, but also, fortunately, remembers it. Witness this letter from him:

Sackville Cottage,
Beaulieu, Hants.

I observe that THE NEW YORK TIMES very properly professes to have only "All the news that's fit to print." With this limitation I give you as the best joke I know Charles Lamb's reply to a doctor who advised him to go for a walk every morning on an empty stomach.

"Whose?" asked Lamb.

I am yours very truly,

James O. Hannay

True to New England.

Judge Henry A. Shute, whose "Real Diary of a Real Boy" tickles all who hard back to school and swimming-hole days, showed himself faithful to the scenes of his boyhood in making his selection. He wrote to THE TIMES as follows:

Exeter, N. H.

Naturally a local joke appeals to me more than another kind, and the following appears to me the most ridiculous one in my experience:

A locally famous sign painter, now deceased, was asked to paint a sign:

"The Union Five Cents Saving Bank."

As this was a new bank in town he was instructed to turn out something rather unusual, and he promised faithfully to do his best. When the sign was finished it was brought for the inspection of the Trustees, who were somewhat disquieted when they saw that the sign read as follows:

"The Union Five-Cent Savings Bank."

Considerable discussion ensued when they requested him to add an "s," which he had omitted, and he insisted that no "s" was necessary, but as they insisted he took it back to the shop, very much disgusted with the evident lack of the first principles of education.

When he brought it back it read as follows:

"The Union Five-Scent Savings Bank."

"Thar," he said, "b' Godrey, be you satisfied now?"

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. Shute

S. E. Kiser's Favorite.

Turning from the above choice of a New England anecdote by a New England humorist, we look to Chicago, whence comes this from S. E. Kiser, born in Pennsylvania, but identified for many years with the West:

Here is my favorite joke:

"The man who wins me for his own," said the beautiful maiden, "must have done something that no other man has done."

"That's all right," replied the middle-aged widower; "I can qualify."

"What great thing have you ever achieved? In what way have you made yourself unique?"

"I'm the only man who ever carried a 150-pound sack of flour from Schenectady to Brattleboro to pay off an election bet."

S. E. Kiser

No Wonder He Likes It.

Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs Is Pigs" has special personal reasons for liking the story which he chose, but he distinctly says that it is the story he likes best, so he must be placed among those with a definite opinion on the subject. He wrote from his home out in Flushing, on Long Island:

This is the anecdote that is most firmly implanted in my mind, and why:

An Englishman returning from Africa brought with him a tortoise, and had no trouble until he was obliged to transfer from one train to another at a small station in England. When he was about to enter his compartment of the outgoing train the assistant stationmaster stopped him and demanded a ticket for the tortoise, claiming that it was live stock and came under the same rule as dogs, cats, and other animals.

The Englishman objected, the train was held up, and the head stationmaster sent for. He was an Irishman. He looked in his book of rules, came to the station platform and looked at the tortoise, scratched his head, and delivered his ultimatum:

"I niver see such an animal as that, but 'tis plain 'tis no dog. Accordin' to the custom iv this railway dogs is dogs, an' cats is dogs, an' squirrels in cages is dogs, but that there animal is an insect an' goes free."

The reason this is firmly implanted in my mind is that I was carrying a clipping upon which it was printed at the time when a certain magazine editor suggested a story about guinea pigs left at an express office. Hence Mike Flannery, my Irish express agent, and his somewhat famous "Pigs Is Pigs!"

Ellis Parker Butler

Not Always in Good Humor.

In solemn bell-like tones, Franklin P. Adams, of "Always in Good Humor" and "Conning Tower" celebrity, tolls this rebuke:

The practice of Sunday newspapers asking for the best short story, the best poem, or the best joke in the world is the third best joke in the world.

The second best is the seriousness with which the public takes such symposia.

The best is the seriousness with which the people asked for judgment take it. Yours sinseriously,

Franklin P. Adams

From "Finnigin's" Creator.

And Strickland Gillilan, who leaped into fame in a night with his "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigin" is not quite sure which he thinks the funniest story in the world, but nevertheless he almost commits himself. He says in his letter:

You asked me something. There are hundreds and hundreds of the funniest stories I ever heard, but perhaps this one—loved partly for its delicious self and partly because of my love for the man who bequeathed it to me—is as good as any. Robert J. Burdette, the blessed Pastor Emeritus of the American Press Humorists, endowed me with this one:

Burdette's Bull and Bear Story.

Once upon a time two men were crossing a large field. When they were right in the middle of the field a big brindle bull came along to show them the nearest way to the fence.

One of the men found a tree and climbed it as rapidly as possible. The other couldn't get to the tree in time, but, seeing a large, sociable looking hole in the ground, he jumped into the hole.

The bull pretty nearly got him as he went down, but just missed him and jumped over the hole. The man came up again like a jack-in-the-box, the bull gave a snort and a jump at him. Down went the man and over went the bull, up came the man and back came the bull, till the man up in the tree got excited and called down:

"You blamed fool, you, why don't you stay in that hole? You'll get that bull so mad he'll keep us here all Summer!"

"Blamed fool yourself," yelled the man below. "There's a bear in that hole!"

For a rough-and-ready, easily digested yarn, that one is as good as any, if not the best of all.

Strickland Gillilan

One on Barrie.

Jerome K. Jerome, who has been a member of the élite of English-speaking funny men since "Three Men in a Boat" burst on the world, also dodged when asked to pin himself down to a final choice as to the best short story. But he found in a joke on a fellow-wit and Englishman a substitute and concocted this answer to THE TIMES's question:

Monks Corner,
Marlow Common,
Bucks.

I do not pretend to be a judge of humor. I sell it, together with other dry goods of a like character; but I always refuse to give a guarantee; the customer takes it as his own risk.

How tastes differ is shown by a story which J. M. Barrie once told me. The merits of a youthful foreign dramatist were being discussed. One man described him as a Dutch Shakespeare. Another was of opinion that he was a cross between Aristophanes and Sardou.

"I will tell you what he is," came an authoritative voice from the other end of the table. "He is J. M. Barrie WITH humor."

Sorry that I cannot help you.

Jerome K. Jerome

J. K. Bangs on Humor.

John Kendrick Bangs contributed these thoughtful remarks in response to THE TIMES's appeal:

Cape Neddick, Me.

Your question is not quite so easy to answer as it appears to be. What is funny and what is not funny sometimes seem to me to vary almost as much as there are ears in the world, irrespective of their length.

For example, one man thinks that the Progressive Party is a joke, while to another who has to sit by and see his country ruled by an incompetent minority because of the vagaries of the Megolists it is almost a cause for tears. Again, to one man it seems funny that you should think any reader of THE TIMES could possibly be interested in the reasons why Chesterton does not visit the United States, or should really care whether he comes or not, while to another reader it seems not at all "funny," but merely extraordinary.

And so the thing goes. What is one man's joke is another man's trial. There are people who laugh when they see an old man slip and fall heavily on a small boy's slide in Winter. There are people who take Bernard Shaw seriously. I know a man who never goes to funerals, because although he enjoys them hugely, he is always seized with an irresistible desire to laugh when he even sees an undertaker.

Then again, even if mankind were to settle definitely the question as to what is funny and what is not so; so definitely that we could say that thus and thus make laughter as certainly as the Cubists can say that five times seven makes nine hundred and seventy-three and seven-eighths, there would still remain the matter of comparisons to deal with. What is funny, what is funnier, what is funniest, would need to be determined before your question could be answered properly. What is "funnier than" something else would be an idle speculation, since such a speculation would involve the setting up of a standard, and speculations involving standards in these progressive days are futile because our modern leaders of thought refuse to have anything to do with anything so wholly reactionary, believing, or professing to believe, that they are utterly valueless, since, as is well known, the sum total of human experience comes to this: that whatever has been is foolish, and that whatever is is wrong, else it would not be.

Then, too, there are many kinds of anecdote that appeal to us as good, better or best, according to the mood of the moment, and that appeal to our sense of humor in many different ways.

So you see you have put up a poser in your interesting inquiry, and some day when you feel that you can give up your whole Magazine Section to my views on the subject, and are willing to back an expedition to the Poles of Humor as liberally as you backed Admiral Peary and others in chillier realms, I shall be delighted to accommodate you.

Meanwhile, lest this communication strike you as wholly fruitless, I append two items that have recently struck me as amusing, even though they may not qualify as the funniest stories I ever heard.

The first tells of a German farmer who was in search of a good driving horse.

"I have got just the thing you want," said a dealer in equine perversity. "This little animal is only five years old, as sound as a nut, and he goes ten miles without stopping."

"Mein Gott!" cried the German. "Held neffer do for me. I liff eight miles from here, andt mit dot horse I have to valk back two miles!"

And this one rather appealed to my sense of humor the other day. I copy it from a newspaper clipping.

Submitted in Rebuttal.

(Harvard '05 Addressing Alumni Gathering.)

"All this talk about Harvard being snobbish is tommyrot, and I speak from personal experience, for I was coxswain of the crew and knew every man in the boat except two, and they sat way up in the bow."

The elements of humor in this paragraph were twofold. First, it was a fairly good joke upon Harvard, and, second, it appeared in a Boston newspaper. On the whole, I think the latter fact is the funniest thing about it.

John Kendrick Bangs

Too Many for a Choice.

Wallace Irwin felt confronted with an embarrassment of riches when asked to name his pet joke and could not be cornered into giving a decision. But he wasn't scared away entirely from the task, for he contributed this:

Port Washington, L. I.

To ask an American citizen to name his favorite joke is like commanding an inhabitant of Smyrna to describe the best fig he ever tasted.

There is a Down East dialogue, which I have often thought might furnish the motif for a tragedy under the pen of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. It runs like this:

"Where be y' goin', Si?"

"Goin' down to Portland to git drunk. And, Gosh, how I dew dread it!"

There is a Scottish-American tale on which my father reared me and which, I admit, sometimes exacts from me the passing tribute of a smile. It also, I regret to say, deals lightly with the curse of intemperance.

A Scotch sheep herder slouched into a Western town which had recently gone for prohibition. He entered a drug store and, as was customary, made a signal on the soda counter. Now, the proprietor was out, so the assistant, a young lad, understanding the Indian sign, took a bottle from a shelf and helped the customer to half a gobletful of brown liquid. The Scotchman smacked his lips, paid his score, and went his stolid way.

Shortly afterward the proprietor came back and said to his assistant:

"Any business?"

"Scotchman came and tapped the you-know on the counter," replied the boy, "so I gave him some." He pointed to the bottle of brown liquid standing alone on the shelf.

"Great heavens, child," shrieked the proprietor, "that ain't whisky. That's sulphuric acid!"

Tableau.

For two weeks the druggist lived the life of a haunted man. He discharged his helper, made his will, contemplated suicide and spent real money advertising for the widow of the unfortunate customer whom his carelessness had sent to an agonizing death. Just as he was about to surrender to despair he was suddenly relieved by beholding the same Scotch sheep herder, healthy and matter-of-fact, shuffle into his drug store, step to the counter, beckon mysteriously, and whisper:

"Losh, laddie. Ye maun gie me a wee nippie. And mind ye pour it out o' the same bottle. It's a wee bit strong, but it puts heart in a mon!"

Wallace Irwin

From Montague Glass.

"I can't remember the best anecdote I ever heard, but this is one of the best," writes Montague Glass, creator of "Potash and Perlmutter," and appends the following:

A railroad magnate was visited in his office by a boyhood friend whom he had not seen for many years. The boyhood friend told a pathetic story of misfortune comprising bankruptcy, the loss of wife and children, and his own recent illness. He concluded with a plea for assistance, and the railroad magnate, overcome by emotion, touched a bell on his desk. A burly colored man responded.

"John," said the magnate, his voice choked with sobs, "throw this poor fellow downstairs. He's breaking my heart."

Montague Glass

Tom Daly Heard From.

"How dare you in such hot weather?" thundered Tom Daly, father of the McAroni ballads, at THE TIMES's query—for it reached him in a torrid Summer spell. But, forbidding as was the opening sentence of his letter, it did not mean, after all, that the Irish poet who, as becomes a man from the land of Irish "bulls," knows Italians even better than he does Irishmen, was not going to give a satisfactory answer to the question. The letter went on: "I do hope the inclosed will be of some little use to you, for, to save my soul, I can't think of anything better to say." The "inclosed" read as follows:

The best joke, to my mind, is the one you are trying to put over this instant on the humorists. It reminds me of the remark of the skeptical farmer after he had observed a dromedary for the first time: "Heck! There ain't no such animal!"

That, by the way, is a good joke. I say that and I didn't write it; but I wouldn't attempt to tell you the best joke I ever heard. I couldn't. All jokes have their day and carry their own atmosphere with them. Many have an atmosphere that is turgid and they, unfortunately, are often otherwise good.

Then again I can remember jokes that I once split my sides over, but they wouldn't raise a ripple now. I remember some years ago Bert Leston Taylor of The Chicago Tribune dilated at some length upon this subject. He was at that time editor of a humorous weekly and he spoke rather pessimistically of the antiquity and general decrepitude of most of the new jokes which were being sent in to him by the contributors.

But he waxed enthusiastic over one which had come to his notice just before he sat down to write his article. It was the first joke in months which had made anybody in the office laugh.

It went something like this:

Little boy (reading in class)—The horse was goin'.

Teacher—Don't forget your "g," Willie.

Little boy—"Gee," the horse was goin'.

You've heard it? Of course—everybody has—but when it burst from its shell brand-new and hit Bert Taylor in the midriff, it was perhaps the best joke of the moment. What more can I say?

Tom Daly

A Hotel Joke.

Simeon Ford, who accomplished the extraordinary feat of running the Grand Union Hotel and being a humorist of nation-wide reputation at the same time, and, now that the hotel is deceased, is presumably turning his whole attention to the convulsing of dinner guests over their coffee, expressed himself with much modesty in reply to THE TIMES's question.

"I never tell stories," wrote he, "nor can I remember them." That looked discouraging. But presently Mr. Ford brightened up amazingly, and finished his communication in this way:

Here is a bit of humor, however, and a true hotel happening.

Our steward had printed on the bills of fare the following notice:

"Articles brought into the hotel and used at the tables will be charged for as though furnished by the house."

Some one mailed me one of these bills and under the notice he had written:

"Does this apply to false teeth?"

A. M.

"M. Quad" Had to Grin.

The veteran humorist C. B. Lewis, who under the pen-name of "M. Quad" has amused thousands of newspaper readers for many years with the Bowser family and other harassed individuals, wrote in answer to THE TIMES's query:

In the fifty years I have been in the literary harness I have read one million jokes. I have read half a million anecdotes. I have listened to half a million drummers' yarns, and I have had a hundred thousand conundrums put up to me. In no instance have I tried to repeat one of these things an hour after hearing or reading it, but that I found that I had somehow lost the kernel of it.

Therefore, in giving you "the best joke or anecdote I ever heard," a reverence for truth constrains me to reply that it is right before me—in your asking me to remember and write you something that made me grin. I am grinning now, but it will go the same way that all my other grins have.

M. Quad

Job Hedges Refuses.

And that ends the list of humorists who answered THE TIMES giving either their choice of the best joke they had ever heard or something which they thought pretty near it. But in conclusion it is necessary to put in what that famous after-dinner humorist, Job E. Hedges, said. Soon after he got the inquiry from THE TIMES he called up on the telephone, apparently in a state of great agitation, and disclaimed emphatically that he was a humorist.

"Always around election time," he averred, "the newspapers make me out one, but I'm not. I simply plead guilty to a sense of humor. And as for choosing what is the funniest thing I ever heard—why, I never did such a thing in my life!"

Venerable "Chestnuts" and Quips That Are Apparently New Figure Among Selections.

ARGENTINE EXPERT ANALYZES NATIONALITY LAWS

Dr. Zeballos Finds a Great Difference Between the Conception of Them Held Here in the United States and That Which Obtains Among His Own Countrymen.

By Leopold Grahame

TO the average educated layman the subject of international law is a closed book. Its very name strikes terror into the mind of the college student who, by force of habit, associates it exclusively with the complexities of such problems as extra-territoriality, the usages of war, neutrality, and a number of doctrines, rules, and principles which govern the relations and intercourse of States with one another.

Even the most prominent lawyers who confine their professional activities to advocacy in the courts, or to chamber practice in matters affected by the ordinary or municipal law, are prone to regard the knowledge of international law as something in the nature of an "extra-professional" accomplishment. Yet there is at least one branch of it, that commonly described as private international law, which, as a subject of study, is of such vast importance to a people so widely different in origin as those of the United States, that it should form a compulsory advanced course in every college and university in the Union, for the lay student as well as for the lawyer.

Private international law relates to such intimate personal matters—where different territories are involved—as nationality, citizenship, jurisdiction, succession, wills, marriages, divorce, contracts, military service, legitimacy, and a hundred other similar questions that must frequently arise in a community of persons chiefly of foreign birth or ancestry.

I have been led to these reflections by the perusal of a work, just published in the French language (two volumes, 1,350 pages) on the subject of "Nationality," both from the point of view of theory and of positive law, by that eminent international jurist, Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, who is well known in the United States as a former Argentine Minister at Washington and more recently as Minister of Foreign Affairs of his own country and a Permanent Member of the International Court at The Hague.

In this work, which comprises a series of collected and edited lectures delivered by the author as Professor of International Law at the University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Zeballos traces the development of the conception of nationality and proceeds to disclose and discuss its position in international law and in the laws of various States, ancient and modern. Beginning with the formation of States, he traverses the entire field of private international law with copious references to comparative legislation on the subject, indicating as his main point that citizenship is the chief source of nationality and that, in consequence, controversies spring up between nations growing out of conflicting claims of allegiance, particularly between claims based on nativity and claims based on naturalization.

Prof. Moore's Opinion.

As the differences of view upon this point have special applicability to the United States, I consulted Prof. Bassett Moore, who kindly placed the work at my disposal, and that distinguished authority has accorded me permission to reproduce the instructive and interesting communication he made to me in regard to this phase of Dr. Zeballos's book. Prof. Moore says:

It is unfortunate that nations have been unable to reach a general agreement for the solution of these difficulties. Such difficulties have been especially serious in the case of the United States because of the immense immigration to its shores during the last seventy years. After the formation of the Constitution of the United States almost eighty years elapsed before the United States was able to conclude any international arrangement on the subject. The first naturalization treaties were made with the German States in 1868.

These are commonly known as the Bancroft Treaties, because they were negotiated and signed on the part of the United States by George Bancroft, who was greatly aided in his work by the friendliness of Prince Bismarck. Subsequently similar treaties were concluded with other powers, and then the process almost suddenly came to an end, the reason being the tendency of young men on the eve of liability to military service coming to the United States, and, after obtaining naturalization, returning to their native land, so as to enjoy exemption from obligations to which those who remained at home were subject.

The naturalization treaties of the United States generally provide that the change of allegiance shall be recognized only after an uninterrupted residence of five years in the country of adoption. This is the period prescribed for ordinary naturalization in the United States, but there are special statutes under which naturalization may be obtained in a shorter time.

Such naturalization is not effective for purposes of expatriation in the sense of the treaties which required a five-year residence, and would be recognized as ridding the individual of his original allegiance only after such period of residence. An exception to this rule is found in the naturalization treaty with Great Britain. The British Government prior to 1870 adhered to the doctrine of indelible allegiance, but when Parliament decided to depart from that principle it abandoned it altogether. Consequently it is provided in the treaty of naturalization with Great Britain that adoptive citizenship shall be recognized whenever acquired.

Conflicts of Alligiance.

The United States has no naturalization treaty with France, with Italy, with Russia, with Spain, or with numerous other countries. The great obstacle to the conclusion of such treaties is evidently the system of general liability on the part of the male population to military service. Italy, for instance, recognizes expatriation after an absence of a certain number of years, but this is subject to the qualification that the individual on his return to Italy remains liable to military service if he failed to perform it prior to his naturalization.

The rule is substantially the same in France. Formerly where a Frenchman who had not performed his military service was naturalized abroad he was, if he returned to France, subjected to prosecution, and after a trial, which was usually held within six weeks, was declared to have lost his French character, and then became subject to expulsion as an alien. But as this process afforded a way of escaping military service, the French Government, early in the nineties, feeling more and more the necessity of strengthening its military organization, changed its regulations and took substantially the same position as that which is maintained by Italy.

Another case in which conflicts of allegiance exist is that which grows out of competing claims of blood and nativity. For instance, the United States claims as citizens substantially all persons who are born within its territory. At the same time it claims as its citizens all persons born abroad of American parents. As the laws of certain other countries make similar double claims, conflicts necessarily arise. In the laws of some countries the provision is made against a clash by definitely giving a superior place to the one source of nationality as against the other. In the laws of the United States no such clause is found. One solution of the difficulty is to treat the individual in such a predicament as having a dual nationality during his minority. On this principle he would be subject to the claims of whichever one of the two countries he happened to reside in, and on attaining his majority would be obliged definitely to elect which of his two allegiances he would exclusively retain.

Dr. Zeballos deals exhaustively with most of the points urged by Prof. Moore and, by way of illustrating his general argument in favor of an international codification of many of the questions arising out of the complicated subject of nationality, he cites two cases to show the diversity and extent of the conflicts of jurisdiction to which the existing system of private international law lends itself.

In the first he presents a commercial case. A merchant in Buenos Aires received from his local bank a draft on a bank at Antwerp. The payee, having proceeded to Paris, where he needed the money, indorsed the document in favor of another banker in that city. The Paris banker, who had accounts to liquidate in London, reindorsed the draft in favor of his London creditor, which constituted a third contract of cesion. The London banker later presented the draft for payment to the banker at Antwerp, who, in the meantime, had become bankrupt.

Thus there became involved a series of contracts which brought the transaction, first, under Argentine jurisdiction as the country in which the contract was originally made; secondly, within French jurisdiction at the time of the first indorsement; subsequently within British jurisdiction, when cesion was made to the English banker, and, finally, within Belgian jurisdiction, which had to deal with the bankruptcy of the banker on whom the document was drawn.

The second case, still more important, was of a civil order and applied to a mixed marriage and its effects in private international law. In 1874 a cause célèbre was heard in France which aroused a considerable amount of public feeling and a violent controversy among eminent jurisconsults in the leading European newspapers and reviews. The case, which is now historic, marks the most discouraging check which private international law has so far received as a protective force in maintaining the organization of the family as well as the patrimony and honor of its members.

The "Affaire de Bauffremont."

The case is known in the legal records of Latin countries as the "affaire de Bauffremont." The Princess Caraman-Chimay, Belgian by birth, had contracted a marriage with the Prince de Bauffremont, a French citizen, and had consequently, in that way, acquired French nationality. In 1874 the Princess de Bauffremont obtained a separation from her husband by decree of the Tribunals of the Seine, under certain conditions demanded by the Prince, one of which fixed the domicile of the Princess during the separation. In 1875 the Princess, without permission, transferred her residence to Germany, where she constituted her domicile in conformity with local laws and acquired German nationality by naturalization in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenbourg, and, by virtue of the laws which conferred upon her the new nationality, she married a Rumanian subject, the Prince de Bibesco.

The Prince de Bauffremont immediately proceeded in the courts to obtain a nullity of this marriage on the ground that under the decree of separation from the Princess he had conserved all his marital rights over his wife, except the obligation of living in community. He further alleged that the German naturalization was of no effect and that his wife retained her French nationality, which she could not change without his consent, the separation from her husband being simply a séparée de corps. The legal proceedings were protracted and painful, and subjected European institutions to a severe trial. Two distinct systems of jurisprudence were brought into conflict. The French and Belgian tribunals declared the German marriage to be bigamous, while the German courts declared it to be legitimate. In Belgium, the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal were also in conflict. The most unfortunate part, however, of the case was the effects upon the children, who became the innocent victims of opposing judicial decisions. The French and Belgian courts declared the children of the second marriage to be illegitimate, while the German tribunals logically declared otherwise.

Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos

It is in such cases as these that Dr. Zeballos claims the superiority of the Argentine school of private international law over those of other nations, by reason of the fact that in the Argentine Republic in that department of legal science human rights are considered paramount to legal points. He proceeds to say:

Our school is today known and honored far beyond our frontiers because it furnishes the just solution of problems such as I have indicated, and attests the fact that in the Argentine Republic, which, owing to the considerable numbers of its alien population, is a vast field for the application of its experience in these matters, it has never occurred that a marriage legitimately celebrated either between nationals or foreigners has been denied definite legal protection.

The Argentine Republic has the honor of being recognized as the first country to codify what I may term the supernational law in imposing silence upon the provisions of our national law in the case of strangers where the foreign law may be reasonably applied. Thus, for example, to cite one of many cases in which that course is followed, it has frequently happened that we have recognized the legal majority of a person of 21 years of age according to the law of his own country, while our own laws provide 22 years as the minimum age at which a citizen may exercise his full civil rights.

On the question of citizenship Dr. Zeballos draws a comparison of the difference in the definition of nationality in the United States and the Argentine Republic and refers generally to the peculiarities in the American conception of the law of nationality. As a matter of fact the word "nationality" is not used in the American Constitution, which speaks only of "citizens" when speaking of persons born in the United States or those who have established their legal domicile in this country. This term comprehends at the same time the citizen who votes and the nationals who do not participate in the exercise of sovereignty. The woman and the child who never vote are thus nationals. "Are they also citizens?" he asks.

The American Constitution, in adopting the word "citizenship," refers, without doubt, to the juridical view of nationality in general, but it furnishes no precise definition. He calls attention to the first article of the American Constitution, which provides that a representative in Congress must have served seven years of citizenship, while to be elected a Senator it is necessary to prove a continuous term of nine years of citizenship, and the President of the United States, who must be born in the country, can only be chosen by the citizens who have the right to vote. Who these persons are, says Dr. Zeballos, is not as clearly defined as it should be and as it is in the Constitutions of other republics.

Again he draws a distinction between the United States and the Argentine Republic. In the former there must be two fundamental elements of citizenship, namely, birth within its borders and domicile, while in Argentina it suffices to be born in the country to be a citizen. It is provided in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution that all persons born within the territory and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are citizens. It therefore results that the child born of foreign parents in the United States, subsequently taken to Europe and so domiciled in a foreign country, ceases to be an American citizen because he is voluntarily subjected to foreign jurisdiction. This point has been decided uniformly by many American tribunals, which have refused nationality in such cases. Therefore the United States admits the right of foreign parents to select for their children born on American soil a foreign nationality.

Full of Human Interest.

Although a great portion of the two volumes is devoted to a critical examination of the systems of private international law adopted in the countries of the American continent, considerable attention is paid by the author to the legislation and decisions of the courts of European states and to the treaties relating to naturalization and citizenship. Yet, while the mere mention of these intricate matters appears bewildering to the lay mind, the work is replete with human interest and with romantic incidents. It is a work teeming with brilliant, original thought and profound legal knowledge. The two volumes, which bear the title of "La Nationalité," (au point de vue de la Législation Comparée et du Droit Privé Humain,) have been translated into French from the Spanish by Dr. André Bosq, Chief Translator of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic.

ENGLISH AUTHORS IN WARLIKE MOOD, SAYS BARRY PAIN, ONE OF THEM

Noted Writer, Just Arrived Here, Tells of "United Arts Force," Formed by His Confreres, Which He Will Join on His Return Home.

LARGE Englishmen with bushy black beards look more natural in little London gardens than in the spacious lobbies of New York hotels. This is one of the important conclusions drawn by a TIMES reporter who, some six weeks after taking tea with Mr. Barry Pain in his pleasant London home, again approached him ("bearded" is too personal a word) on the first day of his first visit to New York.

Mr. Barry Pain will not dance with delight if you quote to him

> The lilies lie in my lady's bower;
> O weary mother, drive the cows to roost,

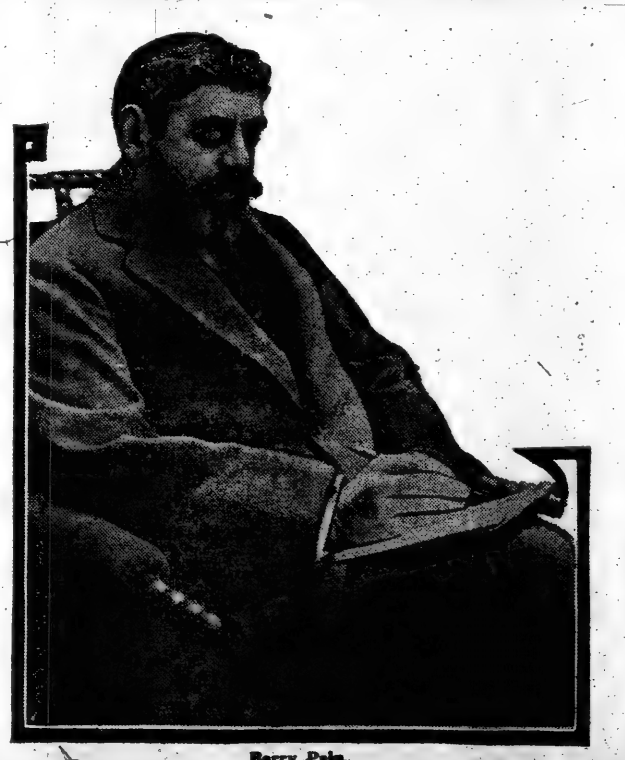
nor any other selection from that admirable series of parodies "The Poets at Tea." Nor is he eager to be known to fame as the author of that delectable bit of insanity, "Martin Luther at Potsdam." His attitude toward this famous nonsense is much like that of Mr. Gelett Burgess toward "The Purple Cow."

For Mr. Barry Pain—as one Robert Louis Stevenson knew—is primarily concerned with the difficult and subtle art of short-story writing. The author of "Stories in Grey" has strong convictions about the short story, and some of them he told to THE TIMES reporter. But first, of course, he had to talk about the war.

The United Arts Force was mentioned. "I'd be in it if I were in England," he said. "I expect to join it when I get back. It is made up, you know, of men connected with the arts—writers, musicians, painters. John Lavery, the artist, is most enthusiastic about it and so is Kébie Howard, the novelist—John Kebie Bell is his real name.

"I suppose the United Arts Force would be used only for defense. Most of the men are too old for active service. But even if they are not needed for the defense of England, they can be of use releasing territorials.

"About 1,200 men have joined the United Arts Force already. The War Office has not yet given it recognition, but will do so as soon as it has a sufficiently large enrollment.



Barry Pain.

"What bothered us most in the early days of the war," continued Mr. Pain, leaning back in his chair and drawing on a cigarette that looked ridiculously small in the mighty jungle of his black mustache and beard, "was the difficulty of exchange. On Saturday, Aug. 1, I had to pay out £7. I gave a check for that amount to the keeper of some stalls where I traded.

"In about an hour the foreman came back looking five years older and very sick. He said he had changed the check, but could not get gold in full for it. He had received one five-pound note and two sovereigns. He had been all over the city trying to change the note, but with no success.

"Now this," said Mr. Pain, "was a great shock to me. I had changed a five-pound note some years before in a Paris restaurant where I had never been before, and now this note couldn't be changed in London!

"'Go to the Bank of England,' I said; 'you can get it changed there.'

"'But suppose the Bank of England won't change it?' said he.

"'In that case,' I said, 'you'd better go down to the Embankment and jump into the river, for if the Bank of England won't change its own notes, then the whole show is over and the curtain down!'

"The London kids are funny," said Mr. Pain. "They play war all the time. In the park one day I saw a little girl and a little boy with wooden guns and newspaper helmets. The little girl aimed her wooden gun at her brother and said, 'Bang! Now you're dead!'

"'No, I ain't!' said he. And, presenting his gun, said 'Bang! Now you're dead!'

"'No, I ain't!' sobbed the little girl; 'you want to do all the shooting and all the killing and none of the dying! Mother spoke to you about it once!'

"That pleased me very much," said Mr. Pain. "It's quite true."

But the conversation must be led into literary channels. So the reporter, after a vain search for a subtle and appropriate method of approaching the subject, demanded sternly: "What effect has the war had on literature?"

"Well," said Mr. Pain, "of course it has stimulated poetry very much. Every one seems to be writing war poems. Many people who have not hitherto been known as poets are writing very strong war poems. One of the most popular and effective of them was written by a Henry Chappel, who is a railway porter."

"And what effect has it had on fiction?" he was asked.

"It has checked the flood of fiction," was the answer. "The English publishers now are publishing no novels except those by writers with big followings. And that is not altogether a bad thing for a while.

"The chief fault of modern English fiction is that there is too much of it. People write too much, and English publishers are too ready to bring out English books not really worthy to be put between covers.

"War books, of course, are selling tremendously. Bernhardi's book is everywhere. I believe that Bernhardi does not get royalties on the translation. I have been told that the publisher bought the rights for £30, and that he has already made £8,000.

"It is not a bad thing for the number of published books to be lessened. I have been a reviewer, a publisher's reader, an editor, and for twenty-five years I have written stories. And it seems to me that too many stories are written.

"The amateurs, especially, are too eager to write. They write more than the professional story writers would think of attempting.

"Once I told a young girl, who brought me some stories that she had written, that she did not work hard enough. She replied 'I write 5,000 word a week!'

"'After this,' I said 'write 1,000 words a week!'"

Mr. Pain has positive views as to the way in which a writer should give information. "You must give the reader information without letting him know that you are doing it," he said.

"Suppose that at the end of your story the villain is to throw the heroine down a well in the garden. You may describe the well at the very beginning of the story, dwelling upon its depth, its position, its picturesqueness. But if you do this, your reader will become suspicious. He will say, 'This well is not here for its health. Somebody will be going down it directly!'

"Now, information about the well can be given skillfully in many ways. For instance, it is not necessary to mention it at all. If you speak of the rust from the chain in the drinking water, and describe the old men coming through the garden with pails of water hanging from yokes, the reader will know about the well, but not know how he knows about it.

"Or the well may be put in as a side issue. You may speak of the beauty of the syringa bushes in full bloom beside the old well. Then the reader will think it's the syringa bushes you are worrying about.

"Another way is to give your reference to the well in dialogue. Let the characters talk about it, not the novelist.

"Dialogue is the most important thing of all in story writing. We are often surprised, in real life, by what people do, but seldom by what they say.

"The subtlest and best and most pleasing character delineation is got by making the character speak as he naturally would speak. If you want to give the effect of a shade of commonness to a character, don't analyze and describe the shade for a page and a half. It will not be interesting, it will not be real. Let the character speak as he would speak—that is all that is necessary.

"George Meredith did this admirably, and so do Kipling and Galsworthy. And, in this—it seems an audacious thing to say—in this Sir Walter Scott and others of his school failed. In the ordinary historical novel all the characters talk in the same way."

Mr. Pain has not yet read the works of O. Henry—warmly recommended to him by his friend, Alfred Noyes—but he is conversant with much contemporary American fiction.

"On the whole," he said, "I think that the short stories in the leading American magazines are better than the modern English short stories. But they certainly are more leisurely than the English stories. That is one American activity in which there is no 'hustle.' I admire greatly Henry James's work. He surely is not a 'hustler'!

"I knew Bret Harte, and admire his work very much, especially his poetry. He was very encouraging to me. Once he told me that a sense of humor was nothing but a sense of proportion, that it consisted of understatement or overstatement."

"What has impressed you most on your trip so far?" asked the reporter.

"The German ships in New York harbor," said Mr. Pain promptly. "And it's pleasant to see trees again. You see, the ship has been my world for the last week. Everything on the ship has been real, and trees, houses and streets and everything that belongs to the land have been fiction."

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD: NEWS AND COMMENT

The Jarves Collection at Yale to be Saved—Activities in the Art in Trades Club—Millet at Library.

THE arrangements made for the preservation and care of the Jarves collection are now about to bear fruit, and those pictures in the collection requiring treatment to prevent their disintegration are to be put under the care of expert restorers. It is unfortunate that the word "restorer," the only title for the man who undertakes to improve the physical condition of a painting, should have assumed in the public mind a sinister significance. In the past much damage has been done by inexpert and ignorant members of this profession, and many have come to regard the handling of a picture by a "restorer" as the unpardonable sin of expertise. There is still sufficient excuse for this prejudice to make it in the highest degree desirable that the technical processes of a restorer should be superintended by an artist sensitive to any impairment of the picture's aesthetic quality, and the Jarves collection is fortunate, indeed, in having Sergeant Kendall to perform this very exacting duty, for which he has the indispensable requisites of artistic knowledge and artistic conscience.

Mr. Kendall is taking the necessary steps to determine upon the men best fitted to the requirements of the case, and nothing is to be done that is not absolutely necessary to either the physical or aesthetic life of the paintings. In certain instances panels will need reinforcement, in other instances modern and disastrous restorations will have to be removed in order that the work of the original artist may become visible, but beyond such essentials it is not intended to go, and all the paintings will remain in the galleries while under treatment.

There is no collection in America more deserving of the scrupulous care awarded precious objects. There are 120 pictures representing the period between 1250 and 1500 in Italian art, with a few extremely interesting examples of the art of the sixteenth century. Attention last year was called to the fact that while the European galleries contained more masterpieces of the earlier period, none except those of London, Berlin, and Florence excelled the Jarves collection in representative character. The rare Byzantine paintings of the late thirteenth century, those rude, intensely significant expressions of the spiritual ferment that was still going on in a world newly awakened to spiritual forces, are twelve in number, more than can be found in any European museum except the Academies at Florence and Siena. Among them is a Tuscan-Byzantine crucifixion with the Y-shaped cross remarkable in Christian art and the bent and twisted body found in the thirteenth century enamels.

The Gothic fourteenth century is seen through more than twenty pictures. The loveliest of them is a little Sienese "Assumption of the Virgin" by an anonymous master, one of those gracious artists, tender and gay, who kept themselves free from the progressive influences of the time, yet retained vitality and the joy of religion. Here, too, is a "Crucifixion" ascribed in the catalogue to Giotto, but given by modern expertise to Lorenzo Monaco, who lived about 1400 and contributed to the young fifteenth century a spirit in which refinement and intensity of feeling united. Passion and ecstasy are controlled not by rigid formulae but by a natural dignity of temper reflected in the restraint of the gestures and in the fine balance of the compositional masses.

Of the fifteenth century pictures none so vigorously claims attention as that given to the Florentine, Pollaiuolo, an attribution made in the catalogue and sustained by modern scholarship. The subject is "Hercules Killing Nessus," one that affords ample opportunity for the artist to show his extraordinary anatomical knowledge and his profound interest in the reactions of muscles in motion. Hercules is seen shooting his poisoned arrow at the Centaur, who is bearing away Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, across the stream. The beautiful play of line in the woman's figure under her thin draperies is not less stimulating than in a Botticelli nymph, and in the figure of Hercules a dynamic energy communicates the sense of enhanced vitality and physical force. The episode is placed in the Florentine environment, the background city is Florence, the river is the turbulent and yellow Arno, rushing through its fertile valley.

Pollaiuolo's artistic successor, Signorelli, was also capable of conveying the sense of physical organization and energy, but he is represented in the Jarves collection by a little "Adoration of the Magi," conspicuous chiefly on account of its jeweled color and the fine state of preservation in which it still is found.

In a wholly different mood is the noble Madonna by Gentile da Fabriano, warm and rich in color and faintly quissical in expression, with a humor that enlivens the statleiness of the composition. This picture is a rare example of bad and good luck in restoration. Once disfigured by repainting, it was later brought back to brilliancy with no slight skill, and is now a moving piece of color.

There are some legends by Sassetta, the sprightly story teller of the Sienese School, at once naïve and humorous, and there is an "Adoration of the Magi" by his pupil, Sano di Pietro, in which the procession of figures is draped like a garland against the landscape background. The black curves beautifully echoing those of the low hills.

The collection is fortunate in possessing several of the panels painted for bridal chests, in which the fifteenth century was rich. These panels, when painted by competent artists, are marvels of dainty invention and gay, charming color. Perhaps the most entertaining in the present group is a vivacious account of a tournament in the Piazza Santa Croce at Florence. Along the side of the square opposite the spectators the windows of the palaces are open and hung with rich carpets and tapestries. Ladies, elaborately dressed, are looking down from the windows on the jousting below, the knights and judges filling the middle distance. In the foreground is a board fence. Boys and men are standing on benches to look over it, or else are peering through chinks and holes. The animation of the scene, the quick observation and witty statement, bring it close to modern feeling, but the elegance of the draughtsmanship and design place it definitely back in a century enamored of technical felicities.

The sixteenth century is represented only by mediocre examples, if we except the "Lady with a Rabbit," formerly given to Francia and now transferred to Piero di Cosimo. A fair landscape of blue hills and blue water forms the background for a head almost ruddy in color. Concerning it Mr. Mather says: "It was probably painted about 1505, when all Florence was talking of Leonardo's Mona Lisa. If it lacks the glamour and complete mastery of its famous prototype, it is none the less a very fine picture. It would grace any gallery, and if it were in a European museum it would be world famous." Its particular charm lies in the rich humanity of the expression, as far as possible from the withdrawn and cryptic smile of the Lisa, yet with a sensitive and gracious sympathy in eyes and lips that place it psychologically in the same rank with Leonardo's masterpiece.

There is still another sixteenth century painting in the collection that may and may not be a masterpiece. At present it is a Venetian composition, dulled and vulgarized by overpainting, a version of the "Presentation in the Temple." Certain critics, Mr. Mather among them, are inclined to regard the work as a deeply injured masterpiece that will reveal its beauty when cleaned of smudgings. The name of Giorgione has even been hinted. Improbable as this possible authorship seems, even an improbability of such heroic cast is worthy of test, especially as the picture in its present condition is quite unrewarding.

These are merely fragments of a singularly integral whole. The New Haven gallery is pervaded by the bland and lovely spirit that is Italy, the soft idealism that has faded from modern art. The experts are by no means done with it, but whatever the ultimate attributions, the student of art will find here aesthetic values that all may recognize, and while one may covet for the larger museums some of the historically important examples, it is on the whole best that the collection should exist where it is, on the threshold of a great university, an introduction to the art life of many generations. No pains should be spared to preserve the individual pictures, and it is also permitted to hope that an adequate and fully illustrated catalogue may soon be forthcoming.

Portrait by Piero di Cosino. (In the Jarves Collection at New Haven.)

Portrait of Child by Robert Henri. (In Exhibition for the Benefit of the War Sufferers at the Pierto Studios.)

Activities of the Art in Trades Club.

Of one thing we are all quite certain, that this is the moment for the establishment of an American style in decoration and an American system of collaboration between designers and manufacturers. One danger, however, should be guarded against with all possible vigilance, the danger of self-satisfaction. Because we have a great opportunity it does not follow that we can meet it as well as some of our former competitors could have met it. Nothing is done in a moment, and the period of our preparation has been brief. It is of the greatest importance that we make our American style as rich in varied influences and as strong in personal direction as possible, since creating an art that shall express the life of the people means for us creating an art that shall express the life of many peoples gathered under one flag. The problem is not, of course, one that can be solved by rule. The life itself must develop the art as in past periods and other countries. But we can create favorable conditions and set such art as we have free from hampering prejudices and restraints. For that purpose it is necessary that there should be constant and intelligent intercourse between all the people concerned with products into which art enters.

The Art in Trades Club is an organization that already has done a good deal to further this intercourse, and especially to broaden the field of specialists. It has helped to teach the carpet man something about wall papers and the furniture man something about carpets, and all something about the fundamental principles of art and the way in which these have been applied to the art of the past. The object of the club, as stated in its constitution, is "To bring into association men engaged in or interested in the arts and art trades for mutual advancement and study; to study the principles of art as applied to trades connected with the decoration and furnishing of buildings; to harmonize commercial activity with the growing art tendencies of the present time; to foster feeling and taste for art expression in general, and to strengthen the natural bond between those thus allied by fellowship and a community of interests." The club was formed six or seven years ago, and its plan originated with one hundred of the graduates of a course of instruction in house furnishing and decorating in the Young Men's Christian Association. The lectures given before the club have been by specialists in different fields, and in connection with them visits have been made to museum and private collections, as well as to factories, shops, and looms. In a general way the lectures have been divided between painters, sculptors or designers, and practical men engaged in the trades. They are addressed to an audience that can do more than any other one class to influence public taste and to pave the way for American styles. It is natural for a conservative business man to be timid concerning this odd thing "style." It is easy to make people laugh at an old joke and to make them buy a pattern only slightly different from that sold sixty years ago. It is easy to explain the virtues of a well-established style and difficult to impress them with the characteristics of a new thing. New things, moreover, stand alone until there are enough of them to make an ensemble. New American never will be happy in the same room with old Italian or new German with old French.

The logical way to create a new style would be to create a new architecture, and then decorations and furnishings to fit it, but even in a comparatively young country that sort of thing rarely happens. It is simpler to work from within out. It is probable that the new American style will be achieved by a more or less gradual process of evolution and adaptation, and the more life that can be put into it by free discussion and stimulating argument on the part of those commercially involved the better. One point, however, must never be forgotten if our designers are to make a place for themselves in the history of industrial art. The design must suit the public. A design of Scandinavian type could not live in the atmosphere of the Argentine Republic. A genuine artist will, of course, turn this restriction into opportunity and find his account readily in the exercise of his insight and judgment. And the better trained he is in psychology the better chance he will have for success in modern competition. The mind that has learned the value of research and critical analysis will grasp more quickly than the untrained mind the secrets of aesthetic appeal. For this reason some of the more ambitious friends of industrial art are convinced that a general education carried as far as possible before vocational training sets in is essential to a designer who wants to make more than merely a superior workman of himself. There must be, however, a great many plain workmen, a great many salesmen who know what they are selling, a great many buyers who know what they are buying, before the general public can be led into righteous ways of furnishing their homes, planting their dooryards, building their homes, modeling their city. Everything that helps any one to understand something about good design is worth while, and especially worth while is the instruction that helps toward appreciation of the vital principle in art and leads away from crass imitation of old things. "The old in the new" should be the motto of the American designer. He is not himself new enough to start a style, nor has any one been since the delving of Adam. As a country we are all compact of ancient inherited forms of doing things, and the most original artist will be he who unwinds the thread of life in these old forms and weaves it into patterns suited to his special public.

Essays in Pure Color at the Daniel Gallery—Dr. Valentiner Writes on the Work of Michelangelo.

unites it to a movement that is specifically that of today. Seen in pictures of this organic beauty, one learns to understand the austere appeal of the younger school and to enjoy its harsh veritles.

Exhibition of the Keramic Society of Greater New York.

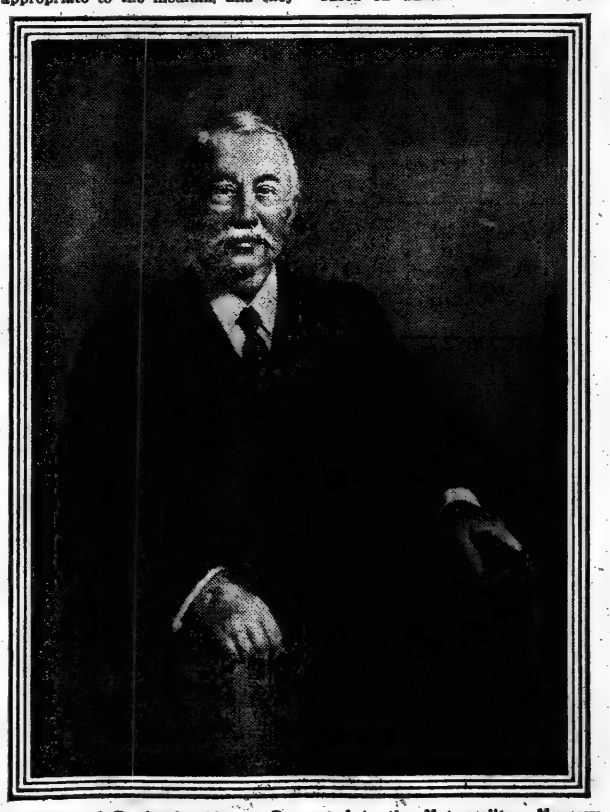
The Keramic Society of Greater New York will open an exhibition of the work of its members at the Hotel McAlpin on Nov. 9. A large variety of decorated porcelain will be shown, with special attention paid to china in designs suitable to period furnishings, a decidedly new feature in modern keramic work. In addition to table china there will be pieces for bedrooms, libraries, and porches, and the objects will include lamps and tiles. The exhibition will be shown in a setting provided by the hand-woven fabrics of the Mountain Community, and the efforts of the society to meet modern needs in many directions formerly ignored will be fully demonstrated. The Vice President, Mrs. Elling, has offered a prize of $100 for the best bowl design.

Millet at the Public Library.

The Chief of the Prints Division in the New York Public Library announces an exhibition in honor of Jean François Millet, the centenary of whose birth occurred on the 4th of October. A number of cases in the Stuart Gallery, in the main building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, are filled with the etchings of Millet, the woodcuts executed by his two brothers after his designs, the four large lithographs of American Indian life by Charles Bodmer, for which Millet, his friend and neighbor, drew the figures, and the usual prints and books concerned with the artist. Nearly all the material belongs to the Avery collection. "It always gives a deep, serious pleasure," Mr. Weitenkampf writes, "to come back to these plates of Millet, these visions of the French peasant, simple and large in styles, and rendered in a big, classic spirit. These 'Gleaners,' 'Diggers,' the 'Shepherdess,' the unforgettable 'Peasant with a Wheelbarrow'—they are not merely illustrations of French rural life, but typical figures of the gleaner, the digger, the sower, in which the significance such actions have for us is summarized with a noteworthy force of expression. The deep feeling that lies behind these works is contagious and compelling, and the apparent simplicity of expression becomes evidently subtle if we regard the harmonious flow of line in such a composition as 'The Gleaners.' Technique, always a means with Millet, and not an end, is also always intelligently fitted to his medium. So, also, in his woodcuts, bold in execution, done in a few lines, with kinship to the work of the men of the sixteenth century. His art responds to no call of fad or fashion. Its interest is perennial, because it is based on human ideals and sympathies that are part of our heritage and of our future hopes."

At the Daniel Gallery.

Some brilliant paintings in watercolor by Charles Demuth are at the Daniel Galleries until Nov. 4. They show the charming qualities of pure color and vivacious handling that are appropriate to the medium, and they also show the stripped-to-the-bone construction of the modern school. These fresh, vigorous landscapes; farms seen from Mount Gilboa, studies of trees and dunes, views of a bay, are not so different in the manner of using the pigment from the good watercolor paintings of an earlier time; but in the significance of the forms, the intense simplification of the design so that its principal lines stand forth like the muscles of a well-trained athlete, the use of realistic material without the slightest obtrusion of its representative character, the fine emotional rhythms, we get the very flavor of modernity. Mr. Demuth has not only learned the idiom of his time, he has assimilated its thought. He expresses personal freedom in a highly personal fashion, yet the heroines of his work



Portrait of Benjamin Altman Presented to the Metropolitan Museum by the Executors of the Altman Estate. The Portrait Was Painted by Ellen Emmet Rand from the Only Known Photograph of Mr. Altman in Existence.

Paintings at the Macbeth Galleries.

A group of very good paintings by very well known artists constitutes the first exhibition of the season at the Macbeth Galleries. "Interwoven," by Arthur Davies, is an affirmation of that painter's belief in formal significance freed from representation. All that is moving in the work is so on account of the all-pervading rhythm. The forms are derived from nature, however, and the realism of the flesh-like modeling, the intense humanity of the individual figures, will interest those who are repelled by the abstract character of the design.

Charles W. Hawthorne's "Annunciation" is a remembered primitive as far as emotion goes. Many a stiff little Flemish virgin was less a creature of flesh and blood than this girl with a lily stem and a half-acknowledged halo. But if the Fleming was occasionally uncertain about his proportions, he never was uncertain on the question of his religious sentiment. It is a forced and unconvincing suggestiveness that is thrust upon this pretty paralyzed child, who stands as though she never would move again, and who has nevertheless a haunting look of youth and life. One likes better Frieseke's indolent lady in her garden chair, a French chair and a French garden, with lilies and bluebell flowers. The artist catches the charm of that civilized out-of-doors so possible in Europe, which next year we must set ourselves to emulate in our own country.

Mr. Sartain's "Along the Stream" is a pleasant reminder that one need not lose delicacy of vision with time. He is no longer a young man, but he remains a young painter. And he was very clever about getting his luggage out of Paris. Other people were paying 30 and 40 francs for men and wagons, the supply falling short of the sudden sharp demand, but Mr. Sartain, they say, went around the corner and picked up a pushcart man who was glad to trundle everything to the station for a commonplace sum.

Other pictures in the collection are Robert E. Spencer's "Along the Creek," gray color hatched into vibration; Alfen Weir's lovely "Summertime," Childe Hassam's "In the Old House," Emil Carlsen's "In Venice," and Gifford Beal's "The Fountain." Elliott Daingerfield's "The Lone Cypress," Charles H. Davis's "Summer Morning," Ben Foster's "Afternoon in the Pines," Ivan Olinsky's "The Statuette," Henry Ranger's "Moonlight—Noank," Chauncey F. Ryder's "The Stone Sledge," "Winter Glow" by Gardner Symons, and "Down the Valley" by Frederick Ballard Williams. The exhibition lasts until Nov. 16.

Dr. Valentiner's Book on Michelangelo.

Seldom in the history of expertise do we find united in one mind an intense response to human values and the power of detached and scrupulous analysis. Dr. Valentiner, in his book on Michelangelo, (published by Frederic Fairchild Sherman, New York,) shows that he can claim both qualities, each in a highly developed form. No one has made the mysterious giant of the renaissance live for us in the same degree. By restraining the trivial exercise of fancy where only the slightest possible support is given by recorded facts, and letting the higher faculty of imagination connect Michelangelo with the human race and its common characteristics, the author has brought him as close to us as may be in the case of a personality so aloof.

It is in the later years that men speak most directly of their personal standpoint, therefore this essay has to do with the artist's late works, the "Pieta" at Viterbo, sketches made for his two great friends, Vittoria Colonna and Tommaso Cavalieri, the dome of St. Peter's, designed in his eightieth year; the "Pieta" in the Cathedral at Florence, and others.

In all these the author finds the deepened sense of humanity, the simplified emotional quality for which he looks in the later works of all great masters. "One is perhaps tempted," he says, "to assume the existence of a more subtle and complicated spirituality in the late works of the great masters. In reality the exact opposite is the case, and these works, which seem rather to belong to a more primitive era of culture than to the highest sphere of art, are characterized by a singular simplicity and directness of expression. Subtlety is not the ultimate ideal of the great masters, although it may be a midstation of their development. Lyrically gifted men of lesser genius, whose work appeals to a small circle of the ultra-cultured, may confine themselves to the delineation of subtleties, of those intermediate states of the soul which are in reality impermanent and in the long run wearisome. The allegiance of the really great artist returns ultimately to the portrayal of those simple and powerful emotions whose appeal is universal."

Michelangelo is thus portrayed in the long, late years of his life, warmer in feeling with a deeper understanding of his fellow-creatures than he had in youth, emotionally simplified, yet fitted by his sustained and arduous training to undertake the most technically complicated tasks. He followed the habit of many men of genius in carrying easily through in his age an essay of great difficulty daringly attempted in his youth; in his case the production, of a mass of intertwining figures in free or almost free sculpture. It is, however, the dome of St. Peter's that is the noble crown of the master's labor. His hand trembled, but his mind was clear and soared to a height at which his passionate efforts toward self-expression were ennobled by his complete command of the scientific problems involved.

Dr. Valentiner adds to our impression of Michelangelo a vital human element by the stress he lays upon the artist's friendship with Vittoria Colonna, a friendship formed when he was 63 years old and she 46. To her we owe the sentence addressed to the artist: "Those who know your works know but your lesser part," and Dr. Valentiner rehearses the known incidents of her cordial intercourse with this shy and taciturn nature in a vein of appreciation that emphasizes the importance of her tact and understanding to the work done by him after he knew her. The fact that we see in him as much through his eager gratitude for sympathy as through his unsocial irascibility and gloom the undisciplined temper of a child only adds to our wonder at the mighty disciplne he exercised over his intelligence and the hand obeying it.

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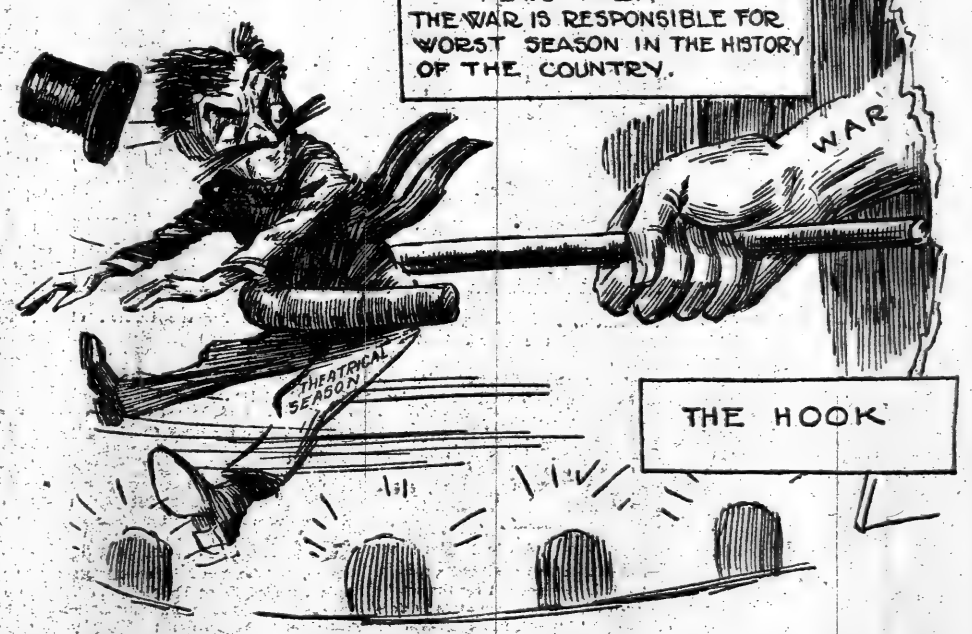

THE HOOK

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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PARTY GOVERNMENT

Prof. W. M. Sloane Traces Development of Certain Features in the Political System of the United States

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By William Milligan Sloane, Ruth Law Professor of History in Columbia University. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.

IN the academic year 1912-13 Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University delivered a series of lectures in German at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, which were published in Leipsic. These, with some elaboration and addition, are now published by the Harpers under the title of "Party Government in the United States of America." The lectures must have been intensely interesting to the university audiences of Munich and Berlin, delivered with Prof. Sloane's characteristic animation, in German as idiomatic as his native tongue and with nice appreciation of the facts and comment that especially would appeal, in a most novel subject, to intelligent and curious students. For the professor holds, with much justice, that American parties "resemble no others in any substantive way, but are indigenous to American soil." For one thing they are not and never, so far, have been revolutionary. They have fought fiercely over the interpretation of the Constitution; none of them has undertaken to change the form of Government. Even when, in 1860, the extreme wing of the Democrats of the South brought about the secession of ten slave States, they proceeded to set up a Federal Union, under a Constitution exactly like that they had tried to leave, except as to slavery. Then by war they were subdued and the States brought back into the Union the old political party life was resumed, and nothing in the framework of the national system was radically changed. That is a view of our party activity that does in fact resemble no other to which Europe is accustomed.

Prof. Sloane lays stress on the fact that the American party system did not spring directly from democracy, for the very good reason that at first, and for more than a generation from the start, our Government was not in reality democratic in the sense in which that term is now employed. It was at its origin a modified aristocracy based, to a certain extent, on family, to a greater extent on wealth and ability, a fluctuating aristocracy open from below and with slight recognition of heredity, but practically exclusive for the time, and with a fairly definite and effective class feeling animating its members. This feeling was expressed and enforced for more than a half century after independence in the restriction of the suffrage. The revolution was led, the Constitution was made, the Government for a full generation was managed by this class. Nearly all the most striking features of the Constitution—most of them have lapsed or have been diverted in practice from their purpose—were directed to preventing the growth of democracy, especially the indirect election of the Executive and of the Senate.

Party divisions began to show themselves very early, were marked in Washington's second Administration, and were violent at the close of John Adams's single term. They were as yet based on differences between the members of the aristocracy, but they followed a line of cleavage that persisted when the suffrage was extended in many new States toward the close of the first third of the nineteenth century. The general issue was that of broad, or "loose," construction, as Prof. Sloane calls it, and strict construction of the Constitution. But he makes it very clear that the Americans of that day, like their ancestors in England and their successors today, are apt to make their theories fit their desires and needs and never think of sacrificing their needs or desires to consistency. Prof. Sloane traces in a most interesting way the varying processes by which the actual working of the Constitution was brought about by a steadily broadening interpretation, alternately supported or resisted by each of the main parties. Throughout our history, though often in great confusion and with infinite difficulty, the persisting and controlling purposes of the nation have, in Carlyle's happy phrase, "got themselves" accomplished. One generation after another has made its contribution to the vast result, often with a curiously vague consciousness of what it was trying to do and a still more vague notion of what actually it was doing. Now and again the people have done what certainly never was, or could have been, intended in the Constitution, from the purchase of Louisiana to the conquest and purchase of the Philippines. Equally they have refused to do what the Constitution intended that they must do, when, every four years, they choose a President by direct universal suffrage and not by the choice of uninstructed electors.

Two broad facts stand out in the story of this mighty evolution. One the steady spread of the democratic principle in the rapid extension of the suffrage until now it embraces practically all male adults—and many women; the other the unprecedented development of transportation and communication by which the operation of democracy has been made possible. To both of these Prof. Sloane gives adequate attention. A nearly equally important process he traces—that of the gradual change from the ideas and methods of representative to those of delegated government. It is in this portion of his volume that he shows most plainly his gifts as a philosophic historian and observer.

The professor is not a pessimist or, though acutely critical, a carping critic. He recognizes that party government in the United States is pretty much what the people of the United States striving more or less intelligently have made it, and that it cannot radically be changed in any short time. He recognizes also that it has wrought substantial service which is too generally ignored. For one thing, it has disciplined the great mass of ordinary men, it has induced or compelled them to act in unison—to do "team work"—while it has given scope and aim to their activities as to public affairs. Party machines have been corrupt or arbitrary and tyrannic, but when they have gone too far in that direction they have been checked or crushed. The party system, by the very qualities that, in excess, have led to abuse and evil, has worked much good. It has been immensely charged with energy, and in this country of rapid change great work demands extraordinary energy. Especially the party system has aided in the assimilation of the immigrants and their immediate descendants. It has given them an active interest, however narrow or misguided, in civic affairs. More than any one force the sympathetic current of partisanship has fostered and developed the sense of nationality, without which our Federal Republic would have dissolved in hopeless confusion and conflict.

Prof. Sloane takes a view by no means gloomy even of the working of parties in our cities. He recognizes the shortcomings and the evils, but he compares the results generally favorably with those attained in the cities of Europe where the difficulties are far less. Those are old, homogeneous, governed by tradition, possessed of a civic spirit, within wide limits independent. Ours are new, swiftly growing, with a motley and shifting population, subject to constant interference from without. Yet our "victories are noteworthy. The public order, safety to life, limb, and property are just as completely safeguarded, while the numbers of the police are relatively much less. The social evil is proportionately less. * * * The public health and the death rate, the water supply and the sewage distribution, the park systems, all compare favorably." And the prospect is cheering for much better things.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

Novels by H. G. Wells, Mary Johnston, Alice Hegan Rice, Horace A. Vachell, the Williamsons, and Others

THE WIFE OF SIR ISAAC HARMAN. By H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HERETOFORE Tomorrow and Today have absorbed Mr. Wells. We expect, when we read him, to be tremendously modern, or to "dip into the future to see the Vision of the World," to paraphrase a bit. It is singular, then, to find oneself flung back into the past in his latest novel, to be busy thrashing out questions no longer being asked, to be moving in a Yesterday that already seems a generation back.

For this book was naturally written before the outbreak of war, and it is concerned with those thoughts and actions, storms and rebellions then obsessing most of England. It is a story of the woman's revolt, and there is even one window broken—though not precisely in the cause of suffrage. None the less that window is broken as a sign that the day of the masters is over, and it brings Lady Harman some shadowy concessions, a kind of phantom freedom. For Mr. Wells makes it pretty clear that as matters now stand between men and women, and between both and ideas, no real freedom is at present possible.

The book is about marriage, and its primary purpose is to show that so long as marriage is regarded as in any sense a thing of ownership, whether by the man of the woman, as it happens in the story itself, or by the woman of the man, or even by both of one another, just so long marriage is based on a degraded idea, and must partake of that degradation. The slave idea of marriage must be eliminated, if there is to be any marriage worth the name. Given a man like Sir Isaac, the man who grasps and holds, who wishes to dominate the very thoughts, the very solitude, of his wife, a man to whom ownership is the first essential, and the woman, whether she knows it or not, is a prisoner in a prison far more fatal and desperate than that of stone and iron scorned by Lovelace. It is in such a situation that we discover Lady Harman, at about the time when she herself becomes aware of it. And it is her efforts to escape from this prison, without relinquishing her accepted duties as a wife, that make the story. Lady Harman, in fact, is in a struggle to save her soul alive, and it is this struggle we watch.

It is a struggle that grips one, all the more because Lady Harman is a woman of the gentlest and most unselfish spirit, a creature unbreakable, to be sure, but only because of her fineness.

With a subtlety, and with a deep insight into the human heart, gifts we are right to expect in Mr. Wells, but which are present only in the great novelist, we are made to realise a singular fact. It is this: That behind and animating the love Sir Isaac bears his wife is hate, and behind her hate of him is love. Superficially it is Sir Isaac who is the lover, who wants his wife near him, who is passionately jealous of her affection, who showers gifts upon her, who cries at the thought of her leaving him, who is entirely content to drop all other women for her sake. Yet under it all is murder, the killing of the real Ellen, a sick rage at that individuality that cannot be crushed out, a desperate desire to beat down whatever conflicts with anything in him, be it of the basest.

And Ellen, though she shivers at this hard, ugly, absurd little man, though she recoils from him with an ever-growing horror of the flesh, is willing to help him, desires good and not evil for him, would have him happy. Not priggishly, but instinctively, because her response toward life was one of kindness, of giving, while his was of coercion, of self-seeking.

But beside the interest of the theme, this book is full of the most amusing reflections of life and character which Wells has ever indulged in. You are constantly being surprised into delicious chucklings, you find yourself responding vividly to the author's felicities in summing up a situation or a personality or a state of mind. There

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

one of the most entertaining episodes in a very entertaining novel—they are all flesh and blood people whom it is a pleasure to meet. The book is written in a delightfully easy style, through which gleams steadily the golden thread of a kindly humor. Mr. Vachell finds this dealer in antiques and his career both amusing and appealing, and the reader is entirely in accord with him. A trip through "Quinneys'" will be found well worth the making.

A NEW FICTION SERIES

THE Bobbs-Merrill Company has entered upon the experiment of publishing complete cloth-bound novels new and copyrighted, at 50 cents each. Three volumes of this series are "A Tale of Red Roses," by George Randolph Chester; "Whitaker's Dukedom," by Edgar Jepson; "The Red Mirage," by I. A. R. Wylie.

Mr. Chester's story is one of his swiftly moving business romances with a conquering hero who sweeps all before him. But this time the hero, instead of being young, personable, and likable, is middle aged, of huge and awkward physique, and although of kindly heart, somewhat crude in his social instincts. He is head of a street railway enterprise in an unlocated small city and prime mover also in many financial games. He falls in love with the pretty daughter of one of his business associates and sends her red roses, her favorite flower, literally by the wagonload, and makes known his appreciation of her charm by giving her an automobile with one breath and a diamond necklace with the next. There is a business intrigue against him in which the girl and her father take part, but he wins finally and celebrates his triumph by carrying the girl off bodily in her wedding gown from the marriage she is about to celebrate with another man and persuading her to marry him, when presently she discovers that she really loves him after all. The tale has something of Mr. Chester's old-time dashing good humor, but it lacks much in the plausibility and the human nature that formerly marked his stories.

Mr. Jepson's novel, "Whitaker's Dukedom," is an English story growing out of that theme beloved of novelists ever since novels have been written, a physical resemblance between two people so complete that in appearance they are doubles. His poor young man, a London dealer in second-hand furniture, faces his double in a country wood, then both are struck by the lightning of a sudden thunder storm, and the other man is killed. The poor young man, finding that his double had been a Duke, cannot resist the temptation of stepping into his shoes. The story recounts his experiences as he cautiously feels his way along the blind path to ultimate success in his assumption of the dukedom.

"The Red Mirage," by I. A. R. Wylie, is a tale of the French Foreign Legion in Algiers, having a complicated plot and much incident. Part of the action takes place in London, but the greater part in North Africa—sometimes in the desert, sometimes at the headquarters of the legion. The plot is concerned with the supposed treachery of an officer of the Enclish Army years before the story opens, and with its consequences to the next generation. There is a colorful desert background for much of the action, and an exceedingly vivid portrayal of the rigorous discipline maintained by the officers of the legion.

SICILY ANN

SICILY ANN. By Fanny Heaslip Lea. Illustrated by F. Graham Cootes. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

As slight and soap-bubbly a story as one might find in a long search—or even as one might wish to find, Mrs. Lea's novel is also dainty and gay and mildly amusing. It is about the love affairs of a Virginia girl who visits her married sister in Honolulu, has a delightful time every day of her life, and attracts men and proposals of marriage as a saucer of syrup attracts bees. Although the author tells us that her age is "sweet and twenty," she still retains many of the characteristics of ten. Her creator did not, seemingly, think it worth while to give her much save surface manifestations of character, but these phases are treated with skill, and as far as there is anything to know about Sicily Ann the reader feels when he gets through that he knows her pretty well. She is docile and demure and has the very old Eve's facility in making the suitor of the moment believe that she is particularly interested in whatever interests him. But she is also obstinate, on occasion, and then she always gets her own way by sweetly feminine and extremely youthful methods, without regard for the consequences for herself and others in the end, also, after all the other varied suitors have been disposed of she gets the man she has really wanted to marry all the time, even if she had been shipped off to Honolulu to make her forget him. The action, after the opening chapter, all takes place in Honolulu, and there is a pretty background in bright, gay colors of the life and the amusements of Americans dwelling in the capital of that island territory.

GUY GARRICK

GUY GARRICK. By Arthur B. Reeve. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.

The hero of Mr. Reeve's story of ultra-scientific detective work in the unraveling of a mysterious crime is the same Guy Garrick who has figured in several of his many previous novels of crime and its detection. He photographs the tire prints of automobiles in the roadway as he would the finger prints left on a window sill by a thief; he is on the lookout for the results of anaesthetic bullets; he recognises the signs at once when a desperate criminal has killed some one with a cartridge full of tallow instead of lead; when it is necessary he can summon aid by telephoning on a sunbeam he discovers the signs of heart disease and incipient paralysis in the handwriting of an anonymous letter; and he is able to march triumphantly straight down the trail and stage his final scene with surety and an eye to dramatic effect. It is very scientific, too that final scene, with each member of the little audience connected with a galvanometer which makes electro-cardiographs of the mental sensations and physical reactions of each one as they watch a succession of moving pictures recounting scenes much like those which have marked the stages of the development of the case. And the scientific detective's climax of evidence clinching all the rest, is the impression made by the hammer of a pistol on the shell of a cartridge. The story starts out as if it were to be concerned only with the theft of an automobile in New York City and the endeavor of the police and the detectives to catch the criminal and put a stop to the operations of [illegible]. But it quickly carries the reader into a maze of criminal plots, and it gives him an exciting time as he follows Guy Garrick through the labyrinth.

THE COPY-CAT

THE COPY-CAT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. Harper & Brothers.

A book by Mrs. Freeman is sure of its welcome. We have long ago learned to expect from her sympathetic portraits of New England character drawn with a touch at once firm and delicate. The dozen stories published under the title of their initial tale, "The Copy-Cat," in nowise fall below their predecessors, and in many respects follow the same lines. Among other human types as have the children, with whom Mrs. Freeman has made us familiar and who, by the bye, always and, to the comfort of the reader, but hardly in accord with things as they are by breaking through the hard, Puritanical shell of their parents or guardians; and we have the grown-ups of many types but nearly all "with a screw loose." One or two of the stories point out, as Mrs. Deland has done, the essential immorality of unselfishness carried to an extreme, and furnish not a little food for thought. All command interest, and it is needless to say, are distinguished by fine workmanship and subtle insight—though we suspect that Mrs. Freeman somewhat overaccentuates the peculiarities of the New England people she has studied and portrayed so long which is but saying that she travels in the path of Dickens rather than of Jane Austen.

THE LAST CHRISTIAN

THE LAST CHRISTIAN. By George Kibbe Turner. Frontispiece in color. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.25

Mr Turner's story begins in New England some thirty years ago when, according to its narrator, there was a revival in New England village churches of sermons and talk about the most gruesome features of the old theology. The fires of hell burned again as fiercely as ever, and fear of them for her dead son was about to drive into insanity the grandmother of the little boy who listened to it all and himself joined the church at an early age to escape the terrors of which he heard. He tells the story in the first person, putting much of it into dialogue. The action moves very slowly through enough years to carry him from childhood to man's estate, and is concerned almost entirely with the slow dislodging of the

(Continued on Page Following)

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is that word "huffiness," for instance, in the following observation. It is precisely the word you have often vaguely clutched after to fit a similar case:

Lady Harman's mother treated religion with a reverence that was almost indistinguishable from huffiness. She never named the Deity and she did not like the mention of His name. * * * She put God among the objectionable topics—albeit a sublime one.

Then there's Gobbin, "a man with a lot of hair and that sort of loose tie that so often seems to be less of a tie than a detachment from all decent restraints." And there's Snagsby, the butler at the Harmans, who, "like most well-trained English servants, dropped as many h's as he could when conversing with his superiors * * * just as he was always careful to wear a slightly misfitting dress coat and to fold his trousers so that they creased at the side and had a wide, flat effect in front.

But it is with Lady Beach-Mandarin that Mr. Wells has his most joyous moments. Lady Beach-Mandarin "was almost as much to meet as one can meet in a single human being, a broad, abundant, billowing personality with a taste for brims, streamers, pennants, panniers, loose sleeves, sweeping gestures, top notes and the like that made her altogether less like a woman than an occasion for public rejoicing." Whenever we meet her she contributes to our delight and admiration. And there are others, many of them, all indicated and commented upon and developed with a sureness contained in the least number of effective words that yet are never strained. Mr. Wells's style has escaped from its faults in this book, and has found a new excellence—fits his thought with a perfection not hitherto achieved.

One can be thankful that the book was finished before the war broke out, since it is unlikely that there will be another like it. The England of Lady Harman is now a past phase, and Mr. Wells's next book will reflect the new England, whatever it may be. To be, sure, the larger human relationships on which the story is based will remain to engage our thought and emotion, but the special social aspects into which these are reflected will suffer modifications—modifications that must necessarily deeply affect so sensitive a mind as Wells possesses. The book is the most complete and successful of the group to which it belongs, as it is the last, and I repeat that we must be thankful that it was not crowded out of existence by the events so soon to follow upon its fortunate completion.

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THE WITCH

THE WITCH. By Mary Johnston. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

READERS who raved over the endearing young charms of "To Have and to Hold" ten or fifteen years ago may not care for its author's latest effort—unless, indeed, they happen to have matured considerably in the meantime. For while "The Witch" is not lacking in interest, heart and other, it is a novel so full of the vital things of life, and so pared of its superfluities, that it requires a certain education in living properly to appreciate it.

In every tale that is not merely a moving picture, above and beyond the characters looms a larger hero, or more often heroine; an abstraction, but one that dominates and animates the whole. In "The Witch," this great figure is Truth. The dark shadow of witchcraft delusion and persecution in the England of James I. furnishes the background for an uncommon love story. There are a hero and heroine according to the flesh, fine up-standing creatures, both of them, who love each other with a frank sincerity and directness. But the great love and devotion of each is to Truth. They do not discuss this love with elaborate phrases, they live it. They are accused by the terrible witch-hunting preacher who "burned like a flame, a wind-tossed flame, burning blue." They feel the tide of superstition swelling about them:

Out of the deep veins, out of the elder world, old and gross superstitions had been whistled up. It had not far to come; the elder world was close of kin. On the climbing road of the human mind the scenery of the lower slopes began to glow.

They escape, Fate again claims them; to those less firm in the faith, Truth herself might have seemed to laugh. But through it all the words of Aderhold to Joan Heron sound:

I have seen brave men and women, but I have seen none braver than you, Joan. Life is very great. There are in it threads of all colors and every time that is, and if happiness is not stable, neither is misery. You are brave—be brave enough to be happy.

And happy they are, to the doors of prison and beyond. For the message of the book is that real and permanent happiness can be found only in freedom of the spirit; any other kind is a candle flame in tempest. Aderhold and his Joan were great lovers; they loved truth in each other, they followed it together, and though its pursuit seemed visibly to separate them, they themselves felt that it united them instead, eternally and indissolubly. People as brave as they were could not help being happy.

Miss Johnston is not at her best when she writes of superficialities, whether historical, as in "To Have and to Hold," or social, as in "Hagar." Neither is she altogether at home in the presence of masses of detail, unsoftened and unilluminated by distance, as in her stories of the civil war. But place her at grips with more vital things, things essentially of the spirit, and "The Witch" shows what she can do.

THE HONORABLE PERCIVAL

THE HONORABLE PERCIVAL. By Alice Hegan Rice. New York: The Century Company. $1.

MRS. WIGGS of the immortal cabbage patch and Lovey Mary, the adorable, have a new companion. No, it is not the Honorable Percival. It is the heroine of the novel named after that ornament of the British aristocracy, and Bobby is her name.

She was not christened Bobby, perhaps she never was christened at all. But Roberta was too formal for the khaki-clad young woman, who, astride a bronco, raced with the train across Wyoming, her black hair flying behind her in thick scarlet-ribboned plaits, Bobby suited her best.

Now, fortunately for Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's readers, the Honorable Percival Hascombe happened to be on that train. He had been jilted by Lady Hortense Vevay, and was solacing his sad heart with an inspection of barbarous America. He was, in Mrs. Rice's delightful phrase, a convalescent from love. And Bobby, when she saw him surveying the landscape through his monocle from the platform of the observation car, flirted with him.

It is a terrible thing to make this statement about a heroine. But she did flirt with him, most outrageously. She actually blew him an audacious kiss from her finger-tips! Of course, she was on her bronco and he was on his train, speeding away from Wyoming and Bobby. Still, nobody had ever before flirted with the Honorable Percival.

Well, the Honorable Percival was gratified, and considered the incident closed. But, to his consternation, on the first day out on his trip from "the States" to Hongkong, he found his deck chair filled with a blue and lavender steamer coat. And this steamer coat was filled with Bobby!

The Honorable Percival was annoyed. He adjusted his monocle, and endeavored to snub Bobby. But it is difficult even for British aristocrats to snub distractingly pretty young girls from Wyoming. Instead, Bobby snubbed the Honorable Percival. Then she made him fall in love with her. Then she snubbed him again. Then she forgave him. Then she—

But it would not be fair to readers of Mrs. Rice's delectable chronicle to tell what Bobby finally did to the Honorable Percival. There were romantic complications—Bobby was the daughter of the captain of the vessel, and he disliked Englishmen, especially Englishmen with monocles. Also, there was a bronzed, bronco-riding lover back in Wyoming. And Bobby's idea of the situation was different from that of the Honorable Percival.

The end of the romance is absolutely unexpected, but convincingly natural. Unlike most close students of character, Mrs. Rice knows how to construct a good plot and in "The Honorable Percival" she uses that knowledge to advantage.

It seems strange to call so entertainingly whimsical a writer a close student of character. Yet characterization is her greatest power. Earnest young realists labor through page after page of minute psychological and physiological description, and in the end they fail utterly to create people as genuinely human as this over-bred young Englishman and this primitive and captivating young Western girl.

Mrs. Rice seems in this story to write merely for the joy of writing. She may rest assured that the joy is contagious. It is not likely that she intended to typify in Bobby the simplicity, freedom, and spirit of Western America and in the Honorable Percival the true and courageous, but caste-ridden and highly sophisticated, manhood of England. Nevertheless she has done this—she has accurately symbolised two civilizations, has conducted a successful experiment in what may be called symbolic psychology. But—what is more important—she has told a wholesome, vivacious, and thoroughly amusing story.

THE OPEN DOOR

THE OPEN DOOR. By Richardson Wright. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.35 net.

WHATEVER fault may be found with this, Mr. Wright's first novel, it is very improbable that any one will call it commonplace. Not because its central idea is very new, but because it is so very, very old that it is one which our modern world has almost if not quite forgotten. "It sounds like a chapter out of the life of some mediæval saint," declares one of the principal characters. "It doesn't fit in at all with this year of 1913." Kitty Flint herself insists that this is only because "nowadays the world doesn't like to speak of atonement or reparation or expiation," but it can very safely be asserted that many readers will deny the truth of her dictum, believing that it is merely her particular method of expiation which has become obsolete, and this because better ones have been found.

For Kitty Flint, feeling that through her act "the divine scheme of things had been broken down" and that it was therefore her "duty to build it up again," spent the best years of her life "convalescing spiritually" behind the closed shutters of the house whose threshold she never crossed—the house with "The Open Door." In what seemed to the neighbors a strange contradiction, the shutters of "Miss Kitty's" house were never opened, and the door was left on the latch every day and night in the year save one; on Christmas Day Miss Kitty backed her door. When the novel begins, Kitty Flint has been for fourteen years a voluntary prisoner in the house which her many times great grandfather built, and from which the Philadelphia suburb of Thursley, the scene of the story, took its name. Naturally, such extraordinary conduct as hers could not pass unnoticed or uncriticised, especially in the town in which she had spent most of her life, and many of whose inhabitants still remembered her as a beautiful young girl, riding astride her cob in a divided skirt, to the horror of all and sundry. So her opposite neighbors, Mrs. Colston, wife of the proprietor of "Colston's Chronic Cold Cure," those two virtuous but somewhat acid maiden ladies, the Misses Alethea and Sabrina Meigs, and stupid, good-natured Mrs. Batteraby, started a campaign against the closed shutters—which in their opinion were immoral—a campaign whose results form quite an important part of the plot. This little coterie of curiosity-racked females provides the book with some very amusing pages; Mr. Wright has drawn them well, and never once permitted his sketches to degenerate into caricatures, not even when they lead Thursley into the throes of that farce for all things Colonial which ended so uproariously at the meeting of the Thursley Historical Society in the auditorium of Columbia Institute.

These four gossips are by no means the only well portrayed characters in the book. Hugh Lincoln, the lonely little boy to whom Miss Kitty "was a mother," Mr. Josephus Octavius Flagg—nick-named by Hugh "Og, King of Bashan"—Sallie Pringle, Mr. Adams and Officer Taylor and several others are all pleasant, human people whom we are glad to know. And Kitty Flint, the young-old woman, is adored by every one of them, and not merely by them, either, for hers was "that sort of soul which, like some philosopher's stone of the spirit, reduced all manner of men and women to fine gold." Witness the famous salons, where under her guidance men and women of every class and kind, mental and social, met and mingled harmoniously.

The book has some of the faults usual in a first novel. But it is cleverly written, there is humor, some deft phrasing, a feeling for character, and an interesting point of view. Altogether, it is a novel which inclines one to the belief that its author has a worth-while future before him.

QUINNEYS'

QUINNEYS'. By Horace Annesley Vachell. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

THE many readers who are accustomed to look for good work from Mr. Vachell will not be in the least disappointed by this new and charming book, but they will certainly be more than a little surprised. For "Quinneys'" is something of a new departure for the author of "Blinds Down." It is the quiet, humorous, very human story of a man who inherited an antique shop in the old cathedral town of Melchester from a miserable curmudgeon of a father, whose death, as he frankly avowed, caused him not the slightest grief, although he was ready to do "what was expected in the way of a tombstone." The elder Quinney had had a few good bits of old furniture and porcelain, but the majority of his stock consisted of that "rubbish" which the son abhorred from the very bottom of his soul. "Don't touch rubbish. Rubbish is beastly. Rubbish is wicked," he told his astonished stepmother-in-law to be, whose taste was that of a generation which put open Japanese umbrellas in its fireplaces. For this energetic little man, who had had no education to speak of, strewed stitches all over the floor and well up in many of the tricks of a trade which does not bear the best possible reputation for honesty, was an artist through and through, loving beauty, fairly worshipping the exquisite things in which he dealt. However, he had other loves, too, and his relations with the young wife for whom he bought the "Dream Cottage," and with his dainty daughter, Posy, his only child and "the gem of his collection," are portrayed with tenderness and charm. There is a time, indeed, when his adoration of what Susan calls "sticks and stones" appears to have become greater than his love for aught else, when he seems to care more for "things" than for persons; then come the dramatic closing chapters of the book, wherein the lovable little man shows his knowledge of relative values.

Joe Quinney himself, the shrewd, faulty, hot-tempered, ambitious, beauty-loving, plain-spoken little man, is of course the principal character in the book—a distinction he well merits—but there are several others not one whit less real. Susan, the devoted little wife who tried so hard to hide her jealousy of the "things" her husband adored, and succeeded for years, only to have it all come forth in one frantic outburst; Posy, the romantic, willful, beloved daughter, for whom at the last, as at the first, her father paid a high price; the various dealers with whom Quinney comes in contact, and Susan's mother, Mrs. Biddlecombe, whose experience on the night of the fire ferns

(Continued on Page Following)

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IMMIGRATION

Three Interesting Books On an Important Problem

THE OLD WORLD IN THE NEW: By Edward A. Ross. New York: Century Company. $2.40.

FROM ALIEN TO CITIZEN. By Edward A. Steiner. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

WITH POOR IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA. By Stephen Graham. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.

HOW will the present war affect our immigration census? Writing long before there was even a rumor of war, Prof. Ross has made no allowance for such a tremendous disturbance in the world situation. Viewed in the light of recent events, however, some of his conclusions take on an added significance. For instance, conditions are ripe, according to his estimate formed before the present crisis, for a heavy influx from Western Asia. That this influx will be hastened rather than impeded by the war needs little explanation. With the possible alleviation of the status of the Jew in Russia, the outflow thence will probably diminish, but the stream from Asiatic Turkey, Circassia, Syria, and Arabia will increase.

In Prof. Ross's forecast, which is intensified by the happenings of the last two months, lies a grievous note of warning. "The Old World in the New" is not so much a study of immigration as a study against immigration. What we have assumed into our nation since we opened our gates to the stranger was bad enough; what we are about to receive, the very dregs of Western Asia, immeasurably worse than the dregs of Europe, will dilute to the last degree that pioneer stock on which the American nation should have been builded.

Prof. Ross's prejudice against the open door policy is frank and apparent, a prejudice amounting almost to a bitterness which only a brilliant and readable style can conceal. The influences, economic, social, or political, which this steady inflow of the poorest and neediest of other lands has created are those of unmitigated deterioration. For the high cost of living and in the same breath for the low standard of living, Prof. Ross holds the immigrant responsible. To his fault must be laid our increasing illiteracy, yellow journalism, peonage, caste spirit, the social evil, city congestion, pauperism, and above all, a disheartening confusion of our political ideals. It is the later immigrant who has weakened the splendid pioneer stock of America. On this stock as a base might have been builded another Greece, another Rome, at any rate a unified, strong America, but the possibility of such a future is being rapidly choked by the transfusion of these weaker strains.

Here is no fresh argument and little new evidence. Prof. Ross presents his case with forceful phrase and well-chosen example, but, curiously enough, it is this very brilliance of presentation, this overpersuasiveness, coupled with an undercurrent prejudice deep and bitter, which make the reader more than uneasy about many of the professor's conclusions. Here and there the generalizations are so broad and so glittering that they cannot carry convictions even to the uninformed, who may easily be impressed with lucid and well-chosen statistics. At the root of most of these generalizations is the writer's bias toward labor and labor's "rights."

> Throughout our comfortable classes one finds high-sounding humanitarianism and facile lip-sympathy for immigrants coexisting with heartless indifference to what depressive immigration is doing and will do to American wage-earners and their children. . . . If the stream of immigrants included capitalists with funds, merchants ready to invade all lines of business, lawyers, doctors, engineers, and professors qualified to compete immediately with our professional men, even Judges and officials able to lure votes away from our own candidates for office, the pressure would be felt all along the line, and there might be something heroic in those groups standing for the equal right of all races to American opportunities. But since actually the brunt is borne by labor, it is easy for the shielded to indulge in generous view on the subject of immigration.

With Prof. Ross, the displacement of American labor by that of the unskilled immigrant is not an objection, it is a grudge, and it is in this unfortunate tone that his book is written. His is not merely a slant toward labor interests; he goes the whole forty-five degrees, sweeping with him all the facts that bear out his case, brushing aside or remaking those that don't. For instance to dismiss the "dramatic unionization" of the garment workers of New York and Chicago as no evidence whatsoever against his assertion that organized labor always suffers at the hands of the immigrant, is not only bold but unscrupulous, and above all, not in the least conducive to trust and confidence on the part of any reader in possession of the facts in the case. Prof. Ross overreaches himself in more than one respect; it would be far safer did he stick closely to subjects concerning which no one knows very much anyway.

In curious contrast to this energetic volume is a bit of autobiography from another professor, Edward A. Steiner, who holds the Chair of Applied Christianity at Grinnell College, Iowa. Prof. Steiner is one of these undesirable aliens who so arouse the Wisconsin professor's ire. "If mine were an unusual case," he writes, "this record would not be worth the making." He holds that he is very little different from the Slav people, from whom he came; his story in America, as he relates it, contains all the regulation chapters—sweat shop, mills, mines, the lower courts, jail, drink, the open road with all its dangers. Prof. Steiner cannot well push too far this claim that he is an average immigrant, for to rise from the position of the ordinary vagabond to that of professor in a progressive college is by no means an average record: but his plea for the others is little impaired thereby; it carries far more conviction than Prof. Ross's broadsides. It is purely a sentimental plea; the pictures which he draws are, many of them, too florid and too highly colored with emotion to be very palatable to a people, the reading section of which is still largely Teutonic, but it arrests the attention, if nothing more, and bears the stamp of sincerity.

To this virtue Stephen Graham's book, "With Poor Immigrants to America," dare not lay claim. Here is the same sort as Prof. Steiner's narrative—sketches of the steerage, of the east side, of the mines, of all with which the immigrant comes in touch, but from the view of a not very thoughtful onlooker. Mr. Graham wrote these originally for publication in a Russian magazine, and it is conceivable that to the Russian reader they might seem entertainingly picturesque. The American public, however, must find them rather flimsy and unimportant—a series of photographs, and not a very good lens at that.

An Idler in Spain

J. E. Crawford Fitch went to Spain from his home in England expecting to write a serious book about the life and times of the famous Spanish painter, Goya. He changed his mind somewhat soon after reaching Barcelona, and set off on what he calls a Goya pilgrimage, traveling about the country and studying the painter against the background of present-day Spain. The fruit of the pilgrimage appears in an entertaining book entitled "An Idler in Spain," which is part art criticism and part graphic portrayal of Spanish life and scenery. The book is illustrated with photographic reproductions of Goya pictures. (McBride, Nast & Co. $2.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Prof. Muensterberg Gives Result of Scientific Research

PSYCHOLOGY: GENERAL AND APPLIED. By Hugo Muensterberg. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN an earlier day psychology was, literally, a "discourse on the human soul." When it was finally admitted to the sciences the demand for exactitude banished any so vague a will o' the wisp as the soul. Now, curiously enough, the soul has returned and taken up her abode beside color theories and association problems, a natural result following on an accelerated study of the problems of personality and a marked tendency in modern thought away from materialism. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg is notoriously averse from positions in any but the most advanced current in the stream, and his new textbook in psychology, the first formal work from his pen for many years, gives the soul and her functions ample room.

"The soul," says Prof. Münsterberg, "is the self conceived as a system of purposes which remains identical with itself in developing its potential acts as real experiences in response to the acts of others and to the objects of the world." The soul is self-conscious; it is free, it is immortal, it is not substance, it is not object, it is not in time or space. All of this is assuredly familiar matter, but it is unusual to discover it in a textbook on psychology for the simple reason that such a helpful fiction as a soul must be sought outside the confines of our actual experience. But psychology without a soul is only one side of the shield, contends Prof. Münsterberg. The causal psychologist, the man who in the most artificial fashion has picked to bits the great confusion of our consciousness, has, after all, done nothing more than explain. He has brought us information without understanding and has been forced to leave wholly out of account such "over-individual obligations" as truth, beauty, religion, and morality. The understanding of our mental life is the business of the purposive psychologist, and he is as amply justified in calling such a construction as the soul to his aid as the physicist who postulates ether.

Obviously enough, this is letting down the bars in thorough-going fashion. Where philosophy begins and psychology ends was always a sufficiently dubious problem. It begins to seem that the further we retreat this ideal of a well-defined boundary line, the nearer we shall be to the truth, but while the generosity of outline which Prof. Münsterberg has bestowed on his new textbook may be commendable, how much the discourse on "purposive psychology" will make for clarity in the mind of the student of psychology is a matter for conjecture

Not only in the direction of "purposiveness" does Prof. Münsterberg enlarge the domain of psychology. The psychology of the group and psychology in application comprise two important sections of his book. To the first of these, the student and even the lay reader will look forward with considerable interest, for the mental life of the social group has too long been neglected in the interests of the mental life of the individual. Such study as has existed has been concerned mainly with the relation of the individual to other individuals, of one self to a group of selves. The only person who has conceived of the crowd as a psychological entity is Gustave Le Bon, and his overfanciful conclusions have done little more than touch the border of the problem. Prof. Münsterberg's analysis of this question is disappointing. It does little more than sum our present information concerning social relations, and it leaves M. Le Bon practically alone in the field, which he has created.

The section of his book which deals with applied psychology is, however, excellent. It condenses the former volumes which have resulted on Prof. Münsterberg's study of practical psychology in the departments of industry, education, law and medicine. Prof. Münsterberg has been a pioneer in the work of turning what has been a pure laboratory science to the uses of our community life, and it is in this direction that he speaks with the most authority.

Throughout his aim has been to place the study of psychology on as broad a base as possible. The book is primarily a textbook to be supplemented by intensive study of specific problems. It sketches outlines only; it gives no room to exposition of the structure of the brain and the sense organs, and it takes the widest possible sweep. This aim is most praiseworthy; no one would quarrel with Prof. Münsterberg's desire to establish a study of mental states a little different from that awarded minerals and plants. But this ideal of generosity has been extended to vocabulary with the result that as a textbook Prof. Münsterberg's work is inexcusably prolix. We do not ask an "uncritical rush toward mental states," we do not decry the slow and painstaking approach to the subject of inquiry, but in a book which is to be studied rather than read, a knotty conciseness is not only permitted but best. We do not ask Prof. Münsterberg to evolve pruned abstractions in the style of Immanuel Kant, but we do ask for our information in as small compass as possible.

A long list of "popular" works has left its mark on Prof. Münsterberg's style, an unfortunate result in the case of so important a work as this latest. For this textbook is richer by far than many of the somewhat brilliant but empty essays on various aspects of our modern life with which the Harvard professor has surfeited the public in the last ten years; it holds the kernel of his best thought, and the fruit of a continuous and genuine scientific research. That it should be swamped and overclouded by a vast number of unnecessary words is most deplorable.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

hold of the old, stern religion upon the minds of the people, the introduction among them of the doctrines of Christian Science, at first with much secrecy, and finally with open and general acceptance, and the turning of their attention from church affairs to their own pleasures and enjoyments. All this so wears upon the mind and soul of the minister who has watched over his flock for many years that his intellect wavers and breaks under the burden, and when presently he dies the young man says, "And with him went, for me, a generation—a generation of strong and honest men." A gentle, restrained love story, between the narrator of the story and the minister's daughter, runs quietly through the book. But its main concern is with the village people, their several attitudes toward the old religion and toward the new influences that were undermining it. Among them are some very true delineations of character, and the whole story makes an interesting study of a local phase of social development.

SOLDIER OF THE LEGION

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION. By C. M. and A. M. Williamson. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

Most of us have been on familiar terms since our early youth with that "Soldier of the Legion," who was born at "Bingen on the Rhine"—it seems an odd combination nowadays—but this new member of the famous corps, though French by birth, had been all his life a resident of the United States, and when the story opens is a Second Lieutenant in the —th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ellsworth, with nothing further from his thoughts than enlistment among those of whom "no questions are asked." However, he was destined to fill the arduous rôle of hero in a novel against which no one can possibly bring the reproach that it is lacking in plot, and from the very first chapter, when he is summoned from a ball to the bedside of a dying woman, from whose lips he hears a confession which changes his entire life, he has adventures in abundance. No less than six remarkably beautiful women play more or less important parts in his career, women of all sorts and kinds, from a popular actress to the lovely daughter of the Agha of Djaserta, whose love-story is strangely interwoven with his own. And the "Soldier of the Legion" proves himself worthy of the name bestowed upon him by one of them—St. George.

Most of the tale is laid in Algeria, at Sidi-bel-Abbès, headquarters of the Legion, in the surrounding desert, and at the Agha's oasis. There is romance in abundance, and though the reader is occasionally conscious of the use of whip and spur on a jaded imagination the narrative moves at a fairly lively pace.

THE MONEY MAKERS

THE MONEY MAKERS. A Story of Today. By Charles Klein and Arthur Hornblow. Illustrations by Paul Stahr. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.35.

Charles Klein's play of the New York business man who has a late reviving conscience has been turned into a novel by Arthur Horablow. The story follows closely the lines of the play, which tells of the absorption of the money-mad financier in the game of making more and more money, his second marriage to a much younger woman, and the coil of cross purposes and bitter animosities in which he and she and his children become involved when a late awakening sense of justice leads him to endeavor to make restitution of his ill-gotten gains. But while keeping the outlines of the action and much of the dialogue intact, Mr. Hornblow has filled out the gaps between the scenes and introduced much that is new in order to produce the necessary sense of background and make the movement smooth and continuous. In style he has endeavored to keep in sympathy with the fine spirit of the play.

BETTY'S VIRGINIA CHRISTMAS

BETTY'S VIRGINIA CHRISTMAS. By Molly Elliott Seawell. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

A very pretty, very sentimental little love story with a charming, brave-hearted, twenty-year-old coquette for its heroine and a rich and "dashing young officer" of the United States Army to play the part of the hero, is Miss Seawell's contribution to the inevitable flood of Christmas fiction. It is at Christmas time that Betty Beverley, once of stately Rosehill, now of humble Holly Lodge, first meets Lieut. John Hope Fortescue, son of the wealthy Northerner, who bought Rosehill when the mortgage was foreclosed, and Col. Beverley, Betty's grandfather, obliged to sell the beautiful old home which had been his father's and his grandfather's before him. There is a delightful description of Virginia Christmas festivities in the early '80s, the period chosen for the tale; Betty and the gallant young Lieutenant go to the jolliest of dances, where the music is furnished by old Uncle Caesar, Isaac Minken, who "combined the profession of driving a fish cart in the daytime and fiddling in the evening," and a youth who "performed upon the concertina." Then there are wonderful suppers, a hunt breakfast, and altogether one is much inclined to envy these joyous, hospitable Virginia gentlefolk.

Naturally, the course of true love does not run entirely smooth; a quarrel comes and a parting, and more than one Christmas elapses before Betty does the honors at the Rosehill ball, but everything turns out all right in the end, as was to be expected. Meanwhile the reader has time to become acquainted with Kettle, the lovable little negro boy, who came hungry and ragged to Holly Lodge, and there received his first Christmas stocking, with Aunt Tulip, and Uncle Caesar, and the splendid old Colonel, and all the other characters of this charmingly written, gay little romance.

DIANE AND HER FRIENDS

DIANE AND HER FRIENDS. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

France is the scene of all these little tales of Mr. Hardy's, many of which have already seen the light in magazines. Diane de Wimpffen appears in several of them, while some are principally concerned with the Countess Anne, a great lady who should have lived in the days of the ancien régime, and others with Inspector Joly of the Paris police. The first story in the volume tells how Diane replied to an insult in a most unusual way, the second gives an account of the deathbed confession of the Countess Anne, and the third brings Diane and the Countess Anne together, showing how Diane chose what she believed was a sad truth in preference to a tacit falsehood. Then we learn how it came to pass that the Countess Anne employed a murderer as her head gardener, and make the acquaintance of Inspector Joly, who plays a leading rôle in five out of the seven remaining episodes. And the book closes with a great service done Diane by the man who was once her adversary.

Each of the eleven stories is complete in itself, and they are all written in a rather graceful, fastidious, and undramatic style, quite appropriate for many of them, but somewhat out of place in those which might properly be called detective stories. Diane herself is an attractive heroine, with her blue eyes, her dainty look, and her ability to shoot flies—literally! It is easy to understand why her husband adored her, and the Countess Anne addressed her as "my dear child." There are several other agreeable characters in the book, and some pretty descriptions of French life.

BATTLE ROYAL

BATTLE ROYAL. By W. De Vere. John Lane Company. $1.35 net.

Anton van Weghe of the civil service is about to leave the little town of Macassar in the Dutch East Indies, on his way home to Holland, when this novel begins. He had spent ten years in the East, done good work, and earned his right to a year's leave, yet he would hardly have taken it had there not been a woman waiting for him—the woman to whom he was practically engaged, and who is to be expected to bring back with him as his wife. He was at peace with himself, despite the memory of a past intrigue with a certain Mrs. Delmaar—an intrigue which had resulted in his being obliged to depart from Batavia, where she lived. Convinced that Marie Delmaar is but a "light woman," he believes his old passion for her dead, and is astonished to find it awaken again as he draws near the place which is still her home. And there in Batavia they meet, and there new and unexpected complications arise.

Such value as the novel possesses, however, consists neither in its plot nor in its characters, but in its descriptions of a country about which the majority of people know little or nothing. These descriptions are carefully and painstakingly written; there is an abundance of detail, and the author is apparently fully acquainted with the life which he portrays. It is a pity that he has not the ability to make his account seem real and vivid to the reader.

LIFE AND DEATH

THE GAME OF LIFE AND DEATH. By Lincoln Colcord. The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

Mr. Colcord's "Stories of the Sea" suggest Joseph Conrad, not that they are in any wise an imitation of that great writer, but that, like Conrad, Mr. Colcord is penetrated by the spirit of the sea and the mystery of the Orient, and, like the author of "Youth" and of "Lord Jim," he makes his readers see and feel with him. Each of the dozen tales making up this volume is dramatic and poignant; told, too, with a subtle art which leaves not a little to be read between the lines. Much as has been written of the character of the Oriental, Mr. Colcord gives, we cannot say a new insight into it, but, certainly, a new insight into its inscrutableness, as something not to be plumbed by any occidental lead and line. The stirring tales command an almost painful interest. Very beautiful and pathetic is the closing story, "Home," and the "Envoy," that reminds one of Stevenson's

"Home is the sailor, home from the sea."

It is a book that will linger in the memory long after its lids are closed.

THE FLAMING SWORD

THE FLAMING SWORD. By George Gibbs. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Gibbs makes a fairly interesting story of a young man who, having wasted his substance and himself in riotous living, tries to take his life by the indirect method of rowing out into a squall, is rescued and nursed back to health by the lighthouse girl, and—we all know the rest of it. Matters are complicated by his relations with "a show-girl" who was the companion of his days of dissipation, and who loved him far beyond his deserts, "not wisely, but too well." As always, it is the woman who pays and we take small pleasure in leaving "Moera" in the arms of her lover, while "Maisie" has no resource but to turn to "the lights of Broadway" her solitary steps. The book holds much dramatic incident, but it refuses to grip the reader or to enlist his sympathetic interest in its characters.

THE SOUND OF WATER

THE SOUND OF WATER. By Margarita Spalding Gerry. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

"The Sound of Water" is a strange story of a mystery which, it is safe to say, no reader can guess until it is revealed. To keep the secret of the supposed crime the author has fallen into an error almost as fatal as that of permitting it to leak out prematurely. She has made the central situation and all the details too impossible for credibility. We perceive at once that, save for the requirements of the tale, there is no reason why the suspected man should not promptly have told the simple truth, knowing concealment to be the most damning evidence against him. However, any mystery, though clumsily contrived, is certain to lure a number of readers. A medical mystery holds a special fascination for the laity, and this story is sufficiently well told to command the interest of its readers, in spite of the obvious defects of its machinery.

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WAR'S AFTERMATH

Prof. Jordan Indicates "Racial Hurt" to be Expected

WAR'S AFTERMATH. By David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, and Harvey Ernest Jordan, Professor of Histology and Embryology in the University of Virginia. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

ONE AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR: In Answer to Germany's Appeals. By Frederick W. Whitridge. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE effect of the civil war on the racial progress of the Southern States is considered in "War's Aftermath," the general conclusion being that "grave racial hurt" has been the result.

In an introduction written since the present European conflict began, the Chancellor finds similarities between the situation of Virginia with reference to the civil war and that of Belgium in the existing struggle, the inference being that the undesirable eugenic effects of war in Virginia will be paralleled in the land of King Albert. It is pointed out that neither Virginia nor Belgium had any leading part in the original causes of conflict, that both lay geographically in the very centre of the devastation, and that "in both the disaster is sadder because it is spread over generations to come."

Chancellor Jordan finds that war always and everywhere means "the reversal of natural selection," the inferior young men of the war generation becoming largely the breeders of the next because of the killing of the strong in battle. Thus in Belgium "the best of the young blood is lost," the men who should have been the fathers of the Belgians to come being the victims of Liége and Namur, Dinant and Charleroi. "After each war comes the paucity of genius, the failure of personal initiative." The economic development of Belgium, it is declared, is checked for half a century, while her social development is "deranged for we know not how long." Schiller's line is quoted as summing up war: "Always war devours the best."

In their study of the South, the authors early found that "no mathematical estimate or rigid calculation of racial loss was possible." Therefore it was necessary to reach conclusions by "less direct methods." Accordingly hundreds of representative men, of whom a large proportion were veterans of the civil war, were interviewed on the general questions involved. From analysis of these conversations the authors constructed thirty propositions dealing with various phases of the racial results of the war, which propositions had been advanced by one or more of those interviewed. The propositions were then put in the form of a questionnaire and sent to the surviving Confederate officers and other men of intelligence for comment. Most of the volume is devoted to an analysis of fifty-five of the answers received, which, it is stated, is a preliminary step to further investigation. Two of the most interesting of the thirty propositions submitted were these:

The flower of the people went into the war at the beginning, and of those a large part died before the end.

Men of the highest character and quality bore the brunt of the war and lost more heavily than men of inferior quality. This produced a change in the balance of society by reducing the percentage of the better types without a corresponding reduction of the less desirable types; a condition which was projected into the next generation because the inferiors lived to have progeny and the others did not.

The first proposition "received unanimous assent." Yet the second received "but a bare majority of 'ayes.'" It is criticised as being "too general" and "a little too strong."

Other propositions submitted were these:

1. The farmers are now of a lower type than before the war.
2. All over the State (Virginia) the class of men attending courts does not measure up in intelligence or in ideals with those attending courts before the war.
3. The public men of the South do not measure up to those of old times.
4. The civil war destroyed the cream and stirred up the dregs.
5. The strong fell first in battle, but the weak fell in camp, so that the balance remained about the same.

Proposition No. 1 was "very emphatically denied by many and objected to by most." No. 2 won "assent from about half." No. 3 is "approved by about half." No. 4 is "not approved," the criticism being that it is "too sweeping." No. 5 is "generally approved."

In their conclusion, following the verdict on the testimony that the war resulted in "grave racial hurt," the authors continue:

Each of the other baneful racial influences associated with the problem, social, cultural, and economic devastation, emigration, pensions, &c., is nevertheless the direct consequence of war and should be debited to it. Moreover, even granting that the South and the country as a whole have, relative to ante-bellum days, no poorer fertility in consequence of the war—an assumption no one can maintain in the face of the enormous waste of one million splendid souls—it is further certain that could we have had the inspiring presence and wise counsel of these martyrs and their potential offspring, the country would now be immeasurably better off in a yet higher average of physical, mental, and moral stamina. * * * We must, therefore, decide that the war has seriously impoverished this country of its best human values.

One American's Opinion.

In Mr. Whitridge's opinion, Germany is in the wrong in this war and is following false gods. "Give us back," he says, "the Germany of Luther, Beethoven, Goethe, Schiller, and Kant." The author some years ago lived in Germany for two years. He has a chapter on "Germans Then and Now," and he finds that the Germany which he revisited not long before the war was quite a different Germany from that in which he had lived. In part he writes:

In every direction there were evidences of a great change in the citizen and the people. * * * The country had grown rich, and enjoyed a great and visible prosperity. * * * The demeanor and talk of the people had changed as much as everything else; the old simplicity and modesty had disappeared; there was a good deal of talk about abominable scandals in high society, and generally the people were exhibiting the worst vices of a raw plutocracy. * * *

During the past decade the Germans have become easily the most objectionable people to be seen in the cities and on the highways of the Continent. Mr. Price Collier called them 'the boors of Europe,' to the intense displeasure of the Berlin press. * * *

I have noticed a curious measure of envy and contempt for England—envy because the English have certain amenities of life which every German copies as fast as he can, and contempt, for which I have never heard any better reason than that, as they look at it, English officers are ashamed of their uniforms, and get out of them and into civil dress as soon as they can. * * * I cannot imagine an Englishman who would not say 'Jealous of the Germans! Why?on earth should we be?'

THE GLORIOUS AGE

ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE. By John Mackinnon Robertson M. P. Home University Library. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MR. ROBERTSON has written with force and conviction on a large variety of subjects, and until lately has chiefly been known as a radical scholar in politics. His contribution to the interminable Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, however, has been accepted by many competent to judge as the best of all the books on this subject. "The Baconian Heresy," published last year, gave the Secretary of the British Board of Trade a new standing in literary criticism. The subject was approached without bias, though nobody who knows this confirmed iconoclast of traditions and conventions can doubt that he would not be averse to proving that Bacon really did write Shakespeare if he could find evidence enough to justify that argument.

This little book on the contemporaries, precursors and immediate followers of Shakespeare is in some sort a companion to the other, and it admirably serves its purpose as a brief critical history of the writers called Elizabethan, who in this case include men who wrote in and between the reigns of Henry VIII and James I. Mr. Robertson finds two spirits in the literature of these times, the one reflected in the "precise and pedestrian kind of verse," and the other in "a free and beautiful way of writing." The manner of Pope may be traced in Tudor literature, but in Elizabeth's later days the free, inspired verse got the upper hand, while the "fettered and formal" manner held full sway in the eighteenth century.

The survey is comprehensive and neglects no literary outcome of the greatest epoch in English letters, the era of the making of the language. The high lights rest upon Spenser and Shakespeare inevitably, but their contemporaries are not neglected. There is much that is illuminating and not hackneyed for instance about Jonson and Marlowe. Jonson's plays are described as "travails of understanding rather than of art," yet there is no tendency to belittle their worth. Certainly, as Mr. Robertson intimates, one who would understand the London life of that era must read "Every Man in His Humor" and "Bartholomew Fair," the latter in spite of its grossness. There are chapters on the prose before Sidney and the poetry before Spenser, the pre-Shakespearean drama, and the later dramatists. There is a bibliography for the student, while the index is complete.

A Wonderful Day

An odd novelty is worked out by Hamlin Garland in "The Day That Changed the World," a tale of bursting forth one beautiful day of a genuine, practical, effective Christianity, so that at last every professing Christian throughout the world begins to practice in his daily life the principles of his religion. The effort of it all is to establish everywhere peace and good will between man and man, a universal brotherhood, an earthly paradise wherein those who need help get it, nobody living for himself, but every one eager to do good things for others. It is a pleasing dream and Mr. Begbie develops it cleverly. (George H. Doran Company. $1.25.)

UNTIL NOV. 10TH

I offer 2-year subscriptions to any of the following for $2: McClure's, American, Everybody's, Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, Harper's, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazar, Woman's Home Companion, Delineator, World's Work. 3 months, 50c—4 special war numbers worth preserving: Scribner's, World's Work, Outlook, all three, one year, $6. Bargain price-list free. Youth's Companion, 14th mod., $2. E. M. Dunbar, 2 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

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THE EYES OF THE WORLD

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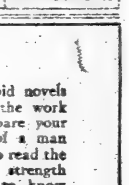
Christian Standard, Akron, O.: [illegible] Chronicle Telegraph: [illegible] panorama of living men [illegible] The most striking [illegible] and punch [illegible] of all Mr. Wright's novels.

Salt Lake Tribune: It would be impossible for anyone to read it without being thrilled.



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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

ONE cannot help thinking that in his article on "The Reading of Books Nowadays," appearing in the November number of the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. GEORGE P. BRETT takes rather too gloomy a view of the contemporary public's interest in literature. He recalls that in his earlier days "the young people with whom I most associated were reading such books as DARWIN'S 'Origin of Species,' PROCTOR'S 'Other Worlds Than Ours,' and GREEN'S 'Short History of England,' and many others of a similar character." These books were discussed by himself and his companions, most of whom were encouraged to accumulate works of this kind for their libraries. At a later date he recalls the vogue of the poetry of TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, BROWNING, SWINBURNE, together with such works as KIDD'S "Social Evolution," HENRY DRUMMOND'S "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," FISKE'S "Idea of God," MARX'S "Capital," and HENRY GEORGE'S "Progress and Poverty." But today he finds little of this widespread interest in serious literature. The young people with whom he is familiar are so absorbed in various amusements that "there is little time left them for serious pursuits." This "tendency of the times for mere amusement," fostering "the butterfly habit of mind," Mr. BRETT attributes to "the play method" of teaching in school, "strengthened by the habits of a society which votes continued serious conversation a bore." To these observations, derived from his own personal experiences, he adds the testimony of the librarians who are reported as telling us "that there is a very considerable falling off in circulation of all classes of books at present, and they attribute this to the counter-attraction of the movies," a statement that is corroborated, according to Mr. BRETT, by at least one publisher, who adds "cheap magazines, the increasing use of the automobile," &c., to the causes for the supposed decrease of interest in serious literature.

THE idea that the movies and other forms of popular diversion enumerated by Mr. BRETT have had an injurious effect on the circulation of books is not, of course, a new one. Its validity, however, is somewhat impaired by a lack of definite information on the subject. So far as mere argument goes there are those who contend that the appearance, for instance, of "Ivanhoe" in the movies creates new readers for SCOTT'S masterpiece, and that this form of popular amusement is thus in many cases doing good publicity work for books. But statistics are what one really needs before a correct estimate can be formed of the amount of book-reading done today as compared with that of a few decades ago. Allowing for the increase in population we doubt very much whether more books were sold thirty years ago than the average shown for the present decade. There are more publishers now than there were then and it is safe to say, judging by statistics that are obtainable, that the number of books published annually has greatly increased in practically every branch of literature. Why should this be if there is not an increasing demand for books? Social conditions, however, have undoubtedly changed, and it is less easy to gauge the popularity of a book than it used to be. The complexity of modern life, broken up into a multitude of communities each with its distinctive interests, scarcely admits of the same widespread interchange of opinion regarding some vital book of the day that Mr. BRETT notes as having been characteristic of his younger years. Just now tango and maxixe may be the dominant themes in some social circles—but that does not prevent other groups of men and women from pursuing as their avocations, as they undoubtedly do, questions of literature, science and art. Mr. BRETT'S paper on contemporary reading is a valuable contribution to a subject that is near to the heart of all booklovers. If it inclines to a degree of pessimism greater than the facts seem to warrant, it is fruitful in suggestion and still doubtless on of value to those who strive for increased efficiency in the making and handling of books.

IT seems strange that at this late day there still remains unpublished verse by a poet so dearly loved as TENNYSON—stranger still that a poem by him entitled "A Call to Arms," exhorting his countrymen to rise in defense of their native land against a foreign foe, should now make its appearance for the first time. Such a poem, however, was recently published by The London Spectator. It was given to the latter by the present Lord TENNYSON, it was set to music by Lady TENNYSON and Sir FREDERICK BRIDGE, and has already been sung on public occasions in London. The first stanza, striking the keynote for the others, runs as follows:

O! where is he, the simple fool,
Who says that wars are over?
What bloody portent flashes there
Across the Straits of Dover?
Nine hundred thousand slaves in arms
May seek to bring us under;
But England lives, and still will live,
For we'll crush the despot yonder.
Are we ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!

This, and the two stanzas that follow, may not be of a very high order of poetic excellence. The poem as a whole is far from the great Laureate at his best, a fact that may account for its remaining unpublished until now. But the circumstances surrounding its publication, the direct, stirring quality of the lines, easily account for its present popularity in England.

IN a discussion of anti-militarism as a theme in recent fiction, Miss COLESON, writing in this month's number of The Bookman, makes the somewhat startling assertion that "there is little or no anti-military fiction, in the narrower sense, written anywhere except in Germany." In support of her contention, Miss COLESON cites ARTHUR SCHNITZLER, the Viennese dramatist and novelist, whose short stories and plays, notably "Freiwild," have shown a decided anti-military tendency. Then there are OTTO ERICH HARTLEBEN, in "Rosen-Montag"; A. F. BRUNNEN, in "Saptoustreich"; Lieut. BILSE, in "In a Little Garrison"; HERMANN SUDERMANN, in "Fritschen"; WILHELM LAMSON, in "The Human Slaughter House," and Baroness BERTHA VON SUTTNER, in "Die Waffen Nieder." The latter book, it will be remembered, won the Nobel Peace Prize and is usually considered the most effective of recent attempts among fiction writers to portray the evil influence of war upon the individual and national life. An interesting fact pointed out regarding some of these writers of anti-military fiction is that their books were published at considerable risk to themselves. One recalls, for instance, that the last days of Baroness BERTHA VON SUTTNER were not free from the persecution that might easily be expected from so military an environment as hers, and we are further told that Lieut. BILSE resigned from the army on account of his book. Outside of these German writers and their books, the list, as Miss COLESON compiles it, is less ample—ZOLA'S "La Debacle," STEPHEN CRANE'S "The Red Badge of Courage," ALFRED NOYES'S "The Wine Press," KATHRINA TRASK'S "In the Vanguard," H. G. WELLS'S "The World Set Free," and FREDERICK PALMER'S "The Last Shot." The list on either side is necessarily incomplete. Many writers of fiction during the last two or three decades, of whatever nationality, have written incidentally, if not directly, of the horrors of war. That German writers taking this for their theme are in the majority is, after all, entirely natural. The German novelist, if he would depict life in Germany, is bound to give prominence to militarism—and the idealism that goes with imaginative writing rarely views war with favor. But for the American novelist to devote himself to writing anti-military fiction would be an absurd bit of anachronism.

ON the 29th of this month the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published. Many circumstances have combined to make the coming holiday season one in which books will have a wider appeal than ever to the gift-buying public. The epoch-making events of the year intensify the desire for varied kinds of information that naturally finds its best fulfillment in literature. Illogical as it may seem at first glance, a war of such magnitude as the one that is being waged in Europe increases the number of book readers in America. And yet it is natural enough. Such a war impinges upon an almost endless number of interests, and to become intelligently conversant with the latter more than the usual amount of study is needed. Indeed, publishers have already found this to be true, as is proved by the increased demand on the part of the public for books of a character that do not usually come under the classification "popular." With this special demand the vogue of books in all departments of literature has increased, and there is every evidence that the ideal holiday gift will be, to a greater extent than in former years—the book. It is to furnish practical assistance in the selection of suitable books for the season that the HOLIDAY NUMBER of THE BOOK REVIEW is being planned. Its principal feature will be a carefully selected list of 200 of this season's leading publications. The list will be classified and a brief description of the contents will be given under the title of each book. Special articles will be prepared describing this season's gift books and other publications of a like timely interest, the whole furnishing an eminently practical guide for the holiday book buyer.

IN A FEW WORDS

THE Faculty of Princeton University announces that Alfred Noyes, although at the beginning of the war it was feared he could not come, will begin his work next semester as Visiting Professor of English Literature.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's story, "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," has been filmed for moving picture production and will be shown in New York this month.

Marie Sukloff, author of "The Life Story of a Russian Exile," who was sent by the Russian Government to Siberia for life, but escaped to this country, says that, although she has fought the Russian Government all her life and is on principle opposed to war, she would, if she were a man, join the army of the Allies, because "Prussian militarism has been one of the supports of Russian autocracy, not only morally, but materially."

A. S. M. Hutchinson, author of "The Clean Heart" and "The Happy Warrior," was born in India, the son of a distinguished English officer, studied medicine in early manhood, but soon abandoned that profession for editorial work in London, and since the publication of his first novel has devoted himself entirely to the writing of fiction.

Mrs. Corra Harris has gone to Europe to write a series of magazine articles on the women's side of the war.

Pierre de Coulevain's posthumous book, "The Wonderful Romance," was finished just before her death. In France it had gone, up to the opening of the war, through forty-seven editions.

Ralph Connor, who has a new Corporal Cameron story cut this Fall called "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail," is in private life the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg.

Hugh Walpole, author of "The Duchess of Rare" and other realistic stories of English life, is a son of the Bishop of Edinburgh and a cousin of the Earl of Orford. He lives half the year in a tiny fishing village in Cornwall, where he does most of his work.

According to F. Lauriston Bullard's "Famous War Correspondents," it was an American, George Wilkins Kendall, who was the first recognized war correspondent. He did enterprising work in the Mexican war several years before William Howard Russell went to the Crimea.

George Van Schaick, author of "Sweetapple Cove," is a practicing physician in New York City who has spent much vacation time in Newfoundland, where the scene of his novel is laid. He is now at work upon another story of life in that region.

Theron G. Strong, author of "Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime," has received a letter from the editor of The Journal of the Japanese Bar Association saying that he had translated part of the book into Japanese and is publishing it in the Journal.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's "A Child's Journey With Dickens" is to be transcribed into Braille.

NEWS OF BOOKS

Prominent Publications In Various Fields of Literature

THE Century Company is preparing for early publication "The New Man of Europe, 1911-1915," by Herbert Adams Gibbon, author of "The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire." Mr. Gibbon takes up the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the Balkan wars, discusses their significance and their blunders, and shows how the constant interference by the European powers made the present war inevitable. The book will have several maps and a bibliography.

The George H. Doran Company is announcing for immediate publication several additions to its list of timely books on the great war. The new books include "The British Army from Within," by E. Charles Vivian, the novelist, author of "Divided Ways," who formerly served in that army; "The French Army from Within," by an ex-soldier of France; "France and the Next War," by Commandant J. Cèlin, which is at once an answer to Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," and a frank account of France's long preparations, and "Jena or Sedan?" by Franz Beyerlein, an army story of which over 250,000 copies have been sold in Germany. It gives a realistic picture of German Army life, and puts boldly the question of whether the German Army is decadent. To the Pocket Book Series of Doran war books the following are to be added: "Aircraft in War," "The Triumphant Retreat to Paris," "The Russian Advance," and "Hacking Through Belgium."

The John Lane Company has ready for immediate publication an American edition of "Songs of the War." Among the poets represented are G. K. Chesterton, Justin Huntly McCarthy, Stephen Phillips, Rudyard Kipling, William Watson, and Sir Owen Seaman. The profits of the book, in both England and America, are devoted to the Prince of Wales's Fund for the Red Cross.

A new edition, to be published next week, of Frederick W. Holls's "The Peace Conference at The Hague," is announced by the Macmillan Company. This was one of the first books published on the subject of universal peace, and the renewed interest in it, caused by the European war, has made necessary the new edition.

At the end of this week Little, Brown & Co. will have ready the new edition, the tenth, of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. This is the first revision the book has had for nearly a quarter of a century. The new volume will contain quotations from nearly 200 of the more important writers of the last few decades not included in the previous editions.

For early publication the Macmillan Company announces "How to See a Play," by Richard Burton, President of the Drama League of America. The purpose of the work is to give such counsel and advice to the reader as will help him get out of his theatregoing more pleasure and benefit.

The selected "Poems" of Clinton Scollard, chosen from his work for the thirty years during which he has been writing verse, is to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company this week.

The Yale University Press is bringing out this Fall a translation in verse by Leonard Bacon of "The Song of Roland," which endeavors to present an accurate translation and to preserve the spirit of the original.

Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Unknown Guest," a discussion of the subconscious self, is ready for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Maria of the Lowlands," by Angel Guimera, will be the eighth volume in the Drama League Series of modern plays. The translator is Wallace Fitzpatrick, who also writes a preface, while an introduction is furnished by John Garrett Underhill. Doubleday, Page & Co. are the publishers. The play was first produced in New York by Harrison Grey Fiske in 1908. It is now shown in moving pictures.

Archibald Henderson's "The Changing Drama," which surveys the whole dramatic current during the last half century and points out and explains its significant changes and movements, is announced for publication this week by Henry Holt & Co.

Hiram K. Moderwell's "The Theatre of Today" takes up the presentation of the modern drama, describing and explaining the new forces in theatrical production and their broader use. It is ready for publication by the John Lane Company.

"English Dramatic Poetry," by Prof. Felix E. Schelling, the latest issue in the series entitled "Channels of English Literature," is ready for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Footnotes to Life" is the title of a volume of short essays by Dr. Frank Crane, ready for issue by the John Lane Company.

Samuel McChord Crothers is the author of "Meditations on Votes for Women," to be published soon by Houghton Mifflin Company.

A new catalogue, No. 2, new series, of "Autograph Letters, Historical Documents and Manuscripts," has just been published by P. F. Madigan, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York. The work contains over a hundred pages, its contents being arranged under three headings: "Presidents of the United States," in the order of their succession; "Civil War," its items referring to both Federal and Confederate Generals, and a miscellaneous division whose items are literary and historical, American and foreign. Mr. Madigan finds this classification warranted by the increasing number of collections in the two branches of Americans, the Presidents and the civil war.

The Macmillans have ready for publication a new novel by E. V. Lucas called "Landmarks." It is said to be quite different in form from Mr. Lucas's former stories, which have all been marked by a leisurely and discursive style. In this he has adopted the swift selective methods of the moving-picture scenario and has presented the story of his central figure in a series of significant episodes. The Macmillans announce also for this week a new fiction volume by Algernon Blackwood entitled "An Incredible Adventure."

A new "Corporal Cameron" story by Ralph Connor, to be called "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail," is promised for this week by the George H. Doran Company. It will deal with the uprising, some years ago, in Canada of Indians and half breeds led by Louis Riel, and it will tell, so it is said, for the first time the inside story of that trouble.

A novel by Philip Gibbs, whose graphic letters from the field of war to THE NEW YORK TIMES have attracted much attention, will be published next week by the Devin-Adair Company. It is called "Beauty and Nick" and deals with the efforts of a young man to reunite his parents, after they had been divorced for a dozen years, and the results of his romantic quest.

A Christmas story by Alice Duer Miller, "The Burglar and the Blizzard," will be one of the November publications of the Hearst International Library Company. It is illustrated by Charlotte Harding.

A volume on civic protection for young people will presently be published by the Macmillan Company. It is called "Safeguards for City Youth at Work and at Play," and is by Louise de Koven Bowen, with a preface by Jane Addams. The author has been connected with various organizations for the care of children in Chicago, and in the book she gives a survey of her experience with suggestions for improvement.

BOOKS WORTH READING

HERBERT WILLIAM CONN, Professor of Biology in Wesleyan University, gives what he calls the other side of eugenics in his book entitled "Social Heredity and Social Evolution." The author disavows any desire to discourage "agitation for a better inheritance by the best possible control of marriage," but he thinks the eugenists are overlooking an influence which weighs more heavily in determining human progress than the laws of inheritance on which eugenics is based. He deals with this influence in his book, concerning which he remarks in his preface:

> It is the purpose of this book to show that the laws of the evolution of animals and plants apply to human evolution only up to a certain point, beyond which man has been under distinct laws of his own. It is our purpose to show that while the human animal may doubtless have been developed under the laws which have brought about the evolution of the rest of the living world, the human social unit has been developed under the influence of a new set of forces which have had little or no influence in developing the animal kingdom.

The new set of forces to which Prof. Conn refers he calls "social heredity," and it acts, he says, with practical independence of the laws to which the eugenists are directing attention. (Abingdon Press. $1.50.)

The edition of Chaucer's works in modern but well-written and appropriate prose, by John S. P. Tatlock and Percy Mackaye, which first appeared two years ago, is put forth in a new edition, and deserves a word or two of new comment. "The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, Now First Put Into Modern English," (Macmillan,) is nearly complete enough to justify its title, except in the view of a very few students of English literature who demand all or none. One or two short poems the authenticity of which is doubted are omitted, as well as the translation of "Le Roman de la Rose," not all of which is Chaucer's, if he did any of it. Prose translations of small consequence to the student of Chaucer as a founder of English literature are omitted also, while "The Tale of Melibeus" and the "Parson's Tale" are abridged for other good reasons. But there is practically all of Chaucer here, and it is presented in a very attractive way, which will suit the general reader if not the philologist. Commendation on that storehouse of romance, "The Canterbury Tales," is not called for. It is all here, and in the best of print, with illustrations that suffice. The minor poems follow, and the "Troilus and Criseyde" has its place in the volume. There is an informing sketch of the poet, together with a glossary and notes. Naturally, the glossary is brief. An attractive title for this book would be "Chaucer Without a Glossary."

An anthology for campers and for all others who tour the world's wildernesses is published in a little volume entitled "The Gypsy Trail." The compilation is the work of Mary D. Hopkins and Pauline Goldmark, and they have taken their selections from the poets of all the ages, from the time of Euripides to the present day. For the most part the chosen verses are in English, but there are some German, French, and Latin quotations. The collection is under sub-titles—"The Call of the Open," "The Joy of the Road," "Inland Waters," "The Sea," "The Hills," "Evening," "Autumn," and so on. (Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.)

A study of conditions surrounding New York girls of the working class, of ages ranging from 14 to 18 years, prepared for the Association of Neighborhood Workers of New York City by Harriet McDouall Daniels of the Union Settlement, is published in a little book entitled "The Girl and Her Chance." The facts Miss Daniels presents furnish an impressive demonstration that the class to which they relate needs help, and indicate lines along which those who are disposed to respond to the existing needs may profitably direct their activities. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

In "Hashimura Togo, Domestic Scientist," Wallace Irwin gives us a new series of sketches about our old and amusing friend, the Japanese kitchen boy and maid-of-all-work. Hashimura holds his own as a comical chronicler of funny experiences. (Hearst's International Library Company. 75 cents.)

A volume entitled "How to Cook and Why" has been contributed to Harper's Home Economics Series by Elizabeth Condit and Jessie A. Long, both members of the teaching force of Pratt Institute. It is not a cook book, but a treatise in which the authors set forth in a simple way the scientific principles underlying the provision of good food at the smallest possible cost; it was written, we are told, as a response to the needs of "the girl of high school age and the average housekeeper." (Harper & Brothers. $1.)

An admirable course of instruction for those who wish to write well is provided in "A Guide to Good English," a textbook and a work of reference prepared by Robert Palfrey Utter, Associate Professor of English in Amherst College. The author has had large experience as writer, editor and teacher, and through it he has learned what the aspiring but unpractised writer is apt to need in the way of instruction; he responds to the need with notable directness and lucidity. (Harper & Brothers. $1.20.)

The first installment of a history of the European war which The London Times will print and publish in pamphlet form contains a preface setting forth the plan and purpose of the scheme, a chapter recounting the political antecedents which led up to the war and another dealing with the German Army and German strategy. Both of these latter are written, of course, from the English point of view, but the former gives an excellent résumé and interpretation, from that viewpoint, of German home and international policies from the beginning of the present Kaiser's reign, while the second chapter describes the organization of the German Army, the means by which it had been brought to the state of readiness with which it entered upon the war, and the German plans for the early part of the campaign. The pamphlet is fully illustrated, with portraits and views and has several maps. Subsequent issues to appear weekly will carry on the story of the war as it develops.

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and a
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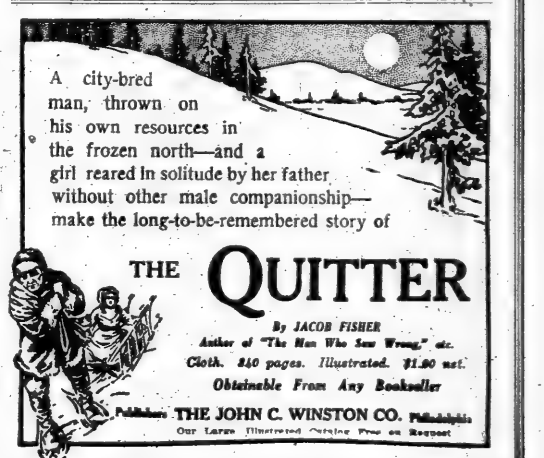

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Very interesting is a thick volume by E. Keble Chatterton, "The Romance of Piracy," (Lippincott, $1.50, illustrated.) It is a history of pirates or sea robbers from the very earliest days. It tells of the Vikings, of English, Turkish, and Chinese pirates, and there is also the true history of Capt. Kidd. Brought out by the same publishers is another exciting book of adventures, also true, "Adventures of Missionary Explorers," by R. A. M. Ibbotson, ($1.50;) a book of science for children, "The Great Ball on Which We Live," by Charles R. Gibson, and by the same writer "Our Good Slave Electricity," ($1 each.) A practical, helpful book, with many illustrations and diagrams in the text, is "Harper's Everyday Electricity," Don Cameron Shafer, (Harper's, $1.)

The name shows that there was something warm about Christopher Beck's "The Crimson Aeroplane," (Lippincott, $1.) It is "hot stuff," as the boys say, and as early as the second chapter the adventures begin and a man clinging to a reef in a raging sea is saved by a clever boy with the aeroplane, who swings a rope to him, carries him off, and drops him in a hay field. That is only a beginning.

"The Boy Emigrants," by Noah Brooks, a new edition of an old book, (Scribner's, $2,) is a real study of life on the plains in the early days, more carefully written and of more real interest than many boys' books. It is a story of two boys from a large family, who find that there are too many of them at home; in other words, as Barnard says, "the pie won't go round," and the book gives the history of travel by emigrant train to the West in search of gold. The really beautiful colored illustrations are by H. T. Dunn. A book which gives a summary of its contents in its title is "Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail, Being the Story of How Boy and Man Worked Hard and Played Hard to Blaze the White Trail, by Wagon Train, Stage Coach, and Pony Express, Across the Great Plains and the Mountains Beyond that the American Republic Might Expand and Flourish," by Edwin L. Sabin, (Lippincott, $1.25.) There is a chronological table at the beginning of the book giving an outline of the life of William Frederick Cody, Buffalo Bill. Two English stories by the same publishers, thick volumes with colored illustrations, are "Ian Hardy, Naval Cadet," and "Ian Hardy, Midshipman," by Commander E. H. Currey, R. N., ($1.50 each.) Also from the Lippincott's is an exciting Canadian tale, with adventure-telling pictures, "Gildersley's Tenderfoot, a Story of Redskin and Prairie," by Robert Leighton, and "A Hero of the Mutiny," an East Indian story by Escott Lynn, colored illustrations, (each book $1.50.) A couple of typical American books are "Bert Wilson in the Rockies" and "Bert Wilson on the Gridiron," by J. W. Duffield, (Sully & Kleinteich, 60 cents each.)

"Tell-Me-Why Stories About Animals," by C. H. Claudy, (McBride, Nast & Co., $1.25,) are just what the name implies—they are stories in answer to the questions of the small boy, the questions and answers all in, all telling just what one would like to know. The interesting colored pictures are by Thomas Wrenn. "A Book of Fairy-Tale Foxes," a small volume, full of small stories of that wily animal the fox, is made up from favorite folklore tales, edited by Clifton Johnson, with clever pictures by Frank A. Mankivell, (Houghton Mifflin Company, 75 cents.) Two other books of animal stories by Howard R. Garis are "Uncle Wiggily's Automobile" and "Neddie and Beckie Stubtail," (R. F. Fenno & Co., each 40 cents.) Uncle Wiggily is a wise old rabbit and Neddie anad Beckie are little bears, the children of the big bears, Mr. and Mrs. Stubtail. Beckie's dolly is named Isabella Trolleycar Jamkitchen. There are colored pictures. "The Bugaboo Men," by Louise Rand Badcom, are funny creatures, like nothing one has ever seen, growing, all white, on gay-colored pages of the book, with a rhyme opposite each picture. (Sully & Kleinteich, $1.)

Older girls will be delighted with "Little Women Letters from the House of Alcott," a book compiled by Jessie Bonstelle and Marian de Forest, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25.) While it is said to be for older people who read and loved "Little Women" and all of Louisa M. Alcott's books it will also delight the girls of today. It gives an insight into the home life of the Alcotts and the "little women" through the letters written to the children, facsimiles of some of them given, and gay and improving rhymes to celebrate birthdays and other special occasions. There are pictures, the Alcott homestead at Concord, Mass., and portraits.

"Talks to Freshman Girls," by Helen Dawes Brown, (Houghton Mifflin Company, 75 cents,) is a small book of small essays which will give the girls for whom it is written several new and interesting points of view. "Imagina," by Julia Ellsworth Ford, with delightful illustrations in color and black and white by Arthur Rackham and Lauren Ford, is, as one may guess, an imaginative tale. A lonely boy, artist and poet, with the heart of artist and poet, tells the story, his story. Imagina is a beautiful vision of the boy's dreams, but who comes to him in the flesh later, a gay little maiden with red gold hair. A sweet little story of a small English-German girl who visits her uncle in Germany is "Peep-in-the-World," by F. E. Crichton, (Longmans, Green & Co.) There is a pleasing fairy tale atmosphere that is to be found in many German books.

"The Universe and the Mayonnaise," by T. Brailsford Robertson, (John Lane Company, $1.25,) is a book of short science essays, with black and white marginal sketches and full-page colored pictures. A good girls' book is "Fairmount's Quartette," by Etta Anthony Baker, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.30.) It is the fourth book in the series telling of lively but purposeful girls and their friends. A college story is "Jean Cabot in Cap and Gown," by Gertrude Fisher Scott. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.)

An unusual and interesting book, with many colored illustrations, is "Legends and Stories of Italy," by Amy Steedman. (Putnam.) There is a religious significance to the legends, as there is to "A Knight of the Cross," by Lawrence B. Saint, (Jacobs, $1.50.) This is a modern "Pilgrim's Progress." There are a number of colored illustrations. There are many colored pictures, too, illustrating "In Fairyland, Tales Told Again," by Louey Chisholm, (Putnam.) These are the old familiar stories, but retold as a mother puts them into familiar language for her own little people.

"Lost in the Fur Country," by D. Lange, is an interesting tale of early Indian days. Twins, a boy and a girl, are stolen and brought up in different Indian camps. The boy finally discovers his sister and together they return to their white parents. In the meantime they have learned to love the Indian parents of their adoption. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.) "The Treasure Finders" is the history of the discovery of four countries, including Columbus and America, by Oliver Clay, (Duffield & Co., $1.25.) The pictures are old-time illustrations. "Lefty o' the Bush" is a lively baseball story by Burt L. Standish, (Barse & Hopkins, 60 cents.) "Ned Brewster's Caribou Hunt," by Chauncey J. Hawkins, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.20,) is a name which tells the story of the book. The pictures are all from photographs in the caribou country.

American Biographies

Two interesting volumes have been added to the series known as the American Crisis Biographies. One of the volumes contains a narrative and critical survey of the life of Daniel Webster, written by Frederick Austin Ogg, Professor of History in Simmons College, Boston; in the other volume an account is given by Colyer Meriwether of the career of Raphael Semmes, the famous privateersman and commerce destroyer, who commanded the Confederate cruisers Sumter and Alabama. Both these books are well and fairly written. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 per volume.)

RUSSIAN MUSIC

Two Histories of a Subject of Increasing Interest

THE RUSSIAN OPERA. By Rosa Newmarch. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN MUSIC. By M. Montagu-Nathan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

BOTH these books owe their appearance this year no doubt to the extraordinary interest that has been taken in the Russian opera company in London and Paris in the last two seasons. Nothing quite like the excitement that filled the Drury Lane Theatre in London night after night had been witnessed in the recent history of that venerable temple of dramatic art over productions of a sort of music that a few years, or, perhaps, as it seems, a few months ago, would have outraged the ears and horrified the souls of even the most cosmopolitan of London audiences. Part of this was due, no doubt, to the extraordinary power and vividness of the performances given by the Russian singers and pantomimists, but there was something in the disclosure of the unfamiliar music of the newest, as well of a somewhat older school of composers, that seized and possessed the listeners' souls. What it was may be divined by those who heard "Boris Godunoff" in New York.

Mrs. Newmarch's thoroughly competent presentation of the history of this operatic music is, therefore, welcome. She has long been known as one of the musical writers in English most familiar with the subject at first hand, and her previous books have acquired authority. There has been a good deal written about the work of the modern Russian school of music, but the earliest beginnings and the latest developments of that school have received much less consideration. Mrs. Newmarch confines herself to the operatic literature, but her study takes her back to the dawn of music in Russia, to the music of the primitive Slavs, the "gleemen," the Biblical plays, the early ballet, and the first public theatre in Russia in 1703. The first Russian operas were for the most part echoes of contemporary Italian art, and, indeed, were mostly composed by imported Italian musicians. There seems to be some uncertainty as to the first Russian national opera, but before the end of the eighteenth century numerous operas had been produced by native Russians. It is interesting to find one of them, by Fomin, called "The Americans," the Americans being red Indians. In many of these operas native folk songs were used, but they were crowded out by the increasing cosmopolitanism of Russian society till Glinka came to sound the national note more clearly and to establish the real starting point of the Russian school of later times.

There are chapters there on Dargomijsky, Rubinstein, Balakireff, and his circle of the "five" so often spoken of, besides himself, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Cui, and Rimsky Korsakoff—and of these there are many interesting personal details given. There is a chapter, of course, on Tschaikowsky, and the more recent and most recent composers, as well as the leading operatic artists of the present time, receive attention. Mrs. Newmarch's plan includes the analysis and description of the most important operatic works of the Russian school. Her book on the whole affords a valuable addition to our knowledge of a musical development that has been described rather fragmentarily hitherto.

Mr. Montagu Nathan undertook at about the same time to fill the same gap, but his book does not enter into a study of the earlier period. He begins with Glinka and his immediate predecessors and traverses from this period much the same ground as Mrs. Newmarch, but he writes with something less of authority, with a less confidence in the use of original sources, and with apparently the necessity of resorting to translations and other second-hand information that Mrs. Newmarch has no need of. Mr. Montagu Nathan notes as one of the developments since Rimsky Korsakoff a "decline of nationalism" in Russian music. Glazounoff, Liadoff, Liapounoff, Arensky, his pupils and friends, all show a neglect of the native element in their works, and it may also be said that none of them are first-class men. As for Tschaikowsky, the author will not allow his music a trace of nationalism nor the composer a high and lasting place. He did has folk tunes, but in the western tradition his music "reflects hardly anything more than his own very distinct personality—a personality lacking in more than one characteristic attribute of the Russian."

The latest product of the Russian school, Stravinsky, Mr. Montagu Nathan considers to be one who shows "how a national manner may pass from the primitive to the secondary stage" without hampering the composer's development or inspiration. Scriabin and some of the less prominent of the composers, with Stravinsky, bring the book to a close. There is an appendix containing a series of short notices of composers not dealt with in the rest of the book.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

R. F. H.—Can you tell me something of the life and position as a poet of Alfred Noyes. If, as reported, he is to occupy a chair in one of our colleges A list of his poems, &c.?

Alfred Noyes was born in Staffordshire, England, Sept. 16, 1880. In 1905 he married Garnett, youngest daughter of the late Col. B. G. Daniels, United States Army. He was educated at Oxford. In 1913 he gave the Lowell Lectures in America on "The Sea in English Poetry." He has contributed poems and criticisms to various periodicals. His publications are: "Loom of Years" (poems) 1902; "The Flower of Old Japan" (a tale in verse) 1903; "Poems," 1904; "The Forest of Wild Thyme," 1905; "Drake," (an English epic) 1908; "Forty Singing Seamen," 1907; "The Magic Casement and Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" (editor) 1908; "The Enchanted Island and Other Poems," 1909; "Collective Poems," two volumes, 1910; five volumes in America, with additional poems; "William Morris" (English Men of Letters) 1908. "Robin Hood," 1912; "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," 1912; "The Wine Press" (a tale of war) 1913; "The Sea in English Poetry" (essays) 1913. "A Tale of Old Japan," set to music as a cantata by Coleridge-Taylor and performed by the Royal Choral Society in 1912 and 1913. His recreations are rowing and swimming. He ranks high among British living poets. We have not room for a list of his poems, &c. He was elected a member of Princeton Faculty in April, 1914, and is to deliver lectures at that university each year on modern English letters.

HELEN S. MEYENBERG.—Can you tell me about Margaret C. Hays and any information about where I can find her name pertaining to juvenile life?

Mrs. Hays's books have been published by F. A. Stokes Company, New York; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

MARY P. COWLER.—Will you kindly tell me what poem of Tennyson's has this line in it:

"Follow the gleam."

The poem is called "Merlin and the Gleam."

THOMAS WELLS.—I am trying to locate a poem by Emily Bronte, "The Linnet in the Rocky Dells." I would appreciate any assistance you might render in finding the same.

The song asked for by our correspondent is printed in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" and also in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

Mrs. L. C. EDMONDSON.—Please let me know where I can purchase a book called "Our Daily Paths," written by T. S. Arthur and published more than forty years ago, in the sixties. He also edited T. S. Arthur's Magazine. I think he was a Congregational minister.

The book is out of print. A copy might be obtained by advertising for it, or in a second-hand book shop. These out-of-print books turn up from time to time at auction sales.

J. M. WOOD.—Can you tell me where I can find the poem "The Child in the Judgment Seat"? The last verse is all that I can remember. It runs thus:

"Go make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou never worked alone;
And perhaps the one that is next to thine
May see it and mend his own."

The author of the poem asked for above is Elizabeth R. Chase. It is printed in Best Selections No. 8, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and also in Lincoln Literary Collection, published by the American Book Company, New York.

H. C. F.—Can you tell me where to find the words of the Christmas poem, "Annie and Willie's Prayer"?

The poem is printed in "Practical Public Speaking," by Prof. S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago, and F. M. Blanchard, which is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and in several other collections of verse.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

JOHN H. BAXTER.—The poem asked for by "E. L. W." in the Aug. 9 number of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW, is entitled "Cleopatra Dying," and was written by Thomas S. Collier. It is as follows:

Sinks the sun below the desert,
Golden glows the sluggish Nile;
Purple flame crowns Spring and Temple,
Lights up every ancient pile
Where the old gods now are sleeping:
Isis and Osiris great,
Guard me, help me, give me courage
Like a Queen to meet my fate.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying,"
Let the Caesar's army come—
I will cheat him of his glory,
Though beyond the Styx I roam;
Shall he drag the beauty with him—
While the crowd his triumph sings?
No, no, never! I will show him
What lies in the blood of Kings.

Though he hold the golden scepter,
Rule the Pharaoh's sunny land,
Where old Nilus rolls resistless
Through the sweeps of silvery sand—
He shall never say I met him
Fawning abject, like a slave—
I will foil him, though to do it
I must cross the Stygian wave.

Oh, my hero, sleeping, sleeping—
Shall I meet you on the shore
Of Plutonian shadows? Shall we
Yet again meet and love once more?
See I follow in your footsteps—
Scorn the Caesar in his might;
For your love I will leap boldly
Into realms of death and night.

Down below the desert sinking,
Fades Apollo's brilliant car;
And from out the distant azure
Breaks the bright gleam of a star.
Venus, Queen of Love and Beauty,
Welcomes me to death's embrace,
Dying, free, proud, and triumphant,
The last sovereign of my race.

Dying, dying! I am coming,
Oh, my hero, to your arms;
You will welcome me, I know it—
Guard me from all rude alarms.
Hark! I hear the legions coming,
Hear the cries of triumph swell,
But proud Caesar, dead I scorn you,
Egypt, Antony, farewell.

Answers to this appeal were also received from P. C. Brennan, New York, and "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y.

W. L. C.—The poem asked for by Eileen T. Walker in the Sept. 13 issue is "Dreamers of Dreams," by William Herbert Carruth. It is printed in a small volume of Prof. Carruth's poems, "Each in His Own Tongue, and Other Poems," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

JOHN R. DRISCOLL.—The first poem inquired about by "L. K. C." in your issue of July 12 is an anonymous one which appeared in Monroe's Fifth Reader, published by Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., forty years ago. The poem follows:

BRING BACK MY FLOWERS.

A child sat by a limpid stream,
And gazed upon the tide beneath;
Upon her cheek was joy's bright beam,
And on her brow a blooming wreath.
Her lap was filled with fragrant flowers,
And, as the clear brook babbled by,
She scattered down the rosy showers,
With many a wild and joyous cry.
And laughed to see the mingling tide
Upon its onward progress glide.

And time flew on, and flower by flower
Was cast upon the sunny stream;
But when the shades of eve did lower,
She woke up from her blissful dream,
"Bring back my flowers!" she wildly cried;
"Bring back the flowers I flung to thee!"
But Echo's voice alone replied,
As danced the streamlet down the lea.
And still, amid night's gloomy hours,
In vain she cried, "Bring back my flowers!"

O maiden, who on time's swift stream
Dost gayly see the moments flee,
In this poor child's delusive dream
An emblem may be found of thee!
Each moment is a perfumed rose.
Into thy hand by mercy given,
That thou its fragrance might dispose
And let its incense rise to heaven;
Else when death's shadow o'er thee lowers,
Thy heart will wail, "Bring back my flowers!"

A. B.—In reply to F. W. Carruth's query in your issue of Aug. 30 I would say that the lines he quotes are to be found in "Songs From an Italian Garden," by A. Mary F. Robinson. London, reprinted in The Bibelot: August, 1908, published by Mosher at Portland, Me.

I give below the third verse of the poem. "Stornelli and Strambotti":

Love is a bird that breaks its voice with singing,
Love is a rose blown open till it fall,
Love is a bee that dies of its own stinging,
And love the tinsel cross upon a pall.
Love is this siren, toward a quicksand bringing
Enchanted fishermen that hear her call;
Love is a broken heart—farewell—the wringing
Of dying hands. Ah, do not love at all.

A. W. DIXON.—In answer to your correspondent A. D. Douglas, who inquires of J. C. Snaith, the novelist, I may say that he lives in Nottingham, England, and spends most of the Summer playing cricket at Skegness, on the Lincolnshire coast, for various amateur clubs to which he belongs. At one time, I believe, he was on the staff of The Nottingham Daily Guardian. His address up to two years ago was West Bridgeford, Nottingham, England. It may be interesting to know that Sir James Barrie, the novelist and playwright, was back thirty-odd years ago, a reporter on another Nottingham paper, The Daily Express, and that there is a well-known inn, The Iron Kettle, next door to the office, where he used to go for home-brewed beer.

LAWRENCE.—The verses, "To the Vanquished," printed in THE REVIEW of Sept. 6, were written by George H. Broadhurst and published in Munsey's for November, 1898.

ALICE M. CATHCART.—In reply to "M. A. F.," who in your issue of Sept. 27, wishes to know the author of the lines:

It were better to sit and to spin on a stone
The whole year thro' with a babe at the knee,
With its brown hands reaching caressingly,
Than to sit in a girdle of gold and alone.

would say that the author is Joaquin Miller and the lines can be found in his poem, "Tales of the Amazons," Part IV.

ROBERT BARBOUR.—The poem about which Jean Ship inquired in your issue of June 14, in complete as it stands, but, in my copy, the fourth line reads: "The lion stands by his shore alone." The poem appeared in The Spectator, under the title, "Quid Leone Fortius," anonymously, and was reprinted in the Evening Post for June 1, 1895.

APPEALS TO READERS

E. G. SPERRY.—Can any of your readers tell me the name or author of a novel which I read within the past year and which I believe was written comparatively recently? The story deals with a Hudson Bay settlement in the Canadian woods, and the heroine is accused by the factor of stealing the records of the settlement. She is imprisoned by the factor, but subsequently released, and finally, after an attack on the settlement by the Indians and various other adventures, she marries him.

Also, can some reader give me the name of the hymn in which the following lines occur:

And the tears of the sower
And the song of the reaper
Shall mingle together in joy by and by.

SIMON GOLDSTEIN.—I recall a recitation descriptive of gruesome preparations made by a would-be suicide, which ends up humorously in that the self-murderer was only getting ready to shave. I remember having seen it in an old issue of Harper's Monthly, but forget the date. Can any of your readers furnish me with a copy or direct me to its whereabouts?

J. B. BLACKMORE.—Will some reader kindly give the title of the poem from which the following lines are taken, and the name of the author?

There is nothing here on earth deserves
Half of the thought we waste about it,
And thinking but destroys the nerves
When we could do so well without it.
So never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh like me at everything.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.—Can any of your readers tell me the author and title of a book which has this unique and prophetic dedication? It was published about thirty years ago, I think.

To R. T. Bush, whose vision keen
Saw through the masquerading,
And read in Europe's checkered scene
The proper tone and shading.
Who in the old world's horoscope
Saw blinding desolation,
And in the new world's brighter hope
The rescue of the nations.
Who, ere this book began,
Was the first to instigate it—
Be his the pleasure or the pain—
To him I dedicate it.

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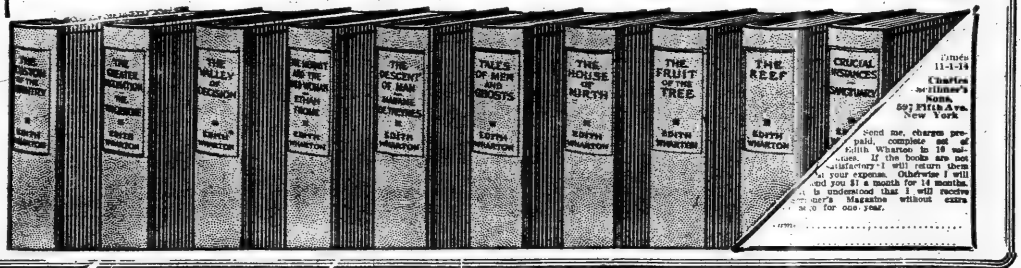

The New York Times.

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1914. XX

DR. VON MACH PRESENTS GERMANY'S CASE BEFORE THE "SUPREME COURT OF CIVILIZATION"

Harvard Professor and Author of "What Germany Wants" Replies to James M. Beck's Article in Last Sunday's Times, Carefully Analyzing the Evidence in the "White" and "Orange" Papers.

By Edmund von Mach.

HON. JAMES M. BECK has eloquently argued the case of the Allies against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and submitted his findings with confident assurance of their acceptance by the Supreme Court of Civilization. Carried away by his zeal he has at times used terms not warranted by the evidence, such as "the irrepressible Kaiser," "stupid falsehood," "duplicity," and the like, but since the court can be trusted to disregard such expressions no further attention will be paid to them.

To a certain extent this article is not a reply but a continuation of Mr. Beck's argument, for wherever our personal sympathies may lie, we are all equally interested in discovering the truth. In the final settlement of peace American public opinion may, nay, will, have a prominent voice. If it is exerted on the strength of a true understanding of European events, it will contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace.

As to the evidence submitted Mr. Beck seems to err in believing that Governments are accustomed to publish in their various white, gray, or orange papers "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This is nowhere done, for there are many bits of information which come to a Government through its diplomatic connections which it would be indelicate, discourteous, or unwise to give to the public. The official documents on American foreign relations and all white, gray, or orange papers are "edited." They are understood to be so by Congress, Parliament, the Reichstag, the Duma, &c., and no charge of dishonesty can be maintained against the respective Governments on that score.

If the Chancellor says that Germany was using her good offices in Vienna, this is as valuable a bit of evidence as the reprint of a dispatch in the "White Paper" unless we wish to impugn his veracity, and in that case the copy of a dispatch would be valueless, for he might have forged it. The entire argument, therefore, against Germany and Austria, based on what Mr. Beck calls the "suppression of vitally important documents," is void, unless you will apply it equally to Great Britain and the other countries.

In Sir Edward Grey's "White Paper" Mr. Beck has missed no important documents because he looked at England's well-prepared case through sympathetic eyes, and it did not occur to him to ask, "Where are all the documents bearing on Italian neutrality?" Does he believe that England was so little interested in the question whether she would have to fight two or three foes, and whether her way to Egypt and India would be safe or threatened? There are many dispatches to and from Rome included in the "White Paper," but not a mention of Italy's position.

The first paper contains a letter to the British Ambassador in Berlin concerning the Austro-Servian relations. Is it not probable that Sir Edward Grey's attention was called to this question by his Ambassador in Vienna? Where is his letter? Or if Sir Edward thought of it himself, why did he not mention his conversation also to Sir M. de Bunsen in Vienna? Where is this note? Are we to assume that Sir M. de Bunsen made his first report on July 23, although Sir Edward Goschen in Berlin had an interesting report to make a day earlier?

We can thus go through the whole British "White Paper" and discover the omission of many interesting documents.

No. 38 is a letter from Sir Rennell Rodd in Rome, dated on July 23 and received on July 27. He had no doubt sent also a telegram. What did it contain, and why was it not published under the date of its arrival instead of the letter which had been delayed in transit?

Where Is No. 28?

In No. 29 Sir Edward Grey refers in a telegram to Sir R. Rodd to what "I had said to the German Ambassador." Such a reference could have a meaning for Sir R. Rodd only, if he had been informed of this conversation. There is no dispatch printed in the "White Paper" containing this information. Possibly it was so entwined with other instructions, which Sir Edward Grey did not care to have known, that it could not be published. Was it perhaps sent to the printer first as No. 28, and removed at the last moment when it was too late to change the subsequent numbers? Or if this assumption is wrong, what was printed originally as No. 28? There are other omissions, and one especially noteworthy one between Nos. 80 and 106 which will be discussed later.

Viewed in this light the English "White Paper" loses much of the value of a complete record, which it has had in the eyes of many. There is absolutely no reason to doubt the accuracy of those dispatches which have been printed, but it becomes incumbent upon the searcher after the truth to inquire whether the existence of unprinted (in the case of the German "White Paper" Mr. Beck used the term "suppressed") papers may not at times alter the interpretation which should be given to those that are printed.

Since we have no published records anywhere concerning the advice given to Italy by the Allies, and the gradual steps leading up to Italy's decision to remain neutral; nor any hint as to the day when her decision was communicated to England and the other powers, it would be futile to speculate on this subject. Since, however, the Queen of Italy and the wife of the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces are sisters, and since it was in the interest of the Allies to keep Italy neutral, it is not unreasonable to assume that an exchange of opinion took place between Italy and the Allies concerning the conditions under which Italy would remain neutral.

If the actual opening of hostilities could be so managed that Germany could be called the aggressor, then Italy probably declared that she would not enter the war. This is a very important phase of the case, and the omission from Sir Edward Grey's "White Paper" of all dispatches dealing with Italian neutrality is much to be regretted.

Since we are dealing with the Italian dispatches here, it may be advisable to consider at once all the communications which are published as having passed between Sir Edward Grey and the British Ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, in Rome. They are numbered 19, (perhaps 28,) 29, 35, 36, 38, 49, 57, 63, 64, 80, 81, 86, 92, 100, and 106, of which the important numbers are 38, 57, 64, 80, and 86.

On July 23 Sir Edward Grey was informed that "the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction of the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after the many disillusions which the turn of events in the Balkans has occasioned, to score a definite success." (No. 38.)

Austria, in other words, believed that to let the murder of her heir-apparent pass unpunished would have meant a deathblow to her prestige, and consequently, as any one familiar with her conditions will agree, to her existence. Russia, on the other hand, on July 25 said (see No. 17, report from Sir G. Buchanan) that she could not "allow (note the word) Austria to crush Servia and become the predominant power in the Balkans, and if she feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war."

Russian Interference.

These two dispatches to Sir Edward Grey tell the whole story in a nutshell. Austria believed, rightly or wrongly, that it was a question of life or death for her, while Russia claimed the right of preventing Austria from becoming the predominate power in the Balkans, and actually threatened war. Russia did not claim to be concerned with the justice of Austria's demands on Servia.

No such definite word of Russia's intention was sent to Germany, for on July 26 Sir M. de Bunsen reported Germany's confident belief that "Russia will keep quiet during the chastisement of Servia." (No. 32.)

On the next day Sir Rennell Rodd reports from Rome (No. 57) that the Minister of Foreign Affairs believes that "if Servia will even now accept it (the Austrian note) Austria will be satisfied" and refrain from a punitive war. He, moreover, believes—and this is very important—that Servia may be induced to accept the note in its entirety on the advice of the four powers invited to the conference, and this would enable her to say that she had yielded to Europe and not to Austria-Hungary alone." Since Italy was to be one of the four powers, the Minister's belief was doubtless based on accurate information. There is then as late as July 27 no claim made by Servia that Austria's demands are unreasonable. She only hates to yield to Austria alone. Austria, in the meanwhile, (No. 57) repeats her assurances that she demands no territorial sacrifices from Servia.

On the next day, July 28, Sir Rennell Rodd reports (No. 64) that "Servia might still accept the whole Austrian note, if some explanation were given regarding mode in which Austrian agents would require to intervene." Austria, on her part, had explained that "the co-operation of the Austrian agents in Servia was to be only in investigation, not in judicial or administrative measures. Servia was said to have willfully misinterpreted this." (No. 64.)

From these reports it appears that the differences between Austria and Servia were on the way to a solution. Austria claimed that her demands were just, and Servia did not deny this. Austria further claimed that her prestige, her very existence, demanded the prompt compliance with her requests by Servia. She explained in a satisfactory way the one point on which Servia had taken exceptions, and Servia was on the point of complying, and would have complied, if the powers had been willing to let her do so. Such a conclusion of the incident would have strengthened Austria's prestige, and assured the punishment of the murderers of Serajevo.

The reason why Servia was not allowed to submit was Russia's remark, quoted above, that she would not "allow" Austria to become the predominant power in the Balkans. It was, therefore, Russia's task to prevent Servia from accepting Austria's note. Since war was her alternative, baldly stated to England from the first, she had to do three things: first to secure as many allies as possible, secondly to weaken her enemies, preferably by detaching from them Italy, and thirdly to get as much of a start in her mobilization as possible.

The treaties between Russia, France, and Great Britain, unlike those between Germany, Austria, and Italy, have never been published. Whatever their wording may be, Russia was at first apparently not absolutely sure of the support of France (No. 17), and France, it would seem, was unwilling to tempt fate without the help of England. That England should be willing to join such a combination for such a cause seemed so preposterous to Germany that she did not believe it. Without England no France, without France no war, for alone Russia could not measure herself against Austria. Austria would not have attacked her of her own free will, but if Russia had attacked Austria, the whole world knew from the published treaties that Germany was bound to come to the assistance of her ally. It would have been two against one, and the two could have waited until Russia had finished her cumbersome mobilization. For even if she had her whole army of many million men on the frontier, Austria and Germany together were strong enough to stem her advance.

Russia's only chance, therefore, when Servia was on the point of yielding, and Austria had almost re-established her prestige, was to secure the help of France, but this meant also the promise of England.

The demands made on England by Russia, some of which are quoted in the "White Paper," are too well known to deserve repetition. This was the chief thing that counted, to get England's promise. The next was to detach Italy from her allies (but of this there are no documents available), and the third to gain time for her mobilization. All the other suggestions and counter-suggestions, which fill the English "White Paper," are insignificant, as soon as the fundamental positions of Austria and Russia are understood.

Germany has claimed that England promised her support to Russia and France on July 30, or in the night of July 29, and, to prove it, has published the letter from the Belgian Minister in St. Petersburg to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, printed in translation in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 7. This letter, which has not been officially denied by the Allies, states that the promise of England's support gave the Russian war party the upper hand, and resulted in the order of complete mobilization.

Strangely enough, and doubtless by an oversight, the English "White Paper" contains two dispatches (Nos. 80 and 106) which seem to confirm the accuracy of M. de l'Escaille's statement, viz., that England promised the Russian-French combination her support.

On July 29 Sir Rennell Rodd wrote to Sir Edward Grey (No. 80) that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs had told him "there seemed to be a difficulty in making Germany believe that Russia was in earnest. As Germany, however, was really anxious for good relations with ourselves, if she believed that Great Britain would act with Russia and France, he thought it would have a great effect."

In a later dispatch of the same day (No. 86) he deprecates Russia's partial mobilization, which he fears has spoiled the chances of Germany's exerting any pressure on Austria.

Germany Renews Efforts.

But on the next day, July 30, these remarkable words occur: "He [the Italian Minister] had reason to believe that Germany was now disposed to give more conciliatory advice to Austria, as she seemed convinced that we should act with France and Russia, and was most anxious to avoid issue with us." (No. 106.)

Readers of the "White Paper" will look in vain for an explanation of such a change of heart on Germany's part. What does "now" mean in the last letter? And why does Germany seem "convinced" that England will act with Russia—if not that she has heard of the promise mentioned by M. de l'Escaille, as given early on July 30 or late the 29th? The dates agree, and unless Sir Edward Grey publishes further papers to explain the change that had taken place between July 29 and July 30, one seems forced to accept this explanation.

What is Germany's attitude? Does she rush into war? Not at all, for she is "most anxious to avoid issue" with England (No. 106). Germany knew that Russia had begun to mobilize. Every day, every hour counted, for that she was seriously treated, what-ever outsiders thought of Austria's demands; and Austria was fully justified by past events in believing that it was with her a question of life and death. Should Germany sacrifice her faithful friend, under such circumstances, and for what? For the arrogance of Russia, who would not "allow" her to re-establish her prestige in a righteous cause? The word "righteous" is used advisedly, because in the early stages of the controversy nobody, not even Russia nor Servia herself, denied the justice of Austria's demands. The writer is informed that even the liberal English press found no fault with the course taken by Austria, although it commented adversely on the language used in the note.

What would have been the result of peace bought by Germany at such a cost? It would have alienated her only faithful friend without laying the foundations for a lasting friendship with her opponents. This at least was Germany's honest belief. She may have been wrong. History more probably will call her right. To desert Austria might have postponed the war, but when it would have come Germany would have stood alone, and, worse, she would have lost her self-respect.

This claim may sound strange in the ears of those who have just witnessed and will never forget the suffering of that beautiful little country, Belgium. They hold that since Germany invaded Belgium, it is Germany who broke a treaty and who is to blame.

Mr. Beck considers this to be so self-evident that he deems it unnecessary to advance any proof. He quotes the Chancellor's speech, and, moving for a quick verdict, declares his motion of guilty carried. The matter, however, is not quite so simple for the man who is seeking for the whole truth. Let us look at the facts.

Belgium was a neutral country, just as any country has the right to declare itself neutral, with this difference: that in 1839 she had promised to five powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, that she would remain perpetually neutral. These five powers in their turn had promised to guarantee her neutrality. She was, however, a sovereign State, and as such had the undoubted right to cease being neutral whenever she chose by abrogating the treaty of 1839. If the other high contracting parties did not agree with her, it was their right to try to coerce Belgium to keep to her pledges, although this would undoubtedly have been an infringement of her sovereignty.

The Treaty of 1839 contains the word "perpetual," but so does the treaty between France and Germany, in which Alsace and Lorraine are ceded by France to be perpetually an integral part of the German Empire. Does this mean that France, if the Allies should win, could not retake these provinces? Nobody probably will believe this.

The Treaty of 1839 was a treaty just like the Treaty of 1871, with this difference, that the latter treaty was concluded between two powers, and the earlier one between five powers on one side and Belgium and Holland on the other. This gave certain rights to all the signatory powers, any one of whom had the right to feel itself sufficiently aggrieved to go to war if any other power disregarded the treaty.

Kaiser Tried to Keep Peace.

In order to understand this step one should read the book "La France Victorieuse dans la Guerre de Demain," (France Victorious in the Next War,) by Col. Arthur Boucher, published in 1911. Col. Boucher has stated the case baldly and so simply that every one can understand it. In substance his argument is this: "Alone France has no chance, but together with Russia she will win against Germany. Suppose the three countries are beginning mobilization on the same day. Germany finishes first, France second, and Russia last. Germany must leave some of her troops on her Eastern frontier, the rest she throws against France. All France has to do is to hold them for a few days. (Col. Boucher mentions the exact number of days. This book is not at hand, and the writer prefers not to quote from memory.) Then Russia comes into play, more German troops will be needed in the East, the French proceed to an attack on their weakened enemy, and La France sera victorieuse."

Everything hinges on just a couple of days or so. A couple of days! And how much of a start had Russia? She had begun on July 25; on July 27 definite news of the Russian mobilization was reported in Berlin, although the Minister of War denied it "on his honor." On July 30, England was understood to have promised her support to Russia, and the Czar acknowledged that Russia had been mobilizing for the past five days. Five days! And Col. Boucher, expressing the opinion of military experts, had counted on victory on a much smaller margin!

Do the Judges of the Supreme Court of Civilization realize the almost superhuman efforts in the interest of peace made by the German Emperor? Russia has a start of five days, and on July 31 a start of six days. Can we not hear all the military leaders imploring the Emperor not to hesitate any longer? But in the interest of peace the Emperor delays. He has kept the peace for Germany through the almost thirty years of his reign. He prays to his God, in whom he has placed his trust through all his upright life with a fervor which has often brought him ridicule. Also, he still believes in England, and hopes through her efforts to be able to keep the peace. He waits another day. A start of seven days for Russia! The odds against Germany have grown tremendously. At last he orders mobilization. For a longer delay he would not have been able to answer to his country. As it is, there are many people who blame him severely for having waited so long.

But William II. was right, for when the world will begin to realize the agonies through which he must have passed during these days of waiting, and the sacrifices he made in his effort to preserve peace, it will judge Germany rightly, and call the Emperor the great prince of peace that he is.

But, it has been said, why did he not avoid war, either by forcing Austria to yield to Russia, or, if she refused, by withdrawing from her? In common with the whole of Germany, he probably felt that Austria's position was right. Servia herself, as has been seen above, did not claim that she was unjustly treated, what-ever outsiders thought of Austria's demands; and Austria was fully justified by past events in believing that it was with her a question of life and death. Should Germany sacrifice her faithful friend, under such circumstances, and for what? For the arrogance of Russia, who would not "allow" her to re-establish her prestige in a righteous cause? The word "righteous" is used advisedly, because in the early stages of the controversy nobody, not even Russia nor Servia herself, denied the justice of Austria's demands. The writer is informed that even the liberal English press found no fault with the course taken by Austria, although it commented adversely on the language used in the note.

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Rights of Neutrals.

There was once another neutral State, the city and district of Cracow, also established by a treaty to which Great Britain was a signatory. Three of the signers considered the conditions developing in Cracow to be so threatening that they abolished Cracow as an independent State. Great Britain sent a polite note of protest, and dropped the matter.

Since that time, however, two Hague conferences have been held and certain rules agreed upon concerning the rights and duties of neutrals. The Belgian status of inviolability rests on these rules, called conventions, rather than on the Treaty of 1839. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Mr. Gladstone very clearly stated that he did not consider the Treaty of 1839 enforceable. Great Britain, therefore, made two new treaties, one with France and one with Prussia (quoted and discussed in Boston Evening Transcript, Oct. 14, 1914) in which she promised to defend Belgian neutrality, by the side of either France or Prussia, against that one of them who should infringe the neutrality.

These treaties were to terminate one year after peace had been concluded between the contestants. A treaty, like the one of 1839, however, which was considered unenforceable in 1870, can hardly be claimed to have gained new rights in 1914. In calm moments nobody will claim that a greater sanctity attaches to it than to the treaty in which Alsace and Lorraine are ceded forever to Germany.

No, it is The Hague conventions to which we must look. The first convention (1899) contained no rules forbidding belligerents from entering neutral territory. In the second conference it was thought desirable to formulate such rules, because it was felt that in war belligerents are at liberty to do what is not expressly forbidden. At the request of France, therefore, a new set of rules was suggested, to which Great Britain and Belgium offered valuable amendments. The rules were finally accepted, and are today parts of international law. They read: "Article I. The territory of neutral powers is inviolable. Article II. Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power."

These articles, together with the whole convention called "Rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land," have been ratified and therefore accepted as law by the United States of America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan and Russia, and other minor powers. Great Britain experienced a change of heart, and, although her own delegates had moved these articles, she refused to ratify them, when she ratified most of the other conventions on Nov. 27, 1909. (A table showing the ratifications of conventions has been published by The World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

The Case of Belgium.

Since Great Britain did not accept these articles as law, she was not bound by them, for the principle of The Hague Conferences is that a nation is bound only by those laws which it accepts. The remarkable fact, therefore, appears that the only one of the big nations which had refused to accept these articles, and which, therefore, might have moved her troops across a neutral country and have claimed that she could do so with a clear conscience because she broke no law which was binding on her, was Great Britain. And the world now sees the spectacle of Great Britain claiming to have gone to war because another power did what she herself could have done, according to her own interpretation, with impunity. Japan has broken the international law by infringing the neutrality of China, but Great Britain can claim that she did not break a law by doing exactly what Japan did.

It is not asserted here that the citizens of Great Britain are not absolutely sincere in their belief of the causes which have allied them with the Russians and the Japanese, and the Indians and the Zuaves, and the negroes and the French and the Belgians against Germany. Their Government, however, should have known that the presumption of insincerity exists when one charges against others a crime which one would have felt at liberty to commit one's self. Yet, more, the British Government knew better than anybody else that Germany had not even committed this crime; for according to all laws of justice no person or nation can claim the inviolability of a neutral when he has committed "hostile acts against a belligerent, or acts in favor of a belligerent." (Article XVII. of The Hague Conference of 1907.)

The question, therefore, arises, "Did Belgium commit acts in favor of one of Germany's opponents, if not actually hostile acts against Germany?" In order to understand Germany's charge that Belgium had committed such acts, attention must be directed to one of the most unfortunate stipulations of the Treaty of 1839, which compelled Belgium to maintain several fortresses. This meant that a small neutral people, sandwiched in between two great powers, had to keep itself informed on military affairs. Instead of being able to foster a peaceful state of mind, which is the surest guarantee of neutrality, the Belgians were forced to think military thoughts.

In the eighties and early nineties they suspected France of designs on their integrity. Since then a change in the popular feeling has taken place and in recent years the instruction of the Belgian artillery, for instance, was intrusted to French officers in active service. These officers were constantly at home and very properly concerned with solving military problems such as a future war with Germany might present. What was more natural than that these same officers, when they were detached for a few months or years to Liége or Namur or Huy, taught their Belgian charges to prepare against a German attack, and to look upon the French as their friends and the Germans as their enemies? If conditions had been different, and German officers had been in charge of Belgian fortresses, the Belgian guns in practice would always have been trained on imaginary French invaders.

If this is understood, it will be seen that in the case of war the actual neutrality of the Belgian garrisons would naturally be determined by the position taken by that nation whose officers had been in charge of the Belgian fortresses. And this might be entirely independent of the professed wishes of the Belgian people or their Government. If French officers in active service remained in the several fortresses, or even only in one, after the beginning of hostilities, and if the French campaign plans contemplated an attack through Belgium, then Belgium had committed an "act in favor of France" by not forcing the French officers to leave, and had forfeited the rights and privileges granted by The Hague Convention of 1907 to a neutral State.

Did French officers remain in Liége or in any other Belgian fortress after hostilities had begun, and did France plan to go through Belgium? Germany has officially made both claims. The first can easily be substantiated by the Supreme Court of Civilization by an investigation of the prisoners of war taken in Belgium. Until an impartial investigation becomes possible no further proof than the claim made by the German Government can be produced.

The second charge is contained in No. 157 of the English "White Paper" in these words of instruction from the German Foreign Secretary to the German Ambassador in London: "Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information."

Sir Edward Grey has attacked Germany for invading Belgium, but has nowhere denied that Germany had the unimpeachable evidence she said she had, and which of course nullified any previous assurance from France.

It is not known whether Sir Edward Grey was shown this evidence or not, but if the preservation of Belgian neutrality was Great Britain's chief concern, why did she not offer to negotiate treaties with Germany and France as she had done in 1870. It will be remembered that then she bound herself to join with either of the contestants in defending Belgian neutrality against the attacks of the other.

As the case stands today, on the evidence of Sir Edward Grey's own "White Paper" and speeches, Great Britain is making war on Germany because:

1. She broke the treaty of 1839, although her own Gladstone had declared this treaty to be without force, and although the status of neutral States had been removed by The Hague Convention from the uncertainty of treaties to the security of international law.

2. Great Britain makes war against Germany because Germany has broken Articles I. and II. of Chapter I of The Hague Convention referring to neutrals, although Great Britain herself has refused to recognize these articles as binding upon her own conduct.

3. She makes war on Germany, although she has never denied the correctness of Germany's assertion that she had unimpeachable proof of France's intentions of going through Belgium, which, together with the sojourn of French officers in Belgium, constitutes the offense which, according to The Hague Convention, deprives a so-called neutral State of the privileges granted in Articles I. and II.

It is impossible to say here exactly what these proofs are which Germany possesses, and which for military reasons she has not yet been able to divulge. She has published some of them, namely the proof of the continued presence of French officers on Belgian soil, and has given the names and numbers of the several army corps which France had planned to push through Belgium.

The case then stands as follows:

1. Was the inviolability of Belgium guaranteed by Articles I. and II. of The Hague Convention? Yes.

2. Had Germany ratified these articles? Yes.

3. Had Great Britain ratified these articles? No.

4. Would Belgium have forfeited the right of having her country held inviolable if she had committed "acts in favor of France," even if these acts were not actually hostile acts? Yes, according to Article XVII. of The Hague Convention.

5. Did Belgium commit "acts in favor of France," and was Germany, therefore, justified in disregarding the inviolability of her territory?

The Main Question.

This is the important question, and the answer must be left to the Supreme Court of Civilization. The weight of the evidence would seem to point to a justification of Germany. Yet no friend of Germany can find fault with those who would wish to defer a verdict until such a time when Germany can present her complete proof to the world, and this may be when the war is over.

Throughout this argument the famous passage of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag has been disregarded. It reads:

Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true that the French Government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as her opponents respect it. We knew, however, that France stood ready for invasion. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good.

This has been understood to mean that the Chancellor acknowledged that Germany was breaking the treaty of 1839, without warrant, and that Germany, therefore, deserved the contempt of the world. May it not bear another interpretation? Thus:

The Chancellor, like Gladstone in 1870, did not consider the 1839 treaty enforceable, but saw the guarantees for Belgium in The Hague Convention. He did not wish to offend Belgium by announcing to the world that she had lost her rights as a neutral because of her acts favorable to France, for when he spoke he was still of the opinion that she would accept the German offer which guaranteed to her both her independence and integrity.

And just as Servia would have accepted Austria's note if Russia had permitted her, so Belgium would not have resisted the German demand if it had not been for England.

This can be proved by the British "White Paper," Nos. 153 and 155. In the former the King of the Belgians appeals "to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium," being apparently of the impression that Germany wished to annex parts, if not the whole, of his country. The London reply advises the Belgians "to resist by any means in their power, and that his Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that his Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years."

Has Mr. Beck really not noticed in this promise the omission of the word neutrality? By the Treaty of 1839, Belgium enjoyed not only independence and integrity, but also perpetual neutrality. Does Great Britain offer to fight Germany for the enforcement of the Treaty of 1839? No! Because hereafter the word neutrality is dropped from her guarantee, and since she alone of all the great powers has not ratified the articles of The Hague Convention concerning neutrals, she alone will be able to disregard the inviolability of Belgian soil, even though Belgium kept strictly neutral in a future war.

And what finally does she guarantee her? Independence and integrity! That is exactly the same that Germany had promised her. For this Belgium had to be dragged through the horrors of war, and the good name of Germany as that of an honest nation had to be dragged through the mire, and hatred and murder had to be started, that Belgium might get on the battlefield from the insufficient support of Russia and France and England what Germany had freely offered her—independence and integrity.

Casual readers would not miss the word neutrality from Sir Edward Grey's guarantee, because they do not differentiate between the words integrity, independence, and neutrality. Great Britain and her ally Japan, marching through China into Kiao-Chau, may be said to have violated China's neutrality, but not her independence, nor, so long as they refrain from annexing any Chinese territory, her integrity.

Fixing the Blame.

Nobody familiar with the careful work of Sir Edward Grey can for one moment believe that Sir Edward inadvertently dropped the word, just as little as J. Ramsay Macdonald and other British leaders believe that he inadvertently dropped one of the two remaining words, integrity and independence, when he told Parliament of Germany's guarantee, and why Great Britain should not accept it, but go to war.

When the blame for the horrors committed in Belgium are assessed, these facts must be remembered:

1. Belgium was by treaty bound to maintain fortresses.

2. France tempted her to commit "acts friendly" to herself, by which Belgium forfeited her rights to the protection of The Hague articles governing the rights and duties of neutrals.

3. England urged her to take up arms, when she had only asked to have her integrity guaranteed by diplomatic intervention (Nos. 153, 155.)

4. Germany promised her independence and integrity and peace, while England, quietly dropping her guarantee of neutrality "in future years," promised her independence and integrity and war.

5. And Sir Edward Grey was able to sway Parliament, according to one of the leaders of Parliament himself, only because he misrepresented Germany's guarantee and having dropped, in his note to Belgium, the word "neutrality," dropped yet another of the two remaining words, integrity and independence.

This is the case as it appears on the evidence contained in the various "White Papers." Austria was attending properly to her own affairs; Servia was willing to yield; Russia, however, was determined to humiliate Austria, or to go to war. Germany proved a loyal friend to her ally, Austria; she trusted in the British professions of friendship to the last, and sacrificed seven valuable days in the interest of peace. France was willing to do "what might be required by her interests," while Great Britain yielded to Russia and France, promising them their support without which France, and therefore Russia, would not have decided on war.

As to Belgium, Germany told Sir Edward Grey that she had unimpeachable evidence that France was planning to go through Belgium, and she published her evidence concerning the French officers who remained in Belgium. Although Belgium had thus lost any rights attaching to her state of neutrality, Germany promised to respect her integrity and independence, and to pay for any damage done. She preferred, however, to listen to Great Britain, who promised exactly the same except pay for any damage done.

Unlike Mr. Beck, who in the same article pleads his case as the counsel for the Allies and casts his verdict as the Supreme Court of Civilization, the present writer prefers to leave the judgment to his readers as a whole, and further still, to the whole American people—yea, to all the peoples of the world. Nor is he in a hurry, for he is willing to wait and have the judges weigh the evidence and call for more, if they consider insufficient what has already been submitted.

Snap judgments are ever unsatisfactory. They have often to be reversed. The present case, however, is too important to warrant a hasty decision. The final judgment, if it is based on truth, will very strongly influence the nature of the peace, which will either establish good-will and stable conditions in the world, or lead to another and even more complete breakdown of civilization.

ENGLAND'S SHARE OF GUILT IN THE WORLD WAR

A Review of the Official Publications, Especially of the English Documents, Prepared in Germany and Translated for The New York Times Under the Direction of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

The following is presented as a complete defense of the German position in the present war and is based upon examination of the German and English "White Papers." It was prepared in Germany and forwarded to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who had it translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dr. Dernburg gives this statement his full approval and accepts complete responsibility for it.

TWO of the five great European powers that are at present engaged in war, Austria-Hungary and Russia, whose differences for years have been constantly increasing in sharpness, and after the tragedy in Serajevo became impossible to be bridged by diplomacy, conjured up the frightful struggle.

With these two, two other powers are so closely united by alliances that their participation in the war also was unavoidable; they are Germany and France.

There are two other great European powers whose relations to the two aforesaid groups before the war were very much alike in the essential points. Just as Italy was politically tied by alliance to the Central Powers, so England was with the Franco-Russian Alliance. Hence it was uncertain how these countries, each geographically removed from the main body of the Continent, would act in a war, and it seemed quite possible that both would decide to remain neutral.

As a matter of fact, the Italian Government came to the view that such a stand would be for the best interests of its country.

This decision might have made it considerably more easy for England to also maintain her neutrality, which from political, economical, and ethical reasons would have been advantageous and natural for the Island Empire. To the surprise and indignation of all those Germans who for years had been working toward an adjustment of the conflicting interests of both countries—among these ought to be mentioned, above all, the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor—the Liberal British Ministry immediately declared war on Germany, and did not confine itself to a naval war, but, in keeping with agreements reached years ago between the English and the French General Staffs, as is now admitted, equipped an expeditionary army, thus considerably strengthening the French forces.

The question arises, "What reasons led British politics to this monstrous step?"

Much has been written during the last weeks from the German side, criticising most sharply and with great justification the motive of the London Cabinet. In the following discussion we will confine ourselves to an impartial review of the documents published by the English Government itself in its own defense.

The essential part of this justification is contained in the "Correspondence Concerning the European Crisis" placed before the British Parliament shortly after the start of the war, which is known as the British "White Paper." In amplification are to be considered the "White Book" placed by the German Government before the Reichstag and the "Orange Book" published by Russia.

I.

THE RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION.

IN a public speech, delivered Sept. 19th, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Lloyd George, according to the report of The Westminster Gazette, which may be considered as his organ, characterised the quarrel between Germany and Russia in the picturesque manner which this statesman prefers, as follows:

> GERMANY—I insist that you stand aside with crossed arms while Austria strangles your little brother, (Servia.)
>
> RUSSIA—Just you touch this little fellow and I will tear your ramshackle empire limb from limb.

We will not waste words in considering the flippant form here used in a discussion of an unspeakably bloody and world-historic conflict. But this expression in very pregnant form makes Russia appear in the light in which the London powers-that-be desire to shew the empire of the Czar to the British people, viz., in the rôle of the noble-hearted protector of persecuted innocence, while Germany, supporting and egging on Austria-Hungary, is shown as morally responsible for the war.

Cites English Documents.

This, also, is the chain of thought in the speech of the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Aug. 4. Translations of this speech have been spread by the British Government in neutral countries in hundreds of thousands of copies under the title: "The Power Responsible for War Is Germany."

Now, we claim that the British "White Paper" itself furnishes irrefutable proof that not Germany, which up to the last moment offered the hand of meditation, but Russia is responsible for the war, and that the Foreign Office at London was fully cognizant of this fact.

Furthermore, the "White Paper" shows that England's claim that she entered this war solely as a protector of the small nations is a fable.

The documents reproduced in the "White Paper" do not begin until July 20, and only a few introductory dispatches before the 24th are given. The first of the very important reports of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir George Buchanan, to the Secretary of State Grey is dated on that day; on the same day the note addressed by Austria-Hungary to the Servian Government had been brought to the knowledge of the European Cabinets, and the British Ambassador conferred with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Sasonof, over this matter. The French Minister also took part in this conference. When the latter and M. Sasonof in the most insistent way tried to prove to Buchanan that England together with Russia and France, must assume a threatening attitude toward Austria-Hungary and Germany, the British Ambassador replied:

> I said that I would telegraph a full report to you of what their Excellencies had just said to me. I could not, of course, speak in the name of his Majesty's Government, but personally I saw no reason to expect any declaration of solidarity from his Majesty's Government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by force of arms. Direct British interests in Servia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion.—British "White Paper" No. 6.

The British Ambassador thereupon asked the question whether Russia was thinking of eventually declaring war on Austria. The following was the answer:

> M. Sasonof said that he himself thought that Russian mobilization would at any rate have to be carried out; but a council of Ministers was being held this afternoon to consider the whole question. * * *
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> The dispatch continues:
>
> French Ambassador and M. Sasonof both continue to press me for a declaration of complete solidarity of his Majesty's Government with French and Russian Governments. * * * (British "White Paper" No. 6.)

This shows plainly that the Russian mobilization must have been planned even before July 24, for otherwise M. Sasonof could not have spoken of the necessity of carrying it through.

It is furthermore very remarkable that the Russian Minister on this early day spoke of the mobilization in general, and not of the partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary.

Finally we find that the British Government was fully informed at the very latest on July 24—it may have had before it previous documents, but they are not contained in the "White Paper"—concerning Russian mobilization and thereby the development of Russian and French politics that had to be anticipated.

Russian Aggression.

Had there been any doubts concerning these matters on the part of the British Government, the continual urging of Russian and French diplomatists must have made things plain. Russia's aggressive policy, and not the Austrian declaration of war on Servia, which did not come until five days later, led to the European war. Servia meant so little to England, although England traditionally poses as a protector of small nations, that the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg was able to describe England's interest in the kingdom on the Save as "nil." Only later, after the beginning of the war, England warmed up to Servia, and in the aforementioned speech Mr. Lloyd George found the most hearty tones in speaking of the heroic fight of this "little nation," although he was obliged to admit simultaneously that its history is not untainted.

On the day following that conversation, on July 25, the British Ambassador had another talk with M. Sasonof, during the course of which he felt obliged to express to the Russian Government a serious warning concerning its mobilization.

> On my expressing the earnest hope that Russia would not precipitate war by mobilizing until you had had time to use your influence in favor of peace his Excellency assured me that Russia had no aggressive intentions and she would take no action until it was forced on her. Austria's action was in reality directed against Russia. She aimed at overthrowing the present status quo in the Balkans and establishing her own hegemony there. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude was decided by ours. If we took our stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. If we failed them now rivers of blood would flow and we would in the end be dragged into war. * * *
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> I said all I could to impress prudence on the Minister for Foreign Affairs and warned him that if Russia mobilized Germany would not be content with mere mobilization, or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once! His Excellency replied that Russia could not allow Austria to crush Servia and become the predominant power in the Balkans, and, if she feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war. He assured me once more that he did not wish to precipitate a conflict, but that unless Germany could restrain Austria I could regard the situation as desperate—(British "White Paper" No. 17.)

A more convincing contradiction of the claim that Germany fell upon unexpectant Russia can hardly be imagined. Sasonof's conversation with the British Ambassador shows that Russia had decided from the beginning to bring about the war, unless Austria would subject itself to Russia's dictation.

Now, Russia was not alone concerned about Servia, but from its viewpoint Austria-Hungary must not maintain the preponderant position in the Balkans.

Sure of French help, Russia was determined to work against this. The reports of the British representative do not suggest with a word that Germany was responsible for the war; on the contrary, Sir Buchanan again, on his own account, warned the Russian Government to keep aloof from military measures, in his conversation with M. Sasonof on July 27, although the "White Paper" does not show that he had received any instructions by Sir Edward Grey.

> His Excellency must not, if our efforts were to be successful, do anything to precipitate a conflict. In these circumstances I trusted that the Russian Government would defer the mobilization ukase for as long as possible, and that troops would not be allowed to cross the frontier even when it was issued.—(British "White Paper" No. 44.)

Just as its own Ambassador in Petersburg pointed out to the British Government the dangers of Russian mobilization, England did not lack German warnings. On July 28 the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir E. Goschen, reported as follows by wire concerning a conversation with the Imperial Chancellor:

> * * * but if the news were true which he had just read in the papers, that Russia had mobilized fourteen army corps in the South, he thought the situation was very serious, and he himself would be in a very difficult position, as in these circumstances it would be out of his power to continue to preach moderation at Vienna. He added that Austria, who as yet was only partially mobilizing, would have to take similar measures, and if war were to result Russia would be entirely responsible.—(British "White Paper" No. 71.)

In a telegram of Mr. Goschen's of July 30, reporting a conversation with the Secretary of State, von Jagow, it is stated:

> He begged me to impress on you difficulty of Germany's position in view of Russian mobilization and military measures which he hears are being taken in France. — (British "White Paper" No. 98.)

The British Government has added a few further publications to its "White Paper." Among these is a report of the hitherto British Ambassador in Vienna, Sir Maurice de Bunsen. The document is dated Sept. 1; that is, a full month after the outbreak of the war. The tendency of this publication is not only to unburden Russia and England from all blame and to put it upon German and Austro-Hungarian politics, but it attempts to make Germany responsible for the war to a greater extent than Austria-Hungary in trying to sow dissension between the two allies.

Ambassador de Bunsen represents matters as if Germany, through its ultimatum to Russia on July 31, had roughly interrupted negotiations promising success then going on between Vienna and Petersburg. In this report it is stated:

> (Retranslated) M. Schebeko [the Russian Ambassador at Vienna] on July 28th attempted to induce the Austrian Government to authorize Count Scapary to continue negotiations which he had been carrying on with M. Sasonof and which appeared very promising. Count Berchtold on this day declined, but two days later, July 30th, although Russia then had already started partial mobilization against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again in the most courteous manner and gave his consent to continuation of the pour parleurs. * * * On Aug. 1st M. Schebeko informed me that Austria was ready to submit to mediation those parts of its note to Servia which appeared to be irreconcilable to the independence of Servia. * * * Unfortunately these pour parleurs in St. Petersburg and Vienna were suddenly broken off by the quarrel being removed to the more dangerous territory of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany on July 31 stepped between the two with its double ultimatum addressed to St. Petersburg and Paris. * * * A delay of a few days in all probability would have spared Europe one of the greatest wars in history.

On the other hand, be it remembered that the fact that any negotiations between Austria and Russia were carried on up to the last hour was solely the result of the uninterrupted German efforts to maintain peace, which fact Sir Maurice de Bunsen very wisely buries in silence. These negotiations, by the way, hardly were as promising of success as is made to appear. The Austrian version of it is found in the Vienna Fremdenblatt of Sept. 25, 1914. There the most important spots of Bunsen's report, that Austria-Hungary had been ready to moderate several points of its note to Servia, are mentioned as follows:

> As we are told by a well-informed source, these assertions do not at all correspond to the facts; furthermore, from the very nature of the steps undertaken by the dual monarchy in Belgrade, this would have been entirely inconceivable.

A glance at the date shows that the Bunsen report is misleading, for he himself tells that Count Berchtold, on July 30, had expressed his consent to a continuation of the exchange of thought in Petersburg; the latter, therefore, could not begin before the 31st, while in the night from July 30 to 31 the mobilization of the entire Russian Army against Germany was ordered in Petersburg, finally making impossible the continuation of the last German attempt at mediation in Vienna.

The truth is, in spite of Russian and English twistings, that without the interval caused by Germany's efforts in Vienna, which interval England allowed to pass unused in Petersburg, the war would have broken out a few days sooner.

Let us consider how the fact of the Russian mobilization, the dimensions and tendency of which was brought to the knowledge of the London Cabinet at the very latest on July 24, must affect Germany.

On July 24 the Russian Government declared, in an official communiqué, it would be impossible for it to remain indifferent in an Austro-Servian conflict.

Germany's Hand Forced.

This declaration was followed immediately by military measures which represented the beginning of Russian mobilization long planned. But even on July 27 the Russian Minister of War, Suchomlinof, assured the German Military Attaché upon word of honor (Annex 11 of the German "White Paper") that no order for mobilization had been given and no reservists had been drawn and no horse had been commandeered.

Although in this conversation there had been left no doubt to the Russian Minister of War concerning the fact that measures of mobilization against Austria must be considered by Germany also as very threatening toward itself, during the next days news of the Russian mobilization arrived in quick succession.

On the 29th mobilization of Southern and Southwestern Russia was ordered, which was extended on the 30th to twenty-three provinces.

On the night of the 30th to the 31st, while the efforts of the Kaiser to maintain peace were continuing and were receiving friendly attention in Vienna, in St. Petersburg the mobilization of the entire Russian Army was ordered. Even as late as 2 P. M. on the 31st, however, (German "White Paper," Page 18, of NEW YORK TIMES reprint,) the Czar telegraphed the Kaiser that the military measures now being taken were meant for defensive purposes against Austria's preparations, and he gave his pledge as far away from desiring war.

In the face of such evident duplicity of Russian politics, a further delay such as was desired by Sir Maurice de Bunsen would have been for every German statesman a crime against the security of his own country.

On the other hand, upon what German measures did the Russian Government base its order for mobilization? The British "White Paper" proves how frivolously steps leading to the most serious results were ordered in St. Petersburg. On July 30 Sir George Buchanan telegraphed:

> M. Sasonof told us that absolute proof was in possession of the Russian Government that Germany was making military and naval preparations against Russia, more particularly in the direction of the Gulf of Finland. —(British "White Paper" No. 97.)

Proofs Lacking.

On the other hand, Buchanan's telegram of July 31 (British "White Paper" No. 113) states:

> Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.—(British "White Paper" No. 113.)

So, from one day to the next the "absolute proof" changed to a reason for the assumption. In reality, both were assertions that lack all proof.

The finishing part of a telegram sent by the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey on July 31 deserves special mention:

> He [the German Secretary of State] again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia and the German Foreign Office, had even up till last night been urging Austria to show willingness to continue discussion—and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilization had spoiled everything.—(British "White Paper" No. 121.)

Therefore, the German Chancellor, in his memorandum placed before the Reichstag, stated with full justification:

> The Russian Government has smashed the laborious attempts at mediation on the part of the European State Chancelleries, on the eve of success, by the mobilization, endangering the safety of the empire. The measures for a mobilization, about whose seriousness the Russian Government was fully acquainted from the beginning, in connection with their constant denial, show clearly that Russia wanted war.
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> To this is to be added that the English Government also was made fully cognizant of the intentions of the Russian mobilization, by a witness that could not be suspected, namely, its own representative in Petersburg, and therefore must bear full responsibility.

II.

GREY'S OMISSIONS AND ERRORS

WE have seen from the "Blue Book" that the Secretary of State in London was informed at the very latest on July 24 by his Ambassador in St. Petersburg of the plan of the Russian mobilization and consequently of the tremendous seriousness of the European situation. Yet eight to nine days had to elapse before the beginning of the war. Let us see whether Sir Edward Grey used this time to preserve peace, according to his own documents.

From this testimony it appears that even at the beginning of the last and decisive part of the European crisis, which began on June 28, 1914, with the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, Sir Edward Grey refrained from considering a direct participation of his country in the possible world war. At least, this must be the impression gained from his remarks to the representatives of the two powers with whom England is today at war. Thus, he said to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Menadorff, on July 23:

> The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four great powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia, and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money and such an interference with trade that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry.—(British "White Paper" No. 3.)

Here Grey speaks only of four of the big powers at most that may go to war, without even hinting at the fifth, namely, England. On July 24 he had another conversation with the Austrian Ambassador, the theme of which was the note—meanwhile presented to Servia. It caused apprehensions on his part, but he declared again:

> The merits of the dispute between Austria and Servia were not the concern of his Majesty's Government. * * *
>
> I [Grey] ended by saying that doubtless we should enter into an exchange of views with other powers, and that I must await their views as to what could be done to mitigate the difficulties of the situation.—(British "White Paper" No. 5.)

We are already striking the fateful peculiarity of Grey's policy to hesitate where prompt action, or at least a clear and open conduct would have been his duty. This weakness of his nature has been used with great art by French and Russian diplomacy. This is illustrated by the conversation of July 24 between him and the French Ambassador, Cambon, in London:

> M. Cambon said that, if there was a chance of mediation by the four powers he had no doubt that his Government would be glad to join in it; but he pointed out that we could not say anything in St. Petersburg till Russia had expressed some opinion or taken some action. But, when two days were over, Austria would march into Servia, for the Servians could not possibly accept the Austrian demand. Russia would be compelled by her public opinion to take action as soon as Austria attacked Servia, and, therefore, once the Austrians had attacked Servia it would be too late for any mediation. — (British "White Paper" No. 10.)

Thus: England must not give any advice to Russia before it knows Russia's intent and even its measures. But inasmuch as Austria will have proceeded against Servia by that time Russia must make war, and the conclusion is that even on July 24 the catastrophe is considered unavoidable. Grey shows himself more and more hypnotized by the fatalistic view that it is too late. Hence he reports also on July 24 a conversation of the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky:

> I reminded the German Ambassador that some days ago he had expressed a personal hope that if need arose I would endeavor to exercise moderating influence at St. Petersburg, but now I said that, in view of the extraordinarily stiff character of the Austrian note, the shortness of the time allowed, and the wide scope of the demands upon Servia, I felt quite helpless as far as Russia was concerned, and I did not believe any power could exercise influence alone.—(British "White Paper" No. 11.)

From a conversation of Grey with the Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, on July 25:

> Alone we could do nothing. The French Government were traveling (this refers to the visit at Petersburg by Messrs. Poincaré and Viviani) at the moment, and I had had no time to consult them, and could not, therefore, be sure of their views.—(British "White Paper" No. 25.)

If Sir Edward Grey sincerely desired the maintenance of peace, he must have had to use his entire influence at St. Petersburg to bring about the stopping of the threatening military measures taken by Russia, whereas he was waiting for the opinion of the French Government. He was bound to do this, so much the more in view of the fact that he demanded from Germany that it should exert its influence with Austria.

That this request of Grey's was complied with by Germany insofar as it was in any way in accord with the alliance with Austria-Hungary, and that in Vienna every effort was made to conciliate matters, is shown by the assurance of the Chancellor; he declares:

> In spite of this [the Austro-Hungarian Government having remained with full appreciation of our action that it had come too late] we continued our mediatory efforts to the utmost and advised Vienna to make any possible compromise consistent with the dignity of the monarchy.—(German "White Paper," Page 17, of NEW YORK TIMES reprint.)

Grey well knew that Germany was doing all it could to mediate in Vienna. He expressed his recognition and his joy over it on July 28, ("Blue Book," Page 67):

> It is very satisfactory to hear from the German Ambassador here that the German Government have taken action at Vienna in the sense of the conversation recorded in my telegram of yesterday to you.—(British "White Paper" No. 67.)*

Neither has Grey been left in the dark by the German side concerning the difficulties, which by the Russian mobilization made every attempt to mediate in Vienna abortive. Even on July 31 the British Ambassador in Berlin telegraphed:

> The Chancellor informs me that his efforts to preach peace and moderation at Vienna have been seriously handicapped by the Russian mobilisation against Austria. He has done everything possible to obtain his object at Vienna, perhaps even rather more than was altogether palatable at the Ballplatz.—(British "White Paper" No. 108.)

England and Russia.

How, on the other hand, about Grey's action with Russia? From the very beginning one should have had a right to expect that, as Germany acted in Vienna, thus France, if it was active in Grey's spirit, would be working in St. Petersburg for peace. Of this no trace whatsoever can be found. The French Government thus far has not published any series of documents concerning its activity during the crisis, and neither in the Russian "Orange Book" nor in the English "Blue Book" is anything mentioned of the mediating activity on the part of France.

On the contrary, the latter power, wherever she puts in an appearance—as for instance in the conversation of the English Ambassador in St. Petersburg with his French colleague and M. Sasonof, as mentioned above—appears as fully identical with Russia.

It is also stated on July 24:

> The French Ambassador gave me to understand that France would fulfill all the obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in all diplomatic negotiations. * * * It seems to me from the language held by French Ambassador that even if we decline to join them, France and Russia are determined to make a strong stand.—(British "White Paper" No. 6.)

One should think that Grey, who in view of this could not possibly expect an influence for peace being brought to bear by France, but only a strengthening of the Russian desire for aggression, now would have acted in the most energetic manner in St. Petersburg for the maintenance of peace.

In reality, however, during the days that still remained, aside from a weak and in St. Petersburg absolutely ineffective advice to postpone mobilization, he did nothing whatsoever, and later placed himself in a manner constantly more recognizable on the side of Russia.

The claim that the time limit given by the Austrian note to Servia was the cause of the war, that Grey's mediation had only miscarried owing to the haste of Germany, is disproved by the British documents themselves. De Bunsen on July 26 telegraphed to Grey from Vienna:

> Russian Ambassador just returned from Leave, thinks that Austro-Hungarian Government are determined on war and that it is impossible for Russia to remain indifferent. He does not propose to press for more time in the sense of your telegram of the 25th inst.—(British "White Paper" No. 40.)

Therefore Russia has paid little attention to the very shy and timid efforts to maintain peace by the London Secretary of State, even where these were concerned in the attempt to change the position taken by Austria.

Another proof: Sasonof on July 27 sent a telegram to the Russian Ambassador in London which the latter transmitted to Grey, and which concerns itself with the much mentioned proposition of the latter to have the conflict investigated by a conference of the four great powers not immediately concerned.

Russian Sincerity Questioned.

The conference plan was declined without much hesitation and openly by Germany, because it was compelled to see therein an attempt to place Austria before a European court of arbitration, and because it knew the serious determination of its ally in this matter. But did Russia really want the conference? Minister Sasonof declares:

> I replied to the [British] Ambassador that I have begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions which I hope may be favorable. I have not, however, received as yet any reply to the proposal made by me for revising the note between the two Cabinets.—(British "White Paper" No. 53.)

Here it is shown plainly how little the conference plan was after the heart of the Russians. Had they accepted it it would have had to be done immediately. As soon as the situation had grown very much more serious by the failure of the negotiations with Austria-Hungary there would have been no more time for this.*

A telegram of the English Ambassador in St. Petersburg, dated July 27, (British "White Paper" No. 55) shows how this conference was expected to be conducted in St. Petersburg:

> His Excellency [Sasonof] said he was perfectly ready to stand aside if the Powers accepted the proposal for a conference, but he trusted that you would keep in touch with the Russian Ambassador in the event of its taking place.—(British "White Paper" No. 55.)

Russian shrewdness evidently expected to control the conference by keeping in touch with Grey, who of course would have been the Chairman. The dispatches of his own Ambassadors lying before him should have enabled the Secretary of State to see the perfidy of the Russian policy. Buchanan wrote on the 28th from St. Petersburg:

> * * * and asked him whether he would be satisfied with the assurance which the Austrian Ambassador had, I understood, been instructed to give in respect to Servia's integrity and independence. * * * In reply his Excellency stated that if Servia were attacked Russia would not be satisfied with any engagement which Austria might take on these two points. * * * —(British "White Paper" No. 72.)

Entirely in contrast herewith is one report of the British representative in Vienna, dated Aug. 1 and speaking of a conversation with the Russian Ambassador there:

> Russia would, according to the Russian Ambassador, be satisfied even now with assurance respecting Servian integrity and independence. He said that Russia had no intention to attack Austria.—(British "White Paper" No. 141.)

What, then, may one ask, was the opinion which Sir Edward Grey had formed concerning Russia's real intentions? He learns from Russian sources and notes faithfully that Russia will accept Austrian guarantees for independence of Servia, and also that it will not accept such guarantees. It is the same duplicity which Russia, when its own mobilization was concerned, showed toward Germany. Did Sir Edward not notice this duplicity, or did he not wish to notice it? If the documents of the English Government have not been selected with the purpose to confuse, then in London the decision to take part in the war does not seem to have been a certainty at the beginning. We have seen that Ambassador Buchanan in Petersburg on July 24 gave the Russian Minister to understand that England was not of a mind to go to war on account of Servia. This position, taken by the Ambassador, was approved by Sir Edward Grey on the following day in the following words:

> I entirely approve what you said * * * and I cannot promise more on behalf of the Government.—(British "White Paper" No. 24.)

Based upon these instructions, Sir George Buchanan, even on July 27, stated to M. Sasonof, who continued to urge England to unconditionally join Russia and France:

> I added that you [Grey] could not promise to do anything more, and that his Excellency was mistaken if he believed that the cause of peace could be promoted by our telling the German Government that they would have to deal with us as well as with Russia and France if she supported Austria by force of arms. Their [the German] attitude would merely be stiffened by such a menace.—(British "White Paper" No. 44.)

But on this same 27th day of July, Grey, submitting to the intrigues of Russian and French diplomacy, had committed one very fateful step (Telegram to Buchanan, July 27):

> I have been told by the Russian Ambassador that in German and Austrian circles impression prevails that in any event we would stand aside. His Excellency deplored the effect that such an impression must produce. This impression ought, as I have pointed out, to be dispelled by the orders we have given to the first fleet which is concentrated, as it happens, at Portland not to disperse for manoeuvre leave. But I explained to the Russian Ambassador that my reference to it must not be taken to mean that anything more than diplomatic action was promised.—(British "White Paper" No. 47.)

For Russia this order to the fleet meant very much more than a diplomatic action. Sasonof saw that the wind in London was turning in his favor and he made use of it. Among themselves the Russian diplomatists seem to have for a long time been clear and open in their discussion of their real object. You find among the documents of the Russian "Orange Book" the following telegram of Sasonof of July 25 to the Russian Ambassador in London:

> In case of a new aggravation of the situation, possibly provoking on the part of the great powers' united action, (des actions conformes,) we count that England will not delay placing herself clearly on the side of Russia and France, with the view to maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, in favor of which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would without doubt be compromised in the case of the triumph of Austria.—(Russian "Orange Paper" No. 17.)

There is no mention of Servia here, but Austria should not triumph. Russia's real intention, of course, was not placed so nakedly before the British Secretary of State, hence to him the appearance was maintained that the little State of the Sawe was the only consideration, although the Russian Army was already being mobilized with all energy.

On the 28th he wires to the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, to London to inform the British Government:

> It seems to me that England is in a better position than any other power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.—(British "White Paper" No. 54.)

The opinion subtly suggested upon him by Paris and Petersburg diplomacy, namely, that he should not use any pressure upon Russia, but upon Germany, now takes hold of Grey more and more. On July 29 he writes to the German Ambassador as follows:

> In fact, mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would "press the button in the interests of peace."—(British "White Paper" No. 84.)

Petersburg, now assured of the support of Grey, becomes more and more outspoken for war. On the 28th Grey again expressed one of his softhearted propositions for peace. Mr. Sasonof hardly made the effort to hide his contempt. Buchanan telegraphs on the 29th as follows:

> The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that proposal referred to in your telegram of the 28th inst. was one of secondary importance. Under altered circumstances of situation he did not attach weight to it. * * * Minister for Foreign Affairs had given me to understand that Russia would not precipitate war by crossing frontier immediately and a week or more would in any case elapse before mobilisation was completed. In order to find an issue out of a dangerous situation it was necessary that we should in the meanwhile all work together.—(British "White Paper" No. 78.)

Naivete or Cynicism?

Here it really becomes impossible to judge where the naïveté of the British Secretary of State ends and cynicism begins, for Sasonof could not have told to him more plainly than in these lines that all Russia's ostensible readiness for peace served no other purpose than to win time to complete the strategical location of the Russian troops.

This point is emphasized by one document coming from a writer presumably unbiased, but presumably distrustful of Germany, wherein the confirmation is found that England and Russia had come to a full agreement during these days.

On July 30 the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires de l'Escaille in Petersburg reported to the Belgian Government upon the European crisis. Owing to the fast developing events of a warlike nature, this letter did not reach its address by mail, and it was published later on. The Belgian diplomatist writes:

> It is undeniable that Germany tried hard here, [that is, in Petersburg] and in Vienna to find any means whatsoever in order to forestall a general conflict. * * *
>
> And after M. de l'Escaille has told that Russia—what the Czar and his War Minister with their highest assurances toward Germany had denied—was mobilizing its own army, he continues:
>
> Today at Petersburg one is absolutely convinced, yes, they have even received assurances in that direction, that England and France will stay by them. This assistance is of decisive importance and has contributed much to the victory of the [Russian] war party.

This settles Grey's pretended "attempts at mediation." The truth is that British politics, decided to prevent a diplomatic success of Germany and Austria, now worked openly toward the Russian aim. "The exertion of pressure upon Berlin" included already a certain threat, mingled with good advice.

On July 23 Grey had only spoken of four possible powers in war; hence when on the German side some hope of England maintaining neutrality was indulged in, this impression rested upon Grey's own explanations. On July 29, however, after a political conversation with Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London, he adds an important personal bit of information. He wires concerning it to Berlin, to Goschen:

> After speaking to the German Ambassador this afternoon about the European situation, I said that I wished to say to him, in a quite private and friendly way, something that was on my mind. The situation was very grave. * * * But if we failed in our efforts to keep the peace and if the issue spread so that it involved every European interest, I did not wish to be open to any reproach from him, that the friendly tone of all our conversations had misled him or his Government into supposing that we should not take action. * * * But we knew very well that if the issue did become such that we thought that British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once and the decision would have to be very rapid.—(British "White Paper" No. 80.)

But what is especially wrong is that Grey brought this warning, which only could have any effect if it remained an absolute, confidential secret between the English and German Governments, also to the French Ambassador, so that the entire Entente could mischievously look on and see whether Germany really would give in to British pressure. Of course, in his manner of swaying to and fro, he did not wish either that Cambon should not accept this information to the German Ambassador as a decided taking of a position on the part of England:

> I thought it necessary, [speaking to M. Cambon,] to say that because as he knew we were taking all precautions with regard to our fleet and I was about to warn Prince Lichnowsky not to count on our standing aside, but it would not be fair that I should let M. Cambon be misled into supposing that we had decided what to do in a contingency that I still hoped might not arise. * * *—(British "White Paper" No. 87.)

Stirring Up Trouble.

On the German side Grey's open threat, which was presented, however, with smooth and friendly sounding words, was received with quiet politeness. Goschen telegraphed on the 30th concerning a talk with State Secretary von Jagow:

> His Excellency added that (telegram received from Prince Lichnowsky last night contains matter which he had heard with regret, but not exactly with surprise, and, at all events, he thoroughly appreciated the frankness and loyalty with which you had spoken.—(British "White Paper" No. 98.)

Now the work of stirring up trouble is continued unceasingly. On July 30 the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir F. Bertie, concerning a conversation with the President of the Republic, reports:

> He [Poincaré] is convinced that peace between the powers is in the hands of Great Britain. If his Majesty's Government announced that England would come to the aid of France in the event of a conflict between France and Germany * * * there would be no war, for Germany would at once modify her attitude.—(British "White Paper" No. 99.)

Did Grey really think for one moment that the German Empire would change its position immediately, in other words, would suddenly leave its ally in need, or is all this only a mass of diplomatic blandishments?

On the same day Grey steps from the personal warning which he had given to the German Ambassador to the sharpest official threat. In a telegram to the Ambassador in Berlin upon the question placed before him by the Chancellor of the Empire on the day prior (British "White Paper" No. 85,) whether England would remain neutral if Germany would bind itself, after possible war, to claim no French territory in Europe whatever, while in lieu of the French colonies a like guarantee could not be accepted, Grey answers with thundering words:

> His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies. From a material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France without further territory in Europe being taken from her could be so crushed as to lose her position as a great Power and become subordinate to German policy. Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country could never recover.—(British "White Paper" No. 101.)

With this telegram the war on Germany was practically declared, for as a price of British neutrality an open humiliation of Germany was demanded. If France—the question of French colonies is of very minor importance in this connection—must not be defeated by Germany, then England forbade the German Government to make war. It was furthermore stated that Germany was absolutely compelled to accept Russian-French dictates, and would have to leave Austria to its own resources. This would have meant Germany's retirement from the position of a great power, even if she had backed down before such a challenge.

III.

THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

ONLY in the light of the developments concerning England's relation to France, given at the beginning of the war, Grey's policy,

(Continued on Following Page.)

*In the aforementioned book of the Oxford historians there is stated on Page 69 (retranslation):

> This mediation [namely, Grey's mediation proposition] had already been accepted by Russia on July 25th.

We have shown in the foregoing that the Russian Government did in no manner subscribe to the conference plan in binding terms. As an additional proof, a part of Buchanan's dispatch of the 25th may be mentioned:

> He [Sasonof] would like to see the question placed on international footing. * * * If Servia should appeal to the powers Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany, and Italy. It would be possible in his opinion that Servia might propose to submit the question to arbitration. — (British "White Paper" No. 17.)

Hence, not if England, but only if Servia would propose arbitration by the powers, Mr. Sasonof was willing! The most amusing part of this is that the Russian Minister himself considers such a proposition on the part of Servia merely as "possible"; evidently it would have appeared as a great condescension on the part of the Government at Belgrade if it, standing on the same basis as Austria-Hungary, would appear before a European tribunal! For us there is no additional proof necessary that a mediation conference, which for Austria was not acceptable even when proposed by England, would be unthinkable if the move for such came from Servia. In expressing such an idea, Mr. Sasonof proved that it was his intention to bring war about.

*Recently a book entitled "Why We Make War," in defense of Great Britain, appeared at Oxford, as the authors of which "Members of the Faculty for Modern History in Oxford" are mentioned. This work undertakes, on the ground of the official publications, to whitewash Grey's policy, and of course incidentally the Russian policy. All together this publication, parading in the gown of science, is contradicted by our own presentation of the facts; it may be mentioned also that this work contains in part positive untruths. Thus it states on Page 70 (retranslation):

> No diplomatic pressure whatever was exerted [by Germany] on Vienna, which, under the protection of Berlin, was permitted to do with Servia as she liked.

Grey's own words contradict this assertion.

A PRO-GERMAN REVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Careful Analysis of the "White Papers" of England and Germany, and of the "Orange Paper" of Russia, Especially England's "White Paper," Showing Germany's Side of the Case as to the Responsibility for Precipitating the Great War.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

swaying between indecision and precipitate action, becomes apparent.

In all the explanations which the British Government in the course of eight years had presented to the British Parliament concerning the relations to other large powers, the assurance had been repeated that no binding agreements with the two partners of the Franco-Russian alliance had been made, above all, that no agreement with France existed. Only in his speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1914, which meant the war with Germany, Grey gave to the representatives of the people news of certain agreements which made it a duty for Great Britain to work together with France in any European crisis.

The fateful document, which in the form of an apparently private letter to the French Ambassador, dealt with one of the most important compacts of modern history, was written toward the end of the year 1912, and is published in the British "White Paper" No. 105, Annex 1:

London, Foreign Office, Nov. 22,1912.
My Dear Ambassador:

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c., E. GREY.

Was Parliament Deceived?

A few members of the English Parliament who on Aug. 3 dared to gingerly protest against the war, may have had reason to complain about the hiding of facts from the House of Commons. When such understandings can be made without any one having an idea of their existence, then—so far as England is concerned—the supervision of the Government, theoretically being exercised by a Parliament, becomes a fiction.

Veiled Defensive Alliance.

As a matter of fact, Grey does not desire to have accepted as political obligations the conversations of the French and English Army and Navy General Staffs concerning the future plans of campaign which took place from time to time in times of peace. However, the true tendency of this agreement, for such it is, gives itself away in the promise to immediately enter with France into a political and military exchange of opinions in every critical situation; it means in reality nothing less than a veiled defensive alliance which by clever diplomatic manipulations can be changed without any difficulty to an offensive one, for inasmuch as the English Government promises to consult and work together with France, and consequently also with its ally, Russia, in every crisis, before a serious investigation of the moments of danger, it waives all right of taking an independent position.

How would England ever have been able to enter a war against France without throwing upon itself the accusation of faithlessness against one with whose plans for war it had become acquainted through negotiations lasting through years?

Here a deviation may be permissible, which leaves for a moment the basis of documentary proof.

If one considers how this agreement of such immeasurable consequences was not only hidden from the British Parliament by the Cabinet, but how to the very edge of conscious deceit its existence was denied—in the year 1913 Premier Asquith answered a query of a member of the House of Commons that there were no unpublished agreements in existence, which in a case of war between European powers would interfere with or limitlowing European war. In the light free decision on the part of the British Government or Parliament as to whether or not Britain should take part at a war—then certain reports making their appearance with great persistency in June, 1914, concerning an Anglo-Russian naval agreement are seen in a different light.

Persons who were acquainted with the happenings in diplomacy then stated that the Russian Ambassador in Paris, M. Iswolski, during the visit which the King of England and Sir Edward Grey were paying to Paris, had succeeded in winning the English statesmen for the plan of such an agreement. A formal alliance, it was said, was not being demanded by Russia immediately, for good reasons. M. Iswolski was attempting to go nearer to his goal, carefully, step by step.

It had been preliminarily agreed that negotiations should be started between the British Admiralty and the Russian Naval Attaché in London, Capt. Wolkow. As a matter of fact Wolkow during June went to St. Petersburg for a few days to, as was assumed, obtain instructions and then return to London.

Grey's "Twisty" Answer.

These happenings aroused so much attention in England that questions were raised in Parliament concerning them. It was noted how twisty Grey's answer was. He referred to the answer of the Premier, already mentioned, stated that the situation is unchanged, and said then that no negotiations were under way concerning a naval agreement with any foreign nation. "As far as he was able to judge the matter," no such negotiations would be entered into later on.

The big Liberal newspaper, The Manchester Guardian, was not at all satisfied with this explanation; it assumed that certain conditional preliminary agreements might not be excluded.

This Russian plan, which was later worked out in St. Petersburg, went into oblivion on account of the rapidly following European war. In the light of the following revelation of Grey's agreement with France, the news of the naval agreement desired by Iswolski assumed another aspect.

Let us return to the Anglo-French agreement. The following remarks by the French Ambassador in London, reported by Grey, proves that, on the ground of this agreement, France, with very little trouble, would be able to make out of a diplomatic entanglement a case for Allies' interest as far as England is concerned.

A German "Attack."

He [Cambon] anticipated that the [German] aggression would take the form of either a demand to cease her preparations or a demand that she should engage to remain neutral if there was war between Germany and Russia. Neither of these things would France admit.—(British "White Paper" No. 105.)

Therefore, even the demand addressed to France not to, jointly with Russia, attack Germany, became a German "attack," which obliged England to come to the aid!

In spite of this, even on July 27 in a conversation with Cambon, Grey gave himself the appearance as if his hands were free. He told the Frenchman:

If Germany became involved and France became involved we had not made up our minds what we should do; it was a case that we should have to consider. * * * We were free from engagements and we should have to decide what British interests required us to do.—(British "White Paper" No. 87.)

M. Cambon remarked in reply that the Secretary of State had clearly pictured the situation, but on the very following day the French Ambassador took the liberty to remind Grey of the letter written in 1912, (British "White Paper" No. 105.)

Grey did not deny the claim implied in this reminder, but even as late as July 31 he reports as follows concerning the conversation with Cambon:

Up to the present moment we did not feel and public opinion did not feel that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved. * * * M. Cambon repeated his question whether we would help France if Germany made an attack on her. I said I could only adhere to the answer that, as far as things had gone at present, we could not take any engagement. * * * I said that the Cabinet would certainly be summoned as soon as there was some new development; that at the present moment the only answer I could give was that we could not undertake any definite engagement.—(British "White Paper" No. 119.)

Now, if we remember that even on the day before Grey had informed the German Imperial Chancellor that it would be a shame for England to remain neutral and allow France to be crushed, we here find a new proof of the unreliability of his conduct. If he has been gullible, the declaration of 1912, the dangerous character of which is increased by its apparently undefined tenor, has enmeshed him more and more. Also the military and naval circles, whose consultations with the representatives of the French Army and Navy certainly have been continued diligently since the beginning of the Servian crisis, were forcing toward a decision.

At all events it became more impossible with every hour for Germany to keep England out of the war by any offers whatsoever. This is proved by Grey's conversation of Aug. 1 with the German Ambassador:

He asked me whether if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality we would engage to remain neutral. I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. * * * The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise. * * * (British "White Paper" No. 123.)

Belgium Not the Cause.

Hence, only if Germany would permit herself to be humiliated, war with England could be avoided. The violation of Belgium's neutrality was in no way the cause of England joining Germany's enemies, for while German troops did not enter Belgium until the night from Aug. 3 to 4, Grey gave on Aug. 2 the following memorandum to the French Ambassador after a session of the Cabinet in London:

I am authorized to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.—(British "White Paper" No. 148.)

As the aim of this decision, of which M. Cambon was informed verbally, was to give France an assurance that it would be placed in a position "to settle the disposition of its own Mediterranean fleet," Grey would not accept the version of Cambon that England would take part in a war with Germany. This is a case of splitting hairs in order to put the blame of starting the war on Germany, for while England promised to protect the French coast and to make it possible for the French fleet to stay in the Mediterranean, she almost immediately proceeded to a warlike action against Germany, especially as the English Minister simultaneously refused to bind himself to maintain even this peculiar neutrality.

IV.
BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

THE highest representatives of the German Empire with emphatic seriousness declared that it was with a heavy heart and only following the law of self-preservation that they decided to violate the neutrality of the Kingdom of Belgium, guaranteed by the great powers in the treaties of 1831 and 1839.

The German Secretary of State on Aug. 4 informed the English Government through the embassy in London that Germany intended to retain no Belgian territory, and added:

Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned, according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being with her a question of life or death to prevent French advance.—(British "White Paper" No. 137.)

In answer Grey caused the English Ambassador in Berlin to demand his passports and to tell the German Government that England would take all steps for defense of Belgian neutrality.

This, therefore, represents, in the view which very cleverly has been spread broadcast by British publicity, the real reason for the war. But in spite of the moral indignation that is apparent against Germany, the consideration for Belgium, up until very late, does not seem in any way to have been in the foreground. We find on July 31 Grey stated to Cambon:

The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important, factor in determining our attitude.—(British "White Paper" No. 119.)

Here, therefore, there was no talk about England grasping the sword on account of Belgium. Now no one will claim that the assumption that the German troops could march through Belgium would be new or unheard of. For years this possibility had been discussed in military literature.*

A Sudden Decision.

It must also be assumed that the Belgian Government knew toward the end of July at the latest that the war between Germany and France was probable and the march of Germans through Belgium very possible.

If England had not taken part in the war against Germany, it may be assumed that it would have given Belgium the advice to permit the marching through of the German Army, somewhat in the same manner as the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg did, with a protest. In doing so the Belgian people would have been spared a great deal of misery and loss of blood. On Aug. 3 the Belgian Government replied to an offer of military help by France as follows:

We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the powers. Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think necessary to take.—(British "White Paper" No. 151.)

One day later London decided to make Belgian neutrality the cause of the war against Germany before the eyes of the world. The Ambassador in Brussels received the following orders:

You should inform Belgian Government that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expects that they will resist by any means in their power and that his Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that his Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France.—(British "White Paper" No. 155.)

Not until England thus stirred Belgium up, holding out the deceptive hope of effective French and English help, did Belgian fanaticism break loose against Germany. Without the intervention of England in Brussels the events in Belgium, one may safely assert, would have taken an entirely different course, which would have been far more favorable to Belgium.

But, of course, England had thus found a very useful reason for war against Germany. Even on the 31st of July Grey had spoken of the violation of Belgian neutrality as not a decisive factor. On Aug. 1 he declined to promise Prince Lichnowsky England's neutrality, even if Germany would not violate Belgium's neutrality. On Aug. 4, however, the Belgian question was the cause that suddenly drove England to maintain the moral fabric of the world and to draw the sword.

This suddenly became the new development, which was still lacking for Grey in order to justify this war before public opinion in England.

Another English Advantage.

And something else was secured by the drawing of Belgium into the war by the British Government, which had decided to make war on Germany for entirely different reasons: the thankful part of the protector of the weak and the oppressed.

As an English diplomat, when Russia was mobilizing, openly stated, the interests of his country in Servia were nil, so for Grey even Belgium, immediately before the break with Germany, was not decisive. However, when England had irrevocably decided to enter the war, it stepped out before the limelight of the world as the champion of—the small nations.

*The book, which appeared at Oxford, "Why We Are at War," mentioned previously, states on Page 27, (retranslation):

That such a plan [the marching through Luxemburg and Belgium] had been taken into consideration by the Germans, has been known in England generally for several years; and it has also been generally accepted that the attempt to carry out this plan would bring about the active resistance of the British armed forces; one assumed that these would be given the task of assisting the left wing of the French, which would have to resist German advance from Belgian territory.

This expression on the part of the historical Faculty is very interesting. It shows that a plan of campaign between the English and French had long been considered, and that the Belgian entry into the alliance against Germany was a matter agreed upon.

TIMES READERS CHALLENGE MR. BECK'S ANTI-GERMAN CONCLUSIONS

Former Assistant U. S. Attorney General's Analysis of White and Orange Papers, Printed in Last Sunday's Times, Brings Forward Some Outspoken Opponents.

Nobody Right in This War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is regrettable that President Wilson's admirable policy of strict neutrality is not more sincerely and carefully observed by the press and public of this country.

We are a cosmopolitan nation. Citizens of the five great warring countries and their descendants, to a very great extent, constitute our population. Partiality of any kind tends to destroy the elemental ties which bind us together, to disrupt our Union, and to make us a house divided against itself. James M. Beck's article in last Sunday's TIMES is of the kind which, serving no good purpose, helps to loosen, if not sever, our most vital domestic ties. While not for an instant doubting Mr. Beck's sincerity, we must take issue with his inadvertently ill-timed expression of opinion.

The article in question is based on the following statement: "Any discussion of the ethical merits of this great controversy must start with the assumption that there is such a thing as international morality." How does Mr. Beck define "international morality"? How can he assume that to exist, which each of the contending nations by their diverse actions prove to be non-extant? How can he claim that there is an "international morality" of accepted form when each nation claims that its interpretation must be accepted by the others?

Mr. Beck's allegation that the question "Was England justified in declaring war against Germany?" is more easily disposed of than the questions "Was Austria justified in declaring war against Servia?" and "Was Germany justified in declaring war against Russia and France?" proves two things—first, that his interest lies primarily in the vindication of England; second, that he disregards the fundamental causes and recognizes only the precipitating causes of the war.

The precipitating cause of the war between England and Germany is verbosely if inadequately covered by his article. We must admit that a treaty was broken by Germany, yet we contend that this broken agreement was a pretext for a war fomented and impelled by basic economic causes. At the outset, let us distinguish between a contract and a treaty. A contract is an agreement between individuals contemplating enforcement by a court of law; punishment by money damages in the great majority of cases, by a specific performance in a very few. A treaty is an agreement between nations contemplating enforcement by a court of international public opinion; punishment by money indemnity in the great majority of cases, by specific performance (i. e., force of arms) in a very few.

Germany contends that her breach of treaty obligation is punishable by the payment of money indemnity to the aggrieved party. This she has offered to do in the case of Belgium, as she has already done in the case of Luxemburg. Germany's existence was so seriously threatened that her action seems justifiable, and there remains a sole moral obligation to compensate any neutral country injured by her.

The mere fact that Belgium had made an unfortunate alliance with England is deplorable in that Belgium has suffered terribly; but this suffering is not attributable to Germany. When Japan violated Chinese neutrality, China protested. Though she was entitled to a money indemnity, there is no valid reason under the sun why the United States as a guarantor of the integrity of China should declare war against Japan. England's justification, in so far as there can be any justification for adding to the toll of death, is the same as that of Germany, the preservation of national sovereignty.

Further: "It seems unnecessary to discuss the wanton disregard of these solemn obligations." There can be nothing wanton in a struggle for existence, and that this European war is such a struggle is the only possible explanation of its magnitude, ferocity, and vast possible consequences. Then, too, though deplorable, treaty obligations are not solemn, as Italy has proved to the complete satisfaction of so many. Italy's contention that this is an aggressive war on the part of Germany and Austria is as untenable as the German contention that it is an aggressive war on the part of England. For this war was not an aggressive war on the part of any nation, but an unavoidable war caused by the simultaneous bursting of the long-gathering economic storm clouds.

Again: "The ethical aspects of this great conflict must largely depend upon the record that has been made up by the official communications." This is similar to a contention that the ethical rights in a case in court must depend upon the astuteness of counsel in summing up to the jury. "A court would be deeply impressed * * * by the significant omissions of documents known to be in existence." A court of law, as our former Assistant Attorney General of the United States surely knows, compels no one to give testimony that tends to incriminate, and, furthermore, does not construe failure to testify on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate against the defendant. In the law the defendant is entitled to every reasonable doubt. It is also conceivable that a reasonable time for the defense to present its case would be granted before passing judgment.

Passing on: "To discuss the justice of Austria's grievances against Servia would take us * * * into the realm of disputed facts." This seems a delectable bit of humor. We respectfully submit that Mr. Beck's other assertions might also be considered as "in the realm of disputed facts." Mr. Beck admits that Austria had a just grievance against Servia, though he questions her method of redress. Though we conceive that in the unfortunate European tangle Austria relied on German support in the event of international conflict, we submit that reliance on Russian support was a bigger factor in encouraging little Servia to defy her big neighbor than the remoter help that Germany would furnish Austria in the event of the conflict spreading.

Austria, in the exercise of her right to engage in a punitive expedition against Servia, guaranteed that she would do nothing to generalize the conflict by her assurances to Russia and to the world that there would be no annexation of Servian territory or annihilation of the Servian Kingdom. Whether these assurances were genuine or not is impossible of determination. We have no right to constitute ourselves arbiters of their sincerity.

Mr. Beck speaks of "the solidarity of European civilization and the fact that by policy and diplomatic intercourse * * * a United European State exists, even though its organization be as yet inchoate." This solidarity is conspicuous only by its utter non-existence. Whatever may have been achieved by policy and diplomatic intercourse has been marred and rendered useless by the lines of demarkation of the spheres of influence of the great powers of Europe and by the racial and temperamental incongruities of Europe's population.

We read: "Servia had forty-eight hours to answer; * * * the other European nations had barely a day to consider what could be done to preserve the peace of Europe." Why should an Austro-Servian war compromise the peace of Europe? Was is not because of the tangled web of international diplomacy, the Triple Entente as well as the Triple Alliance?

Referring to a German warning in regard to Austria's demands on Servia, "the German Foreign Office anticipates that Servia 'will refuse to comply with these demands'—why, if they were justified?" We grieve at the shattered ideal of Mr. Beck, who, in the face of the international calamity which has befallen the world, still can believe that all justifiable demands are complied with.

Again, quoting German "White Paper" Annex IB, Germany desired "that the dispute be localized, since any intervention of another power, on account of the various alliance obligations, would bring consequences impossible to measure." The explanation of this statement is not—an aggressor threatens his adversary, but, rather, a prudent man begs opposing factions to keep cool.

Great space is devoted in the article in question to Germany's unwillingness to place the Austro-Servian controversy in the hands of France, England, Germany, and Italy. As Germany disavows all interest in the controversy, if she speaks truly, it was not within her power to dictate to her ally in a matter which she could in no wise control except by force of arms. Furthermore, had she had the power, how could she be expected to exert pressure on her ally to leave a vital controversy to a court of four, two of whom were bound by alliances with Russia, Austria's real antagonist, and a third (Italy), as subsequent events have shown, Austria's natural, geographical, and hereditary enemy? At best, had each power held to its treaty obligations, there would have been a deadlock.

Further: "The Russian Minister * * * called at the German Foreign Office and asked it to urge upon Vienna * * * to take up this line of conciliation. Jagow replied that he could not advise Austria to yield.'" Elsewhere in the article a statement is made that the Austro-Servian and Austro-Russian questions "for all practical purposes * * * were indistinguishable." This inconsistency of having Servia in the light of a principal and then again in the light of an agent is the greatest stumbling block to a clear analysis of the precipitating cause of the war. The logical explanation of Servia's position is that of Russia's agent. Hence Germany could not be expected to exert the same pressure on an allied principal that Russia could exert on her agent.

It is true that Germany engaged in many blundering diplomatic quibbles in the final stages of preparation for the war; but it is also true that England quibbled, though with greater diplomatic finesse; for instance, "Sir Edward Grey went so far as to tell the German Ambassador that * * * if Germany would make any reasonable proposals to preserve peace, and Russia and France rejected it, that 'His Majesty's Government would have nothing to do with the consequences.'" Here it is apparent to every one that the word "reasonable" begs the questions.

The German people were encouraged to relish the idea of a war against Russia once that war became likely, for sooner or later it seemed inevitable that Slav and Teuton would clash, and Germany felt confident that at the present time she outmatched her enemy. The Russians, too, were encouraged to desire the Slav provinces of Austria, which racially are a part of the Russian domain. The English people were made to relish this opportunity to strike their great commercial competitor, especially when they could do so with little likelihood of unfavorable criticisms. Finally, the impressionable French people were stirred to thoughts of revenge and recovery of their lost provinces.

Sympathy with any country in this most disgraceful yet most inevitable of war brands the sympathizer as a party to the material and lustful purposes of at least one of the combatants. There is no ethical justification of this war from any standpoint. There is no justification of this war from any standpoint. There is only an explanation of the war from an economic standpoint. All these specious arguments on the precipitating causes of the war can be but for the display of brilliant forensic oratory and matchless diction. Let us thrust aside in these dark moments of peril and horror all subterfuge.

England, overburdened with taxation, was on the verge of civil war. Russia, whose masses were overridden roughshod by a bureaucracy weighting down the peasants with onerous national burdens, expected sooner or later the cataclysmic upheaval with which the Nihilistic societies have long been threatening its tyrannical government. France, seriously financially embarrassed because of crop impoverishment and bad foreign investments in Brazil, Russia, and the Balkans, was subject to continued internal political upheavals, with everchanging Ministries and a growing Socialist Party.

Austria, "the ramshackle empire," was in danger of disintegrating from a variety of causes, not the least of which was the infusibility of its racially different elements. Germany, in a blind race for commercial supremacy, suffered from industrial overproduction, thus creating an unhealthy financial condition which fortified the Socialist Party to an extent which threatened her imperialistic form of government itself.

So these monarchies whose days were numbered, because of dissatisfaction at the waste and extravagance of a world gone mad with national excesses committed in the name of civilization, in reality the price of our modernization, in a final desperate effort to rally their waning fortunes stampeded their awakening masses into a ruinous interracial war in order to stave off the torch and the guillotine.

GEORGE E. BERNHEIMER.
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

Russia to Blame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to submit the following in answer to the article of James M. Beck, entitled "Case of the Double Alliance vs. the Triple Entente," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 25, 1914:

The case of "Russian Mobilization vs. German Mediation." Q.—Upon whom was the duty to yield?

Mr. Beck has spent considerable time and effort to prove, at least by inference, that Germany must have been informed beforehand of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. Personally, I am convinced that the ultimatum in question was sent with the full knowledge and consent of Germany, and, whether this is true or not, I maintain that it was Austria's duty to inform her ally before taking a step which was likely to endanger the peace of Europe.

The concession of this point takes me immediately to the ultimatum itself and to the question, "Was the tenor of the ultimatum justified?" Mr. Beck, in his judgment, says: "The ultimatum is grossly unreasonable and disappropriate to any grievance that Austria had." Perhaps Mr. Beck is right, but I have good reasons to think that the tenor of the ultimatum was fully justified, in view of Servia's former conduct.

Austria was dealing here with a Government the real spirits of which had come into power by the commission of one of the most dastardly crimes of modern times. A crime which, at the time of its commission, sent a shock of horror through the entire civilized world, to wit, "the outrageous murder of the former King and Queen of Servia," outrageous because it was perpetrated by the so-called aristocracy of Servia. The long-continued agitation carried on by Servia against Austria, at the instigation of Russia, which finally culminated in another no less outrageous assassination, that of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, to my idea fully justified Austria in making demands which under ordinary circumstances might have been termed "unreasonable."

The question whether Austria was justified in going to war against Servia is a debatable one, but I respectfully refer to the fact that our own country, the United States, was only very recently on the verge of precipitating war with a "much weaker" nation than ours, on account of the latter's refusal to salute the American flag. Neither did we stop on that occasion with the ultimatum, but we followed it up with dispatching a fleet of warships, the landing of troops, and the seizure of Vera Cruz.

From the time Austria's ultimatum was sent, all the great powers seemed to have professed a great eagerness for the preservation of peace. Mr. Beck asserts that Germany was not sincere in its desire for peace and could have avoided the war if it had seriously tried to exert its influence over Austria. This finding is based on the inference drawn from the fact that Germany failed to achieve any results.

To determine whether Mr. Beck is justified in finding as he does, it is necessary, first of all, to examine the exact status of the powers at the time the ultimatum was sent. We find that Austria had a just grievance against Servia, for which it was seeking redress. An issue was therefore raised between Austria and Servia. Germany, although Austria's ally, immediately defined its attitude by declaring emphatically that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone."

I beg to ask Mr. Beck to answer the following question: By what right—moral, legal, or equitable—did Russia make Servia's cause its own? Did Russia have any alliance with Servia? I further ask, What privity existed between Austria, Servia, and Russia?

Suppose Mr. Beck can justify the action of Russia, although a "rank outsider," in taking Servia's part, how can he possibly justify the positively unreasonable and, under the circumstances, most dangerous step of "actual mobilization" on the part of Russia?

Mr. Beck has tried to justify the mobilization by quoting the Russian excuse "that Russia's mobilization was only for a defense against Austria." On close examination what does this amount to? It resolves itself into a situation somewhat like this: A sends an ultimatum to B seeking redress for a wrong committed by B upon A, whereupon C mobilizes "for defense against A." I leave it to the average American of ordinary intelligence to find a reason for C's mobilization "for defense against A." Mr. Beck might as well try to justify a mobilization on the part of Japan if the United States was preparing to invade Mexico for the purpose of redressing an insult to the American flag. Does Mr. Beck realize the seriousness of actual mobilization by Russia at that critical moment? Not one of the other powers dared to take this one step which among nations is regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war.

And what did the Kaiser do at this moment? He did the only thing he could do, and I dare say, the only thing our American Nation could have done under the same circumstances. He wired the Czar and stated: "I am willing to bring my influences to bear upon Austria, provided you agree to cease mobilization." Was this demand unreasonable? What else could Germany have done, I ask, with the Russian bear standing on the border with the sword already drawn? This moment was the crucial and decisive one in the prologue to this awful world drama.

The only question therefore and the all-important one to be submitted to the Court of Civilization, is, Whose duty was it to yield? Was it Russia's, with the sword already drawn against a country which had not attacked it, not even threatened it, or was it Germany's, with the sword in the sheath?

In his "conclusion," Mr. Beck speaks of Germany as "beset on every hand by powerful antagonists." Does he really mean to deprive the German Emperor of the right to demand as a condition precedent to mediation on his part the discontinuance of mobilization by Russia?

Mr. Beck in his "judgment" under Paragraph 4 says "that Austria having mobilized its army, Russia was reasonably justified in mobilizing its forces." The use of the qualifying word "reasonably" seems to indicate that even Mr. Beck is not quite certain that Russia was in fact justified in mobilizing its forces.

Is it reasonable, just, and fair of Mr. Beck to expect Germany, "beset on every hand by powerful antagonists," to permit Russia to continue mobilizing its 18,000,000 soldiers and have Germany believe that Russia was sincere in its "peaceful intentions" in the face of actual mobilization? At this moment the German Kaiser made a very reasonable demand upon Russia to cease mobilization, and I ask every fair-minded American, whether lawyer or layman, "whose duty it was to yield" at this moment? The answer to this question will settle the much-disputed point as to the actual cause of the war.

In conclusion, I beg to ask Mr. Beck: Why expect so much of Germany and nothing of Russia, when Germany had not merely professed her peaceful intentions, but actually maintained peace for over forty years, during which period not a foot of territory had been acquired by her through conquest? This is a fact.

Coming into a court of law supported by such a reputation, does Mr. Beck really believe that the decision of the court would have been in favor of Russia? Does Mr. Beck really believe that the decision would have been against Germany, whose War Lord was begging the Czar almost on his knees to avoid the awful calamity by the discontinuance of mobilization?

Picture the United States about to invade Mexico to redress an insult to the American flag. Picture England as the ally of the United States, and Japan supporting Mexico, without any alliance existing between the two latter countries. To make this example conform to the actual facts under discussion, we must, of course, assume that both Japan and England are situated in the North American Continent, and across the border from the United States and England. Japan, with an army of 18,000,000 soldiers, (assumed for the purpose of argument,) mobilizes her army, professedly for defense against the United States. Could any fair-minded American possibly expect England to intercede with her ally, the United States, without first demanding the demobilization of Japan? Whose duty was it to yield?

The actual fact is that Germany even then did not declare war against Russia until Russian soldiers had actually crossed not the Austrian but the German border.

I may add that in writing the above I am prompted only by the very natural desire, viz., to impress upon the jury composed of the American people the one fact which should be given the most careful consideration in order to enable it to arrive at a just verdict in the case submitted, and this fact is "the mobilization of Russia."

FRANK SEGGEBRUCH.
New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

In Defense of Austria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial, "The Evidence Examined," in your Sunday edition, I wish to protest emphatically against your assertion that a "Court of Civilization" must inevitably come to the conclusion that Germany precipitated the war. There are still millions of civilized people who see these things quite differently.

Mr. Beck makes out a case from the viewpoint of the accusing party—of course, nobody will doubt the legal abilities of Mr. Beck—but before the Supreme Court of Civilization there is also a law: audiatur et altera pars. Mr. Beck, as he presents the case to the court, has not mentioned very important points which, for the decision of the Supreme Court, would be most vital ones.

At first, the breach of Belgian neutrality, admitted and regretted by the German Government, has nothing to do with the question—who precipitated the war? It constituted only an action of the war itself. On the other hand, you call in your editorial the Austrian ultimatum a savage one and take it for granted that this ultimatum started the stone rolling and brought finally the general clash in Europe about. This presumption, when presented to the court, will have to be thoroughly proved, because there are many people, fair and just, as you consider yourself, who are convinced of the ample justification of this ultimatum.

It is hardly describable how many criminal acts have been committed by Servians against the very existence of the Dual Monarchy for the last six years, under the eyes of the Servian Government and approved by it, by intriguing against Austria's right to cultivate her own territory, Bosnia, spreading secret societies all over the empire, &c.

The awful crime, the assassination of the heir to the throne, was only the finish of a long chain of like acts. These facts, which immediately lead up to the ultimatum, ought to be considered in the first place by judging Austria's justification for sending this ultimatum to Servia. A just Judge in the court of civilization will, I am convinced, carefully study the ante-history and in all probability arrive at the conclusion that the ultimatum was amply justified and Servia fully deserved the severest punishment possible.

Mr. Beck presents to the court the Russian interference with this intended punishment and forgets to tell the Judge that Russia had not the least right to this interference. No foreign power had. Therefore, Austria was entirely within her right to decline any negotiations with Russia about this punishment before its completion. Nevertheless, the German Government brought these negotiations about, and, while these negotiations proceeded satisfactorily, Russia mobilized, mobilized all along her western frontier against Austria and Germany, notwithstanding the fact that she had promised not to do so, and officials in Petrograd had pledged their words to the contrary.

Russia knew there could be no such thing as a war with Austria alone, as well as Germany knew that a war with Russia meant a war with France. If the laws of morality rule in the court of civilization, they should above all be applied to the conduct of Servia and Russia. Austria was in a state of self-defense, when she decided not to bear any longer Servia's treacherous and murderous attacks against her existence; this is entirely within the boundaries of the laws of morality. Russia, however, without the slightest right, moral or legal, attacked Austria from the back by interfering with Austria's own affairs.

Therefore I wish to point out that a careful student of the papers, by considering the ante-history of the war, which, as you will admit, is very essential, may come to a quite different conclusion and Mr. Beck as State's attorney will have a hard stand against the counsel of the defendant.

EDWARD PICK.
New York, Oct. 27, 1914.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mira-Mar Apartments on Riverside Drive Sold to an Investor.

ASSESSED AT $325,000

Operators Trade Bronx Flat House for a Midtown Loft—Many Suburban Deals.

Several good deals closed the week's realty market yesterday, with a better degree of activity than had existed for the preceding two days. In the Morningside Heights section on the west side an important sale was announced in the purchase by an investor from Mrs. Lillie B. Hyde of the nine-story apartment house at 452 Riverside Drive, known as the Mira-Mar. It covers a plot 78.1 by 100.

Its assessed value is $325,000. It was acquired by Mrs. Hyde in February, 1911, from the builders, B. Crystal & Son. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The seven-story store and loft building at 136 and 138 West Twenty-second Street has been sold by the International Distributors Corporation to the Brown-Weiss Realties.

The structure is of recent construction, and occupies a plot 41.8 by 98.9 on the south side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

In part payment the Brown-Weiss Company gave the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and 167th Street, a six-story flat, on plot 29 by 127. The latter house, together with a number of other properties, was acquired by the selling company last month in a trade.

Bronx Borough.

The two five-story new-law flats at 2,148 and 2,152 Webster Avenue, each on a plot 37.6 by 105, have been sold to an investor by Charles A. Weber for Mathilde Bosselman. He has also sold for Anna Young 1,316 and 1,318 Fulton Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a plot 44 by 208, and for a client to Ernest Scholz 344 Tinton Avenue, a two-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 92.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the plot, 80 by 100, on the north side of Seventh-sixth Stret, about 120 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to the Johann Construction Company, which will immediately begin the erection of two-family dwellings.

Friday & Lehmann have sold to an investor for Jacob Schauf the three-story apartment house at 328 Eldert Street; also a four-story flat at 288 Sumpter Street for George Weixner, the two-story two-family house at 1,195 Madison Street for Herman Huber, and a three-story flat at 1,075 Decatur Street for the estate of Elisabeth Hayes.

New Jersey.

Harman Warshaw has sold the three-story flat house and his private residence on Grove Street and Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J., to H. T. Scott-Huntington. In exchange the buyer gave 1,040-acre plantation at Beebe, Ark. The trade, which was negotiated by the H. & H. Company, involved about $200,000.

Big Sale on Staten Island.

John May has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff the Ansco G. Bruins' house on Howard Avenue near Louis Street, Grymes Hill. The property contains about three acres, with a large residence, gardener's lodge and garage, and will be improved by the new owner for use as a bachelor's apartment house, ready for occupancy in the Spring.

Sell 1,100 Sea Shore Lots.

A parcel of 1,100 lots of Manhattan Beach property has been sold by the Manhattan Beach Estates to the Manhattan Beach Realty Company. The property sold consists of all the improved lots west of Jaffrey Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased the three-story building 128 West Eighteenth Street for Linda S. Rau to the A. and B. Express for a term of years.

Rice & Hill have leased to Louis Weigin the store at 156 West Forty-fifth Street, and the store at 636 Lexington Avenue to Anthan & Cadezas.

Dwellings Leased.

The four-story dwelling at 32 East Eighty-first Street has been leased by John J. Kavanagh to Archibald C. Barrow.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have rented for the Quaker Ridge Estates the residence property known as "Wayside," at Scarsdale, N. Y.

H. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for J. Theo. De Mund his house on Doremus Avenue, Glen Rock, N. J., to Mrs. Henry Kehr of Manhattan.

Hughes & Whitby have leased, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, the estate of Charles W. Edwards, situated at 66 Highland Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., consisting of eleven rooms, three baths, and double garage, to E. L. Herrington, Manager of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

$120,000 Newark, N. J., Lease.

Pilot & Feist, Inc., of Newark, N. J., have leased for a term of years for John C. Gregory of Far Hills, N. J., the new metal, brick and Indiana limestone, mill-construction, semi-fireproof factory building at 700 to 710 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J. The lessors are J. W. Beardsley's Sons of Greenwich Street, New York city, manufacturers of pure food specialties. The lease calls for an aggregate rental of $163,000, and includes an option to purchase the property within one year.

Taxes Overdue.

Yesterday the last half of the real estate tax became a lien. The Tax Corporation Report should be filed with the Controller on or before Nov. 15.

CANAL STREET DESTINED TO BE GREAT WHOLESALE CENTRE WITH NEW TRANSIT FACILITIES AND BRIDGE COMPLETION

New Buildings Around Unfinished Manhattan Bridge Plaza Indicate Growing Commercial Development East of the Bowery—Wide Thoroughfare from River to River a Benefit to Wholesale Trade—Bound to Hold Big Business in Its Natural Location, Says Frank Lord.

MORE than any other of the lower Manhattan crosstown thoroughfares, Canal Street is attracting the attention of realty men and investors. That its future as a growing commercial section is based on very bright prospects is readily seen by the increased transit facilities, which will be available within a few years. On the west will be the new Seventh Avenue Subway running up the Seventh Avenue extension to Times Square, and at Broadway will be a station of the new Broadway subway. These stations will furnish access to new service lines of inestimable value to the developing wholesale trade in the large district west of Broadway.

On the east, too, improvements are under way, at the Manhattan Bridge approach at Canal Street and the Bowery. Business interests in that locality have complained for some time that the long delay in completing the plaza approach has seriously interfered with the proper increase of realty and commercial development in the blocks east of the Bowery. When finished this approach will be one of the most imposing and artistic centres on Manhattan Island, and some idea of its future elegance may be obtained today, but even this is marred by the unfinished nature of the work in the section south of Canal Street. The architectural work is in charge of Thomas Hastings. Each side of the lofty arch over the bridge will be flanked by a row of columns, and those on the north, adjoining Canal Street, are now virtually finished.

Several new lofts have been erected on the Canal Street side, east of the Bowery. The tallest is the nine-story Marcus Building, on the northeast corner of Canal and Chrystie Streets, completed last Spring. On the plaza block front from Chrystie and the Bowery new five-story buildings have taken the place of those which were torn down for the bridge approach. Some of the plots left are of narrow depth, but quite sufficient for serviceable buildings. On the northeast corner of the Bowery, at 151 Canal Street, is a new five-story building just completed, having two basements. Adjoining it is a similar one, and then comes a two-story structure on a plot of narrow depth, and on the corner, where Canal Street straightens out, is a four-story structure.

Looking toward the east, one sees the towering Jarmulowsky Building on the southwest corner of Orchard Street, while near the junction of Canal Street with East Broadway is the eleven-story building of the Forward newspaper at 173 and 175 East Broadway. These modern improvements in the eastern section indicate a steady commercial improvement of a substantial character and which is likely to be considerably enhanced when the bridge work is completed.

Manhattan Bridge approach as it is to-day, Bowery and Canal Street.

Junction of Canal and Walker Streets, looking west 60 years ago.

New Loft on Manhattan Bridge Plaza, northeast corner of Canal Street and Bowery.

It is further indicative of the confidence in the future business progress of Canal Street toward the west that property in the Broadway section has not been diminished in assessed valuation for 1915, although practically without exception all of the Broadway property immediately north of Grand Street to Twenty-third Street has been materially reduced. The recent purchase by William McKinney of the six-story lofts at 24 and 26 White Street, with the abutting structure at 25 Walker Street, sold through the Charles F. Noyes Company, shows a favorable investment interest in the vicinity of the Seventh Avenue subway.

"Canal Street is about to take its real place on the map and serve its manifest destiny in holding the wholesale trade of New York in its natural location," said Frank Lord, Vice President of Daniel Birdsall & Co., yesterday.

"The first natural downtown centre is at City Hall, where the Hudson Terminal, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Subway express station, Chambers Street Ferry, and crosstown cars pour a great tide of population into the great civic centre and make it for all time one of the most important centres of New York," added Mr. Lord. "Chambers Street does not furnish, however, a free thoroughfare across the city for east and west traffic and it is not until Canal Street is reached that a great cross thoroughfare is found. Here we have a street where the tide from east to west can flow freely and the name 'Canal' in a 'Panama' sense is not inappropriate. There is no point below it where the ebb and flow of the tides of a great city can have free play. Canal Street is free from river to river and is wide enough for commerce to throw out its piers and float its cargoes.

"The vital necessities of the wholesale trade of any city is easy accessibility, free shipping, with good salesrooms and warehouses at moderate rents.

"The 'moving' cause of the uptown movement was primarily lack of easy transit. Downtown owners had opposed a Broadway subway, pushing it over to Centre Street, where it does not serve as a free and quick means of travel between the hotels and terminals and the wholesale district. This is being remedied at the cost of many millions by the building of a great business subway that will tie the banking, hotel, and business sections together and make it possible to reach any of them in five to ten minutes' subway travel, where it now requires fifteen to twenty-five minutes by a circuitous way. Canal Street will be the centre of it all by reason of its new crosstown subway reaching the east side and the west side with a minimum of effort and expense.

"Next to the lack of quick and easy transit, the reluctance of downtown owners to furnish modern warehouses is responsible for the uptown movement, but this was of little influence compared with the failure to secure quick transit on Broadway on the west side of the city. Downtown owners scoffed at the idea of their fine five-story buildings, 'built in 1868,' with excellent rope 'hoists' in the 'main' entrance, and with fine 'drum' stoves (owned by the tenant) and approved farm plumbing, not being all that the most enterprising merchants of the new world could ask.

"As a result, many firms moved uptown to an expensive location and where their expense accounts have grown faster than their 'new business.'

"The location of the Studebaker Company at Broadway and Canal is a shrewd move of an enterprising concern to be at the crossways, and, with the coming of real rapid transit, suitable buildings will be provided. Land values are low, and the landlord has lost much of his old-time loftiness.

"This does not mean that the great development of the uptown district will be halted. There is a natural demand for fine salesrooms uptown, and the great commerce of New York will continue to furnish the right kind of tenants for every new building built uptown—but the unnatural movement of businesses that deal in large volumes of low or medium-priced goods, the great dealers in staples, boots, shoes, dry goods, glassware, crockery ironware, paper and paper goods, &c., will stay where they belong, and not burden their wares with overhead charges that would make the German and English competitor grin with satisfaction if they had any 'grin' left on their shelves."

WANT TELEPHONE CHARGES REDUCED

Apartment House Owners and Realty Agents Organize to Secure Legislation.

LETTERS TO CANDIDATES

Member of Committee Says All Apartment House Switchboards Are Operated at a Loss.

A determined effort is being made by owners of apartment houses and real estate agents to have the next Legislature force a reduction of the rates charged for telephone service and equipment in Greater New York.

An organization has been formed, known as the Owners and Agents of Apartment Houses, of which Charles A. Du Bois is Chairman, which has drawn up a letter, signed by many of the civic and taxpayers' associations in Manhattan and the Bronx, and which is being sent to the candidates for the Senate and Assembly, asking their attitude toward the procuring of such legislation.

Eugene S. L. Mosse, Secretary of the J. Romaine Brown Company, a member of the new organization, discussing the situation yesterday, said: "This question has been before the Public Service Commission for nearly a year, but so far the only result has been a 10 per cent. cut, thrown out as a sort of 'sop' to public opinion by the telephone company.

"The commission holds semi-occasional hearings, at which there is a good deal of loose talk indulged in by both sides, it is true, but in the long run the property owner doesn't seem to make any headway toward stopping a loss of from $200 to $400 a year in every house that uses a switchboard and extensions in the several apartments.

"Look the figures square in the face for a moment, and you will see why we feel forced to call on some one to help us. Take as an example an average six-story building, 100 by 100, with six apartments on a floor, or thirty-six apartments in the building. Its phone equipment would be:

A switchboard, (annual cost)..	$36
Three trunk lines at $24 each..	72
Thirty-six extensions at $6 each	216
So we start with an annual fixed charge of	324
We would have to contract for 20,000 messages, at least, for which the company charges us 3c. each (and for which we collect 5c. each.) Now, assuming that we use 20,000 messages, our charges for messages would be	600
To this we must add the services of an operator at $30 per month, or, per year	360
Making an annual cost of (to run the phone)	1,284
Now, if we collect 5c. for every one of our messages, our gross revenue would be	1,000
And we would be out.....	284
The fact is, however, that for many reasons we don't collect for all the calls the company charges us with by any means; and I am quite sure that any other agent will bear me out; if we make a deduction of 25 per cent. in the collection item, amounting to....	250
It would run our losses up to..	534

"The more apartments in a building, of course, the greater the loss. It is clear at a glance that the principal reason why we run behind so heavily is because of the high fixed charges—$36 for switchboard, $24 for each trunk line, and, worst of all, $6 for each extension. Help us to cut down and get rid of these charges and we can run our telephone without losing so much money—and that is all we ask.

"We don't want to make a profit; we want 'phones for the convenience of our tenants. We don't ask the telephone company to pay us for developing their business; but we are getting very tired of acting as their salesmen and paying for the privilege.

"In a recent talk with one of the telephone company's able representatives I was told that the extensions cost the company about $17 each. Admitting this was so, I asked whether it would be fair to assume that after a charge of $6 a year had been made for four years, the extension would not be written off the company's books.

"Even a hardened 'phone man could hardly deny that. Then allowing some proper charge a year for the upkeep of the extension, what becomes of the balance of $6?

"Following along this line, I made a proposition to the company to buy the extensions and maintain them at the property owners' cost. The telephone company laughed my offer aside, and the Public Service Commission said that that was one of the matters to come up at a future hearing. Perhaps it will—let us be optimists and hope so."

FOURTH AVENUE SUBURB.

Country Residence on 40th St. in 1831, with Rich Fruit Garden.

About eighty years ago the Forty-second Street district, now known as the Grand Central zone, was a pleasant suburb of the real City of New York, a few miles below. The following interesting notice from a daily paper of September, 1831, presents a sharp contrast between conditions in that year and those that now prevail in one of the busy centres of Manhattan:

"For Sale—The residence of the subscriber at Kip's Bay, three miles from the City Hall, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street, accessible from the old Boston Road. Thirty varieties of grapes with extensive arbors and in full bearing, and a choice collection of other fruit trees have been planted and cultivated with great care and are in a thriving condition. The house is large and commodious, being fifty feet front and fifty-five feet deep. The outhouses all in good condition and capacious. For a family desiring a country residence few surpass this for convenience of locality and beauty of prospect. If the Harlem Railroad, as is contemplated passes on the Fourth Avenue, there is no place on the whole route so desirable for an extensive boarding establishment as the above described premises."

This Fortieth Street country residence belonged to Charles Starr.

MONEY FOR HARBOR WORK.

Staten Island Secures a $400,000 Appropriation.

Allotments have been made for harbor improvement by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers out of the lump sum of $20,000,000 appropriated by Congress for carrying on work already begun.

The allotments made for improvements in this city are as follows:

Gowanus Bay, Bay Ridge, and Red Hook Channels.....	$150,000
Hudson River Channel, New York Harbor.....	125,000
Harlem River.....	50,000
Hudson River.....	750,000
Staten Island Sound.....	400,000

The resolution authorizing the removal of Counties Reef to a depth of thirty-five feet has been amended in the House so as to authorize dredging at the expense of the city for another five feet.

Belle Harbor Plots.

An auction sale of Belle Harbor plots will be held in the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague Street, by the Jere Johnson Jr. Co., auctioneers, on Wednesday, November 11.

RISING VALUES IN FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL ZONE

Assessments Show Increases from Thirty-fifth to Forty-second Streets of 20 to 42 Per Cent.

Mention was made a short time ago, in connection with the sale of the long vacant Lewis plot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, for a price reported as $1,800,000, that the Tax Commissioners had added considerably over $500,000 to its assessed value for the coming year. In other words, what was assessed in 1914 at $1,360,000, will pay taxes in 1915, unless the new owners obtain a reduction, on $1,930,000. This is the largest increase on an individual piece of property in Manhattan's most expensive uptown realty centre and it naturally attracted comment among brokers and others interested in property along the avenue from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street.

A value of $1,930,000 for a vacant corner averages $208.66 a square foot, a rate which only a few years ago would have been considered an insane price even for Fifth Avenue. Figuring on the $1,800,000 valuation, which may be a trifle more than was paid, the square foot average comes to about $195.

An interesting comparison might be made with the Knox building on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street. This plot is smaller, being 33 by 110, while the Lewis corner is 74.1 by 125. In 1901 Edward M. Knox bought the land from the Hip estate for $450,000. It created a sensation in realty circles at the time and averaged $121 a square foot. For the 1915 assessment the land stands at $750,000, giving a square foot tax value of $207. With the building the entire property is assessed at $980,000, an increase of $60,000 over last year.

A study of the assessed values for these gilt-edged blocks of retail business between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets reveals the fact that a larger percentage of increases has been made in this section than anywhere else in the city. While the increase on the Lewis corner was 42 per cent. over 1914, it was evidently due to the necessity of bringing it up to the valuations in the immediate vicinity, but it is also interesting to note, and it may surprise some of the Fifth Avenue business people to learn, that increases on many other parcels range all the way from 20 to 37 per cent., a raise in tax values within twelve months that may be termed remarkable in view of general realty conditions.

Perhaps the best way to appreciate these new Fifth Avenue valuations will be from the following table, in which the 1915 assessments are contrasted with those for 1914 on several parcels from Thirty-fifth to Forty-second Street. Except where especially mentioned, the values represent land and improvements, but it is needless to say except where the buildings are new the increases have been placed solely upon the land:

Plot.	1914.	1915.
FIFTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE.		
Best & Co., n. w. corner 35th St.....	$1,382,000	$2,282,000
384 Fifth Avenue.....	390,000	488,000
Gorham Building, s. w. corner 36th St.....	1,670,000	1,918,000
Northwest corner 36th St.....	840,000	1,009,000
Goelet Estate, s. w. corner 37th St. (land only).....	1,170,000	1,620,000
Lord & Taylor Store (land only).....	3,625,000	5,280,000
Vantine's, s. w. corner 39th St.....	890,000	1,400,000
Wendell Corner, s. w. corner 39th St.....	1,485,000	1,902,000
Knox Building, s. w. corner 40th St.....	860,000	900,000
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST SIDE.		
373 Fifth Avenue, n. e. corner 36th St.....	$518,000	$618,000
377 Fifth Avenue.....	300,000	361,000
379 Fifth Avenue.....	300,000	363,000
383 Fifth Avenue.....	348,000	435,000
385 Fifth Avenue.....	340,000	450,000
387 Fifth Avenue, s. e. corner 36th St.....	500,000	650,000
Tiffany's, s. e. corner 37th St.....	2,900,000	3,190,000
Lewis Corner, n. e. corner 37th St. (land only).....	1,360,000	1,930,000
Bonwit Teller Building, s. e. corner 38th St.....	2,275,000	2,617,000
425-7 Fifth Avenue, n. e. corner 38th St.....	1,140,000	1,481,000
Knabe Building, s. e. corner 39th St.....	1,100,000	1,425,000
Union League Club.....	1,785,000	1,785,000
F. W. Vanderbilt corner.....	1,890,000	2,025,000
461 Fifth Avenue, n. e. corner 40th St.....	845,000	965,000
477 Fifth Avenue, s. e. corner 41st St.....	435,000	465,000
Southeast corner 42d St.....	1,475,000	1,665,000
Northeast corner 42d St., 608 Fifth Avenue.....	1,050,000	1,170,000

The big Wendell plot, northwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, which has resisted in the past and will continue as long as the owner lives, many flattering inducements for commercial use, has been increased nearly 30 per cent. The avenue frontage is 98.8 feet, of which the 48-foot immediate corner contains the old residence which, it is interesting to note, is valued by the assessors at but $5,000, while the land on which it stands is assessed at $1,085,000. The entire parcel is valued by the city assessors at $1,902,000, which includes the $5,000 house-valuation. For the 10,800 square feet in the parcel this averages $173 a square foot.

As one approaches Forty-second Street there is a tendency toward higher averages. The small plot on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, 461 Fifth Avenue, 20.7 by 95, figures out on its land value of $555,000 at $217 a square foot. This has long been one of the high-priced corners on the avenue. It was bought in February, 1913, by George L. Stowsen and F. G. Hobbs at a reputed price of $700,000, which gives a $277 square foot average, exceeding by a few dollars the former record price of about $265, said to have been paid by the Burtons for the immediate northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street. In 1906 this Fortieth Street plot was purchased by Ronald P. Kneedler for about $500,000.

The small 19.6 by 95 corner owned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on the southeast corner of Forty-first Street figures on its land value assessment of $415,000, at $212 a square foot. With the building the total value is $450,000.

The highest individual plot value is 503 Fifth Avenue, the northeast corner of Forty-second Street, which, by the 1915 tax figures averages $224 a square foot, on a land valuation of $1,100,000. The parcel is irregular, containing about 4,900 square feet.

Its smaller size than the two other Forty-second Street plots gives it the higher square foot average, but the most valuable is undoubtedly the Bristol Building plot on the northwest corner, 74.6 by 125, assessed on land for $1,890,000, averaging $203 a square foot. Being almost identical in size with the Lewis corner where the new assessment fixes an average value of $208, the suggestion made by several realty brokers, that the Thirty-seventh Street corner is a trifle over-assessed, seems to be well taken.

The former Isman property on the southeast corner, purchased a year ago by the Oceanic Investing Company, shows an average of $207 on its land valuation of $1,510,000. It is a little smaller than the Bristol corner, being 73.3 by 100.

An increase of 29½ per cent. has been made in the Knabe building corner, southeast Thirty-ninth Street, its total assessment for 1915 being $1,425,000, as against $1,100,000 a year ago. The Best Company's store corner, northwest Thirty-fifth Street, has gone up 24½ per cent. to $2,282,000, as against $1,832,000. The inside parcel adjoining, 384 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 125, has been advanced to $488,000 from $390,000, or 25 per cent., and the Bonwit-Teller building corner, southeast Thirty-eighth, not including the new addition, has been advanced over 22 per cent.

The new books reveal a marked increase in the land value of the Lord & Taylor plot, $5,280,000, as against $3,625,500, while on the new building the taxable value is $7,730,000. The improvement to the adjoining building, occupied by Vantine & Co., Thirty-ninth Street corner, has raised its assessment from $890,000 to $1,400,000.

These high values are of course due to the tremendous trade demand for Fifth Avenue sites and the high rentals obtained for store space. The average rate now runs at about $1,000 on the east side to $1,200 on the west side per front foot. For the entire store in the building projected for the Lewis corner, it is said that $105,000 is being asked, but no prospective tenants have yet been announced.

PLANS FOR CITY'S GROWTH.

Distribution of Population and Business a Serious Problem.

President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen asks the co-operation of all citizens in the work of the City Planning Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

President McAneny cites the routes of the dual subway system, which will tend to distribute rather than concentrate the city's population, as an instance of beneficial city planning.

"Within the present boundaries of Greater New York there are large undeveloped areas. When the population has doubled, the built-up portion of the city will cover twice the area included within the present built-up sections.

"For every dollar at present invested in buildings and public improvements there will need to be an additional dollar invested in order to provide for the increased population, industries, and commerce. This means that the city and private individuals together will spend several billions of dollars in city building.

"That this vast expenditure may result in a maximum of advantage to the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and may promote the health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants, is the chief aim of city planning.

"The public has already had an intimation of what is intended in the report of the Heights of Buildings Commission. That there will be a general limitation on heights is practically certain.

"The Aldermen probably will impose that in the new building code. But New York needs a system of districting along the lines of both height and occupation."

The right to "district" the city, Mr. McAneny explained, was conferred upon the Board of Estimate by the last Legislature, provided that it first appointed a commission to investigate and report after public hearings.

The Merchants' Association of New York recently appointed a committee to co-operate with the City Planning Committee.

Realty Notes.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association at its last meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Union Railway Company to provide a waiting room at Third Avenue and 161st Street.

The members of the brokers' staff of M. & L. Hess, recently organized, held their first annual dinner at Reisenweber's last Thursday night. Lewis W. Flaunlacher is President and Adolph F. Koehler, Secretary.

REVISING ORDINANCES.

Committee at Work on Many Provisions That Conflict.

The city's Code of Ordinances, comprising several thousand separate sections and ordinances, is in many respects most unsatisfactory.

Some of its provisions are obsolete. Others are so badly expressed that their construction and enforcement are difficult. In other cases, ordinances and regulations of the various city departments, which have the force of ordinances are in conflict, so that a proper observance is impossible.

Owing to this complexity and confusion, it is a matter of great difficulty to ascertain exactly what the local law is upon some subjects, and as a result many of the provisions are necessarily disregarded.

The present Board of Aldermen has appointed a committee on Codification, which is completely re-arranging the existing ordinances upon an admirable plan of classification, and is re-writing those obscure in expression so that the intent of the law shall be clearly stated.

CUTTING DOWN THE 1915 TAX BUDGET

Final Recommendations by the Real Estate Board of New York.

THE PROBABLE TAX RATE

A $204,000,000 Budget Means a Tax Rate of 1.92 in Manhattan and 1.91 in the Bronx.

While a city budget, estimated now at $204,000,000, is not a pleasant prospect, it is such an improvement over the original departmental estimates of $210,000,000 that taxpayers feel considerably relieved.

Both the Sub-committee on Tax Budget, to whom specific, written recommendations were made by the Real Estate Board, and the Board of Estimate itself have given the closest scrutiny to the budget. The public hearings before the Board of Estimate on Monday and Tuesday last provided further opportunities for suggestions and recommendations.

In the main these recommendations made by the Real Estate Board and other taxpayer organizations received the serious attention of the Mayor and his colleagues, and while serious difference of opinion developed on some points, the Mayor more than once took occasion to commend the representatives of taxpayer organizations for the work done by them on the budget. But even with the reductions already in sight, a $204,000,000 budget means a tax rate of 1.92 in Manhattan, 1.91 in the Bronx, 1.98 in Brooklyn, 1.94 in Queens, and 2.04 in Richmond, and in the latter borough assessments will add 30 points to this.

In view of these facts the Real Estate Board suggests respectfully to the Board of Estimate the following plan for further reducing the tentative budget to an amount not greatly in excess of the $193,000,000 appropriated for 1914:

First—Inasmuch as the Controller is about to fund $18,000,000 of deficiencies in taxes by the issuance of corporate stock, would it not be advisable to place in the budget the average amount placed annually therein for deficiencies—about $2,500,000—and in this way reduce the budget by $5,700,000?

Second—In regard to the Borough assessments, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, would it not be advisable to divide them into five installments under the Gerhardt bill, thereby effecting a reduction in the budget of $700,000?

Third—There would be no impropriety in withholding the appropriation of $26,000 from the Board of Inebriety; $8,225 from the Municipal Art Commission, and $19,000 from the Public Recreation Commission. The work of the latter commission can be done by the Recreation Bureau of the Park Department and the Recreation Bureau of the Board of Education.

Fourth—The elimination of laboratory service could effect a large saving. As the Real Estate Board has pointed out, this work is being done by the Rockefeller Laboratory, and there could be a very large saving in the special work of the Department of Health.

Fifth—It is highly probable that all supervision of buildings will very soon be placed under a proposed Department of Buildings, with enlarged powers. This plan has public and official support. No appropriation, therefore, need be made for more than six months for the Tenement House Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention, and the inspection force in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the Board of Health. The additional expense of the new Building Department when ascertained can be made by an issue of special revenue bonds, and the same procedure for the second six months could be followed if the plan for a new Building Department were not carried through.

If these changes are made, the budget will not greatly exceed that of last year, and the difference could be partially made up by the taxes on the increased valuations.

The Real Estate Board, looking further into the future, and recognizing that in many important matters the hands of the Board of Estimate are tied by mandatory legislation and charter provisions which encourage waste and inefficiency, makes the following specific recommendations for the consideration of the Board of Estimate:

First—That absolute home rule for the City of New York be secured from the coming Legislature and the Constitutional Convention.

Second—That an investigation be had to determine whether it would not be possible and practicable to make the following changes in the City Government:

1. To transfer the duties of the Commissioners of Accounts to the newly-created bureaus of the Board of Estimate and the Controller's office.

2. To make the Controller City Treasurer and abolish the office of the City Chamberlain.

3. To have one central purchasing plant, preferably by enlarging the powers of the Commissioners of the City Record and a Central Auditing Bureau under the control of the Board of Estimate, possibly as part of the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

4. To create a bureau in the Controller's office, or directly under the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to be known as the Bureau of City Income. This bureau to have jurisdiction over licenses, markets, weights and measures and other related sources of city income.

5. To transfer the collection of water rates to the Controller's office, so that the property owner can pay his water taxes where he pays his other taxes. The reason for this suggestion is that the Controller's office, as far as the collection of taxes is concerned, has comparatively little to do except around the period when taxes fall due.

6. That one Commissioner be substituted for the present number in the Park Department and that there be one administrative department for all the parks.

7. That one Commissioner be substituted for the present number in the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

8. That the Department of Health be charged only with the making of and enforcing of sanitary regulations.

9. That all social activities of the city be transferred to the Department of Charities, and that most of the social work be done through the local district settlement and church organizations.

10. That there be but one administrative department for all public libraries.

11. That the Auditing Bureau and Supply Department of the Board of Education be transferred to the City Record and the new Auditing Bureau.

12. That the head of the Correction Department be made merely Superintendent of City Prisons.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

Plan to Collect Arrears Amounting to Thousands of Dollars.

In response to a forcible presentation to the Finance Department of the city by real estate owners and civic organizations in Queens of conditions created by the methods employed by the former towns and villages in the county prior to consolidation Controller Prendergast, with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, this past week announced a plan for the settlement of arrearages of taxes and assessments due prior to 1898 that promises to return to the city thousands of dollars and clear the title to some of the most valuable real estate in the borough. With the title cleared this property will be brought into the market, thus assisting in the development of the borough, and the owners will regularly pay their taxes, thus increasing the revenue of the city.

The scheme announced by Controller Prendergast was his answer to requests from property owners that sales of property for these arrearages be postponed for one year on account of the present financial conditions. It has been received with much more satisfaction than would have been the granting of the original request.

The Controller has directed the Collector of Assessments and Arrears to accept payment of the principal of these arrearages with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum in liquidation of all taxes and assessments levied prior to Jan. 1, 1898, provided they are paid before Jan. 15, 1915.

It has been found that there are unpaid claims levied by the former municipalities running back as far as 1872. In most cases these drew penalties at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, resulting in a total charge at present in many instances of more than the actual value of the property.

As a result many owners have abandoned their property and refused to pay anything whatever. It has been impossible under these conditions for anybody to clear up the title to the property, and hence it has lain idle and unimproved. Even if offered for sale under the favorable conditions of the new tax sale law there would be no bidders, because no one would agree to pay a sum greater than the value of the property at the present time.

Another important provision in the order made by the Controller is that where payment is offered the Collector of Assessments and Arrears is directed to cancel all previous sales of the property to the former municipalities.

It was the custom before consolidation when the yearly tax sales were held to sell to the municipalities holding the sale the property that was not bid in. The claim thus established in the municipalities created a cloud on the title which it has been very difficult for the owner to clear off, but which is wiped out by this action of Mr. Prendergast.

On Tuesday a sale of property in the College Point section was held for arrearages which have arisen since consolidation. One hundred and nineteen parcels were offered, and every one was taken, the buyer of the lien taking it at the flat amount due the city. In only one instance did a bidder demand interest, and then only at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. This was considered a most remarkable result by the Finance Department officials.

Supreme Court Sales.

During the month of November, Joseph P. Day will offer by Supreme Court order, many important parcels at public auction. Among the most prominent are: Nos. 70, 72, 74 and 76 Trinity Place, known as Trinity Court; a six-story office building between Thames and Rector Streets, and directly opposite the Trinity Church property.

On November 11, by instructions from Franklin Brooks, referee, Mr. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nos. 88 University Place and 24 and 26 East 12th Street, an eleven-story fireproof loft building, with two salesroom stores, on a plot 31.9x110.10x46.4x irregular.

At Supreme Court foreclosure sale on November 17, by instructions from Charles E. Carruth, the southeast corner Greenwich Street and Liberty Streets, a six-story brick building, with stores, on a plot 54.8 by 44.4 adjoining the eleven-story Beard building.

The Continental Hotel, for many years known as the Albany, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street is to go on the auction block on November 19. It is to be offered by Joseph P. Day under foreclosure proceedings in an action brought by Florence L. Mabee, against the Forty-first Street Realty Company. The structure was erected twenty-five years ago, and was originally known as the Vendome, and together with the Normandie, St. Cloud and the Rossmore, forms an important group in this section.

DEVELOPMENT ALONG NEW TRANSIT LINE

Many Houses Erected Adjacent to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.

EXPECT BOOM NEXT YEAR

Traffic Shows an Increase of from 8 to 15 Per Cent. Over Last Year—Increased Service.

At this time, when the railroads of the country are generally reporting heavy losses in revenue, it is interesting to note that the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, which was opened for traffic May 29, 1912, is showing what may be fairly termed a remarkable increase in number of passengers carried.

This suburban line, at present operating only twenty-three miles from the Harlem River to Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains, continues to show monthly an increase over the previous year of from 8 to 15 per cent. in passengers carried. For instance, the Westchester carried between New Rochelle and New York alone, in August, 1913, a total of 59,947 single ticket passengers, and in the same month, 1914, 69,104, an increase of 9,157, or over 15 per cent.

The new line with its frequent train service and low rates of fare, has already had a marked effect on real estate development through the heart of Westchester County, and when the connections now under construction with the West Farms subway at 180th Street and the Lexington Avenue subway at Hunts Point are completed no suburban section in the vicinity of New York will be better served so far as transportation facilities are concerned.

One of the most active developments along the line is at Lincoln Manor, near the East Lincoln Avenue station, Mount Vernon, where some fourteen houses are now under way, or have been completed during the present year. The interests who are developing Lincoln Manor and Chester Heights are well satisfied with the results, and are anticipating a very considerable building boom in this section during the Spring of 1915.

To the south of Lincoln Manor, in the Oakwood Heights property, Mount Vernon, which has the advantage of the Westchester service to and from Harlem River and the New Haven service to and from Grand Central terminal, there are six fine houses now under construction.

These houses are on large plots, will contain ten or more rooms, and are built to sell at from $11,000 to $13,000. They will be ready in the early Spring. At Clifford Station, New Rochelle, in the Pelhamwood development, several houses have been built during the past season. In northern New Rochelle near the Quaker Ridge Station, at Heathcote, in Scarsdale, and at the Gedney Farm property, White Plains, other houses are under way. The Gedney Farm Hotel has a large number of permanent guests booked for the season and on Saturday and Sunday entertains many automobile parties.

The tremendous increase in real estate development throughout the Bronx during the first decade of Subway operation shows conclusively the possibilities of further development in the eastern Bronx and Westchester County along the Westchester's line.

An idea of the present rate of increase may be obtained by comparing the 148,000 passengers carried over the Westchester during August, 1912, with the number carried in August, 1914, when the business had increased to 271,000, or 83 per cent. in two years.

This passenger business has been developed under existing conditions whereby passengers transfer at 180th Street to and from the West Farms branch of the Subway, which necessitates a walk of about four blocks, and the shuttle train service at Harlem River between the Willis Avenue station and the 129th Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line.

When the Lexington Avenue subway is in operation and passengers from the Eastern Bronx, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains can transfer at Hunts Point to a Lexington Avenue subway express train making only two stops between Hunts Point and Forty-second Street, it may be readily understood that a large percentage of the commuters traveling to and from Grand Central terminal on the older trunk lines will take advantage of the much lower fares and frequent service operated by the Westchester, and real estate development along the new line must show a tremendous increase.

Extension of Time.

The Public Service Commission has granted an extension of time for three months for the completion of Section No. 1 of Route No. 11-B, that part of the Fourth Avenue Subway extension in Brooklyn lying between Forty-third and Sixty-first Streets; and for nine months on Section No. 2 of the same route, lying between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth Streets. The extension for Section No. 1 is to Jan. 4, 1915, and for Section No. 2 to July 4, 1915. The Degnon Contracting Company is the contractor for both sections. This does not mean that there will be any delay in the operation of the Fourth Avenue Subway early next year, as planned. That subway is already completed to Forty-third Street, and the extension of time on the first section, namely, between Forty-third and Sixty-first Streets, is only to Jan. 4, 1915. The Sea Beach Line, now being reconstructed, joins the Fourth Avenue Subway at about Sixty-fifth Street, and the contractors intend to push the work on the upper part of Section No. 2 so as to complete that portion by the same time.

THE TAX BURDEN.

Advisory Council Seeking New Sources of Revenue to Relieve It.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien was elected as Chairman of the Board of Counsel, and Henry W. Hodge was elected as Chairman of the Advisory Staff of Experts.

The Council thoroughly considered the question of reducing the expenses of the city budget. After a close examination it was discovered that a large number of the items which might be reduced were imposed upon the city government by mandatory legislation passed at Albany.

A member of the council discussing the situation yesterday said: "Since every reasonable objection was raised to extravagant expenses of the city by real estate associations at the recent hearings on the budget, it is absolutely necessary that, during the coming year, every effort be made either to pass a home rule bill, by which these expenditures will be absolutely under the supervision of the city, or that these mandatory requirements in the city budget be amended by corrective legislation.

"The Council feels that no more important work could be undertaken by property owners than the passage of such amelioratory laws. The criticism of a city budget is a difficult matter, and every objection must be absolutely grounded upon substantial fact.

"Too often real estate bodies have overlooked the importance of a thorough investigation of a question which they hoped to raise. It is the plan of the Council within the next year to amalgamate and fuse these associations which are now interested in the reducing of the city's expenditures, so that a permanent committee will be formed to take up the city budget and devote many months to analytical examination of the figures and facts presented by each city department.

"By such a method a strong case in behalf of the property owner might be presented at the next hearing on the budget in 1915. In the mean time every effort will be made to relieve the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the mandatory restrictions now imposed upon it.

"The Council has decided to appoint a sub-committee to co-operate with the Mayor's Committee on Taxation in ascertaining new sources of revenue for the city. There is no doubt that real estate is now overweighted with taxation and it is required to bear more than its fair share of supplying the necessary funds to finance the city.

"This committee will make its report direct to the Mayor's Committee on Taxation. The Advisory Staff of Experts of the Council will assist this committee in its investigation, and it is hoped that some definite and constructive suggestions for proper taxation from new sources will thereby be recommended.

"The Council deems it advisable to request the Mayor to take some action with reference to the consolidation of building inspection departments in the city. The State Factory Investigating Commission has already proposed a tentative plan, but inasmuch as all but one of the departments involved are directly under the jurisdiction of the city, it is essential that the local administration arrive at some plan by which these various departments may be united under one head.

"It has been recommended that a commission be appointed on the part of the city to take some definite action in this respect, for unless city and State officials work consistently towards a common goal, nothing will be accomplished. To merely have the State investigate this question of the inspection evil and recommend remedies will not be nearly as beneficial as with both city and State working out their respective plans, and then ultimately endeavoring to amalgamate them."

Apartment Rental Conditions Good.

"Renting conditions have been exceptionally good," said W. H. Dolson, of the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, in discussing real estate conditions yesterday. "The limited production of new houses has resulted in an adjustment of the demand for apartments to the supply. While there are some vacancies in the high-class properties under our management, we expect to dispose of these by the rental concessions customary at the close of the renting season; and the houses containing apartments at more moderate rentals are almost entirely filled."

Hempstead to Have New Town Hall.

The Town Board of Hempstead, Long Island, Hiram R. Smith, President, is receiving competitive sketches for a new town hall to cost about $75,000. It is expected that the project will be voted on next month.

Will Not Close Queensboro Bridge.

A letter from Bridge Commissioner Kracke was received yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens stating that the Queensboro Bridge would not be closed to traffic during the reconstruction work necessary to adapt it for the dual subway system trains.

Sale at Stamford.

Pease & Elliman have sold to Mrs. Hazel Bell a house for the Shippan Point Land Company at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

Buys Near Sixth Avenue.

S. May is the buyer of the property at 63 West Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, which is occupied by Mr. May. The property was recently sold by J. Arthur Fischer for M. Frank.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS 100 W. 21 ST. NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 177th St, 100.11x455; Katharine D. Penrose and others to the Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, 63 Wall St, Oct. 9; attorney, Title guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 207th St, 125x150; Hannah Freedman to William F. Allen, at Rye, N. Y., (mtg $80,000,) all liens, rerecorded from May 15, 1914; address, 10 Wall St $100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Allen to J. A. Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., D. and m., (mtg $30,000,) all liens, May 15; address 10 Wall St $100

BROADWAY, e s, 81.1 ft s of Spring St, 50x39.10; George C. Edwards and another to Walter C. Shoup, 15 Gramercy Park, Oct. 30, (mtg $225,000;) attorneys, Chrystie W. & B., 115 Broadway $100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 16.2x—; Ike Buss to Regal Mortgage and Security Co., 45 West 25th St, Oct. 30, (mtg $86,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

VERMILYEA AV, n e corner of Isham St, 148.2x—; Max Marx to Hickory Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, Oct. 29, (mtg $14,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

WOOSTER ST, 67, w s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 25x75, (foreclosure, Oct. 29;) Edward N. Goodwin, referee, to Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, Inc., Oct. 28; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St $30,000

8TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 138d St, 30x100; Raywood Co. to Marie La Montagne, 122 Madison Av, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $200

17TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 9th Av, 20x92; Brody, Adler & Koch Co. to Michael Wielandt, Jr., and others, Port Jefferson, L. I., Oct. 28, (mtg $175,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 32 William St. $1

44TH ST, 317 East, n s, 248.5 ft e of 2d Av, 26.4x100.5; Giuseppe Volpe and another to Grazia Volpe, 317 East 44th St, 1-3 of ½ part, Oct. 30; attorney, J. J. Scallon, 141 Manhattan Av $1,500

53D ST, n s, 223 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Michael Maier and others to Barbara Feiss, 472 West 141st St, Oct. 30, (mtg $17,000;) attorneys, Whaley W. & P., 27 William St. $100

71ST ST, s s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Marietta Newcomb to Carolyn Holding Co., 44 Cedar St, Oct. 29, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St. $100

71ST ST, 249 East, n s, 136.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x102.2; The Church of St. John the Martyr to Rose Rankovich, 309 East 69th St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St. $12,250

102D ST, 131 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11; Taxpayers Realty Co. to John Wattenberg, 1,199 Forest Av, (mtg $50,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $100

106TH ST, s s, 160.6 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 23.5 x w 0.6 x s 40.2 x e 16 x s 24 x w 0.6 x s 54 x w 100.11; Louis Herskovitz to Ike Buss, 154 Roan St, Brooklyn, Oct. 30, (mtg $44,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Natale to Frank A. Sinisgalli, 617 Morris Park Av, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, Lawrence Cioffi, 2,140 2d Av. $100

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 16x100.11; Charles Edde to Delfield Estate, Inc., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

121ST ST, 72 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Jules and H. Bachrach, executors, &c., Abram Bachrach, to Ella S. Chase, 465 West End Av, quitclaim, all title, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, J. F. Stier, 11 Broadway $1

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Katherine K. W. Henszey to Grace E. Ganl, 7 Philipse Place, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $8,000,) all liens, Aug. 27; attorneys, Clarke & C., 51 Chambers St. $1

133D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Brody, Adler & Koch Co. to Michael Wielandt, Jr., and others, Port Jefferson, L. I., Oct. 28, (mtg $36,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 32 William St. $1

177TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 85x—; 177th St, n s, 185 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x98.9; 177th St, n s, 227.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x101.6; Leonard & Simons to Meton Realty Corporation, 35 John St, Oct. 30; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St. $1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,592, e s, 19.8x77.9; Emma P. Denniston to Patrick M. Burke, 326 East 21st St, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, w s, 153.8 ft n of Church St, Lane, Box Irregular; also Broadway, w s, 7.5 ft s of road from Church St to Broadway, 28.6x120; Max Marx to Hickory Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, Oct. 29; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, e s, 273.9 ft n of 236th St, 150.6x300.11; Max Marx to 177th Street and Pinehurst Avenue Realty Corporation, 47 Cedar St, Oct. 29; same attorneys $100

CRESCENT AV, 616-18, s s, 55.8x82; Earnest R. Eckley, referee, to William H. Caldwell, Jr., 111 West 123d St, Oct. 29; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway $500

DALY AV, 1,914, e s, 82.1x150.11; William Cuniel to Valhalla Corporation, 637 East 163d St, (mtg $19,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Webster Av, 67x36.2x33.11x27.4; George Donnelly to Edward O. Binsen, 1,817 Morris Av, (mtg $2,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft n of 200th St, 75x100; William Gully to Mary Kirwan, 433 7th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, E. F. Maran, 51 Chambers St. $1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 68.8 ft s of 180th St, 18.4x100; Simon Kiernan to Salomon Weiss and another, 540 Bergen Av, (mtg $2,800,) Oct. 28; attorney, Fred Oppenheimer, 510 Bergen Av $100

LOT 152, amended map of Bronwood Park; Valhalla Corporation to Antoinette Rieger, 2,344 Crotona Av, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MANIDA ST, 539, w s, 25x100; J. F. M. Co. to Patrick J. Chambers, 110 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAMUEL ST, s s, 0 e s of Lot 37, map of Samuel Ryer, 25x90; Annie E. McGraan and others to Aaron Levy, 688 2d St, Brooklyn, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

WALDO AV, w s, 183.11 ft n of 245th St, 70.4x164; Delafield Estates to Charles Otis, on e of Waldo Av, near 245th St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

166TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x100; John Kingston to Sarah Ennis, 574 East 168th St, May 4, 1908; attorney, Sarah Ennis, 574 East 168th St. $1

174TH ST, n s, 110.5 ft e of Webster Av, 47x100.8; James R. Gray to E. Louis Jacobs, 43 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, E. Louis Jacobs, 35 Nassau St. $1

204TH ST, 225 and 227 East, n s, 50x82.6; Rachel Defina to Samuel S. Singerman, 29 West 104th St, (mtg $8,400,) Oct. 25; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St. ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 119.9 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Herman Forman, 158 Bowery, Oct. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway $3,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x80; Richard P. Eaton to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 28, due as per bond $2,000

17TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 20x92; Brody, Adler & Koch Co. to Joseph M. Brody and others, 128 West 72d St, June 6, due as per bond; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 32 William St. $60,000

71ST ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x102.2; Rose Rankovich to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Oct. 30, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St. $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to the Church of St. John the Martyr Corporation, 250 East 72d St, Oct. 30, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St. $2,000

134TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; Michael Maier to Barbara Feiss, 472 West 141st St, Oct. 26, prior mtg $11,500, due Nov. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Whaley, W. & P., 27 William St. $2,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,592, e s, 19.8x77.9; Patrick M. Burke to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 194th St, 61.2x27.6; Louise Nasi to New York Edison Savings and Loan Association, 130 East 16th St, Oct. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Webster Av, 67x36.2x33.11x27.4; George Donnelly to Edward O. Binsen, 1,817 Morris Av, (mtg $2,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft n of 200th St, 75x100; William Gully to Mary Kirwan, 433 7th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, E. F. Maran, 51 Chambers St. $1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 68.8 ft s of 180th St, 18.4x100; Simon Kiernan to Salomon Weiss and another, 540 Bergen Av, (mtg $2,800,) Oct. 28; attorney, Fred Oppenheimer, 510 Bergen Av $100

LOT 152, amended map of Bronwood Park; Valhalla Corporation to Antoinette Rieger, 2,344 Crotona Av, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MANIDA ST, 539, w s, 25x100; J. F. M. Co. to Patrick J. Chambers, 110 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAMUEL ST, s s, 0 e s of Lot 37, map of Samuel Ryer, 25x90; Annie E. McGraan and others to Aaron Levy, 688 2d St, Brooklyn, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

WALDO AV, w s, 183.11 ft n of 245th St, 70.4x164; Delafield Estates to Charles Otis, on e of Waldo Av, near 245th St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

166TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x100; John Kingston to Sarah Ennis, 574 East 168th St, May 4, 1908; attorney, Sarah Ennis, 574 East 168th St. $1

174TH ST, n s, 110.5 ft e of Webster Av, 47x100.8; James R. Gray to E. Louis Jacobs, 43 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, E. Louis Jacobs, 35 Nassau St. $1

204TH ST, 225 and 227 East, n s, 50x82.6; Rachel Defina to Samuel S. Singerman, 29 West 104th St, (mtg $8,400,) Oct. 25; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St. ..$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 44, store; Horwitz Contracting Co. to N. S. Low & Co., Inc., 8 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles Frankel, 277 Broadway $1,140

LEXINGTON AV, 1,199, s e corner of, second floor; Mary Lee Company to Jacob Second 100

West 116th St, 11 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. Amster, 51 Chambers St. $2,860

6TH ST, 506 and 508 East, all; Elias Senft to Sam Adler, 530 East 19th St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1914 ..... $4,612

6TH ST, 510 and 512 East, all; Elias Senft to Sam Adler, 530 East 19th St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1914 ..... $4,612

8TH AV, 917, restaurant in rear of cafe; John F. Madine to Edward Cunningham, 917 8th Av, 2 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, F. Wells, 200 5th Av. $900

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,012, n e corner of 177th St, two stands inside building; Edward McShane to Z. Telegadas, 1,963 Daly Av, and another, 5 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenberg, 309 Broadway ..... $1,200 to $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236; Thomas Costello against Hannah Elias, owner and contractor $222

110TH ST, 207 East; Joseph Warm against Charles T. Leonard, owner; Abraham Radeck, Philip Elterman, John Sherwin and others, lessees and contractors $2,5

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684, and 7th Av, 810; Ornamental Sheet Metal Works against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corp. and George F. Kerr, contractors $264

Bronx.

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Dean Av, 25x 15); Thomas Altieri against Frank Santamarone and others, owners; Max Kreindel, contractor $225

211TH ST, n s, 153.1 ft e of Barnes Av, 26.7x137.6; Anthony J. De Pesce against Maria Colonna, owner and contractor $20

148TH ST, 250 and 252 East; Salvatore Pilenti against Henry Strauss, owner; Bartholomew Zoccano, contractor $50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,575; Adolph Grant & Co. against Vogel Cabinet Co. and others, Aug. 2, 1914 ..... $154

190TH ST, 607 West; Henry Busch Co. against Weber Turek Building Co. and others, Aug. 31, 1914 ..... $105

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,634; Susanne Weinberger against Philipp Lesser and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Neuman & Levy-Gans.

28TH ST, 345 West, and 121st St, 362 East; David Mainzer against L. J. Kreshover, Inc., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Myers, Kutner & Schumann.

93RD ST, 551 and 553 West, and 27th St, 324 West; John B. Clark against David Shannen Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Rikahy.

60TH ST, 310 East; James Trowbridge against Rose Abrahams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Baskerville.

17TH ST, 12 West; Wilbur A. Bloodgood against F. James Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Baskerville.

88TH ST, 302 East; Harry Weil and others against Caroline Cahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Goodstein.

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 80x100.24, two actions; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Annie T. Renn and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

106TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and others against Annie T. Renn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

107TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Annie T. Renn and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

112TH ST, 250 and 252 West; Esther Schilt and others against Ray S. Abrams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sulsberger.

118TH ST, 14 and 16 West; Golconda Realty Co. against Annie Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

127TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Herman H. Ripp against Florence Magonigle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clarke & Clarke.

138TH ST, 101 West; Bernard Landau against Trustees for the Congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Davis.

138TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Everitt Macy and others against Levy & Weinstein Realty and Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davison & Underhill.

138TH ST, 103 West; Bernard Landau against Trustees for the Congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Davis.

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, 2,226; August Eitzen against Weiher Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

JACKSON AV, 726; Adeline C. Van Iderstein against Daniel Reynolds and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Iderstein, Duncan & Baker.

LOT 352, map of Westerfield; Louis Pines against Mary A. Ward and others, (action to foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

187TH ST, n s, 437.6 ft w of Home St, 37.6x100; Anna D. Waite against Rose T. Clements and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldsmith, Rosenberg & Mork.

178TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of Cedar Av, 21.6x 98; Lelia Thedale Chapman against Frances Maliner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Cittenden.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 2.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; F M Tehenot and others, administrators, against Lena Koransky and others; Appell & T., attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $19,953.56; taxes, &c., $5,078.33.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Coster St, 644, e s, 320 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story brick dwelling; K. L. Bower against Hunts Point Estates and others; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $5,981.29; taxes, &c, $171.97.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Madison Av, 1,976, n w corner 126th St, 19.11 x85, four-story dwelling; S. J. Morton against A. M. Keenan and others; C. A. Moran, attorney; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $3,555.58; taxes, &c, $759.89; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

127th St, 127 West, n s, 355 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11, three-story building; W. F. Brown, Jr., and Harriet A. A. Stilwell, individually and as executor, and others; P. J. Dobson, attorney

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Realty Associates

Easy Housekeeping Homes
Eastern Parkway Heights

Highest Elevation in Brooklyn.

Union Street, Between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues.

The most successful type of dwelling ever built in Brooklyn. Take either St. John's Place, Rogers Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, or Lorimer Street trolley. **Station of Eastern Parkway Subway now building is only half block from property.**

Two stories and cellar, handsome stone front—porches front and rear—9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, instantaneous gas water heater—electric lights, tiled mantel and hearth—hardwood floors and hardwood trim throughout—kitchen and bathroom floors and walls tiled.

Terms $1,000 Cash

Balance $60 monthly to cover interest on Bank Mortgage of $5,500—5% and interest and principal on remainder; thereby paying off $2,500 of principal in 6 years and 10 months. Savings bank accounts taken in payment.

Realty Associates, 162 Remsen Street,
Builders of Easy Housekeeping Homes.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Phone Main 6480, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$45 MONTHLY Pays Principal and Interest

And You Are Your Own Landlord

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES

Sterling Street
Between Flatbush & Bedford Aves.

These are our very newest houses. Two-story and cellar, limestone, bay window front, 20x43x100; 8 rooms and bath. Large entrance and foyer hall, butler's pantry, hardwood trim, tiled mantels with gas logs, electric lights, steam heat, gas range. Decorated to suit. Three blocks from Prospect Park Station. Subway now building. Take either Brighton Beach "L," Flatbush, Ocean, Rogers Avenue or Lorimer Street trolley.

Price $6,750. **$500 Cash**

Savings Bank Accounts, $100 and up, taken in payment.

See Representative on Property or the

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
Builders of Easy Housekeeping Homes.
162 Remsen Sereet Telephone Main 6480 **Brooklyn**

BISHOP'S NEW YORK TYPE OF ONE-FAMILY HOUSES—4 SOLD.

Parkside Ave., between Flatbush and Bedford Aves., Brooklyn

One block from Ocean Avenue entrance to Prospect Park and Brighton Beach line and new Subway station.

The last word in up-to-date house planning, including a living room 19x27 feet, with a beamed ceiling and 6 ft. 6 in. open fireplace. A beautiful billiard room, instantaneous hot water heater, etc.

SEE THEM NOW! DON'T BUY SOME OTHER HOUSE FIRST and then spend the rest of your days regretting the fact that you did not get a BISHOP HOUSE. Send for Booklet.

E. H. Bishop & Son, Builders, on Premises, or 20 Halsey St., Bklyn.

$6400 2-story; basement, 2-family brick house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; fine location; 2 minutes' walk to 4th Av. subway station; large dining room and parlor; all modern improvements; worth $7,500, easy terms. Closed Sunday. Pierce Keefe, 2d floor, 5,304 4th Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE

$15,000 CASH REQUIRED

We have sold the 21% investment advertised last Sunday—making three within a week. We have one bargain left paying 25%. Quick action necessary.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 95 LIBERTY ST. N.Y. TEL. 1684 CORT

West Side.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.

For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; carefully kept on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 240 West 72d St. Tel. 8300—Col.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WAR TIMES

create many a rare bargain.
Some one's misfortune—your luck.

LOOK AT THIS 2-FAMILY HOUSE

644 Coster St., Bronx, Simpson Street Subway Station,
AT AUCTION, By order of Supreme Court.
Monday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'Clock,
at Bronx Real Estate Salesrooms, 2308 3d Ave. Mortgage can be arranged.

Full particulars from
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,
Tel. Recine 1353. 41 E. 41st St.

CROWLEY-O'BRIEN CO
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Essex Building, Clinton Street
NEWARK, N. J.

TUXEDO PARK TRACT *TRACT OFFICE* *Cor. South Orange Avenue and Reading Road*

October 29th, 1914.

The New York Times,

We thought you would be interested to hear that our advertising in the Times has been particularly satisfactory to us this year. We have not only received a splendid quantity and class of inquiries with the Times' "key", but we have closed a great number of sales to plot buyers who were attracted by our copy in the Times.

Tuxedo Park Tract has had a splendidly successful season and a large amount of the out of town business has been brought by your paper.

Thanking you for your courtesies of the past, we beg to remain

Very truly yours,
CROWLEY-O'BRIEN COMPANY.
JOB/CTS

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JAMAICA

18 Minutes from the Heart of New York or Brooklyn

$7,250 Brick House COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

5 or 6 bedrooms; wall safes; living room with open fireplace; dining room, French doors; pantry, kitchen, laundry; store room; steam heat; separate hot water heater; tiled bathroom; gas and electric light; lawn, shrubs, front and rear; 20-foot-wide roadway in rear for autos and tradesmen; 18 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn; 700 trains daily; traveling in comfort winter and summer.

$500 cash, mortgage $4,000; balance in monthly payments less than rent

Or You Can Rent for a Year With Privilege to Purchase

SEE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, day or evening.
Middletown Street, Between Shelton Avenue and Willett Street.
Two Blocks North of the New Big Long Island R. R. Station, Jamaica
TAKE TRAIN FROM L. I. R. R., ATLANTIC AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN, OR PENNSYLVANIA STATION, MANHATTAN, TO

JAMAICA

Samuel Knopf, Treasurer, Everett Realty & Construction Co., Flatiron Building, Manhattan.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT ELMHURST
2 LOTS, 50x100.

New detached one-family house, 8 large rooms and bath, storeroom, laundry, steam heat, electric and gas lighting; all of the interior beautifully finished in the natural hardwood; bay windows, window seats, leaded glass, etc.; parquet floors; house connected with city sewer; spacious porch; perfect southern exposure; both sides of street lined with trees; parklike surroundings; restricted property, beautifully located, convenient to station, trolley lines, school, churches, and stores; price $8,500, $1,000 cash. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

CHOICE HOME FOR SALE.

Semi-Bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, large porches, hot water heat, gas, electricity, fully decorated; bargain, $5,500; easy terms; restricted property, 28 minutes from Manhattan, 3 minutes from express station; 300 trains daily; select neighborhood in Queens Borough, L. I.; also 8-room house, all improvements; barn and garage; large plot; for rent, $45; references required.
J. Mead. Briggs,
200 Broadway, N. Y.

Jamaica and Vicinity
REAL ESTATE
For Sale, Rent and Exchange
H. B. PEARSALL, JR., CO., Inc.
376 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y.

$7,000 COTTAGE FOR $5,800

Hollis. Owing to foreclosure, modern 8-room house; steam, gas, electricity; 4 rooms first floor; four chambers, large piazza; perfect condition inside and out; good location; high ground; near station; very attractive, convenient home; $500 down, balance like rent; photo on request.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

HILL TOP OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

House, 8 rooms and bath; large plot; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas, electric light; 80 minutes from city; 44 trains daily; privileges of beautiful bathing beach, dock, etc.; $500 cash, balance monthly; title guaranteed. C STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

MODERN COTTAGE.

7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 80 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $16 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address C STORE, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DARIEN GENTLEMAN'S FARM.
WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE.

27 acres, near station; two-acre lake; residence, 20 rooms; all improvements; garage, with quarters; barns, chicken houses, greenhouses, boathouse. Beautiful trees, vegetable and flower gardens, all kinds of fruit. Exceptional neighborhood. Will divide.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456.

NOROTON Owner Must Sell **WILL SACRIFICE**

Colonial House, all improvements; 15 rooms, 3 baths; seven acres; views of Sound. Large garage with quarters, chicken houses, vegetable and flower gardens, fine old trees. Near station.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Massachusetts Country Estate.

235 acres; ¾ mile from centre beautiful manufacturing village on main line B. & A. R. R., between Springfield & Worcester; 10-room residence, 8-room cottage; large horse and hay barns; new sanitary stock barn for 48 head; carriage, ice, and poultry houses; running spring water to all buildings; fruit, wood, and timber; 35 head stock, 3 horses, and all tools, machinery, and crops; owner in ill-health; will sacrifice, 1-3 cash, balance secured. This is a rare opportunity. Address Hampshire Realty & Construction Co., 124 Union Street, Easthampton, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

RESIDENCE:

Beacon Hill Manor, Mohegan Heights, Bronxville.—14 rooms, fully and handsomely furnished, 7 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, large library, (2,000 volumes,) grand piano, electric light, steam heat, 7 open fireplaces; 6 minutes' walk from Tuckahoe station, N. Y. Central Ry.; 16 miles, (30 minutes,) from Grand Central Station; ideal situation, convenient, beautiful surroundings, good schools; rent moderate, $75 per month during the Winter months; immediate possession if desired. Address D. C. Catlin, Mohegan Heights, Bronxville, or 15 Broad St., New York City. Telephone Hanover 6050.

ENGLAND—FOR SALE.

Ready for Occupation.

ENGINEERING WORKS (with an iron foundry) in England, in an excellent skilled labor centre; complete, with well selected, high-class machine, tools, and electric cranes; on perpetual leasehold land of 20,000 square yards, of which ¼ is covered by buildings, all of ground floor level only; a railway siding affords excellent rail and water facilities. PRICE £100,000. E. J. K., L 847 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

276 WEST 94TH STREET,

convenient to 96th St. express Subway station; 4½-story American basement; 12 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors, open plumbing, hardwood trim;
private house block;
will rent to right party reasonably.
HOUGHTON COMPANY,
200 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus—280.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

256 W. 74 St.

Near West End Ave.
Small, handsomely furnished House, $250 a month.
Seen between 10 and 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES.
PRICES ON MANY CUT IN HALF.
Unusually attractive list.
William B. May & Co.,
Tel. Fifth Av., near 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE BY EXECUTOR'S ORDER

Splendid Water Front Estate

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. EASY TERMS. Estate consists of most desirable all-year residence, only 10 minutes to station and 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, with three acres of fine ground, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings; also 150 feet water front, bath houses and bathing beach, private dock and landing; deep anchorage; protected harbor. **Address**
ESTATE, Box 100 Times Downtown.

NOVEMBER SPECIAL

$3,200, Restricted Section.

Bungalow Sites 50x100 Easy Terms.

Station on property, within one hour from 33d St., N. Y. City. Stores, churches, schools, good roads, concrete walks, surveyed, graded, water, gas, trees, bathing, boating, fishing.

Write Murray, Box 138 Times Downtown.

ELMHURST

Will rent luxuriously furnished stucco house, nine rooms, two baths, fireproof, open fireplaces; splendid location; fifteen minutes from Herald Square; ideal home for newly married couple; or will sell. This is an opportunity of a lifetime as the property will be sold at a great sacrifice. Part of purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage. Telephone owner, 697 Newtown.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW

8 large rooms, bath, extra toilet, oak trim, open fireplaces, oak floors, large porches; plot 65x115; exceptional bargain; $8,500; easy terms; all improvements; near depot; 35 minutes Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. Bonner, 246 South Village Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; nine-room stucco house and two baths; two large plots overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

POULTRY FARM.

33 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, etc.; near large town; good markets, factories, etc.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

For Rent—At Great Neck, L. I.

New "Old English" stucco house and garage; 10 rooms; 3 baths; all latest improvements; decorated to suit; on acre of ground carefully planted, with right of way to the water. Rent reasonable.
W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., New York.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING

home, six rooms, bath, large porch, decorated; plot 40x123; all improvements; near depot; 35 minutes Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations; bargain; $4,500; easy terms. Bonner, 246 South Village Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

only 30 miles out, near State college, consisting of 8 rooms, with all improvements, including gas, electric lights, hot-water heat, parquet floors, quartered oak finish; terms.
L. B. Gildersleeve, East Northport, L. I.

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Desirable Houses
FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
AND BRONXVILLE.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
BARGAIN.

Commuting distance; 20 acres; on lake. Modern house of 6 large master's bedrooms, 4 baths; 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric lights, hot-water heat; large garage and stable; fine gardens, all kinds of fruits; price, $45,000. Further particulars and photographs.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

PROPERTY

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE ON A HIGH RIDGE

At Scarborough-on-Hudson. Ten acres in lawn, garden, orchard, wood. River view, finest surroundings. Frame, brick-lined house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, &c. Stable, cottage. Near golf and country clubs. 1 hour from New York by rail; 1¼ hours by motor.
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Modern stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; garage; plot 75x100; high elevation; 5 minutes to railroad station. Price $10,500.
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NEARLY new hollow tile, stucco and tile roof Dwelling, garage; 1 acre land, beautiful gardens, fruit, shade and shrubery; very high ground; in finest residential section; property valued at $35,000; will sell at GREAT SACRIFICE.
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ALONG THE HUDSON, ALONG THE SOUND, AMONG THE HILLS.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

Beautiful new Colonial cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; large lots commanding extensive views; high altitude; for rental, bargain price, $75, or for sale on easy terms. Tasker, Tribune Building.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Attractive new dwelling, 10 rooms, baths, all modern improvements; stable, chicken houses; 3 acres; very high elevation; extensive views. Also 2 other houses. Fox Realty Company, 25 E. 26th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Beautiful All-Year Home--On the Water

With Plot 100 by 280 feet. Has 100 feet Water Frontage and Private Dock.
READY TO LIVE IN NOW. PRICE $8,250. EASY TERMS.
$5,000 May Remain on Mortgage. Balance, $3,250, on Terms Arranged to Suit.
VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MINUTES ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Larve veranda, upper balcony and sleeping porch. Spacious reception hall, large living room, with huge open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, two baths, and storage room. An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior and modern conveniences; front and back stairway, laundry, extra toilet; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; paneled in hardwoods. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars, address

WALTER S. RAIT Telephone 1521—Cortlandt. **170 Broadway, N. Y. C.**

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HERE IS OPPORTUNITY.

Delightful 45-acre farm; 50 miles New York, on main line railroad; ¾ miles (short walk) good town; on macadamized State road 500 feet elevation, with grand views and air; beautiful house, sets back 150 feet; very large trees; 10-room house alone worth more than entire price; bathroom; large barns; silo; poultry plant; 1,200 young fruit trees, all in bearing; alfalfa, asparagus; artesian water; only $8,000; a matchless bargain.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St. New York.

Near Summit & Morristown

Lackawanna Railroad express station; excellent commuting; modernized homestead; beautiful trees, view; 40 acres rich land; 200 bearing apple trees; house, 10 spacious rooms, wide centre hall, Colonial stairway, extra fine bathroom fixtures, all improvements, costly decorations; fine outbuildings; gardener's house; water from valuable spring piped to buildings; everything in pink of condition; owner leaving State; $18,000; offer invited. Photos here.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, New York.

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Examined and Insured. We make a specialty of Bergen Co. Property. Send for our Booklet, Series A.
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HACKENSACK, N. J.

Rent THEN Buy!

New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, architecturally perfect. Prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy terms. For permit to inspect address Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY NEW SIX ROOM STUCCO

All-year home, and will sell for $4,200; has sleeping porch, open fireplace, steam heat, tiled bathroom, &c.; is 700 feet above sea level.
Write for details.
Cragmere, 40 West 22d St., New York City. Telephone, 9860 Madison Square.

STUCCO HOUSE of 7 rooms and tiled bath, large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing and steam heat; asbestos shingle roofs; parquet floors; fine shade trees; near station and trolley; price only $5,550; liberal terms. LAMBERT, Owner, 233 Broadway, N. Y.; telephone Barclay 6934.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Take Advantage of Low Prices and buy Lots now in
SOUTH YONKERS
LAWRENCE PROPERTY
At Riverdale Ave. and Valentine Lane

Great bargain in one of the most desirable suburban districts. Part of property restricted to private houses, part available for two-family houses and apartments. Remarkable building activity there now. Visit the property today yourself. Easy terms of payment.

Reached by Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Valentine Lane or by New York Central main line trains to Ludlow Station. For maps, photos, etc., address

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

TOTAL COST OF **HOUSE WITH PLOT FINE**
$5,000 TO $6,000
AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.

On a high, rolling, wooded, picturesque property; actual walk only five minutes from station.
ALL HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.
Some sites commanding view of the Sound.
Others overlooking a beautiful State.
ARTISTIC homes that we can sell on the rental plan or your own ideas, financed or built by this company, for a small initial payment.
We have the recommendation of all of our purchasers who are living in artistic and moderate cost homes.
An inspection will convince you that we have an ideal home proposition.
Write for booklet, giving details, showing Photos.
CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS,
Murray Av., Larchmont, N. Y., or
56 Lawton St. Tel., 1689—New Rochelle, N. Y.

At Lawrence Park West
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For Sale: Large stone country house, 17 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements; one acre of land adjoining country club and fronting on Sunnybrook. The dwelling was constructed by the artist Violet Oakley for a residence from plans by the late John M. Carrere.

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LOTS FROM $500 UP

Located in the most highly restricted residential section, midway between 3 R. R. Stations & Travers Island (N. Y. Athletic Club) and adjacent to all salt water activities.
SOLD IN PLOTS
and offer the unusual opportunity to those intending the building of a Country Home of a modest, artistic character, or on a more sumptuous plan; near; only 15-20 minutes from New York. Beautiful winding driveways, sidewalks, sewer, water, gas, telephones, electricity, magnificent trees, &c.
YOU WOULD DO WELL to Obtain Further Particulars, also Details of Our Building Plans.
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BARGAIN.

Frame house, 8 large rooms, hot-water heat, garage; convenient to [illegible]
WILL SACRIFICE FOR CASH
MRS. EDMUND W. BOR[illegible]
192 Main St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR
The Mountain Park Town.
FOR RENTAL

FURNISHED—Handsome house of 11 rooms, 4 bathrooms. Richly furnished throughout. To desirable family, per month..... $300
UNFURNISHED—New house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; steam heat. Per annum $1,000
We are offering desirable residences, both unfurnished and furnished, for the Winter.

TO STRANGERS We advise to RENT FIRST and become acquainted with Montclair. THEN PURCHASE. This will prevent you making mistakes.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers.
Opp. Lackawanna Term. Montclair, N. J.
Save this name for future reference.

High Grade, Well Located
Income Producing Farm

Magnificent fruit and truck farm, midway between Montclair and Passaic; two main road frontages; excellent house, suitable for gentleman's place, with barns, granaries, and outbuildings. In high state of cultivation, producing income for present owner of over $5,000 a year. Excellent reasons for sale. Seventy acres, $45,000. Terms reasonable.
The ROWLAND-JOHNSON COMPANY,
Passaic, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Wilsonia

225-227-229 West 69th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

1 Room and bath,	$30	
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,	$45	up.
3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,	$55	up.

Exceptionally Clean Apartments for Particular People; No Objectionable Tenants.
Modern Elevator Apartment House. Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts.
Maid service if desired.
Convenient to Subway, "L," and Surface Cars.
References Absolutely Essential.
Supt. on Premises. 'Phone, 9920 Col.

FURNISHED APARTMENT
FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6510.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET

Eight rooms and two baths, $225 monthly. Also one of six rooms and bath, $150 monthly. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, 307 W. 79th St., or telephone 1936 Murray Hill.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
35TH ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
A few handsome Apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure. Single Apartments, $50 per month. Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month. Homelike, absolutely refined and very central.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, including service. } REDUCED RENTALS
New Building Ready for Occupancy.

177 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $50 per month, including service
Only apartment left.

178 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
3 Rooms and Bath. $45 per month, including service

These apartments are between the Vanderbilt Hotel, 33d Street Subway Station, Waldorf, McAlpin, and Hudson Tubes.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc.,
177 Madison Av. at 34th St.

987 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 77th St.

ONE SEVEN AND ONE EIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; FIREPROOF BUILDING; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

PALERMO
125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments,
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

ATTENTION!!!
DENTISTS AND DOCTORS

Beautiful large 7-room apartment with all modern improvements, at 29 EAST 124TH ST., Corner Madison Avenue. Reasonable rental. Agent on premises.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN
200 Lenox Ave., cor. 123d St. Phone 4566 Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Ground floor apartment. Suitable for Physician or living apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 240 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

150 West 79th St.
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800.

The Langdon
5th Ave. & 56th St.
Apartments of Any Size, Unfurnished, on Yearly Basis Only.
One Apartment, 8 Rooms, on 6th Floor, to Sublet on Favorable Terms.
Designed especially for those desiring the quiet atmosphere of a well-ordered home, with all the comforts and advantages of a modern hotel. Inspection invited or full particulars sent on request.

Hotel Le Marquis
12-16 East 31st St.
Comfortable and Exclusive.
Suites of Any Size, Furnished or Unfurnished.
This well-established Fireproof Hotel offers superior accommodations, combined with faultless service and an excellent cuisine, at attractive prices.
Inquiries Solicited.
Under Personal Direction of E. H. Chatillon.

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6 — Dining Room, 21x32.6

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

THE MADISON SQUARE
37 MADISON AVENUE

To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.
Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms.
Housekeeping and Hotel Apartments.
Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient.
Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.
F. R. GOING, Resident Manager.
PHELPS STOKES ESTATES, Owners, 100 William Street, N. Y. C.

969 Park Ave.
NORTHEAST CORNER 82D ST.
MODERN 12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING. DUPLEX APARTMENTS.
SPECIAL RATES ON A FEW REMAINING SUITES FOR LATE SEASON RENTING.
9 to 12 ROOMS, 3 and 4 BATHS
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
421 Madison Av. (48th St.) Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS

One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1750 to $2400** **2 & 3 BATHS** Booklet Upon Request

PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

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Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for renting: 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent on premises.
'Phone Plaza 6070.
RENT, $1,500.
507 Madison Ave. at 53rd St.

"In aristocratic Old New York."
15 East 10th St.
Near 5th Av.
THE MAYFIELD.
Exceptionally Desirable MODERN, HIGH-CLASS Elevator Apartments.
5 Rooms $1,100 **8 Rooms $1,600**
Inquire Superintendent, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc. Tel. Farragut 9494. 1,133 BROADWAY.

To Sublet at a Big Reduction
32 East 64th St.
S. E. Cor. Mad. Av.
Apartment of 15 rooms and 6 baths, 9th Floor Corner, all outside rooms. In the "Versons," one of New York's finest apartment buildings. To sublet at an unusually attractive figure. Might also be leased partly furnished.
Apply **Douglas L. Elliman & Co.**
421 Madison Av. Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

AT 125 & 127 E. 24TH ST.
HANDSOME APARTMENTS. EIGHT ROOMS AND BATHS; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $75.00 A MONTH; NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS. APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. Liberal Concessions.
7 large, light, beautiful rooms, $1000
7 large, light, beautiful rooms $1200
All improvements, elevator, all-night service.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.

Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.

Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

116 E. 63d St
New Fireproof Building.

8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Additional maids' rooms. Exceptional light.

Rents Very Moderate.

Exceptional Bargain to Sublet
565 PARK AVENUE,
Between 62d and 63d Streets.
Ninth floor west apartment,
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Apply DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. 850 Murray Hill.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

61 EAST 86TH STREET.

One block from Central Park; crosstown cars. A few choice apartments, 5 to 7 rooms. All night service.
Rents $50 to $70.
Superintendent on premises.

Near Park Avenue.

6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,900. New building, every modern convenience; liberal concession will be made owing to late season.
WILLIAM B. MAY & CO., 749 Fifth Av., near 57th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Apartments
Low Rents.

206 West 92d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
5, 6, 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, all improvements. Rents $950 to $1,400 per annum.

411 West 115th St.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
5 and 6 rooms. Rents $540 to $800 per annum.

201 West 112th St.,
COR. 7TH AV.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $510 to $900 per annum.

400 West 150th St.,
COR. EDGECOMBE AV.
6, 7, 8 rooms. Rents $720 to $960 per annum.

All the above buildings are strictly up to date in every respect.
RENTS ALL REDUCED.
E. W. NESTELL,
516 Fifth Av. Phone Bryant 7142

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
SPENCER ARMS
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.

5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENT
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS
First Floor; All Light.
Southerly Exposed.
Inquire of Mr. Lane,
425 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner 80th St.

The Hyperion
320 West 84th St.
Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
ONLY ONE LEFT
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Ground Floor, $1,000
Excellent Location. All Improvements.
VALUE CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 Broadway. Tel., 3120—Riverside.

159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT ON
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
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OWNER leaving city will sublet six rooms and foyer with three baths; corner Apartment in new building. Apply
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
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322-328 West 57th Street.
All Transit Facilities.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Eight large, light rooms, bath,
Rent $1,000, $1,150.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

VAUXHALL
780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.

4 Rooms, from $700 | 6 Rooms, from $1200
5 " " 950 | 7 " " 1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.

All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.

Secure the Benefits
of the exceptional rental opportunities offered by the
New Eleven-story Absolutely Fireproof Building,
representing the most advanced ideas in apartment house construction. Location is the best and most convenient on Washington Heights, commanding a view of the Hudson, accessible to subway express stations, Broadway surface line and elevated. Overlooking grounds of Hispania Society of America.

Telephone, Audubon 870
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.
BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.
Rental Representative on Premises

ATTRACTIVE TERMS ARE OFFERED
on the remaining vacancies in the following desirable Houses
All Attractively Located and Convenient to Subway

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

546 West 124th St.	(Corner Broadway.)	5 Rooms	$45
601 West 136th St.	(Corner Broadway.)	6 Rooms	$55
520 West 139th St.	(Bet. Amst. & B'way.)	6 Rooms	$58

NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

153 West 66th St.		5 Rooms	$28
122 West 91st St.		7 Rooms	$55
460 Manhattan Av.	(Near 120th St.)	6 Rooms	$29
316 West 120th St.	(Cor. Man. Av.)	6 Rooms	$30
282 St. Nicholas Av.	(Cor. 124th St.)	5 & 6 Rooms	$28-$30
621 West 135th St.	(Bet. B'way & Riverside,)	6 Rooms	$45

Hall Service and Electric Lights.
Telephone, Audubon—3100. Apply on premises.

THE ABOVE AND OTHER HOUSES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT
J. S. MAXWELL.
3422 BROADWAY AND 139TH ST.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 & 5 Rooms
Also One Very Desirable
6 Room Apartment
Marc Antony
and
Prince Humbert
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway
(110th St., near Broadway)
Rents $810 to $1,300
ALL FRONT ROOMS
Absolutely Fireproof Buildings.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Apply on premises, or
Thos. J. O'Reilly
Broadway and 109th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Apartments
MODERATE RENTS
Excellent Service

5 ROOMS	260	WEST 72D	$1,200
	315	WEST 97TH	$780
	515	WEST 110TH	$900
	616	WEST 116TH	$900
	620	WEST 116TH	$780
7 ROOMS	509	WEST 110TH	$1,300
	515	WEST 110TH	$1,200
	606	WEST 116TH	$1,150
	620	WEST 116TH	$1,100
	616	WEST 116TH	$1,100
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,400
8 ROOMS	174	WEST 79TH	$1,600
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,550

NOTE:—315 West 97th St. and 174 West 79th St. are Corner Apartments.
—Booklet on Application—
Apply to Superintendents, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway & 72nd St.
Tel. 5116-7-8 Col.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

New Fireproof Building
Just Completed
302 West 87th St
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS.
RENTS
$1,900 Upward.
Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

The Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St. Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
Special Concessions on Account of Lateness of Season.
2 APARTMENTS LEFT OF 6 ROOMS, $840 & $900
With bath and extra lavatory and maids' toilet. The large size rooms, high standard of excellence of the building, (which has all modern improvements,) and the superb location make these apartments an offering of exceptional value.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
2,443 Broadway. Tel. 3120 River.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS
Big Concessions.
High Class Elevator Apartments. All Improvements.
94th Street, near Riverside Drive.
314 Front Apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maid's lavatory; per year, $1,050.
315 Front Apartment, 5 rooms & Bath, $50.00.
321 Front Apartment, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath, $53.50 to $65.00.

175 West 85th Street
7 LARGE ROOMS. Corner Apartments; Electricity and all Improvements. $720 $780
One block from Subway and "L" Stations.
SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 78th St.

120 West 86th Street
New Fireproof Apartment Building.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; attractive rent.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 122 West 42d St.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
STATIONS OF "L" and Subway at 66th St.
A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL.

Double Room & Private Bath	$2.00 Day	$50.00 Month	$60.00 "
2 Rooms and Bath, for 1 or 2	$2.50 & $3 Day	$65.00 "	$85.00 "

Also 3 Room Suites, with Bath.
Bachelor Rooms and Bath, $8, $9 weekly.
Restaurant { Club Breakfast, a la Carte and Table d'Hote.
Phone 1890—Columbus. J. A. JEPSON, Mgr.

Stop! Look! Listen!
THE MILLARD
High Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 West 107th St.
4 to 8 Rooms,
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
Rents $35 to $65.
Liberal Concessions.

THE PLAZA,
Corner 156th St. and Riverside Drive.
Elegant suite room corner apartment; modern improvements, all marble floors; all night elevator service; rent $720 per Sept.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,700
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	3	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	3	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 & 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 3380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

MANCHESTER
B'way & 108th Street,
Northeast corner.
Exceptional Apartment of
1 Apartment—6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Superintendent on premises.
498 West End Av.
Southeast Cor. 84th St.
2 Apartments.
One.....6 Rooms, 2 Baths
One.....7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Lowest Rents in Vicinity.
Apply Superintendent.

TO SUBLET
A Choice Apartment in
The BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West,
Corner 69th Street.
Overlooking the Park.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
All outside rooms and exceptionally large. All main rooms have Eastern exposure; all bedrooms have Southern exposure.
Apply to Superintendent, or Apartment, 12th Floor South.

Lasanna Court
307 WEST 79TH STREET
(79th St. Subway Station)
Desirable apartments in modern, well-appointed, fireproof building.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1800
6 Rooms, 1 bath, $1200
Rooms for servants may be had at very reasonable rates.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
51 E. 42D ST.
'Phone 1936 Murray Hill

2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Unfurnished $50 to $75. | LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $90.
THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or
BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $840 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

MUST SUBLET
4 room apt in exceptionally high-class non-elevator house. Very large rooms. Well planned; well finished. Exceptional low price if rented at once. See Superintendent.
542 W. 179th St. Near St. Nicholas Avenue.

The few apartments remaining for rent in our numerous buildings are offered at attractive prices to responsible parties on term leases dating from November first. Representative will call with plans and particulars upon request.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and 163d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. NEW BUILDING.
Furnished and Unfurnished.
Unfurnished, $840 to $1,100.
Furnished, $1,100 to $1,370.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6380 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments | 6 7 8 ROOMS AND BATH, $50 to $60
Spacious, light rooms, with every modern improvement; convenient to all transit lines. Inquire on premises, SMITHSONIAN, 60 West 129th St., or ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av., cor. 129th.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Apartments 6, 7, 9, 10 Rooms,
May be had on very favorable terms.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
980 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

TO SUBLET.
One apartment of
5 Rooms—2 Baths.
119 West 71st St.
$1,250 per year.
LOWELL REALTY CO.,
505 5th Av. Phone 6960 Murray Hill.

2 WEST 83D STREET,
CORNER, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Seven large rooms and bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180TH ST., Corner St. Nicholas Av.
One Apartment, 4 Rooms and Bath, $50.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2105 Broadway, at 74th St.

133-135 W. 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; maids' toilet; all night service; rent $900; possession.

INSPECT THESE
two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block west of Fifth; 104th St., 105th St., 106th St., 107th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished.
Unfurnished, $60.50 to $85.
Furnished, $75 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Completely Equipped Kitchens.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT., ON PREMISES.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 W. 91st Street
7-8 Room Apartments
$950-$1200
Highest Class Elevator House
Best Value in the City.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure.
ONE APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTAL $2,500 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT
70 Morningside Drive, Cor. 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance, with the splash of its fountains, unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms..... $38.00

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
Beautifully decorated. Special concessions. Location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER
503 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $900 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,432 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
6 Rooms and Bath, $55.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE
515-527 W. 187th St., Near Broadway.
One of the healthiest spots in New York—175 feet above sea level.
6, 7 and 8 room apartments with bath, telephone, electricity, showers, elevator service, etc.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN
240 Lenox Ave., cor. 133d St.
Phone 6404 Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
527 FIFTH AVENUE, at 44th Street
Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Moderate Rentals

252 West 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & Broadway
New Building, 5 Rooms and 1 Bath
Rents $1,200—$1,250

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St
3 Rooms and Bath, with Kitchenette
Rent $900
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,700
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $4,800

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,200

315 West 89th St
Between West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Building. Immediate Occupancy
3 Rooms, Kitchenette, with Bath
Rent $780
Apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,500

777 West End Av
"The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 98th St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,750
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,050 and $2,500

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,500

Representative on Premises or Apartments Shown by Appointment Can be seen Evenings

43 Fifth Avenue
Northeast Corner 11th St
Apartments of 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Immediate Possession
Rents $2,000 to $3,500

SUBLET UNFURNISHED
at Greatly Reduced Rental.
AN APARTMENT OF
14 ROOMS—5 BATHROOMS.
BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS. DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS. EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.
ONE FURNISHED SUITE TO SUBLET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HAMILTON
One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.

North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second St.,
Or Representative on Premises.

Edmund Francis Court
423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

WILL SACRIFICE
371 AND 373 WEST 116TH ST.
Near Morningside Park.
Select 7 and 8 room elevator apartments with electric light, telephone, hardwood trim, tiled bathroom, showers, etc. See them before you make a lease.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN
240 Lenox Ave., cor. 123d St.
Phone 6500 Harlem.

4—SUBLET—4 ROOM ELEVATOR
ONLY VACANT APT. IN BUILDING. Large, light rooms, all front, sleeping chambers 12x15. Hardwood throughout. Plenty closets. Near Subway.
ASK SUPT. OF **661 W. 180 St.**
Corner Building

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
142 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents $35 to $65. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN
LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

Haven Hall
954 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
5, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Convent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.,
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Kitchens & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

WASHINGTON ARMS
Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Cor. 173th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
Charming Elevator Apts. All Front Rooms.
Most Beautiful and Exclusive Section IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
4 Rooms & Bath, $40-$45 | 5 Rooms & Bath, $52-$55
6 Corner Rooms $65
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agts., 4349 Broadway.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; rents $65; one other for $60. Janitor or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street

The most exclusive Location in town.

Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.

Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.

Restaurant a la carte.

Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.

A Very Attractive Suite of

8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.

Rent only.....$1,400

Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.

Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.

Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 501 W. 115th St.

Bellaire Apt's.
584 Academy St.

JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments left in these
Twelve Houses

6 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
6 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36

Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.

Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

552 North of 127th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
4 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $45-$55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $20. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

THE BERMUDA 608-10 WEST 150TH ST., near Riverside Drive.
Elevator; every modern improvement; 6, 7 rooms and bath; $50 to $60.
Apply on premises or SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

MELRAH HALL
608-610 West 139th Street.
Select modern elevator apartment, FOUR TO SIX ROOMS. $37.50 to $65.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Rockfall
APARTMENTS,
Broadway, cor. 111th St.

7—8—9 Rooms

2 to 3 Baths

CHARLES E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.

Short Block from 181st Subway Station
Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.

See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 1,280 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

600 W. 113th St.
Southwest Corner of Broadway.

THE ALLERTON—A twelve-story fireproof building of the highest type, combining features of unusual attractiveness with service that appeals to the discriminating tenant.

Only Two Suites for Lease:—
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,300
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....1,600

Inquire of Supt., or the Agents, GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Tel. River. 975. 2,705 Broadway, (103d.)

BRONX.

3-4 Room Elevator Apartments — **NEW BUILDINGS** at walk-up prices, residential section, 1 block to 180th Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars. 179th St. & Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings

THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St. — **THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.**

4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway entrance. Rents $40 to $100 per month. Can be seen by applying on premises or to

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Sub. Sta.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
The Montana
11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two Apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental $1800

The Colonial
39 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
4 Rooms $90.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6,410—Bryant.

Stop! Look! Read!
Brand New Apartments

45-47 McDonough St., nr. Tompkins; Fulton St. "L" sta.; also 5 minutes from L. I. R. R. sta.; 4 and 5 room suites, with the most up-to-date improvements. They are renting quickly. Better select yours now. Rents only $32.50 upward. Renting agent premises all times.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
585 Nostrand Av., nr. Dean St.

Paterno Bros.
BUILDERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New York

The New York Times:

After the season's campaign of advertising in your estimable paper, we wish to express our great satisfaction over the results received from same and will further state that the results were far in excess of our expectations and we extend to "The Times" our hearty congratulations as a successful advertising medium and cheerfully recommend your columns to the advertising public.

Respectfully yours,

PATERNO BROS.

RPW/EOP

OFFICE, 601 WEST 115th STREET

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC., $12.
"1 DOWN" "1 WEEKLY
HELP'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
1265 BROADWAY, Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Rare jewels of value have been received from a few hours by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone your request.—adv.t.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
632 Columbus.
A. M. MAYER,
1,953 Broadway, near 67th

MOTOR CYCLES USED IN MODERN WARFARE

Daring Riders as Scouts, Dispatch Bearers, and in Hospital Service.

IRISHMEN ARMED WITH GUNS

Germany Mounts Its Aides de Camp and Messengers on These Fast-Moving Machines.

American Army officers here and at headquarters in Washington are studying the use of the motor cycle in modern warfare. Many of them are ardent advocates of the extension of that service in our army work, confident that the operations of the thoroughly drilled motor cyclists of European armies will show that it is destined to be one of the most important of the auxiliaries of the army. Already the motor cycle, both in its original form as a means of rapid locomotion for a single dispatch rider and in the later development, with the side seat or side car attachment as a mobile way of carrying observation officers about a field of operations more quickly than on horseback, have been tested here incidentally.

Experimental use has been made of the machines in the regular service as well as in the National Guard of several of the States. A serious study of the possibilities of the service has not yet been made as it has been abroad. Such men in the service as are a little ahead of the sometimes dilatory movements of our military authorities have speculated already on the possibilities of the service, and are waiting with interest detailed statements of the conduct of the campaign in Europe in order to see what part the machines have played and how far expectations as to their utility have been realized.

Private letters from Europe tell particularly of the raising of a volunteer force of motor cyclists in Great Britain, and the alacrity with which young men who are adepts with the machine came forward offering their services to the military officers. Within forty-eight hours of the call for volunteers an excess of 2,200 riders above the number required offered their services and enlisted "for one year, or until the end of the war." This in spite of the fact that the remuneration offered for the service was but 35 shillings ($7) a week with a gratuity of £10 paid immediately on acceptance of the volunteer for his machine and a promise of £5 additional "on discharge for any other reason than misconduct," and a further allowance of 15 shillings "for overalls, if in serviceable condition." The number of men and machines sent over with the first expeditionary force is not made public, details being suppressed at the request of the War Office, as are those of all other branches of the service.

It is known, however, that there was sent out with the first expeditionary army a company of Irish motor cycle riders, as one of these has written to friends here that he was to leave at once on such service. This letter of farewell was dated Aug. 9. A peculiar fact in connection with the corps of riders to which he was attached is that the company was organized for service in the civil war that seemed to threaten Ireland, and for service against the Ulster men. Yet every one of its members volunteered for service against Germany.

"We are all armed with repeating rifles of the carbine type," writes this young man, "and all are efficient as sharpshooters. Our specialty will be the potting of officers at fairly long range, and from cover, as well as scouting work. We have this nothing business down pretty fine, as we have been practicing at dummies from unknown ranges for some time, and know the efficiency of our guns to a dot."

A Broadway merchant who has two nephews in the German motor cycle corps with the army of Duke Albrecht of Württemburg saw the corps at work at the army manoeuvres last Spring. His brother, a Captain of cavalry detailed to the motor cycle corps, told him the Germans expected to find these rapidly moving men a most efficient aid in case of war, which at that time was not seriously contemplated.

According to the plans worked out in Germany, the motor cyclists were to be used as messengers between an advancing or scouting party and the officers at the army base, much of which has been done in the past by the use of homing pigeons, when communication by telegraph or telephones was not possible, or other means of signaling between the front and the base available. The speed and certainty with which men mounted on capable machines move over mountain trails and the good military roads make them more dependable than the birds ever have been.

Important messages are transmitted in triplicate by three members of the corps, on the theory that at least one of the riders will be able to get from the front to the base uninjured. The plan was tried out in the manoeuvres and worked out satisfactorily even in districts where traps had been laid to catch the cyclists; one of the trio always managed to get through to headquarters without capture.

Staff aids de camp have been taught the use of the motor cycle in all the armies of Europe, so that they may be utilized as rapid message carriers from brigade, division, or corps headquarters to the officers in the field directing the movements of the men. It has been found that this means of communication is both speedier and safer than sending the aids mounted on horses, as the officers carrying the orders are less conspicuous on a motor cycle; they ride closer to the earth, and are therefore less in danger of being potted than when trusting to horses as carriers. The officers of the Italian Army in particular worked out by practical tests this "element of safety" idea in circumstances where other methods of communication were assumed not to be available.

In the advance of the German Army through Belgium both Germans and Belgians used the motor cyclist largely in scouting work. Aeroplanes, used as the eyes of both the invaders and defenders, have located scouting parties and the advance armies, and then through the services of motor cyclists have been able to communicate swiftly and certainly with the bodies of cavalry whose duty it has been to hew the way for the safer movement of the infantry masses and the supporting artillery. The French and English have used their motor cycle corps for the same purpose. Whether Austria and Russia are now using these scouts is not definitely known among military men in this country, no details of army operations being at hand as yet.

With the side cars attached to these rapidly moving machines they were used in the transfer of surgeons from reserve corps to the front, where the services of the doctors were needed to attend the wounded. These side-car machines are also being used to move wounded from the field to the hospitals in the rear, doing the work more humanely and rapidly than it could be done by stretcher bearers or ambulances, thus adding materially to the effectiveness of the hospital train and relieving fighting men of that duty. Nurses have been rushed in the side-seat cycles from one point to another when motor cars intended for their transportation were in use elsewhere. Supplies were also carried in the carriers attached to these high-powered machines.

As the motor cyclist follows the airship fleet and precedes the cavalry column while an army is in motion his work is dangerous in the extreme. Only men who are absolutely devoid of fear, reckless and yet cool-headed, able to think and act quickly in emergencies are used in the dispatch-bearing and scouting end of the service. A soldier looking for excitement is pretty certain to get all he wants in this arm of a service that has been developed almost entirely in the last two years.

British Army officers have used the motor cycle corps with the best of results in the stringing of field telegraph and telephone wires and rapid installation of this means of communication on the field in army manoeuvres. They took to France men trained especially in this branch of the service, to be used in place of the older methods where bulky wagons were used to transport telegraph and telephone equipment.

American manufacturers have comparatively little interest in the use of the machine in war, but one of them having extensive works abroad, that one in England. But they have shipped many machines for Government use to Japan, where it is believed there is an efficient motor cycle corps attached to the army, as the machines have been of the 7-9 horse power type, the most powerful made. It is hardly probable that these are intended for rural mail delivery service.

BRITISH FACTORIES BUSY.

Orders for Manufactures Which Formerly Went to Germany Now Placed at Home.

The war was quick to stimulate the internal trade of England at the expense of Germany, according to a report of the Department of Commerce from United States Consul Albert Halstead, writing from Birmingham, England.

It had been customary prior to the war with Germany, Mr. Halstead says, for large quantities of electrical apparatus and appliances for use in Great Britain to be purchased not only in the completed form, but in parts from Germany. This has been a cause for much complaint by manufacturers of such apparatus in the United Kingdom. Shortly before the war several large contracts were made, so Mr. Halstead is informed, with German factories for installation in Great Britain. As these appliances are required without delay, Mr. Halstead says that it is expected that these contracts will now be given to British manufacturers.

"It is interesting to remember," observes Mr. Halstead, "that two of the largest factories for making electric generating plants, &c., in the United Kingdom are branches of American companies. It is calculated that the war will lead to the placing, even after it is ended, of a very large proportion of such contracts as previously went to Germany and Austria with manufacturers in Great Britain, thus resulting in a permanent business for the British makers.

"Consideration is being given to the effect of the war upon the iron and steel trades. In the last week of July the iron and steel prices at the Birmingham Exchange were in a state of collapse. A complete change has occurred with all prices advanced and trade buoyant. Customers who had refused to buy at the lowest prices found an advance of 5s. ($1.21), 10s. ($2.43), and 20s. ($4.86) per ton made in various kinds of iron and steel, and for galvanized iron the prices have advanced £2 ($9.73) per ton, because of the rapid advance in the price of spelter, which, on Aug. 6, had reached 30s. ($7.30) per ton, and on Aug. 14 had advanced to 35s. ($8.52) and going even higher later. Through deliveries of spelter at any price have been found most difficult to obtain. Those who had been accustomed to use only foreign steel and iron products can get no supplies and naturally have to pay heavily for the British product.

"The opinion seems to prevail," continues Mr. Halstead, "that these prices may go higher, certainly at least until shipments from the United States can be received.

"The restriction of the supply of spelter is at present serious, but it is thought possible that that which would ordinarily go to Germany will be diverted to the United Kingdom and thus lessen the stringency of the market. At the same time it should be remembered that spelter enters into the composition of several alloys, of which brass is chief—the latter is required largely for war purposes. Stocks are extremely meager, and the production of spelter by British refiners is insufficient to meet the demand. This has caused famine prices for spelter, which reached at one time £50 ($243) per long ton, and little was obtainable at that price. Sellers frequently required an assurance that the metal was required for urgent Government work, feeling bound themselves to hold all they can for use in connection with cartridge-metal production. The Government has already commandeered some of the supplies in Birmingham.

"Lead is largely in demand, and with a short supply the prices are put up. It is expected that this will result in an increased output, but the absence of Mexico from the market is an important feature.

"Wire nails, the imports of which are said to have been about 4,000 long tons per month from Germany, are quite scarce, and English makers are reported to be unable to obtain further orders at present."

FLOWER MARKET IN WAR.

We Import from All Europe, but Substitutes Can Be Found, Max Schling Says.

Though great numbers of flowers and plants are imported to this country from the parts of Europe now at war, Max Schling, the florist, says that the United States will not suffer from the deprivation, but will eventually be greatly benefited by being forced to do more growing at home.

Bulbs from Holland are practically the only things we could not raise satisfactorily here, says Mr. Schling, and Holland, losing other customers, will make good bargains with us. The price of the bridal bouquet may go up, for the lily of the valley pip comes from Germany.

"The war, notwithstanding the effect it will have upon different lines of business depending upon importation and its cost to Europe in human lives, will be a wholesome experience for this country," says Mr. Schling. "We are now sending to Europe large amounts of money for herbaceous plants, bubs, azaleas, roses, bay trees, palms, new hollanders, aroids, and other tropical plants which might be kept in this country.

"The people of the United States, with their increasing refinement of taste and constantly increasing demand for variety, can be perfectly well satisfied with the products of our own growers. The things that we have been getting from Europe can be grown at home. The flower growers of America, coming from other countries to become citizens here, have not made the attempt to grow the things which they could import on account of the high cost of labor on this side of the water. Another reason was the difficulty in getting trained help, but all this will change. When we cannot buy what the public demands we will produce it. Our brother florists in the Southern countries will grow anything that we cannot.

"The things we import from Europe are pretty well divided between the different countries. We get from England rhododendron and many palms. Bay trees, aucuba, boxwood, bulbous stock, and hardy roots we get chiefly from Holland, with a few from other countries. Belgium, France, and Germany supply roses, young conifers, and palms. The bulk of the palms come from Germany, with the greater number of rhododendrons and azaleas. Germany supplies most of our high-grade seeds, the immortelles, and all other kinds of prepared and artificial flowers on which the small florist depends. Germany and Austria supply the bulk of our flower baskets, jardinieres, and fancy flower vases.

"There is not much chance that Holland will become entangled in the war, and we shall have the benefit of tremendously low prices, Holland's other customers in France, Germany, England, Russia, and different European countries not being able to take any of her goods. The only bulbous plant that will be really very high in price this season will be the lily of the valley. The bulk of the lily of the valley pips we get from Germany. There may be a shortage for the first year on azaleas, camellias, and dormant roses, as well as on bay trees and boxwood, or the latter may be expensive this year.

"Growing decorative plants, such as are used in window boxes and the big tubs at the entrances to hotels and public buildings, the lauras serassus and aecuba, will be short this year, but all of those things we can grow and produce ourselves. The scientific man who knows his business will be able to supply substitutes, and if the demand continues for the other plants we can grow them and have a supply for our own market before Europe is ready to go to work again.

Mr. Schling introduced in New York the use of many of the simple flowers, pansies, bovardia, primroses, lia, daisies, and other small blossoms for the decorative work, table decorations, and corsage bouquets, &c., for which he has taken many prizes. He is himself a Viennese, who took up work with flowers and plants in place of painting, for which he originally studied.

AUTO SCOUT SCOURS ROADS AT DAWN

M. Cloquet, Transformed, Is Simply the Man Behind the Mitrailleuse.

HE REVELS IN DANGER

A Run for It at 60 Miles an Hour When Germans Blocked Retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The London Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Boulogne sends this description of auto scouting work:

"In private life he is M. Cloquet, and he is well known in London business circles—he is also well liked; in war times, however, he is simply Cloquet the Belgian—the man behind the mitrailleuse—the man with the beautiful, speedy, submarine-like motor car—the car that is gray like the morning mist—which is appropriate, for Cloquet's work is the work of the early bird—that of catching the worm.

"Cloquet is as fond of catching worms as the most inveterate angler. As soon as the dawn arrives he starts out with three French soldiers—in his silent, speedy car; he starts out from—well, shall I say Censorville? He scours the roads for miles around.

"Some mornings he is only out for about an hour before he returns with his bag—yesterday it was ten, six were dead, four were sullenly satisfied, ravenously hungry, and minus ammunition.

"You see these two trainloads of ammunition did not arrive—but there is a big hole in the railway track where the French shells hit them.

"Cloquet speaks perfect English, which is a veritable godsend to me with my very imperfect French, and he tells me with his good-humored smile, that it is 'good sport'; yet, with a modest shrug of his shoulders: 'I have been very, very lucky.'

"He has had three drivers killed in the car with him on these early morning exploits, yet he has every faith in his own good luck. 'Look, Monsieur,' and he points to a couple of silvery streaks showing on his mitrailleuse, 'this good gun has saved me once or twice—it is just luck!'

"These Belgians are all alike—a healthy, happy looking lot, and as they seem to revel in the most dangerous work, they are—at least, with the French division I have lately been in touch with—given the job of motor car scouting, the most dangerous job of all in the particular district of which I write, for the woods are full of Germans.

"One day last week our hero ventured a little further than usual along a road with clumps of trees dotted here and there on either side some two hundred yards or so away from the highway, and then he saw that he was trapped.

"About a hundred Germans issued from the trees a few seconds after the car passed. Nothing daunted, he went along a little further into the enemy's country, and, turning the car, told his driver to let her 'all out' back again.

"'It was our only chance,' said he, with his smile. So, with the mitrailleuse working for all it was worth, they tore through the astonished Germans at about sixty miles an hour back into the safety zone.

"No one was hurt on the car, but several figures in khaki green uniforms lay prone on the road behind them. Cloquet does not know whether they were knocked out by the mitrailleuse or the motor car. 'Perhaps both,' he said.

"Cloquet found the other day hidden in a hole in the ground many hundreds of German shells. Several finds of a like nature have been made in the district, all evidence of the hurried retreat of the Fatherland soldiers.

"A man in an aeroplane had seen the Germans digging a big hole, so he came back and told headquarters, and headquarters told Cloquet to go out and find what was in the hole, and he did so, incidentally bagging three stragglers in a wood close by.

"Cloquet does not believe in the straggler theory. He insists that these so-called stragglers are in reality scouts who are deliberately left behind by the German army in all evacuated districts, and that they are all in touch with each other and with the main army.

"If such is the case, then their lot is not a very happy one, for in the majority of cases, when captured, these men are nearly dead from want of food, and seldom have more than a few rounds of ammunition among them.

"Cloquet came out of the castle—there is a castle in Censorville—laughing heartily. 'Msieu,' said he, 'here is a large joke. Come with me.'

"We went back into the castle and found one of the prisoners contentedly munching away at a long French roll.

"'Here,' said Cloquet to the German, 'here is a man who has been in London last week. He has no German, but you have the English—tell him.'

"'Do you speak English?' I asked. He nodded—still munching.

"'Yes, I was a waiter in London, at the Gambrinus. It is all broken now, isn't it? And your Reichstag—your Houses of Parliament—they are burnt—no?'

"'Look here, my good chap, don't you believe it! London is just the same as when you left it. All the shops are open, the House of Parliament is still standing, and I had lunch at the Gambrinus a week ago.'

"All these German prisoners are under the impression that England is in the hands of the Fatherland, and that the Kaiser is conducting operations from London—that is, of course, when he is not personally superintending at the front, with Paris as a base."

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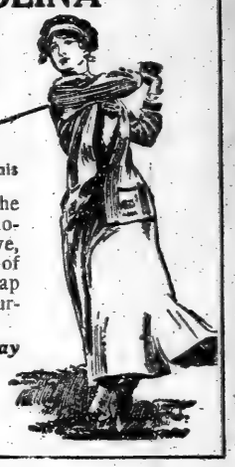

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SEVERAL GOOD ALTERNATES

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The Harvard University football team plays all of its games at Cambridge, excepting that with Yale, which is played in New Haven on Nov. 21. The contests that excite the greatest interest are with Princeton on Nov. 7 and with Brown on Nov. 14. The Automobile Club of America's Pathfinder Car No. 1 has lately investigated the routes from New York to Cambridge and found road conditions excellent.

There are several good routes, but that over the Boston Post Road through New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, taking into consideration all things that affect the motorist, is the one to be preferred; the distance from New York to Cambridge on this route is a little over 230 miles, and the detailed directions are given below.

As an alternate to this route to Cambridge there is the very satisfactory Connecticut Shore route from New Haven by way of Guilford, Old Saybrook, Lyme, New London, Groton, Mystic, Westerly, Charlestown, Narragansett Pier, Wickford, Providence, Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, and Boston to Cambridge. The distance from New York, following this route, is 252 miles.

There is also another route which may be followed from New York, which runs through a beautiful section of Connecticut. This goes by way of Briarcliff, Brewster, Danbury, and Newtown to Waterbury, then over Southington Mountain and through Plainville and Farmington to Hartford. Directions to Cambridge follow:

From the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street go north on Broadway and bear right around Columbus Circle, then follow straight on Central Park West to 110th Street, and one block turn right and take the first turn left into Seventh Avenue 3.0. Turn right into 145th Street 4.7, then cross the bridge over Harlem River into East 149th Street. Go up hill and turn left into Mott Avenue 5.3, bear left 5.6; at a monument go straight on the Grand Concourse 6.0, then turn right into Fordham Road 8.8. Go over the railroad and under the "L" at Fordham Station 9.1.

Now follow Pelham Avenue, pass the New York Zoological Park, and straight on Pelham Parkway. Go over the railroad 12.2 and turn left 13.0, cross Bartow Bridge 13.5 and take a right fork 14.3. Bear left 17.5, turn left into Echo Avenue 17.6, then turn right into Main Street in New Rochelle 18.0.

Now follow the Boston Post Road through Larchmont 19.6 and Mamaroneck 21.4. Then cross a bridge and right fork 21.9; again right fork 23.9. Also at the flagpole take a right fork in Rye 25.0. Go over a railroad 25.9 and under a railroad 26.6. At the end of the road turn left into Main Street 26.7, then bear right pass the square in Port Chester 26.9. Still following Main Street go under the railroad 27.2, then bear right and cross Byram Bridge into Connecticut 27.8. Follow the main road, pass the water trough in Greenwich 29.9, and, at a monument right fork with trolley 30.1. Go down hill and cross a bridge at Mianus 32.1. Left fork 34.2, turn right into Main Street 34.7, at once cross a bridge and continue straight on pass the City Hall in Stamford 34.9.

At a park left fork 35.4, then bear right leaving trolley 35.6 and go under the railroad 35.9. Cross a bridge 36.9, change through Noroton 38.1. Straight on, under the railroad at Darien 39.5. Bear right 42.9 and at a water trough bear left 43.0, then, at the church bear right into Wall Street 43.5 through Norwalk 43.7.

Go up hill, at the green take the left fork with trolley 44.0, then at a church turn right with the trolley 44.2. Go over a hill, cross a bridge over the Saugatuck River 47.0, go through Westport 47.1. Cross a railroad 50.7, then use caution and bear right under the railroad. At Fairfield turn left in Southport 51.3, bear right 51.6, cross a bridge 51.9, bear right 52.5, and at a library bear right with the trolley in Fairfield 52.9. Bear left into Fairfield Avenue 53.0, cross a bridge 54.4, and go under the railroad 55.8; then right fork into State Street and at a bank turn left into Main Street into Bridgeport 57.7. Go two blocks, turn right into Wall Street and at once go under the railroad; cross drawbridges 58.0 and 58.4.

Take the next left fork into Connecticut Avenue 58.5, follow the trolley on Stratford Avenue 59.7, turn left with trolley into Main Street 61.1, and at a water trough turn right with the trolley tracks in Stratford 61.4. Go across a bridge 62.6, and at Baird's Corners go straight on and leave the trolley tracks 63.2. Pass the green in Milford 65.6, and at the Public Library turn left with the trolley 65.9. Go under the railroad and at the Town Hall take the right fork into River Street 66.1, cross a bridge and go up a hill, then take the left fork 66.5, again take the left fork go down hill, and cross a bridge 73.8.

At a cemetery take the extreme left road, Davenport Avenue, 74.0. Bear right 74.8, turn right into Oak Street 74.9, and at once turn left into Broad Street. Turn right into George Street 75.0, and at once turn left into College Street, which follow to Chapel Street in New Haven 75.1.

Turn right into Chapel Street and take the next turn left into Temple Street. Turn right into Trumbull Street 75.6, turn left into State Street 75.9, follow trolley and turn right with trolley over railroad 77.2. At once turn left with trolley into Middletown Avenue, cross a bridge 77.6, go under a railroad and the trolley in Monowese 79.7. Take the left fork 84.4, bear right in Northford 85.2.

Go straight on and bear right 92.7, bear left 93.5, run through Durham Centre and Durham 94.4. Bear right 94.9, at a church bear right 98.4, cross a bridge and at a water trough bear right 100. Take the right fork with trolley into Pleasant Street 100.3, at the end of park turn left into Main Street in Middletown, 100.4.

Straight on across Washington Street, go over a railroad 101.1, cross a railroad and a bridge, then cross the railroad at Cromwell 103.2. Cross the trolley, at a church, take the right fork in Rocky Hill 107.4. Cross a railroad, at a monument left fork 111.2, bear left with trolley 111.4, at the end of the road turn right with trolley 111.6, straight on through Wethersfield 111.9. Bear left with trolley into State Street 112.3, cross a railroad and go straight on Wethersfield Avenue; at a park bear right into Main Street 115.5, turn right in State Street in Hartford 116.1.

Now follow the trolley, bear left 116.6, turn right 116.8, cross a bridge and at a school turn left 117.9, follow trolley through East Hartford 118.4. Bear left under the railroad 118.5, through Windsor 122.2, and East Windsor Hill 124.6. Cross a bridge and go through Warehouse Point 129.6. Turn left 131.1, bear left 132.8, through Enfield 134.1. Cross a bridge into Thompsonville, Conn., 135.1, and go through Longmeadow, Mass., 139.5. Follow the river and take the left fork 141.0, take the right fork into Main Street 141.7, then turn right into State Street in Springfield 142.8.

Here follow the trolley and at a park take the left fork 144.1, cross a railroad and at a cemetery take a right fork leaving the trolley 145.8, bear left through crossroads 148.5, follow the trolley 150.4, then pass North Wilbraham Station 152.0. Now use caution and bear left under the railroad, at once turn right, cross and leave the trolley 154.4, cross a bridge 156.8, go under the railroad 156.9, bear right into Main Street 157.0, and turn sharply left into Thorndyke Avenue in Palmer 157.8.

At the school turn right into Park Street 158.0. Caution should be used when going under the railroad 159.7, also when bearing left under the railroad 160.0, through West Warren 167.1, and Warren 169.4. Go over the railroad 169.6, and at once take the left fork, bear left over the railroad 171.5, bear left 172.2, take the right fork 172.9, then bear right in West Brookfield 173.3 and bear right 175.0 to Brookfield 175.6.

Bear right up hill, go one block, and, at a church turn left into Main Street, bear right 176.1, bear left 176.8, cross a railroad 178.6, take the left fork 179.0 and go through East Brookfield 179.4. Bear left 181.0, then at a water trough take the left fork 181.8 and follow the trolley through Spencer 182.2 and through Leicester 187.3. Go straight on and leave the trolley 187.5, follow the trolley 187.9, and run through Cherry Valley 189.3. Go straight on into Main Street, pass the Post Office, and, at the City Hall, turn right into Worcester 193.6.

Go under the railroad, and, at the station, bear left 194.1. Take the left fork into Shrewsbury Street 194.2, cross a causeway between lakes, then take the left fork into Maple Avenue and go straight on through Shrewsbury 199.2. Take the left fork 201.9 at a water trough take the right fork 203.7, go through Northboro 203.8. Cross the railroad, then bear right 204.8, cross and leave the trolley 207.0 and at once take the right fork up hill bear left 208.7, bear right in Marlboro 209.3.

From here follow the trolley, at a water trough take the left fork 209.8 and at a second water trough take the left fork, leaving the trolley 210.1 take the right fork 210.7, bear right 214.8, cross the railroad 216.7 through South Sudbury 217.1. Cross the railroad and a bridge 219.5, cross another railroad and go straight on, crossing the trolley at Wayland 220.1. At a church go straight on through Weston 223.5.

Avoid a road on the right 223.7, cross the railroad at Stony Brook 223.9. Follow the trolley through Waltham 226.8, cross the railroad at Beaver Brook Station 227.5. Go straight over the railroad 229.2, at the square turn left into Mt. Auburn Street in Watertown 229.8. Bear right over the railroad at Mt. Auburn Station 231.8. At a cemetery take the right fork into Brattle Street, take the right fork 232.8 and the left fork into Mason Street 233.1, take the second turn right at Washington Elms into Garden Street to the Common in Cambridge 233.5.

ONE OF THE DECORATED CARS IN LAST WEEK'S PARADE

"Some Pumpkin," shown above, was a prize winner in the automobile parade in the Tercentenary Pageant on Wednesday. It was a Waverly electric runabout entered by W. C. Poertner.

NEED MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Are More Wanted in War Than Nurses, Says London Paper.

The British Red Cross Society has now been authorized by the War Office to send out to Paris 30 surgeons, 150 nurses, and a proportionate number of orderlies. The society is making arrangements for their dispatch at once. Authority has also been given at the same time to the British Red Cross Society to dispatch 100 motor ambulances. The society is arranging this in conjunction with the Royal Automobile Club, and it is expected that they will be delivered in Paris in less than fourteen days.

A correspondent in France of one of the London papers who has seen something during the last few days of the conditions under which wounded soldiers have to be removed from the front, writes to emphasize the imperative need of motor ambulances. He says:

"On Thursday there arrived at Railhead the first six English motor ambulances, and they were hailed with a chorus of delight and a cry of 'Give us more.' Up to that time all the wounded had to be removed to Railhead—a distance of twenty miles—in motor lorries, and even with good roads it is by no means difficult to realize what suffering must have been borne by those poor men. At present about fifty motor ambulances have arrived in this country, but quite a number of them are needed at each station to carry wounded from the train to the hospital, and less than thirty will be able to do duty at the front. They need there at least 100, and even more if possible.

"I am sure that if the people at home saw sights I have seen during a few days at the front they would not be slow in seeing that at least 70 ambulances were got ready and sent with the least possible delay to this country."

TELLS OF ELECTRIC FIRE APPARATUS

Philadelphia's Experience with Tractor-Hauled Engine Has Been Good.

WORKED AT LOW COST

Electric Vehicle Association Convention Told of Operating Details in Service.

Before the recent convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, a paper on electric fire apparatus was presented by George S. Walker, showing the experience of Philadelphia. It said in part:

"The very many obstacles that present themselves in the changing of horse-drawn to the motorized apparatus of a large fire department are such that we were compelled to use our utmost endeavors to secure that method of propulsion for our apparatus that would give us speed, reliability, and efficiency, together with ease of operation.

"One of the first, and no doubt greatest, problems that confronts us, is the proper training of men to successfully operate the apparatus so that they may become efficient. We are, of necessity, compelled to teach and prepare a driver who, as a fireman, is animated with the enthusiasm of his calling, and his all-important idea is to get there.

"This enthusiasm can, and does, produce recklessness, which invariably results not only in damage to the apparatus, but at times loss of life and limb to the members of the department and the public. I also wish to state the same conditions have frequently occurred and that they were not caused by enthusiasm. That problem, in itself, would warrant extra care in the selection of apparatus that would possess to the greatest degree the qualities of manageable, restricted speed, with ease of operation. Also, the latitude of Philadelphia subjects it to some severe Winter weather, at times deep snows, frozen fire hydrants, impeded traffic, &c.

"The possession of twenty-three steam fire engines that could and should be changed from horse-drawn to tractor-drawn—all of these were important factors to be reckoned with in the consideration of the merits and advantages of the various makes of tractors for steam fire engines, gasoline, gasoline electric, and battery.

"Having all the above facts well in mind, it was decided that we would equip Engine No. 20, a first-class steam fire engine, weighing 10,500 pounds, horse-drawn, with an attached two-wheel storage battery tractor; total weight of tractor and engine, 17,000 pounds. The specifications call for a speed of 15 miles per hour, with a radius of 35 miles on one charge of battery and running at full speed 20 miles per hour a radius of 25 miles. The battery consists of 80 cells of the ironclad type. There are 11 plates to each cell, having an ampere hour capacity of 35 at 4½ hours rate. Tires 36 by 4 inches, dual solid rubber front and 60 by 5 inches single solid rubber on rear.

"The drive consists of an electric motor in each wheel, the armature lying across the wheel. The motor frame is an extension of the axle and carries the inside and outside disk which forms the wheel. The two motors are 160 volts, 50 ampere, or 80 volts each, normal rating, and 5 horsepower. Momentary overload capacity 200 per cent. The armature shaft carries on each end a bevel pinion, which in turn engages in a gear ring on the inside face of the wheel, that is, there is a gear ring for each pinion and the gear ratio is 18½ to 1. The motors are 2-pole, parallel wound, and are controlled with a 5-point controller of the street railway type, that is, having five speeds forward and reverse. Lamp equipment: One large horn, 12-inch electric searchlight, two combination electric and oil side lights, one combination electric and oil tail light. This apparatus was delivered and tested in June, 1913, and, owing to various delays, was not put into service until Oct. 24, 1913.

"The battery of this tractor, 80 cells, has now been in service over a year, and upon recent examination showed very little deterioration, the only repairs made to same have been about six terminals and about ten jars, six of which were broken by an accident, and vibration.

"The only mechanical repairs that have been made on the tractor was replacing a steering quadrant which was broken from striking a curb while trying to avoid a collision with another truck, and on another occasion the skidding of the engine on a wet pavement caused repairs to be made to the dash, fender, and mudguards.

"During the Winter, and at times when the snow was unusually heavy, and particularly during the time when traffic between the cities of New York and Philadelphia on all the railroads was held up, this apparatus performed its duty without fail, and in one instance it was taken to a fire hydrant where it was impossible to get with a lighter steamer with horses. During most of the Winter service there were no skid chains used on the wheels, which shows the enormous tractive effect of the tractor.

"The drivers look after the charging and filling of the batteries with distilled water, and such little attentions as the apparatus requires, filling grease cups, oiling the motors, wiping the brushes and commutators. The drivers in charge of this apparatus never had any previous experience with electricity or operating automobiles of any kind. They were instructed by the demonstrator who came with the tractor, and since that time have practically handled the apparatus on their own responsibility.

"Our experience has been that the cost of operation of this apparatus for current has been on an average of about $4.50 per month. This takes care of the flushing of the batteries and maintaining a full charge at all times. The charging is made periodically at the respective stations, depending on the amount of mileage made. Cost of repairs has not been in excess of the cost of current. Battery deterioration has not been taken into consideration. The actions of No. 20 are all being corroborated by the good performances of our other four-battery apparatus."

To Hold Big Road Show Soon.

The sixth annual show, which will be held in connection with the Fifth American Good Roads Congress in Chicago the week of Dec. 14, is designed to bring together under one roof all the different varieties of material and machinery used in building modern roads and streets. The practical knowledge gained by the inspection of these facilities will be supplemented by the discussions in the convention hall.

NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

If you are desirous of purchasing a Studebaker car hereafter it will be necessary for you to visit the new salesrooms of the Studebaker Corporation at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. At present the wholesale and service ends are situated at 149 West Fifty-second Street. Workmen are busy making alterations at the new salesrooms, however, and within a fortnight the entire establishment, retail, wholesale, and service ends, will all be comfortably lodged on Broadway.

In the past the Maxwell Company has divided the United States into four districts with one supervisor and several salesmen in each district. This plan of division has now been changed, and instead of four districts as before, there are now six zones, each having its own supervisor and one publicity supervisor. The zone supervisors are the direct medium between factory and dealer, while under the supervisor are the district salesmen acting as his lieutenants.

The persons who bought 1915 Detroiter cars during the past two months got a pleasant little surprise recently in the shape of a check for $65, which represented a rebate on the original purchase price of $1,060, following an announcement of reduction in the price of the 1915 model to $995.

The American Locomotive Company has discontinued the operation of its automobile service station on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Owners of Alco vehicles in New York City and vicinity requiring parts should obtain them at the service station of the International Motor Company, West End Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

A salesmen's conference was held by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, last week. Four hundred and fifty branch managers and salesmen from North, East, South, and West were in attendance.

C. H. Larson of the Oldsmobile Company of New York had several novel decorated entries in the Tercentenary automobile parade Wednesday night. The decorative design of a "big six" was the "Santa Claus Ship," thirty feet in length and nine feet wide. Another "big six" was evolved into a locomotive with columns of smoke and fire pouring from the smokestack, whistle tooting, bell clanging, and a fireman on the running board "oiling up" and the engineer in the "lookout" cab.

In answer to a demand for lists of garages and charging stations, the United Electric Light and Power Company of New York City is distributing such a list of garages and charging stations in the metropolitan district to the owners of electric vehicles. This company announces coincidentally with the distribution of this list a reduction in the minimum monthly charge on the storage battery rate from $20 to $10 per month after Nov. 1.

The Tunnel Garage Corporation has opened a large new garage at 528 to 540 West 162d Street, with a capacity of 165 cars, so arranged that none has to be removed to let another out of the building.

Harry S. Houpt, Mitchell distributor here, has moved to new quarters at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street. The Mitchell and Lozier service stations are at Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The Minerva Motors Company will hereafter handle the Moline-Knight cars, product of the Moline Automobile Company, East Moline, Ill. The Minerva Company was organized some years ago by Fred W. Sewell, to represent the Minerva-Knight in America. Associated with him is Howard S. Hamilton, who is in charge of the sales work. The company has moved to the large salesroom at 1,896 Broadway, southeast corner of Sixty-third Street.

The Auto Robe Company has located at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and has to offer automobile lap robes and steamer rugs.

Gaston Plaintiff, New York manager for the Ford Motor Company, has arranged with "Senator" W. L. Morgan to become connected with the Newark branch as a sort of general "booster."

C. S. Henshaw has been appointed by Dodge Brothers, Detroit, as Boston representative. His new firm name will be the Henshaw Motor Company.

6-Passenger Sedan, $3750

Beauty and Mechanical Excellence

in the Chandler closed cars for 1915 combine to make them really exceptional cars.

The flexible, forceful power of the Chandler makes it especially popular for city driving while the new bodies offer style, comfort and luxury to satisfy the most critical purchasers.

Many who have seen the Sedan, illustrated above, declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. The grace of its lines, the luxurious comfort of its roomy body trimmed in gray cloth and lace with satin curtains, the completeness of its appointments, the ease with which it can be ventilated—leave nothing to be desired.

Its light weight makes it possible to drive this car anywhere a touring car will go. Throughout aluminum has replaced steel in body construction.

CHANDLER The Six With the Marvelous MOTOR

Models for 1915: 7-passenger Limousine, $3750; 7-passenger Sedan, $3750; 7-passenger Coupe, $3500; 7-passenger Cabriolet, $3500; 7-passenger touring car, $3250; roadster, $3250. All models completely equipped.

Immediate Delivery on All Models

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation

55th St., West of Broadway

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Smart, New Cars For Winter Use

THEY are Mitchells; they possess a hundred points of convenience and charm. Interiors in rare good taste. New York is limited to sixty. They comprise Limousines, Sedans, Coupes and Coupelletes. Moderate Prices.

HARRY S. HOUPT, Inc.

1751 Broadway, New York

GIVES COLD WEATHER TIP.

Chairman S. A. E. Says Alcohol is Best Anti-Freeze Liquid.

Referring to Winter motoring, Joseph A. Anglada, Chairman of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers and President of the Cyclecar Club of New York, said last week:

"Every motorist operating a water-cooled car should realise that cylinders and radiators are liable to freeze when the temperature falls below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. This necessitates the addititon to the cooling water of a safe and economical medium which will lower its freezing temperature. Salt, calcium chloride, and glycerine have been tried, but are objectionable because of eventual injury to parts, due to corrosion, electrolytic action, and decomposition. Proprietary substances should be avoided unless their constituents are disclosed.

"My experiments prove that denatured alcohol (tax-free ethyl alcohol) is the best for the purpose, because it is manufactured and sold under the supervision of the United States Government. It is uniformly pure, besides being harmless, efficient, and cheap. A quart to each gallon of water in the cooling system is sufficient to prevent freezing when the temperature reaches zero. By increasing the proportion of denatured alcohol the freezing temperature of the mixture is lowered and it is possible, by using equal parts of denatured alcohol and water, to prevent freezing at as low as 35 degrees below zero.

"Another advantage in the use of denatured alcohol is its value as a carbon remover and engine cleanser. The cylinders of the engine can be kept free from carbon and the valves and piston rings maintained in first-class condition by pouring a wineglassful of denatured alcohol at frequent intervals into each cylinder while the engine is hot, or the engine may be run on alcohol, to accomplish the same result, by injecting it into the air intake of the carbureter while the motor is running fast. A squirt oil can is a convenient means of introducing the alcohol into the carbureter."

Mr. Anglada also spoke encouragingly of the possible early use of denatured alcohol as a motor fuel, and called attention to a recent communication from Lieut. R. W. Brewer of the British Army Motor Transport Service, which states that a number of the automobiles engaged by the warring armies are run on denatured alcohol.

The New SAXON $395

Just Plain Old-Fashioned Goodness

What you want in anything you buy is just *plain old-fashioned goodness*.—the kind that doesn't end with the paint. You want honesty in construction and reliability in performance.

The Qualities You Admire in a Man Are in a Saxon

Clean cut lines; rugged strength; power; endurance; simplicity; reliability and honesty—these traits of character that mark the leaders of men are embodied in the Saxon car.

The Saxon is sound and good throughout because the materials, the workmanship and the design are sound and good. 7,500 owners are daily proving that the Saxon is built right and stays right.

You Can Afford a Saxon

For the price of your daily street car fares Saxon owners are enjoying motoring pleasures which you, too, can enjoy. Phone and let us help you.

Saxon cars may now be provided with electric starting and lighting system. Price, $70, when ordered as extra equipment on a new car.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York

251 West 57th Street,

New York, N. Y.

HANSEN & PEACOCK,

1880 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESSEX AUTO COMPANY,

Newark, N. J.

Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

PREPARING FOR WINTER

Now is the time to solve the annual problem of the automobile owner.

If you plan to buy a new model next Spring, or if you wish to avoid the expenses of Winter storage, remember that high-grade used cars are always in demand.

An advertisement in the Automobile Exchange column of The New York Times reaches the automobile-buying public.

Rates upon request.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

AWARDS ANNOUNCED FOR AUTO PAGEANT

Prizes Valued at More Than $5,000 Distributed to Parade Entrants.

JUDGES HAD HARD TASK

Car of Vintage of 1898 Wins Veteran Award—Trophies for All Divisions.

Following the Tercentenary Automobile Pageant on Wednesday night the Judges' Committee worked nearly all night in endeavoring to allot the prizes, valued at more than $5,000, to the winners of the various divisions of the pageant. The list of awards is complete, with the exception of several of the special prizes. The Judging Committee, of which William H. Page is Chairman, was composed of George W. Brock, W. A. Boring, Alan R. Hawley, W. W. Knowles, Harry H. Good, and E. A. McCoy. The associate judges of the Automobile Division were Alfred Reeves and Coker F. Clarkson. The associate judges of the Motor Cycle Division were F. V. Clark and J. L. Sauer, and the Advertising Division judges were O. J. Gude, William H. Johns, Russell Field, A. M. Van Buren, and George B. Van Cleve. The awards were as follows:

Early models, for the oldest car completing the line of march under its own power. First prize, value $100, Joseph Devantry, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1898 Panhard. Second prize, value $50, Oldsmobile Company of New York, 1899 Oldsmobile. For best-appearing car operating under its own power built during the period of Jan. 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1906, third prize, value $25, Harrolds Motor Company's 1902 Pierce-Arrow.

Grotesque—First prize, value $200, Oldsmobile steam engine; second prize, value $100, the Fleischmann Company's "John Dough"; fourth prize, Douglas Fairbanks's "He Comes Up Smiling" bath tub float.

Pleasure Car—For best-decorated car. First prize, value $500, C. B. McCoy, Jr., Philadelphia, "Peace" float; second prize, value $200, Oldsmobile Company of New York, "Christmas Ship"; third prize, value $100, Allen Auto Specialty Company, "Autumn."

For best-decorated runabout—First prize, value $250, John W. Cleary, Brooklyn, N. Y., "Oriental Pagoda"; second prize, value $100, Poertner Motor Car Company.

For the regularly established club with the highest rating of points—First prize, value $200, Long Island Automobile Club; second prize, $100, Automobile Club of America; third prize, value $75, "Bee" Club of Harlem.

Dealer having the greatest number of cars of one make represented by him in a division—First prize, value $200, Ford Motor Company; second prize, value $100, Chevrolet Motor Company; third prize, value $75, Brady-Murray Motors Corporation. (Chandler.)

Commercial—For the best-decorated commercial car. First prize, value $500, New York Sporting Goods Company, Indian motor cycle float; second prize, value $200, Edward Callan; third prize, value $100, Max Schling.

To merchant entering largest fleet of commercial trucks as owned and operated by him—First prize, value $200, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company; second prize, $100, New York Edison Company; third prize, value $50, Ward Bread Company.

To the dealer having the greatest number of commercial cars in one division—First prize, value $200, Autocar Company.

Advertising, for the best appearing vehicle carrying advertising other than merely the name and address of the owner as regularly used in service. First prize, trophy valued at $150, Omar cigarettes. Second price, value $100, Bull Durham tobacco. Third prize, value $75, Atlas Cement Company.

Motor Cycles.—For the best decorated machine in the entire division: First prize, value $100, the Hendee Trophy, to J. Bucknell. Second prize, the Hendee Trophy, $50, J. J. Smith, "An Indian Papoose and Indian Tepee." Third prize, value $25, Victor Feliciari. For the best decorated machine with a single rider: First prize, value $25, "Horn of Plenty." Second prize, value $25, F. Larsen. For the best decorated machine with side car attached: First prize, value $50, with souvenir prize to woman passenger in side car, value $10, J. J. Smith. Second prize, value $40, with woman's prize, value $7.50, G. Barnes of Greenwich, farm outfit. Third prize, value $25, with woman's prize $5, Alfred Cochi. For the club with the highest rating of points: First prize, value $30, Harlem Motor Cycle Club. Second prize, value $20, Concourse Motor Cycle Club.

For the machine decorated in the most novel or grotesque manner: First prize, value $25, George Buesing, (chickens farm.) Second prize: D. Malash. For the woman most appropriately dressed for motor cycle riding and riding her own machine: First prize, value $25, Miss Frances Loeb. Second prize, value $15, Mrs. Cantell. For the best decorated tandem: First prize, value $30, with souvenir prize to woman of $10, J. J. Cox. Second prize, value $25, with prize to woman of $7.50, A. T. Bastidy. Third prize, value $15, with prize to woman of $5, William J. Webber.

Special mention.—Grotesque class, "Tipperary" float and "Baby Olds." Dealers' window display prize, value $100, Firestone Tire Company.

Auto Factory Imitates Dairy.

It has remained for the motor car industry to take a lesson from the cow and her rural owner. As nearly every person knows, the farmer has a separator to take the cream from the milk. Here is the way the automobile industry has taken a lesson from the farmer and his cream separator. In every big factory hundreds of gallons of oil are used while various parts of the motor car are being drilled. The oil streams over the tool as it bores through the metal, aiding in the work and keeping the metal cool. Consequently much oil sticks to the metal shavings and dust. At some motor car plants the shavings metal and used again, effecting a big saving during a year.

CAR OWNERS SHOULD KNOW

The working principle of every part of their car—how to make necessary adjustments—how to locate and remedy engine trouble quickly—how to time and set valves—how to control the carburetor—how to wire magnetos and coils—the practical side of lubrication—the care of tires and the correct use of speeds and brakes.

All these things, and other practical knowledge, are included in our Special Automobile Course for Owners. Taught by experts on the best equipment obtainable. Total cost only $55. Day and Evening Classes, or private instruction at hours to suit convenience. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR LADIES. Call, write or telephone for interesting booklet.

THE STEWART AUTO SCHOOL

CHARTERED BY N. Y. STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

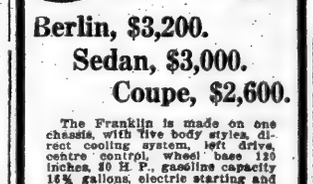
225 West 57th St. (At Broadway)

"FOUNDED ON HONESTY" "PROSPERS ON MERIT."

FRANKLIN

"Six-Thirty"

ENCLOSED CARS



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1912 SELDEN; fine car; very little money.

1914 OLDSMOBILE Limousine. Excellent condition. Must sell at once. Make offer.

We have several fine Limousine bodies at reasonable prices.

Attractive terms can be arranged. Open Tuesday, Nov. 3, Election Day.

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Lancia, 30, Limo.
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'12 Stearns-Knight, Limo.
'12 38 Packard, Sedan
'13 Haines, Limo.
'12 Lancia, Tour.
'12 Mercer, Raceabout
'13 38 Simplex, Limo.
'12 Mercer, R'ster
'12 Reo, Tour., $475
'11 40, Loco., Tour.
'10 Renault, Limo.
Pierce, 48, Tour.
Aries, Roadster, $500

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Maxwell, 1914, 6 cylinder, seven passenger; perfect condition	$700
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WAR MAY PROMOTE TIN INDUSTRY HERE

Smelters Now Idle in England and Germany Can Be Transplanted to United States.

OPPORTUNITY HAS ARRIVED

Former Minister to Bolivia Points Out Commercial Outlook in South America.

If capital in this country comes to the immediate rescue, the tin smelting works of England and Germany, which are dependent upon the output of South American mines, and which are now idle as the result of the European war, can be transplanted to the United States. This is the belief of Horace G. Knowles of Wilmington, Del., ex-Minister to Bolivia for this country.

The popular conception about the United States' laxity in building up trade with South America, Mr. Knowles pointed out, was due to the absence of a merchant marine. That premise, he said, was radically wrong. The first reason for the poor trading relations with the South American republics, he said, was that American capitalists had not invested their capital in these republics and had therefore not transformed the resources of these republics into purchasing power.

"How can you expect the resources of South American countries to have a purchasing power for our goods unless they are developed? The English and French realised that years ago and they spent their money. Why, today there is not an American manufacturer who is entitled to a dollar of South American trade in competition with a German. But this war has shut off the inflow of capital from Europe and surely there is no man so dense as to believe that the purchasing power of the South American products still exists. It does not. Everything is at a standstill and what we have to do to revive the industries is to pour in capital and blow the bellows. If we do this the United States, at the end of the European war, will be wearing the shoes heretofore worn by England and Germany. Public sentiment seems to be all in favor of increasing our trade with South America. But who will loosen the purse strings of capital? I believe that public sentiment will do that too. We must remember that if we want the trade which the Germans and English built up we must get after it and do just what the Germans and English did. The Panama Canal will lend impetus to the movement."

Mr. Knowles is personally interested in gold and tin mining properties in Bolivia, and he spoke in particular about the opportunities awaiting tin smelters here.

"We will not deflect much of England's crude rubber business in Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, or Germany's trade in foodstuffs and nitrates," said Mr. Knowles. "Our opportunities lie mainly in the undeveloped resources of the South American States, I think, but in return for the minerals we can export everything that the South Americans need. Take Bolivia's tin mines as examples. There is no monopoly there and competition is desired. Bolivia exported 27,000 tons of tin last year, and she sold only 8,000 tons to the United States. Think of that, only 8,000 tons to a country which uses 65 per cent. of all the tin mined in the world! Most of the tin goes to England in English ships. Some goes to Germany. The English and German smelting mills make it up in pigs, and then they ship these pigs back to the United States. Isn't this a ridiculous trade situation? There isn't a tin smelting mill in this country. But there will be a number of them soon, I believe.

"We need ships, of course, and need them badly. If we can take Bolivia's tin in American ships we can return the ships filled with our products. The average housewife who is now canning tomatoes, I suppose, doesn't realize that the United States never has more than a sixty days' supply of tin on hand at any one time. Without tin we cannot export our food products or help feed the great cities. We are helpless without tin and yet we have no control over the supply. Talk about high prices of foodstuffs! What would happen if the supply of canned goods was depleted? The total world's output is about 130,000 tons annually, the tin coming from Bolivia, the Straits Settlement, Australia, China, and Cornwall, but London controls the market and sets the price. Bolivia holds the key to the tin market, and England controls Bolivia. Now is the time to get the trade for the United States. If we make the proper move we ought to get 50 per cent. of the trade now going to England and the Continent."

Mr. Knowles is intimately acquainted with Simon S. Patino of Oruro, Bolivia, known as the "tin king" and regarded as the richest man in South America. Señor Patino earned $17 a month before he became interested in mining. Now he has an income approximating $375,000 a month and exceeding the income of Bolivia herself. Mr. Knowles recalled that Emperor Wilhelm had decorated Señor Patino and that the Germans had taken every advantage to increase their trade with Bolivia because of the pleasant relations with the tin king.

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THE SHORTAGE IN DRUGS.

Chemists Urged to Manufacture Products Formerly Imported from Germany.

The London correspondent of The Medical Record tells of Red Cross activities there, describes the drug shortchemists might profitably manufacture such medical accessories as were imported formerly from Germany.

from Germany.

In common with those engaged in every form of industrial and professional activity, English physicians and surgeons feel that "everything seems to be overshadowed by the war, and though we carry on our usual avocations, even doctors are so absorbed in day-to-day and hour-to-hour telegrams that they will talk of nothing else."

The British Red Cross Society has received since the declaration of war donations from the Australian branch of $25,000, a like sum from Sir E. Cassell, and other contributions which make nearly $250,000, and Queen Alexandra, as President, is daily receiving letters from persons who can spare only small sums. Other assistance is being rendered in most various ways. The Empress Eugenie, who sent $1,000 to the fund, has fitted a wing of her house for the reception of wounded officers, of whom fully trained nurses have volunteered to take charge.

Lord Dunraven has chartered and fitted out a steam yacht as a hospital ship, which he will himself command. Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, has brought together a committee for co-ordinating the work of the St. John Ambulance, the Red Cross, and other organizations desirous of establishing supplementary hospitals and convalescent homes not to supersede in any way local branches or committees of existing societies, but to assist in obtaining concentrated effort on definite objects and avoiding overlapping, so as to secure the most efficient results.

The Crystal Palace and Park have been offered to the War Office for a temporary hospital for sick and wounded.

So many offers of houses for the use of the sick and wounded or for conversion into hospitals are being made that the War Office has been obliged to issue a notice that for the present no more are wanted, but should necessity arise for further accommodation an appeal will be made for it. The Admiralty has closed the temporary naval hospital at Grimsby, because the number of hospitals fitted out by private enterprise has rendered it unnecessary.

A shortage of the drugs usually manufactured in Germany has caused an excessive rise in prices and the Government has appointed a committee of medical men to "consider questions arising in connection with the supply of drugs for curative purposes in the United Kingdom, with special reference to the ways in which the medical profession can assist in effecting economies in the use of these drugs of which the supplies are at present small."

"No doubt there are many cases in which a plentiful or inexpensive drug may take the place of one that is scarce or costly," the correspondent remarks. "But would it not seem more reasonable to seek for sources of supply for the temporary deficiency, and for the trade to rely more on ourselves? There are many able chemists among us who might well seize the opportunity of establishing manufactories of the fine chemicals which they have been content to get from Germany. What is wanted is capital to lay down the plant is generally assigned as the reason if you put the case before accomplished chemists.

"To such I respond, associate yourself with capitalists. This is done in other industries such as the electrical and scientific instrument production, and similar co-operation would be equally successful. I am told that the duty on alcohol is another impediment, as so much is consumed in the refining of fine chemicals. But now is the time to press the Government, which is asking doctors to economize in their drugs, to do their share by remitting this heavy duty on one of the necessities for manufacturing them. If the committee of medical men for considering the questions arising in connection with the supply do not secure this remission, (already granted them for research work,) they can have little influence on the Government which appointed them.

"The select committee on patent medicines and appliances and advertisements relating to them issued a report on Wednesday evening. The committee held thirty-two public sittings, examined forty-two witnesses, and asked 14,000 questions. One of the recommendations agreed upon is that the administration of the law on advertisement and sale should be under the authority of the Ministry of Public Health when such a department of state is created.

"The issue of a new edition of the Pharmacopoeia has been postponed sine die—it is said in consequence of the war. To many the reason assigned does not seem very obvious."

BORDEAUX ENJOYS ITS IMPORTANCE

Activity There Takes the Minds of the People Off Their Hardships and Sorrows.

TALK NOW OF LEAVING

French Successes Lead Visitors to Say: "Soon We Shall Be Packing Our Bags."

BORDEAUX, Oct. 20.—"Soon we shall be packing our bags." Thus the ever-sanguine Parisian now in semi-exile, on hearing of the French successes, and the polite Bordelais replies, with his charming smile, "We shall welcome the cause but deplore the effect."

For many reasons Bordeaux will be sorry to be severed again from Paris. Some days ago a well-known French General lost his wife, and to one of his brother officers, who offered condolences, he replied: "I do not know how I should have supported it in normal times, but fortunately there is the war." What the war is doing for this General the presence here of the Government is doing for the people of the Gironde and the Midi. It is taking their minds from a great misfortune, from the thousands who have suffered death or injury for France, and from the unhappy plight of the towns and villages through which the invader has passed.

There is great interest in the doings of the celebrities—in M. le President de la République, who drives through the streets smiling and obviously confident of his country's final triumph; in M. Viviani, the ex-Socialist, now at the head of France's Cabinet of all parties and all talents; in M. Delcassé, who incurred Germany's hatred by the part he played in forming and cementing the entente cordiale; in M. Millerand, who, from the Ministry of War, is in constant communication with the Generals and knows the plan of campaign on which every one else is speculating; in M. Clemenceau, the maker of Ministries and newspapers, who can blast a public man's career with one of his mordant mots; in Prince Roland Bonaparte, the scientist, whose relative lost his imperial throne as a result of France's last war with Germany.

Never since its former experience as a war capital has Bordeaux been so crowded. Most of the rooms in every hotel have been requisitioned as administrative offices or for Ministers, officials, officers, and foreign attachés. The private person must content himself with a room at an exorbitant price in somebody's house, and be thankful that he is not sharing the fate of the refugees lodged at the Town Hall, in the police stations, or wherever place can be made for them.

Some of the Government departments have found strange quarters. The Prime Minister's bureau is in the Town Hall; that of the Minister of Public Works in a college, and that of the Minister of Finance in the Faculty of Medicine. The President of the republic himself is installed, with his suite, at the Prefecture.

The department on which the eyes of all Frenchmen are now turned—the Ministry of War—is housed at the Faculty of Science and Letters. At the foot of the large staircase up which Ministers, Generals, and diplomats pass every day is still the notice, "Wipe your feet and do not crowd," while facing the War Minister's room is a placard with the inscription, "Do not make a noise, as those undergoing examinations must not be disturbed."

Though in a sense a capital of mourning, Bordeaux presents a gay and animated appearance—but it is the forced gayety of a people doing its duty with a smile in spite of misfortune. The joyous factor of youth is almost entirely absent, nearly all the young men being either in the fighting line or held on the leash in some military town further north. Those who remain in the depots of the 1914 conscript class are protesting that they are now efficient enough to fight, and a number of the younger ones who have been detailed off to remain with the 1915 class about to be summoned to the depots are complaining bitterly in the press against this "unfair treatment."

Every day the Chamber and the Senate hold informal meetings in two music halls, the lower house in the Apollo and the upper house in the Alhambra. Though the box offices are doing no business and there are no audiences, I learn from a Deputy that after discussing such matters as Gen. Joffre's strategy, the refugee problem, and the German false war campaign, the debates always drift to one's friends who are serving with the colors, dying wounded in hospital, or interred in a solder's grave.

Sometimes there is one of those beau gestes so dear to the heart of the Parisian. Thus in a large café the other evening a white-bearded private soldier with the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor, the military medal, and the medal of 1870 pinned on his tunic walked through the crowd of officers and civilians and sat down at a corner table. All present at once rose to their feet and applauded, while the veteran stood up and saluted gravely.

Inquiries brought to light that this old man was once the Colonel of an infantry regiment, but having retired before the war began, and being unable to obtain a commission, he had enlisted in the ranks of his old corps.

CARPET SALE CLOSES.

About $4,000,000 Worth Disposed Of During the Week.

The Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's auction sale of Fall lines of carpets and rugs ended last night with receipts for the six days closing approximating $4,000,000. Altogether 120,000 bales and rolls were disposed of at prices in most instances considerably below the stated prices at the opening early in the Summer.

The smaller dealers, so much in evidence the first part of the week, seemed toward the close of the sale to give way to purchasers for the large dry goods houses of the country. This was especially the case yesterday when the buying appeared to be very largely in the hands of representatives of the big stores. Chicago and New York firms predominated and quickly bid in on lots of goods they had been waiting for. Practically all of the large local department stores were liberal buyers yesterday, as were Marshall Field, the Boston Store, Carson, Pirie, Scott Co., the Commercial Trading Company, and others of Chicago, and the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis. Other mid-West cities were well represented in the purchases, as was New England, particularly Boston.

Both the rug and carpet offerings were in brisk demand, although it was remarked that many of the prices obtained were about on a parity with the lower prices prevailing three years ago. Brussels carpets yesterday went in some instances as low as 60 cents per yard, against 60½ cents, the season's opening price, while velvets, catalogued at 88 cents in the early Summer, dropped on the average 15 cents a yard. There were 112 lots of these goods, and no trouble was experienced by the auctioneer in disposing of them. The Smith Axminster rugs averaged about the same as on other days of the auction. Palisade seamless velvet rugs, 9 by 12 feet, ranged from $9.85 to $9.95, against $13.65, the regular price. The same rug, 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, went at from $10.35 to $11, a considerable slump from $16.90, the price placed on the goods at the season's opening. Katonah seamless velvet rugs, size 9 by 12, had a selling range of from $7.60 to $8.10, compared with $11.15, the regular rate. Katonah velvet rugs, size 27 by 54 inches, ranged from 57½ to 62½ cents, the regular price on this line being 85 cents.

Other sales at somewhat lower prices than earlier in the auction included Kirman, Axminster, Carlton, Axminster, Saxony Axminster, and Colonial velvet rugs. The Smith Company will open its Spring, 1915, lines tomorrow and also issue its price list for these goods.

FIX VALUE OF 23D ST. STOCK.

New York Railways May Acquire It at $350 Per Share.

The New York Railways Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to purchase the outstanding stock of the old Twenty-third Street Railway Company on the basis of an exchange of $350 face value of its thirty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds for a $100 share. As the Twenty-third Street Company has outstanding 6,000 shares, the New York Railways Company will issue $2,100,000 additional bonds.

The street railway company was organized in 1872 and in 1893 was merged in the old Metropolitan Street Railway system. The New York Railway Company, as the assignees of the rights of the old Metropolitan, is bound to pay the Twenty-third Street stockholders, as long as the lease lasts, 18 per cent. This arrangement gave the Twenty-third Street stock, which is very inactive, at the last sale of 100 shares a value of 257. Consequently, in passing upon the proposed exchange, Commissioner Maltbie assumed its value at from $250 to $280 a share.

Then he took note of the fact that in the last quotations before the Stock Exchange closed New York Railways bonds ranged between 76 and 77. Then, however, the Commissioner raised the question of amortization. He recommended to his colleague that the company should not be permitted to issue $2,100,000 of bonds, since they could only be sold at a considerable discount unless they made arrangements for the amortization of this discount in the thirty years before they were payable.

So the exchange on the basis of one share of Twenty-third Street stock for $350 face value of New York Railways bonds was authorized, on condition that the New York Railways Company provide for the amortization of 22 per cent. of the face value of its new bonds and that the offer to the Twenty-third Street stockholders be kept open until Dec. 31.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOUIS AMDUR, manufacturer of clothing at 883 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $66,940 and assets of $22,105. Among the creditors are the O. J. Lewis Mercantile Company of St. Louis, $6,200, secured; L. Bachman & Co., $5,281, and S. Brinn & Brother, $4,862. The assets were turned over to a committee of creditors on Sept. 14. The petition was filed to put through a composition, it is said, of 25 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL SHEINDELMAN COMPANY, manufacturer of knit goods of 15 East Fourth Street, has made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: Beswick & Clay, Inc., $619; John F. Stern, $54, and W. R. Golden, $12.

J. GLASGOW & CO. (a corporation,) manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 10 Washington Place, has made an assignment to Benjamin Klinger. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against it by these creditors: Hayes Feather Company, $150; Serman's Company, $250, and Oueitahoorn Raw Ostrich Feather Company, $250.

WOLF, ROTHBERG & BLOOM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf, Rothberg & Bloom, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, by these creditors: Samuel Fischer, $350; A. Lampel, $200, and J. F. Rothschild, $50. These assigned on Friday. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $3,000.

NAFTALI OESTERREICHER.—A petition has been filed against Naftali Oesterreicher, dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods at 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, by these creditors: Reis, $73; S. Heilman & Co., $59; Charles Falkenberg, $102; Alfred A. Word, $212, and Burt Shirt Company, $93. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,800.

ROBINSON & GELMAN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Robinson and Minnie Gelman, who compose the firm of Robinson & Gelman, grocers at 917 Jennings Street, by these creditors: S. Benowitz, $105; Pinsky & Sitomer, $100; Louis Raport, $224, and Edgar L. Baker, $93.

LOUIS SHENTES of 1,750 Fulton Av. has filed a petition with liabilities $965 and assets $313 in uncollectible accounts.

JULES BONY & CO., INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Oliver M. Goldsmith receiver for Jules Bony & Co., Inc., importers of furniture and tapestries from Belgium and France.

JACOB LEIBEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Leibel, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 804 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities $7,253 and assets $845.

EDWARD H. MILLER, grocer at 102 East End Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney R. Fleischer.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first being that of the debtor:

Aetna Film Co.—J. Arthur, $118.
Bloway, Harry and Mary L.—E. H. O'Hara, $1,214.
Butler, J. Holmes—A. Ofner, $418.
Boehm, Jannie—J. B. Martindale et al., $121.
Betz, John, and Charles W. Jones—M. Rosen, $663.
City of New York—P. Ryan, $4,866.
Claflin, Aron—G. Rosenfeld, $477.
Cohen, Philip, and Wallace Scotcher, and Ralph M. Stalker—Hackensack National Bank, $1,055.
Canfield, Edwin A.—National Nassau Bank, $381.
Conway, Joseph, and Alfred Bartels—People, &c., $2,000.
Colonelli, Gustavo—Broadway Trust Co., $1,704.
Craig, Edward W.—F. Fernandez, $679.
Dahlgren, Eric B.—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, $23,097.
Esdohr, William H.—W. H. Pratt, $1,883.
Famous Co.—J. H. Greenhaus, $759.
Elfin, Selig, and Matthew M. Black—C. L. Appel, $356.
Frohlich, Louis D.—P. P. Cappell, $149.
Ftumkes, Irving, and Irving Levine—Berkowitz & Prauhart, $178.
Hartwell, Stafford Publisher, Inc.—G. Hartzschuch, $194.
Gross, Otto—W. Grossman, $602.
Gardner, Harold D.—Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., $176.
Gutzmann, Otto—F. Tamm, $1,124.
Gordon, Harris—Simon Strauss, Inc., $507.
Gourley, Mary A.—F. Risser, $112.
Havnor, Henry J.—C. Iffer, $389.
Hummel, Max, and David Baral—L. Rovere, $524.
Irving, James D.—C. A. Wilson, $126.
Jones, Joseph N.—A. Farbes, $731.
Knickerbocker Garage—Mr. and Mrs. Edison, $879.
Koenig, Morris—J. First, $190.
Koenig, Gustave—Piel Bros., $138.
London Construction Co., Louis London, Albert London, and Louis E. Guinest—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $519.
L. A. Morey Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., $155.
La Magnita Segar Co. and Harry Rothschild—Cosmopolitan Bank, $1,442.
Moldower, Nathan—J. B. Martindale et al., $235.
Mayne, Ernest—A. De Winter, $197.
Mincer, Jacob L.—J. B. Martindale et al., $151.
Meyer, Robert—M. S. Roth, $164.
Mariotti, Carlo—Broadway Trust Co., $460.
Novak, Soffie—J. Farber, $1,765.
Novak, Soffie, Ethel Togan, and Bronx Security and Brokerage Co.—J. Farber, $450.
Newstate Co.—A. Goldstein, $219.
Parkerson, John T.—Clark Bros., $159.
Palumbo, Vincenzo—L'Araldo Italian Publishing Co., $112.
Meyer, Frederick—M. Friedlander et al., $252.
R. J. Bucholz Coal Co., Inc.—Peale, Peacock & Kerr Co. of N. Y., $876.
Samuels, Harry, Jacob W., and Elias W.—A. Boskowitz, $1,463.
Singer, Otto—Star Co., $168.
Smith, Wesley M.—Peck Bros. & Co., $341.
Shore, Julian E., Alice P. Haldane, executrix, and Harriett Rogers and Kenneth Frasier, executors—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $583.
Shaud, Maurice T.—Fairbanks Co., $475.
Schor, William—P. Livingston, $257.
Starita, Charles, and Frank and Rachel De Grauw—Aymar & Co., $324.
Vigorito, Maria—A. Krumenaker, $152.
Spier, Alexander, and Jefferson Bank—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Fursno, Frank—J. B. Martindale et al., $189.
Weiss, Jacon J.—J. B. Martindale et al., $236.
Willard E. Augustus—Plaza Motor Renting Co., $107.
Wiener, Rebecca—J. Seaman et al., $280.
Weygandt, Arthur, and Joseph Sanford Santella—People, &c., $2,000.

In Bronx County.

Alferi, Luige—City of N. Y., $262.
Attansio, Michele, Monaco Construction Co., and Joseph Monacco—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co., $680.
Arnstein, Robert, and Isaac Coban—M. Miller, $667.
Buellesbach Construction Co., Inc.—Murray & Hill Co., $2,575.
Buongioro, Luigi—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $188.
Brothwell, George—N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc., $107.
Crystal, Israel—S. Miller, $195.
Ettar Realty Co., Abraham Iscar and Meyer Iscar—Brand & Silverstein Iron Works, $299.
Empire State Woodworking Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $262.
Engel, Frida—J. Kelly, $121.
Green, David—Manhattan Leasing Co., $582.
Goldman, Jacob—Mohawk Bros., $426.
Gagin, Mary—A. Enting et al., $170.
Maurice, Joseph, and Filipi Passeriname—North Sand Co., $140.
Streicher, Ida—J. M. Dunproff et al., $2,055.
Wendelkin, Diedrich—M. Hasbrouck, $105.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Delores Mines Co. of America—E. D. Lachman, Oct. 20, 1914, $3,662.
Fejer, Joseph—A. Weld, July 24, 1914, $190.
John W. Merriam & Co.—Atlantic Box & Lumber Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $120.
Rubins, Samuel—S. Vaccara, Dec. 6, 1913, $105.
Wayfourth Construction Co., Vincent Robino, and Antonio Bonassi—G. S. Germani, Sept. 28, 1914, $305.
Whitcombe, Herman S.—M. M. Shipley, Nov. 14, 1908, $138.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

THE CITY AND ITS EMPLOYES, by President Marcus M. Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

A LEADER WITHOUT FOLLOWERS, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "How He Finds Things Out," by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, 5 P. M.; "The Responsibilities of Citizenship," by Dr. Day, S. P. M., Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, by John C. Walsh, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

CONCERT, Herbert Stavely Sammond, organist; Rowley McElvery, baritone, Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

CONCERT, by Kaltenborn String Quartet, Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, 8 P. M.

Monday.

RADIANT HEAT, by Dr. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE YELLOW PERIL, by Sydney Nevills Ussher, Public School 119, 133d Street, near Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ADVANCE OF DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of the College of the City of New York, Public School 166, 106th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE HUDSON IN NATURE AND HISTORY, by Dr. Isaac C. Sturges, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

HOW GERMANY IS GOVERNED, by Dr. Nelson P. Mead, St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street, south of Christopher, 8:15 P. M.

THE COURTS AND THE INTERPRETATION OF LAW, by Dr. Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

INSECTS TAKEN AT LAKEHURST IN OCTOBER, by William T. Davis and Ernest Shoemaker, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN AGRICULTURE, by William Noyes of Teachers College, Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, 8:15 P. M.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE EXPOSITION, by Dr. William Rader, Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

GEORGE ELIOT, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE NORTHWEST, by C. J. Blanchard, Public School 90, 147th Street west of Ington Place, 8:15 P. M.

MILLET AND THE BARBIZON PAINTERS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE TIME IN NEW YORK, by J. C. Boyers, Executive Secretary Recreation Alliance, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

WHAT BOSTON DID AND WHAT NEW YORK CAN DO FOR THE UNEMPLOYED, by Walter Lincoln Sears, Secretary New York Public Employment Bureau, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WONDERS OF COLOR, by Prof. William Clark Peckham of Adelphi College, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, by Edward F. Humphrey of Columbia, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Dr. William B. Guthrie of College of the City of New York, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

BYRON: The Eternal Spirit of the Chainless Mind, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

BROWNING, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, Public School 165, 106th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR, by William Noyes of Teachers College, Institute Hall, 218 East Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

OUR NATION'S COMMERCE, by Morris A. Lunn, illustrated, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

Friday.

EMERSON, THE INDIVIDUALIST, by Prof. Stockton Axson of Rice University, Texas, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WORK OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT, by Frederick L. Stearns, Superintendent of Final Disposition, Street Cleaning Department, Public School 17, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HARVESTING THE FOREST CROP, by Prof. Frank H. Moon of the New York College of Forestry, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LAND AND ITS RENT, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

A BOTANIST IN INDIA AND JAVA, by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

GLACIERS, by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, Public School 184, 119th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE EXPOSITION, by Dr. William Rader, Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

MAN AND HIS NEAR KIN, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

ASIA AND THE NATIONS OF THE FAR EAST, by Dr. William E. Griffis, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Nov. 11.

All Presidents of associations who have not signed the resolutions of protest against the carrying into effect of the proposed plan to have regular day school teachers teach in vacation schools without pay, and who wish to sign such resolutions, should send their authority to President Alexander L. Pugh of the High School Teachers' Association, 055 West Sixty-fifth Street.

The semi-annual report of the local School Board of District 46 has been received by the Board of Education. It will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate committees and officials.

The Board of Aldermen has provided for the issue of $1,000 corporate stock for the construction of an open-air classroom for anaemic children in P. S. 135, Manhattan.

A school site has been selected on Rhinelander, Bogart, and Radcliff Avenues, the Bronx.

The Board of Education has accepted, with thanks, the offer of the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House to provide without cost to the board a room during the regular school hours for pupils of P. S. 188, (boys,) Manhattan.

New P. S. 51, Jackson and Trinity Avenues and 158th Street, the Bronx, will be organized for boys and girls from the kindergarten to the 3B grade.

New P. S. 84, Old House Landing Road, Little Neck, Queens, will be organized for all grades from kindergarten to 7B, inclusive. When this new building is opened P. S. 82, Lakeville Road, Little Neck, will be made its annex. The present annex of P. S. 82, at Douglaston, will then be discontinued as such, and will be made an annex of P. S. 94.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, MARY H., (Oct. 22;) personalty, over $10,000; 1 diamond ring each to Mrs. Alfred Gautier, Sallie Carleton, Mrs. Charles C. Hyde, and Mrs. C. Austin Bettsby; all household furniture, wearing apparel, &c., not specifically bequeathed, to Mrs. Charles L. Pearson and Mrs. Wm. P. Tilton; Metropolitan Museum of Art, portrait of "my sister and myself and silver candlesticks"; Ethel H. Smith, "Madonna," and statuette of Shakespeare's St. Ann's P. E. Church, $500; $10,000 in trust for life for mother, Charlotte M. Carleton; Samuel Oscar Howe, $1,000; Harry K. Carleton, $500; residue to Rodney P. Bates.

CORCORAN, FRANCIS, (April 19;) realty, over $10,000; personalty, over $10,000; to Mary Egan, $300; residue into 19 parts; 5 parts each to Bernard H. Smith, Margaret Chip and Mary L. Ackerman; 5 parts each to George H. Smith and Frances White.

GARTLAND, THOMAS M., (Oct. 18;) personalty, about $2,500; all to widow.

MERRITT, FLORENCE, (Nov. 14, 1913;) realty, over $10,000; personalty, over $10,000; all to sister, Georgina Agnes Merritt.

POWELL, JOHN M., (Oct. 8;) realty, $100; personalty, $1,000; widow gets lot at Davenport Heights, N. J.; household furniture and benefit fund from Odd Fellows; interest in business jointly conducted by testator and son-in-law, Peter Dennis; ⅓ to latter, ⅓ to widow, ⅓ to Katie P. Dennis, and ⅓ to residue, all of which goes to Katie P. Dennis.

STRAUS, MAX H.; realty, less than $2,000; personalty, over $5,000; to Jessie Schayeck, $5,000; residue in trust for life for Josie E. Straus.

THE UNITED SERVIC

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND COMMODITIES MARKETS

VALUATION BASED ON JUNE 30 PRICES

Insurance Companies' Plan for Appraisal of Securities They Hold Announced.

NORMAL FIGURES SOUGHT

Similar Question to be Decided by Supt. Richards in Regard to Savings Banks.

The valuation of securities held by insurance companies will be based this year on June 30 prices, as it is not expected that Dec. 31 prices will be available, and it is deemed best to ignore any prices made on the Stock Exchanges just before the war started and irregular transactions since the Exchanges closed.

This decision was announced yesterday by Frank Hasbrouck, Superintendent of Insurance, as the result of a poll of the members of the Committee on Valuation of Securities of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, by which the valuations are published. Supt. Hasbrouck is Chairman of the committee, seven of whom favored June 30 prices, one those of July 30, and one proposed deferring the question till Dec. 1.

The valuations made by the committee each year are used in auditing the statements of insurance companies in their reports to the insurance departments and if the prices of July 30, the last day the Stock Exchange was open, were used, these statements would be affected materially by the drop in prices at that time. This would apply especially to fire insurance and casualty companies, as life insurance companies are not required to value their securities according to market prices, but may use the amortized value, which is not affected by fluctuations in the market.

The last occasion on which a similar condition arose was in 1907, when market values went off badly in the panic. The insurance companies then were permitted to use the average price of their securities for the same date in each of the twelve months and the last day of the preceding year.

"Conditions prevailing on June 30," said Supt. Hasbrouck yesterday, "were such that the prices then obtainable represented normal conditions. Immediately thereafter rumors of war and the declaration of war caused a marked decline in the value of securities. It would be unfair to penalize our insurance companies for a condition that is only temporary. There is no doubt in my mind that the intrinsic value of securities held by insurance companies has remained unchanged and that the decline in prices will be only temporary."

The Superintendent of Banks in this State is required also to put valuations on securities held by savings banks on June 1 and Dec. 1. The same question has come up as between the prices in the market on June 30 and on July 30, which would affect savings bank surpluses. Supt. Richards is expected to decide the matter within a week or so.

A Machine for Banding China.

A new device has been put on the market to assist decorators of china and glassware in the banding of regular and irregular pieces of pottery. It is said for the bander that it can be used successfully on round, square, oval, or festoon china, glass, agate, and other ware. There is nothing about the device to get out of order, and it is said that it can be used capably after very little practice. A gauge rod, which rests against the edge of the object being banded and which guides the brush, is one of the principal parts of the device. The movements of the brush in the device are governed by an adjusting screw which is operated by the forefinger of the hand which holds it. To band the edge of a piece of ware it is only necessary to insert a U-shaped point provided for that purpose and proceed as before.

EXPORTS MAKE A RECORD.

Great Volume and Variety of Shipments from This Port.

The export movement out of this port for the week ended yesterday surpassed the previous week's high records of $21,397,327, by approximately $1,000,000. The official Custom House figures for the first five business days of last week exceeded the full week before by $588,878. The estimated total exports for last week are set down at $22,481,205. During the week, buying in this country for the accounts of Great Britain, France, and Russia continued unabated, and, as in previous weeks since the war began, consisted of foodstuffs, clothing, underwear, shoes, hosiery, automobiles, ammunition, and other munitions of war, as well as a great variety of other articles of all kinds.

For the first time since hostilities began, Germany appeared in the American markets for supplies, chiefly of a military character, that is to say, rifles, cartridges, and motor cycles. The Knox Motors Company, Springfield, Mass., has received an order from the German Government for heavy motor trucks. Speculation exists in local exporting circles regarding the plan to be followed by Germany in getting her American purchases safely across the Atlantic into her home territory. While these purchases could be shipped in vessels flying the Italian flag to an Italian port, and sent overland into Germany, through Switzerland, or Austria, exporters here believe such cargoes would certainly be seized by the British or French warships. Equally hazardous would be shipments to the neutral Scandinavian countries or Holland.

The increasing disasters to merchant vessels of neutral nations from mines the past week caused a heavy advance in marine insurance. The insurance factors are plainly worried over the outlook, and some express the fear that further losses of this kind may send insurance written by private companies to an almost prohibitive figure. During the week the Dutch Government has been reported as laying mines, while German mines have wrought havoc to shipping a few miles off the Irish coast. In addition, the week's military movements beyond Ostend on the English Channel have brought additional dangers to navigation.

Robert T. Rose, Foreign Trade Advisor to Secretary Bryan, is in this city conferring with owners of vessels flying the American flag, as well as owners of ships under other flags, with a view to the transfer of a sufficient number of vessels to American registry to carry cotton. Shipments of cotton last week from all ports to foreign countries aggregated 167,289 bales, but Mr. Rose expects that within a short time heavy exports will be recorded, since England, France, and Germany are badly in need of the product.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Charles Hitchcock, Jr., to Eugene Hale, Jr.; sponsors, Robert D. Wrenn, Walter C. Taylor.

Change in Firm.—A. W. Kilborne & Co., Clarkson Runyon, deceased, interest ceased.

Branch Offices.—L. F. Rothschild & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, discontinued; Thomas & McKinnon, Terre Haute, Ind., discontinued; Dick Brothers & Co., New London, Conn., discontinued; Redmond & Co., Washington, D. C., discontinued; J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 624 Madison Avenue, New York, discontinued; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York, discontinued.

New Way to Lace Shoes.

A new way to lace shoes, which is expected to aid the future sale of the new military shoe by improving its fit, has been devised by the Boot and Shoe Recorder. In the approved type of military shoe the top is of cloth, with two leather strips, or lace stays, sewed up the front. The holes are of the invisible eyelet type, and the lace itself is a narrow cord. The proper way to lace this shoe is straight over, and here is where the trade journal comes in. It has devised a system of straight-over lacing, in which the under lace is not visible over the tongue, as in the common way of doing this lacing. It is urged in favor of the new lacing that, while it takes longer to do than the old way of the criss-cross style it produces a much neater effect than either.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Cash Inflow Continues—Banks Again Increase Surplus Reserve.

In its weekly statement the Clearing House reported yesterday a gain of over $6,400,000 in cash, the full amount of which was added to surplus reserve. The excess of cash holdings above requirements now approximates $15,000,000, which emphasizes the contrast with the conditions which prevailed throughout August and September. October has proved a month of recovery, and the rapidity with which the position of the banks at this centre has improved reflects very clearly the character of the forces now at work.

The return of the Clearing House, so far as the national banks are concerned, takes no account of the inflow of national bank notes, and it is known that the New York banks' holdings of these in addition to the money which they are free to count as reserve, are very large. This fact and the noteworthy gain which has been made in the reserve position of the banks foreshadow the early retirement of a substantial amount of the banknote circulation which was put out to meet the abnormal demand which made its appearance at the outset of the war. If the weekly bank statement included a report of the amount of natinal bank notes held by the national banks it would emphasize still more clearly the present redundancy of the currency. Under the present practice the national bank notes held by other national banks are deducted from their gross deposits in figuring their net deposits and so have the effect of reducing reserve requirements.

Further reductions have been made in the amount of Clearing House certificates outstanding, and if cash continues to come in on the present scale very little incentive will be left to any of the banks to keep loan certificates out. Similarly as the tax on the Aldrich-Vreeland currency increases from month to month the banks will find an added reason in this fact for retiring their circulation. But there are other factors which can be brought to bear on the situation if this tax does not prove sufficient to bring in the additional bank notes, or such of them for which there is no longer real need. The Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power to call for the deposit of more gold against the outstanding circulation of the national banks, and this could be made an effective stimulus to redemption if it becomes necessary.

ADMITS GROUND FOR SUIT.

Wallace Committee Says Only Rock Island Stockholders May Act.

Replying to a circular letter to holders of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral bonds, counsel for N. L. Amster said yesterday:

"The Wallace Committee does not deny there is ground for suits for restitution against the old management, but states that neither the committee nor a bondholder may bring such suit. They do state, however, that a stockholder of the railway company may bring such suit. Do bondholders not realise that the legal owner of over $71,000,000 of the stock of the railway company is the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee for the bondholders, and that it has always been, and is now, within the power of the trust company, acting for all bondholders, and as owner of such stock, to bring such suits? Bondholders may well ask why their trustee has failed to bring such action.

"The argument of the committee that the stock cannot be sold in lots is specious. It would seem to be a simple matter to accept in payment a bond of $1,000 par value for stock of that par value."

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Japanese raw silk market continues quiet, but prices are firm and an upward turn is looked for. In Canton the market shows no change, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Bros., but it is reported that there are quite a number of inquiries coming in for fifth crop silks, which are now appearing in that market. There is very little business reported from Shanghai. Steam filatures and tussahs are not in much demand, but there is some call for tsatlees. At Milan the tone of the market is easier and, while stocks there are very low, it is thought that the dealers would offer concessions if it would induce buying. At this city the situation shows little change.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	London.		Paris.		Berlin.	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 26	$4.90	$4.90⅛	$5.14⅞	$5.14	.85⅝	.85⅞
Oct. 27	4.90	4.90⅛	5.15	5.14	.86⅛	.85⅞
Oct. 28	4.89⅞	4.90⅛	5.14⅝	5.14	.86⅛	.86⅜
Oct. 29	4.90	4.90⅛	5.15	5.14⅛	.86⅝	.86⅜
Oct. 30	4.90¼	4.90⅜	5.14¾	5.13⅞	.86⅝	.86⅜

	Switzerland.		Holland.	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 26	5.14⅛	5.14	.40⅜	.40⅛
Oct. 27	5.16	5.15	.40⅜	.41
Oct. 28	5.17	5.15	.40⅝	.41 3-16
Oct. 29	5.18	5.17	.41	.41 3-16
Oct. 30	5.18⅛	5.18	.41	.41⅛

NEW HAVEN NOTE OPTION.

Bankers Get an Extension on $10,000,000 Issue to April 29.

A syndicate of New York and Boston bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which had an option on an issue of $10,000,000 of New Haven one-year 6 per cent. notes, has secured an extension of the option to April 29. The original option expired Oct. 29.

The same syndicate underwrote $30,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes of the New Haven and the Harlem River & Port Chester, and $20,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes of the New England Navigation Company, which were dated May 1.

When the war began there were left undistributed in the underwriters' hands more than $2,500,000 of the Harlem River issue and about $13,000,000 of the Navigation notes. In view of the closing of the investment markets there was no disposition to exercise the option for the other $10,000,000 of New Haven notes. It was said yesterday that the delay in obtaining the funds would not embarrass any plans of the railroad.

GOOD SHOWING BY C., B. & Q.

Earns 15.4% Despite Decrease of $2,316,000 from Last Year.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which is owned jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, earned a surplus of $17,114,000 last year, a decrease of $2,316,000 from the year ended June 30, 1913. Nevertheless, the balance was equivalent to 15.4 per cent. on the $110,839,000 of capital stock.

Gross operating revenues were $92,750,000, a decrease of $1,024,000, while expenses showed only a small decrease. Taxes were $4,028,000, an increase of $465,000. The company expended $5,715,000 out of earnings for additions and betterments, as against $7,647,000 in the previous year. Expenditures for new lines, extensions, and equipment and additions and betterments totaled $20,421,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Incorporated today: John Nicholas Co., tobacco and by-products, $25,000; P. G. Stewart, W. B. Gardner, J. Nicholas, 349 Clinton St., B'klyn.

Cort Hotel Co., $10,000; J. Bauer, J. A. Sweeney, J. A. Garvey, 344 W. 51 St.

New York & West Indies Trading Corp'n, selling agents, $10,000; E. V. Ryan, E. J. Lee, G. H. Bowter, 286 Park Av.

Self Propelled Car Co., capital no par value; E. De Tranalies, E. Clauss, M. E. Harby, Huntington.

Independent Plumbers Specialty Co., $5,000; J. Hirschfeld, H. Fox, M. Goldfard, 1,640 Anthony Av.

Marcell Dress Co., $5,000; V. De Vizio, L. Bertucci, P. A. Pizzani, 448 E. 147 St.

Sigeria Realty Co., $10,000; H. F. Mela, I. Niner, W. J. Magee, 608 10 St., B'klyn.

Spooner Campbell Co., Gouverneur, farm implements, autos, vehicles, hardware, seeds, $40,000; E. W. and V. B. Campbell, A. Spooner, Richville.

Tarrytown Garage, $5,000; C. R. and M. J. Keith, C. Fritz Offenhauser, Tarrytown.

Salamanca Garage, Salamanca, $6,000; C. E. Congdon, M. J. Eaton, N. J. Fornes.

Winona Realty Co., Rochester, $20,000; E. L. Haines, G. A. and Bessie J. Gillette.

South Coast & Northern Lumber Co., Saranac Lake, $50,000; C. S. Thurston, W. D. McNeil, Laurance Jones.

Capital increase: Okomo Soap Co., N. Y., $500 to $50,000.

Capital decrease: Baltimore Realty Co., N. Y., $750,000 to $140,000.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 31.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	50	65	..
Arkwright Mills	..	93	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Chace Mills	..	2½	..
Cornell Mills	..	147½	..
Conanicut Mills	..	96	..
Davol Mills	86	..	..
Flint Mills	95	99	99
Granite Mills	..	100	..
Hargreves Mills	42½	..	..
King Philip Mills	102	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	105	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	76	..
Merchant Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics Mills	70	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102	..
Osborne Mills	..	98½	..
Pocasett Mfg. Co.	..	105	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	120	118½
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	168	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	65	..
Shove Mills	..	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	90	..
Tecumseh Mills	100	105	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	80	..
Westamoe Mills	..	80	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4, 4½	5.50	4.95
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	5.85	5.00
Buf., R. & P.	1914-'23	4½, 5	5.80	5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'17	4½	5.75	5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.60	4.95
Chic., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	6.25	5.35
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½, 5	6.00	5.25
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½, 5	5.65	5.00
Louisville & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.50	4.90
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.70
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'23	5	6.70	5.75
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4, 4½	5.15	4.75
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.70	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.90	5.20
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½, 5	6.30	5.20
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	6.65	5.65

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$215,035,644
Balances	13,272,951
Sub-Treasury debit balance	219,570

BAR SILVER.

In London, 22 3-16d per ounce, off 3-16d.

In New York, 48¾c, off ⅝c.

STEEL TRADE PICKING UP.

Structural Buying and Activity in Other Lines Strengthen Market.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Mills rolling heavy materials are rapidly exhausting their rolling schedules. Toward the end of the week there was a gradual slackening of the pace in the Pittsburgh district, especially in the production of plates, shapes, and bars. The encouraging factor, however, has been the revival of structural buying, and evidences of dormant activity in other lines of heavy steel. Much is made in some circles of the Government award on armor plate, and the sub-contracts for steel plates for naval vessels, but it is understood specifications on these will not be ready until after the opening of the new year.

In steel circles here the impression gained at the end of the week is that the termination of the election activities would tend to help domestic business conditions.

The larger producers have not receded from the minimum of 1.15c., mill, on plates, shapes, and bars. On desirable inquiries for shapes and bars some producers are believed to be quoting 1.10c., Pittsburgh mill, but the quotation is not general enough to make the market. The two heaviest producers in this district announce that they are quoting nothing under 1.15c. on plates and shapes. Two producers in this district continue to ask 1.20c. on bars for first-quarter shipment.

Softness is manifest in the crude steel market, with Eastern Ohio producers of billets and crude bars leading the shading, their minimum quotations having dropped to $19, Youngstown mill, a recession of 50 cents from the low point of ten days ago. Actual shading of sheet bars is reported at a little less than $20, Youngstown mill, as against the Pittsburgh minimum of $20.50, mill. An effort is being made locally to place the basic iron market on the basis of $12.50 at Valley furnace. The last quotation on a known sale of basic was $12.75 Valley furnace, and in the absence of inquiry or acknowledged sales there is a hesitancy about changing market quotations. Cleveland and Chicago markets are equally bare of any inquiry for basic iron.

The quotation of $12.75 accurately represents the market on foundry iron, although a number of Pittsburgh district producers refuse to go below $13 at furnace on standard grades. There has been little or no market locally the past week, and the melt in Pittsburgh and Valleys continues to diminish steadily. Stocks of pig iron in the manufacturer's hands have been growing for upward of sixty days in this section.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales and range of prices on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50..Bohemia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300..Calaveras	.96	.96	.96	.96
200..Chief Cons.	.89	.89	.89	.89
50..Crown Res.	.93	.93	.93	.93
300..Eagle & B.	.82	.82	.82	.82
200..First Nat.	.73	.73	.73	.73
300..Goldfield Cons.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1,000..Goldfield Ore	.07	.07	.07	.07
400..Jumbo Ext.	.48	.48	.48	.48
150..La Rose	.72	.72	.72	.72
500..Majestic	.10	.10	.10	.10
200..New Dougg.	.53	.53	.53	.53
200..Ohio Cop.	.05	.05	.05	.05
100..Peterson L.	.23	.23	.23	.23
200..Un. Pr. Sh.	8	8	8	8
1,000..Un. Verde Ex.	.80	1.00	.99	1.00
50..Yukon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	Goldf. Mer.	.16	.18
Atlanta	.18	.19	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay St. Gas	.08	.12	McK.-Dar.	.41	.43
Bohemia	1	1¼	Majestic	.07	.09
Bost. Ely.	.20	.30	Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Butte & L.	.10	.20	Mines of A.	2½	2¾
Calaveras	.93	.97	N. Bait. M.	.50	.65
Chief Con.	.85	.93	Ohio Cop.	.05	.10
Con. Cop.	⅞	1	Nev.-Doug.	.54	.58
Crown Res.	.93	.96	So. Lake	1½	3
Dav.-Daly.	.56	.60	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Tonop. Min.	6¾	6⅞
First Nat.	.73	.74	Tonop. Mer.	.24	.25
Goldf. Con.	15-16	1	Tonop. Bel.	4½	4⅝
Houghton.	1	1⅛	Ton. W. E.	.55	.56
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛	U. Prof. S.	8⅜	8¾
Jim Butler	.64	.67	Yukon Gold	.95	1.00
Jumbo Ext.	.47	.50	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

COLLEGE FOR WALL ST.

New York University to Give Lectures on Financial Topics.

New York University is to carry its teaching into Wall Street by the establishment of what will be known as American Institute courses, which are intended especially for employes in that district. Lectures will be given in rooms in the Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and elsewhere, and will be scheduled for the most part between 4 and 7 P. M.

Courses will be given in business English, money and credit, theory and history of banking, foreign exchange, Stock Exchange methods, foreign trade, secretarial duties and office management. The work is in charge of Dr. S. C. McLeod.

NEW MORGAN HOME READY.

Bank Expected to Occupy New Building This Week.

The new home of J. P. Morgan & Co., in a building erected on the site of the old Drexel structure at Wall and Broad Streets, will be opened this week, and it is expected that the firm will occupy the new quarters on Thursday. The interior work has been completed and the installation of new furniture has been going on for several days.

The firm has occupied temporary rooms in the Mills Building, at 15 Broad Street, during the construction of the new building, which will be used exclusively by the firm.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Cin., S. & C. pf.	2	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 1
Cleve. & Pitts.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Do spc. stk.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Pennsylvania	75c	Q	Nov. 30	*Nov. 2
R., F. & P. gtd.	4½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 24

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elev.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 7
Conn. Ry. & L. com. & pf.	1	Q	Nov. 14	Oct. 31
Detroit United.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 14
Ill. Traction.	¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
L. V. Tran. pf.	1	—	Nov. 10	*Oct. 31
Rl'de Jan. Tr.				
L. & P.	1¾	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Sao Paulo Tr.				
L. & P.	2½	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Tampa Elec.	2½	Q	Nov. 16	*Nov. 4
Wash.-Virginia.	1	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Do pf.	2½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 19

TRUST COMPANY.

Astor	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 28

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

A. D. T. of N.Y.	1	Q	Nov. 14	*Nov. 2
Am. Glue	3	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 26
Am. Graph. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 1
Am. Util. pf.	1¾	—	Nov. 10	*Oct. 31
B. & E. Br. pf.	4	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Br. Col. F. & P.	1½	—	Nov. 30	.....
Br. Col. Packers com. & pf.	3½	—	Nov. 21	Nov. 9
Cent. St. Elec.	1	—	Nov. 19	Nov. 11
Cons. Gas.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Dom. Bridge.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Elk Horn F. pf.	1¼	Cs	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Gair (W.R.). pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	.....
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Inland Steel.	1	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Lehigh C. & N.	1	—	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Lig. & M. Tob.	3	—	Dec. 1	*Nov. 16
Mill. & Chem. Tr.	2½	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Mobile Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Nat. Refining.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Newton (G. B.) Coal Co. 1st pf.	3½	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 26
Pitts. Term. W. & Trans.	2½c	M	Nov. 14	Nov. 7
Pr. Steel Car.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 4
St. Oil (Ind.).	3	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 9
Do.	3	Ex	Nov. 30	Nov. 9
St. Sanitar.	1½	—	.....	Oct. 22
Do pf.	1½	—	.....	Oct. 22
St.-War. Speed.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Un.-Am. Cig. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
U. S. Steel	1	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 28	Nov. 2
White (J. G.) Eng. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Do Man. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18

*Holders of record; books do not close.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$2,180,558	$2,180,706	2,445,540
Net after taxes	92,351	477,819	425,587
3 mos. gross	6,938,463	7,431,274	7,361,392
Net after taxes	512,270	990,668	1,250,647

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	122,142	147,346	25,204
Net after taxes	11,111	34,208	23,097
3 mos. gross	381,663	455,142	73,479
Net after taxes	48,114	117,886	69,772

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Operating rev.	92,750,934	94,374,486	86,723,068
Operating exp.	63,148,398	62,842,891	60,646,949
Net op. rev.	30,602,536	31,531,594	26,076,119
Dues, op., debit	140,248	127,091	123,701
Total net rev.	30,462,288	31,403,903	29,953,418
Taxes accrued	4,028,900	3,563,359	3,301,053
Operating inc.	26,433,388	27,840,545	22,650,360
Other inc.	1,501,077	1,989,930	2,101,044
Total inc.	27,934,465	29,800,475	24,751,404
Int., rent, and sinking funds.	10,820,058	10,369,729	10,684,951
Net income	17,114,407	19,430,746	14,066,754
Dividends	7,000,000	8,867,123	8,867,123
Surplus	8,247,279	10,563,618	5,239,626
Betterments	5,715,875	7,647,743	3,944,219
Sur. for year	2,531,404	2,915,875	1,295,410

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Operat. rev.	18,222,737	15,077,677	13,959,976
Exp. & taxes.	10,401,409	11,168,318	10,152,447
Operat. inc.	2,821,328	3,909,364	3,807,529
Other inc.	880,402	844,277	780,274
Total income	3,711,731	4,753,642	4,397,803
Charges	3,305,585	3,087,829	3,097,838
Surplus	406,151	1,665,812	1,499,967
Dividends	340,266	680,000	680,000
Net surplus	65,885	675,076	199,967

*Includes net deficit from outside operations.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase
Gross	99,953	101,797	105,408
Net aft. taxes	21,274	18,356	39,132

DULUTH & IRON RANGE for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	292	272	274
Gross	588,632	1,013,548	966,256
Net aft. taxes	280,062	573,155	575,106
3 mos. gross	2,061,385	3,418,104	3,097,649
Net aft. taxes	1,034,641	2,000,139	1,901,387

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,377,794	1,221,482	1,270,469
Net after taxes	311,332	161,887	261,067
Other income	2,389	2,812	2,861
Total income	313,721	164,660	263,928
Surp. aft. chgs.	81,775	*74,435	33,806

*Deficit.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,160	1,160	.....
Gross	761,256	1,065,410	304,153
Net aft. taxes	105,048	894,803	289,755
3 mos. gross	2,227,540	2,724,833	497,293
Net aft. taxes	82,993	720,968	637,975

NEW YORK CENTRAD and its controlled and affiliated lines for September—New York Central & Hudson River, (excluding Boston & Albany):

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	8,765,247	9,625,456	860,209
Net aft. taxes	2,386,283	2,578,299	*19,985
9 mos. gross	71,451,987	77,587,388	6,135,401
Net aft. taxes	18,511,805	14,691,103	*3,179,299

Boston & Albany:

Gross	1,488,917	1,630,787	138,870
Net aft. taxes	456,395	590,035	133,640
9 mos. gross	12,499,554	13,247,276	747,724
Net aft. taxes	2,500,358	2,845,161	335,804

*Increase.

Michigan Central:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	3,140,684	3,250,323	3,901,686
Net aft. taxes	691,641	624,511	839,809
9 mos. gross	25,262,671	27,330,269	31,757,498
Net aft. taxes	5,143,579	5,773,583	7,936,907

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern:

Gross	4,694,581	5,247,461	4,866,207
Net aft. taxes	1,182,676	1,893,014	1,754,522
9 mos. gross	39,067,438	45,209,810	39,368,772
Net aft. taxes	8,613,381	12,176,355	12,016,874

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, (Peoria & Eastern included in 1914 and 1913:)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	3,969,280	3,485,331	3,019,334
Net aft. taxes	804,165	501,478	372,653
9 mos. gross	36,467,273	28,151,839	24,491,864
Net aft. taxes	7,882,894	3,804,480	4,840,486

New York, Chicago & St. Louis:

Gross	938,828	1,068,715	1,087,527
Net aft. taxes	158,108	344,151	306,407
9 mos. gross	8,379,502	9,177,274	8,709,962
Net aft. taxes	914,309	1,632,387	1,913,943

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:

Gross	1,339,222	1,709,702	1,618,761
Net after taxes	399,274	718,525	706,713
9 mos. gross	12,576,562	15,194,949	13,239,156
Net after taxes	3,871,906	6,504,664	6,067,123

Chicago, Indiana & Southern:

Sept. gross	387,596	533,582	526,601
Net after taxes	120,012	25,961	68,358
9 mos. gross	3,143,228	3,248,777	3,037,629
Net after taxes	338,945	404,350	412,549

Lake Erie & Western:

Sept. gross	537,532	559,516	566,201
Net after taxes	142,371	104,222	170,187
9 mos. gross	4,327,864	4,475,366	4,241,229
Net after taxes	1,041,711	848,441	1,139,142

Cincinnati Northern:

Sept. gross	151,582	148,437	180,869
Net after taxes	31,998	29,998	36,618
9 mos. gross	1,076,804	1,009,946	992,065
Net after taxes	80,634	*52,642	43,487

*Deficit.

Toledo & Ohio Central:

Sept. gross	617,362	603,226	498,276
Net after taxes	244,141	171,613	146,498
9 mos. gross	5,535,181	4,503,559	3,902,627
Net after taxes	381,606	910,876	791,199

Total all lines:

Sept. gross	25,486,462	27,563,664	25,355,612
Net after taxes	7,126,351	6,560,526	7,535,175
9 mos. gr.	207,557,812	229,575,424	203,010,399
Net aft. taxes	39,072,611	47,836,039	49,037,329

Above statements are prepared for years 1914 and 1

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Factors That Denote Healthy Activity and Point to Greater Prosperity.

From the very beginning of the past week a better tone and one of more confidence was shown in business circles. This was due to a combination of circumstances, among them being the more favorable prospects for cotton and the setting of a day, only three weeks distant for the opening of the Federal Reserve banks. Another and very notable one, whose importance can hardly be overestimated in its effects on all kinds of wearing apparel, was the touch of colder weather. The last named happening showed its beneficial effects on business almost immediately. The others produced a cheerfulness and confidence that are of good omen. Within a fortnight or so, it is expected that many lines of trade which have been somewhat dormant will show pronounced activity.

Promise of Good Business.

Doubtless, some of the marked improvement which is expected will be the result of a change of mental view. The disturbed conditions arising from the war led to a decided unsettlement in methods of doing business no less than in changing sources and kinds of supplies, as well as customers for domestic products. Then, too, the apprehended scarcity of certain needed articles which have been obtained from abroad added to the uneasiness, while financial conditions were not satisfactory and credit lines were sharply drawn. Uncertainty as to these different matters is being gradually resolved and merchants are now able to take a calmer view. Basic conditions, which are sound, are asserting themselves, and, while in certain lines and in a few localities there is some stringency, the country as a whole and most of its productive concerns are in good shape. The large amount of orders for foreign account, with their accompaniment of cash, has helped a little not only in stimulating activity, but in disclosing opportunities.

German Cotton Shipments.

Of itself, the announcement by the British Government that it would not regard cotton as contraband of war does not seem very important. No one ever seriously looked on the fibre in that light. Yet the uncertainty that was felt in the matter before the official announcement was made was sufficient to prevent any attempt at supplying either Germany or Austria-Hungary with raw cotton. Within a few hours, however, after the declaration referred to, arrangements were in progess to send the stuff to the countries mentioned. Under normal conditions Germany has taken about 2,750,000 bales of American cotton, or about one-third of all the exports of it from this country. It means a great deal for business if this traffic is not to be interfered with. While it seems hardly possible that anything like the usual amount will find a market in Germany under existing conditions, it is certain that a large quantity will be needed. The Germans are fully alive to the value and necessity of keeping up their manufacturing establishments even in a time of stress like this, and will do their best to distribute the products from them. It may be that the amount of American cotton they will be able to handle will be somewhat of a revelation as well as quite a boon to the cotton growers.

Bottom Prices Reached.

This outlet for cotton was announced at a peculiarly opportune time. With it came reports of successful progress in the plan for loans to the cotton growers from a syndicate of bankers and a reasonable assurance that a great quantity of the fibre would be taken by Great Britain. While these things did not cause any rise in the prices of spot cotton in the South, they served as notice that too great a slump, amounting to a sacrifice, cannot be expected. Not all the cotton grown is of the "distressed" variety, and much of it is doubtless in the hands of persons who can afford to hold it until they can realize at least the cost of raising and marketing it. Some of the mill men are beginning to think so, apparently, as they have been unable to secure spinnable cotton at anything like the quoted prices. There seems to be a general impression among manufacturers and converters that the bottom has been reached, and the result was strikingly shown during the past week in the large sales of gray goods, or printcloths, and in the efforts to get future deliveries on the basis of existing prices.

It is freely predicted that, even should the $135,000,000 fund be subscribed by the bankers to aid in cotton loans, not all of it will ever be called for, and some are even willing to wager that not half of it will be utilised in the manner intended. Once the Cotton Exchanges are opened and definite prices are established for the time, it is believed that the buying will be sufficient in volume to prevent prices going below the cost of production. Meanwhile, the real serious efforts to handle the cotton situation have put a stop to the "buy a bale" absurdity, which is now even being denounced by Southern merchants and by a number of banks as especially harmful to the cotton grower and a check on business.

Adjustment to Textiles.

Adjustment to new conditions is the order of the day. This is shown not only in the prices of staple cotton goods, but in those of the other textiles. The silk men just now are having an experience similar to that which cotton goods manufacturers have had. There is a superabundance of the raw material due to the fact that certain large markets for it in Europe are either closed or are able to take only a comparatively small supply. Efforts are being made in Japan to hold the raw silk until the crisis is past, but the price of the fibre is very much lower than it has been. Buyers of silks here are trying to get prices of the manufactured stuff on the basis of the present cost of the raw material, and thus force the mills to bear the loss caused by the depreciation. The cotton mills under similar circumstances have sold their output at a loss. The silk manufacturers have thus far held their own except as to a few price concessions. With the woolen men the situation is somewhat different. There is a great demand for the lower grades of the raw material, such as crossbreds, for military uses. There is also no lack of the material in different countries, but an embargo on the article prevents exports. In the Australasian British colonies, whence under ordinary conditions this country could draw supplies, the embargo is in full effect. The mother country has the first call on the supplies which it needs in every one of its colonies. The intimation was given out that manufacturers here might obtain wool, provided guarantees were given that it, or things made from it, would not be exported to countries with which Great Britain is at war. This being impossible, nothing was done, but the attitude will hardly be maintained. After the English manufacturers have all they can use, there will still be considerable left for others, and this will have to find a market. Latterly, however, much wool has been exported to Great Britain and also to Canada, where a great deal of woolen fabrics are being made for military purposes.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

There is no lack of activity in the woolen and worsted factories in this country. These mills are called upon not only to supply the usual needs, but to take care as well of the requirements of cutters-up who relied upon getting their goods from Great Britain and who have been disappointed. A premium, in some cases, is being paid on high-grade domestic serges, and a good demand has set in for staple cloths for overcoatings. On repeat orders and orders for next Spring the prices have been advanced. For the last mentioned the increases in some instances are as much as 15 cents per yard. In lines for women's wear the outlook continues good. Thus far the sales exceed last year's by a substantial amount, and a number of mills are sold ahead about as far as they care to go. On any new business advances will be made because of the higher prices for wool. In the heavier weights, for cloakings, &c., the demand is not yet so great, because of the mild weather. As a whole, the industry is in better shape than it has been for a long time.

Influences That Told.

Three matters seemingly unrelated, had in their way some influence in enhancing the feeling of confidence during the past week. One of these was the greater demand for commercial paper and the consequent lowering of the rate of interest. At the close of the week the quotations for the best kind of paper ranged from 6 to 6½ per cent. There is no letting down the bars or relaxing of caution in this matter and notes must have real substance back of them. But there is no longer a lack of available funds for legitimate business at fair rates.

The second of the matters was the vigorous trading at the big auction sale of carpets and rugs by the largest factor in the trade. Buyers were present from all over the country, and quite fair prices were obtained for the several millions of dollars' worth of goods put on sale. The transaction demonstrated the belief of many hundred keen buyers that there is a large purchasing power among the customers of their stores and that the business outlook in their respective localities is good.

Added to these two things of good omen was the cheering nature of the reports showing that a settlement of the Claflin troubles was in sight. This great failure has been a source of uneasiness ever since the embarrassment was first brought to light. It might easily have resulted in incalculable harm to many localities and to many lines of trade. The settlement of the huge indebtedness of about $40,000,000 will remove a great threat from general business.

A Tendency to Economy.

Evidences multiply that all lines of business will have hereafter to take into account a new factor and that is the growing tendency toward thrift. It is getting emphasized somewhat in these times of stress, but, from all indications, it will be pronounced and active long after present and temporary causes have passed. People are not only curtailing their expenses temporarily, but their methods of retrenchment indicate a purpose of doing so permanently. Economy is shown not alone in the diversions and amusements of the general public, but in the so-called necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. The well-to-do, as well as those less favored by fortune, are becoming addicted to keeping more careful guard over their outlay.

The practice is reflected in the purchases that are made, and promises to have a very far-reaching effect. In the long run it will be a very beneficial thing for the nation in general. At the outset it will show itself in a restriction of the volume of trade, which will be somewhat embarrassing until business adjusts itself to it. There are many who can testify that the economic tendency is already showing results.

No Radical Style Changes.

Without the leadership of Paris in style creation, it is doubtful whether the domestic women's wear manufacturers will introduce much in the way of style changes during this or the coming Spring season. The retail buyers have become more conservative than ever in their tastes, and the general impression seems to exist in manufacturing circles that it is good policy, until the general business situation becomes clearer, to avoid radical changes in the styles. In materials, there is noticeable a growing tendency toward the use of the more staple fabrics generally in sober colors.

TARIFF DECISIONS CAUSE DISQUIET

Recent Rulings by the General Appraisers Said to be Revision Downward.

Recent decisions by the Board of General Appraisers affecting the cotton cloth schedule of the Tariff act of 1913, as well as rulings dealing with the classification of imported merchandise under other schedules of the law, emphasize the part played by this judicial tribunal in construing the intent of Congress in framing the national import law. Although the present law has been in effect more than a year important questions of tariff construction are only beginning to come up for decision.

The delay is due mainly to the time required in filing protests, preparing the new issues for trial, the trial itself, the time necessary to write up the testimony, and the period needed for members of the board to study the law and weigh the evidence submitted. The recent decisions construing the new act, particularly those dealing with the cotton and glove leather schedules, have aroused a diversity of sentiment in those business circles directly affected by the constructions given the new law. Importers and their attorneys without exception are gratified at the duty reductions made by the board, while domestic interests take a contrary view and accuse the tribunal of "re-writing" the tariff downward.

A selling agent of large New England cotton mills declared yesterday that at last year's revision, the protection heretofore afforded manufacturers had been reduced by the new rates to such a point that a reduction of only 5 per cent. from the maximum rate is a serious matter for cotton cloth manufacturers, as such action has the effect of still further favoring foreign-made fabrics at the expense of the domestic producers. From the viewpoint of the cotton manufacturers, the most disturbing decision yet made by the Board of General Appraisers is that standing in the name of M. Gardner & Co. This issue involved the construction to be given the Jacquard section of the law, and was decided in favor of the importer's claim for lower duty.

Judge Cooper held that towels made of cotton and woven on Jacquard looms, being more specifically provided for as "towels not otherwise provided for," than as "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," are dutiable under Paragraph 264 of the Tariff act of 1913, and not under Paragraph 258, at 30 per cent. as assessed by the customs authorities. The rate, under the provision claimed by the importers, is 25 per cent. on the value of the goods. This reduction of 5 per cent. in the entry rate of these goods under the present law, is the more reason by the manufacturing interests since, under the old act, the duty on Jacquard weaves of the kind figuring in the Gardner case was 45 per cent. ad valorem, while the tax on cotton towels under it was 35 per cent.

Another customs controversy just settled, unless upset by the Court of Customs Appeals, relates to the interpretation to be given the term "plain-woven fabrics" as used in the new law. The issue came up for decision on protests by James F. White & Co. and Douglas & Berry, whose importations consisted of crash or toweling composed of flax and cotton, flax being the component material of chief value in the goods. These fabrics were woven by the ordinary over-one and under-one thread weave in the body of the fabric, but in the border smaller colored threads are used in the warp and new threads are inserted in the space taken up by one in the body of the fabric, so that in the border the weft threads pass over two and under two instead of over one and under one.

The Collector took duty on the crash in question at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 284 of the present tariff, providing for "all-woven articles, finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of flax, or other vegetable fibre not specially provided for in this section." The protestants before the board claimed the goods properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 283, specifying "plain-woven articles." Judge Cooper, in an opinion concurred in by Judges Fischer and Howell, sustained the protests, holding that the goods are plain-woven fabrics and that the term is a commercial term understood in the trade as including a variety of fabrics dealt in under specific names.

Still another case decided the past week was that of the Sherman & Sons Company. This time the merchandise consisted of quilts of cotton woven on Jacquard looms. Here the Collector exacted duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 258 of the present law, as "other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," whereas the importers, ignoring the fact that the goods were made on Jacquards, asked a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 264, as "quilts made of cotton." Judge Cooper, who was also the writer of the decision in this case, decided it in favor of the protesting importers.

Controversies between the Government and importers are multiplying over the rates of duty to accrue on cotton cloth dutiable according to the average number of the yarns constituting the fabrics. Goods of this classification are provided for under Paragraph 252 of the cotton schedule of the present law. Under the previous act, the cloth was assessed according to count of threads per square inch. Rates under the Act of 1913, based on the average number of yarn in a fabric, range from 7½ per cent. to 30 per cent., the maximum rate. Importations under this provision of the law stand in the names of F. B. Vandegrift & Co. and O. G. Hempstead & Son. In both cases the importers' contentions were upheld for the lower rate of duty.

Another revision of the present law downward just disposed of by the board related to the classification under the Act of 1913 of doeskins or chamois skins used in the manufacture of gloves. Mills & Gibb and William H. Stiner & Son appeared as protestants against the Collector's action in returning the merchandise for duty at 15 per cent. as "chamois skins," whereas the protestants claimed a tax of 10 per cent. as "glove leather." This issue was added to the list of decisions in favor of the importers.

It was said yesterday that the domestic cotton cloth men intend to make a fight to have the effect given the Jacquard provision of the existing tariff. If the Court of Customs Appeals should affirm the board's decision, it is possible that a new case may be made up, in which event the manufacturers claim to be in a position to put in a mass of testimony showing that any kind of a fabric woven on a Jacquard loom was intended by Congress to pay the maximum rate provided in the law and that any other construction is a nullification of the statute.

Soon after the present law was enacted, a special committee was formed to represent the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, for the purpose of watching tariff constructions made by the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court. At the time the committee was appointed, it was stated that the tariff on cotton cloths was so low under the new act that manufacturers would be obliged to scrutinize all adverse judicial decisions affecting the cotton cloth schedule in order to protect the American industry against competition from abroad.

Importers and their legal representatives are convinced that the decisions promulgated by the board will hold in the Customs Court, thereby rendering it incumbent on all customs officials to return these Jacquard fabrics at the lower rates found by the board. Customs lawyers, encouraged by the outcome of the Jacquard litigation, are now said to be preparing test cases in other lines of cotton goods with the hope of securing lower duties than those now being taken by the Treasury Department.

Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., who tried the Jacquard cases for the importers, had this to say yesterday:

"If those who criticise the findings of the board would but read the decisions in question it would be seen that they are supported by decisions of the highest courts in construing analogous provisions of prior tariff acts, and, in fact, by the wording of the statue itself. The cotton cloth case rests chiefly upon a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered in 1895. Moreover, Congress has recognized that Jacquard goods are to be dutiable as cotton cloth by providing for the ascertainment of count of threads of clipped thread goods which are practically all Jacquard woven.

"In the towels case, the board has held that a specific provision by name for 'towel' controls over the more general provision 'Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton.' This principle of construction is elementary in customs law, and is supported by decisions of the highest courts. If the construction placed upon this provision by the Government is the proper one with regard to Jacquard figured cotton cloth or towels, it would seem that many of the Jacquard woven laces, nets, and nettings, which are now classified for duty at 60 per cent., should also be included in this paragraph. The Government does not take this position, however, in respect to merchandise paying higher rates of duty than 30 per cent."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Among Others, One That Pot Blue Glass Is Not Optical.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that so-called pot blue glass, largely used to protect the eyes of workmen from the glare of furnaces, is not "optical" glass within the meaning of the tariff laws. While the case, which stands in the names of the F. W. King Optical Company and A. W. Fenton, Jr., arose under the Act of 1909, the board's ruling will apply to shipments entered under the present law.

The glass is colored dark blue, and is ordinarily imported in sizes about three by four feet, and about one-eighth of an inch thick. It was polished in order to show its color. The Collector classified the goods as cylinder glass, colored, and took duty at the rates provided in Paragraphs 99 and 104. The importers' claim was for free entry under Paragraph 577, as rough or unwrought cylinder glass. It was brought out that the glass is set up before furnaces, and not used in the form of spectacles. The glass is also sometimes used in making moving picture slides. In overruling the protest, Judge Sullivan says that the setting of the glass in a frame before a furnace similar to a window does not make the glass an optical instrument.

Alpers & Stolz were sustained in protests relating to the classification of glycerine under the old law. The controversy with the Government turned on the point whether the product is refined or crude. The customs men put a duty of 3 cents a pound on the product, claiming it to be "refined." It was claimed to be crude or unrefined glycerine and, therefore, dutiable at only 1 cent a pound. One of the importers testified that the price at which the commodity was invoiced proved it to be crude, and that if it had been refined it would have cost more at the time of purchase. Dr. R. E. Ozias, the Government Chemist, testified that he had analyzed the sample and by a negative process of reasoning reached the conclusion that the product was refined. As the chemist was unable to swear that the glycerine is refined, Judge Brown found for the importers.

C. Bischoff & Co. were given lower duty on coal tar bases, described on the invoices as violet, victoria, nigrosine, and other bases. Duty was taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909, as coal tar colors. The contention was for a lower rate, duty as products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes, and not medicinal.

The board sustained protests by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, relative to merchandise imported under the old tariff, and taxed at the rate of 30 per cent. as valorem as coal tar colors. The importer asserted that the product is indigo paste properly dutiable at three-fourths of 1 per cent. a pound under the specific provision in the law for that commodity. Judge Brown agreed.

FABRICS AND DYES.

Chicago Clothing House to Have Laboratory to Test Them.

The announcement that a prominent clothing house of Chicago has decided to operate a chemical laboratory for the testing of fabrics and dyes used in manufacturing its products, has aroused considerable interest in both the piece goods and clothing trades. It is understood the concern in question has engaged the services of a textile school graduate and has practically completed gathering the apparatus necessary for installing the laboratory.

The advantages to be obtained by such investigation into the nature, wearing quality, and value of the fabrics bought by the manufacturers are not hard to name. There is certain to be a marked decrease in the number of garments returned because they did not give sufficiently long service or showed some defets in the cloth after the customer had worn them only a short time. Chemical analysis of the fabrics will enable the firm to substitute certain knowledge for what up to this time has been merely the opinion of an experienced man.

With quite some possibility of American dyes being substituted for the German colors as a result of the difficulty in importing the latter, the tests conducted in the laboratory should prove the means of preventing many a costly mistake made through ignorance of the actual nature of the dyestuffs used by the mills. Before this time certain mills, no doubt, have been forced to use inferior dyes because the usual materials were unobtainable. There is no reason to believe, however, that they would in all cases inform their customers of this change. Some of them would doubtless wait until a complaint was made before notifying their trade of the substitution. This is a matter in which the clothing manufacturer, it is pointed out, would do well to exercise a good deal of care while the dye situation remains as it is at present. Chemical investigation of the colors will soon determine whether they will hold or run under certain conditions.

MAKING A DISTINCTION.

The Difference Between Umbrella Sticks and Handles.

The Treasury Department has instructed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to carry the question of the classification of umbrella sticks to the United States Court of Customs Appeals for final settlement. Recently, the Board of General Appraisers, in sustaining protests by Edward Bennecke & Brother, held such goods to be covered by the free list of the Tariff act of 1909, as "sticks for umbrellas."

It appears that until about a year ago it was the practice of the customs officers to return merchandise of this class as exempt from duty, but at that time orders were issued by the Treasury administration to tax the articles 20 per cent. on the value as wood unmanufactured. Duty was assessed on the theory that these sticks are umbrella handles, and not umbrella sticks, since they run approximately fourteen inches in length, and were apparently cut from the root end of a boxwood stem in the rough, or natural, state.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, in his letter to Mr. Hanson, says that the articles are not of sufficient length to be used as sticks for umbrellas. The controversy is due to the fact that, whereas formerly the stocks used were much longer, they are now used in conjunction with metal sticks or rods in the making of umbrellas, and, in the estimation of the Government, are no longer the "sticks" referred to in the tariff law.

MARKING PRICES IN CODE FIGURES

What Is Said For and Against the Practice, and How It Sometimes Works Out.

A good deal of adverse comment has been made in the past week concerning the practice of marking wholesale selling prices in code instead of plain figures. While this method of marking is doubtless used by more houses than use figures, there is a growing sentiment on the part of the buyers that it is a holdover from the Dark Ages of commerce and that it often means these prices are not the same for all buyers.

This is particularly the complaint of the smaller buyers who, though they are always more or less prone to charge that larger merchants are favored unduly in the matter of price are justified to a certain degree in their contention. That this is so was admitted yesterday by a wholesaler of textiles. This merchant said that, while code marking was used by him primarily to prevent representatives of his competitors from coming in in the guise of buyers and getting trade secrets, it often serves the purpose of covering up unwarranted advances.

"There is one case in particular," he continued, "where code marking made a good bit of money for me. A certain buyer came in here and refused to pay what I asked for some goods because he had heard somewhere that the manufacturer had named a lower price on them for the following season. His information was correct enough, and it enabled him to calculate the profit I was getting on the goods in question. This he naturally thought was too large and, as a result, he wanted a better price than I had quoted. The fact that I had bought the goods at the price made at the opening of the season made no difference to him.

"He being a good customer of the house, however, and the season being well advanced, I met his demands by dropping the price of the goods about 2½ cents a yard. He took fifty pieces, and the loss of profit to me on the sale was about $65. But I got it back later and more with it.

"The second time the buyer took 125 pieces of another fabric, which was growing in demand and beginning to get scarce. With my other deal with him in mind, I made the price five cents a yard higher than the ticket called for and, though he demurred a little, he wanted the goods and finally took them at my price. Thus I got about $300 more for the goods than I could have had the price been marked in figures, and in the end I came out about $235 ahead. Some persons may think that this transaction was not strictly on the level, but it is often necessary to fight fire with fire. In the second case I simply retaliated for the buyer's unfairness in the first."

In another instance it was related that the selling policy of a certain well-known old house in this city used to be never to let a buyer get away without selling him something, no matter how small the profit might be. This is changed now but, to carry out the old scheme, the price tickets on the concern in question always bore three prices in code. One was the figure at which the shipping room recorded the goods, the second was the regular selling price and the third was the cost price.

The cost price on the ticket was the thing that did most toward permitting observance of the rule of the house for, knowing what the goods had cost, the salesman was in a position to make any selling price above that figure that he could get without causing dissatisfaction on the part of the buyer. On the whole, however, the prices were supposed to average the standard selling price on the ticket and, so long as the salesman did this, there was no question raised as to the why and wherefore. He was generally in a position to make a good price to anyone he chose, and to this can be ascribed a good deal of the popularity of some of the salesmen of the concern with certain buyers. There was nothing to prevent these salesmen from getting a profit of fifteen per cent. from one buyer and five per cent. from another, thus keeping the average profit at ten per cent., all of these figures being illustrative instead of actual.

In a third case, two sets of prices are on the tickets in code, one in green ink and the other in black. The price in green is the one given to prospective customers in the hope of getting their accounts, while the price in black is what the regular customer pays. The extent of the difference between the two is a carefully guarded secret, and it is not known just when the black code supplants the green if the account is got, but it is known by those close to this firm that there is a difference

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KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; E. George, ladies' ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. V. Stewart, shoes; 215 4th Av.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—L. M. Folsom D. G. Co.; Miss E. Lebbes, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; Murray Hill.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Dayton Co.; H. Mitchell, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., gloves, ribbons, laces, embroideries; 1,170 B'way.
PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. W. Boreland, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
SAN DIEGO.—The Marston Co.; G. W. Marston, dry goods, notions, millinery, gen. mdse.; 220 5th Av.

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AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Larger Demand for Printcloths with an Advance in Prices.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 31.—The printcloth market showed more activity this week than for several months, and not only did the volume of sales increase, but prices for wide goods showed an advance of about a sixteenth of a cent per yard in most cases. In a few instances the advance amounted to an eighth of a cent over last week's prices. The buyers were looking to do business early in the week, realizing that now is the time to do business, while prices are comparatively low and most favorable for purchasers.

The factors were in the market largely for spot and near-by shipments, but when these could not be had they considered business during the remainder of the current year. This advance business accounts in part for the large sales of cloth. Some printers were in the market, and their purchases helped to swell the total business. A good demand was shown in all styles and for several widths of goods; while the wider counts were most in demand, there was some call for narrow goods, although the volume of business put through in narrow widths was small. It seems that buyers have not reached that stage where they deem buying in narrow goods, even at such very low levels as are now prevailing, would eventually be profitable.

The total week's sales will exceed 260,000 pieces. With buyers insisting upon immediate delivery in many cases, the withdrawal from stocks on hand will very materially help the situation should a good demand develop. The curtailment among mills will also keep the accumulation down. The quotations:

	1913.	1914.		
	Sept. 5.	Jan. 17.	Oct. 31.	
28-inch, 64-64	5¼	6¼	6	
28-inch, 64-60	3¾	*3⅝	3½	
27-inch, 64-60	3⅜	3½	2½	
27-inch, 56-56	2⅞	3⅛	2¼	
27-inch, 64-62	3	3⅜	2⅝	
38½-inch, 64-64	5¾	6¾	5½	
39-inch, 68-72	6	6¼	5	

*Nominal.

JEWELRY FRAUD PUNISHED.

Conviction of Garin Regarded as Important by the Trade.

The National Jewelers' Board of Trade has just brought to a successful finish the prosecution of Paul Garin of San Francisco for embezzlement. His trial was held last week in the Superior Court of California. This case is of vital importance to the jewelry trade, as it deals solely with the embezzlement of memo goods. Its course has been followed with interest by jobbers of jewelry throughout the country.

It appears that on March 24 of this year, the Paul Garin Company, a corporation controlled by Paul Garin, who had previously made several bad jewelry failures, made an assignment to Garin's attorney. Investigation by representatives of the board developed the fact that during a period of fifteen days prior to the assignment the concern had secured large quantities of diamonds on memorandum. This merchandise disappeared, and as the creditors were unable to obtain any satisfactory information from Garin as to its whereabouts, application was made to the board for an appropriation of $1,000 from its prosecution fund, and a warrant was issued for Garin's arrest on a criminal charge.

On March 28 an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company. Paul Garin was arrested on the charge of embezzlement and fraud, and held to answer the charge in the Superior Court. Special counsel was engaged by the board in behalf of the creditors, with the result noted above.

Spanish Mills Curtailing.

E. Calvet, the Spanish representative on the International Cotton Committee, writing to the International Federation at Manchester, England, recently said: "Since the declaration of war, the spinning mills have been reducing their output, and the manufacturers took the same step shortly afterward. At the present time both the spinning and weaving mills are working three days a week, and hardly any sales take place. It is anticipated that this curtailment of output will last at least three months."

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30c. hundred, plus 3c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, 40c. Rose Horrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

PLANTS.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

RAINCOATS.
Capes and Collar Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonins, 265 Greene.

ALL THAT'S NEW.
Ribbons 632 Broadway. 214 " 2240 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5, 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

PROTOCOL FOR GARMENT WORKERS

Agreement Proposed That May Mean Much to the Clothing Industry of the City.

If the new faction which claims to control the membership of the United Garment Workers of America in this and other cities is able to accomplish what its recently elected President, Sidney Hillman, expects, the clothing manufacturers should welcome the change in the administration of the union's affairs. A protocol similar to the one now in operation in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx factory in Chicago is promised, and the hope is expressed that an organization responsible enough to guarantee the carrying out of any agreements entered into with the manufacturers will be built up. In an interview with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Hillman commented on the general situation in the clothing trade and outlined the policy which the recently indorsed executives of the union will follow.

"We have had several conferences with the manufacturers," said Mr. Hillman, "and the result of these meetings may be summed up shortly by the statement that we have agreed to work out an agreement. These employers are representatives of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and control the large majority of this market's output. In the past, there has been constant disturbance in the trade, for the reason that the old organization was not powerful enough to force collective bargaining, which is the only solution of the issue at stake between capital and labor. If there had been a responsible body of men with whom the manufacturers might have done business, there would not have been this continued trouble. We have been indorsed by practically every local in this city, and those we have yet to hear from have taken no action in the matter, but are expected to do so shortly, with the assurance that our stand will be approved. Action has been taken to have the old officers, who are officers in name only, turn over to us as the accredited representatives of the United Garment Workers of America the books, money, and offices belonging to the union. There can be little doubt about the outcome."

Mr. Hillman was asked if he thought a protocol in the clothing trade had as much chance of success as in the cloak and suit industry where it is now operating to the benefit of both the employer and the employe.

"A protocol in the clothing trade," he replied, "will work out a good deal more smoothly than has been the case in the coat and suit industry. There is not 90 per cent. of the difficulty to be encountered in this industry that the coat and suit trade offers for the installation of such a system of settling labor disputes. The style element in the women's wear lines greatly adds to the confusion and intricacies of the dealings that must take place between the manufacturer and his operatives. The clothing trade is of a more stable character and the controversies could not possibly arise that occur in other lines where the manufacturing is of a more changeable and complicated nature. I think the clothiers who now frown on the idea of a protocol agreement will heap blessings on the head of this instrument after they have once experienced the advantage in confers. Everything of course, depends in a matter of this kind on the responsibility of the contracting parties. If we are not strong enough to control our organization the protocol is merely a scrap of paper. Rather than put obstacles in our path towards the thorough organization of the workers the employers should help the movement, as he has everything to gain by doing so."

Touching on the question of the elimination of the contracting system that has been urged as the best step to be taken towards putting the industry on a higher level, Mr. Hillman said this was a matter that would have to be left to the manufacturers themselves. He expressed the opinion, not as a union leader but as a man acquainted with conditions in the trade, that it would be very desirable from an efficiency standpoint to have all the workers directly employed in the shop of the manufacturer. Taking up the question of efficiency under collective bargaining, Mr. Hillman pointed out that it was the prevailing notion among employers who have not tried dealing with responsible unions, that the workers take every means to discourage improved methods in order that there may be no cutting down of the force in the factory.

"This belief is utterly opposed to the true facts," he said. "The factory of Hart, Schaffner & Marx is perhaps the most efficiently run of its kind in this country, and yet the company has an agreement with its employes. In fact, I may say that the operatives there are more than willing to see every device calculated to increase production tried out in the fullest measure. For four years I was chief clerk for the union under this protocol, and I know of no case that was brought up on this score by the men after the true nature of the innovation became known. So far as I am concerned, in conclusion, that within six months' time an agreement should be established in the clothing trade here that will do away with the necessity of strikes. No change in hours will be asked for by the union to the detriment of this market, he said, since the aim of the organization is to standardize rather than create artificial hours or wages in the various markets.

Mr. Hillman entered his present position as President of the U. G. W. of A. from that of chief clerk for the union under the protocol agreement in the coat and suit industry of this city. His work while in that office has been highly commended by the executives of the Manufacturers' Association, with whom he was thrown in contact, and he is looked upon as a leader in the movement that has as its object the peaceful settlement of disputes arising between employers and the union. If the present plans of the new administration of the clothing workers' union go through, it is very probable that an amalgamation of the unions in the garment trades in and out of this city will take place. The membership of such an organization would total 250,000. The American Federation of Labor has been considering such a combination for some time.

Printcloths Were Active.

A good bit of trading in printcloths was crowded into yesterday's business hours. Quite a fair demand was in evidence for 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents, and the market was very strong at that figure. Some good sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were put through at 3⅝ cents for quick delivery, while for delivery during the balance of the year there was some talk of 3 13-16 cents. On 38½-inch 60-48s, 3½ cents was pretty generally asked for deliveries during November and December, while that figure was refused by the mills for next year's delivery. There were

SOCIETY SETS DANCING PACE; CHARITY SPECTACLES BEGIN

Many Dances Announced for Winter—Society is Reveling in Country Attractions.

Miss Mary Rutgers Sage
(Photo by Marceau)

The engagement of Miss Sage, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue, was recently announced. Miss Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Menocal, is to wed Leonard Sullivan, nephew of Bishop Leonard of Ohio.

Miss Marjorie Dodd.

SOCIETY is wondering what innovations will mark the dance meetings of the coming season. It is rather early to predict just what dances will lead in popularity. Many dances, like plays, are made famous in a night. Of course there are some that will survive from last Winter, principally the one-step and hesitation waltz, which everybody can dance and still keep within their bases of gravity, which is a necessary and fundamental condition of all modern dancing.

The tea dance is bound to survive, and will enter largely into the afternoon entertainments planned for the debutantes. Announcements have already been made of dancing teas, which can be made as formal or as informal as it pleases the hostess. The exhibition dance was on the decline at the wane of last season in the private ballrooms, and it remains to be seen whether this form of amusement, wherein harmony is enriched by motion, will continue in favor. If it drops out, there will surely be something just as perfectly distinctive to take its place, for New York hostesses never lack for originality, and it is to their initiative that the majority of exhibition dancers and the remunerative craze for tango teas and supper dances are indebted. In dancing society alone sets the pace. And a close relation will be found always to exist between society and stage. The dances of smart society of each season find their way to the stage before the Winter is half over. By the end of the season they are nation-wide. Thus New York society, regarded as an outlet for new social ideas, ever enjoys the agreeable sense of having originated something. With all the novel dancing demonstrations of last season, the period of their recurrence is at hand, and the question is now, Will the tense moments of the day and the horrors of war stay the flow of social originality?

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THE dates for the subscription dances have all been fixed. Dances for young and old will dot the calendar from now until the formal season is a matter of history. The dances for girls not yet out and young men home from college are to enliven the holiday periods.

First in importance will be the newly inaugurated series of dances to be known as the Junior Assemblies, the reconstructed Junior Cotillions, the first dance to be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at Sherry's, and the other two of the series on the first Tuesday in January and February. As stated a year or so ago, these dances are to be managed much the same way as the Junior Cotillions, and they will be early dances, principally for the debutantes. The simpler forms of the modern dances are to be used. As supper is to be served promptly at midnight, only half an hour will remain for the debutantes in which to enjoy their last dance and then home early to get their beauty sleep.

The list of subscribers this year includes Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. William H. Astor, Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett, Mrs. Herbert Tod Brueck Jacquelin, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Mrs. Charles H. Keep, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. W. Bealls Kendall, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Edward K. Dunham, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. James O. Green, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. John P. Gilford, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. William H. Woodin, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, Mrs. William C. Sanger, Mrs. James R. Strong, and Mrs. Henry C. Sturges.

A series of dances, in aid of the American Hospital in Paris, will be given at the Cosmopolitan Club this season, beginning on Thursday evening, Dec. 24, and on every other Tuesday until Feb. 9. The dances are by invitation only. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Tracy Hoppin, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. George Greene, Mrs. Frederick De Witt Wells, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, and Miss Elizabeth Curtis. The Metropolitan Dances, for girls not yet out in society, are to be resumed, and the first meeting on Saturday night, Dec. 26, at Sherry's, will attract a jolly assembly of young people. Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Le Roy King, and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington are the patronesses. Of course, these dances will be early and informal. Another interesting series of dances for girls not yet introduced to society are the Colony Dances, and the first is to be given on Monday evening, Dec. 28, at the Colony Club, under the patronage of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. R. L. Huntington, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, and Mrs. William Church Osborn.

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THE cold snap brought many people to town last week. The houses in the social song are opening up rather rapidly now, and within a fortnight there will be light and cheer shining through the windows of the big gloomy looking houses like one sees pictured in the chromos of the late Victorian period. Many are keeping their country houses open this year until after Thanksgiving, which falls on Nov. 26. Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney plan to keep their houses out Westbury, L. I., way open until the middle of the month. Mrs. John E. Alexandre will take possession of the town house of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, 16 East Fifty-third Street, which she has leased for the Winter, early in November. Mr. and Mrs. Chisolm and family are to remain at Wickopee Farm, their estate at Ridgefield, Conn.

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WITH the many charitable entertainments now in sight, it seems as if the society women are working in every direction in aid of the misery and poverty in the war-ridden countries. Everybody is putting a shoulder to the wheel, and knitting needles are flashing in every home, with many knitting "bees" to knit socks for the soldiers announced for the weeks to come. The unhappy and destitute people at home are not being forgotten either. Altogether this is a season of extraordinary responsibility.

Society is interesting itself keenly in the Fashion Fête, which opens for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy at the Ritz-Carlton at 9 o'clock next Wednesday evening for a two days' session, afternoon and evening. Twenty dinners are already announced to precede the opening display of home-made models. Among the dinner hostesses will be Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, whose guest of honor will be Mayor Mitchel. Fifty society girls are to sell programmes. The entertainment promises to be an attractive one, and after the evening exhibitions the ballroom is to be cleared for dancing. A large committee of men is in charge of this part of the programme. Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. R. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, and Mrs. Oliver Iselin are among the other dinner hostesses. Mrs. Ernest Iselin and Mrs. H. P. Whitney are among the seven members of the jury of admission.

Rehearsals are now in progress for the soirée artistique, to be given by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, in aid of the destitute families of artists in France, on Nov. 9 and 10, afternoon and evening, at the Ritz-Carlton. The leading feature is to be a mythological pantomime, "The Judgment of Paris." Society is also to entertain at luncheon and dinner preceding this event. Lloyd Warren heads the Entertainment Committee.

Over forty society girls have volunteered to act as ushers at the benefit production of "The Romany Maid," to be held at the Biltmore on the evening of Nov. 6. Dancing is to follow the operetta, which was produced with much success early in October at Rye, N. Y., the proceeds to go to the International Red Cross. Some of the girls who are working for this benefit are the Misses Marie Thayer, Mildred Holmes, Helen B. Rich, Vera Onativia, Harriet McAlpin, and Gladys Robbins. Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, Mrs. Richard C. Hunt, Mrs. Warner L. Churchill, J. H. Livingston, Jr., Duncan Bulkley, and Francis Humphreys are among those in the cast.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry A. Alexandre, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are among the boxholders at the entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House on next Tuesday in aid of the fund for the work of the District Nurses and the Social Service Committee of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Pavlowa and her dancers are to appear in new dances.

Some of the newest society dances are to be shown by young society women at the charity ball at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, to be given for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission in East 111th Street. Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. George Whitney, Jr., and the Misses Ina Kissel, Carol Harriman and Mary W. Martin compose the committee arranging the dance programme. Miss Hope Malcolm of 116 East Sixty-third Street has charge of the sale of tickets. Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mrs. William S. Sloan and Mrs. Anson McC. Beard are among the patronesses.

In aid of the Russian war sufferers, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who is now engaged in Red Cross work in Paris, is arranging a Russian Festival, to be held in the ballroom of the Biltmore on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1. The entertainment is to include scenes of Russian peasant life and folk dances, to be followed by general dancing. The Russian Symphony Orchestra is to play. Tickets may be had by addressing Miss Rutherfurd at the Biltmore.

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THE season for débutantes opens this week with the ball at Tuxedo on Friday night and the several entertainments arranged for the buds in town. Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, was among the first of the season's buds to be fêted, the dance on Friday night at the country estate of her parents, near Tuxedo, being a jolly one. Mrs. Thomas E. Satterwaite is giving a luncheon on Tuesday at Sherry's for her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor.

That society's interest is largely centred in the débutantes is evinced by the many formal announcements being made for affairs in their honor. The afternoon reception for the formal presentation of the buds seems to hold in favor.

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SOCIETY is really in the state now of coming and going, for everybody wants a change of scene and air between the Summer and Winter social campaigns. Among the travelers from Europe last week were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who brought Mr. Astor's sister, Miss Alice Astor, back with them.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are entertaining week-end guests at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J. Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, who have been spending the Summer in Newport, will be in town for the early season. Mrs. Henry Tarleton Wills is at 8 East Eighty-fifth Street for the Winter. The hounds are in full cry these days down Meadow Brook way, the frost being an aid on the early morning gallop. Looking forward, it is noted that Miss Fanny L. Johnson has rented Edward J. Berwind's cottage at Newport for next season. The first of Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria will be on Monday, Dec. 7.

Delightful Music in Restaurant, 12:00 to 3:00

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Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Why Shop Uptown When You Can Do Better Downtown?

UPTOWN EXPENSES Do Not Permit of DOWNTOWN PRICES

EXPENSIVE LOCATION DOES NOT MAKE STYLE—

IT DOES ADD TO SELLING PRICE.

Hearn's Big Stocks Are Famous; So Are Their Low Prices.

Why Be Content with Limited Assortments Elsewhere When Here You Obtain

FINE, LARGE STOCKS OF NEW GOODS AND STYLISH APPAREL?

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL OFFERINGS

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This itemized list will demonstrate to what extent our cash purchasing power has helped to obtain extraordinary concessions.

In some instances (for trade reasons alone) we were requested not to use names—You will be delighted with these

ASSORTMENTS | VALUES | PRICES

SPECIAL PURCHASE

FINE CURTAIN NETS

From a High-Class Manufacturer.

About 70 up-to-the minute styles—Colonial, Egyptian, Mexican, Brussels, Madras, Irish Point, and other figure and geometrical effects—White, Ivory, Ecru, Beige—36 to 48 inches wide—double borders—finished edge.

19 cts. for .29 to .35 values
29 cts. for .39 to .49 values
Just look over Our Cretonne Stock. It Is a Genuine Treat—

Unfadable and Sunfast Draperies.

Every imaginable color and design—Aurora, Kapock, Iridescent, Venetian, Alhambra are some of the grades in various golds and wood tones, various blues, various reds, rose tints, etc., in solid or combination madras weaves....Bring a sample of your wall paper or color scheme and see how we will match it.

TWO REPRESENTATIVE SPECIALS:
49 cts.—Values .69 to .89
73 cts.—Values $1.19 to $1.39
Finer to 1.39

ANOTHER GREAT OFFERING

Furniture & Drapery Velours

Jaspe, Fig'd, Striped or Plain Weaves—all 50 inches wide—reds, greens, blues, rose tints and wood tones—about 40 colorings in all.

$2.25 to $2.50 Values.....1.48
$3.00 to $4.50 Values.....1.95

SPECIAL SALE OF

Portieres

Rich Velour Portieres—duplex colorings—one side plain, reverse brocade—for parlors, library and reception rooms—would cost $20.00 to make.....11.75

Reversible Silk Frou Frou Portieres—two tone colorings—brocade designs—value $10.50.....7.98

SPECIAL PURCHASE

Marie Antoinette Curtains

An importer, wishing to realise quickly, sold his entire importation to us at a liberal discount....New, fresh goods, beautifully hand wrought designs on finest French cable net—White and Arabian—3 yds. long—Artistic and novel effects—as we buy, we sell, therefore:—

4.98 for Curtains worth $6.98
5.98 for Curtains worth $7.98
6.98 for Curtains worth $9.98
7.98 for Curtains worth $10.98
9.98 for Curtains worth $12.98 and $14.98

SPECIAL PURCHASE

French Renaissance Curtains

Mounted on finest Scrim and Marquisette—wide real Renaissance insertings—Arabian tint—46 distinct styles—3 yds. long—beautifully made—deep hemstitched finish:—

2.98 for Curtains worth $3.98 and $4.98

3.98 for Curtains worth $5.98 to $7.98

SPECIAL PURCHASE

Panel Curtains

Fine Scrim and Marquisette.

Filet designs—about 15 styles in all—
Those made to sell at $4.98 each 2.98
Those made to sell at $6.98 each 3.98

IMPORTER'S CLEAN-UP

400 French Net Bed Sets

Marie Antoinette and Renaissance designs—large centre panel and corner Motifs—Side Valances—Bolster Sham—White and Arabian—extra values as follows:

3.49 . . 4.98 . . 5.98

WORTH ONE-THIRD MORE!

GREAT SALE OF RUGS

From the Auction Sale of Alexander T. Smith's Sons & Co.

We were one of the largest buyers!

Nearly $5,000,000 worth of Rugs were offered....All grades of Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets and Tapestry Brussels—Sizes 12x15 feet down to 18x36 inches.

Sale starts tomorrow at 9 A. M.

These Fine Rugs were all made for this Autumn's trade.

Designs and colorings are the choicest and weaves are everything that fashion and utility demand.

See Herald and World for Prices and Sizes.

DWIGHT ANCHOR AND WILL WASH HEAVIER.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Brands so well known by housewives that it is quite unnecessary to laud them in any way—they are here in exceptional assortment, at exceptionally low prices to-morrow. This is the way you can buy:

PILLOW CASES.

Dwight Anchors, Uticas.	Sale.	Will-Wash-Heavier.	Sale.
42x36..val. .20	.15	val. .16	.11
45x36..val. .22	.16	val. .18	.12
50x36..val. .24	.18	val. .20	.14
54x36..val. .26	.20	val. .23	.16

SHEETS.

	Sale.		Sale.
54x90..val. .64	.51	val. .56	.33
63x90..val. .69	.57	val. .59	.37
72x90..val. .79	.62	val. .64	.47
81x90..val. .87	.67	val. .69	.52
90x90..val. .94	.71	val. .74	.57

Measurements Are Before Hemming.

No Mail or Telephone Orders for the Above.

Diamond Mills Sheetings

A well-known brand, free from Starch or Dressing—tomorrow:

BLEACHED.

42 inch	reg. .15	Sale .10
4-4	reg. .16	Sale .11
50 inch	reg. .17	Sale .12
4-4	reg. .19	Sale .14
7-4	reg. .23	Sale .18
8-4	reg. .25	Sale .19
9-4	reg. .27	Sale .22
10-4	reg. .29	Sale .24

UNBLEACHED.

4-4	reg. .15	Sale .10
7-4	reg. .17	Sale .13
7-4	reg. .19	Sale .15
8-4	reg. .22	Sale .18
9-4	reg. .25	Sale .19
9-4	reg. .27	Sale .22
10-4	reg. .29	Sale .24

Sale Cont'd of

BABIES' and LITTLE CHILDREN'S

SAMPLE COATS—

33⅓ OFF!

From one of the highest class manufacturers, who closes out his entire sample line to us once a year....Coats from which advance orders are taken, only one of a style, so you may imagine the extent of selection.

Moires, Silk Crepes, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Silk Poplins, Bengalines, French Faille, Ottomans, All-Wool Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Serges, Poplins, Crepes, Bedford Cords, Chinchillas and Corduroys, in sizes to 4 yrs.

	Worth.	Sale.
Long and Short Coats..	$4.98	2.98
Long and Short Coats..	$6.98	3.98
Long and Short Coats..	$7.98	4.98
Long and Short Coats..	$9.98	5.98
Long and Short Coats..	$10.98	6.98
Long and Short Coats..	$13.98	8.98
Long and Short Coats..	$16.98	9.98
Long and Short Coats..	$19.98	12.98
Long and Short Coats..	$22.98	14.98
Long and Short Coats..	$31.98	19.98

Finer to 35.98—worth $49.98.

Men's Black Jersey Coats—

all wool—double breasted—tailor made—all sizes—
Sizes 34 to 46.....4.98....5.98
Sizes 48 to 54.....5.98....6.98

Men's Pure Worsted Cardigan Jackets—selected stock—two pockets—fine custom workmanship—hand finished—size 36.....4.00
Rise 50 cents each size.

Men's Gray Cardigan Jackets—worsted—size 36.....2.75
Rise on each size to 50 50 cents.
Rise on each size to 44 25 cents.

Special Reductions on

OSTRICH PLUMES

For MONDAY and TUESDAY

Fashion's favorites for hat trimmings — full assortments of all lengths, also bands. Black is the richest and most used—not skimpy, but full lustrous flues—full heads—also clear white Plumes. The values are much greater than this list would imply. The reductions are actual:

2.45 for.....$3.49 Plumes
2.95 for.....$3.98 Plumes
3.45 for.....$4.49 Plumes
4.45 for.....$5.49 Plumes
5.98 for..$7.48 and $8.48 Plumes
6.98 for.....$9.98 Plumes
Others to 10.98—were to $14.98.

Women's Extra Size Underwear

We make a specialty of extra size Underwear for women, so that you will always find large assortments of well-selected garments — special values of interest:—

Nainsook Corset Covers—deep yoke back and front of rows of lace and ribbon..... .59
Others, shirred front or tight fitting .....29..49..69..98
Ex. Size Night Dresses—Nainsook and Muslin—round, square, V or high neck—Short or long sleeves—effective trim of emb'y, laces and ribbon..... .98
Others—.59..79..1.29..1.69..1.98
Extra Size Petticoats—Nainsook and Cambric—fancy effects in fine laces, emb'y and ribbon..1.98
Others—.79..98..1.49..2.69..2.98
Extra Size Chemises—Nainsook—fine emb'd edge ribbon run or emb'y and 3 rows lace..... .79
Others, including Corded Bands, .49..59..98
Extra Size Drawers—Cambric—circular or straight—ruffle or wide emb'y..... .59
Others with hemstitching, emb'y, laces and ribbon—.39..49..69..98 to 1.98

Sample Lots of MEN'S SHIRTS

Values $1.50 to $2.50.....1.15

All sizes to 18 neck—samples from a high-class maker; also odd lots of slightly handled shirts out of our own stock....Some silk shirts included.

Fine Attractions in

NEW SILKS

Blacks, Colors, Fancies

40-inch Crepe de Chines.....1.50
40-inch Crepe Meteors—1.49..1.69..1.95
40-inch Charmeuse—$2.00 quality.....1.69
40-inch Charmeuse—worth $1.79.....1.47
40-inch Charmeuse Brocades....1.25
40-inch French Chiffon Taffetas.1.95
40-inch Liberty Satins—worth $1.50.....1.25
40-inch Chiffon Crepes.....1.75
35-inch Black Chiffon Taffetas—Satin Duchess—value $1.25... .98
40-inch Black Crepe de Chines—three special values—1.25..1.50..1.75
40-inch Black Crepe Meteors—soft draping qualities—1.49..1.69 to 2.45
40-inch Black Satin Charmeuse—rich lustre—1.47..1.69..2.25 to 2.69
54-inch Black Double-faced Satin Charmeuse—extra weight for Cloaks and Capes—value $4.95 3.95
Yard-wide Silk Poplins—soft finish—lustrous—rich, deep black..... .69..89

Women's Suits, Coats, Furs

A REALLY WONDERFUL STOCK!

The short but severe cold snap was enough to make one feel the need of warm apparel....OUR STOCKS are in the pink of condition, with Fashion's LATEST and BEST, and, please remember, our prices are, as always, very moderate....To buy of us is to purchase the latest and best at considerably less cost than elsewhere.

Specially fine Values tomorrow and Tuesday (Election Day).

Women's Tailored Suits— Tomorrow and Election Day—Special.....13.98
Broadcloth, Poplin and Cheviot—black, navy, brown, green—short military coats—Redingote Blouse and Straight line Models—trim'd in fine effect, with braid or velvet collars and cuffs—newest Skirts.

Women's Fine Tailored Suits— For Tomorrow and Election Day—value $35.00. 17.45
Broadcloths, Gabardines and Poplins—Black, Navy, Green, Brown—45-inch length Coats, plain tailored, with flare bottom, also Redingote and Blouse Models or Short Jaunty Coats—with opossum collars—others effectively trim'd with caracul cloth, velvet and braids—very smart suits.

Handsome Velveteen Suits— Values $40.00. Tomorrow & Election Day. 29.75
Excellent quality — Black, Navy, Brown, Green and Plum—long coats, bolero jacket effect—skunk opossum collar and flare cuff edged with fur—plain skirt, yoke top, pleats at bottom to give ample foot room; also jaunty short coats with collar, cuffs and bottom with wide caracul cloth bands—skirt to match—handsome suits.
Fine Velvet Suits—in unmatched variety to $110.98.

Women's Tailored Skirts— Tomorrow and Election Day—Special.....4.75
Corduroy Velvets—Black, Navy, Brown, White—also Serges and Broadcloths—straight line models with or without yokes and pleats—also Russian tunics in great variety.

Women's Silk Dresses Regularly $15.98 Tomorrow & Election Day. 10.75
Satin combined with velvet—especially good Fall colors—sleeveless blouse and wide belt with sash ends of velvet—also tunic models in crepe de chine—wide crushed girdle—hemstitching on tunic—sleeves set in new arm hole.

Women's Coats— Tomorrow & Election Day. 11.75
Zibelines, Black, Navy and rich Plaids—wool mixtures, broadcloths, cheviots—splendid new models—lined and unlined.

Women's Seal Plush Coats Tomorrow & Election Day. 17.98
Handsome Seal Plush and Pomoire—48 inch or full length—shawl or collar buttoned to neck forming revers—plain or flare bottom, with belt back—yarn dyed satin lined throughout.

Women's Coats— Tomorrow & Election Day.. 21.98
Black, Navy, Brown, Green Zibeline—also Montagnac finish cloth—Stylish models—of various lengths—cheviot, broadcloth, fashionable wool plush checks and seal plush—Redingotes, blouse effects and various new models—convertible collars.

Women's Fine Fur Sets— For tomorrow & Election Day—Special..... 25.96
Black Fox, Black Opossum and Jap Mink—shawl, animal and novelty scarfs—new black muffs.

Handsome Fur Sets— For Tomorrow and Election Day—Special..... 37.96
Hudson Seal, (Dyed Muskrat,) Skunk, Raccoon, Black Fox and Jap Mink—double and single animal and novelty scarfs—large block muffs.

Beautiful Near Seal Coats— (Dyed Coney) Special..... 65.96
Also Caracul—45-inch back—slightly sloped in front—high collar, open to form revers—brocade satin lining.

Children's and Misses' Fur Sets—1.24 to 21.98

Women's Serge Dresses Reg. $10.98 to $14.98 Tomorrow & Election Day. 9.75
Braid-bound Redingotes—circular tunic—black, navy, green and brown—black satin sleeves and drop skirts—smartly designed—beautifully made—all sizes.

$1.29 CHIFFON BROADCLOTHS

All wool—48-inch—water spot proof—sponged and shrunk—lustrous..88

Belgian Blue, Raisin, Myrtle, Navy, Porcelain Blue, Pansy, Forest Green, Men's Wear Blue, Cadet, Seal Brown, Taupe, Black

54-inch **French Serges** Regularly $1.29..... .92
Pure Australian wool—fine twill—one of the season's leading fabrics—navy and black; also a limited quantity of other Fall shades.

50-inch Imported **Po-Moire Broadtail Cloth** Special..... 5.98
Jet black—very soft and supple.

Coating Chinchillas 54 inch—Elsewhere $2.00.. 1.49
Close curl—light and dark Oxford, brown, navy and black.

Granite Cloths 50 & 54 in. All Wool—98 ct. values... .69
Cheviots and Serges—fine range of favorite colors, also navy and black.

40-inch **Poplins** $1.25 qualities..... .89
Silk and wool—fine lustre—soft finish—large assortment of light and dark colors; also navy and black.

54-inch **Black Broadcloths** Extra fine value..... 3.49
Pure Australian wool—rich jet black—fine and soft draping—highly lustrous—sponged and shrunk.

Fine Bleached Muslins Also extra heavy unbleached—36-inch—value 7½—special... 5½

Babies' Sweater Coats $1.49 and $1.79 values—new syles, including ruff neck that may be worn high or open—white and best colors—sizes to 4 years..... .95

Fine All Wool Shirts—made of soft Saxony yarn—silk finish—sizes to 3 yrs—value .79 to .98.....69

HAND-MADE AFGHANS — Two-toned—cozy for cold days—Reg. $2.98 and $3.98..... 2.44

Also:—

These matchless values from this great section—Remember,

We are Headquarters for Every Baby Requirement.

SHIRTS—
Cotton .....25 | Silk mixed .....29 to 1.49
Part wool .....39 to .59 | All wool .....49 to .98
All silk .....98 to 1.49

BANDS—
Flannel .....12½ to .25 | All wool 49
Knit cotton .....12½ | Part wool .....25 to .39
Silk and wool 49

BARROWS—
Domet .....25 and .35 | Flannel .....39 to 1.29

SKIRTS—to 3 years.
Domet .....25 and .49 | Flannel .....39 to 2.98

NIGHTGOWNS—sizes to 3 years.
Flannelette ..29 and .39 | Daisy cloth..39 and .49

WRAPPERS—
Outing Flannel .....29 | Daisy cloth....39 to .69
Cashmere .....1.98 to 7.98

BATHROBES—sizes to 5 years.
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SACQUES—
Flannelette ....15 to .39 | Cashmere ....39 to 4.98
Worsteds .....25 to 2.98

LEGGIN DRAWERS—to 3 years.....39 to 1.98
Bootees .....12½ to 1.98 | Moccasins .....49 to 1.19

MITTENS—
Wool .....12½ to .49 | Silk & wool....39 to .49
All silk 69

TOQUES .....25 to .98

CROCHETED CAPS—
Worsted .....49 to .98 | Silk .....69 to 2.98
Angora .....1.19 to 2.98

CARRIAGE ROBES—.....49 to 3.98

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To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

49 ct. Yard Wide Serges.....28
Worsted warp—brown, garnet, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.79 H. S. Linen Cloths.....1.20
New patterns, including fleur de lis—handsome borders—large enough to seat six.
For showers, Wedding Gifts, etc.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

95 ct. Goose Feathers—lb.....55
Sanitary cured—dustless.
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

39 ct. Brass Extension Rods.....19
Extend 30 to 54 inch—for lace curtains—complete.
POLE DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

98 ct. Women's Nightdresses.....69
Nainsook — elaborately trim'd with lace and wide emb'y—ribbon run.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

15 and 19 ct. Imported Cretonnes....9½
Also satin finish—floral, chintz and wall paper designs—desirable colorings for boudoirs, hangings, etc.
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$2.25 Union Taffeta Umbrellas....1.47
Black—36 and 28 inch—plain silver or gold trim'd handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.19 White Linens—90 inch.....66
Note width — every thread pure linen—for sheets, pillow cases and art work.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

29 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties.....17
Lustrous, soft fabrics—pretty brocade effects—afternoon and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$16.98 Women's Suits.....12.00
Poplins and broadcloth—black, navy, brown and green—Redingote model—pleated back—new model skirts—finely lined—all sizes.
WOMEN'S SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

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Desirable patterns and colors—self borders—satin trim'g—all sizes.
HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Crepe de Chines.....77
Double width—afternoon and evening shades, also white, ivory, cream and black.
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12½ ct. Outing Flannels..... 8
Heavy nap—pink, blue and gray stripes, also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

12½ & 15 ct. Lonsdale Cambrics..10¾
Nainsook or cambric finish—name is sufficient guarantee of quality.
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Many with extra trousers—serges, worsteds and cheviots—plain navy, gray and brown—also new fancies—new Norfolk models.
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Round or square—drawnwork centres.
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Cambric or Nainsook — emb'y trim'd yoke or bishop style.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Black Silk Blouses.....2.27
Crepe de Chine and Pean de Soie—tailored models—long sleeves.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks!

Look for the Clocks!

LACK OF NEW FABRICS BEING FELT IN WORLD OF FASHION

Wonderful Weave-Like Beaver Fur Is Only Attractive Material Offered—Attempt Being Made to Introduce Cotton Velvets As a Feature of Coming Winter's Styles—Revival of Old Fashioned Silks.

IT is either good or bad for business that the great French masters of the loom and the dye pot put out few new materials this season, and contented themselves with furbishing up well-known weaves that had not proved definitely successful when invented.

Even Rodier, the master of them all, did this, and his stamp of approval on velours de laine, ratine, velvet, and brocades gave the impetus in America to the usage of fabrics that had been on the counters for three years. To these well-known dress materials were added satins with silver or gold threads pasted on by a rolling process, varnished satin such as the milliners used last Spring, and brocaded gauzes in the Arabian style that some of the chicfest dressmakers put into evening gowns last March.

Even the substitutes for serge, called gaberdine and vigogne, are not strictly new, although the American public has not made much use of the latter since its invention two years ago. Now that the high-priced dressmakers show it favoritism, it has come into some prominence.

The velours de laine of this season looks very much like the weave of several years ago with which we found fault because of its tendency to show every crease and rub itself into "bald" spots. True, its successor, called duvetyne, was infinitely worse, showing the mark of every chair so strongly that even sandpaper was of no avail, as it often is with fabrics that achieve spots by reason of the pile being flattened.

The present quality of velours de laine is very much better, so its advocates declare, and the present weave of ratine is far and away superior to anything we have had under this name. Probably, the majority of shops have not an adequate supply of these materials on the counters, but they will not have serious trouble in imitating the French weaves very closely or selling all the materials left from last Winter.

Beaver Plush Is Added.

Along with the two soft, silky fabrics that have been revived, comes a wonderful weave like beaver fur. It is usually called by the old-fashioned name of plush and is probably the most sumptuous of all the materials for street use. It wears well, they say, although no one can assert that with authority until women have put the fabric to actual hard use.

Every one remembers how duvetyne failed us after hundreds of dollars had been spent on it by hundreds of women. It was such a hopeless failure. There was no remedy for it. Every one who was not defiant of public opinion was compelled to discard even the handsomest gowns of it, or go about looking thoroughly shabby.

Will the new plush behave better? The next month will tell. In the meantime, women are fighting a bit shy of it for this reason, as well as for a more serious one, which is its scarcity in the American market and the consequent high price asked for it.

Never has there been a more plaintive argument for higher prices for gowns this Winter than the one advanced concerning the scarcity of French materials. It is surely time the American-made goods became a necessity and the buyer became sufficiently proficient in the judging of fabric to detect when it was really American carried under a French label.

There is no form of women's apparel, or few, at least, that is not advanced in price in certain quarters under the plaint of the war. When it is not the war, it was the tariff, or the slow movement in Wall Street. One has a strong curiosity to know what the next excuse of high prices will be!

If one is asked two or three hundred dollars for an afternoon gown which was imported from Paris, the price is explained on the steepness of the original cost plus the duty. If one asks for an explanation of the still higher price asked for a copy of that gown, one is given to understand that it is based on the exorbitant salary demanded by the "hands" in America. If $25 is added to the price, it is because you have chosen the material of which there is only a bolt in the States and therefore—!

If you have been through this mill time after time, haven't you intense curiosity as to the explanation when Paris does not offer any clothes, when there are no French fabrics to be had, when through the inevitable settling down of the entire scale of prices for everything not a necessity, the "hands" will be glad to earn a moderate, if steady, salary? How much easier it would be to put the explanation always up to one's own workmanship as the great French designers, and as all persons do who through unusual talents or power feel superior to the ordinary workman.

Cotton Velvet for Gowns.

There is a strong attempt to make cotton velvet a feature of the Winter's fashion, because France took it up with quite a show of vigor, and because the patriotic American woman knows that the more cotton fabrics she buys, that much sooner will the present supply be exhausted and the new cotton in the bale be demanded to go into the mills, giving work where work and money are frightfully needed; for, mind you, not all the suffering in this war will be in Europe. This is the second time in the half century that the South will be hit hard by battle.

The campaign for cotton gowns is a good one, and, if successful, will serve the country in several ways. There is little need to tell any woman of the loveliness of a cotton frock, or how she shall make it, especially if that woman has spent any time below the imaginary boundary line, in a land where the trick is turned in a graceful manner.

Organdie and cotton chiffon and batiste, point d'esprit, and "footing" have been the staples of the Southerners' wardrobe for more than a century, and any woman, especially a débutante, looks well in them. If they will not serve for the formal occasions among women who are turned out smartly in society, they will serve for the informal life of the house during the Winter.

A débutante who wishes to do something individual should take organdie and colored muslin for her social uniform, make each gown according to the best style, vary them as much as her ingenuity suggests, proclaim her programme, and the result would be that she would be written down as one of intelligence and originality, and she would have all the followers that every débutante craves. Added to this, she would be inexpensively dressed, which is an item of more importance this Winter than it has been in ten years.

Are brocades to be reckoned among the new silks? If so, they would take a chapter to describe and enthuse over. Surely the weavers and dyers went back far in the world's output of marvelous fabrics to learn the secret of the richness, the suppleness, the coloring, the use of bullion that the present hour brocades show. They are a credit to the workers of the epoch.

There is a brocade that reminds one of the exotic east, of the temple dancers, of the girls in the Algerian cafés, of the bazaars in the camel's pathway. It is transparent, with flowers shining on the surface done in satin, in crystals, in bullion.

There are others on supple foundation with a flatly pressed thread of silver or gold forming a vague design like a flecked sky. There are brocades that might serve for a museum chair of Louis XII.'s time, and which are sparingly used to bring out the richness of a thin gown; and there are heavy, bold brocades that might have been used by Slavic priest, and which the modern woman may wear as a loose, flowing garment banded with deep Russian fur and girdled with deep-toned crystals.

One naturally associates the idea of brocade with a flowered design on a satin surface, but this season we have the brocaded velvet, the kind that costs, and of which the human frame can stand only a moderate amount. These, as well as some of the satin ones, are made in two-yard lengths showing a single pattern; but lovely as they are, they are a snare and a delusion in the hands of the amateur or one who has not a proper valuation of their worth and the way to use them.

As for taffeta, one still sees it, even though the cold weather is advancing when the just and the unjust flee from this stiff, cold silk. A few of the important gowns have a commingling of gaberdine and taffeta, such as a long tunic of one over a skirt of the other, and sleeves of one in a blouse or jacket of the other.

But such fashions smack of the early Autumn and hold good only in the moderate climes for the Winter months. The style may be a good one for women who cannot wear woolen fabrics through the period that stretches from October to April, because the climate does not offer enough cold days to warrant it.

Cross-Barred Silks.

But what is much smarter than taffeta is faille, the silk of our grandmothers. It has not only been revived, but has been accepted without a demur. It serves for all kinds of gowns except those intended for the street—and one often sees it there under a long top coat. It comes in colors and black, and makes durable and attractive evening frocks. Time was when the belle of the day did not feel herself properly fitted out unless she had an amethyst or pink faille evening frock trimmed with expensive lace in a weave we never see now.

One of the dressmakers started a fashion for making blocks on the black faille with strips of black velvet, and many dressmakers are now doing this. The shops also sell the fabrics already arranged in squares. It is not attractive as an entire gown; it must be part of a frock.

For instance, there is a model with a gathered skirt of the blacked silk and velvet that just escapes the floor, and above it is a short chemise of black velvet, the softest weave that the milliners use. There are long sleeves fitting the arms like gloves, and a mediaeval décolletage that shows more of the shoulders than the chest. Trying, but ultra fashionable.

Among the other old-fashioned silks which are revived this season are those striped ones in contrasting colors, such as pale yellow and bright blue, crimson and buff, black and white, which we jumble together in our minds with the fashions of the Directoire and the Revolution. Débutantes are wearing these to afternoon teas as well as to dances.

They are often made in a pictorial style, and if a young girl lends herself well to this style of dress, there is a novelty at her hand. The original frock of this kind made this season had a gathered short skirt of buff and blue—Continental coloring—caught up at one side, and above it a half-fitting bodice of bright-blue velvet with a wide décolletage that stretched across the shoulders and ended in a peplum below the waist with a flaring tail at the back.

At the left of the waist there was a bouquet of lilies of the valley and pink roses, with a small white bird holding in its beak a shower of colored ribbons. There are widely striped silks in black and white that are made into full skirts with bodices, fitted, or loose like a chemise, of black velvet that reach up to the neck and end in a boned white lace collar, or are cut away to show a slice of the shoulders in imitation of the gowns worn by the ladies when the "Doges were the Kings," if it is permissible to quote the august Mr. Browning in anything so frivolous as evening gowns, although, if I am not mistaken, he indulged in a bit of a description of a coiffure himself in the same poem.

SMART VERSION OF NEW FASHION.

A Jenny model of biscuit-colored cloth with sealskin trimming.

OSTRICH TRIMMING ON BLOUSE LATEST STYLE NOTE.

This blouse of sheer batiste, made more substantial with stitching and tucks, is made still daintier with ostrich fringe effectively put on. With it is worn a huge purple velvet hat, trimmed with a pink rose and a bunch of grapes at the side.

NEW LINGERIE

NEVER did the shops show more tempting lingerie than they do this Autumn. Probably that is a statement made every season. For each season lingerie does appear to be lovelier than ever before.

In the last few years, however, since chiffon and crêpe de chine have been so largely used for negligées and lingerie, there is a note of beauty about underwear that it has never before had. The fastidious woman always demands lingerie that can be easily washed, and some of the new lingerie, fur trimmed, flower trimmed, and made of silk and satin, must be sent to the dry cleaner. But crêpe de chine, wash taffeta, and other wash silks can all be laundered as satifactorily as muslin.

As for the little silk flowers that are used for trimming, they can be removed whenever the garment they trim is laundered, and when they are soiled they can be dipped in gasoline and so cleaned thoroughly. Some of them can even be treated to a bath in soapsuds, then rinsed, and shaken until most of the water is out of them. They should be pinned to a towel and hung in the air, but not in the sun, to dry. They should be shaken two or three times in the drying.

Crêpe de chine underwear is generally lace trimmed, but some of it is scalloped and embroidered in self-toned silks, and this is especially durable, as it washes well and is easily ironed.

When all is said and done, nothing is quite so lovely, in the way of lingerie, as that of muslin. The sheerest batiste and lawn are used for combinations, chemises and petticoats that vie with the crêpe de chine and chiffon garments in beauty. Some of them are lace trimmed, some are hand embroidered, and run with tiny hand-sewn tucks.

SOME OF THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES

WIDE BRAID BELTS.

WIDE silk braid is much used in the French models. Sometimes it forms pockets, sometimes it is used to band a long tunic, sometimes it is used as a belt, run through straps of the fabric of the frock it adorns. Needless to say, the braid belt is loose and placed low at the hips.

BRAID AND FUR.

BRAID and fur are interestingly combined in ornaments for cloth coats. There are frogs of black braid edged with a narrow fringe of soft black fur, and, with a fur collar or braid banding on the coat, the effect of these frocks would be very good.

THE LONG SLEEVE.

THE very long sleeve, which is the accepted one this Autumn, is made to fit with glovelike tightness from the waist almost to the floor. That is, if the sleeve is tight at all, it is really tight. Some bishop sleeves are used, and these, of course, are full above a narrow waistband.

SILVER AND GREEN.

SILVER lace and emerald green velvet have been combined in several of the models of the Autumn that have attracted wide attention. One evening gown is made with much silver lace on an emerald green foundation, and further trimming of rhinestones to add to the silvery, light effect.

SHIRRING OVER CORD.

SHIRRING is one of the best methods of trimming used this Autumn. Heavy velvet is held in place by shirring over cords, and this method of arranging the fullness answers the twofold purpose of trimming and of making the fabric more wieldy.

FUR FABRICS.

THERE are on the market several fabrics which simulate fur—velour fabrics, most of them. They are used to trim coats where fur would otherwise be used. But they do not resemble fur closely enough to be mistaken for it; evidently there is no effort to do that. They are frankly cloth, with a furlike finish.

COLORED ORGANDIE.

MUCH of the new organdie neckwear is not all white. There are Roman striped corners on some of the collars and cuffs, of bright, printed colors—stripes half an inch wide. Then there is much striping of black on collars and vests of organdie. Some of the newest things, too, are embroidered in Oriental designs with red and green and other colors.

PLEATED HANDBAGS.

A BLUE silk handbag is made with pleats running across, not up and down, as they often run. It is a novelty, and therefore will probably be the object of a good deal of attention. It is finished with a strap handle of the silk.

STRAPS.

STRAPS are used to restrain the fullness in many of the new Winter coats and skirts. Sometimes there are two straps across the back of a coat where the full skirt flares from the waist section. Sometimes there are straps across the front of the skirt to hold in the fullness below the waist, and sometimes they are used for the same purpose on the hips. They are stitched usually, and give a very smart finish.

GABERDINE.

GABERDINE is still one of the fashionable fabrics. It has proved almost as durable, perhaps quite as durable, as serge. It has an attractive finish and it is soft and supple. So it has shown itself suitable for the most exacting wear. It is a pleasant change from serge, too, for although serge is always welcome when it is in fashion, it sometimes grows a bit tiresome.

APRONS.

SOME of the new evening models have apron drapery in the front, and an odd thing about it is that the apron section falls longer than the foundation. The apron is of metallic lace.

SERGE AND SATIN TOGETHER.

SERGE and satin are now combined, and many a serge frock, with a long serge tunic, has a black satin foundation skirt and other touches of black satin. Sometimes there is a moyen age slip of blue serge with black satin foundation skirt and black satin sleeves that reach to the knuckles.

CHIFFON WITH VELVET.

IN a velvet coat suit, which is made for afternoon wear, for velvet is not suitable for morning suits, there is a full skirt gathered on a shirred chiffon yoke. There is a long, flaring coat lined with chiffon. The whole suit is decidedly likable, with its interesting combination of velvet and chiffon.

POINTS EVERYWHERE.

THE fashion for points is in full swing. The new note in some of the Autumn skirts is a point, back and front. The trains of evening frocks are long and pointed. Many evening frocks have drapery on the skirt or bodice which falls in long points. There are pointed scallops, too, on some afternoon frock tunics.

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Twice a Day Deliveries
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HOMER MILK—RAW—11c per Quart

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is the cost of presenting an advertisement of this size to the more than 275,000 readers of The New York Times every day for a week.

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As the cold weather approaches the demand for Furs is stimulated.

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Our recent models, exemplifying the correct fashions of the moment, are particularly pleasing this season. Perhaps the extreme styles are slightly more stunning than heretofore, the tendency being to revert to the charmingly picturesque period of our great-grandmothers as witnessed by the melon muff, the flaring cape, and the coat with its voluminous folds.

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BERGDORF AND GOODMAN 616 FIFTH AVENUE

Present simple models in evening gowns and wraps afternoon gowns and suits.

COSTUMES WRAPS FURS

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Sandwiches First Aid to the Hostess, Must Above All Else, Have Good Bread in Them.

IT was the fourth Earl of Sandwich who, some 150 years ago, ate the first sandwich, and though that gaming Earl has long since shuffled his last deck of cards and taken his last trick, the ingenious article of diet which he invented has been in favor—increasingly so, in fact—ever since. John Montagu, that was the Earl's baptismal name, was an indefatigable card player. He played in the morning and he played in the afternoon and he played in the evening, and then half through the night, and, though he had a very good appetite, he used to become so attached to his game that he actually refused to stop to eat. So he ordered his servants to bring his meals to him, and, in order not to have to stop long enough to cut his meat and break his bread, he had slices of bread with ham placed between them made for him, which could be easily consumed between plays.

So sponsored by an Earl, the sandwich came into favor in England and was speedily adopted as a convenient and tempting form in which to serve bread and meat at any time when the guests were not to be seated at table. For refreshments at the card table, for receptions, for buffet breakfasts, for garden parties, and for evening collations the sandwich came at once into prominence.

But what an evolution from the Earl's coarse slices of bread and ham to the dainty layers of bread that we have nowadays, cut and rolled and tied into clever shape and put together with filling that taxes the ingenuity of the cleverest chefs!

For the ham sandwich of the Earl's invention no longer passes muster among the fastidious. It is reminiscent of hasty lunches snatched between trains at remote railroad stations, schoolday lunches eaten eagerly at recess with a pickle and a cookie. But somehow it is not at all suggestive of either Earls or card tables.

A Question of Bread.

Although a sandwich is known by its filling, still the first thing to do in making a good sandwich is to make sure of satisfactory bread. Sandwich bread can be bought at almost all caterers or bakers, although in some places it has to be ordered the day before. By the payment of a very little additional price the caterer will cut the bread before delivering it. As it is no easy task to shave bread off thin enough to make a dainty sandwich without breaking it, this is a good plan. However, the task of cutting it at home can be easier accomplished if the bread knife, made very sharp, is heated before using. In cutting bread at home it is also a good idea to butter each slice of bread on the loaf before cutting it. The butter should be melted, but under no circumstances allowed to become really hot.

As the slices are taken from the loaf care should be taken to keep adjoining slices in pairs so that after the filling is added the slices can be fitted exactly together again. Usually the butter is spread on one slice and the filling on the other.

Savory Fillings.

Among the most appetizing sandwich fillings are the imported fish pastes which can be bought at any of the large grocers. These pastes spread sparingly on the bread with a little shredded lettuce produce a delightful result.

Among other fillings that are always acceptable, though exceedingly usual, are those made from combinations of cream cheese—cream cheese and green peppers, cream cheese and pimentos, cream cheese and olives, cream cheese and celery, and a dozen other tasteful combinations of cream cheese.

Among newer sandwich combinations are the following:

Minced celery and mayonnaise dressing with one slice of white bread and one slice of brown bread.

Apple sauce with lemon juice and grated lemon peel and whipped cream.

These ingredients should be mixed thoroughly and spread on thin slices of whole wheat bread.

Dry broiled bacon and cooked chicken liver put through the meat chopper and mixed with mayonnaise dressing.

Minced celery, canned salmon, and mayonnaise with shredded lettuce.

Raisins chopped and mixed with mayonnaise dressing with or without the addition of chopped nuts.

For a heartier sandwich, chopped chicken livers with bacon and mayonnaise dressing and sliced tomatoes.

A Question of Shape.

In making all dainty sandwiches the bread crust should be cut off after the slices of bread have been placed together. Then the sandwiches should be cut into dainty shapes. Triangles made by cutting a slice of bread diagonally into four pieces are easy to make. Narrow oblongs can be made by cutting the slice into lengthwise strips. With the use of fancy-shaped tin cutters more interesting effects can be gained. These cutters can be bought in the shapes of the various pips on a deck of cards—hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades—and in various other dainty shapes.

Exceedingly effective are sandwiches served in rolls tied with ribbon. These rolls should not be attempted unless the filling of the sandwich is very thin and is spread sparingly. Plain bread and butter sandwiches would be the easiest to handle. Then the sandwich should be exposed to the steam escaping from a tea kettle and turned very expertly into a narrow roll and tied with a ribbon and fastened with a small, neat bow.

At a reception or on any occasion where refreshments are taken standing, sandwiches are eaten without the aid of a fork, and often with the gloves on. And the fact that they are to be thus eaten should be borne in mind in making them. The filling should never be put on so lavishly that it soaks through the bread or comes out at the edges, and the bread, although it should be cut very thin, should never break or crumble.

A SUIT warm and smart for the very little girl. This French model is well worth copying. It is made of green cloth, edged with green and white checks, and there is a white flannel vest.

Recipe for Making That Ever-Welcome Delicacy, Old-Fashioned Gingerbread.

BABAS and eclaires may come and go, but gingerbread stays on.

There was probably one original method of making this delectable, sweet, dark bread, or plain cake—whichever you may call it. But there have been devised so many variations on the one original method that it is almost lost in obscurity.

The Old-Fashioned Kind.

Here is an old family recipe for gingerbread that has been tried and not found wanting by several generations:

One-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful New Orleans molasses, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, one tablespoonful of butter or lard, melted slightly, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one and a half cupfuls of flour, one beaten egg.

Sift the dry ingredients together into a bowl. Add molasses, milk and shortening. Beat well. Then add the egg. Bake slowly in a loaf, in a flat pan or in small patty-cake pans.

With More Eggs.

Here is a recipe for a sponge gingerbread that uses more eggs in comparison to the other ingredients:

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three well beaten eggs.

Called Molasses Cake.

This is another family recipe, that goes under the name of molasses cake. It is richer than either of the other recipes given:

One-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, two beaten eggs, two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves, one-half cupful of milk, one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half cupful of boiling water.

Cream the butter and sugar and add the eggs and molasses. Sift the spices and flour together and add alternately with the milk. Then dissolve the soda in the boiling water and add last.

Without Eggs.

There are some very good recipes for gingerbread without eggs, and here is one:

One cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter or lard, one cupful of boiling water, one full teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, four cupfuls of flour.

Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of the boiling water and add to the molasses. Then add the shortening melted, the rest of the boiling water and the flour, mixed with the spices. Beat until smooth and bake.

Black, Silver and Pink.

A bonnet so light and small that it is almost negligible, but so charming that it is decidedly noticeable, is this little one of black lace, trimmed with silver braid and pink roses.

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt St.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6. P. M. Daily.

Sale of Dressy Coats, $19.95

In the Handsomest Fabrics of the Season

FULL LENGTH, HANDSOME GARMENTS that are not only cozy and comfortable, but bewitchingly becoming with their great shawl collars and soft, lustrous fabrics resembling the cherished furs of the season. There are plushes, Ural lamb, broadcloth and boucle. The plush coats are of silky lustre, full satin lined, with "Salt's" guarantee label. Easy, semi-fitting lines, beautifully finished. Large arm size with set-in sleeves, deep rolling shawl collar fastened with stylish ornaments—very dressy coat for various occasions.

The Ural lamb fabric is well known now for its practically endless wearing qualities and attractive effect—a model most becoming in its graceful lines and easy fit in this beautiful cloth.

The boucle Coats and others of zibeline and broadcloths are in various models, ¾ and full lengths, elaborated with trimmings of plush and caracul cloth. Sizes 34 to 48.

Unmatchable Value in Coats at $9.95, $11.95 and $16.95.

Best collection in the city at these prices; great variety of materials and styles, including splendid loose slipovers and smart Topcoats.

None C. O. D. or on approval.

Second floor, centre, Central Building. Coat at $19.95

Women's $55 Broadcloth Suits at $34.75

An Extraordinary Offering

Suit, $34.75

FOR THE WOMAN WHO LOVES THE ELEGANT in Suits this sale will appeal from the very beauty of material and the Suits themselves, let alone the amazingly low price. The very finest quality of broadcloth has been fashioned into three of the very newest models—the very smart and becoming fur trimmed effects that are making this season one of the most fascinating of years in suit designing.

Short coats, collars and cuffs trimmed with fur, wide satin girdle in front, standing collar of velvet; tailoring and soft satin linings of the highest grade.

Colors are black, brown, plum and green shades. Sizes from 32 to 44 bust measure.

Unusual Values Also in Suits at $16.50, $19.75, $24.75 and $29.75.

Nothing to match the styles and materials at these most popular prices. Short coats with belted effects, medium length and redingote styles. Many trimmed with furs, others with braid, caracul, velvet and buttons. The skirts include the very latest ideas and the fabrics embrace broadcloths, poplins, gabardines, men's wear diagonals, rough and wide wale cheviots, men's wear serge and Montagnac cloth, in black, navy, brown, plum and green. Sizes 32 to 44.

Second floor, Livingston Street side, Central Building.

$1.00 Sappho Satin at 59c. a Yard

8,000 Yards of This Famous Silk

MADE IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. Wonderful range of dark and light colors, with a plentiful supply of black, ivory, white and cream, 20 inches wide.

A FEW WEEKS AGO we had a sale of this beautiful Satin, and since that time we have had scores and scores of requests for a repetition. A great crowd greeted the announcement last time. Be wise and come early to get your share this Monday and Tuesday. Known everywhere as a standard $1.00 quality, 20 inches wide. None C. O. D. and store orders only. For the making of holiday gifts, lingerie, outer wear, neckwear, millinery trimming, fancy work, etc., it is simply splendid. Sold by the piece to dressmakers.

$1.69 All Silk Satin Charmeuse, $1.19.

This season's fashionable silk, splendid quality, soft and lustrous; all the new and desirable colors, also black. Just off the looms and 40 inches wide.

$1.00 Black All Silk Messaline, 69c.

Beautiful quality, soft and lustrous; splendid for dresses, blouses, etc.; perfect black and 35 inches wide.

Imported Chiffon Cloth, 98c. Yard.

The greatest color assortment hereabouts; more than 180 shades, staples; also the new leading colors; 40 inches wide.

White Bridal Satin, $1.00 and Upward.

Excellent qualities, beautiful, soft and lustrous Satin; domestic and imported, 35 to 44 inches wide; prices from $1.00 to $3.98.

Street floor, West Building.

Bargain Budget In Brief.

$35 Reversible Silk Velour Portieres, $21.98 pair.
$6.00 Imported French Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3.89 pair.
A remarkably Complete Stock of Rugs at prices much below regular.
10,000 pieces of German China at 5c to 15c each.
$1.98 American Cut Glass 8-inch Fruit or Salad Bowl, $1.39.
$14.98 and $15.75 American Crystal Regulators, $9.98.
15c to 59c Embroidery Galloons, 10c to 29c a yard.
$1.39 Long Cloth, 98c a piece of 12 yards.
Women's $3.00 Silk Umbrellas, $1.79.
Women's Imported Fine Plain Black Lisle Stockings, 17c. Store orders only.
$5.00 and $7.00 Trimmed Hats, $3.00.
Xmas Stationery, 9c to 98c a box.
Annual Sale of Monogram Dies with Christmas Cabinets.
$4.75 and $5.50 Full Size White Blankets, $3.49 and $3.98 a pair. Subject to slight mill imperfections.
$5.00 to $8.98 Waists, $3.98. Store orders only. None C.O.D.
Men's $32.00 to $35.00 Fall and Winter Suits-to-Measure, $26.50. Above 42 breast measure, additional charge for extra material necessary.
Men's $20.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, $14.75.
$1.98 to $2.98 Wool Dress Goods, 89c a yard.
1,600 Silk Jersey Petticoats, $3.00 values, here Monday at $1.59 each.
Women's $1.50 to $3.00 Flannelette Pajamas, 98c. No duplicates. Store orders only.
Drugs and Toilet Needs Far Underpriced.
Boys' $4.00 "Dickens" Suits, $2.95.
Sash and Hair Ribbons to match, 29c and 39c a yard.
Fine and heavy Bleached Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, $2.08 each.
25,000 High Grade Porto Rico Cigars about 40 per cent. under regular prices.
$5.00 Fine Lyon's Velvet Sailors, $1.95.
A Sale of Sewing Needs at Very Small Prices.
Women's Caracul Coats, 40 inches long, $49.75.
$16.00 to $90.00 Golden Oak China Closets, at $12.80 to $72.00.
Standard "Pride of Brooklyn" Sheets, 1¾x2¾ yards, 85c each.
Women's Underwear, 17c. Seconds of 25c quality. Store orders only.
Anchor Brand Clothes Wringers at a saving of a full third $3.33 to $8.07 values at $2.48 to $5.44. Store orders only. None C.O.D.
3,600 Men's Fancy Shirts, 59c. 89c New Finish Platinoid Photo Frames, 39c.
Beautiful St. Gall Neckwear at a fraction of the value.
Wonderful Art Embroidery Offers. Entire stock of a manufacturer.
Infants' $4 to $15 Coats, $2.50 to $9.98. Maker's Samples.
19c to 59c Shadow Laces for Camisoles, 12c a yard.
25c Soft Finish Madras, 16c a yard.
Women's 2-clasp Lambskin Gloves, 69c.
Men's Derby Ribbed Underwear, 29c. Slight mill imperfections.
Men's $3.50 and $5.00 Derby Hats, $1.95.
25c Wide Windsor Scarfs, 15c. None C.O.D.
25c Mercerized Lining Sateen, 16c a yard.
Moire Silk and Leather Hand Bags, 97c each.

Shoes at Reduced Prices

For Men, Women and Children.

BUYING SHOES LIKE THESE for less than their regular prices means making a most profitable investment for yourself. Every Shoe in this sale measures right up to the high standard set by this Shoe Store, and when you pay less than the regular prices you are making a saving on Footwear that will be extremely stylish, that will look and wear well and give you perfect satisfaction. These Shoes at the underpricing we quote are simply marvelous values. COME AND SHARE.

Women's $3.50 to $5.50 Shoes at $1.98.
Not all sizes, but splendid bargains for those who find their size.

Women's $4.00 Shoes, $2.95.
Gun metal button model with gray cloth gaiter effect tops, flexible welted and stitched soles, leather Louis heels.

Women's $5.00 Colored Top Lace Shoes, $3.95
Gun metal forepart with gray cloth tops, lace style, welted and stitched soles, leather Louis heels.

Girls' Shoes at $1.98.
Gun metal calf, button, of sterling quality, welted and stitched soles, with low heels; warm, handsome and durable for school wear; sizes 11½ to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.60 and $1.85.

Women's $5.00 Evening Slippers, $3.35.
Pink and blue strap, beaded styles, with hand turn soles, Louis heel.

Small Boys' Shoes With Heels, $1.49.
Satin calf, blucher lace style, welted and stitched soles, broad toe last, with tips; sizes 9 to 13½.

Boys' Heavy Shoes at $1.98.
Gun metal lace with heels, solid leather soles, firmly stitched uppers; sizes 1 to 5½.

Men's $6.00 Tan Shoes, $4.50.
Tan Russia lace model with invisible eyelets, soles welted and stitched, broad shank, low flat heels.

Second Floor, West Building.

Sash and Hair Ribbons to Match

At 29c. and 39c. a Yard.

4¾ AND 6½ INCHES WIDE. Extra quality brocaded Sash and Hair Ribbons, in several dainty woven designs, made especially for this Ribbon Store. An ideal Ribbon for all kinds of fancy work. All good colors.

29c. Roman Striped Ribbons, 19c. a yard. Full 5 inches wide. Fine quality Roman striped Ribbons. Excellent for millinery, girdles, etc. All good colorings.

30c. Moire Ribbons, 19c. a yard. 5¾ inches wide. Extra quality colored moire taffeta Ribbons, popular for hair and hat bows, children's sashes, etc. In the best colors.

59c. Dresden Ribbons, 39c. a yard. 6¾ inches wide. Warp printed Dresden Ribbons. Excellent quality, in light and dark grounds, with large rose patterns and wide satin edges. Popular for millinery, girdles, etc.

Street floor, East Building.

Sale of Household Linens

Fine and heavy bleached Shamrock Brand Irish satin damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match. Sold here exclusively in this borough.

Cloths 2x2 yards, $2.98 each; 2x2¼ yards, $3.75 each; 2x3 yards, $4.50 each.

Napkins, 22 inches, $3.49 a dozen.

Two special values in Napkins, made by John S. Brown & Sons; 22-inch, $3.59; 26-inch .....$5.98 a dozen

Heavy quality all linen large size Irish Huck Towels, hemmed ends; exceptional value at .....29c. each

$5.00 Table Cloths, $3.49 and $3.75 each. Fine and heavy Irish satin damask Table Cloths, 2⅝x2⅝ and 2x3 yards. Some have Napkins to match.

$5.00 Napkins, $3.59 a dozen. Fine and heavy Irish satin damask Dinner Napkins, 25 inches square, in a variety of pretty designs.

$1.49 to $4.50 fine all linen hemstitched damask Tea Cloths, while they last, 98c., $1.19, $1.49 and $2.98 each

Street floor, East Building.

Great November Sale of Oriental Rugs

"STORY WEAVER" is an appellation for those who made these beautiful Rugs, for each design, each color, and each combination of design and color represents some part of an Eastern legend or story. The Oriental people have woven stories into Rugs; leaving to future generations not only folk lore that is part of their religion, but in addition giving play to a wonderful artistic genius evidenced in the charming designs and imperishable colors which enhance in beauty and value as the years go by. There is more than a merchandising spirit behind the sale of an Oriental Rug—there is the love of the artist for the beautiful.

We have assembled a great collection of Rugs, each chosen for some individual merit and beauty. The result is that we are showing—

Splendid Colorings, Wonderful Designs, Excellent Texture, Matchless Weaves, At the Lowest Prices Known for Such Rugs.

We can only print a very small portion of the details—the same opportunities for saving are evidenced all through the stock—large, medium and small size Rugs.

150 Bergamo and Beloochistan Mats. Special at $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

100 Beloochistan Rugs at $13.50 to $21.50. Value $20.00 to $30.00. Average size 5 ft. x 3 ft.

50 Shirvan Rugs at $10.00 to $17.50. Value $15.00 to $25.00. Average size 5 ft. x 3½ ft.

100 Deep Pile Bergamo Rugs at $15.00 to $21.50. Value $20.00 to $29.50. Average size 5 ft. x 3½ ft.

300 Mossoul and Kurdistan Rugs at $15.00 to $21.50. Worth $20.00 to $35.00.
Sizes vary from 3 to 4 ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long.

The Large or Room Size Rugs.

25 Lustrous Afghan Carpets at $65.00 to $85.00. Worth $90.00 to $125.00. Sizes vary from 9 x 6 ft. to 10 x 8 ft.

50 Finely Woven Persian Carpets at $75.00 to $125. Were $100.00 to $165.00. Sizes vary from 10 ft. x 7 ft. to 13 ft. x 9 ft.

Third floor, East Building.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK
Autumn's Greatest Sale of
Women's Apparel

IN PREPARATION for the most important shopping day of the season we have arranged a sale which eclipses all our efforts of former years.

The values presented are almost unheard of.
The garments are all in the height of favor.
The range of prices will please the woman who wants both smartness and economy.

This is your chance. We state with the utmost frankness that to approach the advantages of this sale will so far as we can now tell be impossible.

Dressy Redingote Suits, $15

One of the handsomest Redingote models we have seen. Of poplin, braid trimmed, and with velvet collar and cuffs. Beautifully tailored and capable of giving unusual service. In black, blue, tete-de-negre and Russian green.

Plush and Zibeline Coats, $15

Ripple skirt models, full satin lined and made with deep cuffs and plush collars. They are comparable with most $22.50 Coats, being made of exceptionally good plush and zibeline, in black, navy and good shades of brown.

Redingote and Moyenage Dresses, $15

Serge and satin composee Dresses, largely in navy serge, with black satin sleeves and underdrop. Some have surplice fronts, others show the new tiered and plaited skirts. Also some of all serge and a few of all satin.

$25 Suits, Coats and Dresses Fit for Any Woman's Wardrobe

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits at $25

Copies of several very fine Suits which we regularly sold at $40. Three models, all up-to-the-minute in smartness; one with short coat, one medium, one Redingote.

Short coat style: Fabric is bayadere or broadcloth, in black, navy or brown. Collar and cuffs fur trimmed; lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Medium long coat Suit is in broadcloth. Coat has ripple skirt with low-dropping belt and is trimmed with fur in button-over style collar. Flare-plaited skirt. Black, navy and tete-de-negre.

Redingote style in broadcloth with wide belt and cluster plaited skirt. Back of coat in attractive gathered effect. Black, navy or brown.

Velvet and Velour Coats at $25

Smart, new models which show the flaring skirt, the deep cuffs and the wide revers characteristic of the best of the season's Coats. Fabrics are excellent velvets and velours, fully lined with heavy brocades or with satin. Some styles are trimmed with excellent real furs; others have self collars.

Every one a value which, we think, is impossible of duplication.

$35 Suits, Coats and Dresses Copies of Expensive Imported Models

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits at $35

Reproducing some of the best styles of the French masters and fully equal to many Suits which we have sold at $45.

Handsome Suit of fine Chiffon broadcloth in blue, brown or black. It is heavily trimmed with skunk coon, with braid and with jet buttons. One of the newest of the short coat models.

Others in the same colors, as well as green and taupe, show the postilion paneled backs to the short jackets; some are distinctly military in their general character; and most are richly trimmed with good furs, jet buttons and wide braids.

Satin-Lined Fur Effect Coats at $35

Plushes, velours, wonderful broadtail cloth and other handsome fabrics richly lined with satin and made in the new flaring styles. The materials are the finest to be had, and in every case the tailoring is beyond criticism. Practically all are in black.

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Open Sundays from 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

Club Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner. Also a la Carte. 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Ferncry
36 West 33d Street.

"THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK." Est. 5th Ave. and Mad. Ave. Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING.

SMOKING PERMITTED IN THE CONSERVATORY.

TWO REMARKABLE CHANGES EFFECTED IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

Dr. William Ettinger Explains Pre-Vocational Training and Two-Unit System, Tried Out This Year in Nine Schools for the First Time, Which Represent an Important Step Forward in City's Educational History.

IT has been vaguely realized that this year has brought some changes in New York City's public school system. But because that change has been gathering force for several years, and because it is being put in operation quietly in but nine schools for a tryout, the general public is unaware that anything very radical has been effected in our educational machinery.

Nevertheless, the change which has been inaugurated this year in a selected number of the elementary schools is one of the most significant in the city's educational history, and the experiments which are now well under way mark a most important step forward. They are all in the direction of industrial training and include two remarkable innovations. One, a system of pre-vocational training, the first of its kind ever attempted on a large scale, and the other the two-unit system which has proved successful in the well-known industrial school at Gary, Ind.

The present educational administration has fairly added this word "pre-vocational" to our vocabulary. In a few years it will be as familiar as the earlier "vocational," though as yet it is a new term.

Up to the present time the pre-vocational work in this city has been known rather under the vague classification of "vocational guidance." In the elementary schools the demand for some of the manual training, of the domestic science, inaugurated in the high schools, has made itself felt, and these had become a part of the elementary school curriculum.

But they played no very important part. They were incidental. Whether a child on graduation from the eighth grade should go to a trade school, to high school, or to work depended largely on the advice of his parents, and not upon any guidance offered him by the work he had done in the elementary grades.

The fact that about 40,000 of the 800,000 school children in New York City are leaving school before they complete the eighth grade has been troubling educational authorities for some time. To increase the industrial training offered by the technical high schools, to build more trade schools would obviously not reach these children. Even the institution of the evening school would not solve the difficulty.

In 1912-1913 there were in our public elementary schools 661,000 students. In the second year there were 86,000. But in the graduating year, the eighth, there were but 48,000. Forty-one thousand of those who graduated that year qualified for entrance into the high schools. Of that number 23,000, less than half, entered. And of the number that entered high school, there remained in the fourth year a little less than a sixth—something over 4,000 pupils.

This means not only that 40,000 of the children of the city who most need the benefits of industrial training are not getting it, but that many thousands more are wandering into the wrong places in the educational system, growing tired because they are not adapted to the work they have wandered into, and so falling by the wayside.

It is to remedy this situation that a pre-vocational system is now being introduced in nine of the elementary schools of Greater New York, in Manhattan at Nos. 64, 95, and 62; in Brooklyn at Nos. 5, 158, and 162; in Queens at No. 85; in the Bronx at No. 45, and in Richmond at No. 1.

In the seventh and eighth year classes of these nine schools, boys and girls of 12, 13, and 14 are conducting their own psychological experiments. They are discovering their own aptitudes for work under conditions as nearly similar to those existing in the industrial world about them as it is possible to secure.

This is accomplished by a scheme of rotation which has never been put into effect on any large scale anywhere in this country or in Europe. In all of these schools shops have been installed to take the place of some of the classrooms. Here the basic industries are taught. For the boys there are classes in woodwork, in sheet metal, in printing, plumbing, machine work, electric wiring and installation, and trade drawing. For the girls there are classes in machine sewing, millinery, novelty work, and housekeeping.

A boy who enters the first half of his seventh year is guided into one of these industrial classes, unless he shows a marked desire for purely academic work. He spends ten weeks in that class, doing practical trade work. At the end of ten weeks he is shifted to the next class, from woodworking perhaps to printing.

Should the boy show any marked aptitude for any division of the work, he is not urged to go on through the other departments of the industrial work, but advances along that line. For the most part, however, the plan is that each student should gain a general idea of the requirements and the conditions in each of the industries among which he will have to choose when he leaves school to go to work.

"The idea in all this," explains Dr. William Ettinger, who has charge of this pre-vocational experiment, "is to allow these children to gain a general idea of what the industrial world into which they are very shortly going is like, to become acquainted with the principal processes that lie at the bottom of this complex industrial world. That, in itself, is a broadening thing. The boy who knows nothing but his own trade isn't as good a workman, however skillful he may be, as the fellow who understands the trade that is allied to his, the trades that are remote to his, and who has a general but intimate knowledge of all the divisions of the industrial life of which he is a part.

"That, in itself, is a broadening influence. But, of course, one of the chief aims of this pre-vocational work is vocational guidance. No amount of psychological analysis or speed tests or anything like that can ascertain with any degree of accuracy the child's aptitude for certain kinds of work. He must actually do the work to find out if he likes it, and if he likes it that means he can do it.

"The idea of these rotating industrial classes is to give each boy a taste of the different trades. Emphatically, the idea is not to give the boy a trade training. That must be accomplished in the technical school or the shop to which the boy of fourteen will go when he leaves us.

"What we want to insure is only that he goes into the right place. We want to save the boy a year or two of casting around to find himself, of getting run into blind alleys, of wasting his time in the wrong department of the high school. That is why so many pupils fall by the wayside on their way to the fourth year of high school. They find the education they are getting is doing them no good and they drop out to go into a shop."

The twelve or thirteen year old boy who enters any one of these pre-vocational classes is observed very carefully during the ten weeks of his stay. He has no definite thing to accomplish save the finding of himself. The instructor's aim is not to turn out so many tin funnels, or so many milliners' hat stands, or so many paper boxes. The product is immaterial, and the trade knowledge which the child acquires is incidental. The chief thing is the discovery of the child's aptitude or inaptitude.

"A boy comes to me," says the director of the industrial work at Public School 62, "and says he doesn't like the woodworking class, and he's been wasting his time there. I tell him he hasn't been wasting his time, he might better take ten weeks now to learn, and learn thoroughly, that there was one trade he positively didn't want and couldn't work at, than to take two or three years of his life when he had to be earning his wages trying to get out of it."

This pre-vocational experiment was quietly put into effect in School 62 last Spring for a term of about ten weeks. This Fall it is well under way with over 600 pupils working at the various trades.

In this school it is possible to observe the effect of the experiment on academic work, a reflex which is not yet felt in the eight other schools where the plan is just starting. Such an institution of industrial work has, of course, meant a cutting down of the time devoted to geography, arithmetic, history, spelling, penmanship, and English composition.

Moreover, the old academic ideal in all these subjects has been obliged to go by the board. The academic work is all firmly linked up with the industrial work, and has no existence per se. For instance, geography is not taught country by country, history year by year, regardless of whether a boy is binding books or wiring a house. Everything is correlated. Geography is a side issue of industrial history, history is the succession of economic movements, arithmetic is a matter of accounts which have to do with the shop in which the boy is spending his ten weeks.

In Public School 62, for instance, the commercial department is the bookkeeping office for all the industrial divisions. Each shop has its own bookkeeper, supplies are ordered, received, sent out through this office, exactly as though it were the business division of a large shop or factory.

"In a word," says Dr. Ettinger, "this plan must vitalize academic work. Far from making it a side issue, from gradually putting it on the shelf, it is making it a live thing. Learning, book learning, is made purposive, something that the child will use in his everyday life.

"If the reflex on the child's academic work is not one of the fourfold benefit, then this whole plan of pre-vocational training will be a complete fizzle."

It is as yet too early to show results in percentages from this experiment. In Public School 62, however, where the plan has had but ten weeks' trial, the average number in the classes under the pre-vocational system which were not advanced at the end of the year was two as against five to seven in the year before. In one of the west side schools, where the problem of overage children constantly leaving school was very great, attendance for the year was increased 225 days for both boys and girls after the institution of vocational training.

This pre-vocational idea, as it has been worked out under Dr. Ettinger's supervision, is a new feature in education. In Gary, Ind., there is a pre-vocational system, but it is not managed on the rotating plan which has been adopted here. In the Gary school the system extends from the children in the kindergarten to the high school graduate, and actual shop training begins as early as the fourth grade.

Mayor Mitchel, accompanied by President Churchill and other members of the Board of Education, visited the Gary school last Spring, and the general adoption of the pre-vocational work and the two-unit system in this city has resulted. To put so radical a system in operation in Gary and to make it go in New York are, it must be remembered, two different propositions. There are about 4,500 children in all of Gary, while in one public school in New York City there are 3,400. To put into execution a plan which calls for a complete reconstruction of plant and administrative system for the entire City of New York is a colossal undertaking, yet it has thus far been attended with success.

The plan has necessitated much smaller classes. A class in arithmetic could, unfortunately, mount up to a membership of fifty or sixty. A class in electric wiring does not dare get much above a round dozen. Moreover, to carry on extensive industrial work, requiring the installation of power machines and benches, many of the classrooms have been converted into shops.

"Ordinarily," says Dr. Ettinger, "this would reduce the seating capacity. But by adopting the two-unit plan, which is in force in the Gary school, we are actually increasing the school capacity 50 per cent.

"For instance, in splitting up a forty-eight-room building into thirty-six classrooms and twelve shops, we have made accommodations, not for forty-eight classes, but for twice thirty-six classes. This we accomplish by having two distinct schools in one building, and these schools have alternating programmes."

Under this plan the student may choose either the morning or the afternoon for his regular subjects. Half of the day he may attend school, the other half he may work in the school shop or outside the school if he so desires.

The following schedule taken from the report submitted by Supt. Wirt shows how two schools may operate in the same plant:

Entire School in Regular Classroom Activities.	Entire school in community activities or following special school activities. One-third in Auditorium.	One-third School in Shops.	One-third School in Play.
8:30- 9:30 X— Language, 30'.....	Y	Y	Y
Writing and spelling, 30'.			
9:30-10:30 X— Music and ex., 30'.	Y	Y	Y
Reading, 30'.			
10:30-11:30 Y— Arithmetic, 40'....	X	X	X
History, 20'.			
11:30-12:30 Y— Science, M. T.....	X school at lunch.		
Drawing, 60'.			
12:30- 1:30 X— Science, M. T.....	Y school at lunch.		
Drawing, 60'.			
1:30- 2:30 X— Arithmetic, 40'....	Y	Y	Y
History, 20'.			
2:30- 3:30 Y— Language, 30'.....	X	X	X
Writing and spelling, 30'.			
3:30- 4:30 Y— Music and ex., 30'	Y	Y	Y
Reading, 30'.			
4:30- 5:30— Miscellaneous voluntary exercises for both schools.			

One of the greatest advantages of this duplicate system is that the school hours may be arranged to suit the convenience of the parents. Should a mother, for instance, desire to have one child at home to help her throughout the entire day, that may be accomplished by having one of the children attend the X and the other the Y school.

It is planned to make the school day an eight-hour day. Formerly recreation after school hours was a hit-or-miss affair. The schools have been kept open and continuously used for recreation, but the supervision has been voluntary, and it has been an incidental part of the general scheme.

Now, according to Dr. Ettinger, the child will have the opportunity to spend eight hours of his time under the influence of the school.

"We want to make the school, and not the street, the clearing house for children's activities. We are making it definitely understood to the parents and to the children that the school will care for them from 8:30 in the morning to 5:30 in the afternoon.

"We cannot require eight hours' attendance of the children. Many of them must sell papers in the afternoon or run errands or help at home. The school has no right to require attendance from these children. They do not need the help of the school, either. If they are working, they are learning.

"It is the child who wastes his time on the street, subject to all manner of influences, who must be reached. We are keeping a careful record of the children who are required to work after school hours; the rest come to us for organized recreation."

The relation of the school to the community is being more distinctly recognized in this new plan. For instance, the use of libraries, churches, and playgrounds will be made much more effective by the adoption of the two-unit system. At present there is an overwhelming rush of children to the libraries and playgrounds after 3 o'clock, while they are practically unused during the morning hours.

Under the two-unit system, which makes use of all the hours of the day, the demand made on libraries and playgrounds will eventually be evenly distributed.

This turning of classrooms into shops has done away with the poor rooms which have aroused the comment of many visitors to the New York schools. By vacating the unfit rooms and setting aside the poorer ones for workshops, laboratories, and studios, the remaining rooms, about two-thirds of the original number, are pretty good classrooms.

This is possible by the doubling of the school's capacity, which obviously relieves the overcrowding of pupils into inadequate classrooms.

Even the children in the elementary grades are to be brought into as close touch as possible, not only with the libraries and churches of their community, but with the industrial institutions, which they will encounter when they leave school. Field work, especially at School 62, already is a feature. The boys of the printing shop are taken to study the printing business at first hand in several of the large printing establishments of the city; the girls spend several hours in one of the large white goods factories, watching the actual operation of the trade which they are studying. Every effort is being made to bring the manufacturer in closer touch with the boys and girls who are perhaps going to be his future employes.

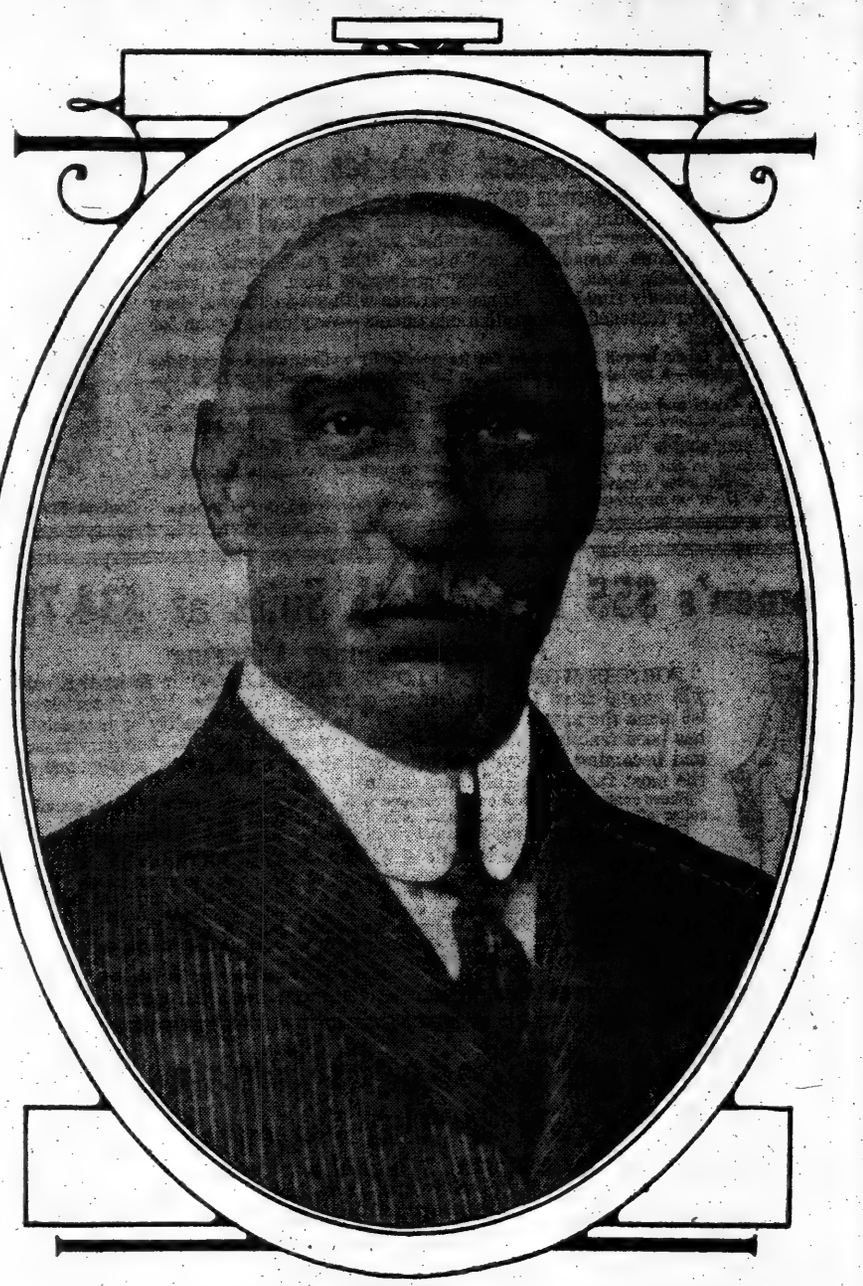
The demand for this pre-vocational training has been instantaneous. Most of the schools where the experiment is being tried are situated in working-class districts. They are the schools in which a very large proportion of the children go direct from the seventh or eighth grade to the shop or factory. In School 64, where there are 3,400 pupils, and where for the last few years supplementary vocational work has been a large feature, there was not one child who elected to take a purely academic course.

In School 62 but 600 children can at present be accommodated in the pre-vocational work.

"All the children in a school like this on the east side," explains the industrial training director, "want just this sort of training. There is no doubt in any one's mind about that. And they are not too young for vocational guidance, either. The average east side boy is precocious; at the age of 13 he is ready to choose his life work; he has matured early."

The general plan of the Board of Education is to extend this pre-vocational system, coupled with the two-unit plan, by which the last degree of use is extracted from the school building, throughout Greater New York wherever it is needed. The institution of this system does not mean that the privilege of a straight academic education is denied in any school. Entrance on vocational work is optional.

"In a word," said Dr. Ettinger in summing up the advantages of the whole scheme, "we shall, I hope, be able to remove the criticism which has so often been made of the public school child, that when he gets out of school he doesn't know anything. At least, he will know one thing when he comes from a class in pre-vocational work; he will know where to go to learn what he wants to know, and he'll be pretty definite about what he wants to know."



Dr. William Ettinger.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character, or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Guillotine.

The following statement has been received from C. B. in regard to the guillotine in Belgium. The guillotine is, however, still listed as the "instrument of capital punishment" in that country.

Will you allow me, for the benefit of one of your readers, Mr. E. M. Deacon, to correct a statement in THE TIMES, regarding the guillotine. It is not used in Belgium, that is its practical use has been abolished for the last 40 years or so, following an express wish of the then Queen of Belgium (consort of Leopold II.) that capital punishment be abolished. A criminal can still be sentenced to "death," but automatically the sentence is commuted into lifelong imprisonment. The last man who was beheaded for murder was a certain Lachaert of Ghent, some forty odd years ago.

European Powers.

MEAD HODGMAN.—Will you kindly give me information as to which had the largest number of fighting vessels, France or Germany, at the beginning of the war? Which was the greater naval power?

This question has been answered under the heading "The Great Navies."

Proof of American Birth.

W. E. M.—I was much surprised to learn from your answer to "J. H. F." that a person born in this country of foreign parents was not considered an American citizen unless he declared his desire to be one and proved his birth before a notary. I am quite sure that this is not generally known and that many persons do not comply with it. Could the vote of such a person be challenged? What is his status in regard to the rights and duties of citizenship?

In traveling through the country I have often noted the waste land and wondered who paid taxes on it. I should also like to know something about the fundamental law in regard to wild game. If you cannot answer these questions in your column, will you kindly refer me to a source of information?

A man who has been born in this country of foreign parents is an American citizen by virtue of his American birth, whether or not he declares publicly his intention so to be. But since he may also be regarded as a citizen of his parents' country, and since he may be challenged at the polls for proof of his birth in this country, it is wise for him to go before a notary on coming of age and declare his intention of being a citizen of this country instead of his parents', as well as to attest his American birth. The mere fact of his being born in the United States, however, assures him the rights and duties of American citizenship.

THE TIMES cannot answer questions with regard to the United States laws, such as game laws and tax provisions, in its query column. You may obtain the information you desire from the Taxpayers' Service Bureau and from the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, the addresses of which will be found in the city telephone directory.

Children's Hospitals.

ALICE CAMPBELL.—Can you advise me of the addresses of any of the hospitals for children, or do you know of any that might care for picture post-cards?

Among the children's hospitals in the city and vicinity are the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island; the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 East 111th Street; the New York Orthopedic Hospital, 126 East Fifty-ninth Street; the New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw; St. Agnes's Hospital for Crippled and Atypical Children, White Plains, and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 West Thirty-fourth Street. Questions as to the need for pictures and playthings will have to be asked separately of the hospitals themselves, and may be addressed to the Superintendent of each institution.

Government in South Africa.

MONTCLAIR.—Will you kindly explain how the Boer Republic is governed? Are the Boers represented in the English Parliament or not? Just how much voice have they in forming their own laws?

The Union of South Africa is a self-governing federation of States. It is not represented in the British Parliament, and it does not pay taxes to Great Britain. Its legislative power is vested in its own Parliament. The Union was formed in 1909 by the federation of the four British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, and was definitely established May 31, 1910. The executive government is vested in the King of England and a Governor General, advised by an Executive Council and Ministers of State, but legislative power belongs to the Parliament, composed of a Senate of forty members, a House of Assembly, and the King. The Governor General has power to summon, prorogue, and dismiss Parliament, and that body meets annually. Pretoria is the seat of government for the Union, but Parliament meets in Cape Town. Both the English and Dutch languages are official. The Parliament in England neither represents nor taxes the British colonies.

Art Exhibits at San Francisco.

C. W.—Can you give me the date when art exhibits should be delivered by those wishing to show them at the Panama Exposition? Will a committee pass on them here in New York?

New York is one of the nine cities in which a Jury of Selection will meet to choose art exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Works should be sent to W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, New York City, so as to reach that office not later than Nov. 23, 1914. Works should be accompanied by filled-out blanks and labels, which can be obtained from the New York agents at the address above.

The Richest Language.

N. S. S.—Will you kindly tell me what nation has the richest language and how America and Germany compare in this respect? Also kindly advise how the marksmanship of the American Navy compares with that of other powers.

There is no accurate or complete estimate available of the number of words in the vocabularies of the various nations. The English language, however, is generally conceded to have the largest number of words. The following figures are taken from reliable dictionaries of the various languages and are fairly complete: English, 450,000 words; German, 300,000 words; French, 140,000 words; Italian, 140,000 words; Spanish 120,000 words.

The Query Department cannot supply such a comparison as you request in your second question.

Public School Salaries.

CONSTANT READER.—Kindly answer the following questions in the Query Column: What is the present initial salary of school teachers, and what is the increase per annum until the maximum is reached? When did these rates go into effect?

What was the previous initial salary and what was the increase per annum? What year did this rate go into effect?

Was the rate some fifteen or twenty years ago but $600, and what was the increase per year?

Is there equal pay in any of the branches?

Which part of the service benefited most by the new rate?

The present initial and minimum salaries, with annual increases, are as follows: Elementary schools—Classes 1-A to 6-B, minimum, $720; maximum, $1,500; annual increase after the first three years, $60. Classes 7-A to 8-B, minimum, $860, maximum, $1,820, annual increase after the first three years, $80. High Schools—Assistants, minimum, $900; maximum, $2,650; annual increase for two years after the first year, $100; for one year, the fourth year, $200; thereafter, $150. First assistants, minimum, $1,080; maximum, $3,150; annual increase after the first year, $210. These rates went into effect Jan. 1, 1912, under the equal pay law.

The previous initial and maximum salaries and rates of increases, under the Davis law, were as follows: Elementary schools—women teachers, through class 6-B, minimum, $600; maximum, $1,240; annual increase, $40. In 7-A to 8-A, inclusive, and in the 8-B, when that grade was taught in the same class with the lower grade, minimum, $600; maximum, $1,320; annual increase, $48. In 8-B, minimum, $936; maximum, $1,440; annual increase, $84. Men teachers, in any grade below the highest, and in the highest when that grade was taught in the same class with a lower grade, minimum, $900; maximum, $2,160; annual increase, $105. In 8-B, minimum, $1,500; maximum, $2,400; annual increase, $150. High Schools: Assistants—women, minimum, $1,100; maximum, $1,900; annual increase, $80. Men, minimum, $1,300; maximum, $2,400; annual increase, $110. First assistants—women, minimum, $2,000; maximum, $2,500; annual increase, $100. Men, minimum, $2,500; maximum, $3,000; annual increase, $100. In the elementary schools a female teacher of a boy's class or a mixed class received $80 per year extra. The high school schedule at that time also provided for junior teachers, as follows: Women, minimum, $700; maximum, $1,000; annual increase, $50. Men, minimum, $900; maximum, $1,200; annual increase, $50. These schedules went into effect May 3, 1900.

Under the Ahearn law, adopted May 17, 1899, the minimum salary for women in the elementary schools was $600; for men, $900. At that time women were paid, in the first year and the last two and a half years of the course, $500 a year for three years, then $720 for three years, $828 for three years, $1,056 for two years, $1,188 for two years, $1,320 for two years, and after that $1,380. In the other classes women teachers were paid $836 for the tenth and eleventh years, $1,056 for the twelfth and thirteenth, $1,188 for the fourteenth and fifteenth, and $1,320 as a maximum. Men teachers received, after three years at $900 each, $1,080 for three years, $1,200 for two years, $1,500 for two years, $1,800 for two years, and after that $2,160.

The present schedules provide equal pay for men and women with the exception of certain classes of persons who are covered by special legislation, in the Silverstein law, Chapter 534.

From a comparison of the schedules it would appear that the women high school teachers received the largest proportionate advance under the equal pay law.

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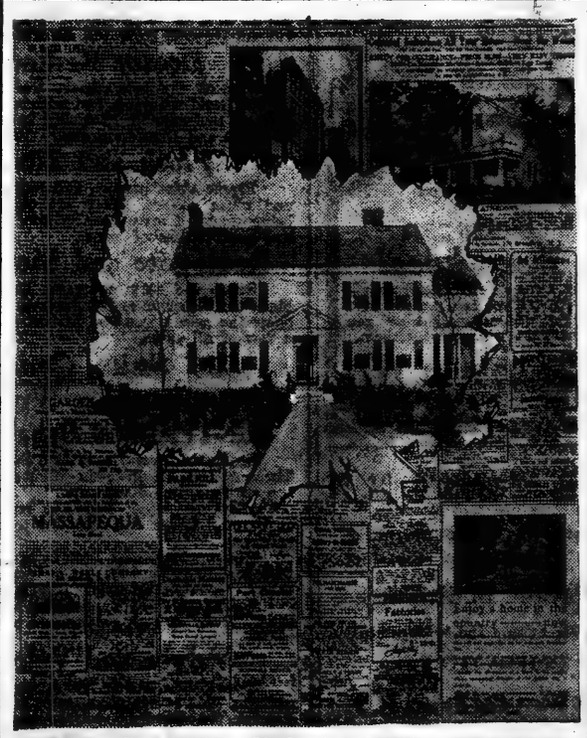

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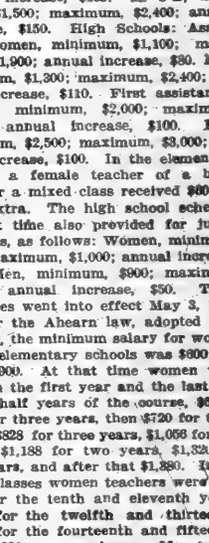

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Every Stock from the O'Neill-Adams Co.'s Two Great Blocks of Stores in this Sale

With Only One Department Excepted

Come to Newark for the Real Sale!

The Great Sale of O'Neill-Adams Stocks at Hahne's is going along at a record-breaking pace—seemingly sweeping everything before it! It's a tremendous task—disposing of the stocks of two big blocks of stores—stocks which were immense—even beyond comprehension! Previous sales records were swept away on the first day—there were more people here—they bought more—they were better satisfied than ever before in the history of the great Hahne Store. No sale of the past can show such an enviable record!

Monday marks the re-opening of the sale with new stocks—new assortments—new savings. The scope of this sale is tremendous—stocks are constantly changing—the selling is fast and furious—the store is a whirl of activity. To list the hundreds of items here would be an endless task—it is impossible. The sale involves the whole store—every department—every nook and corner! And Monday new stocks come out fresh from the boxes—marked at figures averaging

One-Half O'Neill-Adams Company's Prices

Filled Surety Coupon Books Redeemed at Hahne's During This Great Sale

Especially should patrons of the O'Neill-Adams Stores take advantage of these stirring offerings.

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O'Neill-Adams Co.'s Grocery Dept.

O'Neill-Adams Grocery Stocks—together with our own—at very special low prices. An example,—

5 lbs. Sugar for 25c.

5 pounds of Standard Granulated Sugar—**Sold only with other Groceries.** We reserve the right to limit quantities on grocery orders.

Tuesday---Election Day

The store will be open all day. Come and spend the day with us. It will pay you!

Remember Every Stock of These Two Great Stores Was Bought by HAHNE & CO., With Only One Exception

The Stocks of These Two Immense Blocks of Stores on Sixth Avenue, New York, Are Now Being Sold in The Great Hahne Store

O'Neill-Adams Co.'s Piano Stocks

Will be sold at Hahne's at greatly reduced prices. **Both pianos and player instruments in this tremendous clearance.** Former prices have been disregarded—quick clearance is the order of things. Special low terms may be arranged, as low as $5 down and $1.25 a week. Write or call for particulars.

The Great Sale of Fine Furniture

Continues on Monday, with no let-up of items or assortments. You may buy any of the pieces on the Club Plan at the special sale prices.

O'NEILL-ADAMS PRICES CUT IN TWO ON ALL OF THESE STOCKS!

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O'Neill-Adams Men's Overcoats About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Trousers About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Shoes About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Shirts About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Silk Ties About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Underwear Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Men's Hosiery Half Price

BOYS' WEARING APPAREL
O'Neill-Adams Boys' School Suits Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Boys' Knickerbockers Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Boys' Raincoats Nearly Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Boys' Sweaters Nearly Half Price

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
O'Neill-Adams Women's Fall Suits About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Dresses Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Coats Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Fur Coats Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Fur Muffs Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Fur Neckwear Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Misses' Suits About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Misses' Coats Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Girls' Rain Capes About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Girls' Dresses About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Girls' Coats About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Waists About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's House Dresses About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Kimonos About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Blanket Robes About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Women's Dressing Sacques About Half Price

CHILDREN'S APPAREL
O'Neill-Adams Children's Dresses About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Children's Rompers About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Children's Chinchilla Coats About Half
O'Neill-Adams Children's Sweaters About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Children's Rompers About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Children's Muslinwear About Half Price

INFANTS' APPAREL
O'Neill-Adams Infants' Long & Short Dresses About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Infants' Coats About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Infants' Undergarments About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Infants' Caps Half Price

MILLINERY
O'Neill-Adams Trimmed Millinery Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Silk Plush and Velvet Hats About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Hat Trimmings Great Reductions
O'Neill-Adams Ostrich Plumes Half Price

GLOVES
O'Neill-Adams Fur-Lined Gloves Less Than Half
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HEAD OF OUR FIRST MORAL SUASION SCHOOL TALKS OF OLD TIMES

Nathan P. Beers, Who Would Not Flog His Pupils, Had Among the Boys in His Classes Col. Goethals, Rabbi Wise, Ogden Mills and Others Who Have Since Become Famous Men.

EVERY schoolboy in New York owes the fact that he escapes many well deserved lickings in the course of his years of seeking after knowledge to the stand taken by the young Principal of Public School 15 away back in 1850 Nathan P. Beers was the teacher. He never was fond of flogging and decided to abolish it and to that end he called his assistant teachers together one day and instructed them not to send any more boys to him to be punished.

"I told them," said Mr. Beers in the course of a recent interview, "that I intended to carry on the school without the rod and I thought it would be a success; if not I'd go into some other business, for I had no intention of having every pupil whose instructor found him difficult to control sent to me for chastisement. Mine was the first moral suasion school and many were the head shakings over the outcome of my, at that time, doubtful looking experiment. But it worked and worked well, and my boys were as good as the average."

Mr. Beers was Principal of the boys' department of the old school down in Fifth Street, between Avenues C and D, from 1850 until 1904. He gave it up at that time because he was over 80 years old and his department was to be given over to the girls, who needed more room, while the boys were to be moved to another building. He lives now in a quaint old brick house at 124 West Eleventh Street, one of a row set back from the street, in a sort of dignified withdrawal from the rush and roar of modern life, surging like a vast, restless sea past the door. A flag walk leads to the old little veranda, and inside, the stained glass lights of the door, the marble topped hat rack and black walnut balustrade leading up to the "second floor front" all prepare one to meet the quiet, gentle old man of 91, who smiles and holds out a hospitable hand to welcome his caller.

He belongs to another generation—a more polite one, or possibly one in which more time was taken in which to be polite and observe the refinements. In his younger days Mr. Beers stood six feet one inch, and even now he is a commanding figure of full six feet. His eyes are soft and blue behind the queer little tortoise rimmed eye-glasses; his hair, eyebrows and mustache, pure white. Slender, patrician, reposeful, the learned gentleman sits day after day surrounded by his treasures and his memories, waiting to "cross the long-feared bar," as he has himself expressed it in one of his poems. That is his amusement—writing poems and trying his hand at acrostics. "Time hangs rather heavily," he explained apologetically, "and so I just write little verses for my own amusement." Poems at ninety-one! One he has called "The Lord is at the Helm."

When waves of trouble 'round me roll
Threatening to overwhelm,
A voice speaks comfort to my soul
The Lord is at the helm.

When pain and sickness rack my frame
I seek relief and oft in vain,
That soothing voice is still the same,
The Lord is at the helm.

And when I cross the long feared bar,
With breakers sounding near,
I'll hear again from near and far
The Lord is at the helm.

When, safely landed, I shall be
Within my wished for home,
With joy and wonder I shall see
My Pilot on the Throne.

Mr. Beers's taste seems inclined to the acrostic form, and he has over a hundred of these, arranged in alphabetical order, which he has written on female names, beginning with Abigail and ending with Vera. Of Katie he says:

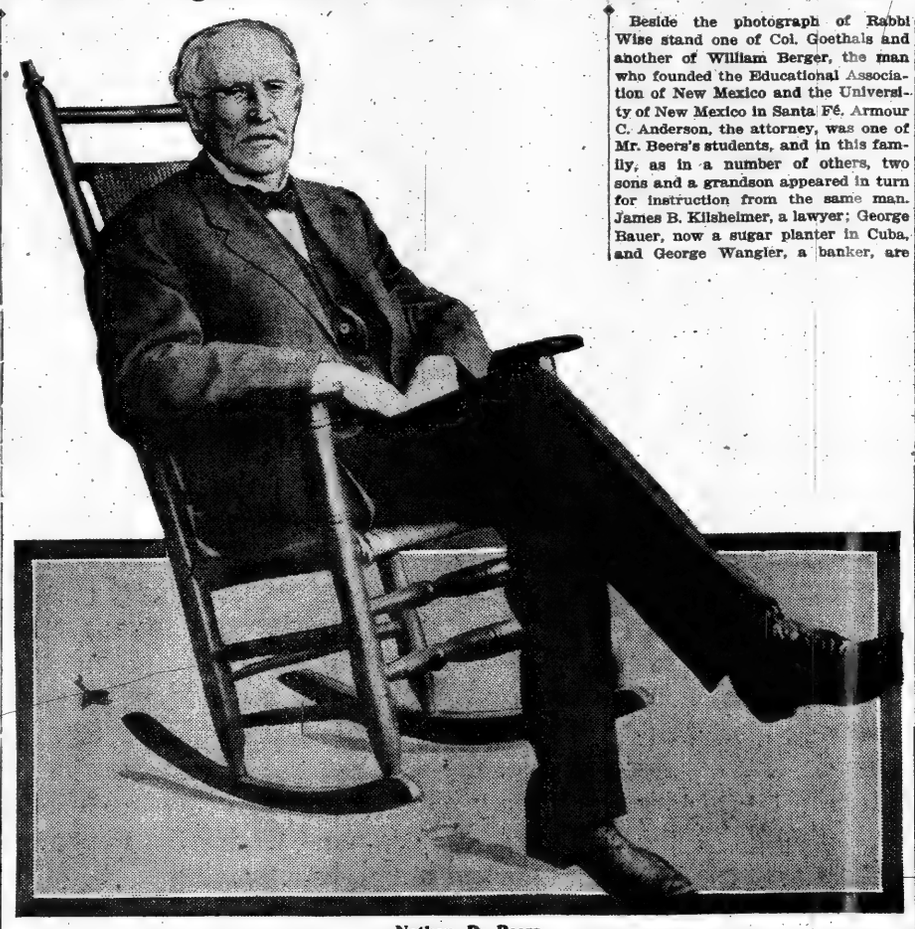
Katie-did, I hear some say,
And some say that she didn't,
That Katie did some naughty thing
I fear, and that she hid it.
Each night I hear the same old song,
but can't tell which is right or wrong.

A two-verse hymn he wrote for his Masonic lodge runs like this:

Now Craftsmen tried and true
Here honest work to do, we all have come.
Straight as the plummet line
Square with the law divine
Our precepts, grand, sublime, shall bless the world.
May friendship, truth and love,
Drawn from the light above, our actions rule.
So when from labor free
We shall accepted be,
And through eternity pass nobly on.

He is the oldest Mason in Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, and is one of the chaplains. He has been a member since 1856.

When asked to tell something of the boys graduated from his school who afterward grew to be prominent men he said: "Well, Col. Goethals was one of my boys—a good boy he was, too; bright, studious and attentive. Was he ever sent to me for punishment? Oh, no. He was a little man. He was above boyish tricks. There is very little one can say about boys as boys, excepting that they are good or bad, and those who grow up to be successful men, who do worth-while things, are usually those who were well disposed as youths.



Nathan P. Beers.

Beside the photograph of Rabbi Wise stand one of Col. Goethals and another of William Berger, the man who founded the Educational Association of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico in Santa Fé. Armour C. Anderson, the attorney, was one of Mr. Beers's students, and in this family, as in a number of others, two sons and a grandson appeared in turn for instruction from the same man. James B. Kilsheimer, a lawyer; George Bauer, now a sugar planter in Cuba, and George Wangler, a banker, are

"Yes, I helped young Goethals get his appointment to West Point and he proved his worth by graduating second in his class. Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court was one of my boys, too. So were Judge Newburger, also of the Supreme Court; Justice Hoffman, Abraham Gruber, Morris Blumenthal, ex-assistant District Attorney, and Father Clifford. Rabbi Wise also came to me for instruction; that's his photograph at the end of the mantel; he has the silver tongue, hasn't he? Bright boys, all bright youngsters they were. I received a letter from Ogden Mills the other day; he was one of my scholars; also the Bloomingdale Brothers—not the present firm, but the older generation. Yes, one of those Bloomingdale boys was the last youngster I ever thrashed and I didn't give him enough to do him much harm, or good."

among those to whom the master points pridefully as examples of his system of discipline. That system was exceedingly simple, consisting merely in keeping the boys in the classroom after hours when they misbehaved.

"In the early fifties," said Mr. Beers, "most of the boys in No. 15 were native born Americans, sons of shipbuilders and carpenters. There were some Germans and a few Irish, but no Slavs; those came later. The first class graduated in 1845. Ah, those were the days of solid educational foundations. Fewer subjects were taught then than now, but they were taught more thoroughly. The doctrine of work was inculcated in children's minds and they looked on the school tasks as duties.

"When a boy graduated from No. 15 he was well grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, history, Brown's grammar, drawing, and singing. The music included arias from the operas. Besides this I used to recite poetry to the boys every morning before lessons, and they in turn were required to recite for me, and as a result, my boys were not afraid to speak in public in after years. I remember among those who read poetry well, how Clarence Clifford, a son of the janitor of the school, was the envy and the despair of the whole class on account of his ability to declaim "Roderick Dhu" with much energy and dramatic effect. He afterward became Father Clifford, a Jesuit teacher over in New Jersey and an orator of real worth.

"No, the curriculum of the public school today doesn't fit boys for their life work as it did fifty years ago, but," with a little sigh, "one mustn't say that publicly or one will be set down as an old fogy who doesn't keep up with the procession."

It is plain to even the most casual observer that Mr. Beers has forgotten more in his ninety years of observation than the average person can ever hope to learn. And yet he remembers some most interesting things, as, for instance, the days when the table refuse was thrown in the streets and hogs—the public scavengers—speedily removed all traces of this unsightly and insanitary practice. He speaks familiarly of the first use of anthracite coal and of the forebodings of many that it would not prove a practical fuel; and of the introduction of matches in a small box having two compartments, one for the little stick with one end treated so that when it was stuck into the bottle of aqua fortis in the other compartment it could be lighted.

Mr. Beers lived in Fifth Avenue, near Eighth Street, and every morning when he left his home he followed a certain route to school. His boys all knew when and where to look for him and would wait for him, falling in alongside or back of him, so that by the time he reached his destination he was at the head of a procession of a hundred or more. They all looked up to him and he controlled not only their learning and conduct, but their thought.

Until 1901 the graduates of No. 15 used to give a banquet for their Principal every Spring, and at the last one in April, 1900, he received a loving cup. Col. Goethals, his star pupil, sat on the master's right on that occasion and it was a merry time.

That Mr. Beers keeps in touch with his boys is shown by an incident told by Abraham Gruber, who says: "I hadn't heard from Mr. Beers in fifteen years, and one day I received a letter from him asking me to call. So I went to see him, and he had sent for me to give me a big oil painting of William H. Seward, who was Secretary of State under President Lincoln and a former Governor of New York. It was done by Frank G. Carpenter, and Mr. Beers had been offered a big price for it, but he wanted me to have it. It is in the Republican Club rooms now."

This remarkable man is a product of New York soil. Born of Connecticut stock on the east side of New York in 1823, he was educated by his parents, in private schools, and finally received a year in the Chrystie Street School, No. 7. "And there," says he, "I learned more in a year than I had in all the rest of my schooling put together." Under the Lancastrian system, in which the older, more capable boys were selected to instruct the younger ones, he became a junior monitor at a salary of $50 per annum. After passing some examinations he became a senior monitor, and in course of time a past monitor. He received his certificate entitling him to teach in any free school in the State from Christopher Morgan in 1849.

In all his years in School 15 he can remember being absent from his post only three days. He thinks that he came naturally by his staying qualities, for his father held one position for fifty years. His grandfather was a minute man in the Revolutionary War, and among Mr. Beers's treasures is a musket, with powder horn. Another thing which he prizes highly is a fine old mahogany rocker covered with horsehair, which belonged to Henry Clay. Mr. Beers is the only living officer of the Henry Clay Association, having been its last President, and when he went to Ashland, Ky., to attend Clay's funeral Mrs. Clay gave him the chair, which he intends to hand over, in time, to the Historical Society.

But the greatest treasure of all is a black and white cat. "She has been my pet for seven years and is my constant companion," he explains as she crawls up around his neck purring her content and affection for him. "She's just a plain, ordinary Molly cat, but Rockefeller hasn't money enough to buy her."

GLEAMS AND FLASHES

Many a rich man has everything his own way, until his will is probated.

Strange as it may seem, high living has put many a man on his uppers.

It's a good plan to use your head if you would get there with both feet.

It is quite possible for a man to simply spread himself without really having any broadening influence.

Many a man who believes nothing will expect his wife to believe everything he tells her.

It isn't every man who can fall into a fortune without sustaining a compound fracture of the morals.

One thing about ice is that it never sells like hot cakes.

A man may be slow but sure, but his watch can't be.

Some yachts have centreboards; nearly all have sideboards.

There are times when it takes a mighty strong-minded woman to hold her tongue.

It is easier for some fellows to pass counterfeit money in a saloon than to pass the saloon.

There's plenty of gossip in a boarding house, but the landlady never cares to entertain an idle roomer.

The fellow who tells a girl her voice has the flexibility of a violin may be hinting to be her beau.

Even the aviator who holds the high altitude record may not be above criticism.

An egotist is a man who is so wrapped up in himself that he pays no attention to us.

Lots of people attract attention who are not in other ways attractive.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's feet with which to do thy kicking.

WHAT IS DOING IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

AT the Century Opera House Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" will be presented as the new work for the week on Tuesday night. Florence Macbeth, an American coloratura soprano, who was a member of the Chicago Opera Company last season, will make her first appearance with the company on this occasion, singing the rôle of the mechanical doll. Lois Ewell will sing Antonia, and Bettina Freeman, Giulietta. Orville Harrold will sing Hoffmann Tuesday night and at the Saturday matinée, and Gustaf Bergman will have the rôle Friday and Saturday nights. Kathleen Howard will again sing Nicklaus, and Louis Kreidler the three "evil genius" rôles of Coppelius, Dapertutto, and Dr. Miracle. Augusta Senska will be the Voice of Antonia's mother. The remainder of the cast includes Messrs. Kaufman, Phillips, Williamson, d'Angelo, Clement, Zwibach, Dorfman, and Caplan. Josiah Zuro will conduct.

"La Bohème" will alternate during the week with the new work. The cast remains the same as on the opening night, with the exception that Mr. Gaudenzi sings Rudolph tomorrow evening. "La Bohème" will be sung Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights and Saturday afternoon.

Havrah Hubbard will give his "opera talk" this afternoon on "The Tales of Hoffmann."

***

A special Wagner concert under the direction of Ernst Knoch will be given at the Century Opera House tonight. Following is the programme: Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," Bettina Freeman; aria of Adriano, from "Rienzi," Maude Santley; "Engel" and "Traume," Lois Ewell; Wotan's "Farewell and Fire Spell," Louis Kreidler; prelude to Act. III. of "Lohengrin"; Prayer from "Rienzi," Gustaf Bergman; Good Friday music, from "Parsifal"; Erda's song from "Rheingold," Augusta Senska; "To the Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser," Graham Marr, and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

Following are the lecture-recitals in music arranged for the week by the Board of Education:

Monday—"Siegfried," fifth in a course on "The Ring Cycle," by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, illustrated with selections, at Public School 40, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Tuesday—"Folk Songs of England," illustrated by selections, by Mrs. Honora Blakeley Bouton, at Public School 18, Park Avenue, Williamsbridge. "Songs of the British Isles," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, by Randall Hargreaves, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Avenue and 156th Street.

Thursday—"Chopin: The Devotee of the Piano," illustrated by selections, by Miss Margaret Anderson, at Public School 46, 196th Street and Briggs Avenue. "Folk Songs of France," by Albert G. Crawford, illustrated by songs by Mrs. Lois Hackett, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue.

Friday—"Edvard Grieg: The Great Master in Small Forms," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, by Dr. John S. Van Cleve, at Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue. "Folk Song and Art Song," by Miss Marie F. MacConnell, illustrated by songs by Miss Mabel MacConnell, at Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B. "The Romantic Era of Music," by Mrs. Eleanor Hooper Coryell, illustrated by violin and voice, Miss Anna Gonyon, soprano, at Public School 34, Amethyst Avenue, Van Nest.

The Board of Education series of free public organ recitals on Sunday afternoons will be resumed this afternoon, when Gottfried H. Federlein gives his first recital at the Ethical Culture School, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock. Later in the season a number of the high schools which are equipped with organs will be used for such recitals.

***

These are the programmes for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recitals at the City College: This afternoon—Suite Gothique, Boellmann; Andante con Moto from Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; Fugue in E flat, Bach; Funeral March, Grieg; "Traumlied," Diggle; Dialogue, Quef; Berceuse, Shelley, and overture to "William Tell," Rossini. Wednesday—Pastoral Sonata, Rheinberger; Evensong, Johnston; Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, Bach; Menuet in D, Mozart; Toccata in A, Frysinger; Intermezzo, Hollins, and overture to "Oberon," Weber.

***

The Music Festivals Committee of the New York Tercentenary Commission will give another free concert at City College tomorrow evening. The City Orchestra will play under direction of Arthur Bergh, and the soloists will be Inez Barbour, James Stanley, and Maurice Kaufman.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its first concert of the season in Brooklyn on Friday evening in the Academy of Music. Pasquale Amato of the Metropolitan Opera House will be the soloist. The programme comprises Brahms's Symphony No. 2, Sibelius's "The Swan of Tuonela," and "Finlandia," and the Overture to Weber's "Euryanthe." Mr. Amato will sing airs from Saint-Säens's "Henry VIII." and Handel's "Xerxes."

***

Yvonne de Treville, soprano, will give a costume recital at the Academy of Music Thursday evening, illustrating "Three Centuries of Prime Donne." Eleanor Shaw will assist at the piano.

***

Free concerts in the course of the People's Institute of Brooklyn will be given this afternoon at Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, and this evening at the Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street. For the afternoon concert the programme will be given by T. Morgan Phillips, tenor; Alois Trnka, violin; Mary Adele Hays, soprano, and Bernardine Kieckwefer, accompanist. At the evening concert in Commercial High School the Kaltenborn String Quartet will play.

PAVLOWA IN NEW DANCES.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, will make her first appearance this season in a performance with her company at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening. Her programme comprises a new ballet, "Flora's Awakening," eight divertissements, of which five will be new, and a feature called "The Dance of Today," which will consist of modern society dances. Among her company will be Ivan Clustine, Alexander Volinine, Mlle. Stephanie Plaskowiesska, Mlle. Stasia Kuhn, and Mlle. Tamara Svirskaia. Theodore Stier of London will be the musical director.

Safety in Travel.

Dwight Elmendorf, well-known raconteur of travel experiences, will return to Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening. Under the general title of "Five Ideal Circular Tours," Mr. Elmendorf has prepared a series of illustrated travel talks, the first of which, "Around the World Through the Panama Canal," will cover a journey of 22,700 miles and will embrace new scenes in the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Port Said, Aden, India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Singapore, Hongkong, China, Japan, Hawaii, and views of the completed Panama Canal.

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FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Count Your Losers When You Want to Bid and Your Takers When You Want to Defeat or Double. Some Advice About How to Play "Nullo" Hands.

By Florence Irwin.

IN the positive suits the would-be declarant, on reckoning his hand, should count his losing cards, not his taking ones. And the adversaries should count their takers, not their losers. In other words, count your losers when you want to bid, and your takers when you want to defeat, or double. The man who holds this hand

♡AKQJ74
♣1098
♢Q74
♠J

should not begin by saying to himself, "Just see all the heart tricks I can take." He should rather reason thus: "With hearts as trumps I shall never lose a trump round; I shall, however, lose three clubs, two diamonds (the queen will be high on the third round), and one spade. That is six losers; my hand, therefore, is worth but one-odd, unassisted. My 64 honors will make it profitable to lose one trick, provided I am not doubled. If my partner never raises me, I cannot count on more than one trick from him. If he raises me once, he has two tricks; if he raises me twice, he has three tricks; and so on."

The declarant thus counts his losers. The adversaries, on the other hand, count their takers. The adversary who holds this hand

♡432
♣AK3
♢AKQ
♠KQ104

and hears "three hearts" bid against him, should reason thus: "I cannot bid no-trumps, because I do not stop the hearts; nor do I care to bid royals high, with but four in my hand. But I can double 'three hearts' because I have in my hand six taking cards, (two clubs, three diamonds, and at least one spade.) My suits are so short that my high cards are not likely to be ruffed. Also, I cut off all means of escape if my enemy tries to get out of his hearts. I can defeat any bid he makes."

The "three hearts" may have been bid on this combination:

♡AKQJ10
♣Q64
♢J76
♠A3

Nevertheless, it can be defeated by the adverse hand given above. Therefore:

In the positive suits, let the declarant count his losers and the adversaries their takers. But let this rule be reversed in nullos. In nullos let the declarant count his takers and the adversary his losers. The man who has four takers in his hand can make but three nullos even if he doesn't allow a single trick to his partner's hand. And it is more than probable that an unknown dummy that must eventually be exposed will take a trick or two.

I have seen players bid nullos to any point on such hands as this:

♡J107
♣9865432
♢Q108
♠—

They look only at those wonderful clubs and at the blank spades. Those six other cards, so dangerous to carry, seem to melt into insignificance.

Of course, all six of those cards needn't take. There is a chance for discard. But after one discard on spades the adversary will stop leading them. And if the declarant wants to lead them himself he will have to take tricks in dummy to do it. Then, the fact that the hand holds all the low clubs, makes it just possible that dummy would block. Suppose dummy held the ace-jack of clubs and no others; and suppose the ten were led. If dummy played jack, third hand might duck with the seven, leaving the ace still high. And if dummy played ace, third-hand might throw the king, and dummy's jack might still take.

That is a very dangerous nullo-hand, because it holds two unguarded suits, and six menacing cards. Yet nine players out of ten would bid it high because they would count their losers and not their takers.

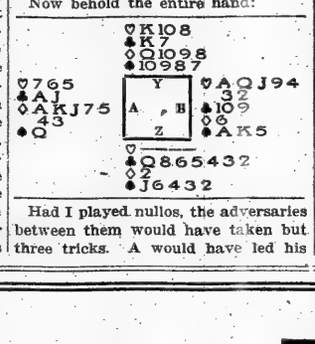
On the other hand nullo-adversaries should always count their losers. It takes but four ducks to kill a four-nullo bid, ("Have I four duckers?") it takes five ducks to defeat three nullos, ("are there five probable losers in my hand?") and so on. Even when the hand answers "yes" to the test, I do not advise a nullo-double, generally because there is the partner's hand to consider. He may be forced to take your losers. But be satisfied to play against nullos, with the requisite amount of losers in your hand rather than make foolish bids against the nullos. Double occasionally, I suppose, (I shouldn't myself) when the bid is very high and when the adversaries are obviously trying to save rubber, with their nullo bids. I don't mean I have never doubled a nullo-bid, but I do it so rarely it isn't worth counting, and greatly hesitate to advise the course.

The other day I, as dealer, was overjoyed to find myself holding these cards:

♡—
♣Q865432
♢2
♠J6432

Of course, I opened with "a nullo"; second-hand said "two diamonds," and, to my disappointment, my partner passed. No raise from him! I was going on to "two nullos" alone, however, (but never to three,) when my scheme was frustrated by fourth-hand's overcalling his partner's bid with "two hearts." That killed my bid, and I gave up the prettiest nullo-hand in the world.

Now behold the entire hand:



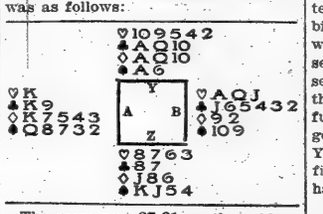
Had I played nullos, the adversaries between them would have taken but three tricks. A would have led his singleton which B would have overtaken, and led the ace of spades, to give his partner the desired discard. A would have discarded the ace of clubs. B's next lead would probably have been his singleton diamond, which dummy would take. One club trick would be all A-B would take in addition, three tricks in all. I could not have made "one nullo," (I should have lost 200 undoubled,) and at "three nullos" my losses would have been 300 or 600, according to whether the hand was or was not doubled. This despite the fact that my hand was a wonder, that it held but one red card and that a deuce, that I could not be forced to take a single trick, and that my partner hadn't even the stuff for a warning bid. His "pass" was warning enough.

Of course, B made a clean-up in hearts, but that was less expensive for us than trying to keep him out of it. That hand was marked as A-B's, and our best course was to give it to them.

One correspondent writes to know why the hands are not to be exchanged in nullos "as everything is reversed in nullos." Everything is not reversed; the adversaries don't exchange hands, the play doesn't go around in the opposite direction, you don't cut to the left and deal to the right, the value of the cards is not reversed. None of the ordinary routine is reversed, nor should it be. To strive to lose tricks is not "to reverse everything."

I have already been forced to explain too frequently my objections to this exchange of hands, objections which are shared by all authorities. It is bad because it is unnecessary; very high nullo-bids are constantly and successfully played without it; a high hand kills nullos whether held up or exposed; if exposed its holder will be more careful about warning; by making the dummy's rules more stringent than the declarant's, and by forbidding the latter to go to three nullos unassisted, all necessity for exchange ceases to exist.

To my regret, the diagrams in my article of Oct. 11 were transposed. What was intended to be the test hand came from Louisiana, Mo., and was as follows:



The score was 27-21 on the rubber-game in favor of Z—Y, and the actual bidding struck me as extremely odd. Here it is:

Z, "one spade"; A, "two spades"; Y, "by"; B, "a heart," (awful!); Z, "no"; A, "no"; Y, "double," (equally awful!); B, "two clubs"; Z and A, "no"; Y, "double"; B and Z, "no"; A, "two diamonds"; Y, "double"; B and Z, "by"; A, "two nullos," (with two unguarded suits); Y, "two hearts," and made three-odd.

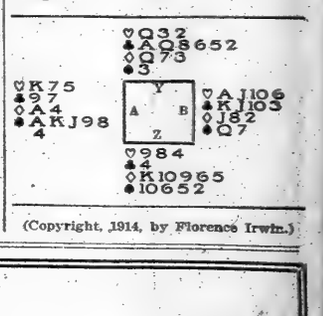
Of Z's bidding alone do I approve, and he did nothing but pass after his first correct opening of "a spade."

Why should A bid "two spades," after Z's opening? He should have passed, not having either a no-trump bid or a suit-bid; it would take two-odd spades to put Z—Y out, A's hand looked as if he could prevent their making two-odd; still it contained no bid that would put him rubber, and his partner might have something better to say.

Y should pass; his hand looks like two-odd in spades; he can't bid his low hearts on the first round; he could say no-trump, I suppose, to start up the bidding.

If Y passes I don't see what B could do but pass, unless he bid clubs on his jack-suit, breaking a rule just to save rubber. His three-card bid was terrible; so was Y's double of that bid. If Y expected to win at hearts why didn't he bid "two hearts," himself, (he could bid his ten-suit on the second round,) and take rubber? All those would-be rescue bids were fearful; squirming out of one suit just to get caught again in another. And Y's doubles never got played, he finally let his quarry out, played the hand himself, and took rubber.

The hand of Oct. 18 was exceedingly interesting, but lack of space will make it necessary to defer its discussion for another week. Meanwhile here is another. First deal on the rubber-game:



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CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

THE New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will give a Bach-Handel-Wagner programme this afternoon at Aeolian Hall, with Mme. Olive Fremstad as soloist, making her first appearance of the season. The numbers comprise a concerto for two solo violins and cello, with strings, by Handel; Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 1, an air from Handel's "Xerxes" ("Largo") arranged for orchestra by Dr. Leopold Damrosch; the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and for Mme. Fremstad, Elizabeth's air from "Tannhäuser," Kundry's air from "Parsifal," and the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan und Isolde."

***

Manuel Quiroga, violinist, will give a recital at the Shubert Theatre this afternoon, assisted by Idalia Ide, soprano, and E. Romayne Simmons, pianist. The violinist's principal number is Beethoven's Sonata No. 5, and he will also play Saint-Saëns's Rondo Capriccioso and a group of three smaller pieces.

***

John Philip Sousa and his band will be heard in their only New York appearance this season in a concert at the Hippodrome tonight.

***

Carl Friedberg, a German pianist, will give his first New York recital tomorrow afternoon in Carnegie Hall. His programme includes Liszt's arrangement of Bach's Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 109, and Schumann's Symphonic Etudes, besides two groups of Brahms's and Chopin's compositions.

***

Florence Hinkle will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. Her programme includes songs in Italian, French, and German, with a concluding group in English.

***

Tina Lerner, pianist, has arranged a programme representing eight composers for her recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, her first appearance for two years. Her largest number is Liszt's sonata in B minor, and there is a group of six Chopin compositions.

***

Blanche Goode, pianist, will make her first New York recital appearance at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Her programme includes Schumann's Sonata, Op. 143; Brahms's Three Intermezzi, Rhapsodie, Op. 119, and six studies by Chopin from Op. 10 and Op. 25.

***

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist, and Horatio Connell, baritone, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening. Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen will play Grieg's Ballad in G minor, with two groups of smaller pieces, while Mr. Connell will be heard in three groups of songs.

***

Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, will give a recital on Thursday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. His programme comprises Bach's Organ Fugue in G minor, three pieces by Scarlatti, Brahms's Sonata in F minor, Beethoven's Rondo in G, Op. 51, No. 2, and smaller compositions by Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, and Liszt.

***

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Karl Muck, conductor, will give its first concerts in New York on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. Thursday evening's programme comprises Beethoven's Third Symphony, Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Strauss's "Don Juan," and the Overture to Weber's "Euryanthe." On Saturday afternoon the orchestra will play Brahms's Symphony No. 2, Chadwick's "Symphonic Sketches," and Sibelius's "Finlandia."

***

Hamish MacKay, a Scottish baritone, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, assisted by Fay Foster, pianist. His programme includes songs in English, songs by Scottish composers, Irish folk-songs, Highland dances, and traditional Scottish airs.

***

Yvonne de Treville, soprano, will give a costume song recital in Aeolian Hall Friday afternoon. Her programme is divided into three parts, representing respectively composers of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

***

Percy Hemus, baritone, who gave a recital of songs by American composers last season, will give a second programme of the same kind on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. Some of his songs will be accompanied by string quartet.

***

Harold Bauer will give his first recital this season at Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon. His programme comprises Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C minor; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 78 in F sharp minor; Brahms's Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel; two Two-part and five Three-part Inventions of Bach; and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 110 in A flat.

***

There will be no concert of the Philharmonic Society in New York this week, the organization being engaged in a tour of New York State and New England, beginning with Boston. Among the cities to be visited are Springfield, Troy, Holyoke, Watertown, and North Adams. The next New York concerts will take place in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 12 and 13, with Mme. Julia Culp as soloist.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS
November

1—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
1—Manuel Quiroga, violin recital, afternoon, Shubert Theatre.
1—John Philip Sousa and his band, evening, Hippodrome.
2—Carl Friedberg, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Florence Hinkle, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Tina Lerner, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Blanche Goode, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist, and Horatio Connell, baritone, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
5—Leonard Borwick, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
5—Hamish MacKay, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
6—Yvonne de Treville, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Percy Hemus, recital of American songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—Marta Milinowski, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Marie Morrisey, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Andrea de Segurola, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Mme. Johanna Gadski, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Arthur Herschmann, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Francis Rogers, song recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
12—Clara Jaeger, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
13—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Alice Sovereign, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Efrem Zimbalist, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Vida Llewellyn, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Adele Katz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

The Death of Sorrow.

HUSH! Sorrow's dead!
Soft close the room and steal away
Into the brightness of the day;
Nor to the peering stranger say
That Sorrow's dead.

At last she sleeps:
Let Peace unlock her chamber door,
And o'er the heart, deep bruised and sore,
Lay poppies: So, forevermore,
May Sorrow sleep!

Wake not her ghost!
Beneath the children's feet at play,
Beyond the reach of night and day,
Alone, go cover her away.
Hush! Sorrow's ghost!

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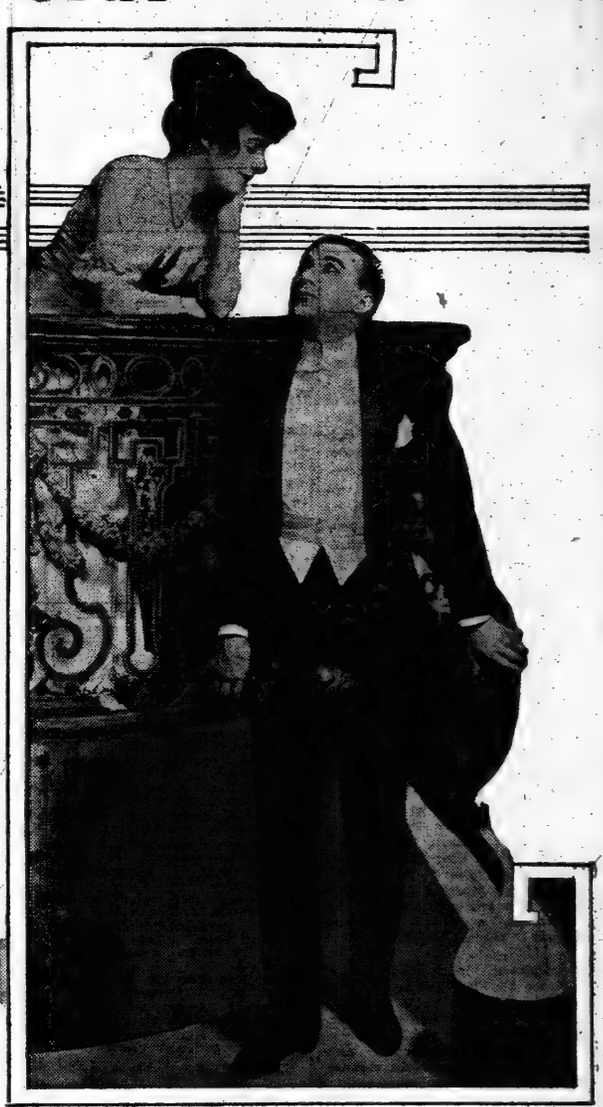

ALICE DOVEY and JACK HENDERSON in "Papa's Darling" New Amsterdam

WILDA BENNETT and THURSTON HALL in "The Only Girl" 39th St.

Second Thoughts on First Nights

On Some Acting Editions of That Favorite Author, Mr. Charles Dickens.

So attractively does "The Highway of Life" reproduce on the stage of Wallack's Theatre the atmosphere of "David Copperfield," that one may be sorry Mr. Parker did not confine his "dramatick version" to that alone, instead of burdening himself further with the dismaying task of fitting into the theatre some of the first and entirely separate threads of that narrative which satisfied Dickens's earlier notions of plot.

Though all of the Dickens novels have been dramatized—some of them time and time again—only two really lend themselves to the theatre, "A Tale of Two Cities" and his most perfect story, "Great Expectations." It is recorded that he sent the proofs of the former to Regnier at the Théâtre Français in the hope and belief that it might appeal as the basis of a French play. He confesses to having written the latter not only with a view to its "possible usefulness" in the theatre, but with certain players actually in mind for the convict and the blacksmith. It is known that the late Robertson Taylor had among his favorite ideas a stage version of "Great Expectations," and that the late W. S. Gilbert went so far as to attempt a dramatization.

Both, to note the obvious dramatic appeal of these two novels, and the fact that the novelist himself liked to think of them in terms of the theatre, is not to say that even they are all in readiness for the dramatist, although they present nothing like the difficulties which beset the playwright who tries to divert to the stage some portion of that tremendous stream of Dickens's earlier genius.

Indeed, your Dickens adapter who turns to "David Copperfield" or "Pickwick Papers" is not unlike one who dredges up a panful of water and comes triumphantly from the shore, saying: "Behold my version of the Atlantic." It is salty, of course, and cleansing. But where is the glint of the sunlight? And where is the boom of the surf?

To state the obvious truth, the romantic and melodramatic elements in Dickens are the least of him, the parts in which he was far surpassed by some of his contemporaries, the common matter of his alley, which we who read today pass over indifferently in our search for the abundant gold, but which the ruthless dramatist, who will insist on preserving the plots, must not only recall, but emphasize.

The futility of laboring to preserve even the outlines of these ungainly, rambling structures in the transfer to the stage is best pointed by the realization that those in the audience at Wallack's, who carry the book in their hearts do not need the reproduction of the narrative, while to those poor, sundered souls who know not David, "The Highway of Life" must seem a hopelessly confused jumble of but half-related incidents.

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The Liebler production will reward a visit from every Dickens lover from these boroughs and points beyond, but one is still permitted to suggest that he who made a fascinating entertainment out of an extremely atmosphere which he called "Pomander Walk," and which would have won him a license to dramatize Jane Austen, did not give Charles Dickens that perfection of discreet service which he, of all contemporary dramatists, seemed peculiarly fitted to render.

Why would it not be better to write four one-act plays out of "David Copperfield" and let it go at that? One might be a scene in the Yarmouth boathouse, culminating, perhaps, in the flight of Little Em'ly. One might be just a sketch of the Micawbers dining with Trotwood in Adelphi. There could be a one-act play on the thumb of Uriah Heep. Each of these should be a study in itself, each introducing the dear Dickens folk and crammed with the Dickens atmosphere, each entirely unconcerned with and untroubled by the loose threads of all the others. And this would make it simple to introduce a playlet on the adoption of David by his formidable aunt, showing his arrival, tear-stained and bedraggled, the consultations with Mr. Dick, the period of uncertainty as to Miss Betsey's programme, and finally the glorious confounding of the Murdstones. This would not only make use of one of the most appropriate scenes in the whole book, but would serve to introduce the frightened little chap who was far more real to Dickens and is far more real to all of us than that colorless fellow who wooed and won Agnes Wickfield.

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Of course Mr. Parker's is by no means the first dramatization of "David Copperfield." It was on the stage the same year the novel was completed. Their appetites whetted by the success of "Oliver Twist" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" in play form, the managers of those days were waiting hungrily for David. January of 1851 saw three distinct versions on the boards in this city at one time.

Lennox Pawle's Micawber has had some great forerunners. Scores of Little Em'lys have deserted as many Hams. It is so with most of the novels. Indeed, the name of Charles Dickens is part of the history of nearly every playhouse that was open for business in England and America in his own day. The characters of his imagination were embodied by nearly all the actors and actresses of our tongue who were favorites during and long after the years when, installment by installment, his novels were being given to the world.

Irving alone played Bill Sykes, Nicholas Nickleby, Mantalini, David Copperfield, Mr. Dombey, and Tackleton. He was also successful—very—as Alfred Jingle, Esq. Those theatregoers whose memories stretch well back into the nineteenth century cherish portraits possibly of Charlotte Cushman as Nancy Sykes and as Fanny Squeers, and certainly of W. J. Florence as Capt. Cuttle, Mme. Janauschek as Lady Dedlock, (and Hortense,) Wallack as Fagin, Lotta as Little Nell and the Marchioness, and Jefferson as Caleb Plummer.

No really complete history of Dickens and the stage has ever been written. However concise and compressed, such an account would fill a huge volume. And, like "The Highway of Life," that volume would testify at every point to two things, the immense temptation and the immense difficulty Dickens presents to the dramatist. Altered titles bear repeated witness to the fact that none felt equal to putting all of any book on the stage. It is easy to recognize "The Golden Dustman" as a stage version (probably a bad one) of "Our Mutual Friend." But who could have caught "A Tale of Two Cities" under the title "The Only Way," and who would have guessed at sight that "Heart's Delight" was a dramatization of "Dombey and Son"? "The Highway of Life" is not the only title that bows to the immensity of "David Copperfield." There have been "Ham," "Little Em'ly," "Em'ly," and "Micawber"—all candid names for portions of the story. But only a few would catch the reference in "Born With a Caul," there is the mystifying record of a Copperfield play called "The Deal Boatman," and "The Highway of Life" is no more vague a title than "What Women Will Do," which, so says the record, was actually given somewhere in this country without implicating Dickens in the announcement. This version, by the way, must mark the high tide of freedom in adaptation, for the adapter presented it as "a hailstone of sensation," and one of the scenes was carelessly mislaid in Em'ly's apartment in Paris.

But like the record of Nelly Farren appearing as Sam Weller, and that of a Copperfield cast in which one actor doubled up as Uriah Heep and Miss Mowcher, (an incredible contortion), this last is just one of the freak footnotes in that voluminous and interesting history of which the latest chapter has just been written behind the footlights at Wallack's Theatre.

FRENCH DRAMA OPENING.

Season to Commence at Century Lyceum Nov. 16.

Nov. 16 has been fixed for the opening of the French Drama Society at the Century Lyceum. The object of the French Drama Society, now fairly well known, is not merely to produce the most interesting of the modern French dramas in New York for the benefit of the theatregoing public, but also includes an educational purpose which has been recognized by many of the schools, which have arranged to send their pupils to the Friday matinées which the society will give. At these matinées the plays will be of a more literary character and each play will be preceded by a lecture, which will not interpret the play but will deal intelligently with its literary and historical characteristics.

The organization of this year's programme has exacted a tremendous amount of work on the part of Lucien L. Bonheur, who was able to spend several weeks in Paris engaging artists of well-established position. The existence of the French Theatre will, in fact, very materially help out those Parisian artists who have suffered because of the war.

Mrs. Campbell to Move.

Next week, beginning Nov. 9, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her English company will be transferred to the Liberty Theatre. This change has been made necessary owing to the fact that the Liebler Company had already planned last Summer to make their production of The Garden of Paradise about Nov. 15, and the stage of the Park Theatre has been arranged for the mechanical advantages of this play.

German Irving Place Theatre.

"Lieb Vaterland" commences its second week at the Irving Place Theatre. The play was written by Max Simon and depicts Germany's present struggle in arms.

Jardin de Danse.

Monday evening will mark the reappearance of Rosika Dolly at the Jardin de Danse. Miss Dolly, who has recently scored successfully in vaudeville, will present with her partner, Martin Brown, a series of original dances.

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"MARY GOES FIRST," a comedy in three acts by Henry Arthur Jones. With Marie Tempest. At the Comedy Theatre Monday night.

"OUTCAST," a play in three acts by Hubert Henry Davies. With Elsie Ferguson. At the Lyceum Theatre Monday night.

"PAPA'S DARLING," a musical comedy by Ivan Caryll and Harry B. Smith, from the French. At the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night.

"THE ONLY GIRL," a musical comedy by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Monday night.

"SUZI," a musical comedy adapted from the Hungarian by Otto Hauerbach, with music by Aladar Renyi. At the Casino Theatre Tuesday night.

"THAT SORT," a drama in three acts by Basil Hastings. With Mme. Nazimova. At the Harris Theatre Friday night.

THE theatrical producers plan to be anything but kind to the first nighters during the coming week, for of six new plays which will come into the local theatres, four will be presented tomorrow night. Of these four two will be dramas, while the other two will be of the musical variety.

Marie Tempest, who is said to be making her farewell appearance in America, a statement which must be taken with a grain of salt, as in the case of most farewell announcements, comes into the Comedy Theatre tomorrow night in "Mary Goes First," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones. Later Miss Tempest is to present several other plays never seen in America, and possibly some of her older ones.

The story of "Mary Goes First" concerns the struggle for social precedence of two Englishwomen living in the provincial city of Warkinstall. Much hangs upon the settlement of the two burning questions, "Who goes in first to dinner?" and "What is an impropriety?" One of the women has a husband recently knighted for some political service to the party in power. An impossible woman from the social viewpoint, of vulgar breeding, and utterly impervious to anything resembling a joke, the new Lady Bodsworth fancies she is now on a plane of equality with the Peeresses of the Realm, and she proceeds to "put it over" those women in Warkinstall's best society who had previously snubbed her. One of these is Mrs. Richard Whichello, (Mary,) a woman of charm, good birth and breeding, and a tongue which runs the gamut from the satirically witty to the maliciously wicked. Mis Tempest plays this rôle and, of course, routs Lady Bodsworth. The company supporting Miss Tempest in "Mary Goes First" is the same which appeared with her in her London production of the piece.

If a great aggregation of managerial talent can have anything to do with the success of a star and her play, then Elsie Ferguson's future is secure, for when she opens at the Lyceum Theatre tomorrow night in "Outcast" she will be under the direction of Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger. "Outcast" is by Hubert Henry Davies and, like Miss Tempest's offering, has been played in England with great success. It is a serious drama, which takes but eight characters to tell. In the story Geoffrey Sherwood is a middle-aged Englishman, who has been jilted by a woman in his own set, who, breaking the engagement, elects to marry a prosaic but wealthy Baronet. Sherwood becomes disconsolate, moody, and addicted to stimulants. At this period he meets, quite unexpectedly, Miriam, a woman of unusual type, who has known life's vicissitudes. Between these two characters, in social station so far apart, there is much in common. The play deals with their redemption. The scenes of the four acts of "Outcast" are laid in London. The company includes Charles Cherry, Marguerite Leslie, Warburton Gamble, J. Woodall Birde, Anne Meredith, Leslie Palmer, and Nell Compton.

Of the two musical comedies which come tomorrow night one is "Papa's Darling," which will be seen at the New Amsterdam Theatre. This is by Ivan Caryll, with the book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Mr. Smith has taken his story from the French of "Le Fils Surnaturel," by Grenet d'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire, a farce which had a long run in Paris. The story is not entirely dissimilar to other French farces which have made their way into American musical comedies before, for in "Papa's Darling" Achilles Petipas, Professor of Moral Psychology in Mme. Petipas's Advanced Feminist Academy, is a very sedate citizen at home, as is his friend Le Blanc, the Mayor of Epinal, where the academy is located, but it is quite a different matter when they get away from home. There is a certain Zozo, an attractive Parisienne, who arrives in Epinal most unexpectedly, and from this time on trouble comes thick and fast. The first act shows the grounds of the academy; the second a reception room in the academy, and the third the Bal Piane at the Café Bohème in Paris. Several of the favorites of the earlier Klaw and Erlanger musical plays appear in "Papa's Darling." The more important of the speaking parts are intrusted to Frank Lalor, as Achilles Petipas; Dorothy Jardun, as Zozo; Alice Dovey, as Germaine; Fred Walton, as Le Blanc; Octavia Broske, as Sophie; Jack Henderson, as Marcel; Frank Doane, as Colonel du Parvis; Edna Hunter, as Dorine, and Lucille Saunders, as Mme. du Parvis.

The other musical comedy tomorrow night, "The Only Girl," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, will serve to bring Joe Weber back into the fold as a producing manager and also to bring together again Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert as author and composer. The cast of "The Only Girl" includes Wilda Bennett, Adele Rowland, Louise Kelley, Vivian Wessell, Josephine Whittell, Estelle Richmond, Marjorie Oviatt, Jane Hilbert, Claire Standish, Gladys Schultz, Jeanne Darys, Thurston Hall, Ernest Torrence, John Findlay, Jed Prouty, Richmond Bartlett and others.

Tuesday night will find another musical comedy as the offering, for on that evening Mr. Weber's old partner, Lew Fields, will bring "Suzi" into the Casino. "Suzi" is an adaptation from the Hungarian book of Franz Martos, the American version having been made by Otto Hauerbach. The music is by Aladar Renyi and the piece has been running for three years in Budapest. It is in three acts.

Jose Collins will sing the title rôle of Suzi, a young comic opera star, whose romance with the young son of a Colonel of Hungarian Hussars forms the basis of the story. Tom McNaughton plays the rôle of the tutor of Stephan, in love with Suzi. Connie Ediss is a stage mother to Suzi, while other rôles are played by Lew Hearn, Robert Evett of the London Gaiety Theatre company, as Stephan; Fritzi von Busing, remembered in "The Chocolate Soldier" as the Countess Rosetti; Melville Stewart as the Colonel, and Artur Lipson as an Italian composer.

There will be a lull after Tuesday night until Friday, when Mme. Nazimova comes into the Harris Theatre in a new play, "That Sort," by Basil Macdonald Hastings, an English author who is known here only by his play, "The New Sin," which was produced at Wallack's Theatre two seasons ago. The play is said to be different from anything Nazimova has ever done. Further than that the producers have little to say about the drama.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Booth—"Experience."
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
44th Street—"The Lilac Domino."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Garrick—"Milady's Boudoir."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—"The Salamander."
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Hudson—Rose Stahl.
Knickerbocker—"Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Douglas Fairbanks.
Long Acre—"Kick In."
Little—"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyric—"The Battle Cry."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New York—"Big Jim Garrity."
Park—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Republic—Lew Fields.
Shubert—William Faversham.
Wallack's—"The Highway of Life."
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

Joan Sawyer's Persian Garden.

Joan Sawyer announces a series of theatrical evenings at her Persian Garden. The first of these will be on Wednesday evening when the stars from the Winter Garden, Al Jolson, Cecil Cunningham, Bernard Granville, Clifton Webb, and Miss Melonaux will be Miss Sawyer's guests.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—Valeska Suratt in "Black Crepe and Diamonds"; Irene Franklin, assisted by Burt Green, in new songs, and Mae Murray and John Jarrott in dances.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—A company of twenty European midgets in a varied series of vaudeville acts; Joe Howard and Mabel McCane in a new act, and Robert L. Dailey and company in a farce.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Harry Bulger, former musical comedy star, in a new act; Mike Bernard and Amy Butler and Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron in a little musical comedy, "Captain Kidd, Jr."

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell in new songs; "The Bride Shop," a miniature musical comedy, and Valerie Bergere in "The Lion Tamer."

ROYAL THEATRE—Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven in "The Masher"; Bessie Wynn in songs, and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "Before and After."

COLONIAL THEATRE—Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return"; Adelaide and Hughes in dances, and James and Bonnie Thornton in their well-known offering.

MONTGOMERY AND STONE

THERE'S a man outside with a tintype of you taken sixteen years ago," said the valet of Fred Stone and Dave Montgomery to those artists in their dressing room at the Globe Theatre the other afternoon just before the matinée hour.

"Let him stay out there with it," said Stone.

"Tell him to bring it in," said Montgomery.

"Oh, that's all right," said Stone. "If Mr. Montgomery wants him to come in bring him along."

"Not at all," said Montgomery. "If Mr. Stone doesn't want him in here never mind."

And that was the most serious quarrel Montgomery and Stone have had since way back in 1896 when they joined Haverly's Minstrels and formed the team which has stuck together year in and year out.

The matter was settled to the satisfaction of all by a compromise. The valet went out and got the tintype and brought it in leaving the owner at the stage door. The picture turned out to be an ancient one of a couple of long since forgotten variety performers and so the owner got his property back instead of making the sale which he hoped for.

"I'll leave it to you," said Stone, addressing no one in particular but looking in the general direction of the two newspaper men who had dropped in to get a dressing room interview, "I leave it to you if that tintype wasn't taken forty years ago. How old does that guy think we are anyway?"

Which brought the interviewers easily and naturally around to ask just how old the actors were.

"I was born in Valmonte, Col., in 1873," said Stone.

"And when I was a little boy," said Montgomery, "I remember my father promising to take me to a show to see Fred Stone act; said he had admired him for years."

"Before I was interrupted," went on Stone, "I was telling when and where I was born. In 1895 I met Montgomery in Galveston, Texas. He was with a circus and attracting much attention as the first white person born in St. Joe, Missouri. Although much older than I, he seemed to be a pretty decent sort of fellow and so we got together and formed the team of Montgomery and Stone. Haverly's Minstrels happened along right then and we went to work with that show. We did a song and dance together and I also did some acrobatic stunts. That was just about twenty years ago and we've been together ever since."

"And you'll find us together twenty years from now, too," said Dave Montgomery. "I don't know just what we'll be doing, but we won't have to bother for the next three years, any way. All we've got to do is to sit down and count the money that will be coming in from 'Chin-Chin.' Pretty soft for this fellow Stone to have a partner like me who can put a show over big."

Callers come and went, but while they were there the interviewers had a chance to look around a bit. The most prominent feature of the room was a photograph of Paderewski on Stone's dressing table. During the performance of "Chin-Chin" Stone gives an imitation of the celebrated pianist and it is not an unstudied imitation either. He follows the photograph closely in making up for the part and he imitates every move of the other artist to perfection.

And in that imitation Stone plays a piano on the stage. There are a lot of people in the audience every night who think Stone isn't really playing and one of the big laughs of the entertainment comes when Stone flails from the piano stool and the instrument keeps right on. That happens to be the only moment when Stone isn't really turning out the music himself, for he can play the piano just as well as he can dance.

ACTOR-MANAGER OWNER-BUILDER

THERE are not many actor-managers in America, and it is not easy to think offhand of any actor-manager who further controls his public destinies by owning his own theatre. There will be one soon, however, for the time is close at hand when Charles Hopkins will open his Punch and Judy Theatre in Forty-ninth Street. He might even run such a riot of hyphens as to call himself actor-manager-owner-builder, for he has associated himself intimately with every tiny detail in the construction of his tiny playhouse. It would not be difficult to find a witness who could swear to having seen Mr. Hopkins hovering about the workers as the theatre began to take on shape, himself hatless and coatless, as if any minute he might put his hands to a wheelbarrow.

Nov. 10 is the date set aside, at least tentatively, for the opening with "The Marriage of Columbine" as the attraction. It represents an ambition that goes back to the days when Mr. Hopkins was an undergraduate at Yale. His particular time in college seems to have been active dramatically. He was in college with Paul Gordon, seen here some weeks ago as the lieutenant in "Kitty MacKay," and with Robert Housum, whose play, "Sylvia Runs Away," took flight after a brief appearance at The Playhouse. Hopkins's class was '08, and among the dramatic ventures of New Haven in his day was a production of "King Henry IV," when he played the king and Paul Gordon (then plain Thomas Achelis) was the Hotspur.

But Mr. Hopkins was graduated long since, not merely from Yale, but from the ranks of the amateurs. He played with John Drew, with Ben Greet, and in a Washington stock company. He had his own company in 1913 at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago. Now he will have his own company in his own theatre, on his own ground (taxes paid in advance) in New York.

CONCERNING PLAYS, PLAYERS, AND PLAYGOERS

STUDY PLAYWRIGHT'S ART FROM AN ORCHESTRA CHAIR

So Advises Mr. Ames, Who, Out of 2,650 Manuscripts, Found Only Fifteen Worth Producing.

THE old adage—"Of making books there is no end"—would hit as near the mark if it read, "Of making plays there is no end," according to the experience of Winthrop Ames in the $10,000 play contest, decided in favor of Alice Brown.

"From almost the first day that the contest was announced until it came to a close, on the 15th day of August last year, there flowed into my office a steady stream of plays," Mr. Ames remarked to a recent visitor, "plays that were bound in bookform, plays with beautifully decorated covers, plays without covers, plays in red ink, plays in black ink, plays in green ink, and plays from which the three colors flared, as though the sender had entered into open competition with the billposter of Barnum & Bailey's Circus.

"In all, I received 2,650 manuscripts, 1,000 of which were promptly returned because the author had in some way failed to be governed by the rules of the contest. The winner was decided upon through a gradual process of elimination. As the plays were read by the judges, those that were at all possible were put in a pile, to be read and reread in comparison with the later manuscripts which would arrive. Considering the total number of plays received and the number of times that a large proportion of them were gone over, I should say that the average number of readings for each must have been about four times."

It was the assorting, reading, and comparing of this unexpectedly large number of manuscripts which postponed the decision for many months after the contest had closed. Gradually, through this same process of elimination, those plays considered as having a chance in the ultimate decision of the judges were reduced in number until but twelve remained. It was then that the three judges really settled themselves for the pull into the homestretch. The result was a unanimous decision in favor of Miss Brown's play, entitled "Children of Earth." It is to be produced around Thanksgiving time, with Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in the leading rôles.

"The proportion of men and women writers who entered the contest was about equal," Mr. Ames said. "Out of the final twelve manuscripts considered, six were written by women and six by men. Three were sent by persons living in New York City, two of whom were women and one a man. From Chicago came three also, with the proportions exactly reversed, two having women authors and one being written by a man. Two arrived from Boston. California contributed two, while Washington and Seattle contributed one each. Taking into consideration, then, the one condition of the contest which emphatically stated that no contestant not a resident of the United States would be considered, and that this condition was strictly adhered to, and accepting the large number of plays submitted as a fair working basis, we reach the conclusion that scattered throughout the vast territory of this country there are at least 2,000 persons who have written one play or more. Out of this number there are approximately 1,300 women writers, showing that—if this far-reaching contest may be taken as a criterion—there are as many women engaged in this profession throughout the United States as there are men.

"The judges were Augustus Thomas, President of the Society of American Dramatists; Adolph Klauber, at that time dramatic editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Mr. Ames himself.

"The plays were of all types and assorted kinds," Mr. Ames said. "Verse-tragedies and the lower type of farces were present, but greatly in the minority. The largest proportion of manuscripts dwelt upon modern themes, and the largest number of these were crook plays, the authors apparently having reached the conclusion that, because 'Within the Law' had been received with favor by the public, the demand for like plays was unlimited, and that a similar plot must needs receive favorable consideration.

"But a small percentage of the manuscripts received were correctly written. Many of those rejected were submitted in scenario form, merely an outline of the plot being given. In some cases the would-be author simply sat down, pen in hand, play in head, and suggested in a long explanatory epistle the plot of what he had already pictured as the winning play. It is possible that several of these suggestions would have been favorably received by the scenario editors of the various film producing companies.

"Leaving this contest out of the question, I can safely say that an average of five plays are received at my office daily the year around. Considering these in conjunction with the great number received during the six months that the contest was open, I will say that the American playwrights, as a class, lack technic but are strong in ideas. This in itself speaks well for the future of the American stage, far more so than if the opposite were the case. Technic can be learned; ideas cannot. There is no school which will instill plots or themes into the barren mind. But there are schools of playwriting and valuable books dealing with the subject. I believe in both; but I am a firmer believer in the theatre as a school for young playwrights, not if they attend the play like a baby in a perambulator, but if they will go to the theatre with their eyes and ears open for suggestions and an insight into the way that a successful play is written or an unsuccessful one not written.

"Many times in my experience have I had both young men and young women ask for a position behind the scenes so that they could observe the hidden workings of the stage. They were willing to do any sort of work, erroneously thinking that the experience thus gained must needs prove a vast help to them in their chosen profession. This is not so. There is far more to be learned by the prospective playwright before the footlights during an evening's performance than he or she could learn in a year behind the scenes. To derive the best results it is necessary to spend more than one evening at the same theatre viewing the same play, because it is not until the novelty of the first visit has worn off that the real advantage is gained.

"If the young aspirant for the honors and remuneration accorded the successful playwright will then observe with a critical eye that part of the performance intended to be seen from before the footlights and dissect in his mind the various climaxes, effects, and relations thus thrust forcibly before his very eyes, he will have learned a valuable lesson for his future guidance. He must decide for himself why some trivial bit of comedy suddenly thrust into a dramatic situation caused a laugh entirely out of proportion to its actual worth, and why this same comedy inserted a moment earlier would have passed unnoticed. In other words, he must observe the performance not for the story that is told in its lines but for the manner in which this story is conveyed to the interested audience. He must know within himself the reason for the apparent suspense of the people about him as the players gradually approach a climax, and he must realise the subtle inner workings of the author's brain who could by his lines and plot key an audience to the highest pitch of excitement, relieve them for a moment by the insertion of an irrelevant spark of comedy and again recall their minds to the seriousness of the situation he has so graphically pictured.

"What I have said applies to the successful play, from which more can be learned than from one which fails to draw its fair share of patronage. The poor play, also, if properly studied, affords an excellent object lesson to the young playwright.

"There is probably one playwright out of two hundred who is successful," Mr. Ames continued gloomily. "Although there are a number of writers who have each written and had produced a successful play, there are few who have doubled the performance and yet fewer who have tripled it. It is a strange fact that few playwrights have a long line of successful plays to their credit. If you question any one of a hundred young playwrights as to why he or she has not succeeded in having a play accepted, that person will most likely aver that it is because they are not known, that they have no reputation as a writer, and that, although their script has more value than nine-tenths of the stuff getting by on Broadway, they are not considered by the producers. Such is not the case. Every play which finds its way into my office is read or at least partly read. I do not say if a play proves at the very start that it has no value we wade through it looking for a needle in a haystack; but every play receives enough attention to assure us that we are not passing a good thing by.

"It was largely due to the echoes from these assertions of the disgruntled ones that I conceived and put into action the open play contest. I was sickened by this constant wail, and I decided to open the highway to reward for playwrights, young and old, famous and unknown. I so arranged the conditions and stipulations of this play contest that the only needed qualification for the author was merit. Bill Smith could enter upon an equal footing with Tommy Jones, and, apart from the natural and acquired advantages of a college professor over a truck driver, they met anonymously and upon neutral ground. It has been stated that a man's handwriting is an index to his character and habits. Be that as it may, one thing is certain: You cannot judge character or personality by the letters of a typewriter, and it would be quite an undertaking for the combined wits of Sherlock Holmes, Old Sleuth, and a few lesser lights to decide whose fingers pounded the keys of an unknown typewriter. With this opportunity opened before them the American authors who contributed—2,650 in all—sent to me fifteen plays which, according to my judgment, were sufficiently meritorious to warrant their being produced. Any one of the final twelve plays would be worth considering for production, and besides this number there were three which would have stood a fair chance. That was all."

PATRICIA COLLINGE in "He Comes Up Smiling" at Liberty

JOSE COLLINS and ROBERT EVETT in "Suzi" Casino

JOYCE FAIR in "The Dummy" Bronx Opera House

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH THEATRE.—"Sylvia Gray" and "The Fates and Flora Fourflush."

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS.—"Three Weeks."

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON.—"The Ordeal."

STRAND THEATRE.—"The Man From Mexico."

WEBER'S.—"Cabiria."

CASINO THEATRE.—To-night only, "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea."

THE strange story of "Sylvia Gray," a drama with hypnotism as its theme, and the funny comedy "The Fates and Flora Fourflush" are the feature pictures of the Vitagraph Theatre's current programme which begin their second and last week on Monday.

"Sylvia Gray" is in four parts and is the life history of a vain, dissatisfied woman who gives up husband and child for life with a wealthy clubman who soon tires of her. It combines a number of stirring, dramatic episodes that make of it an interesting story, which leads up to a logical climax—the daughter of Sylvia Gray, a pliable subject under the influence of Dr. Frakenstein, a disreputable hypnotist, is about to kill her blind father for his money, when vengeance overtakes the villain through a dagger thrust by the hand of his jealous wife. The cast includes Helen Gardner in the dual rôle of mother and daughter, assisted by Charles Kent, Mary Charleson, Charles Eldridge, Gladden James, Arthur H. Ashley, Phyllis Grey, and Edward Elkas. The comedy picture, "The Fates and Flora Fourflush," is a mystery serial in three parts—"Treachery in the Clouds," "The Treasure Temple of Bhosh," and "The Race for Life" and visualizes the adventures of Flora Fourflush, Frank Goodheart, a street sweeper, and Sir Simon Blackheart, a villain who pursues the young people all over the earth, under the sea and in the clouds, and who, as a fitting climax, meets his just deserts at the hands of an Indian Rajah, who blows him to atoms with dynamite because of the previous theft of a precious ruby.

John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico" will be seen on the screen of the Strand Theatre all week. In the motion-picture version of the play a wider scope is possible, and the star has unusual opportunities to display his artistic talent, his ludicrous mannerisms, and mirth-provoking pranks. The play was produced by the Famous Players Film Company. Another interesting feature will be the showing of a new installment of war pictures taken on the European battle fields.

This week at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, "The Ordeal," in five parts, will be the feature attraction produced by the Life Photo Film Corporation. Sterling and Keystone comedies, Scientia pictures, and the Topical News complete the picture programme. Mlle. d'Alnert, from the Opéra Comique, Paris, will sing new selections, and Roy Lepearl, the singing blacksmith, and Miss Dorothy Sothern, soprano, will complete the programme.

Elinor Glyn's sensational novel "Three Weeks," detailing principally a certain romantic love adventure between a wayward Queen and a youth named Paul, has been transferred to the films by Manager B. S. Moss of the Moss chain of local theatres and will be shown publicly for the first time tomorrow at the Rose Gardens Theatre at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. Madaline Traverse, who appeared in the rôle of an Egyptian woman in "Joseph and His Brethren," appears as the runaway Queen, and Mahlon Hamilton as Paul. The feature will be exhibited four times daily.

"The Crimson Wing," one of the novels written by Hobart Chatfield Chatfield Taylor, Chicago and Washington society leader, is being dramatised by the Essanay Company for the motion-picture stage.

George Kleine, producer of the photo-drama "Quo Vadis," announces "Julius Caesar" as his next big, spectacular photo drama. "Julius Caesar" was made in the house of Cines, who also gave "Quo Vadis" to the motion photo stage. It is claimed that 20,000 people found employment in the making of this photo drama and 25,000 costumes were used. A miniature City of Rome was built six square blocks in size. Antony Novelli, who was so successful as Vinitius in "Quo Vadis" and as Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra," has the rôle of Caesar. Mr. Kleine will give the first presentation of this photo drama at the Candler Theatre on Thursday at 10:30 A. M., making it a special performance for the press and the motion-picture exhibitors of Greater New York.

Director Arthur Mackley has begun work on his twenty-sixth picture for Reliance-Mutual release, in which he appears in the rôle of a Western Sheriff. The title of this picture is "Sheriff for an Hour," in which the Western officer and deputies arrest a young crook who has been deceiving his mother by making her believe he was earning an honest living. Since originating his part as Sheriff Mr. Mackley has played in almost 200 subjects, averaging 1,000 feet each, and appearing in almost half of the scenes. With sixteen pictures to each foot, his face appears in a total of 1,600,000 motion pictures.

HARD WORK IN "EXPERIENCE"

SOMETHING of George V. Hobart's allegorical manner may be gathered by this extract from "Experience," the morality play now at the Booth Theatre. The scene is the Street of Disillusion, near the Primrose Path. Youth (William Elliott) is there waiting to meet his erstwhile friends. Experience is with him.

Then enter Work, a big and powerful man. He carries his coat over his arm, his sleeves rolled up. He is mopping his perspiring brow, and is in a hurry. Experience stops him.

EXPERIENCE—Oh, this is an opportune meeting. How are you, Work? I'm glad to see you. Youth, meet my good friend, Work.

YOUTH—Work! How are you? I was thinking about you and wondering what you looked like.

WORK (roughly)—Youth, eh? Well, you size up all right to me. I'm looking for huskies like you. I've got a lot of vacant places down at the bottom of the ladder. Come on, speak up, speak up; don't stand there staring at me. Oh! I'm rough, I know, but there isn't any harm in me—ask your friend Experience!

YOUTH (ingenuously)—I know there is not any harm in you, but—well, (turns to Experience) he isn't at all attractive, is he? See how the perspiration is rolling down his face! I don't believe I'd like to chum around with him.

EXPERIENCE—Oh, Work is all right. Why, in time you'd learn to love him like a father.

WORK (roughly)—Now, just a minute—this is not my way of doing things. If you want to have any dealings with me come right along—don't shilly shally around here. What is it? Speak up, speak up.

YOUTH—Well, to be frank with you, I didn't think you were quite so rough in your manner. I thought you were—well, you see, your hands are all rough, and you—

WORK, (interruptingly.)—Oh, I knew; you expected to find me looking like a picture of a new suit of clothes. Well, you've got the wrong idea, boy. I'm old Work—the original—and I have no spare moments to put on boiled shirts and fol de rols. Maybe it is one of my sons you expected to meet—I have five of them. Now, there's my oldest son, Job. He takes after me—he's rough and ready and willing, Job is. Then there's my twins, Position and Employment—fine boys, but a little unsteady sometimes. Then there's the pride of the family, Profession. I sent him to college and he made good. He's all right; he's a credit to his father and mother. And then there's Sinecure—he's the black sheep of the family, Sinecure is. He's dolled up all the time, and he travels around with a loafer by the name of Graft. Sinecure is the only one in the family I have no use for, but I don't see much of him; it's pretty hard to find him. I don't know why I'm wasting my time standing here to tell you all this—but you're a kid and there's only one way to start right, and that is through me. If you're with me I'll take you home and let you meet my missus. Her name is Content. She's a mother to all my boys, Content is—she'll be a mother to you—and she's the finest, grandest mother in all the world. Now, listen, boy. I know your mind is all confused and you're not strong for me right now, so I'm going about my affairs, and when your thought turns to old Work—when you surely want me—well, you come out and look for me. So long!

THIS THEATRE A STORE.

"Say," said a man in the lobby of the Cohan Theatre the other night, "this isn't a regular theatre; it's a store."

"I don't get you," answered his friend.

"Well," continued the man, "figure it out for yourself. I've been a regular patron of the house ever since it was opened, four years ago. The first time I came here a chap named Wallingford was selling covered carpet tacks. The next time I fell for it a kid named Broadway Jones was selling chewing gum. The third time, which was last season, a couple of men named Potash and Perlmutter were doing a thriving business in the cloak and suit trade, and now they are selling soap.

"It looks to me like the whole scheme is an advertising frame-up to put things on the market and boost business; and they tell me this man Cohan is an Irishman, too."

"Chez" Maurice.

Maurice and Florence Walton are meeting with success in their direction of "Chez" Maurice. In rendering the music for the pericon and sand dance steps, which are performed by Maurice and Walton, only reed instruments and oxskin tom-tom drums are used by the orchestra

BROOKLYN PLAYHOUSES.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—"The Queen of the Movies" with Frank Moulan and May De Sousa in the leading roles is the attraction for the coming week.

DE KALB THEATRE.—Mme. Petrova will appear in "Panthea" in which she was seen at the Booth Theatre last season.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"Too Many Cooks," written by Frank Craven and with Mr. Craven himself in the leading rôle, is the attraction at the Majestic Theatre.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—The vaudeville bill is headed by Julius Steger and company in "The Warning"; Ruth Roye in ragtime songs and Lipinski's forty-dog comedians.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—The headliners on the vaudeville programme include Adeline Genée in her dances; Lew Dockstader in his monologue, and the Courtney Sisters in songs.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Harry Houdini heads the bill at the Prospect, and other topliners are the Farber Girls in songs and "The Edge of the World."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction here will be "The Dummy," with the same cast which was seen in this delightful play during its run at the Hudson Theatre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Bringing Up Father," a farce founded upon George McManus's well-known newspaper cartoons, will be the bill at the Grand Opera House for the week.

STANDARD THEATRE.—"The Third Party" moves up from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to the new uptown playhouse tomorrow for a week's stay.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—Rose Sydell and her "London Belles" will present a new two-act burlesque, "The Rising Sun," together with a long list of variety acts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Charming Widows," a burlesque organization, will offer two one-act satires and a lengthy vaudeville bill at the Murray Hill this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—New wax figures illustrating the Tercentenary Celebration will be shown at the Eden Musée, and Dunninger, the magician, will offer a new entertainment.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Maccart and Ethelyn head the vaudeville bill for the entire week, presenting two new one-act plays.

Where Jones Got His Idea.

Henry Arthur Jones, the author of "Mary Goes First," with which Marie Tempest opens her répertoire engagement at the Comedy Theatre tomorrow night, got the idea for that comedy at a dinner party given by his son-in-law six years ago in Gibraltar. Mr. Jones's son-in-law was one of the British Commissioners appointed to sit on the Moroccan troubles engaging the English authorities at that time, and among others of his duties was the giving of an official dinner party to the various dignitaries. As the latter represented every rank in the United Kingdom, from a Duke to plain Mr. Jones, the question of precedence assumed the proportions of a gigantic nightmare for the host, and so impressed father-in-law Jones that he immediately drafted a scenario for a play, with the question of who should go in first to dinner as the theme thereof. Instead, however, of making men the protagonists, as they were at the original dinner party, Mr. Jones substituted a pair of women.

LIFE BEHIND THE SCENES A SERIOUS PROPOSITION

That Is When It Is Crowded Into Three Hours, as Is Done by Mr. Brady at Manhattan Opera House.

"LIFE" is a pretty serious proposition. If any one happens to think it's not all he or she will have to do to be convinced will be to drop down to the Manhattan Opera House, give the magic password, which may not be revealed here, and walk through the stage entrance back to the stage.

There he will see "Life" in so many different forms in such a short period of time that his breath will be quite taken away—at least THE TIMES man who made it his business to see "Life" from behind the proscenium arch was swallowed up in such a whirl of events that it was hours and hours before he could realise that he wasn't living in a tangle of boat races and automobile dashes and death cells at Sing Sing, to say nothing of wild rides over a Mexican desert.

You see, William A. Brady, who likes to do big things in the theatre, got the idea that a play called "Life," in which large slices of about everything in this world might be crowded into three hours of time, would be a pretty good thing to show to audiences. Now Mr. Brady has a caged dramatist in his offices (if it is possible for a man who is here, there, and everywhere and busy every moment of the time, to have such things as offices) in the person of Thompson Buchanan, who writes plays only for Mr. Brady's consumption. In the old days, when Thompson Buchanan was a reporter on an evening newspaper and was known as just plain Buck, he wrote about everything from a church festival to a murder most every day of his life. Therefore, reasoned Mr. Brady, who was more fitted to turn out a real big melodrama which would be a true portrayal of life in a big city?

Who indeed but Mr. Thompson Buchanan, née Buck? So the author was pushed into a little office at the Manhattan Theatre, given a lead pencil or whatever gifted authors use to turn out "a gripping, living, wonderful melodrama," and told to go as far as he liked, but to go quickly.

Perhaps the scenes at the New York Hippodrome are bigger and more massive than the scenes at the Manhattan Opera House, but then the stage at the former playhouse is so much larger that the realm behind the scenes at the latter temple of art and the drama is a much more complicated affair. Leander Richardson, who writes things for the papers about Mr. Brady's shows, acted as the guide for the hungry soul who wanted to see "Life." That is, Mr. Richardson went as far as the stage door, whispered the mysterious password, which sounded something like Itsallrightmikehesanewspaperguy, and then departed. The searcher after truth was left alone on the big stage. That is, he was alone in that no one paid any attention to him. Two hundred and fifty stage hands were there, as were something like a hundred actors, a dozen or more horses, a couple of automobiles, two racing shells, and more scenery than the reporter believed existed in the whole world.

Until the first act began everything seemed to be more or less mixed up, but in reality there was nothing mixed at all. Everything was right in its proper place to be hauled out and used in the quickest possible time and after it was used back it went to the identical spot it had been taken from.

There is no use going into the story of "Life" as it is played by Mr. Brady's company. Most every one in New York who goes to the theatre at all will go there and see the play sooner or later. Let it be said, however, that one of the first exciting moments in the big drama is a boat race between Harvard and Yale in which sixteen very husky young oarsmen and a couple of likely looking coxswains almost row their heads off for about five minutes.

The shells in which the oarsmen race are real ones. Even papier mâché boats couldn't be made any lighter than the real articles, so Mr. Brady bought a couple of the boats and told the stage carpenters to get busy. The shells were mounted on platforms ten feet high and these platforms are on ball bearing rollers. When the time comes for the race they are hauled into position, the oarsmen climb into the seats and then the water is built up around them.

It is a very real looking river—that water. From the footlights back to the boats long strips of canvas are stretched across the stage, and on this canvas, which is nothing more or less than a moving-picture screen, a machine throws a picture of a rapidly moving stream. The effect is perfect. The oarsmen tug at their oars, which are real oars, too, and the moving-picture machine clicks off a river. Stage hands, back in the wings, pull on the ropes, which slowly drag the boats across the stage and then suddenly the winning post flashes past and the race is over. The winning post is in reality a man-propelled affair which, instead of being stationary, flits across the stage in the opposite direction from the boats' course. It looks for all the world as though the boats were passing it at the rate of a mile a minute. Mr. Brady himself worked out this idea. Congratulations are in order.

Later in the evening comes the escape of an innocent man from Sing Sing just about two jumps ahead of the electrician who has the chair all ready for his execution. Two automobiles are used in this. One is a real machine, and the other is a "prop," made to explode and blow up at just the proper moment.

Both machines are mounted on heavy, low trucks. Instead of the wheels touching the floor of the trucks, however, they move against a series of other wheels, on the same order as a bicycle home-training machine, and no matter how fast the automobile wheels turn, the under ones go just as fast, and the only forward movement is furnished by the ever-ready stage hands, who once more tug away on the ropes. Again, too, the moving-picture machine is brought into play and the streets and country roads go whirling past. Suddenly a tree, which, like the winning post in the boat race, is man propelled, comes shooting across the stage and bumps into the pursuing automobile. The explosion follows. A number of very lifelike dummy figures in the car are shot sky high and the real automobile dashes off the stage to safety. Some night that real machine is going to jump from the truck which carries it and go plunging through the brick wall ahead. When this was suggested later to Mr. Richardson his eyes fairly sparkled with delight at the thought of the space he would get on the first pages of the papers if it really did happen.

DOUGLAS CELEBRATES.

Kenneth Douglas, the English comedian, who is playing the leading part in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre, in something over a month will round out his twenty-first year upon the stage and be old enough to cast a vote in favor of his profession. Mr. Douglas will not give the exact date, for he is very modest about it.

In the course of his busy life he has essayed nearly every branch of dramatic art. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1893. The following year he sprang to success as Bullock Major in "The New Boy" at Terry's Theatre, and immediately began his long gallery of contributions to the English stage, among them such characterizations as Tom in "One Summer Day," Gavin Dishart in "The Little Minister," George Leete in "The Marrying of Ann Leete," Lieutenant Seton Boyne in "Beauty and the Barge," Lieutenant Alan Hartley in "The Drums of Oude," Colin in "Josephine," Harding O'Grindle in "The O'Grindles," Freddie Perkins in "Mrs. Dot," Maximilian in "Samson," Paul Barton in "Is Matrimony a Failure?" and Richard Beaufort in "Dad."

Election Day Only

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WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE, TUESDAY. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
IN
THE HAWK
WITH THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ACTRESS,
MLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT
The Author—Francis de Croisset. The Translator—Marie Zane Taylor.
UNANIMOUSLY VOTED A SWEEPING SUCCESS

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Bigger Than Any Six Plays Together.
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NEVER A DRAMATIC PAGEANT LIKE IT.
"Drury Lane, the Hippodrome, and the 'movies' all rolled into one."—Evening Sun.
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THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT!
CARRIAGES AT 11 P. M.

F. Ray Comstock's Princess THEATRE, 39th, near B'way. 'Phone, 570—Greeley.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Majority of Seats, $2. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. Extra Mat. (Pop.) Election Day.
Holbrook Blinn, Director.
THE EPITOME OF DRAMA
in
FOUR ASTONISHING ONE-ACT PLAYS
"'LITTLE FACE' the most shockingly funny play ever produced."—N. Y. Herald.

The Tree-Maiden in "Little Face," the First of Suffragettes.

"THE FOREST OF HAPPY DREAMS" | "THE GOAL" | "THE CAT & THE CHERUB"

THE WINNING TICKET
UNDER COVER
Whatever happens Tuesday, "UNDER COVER" is the elected play of 1914-15.
A REPUBLICAN story because it is vitally American.
A DEMOCRATIC drama because it appeals to everybody.
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X	ETHEL CARTWRIGHT.....WHO LOVES STEVE
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Tues. (Elec. Day) & Sat. Mats., 25, 50, 75c.
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F. RAY COMSTOCK presents
The Original Company in
THIRD THE PARTY
Direct from 39th Street Theatre
WITH
TAYLOR HOLMES & WALTER JONES
Election Returns Announced Tuesday Eve.
Week Nov. 9—GUY BATES POST in "OMAR"

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H. H. FRAZEE'S West 48th St.
Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
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A. H. WOODS Presents
A PLAY OF NEW YORK LIFE IN FOUR ACTS
KICK IN
By WILLARD MACK
With JOHN BARRYMORE, JANE GREY, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, & All Star Cast.
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BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-15-25-50
TODAY AND ALL THIS WEEK
JOHN BARRYMORE
IN
"The Man from Mexico"
Other Superior Picture Attractions.
Strand Concert Orchestra & Soloists.
Next Wk. "THE MAN FROM HOME"

MADAME LABADIE
In a Dramatic Interpretation of
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By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
At the Little Theatre Tues., Nov. 17, at 3 o'Clock.
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PRICES 10, 15, 25, 50c.
Highest grade Motion Features and Vaudeville. Changed Sunday and Thursday. Mlle. D'Alcert, "The Singing Blacksmith," Miss Dorothy Sothern, and Most Vivid War Drama of modern times. "THE OUTCRY."

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REX BEACH'S Sensational PHOTO STORY,
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A tale of heart throbs, thrills, and sentiment, has highest approval of Press, Pulpit, and Public.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY 2, 3:30, 8, 9:30 P. M.
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Sole Management ED. E. PIDGEON.
Broadway Rose Gardens, B'way, 53d St. 2 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Monday Eve., Grand Formal Opening. Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro, and others.

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ENTIRE CHANGE OF SHOW EVERY WEEK
Today—2 Big Concerts.
Commencing Tomorrow Aftern'n, ROSE SYDELL Presents
JOHNNIE WEBER & HER FAMOUS LONDON BELLES
Twice Daily. Popular Prices. Smoking permitted.
Complete Election Returns Read from the Stage.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL MAN IN THE WORLD, HARRY FOX & JENNIE DOLLY, LAMBERT & BALL, and 10 other acts
TOMORROW (MON.) MATINEE, The European Sensation,
SINGER'S MIDGETS
20 PERFECT LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, 7 PONIES AND 3 BABY ELEPHANTS, JOE HOWARD & MABEL McCANE, ROBERT L. DAILEY & CO., DAINTY MARIE, NORCROSS & HOLDSWORTH, HARRIET BURT, CLAUDIUS & SCARLET, and 6 others.

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Wed. Mat., 25c-50c. Sat. Mat., 25-50 & 75c.
SPECIAL MAT. ELECTION DAY, (TUES.)
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A DETECTIVE COMEDY BY THE AUTHORS OF "THE ARGYLE CASE." The Original HUDSON THEATRE CAST without change.

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MATINEES THIS WEEK TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
in SARDOU'S MASTERPIECE,
DIPLOMACY

LYCEUM
45th St., just east of Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Mgr.
Special Mat. Election Day.
Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
First Presentation
Tomorrow (Mon.) at 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN and KLAW & ERLANGER present
ELSIE FERGUSON
In the new play
OUTCAST
By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
THE COMPANY INCLUDES CHARLES CHERRY, MARGUERITE LESLIE, WARBURTON GAMBLE, ANNE MEREDITH, J. WOODALL BIRDIE, LESLIE PALMER, and NELL COMPTON.

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ROSE STAHL
Says as LUCILLE DE JAMBON "Laughing Ain't Wrong, Happiness Ain't Wrong, Dancing Ain't Wrong." and HER NEW COMEDY
A Perfect Lady
By CHANNING POLLOCK and RENNOLD WOLF
Guarantees Laughter
HOLIDAY MATINEE TUESDAY.
REGULAR WED. & SAT. MATINEES

New Amsterdam WEST 42D ST.
"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Ev'ngs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING
TOMORROW NIGHT 8:15
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
PAPA'S DARLING
From the French of "LE FILS SUR NATUREL." by Grenet D'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire.
MUSIC BY | BOOK AND LYRICS BY IVAN CARYLL | HARRY B. SMITH
CAST OF FAVORITES AND CHORUS OF 75, including FRANK LALOR, DOROTHY JARDON, ALICE DOVEY, FRED WALTON, OCTAVIA BROOKE, FRANK DOANE, JACK HENDERSON, EDNA HUNTER, GEORGIA HARVEY, LUCILLE SAUNDERS.

Knickerbocker B'way and 38th St.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
3rd CAPACITY MONTH
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents

JULIA SANDERSON
IN THE TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY
DONALD BRIAN
IN 2 ACTS 4 SCENES
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
AND AN INTRODUCTORY
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

BELASCO Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
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"THE ONE PLAY THAT WILL STAND OUT FOR SOME TIME AS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF SHEER ARTISTRY IN BOTH PLAYING AND PLAYCRAFT. OUR BEST ADVICE IS TO GO AND SEE IT."—TRIBUNE.
LEO DAVID BELASCO Presents
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THE New Play in 3 Acts By FERENC MOLNAR
Phantom Rival

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HOLIDAY MAT. TUES. (Election Day)
BEST FUN IN TOWN
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IS BRIM FULL OF LAUGHS
By Roi Cooper Megrue & Walter Hackett.
Seats Selling for Thanksgiving Day.

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MON., TUES. WED. EVES. | HOLIDAY MAT. TUESDAY WED. (50c to $1.50) MAT.
ONLY 5 TIMES MORE
The Salamander
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BEGINNING FRIDAY NIGHT. NOV. 6
NAZIMOVA
(The LIEBLER CO., MANAGERS)
as DIANA LASKA in
"That Sort"
A New Modern Drama by B. MACDONALD HASTINGS, Author of "THE NEW SIN."
Seat Sale OPENS AT BOX OFFICE Nov. 3
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ELTINGE THEATRE WEST 42 ST
EVES 8:20 MATS WED & SAT
POPULAR MATS WEDNESDAY
SPEC'L ELECTION DAY MAT.
8TH WEEK
A. H. WOODS Presents
INNOCENT
WITH PAULINE FREDERICK AND ALL STAR CAST
"HOLDS ITS AUDIENCE IN A TENSE GRIP" TRIBUNE
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

REPUBLIC
EVES AT 8:30 MATS WED & SAT
POPULAR MATS WEDNESDAY
SPECL ELECTION DAY MAT.
3RD MONTH A. H. WOODS Presents
LEW FIELDS
IN A RIOT OF LAUGHTER
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

LIBERTY
EVES 8:20 MATS WED & SAT 2:20
POPULAR MATS WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MAT
LAST WEEK A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
THE SWEETEST OF ALL COMEDIES
HE COMES UP SMILING
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
MOVES TO LIBERTY THEATRE MONDAY, NOV. 9TH.

Grand Opera House 23D ST. & 8TH AV. Evs. 25c. to $1.00.
Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75c.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Extra Matinee Election Day,
Geo. McManus' Latest Musical Sensation,
"BRINGING UP FATHER"
You'll Laugh Buying Your Tickets.
40 PEOPLE—15 SONG HITS.
Nov. 9—J. L. Hill & His "Dark Town Follies."

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
ADELE BLOOD IN A NEW PLAY
"MILADY'S BOUDOIR"

NEW YORK THEATRE
BROADWAY & 45TH
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JOHN MASON
"BIG JIM GARRITY"
25, 50, 75, $1.00
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AN ORCHESTRA SEAT $1.00
THINK OF IT AGAIN!!
WED. MAT. 25 & 50
THINK OF IT A 3RD TIME!!!
A $2.00 SHOW FOR $1.00
IT'S "A PALPABLE HIT"
SO SAYS THE SUN.
A BIG $2.00 WORTH FOR $1.00
SO SAYS THE PUBLIC
ELECTION DAY MAT.

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Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
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EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JULIA SANDERSON
IN THE TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY
DONALD BRIAN
IN 2 ACTS 4 SCENES
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
AND AN INTRODUCTORY
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

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Management H. B. HARRIS ESTATE.
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NIGHTLY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT 8:30.
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"I feel just like seeing Montgomery and Stone in 'Chin-Chin' at the Globe."
"Very good, Eddie, very good!"
Special Matinee Tuesday, Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

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AMAZING TRIUMPH
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
(By Arrangement with Arthur Hopkins)
"ON TRIAL"
BY ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
SEATS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

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EVES. AT 8:20. MATS. TUES., WED., (POP.) & SAT., 2:20.
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE MIRACLE MAN
FROM THE FRANK L. PACKARD NOVEL.
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

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THE Highway of Life
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Being LOUIS N. PARKER'S
ADAPTATION OF CHARLES DICKENS' FAMOUS STORY
David Copperfield
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GEO. C. TYLER.....Man. Dir.
Evgs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE TUESDAY
ORCH. SEATS $1.50.
Mrs. Patrick CAMPBELL
(THE LIEBLER CO., Managers) and Company from His Majesty's Theatre (London)
"Pygmalion"
A Romance in Five Acts by G. BERNARD SHAW
WILL MOVE TO LIBERTY THEATRE MONDAY, NOV. 9.

NEXT ATTRACTION AT PARK THEATRE
THE LIEBLER CO.'S BIG PRODUCTION OF The Garden of Paradise BY EDWARD SHELDON
OPENING DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

Punch & Judy Theatre
49TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
INAUGURAL OPENING
TUESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 10
MATINEES FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
The Punch and Judy Theatre Co., Inc., Presents
THE Marriage OF Columbine
A Comedy in 4 Acts by Harold Chapin.
The Players:

Charles Hopkins	Mrs. Hopkins
Herbert Yost	Louise Closser Hale
Edward Emery	Eleanor Carey
Charles Haupden	Vera Pole
John Edward Emery	Linda Bolton
	Lionel Belmore, Producer.

Orch. Seats $1.50 & $2. Seats in boxes holding 2, 3, 4 & 6, $2.50. Box Office now open.
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D'Annunzio's Stupendous Photo-Spectacle
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"D'ANNUNZIO'S STUPENDOUS PHOTO-SPECTACLE
7th MONTH ON BROADWAY
MATINEE AND NIGHT. TWICE DAILY. Including SUNDAY
Entire Orchestra 25c
"Don't miss this wonder."—Dr. Crane

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 42D ST. NEAR LEX. AVE.
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.
CONTINUOUS CONCERTS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30, 10c-15c-25c.
To-morrow and Every Afternoon and Night, The Charming Widows with Eddie Dale and Lillian English.
Election Returns by Special Wire Read from the Stage.
COUNTRY STORE FRIDAY NIGHT.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DR. FRANK CRANE
Editorial writer for The New York Globe, will speak on
"The Modern Idea of War"
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3, 1914, 8 P. M. (Election Night.)
Central Branch Y. M. C. A.,
11 Bond Street, Brooklyn,
Opposite Loeser's—Hoyt St. Subway—Flatbush Av. "L" stations.
ALL SEATS RESERVED, 25c.
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Three Centuries of Prima-Donne
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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Majestic Starting Mon., Nov. 2 Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 600 Seats. Eve. $1.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE, 25c. to $1.
RETURNS READ EVENING.
William A. Brady (Ltd.) Presents
The Funniest Play in the World
TOO MANY COOKS
By and with Frank Craven.
Original company from the 39th St. Theatre.
Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY" Seats Thurs.

MONTAUK POP. PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS $1.00.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
THE ONLY MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN
THOMAS W. EYLET'S
"Queen of the Movies"
GREATEST DANCING SHOW ON EARTH. HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD. COMPANY OF 85.
ALL STAR CAST HEADED BY
May de Sousa & Frank Moulan
NEXT WEEK—DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

B. F. KEITH'S Orpheum MATINEE DAILY, 25c.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15-8:15.
Commencing Tomorrow Matinee, World's Most Exquisite Dancer—ADELINE GENEE In All New Dances.
HARRY FOX & JENNIE DOLLY
LEW DOCKSTADER
Courtney Sisters—Joe Jackson
Alan Brooks & Co.
Nemetis. Maxine & Bobby. Azard Bros.

DEKALB
MATS. WED. & SAT., 25c. & 50c.
EVES. 25c.-50c.-75c.-$1.00.
Bargain Mat. Election Day, 25-50c.
Returns at Evening Performance.
The Messrs. Shubert Present
MADAME PETROVA
In "PANTHEA."
SUNDAY CONCERTS Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15-25c.
Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS."

SAILING THE PINAFORE

NOT a few pieces of theatrical property are accumulating dust in the storehouse this season but that gallant square-rigged frigate Pinafore, which rode at anchor at the Hippodrome last Spring, is cruising all over the continent. Those who remember the massive production of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera will wonder how this can be done, for theatres which even approach the Hippodrome in size are few and far between and the attempt made four years ago to send a Hippodrome show out on tour broke up in confusion after a few cities had been tried.

In the midst of his preparations last Summer for "Wars of the World," the spectacle now on view at the huge Sixth Avenue playhouse, Arthur Voegtlin took enough time off to work out an elaborate plan whereby "H. M. S. Pinafore" a la Hippodrome could be moved about the country. From all accounts the plan is working, and already such cities as Albany, Montreal, and Buffalo have had a chance to see the real ship afloat on a real if temporary Portsmouth tide.

When "Pinafore" opened at Albany a stage crew of expert mechanics preceded it by nearly a week, and the physical equipment accompanied them. Armed with blueprints they set to work before, after, and during the presentation of the attraction then playing, and when its tenure ended the stage was as bare as a polo field. "Pinafore's" physical production went on, and every one was amazed to see Harmanus Bleecker Hall converted into a sea. Meanwhile another crew of the same type, with similar equipment, was at work in Montreal, with the same result. "Grand draperies" that have never disappeared from the view of the audience were hoisted out of the way, and every theatre in which "Pinafore" has appeared has presented a new aspect to the audience, because depth, width, and height never suspected have been created. The same is true in every city where "Pinafore" appears.

While it is playing in one city a technical staff is ahead in the next where it is scheduled. There are two complete sets of scenery; two efficient technical staffs and two casts—with one or two exceptions the same as appeared at the New York Hippodrome.

Of course all this is a tremendous annoyance to the company preceding "Pinafore," and likewise to the one following it. In the first instance, before, during and after the performance the engineers, hydraulic experts and mechanics are hard at work. When "Pinafore" moves out, the stage is poorly prepared to receive another show, because the incidentals, "props" and details have disappeared as though a cyclone had swept through the place. In whatever degree the touring theatrical people may suffer, the public benefits. The man who pays $2 to see a show is not in the least interested in the amount of work or worry involved in giving him the most possible for the money.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

RECTORS
Broadway at 48th Street
A Notable Innovation
The Pompeiian Lounge
A faithful reproduction of the main room of a Pompeiian palace in the days of that city's glory will be opened Tuesday evening,—a place where you will delight to tarry in comfort. The completion of this room, with
The New Ball Room
establishes Rector's beyond all doubt as the world's greatest restaurant.
RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE.
Supper de Luxe, Two Dollars a Cover, Election Night in Ball Room. In Main Dining Room, a la Carte.
MANTILLA and LLOYD, FOX and GROSS, MUDGE, FANNING, and TERANTINO, in exhibition dancing.
Phone your reservations now—Ball Room, Bryant 8686; Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
MATINEE DAILY 25, 50 & 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
Every Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00
TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—First Metropolitan Appearance in 4 Years.
IRENE FRANKLIN
CHARACTER TYPES IN SONG.
MR. BURTON GREEN at the Piano
IN THE MOST ENTERTAINING ACT OF HER CAREER.
ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE OF ORIGINAL CHARACTER SONGS.
MAE MURRAY & JOHN JARROTT
(THE ORIGINAL BRINKLEY GIRL) presenting THE LATEST DANCES.
MULLEN & COOGAN — BILL PRUITT
BILLY GOULD & BELLE ASHLYN — The Last Word in Vaudeville.
MARIA LO'S POSING NOVELTY — NEWHOUSE, SNYDER & CO.
WILLIAM CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE — in "THE MAN WHO REMEMBERED."
THE AMERICAN ACTOR, HENRY E. DIXEY — in his Mono-Drama-Vaudo-Logue.

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL — B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Nov. 2. Mat. Daily 25c.
England's Loveliest Prima Donna
KITTY GORDON
in "ALMA'S RETURN," a farce wherein she sings, acts and wears wondrous gowns.
ADELAIDE & HUGHES — AMERICA'S GREATEST DANCERS.
Jas. & Bonnie THORNTON — YOUNGEST OF THE OLD TIMERS.
WELLINGTON CROSS & LOIS JOSEPHINE — in "zippy" Songs, Dances & Fun.
LADDIE CLIFF — ENGLAND'S BEST DANCING COMEDIAN.
ARNAUT BROS.; SKATERS BIJOUVE
Cooper & Smith; Hearst-Selig Film

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA — 7th Ave. and 126th St.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Nov. 2d. Mat. Daily 25c.
Our Greatest Mirthmaker EDDIE LEONARD — Assisted by Mable Russell.
Prettier than a June wedding "The Bride Shop" with ANDREW TOMBES.
VALERIE BERGERE AND CO. in "THE LION TAMER."
CLAIRE ROCHESTER
Fred Sosman; Lane & O'Donnell
Mme. Doria and Dogs | Frank Whitman | The Lelands

VITAGRAPH — 44th & B'way 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
LAST 2 TIMES TODAY — "SYLVIA GRAY" "THE FATES AND FLORA FOURFLUSH"
Commencing Tomorrow Matinee
TWO WOMEN
A THREE PART DRAMA.
||
The Little Angel of Canyon Creek
A FIVE PART DRAMA FROM THE BOOK.

Tercentenary Group, European War Heroes. Panoramic Hourly. EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Admission 25c. SUNDAYS. w 23d ST.
DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician, TODAY.

Theatre Francaise — Century Theatre, Lyceum, 63d St., Central Park West
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WHEN Matson Turner, engineer and mathematically methodical, first met his future wife it was a certain irresponsibility in her character that attracted him. She never knew what she had done with anything; no person could guess what she might decide to do next. Even her hair had a way of coming unfastened and blowing across her face—which was one more reason why the engineer was attracted.

When the ceremony was over and the pair were newly settled Turner continued to admire the quality of irresponsibility in her. For himself he felt his responsibilities every time he drew his salary check. When he discovered that the same quality that had made her an attractive sweetheart made her an extravagant, if adorable, wife, he began to get a new light on things.

Once the iceman claimed and got payment for a third more than Mrs. Turner thought was due him. Then the grocer's monthly bill was more than Turner had been led to expect—more by $18.65.

The engineer talked with his wife about it, and ended by comforting her clumsily. She declared tearfully that figures had always been her despair. She vowed that it was his easy and confident proficiency in mathematics that had drawn her attention to her husband. She said that, except when he handled them, she hated figures. But the next morning she came to the table with a do-or-die expression and said that she would learn to conduct the household on a strictly business basis.

As a starter he brought out an old ledger which he had partially used for filing notes, and, tearing out the used leaves, made it ready for its new duty.

Angela did not seem any too well pleased when she found that she was expected to enter every cent of household expenditure in the old, dilapidated book. But the engineer preached economy at the start and knowledge and no need for economy at the end, so she gave in with what grace she could muster.

Turner and his wife settled on a monthly allowance for housekeeping, and he gave her a lecture on how to use it. He impressed upon her the need of marking everything down in easily understandable details, so that she might know at the end of the month just how everything had gone. From the data thus gathered there could be arranged those economies that in time would make possible the desired saving.

From day to day thereafter Angela tried to get him to look at the old book. She was proud of the rows of neat entries, and proud of the perseverence that had gone to keep the entries straight. But the engineer, after vainly trying to put her off with the plea that he was too tired after a long day with figures at the office, at last came right out and refused to examine the book before the end of the month. He wanted to teach her self reliance.

He would talk with her of the best way to save. He showed her easy methods of apportioning the allowance for a given period, so that she could know how much she might expect to owe or be ahead at the end of that time.

When she was $3.75 ahead of the game he found it easy to rejoice with her; and when, after the Marshalls and Cousin James Poindexter had been to dinner and the $3.75 had magically given place to a deficit of $2.82 he was sorry, but refused to grow despondent. He ate what she set before him thereafter in silence and thought to himself that if it did not quite come up to his ideal of a well found table, there were better times ahead—after she had learned her lesson. He took to assuring himself that she was learning, and that the credit all belonged to him.

As the end of the month drew near his interest increased, but he steadfastly refused to look at the book. His wife hinted daily that there was really going to be something left. He encouraged her, delighted to believe that his idea was bearing fruit so soon. Then Angela ceased to ask him to look at the book, and did not mention it save when she could not avoid it.

The last few days of the month there was very little for dinner. Angela still seemed worried, but said no word of the accounts. He thought that it was better not to question her, and he let things take their course.

At last the end of the month arrived, and Turner managed it so he could get home early. Angela was all smiles, and there was a first-class dinner, eaten in expectant appreciation.

After dinner he lit his pipe and asked for the old account book. His wife went into the library and returned with an ornately bound book, from which hung silken ribbons in profusion. When he opened the book wonderingly he found: "Received from Matson $60" at the top of the first page. Opposite was a short list of entries headed by the glaring statement: "Spent all but $6 for the house."

The engineer looked up to find his wife smiling with conscious satisfaction. "Why," he said, "I thought you were keeping an itemized account. Everything you spent money for marked down when it was spent. In the old book, you know."

Angela took a precarious seat on his chair arm and arranged the book so that both might see. "Now let me show you, goosie," she explained.

"On the 28th I was sure that I was going to have something left over, so I thought I might as well get a new book. I didn't know whether I could make the clerk understand just what I wanted, so I took the old one down with me. And on the way home I lost it.

"But it was as easy as could be to find out how much I had spent—I remembered about the milkman; the iceman had left a lot of used tickets; I just called up the grocer, asked for the month's bill, and he was nice about it as could be. Then I transferred those amounts, just as you see them, into this new book.

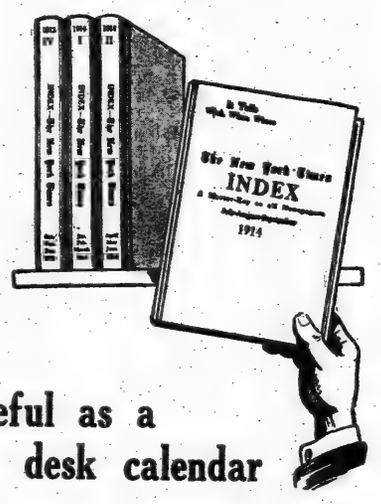
"I knew when I went downtown for the book that there was going to be enough left for a silver inkstand, too, and I thought I ought to have a pretty pen to put in it, so I just got them while I was down."

She pointed to the entries below the "Spent all but $6 for the house," and read: "Inkstand, $3.50; Pen $2.50."

Turner sat silent and she went on: "So then when I realized that things were going to turn out so nicely I thought I might as well get a little desk—not too cheap, because it had to go with the inkstand and pen, you see—and I got the dearest one for only $16.50 at Golder's. Now don't you think I did fine?"

Turner took a moment before he mustered courage to ask: "But these things cost money, my dear, and what about the bills for last month's living expenses. You've spent $16.50 more than we allowed already."

"Oh, now, Matson," explained Angela sweetly, "I thought the old living expenses didn't matter so much—I can keep the account of what remains unpaid in this new book with the expenses for the coming month. There's lots of room for both. And with that dear of a pen, and that perfect love of an inkstand, and the cute desk I won't mind making lots of entries. Not a bit!"



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BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

50 S&H Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY
With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon
THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY
Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday only, November 3.
☞ These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
Sunday Times—11-1-'14. J. B. GREENHUT CO.

Because of the Amazing Character of These Bargains, No Mail or Phone Orders Filled; and We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities

MAIN BUILDING
5c O. N. T. Spool Cotton — black or white; spool, Monday 2 1/2c

MAIN BUILDING
$5.50 6 inch German Silver Fish Scale Mesh Bags—full sizes; Monday $2.95

MAIN BUILDING
$1.25 Extra Quality Black All Wool French Serge—Monday, yard 59c

MAIN BUILDING
$3 Messaline Silk or Silk Jersey Top Petticoats—Monday $1.85

MAIN BUILDING
35c Writing Paper—pound package; Monday 15c
Envelopes to match, 6c package of 25.

MAIN BUILDING
Armour's Shield Brand Sugar Cured Hams—all the popular family sizes; Monday, lb. 19c

MAIN BUILDING
8c Bleached, Soft Finished Muslin—15 yards to customer; Monday, yard 5c

MAIN BUILDING
Men's 50c Silk Neckwear — large, open-end four-in-hands; Monday 25c

MAIN BUILDING
98c to $1.45 Maline Ruffs—Monday, each 39c

MAIN BUILDING
Women's 89c to $1 Nightgowns — extra sizes; V or round necks; Monday 59c

MAIN BUILDING
Sugar — best refined granulated; Monday, 25 lb. cotton bag $1.54

MAIN BUILDING
Jonathan Apples—selected hand packed fruit for eating, baking or cooking; reg. $2.45 box; special, Monday, at $1.45; dozen .. 15c

MAIN BUILDING
Men's $1 Heavy Weight Union Suits—all sizes; Monday 65c

ANNEX BUILDING
21c Table Oil Cloth—first quality; 1¼ yd. wide; desirable designs, also white; Monday, yard 14c

MAIN BUILDING
Men's Irish Linen Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs — usually 6 for 75c; Monday, 6 for 49c

MAIN BUILDING
19c to 25c Silk and Embroidered Dot Mulls—black, best colors; Monday, yard 10c

MAIN BUILDING
85c Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; Monday, yard ... 55c

ANNEX BUILDING
$2.50 Scrim Curtains—imitation lace insertion trimming; Monday, pr. ... $1.29

MAIN BUILDING
"Daggett & Ramsdell" Cold Cream—usual 50c size; at 29c

MAIN BUILDING
$1 All Silk Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; all colors; Monday; yard 58c

ANNEX BUILDING
$6.75 Japanese Grass Matting Rugs Monday $2.95

ANNEX BUILDING
50c all Feather Bed Pillows—17x26 in.; Monday, each ... 25c

MAIN BUILDING
Another Record Breaking Sale at Greenhut's

Women's and Misses' Dresses $9.75
Regular Prices Up to $22.50, Monday, at

There Are Exactly 875 Dresses In This Sale; We Have Never Had Their Like to Sell at This Small Price Before

Every woman interested in correct styles, every woman interested in saving money—and we think we've included every woman in New York by that—should be here tomorrow when the store opens. No matter what the occasion, a dress suitable for theatre wear, for evenings, dances, luncheons, bridge parties—or for practical all day wear—you will find just the right style here, and the price only $9.75.

The most fashionable materials of the season: CASCADEAUX CREPE, CHARMEUSE, CREPE METEOR, SATIN MESSALINE, CHIFFON, SILK POPLIN, VELVET AND SATIN OR SERGE AND SATIN COMBINATIONS. And the new tete de negre, as well as brown, Belgian or navy blue, green, taupe, catawba and a rainbow of pastel shades.

NO LESS THAN FORTY STYLES TO SELECT FROM, THREE OF WHICH ARE SKETCHED.

All the new variations of the basque, the Moyen Age styles, the Mandarin Jacket styles, and others too numerous to describe. Many are artistically embroidered, trimmed in original ways, or make use of the deep crushed girdles, knotted ties, tunics, sashes, flare collars and other new ideas of fashion. All sizes from a 14-year-old miss to a 44-bust woman, but not in every style.

Advance Notice
Greatest Sales of Wearing Apparel Ever Held
Full Details in Monday Evening's Papers
Sale Tuesday (Election Day)

MAIN BUILDING
Household Linens and Domestics
Bargains Here for Every Housekeeper

12c to 15c TOWELS—hemmed huck towels; white and colored borders; some with initials; at 9c
12½c to 15c yard TOWELLING (REMNANTS)—yard 9c

Thousands of yards of BLEACHED ALL-LINEN TOWELLING, BROWN KITCHEN TOWELLING, BLEACHED ABSORBENT TOWELLING and CHECKED GLASS TOWELLING.

BATH TOWELS—former prices to 35c; large size, bleached and hemmed; white and colored borders; at 25c
MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK—fine mercerized 64-inch damask; 10 choice patterns; real worth 49c a yard; yard 36c
98c to $1.49 RENAISSANCE CENTREPIECES—30-inch hand-made Japanese round and square centrepieces; 12 different patterns; at 59c
$2.95 DIMITY ENGLISH BED SPREADS—the low price arises from the fact that the lot was a delayed shipment; at $1.95
17c to 21c PILLOW CASES—bleached muslin; 42x36, 45x36; "Rival Mills," a standard brand; at ... 15c
59c SCALLOPED DAY PILLOW CASES—Fruit of the Loom muslin; white embroidered initials; at .. 38c
49c BED SHEETS—seamed bleached muslin sheets; soft finish, with centre seams; at 34c
BED SHEETS—odd lot; sizes for single, ¾ and full size beds; bleached soft finish; former prices to 89c; at 59c
$1.19 to $1.49 BED SPREADS—crochet; hemmed; sizes for single and full size beds; at 98c
FINE BLANKETS—white wool with fine spun cotton warp; blue and pink borders; values to $7 a pair; pair $4.45
$1.95 WOOL-FINISHED SINGLE BLANKETS—light and dark colors; for dressing gowns and slumber robes; at $1.49
79c CRIB BLANKETS—Jacquard woven; blue and pink Teddy Bear blankets; at 49c

MAIN BUILDING
Women's $6 "Foot-Mould"
Paris Gaiter Shoes at $4.85

This Bargain for Monday Only:
$1.15 will be saved by every woman who takes advantage of this remarkable special offering of the best $6 shoes on the market, reduced to $4.85.
WHY, SOME STORES PRICE THESE SHOES AS HIGH AS $7—AND THEY ARE MIGHTY GOOD VALUE EVEN AT THAT FIGURE.
Most popular footwear of the season.
Vamps are of patent coltskin in dull and gunmetal calf, medium long vamp last; uppers are of fawn, taupe or black dreadnought cloth, giving the effect of a trim, well-fitting spat. Light, Goodyear welted soles and leather Spanish low heels.
All sizes and widths.

MAIN BUILDING
Monday Sale of $45 to $75
Original Paris Model Hats Monday at $25
Models by the most famous artist-designers of Paris, including
Reboux Georgette Madeleine
Evelyne Varon Suzanne Talbot M. Lewis Marie Guy
and others.
And in addition:
An Exquisite Collection of Trimmed Hats,
the product of our own deft-fingered modistes,
at $5 and $7.50
Elsewhere Hats like these would be priced at $10 to $15.

Specimen Bargains in Home Furnishings
(Annex Building)

$12 CUT GLASS WATER SETS—4 pint jug; 6 table tumblers to match and reflector; complete for $7.95
10-Piece JACOBEAN DINING-ROOM SUITE—consists of a Buffet, Extension Table, China Closet, Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; a beautiful and sightly suite which will afford a lifetime of service $150
$35 ROYAL BAVARIAN CHINA DINNER SET—109 pieces; at $19.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs
Choice Selections in Oriental Designs and Colorings.

Former Price.	Size.	Sale Price.
$26.50	9x12 ft.	$22.50
24.50	9x12 ft.	19.50
22.50	9x12 ft.	17.50
22.50	8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	17.50
19.50	8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	15.75

FOR MONDAY ALSO, Enormous Sales of CURTAINS, COUCH COVERS, BED SETS, ENAMEL WARE, WOODEN WARE, GALVANIZED WARE, ETC.

MAIN BUILDING
Monthly Sale of Groceries Begins Monday

You'll materially REDUCE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES if you attend this sale in Greenhut's Mammoth Grocery. Economies on BEST STAPLE GROCERIES; NEW CROP CEREALS AND KITCHEN SUPPLIES.

If you cannot come here in person, send us your order by mail. It will be promptly and accurately filled and delivered. Or 'Phone Chelsea 4000. These specials are for Monday. Ask for Free Copy of our New Grocery Catalogue.

Milk
EVAPORATED MILK—Borden's Peerless; doz., $1; 3 tall cans 25c
CONDENSED MILK—Imported from Holland; doz., $1; 3 cans 25c

NEW SWEETPOTATOES, yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips; 5-quart basket 33c

New Sweet Peas
Fountain Quality.
SWEET MARROWFAT PEAS—case, $2.85; doz. $1.43; 3 cans 36c
EARLY JUNE SWEET PEAS—case, $3.80; doz., $1.95; 3 cans 50c

ZAP WASHING CEREAL—6 packages, 27c; former 10c pkg., now 5c
NEW SUGAR CORN—Milford quality; tender, creamy corn; case, 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.14; 3 cans 29c

White Potatoes
The best selections in the market.
120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60 lbs., 85c; 15 lbs. 25c
Now is the time to buy a supply for the fall and winter months.

Tomato Soup
Snider's, Richardson & Robbins' or Van Camp's; regular 10c can 8c

Flour Specials
FANCY PASTRY FLOUR—FountainQuality; 1-8-bbl.-bag 92c
WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR—Fountain Quality; fine or coarse; 1-8-bbl. bag, $1.10; 7-lb. bag 38c
PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—Fountain Quality; 1-8-bbl. bag, 87c; 12-lb. bag 45c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM BUTTERINE — 5-lb. drum, $1.22; 2-lb. print 49c
We deliver butterine.
JUICY LEMONS—special, dozen 5c
NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 25c; large bottle .. 14c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag $1.54
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

New Apples
For eating, baking, cooking.

	No. in Box.	Box.
DELICIOUS APPLES	113	$2.95
SPITZENBERG APPLES	113	2.95
JONATHAN APPLES	125	1.45

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c
CORNSTARCH — Argo brand; 6 packages, 27c; package 5c
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. wooden box, 48c; 3-lb. carton 25c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 18c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 19c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 29c
SUGAR-CURED BACON—lb. 25c

RED CHERRIES—Hazel brand; large bottle, 35c; small bottle 24c
NEW TUNA FISH—Fountain Quality; white meat; for salads, etc.; doz., $1.75; flat can 15c

Chickens
Choice quality for frying or roasting; lb. 18c

Armour's Hams
The Celebrated Shield Brand; mild sugar cured; special, lb. 19c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—reg. 10c package 5c
NEW LAYER FIGS—Imported from Smyrna; 2 lbs. 32c

New Tomatoes
SOLID PACKED TOMATOES — the well-known Riverside brand; case $1.95; doz., $1; 3 large cans 25c
FOUNTAIN QUALITY JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES — case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; large can 15c

OLD DUTCH LAUNDRY BLUING PADDLES—6 for 27c; each 5c

Fresh Cereals

SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST PEA BEANS	65c	34c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	75c	39c
FRESH FARINA	85c	43c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	65c	34c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	80c	42c
ROLLED OAT-MEAL	47c	24c
PINHEAD OAT-MEAL	57c	29c

Evaporated Fruits
CALIFORNIA PEACHES, golden apricots, sliced apple rings, new sweet prunes, Imported Fard dates; 5 lbs., 74c; 2 lbs. 30c

New Crop Rice
UNCOATED WHOLE-HEAD RICE—10 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs. 48c
SMALL-GRAIN RICE—10 lbs., 57c; 5 lbs. 29c
NATURAL BROWN RICE—Corner brand; 6 packages, 58c; package 10c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain Quality; Imported from France; gal. can, $2.95; ½-gallon $1.65

Coffee
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—5 lbs., $1; lb. 20c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.40; 5 lbs., $1.20; lb. 24c
HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 5½ lbs., $1; lb 31c
GENUINE MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—separate or blended to order; 5 lbs., $1.90; lb. 38c

Best Quality Nuts
NEW SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.58; lb. 32c
BEST MIXED NUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb 25c
SOFT-SHELL WALNUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb 25c
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.73; lb 35c
NEW BRAZIL NUTS—large size; 2 lbs. 34c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 32c

TOMATO CATSUP—Fountain quality; made from whole fresh tomatoes and pure spices, reg. $1.25 gallon glass jug, $1.15; pint bottle .. 20c
ENGLISH MARMALADE—Chivers' Imperial orange marmalade; 6 pots, $1.05; pot 18c
MACARONI or spaghetti; 10-lb. box 46c

Tea Specials
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—English Breakfast, Ceylon, Oolong or mixed tea; 10 lbs., $2.15; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c
POPULAR BLEND TEA—any variety, green or black, blended to order; 5 lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.75; lb. 60c

MAIN BUILDING
Timely Sale of Pierced Silver Flower or Fruit Baskets

Exceedingly Decorative for the Table, and VERY LOW PRICED.
These handsome baskets are highly ornamental when used as centrepieces. 4 sizes.
6 inches high ..... $5.50 | 12 inches high ... $10.50
7 inches high ..... 6.95 | 14 inches high ... 15.00
Others Up to $40.

MAIN BUILDING
Conservatory Specials

HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES—fine singers $3.75
BRASS BIRD CAGES $1
CHINESE SACRED LILIES—each 10c; 3 for 25c
DUTCH HYACINTHS—all colors; doz. 55c
LARGE TULIP BULBS—all colors; doz. 25c
PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS BULBS—doz. 35c
NARCISSUS AND DAFFODILS—mixed; doz. 35c
GOLD FISH—including pail; 3 for 15c
FERN DISHES—filled with ferns and palm in centre 45c
TABLE FERNS in variety 6c
KENTIA AND COCOA PALMS 29c
RUBBER PLANTS—fine stock 59c
SCOTTIA FERNS 59c
LARGE WHITMANIA OR PHILADELPHIA LACE FERNS $1.45
ENGLISH IVY 29c
JAPANESE FERN BALLS IN FOLIAGE 39c
BRASS AND BREEDING CAGES, AQUARIUMS, BIRD AND GOLD FISH SUPPLIES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MAIN BUILDING
$6.50 Horse Blankets at $4.95
Yellow with red border; heavy wool, with strong cotton warp. Size 90x96; weight, 9 lbs.
$5 Horse Blankets at $3.95
Blue with red border; heavy wool with cotton warp. Size 90x96; weight, 9 lbs. Very durable and warm blankets for outdoor use.
$2.75 Stable Blankets at $1.95
Made of heavy brown duck; full kersey lining; extra large size.
Lap Robes at $2.25
Double plush lap robes; heavy weight; size 48x60.
Lap Robes at $3.50
Double plush lap robes; heavy weight; made of fine soft plush; size 54x72.
Robes at $4.95
Double plush robes; rubber interlined; wind and water proof; size, 54x72.
Robes at $6.85
Double plush robes made of extra quality plush; rubber interlined; size 54x84.
DOG COATS and SWEATERS—special 98c

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.—WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; cooler Tuesday; moderate to fresh west to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,736. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

THE MILLIONS OF ROCKEFELLER FOR WAR RELIEF

Foundation Begins Systematic Campaign to Aid Destitute Non-Combatants.

COMMISSION TO GO ABROAD

Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Others to be Chosen Will Devise Plan of Work.

FIRST SHIP OFF TOMORROW

With 4,000 Tons of Food, the Massapequa Will Leave Here for Rotterdam.

CHARITY WILL BE NEUTRAL

Other Agencies' Help Still Needed, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says—How Fund Operates.

The Rockefeller Foundation, which is endowed with $100,000,000, announced yesterday that it had made arrangements for the relief of the destitute non-combatants of the warring nations in Europe. A commission will be sent abroad to investigate conditions and devise means of administering aid.

Pending the organization of a systematic campaign, the foundation has chartered the Massapequa of the New York & Porto Rico Line, which will leave New York tomorrow, bound for Rotterdam, with 4,000 tons of flour, rice, and beans. She is a ship of 3,193 tons displacement, which has been in the New York-San Juan service, and is under command of Capt. B. J. Olsen.

The magnitude of the undertaking can be measured by this first step, which represents an outlay of approximately $275,000. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who made the announcement, quoted letters from Americans abroad who estimated that relief of the Belgians, more than 7,000,000 souls, would cost at least $1,000,000 a month.

Ready to Spend Millions.

Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that the foundation's work would not render that of other relief agencies unnecessary. His statement follows:

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
26 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 31, 1914.

It having become clear that one of the most terrible and appealing effects of the war will fall upon the non-combatants—those most innocent of any part in the cause or the conduct of the conflict—the Rockefeller Foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved.

This action is taken as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the Foundation, namely, "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

I have written the American Ambassador in London that "we foresee the probability that large resources will be very much needed for rehabilitation at a time when the resources now being drawn upon for immediate relief will be perhaps very nearly exhausted. Under the circumstances we feel the need of further advice."

In order to obtain expert opinion as to the time, place, and means of rendering aid most effectively, the Foundation has arranged to send to Europe within the next few days a commission which shall visit the countries affected and advise us first hand. The Chairman of the commission will be Wickliffe Rose, Director General of the International Health Commission, whose successful experience in organizing the campaign against hookworm disease in various parts of the world peculiarly fits him for the task.

We are also seeking to enlist the cooperation of one or two others, experienced in the administration of relief to those in need.

The sending of such a mission will not render unnecessary the efforts of other agencies of relief, for the need is widespread, and millions of people are suffering. All steps which the Rockefeller Foundation takes will, of course, be absolutely neutral.

To avoid delay and to provide relief at the earliest possible moment for the suffering people of Belgium, the Foundation has chartered the largest neutral ship available in New York Harbor, and purchased a full cargo of supplies, to be dispatched immediately.

Ambassador Page's Appeal.

This action will but supplement the public-spirited efforts of the Belgian Relief Committee, of which Robert W. de Forest is Chairman. That the necessity is vital and worthy of the heartiest support is indicated by the following cablegrams which, in reply to inquiries, we have received from Mr. Page, the American Ambassador at London:

Belgians on verge of starvation. I emphatically regard it most opportune to help. I have never known such a case of need. Committee to distribute food consists of prominent Americans here and influential Belgians in Belgium and American Minister and Consuls in Belgium, all under my direction. British Government forbids export of food, and no food can be bought on Continent. Help needed is food and clothing for women and children.

It will require $1,000,000 a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation. In fact, many will starve now before food can reach them. No food can be bought and exported from any country in Europe. Every dollar you choose to give will save or produce a human life if you give it quickly enough. No other time will come in any land when there can be greater need. Do not send money.

Buy six parts wheat, two parts rice, two parts beans, and ship in neutral ships consigned to American Consul at Rotterdam. Inform me when you ship and I will arrange all diplomatic requirements for landing, for transit to Belgium, and for distribution in small quantities by the Commission of Relief, which as a means of reaching all the people have taken over all grocery stores.

Immediately upon receiving these messages the Rockefeller Foundation enlisted the co-operation of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company of New York in securing the steamship, and at the same time gladly availed itself of the services of Lionel Hagenaers, a Belgian, now resident in New York and member of the Belgian Relief Committee, in purchasing the cargo. The Foundation encountered considerable difficulty in finding a cargo-carrying vessel, and the pressure upon the market for food-

Continued on Page 8.

DRIVES 3 TO DEATH UNDER FAST TRAIN

Dr. Gerald West, His Mother and Cousin Killed When Engine Hits Their Auto.

Three members of one of the most prominent families in Rockland County were killed at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning when a train on the New York & New Jersey Railroad crashed into an auto containing Dr. William West, his mother, his brother, and a cousin, at the Alice Street crossing of the railroad, near Haverstraw. Here is a list of the dead:

JOHNSON, Miss GERALDINE, 25 years old, of Washington, D. C.
WEST, Dr. GERALD, 52 years old, a dentist, of 70 West Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.
WEST, Mrs. JAMES E., 72 years old, a widow, of Garnerville, N. Y.

Dr. William West was injured mortally and his death was thought to be a matter of a few hours.

Dr. Gerald West and Dr. William West were paying a week-end visit to their mother, Mrs. James E. West, a sister of the late Thomas Garner, founder of the Garner & Co. Print Works at Garnerville. Miss Johnson had been spending several weeks with Mrs. West, who was her aunt.

Yesterday morning the West party left Garnerville in an automobile for Haverstraw, where they were going to church. They followed a road parallel to the railroad tracks and for half a mile or more before they came to the Alice Street Crossing, near Haverstraw, maintained only a small lead on a passenger train running on the tracks beside them. Dr. West turned at the crossing and tried to speed the automobile across the tracks in front of the locomotive.

According to Engineer Joseph Frohlis of the passenger train, his engine was within less than 100 feet of the crossing when the automobile started to turn, and he had no chance to reduce the speed of the engine. It crashed into the auto, throwing the four occupants in all directions.

When the train stopped, the train crew and passengers went back to the place where the accident had occurred. They found the crushed body of Dr. Gerald West about thirty feet from the tracks. Twenty feet from him lay Dr. William West, who was unconscious, and dying from a crushed skull and other injuries. The body of Miss Johnson was found in a field on the other side of a fence sixty feet from the tracks. Mrs. West's body was found on the pilot of the engine.

After a physician on the train had examined the bodies and had found that Dr. William West was the only one of the autoists alive, the Coroner was called, and the three bodies were taken to the home of John A. Filor near the place where the accident occurred.

Mrs. West had lived for nearly fifty year in Garnerville. She was the widow of James E. West, a wealthy manufacturer, who died several years ago. If Dr. William West dies the only surviving member of the family will be Harry T. West, a lawyer of this city.

Dr. William West was unmarried. Dr. Gerald E. West leaves a wife and two children, who were in Brooklyn when the accident happened

50 TONS OF GOLD DUE HERE.

$25,000,000 in Precious Metal Now on the Way from Denver.

The largest single shipment of gold ever made by the United States Government, $25,000,000, left Denver last Friday for the Sub-Treasury in this city. Great secrecy surrounded the preparations for shipping the gold from Denver, and no word has been given of the time that it is expected to arrive here, but it is believed that it will be locked in the Sub-Treasury vaults some time today or tomorrow.

The gold, which weighs more than fifty tons, was put in three special cars, and was guarded by a large force of armed men. The shipment was made through the American Express Company, and the cars were sent by different routes.

As soon as the trains carrying the gold arrive in this city they will be met by armed men, who will guard the auto trucks which will speed off with the precious metal to the Sub-Treasury. The gold is required in this city to fill the place of the large sums which were shipped abroad.

LA FOLLETTE BREAKS DOWN

Senator Jumps Into Crowd and Secretary Stops His Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Engagements which Senator Robert M. La Follette had made for campaign speeches tomorrow in support of J. J. Blaine, the Independent-Progressive candidate for Governor, have been canceled. Senator La Follette planned a three-day whirlwind campaign of the State, to wind up on the day before election, but on the first day he was forced, for lack of crowds, to cancel three of the scheduled speeches. On Saturday he was forced to cancel one speech for lack of attendance.

In another case the Senator stopped speaking after eight minutes on the advice of a physician. At Stevens Point Senator La Follette's vehemence caused more comment than he has evoked at any public appearance since he broke down in Philadelphia two years ago. The Senator leaped from the platform into the crowd and was so excited that his secretary, John J. Hannan, stopped his address. He was to make six addresses in as many different towns tomorrow, but it has been decided that he is in no condition to speak.

Fifteen actions at law for $50,000 damages each have been instituted by E. L. Philipp, the Republican candidate for Governor, against State newspapers which, following La Follette's example, have called him a lobbyist. The suits follow the repetition of the charges against Philipp once made in a magazine, for which Philipp obtained damages.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE DIED.

Letter from a German Officer Refers to "Funeral" of Kaiser's Heir.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A private letter received by a young woman in Washington from a Lieutenant in the German Army refers to "the funeral of the Crown Prince."

The letter came to the attention of State Department officials when its recipient asked the American Government to undertake to transmit a reply for her to the Lieutenant, to whom she is engaged to be married. The request was denied, as many similar ones have been. The letter made only a casual reference to the funeral of the Crown Prince, speaking of the big crowds which turned out to see it.

A week ago dispatches from London reported that private letters had been received from Germany saying the Crown Prince had been buried.

IMPERIAL ROCK PANETELA, 10¢ and full of fragrance. A favorite for years.

ALL SEE VICTORY; PROMISE REFORMS

Glynn Pledges Home Rule—Tanner Says It's Whitman and Efficiency by 95,000.

SULZER EXPECTS BIG VOTE

Deposed Governor Says He'll Poll 500,000 and Win by 50,000.

MRS. GLYNN CONFIDENT

Tells Why She Expects the Governor's Election by More Than 70,000.

Confident predictions of victory at the polls tomorrow were made by nearly all the candidates and their campaign managers yesterday. When Gov. Glynn was asked to forecast the result of the election last night, he said:

"Each new report that I receive from my friends throughout the State strengthens my belief that I will win by a decisive plurality. Mr. Whitman's failure to meet me squarely on State issues has caused practically every independent in the State to throw his influence toward my election.

"In the last week Mr. Whitman's willingness to profit by the intolerant and un-American issue, which his supporters had injected into the campaign, appears to have lost him the confidence of all broad-minded Republicans.

"From two up-State candidates today I received word that Mr. Sulzer's statement, that if elected he would give Mr. Whitman blanket powers as a public prosecutor, and would turn over the State Government to Mr. Whitman after Mr. Sulzer had finished with it, has caused the few Democrats who still clung to Mr. Sulzer to disown his candidacy.

"Surface indications all point to my election. The careful canvass made this week, by Democratic leaders up-State, also indicates a sweeping victory for me next Tuesday; but so far as I am concerned personally, my chief reason for expecting success is my belief that the people of New York can give but one answer to an issue which calls into question their broad-mindedness and their American sense of fair play."

Republican State Chairman Tanner predicted that Whitman would be elected by a plurality of not less than 95,000, and that the entire Republican State ticket would win.

"Mr. Whitman's plurality outside of New York City will exceed 145,000," he said, "and Mr. Wadsworth will have substantially the same plurality. There appears to be no question whatever of the election of a Republican Senate and Assembly.

"I am convinced that Gov. Glynn's plurality in New York City will not exceed 50,000—and I regard this as a liberal figure.

"Ex-Gov. Sulzer will receive a surprisingly large vote, the greater part of which will come from the Democratic Party. He will run third in the race, and I estimate his vote at not less than 145,000.

"Mr. Davenport's total vote will not much exceed one-half of Mr. Sulzer's vote and will be negligible in the final result.

"The Republican ticket for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention will receive about as strong support as the State ticket, assuring a Republican majority in the convention."

Frederick M. Davenport did not predict victory in his last word to the voters, but he expressed the opinion that the party would poll the full Progressive strength and also get the votes of many independents who were not enrolled with any party.

"I look forward to the result on Election Day with satisfaction," he said. "The Progressive Party is going to give a good account of itself."

William Sulzer, who was the guest of a number of his friends at a dinner in the Broadway Central Hotel last night, said:

"I shall win by 50,000 plurality. My vote will be in the neighborhood of 500,000. The reports we have received from every section of the State show that I have got the bosses beaten and the grafters on the run. This is the taxpayers' fight and I am the taxpayers' candidate, and the taxpayers' are going to win."

WHITMAN PLEDGES EFFICIENCY

District Attorney Promises to Appoint Clean Men to Aid.

District Attorney Whitman decided yesterday, after conferences with Chairmen Tanner and Koenig, to spend the last day before election in a tour into Rockland County, followed by a whirlwind campaign by automobile through the Bronx at night. He will leave over the West Shore Railroad at 12:15 o'clock and will return to 242d Street and Broadway at 7:45 P. M., where he will be met by John J. Knewitz, the Bronx Republican leader. Mr. Knewitz will be in command of several automobiles in which Mr. Whitman and other political leaders will parade through the principal Bronx streets.

A plan to hold night meetings in Manhattan was abandoned upon the request of the Bronx leaders that they be allowed to take charge of the candidate on the eve of election.

Until late yesterday afternoon all visitors were kept away from Mr. Whitman, in conformity with his request that he be permitted to "play with the baby for one day" in the midst of the campaign's turmoil.

A suggestion from Catholics who are Republicans was transmitted to Mr. Whitman by telephone that he permit the distribution at Catholic churches of his statement disclaiming responsibility for the anti-Catholic issue which has been injected into the campaign. The request was made on the ground that friends of the Democratic candidate had distributed in this manner a letter attributed to Governor Glynn, in which the latter declared himself opposed to the Catholic Church. The letter was declared a forgery by Governor Glynn.

WAY FOUND TO OPEN LONDON EXCHANGE

Bank of England to Advance 60 Per Cent. of Loans—A Government Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The reopening of the London Stock Exchange has now come within the pale of practical politics. A plan was officially announced tonight to provide against forced realization on stocks on a large scale. This is the first step in rehabilitating the Stock Exchange position.

The banks, protected by their ability to secure the new currency rates, have found themselves able to dispense with State assistance, and they agree not to press for repayment of loans until one year after the war. The Government will arrange with the Bank of England to advance to Stock Exchange members 60 per cent. of the value at July 29 prices of stocks held by lenders at 1 per cent. above the bank rate, these advances to be repayable at any time. When stocks reach the July 29 prices again the lenders have a right to call their loans.

The Stock Exchange Committee will shortly publish new rules by which clients, so far as possible, may share in the advantages of the scheme. If any lender who might come under the scheme presses for repayment of loans the Exchange as a body will on the borrower's behalf plead the Courts Emergency Powers act.

The Stock Exchange will only reopen at a date and under conditions approved by the Treasury. By this plan the operations of the London Stock Exchange are for the first time submitted to Government approval. The chief criticism likely to be made is that big men rather than small are helped.

TSING-TAU IN FLAMES; DEFENDERS FIGHT ON

Shells of Allied Fleet Set Fire to Town—Besiegers Respect Valor of German Governor.

TOKIO, Nov. 1.—Official advices show that a desperate fight is being made at Tsing-tau. For miles from shore the sea reflects the flames from the burning ship yards, gas reservoirs, and houses that had been set afire by shells from the Japanese and British warships and land artillery which cover the rushes of the infantry.

The Germans are strongly intrenched, having at least thirty fortified positions with 100 guns, while elaborate systems of barbed wire entanglements and subterranean mines have impeded the advance of the Allies. Since Oct. 28 there have been casualties daily. The losses yesterday were slight.

Aeroplanes and balloons furnished the ranges for the gunners. The Kaiser's fort has replied fiercely. The guns of Iltis Fort have done no damage.

It is announced that as a tribute to the gallantry of Meyer Waldeck, the German Governor of Kiao-Chau, no demand for the surrender of Tsing-tau has been made.

SUBMARINE U-9 TANGLED IN FISH NET

Captain of Dutch Trawler Hurriedly Left It There and Fled to Port.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says that a Ymuiden steam trawler reports that on Friday while fishing in Latitude 54 North and Longitude 4 East a submarine boat became entangled in the nets and sent up a rocket. The Captain hailed the submarine in English, but received no reply, and the trawler abandoned the nets and returned hurriedly to port.

The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says it was the famous German submarine U-8 which got entangled in the trawler's fish nets.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND THREATEN REPRISALS

Each Incensed Over the Reported Imprisonment of Civilians by the Other.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—The Daily Chronicle makes the following semi-official announcement on a matter which has been the subject of considerable discussion for some time past:

"In view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing as prisoners of war all persons who are liable to military service, his Majesty's Government have given instructions that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war.

"Although this course was rendered necessary, in its vital interests, it is the wish of the Government that it shall be carried out with as little inconvenience as possible to neutral shipping.

"The decision is only the sequel to the action which the Germans themselves are taking with regard to persons of military age, and its importance is evident from the fact that there are vast numbers of German and Austrian reservists in various neutral countries only waiting an early opportunity to join their colors."

BERLIN, Nov. 1. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a telegram to the Dresden Anzeiger announces reprisals on British subjects in Germany for the imprisonment of German civilians in England in the event that the British Government does not accede without delay to the German request for the liberation of the Germans. This is important, as numerous British subjects

Continued on Page 2.

TROOPS OF SULTAN INVADE EGYPT; ALLIES' ENVOYS LEAVE HIS CAPITAL; BELGIAN FIGHTING MORE DESPERATE

TURKS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

London Hears of Move—Britain Has a Large Force in Egypt.

RUSSIA WARNS BULGARIA

Black Sea Fleet Will Bombard Her Ports if She Attacks Servia.

FLEE FROM TURKISH CAPITAL

British, French, and Russians Depart Hastily—Indian Mohammedans Aid England.

$50,000,000 War Loan by Germany to Turkey

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says:

It is reported that Germany's preliminary war contribution to Turkey will amount to $50,000,000. I learn that financial circles in Germany are preparing for the issue of a new war loan of $125,000,000.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—According to dispatches received here Turkish troops have already crossed the Egyptian frontier. They had been on the border for a considerable time.

The Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping on the Black Sea.

The Constantinople correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, in a dispatch dated Saturday, says:

"It is reported that a body of 2,000 armed Bedouins has penetrated Egyptian territory.

"It is expected that the Cabinet will fall and be succeeded by a War Ministry representing the extreme elements of the Committee of Union and Progress, (Young Turks.)

A dispatch from Rome to The Express says a report has reached there that 400,000 Turks are massed on the Caucasus border, and that 300,000 are waiting at Beirut, Jaffa, and other ports for transshipment to the Sinai Peninsula. The ports, it is said, are well guarded by the British and French fleets.

"I am officially informed," says The Express correspondent, "that a circular announcing the mobilization of the Greek Army has been received by the foreign Consuls."

Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and, if Portugal be counted, there are now eleven powers at war, with the prospect that three more—Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania—will be drawn in within a few days.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey last Friday, demanding, besides an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, the dismantling of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which Turkey bought from Germany, was really an ultimatum, to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday evening.

So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made, and the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente at Constantinople, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was unprepared for the move on the part of Turkey, which, Government officials here say, was known to be under the influence of Germany, and the allied powers have forces on hand ready to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular British forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they were immediately replaced by troops from home, much greater in numbers, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

The principal problem both for England and Russia is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied to the Allies' flag, as have all other races under British or Russian rule, and care is being taken to explain to them that in this case Turkey, under the direction of Germany, has been the aggressor.

Another problem relates to the attitude of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. Bulgaria's existence is due to Russia, and she is under many obligations to Great Britain. Besides, she is desirous of possessing Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midia line, which was awarded to her by the London Conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey retook when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Servia. She would naturally side with the Entente powers, but objects, political observers point out, to fighting side by side with Greece and Servia.

Russia, however, will, it is expected, ask Bulgaria to declare definitely on which side she is ranged, as her mere neutrality under the circumstances appears insufficient. Should she join the

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

London hears that the Turks have already crossed the Egyptian border. The Ambassadors of the allied powers asked for their passports, and left the capital of the Porte, according to an official announcement from Bordeaux.

The French War Office announces that violent attacks made by the Germans in France yesterday were repulsed, and at several points the Allies made marked advances. In Belgium the German Army resumed its assaults near Ypres, but were repulsed, the Allies regaining ground they lost on Saturday.

The Germans report that the advance of their army in Belgium has been made more difficult by the flooding of the Yser River and the Ypres Canals. Despite this, however, it is stated that the Germans have made gains near Ypres, capturing many prisoners and guns. An advance westward of Lille is reported.

The Russian official bulletin tells of the advance of the victorious army along the whole front beyond the Vistula River. Successes are also mentioned in Galicia, and against Austrians who descended from the Carpathians.

Berlin states that the battle against the Russians is still indecisive. Vienna, on the other hand, announces that a new battle has developed in Russian Poland, and that all attacks against the Austro-German positions have been repulsed.

From Tokio comes word that the shells of the allied fleet and land forces have set fire to Tsing-tau, which is being ably defended by the Germans.

GERMANS FACE FLOOD AND FIRE

Spreading Waters Add Terrors to the Combat Along the Yser.

DEADLIEST BATTLE YET

Searchlights Aid Cannon and Rifles in Beating Back Valorous Invaders.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHEASTERN FRANCE, Midnight, Friday, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle of Flanders has now been in progress for sixteen days. Though at the moment at which I write the stupendous struggle cannot be said to have reached its conclusion, I think it may be safely stated that the result is no longer in any doubt, and that the situation can be summed up in concise form.

The German raid on the three coast towns of this part of France—Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne—has not only been frustrated, but the would-be raiders have been punished in a manner which cannot fail to have a tremendous effect on the morale of the entire German Army and on the whole German plan of campaign.

Last night reports from the front spoke of a lull in the titanic struggle. The Allies were said to be in impregnable positions, and fighting with magnificent élan. The Germans were struggling with the valor of desperation. Now and then, with superb dash and with high bravery they pushed forward here and there, only to be driven back. Again and again they returned to the charge. The long line swayed and reformed itself; it twisted and straightened again, but it held everywhere.

Thursday's sun sank, and the two wearied armies welcomed the darkness. Here and there under its cover the Germans abandoned lines of trenches; but this did not mean retreat. Before the morning light illuminated the field of carnage the guns were at it again with redoubled vigor, shaking the windows of houses within a radius of twenty miles and waking the sleepers.

Reinforced, Germans Attack.

The artillery duel opened another terrible day. Hardly was it light when great masses of Germans were attacking once more. Undoubtedly extremely strong reinforcements had arrived. It was not merely a local attack; it extended along the whole front in Belgium and then spread itself away beyond Lille, to the south and southwest of which it raged with particular violence.

I think it may be said that for the time being the battle of Flanders, renewed in this manner, partook of the nature of a diversion, while a desperate effort was being made to penetrate the Allies' line in the La Bassée canal region, in pursuance of the German plan of reaching the coast first at the unfortified town of Boulogne.

However that may be, the day on the Flanders front saw as savage fighting as any of the fifteen that had gone before it.

The battle of Flanders will undoubtedly go down in history as the most sanguinary in the first three months of the war. Before the struggle for the road to Calais is ended—and ended I am sure it will be at an early date—the battle will almost certainly be marked down in history with the hideous fame of the bloodiest in history. The slaughter on the Marne and the Aisne pales before that on the undulating country-side of Flanders. It is indeed doubtful if the number of those who have perished will ever be exactly reckoned.

Those who have been in the battle tell me the grimmest stories of the slaughter of the past week. The fields and swelling seaside dunes are littered with the dead. Death has come in wholesale fashion and filled the trenches. The Yser—a name always to be remembered in history—has, it can be said without exaggeration, run with blood. The canals in some places can be [illegible] with dead bodies. The area [illegible] Nieuport [illegible] Dixmude [illegible] which [illegible] thick with corpses and made muddy with the splash of shells.

Caught Between Fire and Water.

It was a terrible sight, an officer tells me, to see the Germans caught in their intrenchments when the flood came rushing in upon them. Just at that time the fire from the fleet and from the batteries of the allied forces was increased very greatly in intensity. On the edge of the flooded area infantry were at work with bullet and bayonet. Between fire and water, in a tornado of terror, which no one who saw it can ever possibly wipe out of his memory, trench after trench was taken, and a deep wedge was driven into the German positions.

I talked with a soldier of the Black Watch. "It's hell back there," he said. He sat down, and we listened to the booming of the guns. He told me how the guns of the monitors raked the trenches.

"Why," he said, "there have been more shells thrown between the sea and Dixmude during the last week than were fired during the whole of the Boer war. I was in one trench which was charged by the Germans fifteen times in two days and a night and without success. After that it was simply impossible to charge any more, as the ground was strewn so thickly with dead bodies. Seven of the charges were made at night, and during the last six or seven days most of the heaviest fighting has been done after dark. Those Germans are brave—one must say that. They come on again and again, and in such numbers! But when they see the glint of the British bayonets they simply turn and run."

Desperate Night Attacks.

The severest fights of the long battle have been night encounters and charges. The artillery fire both from sea and land has exceeded in intensity that of any previous engagement of the war. English artillery has done extraordinarily effective work. Captured German officers express their surprise at the volume of the fire from the English positions and at its amazing accuracy.

Belgian and French officers have given me vivid accounts of the German night attacks. They were very severe tests for the men in the trenches, but not on a single occasion has a success crowned an effort of that kind. The scenes in the searchlight-streaked darkness are eerie in the extreme. Shells, shrapnel, and bullets roar and whistle through the night. The men fire into the darkness. The charging Germans rush forward, not seeing a yard in front of them; then the searchlight flashes and flares, revealing the oncoming foemen, a shower of lead and a rain of shrapnel burst upon them; in the livid light they fall in heap after heap, then fade away, followed into their trenches by the searchlight's glare.

The other side sends out its men. There is a strange silence, and they come upon deserted trenches. The light shifts forward again to guide the cannon fire as they rake the trenches and shelter to which the enemy has retired. Again there is a charge, which dies away as those before it did. Again the trenches are abandoned; then again, perhaps, a line of trenches will be recovered by a tremendous effort, and upon it the British and French artillery will rain death and destruction.

So the battle goes on: every yard of ground is won with tremendous effort and lost at appalling cost.

Germans Intrench to the Rear.

CALAIS, Nov. 1.—All yesterday the battle in Flanders continued with almost unabated fury. Time and again during the past two days the Germans have succeeded in throwing forces across the Yser Canal, but on every occasion those have been hurled back.

The carnage of this part of the field has been frightful, and all the officers and men with whom I have had an opportunity of speaking declared that the striking force of the Germans has for the moment almost ceased.

It is reported, however, that reinforcements are being pushed up and that strong defensive positions are being prepared between the present line and Brussels. Around the capital particularly is the work of making intrenchments being feverishly pushed forward, so though the dash on Calais may be considered as frustrated and the coast towns as safe, severe fighting will certainly take place.

The desperation of the Germans shows clearly how important to them is success in this region. I think it may now be stated that success has been denied them.

Some refugees who have recently come from the district between Ypres and Roulers tell me that the villages between those two places are simply heaps of blackened ruins. It is impossible to say what the losses on the side of the allied forces are.

The wounded of the three nations are taken to different bases, and as the attacks have mainly been made by the Germans on particularly strong defensive positions, our total killed and wounded can only be a fraction of the losses sustained by the invaders.

YPRES OR RETREAT?

Kaiser's Intercepted Wireless Said to Stake All on Town's Capture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is reported here that one of the Allies' posts has intercepted a personal wireless message from the Kaiser to a German General—I believe the Duke of Württemberg—telling him that it is absolutely necessary that Ypres be taken before Nov. 1; otherwise "we shall have to withdraw behind the Rhine."

THE HAZELTINE ORGAN
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT AEOLIAN HALL
362 FIFTH AVENUE

GERMAN ATTACKS PERSIST

But French War Office Says All Have Been Repulsed.

TWO VILLAGES RETAKEN

Allies' Forces Said to Have Reached Leffinghe, Close to Ostend.

BERLIN REPORTS PROGRESS

Admits "Difficulties" on Yser, but Says Troops Are Advancing Near Ypres and Lille.

PARIS, Nov. 1, 11:04 P. M.—The following official communication was issued here tonight:

In Belgium there is nothing new to report.

During today we have repulsed violent attacks of the enemy in the vicinity of Lihons, Lequesnoy-en-Santerre, Vailly on the Aisne, and in the Bois de la Grurie, in the Argonne Forest.

To the north of Souain we have continued to make slight progress.

In the Vosges, through our offensive movements we have taken possession of the heights of Verzinee de Sainte Marie.

The official statement, issued in the afternoon, said:

There is nothing new to report on the Nieuport and Dixmude front.

The Germans have continued their fierce attacks throughout the region to the north, east, and south of Ypres. All these attacks have been repulsed, and we have made slight progress to the north of Ypres and advanced perceptibly to the eastward of this locality.

At daybreak hostile forces debouching from the Lys succeeded in seizing Hollebecke and Messines, but these two villages were retaken toward evening by vigorous counter-attacks on the part of the allied forces.

On the rest of the battle front yesterday was marked by violent cannonading and several unsuccessful counter-attacks of the enemy, which were intended to recover the ground conquered by us during the last few days.

The struggle is still very violent in the Argonne region, where the Germans, however, have made no progress.

According to statistics furnished by our service in the rear, 7,083 German prisoners were interned during the week of Oct. 14-20 alone. These figures do not include the convalescent wounded in our field hospitals nor the detachments which are ready to be sent from the front to the rear.

Berlin Reports Progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The German Army Headquarters issued the following communication this morning:

The operations in Belgium have been rendered difficult, owing to inundations of the Yser and the Ypres Canals by the destruction of the sluices at Nieuport. Our troops have advanced near Ypres. At least 600 prisoners were captured; also some British guns.

The forces fighting to the westward of Lille also have made progress.

Many prisoners were taken near Vailly—about 1,500. In the region of Verdun and Toul there has been only insignificant fighting.

ADVANCING ALLIES ARE CLOSE TO OSTEND

Have Reached Leffinghe, 3 1-2 Miles Away—Submarines Halted at Bruges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—After enormous losses, the Germans have been driven further back along the coast and the Allies have reached Leffinghe, three and one-half miles south-southwest of Ostend.

A submarine in sections arrived at Bruges this morning.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a report, received from Flushing, states that heavy gun firing was heard all Sunday near the Dutch frontier.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that the Allies have occupied Mariakerke, southwest of Ostend.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague sends the following:

"Several trains filled with cannon and [illegible] bound from Germany to

the Belgian coast and destined for the proposed attack on the English coast, have passed Liége, but have been stopped at Bruges until further notice, the attack on England having been postponed until the present battle is decided.

"Germany has prohibited the importation of Dutch newspapers into any part of the German Empire."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Handelsblad says that all the German attacks yesterday north of Nieuport were repulsed, and in some places they were forced back several kilometers, while the Allies on the left wing advanced to Middelkerke. The whole coast line occupied by the Germans is strongly fortified, and trenches have been thrown up near Knocke.

"The way to Bruges is now open to the Allies, owing to their recapture of Roulers, and the Germans are digging new trenches behind Ghent with feverish energy. To do this is to announce their retreat." This statement is made in The Observer in a dispatch dated "Near the Franco-Belgian Frontier." The message continues:

"Their (the Germans') losses have been enormous. A German officer captured yesterday estimates that there have been 150,000 killed or wounded since the occupation of Ostend, in northwest Flanders, alone. Whole batteries and battalions have been annihilated by the shell fire from the warships. Thousands have been drowned as the result of the opening of the dikes. In hand-to-hand fighting the German losses have far exceeded those of the Allies. Thousands of bodies of Germans floating on the inland sea bear bayonet wounds.

"Only the main roads and railroad tracks remain exposed above the flooded area. The shattered German regiments are having no time to reform and amalgamate. They are abandoning their wounded, guns, and transports. Unless their fleet comes out to create a diversion they will be driven from the Belgian coast within a week."

POOR CHANCE OF INVASION.

British Expert Says England Must Make Ready at All Events.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—A military expert discussing the possibilities of the invasion of England says: "If Germany thinks that there is a sporting chance of being able to land an army on British soil she is very likely to take it. German militarism would willingly sacrifice a quarter of a million men in order to be able to ravage a slice of England as Belgium has been ravaged.

"The men may be sent, though I do not think that they will succeed in landing as a complete and effective fighting force. It would be foolish, however, on our part to refuse to contemplate the possibility of a successful attempt. We must insist that those who rule us shall make every preparation to meet such a contingency. Above all, we must insist upon knowing what each of us personally and individually will have to do and demand facilities for preparing ourselves for whatever task may be allotted to us.

"The authorities must clearly understand this fact: that against an invader we shall all fight. If no ordinary weapons of war are available, we shall fight with shotguns, pistols, and pikes. If no organization exists to direct our efforts and make the best of our fighting powers, we shall just go out and fight as our instincts guide us. We shall go out to kill and be killed until no enemy is left in the land.

"Such ferocious behavior may seem to be quite foreign to the nature of peaceful English citizens, yet that is how we should behave, and the result would be slaughter such as the world has never seen—war unmitigated in its effects by any of the conventions made by civilized man."

GERMANS ARE REINFORCED.

Big Battle Appears to be Developing in Middelkerke Region.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The stubborn efforts made by Germany to recross the Yser Canal after their first repulse have not succeeded. An English infantry brigade did brilliant work in clearing the region at the bayonet's point and driving the Germans from their trenches. Moreover, the naval guns did deadly work on the Germans' flight. Their losses were severe, and their dead lay in heaps. The Germans attempted to advance along the coast beyond Nieuport, but were repulsed.

It appears that a big battle is developing in the region of Middelkerke, Wilskerke, Slype, and Westende. The Germans have moved up reinforcements, but it is not believed that they will be able to make good their grave losses. Every day long trains are conveying wounded from Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent. I learn that several German soldiers have been arrested in Ghent, dressed in civilian clothes, so as to enable them to desert. The marines particularly are said to be in low spirits, as they are not accustomed to fight in trenches in the field.

As to the feeling among the German troops in general, the following remarkable report has been telegraphed from Roosendaal to The Nieuport Rotterdamsche Courant:

"A doctor from Antwerp said yesterday that three German officers begged civilian clothes of him in order to pass across the Dutch frontier. This morning 300 German soldiers of the garrison troops in Antwerp failed to answer to their names. It is presumed that all deserted."

A telegram from Oostburg says that fugitives arriving there said that the Germans had set fire to the pier at Blankenberghe. They added that the Germans were retiring.

GERMAN FORCE CUT OFF?

Rumor of Many Thousands of Prisoners Taken in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A report has just reached me that as the result of the blowing up of a railway bridge by a Belgian cyclist corps a very large German force was cut off from the main army and surrendered in a body. The prisoners are said to number many thousands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I am informed from Flushing tonight that the heavy firing which increased so violently yesterday and the whole of this afternoon is drawing nearer and nearer.

ALLIES GAIN IN BELGIUM.

Cross the Yperlee and Occupy Dixmude—Wide Area Flooded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The floods, due to the opening of the dikes, extend as far as the environs of Pervyse, where the Germans are bogged.

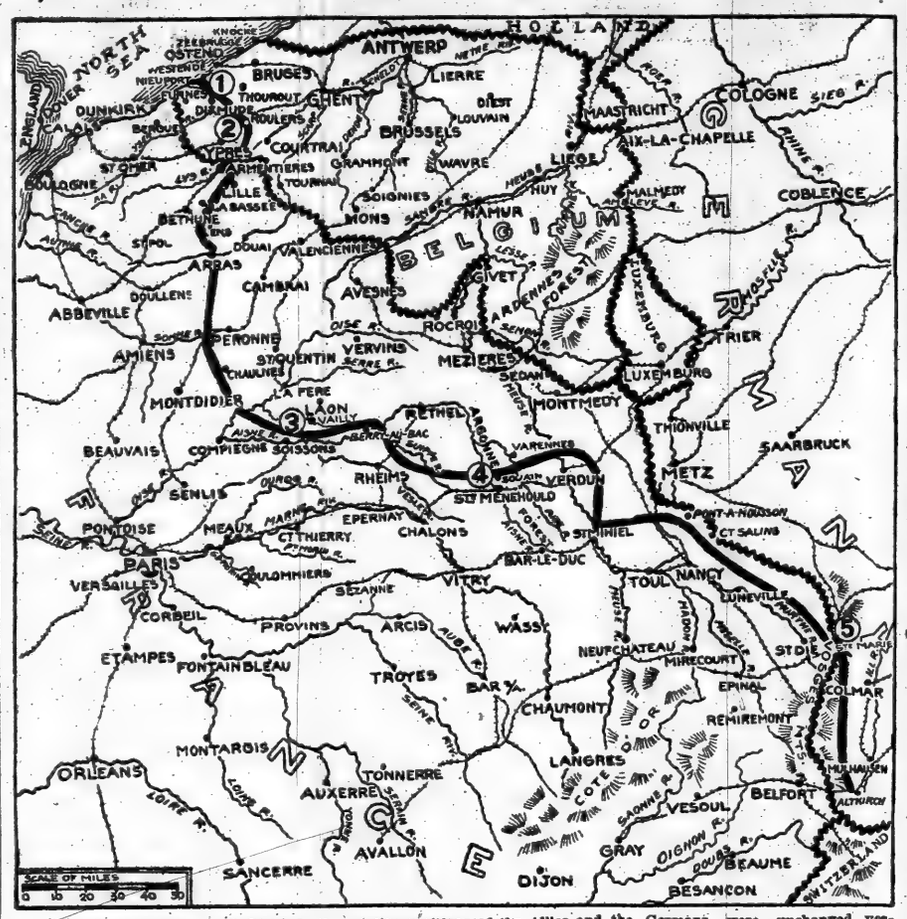
In another part of the line the allied troops have succeeded in crossing the Yperlee and have occupied ground toward the east.

The Germans have lost Birschoote and are maintaining their position on the Lys with difficulty.

Information reaches me that the Twenty-second German Reserve Corps

To ... One Day
... LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets
... W. GROVE'S signature is on each box.

Important Points on Battlefields of Belgium and Northern France



1. Between Nieuport and Dixmude the relative positions of the Allies and the Germans were unchanged yesterday.
2. According to the French official report violent German attacks have been repulsed to the north, east, and south of Ypres, and two villages have been retaken from the Germans.
3-4. The same report told of the repulse of German assaults near Vailly and in the Argonne Forest.
5. The French announce the capture of the heights of Versines de St. Marie, in the Vosges Mountains.

is to be commanded by Gen. von Falkenhayn.

WAR'S CHANGES SINCE OCT. 1.

Centre of Fighting Now 155 Instead of 60 Miles from Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—Comparisons of conditions a month ago and now made here show that on Oct. 1 the centre of fighting was about sixty miles from Paris, while on Nov. 1 it is 155 miles away. The Allies' position, indeed, is much better than it was a week ago when—there is now no need to disguise the fact—matters were in a critical state.

Paris is animated with a spirit of calm confidence. The Chambers will be convoked in special session about Nov. 15. Three days before the opening session the Budget Committee will meet to examine the financial proposals, which the Government will present to Parliament.

GERMAN LOSS NEAR NIEUPORT.

Belgian War Office Says the Allies Took Many Prisoners.

HAVRE, Nov. 1.—The Belgian War Office today issued the following official communication:

This morning the enemy, who still occupied a part of Ramscapelle, was repulsed beyond the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field.

On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Nieuport during part of the day and intermittent on other points of our position.

The inundation between the Yser and the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude has made the ground marshy and the trenches of the enemy unbearable.

To the south of Dixmude, between Lingbem and Passchendaele, the French troops have continued their offensive movement. Pelkappelle was completely surrounded last night.

At the south of Passchendaele the English troops were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but had taken at the end of the day the ground they had been forced to cede in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt.

On several other parts of the fighting line the English have repulsed attacks by the Germans, inflicting upon them important losses.

On the other part of the front there is no general action, but slight offensive movements have been repulsed by the Allies and by the enemy.

The French made progress almost everywhere, especially on the heights of the right bank of the Aisne, below Solssons, and on both sides of the Meuse at the north of Verdun.

The troops of the Third Reserve German Corps have received supplementary men since their departure from Antwerp. A company of the German Regiment No. 35 has received ninety men, and a company of Regiment No. 12 forty-five men. All these men are from 33 to 35 years of age. They appear to have little spirit.

INDIAN TROOPS TOOK SHELLS FOR FIREWORKS

Their First Experience in Trenches in Belgium Described in an Officer's Letter

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—The London Morning Post prints an extract from a letter of a cavalry officer, giving an account of how the Indian troops behaved in their first encounter with shell fire. Although a cavalry officer, the writer was serving in the trenches. In his letter, dated Oct. 24 and written from Belgium, he says:

"Night before last we were told that the regiment was going to be relieved by the Indians. I was delighted till I heard that my troops were to stay out to give them moral support, as it was their first go—a compliment, I suppose, although I didn't think so at the time. It was the most weird sight I've ever seen.

"There were six farms and a windmill blazing, all at slight by shell fire, when these fellows, with turbans and with flashing eyes and teeth, came up out of the darkness. The undefeated dragoons, of course, became firm friends with them at once. French, Belgians, Indians—they make pals with them all.

"Well, these natives had hardly got into the trenches on either side of me when the Germans opened fire. It was the worst half hour I've ever spent. As, of course, I couldn't make them understand and as they had never seen shells before, I didn't know what they would do. They behaved splendidly, and I think they thought the shells were fireworks let off for their benefit.

"The officer in charge of them told me that morning that he was most frightfully anxious as to how they'd do, but they shouted with glee when they saw a German and let him know what good shots they are. In the middle of the attack one native hurled himself into my trench and spoke excitedly to me. Of course, I couldn't make out what he wanted, but thought he meant a doctor for some one, as he kept pointing at a cartridge, so I sent for him, but when he arrived I discovered it was more ammunition he wanted and got the details.

TALE OF A CHASSEUR WHO SLEW 40 FOES

Disturbed by Their Singing, He Stole Up With Rifle and Enfiladed Them in Trench.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—An attendant on an English hospital motor car bringing wounded from the firing line told me today of a remarkable instance of French heroism. Among the wounded Friday night was a young Frenchman with a gold medal about which he refused to speak and a slight wound in the foot about which he made considerable fuss. Disgusted by these complaints among so much suffering silently borne, my informant elicited from the youth's comrades the following story, which subsequently was verified fully:

At a point where the French trenches were barely fifty yards from the enemy's a party of Germans sang songs during the night which infuriated the French—"They wouldn't let us sleep with their howling," as one of the French soldiers put it. Finally one little chasseur, crying, "I will silence them," seized a rifle and disappeared before any one could detain him.

After a moment's silence came the crackle of rapid firing, followed by German shrieks and wild volleys. The firing continued, accompanied by shouts in French as from an officer directing an attack; then in gutteral tones: "Stop! Stop! We surrender." A few minutes later the little chasseur reappeared escorting several unarmed Germans. He said: "You can occupy the trench; there's nothing but corpses left to defend it."

Advancing, the French discovered forty dead Germans in the trench, killed by the little chasseur, firing from the end, whither he had crawled unnoticed. In some cases the same bullet pierced several Germans.

When the remnant had surrendered, he ordered the Germans to pile their arms outside the trench. The last to emerge was an officer, who, seeing the Frenchman alone, tried to seize his revolver; the Frenchman bayonetted him through the head.

The chasseur was promoted and rewarded with a medal by Gen. Manoeuy, who pinned the medal on personally, saying: "It is a reward for a daring act, worthy of the emulation of the rest of the army."

The chasseur escaped absolutely unscathed, but in a subsequent skirmish received the flesh wound, which occasioned such loud lamentations.

ORDER PRIZE COURT IN KROONLAND CASE

Action Follows Instructions to Our Ambassador — England Fears Copper Is for Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Consul Sprague, at Gibraltar, today notified the State Department that the steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line, detained with a cargo of copper and rubber, and 1,000 passengers, at that port, had been ordered before the British Prize Court at that place. The news followed the announcement yesterday by the department that it had instructed Ambassador Page at London to inform the British Government that the United States considered that both the Kroonland and her cargo should be released at once unless investigation on the part of the British authorities disclosed facts in relation to the detention of the vessel and cargo other than those known to the United States.

It is understood that the British Government has directed that the Kroonland's case be expedited before the Prize Court. The Kroonland was carrying goods for Naples. Before ordering the steamship's cargo before the Prize Court the British Government sought to obtain assurances from the Italian Government that the cargo would not be exported from Italy to Germany or Austria. It has been charged that Genoa furnishes a route for shipments into Germany and Austria, and the suspicion of the British Government was that the Kroonland's cargo ultimately might reach Genoa for such transshipment.

TURKISH TROOPS INVADE EGYPT

Continued from Page 1.

Austrians and Germans, Rumania is almost certain to declare for the Allies, and Greece, even before this, may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed that her treaty with Servia would compel her to take action should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has large Mediterranean possessions, to protect which would not be easy with a strengthened Turkey.

RUSSIA STILL HOLDS OFF.

Turkey Has a Chance to Disavow Hostile Acts in Black Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The situation in connection with Russia and Turkey still remains obscure.

Russia has recalled all her diplomatic and Consular representatives from Turkey, but has not yet proceeded to acts of war.

The conditions on which Turkey may avoid war include, of course, a full apology and damages, with the dismissal of the offenders and probably all other Germans in the Ottoman services by land or sea.

The cruisers Goeben and Breslau remain, in the eyes of the Allies, German, not Turkish ships, and will be dealt with as such according to the general usages of war. That is, they must be disarmed and interned in a neutral port for the duration of the war.

As regards the Dardanelles, it is probable that the existing regulations will be left untouched in case of the best. In the worst, of course, the whole Eastern question comes up for final settlement.

The allied Governments have, doubtless, jointly considered every possible question that can arise out of this war, but it is too early for public discussion.

If Turkey fails to get out of the German clutches and war is inevitable, the Dardanelles is one of the main points for settlement. Upon possible differences of opinion between the Allies on this point Germany is basing all that part of her plans which depends upon the embroilment of Turkey in the world war. As on every previous occasion, her calculations here are at fault.

When this war is over there will be two great waterways at opposite extremities of the European continent whose future status must be settled as England, France, and Russia may decide. There seems to be no reason why both should not be settled on the same lines—namely, handed over to neutral small States and guaranteed open in perpetuity for the commerce of the world.

The Dardanelles and the Kiel Canal will thus serve the purposes of peace and the prosperity of humanity at large.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES DEPART.

Leave Constantinople — British, French, and Russians Quit Turkey.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced that the French, British, and Russian Ambassadors to Turkey asked for their passports yesterday and left Constantinople today.

The American Ambassador, Henry Mergenthau, has taken charge of French interests in Turkey.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2, 9:15 A. M.—The Turkish Ambassador has not yet left his residence here.

At the Turkish Embassy it is stated that no news has been received from Constantinople.

The Ambassador has refused to see newspaper men.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 1.—The Russian Government handed his passports to the Turkish Ambassador today.

All the Mohammedan newspapers in the Caucasus are energetically denouncing Turkey's aggression against Russia and pledging the loyalty of the Caucasian Mohammedans to the Russian Government.

The Russian military officers are being overwhelmed with offers of Cossack volunteers, who, although they are exempt from military service, desire to serve.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a telegram received from Berlin, which says that during the last few days British, French, and Russian subjects have hastily left Constantinople.

"The Russian Ambassador," the dispatch from Berlin says, "advised all Russian subjects to depart immediately from Constantinople, and the British Ambassador sent his family home.

"Many enthusiastic demonstrations have taken place in the streets of Constantinople.

"The Sultan has notified all the powers that the British attitude toward Egypt prevented the execution of his sovereign rights, and that the Khedive will demand of Great Britain an explanation of her actions."

BULGARIA IS WARNED

If She Attacks Servia Her Ports Will Be Shelled by Russians.

ROME, Nov. 1.—A dispatch received here from Athens says:

"Since the beginning of the war Petrograd has admonished Bulgaria that if Bulgaria, profiting by the situation, attacks Servia, the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will punish Bulgaria by bombarding her coast towns."

ALL IN GERMAN UNIFORMS.

A Captain's Statement as to the Turkish Cruiser Breslau's Crew.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 1.—The Russian steamship Jerusalem, which has arrived at Odessa from Constantinople, reports that she was overtaken by a Turkish squadron, headed by the former German cruiser Breslau, on the night before the Turkish ships bombarded the Russian ports.

The Turkish battleship Turgut Reis ran across the bow of the Russian steamer, causing her to reverse her engines.

It was seen from the steamer's deck, according to the Captain, that the entire crew of the Breslau were in German uniforms.

Before leaving the Bosporous the Jerusalem was stopped by two blank shots and held for six hours. Later she received puzzling wireless orders, including one directing her to proceed to the Crimea. The genuineness of this was doubted by the Captain, who disregarded it, and later found that the message had not been sent by his company.

BERLIN, (By way of Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Constantinople says that the Turkish fleet when it bombarded Novorossysk, on the Black Sea, sank fourteen Russian transports and destroyed several warehouses, oil reservoirs, and a wireless station.

The Russian artillery, both at Novorossysk and at Odessa, proved ineffective, it is added. At Odessa the Turkish shells set on fire five oil tanks and damaged five transports.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which bombarded the Russian port of Novorossysk last Thursday, flew the Russian flag as she approached the city, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company.

SAY RUSSIA BEGAN IT.

A German Report Which Is Indignantly Denied in Petrograd.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official Turkish report forwarded from Constantinople by the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says the Russians opened hostilities on Oct. 29 by firing upon a portion of the Turkish fleet after having for some time interfered with the evolutions of the warships.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—The following official statement was given out here tonight:

"The communications from Berlin and Vienna agencies saying that the Russian fleet opened hostilities against the Turkish squadron are mere inventions. They are trying manifestly to lead into error public opinion in Constantinople, which is purposely being kept in ignorance concerning the perfidious attack on our coast by Turkish warships under the command of German officers.

"The same proceedings were employed when Germany declared war on us, it being said that Russian soldiers invaded German territory, while, as a matter of fact, not a single Russian soldier crossed the frontier before war was declared.

"Previous to the Turkish hostilities our fleet undertook no action. It is evident that if the initiative had been taken by the Russian fleet the bombarding of the ports and the sudden attack of the Turkish fleet could not have taken place."

MORE WORK FOR OUR ENVOYS.

Warring Powers Place Their Turkish Interests in Their Hands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Great Britain and France have placed their interests in Turkey in the hands of the American Embassy. Italy is looking after Russian interests there.

Servia has also asked the United States, through Ambassador Morgenthau, to look after her diplomatic interests at Constantinople, "in case of war with Turkey." Servia's request is regarded as particularly significant, indicating her intention to throw her forces into the field against the Ottoman Empire once more.

What nation will care for Turkish interests in Russia is not known here, though it is believed that the United States will be intrusted with this task, as has been the case with practically all the belligerents in Europe.

The Turkish Consul at Havre has turned over his Consulate to the United States and is preparing, with other Turkish Consuls, to leave France.

In another message Mr. Morgenthau stated that the Turkish Minister of the Interior had informed him that Turkish warships within the last three days had bombarded Sevastopol.

No mention was made in Mr. Morgenthau's dispatches of any declaration of war.

Communication with Constantinople was interrupted late last night, and the last message, which was dated 11 P. M., Oct. 31, referred only to fiscal matters of the embassy, mentioning incidentally that conditions in the Turkish capital were quiet.

The only positive statement that war had been officially declared between Russia and Turkey came in a private message from a business house in Constantinople to its home office in New York, transmitted by the American Embassy yesterday. State Department officials explained today that they had always permitted American embassies or legations in neutral countries to transmit cipher messages, in order to facilitate communication through belligerent countries, but only with full knowledge by the American diplomatic officials of the contents of such messages. The presumption of the officials is that the American Ambassador filed a similar message to the State Department which has been delayed in transit, as has been the case with many messages from Constantinople.

EXPECTS MUCH FROM TURKEY.

"But We Are Not Boasting," Says the Cologne Gazette.

BERLIN, (via Rome,) Nov. 1.—"The entrance of Turkey into the war was certainly not due merely to her admiration of Germany, although she may well have realized that her only real friend in Europe is Germany, which will not permit Turkey to go under, but will protect her against being swamped by Russia," says the Cologne Gazette in commenting on the situation. The paper continues:

"Turkey brings the first assistance for Germany and Austria. We are ready to admit that we expect much from the intervention of Turkey, but we are not boasting. A few weeks will show whether her intervention will result in materially improving the position of the two central powers."

Matter furnished to the press from official sources says:

"Russia by threats is now attempting to incite Bulgaria to make war on Turkey. Bulgaria is firmly resisting this coercion."

Smokers of the highest quality Turkish cigarettes may now obtain

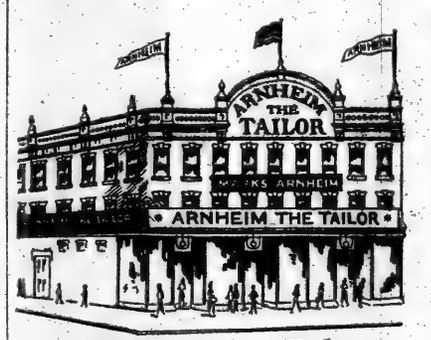
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with Plain Ends
in the distinctive single-row package

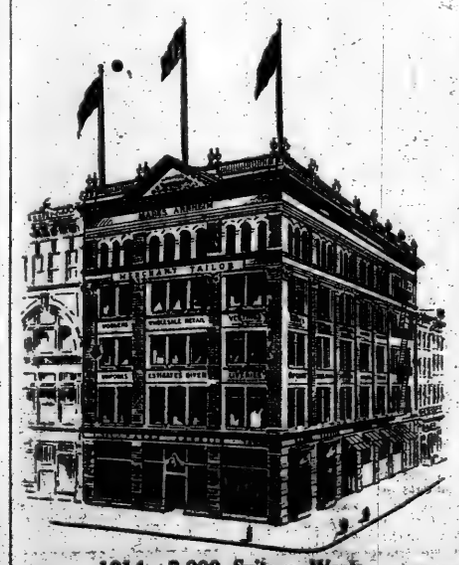
A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

Great Silk Lined Anniversary Sale $27.50

1878—60 Suits a Week.



1888—400 Suits a Week.



1914—2,000 Suits a Week.

With Greater New York, we are celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of its settlement.

We are celebrating by giving New York men an opportunity to become acquainted with Arnheim on the most advantageous terms.

Although we have 40,000 customers, there are at least 100,000 men in New York who haven't learned the advantage of coming to Broadway & 9th St. to buy. We want you and 99,999 others to come.

When we tell you we can make to measure 5,000 suits without duplicating a single pattern, it will give you an idea of the vast assortment of materials we carry and convince you that you can buy here and feel secure in the exclusiveness of the clothes you buy.

The average tailor shows only about 150 styles.

When we tell you that we make 2,000 suits a week, to measure, you will readily see that we have solved the problem of manufacturing cost and understand how we can sell at prices that cannot be approached by smaller tailors.

In order to give you an opportunity to test Arnheim values, style, workmanship and reliability, we have inaugurated this exceptional SILK-LINED SALE.

Only imported materials will be shown.

There will be amongst them: Finished and Unfinished Worsteds, Plain Weaves and Fancy Mixtures, in sombre and gay colorings. In fact, nearly every material made by foreign mills will be represented.

The following prices, which, in many instances, are hardly more than half what you would be asked to pay elsewhere, will prevail:

Silk-Lined Suits,	$27.50
Satin-Lined Overcoats,	27.50
Silk-Lined Cutaway Suits,	30.50
Silk-Lined Tuxedo Suits,	35.00
Silk-Lined Full Dress Suits.	40.00

From $50 to $75 would be a fair price for suits of equally good materials, made in the same efficient way. It will pay you to call and examine the materials and see the Arnheim Organization, whether you are ready to buy or not.

Arnheim
Broadway & 9th St.
The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World.

RUSSIANS REGAIN MORE OF POLAND

Now Occupy Piotrkow in The Advance from the Vistula, Driving Out Germans.

BATTLES NEARER THE RIVER

Advances on East Prussian Line Are Announced with Failure of German Offensive.

VIENNA CLAIMS A VICTORY

After Stubborn Fight in Galicia — Battle Still Undecisive, Berlin's Only Comment.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—The Russian General Staff makes the following announcement:

On the East Prussian front our troops are progressing in the region of Vladislawow (Government of Suwalki,) and the Forest of Romentin.

The German attacks in the region of Bakalargewo on Oct. 31 have ceased, following terrible losses suffered by the enemy.

Beyond the Vistula we have advanced victoriously along the whole front. We have occupied Piotrkow, Opoczno, and Ozarow. Battles took place on the roads leading to Opatow, where we routed the rear guard of the enemy. We took 400 prisoners and captured 6 rapid-fire guns, convoys, and provisions.

Upon the San River, near Lezachovo, a Russian regiment which had intrenched itself step by step reached the enemy's position, and profiting by the panic among the Austrians, took by assault a temporary fort. Five officers and 500 soldiers were taken prisoners, and 5 rapid-fire guns were captured.

A column of the enemy which descended from the Carpathians and fortified itself near Nadworna, was attacked and put to flight.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 1.—The War Office tonight issued the following official statement:

A new battle has developed in Russian Poland. All attacks on our positions have been repulsed.

The stubborn battle which had been raging several days in the district northeast of Turka and south of the Stry-Sambor line, (Galicia,) resulted yesterday in a complete victory for our arms. Two infantry divisions and one rifle brigade of the enemy were dislodged from the position.

Czernowitz is still held by our troops. The Russian artillery fire is directed especially against the residence of the Greek Archbishop, but has produced little effect.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 1.—German Army Headquarters says:

In the northeast the battle against the Russians is still indecisive.

NEARING THE WARTA LINE.

Germans Retreating Rapidly—Desperate East Prussian Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On the Vistula front, the Russian pursuit continues with full success. The retreating Germans are now within twenty miles of the Warta River. Thus over execrable clay roads the Germans have marched about fifteen miles a day for a week.

The Russians have discovered huge mounds having the appearance of common graves, but when examined these were found to contain whole parks of heavy and even light artillery which the Germans were unable to carry off.

Petrograd is momentarily expecting intelligence that the Germans have been caught on the Warta River and either rushed past their last line of intrenchments on Russian territory or brought to stand at the river itself, the bridges over which have probably been cut by Russian cavalry and volunteers who are far in advance of the Russian main armies.

The distance between Lodz and the Vistula is sixty miles, and represents the front of Russia's pursuing forces.

On the line of the Austrian retreat the Russians had taken up to the 28th eighty-two officers, 8,000 men, and twenty-four Maxims, all belonging to the Fifth Hungarian Corps.

When it became evident that the campaign was lost on the Vistula front, the Germans on the East Prussian line made and continued most persistent attemps to break the defense of the Russians there, either in the hopes of coming to the rescue of the retreating corps by covering their left flank or to create a diversion of the Russian forces.

The fighting there has been obstinate to a degree exceeding anything yet experienced, but the Germans have entirely failed to make an impression on the Russian defense. In some places the trenches are not a couple of hundred yards apart and the Germans, making repeated attempts to take the Russian intrenchments, have left such heaps of dead before them as to interfere with the Russian fire.

The desperation of the last days at length reached a point at which the Germans advanced to their heaps of dead and used them as breastworks. Another definite sign of the desperate straits of Germany on this front is the fact that among the troops opposed to the Russians near Bakalargewo, which number several divisions with a disproportionately large number of heavy artillery, are not only regiments of active and reserve formations, but also garrison troops from Königsberg, and even from Posen, 300 miles away. The Russians have begun a forward move along this front.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"It is semi-officially announced that in the German attack on Bakalargewo, on the East Prussian front, which began last Tuesday, several divisions, supported by numerous heavy guns, participated. These included parts of the Königsberg and even the Posen garrisons.

"Between Gorbatkalizh and the Vistula the Russians captured, in the four days ending Wednesday last, 82 officers and 8,000 men, belonging chiefly to the Fifth Hungarian Corps. The Russians also took 24 Maxims.

"The Austrians are retreating between the Vistula and Radom, having separated themselves from the Germans, who are retreating in a more westerly direction, but the Seventh Austrian Cavalry Division is covering the German retreat.

"On the East Prussian front at several points the distance between the two opposing forces is only 200 to 500 yards.

"Near Warsaw recently peasants found huge mounds surmounted by brosses and German helmets which are used to indicate graves.

"Being suspicious, the peasants dug into the mounds and found German quick firers and ammunition buried in them."

BLOW UP CATTARO FORT.

Montenegrins Bombard Port—Advance in Herzegovina.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Cettinje, Montenegro, dated Sunday, says:

"The Montenegrin artillery yesterday continued the bombardment of Fort Vermatz, near Cattaro, Dalmatia. A shell penetrated the munitions depot, blowing up the fort.

"The Montenegrins marching on Gasko, in Herzegovina, near the Montenegrin frontier, yesterday occupied an important position at Kobila, inflicting an appreciable loss on the enemy."

BULGARIA TO BE NEUTRAL.

She Will Reject All Suggestions to Enter the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I am informed on the highest authority that Bulgaria will maintain the strictest neutrality, rejecting all suggestions to embark on adventures in Macedonia, notwithstanding the unhappy condition of the population of that country.

Any course of action tending to bring this country into conflict with Great Britain or the Allies will be avoided, in the hope that her legitimate aspirations will be recognized by the powers of the Entente.

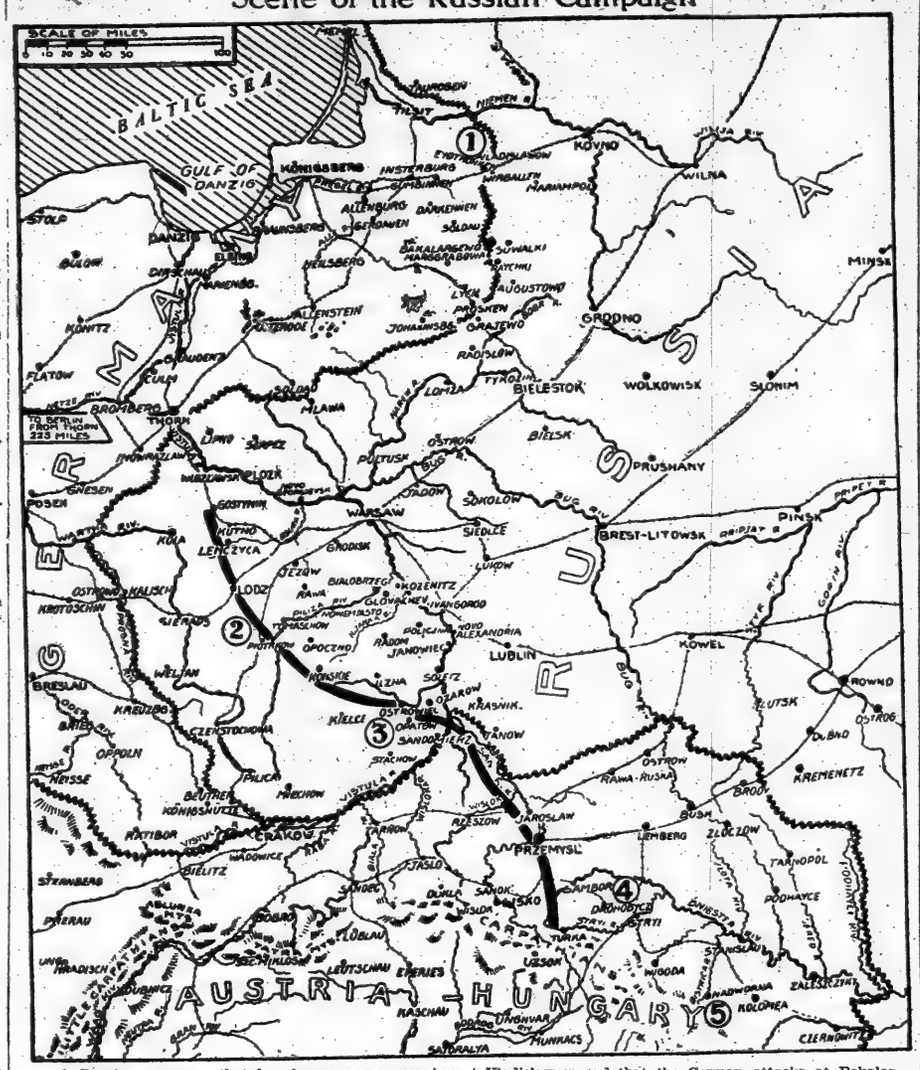
DENY PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

Russians Say Germans Exact Information from Them in Poland.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 1.—A semi-official note denies the German allegations that Jews are being persecuted in Poland. The note points out that the war is being conducted by a united Russia, comprising all nationalities without exception.

"Unfortunately, in contravention of Article 44 of The Hague Convention," says the note, "the enemy's troops operating in Russian territory are exacting from the Jewish population information concerning our army and means of defense, thus making the population liable to inevitable responsibilities."

Scene of the Russian Campaign



1. Russia announces that her forces are progressing at Vladislawow and that the German attacks at Bokalargewo have ceased.
2. The front of the pursuing Russian army has reached Piotrkow.
3. Rearguard actions have taken place near Opatow.
4. Vienna announces a complete victory on the Sambor-Stryi line.
5. An Austrian movement across the Carpathians has been checked at Nadworna, Petrograd reports.

The heavy line shows the general position of the opposing armies in Poland and Galicia.

THE WAR SITUATION

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The recapture of Hollebecke and Messines, south of Ypres, shows a repetition of the tactics that have marked the fighting in Belgium and France. When troops occupy a line as in the great battle in France they are not placed in a continuous line, shoulder to shoulder, but are massed in groups holding the various points of especial strength. These are selected at intervals of 100 yards to 400 yards, placed so that the fire of troops in the trenches can sweep all the intervening ground. These supporting points are then strengthened by double and treble lines of trenches, with deep cellars or bombproofs for the protection of the soldiers when off duty and for the storage of ammunition. The garrisons range from 250 men to 1,000, according to the importance of the position, which means that the immediate firing line requires about two men to a yard of total length to furnish a strong enough garrison to repel all ordinary attacks.

The supporting points may be considered as marking the main line of resistance. In order to reinforce them the artillery is placed from one-fourth mile to a mile in the rear, where it can be well concealed by the folds of the ground. Concealment has been found even more valuable than shelter for maintaining the service of the field guns. Each battery accordingly takes up a position where hills or woods or similar features act as a screen to hide its position, while the enemy's line is watched by observers well away from the battery, who telephone in any information discovered. Whenever any body of the hostile troops is located, a rapid computation determines the approximate setting of the guns in azimuth and elevation to deliver a fire that will reach the desired target. The observers telephone in after every shot the corrections that are needed, such as to shorten up the range or to change the aim to the right, giving the definite amount in accordance with the system by which the sights are graduated.

These two branches of the military service, the infantry in their redoubts and the artillery in their concealed positions, form the fighting line, or the line of resistance, for the battle front. The commander cannot, however, risk the outcome on his front line alone. He must retain in well-sheltered positions additional bodies of troops that can be sent to any position where reinforcements are needed. In order to be of prompt service, they must be held within three miles of the front, and as this is within range of the enemy's artillery, the reserves are sheltered by constructing in the reverse side of hills long lines of bombproofs, formed of excavated chambers roofed over with logs and covered with five feet of earth. When the enemy delivers an attack it often happens that the first line is overpowered. The reserves then rush in from both sides and bring an added pressure to bear upon the enemy's column that soon stops his advance, and that often drives his attack back clear of the original position.

This same principle of reserve forces held in hand to check the enemy's attacks, is carried out on a larger scale for each division of the armies. It is by the use of these forces that the German attack at Hollebecke was stopped after its first success, and that the Allies were able to recapture this town. With the large numbers of troops that are now massed in the fighting forces on both sides of the great battle in France, the minor successes reported from day to day have little influence upon the final outcome. The side that gains the priority in massing its strength for an attack at a particular point breaks through and advances for a few miles. The impetus of the attack is soon spent, while the reserves of the opponents rush in from both sides and exert a pressure that generally forces the assailant to abandon his advanced position. It is only by making such thorough preparations that any preliminary success can be followed up steadily for a campaign of ten days to two weeks that any important success can be gained by either side that will force the other to evacuate its present position.

The fighting in Russia has reached a most interesting stage, which can best be followed by locating on a map the positions now occupied by the contending armies. In the north the battle line lies on Russian territory just east of the German boundary and extends from the Memel River through Vladislawow, Wierballen, and Bakalargewo to Szczuczyn, twenty miles south of Lyck. The Germans have been forcing the fighting in this field for the last two weeks, since the Russians were forced to weaken their strength on this part of the line in order to mass troops in the vicinity of Warsaw. The Russians have been successful in holding back the German forces on the East Prussian border while waiting for the outcome of the more important fighting in Poland. The German plan to capture Warsaw and to line up their armies on a continuous front from the Carpathians to the Baltic Sea has been defeated by the Russian successes at Warsaw. The German retreat has been to the southwest, away from their troops in East Prussia. Their forces in Poland are thus deprived of support from the north and must sustain the full force of the armies that the Russians have concentrated in the effort to crush them.

The German line has now been forced back to a position which extends from the Vistula River, west of Plock, through Gostynin, Kutno, and Lodz, to Tomaszow, on the Piliza River. The Austro-German line to the south has also been further driven back, though it is still some twenty-five miles east of the northern wing. This part of the line at its northern end rests on the Piliza, near Novimiasto, and extends through Radom, Ostrowiec, and Opatow, to Sandomierz, at the junction of the San and the Vistula Rivers. The Russian success at Tarlow, in Poland, just west of Josefow, drove back the Austro-German armies on Oct. 30, and regained for the Russians the undisputed possession of both banks of the Vistula River from the Galician border to Warsaw.

In Galicia the conflict still follows the San River to Przemysl, and then runs nearly due south to Turka, on the Stryi River. Each day develops more clearly the importance of the success gained by the Russians, in this great battle. The outcome cannot yet be definitely predicted, for it depends upon the energy with which the Russians are able to follow up these preliminary advantages.

SAW THE HERMES HIT BY SUBMARINE BOLT

Writer Who Stood on French Shore Heard Guns as Ship's Crew Fought Unseen Foe.

NO WARNING OF THE ATTACK

Officers Knew Nothing of Enemy's Approach Until Dishes Were Hurled from Breakfast Table.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON TOUR IN FRANCE, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just witnessed one of the most tragic things that can happen at sea—the sudden sinking of a great ship of war. While walking along the seashore listening to the throb of the guns fighting out the great battle of Flanders, I saw, in company with another newspaper correspondent, the appalling spectacle of the sinking of the light cruiser Hermes.

The weather was somewhat misty, but the ship could be plainly seen through our glasses, and for some time I stood watching her sailing along. Suddenly there rose from her side a dense cloud of black smoke, while I could also see the splashing of the waves against the vessel. The Hermes stopped, and there was heard what I took to be the rattle of guns.

It was a strange and bewildering sight. It was evident that something was happening, and the rattle of guns at an invisible enemy suggested at once that the vessel was in conflict with a submarine. My glasses, powerful though they were, failed to detect, however, the presence of any such enemy. For a few seconds the black pall of smoke hung about the stricken cruiser, and the Hermes turned her stern toward where I was standing. The good ship was evidently sinking bows first, for her stern towered up higher above the water. Then it disappeared slowly. It was as though a vessel with a high stern was fading over the horizon. Several other vessels, indistinctly seen in the mist, were to be seen standing by.

Meanwhile on shore, where the loss of the ship had been witnessed, help signals were hoisted, and presently two French torpedo boats, with full steam crowded on, rushed out to the spot where the Hermes had gone under. One could not help keeping one's eyes fixed on those hurrying little craft, knowing that a similar tragic fate might be awaiting them on their life-saving errand, but evidently the German submarine commander deemed his feat sufficient for the time being, and we watched the torpedo boats return in safety. Several fishing smacks lingered for a time on the spot.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Dr. Moffatt, surgeon of the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, speaking today at a recruiting meeting on the marine parade grounds at Dover, gave a brief story concerning the sinking of his vessel.

"We were all sitting at breakfast," said Dr. Moffatt, "and the first intimation we received that anything was wrong was when the plates on the table flew about the wardroom and our breakfasts fell into our laps. There was no panic. Every man flew to his station in good order. I went to the sick bay and saw the removal of the invalids, and then went on deck and reported that all the sick men had been put into boats."

Dr. Moffatt urged an immediate response to the call for men to support the King and the country.

The Hermes was sunk twelve miles east by southeast of Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover, at 8:15 o'clock in the morning. Several torpedo boat destroyers and other vessels immediately rushed to the assistance of the wounded ship, which floated three-quarters of an hour after being struck, and then heeled over and sank.

In the meantime the destroyers rescued the greater number of the crew of 300 men, while other vessels searched the sea in an endeavor to find the submarine. Two men were killed by the explosion and nine were injured. About forty others are missing.

DUTCH ACCUSE GERMANS.

Say Soldiers Out of Uniform Tried to Cross Their Frontier.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 1.—Several hundred German soldiers, out of uniform, attempted to cross the Dutch frontier, but were turned back by the Dutch sentries, according to the Maasbode.

The Dutch Government has decided to increase the guard and exercise greater vigilance at all frontier villages.

9

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GRANT ARMISTICE TO GEN. DE WET

Authorities Give Rebel Leader Five Days in Which to Make Peace.

INSURGENTS ARE BEATEN

British Force Defeats Independent Rebel Commando, Slaying 13 and Capturing 240.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The London Daily Mail from Durban says that a deputation left Harrismith on Saturday to interview Gen. De Wet in the vicinity of Frankfort.

Subsequently the Government at Pretoria granted a five days' armistice, presumably in order to arrange peace.

The inhabitants are composed, in the majority, of loyal Dutch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cape Town says:

"Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing thirteen, wounding thirty, and capturing 240. Among the captured is Commandant Claussens.

"Commandan De Villiers was out reconnoitering when he met a strong rebel commando with white flags attached to their rifles De Villiers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men.

"The rebels then advanced against Col. Alberts's force from two directions, but Alberts defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border. In their flight the rebels discarded their carts and bicycles."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Notwithstanding the extreme reticence of Government news from the northern provinces, the opinion is held by the majority here that the crisis has passed and this time definitely. This does not mean that the danger has ended.

That cannot be said until De Wet's commando is broken up, but it has passed the maximum point, and it is felt that the Government's vigorous pursuit organization stands to it all the more as the commandos are now in the thickly populated districts, where the rebels can obtain neither food nor fresh horses.

The Government's action in declaring martial law in the districts where the rebellion is active has had a good effect. Many rebels have surrendered, and the Government's clemency in dealing with them is appreciated.

The Government's vigorous action and the extensive support it is receiving from the Dutch will make waverers realize what rebellion means.

Ability, leadership and resources, particularly in the way of supplies of arms and ammunition are all on the side of the Government. Further, if De Wet, Beyers and other leaders whose names are known here although they are not mentioned in official statements, cannot raise the people against the Government, nobody can.

The forces of Maritz and Beyers have broken themselves in flight. De Wet only remains in the field, and Dutchmen here believe that Hertzog is sincerely attempting to persuade the Free Staters in De Wet's command to lay down their arms. Hertzog is a fanatic, but is claimed to be an honest fanatic where his inordinate personal vanity is not touched, and he has great native shrewdness.

Advices from the Orange Free State indicate that Bloemfontein and also the southern and eastern portions of the province are sound. The danger zone is the northern part of the Free State, where De Wet is in the field. He has actually forced Englishmen to join his forces. As regards the Transvaal, my information suggests that the Government has the situation well in hand.

REFUSED PRUSSIAN'S $1.

Disguised Englishwoman Dressed His Wound and Told Her Nationality

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Saturday, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A vivacious English woman, the wife of a very well known officer bearing a famous name, today returned over the border into Holland, after an adventurous day's tour behind the German lines.

"I made up my mind to see for myself what was going on," she told me. "I was warned that if I went out in my usual clothes I should be seized as a spy; so I disguised myself as a Flemish peasant woman, with the assistance of the national costume—earrings, headdress, and everything complete, down to the very shoes—stained my face brown with a concoction of strong coffee, borrowed a pair of spectacles and a market basket, and set off across country on foot.

"I reached Bruges safely enough and with nothing untoward to mark my journey. Bruges I know well enough in ordinary times; but as the city was when I entered it I should not have recognised it. It was a city of supreme sadness, gloom, desolation, and pain. There were wounded Germans everywhere wandering about the streets aimlessly, apparently uncared for. Motor cars, vans, and all manner of vehicles were being used to hurry the wounded through and out of the town. The hospitals were overcrowded, and the less severe cases were left to take care of themselves.

"The town was placarded with notices forbidding any civilian to possess any kind of firearms, and ordering all householders to be indoors with all lights out by 9 o'clock. The revelry that has marked the conduct of German soldiers in other towns in their occupation was here totally absent. The soldiers moving in and out in constant procession all looked anxious, tired, and harassed, as though some dark fate which they could not understand was hanging over them. There was no hilarious forgathering at the cafés, no drinking, no uproarious laughter, but everything was strangely, almost uncannily quiet.

"The military commandant evidently noticed this, and it worried him. He ordered a regimental band to form in the Petit Place and play enlivening music. The band obeyed and began playing dolorous jigs with absolutely no jig to them. Finally the commandant stamped, ground his teeth and sent out an order that if the band could do no better than that it had better stop. So it stopped.

"On my way out of town I met a German soldier with his arm and hand dreadfully shattered. His bandages had slipped and he was trying vainly to replace them. I helped him redress his nasty wounds and rebandaged them with a pocket bandage I happened to have with me. The soldier fumbled in his pocket and at last produced a crumpled five-franc notes which he offered me. I refused it.

"'Why do you refuse good money for a good action, Madame?' he said.

"'Because I am an Englishwoman,' I replied, 'and Englishwomen do not take payment for good deeds, however small or great they may be.'

"'I cannot believe you are English,' he said, 'but you are an angel, and angels have no nationality. May I kiss your hand?'

"I held out my hand. He bent low and kissed it. There were tears in his eyes, and I rather wish now I had accepted that five-franc note to keep as a souvenir of Prussian gratitude."

THE EMDEN NEVER TALKS.

Officers of German Cruiser Only Listen to Wireless of Other Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Under the heading, "Why the Emden Lives," The Standard publishes the following letter from the wife of the Captain of the steamer Kabinga, one of the Emden's victims:

"They (the Germans) destroyed our wireless the first thing. The Emden's officers told us they listened to all the various ships talking, but never talked themselves, and that our naval ships were careless and used no codes, and that they knew the whereabouts of all in these Eastern stations, and knew just how long they could make their raid without risk of meeting an English cruiser. They were quite right, for we had no protection in the bay whatever, and they did what they pleased."

Honors for the Emden's Commander.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 1.—Capt. von Mueller, commander of the cruiser Emden, has been honored with the freedom of the City of Blankenburg, his native town.

OVERTURES TO RUSSIA RESENTED IN BERLIN

Veiled Allusions in the Newspapers to a Bad Blunder in German Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, France, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—Concerning Germany's recent attempt to bring about peace with France alone, I am now able to state that during the week preceding these overtures to the French Government, similar efforts were made in Petrograd. As in the case of France, there was no official communication from Germany to Russia, but there were unofficial messages, similar to those conveyed to the French Government from certain personages in Berlin by way of a neutral country to certain influential quarters in Russia.

The proposal was put forward from Berlin that Russia should abandon her allies and conclude a separate treaty of peace with Germany, thus leaving the Kaiser free to hurl all his forces against the two Western powers. Those eminent Russians who were approached indignantly repelled the treacherous advances so insulting to their sense of honor and loyalty. Nor were these steps approved by every one in Berlin. There was quite general knowledge of them in the German capital, but writers so far apart in politics as Theodore Wolff, editor of the liberal Berlin of the conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung, wrote articles in which veiled allusions, unmistakable in their meaning, were made to advances to Russia. Both these publicists seem to have understood that the German Government had blundered badly in expecting to detach Russia from her allies.

IRON CROSS FOR KAISER.

He Accepts It in Recognition of the German Nation's Bravery.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A Munich telegram states that King Leopold of Bavaria, in the name of the other German Princes, has asked Emperor William to accept the Iron Cross in honor of the German army.

"The Emperor, in expressing his thanks, said he would accept the recognition of the determination and bravery of all Germans in the fight for Germany's honor."

RUSH TO TAKE GERMAN LOAN

Subscribers Pay Much in Advance of Government's Terms.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 1.—Thus far subscriptions for 4,700,000,000 marks. ($1,175,000,000,) of the war loan have been paid. This is 78 per cent. of the total amount of the loan and 700,000,000 marks more than was necessary for the first two terms of payment.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 1.—Jonkheer Bertling, Dutch Minister of Finance, according to the Telegraaf, is preparing plans for a war loan of $15,000,000 at 5 per cent. If the necessary amount is not forthcoming, the newspaper says, measures will be taken to raise the money by compulsion.

A $250,000,000 Russian Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a ukase issued in the Russian capital orders the flotation of an internal loan of $250,000,000 at 5 per cent., redeemable in fifty years.

BERNHARDI IN SERVICE.

Militant Author Appears in Command of Home Units.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—Gen. von Bernhardi is again in service, commanding the home units of the Fiftieth Army Corps, judging from a proclamation signed in his name.

Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi is the famous exponent of militarism and the author of "Germany and the Next War."

SCANT WAR NEWS IN BERLIN.

Newspapers Rely Mainly on Dispatches from Outside World.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—Only the scantiest news from the German side is being published here. For their descriptive stories the newspapers rely largely on dispatches telegraphed from abroad, which they are permitted to print fairly freely. Information concerning the comparatively definite location of the battle line is derived almost entirely from such sources.

There are indications that both sides have greatly improved the effectiveness of their anti-aeroplane defense. The Germans have installed anti-balloon cannon extensively and have converted a large number of captured French machine guns for use against the flyers, thereby hampering air attacks on the batteries and trenches such as described in the following letter from an artillery officer:

"We were bivouacked in a little wood. Suddenly we sighted three aeroplanes. Two, evidently French, flew directly toward our battery. Rifle fire against these dare-devils was absolutely useless. We crouched like flocks of hens under a hawk as an aviator circled overhead. A bomb whizzed down, but luckily the wind carried it to the edge of the wood, wounding only one man, while the flier was circling to regain his position above us.

"Now we are protected by balloon cannon, which, as I write, are firing on a British flyer who is making off. Yesterday our protectors brought down a British machine. The observer was killed, and the aviator was wounded by shell fragments. The machine, curiously enough, was little damaged."

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is without question the greatest of its kind ever held.

¶ In making the above statement we refer not only to the price, but to the exclusive character of the silks and to the literally bewildering variety of the designs.

¶ It is an epoch in neckwear—a revolution in scarfs—offering more exclusiveness, more real beauty of design, and a far wider area of choice than can be found in any neckwear in America today, at 45c or any figure near it!

¶ And as for the making of these beautiful scarfs, we ask only that you examine them—the first that comes to your hands—see how perfectly it is made, note the stitched sliding neckband, and observe particularly that

Every scarf in the collection is a full, liberal four-in-hand, with all the fertility of fold characteristic of the best neckwear made.

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Men's $2.00 Worsted Union Suits at $1.35

Made of a fine, soft finish fabric that will not irritate the skin, and embodying several new features in the tailoring which make this particular garment one of the best fitting and most serviceable union suits on the market. An ideal weight for this season. All sizes, with long sleeves, ankle length, and short inseam.

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White only, pique sewn.

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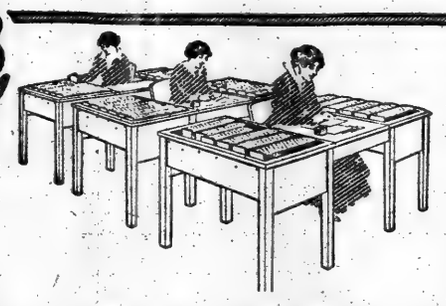

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Parties sending clothing will facilitate the packing and shipments if they will deliver packages marked A, B, C.

PACKAGES A to contain clothing and material suitable for women's, girls' and children's use.

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PACKAGES C to contain nightshirts, outing shirts, blankets, underwear and any garments or material that can be used by the wounded and convalescent soldiers.

THOSE WISHING TO SEND MONEY CAN DO SO. The same will be used for the purchase of underwear, etc., in this country, which is at once available for immediate use upon arrival in England or the continent.

Mr. Thomas, agent of the White Star Steamship Company, has kindly volunteered to ship all contributions of clothing free of charge.

Weekly shipments. Goods received on or before Monday shipped by steamer leaving following Wednesday.

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Direct from the Manufacturer

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GERMANS TELL HOW THEY TOOK ANTWERP

Credit Given to Marines, Pioneers, and Artillery, Aided by a Mixed Army.

NEW 12-INCH GUN USED

Fiercest Fighting at the Nethe — Sailors There Armed as if for Duty at Sea.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS GERMAN MARINE DIVISION, Antwerp, Oct. 12.—Roads to the south of Antwerp by which the correspondent of The Associated Press came into Antwerp today are jammed with unbroken columns of siege artillery, mortar batteries, and baggage trains trekking away from the just-captured fortress. The infantry and field artillery of Gen. von Beseler's besieging army are well on their way south, to turn the scale, if possible, like Nogi's army at Mukden, in the great battle of the Aisne.

The bluejackets and marine infantry from Kiel, Cuxhaven, and Wilhelmshaven, smelling salt water again after a campaign of more than a month through Belgium, remain at Antwerp for further disposition, but whether to engage in a naval campaign from their new base, or merely to garrison this quarter of Belgium, the cable will have told before this letter reaches America. It may be significant that detachments of sailors recruited from the German mercantile marine and armed only with cutlass and revolver, have lain for several weeks behind the army, taking no part in the fighting and evidently destined for sea duty after the capture of the port.

The story of the siege of Antwerp from the German side, as related to the correspondent of The Associated Press by an officer attached to the staff, is largely the story of the marine division, of the pioneers and of the artillery, which formed the backbone of the heterogeneous army of Landwehr, Landsturm, and reserve formations intrusted to Gen. von Beseler to attack one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

Fall Came Earlier Than Expected.

Antwerp fell, it is learned, eight days earlier than Gen. von Beseler had expected. This termination to the siege was due in part to the discouragement of the Belgian forces, disheartened by nine weeks of defeat, and with little hope of prolonging the resistance until relief could arrive, and partly to the fact, discovered by the Germans when they took possession of the city, that the fortress lines had been practically penetrated when the fortified positions behind the Nethe River were carried Oct. 6 and 7.

The Belgian engineers, apparently realizing that the inner girdle of forts was too close to the city, set up a second line of defense behind the flood barrier of the Nethe, dammed up to inundate a belt of land a quarter of a mile wide, and had robbed the inner forts of their heavy guns to arm this improvised but exceedingly strong position. Once this line was carried, the inner forts could offer comparatively little resistance, and the city itself lay open to bombardment.

Antwerp itself, as seen in a drive through miles of city streets, has suffered less from the bombardment than might have been expected. Signs of the German shells are observed in all quarters of the city, but the destruction is usually confined to individual houses or groups of houses at widely scattered intervals, the great mass of intervening buildings being untouched.

New Guns in Use.

The artillery park with which the fortress was reduced was far stronger than was publicly known, containing in addition to the widely heralded sixteen-and-one-half-inch mortars a large number of twelve-inch Krupp siege guns, the existence of which had hitherto not been mentioned and which were in efficiency only slightly inferior to their larger sisters. Two Austrian automobile batteries of twelve-inch guns were also attached to von Beseler's Army.

The effect of these great guns, seen in the forts of Waelhem, Wavre-St. Catherine, and the so-called Railroad Redoubt, protecting the line of the railroad from Brussels to Antwerp, is even more striking than on the forts at Liége. Two of the big armored turrets at St. Catherine were struck fairly and put out of action with single shots. In one the heavy steel beds for the guns are broken in two and the heavy masses of metal hurled bodily five or six yards from their original positions. In another the concrete embankment, thought capable of resisting any shell, is pierced like cheese and the steel turret uprooted. A turret in the railroad redoubt is upended completly and now lies with its base pointing skyward and the gun buried below. Behind the embankment of Fort Waelhem, where a twelve-inch shell penetrated the magazine, a heavy engine, furnishing power for the electric light plant, was blown twenty yards from its base. The whole top of the fort here is blown off. Sixty men of the garrison are said to be buried beneath the ruins. Other turrets were put out of action by shells striking the concrete embankments or the earth in front of them and cracking or displacing the cement walls so that the turrets could no longer be turned.

The line of attack against the fortress, as already stated in headquarters bulletins, was directed against the southeast sector of the fort girdles, between Malines and Lierre. The marine division under Admiral Schroeder conducted the attack against the middle of this line, the land troops being placed on either flank of the sailors and marines. Behind them lay the heavy artillery, so far back as to be out of reach of shells from the forts.

Fire was opened on Sept. 28, and by nightfall of Sept. 30 Fort Waelhem was considered ripe for storming. A night attack was ordered. Volunteers were called for. Pioneers, marines, and sailors competed for the dangerous honor. A forlorn hope storming party was selected for the advance, with life preservers and hand grenades, and sent forward to swim the moat, cut the wire entanglements and cover the advance of the main storming column. When within 100 yards of the fort, however, the Germans were received with such a murderous fire, particularly from Belgian canister, that further advance was impossible.

Germans Forced to Fall Back.

The German lines fell back 500 yards to give the artillery a free field, and at daybreak the bombardment was resumed. At 3:30 P. M. the white flag appeared on the fort. The commander, Major Witte, said that his guns were all out of action and that he could no longer hold his men to their work.

The remnant of the garrison, about 200 men, were allowed, in consideration of their brave defense, to march out with the honors of war. A German guard formed up and presented arms to the little Belgian garrison casting by to stack arms outside the fort. The officers were allowed to retain their swords.

Fort Wavre-St. Catherine was also a difficult nut for the German forces to crack, a moat about fifty yards wide and elaborate wire entanglements, (charged with a high-tension electric current, according to German account,) making the fort apparently almost impregnable to direct attack. Nevertheless, volunteers in plenty were found for the task. The capture of this fort and of the railroad redoubt brought the attackers to the second line of defense, the Nethe.

Working like beavers since the outbreak of the war, the Belgians had converted this natural obstacle into a veritable fortress. Successive lines of trenches, shelter pits, and bombproofs had been built for the infantry, positions for the field guns were scattered everywhere, wire entanglements had been laid even in the flooded portions of the river valley, the water also hiding deep trenches dug at irregular intervals in all directions, and everywhere before the lines were dug "wolves' holes," deep conical pits filled to the brim with mud, which hid sharp steel spikes to impale any one stepping into them. Fifty-four heavy guns from the forts were brought to this line and mounted behind earthworks.

The Germans gradually fought their way to this line and then intrenched, the hostile trenches being separated by the width of the flooded valley. So vigorous was the fire that a head could scarcely be shown above the trench without drawing a fusillade, and the German and Belgian riflemen resorted to the time-worn expedient of holding up their caps to draw the enemy's fire and give themselves a chance to get in an aimed shot. The Belgian machine guns, with steel shields pierced only with narrow slits for aiming, gave particular trouble, the Belgians spraying the firing slits of the German trenches with these to keep down the infantry fire. The dead in these trenches were all, according to the German officers, killed by head shots.

Crossing of the Nethe.

The position was found to be so formidable that the German lines were retired from the river bank and the German artillery was told to reduce the Belgian lines sufficiently to permit the infantry to resume the attack with some hope of success. The infantry fire was finally beaten down, and a crossing was forced near the town of Lierre, which lay in the middle of the flooded district. German pioneers swimming across under cover of darkness and laying bridges over which the infantry and field artillery dashed under heavy artillery fire. This success turned the flank of the Belgian position, the passages were forced at various points, and by Oct. 7 the German troops were everywhere across the Nethe.

With this success the Belgian defense practically collapsed. The Belgian troops fell back rapidly from their river lines, abandoning their heavy artillery and a number of machine guns, and the Germans, who had hastily intrenched themselves to repulse the expected counter-attack, were able to bring forward their heavy artillery at once for the attack on the inner line of forts and the bombardment of the city. Before the infantry was fairly across, the pioneers were laying bridges strong enough to bear this, using the piers of bridges blown up by the Belgians, and the bombardment of the city could be announced, according to The Hague Convention, by the afternoon of Oct. 7. The Spanish Military Attaché from Brussels was requested to carry the announcement into the city.

This phase of the operations was of unexpectedly short duration. After about eighty shells had been dropped in various quarters of the city according to the plan earlier described, the white flag appeared on Forts 6 and 7 of the inner girdle, and the Burgomaster came out to tender the surrender of the city. Negotiations, he was told, could only be conducted with the Belgian military authorities, but upon his representations that these were nowhere to be found the "Cease Fire!" was sounded, and the attack suspended.

WIRELESS TIPS TO GERMANS.

Cherfils Hears That a Hidden Station Signals French Movements.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A wireless station, the location of which has never been discovered, is being used by the Germans to report all movements of the French troops, according to statements made to Gen. Pierre Cherfils by wounded soldiers who had been brought back from the front. Every effort has been made to find the mysterious station, but without result.

Gen. Cherfils mentions this in illustrating the thoroughness of the German system of making war. The absolute knowledge possessed by the officers of all parts of the country has permitted them to make advance arrangements which are serving them well. At Lassigny a mushroom cellar was found to have been converted into a munition depot, while a spot near Dixmude had been prepared some time before, to receive German wounded.

"It is this scientific precision and perfect method," says Gen. Cherfils, "which has permitted the Germans to choose so well the line from the Aisne and in front of Rheims, there to fasten a sufficiently easy resistance which still lasts."

The latest attempt at an offensive movement on the part of the Germans and the probable result is the particular topic of the war news discussion. It is admitted that the German Army in the north is showing remarkable solidity in hand-to-hand contests to gain the slightest advantage. It is not denied that it is offering a powerful offensive, but the French are of the opinion that it will be unsuccessful. The fact that the Germans have attempted other offensive movements, similar to the most recent one, which have been without result, is one reason for this belief. It is also asserted that the violent attacks at many places simultaneously indicate a lack of a general plan, and explain the alternative advances and withdrawals referred to in the official communications.

Definite results, it is argued, can only be obtained by the general breaking of the equilibrium, to accomplish which a different strategy would be required.

The fate of the German forces which succeeded in recrossing the Yser is a matter of speculation. Their ability to get out of this difficulty, though probably with great losses, is admitted.

NEW WAR FORECAST WITH TURKEY IN IT

Suez Canal Locks to be Blown Up in Exactly Ten Days and a "Holy War" Begun.

BULGARIA TO FIGHT RUSSIA

Italy to Move and Greece to be Proved a Bluffer—Prophecies of Dr. Graves, Who Says He Is an ex-Spy.

"The Suez Canal has long been marked for destruction by Germany and will go up within a fortnight.

"Before the week is out Bulgaria will declare war against Servia and Russia.

"Huge stores of ammunition and other munitions of war sent secretly by Germany await the Turkish invading forces of Egypt at Symrna and Damascus.

"The threat of Greece to enter the war against Turkey is pure bluff.

"Italy's attitude toward Greece is increasing in significance and vital developments may be expected from the Quirinal within the next few days."

These few predictions on the course of the war were added yesterday by Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, who says he has been in the German secret service, to previous efforts along these lines, some of which have proved true. His forecasts, he says, are based on information gathered while he was a German spy and on communications which reach him at present through secret channels. Continuing his discussion of European conditions after making the foregoing statements, Dr. Graves said:

"The rather dramatic entrance of Turkey into the European conflict, which I have been expecting daily, is due entirely to the blundering of the Allies, especially England. When the two German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, made their dash for the Bosporus I plainly pointed out then their ultimate destination—Turkish waters. The refusal of Turkey to disarm and dismiss the vessels and their crews showed plainly the attitude to be expected of Turkey. Obviously, she was going to use these menof-war against the Allies. I have the reason for the Allies' blunder in permitting Turkey to sit on the fence the way she has without forcing her hand. England knew of the hurried preparations made by Turkey for her entrance into the war, but England was led to believe to the last moment British influence and money would efface the Osman over to the Allies' side. This was a disastrous mistake. German influence has been all powerful in Turkey. England overlooked the trenchant fact known only to close students of the Ottoman Empire that, while money will buy a Turk, it will not buy the true Osman, and the ruling powers in Turkey today are true Osmans. Moreover, they know only too well that the existence of Turkey rests solely on the success of Germanic arms. A successful Triple Entente, notwithstanding all promises made to the contrary, would not prevent—and could not if they wished—Russia from making full use of her power to gain, once and for all, complete control of the long-coveted Bosporus.

"Another factor in the holy war, but to go into the religious effect and aspect of a general Hadjie is too big a field to cover. Such a war is very imminent, however, and its results would recast the map of Asia. Think of the vast hordes of Moslems in Britain's colonial empire. To my own knowledge sectional equipment in guns, pontoons, and motors have been stored in secret by Germany in Smyrna and Damascus since 1908. The first aim of the Turks as devised by the German General Staff will be the destruction of the Sues Canal. This will take place at the Red Sea entrance at the locks of Suez. And having covered a good part of that territory in the interests of the German secret service and knowing the preparations for just such an event I am able to state a definite time for an attempt upon the Suez locks—ten days from today. Moreover, in connection with this whole scheme of Turkey's participance in the war, I need only call your attention to the strategical value of the Bagdad Railway. What a blunder England made in allowing Germany to gain control of that line, by which troops can be fed into Asia Minor. What the destruction of the Suez Canal would mean to the Allies is obvious.

"To those who have any doubt on which side Bulgaria will enter the war I need only to point out this: Within the last five weeks Germany has sent great quantities of the latest guns and ammunition, and even submarines in sections, through Austria and over the Bulgarian frontier in Turkey. It is as plain as the nose on your face that Bulgaria would not have permitted such a secret violation of her neutrality if she had intended going to war against Turkey. Today Bulgaria is the keystone to the attitude of the rest of the Balkan States. The threat of Greece to enter the field against the Turks is pure bluff on the face of developing events.

"One more point. I'll give you another bit of inside news that has just come to me. The sudden attack of the Turkish fleet, led by the Goeben and Breslau, on the Krim (Crimea) was a deep laid scheme on the part of the German General Staff. The aim is to gain control of the inexhaustible supplies of the Baku oil fields for the purposes of Germany's naval and aerial fleets."

Dr. Graves also promised to disclose within the next few days startling facts regarding the much talked of invasion of England by German Zeppelins.

WHY ITALY'S CABINET QUIT.

Revenues Drop and Military Demands Increase, King Is Told.

ROME, Nov. 1.—All the Cabinet Ministers who resigned their portfolios yesterday met today in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, with whom they discussed the situation for about two hours.

Signor Rubini, Minister of the Treasury, gave a lengthy explanation of his reasons for resigning. He said the budget showed a deficit of $4,000,000 before the European war began. That deficit might easily have been overcome by an increase in revenues and limiting expenses, the augmentation of the revenues including the slight raise in taxation which already had been approved by Parliament and from which it was expected to realise $16,000,000 annually. The war, however, changed the whole situation, Signor Rubini said, and the military budgets alone would require $160,000,000.

Owing to the European crisis, Signor Rubini continued, the revenues, instead of increasing, had diminished by about $20,000,000, the new taxations bringing in $6,000,000 instead of $16,000,000. He added that he recognized the necessity for urgent military expenses, but wished to counterbalance them with new taxations.

A majority of the Ministers preferred to postpone the taxation until after the war, but Signor Rubini said he feared such action might be considered unconstitutional.

HONORS TO SOLDIER DEAD.

All Saints' Day Observed by Special Church Services in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—This beautiful Fall morning the streets of Paris had a brighter aspect than they had had on any previous day since the war began by thousands of flower girls, who mingled with the throngs brought out to celebrate All Saints' Day and honor the soldier dead.

The services at all the churches were of a patriotic character, and tributes to those who died for their country were paid at Nôtre Dame, the Madeleine, St. Augustin, the Sacre Coeur, La Trinité, and Nôtre Dame des Victoires.

As soon as the early masses were concluded the pilgrimage to the cemeteries began. In the brilliant sunshine the flags of the allied nations were flying everywhere, and multi-colored bouquets relieved the melancholy impression made by the sombre dress of the long files of men and women who were going to decorate the graves.

Gen. Galliéni, Military Governor of Paris; M. Delanney, Prefect of Police, and the League of Patriots went to the cemeteries at Pantin, Ivry-sur-Seine, and Bagneaux to place flowers on the monuments raised to the soldiers of the present war.

A detachment of the aviation corps cruised over the city throughout the day to prevent interference with ceremonies through a visit of hostile airships. Special measures have been taken to accommodate the record crowds which are expected to visit the military cemeteries tomorrow.

ALL ITALY FAVORS ALLIES.

An American Just from Rome Thinks Nation Will Soon Go to War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—According to Henry Evans, an American, who arrived today from Italy, the feeling in that country is overwhelmingly with the Allies. When he left there a few days ago it then felt that Turkey would enter the conflict, and many Italians, he said, expressed the opinion that Italy soon would join the Allies.

"The Italian Army," he said, "is in fine shape, and so is the navy. The Italians believe their navy could soon make the position of the Allies in the Mediterranean beyond question, while the army could deliver a mortal blow to Austria. There is no shortage of coal in Italy now, although there appeared to be some time ago. Even what I could learn Italy was preventing foodstuffs from going into Germany. Many of the Italian papers bitterly assail the Germans, while Italians themselves say there would be a revolt if they had to fight for the Austrians."

ITALY WATCHING TURKEY.

Military Critics Say Allies' Cause Will Not Be Affected.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome says:

"The entrance of Turkey into the European conflict produces a deep effect in Italy. The newspapers are filled with comment upon the new factor in the war. The Russian Embassy avers that the attack of the Turks causes no anxiety in Russia. The aggression does not take Russia by surprise because the relations between Germany and Turkey have been followed at Petrograd and a strong Russian force is ready in the south to meet any emergency.

"The military critics consider that the Turkish army will be unable to worry Great Britain, Russia, and France. The only vulnerable points are Caucasus and Egypt. It is declared that the Turks will be lost in the mountains of Caucasus, and as for Egypt, the holy war preached in 1911 and 1913 failed of results. A similar agitation on behalf of Germany is no more likely to succeed today."

PRAISES KING'S BRAVERY.

Dutch Observer Says Albert Is Calm Under Shell Fire.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 1.—"The bearing of the King of the Belgians when he is under fire is splendid," says The Tijd's Dunkirk correspondent. "While the wounded were being withdrawn on one occasion he stood calmly smoking a cigarette and superintending operations, with projectiles bursting all around.

"The King is a great comrade to the soldiers. Frequently he takes his meals at the soldiers' mess, discussing with the men the conduct of the campaign and the likelihood of early peace. He has been greatly amused at a visitor's account of the huge retinue of guards with which the German Emperor is surrounded."

PRINCE OF MONACO REBUKES KAISER

This Is How a Prussian General Treats a Friend of Germany, He Writes of Levy on His Chateau.

OFFERS FINE TO EMPEROR

Willing to Pay Direct After the War If Home Is Saved—Gives Copies of Letters to Whitney Warren.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—This was the day fixed by Gen. von Bülow for destroying the Prince of Monaco's chateau de Marchais, near Sissonne, and the villages in the neighborhood, unless a fine of 500,000 francs ($100,000) was paid. This fine was levied because, it was alleged, broken glass was scattered on the road to impede the military automobiles. The inhabitants denied the accusation.

Lieut. Col. von Krupka, commandant of the post, ordered the fine paid in full so as to avoid "heavy damages to the commune." The authorities of the commune replied that they were unable to collect 500,000 francs, and could gather only 120,000. A council of all the Mayors of the district was held, and apparently the Mayors suggested calling upon the Prince of Monaco for help. Lieut. Col. von Krupka, after consultation with Gen. von Bülow, decided to allow two delegates to visit the Prince. His authorization read:

I am authorized by His Excellency to tell you that the remaining part of the fine must be paid before Nov. 1. The delegation is instructed to mention this decision to the Prince of Monaco, adding that if the sum is not paid, besides other acts the château belonging to the Prince and the commune of Marchais will be demolished and burned.

Willing to Pay the Kaiser.

Gen. von Bülow allowed the delegates to go to Monaco by way of Switzerland. The Prince received them, and sent the following letter to the General:

Monaco, Oct. 22.

Monsieur le General: To avoid for the Commune of Sissonne and that of Marchais the rigorous fate with which you have threatened them, I, on my honor, pledge myself to remit to Emperor William, if the war ends without intentional damage to my residence or to the communes, the sum necessary to complete the 500,000 francs which Sissonne was fined by you.

As a sovereign Prince, I will treat with the sovereign who during the fifteen years has called me friend and made me Knight of the Black Eagle. My conscience and dignity place me beyond feeling fear; my energy will place me beyond all regret. But if you destroy the Château of Marchais, which is a centre of science, interesting to the whole world, and a centre of charity; if you reserve for this jewel of archaeology and history the fate of the Cathedral of Rheims, and without a hostile act against you on its part, the world will judge between you and me.

I address myself to your Excellency, expressing the highest consideration. ALBERT,
Sovereign Prince of Monaco.

Wrote to German Emperor.

The Prince also wrote a letter to Emperor William as follows:

Sire: I forward to your Majesty several documents concerning an affair which is very grave and urgent. Gen. von Bülow has occupied for a month and a half my Château of Marchais, situated three miles from the village of Sissonne. The General has fined the 1,000 inhabitants of this poor, ruined village 500,000 francs, of which they are unable to pay more than a fourth part.

Moreover, he sent to me two delegates bringing documents in which he threatens to destroy my residence and the village of Marchais, besides that of Sissonne, in case I would not take on my shoulders—and this before Oct. 31—the aforementioned sum. This is how a Prussian General acts toward a sovereign Prince who, during forty years, has been a friend of Germany, and who has received from every country tokens of respect and gratitude for his work.

I answered the demand of Gen. von Bülow, saying that I pledged myself on my honor to complete the said 500,000 francs, because I wish to prevent a horrible action, coldly accomplished. As a sovereign Prince I put this question before the judgment of the Emperor, declaring that the aforesaid sum will be paid when the Château de Marchais shall be freed from the risk of intentional destruction.

I am with great respect, your Majesty, your devoted servant and cousin, ALBERT.

Copies of the correspondence concerning the demands of Gen. von Bülow were given by the Prince of Monaco to Whitney Warren, the New York architect, who, as a corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, is a colleague of the Prince.

ATHLETES' COLLEGE WRECKED

Institution Near Rheims Shows Effect of German Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—That the destruction of the cathedral was not the sole act of the kind committed by German gunners against Rheims is shown by an interview in today's Matin with M. Guy, the Director of the college for athletes, established on the outskirts of Rheims by the Marquise de Polignac. Guy says:

"The main gymnasium was gutted by the effects of shell fire. The swimming pool was irretrievably ruined. Even the cinder track was devastated with great holes, one being fully six yards in diameter.

"The German excuse that the cathedral was used for a signaling station cannot avail regarding the stadium, which indicates their hatred of anything likely to contribute to the regeneration of France."

17 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Sir Frank Stanley Rose Among the Dead in the Latest List.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A casualty list received from headquarters today under date of Oct. 27 contains the names of seventeen officers killed, including Sir Frank Stanley Rose, Captain of the Tenth Hussars.

Among the twenty-four wounded officers mentioned in the list are Lieut. Col. J. L. R. Gordon of the Fifteenth Ludhiana Sikhs and several other officers of Sikh regiments.

Sir Frank Stanley Rose was the second Baronet, the title having been created in 1909. He was 37 years old and succeeded his father in 1913. Sir Frank served in the South African war in 1900-1 and received the Queen's medal with four clasps. He married Daphne, the youngest daughter of the late Capt. H. Brooks Gaskell of Kiddington Hall, Oxford, who, with one daughter and one son, the Hon. Charles Henry Rose, born in 1912 and now the heir to the title, survives him.

INDIA MOSLEMS FOR BRITAIN.

Prayers in Mosques for Her Success and Meetings to Aid Her.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the Allies was made throughout India today in an official communication, in which the Viceroy deplores "the endeavor of a Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey into a war with Great Britain for the benefit of Germany and Austria."

The reception which the announcement got in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but responsible leaders of the Mohammedan community are already holding meetings in support of Great Britain, while the mosques are organizing prayers for the success of the British arms.

The Mullahs are preaching homilies urging Turkey either to maintain neutrality or side with the Allies.

IGNORES CARRANZA TERMS.

First Chief Recalls His Resignation and Won't Recognize Leaders' Choice

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1.—News has reached the capital that the Aguascalientes convention is electing a Provisional President, with the probabilities favoring Antonio Villareal or José Isabel Robles.

First Chief Carranza takes the stand that he has not resigned, as the conditions laid down by him are unfulfilled, and therefore he will not recognize the Provisional President elected by the convention.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Aguascalientes says the delegates to the conference have voted to accept the resignations of both Gens. Villa and Carranza, that of Carranza unconditionally, and that of Villa so as to mean his retirement from the command of the northern division alone.

It was agreed to abolish all military divisions and to place all the troops of the nation under command of a Secretary of War to be named by the convention. The dispatch says that Villa is to have this position. The convention will now proceed to name a Provisional President to succeed Carranza.

Gen. Carranza, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, the War Minister, and his private secretary, the President of the National Railways, and numerous Generals, left today on a special train. The Foreign Minister said the trip was for a day's outing; that the party was going to the Pyramids of San Juan de Teotihuacan.

GET SAM PARKS'S BODY.

Officers at Vera Cruz Receive Bones of Soldier Killed by Huerta Troops.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 1.—A few charred and broken bones, the remains of Private Samuel Parks, the orderly of Col. Taggart, who was executed last Summer by Gen. Huerta's troops, were returned to the American authorities today. There was nothing by which identification is possible, but additional evidence of his death was obtained from a Mexican at Tejira, a short distance from here, where the Mexican soldiers killed the American soldier and burned his body. The Mexican said that he witnessed the tragedy.

An American army surgeon and two assistants entered the Mexican lines by agreement with the Mexican Government and recovered the fragments of Parks's body.

Belgian Minister Leaves Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1.—Paul May, the Belgian Minister, left this morning for Vera Cruz.

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WAR NATIONS AT RECEPTION

All but One of the Countries in Conflict Represented.

At a reception at the Hotel Astor last night to celebrate the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chamberlain of London it was discovered that all but one of the warring nations was represented. Mr. Chamberlain himself is English, while his wife, a French woman, has a brother in the French Army. Carl Heinemain, one of the guests, is a German and told of his two brothers who are among the Kaiser's officers. Teodor Havenor, another guest, is a Belgian.

In the orchestra, it was learned, were an Austrian violinist, and a Russian 'cellist, and one of the waiters was a Servian. When the nationalities of the persons in the room were discovered, all joined in drinking a toast to peace, in which the pianist, an Italian reservist, joined. Some one in the party remarked that Turkey was not represented, whereupon the head waiter reminded the guests that they were drinking Turkish coffee, made by a real son of the Sultan.

Schroon Lake Buildings Burn.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Fire today destroyed the Leland House at Schroon Lake, one of the most widely known hotels in the Adirondacks. The Episcopal Church, three cottages, and an electric light plant connected with the hotel were burned. The fire started in a pile of dead leaves near the hotel. The hotel was owned by State Senator James A. Emerson of Warrensburg and his brother, L. W. Emerson, former Congressman.

Cornell Seniors Honor Athlete.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 1.—The Cornell senior class has elected Clement L. Speidell of Summit, N. J., intercollegiate mile champion and star athlete, class President. [illegible] election comes as a reward for his work for Cornell on the track. [illegible] Murray Shelton, of the football team, last week was chosen [illegible] of the junior class.

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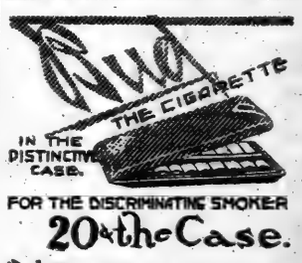

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Ladies' Unionsuits	4.50 to 5.00	5.75 to 6.25

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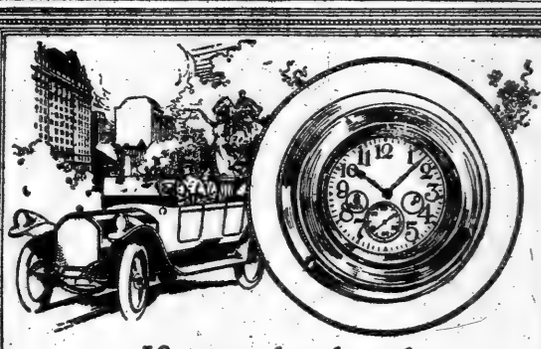

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A SERVICEABLE STATE OFFICIAL.

It is worthy of remark that many of the reforms with which Governor Glynn is credited were undertaken in response to suggestions from the present incumbent of the office of State Controller. A rigorous ruling that only current expenses be met by current appropriations had the effect of exposing the deficiencies and extravagances of preceding years. Department expenditures were so segregated that it became possible to ascertain with some degree of certainty what were the real resources of the State, and what funds would be available for a new fiscal year, after all expenses had been paid.

This put an end to juggling. In three reports to the Governor, the Controller outlined the ways and means whereby the State could deal, so to speak, in good faith with itself. Business principles were applied. The legislative Conference Committee having charge of matters relating to finance adopted a concert of action policy, the outcome being that the Controller's purposes prevailed, the Conference Committee's bills being substantially identical with all the suggestions he had to make.

Though there has been controversy on the subject, it is susceptible of proof that the State is indebted to the Governor for reduced taxation to the extent of more than $11,000,000, and for immunity from a direct tax. It is only fair to add, however, that part of the credit therefor is due to the Controller, who was not only in accord with the Governor, but who solved many of the incidental problems. Actual figures speak plainly. This year shows a surplus of $12,338,000, exceeding the estimates by not far short of $7,000,000.

Audits at Albany are no longer an official fiction. Upon the recommendation of Controller Sohmer, an act relating to them was passed, with the result that claims involving thousands of dollars have been disallowed, and contracts involving hundreds of thousands have been rejected. There would have been no Siegel failure had the bill suggested by the Controller been enacted into law. That suggestion is now part of the general banking bill, and those who deposit in private banks are protected.

This is but part of the record. It is set forth because much remains to be done, and because of the danger that there may be undoing. What the Controller does is apt to be very much less conspicuous than important. There is nothing spectacular about the present incumbent, but there is no exaggeration in the statement that he has been of great service to the Commonwealth. He it was that first called attention to the extravagances involved in awarding highway contracts without competition, and that put an end to the favoritism shown in supplemental agreements. The State can ill afford to lose the benefits of his experience.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE

Lv. New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:30 P. M. Next Day.
Arrive St. Louis, 8:00 P.M.
Kansas City, 8:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Principal Cities
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Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

ALL SEE VICTORY, PROMISE REFORMS

Continued from Page 1.

that the Democratic candidates were being made the victims of religious bigotry.

Mr. Whitman refused the request, saying that under no condition would he permit campaign literature in his behalf to be carried to churches of any denomination whatever. He said he believed every candidate should keep his campaign entirely away from church doors.

Members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion called at Mr. Whitman's rooms to assure him that they were in favor of his candidacy and were entirely convinced that he had nothing whatever to do with stirring up a religious issue.

Concerning his plans, if elected Governor, Mr. Whitman's managers gave out this statement from him:

"I have not made a great many promises through the campaign, because I am in the habit of keeping what promises I make. And no man can tell in advance just what he can and what he cannot do in specific cases that may arise.

"When I first ran for District Attorney I was asked to make many promises, but the only promise I would make was that I would find good men and would work through them to do the work that the people wanted done. That is all that public service consists of, I insisted, and I asked that the people turn me out of office at the end of my term if I failed to find and failed to do the kind of work I said I would do.

"That is the only promise I am now making as to the Governorship. I will organize the small army of those who must serve the State under the Governor in order to make his administration a success, in such a way that I can always feel able to stand fully responsible for the actions of each subordinate. I will give an administration of clean men all the way from top to bottom, and it naturally follows, of course, that the administration will be efficient and will aim at being of service all the way through."

HOME RULE FOR THIS CITY.

Gov. Glynn Says New York Should Solve Its Own Problems.

Gov. Glynn spent the greater part of yesterday in his rooms at the Vanderbilt Hotel trying to rest, but he had little success. During most of the day he was receiving committees and callers as fast as they could be ushered in and out, and when left alone he was busy preparing himself for a final speech-making tour. He will carry on his campaign almost to the day of election, beginning with a Long Island trip this morning and ending with a chain of meetings in the city tonight. He will make twenty-four speeches on Long Island during the day and thirteen in Manhattan and Brooklyn in the evening. He expects to take a midnight train for Albany, where he will vote and await the returns.

Several of Gov. Glynn's callers yesterday asked him what special legislation and benefits New York City might expect from his administration, if he is elected, and last night he consented to express his views on this subject. He said:

"As I have stated repeatedly in my speeches, the best and fairest legislation that the State can enact for the benefit of New York City is a law freeing New York from the necessity for such legislation. That is to say, it ought not to be necessary for a city which includes within its limits half the population of the State to petition a distant Legislature for needed changes in its government.

Favors Home Rule for New York.

"Throughout its entire history the Democratic Party has advocated the principle of home rule, and during the last year the Democratic Party in this State has given a concrete expression to its belief in local self-government by passing a law giving every city in the State but two the right to choose a charter best suited to local needs. If the State can do this for Syracuse, for Binghamton, for Yonkers, and for Plattsburg, in justice it should do it for New York City and Buffalo.

"This great city has tremendous problems of its own which it should be permitted to meet and solve without outside interference. No Legislature was ever gathered together which understood the needs of New York City as its citizens understand them. Every Legislature has enough problems affecting the entire State to occupy its attention without being called upon to pass judgment on municipal questions. If the mass of legislation affecting New York City, which is annually passed upon by the State Legislature, were removed from its sphere of influence it would not only be better for New York City, but it would be better for the entire State.

"Another matter which I believe is of particular concern to New York City is the problem of unemployment. Last Winter the entire State was aroused over the number of men in this State who were unable to find work. Through my efforts, a law has been passed creating a State Employment Bureau, and before the Winter sets in, this bureau will be in operation. I do not flatter myself that there is no room for improvement in the law as it stands. In framing the law I sought counsel and guidance from the experience of European countries in their attempts to solve the problem of unemployment, but because conditions are not the same here as abroad I realize that the law creating the New York State Employment Bureau may be improved after the bureau has had the benefit of a year's experience.

Plans for Employment Bureau.

"As the one most largely responsible for this bureau I can assure the people of New York that if elected Governor I shall leave no stone unturned to make it as efficient and useful as possible. Under the law the State Bureau is to have branches in every section of the State. The Central Bureau is to be in charge of a director, who has been chosen by a civil service test and, who has had wide and extensive experience with the matters which will properly come under his jurisdiction. Each branch office will be required to register the application of every man who desires employment, and it must also register all requests of every employer who is looking for workers. Each bureau will keep in touch with every other bureau in order that those in search of employment may be directed to points where their labor is in demand. The State Bureau is empowered to advertise in the newspapers for workers and for positions, and is required to issue a bulletin giving all possible information on the condition of the labor market. Best of all, the service of the State Employment Bureau will be absolutely free.

"There can be no question as to the value of this bureau. As far back as 1904 the Public Employment Bureau in Berlin, which is somewhat similar to the one we have started here, found positions for 67,000 people. In their enthusiasm over the Workmen's Compensation act the laboring men of New York have not given the attention it deserves to the law creating the State Employment Bureau, but I feel that before the Winter is over the laboring men of this and every other large city in the State will regard the bureau with the same enthusiasm which they now display for the Compensation law."

The Governor added that he considered the establishment of the Employment Bureau at this time very fortunate in view of disturbed industrial conditions. He said it was his hope that it might help to avert the labor troubles predicted for the coming Winter.

How to Vote For Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Special effort is being made to get the voters to give proper consideration to the nominations made by the various political parties for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The work of that convention rises above party considerations, and men should be selected to sit in the convention without regard to party lines.

Each voter will be called upon to vote for fifteen Delegates-at-Large. All of the political organizations, except the American Party, have nominated fifteen candidates. Their names will all appear on one separate ballot, in columns under their party emblems. The nominees of the three principal parties are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
Edgar M. Cullen,	William Berri,	Vasco P. Abbott,
John A. Dix,	Edgar Truman Brackett,	Carlos C. Alden,
Samuel Gompers,	Jacob Breuner,	Francis W. Bird,
D-Cady Herrick,	Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Homer D. Call,
Calvin J. Huson,	Patrick W. Culligan,	William Hamlin Childs,
Martin W. Littleton,	Seth Low,	Katharine B. Davis,
James M. Lynch,	Louis Marshall,	Charles M. Dickinson,
William F. McCombs,	John Lord O'Brian,	Frederick E. Draper,
Michael F. McGoldrick,	Herbert Parsons,	William H. Hotchkiss,
John F. Murtaugh,	Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	John Mitchell,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Elihu Root,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
William Church Osborn,	Jacob Gould Schurman,	Oscar S. Straus,
Jacob Ruppert,	Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong,
Samuel Untermyer,	George W. Wickersham,	George S. Van Schaick,
Robert B. Van Cortlandt.	Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas.

The voter can put a cross mark under any party emblem and vote for the fifteen nominees of that party, or he can vote for any fifteen candidates by putting a cross mark in the blank square to the left of each candidate's name, taking care not to vote for more than fifteen altogether. There is nothing to prevent the voter from voting for more than one candidate appearing on the same horizontal line of the ballot.

In addition to the Delegates-at-Large, each voter will be called upon to vote for three District Delegates, the districts being the same as those for State Senators. The names of the District Delegates will appear on the ballot under those of the Delegates-at-Large.

In the Voters' Guide, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, appeared brief sketches of the lives of the forty-five Delegates-at-Large printed above. There was printed on the same page information gathered by the Citizens' Union regarding the fitness of all the candidates for District Delegates in New York City.

MRS. GLYNN'S FORECAST.

Governor's Wife Tells Why She Is Confident of His Victory.

Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, who spent yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel with her husband, was drawn into a discussion of the campaign by some of her friends who called to see the Governor. When asked her opinion on the result of the elections, she said:

"Mr. Glynn was asked that same question in Syracuse last Sunday afternoon, and I recall that he answered that it is a severe test of a candidate's impartiality to ask him to forecast the result of an election in which he is one of the principals. Don't you think it is even a greater test of impartiality for a candidate's wife? I imagine that in a few years the people will even go to the extent of asking a candidate's wife for whom she intends ot vote.

"But, seriously and trying to be as impartial as possible, I think there is no doubt but that Mr. Glynn will continue to be Governor for two years more. I know that he is absolutely confident he will win, and I have always found that his judgment on political matters, as well as other subjects, is unerring.

"How can he feel otherwise after the splendid reception accorded him all over the State? And does not the work he has done as Governor entitle him to re-election? I know how hard he worked to pass the workmen's compensation law, and how his heart was set on getting that bill through the Legislature. I know that since he has been Governor he has stayed up night after night studying ways to save the State's money and reduce the taxes.

"I know what he has done, and I believe the people of the State fully understand and appreciate that work and will vote to keep him in office."

Mrs. Glynn added that she thought even her husband would be surprised by the size of his plurality. She said in her opinion the plurality of 70,000 votes predicted for the Governor by his campaign managers was too small.

GLYNN REASSURES POLICE.

He Will Oppose Legislation Taking Away Right of Review.

Several representatives of the men on the police force called on Gov. Glynn at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday to find out his views as to legislation at Albany next year regarding the abolition of a policeman's right to review by certiorari. After talking with them a short time the Governor gave out this statement:

"Mayor Mitchel's public statement that he will not have any police legislation of this character made this question a dead issue. I do not regard it within the realm of possibility that any legislation taking away the policeman's right of review will be presented to me, but so as to settle any doubts that may exist, I want to say again that I am absolutely opposed to the policemen being deprived of their right of review."

John M. O'Hanlon, editor of The Legislative Labor News, sent a telegram yesterday to the Glynn headquarters, saying that Gov. Glynn deserved full credit for having the workmen's compensation law enacted.

LARGE EMPLOYERS DESIRING TO PRESENT A Thanksgiving or Christmas delicacy to their workers, are invited to correspond with

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The Store will be closed all day tomorrow (Election Day)

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Commencing this day (Monday), Nov. 2nd, an event of more than ordinary interest in B. Altman & Co.'s enlarged Store will be

An Exhibition of Choice Imported Silks and Laces

which will be held in the new Exhibition Salon, in the Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

B. Altman & Co.

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(Ready-to-wear)

In this greatly enlarged and newly arranged Department on the Third Floor a constantly changing display is made of the latest fashions in Tailor-made Suits for women who demand up-to-the-minute styles. In every instance the utmost care is given to the selection of materials and to the quality of workmanship.

Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

This day, Monday, November 2nd,

Women's Chiffon Velvet Suits
(Fur-trimmed)

will be offered at the special price of $55.00

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(For Fall and Winter)

Special at $16.50

The most remarkable suit of its kind you ever saw at, or even near, such a price as $16.50—made of fine quality Pure Wool Whipcord in plain dark gray and lined with hard wearing twilled Venetian, it makes as serviceable and natty a suit as any man could desire his chauffeur to wear. The suit consists of coat and trousers with your

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Model F—A very attractive and perfect fitting Full Norfolk Jacket with belt; an unusually distinctive and well tailored coat.

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And, finally, our own exclusive Model W—a wonderfully smart, single-breasted Coat with plain front and with one inverted pleat running down the back from shoulder to waist line.

CHOICE OF TROUSERS OR BREECHES

Overcoats to Match Suit at $25.00.
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There are candlesticks, in pairs and single. One of the choicest of these is the design of Josiah Wedgwood. Then there are tea-caddies, tea urns, taper sticks, wine coolers, soup tureens, sauce boats, trays, salts, ink stands, pen trays, supper trays, cake baskets, sugar basins, cream jugs, mustard pots, and many other interesting specimens.

Museums and private collections have furnished many pieces, thereby augmenting our own examples, which the public is cordially invited to view.

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Pastor Russell's Syndicated Sermons appear weekly in approximately fifteen hundred newspapers in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, and Scandinavia, in four languages. As New York is not controlled by the Syndicate, we have contracted for the publication of these instructive sermons in the leading newspapers of this metropolis, paying therefor advertising rates.
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Regeneration of Church and World

LIFE EVERLASTING OBTAINABLE ONLY IN CHRIST

Why Regeneration Is Necessary—Why It Began at the First Advent and Not Sooner—Why the Restricted Limitations of the Present Age—Why Different Kind of Regeneration During the Millennium—What and Why the Difference Between the Two Regenerations—How and Why the Church Is Regenerated by One Father and the World to Be Regenerated by Another.

Pastor Russell, speaking last evening at New York City Temple, took for his subject, "The Regeneration of the Church and of the World. What are They? Why Different?" His text was, "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." (John 3:7.) He said in part:

In the past many of us have studied the Bible in a very careless manner, neglecting to give its inspired words the consideration and respect they deserve. In many cases the original thought has been utterly lost because of some fanciful interpretation. Consequently very few Christians have any concrete idea of the meaning of Bible statements respecting the future regeneration of the world.

Regeneration, or a second birth, is absolutely necessary if we would attain everlasting life. The fault is not that our Creator made us incomplete; for, as the Bible declares, "All His work is perfect." The fault is chargeable to sin. "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as a result of sin; so death passed upon all men, because all are sinners."

This sentence of death upon Father Adam hindered him from giving to his children the perfection of life in which he was created. His entire race has been born into the world for six thousand years under a death sentence, or curse. The forfeited life cannot be prolonged; the sentence of death cannot be set aside; the Supreme Judge of the Universe cannot for any reason set aside His own decision. But God could provide for the re-generating of Adam and his race.

To generate, as all know, signifies to bring into life. Adam failed to generate a race to life, he merely generated a great race of thousands of millions possessed of only a spark of life—a dying race.

The Divine provision is that our Lord Jesus left the glory of the Heavenly condition and became a man for the purpose of ransoming, or redeeming, Adam and his race, which shared his condemnation. The record is that this sacrificed life laid down by Jesus is sufficient as a cancellation of all Adamic sin. On the basis of that sacrifice, and in the carrying out of the Heavenly Father's Program, our Lord was raised from the dead "a quickening Spirit," a life-giving spirit Personage, with a glory far higher than that which He had when He came into the world. "Him hath God highly exalted, and given Him a name which is above every name."—Philippians 2:9.

The glorified Jesus is Scripturally termed the Second Adam, the Life-Giver or Regenerator, and the Everlasting Father—the Father who gives everlasting life. Throughout the thousand years of His Messianic Reign, it will be the work of Christ Jesus, as the glorified Second Adam, to regenerate Adam and all his race. The regenerating influences will begin with their awakening from the death sleep, in harmony with the Master's declaration, "The hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth."—John 5:28, 29.

The Regeneration of the World.

The coming forth from the tomb will be only the beginning of the regenerative work. The awakened sleepers will be in the same condition of mind that they were in when they fell asleep—in a very similar condition to those who will be living on the earth at that time. Before they can be regenerated, they must be brought to a knowledge of the Truth. Their eyes and ears of understanding must be opened. The Scriptures assure us that this will be accomplished. (Isaiah 35:5.) "The knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth."—Isaiah 11:9.

The news of God's Love and of the possibilities of return to His favor through the atoning work of Jesus being clearly demonstrated to all, each will have the opportunity of deciding for himself whether or not he desires to return to human perfection and the blessed possibilities of everlasting life. To do so he must be begotten again by the Life-Giver; and the Life-Giver will beget again only those who desire the new life. Willful rejectors of the privilege, we are assured, will die the Second Death; while those accepting the Saviour's proposals will come under helpful and disciplinary experiences which will gradually lift them up mentally, morally and physically to perfection—to all that was lost for them in Father Adam's disobedience and its penalty, and all that was regained for them by the obedience of our Lord Jesus and the Divine arrangement of His Messianic Kingdom for the regeneration of the world.

The words begat, born and regenerated or born again associate themselves in our minds with our natural birth; but we are not to expect, as Nicodemus queried, that any would again be born as an infant from a mother. The begetting to a new birth will be in the mind—a covenant relationship with the Life-Giver.

Nevertheless, there is a beautiful analogy; for while Adam was designed to be the life-giver, father, generator, of the race, Mother Eve was designed to be its nourisher, caretaker and instructor, to bring the race up to complete development. So while Jesus is the Life-Giver in the sense that He gave His own life as a ransom-price for Adam, it is also a part of the Divine Program that there should be both a Second Adam and a Second Eve.

The world will need not only the start of the new life during the Millennium, but also the care and nourishment necessary for their development and uplift—for restitution to perfection. God's provision is that the Church, especially called and qualified for that purpose during this Gospel Age, shall be the Antitypical Eve—the Mother of the world—caretakers, nourishers, supervisors in respect to all regenerated or begotten by the Life-Giver Jesus.

What a beautiful prospect of collaboration with the Saviour in His great work of rescuing Adam and his race from the effects of Adamic sin and the death sentence!

The Church's Regeneration Different.

It was not Jehovah's program for His Son that He should change to human nature permanently. On the contrary, we are distinctly told that the Logos took the form of a servant only for the suffering of death. This purpose having been accomplished, the Father raised Him up by His own Power to spirit nature and glory—"where He was before," but to a still higher station on the spirit plane—"far above angels, principalities and powers, and every name that is named." This meant a regeneration or second birth, for the Lord Jesus; for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—1 Corinthians 15:50.

Our Saviour exchanged His spirit nature for the human, but He could not exchange the human for the spiritual; else there would have been no object served in His humiliation. His human life was to be given up sacrificially as the Redemption-price for Adam's life and therefore as the Redemption-price of the whole world, since all lost life through Adam's disobedience. The application of the Master's sacrificed life would have left Him without life-rights as a man, but God provided for His regeneration—His re-birth.

The sacrifice of Himself as a human being was made when Jesus was thirty years of age and was symbolized by His immersion. Immediately the Father begat Him again, not to be a human being, but a spirit being. He was begotten of the Holy Spirit, which descended upon Him in a form like a dove. For three and a half years Jesus, as a New Creature, spirit-begotten, used His flesh body, consecrated to death, having no other. In it "He was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin"; and after He had demonstrated His loyalty to God, even unto death at Calvary, the Father raised Him from the dead on the third day—not a man, but a New Creature.

After His resurrection our Lord Jesus illustrated the lesson given to Nicodemus, of which our text is a part. He came and went like the wind. Some seven times during the forty days He appeared for brief intervals to the invisible vision of His disciples, just as angels have done. Later He ascended on high. "Now the Lord is that Spirit"—"the Second Adam."—2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Corinthians 15:45, 47.

The Bible tells us that from the very beginning God had foreknown that our Lord Jesus would accomplish this work and become the Father of Adam and his race by regeneration; and the Apostle Paul assures that God foreknew also the Church as the Bride of Christ, His Joint-heir in His Kingdom. To some of the earliest members of the Church class our Lord said, "In the regeneration [in the Millennium] ye shall sit upon thrones." (Matthew 19:28.) Elsewhere He declared, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne."—Revelation 3:21.

The Father purposed that the Bride class should be selected from amongst the members of the fallen race and should be prepared for their work of future glory before the regeneration of the world would commence. He purposed also that this Bride class should have a change of nature similar to that which our Lord Jesus experienced—that it would begin with them as with Him at the time of consecration and spirit-begetting and would culminate with them as with Him, in the resurrection change.

Thus the Church has the promise that she shall be like her Lord, shall see Him as He is and share His glory. (1 John 3:2; Romans 8:17.) St. Peter, speaking of the call of the Church, declared that God gave unto this class "exceeding great and precious promises"—that by these promises working in their consecrated hearts to will and to do God's good pleasure this class might become "partakers of the Divine Nature."—2 Peter 1:4.

Life and Immortality Brought to Light.

It is manifest that this begetting of the Church to a change of nature is very different from the begetting provided for the world—a regeneration or re-begetting to the human nature which Adam lost but which Christ redeemed for the world. So also we have noted that the Church has a different Father. Jesus is not the Father or Life-Giver of this Divine life. He did not redeem it or secure it for anybody. He redeemed human nature and secured the right to regenerate the world to human nature. The Church's begetting or regeneration is by the Heavenly Father Himself; as the Scriptures distinctly say, "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ hath begotten us." (1 Peter 1:3.) He alone can give this Divine Nature. This does not signify that the Church is not indebted to her Redeemer; for the Scriptures distinctly state that without Him we could do nothing; that "by His stripes we are healed"; that before the Heavenly Father would deal with us at all—before He would accept our consecration, or sacrifice—it was necessary that our Lord Jesus should appear on our behalf as our Advocate and Surety, and so open up to us a new way of life. Thus, as St. Paul declares, "Christ hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel"—life everlasting to the world and immortality or the Divine Nature for the Church. Prior to our Lord's First Advent the way of life was not manifested; no provision had been made for it except in the Divine Promise. God had promised His friend Abraham that somehow, some time, all the world would be blessed. This meant that all the world would be released from the curse of death and would experience the Divine blessing, which signifies life everlasting—not that the world will be given this blessing unconditionally, but that the opportunity for it will be extended to every member of Adam's race and to himself, for acceptance or rejection. The second part of this Promise to Abraham, that this blessing should come through his posterity, implied that some special members of Adam's race would bless the remainder of the world, their brethren. The Seed through whom this blessing will come, St. Paul most positively declares, will be The Christ, Jesus the Head and the Church His Body.—Galatians 3:16, 29.

THE AT-ONE-MENT BETWEEN GOD AND MAN is one of Pastor Russell's masterpieces, clarifying the doctrine of blood atonement—the necessity of a Ransom-sacrifice. In this comprehensive volume a very interesting and entertaining examination is made of every verse in the Bible in which the words Jehovah, God, Lord, Son of God and Holy Spirit occur. The birth of Jesus, from the virgin Mary, is Scripturally, scientifically, but delicately considered. A cogent, convincing, yet understandable answer is given to the question, "What is the Soul?" Over a hundred pages are devoted to the intensely interesting symbolisms of the Hebrew Tabernacle rites, with illustrations familiar to all who have taken a Masonic degree. This volume, beautifully bound in English maroon cloth, gold stamped, good type, over 600 pages, will be sent to any address, carriage prepaid, for 50c., accompanied by this coupon. [illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y.

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POLITICAL.

Chauncey J. Hamlin

Progressive Candidate

FOR

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Mr. Hamlin is a representative of one of Western New York's leading families. His grandfather, Cicero J. Hamlin, was proprietor of the famous "Village Farm" at East Aurora, the home of "Mambrino King." A graduate of Yale, where he won his Y on the football team, and also Phi Beta Kappa key for high scholarship, and of the Buffalo Law School, with high honors; his ability at the bar was early recognized through his appointment to the important office of Referee in Bankruptcy in 1909. He held this office until upon the organization of the Progressive Party he felt it his duty to resign this Republican appointment.

In the City of Buffalo, his home, he has been a leader in many movements for the betterment of his city. He was one of the founders of the Municipal League of Buffalo, an organization which had for its sole purpose the compilation of the records of candidates, so that citizens might know the manner of men they were voting for; many a bad candidate has been defeated because of the exposures made by this organization. The next great municipal movement in which he became a powerful factor was the fight to obtain a commission charter for Buffalo; he was one of the five who drafted the new charter, and is one of the men whose efforts have largely contributed to the success of the movement. Last year he was one of the originators of a non-partisan, good government citizens' ticket in the City of Buffalo in an effort to take the municipal election out of the field of politics. Mr. Hamlin organized, and is President of the Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo, which has done much humanitarian work in giving free legal aid to poor people. He is married and has three children.

Mr. Hamlin's candidacy is endorsed by prominent Independent Republicans and Democrats.

Adelbert Moot, one of Buffalo's leading Republicans and former President of the New York State Bar Association, in endorsing Mr. Hamlin's candidacy, said: "He should be supported, because of his public spirit and work in founding the Buffalo Legal Aid Bureau, in helping frame the commission charter and in starting Buffalo's first non-partisan and citizens' movement."

State Senator Gottfried H. Wende, one of the leading Independent Democrats in the State said, regarding Mr. Hamlin's candidacy: "Altogether, the Independent Democrats are under deep obligation to Mr. Hamlin for the good work he has done in the interests of clean politics and honest Government."

The Albany Knickerbocker Press, recognized as one of the leading Republican newspapers in the State, in editorially declaring in favor of Mr. Hamlin for Lieutenant Governor, says:

"If the next Governor dies or is impeached the Lieutenant Governor will become Governor of the State, it is therefore the part of wisdom to elect a man as Lieutenant Governor, who is fitted and qualified to perform the duties of Governor.

"Considering the qualifications of the respective candidates for this office and the possibility of one of them becoming Governor under the provisions of the Constitution, the Knickerbocker Press is compelled to say that Chauncey J. Hamlin is the most likely candidate."

Hamlin Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles H. Fuller Company.

Mrs. Rorer and other culinary experts recommend salads made with

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.

Also 35c. and 50c. sizes at your grocer's

ROCKEFELLER AIDS WAR RELIEF FUND

Continued from Page 1.

stuffs was such that it was impossible to comply exactly with Ambassador Page's suggestions as to proportions. To fill and dispatch the ship called for an expenditure of about $275,000.

Cargo of the Massapequa.

On next Tuesday morning, therefore, the Massapequa, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company will sail direct to Rotterdam, Holland, laden with 4,000 tons of supplies, consigned to the American Consul. The cargo will consist of:

28,500 barrels of flour.
14,000 packets (100 lb. each) of rice.
3,000 bags (200 lb. each) of beans.
1,000 boxes (100 lb. each) of bacon.

The British Consul has kindly agreed to certify that these supplies are absolutely for the aid of noncombatants and should not be delayed in transit.

The extraordinary need in Belgium is further indicated by the following cablegram received from H. C. Hoover of the American Relief Committee in London:

Have received reports from members of our commission, from the American Minister in Brussels, and from local officials that within three weeks the last vestige of foodstuffs in Belgium will have been exhausted and the entire population of over seven million people will be faced with starvation. The minimum supply of foodstuffs required amounts to about ninety thousand tons of cereals per month, together with bacon or lard. The minimum monthly expenditure required is from four to five million dollars, of which some part is returnable through sales.

It, therefore, appears that the problem of feeding the people of Belgium transcends other than Belgian relief. The one function of Americans in Belgian relief is the purchase and dispatch of food. We have expended every dollar that we have received in the purchase and dispatch of foodstuffs already, and it will take all the funds we can raise here to take care of emergency pending arrival of stuffs from America.

It is obvious that no philanthropic exertion will be too great to relieve the acute suffering of those victims of the war who are innocent of any participation in it.

Praised by Belgian Consul.

When Starr J. Murphy and Frederick T. Gates of the Rockefeller Foundation were asked to amplify the statement, they replied that it gave all the details available at this time, and there was nothing they could add. Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, at his home in Plainfield, N. J., said that he had not heard before of the undertaking.

"I can only say at this time," Mr. Mali added, "that it is a very handsome thing to do, and that I know the people of Belgium will be deeply grateful for it all."

Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Committee, was out of the city and could not be reached.

Lionel Hagenaers, member of the Belgian Relief Committee, said at his home, 119 Amity Street, Brooklyn:

"The importance of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity may be realized when it is known that not more than ten days' supplies remain for the Belgian people. This aid could not come at a more fortunate time. A splendid organization has been provided throughout Belgium for the distribution of supplies, which is recognized by both the Belgian and German Governments. This organization is composed of prominent Belgians, who will see to it that the food supplies reach those for whom they are intended.

Some Pay for Food.

"It was arranged that food should be furnished free to those who were unable to pay for it. Others able to pay would be required to pay the actual cost, whereby the relief fund would be helped to this extent and the money used over again for the good of the most unfortunate and poverty stricken in the war zone."

John D. Rockefeller's desire to establish the Foundation was made known first in March, 1910, when a bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire for its incorporation. Its object as stated in the bill was "to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress."

For this purpose the corporation was to establish, maintain, and endow institutions. The membership of the Foundation was to be not fewer than five nor more than twenty-five, and elections were to be held by the members to fill vacancies. No limit was placed on the amount of funds the corporation might hold, and provision was made for the exemption from taxation of personal property and funds applied to the uses of the trust.

No member of the Foundation was to receive any pecuniary benefits other than a reasonable compensation for his services. The transactions of the corporation were to be reported annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and the charter was to be subject to alteration or repeal at the pleasure of Congress.

Foundation Once Criticised.

There was widespread criticism of the project. It was urged that there should be some restriction of the power of the members of the corporation to elect their own successors, and that the amount of money that could be accumulated should be limited. Some critics contended that the Foundation should not be perpetual, but subject to termination with a distribution of its funds, and that its control should be vested more specifically in Congress.

Amendments to the bill were made by Congress, providing that Congress might limit the objects of the corporation as the interests of the public might demand, and that all gifts or property should be subject to this provision. The total amount of property the Foundation might hold was limited to $100,000,000, and it was provided that the income should not be accumulated or added to the principal, but should be disbursed currently.

It was suggested that after a period of fifty years the corporation might distribute the principal as well as the income with the consent of two-thirds of its members, and that after 100 years Congress might direct such distribution. In order to prevent a self-perpetuating board controlling the corporation, it was proposed that new members should be elected subject to the approval of the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago Universities. Another amendment limited the tax exemption on the property to Federal imposts, and gave it no relief from State taxes, while the minimum number of members of the corporation was raised from five to nine.

Chartered in New York.

The bill never became a law, and in 1913 a measure to give the Foundation a New York charter was introduced in Albany by Senator James A. Foley of this city. The Foley bill, as it was passed and signed by Gov. Sulzer, defined the powers of the corporation as follows:

To take and hold by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the Legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property and to invest and reinvest any principal, and deal with and expend the income and principal of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the trustees will best promote its objects.

It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations created by a special law, so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State. The constitution shall prescribe the manner of selection of members, the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, the qualifications, powers, and the manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

The incorporators of the Foundation under the New York act were John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Dr. Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Dr. Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt, "together with such persons as they may associate themselves with and their successors."

ARRANGEMENTS MADE ABROAD

Difficulties in Distributing Supplies to Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—While representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation seem to have kept their plans for war relief work quiet it is believed here that arrangements of a general sort have reached sufficiently definite stages to insure the unobstructed transportation of supplies sent to the innocent sufferers from the war. These arrangements, though apparently without any direct reference to the sweeping plan announced today by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were made some weeks ago in London. The subject then was considered particularly, it is understood, by the American Ambassador and the Belgian Minister in London with especial reference to getting foodstuffs to the starving people of Belgium.

It is believed those arrangements may be extended so as to apply the relief to at least the more accessible of the other countries now at war.

President Wilson may comment formally on the plan tomorrow, and meantime White House officials let it be known that unofficially the Government would do everything possible to aid the movement. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and other diplomats said the plans showed great public spirit.

"It is a magnificent idea," said Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, "and I am sure that it will be declared such unanimously by every one who has occasion to comment on this humanitarian plan."

Ambassador Jusserand declared that the news of such immediate and practical relief for the stricken Belgians especially would be indeed welcome to all the world.

"It has given me great pleasure to hear this," he said, "and I know that it will be of great satisfaction to every one, and especially to those who understand what terrible destitution exists among the families in Belgium."

The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, was in New York today discussing methods for the furtherance of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, with the Belgian Consul General. The news was received with gratification at the legation, and it was stated unofficially that the present action of the Foundation probably would be the means of saving a great many lives.

DR. ROSE COMING HERE.

Noted Southern Educator to Meet Foundation Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Dr. Wickliffe Rose stated tonight that he did not know enough about the Rockefeller Foundation's plan for aiding the destitute non-combatants in Europe to make any statement on the subject.

Dr. Rose, it is understood, will leave for New York within the next few days to discuss with other members of the foundation the plan to send abroad a commission, of which commission he will be the head.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose has long been a prominent figure in Southern educational affairs, and since the chartering of the Rockefeller Foundation by New York has been one of its members. He is a native of Tennessee, and was educated at the University of Nashville. He has been at different times a professor in Peabody College, University of Nashville, and the University of Tennessee.

$1,074,036 FOR WAR RELIEF.

This Is the Sum Given by New Yorkers Since the Conflict Started.

New Yorkers have contributed for the relief of suffering in Europe $1,074,036, according to figures compiled on Saturday. Add to this the unreported sums collected, and it is estimated that more than $1,100,000 has been obtained here for the wounded and destitute in the war zone.

This table gives the amounts collected by fifteen committees in this city:

Red Cross, New York branch	$317,064
Red Cross, Bronx branch	2,000
Red Cross, Hudson River branch	4,000
Belgian Relief Committee	264,936
German Relief Committee	150,700
American Hospital, Paris	112,687
Prince of Wales Fund	65,000
Swiss Relief Fund	65,000
Austrian Fund	25,000
French women and children	23,003
Committee of Mercy	11,139
Belgian Dollar Fund	10,000
Silk Association	10,000
French Artists	8,327
Vacation Committee's Fund	4,000

The Committee of the British War Relief Association, the offices of which are in the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, announced yesterday these subscriptions to its fund:

Robert Bond	$25	Two American boys	$8
Mrs. M. V. Wilson	9	X.	1
Miss M. Burton	6	A. Friend	1
Mrs. B. F. Bowen	24	Miss Tompkins	1
Concert tickets	132	Miss E. Turner	5
Miss Duff	2	Dr. F. Fox	5
Miss E. J. N. Marvill	2	Miss Sara Burns	5

Julie Opp (Mrs. William Faversham,) who has interested herself in obtaining funds and clothing from members of the theatrical profession for the families of actors and actresses abroad, who are in want as a result of the war, announced last night that more than $500 had been forwarded together with a large amount of clothing.

The benefit for the Committee of Mercy, which was announced for Nov. 1, will be given at the Park Theatre on Sunday evening, Nov. 8. Mrs. Maude Lissam of 680 Madison Avenue, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and associated with her are Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. L. W. Gay, Laddie Cliff, the English comedy dancer, and St. Gen Ebert and Alfred Rose of the Princeton Club.

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"Morgan Line"

"The Exposition Line 1915"

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2000 miles of sea travel; of healthful relaxation, on a route known for comfort of its accommodations, excellence of its cuisine and character of its patronage.

At New Orleans you board the

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Phone Franklin, 3925

POLITICAL.

ELECTION DAY

CAUTION!!

FIRST VOTE THE SEPARATE BALLOT

FOR DELEGATES TO THE

Constitutional Convention

VOTE UNDER THE EAGLE — X — VOTE UNDER THE EAGLE

A cross (X) mark in the Circle under the Eagle is a vote for all the 15 Republican Delegates-at-large and the 3 District Delegates.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
The Republican Club of the City of New York.

TAKE THIS WITH YOU TO THE POLLS!

POLITICAL.

IN A FREE AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Rests the Safety of Our Lives, Liberty and Property.

DO YOU BELIEVE JUDGES SHOULD BE NON-PARTISAN?

10 FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

INDEPENDENT

MARK YOUR BALLOT THIS WAY

INDEPENDENT
LEON SANDERS

NO PARTY. NO BOSS.

The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 375,000, both daily and Sunday. This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday.

POLITICAL.

Why You Should Support

James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

For United States Senator

BECAUSE **Senator Elihu Root** writes to him: "I want you to be Senator because I have watched your career, and I consider that, above all the other younger men who have been in American public life in recent years, you have exhibited the greatest promise of useful public service of the highest order. I rank your ability and fitness for great service in the Senate of the United States far, far above the competency of any of your competitors."

Because, in the words of Robert H. Fuller, Esq., secretary to **Governor Hughes,** "He co-operated with the Governor in the passage of many other important but less conspicuous measures which Mr. Hughes recommended for the consideration of the Legislature. Speaker Wadsworth's attitude was always frank and above-board, and Governor Hughes felt a warm personal liking for him."

The argument that it is necessary to defeat Mr. Wadsworth in order to sustain the President's policy of neutrality is foolish and absurd. Every Senator, Republican or Democrat, will sustain that policy. That is not a question of politics, it is a question of patriotism.

Remember, you are electing a Senator to serve six years. Do you want New York represented in the Senate solely by Tammany Hall? *Think this over.*

POLITICAL.

JAMES A. ALLEN.

For Justice of the City Court

VOTE FOR

JAMES A. ALLEN

and place an able, experienced and upright man on the bench.

Born at Chenault, Kentucky; 43 years of age; married; residence, 312 West 83d Street; office, 35 Wall Street.

Graduate of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts, and of Yale University, where he received the degrees of Master of Laws and Doctor of Civil Law.

Has been engaged in the general practice of law in New York City for the past sixteen years; has had a wide experience in litigated matters and in the trial of cases; is a good trial lawyer and is thoroughly familiar with the practical working of the courts.

Has taken an active interest in public affairs ever since he has been a resident of New York, and has been an earnest advocate of measures making for real and substantial political and economic reform.

Elected to the Assembly as a fusion candidate in the old 9th (now 7th) Assembly District of New York County in 1901, and served with courage and independence as a Member of the Assembly of 1902.

Served with credit, under appointment by Justice Ernest Hall, as a commissioner in condemnation proceedings (18th-23d Street Dock Proceeding) with Wilbur Larremore and Stanley W. Dexter, and appraised nearly $3,000,000 worth of property, which furnished him valuable judicial experience and a wide knowledge of the law relating to condemnation proceedings.

Member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Kentucky Society, Southern Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and West Side Taxpayers' Association.

Nominated by the Democratic Party and Independence League. Endorsed by Jeffersonian Alliance, Cleveland Democracy, N. Y. County Lawyers' Association.

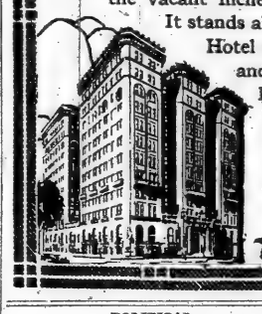
Mark Your Ballot Thus to Vote for Mr. Allen

12 CITY COURT—To Fill Vacancy Expiring December 31, 1919. (Vote for one.)

X JAMES A. ALLEN { Democratic, Ind. League

HOTEL MAJESTIC

THE MAJESTIC was planned and conceived to fill the vacant niche in New York's hotel system. It stands alone today as the one Apartment Hotel where the comforts of the home and the modernized luxuries of the hotel are successfully combined.



The management will gladly furnish information for social entertainments, weddings, dansants, etc.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Mr. Voter, Read Facts!

The statements which appear in the public press regarding the office of State Comptroller show that Mr. Whitman is so absolutely unfair in what he has to say about my department and so reckless in his misrepresentation that I feel justified in making a public reply.

Mr. Whitman charges that the transfer tax appraisers and other appointees engaged in fixing the transfer tax are members of Tammany Hall, which, in the county of New York in some instances is true, but Mr. Whitman did not state, and in all of his speeches has neglected to state, that the law provides for the appointment of appraisers in sixteen counties, and attorneys in all the counties of the State, and that in every instance I have appointed residents of each county to do the work in that county. He refused to state that under a decision of the Court of Appeals in New York and Kings counties I removed the appointees of my predecessor who were, with two exceptions, district leaders of the Republican organization. He refused to state that my appointees have performed month for month almost twice as much service as their predecessors; that besides keeping up the work of appraisals they have disposed of more than 1,500 cases neglected by their predecessors and that the revenues received from this tax have been each year more than $2,000,000 greater than during any year of the Republican administration, and that this increase would have been impossible if the appraisals had been conducted with such delay and laxity as existed under the Republican administration. Mr. Whitman refused to state that the enforcement of the Transfer Tax Law is under the direction and control of Judge George W. McElroy, an organization Republican, retained in office by me solely because of his efficiency.

Mr. Whitman in no place and at no time has dared to say that the work of my office has not been conducted efficiently and honestly; he has absolutely ignored the fact that during my administration more has been done to better the management of the fiscal affairs of this State than during the term of any predecessor. Mr. Whitman has ignored the fact that his party organization a few weeks ago sent a statement broadcast through the State that the State was bankrupt and the surplus had been exhausted, when the truth was that due to the efficiency of the administration of this office on the first of October last there was a surplus in the treasury of more than twelve millions of dollars. Mr. Whitman ignored the fact that if the policies followed by my predecessors had been continued there would have been no surplus, but the fact that a large surplus exists to-day is due almost entirely to the enforcement of the Finance Law along the lines laid down by myself. Mr. Whitman ignored the fact that while he had promoted a great amount of publicity concerning the management of our State highways without obtaining any definite result, that I had absolutely and completely stopped favoritism to contractors by means of supplemental agreements and had brought it about that not a dollar of the State's money is spent for the repair or construction of highways without free and full competition. Mr. Whitman cannot say anything or make any charge against the efficiency of the management of the Comptroller's office during the past four years, which is true. Again, while Mr. Whitman wilfully misrepresented my administration for the purpose of creating a prejudice which would benefit him, he is absolutely silent about the qualifications of my principal opponent in this campaign. I claim that if Mr. Whitman chooses to attack me he must, at the same time, approve the attitude of Mr. Travis on public questions while in the State Senate and be bound by his record.

When Mr. Whitman attacks me he must declare himself as favoring the repeal of the 54-hour law and the other labor laws enacted to protect the health and welfare of our children, for that is the record of my opponent. He must declare himself as being opposed to the pensioning of worthy employees in the several departments of the public service, because that is the record of my opponent. He must declare himself opposed to recognizing the long years of service of our public school teachers, because that is the record of my opponent. Finally, Mr. Whitman must declare himself as believing that matters of patronage are more important than matters of public policy and efficient public service, and that an appeal to prejudice is more effective in seeking the support of the voter than the record of duty performed and results obtained in the public interest.

WILLIAM SOHMER
Democratic and Independence League Candidate For STATE COMPTROLLER

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

James W. Gerard

American Ambassador to Germany

To Vote for Him

Mark Your Ballot in Group 9th as Below

9 FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for One)

X JAMES W. GERARD

FOOTBALL TEAMS PREPARE FOR BIG GAMES--BOXING--ATHLETICS--BASEBALL--CYCLING--GOLF

TIGERS IN SLUMP AGAINST WILLIAMS

Tigers' Showing Far Below Standard They Will Display Against Harvard Saturday.

Under the broader scope of football attack, with the new rules in operation, the position of the big teams against the smaller college elevens does not become so prominent this season. The most conspicuous example on last Saturday was Princeton against Williams. This game resulted in a 7 to 7 tie, and yet, according to experts and according to officials, the result did not show the true worth of the Tiger eleven.

Princeton, in the first place, must have underestimated the strength of the Williams eleven. Another thing, after the worry they were subjected to in playing the strong Dartmouth eleven a week previous, there was a slump. The Princeton team, in the throes of a slump, is not the team that will face the Harvard eleven at Cambridge next Saturday. The Tigers have possibilities and it would be too bad to come to the conclusion that they showed their real talent against Williams.

Princeton is keyed up against Harvard and Yale, and the Williams game, after all, was not of vital importance to it. It must be admitted, however, that their attack was weak and their spirit not as high as they were capable of. According to those who are close to the Tiger eleven, the showing against Williams does not mean that the Princeton eleven has forgotten all its football knowledge; it just means that they did not measure up to their possibilities, in the face of an attack which very much surprised them.

During the coming week it is very likely that the Princeton team will measure up to its real worth, and will play its best game against Cambridge at the Stadium next. Harvard's showing on Saturday against Michigan was true to tradition. Harvard wanted to defeat the Westerners, and that is all. The touchdown and goal by "Tacks" Hardwick proved their superiority, and, after all, that is all they wanted to prove. Mahan was out of the game, and he will be in Harvard's two big games, and that means much to the Crimson.

The very fact that Coach Haughton did not deem it necessary to push his strongest attack against the Wolverines showed that he judged his enemy with good judgment. The Michigan old-fashioned line-plunging tactics proved that the West has not neglected the old game, but it also showed that Eastern defense has not been neglected, and it must be admitted that the fiercest attack that the Wolverines could show was solved by the Harvard defense.

Yale got full revenge against the Colgate eleven, which, however means little, because Yale is stronger and Colgate is weaker than both of these teams were last season. There is one significant thing about Yale's showing on Saturday which should not be overlooked, and that is, the Blue eleven under Coach Hinkey has not lost heart because of one reverse, and that it will go into the Princeton and Harvard games with all the inspiration which the new régime at New Haven can give. This in itself should mean much to the Yale eleven.

The Army team at West Point made a showing on Saturday against Villanova which was worthy of consideration. The Soldiers, even against a weak defense, showed an attack which promised great possibilities and it must be admitted that they have shown more in the way of wide-awake football than their bitterest enemy, the Navy. Coach Charley Daly has not confined his coaching efforts to one eleven, but he can call on a score of substitutes who play almost as well as the first string men.

Cornell lived up to their promise against Holy Cross and the Syracuse eleven which downed Michigan, showed that they made no mistake by smothering the Carlisle Indians.

The Navy eleven had no easy time in subduing the A. & M. eleven of North Carolina by a score of 16 to 14. The Navy has not resorted to new football in the same way that the Army has, and in order to measure up to the Army at Philadelphia on Nov. 28 it will be necessary for the coaches to spend much time in teaching the Midshipmen the secrets of the open game.

TIGERS IN CONDITION.

Only One Player on Hospital List—Hard Work on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—All but one of Princeton's football squad is in condition to enter the final two weeks of the season, Trainer Fitzpatrick announced tonight. Because of the team's good shape, will also because of the miserable showing made against Williams, a week of strenuous work is in prospect preparatory for the Harvard game.

Everstadt is the only man out of condition. Capt. Ballin is recovering from the effects of a slight cold, and Eddie Trenkman, the big guard who has been out of the game for a week, will report for work tomorrow. Dickerman showed Saturday that he was fit to be used regularly, but he showed also that he needs a lot of coaching to remedy some of his defects in catching punts and running with the ball.

Navy Shy on Football Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Owing to the increased membership of the Navy Athletic Association and the smaller number of seats assigned to the Navy, some of the members will be allowed but two tickets for the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia on Nov. 28, the others receiving three. The Navy A. A. bears all the expenses of the athletics at the Naval Academy, and the number of tickets assigned them is very inadequate in many cases. The smaller number will go to the members of shortest standing.

Layfield's Condition Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 1.—The condition late today of Robert Layfield, the little quarter back of the Johns Hopkins team, who was injured yesterday in the football contest with Lehigh remains unchanged. An X-ray photograph of his back was taken this morning and the development of the plate did not reveal any fracture of the vertebra. The player is paralyzed from the waist down, and it is believed that he has suffered some injury to the spinal cord, the nature of which and just where remains to be revealed.

HARVARD PLAYERS TO REST.

Regulars Will Begin Work Tomorrow for Defense Against Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—It will be a day or two before the Harvard football players who went through the Michigan game Saturday will be able to do much hard work toward the final getting ready for the Princeton Tigers, who will be this week's attraction in the stadium. No one was seriously hurt here Saturday, but all were battered hard. Trumbull, who wore himself out and also hurt his head again, will rest until Wednesday, and Wallace, as soon as he gets over his bump on the head, will get back into the middle of the line. Smith, the new end, who did so well at Hardwick's regular wing, hurt a leg that has been the cause of his keeping out of football most all the year, but even he is not expected to have to remain on the side lines long.

The substitutes will have the work tomorrow, but on Tuesday the regulars will get together to put on their Princeton offense and to bolster up their own defenses against what is believed here to be a versatile Princeton attack if not a finished one. Mahan and Pennock both will start in again. Each of these veterans could have been used against Michigan had Haughton thought necessary. The Harvard coach was determined to save them if he could, and that this came about is a great source of satisfaction in the Crimson camp. Saturday's game meant a lot for such players as Francke, Dees, Parson, and the younger end rushers, and altogether the match was about as hard football as any team could have.

EXETER'S FINE RECORD.

New Hampshire Schoolboys Have Clean Slate for Six Games.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 1.—The Phillips Exeter Academy football team, coached by "Tad" Jones, the old school player who later was one of Yale's brilliant quarter backs, is furnishing the sensation of the interscholastic football season in New England if not, indeed, everywhere.

The team, rated as New England's best schoolboy product in 1913, this Fall is making an even better record than the eleven which closed its campaign against Andover with a 59 to 49 victory last season, Jones having played with Exeter nine years before, and on the occasion of the Academy's last previous win over Andover in nine years. Exeter has not lost a game since 1912, and although scored on several times a year ago, to date has a clean goal line in the six matches played in the 1914 campaign, and Saturday's victory over Princeton freshmen was the fifth consecutive one over the first year teams in the biggest colleges of the East.

Last Fall Exeter scored 171 points to its opponent's 29, being scored on for touchdowns in four of its six games, and an opponent's field goal coming in one of the others. But this Fall the Exeter's goal line has been defended bravely, the team not having been scored on and registering a total of 134 points in six games.

The season opened with an 18 to 0 victory over Cushing Academy, and then the Dartmouth freshmen were beaten by the same score. The Pennsylvania youngsters were taken into camp 17 to 0, and the Yale freshmen 14 to 0. Harvard, 1913, being the next in line and being beaten 34 to 0. Then, yesterday, the Princeton freshmen were smothered by a 23 to 0 score.

Ex-Capt. McCormack of Princeton is assisting Jones in preparing Exeter for its final match with Andover, now almost at hand.

YALE STILL UNSETTLED.

Contest Against Colgate Leaves New Haven Rushline Problem Open.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—The problem of the Yale rushline was not settled by yesterday's one-sided game with Colgate. The latter repeated the performance that every team which has faced Yale this Fall has exhibited of gaining freely through the line. Colgate recorded 290 yards, securing seventeen first downs. This record is a consistent addition to indications of Yale's inability to weather a backfield attack, and compels the conclusion that the games with Harvard and Princeton, now only a fortnight distant, will be decided by the larger of two good sized scores. Yale's hope of winning from the Crimson and the Tiger lies in outscoring them and in becoming reconciled to several scores by each.

The long-awaited strengthening of the Yale rushline is due this week, however, when the two first-string tackles, Capt. Talbott and George Sheldon, resume their places in good condition for the first time this year. Capt. Talbott began the season by worrying, then the warm weather affected him, and finally a slight abscess compelled leaving his leg. Today he is waiting the healing of the bit of surgery and will return to lead his team in a few days in all-American form. He will begin practice slowly and will probably not play in the Brown game next Saturday which closes Yale's list of games preparatory to the Harvard and Princeton bouts.

Coach Hinkey is taking the Brown game as an incident of the season, developing the team and conditioning the players with a view to their simply being ready for the Princeton and Harvard matches.

Lincoln Giants' Last Stand.

The Lincoln Giants, world's colored baseball champions, will make their final appearance of the season tomorrow in a doubleheader with a selected team of big league players under the direction of Jimmy Eschen, whose team will be made up as follows: Pitcher, Al Williams, who plays next season with the New York Nationals; catcher, Otto Miller, Brooklyn Nationals; first base, Tim Jordan, Toronto; second base, Clinch of Lowell; shortstop, Getz of Brooklyn Nationals; third base, Burke of Lowell; left field, Reifigle of Detroit; centre field, Jack Dalton of Brooklyn Nationals; right field, Heinie Batch of Rochester. The game will take place at Olympic Field, 130th Street and Fifth Avenue.

All Nationals Are Victors.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1.—The All-National League team, with Alexander "the Great" pitching, defeated the All-Americans here this afternoon by a score of 3 to 2.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	3	11	2
Americans	2	10	1

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; James and Henry.

TO ENLARGE YALE BOWL FOR 70,000

Extra Seating Capacity Required for the Yale-Harvard Game—All Seats Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Everard Thompson, manager of the Yale athletic ticket department, tonight announced an amusing condition following the closing for last night of the Yale-Harvard football game. It was found that, roughly speaking, 70,000 applications have been received. The new Yale bowl seats only 61,000 people. The situation was quickly met, and it was decided to immediately erect enough temporary seats to fill applications, which have been received up to last night. Between 69,000 and 70,000 seats will be sold. Applications continue to pour in upon the ticket department, but they will be returned. As the game will not be played for weeks it is believed that the Yale would receive applications for fully 125,000 tickets if the date for closing were set at one week before the game.

More than 61,000 seats have been already constructed and ready for use. About 9,000 more will be built around the parapet that caps the bowl. Space had been left arranging for standing room, accommodating about 12,000 people. It has been decided not to utilize this room for standing spectators this year, but to devote it to the construction of the 9,000 seats which will be built immediately.

Harvard has been alloted 20,000 seats in the new structure, and is clammoring for more. For the first time in fifteen years the Yale management allowed Yale alumni and undergraduates four tickets each this Fall. It was thought a week ago that the public would have a chance to purchase about 10,000 tickets, but the ticket department has been literally swamped with applications as the date for closing approached.

The construction of the stadium is complete in every detail, and the game could be played there tomorrow if necessary with 61,000 seats available. There was talk of playing the Yale-Brown game next Saturday there to allow Yale team to judge the air currents and light and shadows. It has been decided, however, to use the old field for the Brown encounter.

DEAD HEAT ON SPEEDWAY.

Good Racing in the Sixth Weekly Matinee of Harness Horses.

Edwin Shoemaker's bay gelding Startle and Nathan Straus's chestnut gelding H. O. McKinney, driven by Tim Sullivan, came down on even terms in the third heat of the Class A trot yesterday in the sixth weekly matinee on the Harlem Speedway. The event was the real feature of a card of eleven events, and showed Shoemaker a blue ribbon winner for the first time this season. With the dead heat counting as a victory for each horse, the event was still unsettled at the conclusion of the third meeting, and in the final brush to decide the winner of the class Shoemaker managed to send Startle under the wire in the lead after a spirited finish.

J. V. Hunt's brown mare Clover Patch appears to be in a class by herself when pacing half miles over the straightaway, and was again the winner of the Class A pace. With 20 points now to her credit, not including yesterday's victory, she is a sure winner for the first of the season's cups which will go to the sidewheelers.

Champion Brooklyns Outclassed.

Outclassed in every department of the game the Brooklyn F. C., amateur champions of the United States and holders of the Dewar Challenge Trophy, emblematic of soccer supremacy, were eliminated in the first round of this year's competition, which is under the auspices of the United States Football Association, by the Brooklyn Celtics, runners up last season, by the one-sided score of 5 goals to 1 at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday before 3,000 spectators.

Golf for Belgian Relief Fund.

Latest reports from the Metropolitan Golf Association's headquarters are to the effect that practically all the clubs in the district are responding with a will to the suggestion to do something for the Belgian Relief Fund. Frederick H. Thomas, the Secretary, says that the firm which is striking off the medals is doing so at an unusually low figure; also that the demand for miniature flags is going to be larger than was first expected.

No less than five competitions have been mapped out for the members of the Fox Hills Golf Club tomorrow. Following this event will be a thirty-six hole medal play scratch event for the Captain's trophy. There will also be a qualifying round, handicap conditions, for the Brooklyn Cup, the best sixteen scores to qualify. Julius Siegbert presents a prize for Class B golfers, eighteen holes handicap conditions. The last event on the card is a four-ball handicap.

Holed Out in One.

A golfer's ambition of a life time—to hole out in one—was realized yesterday at Baltusrol Golf Club links when Tom C. Watkins of South Orange made the ninth hole in one while playing in a four-ball match. As a result of his achievement, Mr. Watkins, who is a veteran golfer, will find his place among the club's immortals. The entire club celebrated the event last night.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Newark—Clan MacDonald, 2; Newark F. C., 0.

At Harlem Oval—Clan McDuff, 7; Clan McKenzie, 1.

At Columbia Oval—Subway F. C., 2; Gormans, 0.

At Hedley Field—Fulton A. C., 1; I. R. T., 0.

At Mount Vernon—Mount Vernon, 1; St. George F. C., 0.

TEST PROSPECT COURSE.

Irish-American Athletes Find Championship Route Rather Stiff.

In a preparatory test for the senior Metropolitan cross-country championship race Nov. 21 Coach Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C. yesterday sent his entire team twice around the Prospect Park course in Brooklyn, a distance of about six and a quarter miles. The practice event took on the nature of a race between the Winged Fistites, all of whom made good time over the rather stiff route, which comprises the best cross-country going in the park. Tom Barden led his team mates over the entire journey, which he covered in 36 minutes 31 seconds. A. J. Fogel, the young distancer, finished second to Barden, twenty yards in his wake, while Pat Flynn, the former Irish cross-country champion, was third, a second behind Fogel.

Jim McNamara, Frank Zuna, William Fogel, John Dennelly, William Rozette, Thomas Lawson, and Phil Keating, a New Jersey recruit of the Irish club, were others who followed the pace of Barden.

Soukup Cuts Own Record.

Improving his own record figures for the Holy Cross Lyceum road running course by twenty-five seconds, J. Soukup of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum yesterday won the weekly chase of the West Forty-third Street organization in the fast time of 20:00 flat. Two weeks ago the College Point boy established the former course record. Sixteen athletes started in the event and all finished. J. J. Cullen, unattached, after setting the pace for two miles, fell back and finished second, 150 yards behind Soukup. S. Silverstein of the Sheridan A. C. was third.

Easy Victory for Jackson.

An even two minutes were cut off the Dominican Lyceum cross-country course record yesterday when Sidney Jackson, the colored runner of the Irish-American A. C., easily annexed the principal honors in the club's weekly road contest in 25:20. The Collins of the Union Settlement A. C. registered the former figures three weeks ago. J. Lasgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L. (rescue) Jackson hard most of the distance, but finished 25 seconds after the Winged Fistite. Of sixteen starters not one failed to complete the four and three-quarter mile journey.

Lemberg First in Record Time.

Only seven athletes participated in the Trinity Club's invitation four-mile road run in Brooklyn yesterday. A. J. Lemberg, the home club's promising young distancer, was a minute and a half ahead of his nearest opponent, Charles Davis, also of the Trinity Club, at the finish, and made a new course record of 20:08. The old mark, 20:55, was established two weeks ago by Sidney Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. Lembefg won the 400 yards from Davis, who in turn was about 250 yards in front of C. Ochsenreiter of the Barbette A. C., third man to finish. Summary: A. Lemberg, Trinity Club, 20:08; Charles Davis, Trinity Club, 21:42; C. Ochsenreiter, Barbette A. C., 22:40; J. Burrell, Barbette A. C., 22:48; F. Englebohn, Finnish-American A. C., 23:31; J. Ryan, Barbette A. C., 24:25; J. Wilstader, 26:00.

Dominican Lyceum Entertainment.

"A Trip Through Erin" is the title of a scenic production to be presented by the "Irish Minstrels" in connection with the annual dance of the Dominican Lyceum in Lexington Avenue Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, tonight. Many prominent athletes will attend the affair.

Morningside Race Won by Stokley.

William Stokley of the St. Christopher A. C. won the four-mile cross-country run of the Morningside Athletic Club yesterday, covering the course in the splendid time of 20:00. E. C. Holay, unattached, ran second, with Oscar Nelson of the home club third. The pack, consisting of a dozen athletes, was well bunched up to the mile post, where Nelson took command. At the second mile he relinquished the lead, Stokley and Holay ran neck and neck until within 100 yards of the finish, when Stokley shook off Holay.

New Road Mark for Scheffer.

Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. yesterday cut two more seconds off the record of the Atlas Athletic Club's cross-country course in Brooklyn, when he won the weekly hill-and-dale event of the club in 19:30. Jim Plant, also of the Long Islands, last Sunday set up the old figures. Scheffer yesterday defeated fourteen rivals, triumphing by more than a minute over Tim McLoughlin of the Knights of St. Anthony, who, in turn, led a clubmate, William Banfield, to the tape by 125 yards.

Walkers in 15-Mile Trip.

Thirty-two members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in a fifteen-mile trip yesterday from St. George, S. I., to the Elizabethport Ferry and return. Most of the participants were regulars, who were tuning up for the twenty-five-mile national indoor championship race to be held under the auspices of the Walkers' Club in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Nov. 14. Another distance walk will take place Sunday, starting from the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Coney Island and return.

O'Connor Wins in Fast Time.

James O'Connor of the New York A. C. yesterday captured the weekly four-and-a-quarter-mile road run of the West Harlem A. C. in the fast time of 22:14. J. Fitzgerald, the professional distance runner, faced the victor.

Bronxdales Hold Two Events.

The Bronxdale Athletic Club yesterday opened its road running season with a members' handicap and an open run. R. Higgins, with an allowance of four minutes, won the former contest, while J. O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. proved best in a big field in the open run. Both events were run over a four-mile course.

HOPES TO REGAIN LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE

Wolgast Expects to Win Back Championship in Bout with Welsh at Garden Tonight.

The lightweight championship will be at stake tonight when Freddie Welsh, the title holder, meets Ad Wolgast in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden. The men have agreed to weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Both are at the weight and have encountered little trouble making the mark, so that there will be no hitch in that respect. Billy Roche has been selected to referee the contest, which will start promptly at 10 o'clock P. M.

To win back his lost title Wolgast will be forced to score a knockout over Welsh. He is determined to fight his hardest, appreciating that it will probably be his last chance to get back the crown. If good condition will make it a good bout the fans are in store for a hummer. Both men are in their best possible fighting trim, and with the aggressive Wolgast tearing in from round to round and Welsh meeting him in the exchanges, as he says he will, there should be plenty of fireworks before the tenth round is reached, if it goes that far.

The boxing week in New York will be opened as usual by tonight's show at the Olympic A. C. Manager Paddy Donnelly says that he has arranged the best show of the season. Jimmy Capper, welterweight champion of the United States Navy, will box Ray Hatfield of Newark in the first ten-round bout. Willie Chandler of the Boys' Club will box Bushey Graham in the second ten-round contest, and in the final bout Frank Carbine of Texas will clash with Jack Dunn of Philadelphia. Charles Bradley, heavyweight champion of South America, who was recommended by the American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, will meet the best heavyweight that can be secured.

A ten-round bout between Young Burns of the east side and Harry Pierce of Brooklyn will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, tomorrow night. The semi-final will be between Billy Grupp of St. Louis and Tommy Madden, the Brooklyn middleweight. The opening bout will be between Josh Matthews of Brooklyn and Eddie Morrissey of Yorkville.

The six featherweight boxers who will appear in the featherweight tournament to be held at the Manhattan Sporting Club, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Thursday night have posted a forfeit of $250 each with the McMahon Brothers as a guarantee for weight and appearance. Eddie Campi, the sensational California boxer, will box Frankie Fleming, the Canadian champion; Patsy Kline, the hard-hitting Newark featherweight, who Johnny Kilbane refuses to meet, will clash with the best featherweight that England has turned out since Jim Driscoll; Eddie Morgan, and Young Kansas of Buffalo, who Frank Erne says is the coming featherweight champion, will box the sensational Philadelphian, Bobby Reynolds.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

The trapshooting season for yachtsmen on the north shore of Long Island Sound began yesterday at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington with a series of five matches, in which six of the members took part. H. L. Hoyt carried off the honors of the day by winning every match—two of them with full scores. In the twenty-five-"bird" handicap shoot Hoyt won with a full score on his handicap of 1. In the shoot for the monthly cup D. F. Smith tied Hoyt, with a score of 24, and in the shoot-off Hoyt won. Hoyt also won the leg for the yearly cup with 24 as his score. D. F. Smith being the runner up with 23. The other wins were the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch shoots, with 8 and 15, respectively.

Cyclists in Training for Long Grind.

With the annual six-day race at Madison Square Garden less than two weeks away, a score of the riders have started conditioning for the event, most of those on the ground engaging in workouts yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Francesco Verri, the Italian sprint champion, who arrived last Friday from Italy to race Frank Kramer for the indoor sprint championship, engaged in several brushes with the other riders and held his own. He is stronger and has a finer turn of speed than when he was here last year. Verri and Oscar Egg, the Swiss champion, have teamed up for the big grind. The most sincere worker yesterday was Jimmy Moran, who is teamed with Reggie McNamara of Australia, the latter getting third money with Eddie Root in last year's race. Other riders who were out for trial spins were Grenda, Clarke, Egg, Cameron, Fogler, Kramer, Lawrence, McNamara, Lawson, and Kaiser.

Newark Basket Ball Team Wins.

In a well-played basket ball game at Garden City, L. I., on Saturday night the Red Star five of Newark defeated the Garden City quintet by a score of 38 to 14. The feature of the contest was the unerring aim of Skillman of the visitors, who out of fourteen attempts caged the ball twelve times for a total of twenty-four points.

Lieut. Dunn Wins Golf Title.

Lieut. W. K. Dunn, U. S. A., retained the championship title of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday when he defeated William V. Swords in the final, at 36 holes, by 5 up and 3 to play. The feature of the army officer's play was his consistently long driving. Finishing the morning round 3 up, Lieut. Dunn maintained his lead, and increased it to five, the match terminating at the thirty-third hole, which was won by Lieut. Dunn.

DIVIDE CYCLING HONORS.

Jensen and Welton Capture Races on Pelham Parkway.

The weekly point race of the New York Division, C. R. C. Association, was held yesterday over the Pelham Parkway course, the distance being five miles. "Silent Eddie" Jensen, the Inter-Club unpaced champion, jumped the field in the last half mile, and won easily. Second place went to J. Welton, while third and fourth places were annexed by A. Palmer and I. Taub, respectively.

After the point race, the one-hour unpaced record trials, in competition for the "Benjamin Boyes Trophy" were held, and here Jackie Welton came into his own, by setting the mark at 20 3-10 miles, thereby breaking the old record, held by Bert Baker, by 3-20 of a mile. Jensen, the Inter-Club unpaced champion, did not compete in this event, but will make an attempt to better this record, next Sunday. Summary:

Five-Mile Joint Race.—E. Jensen, (30 seconds,) 12:52 4-5; J. Welton, (30 seconds,) 12:54; A. Palma, (1 minute,) 13:27; I. Taub, (1 minute,) 13:27 2-5; H. Naphtal, (1 minute,) 13:28; L. Zemo, (1 minute,) 13:29 1-5; B. Baker, (1 minute,) 13:29 3-5; J. Naphtal, (scratch,) 13:34; H. Whiteman, (scratch,) 13:56.

One-Hour Unpaced Record Trials.—J. Welton, 20 3-10 miles; B. Baker, 19 9-10 miles; H. Napthal, 19 6-10 miles; I. Taub, 19 4-10 miles.

Papesca Leads New England Cyclists

The New England Wheelmen resumed their races in the weekly "cork" series on the Eastern Boulevard yesterday, when J. Papesca triumphed over a field of ten in a five-mile event in the fast time of 17:36 4-5. This race was postponed from last week because of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League championships. E. Auckelin, A. Desinore, and C. Baron were other point scorers.

Averaging sixteen miles an hour, L. A. Frayssé and William Lock of the New York Division yesterday won a four-hour team race, closed to members of the Century Road Club of America, held on the old Guttenberg (N. J.) race track. Frayssé and Lock traveled sixty-four miles. The other teams finished in the following order: A. L. Everitt and George Knopf, New Jersey; E. E. Frayssé and E. H. Gerard, New Jersey; J. Hall and T. Heisig, New York; J. G. Schmidt and A. J. Hubbard, New York, and E. T. Tarbortilli and J. Zabelisky, New Jersey.

Alfred O. Lake, with a total of 28 points, yesterday captured the championship of the Empire City Wheelmen in a series of five races contested at the Fordham Beach race track. Lake finished first in the half-mile, mile, and two-mile events, and second in the quarter-mile dash and five-mile race. Thomas Bolow, with 23 points, drew down second honors, while Frank Platt finished third, with 19 points.

Inman Leads Hoppe by 3 Points.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—For the first time in the international billiard championship series Melbourne Inman, the English champion, last night pulled out ahead of Willie Hoppe by the narrow margin of 3 in the four-day series played in this city. The total results of the four days' play were:

Inman, 2,953; Hoppe, 2,950. Following are the scores at balk line billiards:

Afternoon scores: Hoppe—46 0 17 7 7 1 32 4 0 117 14 102 4 0 0 0 77 2 0 13 3 14 37—500. Average, 21 7-23.

Inman—5 5 1 10 6 0 28 0 5 14 23 0 1 5 16 8 3 1 6 8 8 15—168. Average, 7 14-22.

Night scores: Hoppe—135 15 61 0 151 93 45—500. Average, 71 3-7.

Inman—9 2 2 23 1 2—39. Average, 6 1-3.

To Play for Dewar Trophy.

The best amateur players in the city are entered in the English billiard tournament which begins tonight at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. The trophy for this event was presented by Sir Thomas Dewar of London, who is perhaps the most prominent patron of amateur sport in England. The emblem is a shield of solid silver, which stands five feet in height. Among the entries are Pye, Levy, Ridgeway, Milligan, Hayman, Greaves, Butler, Woods, Rainsley, Ackerman, and Kortland. Tonight's game will bring together Pye and Levy in a game of 200 points.

Lakewood's Open Golf Tourney.

The golf tournament of the Lakewood Country Club Nov. 5, 6, and 7 is open to all clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association. It was erroneously stated that the tournament would be an invitation affair. Many of the leading Metropolitan players are entered and, as the course is in good condition, low scores are expected.

Miss Nesmith Leads at Golf.

Miss Edith Nesmith won the women's golf championship of the Flushing Country Club yesterday, defeating Mrs. Paul Wise in the final by 2 up and 1 to play. The final was at eighteen holes, and on the greens, Miss Nesmith proved her superiority.

ORGANIZED BALL READY FOR PEACE

August Herrmann Admits That Amalgamation with Federal League Is Possible.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, left here tonight for Cincinnati, and is said to have taken with him a plan for the amalgamation into Organized Baseball of the Federal League.

This afternoon he had a telephonic conversation with Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals, and later conferred with B. B. Johnson, President of the American League.

Except to admit that preliminary negotiations for ending the baseball war were discussed, Mr. Herrmann would say little.

"Before the subject of peace was broached in New York, we all swore ourselves to secrecy regarding the negotiations," said Herrmann. "It was agreed that publicity probably would wreck our plans, and we will say nothing until we have reached a decision."

The plan being considered is believed to include the absorption of the Federal League so as to leave but the American and National Leagues in the major class.

Representatives of the Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis Federal League Clubs conferred today with President James A. Gilmore, but none would discuss the conference.

Casino Club Squash Matches.

The handicap squash tournament of the Heights Casino Club of Brooklyn opened yesterday with a representative entry list. The tournament was divided into two classes and competition was keen. The play was somewhat restricted owing to the occupation of the courts by the matches in the National Squash Tennis Tournament in progress.

In spite of the severe handicap many of the best players came through successfully in the relay rounds. The big upset of the day was the defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., who was an easy victim for R. E. T. Riggs, while J. O. Low came through successfully in his contest with E. A. Freshman. The summary: Class A, First Round.—R. E. T. Riggs (minus 4 aces, 2 or no count) defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., (minus 10 aces or no count,) 13—6, 15—8; F. M. Blodgett (1 plus 7 aces and half hand) defeated L. Platt, (plus 7 aces,) 17—16, 15—13; J. O. Low (minus 10 aces, 2 or no count) defeated E. A. Freshman, (plus 5 and half hand,) 15—12, 15—8. Class B, First Round.—L. H. Shepard (plus 8 aces) defeated R. L. Brown, (scratch,) 15—5, 15—11. Second Round.—C. Dunning (plus 8 aces) defeated E. G. Bechtel, (plus 2 aces,) 15—12, 15—1

IRVING IN SEMI-FINALS.

Harvard Player Shows Good Form in Squash Tournament.

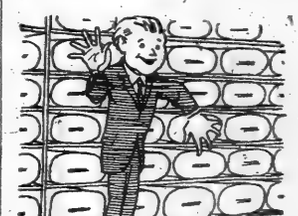
The national squash tennis Fall tournament, now in progress at the Heights Casino Club, Brooklyn, was advanced yesterday to the semi-final round, with E. Du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club as the only player to advance in the competition. Irving defeated his clubmate, Hamilton Hadden, after an exciting contest by the score of 15—10, 15—18, 15—9. J. H. Williams, who replaced George Whitney of the Harvard Club, was no match for H. E. Bulkely of the Columbia Club, in the second round, although he gave a good account of himself and made the Columbia expert extend himself in at least two of the sets. A. J. Cordier of the Heights Casino, scored an easy victory over R. E. Wigham of the Harvard Club. The summaries:

Second Round.—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Wigham, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—10; H. C. Bulkely, Columbia Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—10, 14—17, 15—12.

Third Round.—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—18, 15—9.

Zbyszko Challenges Gotch.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, is out with a challenge to Frank Gotch, the present holder of the wrestling championship, through his manager, L. Kowalski. The challenger is willing to post a $1,000 forfeit to bind the match. Gotch, while he is the holder of the title, has not made his appearance on the mat in some time, and Zbyszko believes he should either defend his championship or retire.



"Made in Germany."

Movements to popularize goods of domestic manufacture are well enough, but as a rule people buy what suits them, regardless of where it comes from.

The idea has long prevailed that foreign made goods, especially woolens, were superior to domestic and that idea is responsible for much deception.

The truth is that excellent woolens are made in America and our own foreign purchases are made chiefly for originality of style and the desire to offer something different in texture and appearance than domestic mills supply.

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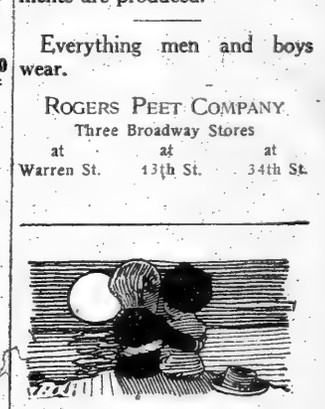

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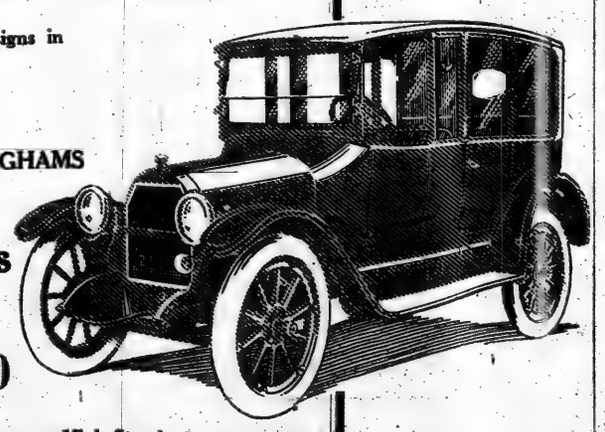

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1914.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

There are three things that make it extremely desirable that every citizen who has registered and is qualified should vote at the election tomorrow, and we believe that the best interests of the State and our city will be served by the largest vote possible for, and the election of, the Democratic State ticket and the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

First—Gov. GLYNN has been a remarkably good Governor under very difficult and trying conditions. In his guarding of the finances, in his devotion to economy, and to efficiency as well; in the generally high average of his appointments and the very high character of the most important among them, in his conception of a basic and sound policy for the State Government, and in the courage and sagacity with which he has acted on that conception he has shown himself one of the best Executives we have had since TILDEN. There can be no doubt that the experience and training he has had will make a second term even more fruitful of results.

Second—The voters of the City of New York are especially and deeply interested in his election because he is pledged—and will keep his pledge—to the promotion of the reform principles of the present municipal administration and has the unqualified and confident support of its leaders, Mayor MITCHEL and President MCANENY. Under Gov. GLYNN we shall have not only a firm and sincere believer in home rule in the Governor's office, but one who is in hearty sympathy with the aims which the most intelligent friends of home rule are seeking through its application. Home rule can come to us only through State action, primarily on the revision of the charter. It is of the utmost importance that we should have a Governor who will effectively aid in getting the right kind of revision. Mr. GLYNN will do so.

Third—The City of New York is also especially and deeply interested in the election of a United States Senator who will give cordial support to the national Administration in the critical situation that faces it, and will face it for some time to come. The city further needs, as the business centre of the Republic, a Senator who will stand by the fiscal policy now adopted and who will take no part in agitation for return to the former policy of protection for favored interests. To a degree that we hardly had the right to expect the tariff has been taken out of politics and politics has been divorced from the tariff. As a business proposition it would be gross folly to invite renewal of the agitation, uncertainty, confusion, and depression that must follow an attempt again to upset the tariff. It is our judgment, therefore, that the election of the Democratic candidate for the Senate is by far the best for the interests of this city and for the State.

As to the Constitutional Convention, we can only, at this last moment, repeat our earnest advice to every voter to choose those he thinks the best candidates for delegates. As we have urged the support of Judge CULLEN, Democrat, and Mr. ROOT, Republican, so now we urge voters to come as near as they can in their respective districts to such men as these. Adding that, other things being equal, the State will be best served by delegates who support the general principle of concentrated power and responsibility—the short ballot.

INTERPRETATION OF WAR COSTS.

Those who are looking for prosperity as the result of the war might think of how much greater prosperity would be but for the war. It is estimated that the war is costing daily about $50,000,000, which is represented in an economic sense by nothing, not even the glory of the victors. But the expenditure of $50,000,000 in that manner means loss of the ability to employ 10,000 men. Under modern conditions it requires an investment of between $4,000 and $5,000 to keep a man at work. Taking the larger amount, as tending toward conservatism in the estimate, it follows that each day's war expenditure is a sentence to idleness of ten regiments. And the sentence will run until the wastes of war are made good by work and economy hereafter.

The "butchers' bill" must be added. It can be estimated only in hundreds of thousands, all men in the prime of life. The loss of these workers will annul the previous investment of a sum sufficient to keep the dead and wounded at work. To these awful totals it is necessary to add the actual damage in a material sense, which has been put at hundreds of millions, accuracy being impossible.

No doubt there will be profits here and there, made by the few who have on hand the goods instantly and peremptorily demanded without regard to cost. But that is only the exception which proves the rule. For a generation at least the world will be poorer as the result of this wickedest and costliest war within the experience of any living man.

QUICK RELIEF FOR BELGIUM.

In announcing the purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation to expend millions of dollars if necessary for the relief of the suffering non-combatants of the various countries involved in the European war, an announcement which follows upon active and efficient, though silent, preparations to give relief as quickly as possible, Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., emphasizes the fact that the labors of the commission he is sending abroad will not "render unnecessary the efforts of other agencies of relief," that the service of the Foundation will, in fact, "but supplement the public-spirited efforts of the Belgian Relief Committee, of which Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST is Chairman." This should be clearly understood. Millions of innocent human beings who have taken no part whatever in the hostilities are in danger of starving to death, and too much cannot be done for them. But while the most strenuous efforts were making to provide relief to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars this simple announcement that millions have been made available and are to be expended without delay, and in the most practical manner, must stimulate our national pride and tend to spur to new and stronger endeavors the good men and women who are already devoting their energies to this very work of relief than which there is none more urgent in the world in this hour.

Ambassador PAGE in his dispatch to Mr. ROCKEFELLER which is incorporated in the announcement of the Foundation's plan says that the great present need in Belgium in this hour is food. Money sent to any of the European agencies of distribution will be all but useless. The Foundation will dispatch on Tuesday a large neutral steamship laden with 4,000 tons of flour, rice, beans, and bacon, while the newly appointed commission of men trained in the administration of relief on a large scale who will hereafter superintend the ministrations of the Foundation will depart almost immediately. The work has already been auspiciously begun, however, with an expenditure of $275,000, a small beginning in view of the resources to be drawn upon, but eminently practical and timely.

All the purposes of the Foundation are set forth clearly this morning in the news columns of THE TIMES, and need not be enlarged upon here, but the practical wisdom and humanity which prompted the work, its promise of prompt and effective succor where until now, in view of existing conditions, the sacrifice of many lives seemed unavoidable, will cause gratification throughout the country. The heartiest co-operation of a thousand smaller agencies could not result so effectively. It is true that the actual needs of stricken Belgium are so great that complete relief might tax to the utmost the largest conceivable resources. But there is assurance now that actual starvation will be prevented by this splendid co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation with the other admirable agencies, that there will be sufficient relief for large numbers, and that the shipping and distribution of supplies will be accomplished in the most expeditious and competent manner. The relief thus planned may, of course, be extended to sufferers in other countries than Belgium, but that is now the scene of the worst affliction, and the authentic reports of misery and destitution had already touched the heart of every humane American. Praise of Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his associates in this high enterprise is uncalled for, and printed words would be futile to express the sincere and widespread satisfaction that the announcement will cause. A neutral nation, when a terrible war is rending many other countries, can do no nobler work than this.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Gov. GLYNN'S sound judgment and his standard of practical administration are clearly shown in his appointments to the State Department of Health, the work of which is remarkable and is recognized all over the country. Within the past two years the public health law has been thoroughly revised, and it is now looked upon, according to a very high authority, as "the best piece of public health legislation in any State," a judgment sustained by the fact that its essential features have been incorporated in the new law of Massachusetts, and it is the model for changes in the laws of New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, and several other States.

The revised law extends largely the powers and functions of the Department of Health. Obviously it gives to the Executive great opportunities for unusual public service in the careful selection of fit persons for appointment, and equally it gives rich opportunity for the use of these appointments as patronage, as rewards for political service in the past, or, worse, as incitements for the future. Gov. GLYNN ignored the latter view entirely and acted with singular sagacity as well as fidelity upon the former. Realizing that the law as revised opened up a field for the very best expert work, he sought and found men of high qualifications to carry it out.

Next in importance to the staff positions which have been so well filled are those of the State District Sanitary Inspectors. These have been placed under civil service regulations. An examination by experts named by the Public Health Council has been held by the State Commission and the men thus selected are the best qualified available in the State. The general work of the Department of Health has been organized in a thorough fashion, and marked results are already appearing, and in the future will be still greater.

A RULE OF REASON FOR THE RAILWAYS.

In another column will be found an open letter from Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts to the President upon the railway problem. Every person interested in public affairs can and should read that letter. It can be read because it is not long and has not a dull sentence in it. Others who have dealt with the subject have drowned themselves in statistics, which obscured the subject and which can be made to argue according to the views of the arguer. Mr. ADAMS deals with principles only. He assumes the facts to be of general knowledge, as, indeed, they are, and argues from the facts to the conclusion in a manner compelling assent from the open-minded. It is not to be supposed that the hecklers of the railways will agree with an argument which condemns them, without once mentioning them or anything they have done or left undone. It is not to be supposed that those who find profit of whatever sort in the railways' troubles will approve a remedy for them from a practitioner of the old school and with a record of success in his cases perhaps without an equal and certainly without a superior. But the average man with both a conscience and a pocket nerve, who has been puzzled to know where the truth lay in the railway business, will find his bewilderment lessened or removed in an easier way by reading this letter than any other.

Mr. ADAMS begins by remarking that forty years ago he was the pioneer railway regulator. Since then railway regulation has developed in a manner which he did not foresee and which he regrets. He writes to the President merely as a member of the community, upon matters of common knowledge, professing no exact or especial information. He writes publicly because he sees that the dangers of the situation are not appreciated and that no intelligent or comprehensive effort is making to deal with it. Using the neighborhood of Boston as an example, he says that there is urgent need of the expenditure of $100,000,000 for the welfare of the community, not of the railways, and that at the same time the railways of that region are "financially crippled." They cannot remunerate existing investment, still less procure fresh capital. In that way it happens that "New England cannot maintain itself industrially." From a common-sense point of view this condition is "impossible." He states the fact, declining to argue it:

> Here is the largest investment and active business management in the country, and those managing it control neither outgo nor income. They are told what they must do and pay, and have no voice in what they are to charge. Such a situation is economically unheard of, absurd. It needs only to be stated. It is financially impossible of long continuance.

Who can dissent from that? Mr. ADAMS considers incidentally long-range remedies. He mentions only to condemn Government ownership and management, declining to discuss his reasons for his conclusions. He prefers to pass promptly to the urgent immediate remedy for the industrial strangulation which is imminent and which is superior to questions of either dividends or interest. He dismisses at once the suggestion that mismanagement is the cause of the trouble and that efficiency is the remedy. He does not deny the scandals and abuses, but considers them incidental to human imperfections. They exist in all businesses, public or private. They are regrettable, but the attempt to prevent them cannot wholly succeed. They are surface troubles, not constitutional difficulties, the symptom, not the disease. It is necessary to deal with the actual situation, making allowance for such incidents, past or future. A fresh start must be made, and made quickly, to provide an interval for dealing with those other matters. In its own self-interest the community must pay for what it orders and gets. Not a single word is said about any one of the State commissions and the Federal supercommission. They can do as they like about ordering facilities and reducing rates. The fact remains that the public must pay for fresh capital or the roads will deteriorate and eventually will stop. Why multiply words? Is it not so?

Mr. ADAMS treats with delicious contempt the suggestion that the public would like to be fooled in the matter:

> It may be, in this matter, the community will like to be cheated, or insist on somehow deceiving itself, meeting indirectly an outlay much larger than that from which it recoils when directly imposed. This, however, I submit, will be mere self-delusion, and the one party always most dangerous to deceive is one's self. Yet the inclination thereto is politically well-nigh both universal and irresistible.

That leads Mr. ADAMS to his conclusion that the public must pay, in one form or another. It may fool itself by paying a larger sum in the form of a tax bill and a freight bill than a smaller sum in the form of a single bill collected by the railways. The public may experiment with national or State regulation, with national or State incorporation, with national or State ownership or management. It all comes to the same thing in the end—the public must pay, and the public is underpaying. Mr. ADAMS is as clear on the one point as on the other. The railways are not receiving the cost of the service they render, and the services will not long continue to be rendered. Who can maintain the contrary? That is the A B C of the railway question, and likewise the X Y Z.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Comparison Brings Humiliation.

Among the reasons for the widespread, probably general, feeling of mingled apprehension and repugnance excited by the use of soldiers not "white" in settling the quarrels of nations with less deeply or differently pigmented skins, one, and not the least important, may be of the sort called subconscious. At any rate, it has not often been mentioned.

Even the peoples calling themselves most highly civilized give to physical courage and fighting ability sincere admiration, and though, for what may be described as conversational or argumentative purposes, we condition the admiration by the merits of the cause for which bravery and prowess are displayed, as a matter of fact, not often do we altogether withhold it from anybody who shows them—never, perhaps, when the fight is against odds. And since our appreciation for efficient pugnacity is so great, may it not be that we object to the utilization of more or less "savage" troops as auxiliaries in a white man's war simply because, when this is done, the "savages" show themselves practically equal to us in the very things for which we admire ourselves most?

At any rate, the comparison is not so much to our advantage as we would like to have it. As the present war has repeatedly illustrated, the men of color—the Senegalese and the East Indians—are not at all afraid to attack white troops, sometimes do it effectively, and manifest no incapacity for using our weapons or in executing the military operations worked out after profound study by our best experts. We can still believe that the dark folk need white instruction and leadership to make them "good" soldiers, but the great majority of white troops are also more or less nearly helpless when left to their own devices.

The often-demonstrated superiority of white armies to those black, red, or yellow seems to be more largely a matter of weapons than of courage or of natural military ability. As far as "atrocities" go, there is not so much to choose, if all stories are to be believed, and they all rest on about the same basis of unproven accusations.

Surprising in Two Particulars.

People who know, as many do, that there was nothing unusual in the employment of a convict by the Warden of Sing Sing for the performance outside of the prison walls of services more or less personal will be cynically amused by the severity of the storm which broke over the head of that astonished official. As has so often happened in these latter days, he has been punished for doing what many of his predecessors have done without exciting any criticism whatever, and appreciation of its utter wrongness is something quite novel. In other words, he is the victim of the new morality that has swept over politics and business, and he cuts a rather pathetic figure in his desolation, suffering what is for his kind the culminating penalty for a crime of which he, as a belated survivor of an age past but not remote, cannot see the enormity.

This view of him may be modified by subsequent revelations, but it will do for the moment. Meanwhile there is in the public mind not less wonder than delight as a result of the expeditious and common-sensical way in which, after a ludicrously futile attempt at "whitewashing," an "ex" was written before the Warden's title. For once we have had an official investigation that was conducted exactly as would be a like inquiry in a business house or private life. There has been no endless wandering through a maze of technicalities, all irrelevant to the question of guilt or innocence, of propriety or impropriety. The Commissioner in two days secured the facts necessary for determining whether the Warden should go or stay, made his report immediately, and the Governor as promptly issued the recommendation that was in effect an order for dismissal.

Such vertiginous speed has the shocking quality of the unfamiliar—in official proceedings—but the thrill is that of pleasure, not of pain, and we could all bear up bravely under the strain if many another executive and legislative commission were to show a like indifference to the joy of piling up mountains of fees, per diem and other.

Combining Fire and Hospitality.

When ex-Fire Chief CROKER calmly discussed conflagration statistics with a party of dinner guests in one room of his new house, while in another the brisk and well-fed fire he had set was left to do its significantly futile worst, he taught a needed lesson in a truly striking way.

It would have been more effective if he had taken pains to let the rest of us know, as presumably he did those invited to observe his demonstration, the cost of his obviously fireproof house in comparison with the tinder boxes of varying degrees of inflammability in which the inhabitants of the United States perilously pass so much of their time.

However, as Mr. CROKER is not ranked in the first or even the second flight of multi-millionaires, the chances are that his non-burning mansion is not so much more expensive than the common kind that hardly anybody else could think of building one like it. Probably, too, his excess of investment over that of his neighbors will not seem mad, or even over-cautious, to such of those neighbors as in the future have occasion to figure out the difference between loss and insurance after they have had a fire.

Dignified, but Not Defensive.

Apparently the members of the August Grand Jury do not like to be scolded by the Mayor, but one searches vainly through the sad and solemn periods of their rejoinder to his gentle castigation for any definite reasons to think it undeserved. He may have been a bit hasty in assuming that their testing of the food provided for the city's wards was a "junket," but his essential criticisms of their presentment remain unanswered.

Most of the evil conditions discovered by their investigation have been common knowledge for years, and the city itself, not the Commissioner of Charities, is responsible for their present existence, since it is not ready to pay for their abolition, and he cannot be expected to do it out of his own pocket.

Then they recommended a plan of management which has been proved by experience to be not best, ever, and often bad. For that they certainly deserved to be scolded.

PREJUDICE.

Nathan Straus Comments on the Ills It Creates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Easy to create, it is hard to destroy. Sinister of wit, it is weak of wisdom. Its perceptions are false. It sees in darkness; it is blind in the light. It nurtures lies and rejects truth. Breeding hatred, it blasts sympathy. It rules those who give it life. It is a conjured Frankenstein, dominating millions of men. It sits beside the gates of life and takes toll of all that pass.

It is the conservator of all that reason would destroy—the destroyer of the works of justice. It is the hand-maiden of error, the nemesis of knowledge. It feeds fear and poisons hope. It lives by the law of the dead. It thrives upon the meat of yesterday. It sickens on the sustenance of today.

It is the anarchist of the heart. It smothers faith. It gives love to the torch. It bemeans benevolence and shuns communion. It stills the sound of music and palsies the hand of art. It betrays belief and sets suspicion on a throne. It rejoices in tears. Its mirth is in misery.

It is the monster of the mind. It pollutes thought, serves despair, and lavishes right. It offends against fact and is a stranger to logic. Its soothing is in sophistry. It divines the unreal and walks in the way of phantoms. It drains the potions brewed by witches of the brain. It is a thing of charms and amulets.

It is prejudice!

NATHAN STRAUS.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

And Republican Responsibility for Its Injection Into This Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three weeks ago The Churchman printed a reference to Gov. Glynn, implying that he was not loyal to our public school system. In its next issue the editor kindly published a brief letter from me which barely transmitted a copy of Gov. Glynn's letter refuting the charge.

This morning I received from an anonymous source a copy of a scurrilous sheet, The American Citizen, upon which were written these words: "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest! You need to do so after your article in The Churchman. How do you expect to retain the respect of those who respect truth?" "My article as before observed being barely a transmission of Gov. Glynn's fine letter.

But I did read the vile sheet with the following result:

Referring to THE TIMES of Oct. 12 giving an account of Dr. O'Rourke's address on Columbus Day, it said: "The purpose of Columbus Day in the minds of Roman Catholics is that such flannel-mouths as this might have a clear field to curse Protestantism, denounce the public schools, and magnify the greatness of a Jewish pirate and slave trader."

Is not this a finely consolidated assault upon the Catholics, the Jews, the Italians, and the great discoverer whom the scholars of America and of the world for centuries have united to honor?

The paper contains much more of the same vile stuff and nothing except such stuff.

Now this might not be of importance except for the sheet's indication of its source and purpose.

Mr. Whitman has permitted himself to suggest that this religious issue might have been injected into the pending canvass by the supporters of Gov. Glynn! The paper affords an opportunity of indicating the underlying purpose and origin of this outrageous violation of decencies as being aid to the Republican canvass.

The lawyers say, "Nessitur e socits"; the writers of proverbs, "Tell me a man's friends and I'll tell you the man," and again, "A man is known by his supporters."

Now this sheet is purely and viciously the supporter of the Republican candidates in three States and of the other parties nowhere.

In New York it appeals for eighteen Republicans, five Progressives, and one Democrat (Judge Seabury); in New Jersey and Ohio it supports only Republicans and denounces Democrats. Incidentally it advertises a book alleged to show up Col. Roosevelt's Catholic sympathies.

The issue has been denounced patriotically by Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Straus, Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Schiff.

I have seen no indignant repudiation, such as should have come, from any eminent Republican and only a slurring comment, (slurring the Democrats, not the bigots,) from Mr. Whitman.

How then can it be said that the Republicans are free from responsibility for the circulation of these vile attacks upon the American principles of fair play and freedom of conscience?

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

THE CONQUEST OF NEW YORK.

Not Even in German Dreams While the British Fleet Exists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to protest against the innuendo conveyed to the American public by Col. Roosevelt in his statement that he has personally seen the plans of one of the great powers for the capture of New York. It is utterly unfair to deduce from the fact that the General Staff in Berlin has in its possession a scheme for the invasion of America that Germany has any intention of ever attacking this country. As a matter of fact, the German General Staff has in its pigeonholes plans for the conquest of every country in the world; but no one with any knowledge of the subject can imagine for one moment that these plans have any more than a purely theoretical significance.

All doubts in this connection ought to be silenced by the frank renunciation by the German Ambassador in his recent communication to the State Department of the idea that his Government might ever dispute the Monroe Doctrine. Germany for many years has been fully conscious of the fact that since Great Britain unreservedly recognizes that doctrine it would be hopeless for her to attempt to violate it. She was naturally angry with Great Britain when that country through Lord Salisbury signified its formal adherence to the Monroe Doctrine at the time of the Venezuelan imbroglio, for the action of Britain made it abundantly clear that Germany could not attempt to realize her dream of establishing "a Greater Germany" in Brazil in a possibly hostile British fleet in her rear. Accordingly, she abandoned forever her dream of establishing an overseas empire in Brazil, and turned her thoughts to expansion elsewhere at the expense of Great Britain, who had thus balked her ambitions in the Western Hemisphere.

All Germans, I am sure, will agree with me in assuring Col. Roosevelt that as things are the General Staff in Berlin has not the remotest hope of ever attempting to carry into execution its "pigeon-hole" plan for the conquest of New York.

A. N. GRIFF.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

RUSSIA LESS DESPOTIC THAN PRUSSIA.

Mr. Chesterton's Reply to the Kaiser's Charge That England Has Allied Herself with a Barbaric Power.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

The German Emperor has reproached this country [England] with allying itself with "barbaric and semi-Oriental power." We have already considered in what sense we use the word barbaric; it is in the sense of one who is hostile to civilization, not one who is insufficient in it. But when we pass from the idea of the barbaric to the idea of the Oriental, the case is even more curious. There is nothing particularly Tartar in Russian affairs, except the fact that Russia expelled the Tartars. The Eastern invader occupied and crushed the country for many years; but that is equally true of Greece, of Spain, and even of Austria. If Russia has suffered from the East, she has suffered in order to resist it; and it is rather hard that the very miracle of her escape should make a mystery about her origin. Jonah may or may not have been three days inside a fish; but that does not make him a merman. And in all the other cases of European nations who escaped the monstrous captivity, we do admit the purity and continuity of the European type. We consider the old Eastern rule as a wound, but not as a stain. Copper-colored men out of Africa overruled for centuries the religion and patriotism of Spaniards. Yet I have never heard that "Don Quixote" was an African fable on the lines of "Uncle Remus." I have never heard that the heavy black in the pictures of Velasquez was due to a negro ancestry. In the case of Spain, which is close to us, we can recognize the resurrection of a Christian and cultured nation after its age of bondage. But Russia is rather remote; and those to whom nations are but names in newspapers can really fancy, like Mr. Baring's friend, that all Russian churches are "mosques." Yet the land of Turgenev is not a wilderness of fakirs; and even the fanatical Russian is as proud of being different from the Mongol as the fanatical Spaniard was proud of being different from the Moor.

The town of Reading, as it exists, offers few opportunities for piracy on the high seas; yet it was the camp of the pirates in Alfred's days. I should think it hard to call the people of Berkshire half Danish merely because they drove out the Danes. In short, some temporary submergence under the savage flood was the fate of many of the most civilized States of Christendom, and it is quite ridiculous to argue that Russia, which wrestled hardest, must have recovered least. Everywhere, doubtless, the East spread a sort of enamel over the conquered countries; but everywhere the enamel cracked. Actual history, in fact, is exactly opposite to the cheap proverb invented against the Muscovite. It is not true to say, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." In the darkest hour of the barbaric dominion it was truer to say, "Scratch a Tartar and you find a Russian." It was the civilization that survived under all the barbarism. This vital romance of Russia, this revolution against Asia, can be proved in pure fact; not only from the almost superhuman activity of Russia during the struggle, but also (which is much rarer as human history goes) by her quite consistent conduct since. She is the only great nation which has really expelled the Mongol from her country and continued to protest against the presence of the Mongol in her continent. Knowing what he had been in Russia, she knew what he would be in Europe. In this she pursued a logical line of thought, which was, if anything, too unsympathetic with the energies and religions of the East. Every other country, one may say, has been an ally of the Turk—that is, of the Mongol and the Moslem. The French played them as pieces against Austria; the English warmly supported them under the Palmerston régime; even the young Italians sent troops to the Crimea; and of Russia and her Austrian vassal it is nowadays needless to speak. For good or evil, it is the fact of history that Russia is the only power in Europe that has never supported the Crescent against the Cross.

That doubtless will appear an unimportant matter, but it may become important under certain peculiar conditions. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that there were a powerful prince in Europe who had gone ostentatiously out of his way to pay reverence to the remains of the Tartar, Mongol, and Moslem left as an outpost in Europe. Suppose there were a Christian Emperor who could not even go to the tomb of the crucified without pausing to congratulate the last and living crucifier. If there were an Emperor who gave guns and guides and maps and drill instructors to defend the remains of the Mongol in Christendom, what would we say to him? I think at least we might ask him what he meant by his impudence when he talked about supporting a semi-Oriental power. That we support a semi-Oriental power we deny. That he has supported an entirely Oriental power cannot be denied, no, not even by the man who did it.

But here is to be noted the essential difference between Russia and Prussia; especially by those who use the ordinary liberal arguments against the latter. Russia has a policy, which she pursues, if you will, through evil and good; but at least so as to produce good as well as evil. Let it be granted that the policy has made her oppressive to the Finns, the Poles—though the Russian Poles feel far less oppressed than do the Prussian Poles. But it is a mere historic fact, that if Russia has been a despot to some small nations, she has been a deliverer to others. She did, so far as in her lay, emancipate the Servians or the Montenegrins. But whom did Prussia ever emancipate—even by accident? It is, indeed, somewhat extraordinary that in the perpetual permutations of international politics the Hohenzollerns have never gone astray into the path of enlightenment. They have been in alliance with almost everybody off and on; with France, with England, with Austria, with Russia. Can any one candidly say that they have left on any one of these people the faintest impress of progress or liberation? Prussia was the enemy of the French monarchy, but a worse enemy of the French Revolution. Prussia had been an enemy of the Czar, but she was a worse enemy of the Duma. Prussia totally disregarded Austrian rights; but she is today quite ready to inflict Austrian wrongs. This is the strong particular difference between the one empire and the other. Russia is pursuing certain intelligible and sincere ends, which to her at least are ideals, and for which, therefore, she will make sacrifices and will protect the weak. But the North German soldier is a sort of abstract tyrant; everywhere and always on the side of materialistic tyranny. This Teuton in uniform has been found in strange places; shooting farmers before Saratoga and flogging soldiers in Surrey, hanging niggers in Africa and raping girls in Wicklow, but never, by some mysterious fatality, lending a hand to the freeing of a single city or the independence of one solitary flag. Wherever scorn and prosperous oppression are, there is the Prussian; unconsciously consistent, instinctively restrictive, innocently evil; "following darkness like a dream."

Suppose we heard of a person (gifted with some longevity) who had helped Alva to persecute Dutch Protestants, then helped Cromwell to persecute Irish Catholics, and then helped Claverhouse to persecute Scotch Puritans—we should find it rather easier to call him a persecutor than to call him a Protestant or a Catholic. Curiously enough, this is actually the position in which the Prussian stands in Europe. No arguments can alter the fact that in three converging and conclusive cases he has been on the side of three distinct rulers of different religions, who had nothing whatever in common except that they were ruling oppressively. In these three Governments, taken separately, one can see something excusable, or at least human. When the Kaiger encouraged the Russian rulers to crush the Revolution, the Russian rulers undoubtedly believed they were wrestling with an inferno of atheism and anarchy. A Socialist of the ordinary English kind cried out upon me when I spoke of Stolypin and said he was chiefly known by the halter called "Stolypin's Necktie." As a fact, there were many other things interesting about Stolypin besides his necktie—his policy of peasant proprietorship, his extraordinary personal courage, and certainly none more interesting than that movement in his death agony, when he made the sign of the cross toward the Czar, as the crown and captain of his Christianity. But the Kaiser does not regard the Czar as the captain of Christianity. Far from it. What he supported in Stolypin was the necktie, and nothing but the necktie; the gallows, and not the cross. The Russian ruler did believe that the Orthodox Church was orthodox. The Austrian Archduke did really desire to make the Catholic Church catholic. He did really believe that he was being pro-Catholic in being pro-Austrian. But the Kaiser cannot be pro-Catholic, and, therefore, cannot have been really pro-Austrian; he was simply and solely anti-Servian; nay, even in the cruel and sterile strength of Turkey, any one with imagination can see something of the tragedy, and, therefore, of the tenderness of true belief. The worst that can be said of the Moslems is, as the poet put it, they offered to man the choice of the Koran or the sword. The best that can be said for the German is that he does not care about the Koran, but is satisfied if he can have the sword. And for me, I confess, even the sins of these three other striving empires take on, in comparison, something that is sorrowful and dignified; and I feel they do not deserve that this little Lutheran lounger should patronize all that is evil in them, while ignoring all that is good. He is not Catholic; he is not Orthodox; he is not Mahometan. He is merely an old gentleman who wishes to share the crime, though he cannot share the creed. He desires to be a persecutor by the pang without the palm. So strongly do all the instincts of the Prussian drive against liberty that he would rather oppress other peoples' subjects than think of anybody going without the benefits of oppression. He is a sort of disinterested despot. He is as disinterested as the devil, who is ready to do any one's dirty work.

This would seem obviously fantastic were it not supported by solid facts which cannot be explained otherwise. Indeed it would be inconceivable if we were thinking of a whole people, consisting of free and varied individuals. But in Prussia the governing class is really a governing class, and a very few people are needed to think along these lines to make all the other people act along them. And the paradox of Prussia is this: That while its princes and nobles have no other aim on this earth but to destroy democracy wherever it shows itself, they have contrived to get themselves trusted, not as wardens of the past, but as forerunners of the future. Even they cannot believe that their theory is popular, but they do believe that it is progressive. Here again we find the spiritual chasm between the two monarchies in question. The Russian institutions are, in many cases, really left in the rear of the Russian people, and many of the Russian people know it. But the Prussian institutions are supposed to be in advance of the Prussian people, and most of the Prussian people believe it. It is thus much easier for the war lords to go everywhere and impose a hopeless slavery upon every one, for they have already imposed a sort of hopeful slavery on their own simple race.

And when men shall speak to us of the hoary iniquities of Russia and of how antiquated is the Russian system we shall answer, "Yes; that is the superiority of Russia." Their institutions are part of their history, whether as relics or fossils. Their abuses have really been uses; that is to say, they have been used up. If they have old engines of terror or torment, they may fall to pieces from mere rust, like an old coat of armor. But in the case of the Prussian tyranny, if it be tyranny at all, it is the whole point of its claim that it is not antiquated, but just going to begin, like the showman. Prussia has a whole thriving factory of thumbscrews, a whole humming workshop of wheels and racks, of the newest and neatest pattern, with which to win Europe back to Reaction . . . infandum renovare dolorem. And if we wish to test the truth of this, it can be done by the same method which showed us that Russia, if her race or religion could sometimes make her an invader and an oppressor, could also be made an emancipator and a knight errant. In the same way, if the Russian institutions are old-fashioned, they honestly exhibit the good as well as the bad that can be found in old-fashioned things. In their police system they have an inequality which is against our ideas of law. But in their commune system they have an equality that is older than law itself. Even when they flogged each other like barbarians, they called each other by their Christian names like children. At their worst, they retained all the best of a rude society. At their best, they are simply good, like good children or good nuns. But in Prussia, all that is best in the civilized machinery is put at the service of all that is worst in the barbaric mind. Here again the Prussian has no accidental merits, none of those lucky survivals, none of those late repentances, which make the patchwork glory of Russia. Here all is sharpened to a point and pointed to a purpose; and that purpose, if words and acts have any meaning at all, is the destruction of liberty throughout the world.

GOD'S INTERVENTION IN WAR IS EXPECTED

Dr. Remensnyder Says Needs of Our Age Bespeak Miraculous Interposition.

SERMONS ON REFORMATION

Lutheran Churches Throughout the World Celebrate 397th Anniversary.

The 143 Lutheran churches in Greater New York, in common with those of the entire world, yesterday celebrated the three hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation, which is considered as dating from Luther's nailing of the ninety-five theses on the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg on Oct. 31, 1517.

There were special sermons in many churches, typical among which was that of the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, at St. James's English Lutheran Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, the subject of which was "The Finger of God in the Reformation."

Dr. Remensnyder thought the workings of Divine Providence were manifest first of all in the preparations for Luther's act. The discovery of America, the invention and development of printing, the Renaissance, and the founding of the University of Wittenberg were pointed out as paving the way for the Reformation.

"The fact that Luther's sole arm of reformation was simply the Gospel in its purity and power," said Dr. Remensnyder, "is another indication that it was God's work. The progress, growth, and beneficent effects of this great movement prove it to have been divinely ordered. It aroused to consciousness the giant of democracy. It sounded the tocsin of the rights of man. It opened the doors of the modern age."

Dr. Remensnyder concluded:

"Clearly God intervened in the era and work of the Reformation. And as no other age needs this interposition more than does our modern, sorely beset one, so let the children of faith look for His sudden and marvelous appearance upon the stage again."

JUDSON CHURCH IN NEED.

Campaign for $110,000 to Begin After the Election.

At services yesterday in the Judson Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, in memory of the late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, announcement was made that immediately after election steps would be taken to raise $110,000 to meet financial difficulties which are said to imperil the work of the church. The congregation was founded by Dr. Judson and his friends in memory of the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, the first Baptist foreign missionary, whose activity in Burma 100 years ago brought American Baptists for the first time to concerted action. The cost of the church property was about $600,000. Dr. Edward Judson in his lifetime, secured many gifts which largely supported the work of the church, and with his death this source of income was cut off.

Of the money spent on the church property, about $350,000 was received on the annuity plan, and the cost of meeting the interest on the annuities absorbs most of the church's income—the larger part of which, some $12,000 a year, is derived from an apartment hotel. A year ago the property was transferred to the Baptist City Mission Society, which now seeks to raise $110,000, the interest on which is to be used to pay the annuitants. This will leave the income of the hotel free for use in keeping up the work of the church.

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND ACTORS

Mlle. Dorziat Will Forward Donations of Money and Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hear that a great many women in America are at work knitting for the soldiers. In two weeks I am sending a large trunk of knitted things—belts, mufflers, &c. This will be sent direct to M. Alfred Capus, editor of Le Figaro, Paris, who will have it forwarded at once to the soldiers at the front. What I want very badly are knitted gloves and waistcoats, as well as the belts and mufflers.

The American people are so generous, and their hearts appear to have been so greatly touched by the suffering in Europe, that I hope, where it is convenient to do so, that they will send their things to me to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where I will take charge of all articles and have them forwarded to Paris.

I am also endeavoring to collect clothing, garments of all descriptions, for the poverty-stricken actors of France and Belgium. This will be a separate shipment, and will also be sent to M. Capus, who has undertaken the work of distributing the articles among the most needy members of our profession. I should be most grateful for any donations of clothing sent to me to the Ritz-Carlton, as well as contributions of money, for this worthy cause. The

'THE BATTLE CRY' SEEN AT THE LYRIC

Charles N. Buck's Story Is Dramatized in the Manner of the Movies.

TOLD IN EIGHTEEN SCENES

Loose and Rambling Play Stages the Warring Clans of the Cumberland Mountains.

THE BATTLE CRY. A play in five acts from a story by Charles Neville Buck. At the Lyric Theatre.

Mrs. McNash	Lillian Dix
Jeb McNash	Donald Gallaher
"Brother" Talbott	Harry Hadfield
Juanita Holland	Grace Elliston
Dawn McNash	Beatrice Allen
"Uncle Bob" McGregor	William Cullington
"Fletch" McNash	Will Marsh
"Bad Anse" Havey	William Farnum
"Milt" McBriar	J. K. Hutchinson
Tom	Erville Alderson
Bill	Albert Williams
Sam	Bert Hyde
Nash Watt	Thomas Mason
"Jim" White	W. H. Dupont
Mark Thixton	T. E. B. Henry
Mrs. Everson	Ora Lee
"Young Milt" McBriar	Foxhall Daingerfield
Roger Malcolm	George Irving
"Sim" Everson	Forrest McComber
"Breck" Havey	Daniel Hall
Mr. Trevor	Hallett Bosworth
Roy Calvin	Walter Renfort
Judge Sidering	James C. Malaidy
"Jim" Fletcher	George Lawrence

"The Battle Cry," an anonymous stage version of a magazine story by Charles Neville Buck, was produced for the first time at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday evening. Its scene is laid in the primitive reaches of the Cumberland Mountains, and its story deals with the survival there of the old clan feud and the yielding before the inclosing movement of what the rest of the country calls civilization. But it is less the story of this play, which is told with two little skill to be engrossing, than its manner of construction that interests chiefly. "The Battle Cry" is drama à la cinema.

The stamp of the movie is visible not merely in the fact that of the eighteen scenes four are staged by the camera, but that there actually are eighteen scenes in the five acts. The author of the play, whoever he may be, skips from moment to moment in his story and leaps from crag to crag of the Kentucky mountains with something of the fine, carefree nonchalance of the motion-picture dramatist. The product of his pen, camera, and water-color brushes, conveys the decided impression not merely that "The Battle Cry" was rather under the influence of the cinema, but that it was actually fashioned by elaborating a photoplay scenario. This may not have been the process at all. That does not matter. What does matter is that there is nothing in "The Battle Cry" to indicate that it was not the process.

It is a curious fact that in addition to what is visualized for the audience, there is nothing conveyed by the spoken word on the Lyric stage that might not be condensed, without painful loss, to a few well-chosen sentences to be flashed from time to time on a screen in the explanatory movie fashion. This is one way of saying that there is just a long-limbed skeleton of a play. There is precious little tissue.

And it is interesting to note that while we clearly owe "The Battle Cry" to so entirely modern a thing as the cinematograph, the new play as a play represents a reversion to a theatrical fashion of fifty or seventy-five years ago. It represents a reversion to a habit of construction that has not merely been outgrown, but from which the modern dramatists have arduously and admirably worked themselves free to a greater simplicity and compactness and to that strength which comes from a concentration of forces. While "The Battle Cry" is strongly reminiscent of the entertainments offered at the Strand and the Vitagraph, it is also strongly reminiscent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And, without indulging in the luxury of space involved in a discussion of how far the photoplay may, should, and is likely to affect the form of our real plays, it may be said that as far as the whole story of "The Battle Cry" is concerned, it could have been more vividly and more dramatically told in three acts of one scene each.

No matter now it is told, the story of any aspect of the march of civilization has an epic quality. The frontier is essentially an epic theme, even if it be only a bit of frontier, invested by the forces of civilization as the forces of an army invest a fortress, which they return to take long after they have passed beyond it. The materials here employed, apparently by one who knows them sympathetically and well, have not been often used, but the method is the familiar one of the rough, heroic leader of the natives falling captive to a gentler civilization in the person of a girl, who, naturally enough, is in invariable a school teacher. It is the influence of an Eastern school teacher that brings peace to the warring feud folk in the region about Peril City and helps unite them against the exploiting invaders of their mountain kingdom.

Some of the separate scenes are well done, some of them are unusually clumsy. The language of the play is curiously uneven. It is sometimes unhappy in its effort to rise in poetic feeling to the tops of "these hyer maountins," but on the other hand there are a few moments when the emotional voice in finely simple, vigorous, and imaginative expression.

The acting is for the most part appropriate to the manner of the play and production and to the old incidental music that is heard whenever Sentiment has the stage. There is one notably fine performance in a minor rôle, that of a youngster whose inheritance is a tradition, a gun and a blood-debt. The picture is admirably done. The artist is Donald Gallagher.

The great thrill of the piece comes when the hero, riddled by bullets, crawls to the girl's cottage to die, and she, with the fire of the adopted clan flaming high in her, defends him gun in hand against the savages who storm her fortress-home. But this is just a brief episode, exciting in itself, but innocent of that accumulated strength which is the force of a good play and the meaning of tension. It is like a flash on the screen.

This inevitable comparison to the moving picture is not a protest. It is a description. And it may be said of "The Battle Cry" that it is as entertaining and as satisfying as a photoplay—just about.

Dance for Charity Association.

A dance for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at the Colony Club. Those interested in the dance include Mrs. Frescott Hall Butler, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. J. M. Dodge, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mme. Olive Fremstad the Soloist at Its Second Concert.

Mr. Damrosch arranged a programme contrasting Handel and Bach with Wagner for the second concert of the New York Symphony Society, which took place yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The elder style was represented by two "concerti grossi," one of its most characteristic products, and by an orchestral arrangement (made by Dr. Leopold Damrosch) of that air from Handel's Italian opera of "Serse," that modern audiences know as "Handel's Largo." It would have been interesting to hear the air sung in the form in which Handel wrote it, with the words set down. All the eloquence of the swelling sonorities that have been incorporated into this orchestral arrangement would then be found to be drawn from the hero's apostrophe to a plane tree beneath which he is standing, proclaiming, and repeating the proclamation, that no tree ever cast a more agreeable shade; so much and no more.

The concerto grosso by Handel is for a "concertino" of two violins and violoncello, with a "concerto" of strings alone. The work is, in fine, splendidly muscular and vigorous movements, in Handel's copiously melodic vein, and was given in the arrangement of Gustav Kogel, who has done a little filling in and added a few suggestions for performance. The tone of the strings was notably solid and substantial; but there was not quite all the finish or certainty of ensemble that the orchestra has often shown, either in this or in the concerto grosso by Bach that followed it.

This was the first of the so-called Brandenburg concertos, in which, besides strings, there are oboes, horns, and a bassoon heard; music that has a less easy appeal than Handel's and a deeper poetry in the adagio, a quainter grace in the final polacca.

The soloist was Mme. Olive Fremstad, for years, but this season no longer, at the Metropolitan Opera House. She was left in no manner of doubt that her appearance was welcome through the long-continued applause that greeted her and that rewarded her singing. Her numbers were Elisabeth's air from the second act of "Tannhäuser," "Dich Theure Halle," and Kundry's narrative and Herzeleide's death, from the second act of "Parsifal." Both she sang with a truly dramatic potency of expression that was especially compelling by its pathos and poignancy in Kundry's song, well remembered on the Metropolitan's stage. This was likewise better adapted to her; for Elisabeth's song needs a more brilliant and soaring soprano voice that finds no stumbling block in the high notes. The orchestra completed the Wagnerian half of the programme with the preludes to "Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde."

SCOTTI 25 YEARS A SINGER.

Baritone Celebrates Completion of a Quarter Century in Opera.

Antonio Scotti, the famous baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his début as a singer in opera. It was on Nov. 1, 1889, that the singer made his first appearance on the operatic stage, singing the rôle of Amonasro in "Aïda" at the Theatre Royal in Malta.

Mr. Scotti made his first appearance before an American audience in Chicago, and not, as is generally believed, at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was engaged by Maurice Grau in 1899 and joined the Metropolitan company at Chicago in the Fall of that year while it was on tour.

On December 27, 1899, he made his début at the Metropolitan Opera House in the title rôle of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," a part that has been associated with his name. He has been known to present New York opera audiences in the rôles of Scarpia in "Tosca," Dr. Malatesta in "Don Pasquale," Tonio in "Pagliacci," Sharpless in "Madame Butterfly," Marcel in "La Bohème," and Amonasro in "Aïda."

Two of the most famous parts are Falstaff in Verdi's opera of that name, and Iago in "Otello." These operas have not been sung at the Metropolitan during the last few seasons, but each season has revived talk about presenting the former, so that Scotti may be heard in it. It is said that some of the singer's friends and artistic associates are planning some form of recognition of his unusual length of service, to take place shortly.

Wagner Concert at Century.

A special Wagner programme drew a large audience to the Century Opera House for the concert last night. The numbers included the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," Bettina Freeman; aria of Adriano from "Rienzi," Maude Santley; "Engel" and "Träume," Lois Ewell; Wotan's "Farewell and Fire Spell," Louis Kreidler; prayer from "Rienzi," Gustaf Bergman; Good Friday music from "Parsifal," Herda's song from "Rheingold," Augusta Lenska; "To the Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," Graham Marr, and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Ernst Knoch conducted.

Mason to Leave the New York.

The experiment of playing John Mason at the New York Theatre as a star in "Big Jim Garrity" at popular prices has not proved the success expected, and Al Woods, who fathered the project, hundreds of the piece after next Saturday night. The theatre, however, will continue as a popular-price playhouse, and next Monday night Olga Petrova will appear there in "Panthea" for one week. Another popular-priced attraction will follow.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Clyde Fitch's play, "The Straight Road," is being made into a "movie" drama by the Famous Players Company.

Margaret Vale has joined the Keith stock forces, and will open this afternoon in "Stop Thief" at the Bronx Theatre.

The Stage Society of New York will hold an exhibition of "The Art of the Theatre" at 714 Fifth Avenue for two weeks beginning next Monday. The exhibition will be for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy.

Violet Heming has been engaged for the rôle of Mercedes in the revival of "Yosemite," with which Daly's Theatre is to be opened on Nov. 23. Laurette Taylor first played this rôle when the play was originally produced by the author, Charles A. Taylor.

"The Lie" is the title that has been decided upon for Henry Arthur Jones's new play which Selwyn & Co. will produce shortly with Margaret Illington as the star.

The young women who represent the Belgians in the patriotic number in "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden, have offered their services to the Belgian Relief Fund to solicit aid for the stricken foreigners. Mae Desley is Chairman of the Winter Garden committee.

The Stage Children's Fund will give a fancy costume ball at Alhambra Theatre Hall, 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, from 2 until 6 o'clock.

The members of the "Fanny's First Play" company, who will be seen on tour this season, arrived on the St. Louis yesterday. The company consists of the following English actors and actresses: George Carr, William Lewis Seely, George Fitzgerald, Isabel Jeans, A. W. Tyror, Claude Rains, Milton Ross, Gerald Hamer, Sidney Paxton, Kate Carlyon, Cecil Humphreys, Eva Leonard Boyne, Mary Barton, Arnold Lucy, Gladys Mason, Herbert Dansey, and Basil Sydney.

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EDWARD LASSERE, U. S. Agent, 409 W. 23rd St., New York

GEN. A. R. CHAFFEE DIES IN 73D YEAR

Former Chief of Staff of the Army Succumbs to Typhoid Pneumonia in Los Angeles.

ROSE FROM THE RANKS

Led El Caney Assault, Took Peking Gate, and Cleaned Up Philippines —Forty-five Years a Soldier.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, died at his home here today of typhoid pneumonia. His body will be taken to Washington, leaving Tuesday, for interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

After his retirement from the army, Gen. Chaffee was appointed head of the Los Angeles Water Board. Later he accepted the Presidency of an insurance company, but retired from business affairs a few months ago.

Mrs. Chaffee and her daughter, Mrs. John Hastings Howard, wife of an army officer, were at the bedside when the end came. Mrs. Howard had been summoned hastily from her husband's post at Douglas, Ariz., a few days ago. The two other children, Mrs. George French Hamilton, wife of an army Captain, and Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., are in the Philippines.

When Adna Romanza Chaffee became Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States and took his post on Jan. 9, 1904, as Chief of Staff, the highest position to which an enlisted man can attain, he wrote, briefly, replying to a request for an outline of his policy:

"I am just a plain officer, striving to do my duty as each day reveals it. There is nothing sensational about me or my methods—nothing 'yellow,' as the newspapers term it."

Hundreds of officers can be imagined as making this same statement; none other, perhaps, could make it with equal truth, for from the time he enlisted as a private in Troop K, Sixth Cavalry, July 22, 1861, until he was retired at his own request on Feb. 1, 1906, Gen. Chaffee won each step of his promotion. Favoritism never once advanced him in his rating.

Gen. Chaffee was born in Orwell, Ohio, on April 14, 1842, and all the schooling of a regular sort which he ever got was in the public schools. Yet he was later regarded as one of the most highly educated men in the army, and even took a law course which won him the degree of LL. D. from Tufts College in 1905. He never had a spare minute, for when he wasn't busy at his trade of soldiering he was engaged as a tutor, with himself as a pupil.

Civil War Service.

He was little more than a boy when he began his service in the civil war and promotion came slow to him. It was two years before he even got his foot on the bottom rung of the ladder with a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry on March 13, 1863. At the end of the war he was only a First Lieutenant, and it was not until 1867 that he became a Captain. And then he waited twenty-one years before his uniform was adorned with the chevrons of a Major.

Meantime—in 1875—he married Annie Frances Rockwell of Junction City, Kan., and began that family of five, only which survives him, Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., an army man, and two daughters.

Gen. Chaffee's family got every bit of attention he could give it but he was pretty busy with the Indians and still promotion came slow. It was not until June 30, 1897, that he became Lieutenant Colonel in the Third Cavalry and then the Spanish war brought him his chance.

He was sent to Chickamauga where he received his first commission as a general officer, being made Brigadier General in May, 1898, but it became full with the volunteers. He went to Cuba in command of one of Shafter's brigades and led the assault on the stone fort at El Caney. Its capture was one of the most important moves in the war and for it Chaffee was made a Major General of Volunteers. He served as chief of staff to Gen. Brooke, the Military Governor of Cuba, and for a couple of years under Gen. Wood.

Then, to Gen. Chaffee's undoubted relief, trouble arose in China and he got the job of commanding the relief troops there. It was he and his men who captured the gate at Peking when the attempt of the combined armies of several foreign nations was made to raise the siege of the legations. Others reached the compounds before Chaffee on foot, but they had to admit that they had entered through the gate which Chaffee had taken, and that only the treachery of a guide had prevented the American from taking this extra honor to himself.

"Cleaned Up" the Philippines.

Gen. Chaffee, having now fought Indians, Spaniards, and Chinamen, was made Military Governor of the "unpacified portions" of the Philippines in 1901 and proceeded to "clean them up" with his accustomed energy. He captured Lukban and Malvar, two notorious brigands, and at the two blows completely "pacified" Samar and Luzon. In less than eighteen months he had the Philippines in such a state that the authorities at Washington felt safe in recalling him to take command of the Department of the East, which post he held until shortly before his final promotion to the highest office the army possesses.

It had taken Chaffee forty-three years to bridge the chasm between private and Chief of Staff in the Army of the United States, the widest space and the most difficult task which an army man can attempt, and in two years he was ready to retire. He was 64 years old, and forty-five of his years had been spent in uniform.

Since his retirement little has been heard publicly about the famous soldier. He was never one to talk much except on the field, where, it is said, the frequently published word portraits describing him as cool, calm, almost serene, were daily given the lie by his actions. A man who served under him in many battles declared that the General's face flushed scarlet in action, his voice was loud and his flow of language painful to any who, in his opinion, blundered.

"Listen to him go," declared the "doughboys." "Blistering the Colonel, roasting the Marine Corps, and frying the staff. That's the time!"

So, his battles over, Gen. Chaffee retired to his home in Los Angeles, Cal., and did his best to become as inconspicuous as he had formerly been famous.

FATHER CORRIGAN'S JUBILEE

Seventy Priests Join in Celebrating Ordination Anniversary.

Bishop McDonnell and Auxiliary Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn and seventy priests attended the silver jubilee of the Rev. Father Corrigan, D. D., rector of our Lady of Sorrows Church, Corona, yesterday. Father Corrigan was ordained as a priest and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Rome, where he had studied at the college of the Propaganda.

Dean Corrigan was born in Williamsburg on Aug. 31, 1865, and was graduated from St. John's College, Brooklyn in 1884.

MORE FREE CONCERTS.

Tercentenary Music Festival to Extend Over This Week.

As a result of the great success of the free concerts given in conjunction with the tercentenary celebration, Prof. Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, Chairman of the Music Festival Committee, announced last night that additional concerts would be offered to the public this week. This was decided at a meeting of the committee held during the evening at the Automobile Club of America.

Tonight a concert will be given in the Municipal Theatre of the College of the City of New York, and on Friday night a music feast will be held in the large auditorium of the Morris High School. Concerts will also take place tomorrow night in Brooklyn at the Manual Training High School, and on Wednesday night in the Eastern District High School.

At each of these concerts there will be an orchestra of sixty pieces, conducted by Leo Schitzek and Prof. Fleck.

TEACHER-MOTHER APPEALS.

Mrs. Peixotto Asks Dr. Finley to Reinstate Her.

Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, who was dismissed as a public school teacher after eighteen years of service because she absented herself from duty to become a mother, has appealed through her counsel, Alfred J. Talley, to the State Commissioner of Education for reinstatement. Mrs. Peixotto was dismissed by the Board of Education on Oct. 8, 1913, and suit was begun to force the board to rescind its action. A copy of her appeal has been served upon the board.

In November of last year Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court declared the action of the board to be illegal on the ground that if Mrs. Peixotto could not be removed because of her marriage she could not be removed because of an act that was a natural incident of the marriage. The Appellate Division reversed Justice Seabury and the Court of Appeals sustained the reversal.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, has the power to reinstate Mrs. Peixotto, and the appeal to him is the last resource. He is asked to set aside the dismissal and to give to Mrs. Peixotto such other relief as may be just. This is an indirect way of asking that if she is restored her salary, at the rate of $2,400 a year, be paid to her for the time she was ousted.

A copy of the petition was sent to the Board of Education. A hearing on the petition probably will be arranged for in Albany.

WOMEN OPPOSE DEMOCRATS

Congressional Union Pushes Its War on Wilson Men in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the States where women vote the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is making a spirited campaign against Democratic candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives on the ground that the record of the Wilson Administration and the present Democratic Congress show that the party is opposed to votes for women. The Congressional Union is not affiliated with the National Women Suffrage Association, that organization having repudiated the methods of the union.

The Congressional Union, in a statement tonight announcing that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York would be in Washington for consultation this week, said: "Mrs. Belmont has done more than any other woman to make financial possible the election campaign which the Congressional Union is waging in the nine States where women vote against the Democratic candidates for Congress, the reason for this campaign being the opposition to the suffrage amendment in Congress by the National Democratic Party."

The union announced also that Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Honorary President of the National Council of Women Voters and President of the Oregon Women Suffrage Association, who had protested against the union's campaign to defeat Democratic candidates, has been entirely won over to the union's policy, and had decided to throw her influence with the campaign.

TO CURB TUBERCULOSIS.

Why Women Want Nassau Voters to Approve $100,000 Hospital.

The committee of women of the Nassau County Association, headed by Mrs. Charles B. Davenport, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, in a statement issued yesterday gave these reasons why the voters of Nassau County at tomorrow's election should vote for the establishment of a $100,000 tuberculosis hospital:

Three hundred and ninety-five persons have died of tuberculosis in Nassau County in the last four years. More than 500 persons in the county now know they have tuberculosis, and the new hospital will be filled as soon as it is ready.

Out of 177 consecutive cases examined, all belonged to the wage earning class. Fifty per cent. of the needs met by the county's annual expenditure of $75,000 on its poor is due to tuberculosis.

On the basis of the present assessed valuation the hospital would be paid for in twenty years and would cost taxpayers only about 4½ cents on each $1,000 assessed valuation.

The economic value of 100 wage earners returned to the ranks of labor and earning even $500 a year would contribute $50,000 a year to the wealth of the country.

The Jamaica Hospital has not adequate equipment for the many tuberculosis sufferers in Nassau County. Patients sent there would first have to declare themselves paupers, a class to which they do not belong, and some sent there heretofore have refused to stay.

The women hope to bring out a heavy vote for the hospital.

"WIFE'S HOME" TO COURT.

Mrs. Jules Bache Will Appeal on Ground That She Lives Abroad.

The question of the residence of married women, under the tariff law, will come up for determination in the United States Supreme Court if that tribunal grants a writ of certiorari, to be sought this week by attorneys representing Mrs. Florence S. Bache, wife of Jules S. Bache, the banker, of 42 Broadway.

Mrs. Bache has been contesting for several years the action of the local customs officials and the Federal courts in holding her to be an American resident, whose personal effects in excess of the $100 exemption allowed by law are dutiable when she returns from abroad.

Mrs. Bache's decision to bring her case before the Supreme Court followed a study of the case of Mrs. Griswold Thompson, formerly May Van Alen, daughter of James J. Van Alen and granddaughter of the late William Astor. In her case the court held that Mrs. Thompson was a "non-resident" within the meaning of the Tariff act and not liable to pay duty on her personal belongings when arriving in this country from England.

The petition to the Supreme Court recites that Mrs. Bache since 1900 has lived abroad the greater part of each year with her children, with the intention of establishing a residence with the expectation that her husband would eventually live there with her and their children.

Notwithstanding the facts set forth above, the Customs Court held that because Mr. Bache was a resident of New York, it was legally impossible for Mrs. Bache to be a non-resident.

Miss Helen Dennelly a Bride.

Miss Helen Dennelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dennelly of Lakeville, L. I., and John V. Hughes were married yesterday afternoon at St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, Great Neck, L. I., the pastor, the Rev. John Malloy, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Dennelly, as maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Eileen Dennelly, another sister, was bridesmaid. Edward Hughes was his brother's best man.

Miss Anna Cady Smith Weds.

Miss Anna Cady Smith, daughter of Gerardus Smith, owner of The Schenectady Gazette, and John Edmund Norris Hume, formerly of Washington, D. C., were married on Saturday at Schenectady by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor at St. George's Church.

Josephine Kelsey Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Kelsey of Valley Road have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Kelsey, to Joseph Tims Roffy of Pittsburgh.

Orphan Band Plays for Immigrants.

The band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, consisting of fifty pieces under the leadership of Solomon Moses, went to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon to play for the aliens who were detained there over the week-end. Many persons crossed on the 2 o'clock boat with the band to hear the music. Immigration Commissioner F. C. Howe, who started the Sunday concerts, said that he wished New Yorkers to go to Ellis Island on Sunday for recreation.

30,000 American Beauty Roses

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5 feet long	3 feet long	2 feet long
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SEEKS OIL AUDITOR'S ESTATE

Mrs. Adams Wed on Condition of Getting All Husband's Property.

Mrs. Lulu B. F. Adams, who asserts that she married the late Albert A. Adams, a traveling auditor for the Standard Oil Company, on condition that he should leave her all his property, has obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, authorizing a commission in Phoenix, Ariz., to take testimony in her suit.

Mrs. Adams was before her marriage Miss Lulu B. Fowks, a school teacher of Denver, Colo. She married the auditor in 1909, and traveled with him constantly. The will of which she was beneficiary was drawn in the offices of the Standard Oil Company, at Memphis, Tenn., and was filed in Phoenix. When her husband died on Nov. 13, 1913, another will, dated Aug. 12, 1911, in which he left all his property to his sister, was filed in the same county, having been made in Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Adams has obtained an injunction against the probate of the other will. Mr. Adams's estate is valued at $20,000.

JOHN P. LYMAN DEAD.

Boston Bank President Passes Away in His 68th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—John Pickering Lyman, 67 years old, President of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, died today at his home, 112 Pinckney Street. He was born Feb. 18, 1847, in Portsmouth, N. H., the son of John Pickering and Mary Rantoul Peabody Lyman. A sister, his sole surviving relative, still lives at the family homestead there. He was graduated from Harvard in 1868.

He was a Director of the Collateral Loan Company, a Trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen, and a member of the Union Club.

HUGH NESBITT DEAD.

Ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner for Years a Republican Leader.

Hugh Nesbitt, 78 years old, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, and for many years the Republican leader of the old Seventh Ward, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 412 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Nesbitt was a retired painting contractor. He was born in this city.

While Mr. Nesbitt was a political leader he enjoyed the intimate friendship of such men as Horace Greeley and President Chester A. Arthur. He was one of the oldest charter members of Livingston Lodge, No. 657, F. and A. M.

Ontario Treasurer Dies.

QUEBEC, Ontario, Nov. 1.—Provincial Treasurer S. G. MacKenzie died suddenly here today, aged 51 years. Mr. MacKenzie had been Provincial Treasurer since 1910. Before that time he was a successful lawyer, first in Montreal and later in Richmond.

Mrs. Jennett A. Englis.

Mrs. Jennett A. Englis, wife of John Englis, founder of John Englis & Sons, ship builders, Greenpoint, died at her Summer home, at Englewood, N. J., yesterday. She was born in Buffalo eighty-one years ago, the daughter of John and Jennett Carrick. She was married to Mr. Englis on June 21, 1854, and last Spring they celebrated their diamond anniversary, with their four daughters and son, ten grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Mrs. Englis had lived in Brooklyn for more than half a century. Her home was at 196 Clinton Avenue. She is survived by her husband and five children. Her only son, Charles M. Englis, is head of the shipbuilding business.

Joseph Edward Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 1.—Joseph Edward Bird, a member of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., manufacturers of silks, of New York, died after an illness of ten months today at his home, 24 Brunswick Road. He was born in Watertown, Mass., March 3, 1861, and was educated in the Cambridge high school. Soon after graduation he entered the silk business, and finally moved to New York in 1891. He is survived by his wife, a son, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Bird of Claremont, Cal., and one daughter, Miss Elisabeth Bird of Montclair.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. LOWERRE, who engaged in the fur business fifty years ago, with his brother, Thomas H. Lowerre, died on Saturday at his home, 17 West Seventy-sixth Street, aged 76 years. He retired from business in 1903. Mr. Lowerre was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., 140, and the New York Historical Society.

OSSIAN J. RAMSDELL, formerly a member of the Board of Education at Bayonne, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 834 Avenue C, Bayonne, aged 64 years, and was one of the first members of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Bayonne.

CLARENCE LE C. HOWE, an appraiser of real estate, died on Saturday at his home, 44 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, aged 46 years. He leaves his mother and a brother.

CHARLES H. HOLLWARTH, Battalion Chief of the Fire Department of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home, 3,633 North Sixteenth Street, aged 73 years. He had been in the department forty-two years, and was appointed Battalian Chief twenty-six years ago. He retired last July.

HUGO VON STARKLOFF, ex-United States Consul to Bremen, Germany, died on Saturday at his home in St. Louis, Mo. He was widely known in commercial and German-American circles throughout the country.

Mrs. EMANUEL BLUMBERG, widow of Emanuel Blumberg, a manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home, 144 West 141st Street.

BERNARD BRANNER, for many years a manufacturer of veilings and lace novelties, died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday at his home, 695 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Rumania sixty-one years ago and came to this country in his early years. He entered the manufacturing business on lower Broadway.

HARRIET WOOTTON WEEKES, widow of Wilfred C. Weekes, died from causes incidental to old age at her home, 71 Hart Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was born in England eighty years ago. She had lived in Brooklyn for seventy-five years.

MARY WHEELAN, wife of Thomas Wheelan, connected with the Lorillard Tobacco Company, died yesterday at her home, 39 Bostwick Avenue, Jersey City, in her fiftieth year. She was born in Ireland, and came to this country with her parents when 4 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLUM.—Oct. 29, 366 East 154th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Blum, a son.

FELSENTHAL.—Oct. 26, 1,125 Lexington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Felsenthal, a daughter.

FRIEDMAN.—Oct. 25, 600 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Friedman, a son.

GOLDBAUM.—Oct. 25, 500 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldbaum, a son.

KUGELMAN.—Oct. 28, 961 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kugelman a son.

RUBENSTEIN.—Oct. 28, 49 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Rubenstein, a daughter.

SACHS.—Oct. 28, 930 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sachs, a son.

SAMUELS.—Oct. 28, 1,340 Bergen St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Samuels, a daughter.

WIDMAN.—Oct. 29, 442 1st St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Widman, a son.

Engaged.

GROSSMAN—GOLDBERG.—Mae Goldberg to Max Grossman.

APPEL—STACY.—Freda Stacy to Jack Appel.
BERKOWITZ—GASTMAN.—Fannie Gastman to Benjamin Berkowitz.
BUCHNER — FEUERSTEIN.—Mina Feuerstein to Louis Buchner.
GINNS—KLOSTY.—Anna Klosty to Simon Ginns.
GOLDBERG—GALITZKA.—Sayde Galitzka to Samuel I. Goldberg.
GOTTLIEB—PINKUS.—Ruby H. Pinkus to Dr. Simon R. Gottlieb.
HARNETT—MANN.—Frances Mann to George Harnett, Jr.
HEYMAN—LUXENBERG.—Anne Luxenberg to Dr. George H. Heyman.
HOROVITZ—JACKSON.—Gertrude Jackson to Max W. Horovitz.
HURWITZ—SHAPIRO.—Miriam Shapiro to David E. Hurwitz.
KLUTZMAN—LINDEMAN.—Belle Lindeman to Irving Klutzman.
LAUBHEIM—NEWMARK.—Sophia Newmark to Arthur Laubheim.
LEVINE—JACOBS.—Jennie Jacobs to Meyer Levine.
LOEBENBERG—MAYER.—Anita Mayer to Alfred Loebenberg.
BRANDT—MANN.—Esther Mann to Archibald Brandt.
MAUTNER—CHOBOTSKY.—Elsie Chobotsky to Arthur Mautner.
MEERLOO—BROWN.—Selma Brown to Lawrence Meerloo.
MILLER—SOLOMONS.—Addie Solomons to David Miller.
PERLBERG — SEIDEN.—Bertha Seiden to Dr. Harry J. Perlberg.
POLLACK—SEGAL.—Dora Segal to Max Pollack.
POSNER—SCHWARTZ.—Sarina Schwartz to Sidney I. Posner.
RABINOWITZ—ISAACSON.—Minna Isaacson to Joseph J. Rabinowitz.
SAMSON—HITTENBERG.—Adelaide Hittenberg to Henry Samson.
SCHWERSENSKY—VEIT.—Constance Veit to A. L. Schwersensky.
SILVERBERG—SCHWARTZ. — Beatrice Schwartz to Jacob Silverberg.
SLY—SKIDMORE.—Florence G. Skidmore to William J. Sly.
STEINHEIMER—THEISE.—Sadie Theise to Sigmund Steinheimer.
WACHTEL — KAPNER.—Lena Kapner to Julian Wachtel.
WEISS—MEYERS.—Martha Meyers to Nat Weiss.

Married.

BIERHOFF—YOUNKER.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Dr. Frederic Bierhoff, to Mrs. Hannah Newborg Younker.

FAWCETT—VAN VLIET.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1914, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. D. N. Groendyke, at Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, D. D., Ruth Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Van Vliet, to Martin Cathcart Fawcett, son of Mr. Hughes Fawcett.

HUME—SMITH.—At Schenectady, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31, 1914, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, D. D., rector, Mr. John Edmund Norris Hume, formerly of Washington, D. C., and Miss Anna Cady Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerardus Smith.

MILLETT—GLOVER.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn., by the Rev. Allen H. Snowden, Mr. Gardner Willard Millett of New York to Harriet Coleman, daughter of the late Henry Sheaff Glover.

DAVEY—KAISER.—Oct. 28, Katrina Kaiser to James Davey.
FIRST—HOLZMAN.—Oct. 27, Josephine Holzman to Charles S. First.
HAAS—BERNHARD.—Oct. 27, Doretta Bernhart to Ignatius Haas.
KOFF — ROSENBLATT.—Oct. 27, Coralie Rosenblatt to Abraham Koff.
LEVY—WEINSBERG.—Oct. 29, Irene Weinsberg to Joseph W. Levy.
STEIN—RUBIN.—Oct. 31, Rebecca Rubin to William D. Stein.
STERN—ASHNER.—Oct. 29, Hattie K. Ashner to Harry Stern.
VOS—LIPSCHITZ.—Oct. 31, Anna E. Lipschitz to George W. Vos.

Brooklyn.

AUEN—PRICE.—Oct. 28, May S. Price to John Auen.
HULL—WOOLWORTH.—Oct. 29, Anna B. Woolworth to Henry M. Hull.
McCORD—COONEY.—Oct. 31, Mary S. Cooney to Herbert McCord.
PERKINS—HENDERSON.—

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While preparations were going forward last week for the formal opening of the Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 16, and while work was continued on the formation of the proposed cotton pool and in the conferences under the auspices of the Treasury Department, which are considering the international exchange situation, progress of a very real sort was being made in the security and money markets. This progress was all the more real in that it represented the favorable working of natural forces in the financial and commercial world. The further development of these forces will do away largely, if not entirely, with the need of special relief measures such as the gold pool already formed and the cotton pool, which still remains to be formed.

So important to our financial comfort is the development of our trade abroad on lines sufficiently broad to provide cover for the obligations for the payment of which we would otherwise have to draw further on our gold reserves, that first place may well be given to the continued growth of our exports as a factor in the improvement which is now seen to be under way. The exchange market recently reflected by a sharp decline the turning tide of trade, and even after making allowance for exaggerations which creep into current reports, there is enough evidence of an expanding export trade to give reasonable assurance of a continuance of the exchanges in our favor. Already they are under the gold point as measured by the unusual conditions now prevailing in the use of gold in the settlement of international balances, and that in itself is a change much to our advantage. The formal declaration by Great Britain that cotton will not be considered contraband should facilitate shipments of this staple, which already are increasing sufficiently to belie the more gloomy views which were taken at the outset of the war regarding the probable proportions of this year's foreign demand for the staple which in the past has contributed more than any other crop to our export trade.

It is now coming to be recognized more generally that there is very little need of any further formal measures for the settlement of our obligations to Europe, and it may similarly be said of the cotton situation that it now offers much greater promise of settling itself. Ginning of the staple has proceeded at record rate and marketing is apparently less of a problem than it seemed a few weeks ago. It would not be surprising, particularly after the Federal Reserve Banks get into operation, if relatively little resort were had to the special credit facilities which it is proposed to provide through the cotton pool. Not much remains to be done to reopen the Cotton Exchange, and with that agency of distribution at the command of the trade it might well be that the cotton situation would speedily resume normal atmosphere. That, of course, is not equivalent to saying that old prices for the staple would be restored, but both the marketing and the financing of the crop would probably be facilitated.

We cannot reasonably depend indefinitely upon artificial conditions in trade or finance, and the mere substitution of natural for artificial conditions is a gain. A market controlled by natural conditions attracts buyers; one controlled by artificial conditions repels buyers. That is as true in trade as in finance, and as true of the cotton market as of the security market. Very few buyers are being found for stocks arbitrarily held at the closing prices of three months ago, but many buyers are being found for bonds which have been practically freed of price restrictions and in which prices are now rising after the decline which represented the first cost of a return to natural market conditions.

This improvement in the price of bonds was sufficiently marked to be one of the really noteworthy incidents of last week's financial developments. Concessions in prices had the natural effect of bringing new buyers into the market upon whose appearance selling orders were pressed less urgently, and later many offerings were withdrawn. The market thus passed through natural stages with the result that a healthier condition prevails in the bond market than at any time since the outbreak of the war. This change was much to be desired, and there are many reasons for hoping that the Stock Exchange which has succeeded so well in cooperation with dealers in bonds in lifting restrictions in bond trading will see its way clear to establish comparable conditions in the stock market. The mere fact that the problem there is somewhat larger than it was in the bond market is no reason why an attempt at solving it should be postponed indefinitely. It would seem possible to solve it piecemeal if not at one stroke, and a beginning should be made as soon as possible.

An event which would stand out more clearly than it did in last week's record had the Stock Exchange been open was the reduction in the dividend on United States Steel common from 5 per cent. a year to 2 per cent. a year. The reduction really caused no surprise for it had been plain for some time that only a decided improvement in the steel trade could prevent a lowering of this dividend. That improvement has not taken place partly as a result of the war, but also in large part as a result of the continued restriction of railroad buying which is intimately associated with the financial situation of the railroads for which they are seeking relief through their renewed appeal for a 5 per cent. increase in rates. But if the decline in earnings made this dividend reduction at this time a strong probability if not a certainty it must be noted that despite the handicaps under which the steel trade has labored the Steel Corporation's earnings for the third quarter of the year, although not up to anything like a normal standard, were actually better than the earnings of either of the two preceding quarters. That is a hopeful sign and of equally hopeful import is the excellent record which the Steel Corporation has made in the past in the matter of re-establishing its dividend position after periods of slackened earnings due to trade depression. Linked as the present position of the steel trade is with the position of the railroads it is interesting to note that argument in the railroads' appeal for an increase in rates and the argument in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation were concluded on succeeding days last week. Both of these cases now lie in the hands of the tribunals which will decide them, but neither decision is likely to be final. In the Steel case appeal will lie to the Supreme Court, and in the rate case appeal will lie from the Commerce Commission to the public at large should it be found that the regulation of the railways is carried to the point of too seriously impairing their usefulness.

The money market is taking its natural course after a period of strain and after a period of heavy issue of banknotes. Cash in all forms is flowing back into the banks and signs are unmistakable that the issuance of notes under the Aldrich-Vreeland act has brought about a redundancy of currency which needs to be corrected at the first available moment. The importance of correcting it is all the greater in view of the impending release, through the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks in connection with which reserve requirements of the national banks will be reduced, of a large amount of cash which might be made the basis of further credit expansion. The present excessive banknote circulation should be reduced and the greatest care taken in the handling of the new banking system to prevent inflation which would lead inevitably to costly consequences. It is well under the circumstances that the Federal Reserve Board has as much power as it has, and it is fortunate that there are reasons for hoping that that power will be used discreetly with a view to preventing that inflation which would be the chief danger involved in passing from the present to the new banking system. Naturally, the banks of New York continue to gain cash. Last week the members of the Clearing House added another $6,000,000 to their surplus reserve, bringing this up close to $15,000,000.

ASK FRENCH BANK'S HELP.

Moratorium Modification Sends Paris Banker to Central Institution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The most recent extension of the moratorium authorizes the tribunals after Dec. 1 to prosecute defaulting drawers. As a result, bankers who have misgivings about meeting their acceptances are endeavoring to obtain assistance privately from the Bank of France on old financial acceptances without having resort to a special law the publication of which might damage their credit.

Representatives of the bankers are also claiming the help of the Bank of France in the shape of liberal advances to facilitate overdue liquidation on the Bourse. The Minister of Finance will decide the matter as between the bankers and the Governor of the Bank of France, who is most reluctant to inflate the currency, fearing adverse effect upon the exchanges.

Now that rubles have risen 20 per cent. in a week, the credit of the Triple Entente countries is in most satisfactory shape. Marks lie 10 points and Austrian kronen 18 points below parity. The extraordinary recovery in Russian exchange is said to be due to gold shipments from Petrograd to London. New York cables are strong at 5.18.

LONDON SEES IMPROVEMENT.

Russia Sends Large Shipments of Gold—Idleness Decreases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Improvement in sentiment is the best that can be chronicled. An announcement in regard to Stock Exchange loans was expected all last week, but has not yet appeared. Speaking broadly, it would seem that the joint stock banks can face their loans on stocks without assistance, while some other lenders need to have their money and could expect help if a State guarantee were given.

There are other instances, too, in which hardship has been caused by the operation of the Courts Emergency Powers act, which allows debtors to plead the war as a reason for nonpayment.

Developments in South Africa and in Turkey created no alarm. Both had been expected here ever since the outbreak of the war. The foreign exchange position is improving. In addition to the money which Russia obtained here by the sale of Treasury bills, the Russian Government has already shipped £3,500,000 gold to London, and more is to follow. Petrograd exchange is therefore expected to work more freely.

A further issue of £15,000,000 British Treasury bills was announced yesterday, making a total of £90,000,000 put out since the outbreak of the war. The cotton trade is more hopeful. Increased orders are coming from China and India. Unemployment continues to decrease. The City looks upon the war news as very favorable. Parliament will reopen on Nov. 11, when the Government's policy for financing the war will be declared.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company reports income of $2,490,636 from stocks owned in subsidiary concerns in the year ended Sept. 30, as compared with $1,716,853 in 1913. Revenue from other sources brought the total up to $3,004,751. After meeting interest charges and expenses a net income for the year of $2,222,998 was left, against $1,604,868.

The Bankers' Trust Company, as successor trustee under the mortgage of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, dated May 24, 1893, is calling for surrender of bonds to be made before Dec. 31 at prices not in excess of 110 to exhaust a fund of $18,403.

CITY BANK SEES PROSPERITY AHEAD

Nations Will Adjust Themselves to War and Resume Normal Activities, It Thinks.

RESERVE SYSTEM WILL AID

It Will Release a Large Sum Which Will Contribute to Country's Financial Ease.

The National City Bank finds that while trade in this country is light, business affairs are, nevertheless, moving toward recovery. In its monthly letter sent out today the bank predicts that the war of the Allies against Germany, Austria, and Turkey will last for a long time. In the letter the bank says:

"The progress of the war does not point to an early termination. The idea that the effectiveness of modern weapons and the costly scale of operations would force an early peace has been generally abandoned. The experience of the last two months indicates that the defense behind intrenchments is so much stronger than the attack that forces of approximately equal strength can make little headway against each other. Limiting our view to the present area of most active warfare, if any army upon the defensive is able to hold its ground the prospect is for a war to exhaustion. Exhaustion is a long way off for any of the combatants.

"The first effect of the war was a profound shock to industry and credit. But a shock wears off and people soon accept even a state of war as a matter of course and adjust their affairs accordingly. Within the warring countries there must be a new distribution of labor to allow for men in the army and the new conditions of trade and consumption, and there must be a similar readjustment of trade between other countries. In the long run imports and exports practically offset each other, so that even a great country may be cut out of the world's trade, and when the other countries are connected up and their industries reorganized in relation to each other trade will go on in balance as before.

"This is not to minimize the difficulty and cost of reorganization or to intimate that the whole world is not loser when the best energies of several great nations are turned from science and industry to war. It is evident that progress toward a new state of order is being made. The British moratorium will end on Nov. 4, the French moratorium has been modified, and moratoria elsewhere have either expired or will expire soon. International trade is increasing, with indications that even Germany is exporting and importing considerable quantities of goods through neutral ports. War insurance rates remain high, and are in themselves a heavy tax upon trade. The United States war insurance bureau has taken risks amounting to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 at rates varying from ½ per cent. to 5 per cent., according to routes traveled; the danger from mines being the most important factor. Seventy-five ships of about 300,000 tons capacity have been transferred to the American flag under the new registry law.

"Affairs in this country are moving in an orderly manner toward recovery. The banks in the central cities have restored their legal reserves, money is easier, fears of a financial crisis have disappeared, the foreign trade situation is better, a pool to lend money on cotton has been agreed upon, and the new banking system is nearer to doing business. These are all important gains over the situation of two and three months ago.

"Trade is light, and judging by the bank clearings, still declining, and the increasing ease in the financial situation is largely due to the relaxation of the demand for credit. There is a general suspension of new undertakings, which in a growing country like the United States are a great factor in the business situation. The crops move, and there is the usual buying for consumption, but constructive work requiring capital is not taken up. Naturally there will not be much capital for new enterprises while old, well-known securities can be bought at present prices. The industries dependent upon constructive work, such as steel, lumber, cement, &c., are very slack, and, of course, there is a great deal of unemployment.

"The grain and meat-producing sections are experiencing great prosperity, and the purchases of horses, mules, automobiles, and other war equipment and supplies by foreign Governments are assuming large proportions.

"The Federal reserve banking system, when in operation, will release a large sum in bank reserves, which should contribute to financial ease, and thus aid in handling the cotton crop and in the efforts at trade extension in other countries. It is not to be expected that bankers will feel free at once to use these new reserves to the limit. They have been accustomed to regard these reserves as necessary to conservative banking and may want to become familiar with the workings of the new system before relying upon it for prompt support."

FEDERAL RESERVE BY-LAWS

Provide for Conduct of Bank by an Executive Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The first installment of the by-laws of the Federal Reserve Bank has been drafted and will go into effect at once with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. These by-laws relate only to legal matters and procedure and are the work of a special committee appointed at the recent conference at the Treasury Department of the Directors of the various reserve banks.

The by-laws provide that a majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum. The board has power to appoint the officers and fix their salaries. Provision is made for an Executive Committee, consisting of the Governor, the Federal Reserve Agent, and one or more Directors chosen from Class A or B. This committee is empowered to pass upon all commercial paper submitted for discount, to initiate and conduct open-market transactions, to recommend to the Board of Directors from time to time changes in the discount rate, to buy and sell securities in general to conduct the business of the bank subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Directors.

The board is required to appoint a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Secretary, and a Cashier, and it is provided that the duties of Deputy Governor, Secretary, and Cashier may be held by one person in the discretion of the board. The Federal Reserve Agent, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, is required to preside at meetings of the board.

FINANCIAL.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of Bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $22,455.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. HORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

October 24th, 1914.

Notice to Holders of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds:

The issue of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds, maturing December 1, 1915, are hereby called for redemption on December 1, 1914, as provided in indenture, after which date interest will cease.

Bonds with coupons attached should be presented at the club office, 59 West 59th Street, New York City, for payment.

M. G. FAIRE, Treasurer.

EXPLAINS B. & O. DIVIDEND.

Sums Carried to Surplus Enabled Road to Maintain 6 Per Cents Rate.

In the annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, President Willard explains the Directors' reasons for maintaining the dividend at 6 per cent. last year, although a surplus sufficient to pay that amount was not earned. In this connection Mr. Willard says:

"Largely because of the extraordinary food expenditures of more than $2,000,000, which were charged to operating expenses in the year, together with the recession in business, the net operating income fell short of the full amount required for the 6 per cent. dividend, which has been paid upon the common stock for the last seven years. The company has earned and carried to surplus in the last ten years more than $38,000,000, and the profit and loss account this year, after necessary adjustment, showed a balance of $41,922,000. In view of these circumstances the board felt justified in continuing the established dividend on the basis of 6 per cent.

"In reaching this conclusion consideration was given to the application for an increase in freight rates then pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of which it is hoped the company may be permitted so to adjust its charges as to offset, in part at least, the increased expenses of a permanent nature, such as higher rates of pay and increased taxes, and thereby be enabled to earn a fair return upon the property investment. In this connection it was shown in the rate hearing that the expenses and charges of this company for the year 1913 were $4,712,000 greater than they would have been had the rates of wages and taxes alone remained the same as in the year 1910, an amount equal to more than 3 per cent. upon the entire common stock."

The Baltimore & Ohio figures, previously made public, showed a decrease of $4,297,000 in operating revenue and a loss of $2,340,000, or 9 per cent. in net.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Investment Securities

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W. | 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann | BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

To holders of 4% Collateral Trust Bonds of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

The Committee hereby gives notice that all bonds not heretofore deposited, desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan and agreement dated October 1, 1914, must be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the plan, on or before NOVEMBER 21, 1914. Certificates of deposit, which have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, will be issued for all deposited bonds.

There have already been deposited or agreed to be deposited with the Committee up to the close of business October 31, 1914, $33,565,000 of bonds, which with the bonds deposited with the Dutch committee in Amsterdam, Holland, (about $7,000,000) together aggregate about $40,565,000 of bonds, or considerably more than a majority of the outstanding bonds.

If the plan is to be carried through it will require the deposit of many additional bonds, and the Committee therefore urges that undeposited bonds be deposited without delay.

Dated, New York, November 2, 1914.

JOLINE, LARRIN & RATHBONE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.
C. E. SIGLER, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman.
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

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115 BROADWAY
Phone 1960 Rector — New York

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Executive reorganization and operation of Industrial properties

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Eighteenth day of November, 1903, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing an issue of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds, dated November 15, 1903, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Twelfth day of March, 1906, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, relating to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds of 1906, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CATAWBA POWER COMPANY Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds. DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company, dated June 1, 1903, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of $36,969.92 at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of November, 1914, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of Bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above named office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York on or before November 16th, 1914.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, November 2d, 1914.

October 31st, 1914.

THE GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Gentlemen: We beg to advise you that under authority given in the mortgage dated January 26th, 1913, between this Corporation and the Girard Trust Company, Trustee, securing the issue of $4,000,000 First Serial Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company, we hereby give you notice of the call for redemption on February 1st, 1915, out of funds now on deposit in the Sinking Fund, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, Series "A," and request that you make payment for the said bonds upon presentation February 1st, 1915, at the price of 103 and interest, as provided in said Mortgage. Respectfully,

ST. LAWRENCE PULP & LUMBER CORP.
Per J. K. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
DUE OCT. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, $100,000, and such proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on November 30th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Vice-President.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%

Founded 1893. Under Banking Law. War cannot affect its securities. Savings share accounts of $10 or more accepted at 4½% per annum from Dec. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 84 Park Row, New York City.

NEW SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & Co.
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

TO THE HOLDERS OF
30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds
OF THE
New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,502, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.
New York, October 16, 1914.

Astor Trust Company

"Voluntary Trusts"

Such trusts established during your lifetime for the benefit of yourself, or others, have many definite advantages over trusts which you might establish by Will. The income can be made payable to yourself, while you live, and the principal or the income, or both, to individuals or institutions named by you in the deed of trust. You can make the deed revocable and cancel it at any time, and you will be able to see during your lifetime how your estate is managed. You can thus test the great advantage of having a *corporate* trustee before you commit your estate irrevocably to the executor of your Will. Moreover, the disbursement of the trust fund, both principal and income, as provided in the deed of trust, is not delayed at your death by the settlement of your estate under your Will. *This may be of vital importance to your heirs.*

The Astor Trust Company makes a specialty of these voluntary trusts. Our Trust Department will be glad to give full details.

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Member New York Clearing House Association

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company 55 CEDAR STREET

On and After November 2nd, 1914

Alexandria, La., Public Imp. 5s	Key West, Florida 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Bldg. & Viaduct ....4s & 4½s	Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co. Equip. Trust, Series "A" 5s
Binghamton, Tenn., Sew. & W. Wks. .5s	Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Rd. Imp. ....4s & 4½s	L. I. City & Flushing R. R. Co. Con. 5s
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co. 1st 5s	Layton Bros. ....Debenture 6s
Cohoes, N. Y., Water 4½s	Memphis, Tenn., Water 4s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Water 4s	Monongahela River Cons. Coal & Coke Co. Equip. 4½s
Elberton, Ga., Gas & Wat. (Nov. 5th).4s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer 4½s
Elyria, O., Water Works 4s	Pittsburgh Coal Co. Equipment 4½s
Englewood, N. J., School & Fire...3½s	Ramapo, N. Y., U. F. S. D., No. 3. .3½s
Essex County, N. J., Hospital 4s	Ridgewood, N. J., School 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4½s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Road 4½s	So. Nyack, N. Y., Sewer 5s
Estate of N. Low 1st 6s	So. Orange, N. J., Sewer 4½s
Esperanza Consolidated Oil Co. 6s	Superior Water, Light & Power Co. .4s
Florida East Coast Ry. Co. Equipt. Trust, Series "A" 5s	Syracuse, N. Y., & various others. .3½s
Franklin Co., Ohio, Bridge 5s	Syracuse, N. Y., Schl. (Nov. 15th).4s&4½s
Fulton, N. Y., Bridge (Nov. 15th). .4½s	Toledo, O., Ref'd'g & various others. .4s
Granby, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 2 ....4s	Toledo, O., All Board of Education.
Greenwich, Conn., School Ref'd & Highway Imp. 4½s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "H" 4s
Heard Investment Co. 6s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "J" 4s
Hempstead, N. Y., U. F. S. D., No. 15..5s	Valley Counties Power Co. 1st 5s
Henderson, N. C., Funding 6s	West Orange, N. J., School 4½s
	Wilmington (Del.) City Electric Co. .5s

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73d St. — 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.,

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1914

Central Georgia Power Co.
Champaign Co., Ills., S. D. No. 71
Connorsville, Ind., Water Works
Coos County, Ore., School Dist. No. 9
Covington, Tenn., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., School
Lake Forest, Ill., Bridge & School
Newberry, S. C., Water & Sewer
Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. 1st Mtge.
Portland, Ind., School
Ridge Park Dist., Ill.
Rockford & Freeport Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Russell Co., Va., Road Imp.
Saint Cloud, Minn., School District
South Car. L. P. & Rys. Co., 1st Mtge.
South Orange, N. J., S. D.
Summit, N. J., Sewer
Vigo County, Ind., Court House
Winston, N. C., Refunding

NOVEMBER 16th, 1914.

Columbia City, Ind.
Swayzee, Ind., Funding
Teton County, Mont., S. D. No. 1
Vigo County, Ind., Road

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914:

NOVEMBER 2ND, 1914.

The American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 5s.
The American Cotton Oil Co. Debentures 4½s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 3½s.
Cambridge City, Indiana, Water Works.
Electric Boat Co. 6% Notes.
Greenfield, Indiana, School 6s.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. Quarterly dividend 2%.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Refunding Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Water Works.
Rushville, Indiana, Water Works, 6s.

NOVEMBER 12TH, 1914.

Portsmouth, Ohio, City Building 5s.

NOVEMBER 16TH, 1914.

Dearborn County, Indiana, Funding 5s.
Posey County, Indiana, Gravel Road.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1914.

Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 5½s.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, October 23, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid December 1, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at 3 P. M., November 19, 1914.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Tenth & Twenty-third Street Ferry Company.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company, due JUNE 1, 1914, will be paid on presentation at The Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William Street, New York City, on and after November 10th, 1914.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

149 Broadway, New York, October 27, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Virginia Railway and Power Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 31st, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., and will be reopened on Thursday, November 19th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

HENRY H. WENHAM, Secretary.

New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of the National Employment Exchange for the election of Directors for the ensuing term, and such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the Exchange, 30 Church Street, New York City, on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 4 P. M.

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Pacific Light & Power Corporation.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS

The undersigned, trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, dated Nov. 20th, 1911, has received the sum of $208,240 as a payment to the Sinking Fund mentioned in said mortgage for the purchase of bonds issued thereunder, and invites tenders of such bonds for such purchase to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum. Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 25 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Nov. 17th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.

Dated October 23d, 1914.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29th, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company was this day declared, payable December 1st, 1914, to the Common stockholders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (seventh quarter) of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record November 18, 1914.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

43 Cedar St., New York City.

A dividend of Twenty-five (2.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 25th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914. Books will not be closed.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK
of the City of New York.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

The Directors have this day declared the Regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free of tax, payable November 2nd next, to the shareholders of record at the close of business October 23rd, 1914.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 1) of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred Stock of this Company for the period commencing August 1, 1914, and ending October 31, 1914, will be paid on November 16, 1914, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, October 31, 1914. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, California, October 31, 1914.

ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 35.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 35) of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Stock of this Company for the period commencing August 1, 1914, and ending October 31, 1914, will be paid on November 16, 1914, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, October 31, 1914. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, California, October 31, 1914.

PLAN IN RESERVE TO PAY BRITONS

Will Be Invoked if Trade Balance Fails to Swing in Our Favor Soon.

EXPORTS RAPIDLY GAINING

Treasury Statement Shows Excess of $33,622,370 Over Imports at Twelve Ports from Oct. 5 to 31.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—While exportations from the United States to the British Isles have been so stimulated that the British and American financial experts, who have been conferring over the matter of adjusting America's heavy indebtedness to Great Britain, have concluded that within a comparatively short time the balance of trade will be in favor of the United States, the representatives of the British Treasury believe it would be wise to arrange a tentative programme of settlement should their expectations fail to materialize.

This proposal has been accepted by the American representatives, and the provisional agreement for settling American indebtedness will be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury on his return from New York next Wednesday.

No official announcement has been made of the result of the conference yesterday between American Treasury Department officials and Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett, the representatives of the British Treasury.

The marked improvement in the export trade was emphasized in this statement issued by the Treasury Department tonight:

"Material improvement in the foreign commerce of the United States and a substantial trade balance in favor of this country for the month of October are indicated by telegraphic reports to Secretary McAdoo of imports and exports at the principal customs ports for the month just closed. Figures from Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Galveston, Norfolk, Newport News, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma show that the value of total imports at these ports from Oct. 5 to Oct. 31 was $106,341,261, and exports for the same period $139,963,631, or an excess of $33,622,370 in the value of exports over imports. The imports and exports at these ports represent about 87 per cent. and 72 per cent., respectively, of the total for the whole country.

"Reports to the Secretary indicate that grain is moving with increasing freedom, and that the cotton export trade is opening measurably. For the week ending Oct. 28 a total of 112,053 bales of cotton were exported to various ports of the world; on Oct. 29 alone 43,903 bales were exported.

The value of total exports and imports at the ports named from Oct. 5 to 31 was as follows:

Port.	Imports.	Exports.
Baltimore	$2,965,800	$6,523,397
Boston	8,745,088	9,813,833
Chicago	3,256,700	1,725,580
Galveston	744,690	17,023,690
Norfolk and Newport News	353,398	1,344,331
New Orleans	5,275,727	9,063,382
New York	69,155,971	77,790,980
Philadelphia	*4,857,534	*5,543,904
San Francisco	7,432,205	7,162,741
Seattle	4,041,388	1,760,463
Tacoma	412,757	1,802,800
Total	$106,341,261	$139,963,631

*Exclusive of Oct. 31, figures for which are not yet available.

Lost jewels of value have been recovered in a few hours by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

This 7-STORY BUILDING FOR RENT

48-52 Great Jones St.

It is located on a light, wide street; one-half block from "L," two blocks from Broadway. Unobstructed light on three sides.

66x90——48,000 Square Feet.

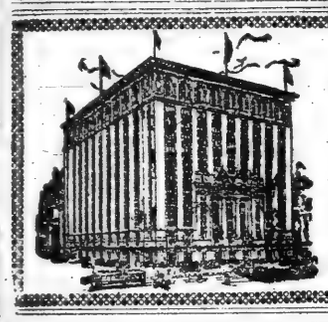
Splendid for Factory.

Will alter to suit and offer unusual inducements to substantial tenants.

APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER OR

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,

62 Cedar Street.



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers permitted to bring their customers.

Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

$15,000 STOCK OF

FURS

750 FUR SETS

in blue and white fox, mink, skunk, leopard, civet cat, Persian lamb, jap mink.

250 FUR COATS

in Persian lamb, jap mink, pony skin, Hudson seal, marmink, trimmed with ermine, fitch skunk, and other furs.

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, SKINS, TAILS, FUR TRIMMINGS.

I. SINGER, Auctioneer, sells today, Monday, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 583 Broadway and 21 Throop Av., Brooklyn. Large staple stock of above.

Auctioneer's Telephone, 4241 Williamsburg.

Entire High-Grade Stock of

FURS

of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city, consisting of

SCARFS & MUFFS, SETS, COATS, ETC.

All in the latest fashions.

Will be sold strictly without reserve

Wednesday, Nov 4th,

Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 8 Greene St. near Canal St., N. Y. C.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

For further information telephone Spring 4299.

An Unusual Auction Sale

By Order of Whom It May Concern.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,

300 LADIES'

Leopard Skin Coats

Large quantity Scarfs and Muffs, Black Seal, Astrachan, Ermine and Civet Cat Coats, manufactured for highest class trade used for automobiling purposes.

75 Automobile & Carriage Robes, in Leopard Skin, Astrachan, Civet Cat, etc.

Also Ladies' Silk and Cloth Gowns, Cloaks and Suits.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN EDWARD E. FRANCIS and ELLSWORTH DOANE, carrying on business at 297 Mercer St., in the City of New York, under the firm name of E. E. FRANCIS & CO., will be dissolved upon the 30th day of November, 1914, the copartnership then expiring by limitation.

EDWARD E. FRANCIS,
ELLSWORTH DOANE.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

THE HAT MANUFACTURING AND COMmission business now carried on under the style of E. E. FRANCIS & CO. at 297 Mercer Street, New York City, will be continued under the same style and upon the same premises by the undersigned, who has duly filed a certificate in the County Clerk's Office in accordance with Section 607 of the laws of New York.

EDWARD E. FRANCIS.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

FIRM OF ANDREW ALEXANDER.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Anna A. Murtland of the City of New York and Isabelle A. Robey of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, conducting the business of dealing in shoes under the firm name of Andrew Alexander, at Nos. 300 Sixth Avenue and 548 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Anna A. Murtland having sold her entire right and interest in the business to said Isabelle A. Robey, who will continue the business at the same places and under the same name, and who has assumed all debts and claims against the old partnership and to whom all debts due the said partnership should be paid.

ANNA ALEXANDER MURTLAND.
ISABELLE ALEXANDER ROBEY.

Dated October 16, 1914.

THE FIRM OF MULLER & NASH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Outstanding contracts will be "cleared" by Wm. S. Muller & Co.

WM. S. MULLER,
WM. B. NASH.
FRANK C. WADSWORTH.

Oct. 31st, 1914.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. H. BERTRAM HARRISON has become a member of our firm this day.

ALEXANDRE & BURNET.

New York, November 2nd, 1914.

Financial and commercial problems discussed authoritatively in THE ANNALIST, a high-class magazine of economics. Every Monday, 10c., by mail, Annual subscription, $4. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MERCHANDISE.

Valuation $25,000. Bankrupt Stock Famous Department Store of Perth Amboy, N. J.,

DRY GOODS

LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Frank Jacobovits, Sells Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1914. Telephone 2930 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Today, Monday, Nov. 2, 1914, at 10:30 A.M. On Premises, 530 Broadway, N. Y.,

Plant and Fixtures

ELECTRIC MOTOR,
Of F. & W. SHIRTWAIST CO.,

Comprising 20 Singer 44-29 Machines, Singer Buttonhole Tisi, Button Sewer 8837, Union Special 13,400, Hemstitching Machine, 26 Power Tables, 5-H. P. C. C. Electric Motor. Cutting Tables, 50 Chairs, Work Boxes, Office Partition, Roll-top Desk, Rugs, Safe, etc.

LOUIS KRAUS & CO.,
Retiring from Business.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

will sell Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, at 2 P. M., at 70-74 West Houston St., New York City,

a very fine stock of pictures, frames, mouldings, glass, cutting machines, framing machines, mitre machines, dies, die presses, die cutters, gas engine, shafting, pulleys, hangers, patent show rack, office fixtures, safe, etc.

ACCOUNTS

Collecting in every State. Small charges. Fidelity Collection Co., 62 Park Row, B'klyn 3453.

ADDRESSING.

Felcina Mailing, Multigraphing, Phone Gram. 1291 BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.

FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.

1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

FUR HATS.

Milton Sommerich, Room 1,000, 33 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

AUCTIONEERS

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.

NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.

Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.

FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 8 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.

Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 213 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,

715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits

CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,

31-33 Waverley Place.

FURNITURE.

Furniture mfrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.

WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces

Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' CRAVENETTE GABARDINES.

Oxford, brown, and mixtures; regular model, cut full, $8.75-$4.00. Andrews, 4 W. 22d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.

Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6989. The Keyes Co., 120 W. 42d.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.

30c. hundred, plus 2c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, adv. Miss Horrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

PLANTS.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

RAINCOATS.

Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonins, 365 Greene.

Ribbons 622 Broadway, 624 " 626 "

ALL THAT'S NEW.

FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5c. 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 16-18 West 20th St.

SEEK TO REDUCE LITIGATION

Bar Association Asks Suggestions for Avoiding Disputes.

At the last meeting of the Bar Association a committee was named to recommend means to discourage unnecessary litigation. The committee, made up of Daniel S. Ramsen, Julien T. Davies, John Brooks Leavitt, Willis E. Heaton, and Warnick J. Kernan has sent out a circular letter asking suggestions and giving a list of fifty subjects of litigation from Abbott's New York Digest.

Litigations concerning wills and executors and administrators, it is shown, outranks all others, and the committee asks particularly how disputes concerning wills and contracts can be prevented.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	$1.17½	$1.15	$1.22	$1.20¼
Oct. 27	1.15½	1.14	1.20⅝	1.19¼
Oct. 28	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.20⅝	1.19
Oct. 29	1.14	1.12¼	1.21⅛	1.17⅝
Oct. 30	1.16⅜	1.14½	1.22½	1.20⅝
Oct. 31	1.18⅜	1.15½	1.22⅞	1.21½
Week's range	1.17½	1.12¼	1.22⅞	1.17⅛

CORN.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	69⅝	68¼	71¼	70¼
Oct. 27	68⅝	67⅜	71	70⅛
Oct. 28	68¼	67⅜	71	70⅜
Oct. 29	68¾	67	70⅜	69⅜
Oct. 30	69¼	68¼	71⅝	71⅛
Oct. 31	69⅝	68½	71⅝	71½
Week's range	69⅝	67	71⅝	69⅛

OATS.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	50⅝	50	53⅝	53¼
Oct. 27	50¼	49	53½	52⅝
Oct. 28	49⅞	48⅝	53	52
Oct. 29	49	48	52¼	51½
Oct. 30	49⅝	49⅜	53½	52⅝
Oct. 31	49⅝	48⅝	53⅝	52½
Week's range	50⅝	48	53⅝	51½

Provisions.

LARD.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	$10.00	$10.00	$10.02	$9.92
Oct. 27	10.00	10.00	9.92	9.85
Oct. 28	10.75	10.02	9.95	9.90
Oct. 29	...	...	9.90	9.85
Oct. 30	10.75	10.67	9.95	9.90
Oct. 31	...	...	9.90	9.85
Week's range	10.75	10.00	10.02	9.85

RIBS.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	$10.80	$10.70	$9.90	$9.82
Oct. 27	...	...	9.82	9.75
Oct. 28	10.20	10.12	9.85	9.80
Oct. 29	...	...	9.85	9.75
Oct. 30	...	...	9.92	9.87
Oct. 31	10.20	10.20	9.90	9.85
Week's range	10.80	10.12	9.92	9.75

PORK.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Oct. 26	$19.35	$18.87	$19.50	$19.27
Oct. 27	19.00	18.77	19.27	19.05
Oct. 28	19.00	18.82	19.22	19.10
Oct. 29	18.85	18.75	19.07	18.97
Oct. 30	19.07	18.90	19.20	19.10
Oct. 31	18.92	18.85	19.12	19.10
Week's range	19.20	18.75	19.50	18.97

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Brothers Co.; Mrs. E. Argo, laces, embroideries; 148 W. 23d.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. P. Wood, dry goods; 214 Church; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Pooley, housefurn. goods; 314 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; M. W. McKnight, upholstery goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Velmer, clothing, linings, trimmings; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. S. Weinstein, clothing; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. German, millinery; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Schill & Dismukes; E. F. Dismukes, piece goods; Woodward.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. Pleins, domestics, prints; 51 Leonard.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Geo. T. Moody, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Biltmore.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

HARRISBURG—Kaufman's; Mr. Robinson, coats; 15 E. 26th.

HELENA—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, jobs cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; J. Bergman, jobs suits, coats; 15 East 26th.

JOPLIN—Newman Mercantile Co.; S. Newman, clothing; M. J. Ettinger, shoes; 470 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; J. H. Greenstein, ready to wear; J. B. Lewis, millinery; 1270 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; J. A. Dorsey, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—E. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Saelig, hats; 600 Broadway.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, cloaks, suits; C. I. Smith, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring; Navarre.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. W. Hunt, carpets, rugs; T. P. Redmond, house, fancy dresses, Spring; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs college coats, dresses, children's coats; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH.—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, jobs velvet shapes; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH.—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; F. D. Brill, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch, ready to wear; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. K. Bigelow, dry goods; 2 Walker; Murray Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael, Weil & Co.; L. H. Nachel, dress goods, silks, cloths; 15 East 26th; Latham.

ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Donnelly, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks; 71 West 23d.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; M. Hirsh, clothing; 206 5th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED

AT ALL TIMES, MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS, SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES, PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

BURTWORTH CARPET CO.
WILTON, BRUSSELS AND KIMLOR RUGS.
Exhibited at Room 418,
GRAND HOTEL,
Broadway and 31st St.

FRANK & SEDER,

Pittsburgh, Penn., are open for immediate delivery, 500 dozen large black velvet shapes; no turbans or colors. Call with samples Monday morning.

L. FERBER, care of S. Soloman, 470 4th Av., New York City.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE FIXTURES costing $2,000, consisting of partitions, dividers, carpets, tables, chairs, desks, typewriters; everything complete; must sell quickly. Adler, 44 West 22d St.

800 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, navy, gray, plush trimmings, large collars; 160 fancy plaids, mixtures, new models, $8.50; regular prices $6.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $8.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

Good job of ladies', girls', and men's raincoats, to close out at a very reasonable price. Star Raincoat Co., Inc., 141 West 28th St.

Sofa pillows, dresser covers, &c., made to order. Address Mrs. F. J. Saraullo, 255 West 47th St.

Job of 150 velvet and silk dresses at a price. Bertha Dress Co., 71 West 23d. Gramercy 1003.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful driver; first-class reference. A., 610 Amsterdam Av.

We are ready to buy jobs in ladies' suits, long and short. P. Hutzler, 90 East 11th.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT; very reasonable. Colonial Dress House, 18 W. 21st St.

JOBBER open for snappy pile fabric coats. 535 Broadway, Room 17.

JOBS OF DRESSES to close out. 15 West 17th St., sixth floor.

Jobs children's coats, $12. Cushion, 124 West 25th St.

REBATE CASE ARGUMENTS.

Briefs Filed by Government and Importers in Tariff Issue.

Briefs in behalf of the Government and importers will be filed today in the test case brought in the United States Court of Customs Appeals to determine whether the provision in the new tariff law granting a rebate of 5 per cent. on foreign merchandise imported in vessels flying the American flag shall be made operative or disregarded altogether.

Secretary McAdoo directed customs officers to ignore the discount clause on representations made by twenty-nine foreign countries that the tariff's provision violates the commercial treaties now in effect by discriminating against the products of the countries concerned.

The Board of General Appraisers decided that the tariff law contemplates a discount in favor of goods brought here in American ships, but denied the right of foreign-made goods to share in the rebate. The board, furthermore, held that Section 4, Paragraph J, Subsection 7, giving the discount to merchandise entered in vessels under our registry must be made effective.

CAPITAL'S LOSS IN WAR.

Yves Guyot, French Economist, Figures It at $16,000,000,000 Annually

A Paris letter in today's ANNALIST presents the estimate of former Minister Yves Guyot, the noted French economist, on the cost of the European conflict and its effect on savings. Mr. Guyot thinks that at the end of six months the number of men engaged will be:

Three million Germans, 2,000,000 Austrians, or 5,000,000 in the camp of France's enemies.

Three million Frenchmen and 4,000,000 Russians will oppose them, being 7,000,000 in all, without reckoning England, and not counting the smaller units in the Balkans.

On this basis, and at an estimated cost of 12.50 francs ($2.50) per day per head, every fighting day destroys at least $30,000,000, and six months' outlay would reach $5,400,000,000.

The annual capacity for saving of the various nations involved is placed at $800,000,000 for France, $1,200,000,000 for Germany, and $1,600,000,000 for England, a total of $3,600,000,000, equal to the cost of four months' warfare. But fighting nations do not only cease from saving; they also stop paying their way, and Mr. Guyot places the losses through curtailment of productive power at $8,800,000,000. The damage done to human machinery he estimates at $3,600,000,000, making a total loss to capital account of $16,000,000,000 a year.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

American Art Galleries, 6 East 23d St.—Underwriters' sale, artistic productions from England, France and Germany. Sale continues on five following afternoons.

D. Greenwald, 97 Fifth Av.—Sheriff's sale, fur coats, muffs, machines, &c.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Household furnishings, pianos, &c.

I. Singer, 583 Broadway, Brooklyn—Furs, fur sets, fur coats, &c.

Van Praag & Co. at 99 Canal St.—Assignee sale, jewelry, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., at 530 Broadway—Plant and fixtures.

D. Greenwald, 244 East 52d St.—Sheriff's sale, sewing machines, brassieres, and corsets.

Charles Shongood—Bankrupt sale, F. J. Butler, 614 West 131st St., dry goods, 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood—Assignee sales, Standard Baking Company, 81 Rivington St., flour, sugar, utensils, &c., 10:30 A. M.; Ascot Manufacturing Company, Inc., 11 West 25th St., dresses, suits, and fixtures, 11:30 A. M.; Murray & Co., 2,936 Eighth Av., dry goods and fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; David Weiss, 8 Washington Place, ostrich feathers and fixtures, 2 P. M.

Tuesday.

Charles Jacobs & Co., 10 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

Merle's Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Antique furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, china, and household effects.

Wednesday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Furs and women's garments.

David W. Blow Company, 15 Lispenard St.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

L. Kaplan, 7 Lispenard St.—Cloaks, suits, fixtures, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—475 pieces chinchillas, overcoatings, &c.; also serges, woolens, suitings, &c.

Frank Jacobvits, 10 Lispenard St.—Bankrupt stock, dry goods.

Old Galleries, 48 Liberty St.—French, Austrian, and Irish table linens. European handmade laces and antique and modern furniture. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

D. H. Mayers, 228 East 7th St.—Assets of Nathan Schleiserman, shoes, fixtures, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—In the evening, and continuing Thursday and Friday evenings, valuable oil paintings; also household appointments on Wednesday afternoon.

Anderson Auction Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Books on Napoleon and the French Revolution. Sale continues Thursday.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—Furs.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 353 4th Av.—Home appointments from several estates and individuals. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—Amusement Restaurant Company, Inc., Strand Building, Broadway and 47th St., liquors, furnishings, and foodstuffs, 11:30 A. M.; Glassberg & Gartner, Inc., 443 West 45th St., plain, fancy, and plush shawls, &c., 10:30 A. M.; Healy Box Corporation, 71 Broadway and 326 Hudson St., office furniture, 2 P. M.; Progress Brass Fittings Company, 42 East Houston St., brass fittings and fixtures, 2 P. M.; James G. MacFadyan, 45 Cedar St., office furniture, 2:30 P. M.; Samuel Krautbagner, 2,072 and 2,098 8th Av., bakery fixtures, 11:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale,—Clever Waist Company, 100 West 26th St., waists, silks, laces, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Thursday.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th St.—Antique furniture, bric-a-brac, &c.

David W. Blow Company.—Women's, misses' and children's clothing apparel.

Van Praag & Co.—Men's clothing, &c.

A. Kaliski, 38 University Place.—Housefurnishings, &c.; also on Friday.

D. H. Mayers, 847 West 50th St.—Touring car, landlet, &c., for storage charges.

J. Weiss & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Gloves, shoes, coats, and sweaters.

Samuel Marx, 15 West 17th St.—Dresses, waists, machinery, and fixtures of Hornick & Weiss.

Underwriters' Salvage Company, 5 Sullivan St.—Antique brass electric lamp, cutlery, leather goods, and sporting goods.

D. Greenwald, 4,012 Thirteenth Av., Brooklyn.—Assignee sale, dry goods, piece goods, and fixtures.

M. Fernuiter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—M. A. Shapiro, 1,743 Madison Av., tailors' trimmings and fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; Van Horn ten & Ten Broeck Company, 214 East 23d St., machinery, 10:30 A. M.; B. E. Palmer, 339 Broadway, jewelry, safe, and fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; E. A. Shipman & T. N. Evans, 31 Warren St., stationery and office furniture, 2 P. M.

Friday.

David W. Blow Company—General merchandise, cloaks, suits, &c.

Charles Jacobs & Co.—Cloaks, suits, waists, and general merchandise.

D. Hartmann—Brushes, clocks, &c.; also 350,000 pieces of cheap china and glassware.

S. Marx, 6 Bond St.—Assignee sale of women's hats, being stock of Freedman & Cohn, Inc.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Oriental art objects, &c. Sale continues Saturday.

Charles Shongood—Bankrupt sales, Behne McLaughlin, 34 Barclay St., religious articles, 10:30 A. M.; Broadway Bicycle and Automobile Company, 60 Vesey St., bicycle and automobile supplies, 2 P. M.; Ferrari Brothers, 1,559 Second Av., groceries, 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood—Assignee sale, Eagle Cloak and Suit Company, 23 West 15th St., cloaks, woolens, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, 1,325 56th St., Brooklyn—Assets of Jacob Lestow, women's and men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

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RATE INCREASE VITAL TO ROADS

Widespread Disaster Otherwise Certain, Charles Francis Adams Writes President.

LINES FAST DETERIORATING

New Capital Can't Be Won to Keep Them Up—Eastern New England Needs $100,000,000.

FAVORS NATIONAL CHARTERS

Public Not Awake to Stupendous Crisis at Hand—Deems Government Ownership Puerile.

A letter on the railroad situation in the United States generally, but particularly in New England, has been sent to the President by Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams from 1877 to 1890 was a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway, and from 1884 to 1890 was the road's President. For ten years he was a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, and for seven years was its Chairman.

Here is his letter:

South Lincoln, Mass., Oct. 24, 1914.

My Dear Mr. President—You will excuse my troubling you with a somewhat lengthy screed; but the topic I have in mind to deal with is important, and, for reasons which will at once suggest themselves, I feel something in the nature of a "call" to express myself thereon. You need give to what I write such amount of consideration only as it may seem to you to deserve, either consigning it to the files, or referring it to the Interstate Commerce Commission. For personal reasons, unnecessary to dwell on, I do not care to appear in person before that body; and so doing would necessarily involve on my part a responsibility for statements made, implying perhaps on my part an amount of investigation for which I have not time. I see also no compensating advantages, public or private, likely to ensue therefore. I cannot afford to get myself involved in either an inquiry or a controversy.

As I believe you are aware, in earlier life I devoted myself for twenty years to matters connected with railroad development and management. I did service, both as public official and as the head of a great railroad company. Although this experience terminated in 1890, and I have given little or no study to what has since taken place in railroad development, yet, as a member of the community, I now feel so impressed with the extremely critical condition of affairs and the significance, so far as public interests are concerned, of what is now going on in my immediate field of observation, that, as I have said, I feel moved to submit certain conclusions.

In doing so, I wish to premise I do not propose to go into details, to use exact figures, or to fortify what I have to submit by statistics or an attempt at argument. I shall deal only with generalities and conclusions, perhaps merely impressions; and that tersely.

A Danger Little Realised.

Forty years ago I had much to do with the origin and early development of the Railroad Commission. A pioneer, I am free now to say I had little realizing sense of what was finally to result from the movement then initiated; nor has the course of development altogether commended itself to my judgment. In connection with our form of government I still question in many respects its wisdom or its practical results.

However, what now leads to the writing of this letter is the conviction I am under that the present situation is not fully appreciated, and the elements of danger involved in it are far more considerable than is commonly supposed. As that problem presents itself to my mind, I see, moreover, no effort, at once intelligent and comprehensive, made to deal with it.

Confining myself to the situation as it comes under my daily personal observation in Eastern Massachusetts—though I am satisfied the conditions prevailing here are general—I am unable to escape the conclusion that so far as our transportation machinery is concerned we are rapidly falling behindhand, and getting also into a well-nigh inextricable snarl. The situation, too, while most portentous—for it is basic so far as prosperity is concerned—does not admit of solution except through treatment both drastic and comprehensive.

Let me come at once to the point: I am satisfied that here within, we will say, fifty miles of Boston, there is an immediate call for a capitalized railroad expenditure, fresh money outlay, of at least $100,000,000. Nor, comparatively speaking, is this outlay excessive; for in New York City alone within the last ten years, two railroad companies have spent, or are now spending, in the neighborhood of $300,000,000. This outlay was, moreover, required; nor is there any allegation that it has been wastefully made. Had it not been made, it would not now, under existing conditions, be possible; fortunately, it has been made, and is secure. That we have

Financially Crippled.

In Eastern New England it is not, therefore, a question of dividends or interest on existing investment, or of a restoration of credit in this respect. It far exceeds those limitations; for to bring our railroad system up to the proper standard, including a renewal and replacement of rolling stock, the reconstruction of permanent ways and bridges, the separation of grades, and the development of proper terminal facilities, and connections necessary to modern competitive conditions would, on a rough estimate, unquestionably call for the amount of fresh money above named—$100,000,000. Moreover, unless that investment is made Eastern New England cannot maintain itself industrially. Is the fact generally appreciated that the case thus involves not merely rehabilitation but a costly development essential to continued prosperity?

Meanwhile, from causes unnecessary to enter upon, the corporations owning and managing the railroads in Eastern Massachusetts cannot remunerate the capital already invested, much less secure fresh money. They are financially crippled. This is a matter of common knowledge.

Such a state of affairs calls indisputably for prompt remedial action. The existing position is also from a common sense, business point of view impossible of long continuance. I have not time to argue the matter or to enter into details. I will merely state the fact. Here is the largest investment and active business management of the country, and those managing it control neither outgo nor income. They are told what they must do and pay, and have to vote for what they are to charge. Such a situation is economically unheard of, absurd. It needs only to be stated. It is financially impossible of long continuance.

I next find myself further forced to the conclusion that the railroad system generally has outgrown local lines, and that it is futile to expect any adequate remedial action through State legislation or control, partial or complete. The State machinery is, as respects large-scale transportation, antiquated. To indulge then even in an expectation that the problem can or will be dealt with in any comprehensive and constructive spirit through local legislation is, I submit, futile—so futile, indeed, as to be

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Patagonia SS‹Gans Ss
Freyomli‹Staples & P.
Carlisle‹SS Old Colony
McAllister‹Tug Norwalk.
Parels‹Tug Mercier.
Lucas‹Dredge 7.
Dentz‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Werner‹Nesbitt, (2 acts.)
Cohen‹Oceanic Nav.
Guanica Central‹N Y & P R SS.
Visner‹Penn RR.
N Y Assets Real Co‹McKinnon.
De la Fuente‹Hammerstein.
McKinnon‹Ala Secur.
Klutchnik‹L Val Coal.
Vaher‹Pullman Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:
Fisher‹Corn.
Wesel Mfg‹Print M.
Dayton Eng Lab‹Bowman Auto.
Nicholas Power‹Baird (2 acts.)
White‹Kelley-Koett.
Perry‹Schaefer.
Ryan‹Mt. Vern N Bk.
Conklin‹A P Dienst.
Stallo‹Wagner.
Automatic Record Safe ‹Burns Co.
Underwood Typewriter ‹Victor Typewriter.
Irving Pitt Mfg‹Twinlock Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy Discharges, at 10:30 A. M.
Marcus Leiser.
Charles Lakelman.
Joe C Bankers.
Paul J Gruers.
Herman Elkan.
Walter Floecker.
Marie V Wade.
Ida Kassal.
Abraham Kassal.
Boni Schnur.
Fantel & Weinstein.
Werba‹Luescher.
Abraham Weinstein.
Joseph Ulmer.
Kerr & Krenkel.
Mendelsohn & Kaplan.
Andrew Beiser.
F A Smith & Co.
J Assenheim & Son.
Eugene Watson.
T Marcus Woodwork.
Under objection:
Abraham Kantor.
Benno Siegel.
Joseph Walkhind.
Banner & Baum.
Involuntary case:
Friedman & Sons.
Motions:
Reicuran Co.
Am. Trim & Braid Co.
Van Arnstein & Ten Buck.
Joseph Samelson.
Tagart, Kendall & Co.
Maurice I Strunsky.
Kernweiss‹B H RR.
Hess‹Cohen.
Rector & Wardens‹Same.
Beaver Eng‹Am Fld.
Wacht‹Frankenstein.
Levine‹Levine.
Verschleiser‹Verschleiser.
Palm‹Eusner.
Shenk Rity‹Woods.
Re Star Leather.
Galewski‹Blitzen Rlty
Moses‹Moses.
Boland‹Munk.
Union Trust Co‹Bachman.
Warfield‹Press Pub.
Lowinson‹Hilton.
Dunn‹Valvne Oil Co.
Thomas‹Thomas.
Sound Tran‹ D, L & W RR.
Sullivan‹Matthews.
Re Miller.
Mandel‹Trof.
Hoyt‹Dick.
Manheimer‹Allen.
Cochran‹Galland.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
Pashofsky‹Denbowsky.
Ferguson‹White House Co.
Fabre‹Beaulieu V.
Re Tepper (Hoyt.)
Pines‹McCormick.
Goldstein‹Zweig.
Deserti‹Deserti.
Cohen‹Sirowitz.
Pesk‹Ruckgarber Co.
Mock‹Leonard.
Straus‹Goldstein (2 acts.)
Nichols‹Prendergast.
Campbell‹Stern & Sons.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Orr‹B & O RR.
Condon‹Cregan.
Proctor‹Morse.
Wormser‹Arbesman.
CNY‹Gerry.
CNY‹59 St.
CNY‹Eyarts Holdg.
CNY‹Turtel.
N Y W & B RR‹CNY.
Re Digney Av.
Wacht‹2S St & 7 Av.
City (Real Estate)‹Herrman Realty.
Same‹Same.
Ammana‹Carvel.
Stenersen‹Stenersen.
Dempsey‹S E Const.
Repatzky‹Geizler.
Moritz‹Van Gilluwe.
Re Plummer.
Marx‹Shelburne Rlty.
Re Man Ry‹Winter.
Wills‹Wills.
Hatch‹Hatch.
Hirsch‹Marx.
Randall‹Randall, Jr.
Di Mombercelli‹Van Piper.
Hashmatral‹Hashmatral.
Schultzberger‹Schultzberger.
Denurrers:
Braumann‹Amend.
Dime S B Bklyn‹Butler.
R W & C RR‹Nor Neck Const.
Gross‹Bklyn Coopge.
CNY‹C S Fid & G (2 acts).
Stern‹Harms.
Taber‹Cestero.
Blessing‹Stein.
Pay‹Press.
Preferential causes:
Emmet‹North Bk.
Siegel‹Siegel.
Leavitt‹Waldemar.
Schultzberger‹Schultzberger.
Postal Life Ins‹Burns
Same‹Burns Rlty.
General calendar:
Tillou‹Gaus.
Bamberger‹Cantor.
Rose Thea‹Korn.
Watson‹Grohs.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.

PART V.—Newburger, J.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. State fraudulent conveyance:
Mex Tel‹S B of Tax Comrs.
Wechester & Conn Tract‹same.
NYC Int RR‹Same (2 acts).
Postal Cable‹Same (2 acts).
Cuba Cable‹Same.
Holmes El Pro‹Same.
N Y Edison‹Same.
Un El L & P‹Same.
Con Tel & El Subc‹Same.
Brush Elec Ill‹Same.
N Y Mutl Gas‹Same.
3 Av Bridge‹Same.
City Certiorari cases:
Banks‹Feltner et al.
Geelan‹So Bvd RR.
Bauer‹Home Life.
Same‹Phila Life.
Fox‹Mulligan.
Prendergast‹Geyser P H (2 acts.)
Bigelow‹Bigelow.
Boros‹Boros.
Calender‹Scheer.
Raabe‹Johnson.
Giesler‹R B Henry Co
Re Chapman.
A H Sawyer‹Mossbacher.
La Sala‹Friedman.
Furst‹Stevenson.
Kobre‹Kramer Con.
Conde‹Conde.
Fischer‹Hochberg.
Eneman‹Deutsch.
Guaranty Tr‹Ward.
Maier‹Hirsch.
Re Colombo [Swartz.)
Russell‹Perley.
Pring‹Thorp.
Bloom‹Brodsky.
Klein‹Shipman.
Sheidon‹Mitchell.
Falkenstein‹Fisher.
Doscher‹Phelps G T Lock Co.
Forster‹Kaldenberg.
People‹Blanco.
Graves‹Dominion Tr.
Schulte‹Alen Rlty.
Schreder‹Zycka.
Dolbec‹Goldsmith.
Lange‹Ludorff.
Fagans‹38 W 59 St.
Rosenbaum‹Epstein.
Schneider‹Kohusch.
Ansonia Mfg‹Potts.
Graf‹Mackay.
Justice‹Justice.
Gormly‹Smith.

PART II.—October Term Continued. Case on—Title G & T Co‹Pam. Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 4.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Burkhardt‹Cochran.
Marinaro‹Multi-Speed Shutter Co.
Campbell‹Thomas & Buckley.
Regan‹NY Rys.
Sullivan‹Alton.
Lyon & H‹M Courier.
Jordan‹Haverty Stables.
Ion‹Atlantis.
Heissenbuttel‹Meagher.
Villano‹Times.
Zwicker‹Santis & Co.
Rino‹Gilleran.
Herzog‹Gunther.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Scholer‹Abrahams.
Van Slochem‹Br Col Ry & Dev Co.
Bayer‹Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Gray‹Churchman & Co.
Epstein‹Rockville Centre Dev Co.
Robin‹CNY.
Carroll‹Levy & G. Turk‹Maas.
Friedlander‹NY Rys.
Rubin‹Queen El Ry.
Furey‹CNY.
Perl‹Dochtermann Van & Exp Co.

PART V.—Platzek, J.
Gippert‹Musical Am.
Same‹Musical Trades.
Andrews‹Times.
Ballinger‹Albright.
Pluemacher‹Levy.
Healy‹C RR of N J.
Paltrow‹Strogoff.
Stewart‹Martin.
People‹Townsend.
Lipkin‹I R T.
Delaney‹Aldric.
W Cotter‹Daniels.
J Cotter‹same.
Wolff‹Saul.
Littenberg‹Reichman.
Johnson‹Bradley Con.
Carl‹Bliss Co.
Nicoisi‹Am Brass.
Spivy‹I R T.
O'Malley‹CNY Rys.
Levy‹Les Bklyn Rly, (2 acts.)
C McKeon‹Sherman, (2 acts.)

TRIAL TERM—Part 10:15 A. M.
Dopstadt‹NYC & H R RR.
Roggerio‹Nas El RR.
Meyers‹Barrett.
Filkins‹Barrett.
Kennedy‹Marcus.
Slaviz‹Pitts Con.
Wrenn‹Larson.
Caradonna‹White Con.
Amy‹I R T.
Maguire‹Barrett.
Zivoff‹Greenstein.
De Grek‹Hudson.
Finkenthal‹Taub.
Frost‹Schiff.
Waechler‹Cohen.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Aaunt‹I R T.
Nakese‹O'Flaherty.
Swanson‹Wieland.
Segal‹B U El.
O'connell‹Rosenbaum.
Burley‹Hall.
Nelson‹Edward De Vaipelbaum‹Well.
Tompkins, Inc.
Souoant‹Junotion Rity.
Beaty‹I R T.
O'Connor‹NY Butchers' D M.
Falkenstein‹Fisher.
Nutzen‹Lederman.
Furman‹Well.
Klein‹Shipman.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ringuleson‹Linch, (2 acts.)
Valentine‹Soalzo.
Parris‹Cent Pk, &c, RR.
Gardner‹same.
Rubenstein‹3 Av RR.
Selich‹McAvoy.
Rinando‹Weeks & Son
Braun‹CNY.
Velthusen‹Union Ry.
Cont Rubber Wks‹Stayton.
Thock‹Steinhuller.
Meyers‹Steindler.
Stabiner‹Klein.
Thurw‹Fulton Garage

PART X.—Savegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Canevari‹Thomas & Washburn‹Avery.
Hempel‹Schwarz Van.
Cummings‹NY Pneu S
Schwartz‹Nass El RR
Amann‹U Book Office
Volkommer‹Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Cadow‹Woolverton.
O'Meara‹Naughton.
Brooks‹I R T.
Charlton‹Wanamaker.
Hughes‹Imp Property.
A L Prescott‹same.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.
Chios‹Murphy.
Kaskel‹So Pac SS.
Futoranky‹Nas E RR
Halstead‹Terry & T.
Hyman‹Barrett.
Yardum‹Powers.
De Carvalio‹Brunner.
Kolb‹Barrett.
Schafer‹Falke (2 acts)
Ford‹N Y N H & H.
Abrams‹Kitchen Imp.
Nason‹Glass.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Seligman‹Friedlander.
Pollock‹Kazan.
CNY‹Richmond L &c.
Same‹S I Midland RR (5 acts).
Henderson‹Deerpark.
Smedley‹Lamport.
Boreas Rity‹Am Bond
Little‹Lash Studios.
CNY‹Bklyn Alcatraz.
Carfagno‹McAtee.
CNY‹Linch, (2 acts).
CNY‹Title G & T.
CNY‹Broisted (2 acts)
Cobre G Copp‹So Pac. (No. 1).
Same‹Same (No. 2).
Same‹Same (No. 4).
Hasbrouck‹Gallagher, 27 & 29 Pine St‹
Imboden.
Cooper‹Cooper.
Acme El Garage‹U S Light & Heat.
Boedicker‹Sackett & Wilhelms.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wickstrom‹Peck.
Clarke & Howe‹CNY.
Gaynor‹Banks.
Buchanan‹Evento.
Grossman‹Rappaport.
McGurty‹Bronx B Bank.
Chandler‹Lackey Mfg
Gallagher & Sh‹Nat Surety Co.
Welge‹Knauth.
Elowitch‹Thompson.
Disbrow‹Walker, Jr.
Francke‹Levering.
Times Sq Auto‹Mercer Auto.
Nilson‹St Nich Hyg Ice Co.
Amer Hay‹Wickins.
Mann‹A Cox Stove.
Jordan‹Jordan (2 acts.)
Schlegel‹Smith.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rowley‹Kerans.
McCammon‹Hart, Sch & Marx.
Klouk Con‹Int'l Motor
Carroll‹Bradley.
Indian Refining‹Werdet.
Vaughan‹Same.
Ellsworth‹Same.
Schultz‹Same.
Hennessy Rity‹Same.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Cases to be sent from day calendar to trial.

TRIAL TERM—Part 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Bernstein‹Hall.
Inq—Peters‹Kinch.
Inq—Peters‹Fraumene.
McKnight‹McKnight.
Altoria Rity‹Delacy.
Rapp‹Rapp.
Levinson‹Keenan Cloak.
Man Comm'l‹Massey.
Barton‹Mulligan.
Gross‹Seideman.
Beha‹Rothschild.
Eureka Tile‹Hammerstein.
Butler‹Isman.
Badt‹Longobardi.
Hendrick‹Hensey.
Littlefield‹CNY.
Kelso & Co.‹Johnston Drug Co.
Same‹Ellis.
United Surety‹Meenan
Rockville & C Est‹ Windsor Land.
Akron Bldg‹Condary.
Malla‹Knapp.
Cole‹Harrison.
Wollman‹Mosler.
Postal Life‹Burns.
Banque C de Paris‹ Liebmann.
Rosenblum‹Krout.
Campbell Studios‹ Lavery.
Am Steel & Wire‹ Heisler.
Hitchcock‹Cafe Raub.
J I Le Bowski & Co‹ Wolf

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The weather Sunday was clear in all districts save the Pacific Coast States, where rains have occurred from Central California northward.

The temperature has risen in practically all districts east of the Mississippi. In some districts, as New England, the maximum temperature of Sunday equaled the previous high record for November.

With the exception of light local rains in the lower lake region and Northern New England, fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Rocky Mountains Monday and Tuesday.

The temperatures will continue moderately high for the season.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except local rains and cooler Monday in northern portions; cooler Tuesday.

Western New York—Fair Monday, preceded by showers along the lakes; colder Tuesday; fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	53	50	4 P. M.	49	46
9 A. M.	52	48	6 P. M.	47	44
9 A. M.	38	52	9 P. M.	43	58
12 M.	43	64	11 P. M.	42	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate and variable winds.

Ala., Miss., East. Tex., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. winds.

West. Tex., Utah, Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; cooler in n. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; variable to fresh s. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Mon.; cooler in s. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; cooler in s. Tues. fair; diminishing n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; variable winds, becoming moderate s. e.

Mo. and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon. in extreme n.

FIRE RECORD.

M.		Loss.
10:00	1,175 Eastburn Av., Bronx; not given	Not given
12:00	233 Riverdale Av., Bronx; not given	None
A. M.		
1:45	31 Spring St.; J. Glone	$50
1:45	2,758 9 Av.; Bell	$500
2:15	797 3 Av.; R. Benjamin	Slight
6:15	228 W. 37 St.; Plant	Slight
6:50	129 Charlton St.; Union Paper Co.	Not given
7:45	563 W. 144 St.; G. Belledeu	$1,000
10:45	213 E. 15 St.; J. Schmeisser	Not given
11:45	96 & 98 Baxter St.; M. Levy & Son Co.	None
P. M.		
12:50	362 E. 52 St.; not given	Slight
1:00	1 W. 64 St.; D. Gatlin	$50
2:25	760 E. 187 St.; Manger Bros.	$20
3:40	10 W. 28 St.; K. Ogden	Slight
6:45	36 W. 50 St.; Mrs. Walsh	Slight
7:15	200 W. 11 St.; N. Y. Commonwealth Co.	$25
8:30	1,703 Washington Av.; A. Rosenthal	Slight
10:05	680 E. 149 St.; Bauman Furniture Co.	$2,500
10:15	61 Forsythe St.; Mrs. Zimmerman	Slight
10:20	2,092 Madison Av.; Schwartz	Slight
10:50	Av. A, 4-5 St.; U. S. Mail Box	Slight
11:30	100 E. 108 St.; H. Davidson	Slight

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

6th FLOOR in new EDISON SHOP BUILDING, also STUDIO with fine north light and skylight, at 473 Fifth Avenue, between 40th and 41st Streets. Opposite Public Library; moderate rental.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
62 Cedar Street.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

South St., Nos. 286 and 287, corner of Clinton St., through to Water St.; 6-story storage warehouse; about 90x147 feet; ready for occupancy. Apply to C. H. Bachem, Agent, 38 Nassau St.

FINE FACTORY BUILDING, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. Wm. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

STORES. LOFTS. OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Furs.—Will sublet part of store to a reliable furrier. 371 6th Ave.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

Is the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering pole paper, printing paper, and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 5. Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

Valuing Securities in the Absence of a Stock Market.

This is the title of the leading article in this week's ANNALIST, out today. Insurance and banking departments are adopting rules to be used in the making up of balance sheets of insurance and financial institutions as a result of the absence of a stock market.

Another interesting article is: "Cost of War Compared with the Savings of the Belligerant Countries."

THE ANNALIST, which is published every Monday morning, contains much valuable information for all those interested in Finance, Commerce, and Economics.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $65 adjoining houses for less than $100; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

No. 25 West 11th St.—Three-story and basement, on lot 20x103; large yard; long lease if desired. Caretaker, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, at 76th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 2 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent at Northport, all-year dwelling; 12 rooms, every improvement, 5½ acres shade, fruit, garden, barn; unsurpassed water view; shore front privileges. Mott, Northport, L. I.

A 2½-acre farm, 10 minutes' walk from trolley and centre of village; good 7-room house; small barn, shade trees, &c.; $3,500; easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house, 10 acres, orange belt, $450 cash; terms. 500 East 170th.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, at Lakehurst, N. J., attractive sunny cottage, near Pine Tree Inn; $400 for season; would sell. Address Owner, 90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, 3 AND 4 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A high-class elevator apartment 6 rooms and two baths, furnished; mahogany and brass beds, piano, oriental rugs, tapestries; furnished complete; southern exposure, overlooking Hudson, corner Broadway; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th. Sanders.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SCIXTAS COMPANY.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

11TH ST., 70 WEST.—SIX LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AT YOUR OWN FIGURE; HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT. APPLY JANITOR. 8385 CHELSEA.

Riverside Drive, 324.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

Furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; electric lights. 616 West 137th St., Apartment 4.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 5413.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $60 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 65 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric lights; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway. (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marleen, 510 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartments, with small rooms, &c.; 3-6 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $70.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88, corner 177th.—3-6 rooms, all improvements; $28-$42; Broadway Subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; suit. let great concession. 556 W. 111th St.

84th, 22-23 West.—Two magnificent apartments; unusual sunny exposure; seven rooms, bath.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West, X 270 Times Annex.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 3 room suite; furnishable. Plaza 2121.

44TH ST., 25 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, $70; lease; steam heat; references.

"Haddon Hall," 396 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart. 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600.
All Improvements, Standard Service.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

New, elegant apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, latest improvements. Marmion Apartments, East 176th St., corner of Mohegan Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—For Winter months, two, three room furnished apartment. Address Z 264 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

One large room, with private bath; one room, convenient bath; gentlemen; terms moderate for Fall and Winter; ideal location; all modern improvements; real, comfortable Winter home; convenient to station; 32 minutes on train. Arnold, P 29 Times Annex.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2,161 Yonkers.

Nurse, owning house near Bronxville, offers very comfortable home to couple; invalids welcomed; warm, bright, quiet, cheerful; good board. Y 272 Times Annex.

Can accommodate 2 or 3 young business men at reduced rates; good board; conveniently situated in Mount Vernon. Y 273 Times Annex.

Those desiring good, clean, comfortable rooms and first-class board with pleasant surroundings 'phone 2563 Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

A lady owning attractive home in Montclair offers a home to a limited number of guests; room and board, one person, $15 to $20 per week; best references required. Address Owner, 90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

39TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

WEST 32TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

36TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

63TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

60TH, 109 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 125 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

72D, 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny room, with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; purefood; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 85 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; home comforts; board optional; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room; private bath; excellent board; Southern family; references. Tel. 6051 Schuyler.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Cozy room for home loving gentleman; excellent board.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 269 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH, 569 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; baths; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 639 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE family residing in best residential section of Brooklyn, half hour from Times Building, desires lady or gentleman to occupy room with board, or room only; references required. Box M 307 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benam.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctors; table guests accommodated.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water boat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Very large, handsome room, adjoining bath; private house. Tel.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

35TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

62D, 211 EAST.—For refined gentleman, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

LEXINGTON AV., 598, (62d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references exchanged. Telephone.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and elegantly furnished front room; private bath; all conveniences; references.

11TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences, homelike apartment; reasonable.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

22D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $20 per month; same price for one or two persons.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; shower bath, electricity, steam.

52D, 228 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

68TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

61ST, 149 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; small room; telephone; private.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; unlimited hot water; bath adjoining.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—The Nevada; tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms, swell apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apartment 1E.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also small room; $3.50.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

71ST, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

72D ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

72D, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

72D, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

72D ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 251 WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. Y 237 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsome double room, private bath; select home; parlor. 10082 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; southern exposure; next bath; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guidemeister.

387 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

87, 251 WEST.—Single room apartment, private family; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Y 237 Times Annex.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $6 and $7.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gihl.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; bright and sunny; private bath; references.

96TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; HOT WATER; EVERY CONVENIENCE; GENTLEMAN.

96TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; brea ast optional. Line.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Medium, front; running water; refined business lady only. Post.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7-C.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Earle, Apt. 2D.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Large, light room; adjoining bath; no other roomers; high class. Phone 6134 Riverside. Apartment 4E.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 129 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3383 Morningside. Clark.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

113TH, 412 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom adjoining; business couple or gentlemen. Mackenzie.

116TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

117TH, 401 WEST, (70 Morningside Drive.)—Business woman can secure newly furnished room, near "L" and Subway. Call or phone after 6 P. M. 1100 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—One large furnished room, with lavatory; one small room for gentleman. Apartment 54.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room, top floor. Apt. 63.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

123D ST., (540 Manhattan Av.)—Front room; electricity; adjoining shower bath; private family; $5. Apartment 4H.

124TH, 341 WEST.—Pleasant furnished rooms; elevator; telephone; kitchen privileges. Apartment 65.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms, suitable trained nurses or gentlemen; privileges; telephone.

135TH ST., 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, light room; newly furnished; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carrol.

137TH, 538 WEST, Apt. 1.—Two elegant furnished rooms; every convenience; Subway; gentlemen; references.

140TH ST., 493 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

151ST ST. AND BROADWAY, ($5,857 Broadway.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; three windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; moderate; references. Tel. Audubon 8110. Apartment 2B. Refined private family.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apartment 31. Phone 3830 Audubon.

183D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM,
740 Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; well heated; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6B, 4570 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Handsomely furnished room with bath in the high-class Sonoma Apartments; very desirable, central location; refined business man with best credentials only considered. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in ten-room apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Tesburgh, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

CONGENIAL COUPLE will share modern apartment with gentleman of means; exceptional accommodations, location, and references. Box S 61 Times.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

ELEGANTLY furnished, medium and large rooms, 72d St., near Broadway; refined house. Address L 14 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11,—141st, Convent Av.; comfortable double room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

LARGE, pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two; use of kitchen; all modern improvements. Tel. Morningside 7190. Collins.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106 WEST.—Delightful, outside rooms; southern exposure; corner. Apartment 92.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 136th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes room facing street; limit $3.50; state size, rent

MANY INCREASES IN BUDGET GRANTS

But Allowance of $125,396,625 for City Government Is a Cut of $40,924 from 1914.

MORE FOR ESTIMATE BOARD

Its Appropriation of $635,436 Is an Increase of $249,787, the Largest in Any Department.

The budget appropriations for 1915 made public yesterday, together with comparative tables of the appropriations for 1914, show increases in some departments and decreases in others. The total for the various departments, $199,-233,286, is an increase over the 1914 budget of $6,237,734.

The legislative branch of the City Government consisting of the Board of Aldermen and the City Clerk get $300,167, an increase of $7,948. The central administrative departments consisting of the Mayor's office, the Board of Estimate, the City Chamberlain, and those departments immediately under the Mayor get a total of $5,792,548, an increase of $304,250. The principal increase is to the Board of Estimate, which gets $635,436, an increase of $249,-787. The appropriation for the Mayor's office is $61,350, an increase of $5,277.

The principal items which make up the budget, together with the borough assessments are shown in the following table:

	1915.	Increase Over 1914.
City Government	$125,396,625	*$40,924
Debt service	59,842,381	7,220,863
Deficiencies in taxes	6,112,092	3,612,092
Rents	858,471	138,471
State taxes	.....	*4,376,303
Borough assessments.		*520,015
New York County	3,815,566	*90,597
Bronx County	699,854	425,712
Kings County	1,907,122	46,572
Queens County	405,046	15,249
Richmond County	146,326	6,614

*Decrease.

Here are the amounts granted to the more important departments, showing the increase or decrease over the 1914 figures:

	1915.	Decrease.
Police	$17,364,594	$38,722
Fire	9,242,535	55,505
Health	29,726,810	330,894
Charities	4,008,889	*285,905
Water	6,973,356	573,578
Correction	1,312,259	141,764
Bridges	802,218	60,481
Docks	1,946,515	730,082
Education	46,080,697	*1,601,853
Law	851,370	37,040
Board of Elections	1,316,490	29,225
Comp'r of Accounts	260,925	*40,315
Finance	1,516,805	14,350
Courts and Coroners	2,609,178	*16,049

*Increase.

The Department of Central Purchase, Publicity, and Printing gets $1,088,455, a decrease of $15,443. The principal decrease here is in the appropriation for advertising, the amount being cut from $275,000 to $150,000. The City Record gets $938,455, an increase of $9,556. Devoted to amortization or debt reducing is $65,044,473, or $10,832,535 more than last year. The total appropriation for the operation of the Government of the city proper for the year is $192,199,569, an increase of $6,354,198 over last year. In addition there is appropriated $520,-015, devoted to the payment of assessments to the boroughs.

The appropriations to the administrative departments of New York County are $1,184,947, a decrease of $19,146. The County Clerk, with an appropriation of $183,068, shows a decrease of $10,777. The District Attorney's office, with an appropriation of $478,130, shows an increase of $8,300. The Register, with an appropriation of $291,392, shows a decrease of $13,076.

The Sheriff gets $150,864, a decrease of $357, and the National Guard and Naval Militia, $240,870, an increase of $16,700. Appropriations for the Supreme Courts, General Sessions, and Surrogates' Courts, with the general upkeep of the Court House, is $2,040,147, a decrease of $63,321.

J. A. SULLIVAN FOUND DEAD.

Wealthy Passaic Lawyer Victim of Heart Attack in His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 1.—With his walking cane clutched tightly in his right hand, and leaning against a bookcase, James A. Sullivan, a prominent lawyer of this city, was found dead in his office, 241 Main Avenue, this morning by one of his law clerks who had an appointment to meet him there at 9 o'clock. Physicians say that heart disease caused his death.

He left his home early last evening, and when he did not return, members of the family believed that he was staying over night at the home of his brother and law partner, A. D. Sullivan.

James A. Sullivan was born at Saratoga, N. Y., fifty-three years ago. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1888. Several years ago he came to this city and joined his brother in the law business. He made a specialty of real estate law, and became very wealthy.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. next Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.
WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.
GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.
WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.
REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

3 DEAD; LIQUOR BLAMED.

Druggist Accused of Selling the Libations Held Pending Investigation.

BRISTOL, Vt., Nov. 1.—The sudden deaths today of three men and the illness of three others led to the arrest tonight of D. A. Bisbee, proprietor of a drug store. According to the officials, the deaths were due to the effects of liquor obtained at the store.

The dead men are Fred O'Bryan and Samuel King of Bristol and Edward Wakefield of Warren. An autopsy was held tonight under the direction of Dr. B. H. Stone of Burlington, Director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, assisted by local physicians. A quantity of liquor seized at the drug store was turned over to Dr. Stone, and will be analyzed at the State Laboratory. It is expected that Bisbee will be arraigned tomorrow after the report of the autopsy is submitted.

FLOATED OFF CULEBRA SLIDE

Freighter Arizonian Not Damaged by Grounding in Panama Canal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 1.—The American-Hawaiian freighter Arizonian, which went aground on the slide in Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal yesterday morning, has been refloated, and the tie-up of navigation as a result of the accident will be of short duration.

The Arizonian struck on a ridge of dirt 175 feet long by 30 feet wide, which had been forced up in the middle of the channel, due to the enormous weight of the mass of débris near the bank. She suffered no damage.

FOUR DIE IN AVALANCHE.

Eleven Other Swiss Soldiers Overwhelmed by Snow Dug Out Alive.

BERNE, Switzerland, (via Paris,) Nov. 1.—A huge avalanche today overwhelmed a detachment of Swiss soldiers in the mountains near St. Maurice.

Four of the soldiers were killed instantly and two were gravely injured. Eleven others were extricated alive from the snow.

M. G. SCOTT SWORN IN.

New Head of Typographical Union Guest at Good Luck Dinner.

Marsden G. Scott, formerly President of Typographical Union No. 6, yesterday took the oath of office as President of the International Typographical Union at a "good luck dinner" given at Shanley's. About 400 guests were present, including many friends of Mr. Scott outside of the union.

Samuel B. Donnelly was toastmaster, and introduced as speakers Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; State Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch, State Compensation Commissioner John Mitchell, James M. Duncan, retiring President of the International Typographical Union; John W. Hays, Secretary of the union; Don C. Seitz, business manager of The New York World, and James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers' Union.

Mr. Gompers spoke of the labor legislation enacted by the Congress which has just adjourned, praising it highly. Mr. Lynch also discussed State and national legislation. After the other speakers Mr. Scott spoke briefly, outlining his policy as President of the union and declaring his intention to maintain its present principles. A number of entertainers had places on the programme.

Among these present were State Efficiency Commissioner John H. Delaney, Coroner Jerome F. Healy, Charles J. Dumas, James J. Murphy, Patrick J. Tracey, Hugh McAtamney and James Tole.

Editor Dies in Elevated Train.

Elias W. Jacobson, editor of The Carpet and Upholsterers' Review, dropped dead of apoplexy in a Fulton Street elevated train in Brooklyn as it neared the Grand Avenue station last night. Mr. Jacobson was 60 years old and lived at 142 Putnam Avenue.

SHOT IMPERILS MANY LIVES.

Bullet Passes Through Brooklyn Crowd, Then Hits Woman.

As Detective Thomas Downs led Catherine Dougherty of 524 State Street, Brooklyn, toward the Bergen Street Police Station last night, after he had arrested her for loitering, the girl saw two youths at Atlantic and Fourth Avenues and called out:

"Oh, Bob! Oh, Bob! Help me!"

The streets were crowded. Atlantic, Flatbush, and Fourth Avenues converge in an open plaza, where hundreds of persons were waiting for trolley cars, yet the youths stepped forward and one of them fired a revolver at Downs. The bullet passed between the policeman's right arm and his side, tearing the sleeve and the side of his coat, but not hitting him. It sped through the waiting throngs and through the open doorway of the Long Island Railroad Station in Flatbush Avenue, where, almost spent, it struck Miss Mary S. Van Wagner, sister of Police Capt. Jacob Van Wagner.

While people in the station gathered about the screaming woman, Downs, dragging the girl, set out after the young men. James Creighton, an attendant in Mayor Mitchel's office, blew a police whistle, and some one rushed from a doorway and tried to hit him with a blackjack. Policemen Charles Stuckle and Charles Witscher caught two men in an areaway near Nevins Street.

They said they were Peter Ricco of 60 Front Street and Joseph Emmis of 34 Front Street. Both were charged with violation of the Sullivan law, for they had revolvers, and an additional charge of assault was made against Ricco, who, the police said, fired.

Miss Van Wagner was taken to her home, 877 Union Street, in an automobile after Dr. Brown, from Brooklyn Hospital, had dressed what proved to be only a flesh wound in the back.

SUFFRAGE SHOP OPEN TODAY

President Marcus M. Marks the First Speaker at Opening Session.

At noon today the suffrage shop, which Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is to conduct for the Woman's Political Union at 663 Fifth Avenue, will open. The programme arranged by the Chairwoman favors men as speakers, for at each session a voter will have precedence over the non-voting orator. It is planned to have two sessions daily for the next two months, with speeches by prominent men and women.

A number of young women have been gathered together by Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas to act as ushers. Those promising to be on hand today are Gretchen Damrosch, Edith Mortimer, Mary Schieffelin, Barbara Rutherford, and Maud Coster.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, heads the list of speakers for this week. He will be heard today at 12, and will be followed by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement. The afternoon meetings take place at 4:30 o'clock and will last until 6. Norman Hapgood is announced for this afternoon, to be followed by Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction.

Tomorrow the speakers will be John A. Hennessy, and Controller William H. Prendergast, Mlle. Dorziat, the actress; Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, and Mrs. Charles Beard.

At the noon meeting on Wednesday Gilbert E. Roe and Miss Fola La Follette will be heard, and in the afternoon City Chamberlain Henry Bruere and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

SHIPLOAD OF TOYS IN.

Dutch Cargo Vessels Will Load Grain Here for Rotterdam.

Danger of a Christmas toy famine, feared in the early days of the war, was further relieved yesterday when the Holland-America freighter Soestdyk arrived with a cargo of toys and crockery from Switzerland and Germany. She is is the first vessel of a fleet of twenty Dutch cargo steamships chartered by The Netherlands Government to carry grain to Rotterdam.

Capt. Fillippi said that the bulk of the toys came from the Black Forest, where the chief industry is wood carving.

Other vessels to arrive this week with cargoes and that will load grain for Rotterdam will be the Oosterdyk, Marken, and Sorland.

SAYS SULLIVAN PAID FOR AUTO REPAIRS

Cropsey Has a Bill for Sing Sing Motor Which the Bank Wrecker Settled.

PARDON BOARD INVOLVED

Governor Will Be Asked to Investigate Story That It Took Convict Away on Auto Rides.

With Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, preparing to ask Gov. Glynn to investigate the conduct of the State Board of Pardons in connection with the Sullivan-McCormick-Sing Sing scandal, District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he planned today to show that the bank President-convict at least paid the repair bills for the Sing Sing automobile if he didn't indeed buy the car outright. Mr. Cropsey said he had a copy of a bill paid by David A. Sullivan and had subpoenaed before the Grand Jury tomorrow automobile men who would present the original of this bill.

Such testimony would disprove McCormick's assertion that the car was State-owned and State-maintained, though bought originally by him with borrowed money, and would at least change the light in which a Governor's commission might view the acts of the State Board of Pardons, should Dr. Rohrer's committee sustain its charges that the members of the board once rode to Harmon, N. Y., with Sullivan in the car, and on another occasion made a trip to this city with the convict while he was doing secretarial work for it.

District Attorney Cropsey has all this information, and is working also on a report that McCormick once took Sullivan out of the State for a week-end trip with several friends. Even in the time of Warden James M. Clancy the information which has reached Mr. Cropsey indicates that Sullivan had unusual privileges, for he is supposed to have been allowed to visit his wife in Brooklyn in August, 1913. Mr. Clancy telephoned Mr. Cropsey last night denying that Sullivan, to his knowledge, had ever been out of the prison.

The Parole Board, against whom the inquiry seems likely now to be directed, consists of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, Henry J. McCann of Albany, and William Townsend of Utica.

Ex-Warden McCormick is among those subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury today. Others include Michael Lally, Yonkers hotel keeper, who says he lent McCormick the $2,000 with which the car was bought; Mayor Joseph T. Lennon of Yonkers, County Clerk Daniel J. Cashin of Westchester, Coroner James B. Dunn of Yonkers, City Attorney Thomas Curran of Yonkers, Frederick Snyder, William J. Walsh, who was secretary to Warden McCormick; Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh, who has a commission over the prison accounts, Thomas J. Hickey, who is a civilian stenographer at the prison, and George S. [illegible], a representative of the State Controller at Sing Sing.

Process servers tried yesterday to reach Mrs. [illegible] D. Burkhardt, Sullivan's stenographer and secretary, who is supposed to know much about Sullivan's business transactions while he was in Sing Sing, but they could not find her.

Fall from Window Kills Woman.

Mrs. Mary Rose, 48 years old, of 317 West Seventeenth Street, was killed yesterday by falling from a fifth-story window. She was seated at a window with her husband, Albert, and her son, Albert, when she heard music in an apartment on the fourth floor. She leaned out of the window and lost her balance.

WIRE ON BOMB PUT OUT FUSE

Test Shows High Explosive Was Put at Door After Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 1.—Mrs. D'Alto, wife of Policeman Tony D'Alto, who keeps a store and lives upstairs in First Street, smelled smoke late last night and went to her bedroom window. The odor grew fainter, and she went back to bed.

This morning a jar, wrapped in brown paper and tightly bound with yards of fine wire, was found at the front door of the store. A fuse had burned down to the wire and had died out, evidently choked by the wrapping.

Policeman D'Alto took the jar to Headquarters, where four ounces of high explosive were found inside. Testing the substance by touching a match to a speck of it, D'Alto's arm was severely burned by the flash. D'Alto said his life had been threatened.

Civil Service Eligibles Meet.

An organization to be known as the Civil Service Eligibles Association was formed on Saturday by about 400 persons who are on civil service lists. At the meeting President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury were criticised for alleged ignoring of eligible lists. The State Civil Service Commission was praised. H. Sibley Elgot was elected President and W. E. Fraser Treasurer of the new organization.

"Better because it's Imported" is a bursted bubble.

The natural products of America are the best in the world.

CLYSMIC

"King of Table Waters" Has no equal

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
Full Election Returns Read from Stage Tues. Next Sunday—SOUSA—Seats Now.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat., 2:15.
TONIGHT, 8:15 SHARP
Marie Tempest
Supported by W. Graham Browne and London Company,
in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST"
Extra $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow. 6
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Tomorrow.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face" a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TOMORROW.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.
BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW
Experience
A Bigger, Better Play Than "Everywoman."
Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.

CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TOMORROW.
Under Cover
THE DRAMATIC COMEDY
BRIMFUL OF LAUGHTER
The Only Substantial Hit of the Season

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—Tues., Wed., Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
TONIGHT—First Presentation.
Election Day Matinee Tomorrow.
Elsie Ferguson in Cutcast
new play by HUBERT HENRY DAVIES
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. 3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Wed., Sat.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TOMORROW.
ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
LAST 3 DAYS (Last time Wed. Eve.)
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.
BEGINNING FRIDAY NIGHT NOV. 6 SEATS TUES.
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT"
Modern Drama by B. M'DONALD HASTINGS.
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. M. 25, 50, 75.
Extra Mat. Tomorrow "Bringing Up Father!"

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Election Day Matinee Tomorrow at 2.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville.
39th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Tonight at 8:15. Beginning
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
Special $1.50 Election Day Mat. Tomorrow.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tomorrow Night
LEW FIELDS, Inc., Presents SUZI
A New Musical Comedy.
JOSE COLLINS & TOM McNAUGHTON
CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN
WED. MAT. Best Seats $1.50
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Tomorrow.
In One Word—VICTORY!
THE BATTLE CRY
with William Farnum and Grace Elliston.
Drama of Heroic Dimensions!
NEVER TRIVIAL! NO CROOKS!
25c. to $2—Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1.
48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND With JULIA DEAN.
44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Tomorrow.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
The Lilac Domino
"Don't Miss It." Charles Darnton, Evening World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2. Matinee Tomorrow, Election Day.
LIFE
Biggest Play on Earth
Carriages at 11 P. M.
Prices, 25c to $1.50—500 Orch. Seats at $1.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Wed., Sat., 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.
SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. FAVERSHAM IN THE HAWK with MLLE. DORZIAT in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. Extra $1.50 Mat. Tom'w.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c, 50c, 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Wed., 2:15.
TONIGHT 8:15 (First Time)
Klaw & Erlanger will present
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
PAPA'S DARLING
From the French of "LE FILS NATURAL."
By Gremet D'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire.
MUSIC BY IVAN CARYLL. BOOK AND LYRICS BY HARRY B. SMITH
CAST OF FAVORITES AND CHORUS OF 75, including FRANK LALOR, DOROTHY JARDON, ALICE DOVEY, FRED WALTON, OCTAVIA BROSKE, FRANK DOANE, JACK HENDERSON, EDNA HUNTER, GEORGIA HARVEY, LUCILLE SAUNDERS.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3083 Bryant.
BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TOMOR'W LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
ADELE BLOOD in "MILADY'S BOUDOIR."
LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
NEXT MON. Mrs. Patrick Campbell
In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."
FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TWIN BEDS
WEBER'S [illegible] 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
JOHN MASON in "Big Jim Garrity."

"TRAVEL IN SAFETY" WITH
ELMENDORF
CARNEGIE HALL—57TH ST.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30.
5 MONDAY MATINEES, 2:45.
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
5 DIVERSIFIED & TOPICAL SUBJECTS
Nov. 8 & 9.....Around the World
Nov. 15 & 16.....Around the Mediterranean
Nov. 22 & 23.....Around Northern Europe
Nov. 29 & 30.....Around Southern Europe
Dec. 6 & 7.....Around the United States
COURSE TICKETS, $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
Now on Sale—Closes Wednesday.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"The Man from Home."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Singer's Midgets, Joe Howard & Mabel McCane, Bobt. L. Dailey, Dainty Marie, Norcross & Holdsworth. 10 other.
COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Rose Sydell's LONDON BELLES Today
MURRAY HILL Burlesque Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today. CHARMING WIDOWS.
THEATRE TICKETS. Telephone [illegible] Choice Seats for All Theatres. ELECTION NIGHT. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way and 38th St. Accurate Info. Hotel.

Rose Gardens Theatre (Broadway and 52d Street)
FOUR TIMES DAILY—2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
"THE SPOILERS" Rex Beach's Sensational Photo Drama.
A Tale of Heart Throbs and Thrills. Highest Approval of Press and Public.
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.
Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St.
Tonight. Grand Formal Opening. Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.
CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. FIRST PIANO RECITAL
CARL FRIEDBERG
Tickets 50c. to $2. Baldwin Piano used.
CARNEGIE HALL—Wed. Eve., Nov. 4, 8:15. A SPY ON WAR
AMGAARD KARL Graves
Author of "Secrets of the German War Office."
Seats Carnegie, Leading Hotels & Ticket Offices.
VITAGRAPH [illegible] ST. & B'WAY. 8:30 and 8:20. THE LITTLE ANGEL OF [illegible]

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
"The Highway of Life"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD
*** Special Rates for Schools.
PARK Phone Col. 9 5 9 0 Col. Circle. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:10
Mrs Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"
Election Day Mat. Tomorrow. Orch. Seats $1.50.
MOVING TO LIBERTY THEATRE—NOV. 9TH.
LONGACRE THEATRE. W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.
"THE Miracle Man"
Bronx Opera House 149th St., 3d Av. Mats. Tomor., Wed. & Sat. THE DUMMY 25c to $1. Original Company
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Mae Murray & John Jarrott, Cressy & Dayne, Henry E. Dixey, Others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Kitty Gordon, Adelaide & Hughes, Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Cross & Josephine.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, "THE BRIDE SHOP." Valerie Bergere.
CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Matinees at 2. Tonight, Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "LA BOHEME." IN ENGLISH, with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Tues. Night, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "TALES OF HOFFMANN."
Carnegie Hall, Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 5th, at 3
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 62d St. 2:30 to 2 A.M.
Beginning TONIGHT Engagement Extraordinary. JARDIN DE DANSE ROZSIKA DOLLY & MARTIN BROWN

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DR. FRANK CRANE
Editorial writer for The New York Globe, will speak on
"The Modern Idea of War"
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3, 1914, 8 P. M., (Election Night.)
Central Branch Y. M. C. A.,
11 Bond Street, Brooklyn
Opposite Loeser's—Hoyt St. Subway—Flatbush Av. "L" stations.
ALL SEATS RESERVED, 25c.
Election Returns by Wireless—Motion Pictures.
MAJESTIC ELECTION DAY MATINEE. 600 Seats Evening $1.00.
TOO MANY COOKS
Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Seats Thurs.
DE KALB Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat. 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00.
Misc. Revues in "PANDEMONIUM."

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us!"
—Robert Burns

WHILE we cannot literally see ourselves as others see us, still we attempt to. That is why we have always asked you business men to come in and tell us about ourselves. We are here to serve you and if you do not advise us—if you are not critical, we will never know what you want—

And that's what we are here for—to give you what you want.

Keeping this in mind, we have gathered together the finest line of overcoatings available, from all parts of the world. Crombie Chinchillas and Sedan Montagnacs from abroad and selections from the very best American mills—all tailored as only Hart, Schaffner & Marx know how, and at prices very much below an exclusive tailor.

Just at present we feel that we are offering a very unusual opportunity.

Some Hart, Schaffner & Marx
$25, $28, $30 and $35
Winter Suits at $19.50

You downtown men will find our newest store No. 265-267 Broadway (just below Chambers St.) quite the most complete of its kind in all of lower New York.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE
BROADWAY at 41st St.
VAUDEVILLE AS YOU WILL LIKE IT.
Continuous Noon to 11:30 Daily
AFTERNOONS 15 & 25c. | EVENINGS 15-25-50c.
Midnight Show Tomorrow Night
COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
PARIS IN NEW YORK
TONIGHT!
Special Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50
Charming Music, Delightful Surroundings.
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. — Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Sloane and Morgan in Dances Nightly at 10:30—Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7—Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
NOW BOOKING BANQUETS, DINNERS, BEEFSTEAK PARTIES, ETC.
ELECTION DAY OPEN ALL NIGHT Reserve Your Table Now 'Phone 9640 Columbus.
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY DINNER (Noon to 9 P. M.) $1.00

Election Returns at 42nd St. GRILL
Special Arrangements for Announcing Election Returns. A la Carte Service as usual.
MUSIC AND DANCING—SPECIAL DINNER $1.50
LUCKY NUMBER CONTEST. WM. F. HEALY, 42nd St., at Madison Av.

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 49th St. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

THOMAS HEALY
BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET.
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
AT MODERATE PRICES.
MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday Evening, November 3.
PAVLOWA
and Her DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
Orchestra of 50.
New Ballets, Divertisements, and
MODERN BALL ROOM DANCES
Tickets $5, $3, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes $50, $100.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3. Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
50c. to $2. Mason and Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. Piano Recital by the brilliant Russian TINA LERNER
50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL FLORENCE HINKLE
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5. 6 class lessons, $1. 3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
919 8TH AV. (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

Why Pay More?
12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed $5
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.
2,700 Broadway, cor. 103d St.
Telephone 7329 Riverside.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
BALLROOM TO LET.
$10 Per Evening, with Music.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904.
Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
FOX TROT, MAXIXE, HESITATION, LULU FADO, ONE-STEP, TANGO.
PROFICIENCY GUARANTEED; expert instruction at reasonable rates. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. ETTLIN STUDIO, 64 E. 34th. Murray Hill 6594.
MISS BOBBY BURNS, Murray Hill 6305. 6 East 41st St.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
FRANCES MORGAN, 102 West 71st St. Columbus 2507.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel.
Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
Broadway at Forty-third St.
The New Sensation
Is the Values We Give.
Increased Portions. Decreased Prices.
Continuous Entertainment.
Dancing in the Poppy Room.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSI

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; fair tomorrow; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 13.

VOL. LXIV. NO. 20,737. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

POLL DOORS AJAR AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Glynn in Manhattan, Whitman in the Bronx Appeal for Votes to the Last.

EACH SPEAKS AT MIDNIGHT

Republican Money Appears and Puts the Betting Odds at 10 to 8 on Whitman.

LITTLE CASH FOR WORKERS

Party Managers Stop Giving Figures, but All Sides Express Confidence in the Result.

With the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties confident of victory the State campaign was brought to a close early this morning. Gov. Glynn remained on the stump until well after midnight, when he made the last of more than thirty speeches.

District Attorney Whitman finished up his campaign with a whirlwind tour of the Bronx.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made the last plea for votes for the Progressive Party at Oyster Bay.

The fact that the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties kept up the fight for votes until the doors of the polling booths were yawning was one of the remarkable features of the campaign.

No new forecasts were given out. Charles F. Murphy, leader at Tammany Hall, refused to make any statement. The candidates all expressed themselves as absolutely confident.

The betting odds changed yesterday to 10 to 8 on Whitman, so much Republican money appeared. At the Breslin and the Waldorf last night a considerable amount of money was offered on Whitman at these odds, with very few takers. There was talk at the Waldorf o fa bet of $50,000 to $24,000 on Whitman between two well-known uptown men, but it was said that this was the only wager of any size.

Fred Schumm at his Brooklyn café said last night that about $10,000 had been put up during the day at 10 to 8 on Whitman, and that $50,000 was in his hands representing exclusively wagers on the Gubernatorial campaign. It was estimated in the Wall Street district that a corresponding amount had been placed by brokerage houses for customers, a small total in comparison with other years.

The managers of the various parties announced that less money was distributed among the district Captains than at any election for years. The Progressive Party said it would spend no money getting out the vote.

GLYNN MAKES A RECORD.

Governor Ends Campaign with Big Meetings in Manhattan.

With more than thirty speeches in one day as a record for electioneering, Gov. Glynn closed his campaign late last night with many open-air mass meetings in Manhattan. During the day he spoke at twenty-one towns stretched from one end of Long Island to the other, and last night he addressed one meeting in Brooklyn and an even dozen in Manhattan When he uttered his last appeal for votes Election Day had arrived.

After the Governor had completed the hardest day's work of his unusually hard three weeks' campaigning, he was asked how he felt regarding the election, and, still full of life and energy, he said:

"It has been a hard battle, but a splendid one. The last day has been the best one of a great campaign in which we have won the confidence and support of the people. At no time have the Democratic candidates descended to a campaign of personalities. We have been more than fair to every man. I have discussed in detail the business, administrative, financial, and legislative problems, which are the only questions of importance to the people of the State. Mr. Whitman has evaded all of the issues of the campaign, and has refused to tell the people where he stands.

"I have challenged him to take a position for or against direct primaries, workmen's compensation, co-operative markets for farmers, the State Employment Bureau, the financial policy which makes the State live within its income, and the land bank law. Mr. Whitman did declare that he was against the land bank, but before he had had time to take a stand against the other reforms for which I am responsible, he felt the effect of his declaration. Thereafter he confined his campaign to abuse of two unimportant clerks in minor State departments, who, it is now discovered, made mistakes long ago which they are trying to live down.

"These discoveries and an attempt to take advantage of a bigotry which all good citizens are ashamed to admit exists even to an insignificant degree in this State are Mr. Whitman's sole issues. There can be but one result of such a campaign."

Glynn Buglers Woke the Echoes.

The Governor's final whirl around Brooklyn and Manhattan was spectacular. Arriving in East New York after 8 o'clock on the special train on which he had toured Long Island, he went directly to the Hopkinson Mansion, Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues, for his first speech of the night. An escort of forty-seven automobiles, all gayly decorated and carrying committees of the various Glynn clubs and organizations in the city, met him at the Mansion, and from there, in a long, fast flying line, accompanied him through Manhattan.

The automobiles were led by six motor cycle policemen, and on the front seats of the leading cars buglers sounded

Continued on Page 2.

JUDGE SEEKS SOLDIERS TO CURB STRIKERS

Federal Court in Arkansas, Defied, Calls on President for Troops to Enforce Its Mandate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary Garrison of the War Department discussed at a conference at the White House tonight the advisability of sending Federal troops to the strike district at Hartford Valley, Ark., to assist Frank Youmans, United States District Judge, in enforcing the orders of his court.

No decision was reached, and the announcement was made that no troops would be ordered out tonight at any rate. It was said, however, that the request of the Federal Judge was under consideration, and the matter would be held in abeyance until tomorrow pending advices from the Judge as to the ability of his Marshals to cope with the situation.

Dispatches to officials here told about bloodshed and rioting and an almost uncontrollable situation.

This is the first request of the kind that has come to the Federal Government from a court in many years, but it is fully covered by Federal statutes giving the Department of Justice power to call on the military branch of the Government for assistance in enforcing the laws of the United States.

Judge Youmans, according to reports which have reached officials here, has been unable to rely upon some of his Deputy Marshals to preserve order. He could make no appeal to the State authorities, as following recent labor troubles the iron mine properties were placed in the hands of a receiver in the Federal Court of the Western District of Arkansas, over which Judge Youmans presides. Several Deputy Marshals have been injured in the past few weeks.

Should the President act on the recommendation of the Federal Judge, a proclamation will be issued warning all citizens in the affected district to give up their arms and obey the law. Secretary Garrison declined to say tonight whether any orders would be issued tomorrow for Federal troops, awaiting word from the White House. Troops probably would be sent from Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, if ordered.

KAISER'S HAIR NOW WHITE?

Has Turned So Since the War Began, Englishwoman Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—An Englishwoman who has just returned from Berlin, where she had been living since the outbreak of the war, says it is absolutely true that the Kaiser's hair has turned white since the war began.

SARGENT PAINTS AMID WAR.

Work of Artist in Austrian Tyrol Not Interfered With.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—John S. Sargent was painting in the Austrial Tyrol when the war broke out, and, according to The Manchester Guardian, there was some anxiety among his friends, despite his American citizenship.

That anxiety now has been relieved by news that Mr. Sargent's work has not been interrupted in any way, and that he purposes to return to London next month.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Inhabitants Greatly Alarmed, Fearing Repetition of 1906 Disaster.

NAPLES, Nov. 2.—Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption and the inhabitants in its vicinity have become greatly alarmed. On Sunday special prayers were made and processions of people went to favored shrines, as a repetition of the disaster of 1906 is feared.

The activity of the volcano first manifested itself by deep detonations and rumblings. This was followed by gigantic columns of smoke and soon thereafter an abundant eruption of lava began.

The last serious eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the Spring of 1906. Several villages were destroyed and the property loss was estimated at $20,000,000. About 500 persons were killed and 50,000 made homeless. Many nations, especially the United States, sent aid to the sufferers. There have been several minor eruptions since.

ANOTHER SLIDE AT PANAMA.

Canal Closed, but Col. Goethals Hopes to Have It Open Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Panama Canal has been closed to navigation by another landslide. Col. Goethals cabled the Canal Commission late today:

"Rapid movement of slide material in the break north of Gold Hill, locked the channel Saturday. Hope to open channel by Wednesday."

As understood at the canal offices, this slide is only an aftermath of the big slide of Oct. 14, when nearly three-quarters of a million yards of earth and rock slipped from the hillside down into the canal prism.

WILL CUT STEEL WAGES.

Big Corporation Decides on Retrenchment to Take Effect Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation on Jan. 1 would reduce the wages of its army of employes in different plants throughout the country. As a prelude to this action the dividend on the common stock was reduced a few days ago. Independent mills, it was said, probably would follow the example of the Steel Corporation and reduce the pay of all employes who were not protected by working agreements extending beyond Jan. 1.

While this action has been expected in iron and steel circles, officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, which first posted in its mills the notice of the expiration on Jan. 1 of the wage agreement, have denied that any decision had been reached, contending that they were merely taking advantage of the expiring agreement, which had been in force for thirteen years, to notify their employes that the question of wages and salaries would be up for settlement at the end of the present year.

The percentage of the reduction determined upon was not made public today, and it is not known whether the salaries of officials will be cut.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
90c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.

INDICT 21 IN DEALS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Grand Jurors Charge Conspiracy by Directors, of Whom Five Still Serve.

MELLEN ENJOYS IMMUNITY

Bench Warrants Issued for Defendants and Three Are Released on Bail.

GOES BACK TO JULY 2, 1890

Government Case Is Independent of Recent Agreement to Dissolve —Demurrers Expected.

Twenty-one Directors, past and present, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to monopolize interstate commerce by acquiring the control of practically all the transportation facilities of New England. This is the result of the Government investigation of New Haven affairs which has progressed for more than a year and which, as regards the civil aspect of the case, was settled by a decree to which both sides agreed before it was presented for Judge Mayer's signature two weeks ago.

Charles S. Mellen, who was the chief witness before the Grand Jury and thus gained immunity, was not indicted. The defendants named in the true bill were William Rockefeller, George Macculloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, Alexander Cochrane, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan, and Francis T. Maxwell

Directors or ex-Directors.

All these defendants have been or are on the board. Some of them were the leaders in New Haven affairs before the road was reorganized, including Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Baker, Mr. Ledyard, and Mr. Billard. Mr. Brewster, Mr. McHarg, Mr. Cuyler, Mr. Milligan, and Mr. Maxwell are still members of the board. Mr. Robbins has been general counsel of the road.

Nearly fifty men, some of whom are now dead, were mentioned in the indictment as having conspired with the twenty-one, although they were not indicted. Most prominent among them was the late J. P. Morgan, and some of the others were Chauncey M. Depew, Lucius Tuttle, John M. Hall, Richard A. McCurdy, and Alexander J. Cassatt.

The punishment for the alleged crime is one year in prison, a fine of $5,000, or both.

The indictment was handed up in the morning to Judge Foster of Louisiana, who was sitting temporarily in the Federal District Court. Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, R. L. Betts, and James W. Osborne were present for the Government, and Mr. Osborne asked that bench warrants might issue immediately for the defendants. This was ordered by the court, and the Federal officials immediately began to notify the defendants who were in the city.

George F. Baker and Charles M. Pratt, who had with them John D. Lindsay as their attorney, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, who was represented by John G. Milburn, presented themselves before Judge Foster at 2 o'clock.

"George F. Baker to the bar," called Clerk Leary, and the defendants at once stepped forward to offer pleas of not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Robert Stephenson suggested that ten days be allowed to the defendants in which to withdraw their pleas or to demur, but the Judge considered that three weeks would be a more reasonable period.

Bail Fixed at $5,000.

Mr. Lindsay suggested that, considering the standing of the defendants, there really was no reason why they should be required to give bail.

"A man doesn't like to say he's out on bail," Mr. Baker was heard to remark to Mr. Milburn, who stood beside him, but Judge Foster thought bail should be given.

"It would be more regular, I think," he remarked. "I'll make it $5,000. There can be no hardship in furnishing it in this case."

There was a general laugh, and the defendants withdrew with their counsel to give bail before Commissioner Houghton. This was furnished for them by the American Surety Company.

Hoffman Miller, son of George Macculloch, another of the defendants, represented that his father was 82 years old and in very poor health, and that it would be a great hardship if he were forced to appear to plead. Mr. Miller, Sr., is now in Morristown, N. J., and, of course, will plead not guilty. The court agreed to leave him for the present in the custody of his son as his counsel and not to demand that he put in a formal appearance.

Outside the courtroom Hoffman Miller was energetic in his denunciations of the action of the Government in indicting his father and in having the Grand Jury return the indictments on the day before election day.

"It's an outrage," he exclaimed, "bringing in these indictments at this period of the year. It is all done for political effect. They could have been returned any time this year. They were found on Monday last week, and the Grand Jury at that time shook hands with Mr. Osborne and almost kissed him.

Assails Grand Jury Action.

"I represented to the Judge that my father is a very old man, 82 years old. He very kindly consented that I should appear as his counsel and enter his plea.

Continued on Page 5.

THUNDER OF SEA FIGHT IS HEARD IN ENGLAND

Firing Off Dover Indicates Battle Between British Ships and German Submarine.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Heavy firing was heard off the Foreland at Dover this afternoon. Twelve live shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal.

A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwin Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had attacked a German submarine which was known to be in the Channel.

TESTS FOR ARMOR ON ZEPPELINS FAIL

Germans Unsuccessful in Making Their Big Air Fighters Bomb-Proof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE CONSTANCE, Switzerland, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The statement that the new Zeppelins, said to have been designed for a raid on London, have aluminum covers as a protection for the envelope against bombs and shells is incorrect.

In regard to two airships now completing at Friedrichshafen, I learn that several experiments have been made with various substances, but so far these efforts to make the Zeppelins bombproof have been unsuccessful.

TEN MORE ARMY CORPS WILL JOIN GERMANS

Six Will Serve in Belgium and Northern France—Four Will Attack Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Information reaching here shows that the new German army has a total strength of 580,000 men, and is made up principally by calling out the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages.

The army is divided into twelve corps and will be used as follows: Six corps for service in Belgium and France, two to form a reserve force and be stationed around Strassburg, and the other four to be employed in special effort to take Verdun.

ATTACKED ON SEA, BY AIR AND UNDER SEA

French Cruiser's Exciting Battle With Aeroplane, Torpedo Boat and Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Petit Parisien publishes a letter from a sailor on the Waldeck Rousseau giving details of the attack Oct. 10 by Austrians on that cruiser from air, sea, and under sea simultaneously.

"On approaching the Cattaro coast toward 8 o'clock in the morning," he says, "an aeroplane appears which apparently intends to attack us. Clear decks for action is sounded, the quick-firers are aimed. The airman drops three bombs. One bursts fifteen yards from the ship's side opposite my gun. Our quick-firers prevent further attacks and the aeroplane retires, apparently unhurt.

"At the same moment a periscope is seen 600 yards away. Our guns demolish it. We advance at full speed, twenty-four knots. A second periscope sighted in the rear sends us two torpedoes, which we avoid by dodging. It also is demolished by our fire. We see a swirl in the water as if the submarine is sinking, nothing else.

"A moment later a torpedo boat comes to starboard obviously trying to draw us over a mine field. We don't follow, but our big guns inflict damage. Flames rise from the enemy's stern. However, he escapes and the battle ends."

DUNFERMLINE PELTS CARNEGIE'S STATUE

Citizens of His Birthplace Believe Their Benefactor Is Pro-German.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that local sentiment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue which was erected in his honor by the citizens of his native town last June has been pelted by a crowd.

Carnegie films which have been exhibited at moving-picture houses have been withdrawn, the correspondent says.

The only utterances of Mr. Carnegie published in America which might be construed as being pro-German were contained in an interview which he gave on arriving in New York from abroad on Sept. 25 and an article by him in The Independent of Oct. 17 entitled "A League of Peace—Not 'Preparation for War.'"

In the former he said, according to THE TIMES reporter:

"Now I will tell you how the war started. The Kaiser was on a holiday on his yacht in the North Sea. While he was away he received a telegram asking him to return to Berlin. When he returned the mischief already had been done. The Kaiser himself is a marvelous man, possessed of wonderful ingenuity."

In The Independent article Mr. Carnegie said that the foundation for a world peace court had been laid when, on Sept. 5, Great Britain, France, and Russia had mutually agreed not to make peace separately and added:

"After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the Allies to join in forming a league of peace."

When Britain declared war on Germany on Aug. 4, Mr. Carnegie was reported to have said that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, could have done nothing less, since Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by both Great Britain and Germany, had been violated by the latter.

The Reputation of Derrfleet Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausage made. They contain the best parts of the pork, seasoned with sage and other herbs, and are put up in Link Form. No. 1 Grade Guaranteed. 10c. per lb. 172 Chambers Street, New York Grocers.

ELECT GUTIERREZ TO RULE MEXICO

Dark Horse Chosen by Chiefs' Convention Was a Rural Grocer Before Revolution.

HIS TERM ONLY 20 DAYS

Made Short Because Zapata Delegates Had No Votes—Carranza Threatens War.

WARNED BY UNITED STATES

Vera Cruz Won't Be Evacuated Until Guarantees Demanded Are Given by Mexico.

MEXICO, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Aguascalientes says that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez was elected Provisional President of Mexico this morning shortly after midnight. The election is for twenty days only. The convention voted to meet in Mexico City later.

Gen. Gutierrez has been prominently identified with the revolutionary movement that resulted in the expulsion of Gen. Huerta from the republic. He is a close friend of Gen. Carranza and rose with Carranza against Huerta in Carranza's native State of Coahuila. He defeated a force of Federals near Saltillo last January. In April he expelled the Spanish residents from the City of San Luis Potosi. One of his greatest victories against the Federals was won at Vanegas in June.

Commenting today on the action of the Aguascalientes Convention, Foreign Minister Fabela said:

"The high officers of this Government believe that this convention had no right to name a successor to Gen. Carranza. If Gen. Villa and Gen. Zapata refuse to leave the country with Carranza we will have war. The only way to guarantee peace is for these three chieftains to leave the field. Gen. Gutierrez is a brave and honorable soldier, but the convention must live up to Gen. Carranza's demands?"

Preparatory to the election of a provisional President, the Aguascalientes Convention last night accepted the resignation of Gen. Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party. The resignation was accepted unconditionally. Gen. Villa resigned at the same time from the command of the Northern Division of the army.

EL PASO, Nov. 2.—Gen. Carranza, from Mexico City today, issued a further demand for an explanation from the convention. Indications tonight pointed to a possible conflict between the Carranza and Villa factions. It was reported that both sides had begun moving troops.

The term of office, twenty days, accorded to Gutierrez, was made short out of consideration for the delegates of Gen. Zapata, the Southern chieftain. These delegates had no vote in the convention for lack of authorization from their chief. Within the twenty days allotted it was expected that Zapata could arrange to allow his agents to vote for him.

A message from the Central Bureau of Information at Mexico City was given out by the Consulate General's office here tonight as follows:

"As soon as the First Chief was informed of the action of the Aguascalientes convention he stated to the convention delegates that he was disposed to do as he had promised and give up his command and executive power as soon as the convention had fixed the form of provisional government and arranged for Zapata and Villa to give up command of their forces. Also he asks that an explanation be made to him of the motives which had impelled the convention to decide to accept his resignation and the motives from which it had considered expedient his resignation from power."

In the convention last night Gutierrez received eighty-eight votes for Provisional President. His nearest competitor was Gen. Juan Cabral, the Sonora commander, for whom thirty of the delegates voted.

Gutierrez comes of the lower middle class. Before he became a revolutionist he was a grocer. He was appointed Provisional Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi by Carranza at the beginning of the Constitutionalist revolution. He is regarded, however, to be a sympathizer with Villa in the present controversy.

Gutierrez is known throughout the Constitutionalist Army as "the Tiger of Conception del Oro," from the little town between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, where he made his home. When Gutierrez allied himself with Carranza he succeeded in raising several hundred men from among his neighbors, but was unable to arm more than a handful of them. In spite of this he is credited with inflicting severe damage to the Federal troops sent to defend Monterey and Saltillo. He succeeded in seizing a quantity of dynamite from mining companies operating south of Saltillo. With this as his only weapon it is said he destroyed dozens of Federal troop and supply trains. From these trains he armed and equipped the force with which he inflicted a decisive defeat on the Federal command at Vanega last June.

The naming of Gutierrez as head of the convention of chiefs and acting chief executive of the nation came as a surprise. He had not been mentioned as a possibility for the office.

Carranza Not Satisfied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—Gen. Carranza, speaking from the balcony of the City Hall in Puebla tonight, said that if the Aguascalientes convention designated as Provisional President a man of worth and patriotism he would retire in

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES REJECT APOLOGY BY TURKEY; ENGLAND ORDERS NORTH SEA CLOSED; GAINS BY THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM

Summary of War News.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has made an apology to the allied powers, the terms of which, although not disclosed, are not acceptable to the Allies, according to an official statement from the French Government. The Allies insist on reparation to Russia for the damage done by the Turkish bombardment; the immediate dismissal of the German officers from the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and the internment of the two vessels until the end of the war. This demand, it is believed, will not be sanctioned by the Young Turks.

The British Admiralty announces that the entire North Sea has been closed to commerce, and vessels entering this area will be exposed to the gravest danger from the mines which it has been necessary to lay. This action has been taken, it is explained, as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters near the Irish coast.

Attacks by the Germans against the positions of the Allies were less violent yesterday, according to the French War Office, which reports some progress south of Dixmude.

The Germans report the capture of Messines, south of Ypres, which has been taken and retaken four times since Saturday. Further gaining of ground in the vicinity of the Ypres Canal and advances in the Argonnes, with severe losses to the Allies, are also reported.

The Russians announce that they have repulsed the German attacks in East Prussia, and continue their offensive movement beyond the Vistula River without opposition. Fierce fighting is taking place with the Austrians on the San River, in Galicia.

The German report states that the Russian attacks against the Austro-German positions in Russian Poland have been repulsed and several detachments routed. The bombardment of Czernowitz is reported.

KAISER'S ARMY IS REINFORCED

Fresh Troops Reach Bruges—Six New Corps to Join Northern Forces.

MESSINES WON FROM ALLIES

But Paris Reports Gains at Several Points in the Slow Advance Toward Ostend.

Kaiser Waits to See the Capture of Ypres

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German Emperor has ordered his troops to take Ypres at all costs. He came in person to the firing line to see them do it.

The Germans opened the attack on the allied lines yesterday with a furious artillery fire. Infantry came into action, and for one of the few times during this campaign charged the Allies' trenches with the bayonet.

All day the battle has raged. The fighting has been desperate and the losses very heavy.

What is the outcome or whether the battle has yet had a definite result is not yet known, but this I have good reason to believe: Last night the Allies still held Ypres.

PARIS, Nov. 2, 11:15 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued by the War Office this evening:

Between the North Sea and the Oise the attacks made today by the Germans have been less violent than those of yesterday.

In Belgium we have progressed at the south of Dixmude and at the south of Ghelavet, and we have maintained all our other positions.

In the region of the Aisne a violent German offensive between Braye-en-Lannois and Vailly has completely failed.

The afternoon bulletin said:

On our left wing the German offensive continued yesterday with the same violence in Belgium and in the north of France, particularly between Dixmude and the Lys. In this region, in spite of attacks and counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, we made slight progress on almost the entire front, excepting at the village of Messines, a part of which was again lost by the allied troops.

The enemy undertook an important movement against the suburbs of Arras. This resulted in failure, as did other movements against Lihens and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre.

On the centre, in the region of the Aisne, we made slight progress in the direction of Tracy-le-Val, to the north of the Forest of Ailgue, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne, between this forest and Soissons.

At Amont-de-Vailly an attack directed against those of our troops who are in possession of the heights on the right bank of the Aisne also resulted in failure. The same outcome attended several night attacks delivered in the heights of the Highway des Dames.

In the region of Rheims, between the Argonne and the Meuse, and on the heights of the Meuse there was noticed yesterday a recrudescence of activity on the part of the enemy's heavy artillery. The bombardment of these pieces, however, did not show any appreciable result.

On our right wing an offensive movement of reconnoissance by the enemy on Nomeny was repulsed.

In the Vosges, in addition to the fact that we have recaptured the heights which dominate Mount Ste. Marie, we have made progress in the region of the Ban de Sapt, where we occupy the positions from which the artillery of the enemy has been bombarding the town of St. Dié.

More Progress Near Souain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Foreign Office dispatches to the French Ambassador here supplemented today's official bulletin with this reference to offensive movements in the region of Souain:

We have continued to make progress in the region of Souain, where our attacks have carried us almost within contact of the barbed wire en-

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NORTH SEA CLOSED BY BRITISH ORDER

German Mine Laying Moves Admiralty to Declare It a Military Area.

WARNS MERCHANT SHIPS

Decree Asserts That Some of the Mines Undoubtedly Were Laid Under Neutral Flags.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The entire North Sea has been declared a military area and merchant vessels entering it will be exposed to the gravest danger from the mines which it has been necessary to lay and from the warships which are searching vigilantly by night and day for suspicious craft.

This action has been taken by the British Admiralty as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters north of Ireland.

The Secretary of the Admiralty tonight made the following announcement of the virtual closing of the North Sea to traffic:

"During the last week the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland.

"Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up with loss of life by this agency.

"The White Star liner Olympic escaped disaster by pure good luck, and but for warnings given by British cruisers other British and neutral merchant and passenger vessels would have been destroyed.

"These mines cannot have been laid by any German ship of war. They have been laid by some merchant vessel flying a neutral flag which has come along the trade route as if for purposes of peaceful commerce, and, while profiting to the full by the immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships, has wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of all who travel on the sea.

"In these circumstances, having regard to the great interests intrusted to the British Navy, to the safety of peaceful commerce on the high seas, and to the maintenance within the limits of international law of trade between neutral countries, the Admiralty feel it necessary to adopt exceptional measures, appropriate to the novel conditions under which this war is being waged.

"They therefore give notice that the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area. Within this area merchant shipping of all kinds, traders of all countries, fishing craft, and all other vessels will be exposed to the gravest dangers from mines which it has been necessary to lay and from warships searching vigilantly by night and by day for suspicious craft.

"All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are hereby warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area, except in strict accordance with Admiralty directions. Every effort will be made to convey this warning to neutral countries and to vessels on the sea, but from Nov. 5 onward the Admiralty announce that all ships passing a line drawn from the northern point of the Hebrides through the Farne Islands to Iceland do so at their own peril.

"Ships of all countries wishing to trade to and from Norway, the Baltic, Denmark, and Holland are advised to come, if inward bound, by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. There they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely, so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the east coast of England to the Farne Island, whence a safe route will, if possible, be given to Lindesnas Lighthouse.

"From this point they should turn north to Isouth, according to their destination, keeping as near the coast as possible. The converse applies to vessels outward bound.

"By strict adherence to these routes the commerce of all countries will be able to reach its destination in safety

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Russian and Turkish Troops Are Already in Battle

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3.)—The following official announcement was made public here today:

"On the Russian-Turkish frontier near Trebizond (Asiatic Turkey) battles have begun between Russian and Turkish troops."

Fighting Between Turks and Russians Begun Near Trebizond.

APOLOGY TOO LATE—RUSSIA

German Officers of Cruisers Blamed for Attacks on Ports and Ships.

VIZIER PLEADS INNOCENCE

France Convinced of Loyalty of Her African Colonies—Indian Mohammedans for Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his Government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it is stated authoritatively here that the Porte will have to go very much further than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman Government.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"In reply to a telegram from the Turkish Grand Vizier expressing regret at the rupture of the good relations existing between Turkey and Russia 'owing to an attack by the Russian fleet,' Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the Russian fleet was the first to fire, and said he feared it was too late to enter into pourparlers of any kind with Turkey."

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French Government this evening that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Russia, France, and England last Friday, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and that, as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the Ambassadors of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which, it is understood, comes from the Peace Party in the Turkish Cabinet and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and his Young Turk followers, France, Russia, and Great Britain not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau, and Hamidieh, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested also that the demobilization of the Turkish Army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

Apology Made in London.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which was apparently made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is formally accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Government and the Allies can be resumed.

In the meantime a report comes from Constantinople of the seizure of another Russian steamer, and it is also stated that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, has commenced to mobilize her second line troops.

The following dispatch has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople by way of Sofia:

"The Russian Ambassador, after the receipt of the news of the Turkish attack on Odessa, immediately sought an interview with the Grand Vizier for the purpose of asking for his passports. The Ambassador was informed, however, that the Grand Vizier was too ill to be seen.

Vizier Greatly Distressed.

"Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, succeeded in seeing the Grand Vizier on the following afternoon, and found him greatly distressed over the Black Sea incident, concerning which he protested his innocence. It is understood that he expressed the hope that the powers of the Triple

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Entente would pause before taking an irremediable decision.

"The opinion is prevalent in political circles in Constantinople that an adjustment might be reached through a complete apology by Turkey, payment of an indemnity, the repatriation of the German officers and crews, the disarmament of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and the demobilization of the Turkish Army.

"In diplomatic quarters, however, the opinion is expressed that such a settlement would be sure to be rejected by the Turkish chauvinists. War is regarded as inevitable.

"A striking evidence of the extent to which Germany is backing Turkey was afforded by the receipt a few days ago by the Constantinople branch of the Deutsche Bank of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) gold. Further supplies are expected shortly."

A dispatch received here from Bordeaux by the Central News says:

"The French Government has issued a statement saying that the Turkish Government, in reply to a note of the Triple Entente powers, confined itself to proposing the recall of Turkish warships into the Dardanelles and expressed a desire to remain at peace with Russia, France, and Great Britain.

"But, in default of the dismissal of German officers in the Ottoman service, the Governments of the Triple Entente could not hope that Turkey would be able to maintain the passive attitude which she offered to adopt.

"The Ottoman Government, not having thought it its duty to give, by dismissing the German officers, the mark of sincerity to its intentions which was requested, the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Great Britain, in conformity with the instructions of their Governments, demanded their passports from the Grand Visier and left Turkey.

"From the impressions received from Northern Africa, it appears that the Mussulman world intends in no degree to throw in its lot with the Turks."

The Ambassadors' Departure.

Passports were handed today to the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha. A telegram from Bordeaux says the Russian Ambassador was the first of the diplomatic representatives of the Entente powers to leave Constantinople. He was followed by the French and British Ambassadors. Passports have been handed to the Turkish Ambassador in Petrograd.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"A telegram received from Salonika by way of Berlin states that the French and British Ambassadors to Turkey arrived with their staffs on special trains today at Salonika. From Salonika they are proceeding to Italy on a British warship."

A telegram sent from Constantinople today says: "The Servian Minister will leave Constantinople tonight or tomorrow."

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Prefect of Police has issued an order expelling from the country within a week all Turkish subjects.

ASKED IF APOLOGY WOULD DO.

Minister Appealed to a Neutral Diplomat in Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Turkey's apology for the recent events in the Black Sea through the Grand Vizier, announced in London, was a sequel to events which Ambassador Morgenthau reported today in confidential cipher messages to the State Department. It was accepted here as clearly indicating a purpose on the part of the conservative members of the Ottoman Cabinet to avert war with the Triple Entente.

Mr. Morgenthau cabled at 5 P. M. Saturday that, shortly after the Russian Ambassador demanded his passports, the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on a certain neutral diplomat and asked him to go to the Russian envoy to ascertain if an apology by Turkey for the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea would be accepted and would pacify Russia. The neutral diplomat saw the Russian Ambassador, who said that his instructions to leave Constantinople were absolute, but that when all German sailors, soldiers, and officers were dismissed summarily from the Turkish Army and Navy and when he had been advised of their departure from Turkey, he would return and resume diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire.

Later in the day the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on the same neutral diplomat to learn if an apology would be accepted by the Russian Government. The same reply was made to him, and the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors departed on a special train at 7 P. M. Saturday, arranged for through the efforts of the American Ambassador.

Although details of the Turkish apology reported from London had not reached here, officials and diplomats conversant with the situation did not believe the Triple Entente would be satisfied with a written apology unless it were accompanied by the dismissal of the German officers and sailors and soldiers and, perhaps, by the dismantling of the Goeben and Breslau, the former German cruisers now menacing commerce and ports on the Black Sea. The transfer of these vessels to Turkey has never been explained to the satisfaction of the Entente.

The efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to avert war are in line with previous indications that the Ottoman Government was seriously split on the issue of war or neutrality. The Ministers of Finance, the Interior, and Agriculture are endeavoring to keep Turkey at peace with Europe, while the Ministers of War and the Navy are said to have been strongly in favor of striking for Germany.

The American Ambassador is making arrangements for panic-stricken Americans to leave Turkey by special train for Greece. The Italian Ambassador is active in trying to obtain safe conduct for Russian subjects, who also are anxious to leave the Ottoman Empire.

As a result of the reports dispatched by Mr. Morgenthau before the cable communication with Constantinople was cut late on Saturday night, and owing to the Turkish apology forwarded to London, hope that Turkey will take into account her already demoralized economic condition and maintain her neutrality has been received in official circles.

The State Department today received word from a cable company in London that a routine message dated yesterday, addressed to the American Embassy at Constantinople, had been held up, as there was no communication with Turkey. Officials here directed that it be sent via The Hague, Berlin, Vienna, Sofia, and Athens.

No Americans were injured in the bombardment of Odessa, and the damage to American property was insignificant, according to a report today from the American Consul at that port.

The Consul added that the local authorities at Odessa declared that the Turkish gunboats which conducted the bombardment were commanded by German officers.

FRANCE WILLING TO FORGIVE.

Lays Blame on Germans—Sure of Loyalty of North Africans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Temps devotes a good deal of attention to the Turkish crisis, which, it says, "shows that the Turkish Government was unable to control its German officers, who were nominally in Turkey's service, but in effect her masters."

The Temps considers that if Turkey goes to war Italy may be brought to realize that she has accounts to settle with the Ottomans apart from those affecting Tripoli.

"Calculation," concludes the article, "Berlin cannot hope to draw material assistance from Turkey, but Germany would probably be glad to find some one else to aid in paying the penalty for the war. We say with the Novoe Vremya, 'the conclusion of the war will be the destruction of Prussian Germany and the final solution of the Eastern question.'"

By The Associated Press.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 2.—The French Government has issued the following note concerning the attitude of Turkey:

The French Government has noted on several occasions regrettable breaches of neutrality by Turkey, chiefly in the conduct of the military and naval authorities in connection with Germany. An ever increasing number of positions has been allotted to German officers. The receipt of arms and munitions from Germany and the welcome given to the cruisers Breslau and Goeben justly alarmed the French Government. Added to this, Turks, without provocation, committed acts of war in Russian ports.

The Government, therefore, in concert with Great Britain and Russia, desirous of believing that these acts were imputable to German officers endeavoring to usurp the authority of Ottoman commanders, proposed to the Sublime Porte to separate its policy from that of Berlin by dismissing the German officers.

Turkey has not dismissed these officers, and its attitude presented the same inconveniences as though a state of war existed, because it obliged the Allies to detach a portion of their forces as a safeguard against aggressions.

As a result the French, British, and Russian Ambassadors demanded their passports and left Turkey. French interests in Turkey were left in charge of the American Ambassador, while those in Palestine were taken over by Spain.

Dispatches from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco show that the Mussulmans there well understand Turkey's error in handing over her sovereignty and independence to German hands. Germany wishes to lead an important section of Islamism into a struggle which can only be disastrous, and North Africa certainly will not in any way join with the Turks in compromising the Mussulman cause.

CRUISER GOEBEN DAMAGED.

Russian Forts' Fire Effective—A British Vessel Scuttled.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Sevastopol says that the bombardment by the former German cruiser Goeben of that Black Sea fortress yesterday was put an end to by the Constantinowskawa batteries, which forced the warship to withdraw.

The shore station subsequently intercepted a wireless message from the Goeben which said: "Damaged; will return to Constantinople for repairs."

Newspaper reports of the bombardment say that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and four Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the shore near Sevastopol yesterday morning, shelling the railroad and docks. The Russian shore batteries replied. The warships disappeared along the Crimean shore to the eastward after inflicting trivial damage.

Theodosia, on the Crimean coast, 100 miles northeast of Sevastopol, also suffered a bombardment on Saturday, when a Turkish cruiser sailed close enough to throw thirty shells into the city.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd, dated yesterday, says that a British vessel, the Fredcrick, was set on fire and scuttled in the course of the bombardment of Novorossyek.

The Turks also wantonly bombarded Anapa, a Russian seaport of the Black Sea at the western extremity of the Caucasus range.

"According to a Constantinople telegram reaching here way of Berlin," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "the Russian steamer Koraljevo Olga was seized at Constantinpole last night. A Turkish crew was put on board the vessel the Turkish flag was hoisted."

CAUCASUS MOSLEMS LOYAL.

Members of Tiflis City Council Join in Cheers for the Czar.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Tiflis, capital of the Government of Caucasia, says:

"The City Council met in an extraordinary sitting on the occasion of the beginning of the war with Turkey in Caucasia. The Russian, Georgian, Armenian, and Moslem Councilors asserted unanimously the solidarity of the various nationalities constituting the Caucasian population in the desire to repulse the enemy of their common fatherland.

"The sitting terminated with cheers from all present. The Councilors decided to ask the Governor of Caucasia to tender to the Emperor an expression of their respect and loyalty."

MISSIONARIES BELIEVED SAFE.

Very Few of the English Stationed in Palestine Are Now There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Inquiries in missionary circles in London today showed little apprehension that there have been anti-Christian disturbances in Turkey, or that English and American missionaries there have, up to now at least, suffered anything except great difficulty in receiving remittances forwarded to them.

For this reason, ever since the European war began, English missionaries have been withdrawn from the Turkish Empire, especially from Palestine, where most of the English missionary work in the Mussulman dominions is done. Out of a normal European missionary force in Palestine of more than 125 there are today only about 10. The others are either at home on extended Summer furloughs, not being allowed to go back, or have made their way to Egypt.

As early as Sept. 1 the Church Missionary Society authorized a Cook's agent to proceed from Cairo to Jerusalem in order to gather together English missionaries and make arrangements for their return.

For the past three days telegraphic communication with Turkey has been interrupted, and for a longer period than that letters have been getting through irregularly. For these reasons it is not known here just how American missionaries in Palestine and other parts of Asiatic Turkey are prepared to meet the present crisis, but from the latest indirect information American missionaries working in the districts from Beirut to Antioch were in no danger and experiencing no exceptional inconveniences.

BLEW UP HIS GUNBOAT.

Turkish Commander Also Sank a Steamer to Prevent Capture.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople by way of Vienna says:

"According to reliable news an Anglo-French fleet yesterday entered Tchesme Bay, Asia Minor, about forty miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Berak Reis and the Turkish steamer Kanili-Adda were anchored.

"The commander of the Turkish gunboat sank the steamer, and blew up his own vessel in order to prevent their capture by the allied fleet."

MINES ON TURKISH COAST.

Announcement of New Peril to Shipping Made by Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—German papers announce officially that all the coast of Asiatic Turkey has been blockaded by mines.

The danger which is confronting shipping in the west is thus extended to the east.

TELLS MOHAMMEDAN INDIANS TO BE LOYAL

Influential Native's Paper Says It Is Their Duty to Fight Britain's Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The best test of the attitude of the younger school of Moslems in India is the opinion of Mohammed Ali's Delhi organ, The Comrade:

"If any cause can be ours," it says, "it is the British, and if Germany counts on us she is mistaken. It would be bad business also for Turkey to lavish on Germany the lives, energies, and resources she needs for her own quarrels, since Germany never spared any for her when she was beset by still greater perils.

"We do not wish to be cynical, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nature is inexorable and ruthless in punishing disobedience to its Decalogue.

"Germany has done nothing as yet for the Turks to deserve the sacrifice of a single anadol, much less a street riot in a single town or village by Moslem sympathizers of Turkey with a view to embarrass their own Government.

"We do not in the least mean to insult the intelligence of Turkey, and to convince her of it we frankly confess that, whether her choice is peace or war, the consequence will be hers, not ours. Hence she must exercise her own judgment and surrender it to none.

"What shall be our attitude toward the Government is a simple question and presents no difficulty. We have, of free will and as masters of our destinies, chosen to remain in this country as subjects of our King and Emperor and fellow-citizens of our neighbors. We have done this because the benefits of his rule exceed whatever discomforts we may have felt at any time or may be likely to feel in future. When we entered the field we must have known all the rules of the game, and, whatever the fortunes of the game, we must abide by the rules and take both defeat and victory in the manner of sportsmen.

"Sir Syed Ahmad's clean-cut logic must come to the rescue of every man who finds the situation distressing. He said, 'Our attitude toward the Government established in this country must be governed only by one consideration, namely, the attitude of that Government toward ourselves.'

"Every other consideration is foreign to this subject, and, whether we fight Turks or Russians, our services we must place at the disposal of our Government, and our souls we must commend to God."

VIENNESE CHEER TURKEY.

Diplomat Addresses Crowd, Which Calls for Egypt's Liberation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Vienna, coming by way of Amsterdam, says there were demonstrations of sympathy for Turkey at Vienna today. Thousands bearing Turkish, German, and Austrian flags assembled in the vicinity of the Turkish Embassy and cheered.

The Secretary of the Embassy, speaking in German, addressed the crowd from a window, after which the manifestants again cheered, calling for the liberation of Egypt.

BULGARIA CALLS RESERVES.

Orders the Mobilization of Her Second Line of Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"A message received here from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line of troops. The first line troops have already been mobilized."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Berlin Lokalanzeiger to the effect that Rumania will not modify her attitude of neutrality provided the other Balkan States remain out of the conflict.

MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT.

Proclaimed by Britain — Turkish Gunboats Off the Gulf of Suez.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Martial law was proclaimed today by Great Britain throughout Egypt. An official notification by the British Chargé d'Affaires at Cairo was delivered to American diplomatic agents there.

The British Chargé d'Affaires also informed the American Consul General that the British Commander in Chief had orders to take vigorous measures to repress any outbursts in Egypt as well as to defend British rule there.

Should there be a campaign in Egypt, Earl Kitchener's experience will be invaluable to Great Britain, for no man alive has a better knowledge of the country. If the reports that the Turkish invasion of Egypt is well under way are true, picturesque forces mounted on camels and horseback have probably already crossed the frontier.

Turkey, it is argued in London, will endeavor to accomplish three things—the invasion of Egypt, the blockading of the Suez Canal, and the stirring up of a holy war among the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India as well as among their co-religionists in Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News asserts that Turkish gunboats are reported at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

Numerous detachments of Turkish cavalry, according to the same dispatch, have reached Akabah, a fortified village of Arabia, on the gulf of the same name on the Red Sea.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the cultivation of cotton in the upper Egyptian basins in 1915, according to Reuter's Cairo correspondent.

BURSTING GUN'S WIDE RUIN.

Houses Leveled by Explosion—Flying Shells Kill Men Far Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Imparcial states that when one of the forty-two-centimeter guns employed on the German right wing (near Ostend) exploded the other day, it caused awful havoc among the gunners, and a squad of men, 250 in all, who were standing close by. All were blown to pieces and fragments of their limbs were picked up afterward five miles away.

Shells intended for use in the gun blew up in all directions, killing men as far off as ten kilometers, (six miles.)

Some farm houses a little to the rear of the scene of the catastrophe crumbled to pieces from the shock of the explosion, which tore a chasm in the ground that swallowed up all that was left of the gun and its platform.

9 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Casualty List of Oct. 28 Contains the Names of 14 Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A casualty list received from headquarters today, under date of Oct. 28, gives the names of nine officers killed and fourteen wounded. Among those wounded is Lieut. Col. H. L. Richardson of the Forty-seventh Sikhs, an Indian regiment.

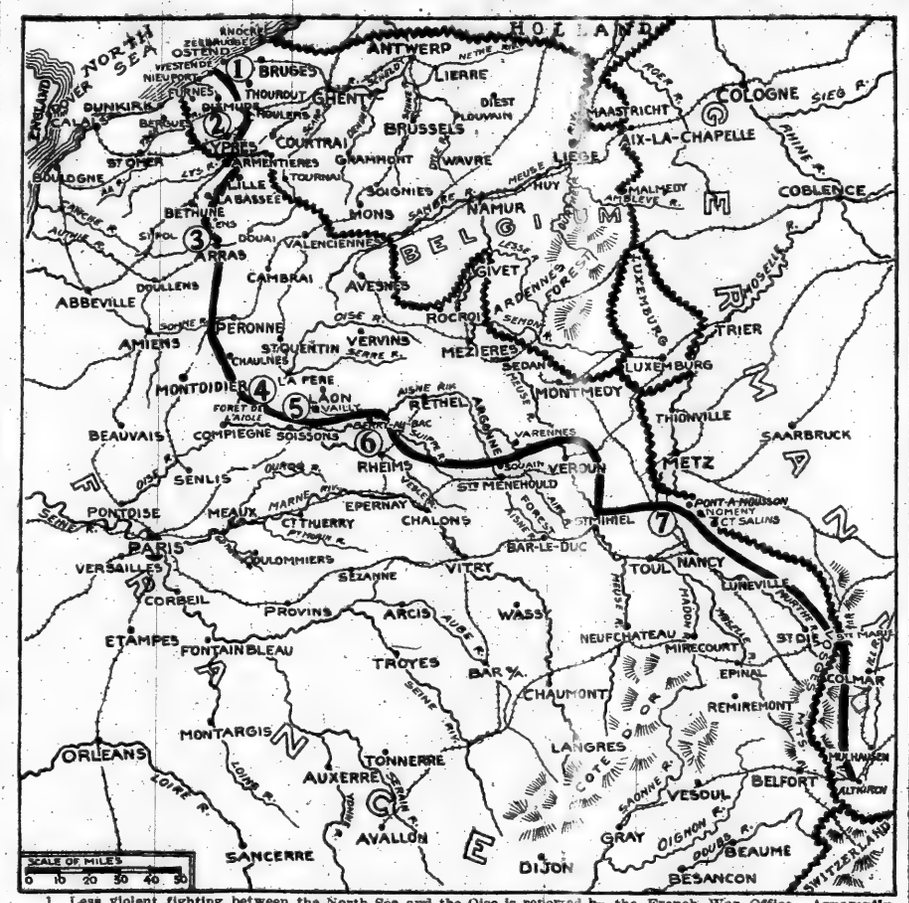
PUT BIG GUNS ON BORKUM.

Germans Have Placed 42-Centimeter Weapons on North Sea Island.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that German 42-centimeter guns have been placed on Borkum Island, in the North Sea.

Borkum is a small island belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems. It is sixty miles southwest of Heligoland.

Important Points on the Western Battle Front.



1. Less violent fighting between the North Sea and the Oise is reported by the French War Office. Apparently the Allies have gained ground toward Ostend, but the Germans still hold that port.
2. South of Dixmude the conflict has been sanguinary. The Allies have advanced at many points, according to the French War Office report, but have lost part of Messines. Berlin reports the German success at the latter town and says further ground has been gained in that region.
3. An attack of the Germans on the suburbs of Arras is reported repulsed.
4. Fresh activity is being shown on both sides along the Aisne. West of Soissons, the French War Office says, the Allies have made progress.
5. Around Vailly there has been some serious fighting and Paris reports that Germans, attacking the Allies intrenched on the heights, were beaten back.
6. The Kaiser's heavy artillery is being brought into play in the Rheims district as well as to the westward. Berlin chronicles some successes in the Argonne region.
7. Germans advancing on Nomeny have been repulsed, according to Paris.

KAISER'S ARMY IS REINFORCED

Continued from Page 1.

tangiements of the enemy's trenches. There has been similar progress in the woods of Le Prêtre—to the west of Pont-a-Mousson.

Berlin Reports Further Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following this forenoon:

In our attacks on Ypres further ground has been gained and Messines has been occupied by us.

In the fighting in the Argonnes some successful forward movements have been made and the enemy suffered severe losses.

ALLIES' LINE HOLDS FAST.

Dutch Correspondent Says Germans Have Gained Nothing Along Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The Handelsblad correspondent at Sluis telegraphs:

"All German attempts to break through the line of the allied forces between Nieuport and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices, the Germans have not succeeded in gaining ground on the other bank of the canal.

"Communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted. Permits to leave Bruges are no longer given, but tramcars are still running and the German marine band gives daily concerts in the market place.

"German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross the frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of battles, but of butchering.

HAVRE, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A Belgian official report issued this afternoon said in part:

The arrival of the German Emperor, which, it is announced, is expected shortly in South Flanders, shows that the principal effort of the enemy is being directed between Ypres and the River Lys. The allied troops yesterday and today broke the efforts of their assailants.

German troops appear largely to have evacuated the left bank of the Yser. Trenches, situated some 200 or 300 yards from our lines, have been found empty. This morning a strong column marched from Mannekensvere toward St. Pierre Capelle, where large forces already are assembled. The flooding of the country proceeds, but the bridges and pontoons, carried across the Yser by the enemy, are still in position.

GERMANS STICK TO OSTEND.

Fresh Troops with Big Guns Are Going to the Front.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Sluis says that Ostend and Routers are still in the hands of the Germans.

"It is reported," the dispatch adds, "that the Allies yesterday occupied Leffinghe, on the Ostend-Nieuport Canal, which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat.

"A strong detachment of German troops, with heavy Austrian guns and much war material, arrived at Bruges yesterday from Ghent. Fresh troops are going uninterruptedly to the front."

GERMANS STILL POUNDING.

Messines, South of Ypres, Changes Hands Four Times in Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Germans continue to strike hard blows at the Allies' lines in their endeavor to get through to French ports.

As the floods, the Belgian Army and the British fleet have barred their way along the coast, the Germans are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres, in Belgium, to La Bassée, in France.

The stubbornness of the fighting along this line is seen from the fact that Messines, which the Germans now occupy, has been taken and retaken no less than four times since Saturday, each time with huge losses in killed or wounded.

The belief is growing here, and has been expressed by persons returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the English Channel, and that if this fails they will fall back to positions which they have prepared in Central Belgium.

A Times correspondent in Northern France telegraphs that the Allies are daily creeping toward Ostend. The number of Germans holding the place is so negligible, he says, that if the Allies achieve a definite victory in the fight for the river, Ostend will fall into their hands.

The correspondent also says that the Allies have penetrated north and east of Lille, which, he says, "certainly has been evacuated by the Germans and there is good reason to believe that it has been occupied by the Allies."

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 2.—Advices from Belgian coast towns say the exchange of artillery fire between the Germans and the warships has wrecked most of these towns. Westende, Westkerke, and Middelkerke are all in ruins.

TAKE VILLAGE WITH BAYONET.

Allies' Capture of Ramscapelle Vital—How Germans Are Massed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from a town in Belgium dated Saturday says:

"Today was a cheering one for the allied cause along the front from Nieuport to Dixmude. After a fortnight of ebb and flow the tide seemed to turn definitely in the Allies' favor with early dawn.

"The village of Ramscapelle, southeast from Nieuport, was taken with a fierce bayonet charge of Belgian and French infantry. The advantage was pushed home and the allied line of battle was securely set on the railway line from Nieuport to Dixmude.

"Two days ago the Allies were shelling on that line because the Germans were there. They had then established ten or eleven divisions of infantry across the Yser, and one division was ahead of the railway line. This evening they can hardly be said to have any position safely established across the Yser, as the allied troops hold the full stretch of the railway embankment, which on the average is less than two miles southwest of the river.

The firm establishment of the Germans at Ramscapelle, on the main road from Ostend to Dunkirk, might have ultimately made necessary the falling back of the allied line. The field after the battle this morning was a sight of horror. Probably at least 5,000 were killed and wounded altogether, and the killed were more numerous than the wounded.

The German troops on the Belgian front are now in numbers and disposition somewhat like this: On the coast there are four divisions of Ersatz reserves; next to them, coming along the line to the southeast, are ranged the Second Army Corps, the Twenty-second Army Corps, the Twenty-third Army Corps, and the Twenty-sixth Army Corps. At Roulers are some Ersatz and Landwehr troops. In reserve are four divisions of cavalry and the Nineteenth Army Corps, and around Lille are the Eighteenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Army Corps, with a great force of cavalry.

If these observations are correct, there are about 600,000 German troops between Ostend and Lille.

AMERICANS AMONG WOUNDED.

Several from Boston Found Who Were Serving in British Army.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Savage, a Catholic priest, formerly of Washington, who is serving as a chaplain in the French Army, says that he has found several Americans from Boston among the British wounded whom he attended.

Sergt. Godson, a well-known football player, has been decorated on the field of battle with the emblem of the Legion of Honor as a reward for taking command of several batteries of artillery after all the other officers were killed or wounded and silencing a German battery. The General congratulated him before the entire army.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte
LARGE ORCHESTRA

CATCH FOE'S MESSAGE AND AVERT DISASTER

British Learn of Impending Attack on Ypres and Take Precautions Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Calais, describing the desperate engagements in which the British troops bore the brunt of the fighting at Ypres, says:

"In some measure we have to thank the tapping of a wireless message for the fact that whole sections of the British expeditionary force are still intact. Two German messages were tapped. The first ran, 'Take Ypres by Nov. 1.' The second read, 'More men now, and we have them.'

The latter placed the British Army on guard, and, though suffering very severely, they repulsed repeated assaults.

The correspondent says that the British are believed to have opposed to them at this point twelve German Army Corps, or, roughly, 550,000 men.

The correspondent also states that the Germans are now firing shells at British airmen, which on exploding give off poisonous gases. Two airmen have fallen to the ground dead from no apparent reason, and others come down complaining of dizziness and sickness. The gases from these shells produce a curious rainbow effect when viewed from the ground.

300,000 BRITISH FIGHTING.

500,000 on Firing Line by December —1,000,000 More by Spring.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time, (Oct. 20.) Besides, there are many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades under the command of Gen. Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the British Channel, and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier in France and in Belgium. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field have seen considerable service, many of them having had from ten to twelve years' training and having participated in Great Britain's "little wars" in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled by re-enlisted men, who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By Dec. 1, when, it is expected, large bodies of British Territorials who have volunteered for foreign service will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000. This will include the British and native troops from India and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time, also, many of the Australians, Canadians, and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the Continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men, now coming into being, will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next Spring. Owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly. Among them are nearly 200,000 men who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

$3.95 For Velour Hats Worth $6 & $8

Special for Election Day—finest Austrian Velour Hats regularly sold at $6 and $8—$3.95. Made by the world-famous Huckel of Vienna.

Colors—Black, Dark Brown, Myrtle Green, Bottle Green, Golden Brown.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

IMPOSSIBLE TO CIRCLE BRITAIN WITH MINES

Would Require 2,000,000, and Germany Hasn't a Tenth That, American Expert Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Commenting on the rumors from Berlin that Germany intends encircling the British Isles with a chain of submarine mines, an American naval officer who is an authority on mines said today that such a feat was utterly impossible. It would require more than 2,000,000 mines, he said, and Germany did not possess a tenth of that number and could not manufacture 500,000 if she wanted to. Submarines are practically valueless in mine-laying, it appears, for the reason that they cannot carry enough mines to make so perilous a trip worth while.

The American officer questioned does not believe that there are more than 300 mines off the Irish coast, which should be easily guarded against. In his opinion these mines must have been laid by some ship flying a neutral flag which brought them from some Scandinavian port. It is not likely, he thinks, that more than one ship could sneak past the cordon of British cruisers, and one vessel couldn't carry more than 300 mines. The officer also remarked that he deemed it impossible that any floating mines had been used by either side, as these are worthless except under circumstances that have not yet arisen in this war.

AID GERMAN CRUISERS.

Coal and Information Furnished by Merchantmen, London Hears.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—German merchantmen regularly provide German cruisers in the Pacific with coal and provisions from Chilean ports and furnish wireless information to the warships, according to The Times correspondent at Santiago, Chile.

The correspondent says the merchantmen obtain "leave to depart from the ports by making false declarations regarding their destination to the Chilean authorities."

CHILDREN SUFFER MOST.

Red Cross Nurses Tell of Hardships Little Ones Undergo in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—"Amid all the horrors of this war, there is none that compares with the suffering of little children." This is the opinion expressed by two Red Cross nurses, Mrs. Patton Bethune, the wife of an English officer, and Dr. Ethel Ormiston, a New Zealander, who have just returned to London after varied experiences in Flanders and along the Dutch frontier.

They both worked close to the firing line and ministered to the British, French, Belgian, and German wounded. Their services were accepted by the Germans at a time when the German casualties were so heavy that the German medical service was inadequate to cope with the wounded brought back from the front. They were brought in direct contact with most of the many-sided horrors of war, but among them all that which left the deepest impression upon them is the indescribable misery which was inflicted upon the babes and sucklings.

"At Sluis," said Mrs. Bethune, "just over the Dutch frontier, we saw hundreds of little innocents of ages varying from one month to ten years, who were suffering from scarcity of both food and clothing. One poor little kid, between two and three months old, had a strip of linen for the sole covering of his poor little body, which was like an icicle. The Dutch were doing everything possible, but the relief organization there, as everywhere, seemed totally inadequate.

"In Flanders we saw many heart-breaking cases of childish suffering. There were boys and girls of from 7 to 10 years of age who were trudging along with their mothers, carrying bundles of their poor household effects, fleeing from they knew not what terrors. We could sympathize with the women who had been stricken down in their health and vigor, and our hearts went out to the women who had fled from their homes in panic, but the suffering we witnessed that curdled the blood in our veins was that of the little children."

KAISER SUCCORS VON MOLTKE.

Sends Chief to Imperial Palace at Homburg to Get Well.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says a dispatch from Berlin states that Emperor William has sent Lieut. Gen. Count von Moltke to the Imperial Castle at Homburg to convalesce.

Gen. von Moltke was taken ill some time ago, and during his absence Gen. von Falkenhayn is acting as Chief of the German General Staff.

NORTH SEA CLOSED BY BRITISH ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

so far as Great Britain is concerned, but any straying even for a few miles from the course thus indicated may be followed by fatal consequences."

CREDITED TO LORD FISHER.

Closing of the North Sea Believed to Have Been Directed by Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The supremely important announcement issued by the Admiralty last night with reference to the North Sea came too late for editorial comment in most of the morning papers. It is regarded as the direct outcome of Lord Fisher's appearance as First Sea Lord on the Admiralty Board. Lord Fisher always has been known as an advocate of strong measures, and the half-hearted consideration which the Admiralty hitherto has given to this question has speedily been transformed into action by his interposition.

The plan announced by the Admiralty puts a new aspect on North Sea naval strategy. Besides curtailing the possibilities of German vessels under cover of neutral flags laying mines outside the limits of what the English now refuse to call the German Ocean, it reduces the chances of any German fast cruiser slipping out for purposes of commerce raiding. This is a contingency which had been particularly apprehended since the exploits of the Emden and the Karlsruhe have shown what could be done in this way.

JOFFRE'S GREAT AIM IS TO WEAR DOWN FOE

French Commander Careful of His Men Because the Conflict Will Be a Long One.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Persons attached to the French War Office estimate that the Germans have in Belgium and France and along the German frontier to Switzerland about 1,750,000 men. The French and English have undoubtedly a numerical superiority, with possibly 2,225,000 men on or near the fighting lines.

The reason the Allies do not turn the Germans out of France and Belgium is partly because the power of the defense is greater, with modern weapons and intrenchments, than the power of offense. There is probably no position on the line that either army could not take if it was determined to do so. It is simply a question of concentrating sufficient forces on that point and suffering the inevitable losses.

A position is taken at a loss greater than has been inflicted, and the winners, upon advancing, find themselves facing another position, which also may be taken. If this operation is repeated often enough, the numerical superiority of the attack will become an inferiority as the weeks go on, and the war will be lost.

Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French are careful of the lives of their men. They seek to accomplish large results by letting the Germans attack under unfavorable circumstances, when they will do so. The allied commanders appear to think the Germans may be engaged to greater advantage in France and in Belgium than in Germany. Their effort is to dispose of the allied troops upon this or that part of the vast front so that important fractions of the invaders may be destroyed or captured.

For the Allies to drive the Germans before them (if that should be possible) would be to drive them back on their bases with armies intact. The problem of beating the Germans on this frontier would be more difficult every mile they were driven back.

The conviction exists at the headquarters in the field and the Ministry of War that the war is to be a long one; that the victory is to be won solely by attrition, and that this process of attrition can be applied as well in northern France and in Belgium as on the Rhine. The care of the military organization is therefore not to be extravagant with the unreplaceable human material.

France probably has 1,500,000 of men, most of them under arms, who have never been to the front. There are the very young men and the reserves of the older classes, who are being trained to take their places on the battle lines. France, therefore, can lose 1,500,000 men and yet maintain her fighting forces at the same strength they are now.

The same thing is probably true of Germany, and so military observers here look upon the immense operations which have taken place as only the beginning of a conflict which may not reach its greatest violence until Spring.

FRENCH PRESS OPTIMISTIC.

They Regard German Assaults as Efforts to Get Free.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The French press are confident that a few days will produce a marked change in the military situation in Northwest France and Belgium. They regard the German attacks as final efforts to win some success irrespective of its strategic value. The Temps comments:

"The Germans are trying to disengage themselves from our grasp, not to seize the coast line, where the situation is that both opponents are attacking each other instead of Germans attacking and the Allies defending. If their effort ceases for a moment, our counter strokes will immediately sweep them before it. They realize this, and consequently are making furious plunges against our line as the only means left of defending their own."

The Intransigeant, commenting on the report that orders found on a captured German indicated that their movement against Calais was intended to be decisive, says:

"A decisive effort which produces no result has clearly failed. It is now certain that the Allies have won a victory in Flanders."

ITALIAN PUBLIC FOR WAR.

Even Socialists Believe the Nation Must Join the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I recently had an opportunity of obtaining a comprehensive idea of the general opinions held in Northern Italy as to the probability or advisability of that country taking an active part in the war. The first point which strikes one is that there is nothing whatever in the shape of war fever, though possibly the southern provinces might be more inclined than the north to see the country committed without due consideration and caution.

Italy knows by recent experience the strain and cost of war, and has no desire to enter on a fresh campaign unless it is absolutely

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON EAST PRUSSIA

Northern Forces Covering Warsaw While Army from There Pursues the Germans.

RETREAT IN THREE LINES

Centre and Southern Defeated Sections Following Railroads to Reach New Positions.

PRZEMYSL SORTIE FAILS

4,000 of Garrison Reported to Have Been Captured—Austrian Victory East of Fortress.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The following report from the General Staff of the Russian Commander in Chief was made public here tonight:

On the front in Eastern Prussia our troops have repulsed German attacks directed against Vladislavoff, driven the enemy from the eastern edge of the Rominten forest, and advanced to the north of Lake Raigorod.

Beyond the Vistula our troops continue the offensive without being opposed. Only in the region of Opatow the Austrians attempted to resist us with considerable forces. They were repulsed. Beyond the Opatow River the Austrians hold fortified positions.

In Galicia, on the San River our troops entered the village of Lisko, where fierce fighting took place.

On the rest of the front the situation is virtually unchanged.

The military correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, explaining the changing dispositions of the enemy's forces, says:

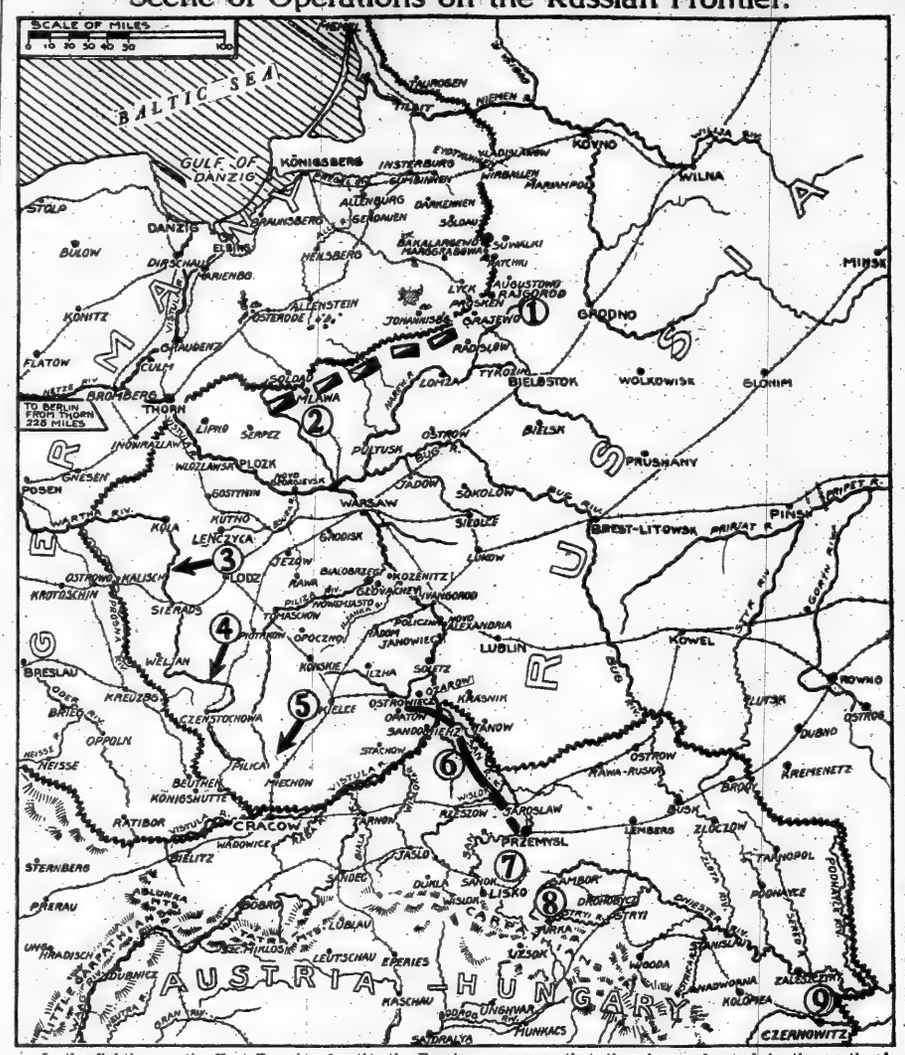
"The Austrians are moving south and southwest toward the west Galician frontier and Cracow, while the Germans, retreating from Warsaw, are falling back west and southwest toward the Silesian frontier.

"As the Russian troops from Warsaw and Novoe Georgievsk follow the Germans, the Russian East Prussian corps is moving in force on the regions northwest of Warsaw, covering Warsaw from the direction of Mlawa and occupying both banks of the Vistula below Warsaw.

"German officers captured near Warsaw state that on account of the impassable condition of the roads the Germans are following the double-tracked railroad from Warsaw to Czenstochowa through Skierniewice and Piotrkow.

"The southern divisions are following the railway lines from Kielce toward Cracow, while the German extreme left, not in actual contact with the centre, but keeping in communication with it by 'flying' cavalry squadrons, is moving west toward Kalisz. This wing constantly is drawing reinforcements from Thorn and Mlawa."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



In the fighting on the East Prussian frontier the Russians announce that they have advanced to the north of Lake Raigorod, (1.) The Russian Army operating on this frontier, and indicated by black and white blocks, is also covering Warsaw from the direction of Mlawa. (2.)

Troops from Warsaw and the fortress of Novo Georgievsk are pursuing the left wing of the main German Army, indicated by an arrow marked 3, which is reported to be headed for Kalisz. The centre, (arrow 4,) because of the impassable condition of the roads, is following the railroad from Piotrkow to Czenstochowa, which has been that army's headquarters. The right, or southern, wing of the main army (arrow 5) is retreating down the railroad from Kielce toward Cracow, its base having been Miechow.

In Galicia the Austrian line, indicated by black blocks, (6,) is held in check all along the San River. While the Russians announce that they have captured the village of Lisco, (7,) the Austrians report an important victory in the district between Sambor and Turka, (8.) They also announce that the Russians are bombarding Czenowitz, (9,) the capital of Bukowina, from which they were recently driven.

MAY CUT AUSTRIANS OFF.

Russians in Swift Pursuit of Army —Przemysl Sortie Disastrous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"According to official news, the Russians are advancing with success along the whole Vistula front. Details are confined to information about that part out of which the Austrians are retreating. The Russians have secured Piotrkow and other places in such positions as to suggest that the Austrian armies run the risk of being cut off from Cracow, their ultimate goal of retreat. A rear-guard defense was attempted at Opatow, but without success, and the Russians took several hundred prisoners and six Maxims with a supply train.

"On the San River, where the fighting has been severe for a fortnight, the Russians adopted the method of deliberately sapping their opponents' trenches, precisely as a besieging force saps its way toward a fortress. This proved an admirable success. When the Russian sap burst into Austrian trenches the men in them were seized with panic and fled precipitately. The Russians, taking advantage of the panic, rushed the fortifications in the neighborhood and took them, capturing five officers, 500 men and all the Maxims.

"An Austrian column which had descended the north slope of the Carpathians in the direction of Nadvorna, where it had intrenched itself, has been attacked and driven back. This operation is removed by more than a hundred miles from the nearest point of the great struggle, and shows that the Austrians, confident of victory under German leaders, sent forces across the Carpathians to catch the Russians in the rear when the proper moment came. Unfortunately the moment failed to arrive, and the local Russian forces, enjoying the entire support of the native inhabitants, seem to find no difficulty in dealing with successive isolated attempts of the considerable Hungarian reserve bodies sent across the Carpathians at various points.

"Persistent rumors still prevail about Przemysl having been taken, but they should be disregarded. What really has happened is that the Russians have captured 4,000 of the garrison, with all their arms and equipment. I am still uninformed on points and detail, but the garrison attempting a sortie in force, the Russians allowed it to proceed until they could cut in behind, when the force was surrounded, and when it found it was impossible to cut a way through either forward or backward it capitulated.

"Whether this force, whose captured remnants after a desperate attempt to cut a way out still numbered 4,000, were Germans or Austrians; whether they were the only sound men left in the fortress, where cholera and typhus are reported to be raging, or whether the attempt was merely a part of the routine of the beleaguered stronghold, it is impossible to affirm.

"The Russian advance into East Prussia appears to be on a thirty-mile line running from Vladislavoff to the great forest of Rominten, which is a day's march away from the scene of the severe fighting already reported as having been in progress for a week. Whether the Russians are advancing on the whole front of thirty miles or, as is more probable, only at some point in that distance not yet clear, what is perfectly plain is that the Germans in East Prussia have had no better fortune than elsewhere and the moment has evidently arrived for the Russians to advance in force into their enemy's country."

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

Lose Heavily at Bakalargewo, but Resume Attack.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fighting along the East Prussian front, which began on Oct. 25, developed into an attack of great force by the Germans on the Russian positions west of Suwalki, centring on the big village of Bakalargewo.

The Russians seized the opportunity of German inaction to establish themselves very strongly in Bakalargewo, situated at the southern end of a long, narrow lake in a country dotted with patches of fir wood. The eastern bank of the lake rises steeply, and here the Russian position commands a considerable stretch of country. Behind the frontier is the town of Margrabowo on the railway.

For days past the Germans have been concentrating troops and guns of the largest calibre. The former include many divisions of reserves and a large number of regiments from the Konigsberg garrison.

A feint toward Lyck on the south, where the Russians have taken the German strategic railway, was beaten off with ease. The Germans were under the impression that the Russians were weakened here because of reinforcements they sent to Poland, and their object was to thrust the Russians back from certain points and so enable them to attack the railway line near Margrabowa and cut the Russian line between Sukalki and Augustow.

From Oct. 26 to 30 there continued a tremendous artillery fire across the lake and over the low ground south of the village. The Russian forces on this front include men who were with Gen. Rennenkampff in his advance on and retreat from Insterburg. They are a strong leaven of hardy men, expert in the art of using ground. Their dispositions in a labyrinth of wooded hills and valleys made it impossible for the Germans to ascertain the effect of their own fire.

Many times following observation signals of aeroplanes the direction of their fire was seen to change and ground was often heavily shelled on which there were no Russian troops at all. The Russian aviators explain this by saying that the difficulty was caused by the wet and misty weather, which made it next to impossible to distinguish from a safe altitude between a patch of wood and a body of troops.

Seventy shells from 32-centimetre Krupps fell at a spot over a mile from the nearest Russian battery. Some of them which failed to burst have been sent to Grodno and Vilna and placed on exhibition.

"On Oct. 30 the Germans began to move up and endeavored to assault the Russian positions to the south of the village, but only on Saturday did the attack prove to be of any weight. Snow fell that day, and the cold was intense. The Germans endeavored desperately to reach the Russian trenches, sacrificing men beyond the possibility of counting. Line after line pushed forward in face of a murderous rifle and machine gun fire which often annihilated the whole German attack and left the dead not in heaps, but in long mound like breastworks, which at one point actually impeded the fire from the trenches. The slaughter was indeed colossal. To the west of Bakalargewo alone there were more than 4,000 German dead on the ground. At no point was the Russian line broken.

To the west of the lake the Germans succeeded in intrenching despite the shell fire from across the water. On Saturday afternoon Siberian battalions moved forward from the village to dislodge them. One thing at which the Russians excel is co-operation between the infantry and artillery. This engagement was a magnificent example of the sheer scientific co-ordination of both arms. A storm of shrapnel raked the German trenches for an hour, and when it was seen that the enemy was shaken the Siberians rolled in and drove the Germans back after three terrific bayonet charges.

At this point the German defeat was complete and utter. Many were simply paralyzed with the cold, so that their rifle firing was noticeably feeble. The Siberian losses were slight. The Germans are bringing up reinforcements and the battle continues.

GOT 153,000 IN MAZUR TRAP.

Germans Have 300,000 Prisoners, American Newspaper Man Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—David R. McKee, a well-known newspaper man, who for many years was head of the Associated Press Bureau in this city, has just returned from Germany and Austria greatly impressed by the economic strength of Germany, and the ability of the more powerful of the two empires to carry on the war without imposing unusual privations upon the non-combatant population.

"Nowhere in Germany have I, or any of my friends, either seen or heard of any pecuniary privation or distress caused by the war thus far," said he. "Another subject of general observation and comment on the part of Americans in Germany," said Mr. McKee, has been the failure of the public in the United States and Great Britain (owing manifestly to the English news-censorship) to obtain any adequate knowledge of various German victories, especially that of von Hindenberg in East Prussia. It is known in Germany, from official reports, that he captured 93,000 prisoners, and that the Russians lost in addition not fewer than 60,000 men, killed, wounded, and drowned in the Mazur Lakes and swamps.

"At the present time there are not fewer than 300,000 Russians, French, Belgian, and English prisoners confined in prison camps within the boundaries of Germany. One of these camps, containing about 11,000 Russian and 5,000 French prisoners, is only ten or twelve miles from Dresden; and, from a friend of mine connected with the Red Cross work who visited it recently, I learned the following rather interesting bit of information:

"Although the Russian soldiers are required to submit to being bathed twice a week—against which requirement, as an unheard of atrocious cruelty, they protest vociferously—their French brothers in arms have petitioned for and obtained permission to erect an impassable wire barrier between themselves and the Russians, so as to keep the latter at the utmost possible distance—for reasons which need not be more particularly indicated."

READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

Austro-German Armies in Poland to Make Another Stand.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The battle in progress between the Germans and Russians in the Suwalki and Augustowa regions, according to an official announcement issued here today, continues undecided.

"The renewal of the great battle in Poland seems to be impending. It would appear that the Austro-German forces have completed their retirement to new positions. The Russian troops which followed them already are in touch with these new positions, and there have been several encounters in which the Russians were driven back.

"The new dispositions given to the Austro-German forces in Poland evidently have not been followed by the retirement of the Austrian flank in Galicia. Vienna reports a decisive success in Galicia on the extreme southern flank, between Turka and Stari-Sambor. Russians numbering two divisions and a rifle brigade have been driven from a series of fortified positions."

Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Tageblatt, writes as follows:

"Our army in the northeast, in a battle of several days' duration, has maintained its ground. We may hope that it will continue to be able to protect the East Prussian frontier. That is its immediate task; it will have another later."

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3, 12:15 A. M.)—The following official announcement was made public here tonight:

"The battles in Russian Poland continue. On the River San the Russians have suffered heavy losses, especially near Rosjadow. We captured 400 prisoners and three machine guns.

"South of the Stari-Sambor line we also captured 400 prisoners. We have progressed here and northeast of Turka."

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HURT.

Envoy in Auto Smashup While on Way to Pimlico Races.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The Russian Ambassador at Washington, George Bakhmeteff, was slightly injured here today, while bound for the races at Pimlico, when a taxicab in which he was riding collided with a motor car. The Ambassador was cut about the face by flying glass.

One of the occupants of the other machine was more severely hurt and was taken to a hospital.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The confidence of the Allies in the strength of their position along the Yser River in Belgium is shown by the length of time that they opposed the Germans along this stream before they turned its waters into the districts prepared for inundation. This use of the river had been planned for years as a method of defense for Belgium against troops invading the country from the west; now it is used for the opposite purpose. If the Allies had feared the German attacks in this district they would have turned loose this flood when they first took up their position along the Yser two weeks ago. Instead of taking this course the Allies reserved this weapon for the time when its use would produce the greatest effects.

The German crossing of the Yser accordingly turned out to be a trap. When the Kaiser's troops had established their hold on the west bank, in spite of great losses in the attack, the Allies turned loose the flood behind them and cut off their retreat. At the same time the Allies' artillery fire operpowered the German forces that were thus isolated and inflicted heavy losses.

The fighting in this field has been a costly one for the Germans. It seems beyond question that their losses must be double those of the Allies. They have pressed their attacks under particularly unfavorable conditions, while their early repulse lost the chance to even the score, that could only come through inflicting a decisive defeat.

The reports of German attacks all along the line in France indicate that they are feeling their way in preparation for a resumption of a strong aggressive move. It is unlikely that they can attempt this with hope of success unless they are able to send to their armies in France reinforcements of at least ten army corps. If they are making such a movement it should be shown not only by increased activities in France, but also by a further retreat of the German and Austrian armies in Poland.

The renewal of the attacks along the centre of the line in France is coincident with the delivery of desperate attacks on the Russian lines on the East Prussian border. The German troops in this region seem to be under orders to make 'every sacrifice' in an effort to decrease the pressure that is being exerted by the Russians in Western Poland.

Along a front of 100 miles on the East Prussian border the Germans are making vigorous efforts to break down the Russian defense. The flat country in which the fighting is taking place is, however, a serious disadvantage for the attacking troops. Their movements are difficult to conceal, and they have trouble in finding shelter from the enemy's fire after they have left their intrenchments. The Germans also are at a disadvantage in that their East Prussian army is largely made up of reserve forces, armed with less efficient rifles and field guns than those of the Russians. The latter in this field are mostly first-line troops, who have rifles and field guns equal to any in the world.

The efforts of the Germans to hold their positions on the East Prussian border are placing their army in this field in a dangerous position. The defeat of their army in Poland has forced it to retreat seventy miles, so that the two portions of the German forces are separated by a hundred miles.

The Russians will undoubtedly keep on pressing their advantage in Poland as long as they can continue to force the Germans back. If this movement should be stopped short of the German border it is probable that the Russians will move a force north in the effort to surround the Germans in East Prussia or force their retreat. A rapid movement to the rear could be made by the Germans under such circumstances only at the expense of large losses in stragglers and with the risk of greater disaster.

The advent of Winter is bringing added hardships upon the troops in this field, and is also introducing a new factor in the fighting in the Eastern theatre. Both East Prussia and Poland are fertile plains, so nearly level that large portions are swampy. The cultivated areas become almost impassable to vehicles after a few rains. The early Winter is now freezing the mud and the swamps so that troops and wagons can travel more readily in all directions. The first effect of freezing weather will then be to facilitate military operations through removing the most serious obstacle with which the transport service has to contend.

Yesterday's news from the battle in Poland shows a further retreat by the Austro-German forces. Their left flank is holding fast on a line running due north from Lodz. To the south, though, they have been driven back to Piotrkow and Opatow. This rapid retreat of the Austrians and Germans has saved them from a decisive defeat, but they are still exposed to a serious reverse, if their plan should miscarry at any point and afford an opening through which the Russians can force their way.

The Czar's forces are now concentrating their main attack northeast of Kielce in an effort to repeat the tactics by which they won important victories over the Austrians in the first days of the war. If the Russians can break through at this point they will be able to turn southward against the rear of the Austrian army in Galicia just as they did two months ago after the great battle at Rawa-Russka.

The fighting in Galicia is, like that of the last two weeks, without important advantage for either side. At Lesaisk, on the San River, and at Turka, on the Stryi, the Austrians have gained slight advantages. The line of battle to the southeast is now more definitely outlined and runs from Turka through Nadworna and Kolomea to the Russian border just east of Czernowitz in Bukowina. The renewal of Russian attacks in this district indicates that they are now beginning to bring up a new levy of reserves.

TURNING OF THE TIDE

The amount of sales in our stores throughout the United States for October, was the largest by a very substantial sum, for any month in the history of the Company (December, 1913, a holiday month, excepted).

The great Middle West leads in this most encouraging evidence of improvement.

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C. A. WHELAN, President.

GIRLS DON UNIFORMS, FIGHT AS SOLDIERS

Many Smuggle Into Czar's Army for Love of Adventure—Wives Follow Husbands to War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A number of women coming back wounded or with wounded husbands from the front proves that the contingent of adventurous female warriors who have actually been engaged in fighting in the lines is quite considerable. A Cossack girl went as a trooper with the full knowledge and permission of the immediate authorities, but most of the amazons get there in disguise, many to be near their husbands and some from sheer love of adventure.

The Cossack girl mentioned long distinguished herself in the special martial exercises practiced by the Cossacks, and could beat most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play. Her name is Helen Choba and she belongs to the Kuban Cossacks.

A Colonel's daughter, named Tomiloffskaya, distinguished herself on the East Prussian front in Augustowo by a series of fights. Like all women at the front she donned an ordinary soldier's uniform, which she wore so naturally that she passed quite unnoticed among the men. Those who go with an officer-husband's connivance usually adopt the uniform of an ensign of reserves. Tomiloffskaya was hit on three occasions, but her wounds being slight she remained on duty.

She once was for five days under fire with men, but specially distinguished herself as a scout leader in Augustowo Woods, where she had a squad of men under her own command. Her special piece of service here was intercepting a telegram from a German commander, whence it was ascertained that the German intention was to attack the Russian centre, and of course it was foiled.

Tomiloffskaya has also served as scout orderly and telephonist. She says the stories of German excesses are only too true and that she herself saw a German cleave the head of a Russian officer lying helpless on the ground. The man was shortly after shot by advancing Russians. Tomiloffskaya, who is only 21, comes from Minsk.

The wife of a Captain, a native of Moscow, whose initials alone are given, she fought her way through the Galician campaign with her husband. She possessed herself of an Austrian horse, sword, and revolver, and was present at all the fights in Galicia, being sometimes ten days under artillery and rifle fire without being injured. A fortnight ago, however, her regiment was near Kozenitze when her husband was wounded in the wrist. She was in another part of the fight, and only learned of this later.

Both are now in Moscow. Her usual employment during the campaign was to write reports and buy comforts for the men, and she once rode fifty miles to get some tobacco for her husband's company. She declares her intention of returning with her husband to the war as soon as he recovers from his wounds.

Three peasant girls waited on the commandant of Kiev with a demand to be sent to the front as soldiers. They had cut their hair and assumed soldiers' uniforms.

The general rule is for the girls to get away secretly with the connivance of friends among the soldiers going to the front, but many start alone on various pretexts, such as seeking an alleged fiancé or wounded brother, and they only don male attire when they have reached their goal.

SERVIANS IN HOT FIGHTS.

Vienna and Nish Both Claim Victories—Violent Bayonet Charges.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the following official Austrian dispatch received there from Vienna:

"The Austrians on Saturday successfully attacked a strong fortified Servian position near Rovrye. Our troops crossed the Save and Drina Rivers, which were obstinately defended by Servians, and occupied Ornabaro, Banovopolje, Rademkone, Gluosi, and Tabanovnio."

A dispatch from Nish, dated Oct. 31, contains the following semi-official note:

"The enemy operating Oct. 29 in the direction of Gutchevo bombarded our positions at Eminova and Banja from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon. At this hour they attacked but were repulsed by our troops. Our counter-attack developed into violent bayonet combats in which the enemy, suffering heavy losses, was forced to fall back in disorder, leaving three officers and about 300 men in the field.

"The enemy delivered another attack on our positions in the evening, but was again forced to retire with heavy loss.

"Nothing of importance has occurred on the remainder of the front."

Visiting New York's Institutions

LOOKING backward three hundred years, the tenacity of some New York houses in CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWING OUT ONE IDEA has been responsible for not a few historical successes.

*

Eighteen years back, this house was founded—WITH ONE CONTROLLING IDEA:

To give New York men haberdashery WHICH EXACTLY SUITED THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

This meant in style and in value.

Something MORE than they had ever had before.

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When that field was occupied, men's ready-to-wear clothing appeared in the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

There was ONE CENTRAL IDEA back of these clothes:

To furnish clothes MADE EXPRESSLY for the New Yorker, closely duplicating the product of well-known, fashionable tailors of this city.

Already this clothing has become an INSTITUTION—$20 to $45 for suits, and $20 to $50 for overcoats.

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Saks Winter Overcoats at $17.50 to $60 for Men and Young Men

The great trouble about ballots and clothes is, that the name they bear is so often a fiction—you cannot be sure who you are voting for, nor who made the clothes.

Saks clothes, however, furnish a notable exception in that they are wholly Saks-made, and free absolutely from the politics of an anonymous out-of-town influence.

And in announcing this great offering of Winter overcoat styles for your inspection today, we here go on public record that, with the exception of our English assortments,

every overcoat in these unparalleled selections is Saks-made, and we assume all responsibility from the loom to the label!

Fabrics—Both domestic & foreign fabrics—Elysians and short nap chinchillas, genuine Sedan Montagnacs, Meltons, Kerseys, soft vicunas, Crombie coatings, cheviot coatings, Beauclaires, and countless others, in all weights, designs and colors, and many patterns selected only on condition that nobody should have them but us.

Models—Single and double breasted, button through or concealed (also London-made coats, Saks-selected). Raglan shoulders, regular shoulders, velvet collars, self-collars with a soft and well-bred roll; shapely coats, and notably the Saks "Kimono Coat," which has all the liberality of fold which the name kimono implies.

Cut with the fluency which is art, and finished with the care which is perfection, they are the sum total of excellence in clothes.

A Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat at $20
a special feature for today

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

DR. ADAMS THINKS ITALY WILL FIGHT

Yale Professor Regards Her Army as Second Only to England's.

SAYS GERMANS MENACE US

"Our Turn Would Be Next if Germany Were Successful"—Long Hatred for England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Prof. George Burton Adams, Professor of History in Yale University and a Ph. D. of the University of Leipsic, has just returned to England after a stay of several months in Italy. He is inclined to believe that the Germans have already spent their strength in two great attempts—one in the east and the other in the west—to crush the Allies, and have failed in both. He says that, judging from his information from all available sources, he believes there are not enough soldiers in Germany to strengthen either army sufficiently to bring about a decision in the Kaiser's favor.

This, he maintains, places Italy in such a position that if she enters the war now on the Allies' side, she will be a deciding factor; and, as Turkey has chosen to become embroiled, he will be little surprised if Italy soon joins the Allies.

Prof. Adams said:

"Italy can place a fine body of troops in the field. From what I could learn she would be able to supply fully 3,000,000 men. The Italian Army next to that of England, is the finest body of men I have seen in Europe. The officers are alert and keen, and the men are a fine-appearing lot. The Italians are overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies; in fact, there seem to be only two positions considered by Italians—either that of remaining neutral or fighting against Germany and Austria. There would be a revolution in Italy, I believe, from what I was told, if the Government should attempt to fight on the side of Austria. Now that Turkey has stepped in, I think it likely that Italy will not long remain out of the fighting. Germany represents in Government and institutions an obsolescent system, away from which the world has been advancing for generations."

If Germany should become the dominant power of the world, Prof. Adams asserted, history would be turning back upon itself. England would probably lose all her African possessions, and in the not distant future would have to join again with other nations in a war against Germany.

"Germany," he said, "must be defeated in this war. If it comes to a point where it is necessary for the United States to aid the Allies to the end that they should win, then I hope it will be done. She is opposed to everything for which we stand, and our turn would be next if Germany were successful.

"Thirty years ago I spent twelve months in Germany. I was profoundly impressed then with the hatred expressed for the British. Germany was then fired with the desire for a predominant place as a world empire. When I asked Germans how they would accomplish their desires they told me that the English had won their empire by conquest, and that through conquest it could be broken up. It was not until the Boer War that England realized Germany's attitude. In the Spanish War we began to be classed in German feeling with England, and we realized at Manila Bay her feeling toward us. Germany saw the islands she wanted being taken from her grasp. The longer Germany waited the more remote she saw her chances become of achieving her ambitions.

"I believe, if the truth were known, that Germany was back of the demands of Austria upon Servia. She had seen the Balkan peoples solving their own problem in a way which interfered with her ambitions and those of Austria in the eastern Mediterranean. Hence the war."

Prof. Adams does not foresee a Germany divided into small States if she is beaten, but he does see an end to military despotism. America, he thinks, should place herself strongly on the side of disarmament in the congress to follow the war, which will not improbably be held in Washington.

ENGLISH GOLD VANISHING.

Shrinkage of Supply Despite Imports Causes Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In a news item headed "Missing Gold" The London Daily Mail this morning says: "A distinct shrinkage is visible in the amount of traceable gold in England. It is suggested that a great deal of the missing gold is in the hands of the Germans, or has been smuggled abroad by the Germans or by neutrals in the employ of the Germans."

Continuing the article says: "During the last three months the net receipts of gold from abroad have amounted to more than 30,000,000 pounds sterling and Treasury notes equivalent to another 30,000,000 pounds also have been issued, but the stock of gold in the Bank of England has not increased by more than the amount received from abroad. Hence the belief that gold is to some extent being hoarded and that our enemies are operating against us in the manner indicated."

Inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in financial circles failed to confirm such an opinion. It seemed to be the consensus that since the beginning of the war there had been some hoarding of gold, perhaps more in Scotland than anywhere else, and that a few Germans, returning to their Fatherland, were taking back small amounts of gold, but it is held that this is negligible in view of the heavy gold imports. In fact, in certain circles the opinion prevails that England is gathering in gold at too rapid a rate. Whether this is being hoarded in England is a difficult matter to form any accurate judgment upon, as the only way of measuring such hoarding is by deposits and withdrawals at the Bank of England. The unusual circumstances prevent normal deductions being made from such statistics. For instance, the joint stock banks are keeping more gold on hand than in ordinary times, so as to be prepared to meet any small run which local conditions might bring about. Also the troops all over England are being paid weekly in silver. So on the whole financiers are far from being alarmed over the present gold situation.

MAY RUN GAUNTLET OF JAPANESE SHIPS

German Cruiser Geier Must Now Face Two Foes or be Interned at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—It is believed the repairs on the German cruiser Geier at Honolulu have now progressed to such a point that the commander of the ship must elect to run the gauntlet of the two Japanese cruisers lying outside the harbor, or apply to the port authorities to have his ship interned until the end of the war.

A conference which took place last night in Honolulu between the port officials and the Japanese Consul is supposed to have had some bearing on this subject, although no report upon it has yet reached the Japanese Embassy here.

In reply to a suggestion that, as in the case of the British cruisers which were hovering off Sandy Hook recently, the Japanese Government might be requested to remove these vessels from the vicinity of Honolulu, it was pointed out by some of the officials today that the conditions were materially different.

In the case of the British cruisers, their presence was said to be embarrassing to American ship masters, whose vessels were being signaled and detained. The Japanese cruisers off Honolulu are not interfering with American shipping or with any mercantile vessels, out are simply waiting to do battle with an enemy's warship. Their position is said to be precisely like that occupied by the U. S. S. Kearsarge, which waited outside the French harbor at Cherbourg until by the laws of neutrality the Confederate cruiser Alabama was forced to go out and meet her end.

HONOLULU, Nov. 2.—A midnight conference was held between Collector of the Port Franklin, Deputy Collector Sharp and the Japanese Consul here last night, and wireless messages were exchanged with the United States revenue cutter Thetis, patrolling outside the harbor.

THE PLATURIA RELEASED.

Oil Ship on Her Way—Turpentine and Resin on Free List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Formal notification that the British had released the Standard Oil steamer Platuria, recently detained at Stornaway, Scotland, was conveyed to the State Department this morning by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. The Ambassador's advices said the Platuria had proceeded on her way to Copenhagen on assurances from the Danish Government that the cargo of oil would not be reshipped into Germany.

At the same time the Ambassador gave the welcome information that his Government had stricken turpentine and resin from the list of contraband articles. This news will be particularly pleasing to the South, as those articles will now be in the same category as cotton, which already has the freedom of the ocean highways.

The State Department is still awaiting a formal response to its protest against the seizure of the American ship Kroonland at Gibraltar. A dispatch from American Consul Sprague at Gibraltar has told the department without explanation that the ship's cargo was already being unloaded, and that prize court proceeding has begun. Nothing was said about the neutral passengers on board, but the assumption is that, with the cargo ashore and German passengers imprisoned, the ship may be allowed to proceed with her neutral passengers to destinations in Italy and Greece.

Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for Northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port and submit to examination of their cargoes by British authorities, receiving certificates which will relieve them of further search. The State Department has not accepted the proposal, and indications are it will be made the basis of a protest. Officials expect, however, that some amicable arrangement can be reached to relive American ships from the burden of search and detention when they have no contraband on board.

REPORTS CHEER BERLIN.

Success on the Aisne Is Regarded as Most Favorable News.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information, given out today for the press in official quarters, is as follows:

"The progress of the fighting on the front in the north of France is regarded here as highly favorable.

"The report given out yesterday, with its news that the French had been thrown back across the Aisne at a point near Soissons, and that the operations had already been extended to the west front of Verdun, is regarded as the most favorable issued for some time.

"Letters from the front, reaching Berlin, describe the fighting between Nieuport and Ypres as probably the fiercest of the whole war.

"The Germans forced their way southward by repeated night attacks. The toll of death was great on both sides."

KARLSRUHE SEIZES BIG NEW YORK LINER

Lamport & Holt Steamer Vandyck, with Rich Cargo, Falls Prize to German Cruiser.

PASSENGERS LAND IN BRAZIL

Vast Quantity of Frozen Meat, Coffee, and Coal in Her Hold—Two Other British Ships Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Lloyd's Shipping Agency from Para, Brazil, says the German steamer Asuncion has landed there the passengers and crews of the British steamers Vandyck, Hurstdale, and Glanton, which were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in latitude 1 south, longitude 40 west.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A private cable to a local firm received today from Para, Brazil, reports the destruction of the British steamship Vandyck by a German Cruiser. H. D. Haight, Boston, and Delgado of Rochester were on board, but were put ashore with other passengers before the Vandyck was sent to the bottom. The Vandyck plied between Buenos Aires and New York. The representatives of the local firm boarded her on Oct. 21.

The first news of the capture of the Vandyck was received in New York yesterday afternoon by Busk & Daniels, agents of the Lamport & Holt Line, in a cablegram sent by Capt. Anthony Cadogan from Para, advising them that the vessel had been captured by the Karlsruhe on Oct. 26. The dispatch said the passengers and crew of the Vandyck were all well, and had been landed yesterday at Para by a German steamship. Capt. Cadogan did not state whether the Vandyck had been sunk or not. She had about 3,000 tons of frozen beef on board from Buenos Aires and about the same quantity of coffee from Santos. The ship and cargo were estimated to be worth about $2,000,000, the agents said.

It is believed that the Karlsruhe put a prize crew on the Vandyck and is convoying her around to be used as a storeship, as she has about 3,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, which would be too useful to the German warship to destroy. When the Karlsruhe captured the Indian Prince on Sept. 12 off Para her Captain was ordered to steer after the German cruiser for five days and then her crew took off the stores and coal before she was sunk.

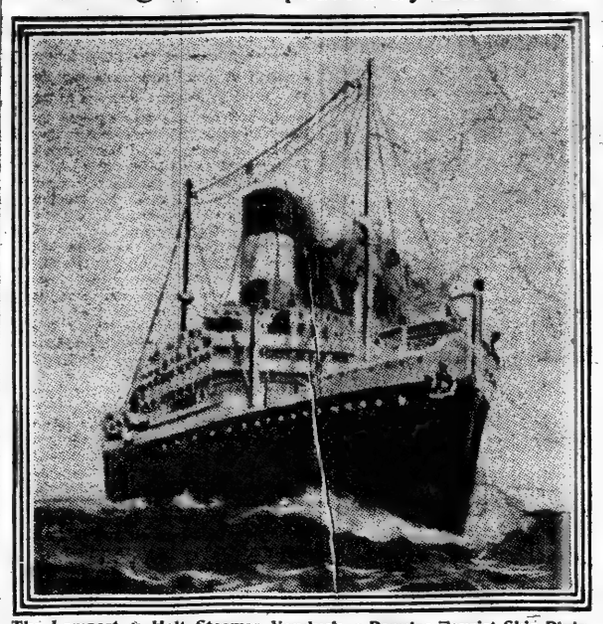
Directly after the report of the capture of the Vandyck was posted at the New York Maritime Exchange the agents of the Booth and other steamship lines whose vessels sail to South America, under the British flag called on the Consul General to see what was best to be done for the protection of their ships. The Consul informed them that the only guaranteed safe passage was from New York as far south as Trinidad. The Lamport & Holt Line suspended the sailing of its V class ships when the war commenced. On Oct. 12 they received a cablegram from the head office in Liverpool that it was safe to resume the passenger service, and this was done. It was assumed by the agents in New York that the Directors had some assurance from the British Government that the route from New York to Buenos Aires was safe from risk of capture by the German cruisers.

The effect of the capture of the Vandyck, the finest ship in the trade, it is said, will be to stop all services under the British flag from the United States to South American ports. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been operating its fortnightly service from Liverpool to Buenos Aires without interruption, and the Amazon sails from Liverpool tomorrow with Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and the members of the National City Bank staff who are going to open branches at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and other cities in South America.

The Vandyck was built three years ago for the South American trade, and was about 11,000 gross tonnage. She was fitted with the latest appliances and equipments for the safety and comfort of her passengers, and accommodated 250 passengers in her first cabin and 150 in the second cabin. Theodore Roosevelt traveled on the Vandyck to Buenos Aires in October, 1913, with his expedition to South America, and gave Capt. Cadogan a testimonial letter on his arrival saying how he had enjoyed the trip.

The Vandyck left New York for Buenos Aires on Sept. 3, and sailed from Santos on Oct. 19 for New York.

First Big Liner Captured by Germans.



The Lamport & Holt Steamer Vandyck, a Popular Tourist Ship Plying Between New York and South American Ports, Which Was Seized as a Prize of War by the Cruiser Karlsruhe.

'BOBS' IN PRAISE OF GERMAN TROOPS

Lord Roberts Says They Fight Well, but Underestimated the British.

ENGLISH BETTER SHOTS

Germans Fire Toward the Enemy; English Pick Out a Target Before They Shoot.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Flying about London, from the War Office to the Foreign Office, to the Home Office to the National Service League headquarters, to recruiting and concentration camps from one end of the nation to the other, passing out words of encouragement and optimism to soldiers in the making and giving sage and sound advice to those in power, who listen profoundly to what he says, there is a little man clad in a black morning coat, his hair and mustache white with age, but with a figure erect and soldierly—a man whose energy is one of the marvelous things the war has produced. He is Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the Little Bobs" of India and South Africa, the hero of the march to Kandahar, the leader of England's victorious army which fought the Boers.

Lord Roberts is 82 years old, but more active than many a soldier many years his junior. Not one of the military virtues acquired during sixty years of being a soldier has been lessened by advancing years, and the wisdom of all his campaigns is now proving of vast use to his country, while his confident optimism and the magic of his name has done a world of good. He is forever at it—this pounding home that England will win this war. He will countenance no other solution, will not even discuss it, and there is no reason to believe that even in his innermost mind the thought of German victory ever passes. In an interview with him, one of the few his aids say he has given, I ventured to try a question which started like this:

"Suppose that Germany wins"—

Lord Roberts permitted the question to go no further. He bristled and belligerently declared: "I will not suppose anything of the sort." That epitomizes the whole attitude of the man.

His interest in the private soldier is keen, and he is forever looking after his wants. One of the finest things he has done was to issue, through his National Service League, the organization he formed to spread military training, a booklet containing a number of marching songs. A hundred thousands copies will be sent to France next week.

Word of Praise for Germans.

It was characteristic of Lord Roberts to say a favorable word for the efficiency of the Germans when I asked him his opinion of the fighting in France. His patriotism does not let his judgment of a soldier become warped as it does that of many laymen. He said:

"The German troops have fought uncommonly well and have shown splendid organization, and have particularly demonstrated that they are well staffed. But there is every evidence that the Germans have underestimated our strength and power. Most of all, they have underestimated our 'empire power.' They thought that Ireland would not rally to the imperial cause, and they believed the same of India. Events have showed how vastly mistaken they were, for today the empire means unity of thought and purpose. They underestimated, too, the fighting value of the British Army. They thought it small and of not much importance, but now they have learned otherwise. But it is our empire power that they misjudged the most.

"Lord Cromer puts it rightly when he says that posterity will be amazed at the singular ineptitude of German policy and diplomacy and that the Germans have been wrong in everything—wrong in the probable action of Russia, England, Belgium, and Japan; wrong as to the value attached to the Italian alliance, wrong about the feeling of America, wrong as to the sentiment of the people both in South Africa and India, wrong as to the effect of the declaration of war in Egypt and Moslem countries. Indeed, Germany has misjudged and miscalculated."

Troops Show Great Improvement.

"Since the Boer war, the lessons of which were well learned by the army, our troops have shown vast improvement. The organization is better, the shooting is infinitely superior. When I went to Germany to attend manoeuvres of the German Army I noticed the close formations, and I thought then that, were we ever to engage in war with Germany, that formation would be to our advantage. And so it has proved. Our troops employ an extended order in battle, and with their good marksmanship they are able to stop these close-formed bodies of Germans, despite their superior numbers. A British soldier always shoots at something, he is trained to find a target before he pulls the trigger, and that accounts for the heavy German losses. The German, on the other hand, does not take the same care in firing; he is not trained to do so, and, as compared to our men, is not a good marksman. He fires in the general direction of the enemy, sending a rain of lead. For that reason, and the fact that our troops are in more extended and open formation, our losses are far less proportionately than those of the enemy."

POOH-POOHS INVASION TALK.

British War Office Reassures a Timid South Coast Resident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A resident of Eastbourne, who wrote to the War Office inquiring as to the proper conduct of noncombatants in the event of an attempted invasion of England, has received a reply which says:

"There is nothing in the present situation which would warrant the assumption that an invasion is probable or imminent. The various defensive works constructed in the United Kingdom are only the normal precautions taken by every maritime power in time of war. In the event of the enemy attempting to invade this country instructions will be issued by the proper authority."

BELGIANS' ONE HOPE IS AMERICAN AID

Their Country's Food Supply Commandeered by Contending Armies.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEM IDLE

Even Those with Money Are Hungry—Postal Communication Only with Germany.

BRUSSELS, (Via London) Nov. 2.—Between six and seven million Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country. Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commandeered by the Belgian Army when the war broke out have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgian homes destroyed or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable at 1,000,000. Malines, Louvain, Liége, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population is decently sheltered.

A report from Limbourg says that the supplies for the breadline have been exhausted and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrive.

The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain ordinarily imported from the United States and Canada has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but now that the lowlands have become the scene of fighting, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the country.

At Liége, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of big steamers lie idle at the docks along the Scheldt. Thousands of freight trucks are rusting beside the canals, while the horses are dead in Flemish trenches. The drivers and freight handlers are in hospitals or with King Albert's army.

Nieuport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans, and the hotels are filled with German wounded. A row of hotels along the beach at the resort fly the Red Cross flag.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell, and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the breadline.

The fear is commonly expressed that the city, with its famous buildings, will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves should they be compelled to retire. Everywhere one hears stories of buildings having been mined with a view to blowing them up in the event that the city cannot be held.

German money is in general use. Military proclamations in all the shop windows announce that the mark, approximately 25 cents, must be accepted. Brussels has no postal communication except with Germany. Everything is censored. No railways are being operated in Central Belgium. Most of the lines are without bridges. The canals are the only avenues for the shipment of freight.

It is estimated by Belgians here that one-fifth of the Belgians remaining in the country have employment of some sort. These include farm owners and lessees. The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and the beet sugar factories are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting, or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavoring to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in the army. Malines' tapestry factories are in ruins. Many cotton mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convents have been necessarily deserted by the sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

The canals leading from Belgium to Holland and the one railway line between Antwerp and Rosendaal constitute Belgium's only communication with neutral territory. There are no mails or telegraphic service to Dutch territory. The disheartened Belgians are unable to communicate with their relatives, whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battle line. Their isolation is almost complete.

ELECT GUTIERREZ TO RULE MEXICO

Continued From Page 1.

his favor, but that otherwise the armed struggle would continue. Voices from the crowd below demanded that Carranza remain in power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent afterward asked Gen. Carranza for a statement in the designation of Gen. Guiterrez as Provisional President. He said he would reiterate as a statement what he had just said from the balcony of the City Hall.

A banquet was given in Puebla tonight in honor of Carranza, who may stay in that city until Wednesday.

Officials here are unwilling to be quoted on the designation of Gutierrez as Provisional President, but they point out that the action of the convention is not final and may be ratified or reversed on Nov. 20, when it is expected that duly accredited Zapatista delegates will take part in the deliberations and voting of the Assembly. The Zapatista representatives now at Aguascalientes are there only in an advisory and consultative capacity. It is further pointed out that Carranza has declared that he will resist any defection from the Constitutionalist cause with the same firmness as that with which he resisted the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta.

Among the public the news of the Gutierrez designation excited slender interest, as the Commemoration of All Souls today drew almost the entire population of the capital to the cemeteries.

El Democrata, commenting editorially on the election of Gen. Gutierres as Provisional President, says that if First Chief Carranza, considering the conditions laid down by him as fulfilled, declines to resign, it is the duty of his followers also to make way for others, adding:

"We shall place our positions and our means at the disposal of those who shall take charge of the national destinies, and if it is thought desirable that some of us, few or many, should not only retire from public life, but should also leave the country, we ought, whoever we may be, to comply with such desires, though we may have to endure bitter sufferings in exile. If we cannot help in any other way, let that be our contribution to the general welfare."

Puebla telegrams say that Gen. Carranza arrived there late today, having spent the night at Tlaxcala. He was welcomed at the railroad station by Gen Coss, Military Governor of Puebla, and other local authorities, and a considerable concourse of people. An open-air band concert in Carranza's honor was given tonight.

CARRANZA WARNED TO YIELD.

No Vera Cruz Evacuation Without Guarantees, This Government Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Until the American Government receives the guarantees it has demanded respecting Vera Cruz, the soldiers and marines under command of Gen. Funston will not be withdrawn from that Mexican port. This was the tenor of a sharp message sent to Gen. Carranza today by the American Government.

The guarantees that the United States want are: First, that amnesty shall be granted to the Mexicans who have held office under the American administration at Vera Cruz, and second, that there shall be no duplication in the collection of customs and municipal taxes at Vera Cruz.

Guarantees of this nature were given to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, by Gen. Candido Aguilar, the Mexican Constitutionalist officer who has been waiting outside of Vera Cruz more than a month to take over Vera Cruz from Gen. Funston. The American Government has been waiting for Gen. Carranza to indorse the action of Gen. Aguilar. Gen. Carranza is willing to give verbal assurances, it is explained, but not to put the guarantee in writing, for fear of creating a precedent inimical to the sovereignty of his country.

The Mexican Constitutional Agency here today received from Gen. Carranza a positive statement that his resignation had not yet been submitted to the convention at Aguascalientes. There appears to be little doubt, however, that the convention has taken action tantamount to the acceptance of his resignation. Carranza made it plain that he merely had agreed to tender his resignation on condition that both Villa and Zapata retire to private life along with himself, and that he insisted upon these conditions being met before he actually resigned.

VILLA FORCE DEFEATED.

Battle Fought Near Parral, with Carranza Army Victorious.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The Carranza forces commanded by Generals Maclovio and Luis Herrera defeated a strong Villa force near Parral, Mexico, today, according to an official statement received at Constitutionalist headquarters here.

Gen. Ignacio Pesqueira was quoted to the effect that he had been advised that the Villa forces "lost a considerable number of men and rifles and a quantity of ammunition."

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

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Girls' School & Dressy Coats
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Girlish styles of peau de laine, in brown, delft, green and navy. Trimmed with seal and velvet. Sizes 8 to 14.

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Exclusive styles in rose, fawn, delft, brown, green and light blue. Lined with peau de cygne througout. Sizes 8 to 16.

Girls' "Flapper" Dresses
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Chic one and two piece models in guimpe effects. Of navy, serge and worsted checks, some braid bound. Sizes 8 to 16.

Girls' "Flapper" Frocks
VELVETEEN, SILK, SERGE.
15.00
Dressy models in original designs, exactly suited to the girl of 10 to 14. In green, brown, delft and navy blue.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
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Have Arranged for Today (Tuesday)
A Most Extraordinary Sale of
Women's and Misses' Tailleur Suits
25.00 39.50
A LARGE COLLECTION, INCLUDING SOME OF THE SEASON'S SMARTEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES, IN PLAIN TAILLEUR AND FUR TRIMMED MODES.
The women's suits are developed in the favored cloth materials—misses' suits in cloth and velveteen.

Taken from the Regular Stock—a Collection of
Women's Utility, Limousine & Dressy Coats
ON SALE AT THE UNIFORM PRICE
25.00
Very Exceptional Values
Developed in zibeline, tweed, peau de laine, Montagnac, crepe cloth, novelty boucle, black and white fabrics. In choker collar, bell flare, cossack, girdled ulster, mannish top coat, and English great coat models.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Coats
INTRODUCING THE LATEST MODELS
45.00 69.50 85.00
Rich, luxurious garments in exclusive individual styles. In black and favored colorings, trimmed with high choker and military collars, deep moujik cuffs and borders of the fashionable furs.

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A greater variety of sizes and designs than are shown in any two or three ordinary collections of rugs.
Substantial price savings on every purchase made.
A rare chance for collectors and for those furnishing homes.
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We have everything required in the widest possible assortment — Housekeeping Linens, Bed Coverings, Handkerchiefs, beautiful French Lingerie, dainty Silk and Knit Undergarments, Hosiery and Neckwear.

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We have just issued a pretty little Trousseau Booklet with detailed "Outfit Lists" which we shall be glad to mail to any one on request.

Store open all day today.

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Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts.

PLAN CO-OPERATION IN BELGIAN RELIEF

Minister Havenith and R. W. de Forest Discuss Rockefeller Foundation's Aid.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE NAMED

T. F. Ryan and H. W. de Forest to Buy and Ship Goods with All Funds Available.

Emmanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, held a long conference here yesterday with Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, in regard to co-operation between the Belgian Relief Committee and the Rockefeller Foundation, which announced on Sunday that it was prepared to spend millions of dollars for the relief of suffering non-combatants in the war zone. After the conference Mr. de Forest said:

"Several points should be emphasized in relation to quick relief for the starving Belgians. The munificent gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, and whatever else may follow from that source, cannot possibly supply the need. All the money that America can contribute will be necessary. The action of the Rockefeller Foundation was on its own initiative, but there is complete co-operation between it and the New York Committee. Tomorrow's shipment of the Rockefeller Foundation, in fact, was arranged by Lionel Hagenaers, a member of the Belgian Relief Committee.

"Complete international co-operation has been arranged for the relief of Belgians in Belgium. The New York Committee is working in close co-operation with Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister, and with the American Committee in London, in which our Ambassador in London, Mr. Page; our Minister in Belgian, Brand Whitlock, and our Minister at The Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke, are members, and of which Herbert Hoover is Chairman. The Belgians need food supplies, and they must be obtained in large part from America.

Plan of Co-operation.

"The form of co-operation arranged in consultation with Mr. Havenith is as follows: All American contributions for the immediate relief of Belgians in Belgium, whether received by the Belgian Minister or the New York Committee, or any other Belgian Relief Committee, so far as the Belgian Minister and the New York Committee can control the same, will be placed in the hands of a supply committee, consisting of Thomas F. Ryan and Henry W. de Forest. This supply committee will purchase supplies and forward them direct by the steamer load as soon as they have sufficient amounts from time to time to make up a cargo.

"The New York Committee, as was announced on Friday, has already arranged with the London Committee, each committee appropriating $150,000 to send off a cargo. The supplies so sent will be sent to and distributed by the American London Committee, as announced to the press by Mr. Hoover.

"There are undoubtedly many committees organized and organizing in different parts of the country for Belgian relief. It is earnestly requested that these committees forward the amounts collected by them as promptly as possible and they will be applied in the same way, whether received by the Belgian Minister at Washington or by the New York Committee."

The Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Relief Committee, praised the work undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation.

"While the whole of America applauds the action of Mr. Rockefeller, and I as President of the Belgian Relief Committee and of Belgian birth, cannot fail to feel the deepest gratitude toward our noble benefactor," he said. "I deem it my duty to tell the American people at large that they should not think that henceforth there is no need in Belgium. The need in Belgium is beyond description. People are starving and will starve unless every effort to relieve them is put to work. The Belgian Relief Committee hopes that no one will say that Belgium is now sufficiently taken care of. On the contrary, a great example has been set, and that every one will imitate it according to his means. We hope that the daily receipts of our committee will show a marked increase. We make this appeal to every man, woman, and child in the United States."

Ambassador Page's Appeal.

The following cablegram from Ambassador Page, in London, to Norman Hapgood of the Committee of Mercy was given out by Mr. Hapgood yesterday:

Oct. 31 you first asked me what you could do for relief of starving Belgian women and children in Belgium. Three million of them are now practically without food. No food can be bought anywhere in Europe. England forbids export of food. All must come from America. The amount required is $5,000,000 worth a month throughout the Winter. An appeal for this is made to all neutral peoples.

The International Commission for Relief is under practical American management here. They have organized committees in Holland and Belgium under diplomatic arrangements made by Governments of United States, Spain, Holland, and Belgium, and have secured guarantee of safety from German military authorities and made a perfect system for distribution by Belgians in every neighborhood in Belgium. This does not call for the sending of money to England. It calls only for food to be sent to starving women and children in Belgium, and this is the only channel.

I hope you are in position to buy and ship immediately a boatload of food to American Consul in Rotterdam under a neutral flag. He is the local agent of the commission to whom consignments are shipped. I hope the Committee of Mercy will do our country the honor to send a cargo of food quickly to the worst-stricken 3,000,000 women and children in the whole world who are now suffering actual hunger. Cable answer.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, London.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Belgian Dollar Christmas Fund, said:

"The support of the Rockefeller Foundation should serve not as a plea to any one to tighten his purse strings but rather as an example and stimulus to noble giving. The Dollar Christmas Fund, of which I am Treasurer, seeks to help all stricken Belgians, and all donations intrusted to that fund will be cabled to relief headquarters before Christmas Day. By co-operating with the Shilling Christmas Fund in London, which has already collected $250,000 and which is well organized to distribute relief, we hope to make Christmas less lonely and less sad for thousands and thousands. I venture therefore with great earnestness to renew my appeal to send along a dollar—and more if you can."

At the Consulate Generals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary the relief work of the Foundation was praised but no formal statements were issued.

At the offices of the foundation, 26 Broadway, it was stated that the steamship Massapequa, which is to leave here today with $275,000 worth of bacon, beans, rice, and flour for the Belgian sufferers, would deliver her cargo to the American Consul in Rotterdam. There was nothing further to be added to the statement issued by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Sunday.

ERNEST BICKNELL APPOINTED.

Rockefeller Commission to Sail for Europe Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Ernest Bicknell, Director of the American Red Cross, has been appointed a member of the Rockefeller Foundation Commission to investigate conditions in Belgium and determine upon relief measures. This was announced tonight by Wickliffe Rose, Chairman of the commission.

"Mr. Bicknell," said Mr. Rose, "is the Red Cross contribution to the movement."

The commission will sail for Europe Saturday if it can be organized by that time. Other members will be named immediately.

President Wilson and diplomatic representatives of the belligerent powers of Europe expressed great pleasure at the far-reaching Foundation's plan. While the President made no formal comment, he authorized the statement from the White House that he was highly gratified. The American Government, it was said today, would do everything in its power to facilitate the work of relief.

PRAISES ROCKEFELLER OFFER

But Belgian Relief Commission Says It Needs General Contributions.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium expressed great gratification over the magnificent support promised by the Rockefeller Foundation. The commission has made arrangements to discharge the cargo of the Massapequa on the arrival of the relief ship at Rotterdam and for the distribution of the foodstuffs in Belgium. They will be taken from Rotterdam on the commission's barges, which will be protected by all the Governments concerned.

The commission today pointed out, however, that when Ambassador Page communicated with the Rockefeller Foundation conditions in Belgium had not been fully investigated. It was formerly believed that $1,000,000 a month would be sufficient. Complete investigation shows, it is said, that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 monthly will be the minimum amount required. Consequently the commission feels that general American support will be necessary, as even the Rockefeller Foundation Fund will be inadequate.

The commission is now on an international basis. The Spanish Government has instituted a relief fund in Spain to be administered by the London committee. Other Governments have signified their intention to concentrate the food relief for Belgium in the neutral committee.

Minister Whitlock's Appeal.

The commission today received the following statement from Brand Whitlock, American Minister at Brussels:

"The civil population of Belgium, already in misery, is faced with starvation. In normal times Belgium produces only one-sixth of the foodstuffs consumed. Within two weeks there will be no more food in Belgium. Winter is coming, and thousands are without homes or hope. Therefore it is now necessary to expand the relief work to the whole of Belgium. We have secured from the German military authorities assurances that all foodstuffs taken into Belgium by the commission for the civil population will be respected by the soldiery and not made the object of military requisition.

"Not money, but food, is needed. If means can be found to call the attention of the American people to the plight of the poor Belgians I am sure they will send succor and relief. It seems to me to be a work of mercy that will touch the hearts of those brought to understand. It will give our people in the United States an opportunity to serve nobly in a high cause."

First Cargo of Food Unloaded.

ROTTERDRAM, (via London,) Nov. 2.—The unloading of the steamer Coblenz, which reached here from England Saturday night with 1,000 tons of foodstuffs sent by the American Commission for the relief of the people of Belgium, began immediately after her arrival, and continued throughout Saturday night and Sunday at high pressure. The cargo was promptly transferred to river and canal vessels which last night started on their way to Belgium.

The Brussels correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, writing regarding the need of foodstuffs, says:

"Lines form in front of the bakers' shops before daybreak and a large number daily are unable to obtain any of the hard, brown bread which is the only kind now baked. The flour supply is being husbanded to the utmost in order that it may last until the American supplies arrive. The American Consul expects these within two or three days."

GIFTS TO THE RELIEF FUNDS.

$11,661 More Received for Belgians —Mrs. Reid Pays for Nurses.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed the Red Cross that she will pay the salaries of six Red Cross nurses now serving with the British forces as long as the present war lasts. Yesterday she sent a check for $360 for the salaries of the nurses for the first month under her agreement. This act on the part of Mrs. Reid makes it possible for the Red Cross to send twelve instead of six additional nurses to the American Hospital in Paignton, England.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund received in this city yesterday amounted to $6,772, which brought the New York total of the National Red Cross European fund to $523,796.87. Contributions to the fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's contributions (cents omitted) were:

Through Staats-Zeitung	$1,500
Dutchess County Chapter	1,807
Westchester County Chapter	1,624
Prof. Hart's lecture	374
Through Dr. Dernburg	278
Amherst College	110
Dance, Westwood	91
Hotchkiss School	91
Through A. Henton	53
St. Cecile Lodge	25
St. John's Church	24
Through Hahne & Co.	20
Five Forks School	17
Proceeds sale, New London	60
Presbyterian Church, Galway	14
First Reform Church, Castlewood	11
Congregational Church, Orono	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	10
Laurel Chapter O. E. S.	10
H. J. Rosenbaum	10
Mrs. S. A. Knight	10
Sarah Winsor	5
St. James's Church, Lenoir	4
Employes D. C. Heath & Co.	4
East End Baptist Church, Brooklyn	3
Mrs. Thomas Snowden	3
C. G. B.	2
St. Phillips's Church, Brevard	2
J. G. Schwing	2
Congregational Church, Grafton	1
Sunday School, Brandt	1
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	367
Mrs. C. F. Howland	60
Miss M. L. Russell	60
Rosella Hoyt	60

New Belgian Fund Bureau.

For the convenience of Brooklyn people who are interested in the work of the Belgian Fund a bureau has been established at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street. Contributions to the fund received yesterday totaled $11,661, which brought the total of the fund to $276,598. The gifts (cents omitted) were:

From E. W. F.	$2,500	Kate Govee	25
Relief Committee, Hawaii	1,000	S. M. Ward	10
Citizen, Rochester	212	Mrs. E. W. Kenk	15
Miss V. Hanslow	200	S. L. O'Connor	1
M. C. MacDougall	100	C. Leedre	5
Mrs. H. F. Haddenn	100	Edward B. Lee	25
Citizens, Charles-ton	182	Mary Hamsiker	5
H. T. T.	100	J. P. M. Csliff	5
W. D. Hoxie	100	George Moore	25
Dr. E. S. Harris	100	C. D. Child	3
Mrs. W. V. Martin	100	Dr. G. S. Knickerbocker	10
E. A. Hart	100	Miss F. L. La Farl	10
M. L. Taylor	60	Milton La Bau	10
Dr. A. W. Morrison	50	Clara A. Beury	5
C. de Heredia	50	Anonymous	25
Lewis Adler	5	B. J.	20
J. H. Bownocker, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McDougall	10	Employes Am. Trop. Trad'g Co., schr. Adella T. Carleton	20
Lella W. Stemins	1	C. E. Dupee	2
Miss Jessie Bacon	10	Calvin Thomas	1
Charles E. Putney and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lane	15	J. Le Maistre	50
H. T. Rutter	5	Mich. State Normal	2
Grace W. Patten	25	Mrs. R. F. W. Allison	5
W. S. Patten	50	Louis Fabricant	2
W. W. Bell	10	Louise E. Macartin	5
Anonymous	15	Anonymous	5
H. D. Meyer	25	Mrs. R. W. Bogart	10
Mrs. L. C. Murdock	10	Anonymous	25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cranford	200	Mrs. W. Twyman	5
C. W. B.	1	Eloise Ellery	5
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Box	6	B. A. Cookingham	5
Lenox Av. Unitarian Church	3	Mary France	25
Anonymous	10	C. S.	10
Mary C. Low	25	H. C. S. and I. M. S.	25
W. G. M.	10	J. McEvoy	5
A. H. Samberger	5	S. Rosenthal	10
Mrs. M. J. Powers	5	Paul J. Healy	10
M. B. S.	10	L. Evans	5
J. C. Johnston	5	Anonymous	10
Miss Wintringham	25	Mrs. P. C. Ransom	10
Les Allobroges	50	E. J. Morley	10
Pankhurst meeting	400	Mrs. J. D. Durley	5
Mrs. Z. Chafee	100	W. S. Rittenhouse	25
John A. Garver	100	E. L. Girard	10
B. B. Schneider	35	W. D. Miller	25
Dora Wolcott	5	Anonymous	20
P. R. Hobble	6	Miss E. Fulton	5
J. E. Yoder	5	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rosner	35
J. D. Bornings	10	Mrs. L. Schwartz	5
W. B. Worlocke	1	Alex. Duane	5
Charles Holland	5	Mrs. N. B. Eager	2
Florence E. Ender-le	10	Mrs. J. Wollhelm	2
R. W. Huntington	25	Miss F. Ashforth	10
Sarah Devitt	2	Cash	2
C. J. W. Asford	5	Margaret Byrne	5
A. M. Jones	5	John F. Byrne	5
H. C. Jones	5	E. L. Schiffelin	25
		Mrs. G. W. Mentz	15
		B. K.	2
		G. Y. Hanchor	2
		Mrs. G. R. Wester-feld	5
		J. A. McGowan	5
		J. and M. Cochrane	5
		S. G.	1
		C. R. G.	1
		Miss W.	5
		K. F.	10
		Cash	2
		Une Francaise	1
		Cash	5
		T. L. Coventry	1
		W. W. Swackhammer	1
		Mrs. E. Campbell	1
		L. K. M.	1
		J.	1
		M. J.	1
		J. G. Tooney	1
		H. B.	5
		El Para Cigar Co.	2
		G. H. McKay	10
		M. J. Herbert	5
		Thomas Cramler	20
		Mrs. P. J. Frawley	2
		K. G. Mitchell	3
		Miss A. Herrick	10
		Agnes Van Valkenburgh	5
		Mabel Baker	10
		Sarah Winsor	5
		Sarah McElhinney	5
		Elizabeth Alexander	10
		John G. Odell	5
		G. Pickenet	10

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

L. C. Macdaniel	$50	Mary V. Niles	$5
J. J. Belden	50	Emma Merrick	1
W. McCarrty	2	Mrs. E. Joy	1
Mrs. F. R. Hazzard	25	Salvay Process Co.	2,500
Miss K. Hazard	25	Misses Lewlsohn	300
Louise Higginbotham	5		

COLLECTED BY MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer	$10	Miss G. Freeman	10
Anonymous	1	R. B. Thompson	10
Ida L. H. Hanna	1	Emma G. Millett	5
M. B. and E. B.	3	Laura N. Marrs	25
Mrs. H. W. Cook	5	Mrs. E. Marquand	2
Albert Crane	25	Miss L. Crane	25
Mrs. H. Sillcocke	10	Mrs. F. Frelinghuysen	100
Mrs. L. Van Antwerp	20	Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50
Nicholas Van Antwerp	5	A. Thomas	25
Orme Wilson	10	Arnold Boulitt	5
Ancell H. Ball	25	Alve Morris	10
Mrs. W. H. Gibson	10	Dr. P. Van Ingen	5
Mrs. G. S. Baxter, Jr.	5	Mrs. E. W. Smith	10
C. A. Mead	2	Mrs. G. Wyeth	10
Mrs. L. W. Dodd	2	A. H. Freelinghuysen	10
C. B. Guernsey	5	Mrs. H. L. Morris	2
Miss G. Gavin	100	Emmuna Farmers	25
Mrs. I. H. Merrill	5	W. H. Hopkins	5
Anonymous	2	Mrs. C. F. Chamberlain	10
Mrs. W. W. Edwards	1	C. R. Corning	10
Mrs. E. K. Burnham	3	Mrs. M. V. George	10
Miss E. D. Wood	10	W. B. Sill	2
Florence Mathews	100	S. W. Wilson	5
E. R. Sanborn	2	Mrs. J. G. Curtis	25
Henry C. Meyer	20	Hannah Asling	1
H. T. Colt	50	Mrs. D. J. Townsend	5
Jennie S. Kuhn	5	L. J. Carmait	25
Edna and W. F. Fuerst	10	Mrs. M. Haines	10
Maude S. Friedman	3	Helen Weston	10
Sadie U. Levy	1	A. A. Sutherland	10
G. A. England	1	Dr. G. D. York	10
Mrs. R. Goldmark	1	Mrs. J. H. Robinson	25
M. G. H.	1	Robert C. Hill	25
S. T.	1	M. D. Graham	10
Maud C. Voorhees	5	T. G. Pearson	10
F. H. Parker	5	Mrs. S. L. Merch't	1
A. C. Townsend	2	Mrs. I. A. Hewlett	1
H. W. Montant	5	L. J. de Milhau	25
P. T. Sherman	10	Mrs. W. R. Blair	5
E. Holbrook	100	Mrs. G. S. Baird	10
		Mrs. O. H. Allerton	5
		W. C. Deming	1

For Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont acknowledged yesterday the following contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund for the relief of destitute women and children in Europe:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. John Larkin	$50	E. Louis Wilson	$2
Anonymous	10	Employes of L. P. Parkesburg Hotel Company	10
Peregoy & Moore	25	Lloyd Presbyterian Church	20
F. B. Drakenfeld	5	W. H. Van Syke	10
C. Bercovitch	5	H. E. Geary	5
Perfect & Co.	25	Jane M. Barker and Isabella White	5
Mrs. A. M. Young	25	Anonymous	5
Wannamacker & Welss Co.	2		

BELGIAN FUND.

Cecilia Jennings	$50	William M. Mills	$5
B. L. Stows	10	Robert J. Eidlitz	25
W. W. Taylor	1	Mrs. P. B. Wickoff	25
Mrs. J. W. Cromwell	10		

GERMAN FUND.

Mrs. George F. Victor	$25

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, who is Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, announced additional subscriptions that brought the total in that fund to $64,973. The donations (cents omitted) yesterday were:

Wallace Roberts	$3	Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson	$222
Herbert Fisk	30	A. G. Wand	5
James McFerran	1	F. W. Bodley	10
P. S. Young	10	Sunday School class, A. Britfelner	10
F. R. Parker	2	Port Washington	12
Douglas Bucknall	25	R. S. Hill	1
Henry Scholtz	100	Charles Fox	12
Glen Cove, L. I.	320	Thomas Lyons	5
Through C. Hicks	100	R. Young	15
Officers and crew of Voltaire	168	Ernest Stallard	10
Passengers of Voltaire	25	James Barclay	5
Mrs. A. Browning	10	Auxiliary No. 1	156
Staff of Commercial Cable Co.	30	C. N. Edge	5
		N. G. Higham	5
		G. J. Rayment	1

Aid for American Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $3,190, which brought the total to $115,878. These persons contributed to the fund yesterday:

Mellen Bray Estate	$2,000	Monsieur X.	$25
Mrs. H. Parkman	200	Mrs. Samuel Powel	25
Lenox Av. Un. Ch.	103	Windsor Mach. Co.	25
A. D. Eddy	100	G. P. M.	50
Z. G. Simmons	100	In memoriam A. L. K.	20
M. B. S. Rockwell	100	F. P. Koppel	20
Virginia Hanscom	50	F. T. Hulswit	10
William E. Gray	50	H. P. Probosco	10
Bousfield & Co.	50	C. B. Thompson	10
W. E. Coffin	50	Ellen Payne	5
Jane Bradley	50	Island Mellen Co.	5
Mrs. E. P. Kimbark	28	Mrs. J. M. Cole	2
Pitkin & Brooks	25	William Archer	2
H. H. Windsor	25	R. Beadleston	1
A. A. Tapprell	25	Edward Jollie	1
E. W. Bugdett	25	A. G. L.	1

The fund for the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $23,193.28. The subscriptions (cents omitted) received yesterday were:

Virginia Hanscom	$50	F. Beekman	1
H. Betel	1	Mrs. Illich	1
Lina L. Menier	5	M. Mays	1
Mrs. Alice Lowell	1	Ellz. Oppenheim	1
E. F. Faulkner	1	F. H. Paine	1
Mrs. C. O.-Pope	10	Miss Philip	1
M. Anderson	2	J. P. Warren	1
Charles Hartwell	1	M. Wyckoff	1

The Adams Express Company has announced that it will carry packages intended for the American Christmas gift ship to Brooklyn free of charge from points where express service is needed.

Hawaiian Children Give $1,100.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTAN, Nov. 2.—George Havenner, Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce, received a cablegram this morning from Honolulu stating that the children of Hawaii had subscribed $1,100 for presents for orphans of the war in Europe, to go on the Christmas ship from the United States. The presents, it is understood, will be of clothing and other useful articles.

ALLIES ENLIST OUR AID.

London Embassy Sends an Agent in Behalf of Captives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Chandler Anderson, formerly Special Counsel for the United States Department of State, now attached to the American Embassy, goes to Berlin tomorrow for the purpose of discussing with the Berlin authorities arrangements for the treatment of British prisoners there as well as German prisoners here and elsewhere. It has been found necessary to obtain some working arrangement which includes all countries as to treatment of prisoners. It is becoming a problem of vast importance.

Official advices show that Germany now has 250,000 prisoners, including many thousand civilians arrested in Belgium and France as the German army advanced, and taken back to Germany in order to prevent their participation in the war. France has more than 100,000, including civilians and soldiers, England detains 20,000 civilians and several thousand soldiers.

These numbers naturally will grow as the war proceeds.

Mr. Anderson has been discussing the matter with the British Government, and carries its views to Berlin. He hopes to return from Germany with some definite proposition. An effort will be made to reach an agreement between the two countries, which if made doubtless will be extended to all belligerent countries, for the payment of the maintenance of prisoners, including clothing, food, and compensation at the end of the war.

The Hague Conventions already provide for the repayment to belligerents of expenditures on behalf of prisoners of war. Now it is found necessary to make some similar arrangements regarding civilian prisoners. Mr. Anderson's mission assumes additional importance on account of the charges and counter-charges being made in the press in England and Germany of the ill-treatment of prisoners.

PEACE PRIZE TO HOLLAND.

Managers Decide to Give $40,000 Nobel Award for Use of Refugees.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Nov. 2.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam has published a report from Christiania saying that the managers of the Nobel Institute have decided to give this year's Peace Prize, which amounts to about $40,000, to the Netherlands Government to be applied toward the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.

Trinidad Bars German Merchants.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 2.—The Government has closed all German business houses, the affairs of the latter being liquidated by a committee. The assets will be held at the discretion of the British Governor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

are now making

Supplementary Displays

of

Winter Fashions

Embracing recent Paris modes not shown elsewhere.

Also

American Fashions—originated by our own artists and *exhibited only at our establishments;* the premier *Fashion Salons* of four leading cities:

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, New York.
Washington, D. C.—Cincinnati, Ohio.
And at Our Establishment in the Northwest.

The most comprehensive display of *World Styles* shown by any high-class specialty establishment in this country.

Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses
Millinery and Furs

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Store will be open Today from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Men's High Grade Furnishings

Will be placed on sale today at commanding price inducements.

Fine Quality Neckwear, at 85c
Regularly $1.50 and 2.00
In the newest shapes, made from squares and fine imported silks; all new designs.

Silk and Madras Pajamas, $2.85
Regular price $4.00 a suit

Sweater Coats, - - - at $2.95
Of Oxford gray worsted; Regular price $4.50

Shetland Wool Jackets, at $5.75
Imported; Regular price $8.50

Blanket House Robes, 4.75, 6.00

Very Special Values for To-day

Men's Smart Shoes, - - - - at $3.75
Patent leather, black vici kid, tan and black Russia calfskin; Regularly $5.00 Pair

Men's Tan Cape Leather Gloves, - at $1.10
One-clasp, prix seam sewn, spear point backs; Regularly $1.50 Pair

Men's Derby Hats, - - - - at $2.25
in the season's most approved shapes; Regularly $4.00,

Men's Knit Underwear and Hosiery
At these Exceptionally Low Prices

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Winter weight, at 85c
Natural Wool Union Suits, medium weight, at 1.75
English Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, at 1.50
Black Cotton Socks, Imported; extra double soles, Pair 18c
Balbriggan Union Suits, medium weight, at $1.35
Silk Socks, in black and colors, double lisle thread soles, Pair 35c

Continuation, today, of the eventful sale of

Men's Light Weight Overcoats,

Repriced into two groups for immediate clearance:

Coats that were $22.50 to 30.00, at $15.00
Coats that were $32.00 to 40.00, at $22.50

The assortment includes medium and light weight models, one-quarter or full silk lined; dressy three-quarter length Chesterfields and a splendid variety of loose-fitting styles, including raglans, in this season's most approved fabrics and colorings; sizes 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, at $23.50

Hand tailored suits, in one, two, three and four button styles; also double-breasted models, made of high-grade materials, in sizes 33 to 48 chest; Regularly $27.50 to 35.00.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits, at $15.00

Hand tailored, in plain blue and new mixtures; sizes 31 to 40; Values $20.00 and 22.50

GIMBELS

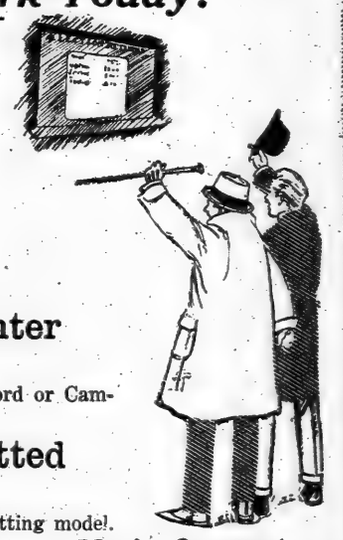
Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

Store Open All Day Today

Election Day Specials for Men

Next to Voting, the Most Important Matter in New York Today!

Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats at $19



They are in fall and winter weights, and in styles that are crisply new and correct. They are bound to be the choice of the same type of men who vote for a candidate on the score of his fitness for office. All the following are in the $25 class:

Men's Chesterfield Winter Overcoats, $19

Fully silk lined, velvet collar, in black, Oxford or Cambridge gray kersey.

Men's Fashionable Knitted Overcoats, $19

Oxford gray, with loose sleeves, in a loose-fitting model.

Men's Raglan Winter Overcoats, $19

Loose and comfortable, medium and heavy weights, in gray or blue cheviot, black-and-white mixtures and fancy effects.

Men's Fall Overcoats, Silk-lined, $19

Of fine Oxford gray vicuna, with self collar; sizes 33 to 50.

50 Young Men's Overcoats, $19

Sizes 31 to 36 chest, in smart brown mixtures, chinchillas, and gray cheviot.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, $19

Plain blue serge, plain black, Tartan plaids, fancy stripes and mixtures. All new, in models and fabrics. Sizes 34 to 50 in all proportions. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 Scarfs, 65c

The $1 and $1.50 Scarfs, newly made up in fall patterns, in wide, open-end four-in-hands, of general shape. The $2 and $2.50, and some even higher. Scarfs from our own stock, many made of superb English silks.

1,800 Scarfs in all—a splendid Election Day Sale. Main Floor

Men's Fall Derbies, "Seconds," $1.75

Ten new models, all black, with rich silk band and bindings, and fine sweat leathers. Defects are purely technical and affect neither looks nor wear. All sizes. $3 and $4 qualities when perfect.

Also a good collection of $3 Soft Hats in broken sizes, at the same price—$1.75. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Washable Cape Gloves, $1.15

Bearing a famous trade mark; will wash soft with plain soap and water. A standard $1.50 quality. Main Floor

Men's $5 Winter Shoes at $3.95

Twelve styles—all high shoes for winter wear. Included are the new mahogany shade of calf with invisible eyelets, and lacing to the top. Also gun-metal calf, patent coltskin, button and lace, and black vici kid lace.

Men's $6 Shoes at $4.75

Ten smart styles, with medium weight soles and low, broad heels. Tan Russia calf and black vici kid lace; also gun-metal calf and patent coltskin, button and lace. Second Floor

3,000 Pairs "Rosedale" Silk Socks, 50c Pair

Made of pure Japanese silk, without the "loading," so destructive to wear. All colors.

Men's 50c Imported Lisle Socks, 35c Pair

Duplex heels and toes, in black and desirable colors, made of best mercerized lisle thread. Main Floor

Smokers' Articles.

Briar Pipes, 25c and 50c. Ash Trays, 25c, 50c and $1.

Imported Metal Cigarette Cases, plain and fancy; regularly $1, at 50c.

Mission Oak Humidors, $1 and $2; regularly $2 and $3.

Tobacco Jars, $1 and $1.50. "Wright" Lighters, 25c to $7.50. Main Floor

Men's Fine Umbrellas.

At $2, regularly $3, heavy twilled silk, with tape edge; handsome carved and plain natural wood handles.

At $3, regularly $3.75 to $5, heavy pure silk or yarn dyed taffeta. Handles include cape and buckhorn hooks, and trimmed and plain natural wood.

$1.50 to $2 Walking Sticks, 85c.

Fashionable woods and shapes, many handsomely silver mounted. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Dept., State of N. Y.)
Our Banking Offices will be open ALL DAY TODAY from 9 until 5, for the Transaction of Business.
Interest deposits made on or before November 10th Credited with Interest at 4 Per Cent. Per Annum from November 1st. Main Floor, Rear, Balcony

SAW SULLIVAN NEAR HIS HOME

Cashier of Union Bank Branch Tells Grand Jury of Meeting Convict in Flatbush.

OTHERS WERE INDULGED

Former Policeman and ex-Official of Wrecked Trust Company Said to Have Wandered from Sing Sing.

When the Kings County Grand Jury resumed its investigation yesterday of the doings of David A. Sullivan, the convicted Union Bank wrecker, it became known that Harry Meyersohn of 135 Ocean Parkway, an assistant cashier in one of the branches of the Union Bank, who knows Sullivan well, had testified that he saw Sullivan in Flatbush in the Summer of 1913 while returning home one evening with his brother-in-law. Leaving a Brighton Beach train at the Church Avenue station, the two entered a drug store on that thoroughfare. While they were in the pharmacy, Meyersohn says, he saw a man whom he recognised as Sullivan, although his mustache had been shaved off.

Sullivan, the witness said, upon seeing him, walked out of the place. Meyersohn turned to his brother-in-law and remarked:

"There is a man who is supposed to be behind prison bars and yet he is roaming the streets of the city."

It was said yesterday that other convicts with influence in Sing Sing had enjoyed extraordinary privileges. One of these was a former policeman who was sentenced for bribery as a result of a police graft investigation in Manhattan. Another was in control of a trust company in Manhattan which went to the wall. Mr. Cropsey said yesterday that he had no proof that members of the State Board of Parole had ridden in the Sing Sing automobile with Sullivan as they were reported to have done. Henry J. McCann of Albany, one of the members of the board, has denied that he was ever in the car.

About a dozen witnesses were before the Grand Jury yesterday in the District Attorney's investigation. These included politicians of Westchester County, who were asked whether they had seen Sullivan in that county in an automobile with Warden Thomas J. McCormick.

McCormick did not appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, as the District Attorney had been unable to serve him with a subpoena. James M. Clancy, former Warden of Sing Sing, has volunteered to go before the Grand Jury tomorrow and tell of the behavior of Sullivan while he was in charge of the prison.

District Attorney Cropsey gave attention to another phase of the Union Bank troubles yesterday. This was the motion by Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin requiring him to show cause why the indictments against Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the bank, and James T. Ashley, who was cashier of that institution, should not be dismissed because of failure to prosecute. The hearing on the motion was adjourned until tomorrow.

UTICA, Nov. 2.—William Townsend of this city, a member of the State Parole Board, said this morning that he had never ridden in an auto from Sing Sing to Harmon, or Harmon to New York, with Sullivan or any other man.

Canal Tolls $377,000 Last Month.

PANAMA, Nov. 2.—The total canal tolls for the month of October amounted to $377,000, a gain of $107,000 over the September collections.

SELL DAHLGREN'S HOUSE.

Mutual Life Forecloses on Claim Against Son of Late Rear Admiral.

The home of Eric B. Dahlgren, son of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, at 812 Madison Ave, was sold at auction yesterday under foreclosure proceedings for $50,000. The purchaser was the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which held a claim against the property amounting to $73,097. A deficiency judgment was entered against Mr. Dahlgren for the difference.

The house has figured largely in the matrimonial troubles between Mr. Dahlgren and his wife, the daughter of Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the Stock Exchange. His father left him a fortune and his wife inherited some $20,000,000 from her father.

In the Spring of 1912 Mrs. Dahlgren left her Madison Avenue home, taking her eight children with her. Soon afterward she began suit for divorce. The matter was submitted to a referee, who reported in favor of granting a decree. This decree was made final and then Mrs. Dahlgren went abroad, where she has lived since.

Between the granting of the interlocutory and the final decree of divorce Mrs. Dahlgren took out a replevin on all of the furniture in the Madison Avenue house. The value of the furnishings was set at $30,000, and Mrs. Dahlgren said she had paid for all of them. When the Deputy Sheriffs arrived at the house in March, 1913, they found it boarded up and in charge of a company that protects property against burglars. The furniture was seized finally and turned over to Mrs. Dahlgren. Then a "To let" sign appeared upon the house.

CANDIDATE ARRESTED.

Bluecoat Said Martin McCue Used Abusive Language to Him.

Martin M. C. Cue of 734 Third Avenue Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Sixteenth District, was arrested last night on the stoop of the Men's Night Court and was charged with disorderly conduct.

Eugene McCue, 18 years old, a son of McCue, had been arrested by Patrolman Duffy of the East Fifty-first Street Station for building a bonfire in Forty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue. His father went to court and told Magistrate Levy that the arrest of the boy was spite work on the part of the policeman. Magistrate Levy ordered that the subject be discussed no further, and cautioned the policeman and candidate not to speak to each other. He discharged the boy.

After leaving court Martin McCue was arrested by Duffy on the sidewalk. The policeman said that McCue had used abusive language to him. The prisoner was represented by Robert Donahue, who asked for an adjournment until tomorrow afternoon in the Yorkville Court. McCue was paroled.

CUTS OFF HIS FAMILY.

Lawyer Hall Leaves His Estate to Mrs. Emma S. Smith.

The will of Charles Mason Hall, a New York attorney, who died at Charlottesville, Va., on Oct. 18, leaving his estate, about $1,000 in personality, to a Mrs. Emma S. Smith, who is charged with the sole custody of his body," was filed for probate yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Ella Louise Hall of 645 West End Avenue, and his daughters, Sybil Peaslee and Ruth Elizabeth Hall, and Vivian Whittier H. Smith of 312 West 123d Street are referred to in the will as follows:

"I do not leave anything to Ella L. Hall or my children for the reason that the latter have been provided for and the former has had all the money and support for years which I could afford to give her."

Mrs. Hall said that she had not been provided for. She states she only knew about Mrs. Smith for the last two years, previous to which the beneficiary had been a Miss Freeman.

Buys Storage Eggs for England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—An English buyer arranged today through a Chicago bank to purchase all the available storage eggs in the city. He announced that he had already purchased 50,000 dozens in an endeavor to satisfy the England.

START FUND TO KEEP PASTOR OUT OF JAIL

Appeal Made for Money to Pay Lawyers of Dr. Frank W. Sears's Former Wife.

LETTER SENT TO HIS FLOCK

New Thought Leader and Co-respondent Went to Europe with Cash Raised by Congregation.

Still another urgent relief fund was brought to the attention of benevolent New Yorkers several days ago when subscriptions were asked for to help Dr. Frank W. Sears, pastor of one of the New Thought churches, pay the counsel fees incurred by his wife, Mrs. Julia Seton Sears, in her successful suit for divorce last June. Mrs. Sears, who founded the New Thought congregation, of which she says her husband's church is an offshoot, did not ask for alimony, but Justice Giegerich directed her husband to pay her lawyers $500. At the time he paid $100. The rest of the judgment was not met, and last Tuesday Mr. Sears was adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Blanchard for failure to pay it and was threatened with arrest if he did not make good his deficiency at once.

On Friday a letter was sent to sixty of the members of his church which read as follows:

Oct. 30, 1914.

Dear Friend: The New Thought Church has decided to work out its destiny in love and harmony, and to that end will comply with the Divine Laws, as well as the laws of man.

The man-made laws have decreed our leader, F. W. Sears, in default for the payment of the sum of $400, and he is personally willing to accept the penalty such default demands; but we feel that the higher laws are asking more than that, and even though the penalty were suffered, yet there remains to be paid our tribute to the law of harmony.

Realizing that somewhere down the path of our Cosmic Journey each of us will be called upon to pay our portion of the discordant debt, some of us have concluded to pay our portion here and now, thereby releasing or antidoting our negative causes, permitting us to go on in constructive peace.

I know that it will be necessary only to call to your attention "what would be the loving thing to do in the circumstances" and to give you the opportunity or invitation to contribute to your portion to the fund being raised, to release not only our speaker, but our church.

This is not in any way intended as an appeal—simply a message of love between souls interested in the advancement of themselves and the Higher Truth.

Your subscription for whatever amount you elect will be appreciated. For it you will receive the thanks of the church and the benefit of your life that such consciousness will create. If the amount is oversubscribed, the balance will be used for the purposes of the church. * * *

LYDIA B. KOCH.

Lydia B. Koch of 56 Pine Street is a Trustee of the church. Miss Koch yesterday refused to discuss the matter, and, though she admitted that a Trustees' meeting had been held last week, she would not say whether she was acting for the entire Board of Trustees in the matter.

Dr. Sears, however, was willing to explain the letter. When the judgment was brought against him, he said, he was unable to pay it; indeed, he testified in the trial that his income, which was derived from New Thought teaching and healing, amounted to only $15 a week. In 1902 he had been divorced from his first wife at Kansas City and ordered to pay her $45 a month allimony, which during the second divorce suit he admitted he did not always do.

As to the circumstances of his parishioners raising money to pay the expenses of the divorce suit, he said that it was not unusual for members of a church to raise funds for their pastor's use in one way or another. Indeed, it was with money raised by members of the congregation that Dr. Sears and the girl named by his wife as co-respondent once went to Europe with a party of friends. The contributors to that fund were at the time referred to as the doctor's "ministering angels."

50 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE

Today (Tuesday) with Purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon.

Open All Day Today (Election Day!)

Winter clothing of all kinds for every member of the family.

We will outfit at a lower price than any other store in New York, EVERYBODY, from father to the little baby.

In addition, we give "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH PURCHASES.

TWO Stamps with Each 10c Purchase in the Forenoon.
ONE Stamp with Each 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today Only (Nov. 3.)
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
J. B. GREENHUT CO. (G)
N. Y. Times, 11-3-1914.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Usual Complimentary "S. & H." Green Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

An Event Without an Equal for Men and Youths!

More Than 10,000 "Snellenburg" & "Kirschbaum"

Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits

In the Year's Most Sensational Sale Today

Thousands of Garments of the Famous "Snellenburg" and "Kirschbaum" Makes for Your Choice.

Gentlemen—Greenhut's Men's Store today will be the scene of the greatest clothing sale New York has ever known; for we have assembled the biggest collections of high-class garments to be sold at bargain prices.

THE BARGAINS ARE THE GREATEST WE HAVE EVER OFFERED—CROWDS ARE SURE TO BE HERE—AND WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS TO COME EARLY!

"Snellenburg" Overcoats, Balmacaans, and Suits
Here you can choose from more than a thousand $10 to $15 garments; Today, at..... $6.85

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits formerly priced to $22; Today, at $11.85
BALMACAANS—newest gray and brown TWEEDS; many imported fabrics included.
WINTER OVERCOATS—black and Oxford KERSEYS; also fancy fabrics and dozens of different styles.
SUITS—all the prevailing styles. Blue winter weight SERGE AND MIXTURES.

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits newest winter styles; formerly priced to $18; Today, at..... $8.85

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Silk-Lined Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits Formerly priced to $22; Today, at..... $14.85

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Balmacaans & Overcoats Usually to $30, at $17.50
Blue, gray, Oxford, brown and olive shades in Chinchilla Balmacaans; black and Oxford gray Kersey, Skinner satin lined overcoats; these include "sample" overcoats as well. Many of the finest "Kirschbaum" suits are included in this sensational sale at $17.50.

682 Men's Imported RAINCOATS *Formerly Priced to $15, Today, at* $8.95
Plaid backs—plain backs and double texture. Warranted not to leak.

MAIN BUILDING

Election Day Bargains In the Boys' Store Today

The Biggest Specials You Will Find In New York

Boys' Long Overcoats—button-to-neck and polo models; 2½ to 17 years..... $2.95
Boys' Long Convertible Collar Overcoats—polo and Russian styles; 2½ to 17 years..... $3.95
Boys' Long Convertible and Military Collar Coats—polo and Russian styles; 2½ to 17 years..... $5
Boys' Blue, Gray and Brown Chinchilla Coats—also Fancy Mixtures; 2½ to 10 years..... $5
Boys' Long Convertible Collar Overcoats and Balmacaans—sizes 9 to 17 years..... $6.75
Boys' All-Wool Chinchilla Balmacaans and Long Convertible Collar Overcoats—sizes 10 to 18 years..... $7.95
Boys' $4, $5, $6 and $7 Balmacaan Overcoats—all sizes, at..... $1.95 & $2.95
Boys' Suits in the Finest Makes and Materials—sizes 7 to 18 years..... $9.75
Boys' Fine All-Wool Chinchilla Overcoats—gray, blue, brown and Oxfords; Military and Long Convertible Collar and Shawl Collar Coats—also Fancy Mixture Coats; sizes 10 to 18 years..... $9.75
Boys' All-Wool Suits—2 pairs knicker trousers; various fabrics; 7 to 17 years..... $6.75
Boys' Suits in Choice Styles—sizes 9 to 18 years..... $7.75
Boys' Mackinaws—3 to 16 years..... $3.95
Boys' Fine Mackinaws—3 to 17 years..... $5

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' $2 and $3 **Soft Hats at $1.35**
Imported and Domestic Grades in Most Popular Styles
PLEASE COME EARLY.
$3 Imported Austrian Velour Hats—at..... $1.95
$2 and $3 English Tweed Hats—at..... $1.45
$1 English Caps—plain and fur bands; at..... 50c

Boys' Hats, *Sale Today,* **at 49c**
TELESCOPE and RAH! RAH! styles in Grey and Brown Mixtures, Blue Cheviots; also Mackinaw materials. The assortment includes Chinchilla Rah! Rahs! with ear tabs; black plush Rah! Rahs!; Golf Caps in mixtures, and Blues with inside fur bands. Also a fine assortment of SILK CAPS in all-wool Worsteds and Angora wool; plain and combination colors.

Extra Special!
Silk Caps—plain and combination colors; at..... 25c

MAIN BUILDING

"Meyers Make" Cape Gloves for Men, Today, at $1
P X M sewn; fine, firm, soft skins; all sizes; medium or short fingers.
Men's Mocha Suede Gloves—half pique sewn; Paris Point backs; soft velvet finish; grey only; at..... $1
Men's Gloves—"Meyers Make" genuine REINDEER MOCHA GLOVES; sewn P X M or full pique; light, medium or heavy weights; grey or sable colors; regular or short fingers; at..... $1.50
"Russian Kassan" Cape Gloves—P X M sewn, heavy and medium weight; pique sewn, light weight; Havana, Manila and oak colors; regular or short fingers..... $1.50
Extra Special:
1,200 prs. Men's Half Pique Sewn Washable Cape Gloves at ... 85c
The new chrome tanned leather, which water does not affect; wonderfully soft and mellow. Tan, Havana and oak shades; regular or cadet fingers.
Men's Leatherette Gloves at 50c
1,200 pairs of these serviceable gloves. Look like leather and wear like leather. Grey, brown or natural chamois color. These gloves wash well.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $2.50 & $3 Shoes *Today at* $1.98

The assortments in this sale are very attractive. One choice lot includes several hundred pairs of Gunmetal Calf button and Blucher lace shoes, with good, heavy, serviceable leather soles on a full, roomy last. Another lot of several hundred pairs of leather-lined Gunmetal Bluchers—just right for "heavy going." All sizes from 6 to 11.

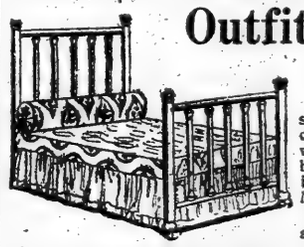
Men's $3.50 to $6
"Walk-Over" Sample Shoes at $2.45
This is an echo from our recent sensational sale. Every Pair Guaranteed. Sample sizes only—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ in A, B and C widths; button or lace; all popular leathers.
QUANTITY LIMITED; RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE WHO CAN WEAR THE SIZES NAMED.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Specials in Cigars
The Best News We've Had for Smokers in a Long Time
50 Alona Regulars—highest grade clear Havana cigars; sold elsewhere at $4.75; today, at..... $3.50
50 High-Grade Havana Principes (Jose Lovera Co.'s)—these are sold elsewhere at $3.25; today, at..... $2.50
50 Manila de Luxe Republicanos—sold elsewhere at $1.75; today, at..... $1.25
$2.50 Cigar Humidor—made in mission oak, cedar lined; copperone moistening pad; piano lock; substantially made and finished; today, at..... $1.50
50 Seidenberg & Co. "Buffalos" Diplomatico size; a well-known 5c smoke..... $1
50c and 75c "M. D." Pipes French briar, with removable Vienna meerschaum bowls; great variety of styles..... 29c
Smoking Tobaccos Herbert Tareyton, Vaporia, Garrick or Blue Boar—today, at..... 40c

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

This $16 Brass Bed Outfit *Today for* $8.45 *(as illustrated)*



A greater bargain never was seen here or anywhere. The outfit consists of BRASS BEDSTEAD with 2 inch posts; all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; 5 filling rods in head and foot. SOFT TOP MATTRESS.
LINK SPRING; 10 year guaranteed.
$12 Roll Edge Felt Mattress—This is known as the "Greenhut Special." It has been made to our own careful specification by the well-known makers, Sperry & Beale. Weight 50 pounds to the full size; filled with layer felt, and covered in fancy ticks in a variety of colors. May be had in any size..... $9.50
$16 Roll Edge White Layer Felt Mattress—Our "Slumber Mattress"; splendidly built, and guaranteed not to "lump." Weight 50 lbs. to the full size; all regular sizes..... $11
$14 Sterns & Foster Mattress..... $9.75
$23 Genuine Ostermoor Felt Mattress..... $15
$15 New Sanitary Box Spring—No wood; all metal; cover can be removed for washing..... $12
$12 Reina Couch—drop back; with mattress..... $9
$10 Simplex Sliding Couch Bed—with mattress..... $7.75
$6 Cotton Linter Mattress..... $4.50
$3.50 Soft Top Mattress..... $2.75
$7 Combination Felt Mattress..... $5
$10 Roll Edge Felt Mattress..... $7.50
$8.50 White Enamel Bed Outfit—Consists of a single bed with 1 1-16 inch continuous posts; good woven wire spring and soft top mattress..... $6.50

Excellent Bargains in **American Made Rugs**
(Popular Room Sizes)
Axminster and Velvet Rugs
Choice selection of absolutely PERFECT Axminster and Velvet Rugs, in size 9x12 ft.
$24.50 Axminster Rugs..... $19.50 | $22.50 Velvet Rugs..... $17.50
$19.50 Velvet Rugs..... $15.75
9 x 12 Axminster and Velvet Rugs
Size 9x12; mill samples, slightly mismatched.
$24.50 Axminster Rugs..... $15.75 | $19.50 Velvet Rugs..... $12.75

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.—WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

ELECTION DAY
SALE OF NEW
PIANOS
Of Reliable Make in Fancy Mahogany and Oak

Built to sell from $250 to $325; will be sold *(regardless of their original selling price)* Today only at..... $190
$5 Down $5 Monthly
All Fully Guaranteed
Liberal allowance for old Pianos taken in exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave., cor. 39th St.

KNABE WAREROOMS

From every standpoint—artistic case design, tonal excellence and lasting quality—these pianos and player-pianos are *superior* to those offered elsewhere *at any time.*

Our 77 years' experience as *piano specialists* and our enormous output enable us to offer these worthy instruments at such price concessions.

A Number of New 88-Note **PLAYER-PIANOS** Various styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, including Music Rolls and Free Library Privilege. TODAY ONLY.... $390

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

Theodore Roosevelt

Will continue his articles next Sunday,
his theme being

"The International Posse Comitatus"

The sixth of this important series in

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance of your newsdealer.
The Times is always sold out early.

POLICE HONOR ROLL CONTAINS 41 NAMES

Commissioner Woods Publishes List of Acts of Bravery and Meritorious Conduct.

DARING RESCUES RECALLED

Arrests of Mayor's Assailant and Tannenbaum Raiders and Slaying of Guarnieri's Murderer.

The Police Department roll of honor, which Commissioner Woods yesterday made public, contained the names of one Lieutenant and ten patrolmen who received honorable mention for bravery and meritorious conduct, and one Lieutenant, two Acting Detective Sergeants, and twenty-seven patrolmen who were commended. Among the acts which won official approval were the protection of Mayor Mitchel when Michael P. Mahoney attempted to shoot him last April, the arrest of Frank Tannenbaum and his army of the unemployed, and the shooting of the murderer of Detective Guarnieri.

The list of honorable mention men follows:

LIEUT. GEORGE HAERLE, for shooting William Horgan just after Horgan killed Detective Guarnieri.

PATROLMAN PATRICK GILSHINAN, for rescuing a man in the Hudson River on Jan. 2. He was in the water twenty minutes.

PATROLMAN JOSEPH BROWN, for rescuing a watchman at a fire in East Broadway.

PATROLMEN HENRY WEILAND and WILLIAM G. CAMPBELL, for capturing two highwaymen in the Bronx.

PATROLMAN JOHN H. CONK, for rescuing a woman from a fire in Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

PATROLMAN FREDERICK NAU, for capturing a man who attempted to rob a bank messenger.

PATROLMAN TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, for rescuing two boys from Jamaica Bay.

PATROLMEN JOHN J. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM A. McCLAURY, for arresting three Italians in a stabbing and shooting affray last April.

PATROLMAN DANIEL F. STACK, for arresting a burglar who had killed Patrolman Wynn.

Commendation was given to Lieut. Patrick H. Gildea and Acting Detective Sergt. James J. Gegan for the arrest of Tannenbaum and 191 of his followers, and to Acting Detective Sergt. John G. Neun for assisting in the arrest of Mahoney.

The following patrolmen also received commendation: George J. Whitney, Joseph Green, Nathan A. Davis, Ferdinand A. Timmes, Martin A. Noonan, Patrick Griffin, George B. Mooney, Christopher J. Mills, Hugh O'Donnell, Samuel P. Stillwaggon, Frank C. Stegman, John O'Gorman, Michael J. Flanagan, John Furlong, Francis Kiernan Ivor, K. W. Nylin, Eldridge L. Warner, Frank E. Burke, Joseph L. Murphy, Walter S. Sargent, Joseph T. Dwyer, Francis J. Crowley, Gustav J. Soderberg, James M. Byrne, Charles F. Mathews, William L. Young, and Thomas V. Burke.

Four Sergeants and forty-six patrolmen are named for excellent police duty.

Strong Support for Senator Murtaugh

Friends of State Senator John F. Murtaugh, who is a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket, are warmly urging his election. It was through the efforts of Senator Murtaugh at the last session of the Legislature that there was passed a bill to prevent fraudulent circulars being inserted in newspapers. Senator Murtaugh, who lives in Elmira, was Democratic leader of the Senate, and it was through his hard work that the bill got through, despite determined opposition.

POLL DOORS AJAR AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Continued From Page 1.

rallying calls. Every one along Eastern Parkway, in Brooklyn, in the east side streets in Manhattan, along Fifth Avenue, and Broadway was startlingly reminded that the Glynn campaign was being wound up with fanfare and flourish.

And as the Governor shouted his last words before election to the crowd at 104th Street and Third Avenue at 1:15 A. M. he seemed almost as strong in voice and body as when he began his campaign three weeks ago. Seasoned politicians, men who have weathered arduous campaigns, were emphatic last night in giving voice to their amazement at the Governor's campaigning abilities. Though he has been tired often—and admitted it—he has never failed to rally when called upon, and not once has he given out in voice or strength. One old campaigner who had been watching the Governor for the last two weeks remarked after it was all over last night, "Well, he's the gamest little fighter I ever saw."

At the Brooklyn meeting Gov. Glynn addressed a hall packed with more than 1,000 persons, most of whom were Jews. He spoke to them of the religious issue injected into the campaign, and was cheered loudly when he declared that his was the true Americanism of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. He was introduced as "the friend and champion of religious liberty," and asserted that he had ever done his best to deserve such a title.

In concluding his denunciation of those responsible for the religious issue he stirred the audience to prolonged and noisy applause by shouting:

"The man who taboos a Jew because he is a Jew and the man who taboos a Catholic because he is a Catholic violates the very principles upon which this Government was founded in 1776."

Straus Denounces Bigotry.

Nathan Straus followed Gov. Glynn, and said at the outset that he had come into the campaign solely because the religious issue had been raised.

"I am talking to you as Jews," he said, "and I want you to hear me as one who has always been a good Jew. If it had not been for the war, Mrs. Straus and I would now be on our way to Palestine, but if I can help crush the religious bigotry injected into this campaign I shall be glad I was prevented from going away. Many of you are Socialists, I know, and I do not ask you to be disloyal to your belief in socialism. But religious intolerance, religious bigotry, is a bigger thing than socialism or anything else. It strikes at the very roots of our life and liberty—and I ask you men to rise up and crush it. And the best way to punish those who have sought to drag sectarian hatred into this campaign is to elect Martin H. Glynn by an overwhelming majority.

"You should know that this religious issue is a big thing by the fact that I am here. When my brother ran for Governor two years ago I did not speak for him, and so you may be sure that if I am speaking for Martin H. Glynn tonight there is a big reason for it. I never enter a political campaign unless there is a vital issue at stake—and there is a vital issue now."

Mr. Straus was cheered and applauded for several minutes after he had finished. It was evident that he had carried his audience with him. Mrs. Straus was on the platform by his side, and she, too, was applauded by the crowd in the hall.

Jacob H. Schiff joined the Governor and Mr. Straus after the Brooklyn meeting, and went with them on the long Manhattan tour. Mr. Schiff made the plea for Gov. Glynn he has made on several occasions before, appealing for his election, both for the economic and social benefit of the State and as a rebuke to religious bigotry.

The meetings in Manhattan were at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, 113th Street and First Avenue, 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, 104th Street and Third Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Avenue C and Seventh Street, Hemmington Hall, at 214 Second Street; Rivington and Columbia Streets, Grand and Division Streets, Grand and Forsyth Streets, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, and Times Square.

Gibboney on Long Island Trip.

In his visit to Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island, the Governor entered strong anti-Tammany, Progressive, and Republican territory, so his trip was planned for the reassurance of those who might have heard and heeded District Attorney Whitman's "Glynn is a Tammany nominee." The speakers of the trip were chosen from the ranks of independent Democrats, and most of them were well known to the Long Islanders. Through them Democracy presented a united front.

Chief among the speakers was Stuart G. Gibboney, counsel to Controller of the Currency Williams, and one of the leaders in John A. Hennessy's primary fight. Also, on the train were Harry P. Kleth, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District, and a Long Island anti-Tammany leader; ex-Judge Rowland Miles of Suffolk County, another independent leader, and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton.

Gov. Glynn was well received at every station by from 200 to 500 persons, and what he had to say was first attentively listened to and then enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Gibboney, because of his well known anti-Tammany and pro-Wilson leanings, was also well received. In his first speech at Mineola he explained his presence on the train. He said:

"My appearing before you is an indication of the unification of the Democratic Party in support of Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard. As is well known, I always have been a Democrat opposed to the leadership of Mr. Murphy, but I believe that Gov. Glynn, if elected, will be the leader of the party in fact as well as in name, and he will use his best efforts to bring about a unity we have not known in years. I believe Gov. Glynn is entitled to re-election on his record and also because it is extremely important at this time that State Governments be in harmony with the National Administration. And President Wilson needs Ambassador Gerard in the United States Senate."

The towns at which the Governor spoke were: Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Medford, Southold, Greenport, Mattituck, Riverhead, Centre Moriches, Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, Bay Shore, Babylon, Lindenhurst, Amityville, Freeport, Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, and Valley Stream.

The Governor went to bed long after midnight at the Vanderbilt Hotel, and will leave for Albany at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. today, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.

WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.

GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.

WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

How to Vote For Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Special effort is being made to get the voters to give proper consideration to the nominations made by the various political parties for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The work of that convention rises above party considerations, and men should be selected to sit in the convention without regard to party lines.

Each voter will be called upon to vote for fifteen Delegates-at-Large. All of the political organizations, except the American Party, have nominated fifteen candidates. Their names will all appear on one separate ballot, in columns under their party emblems. The nominees of the three principal parties are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
Edgar M. Cullen,	William Berri,	Vasco P. Abbott,
John A. Dix,	Edgar Truman Brackett,	Carlos C. Alden,
Samuel Gompers,	Jacob Brenner,	Francis W. Bird,
D-Cady Herrick,	Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Homer D. Call,
Calvin J. Huson,	Patrick W. Cullinan,	William Hamlin Childs,
Martin W. Littleton,	Seth Low,	Katharine B. Davis,
James M. Lynch,	Louis Marshall,	Charles M. Dickinson,
William F. McCombs,	John Lord O'Brian,	Frederick E. Draper,
Michael F. McGoldrick,	Herbert Parsons,	William H. Hotchkiss,
John F. Murtaugh,	Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	John Mitchell,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Elihu Root,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
William Church Osborn,	Jacob Gould Schurman,	Oscar S. Straus,
Jacob Ruppert,	Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong,
Samuel Untermyer,	George W. Wickersham,	George S. Van Schaick,
Robert B. Van Cortlandt.	Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas.

The voter can put a cross mark under any party emblem and vote for the fifteen nominees of that party, or he can vote for any fifteen candidates by putting a cross mark in the blank square to the left of each candidate's name, taking care not to vote for more than fifteen altogether. There is nothing to prevent the voter from voting for more than one candidate appearing on the same horizontal line of the ballot.

In addition to the Delegates-at-Large, each voter will be called upon to vote for three District Delegates, the districts being the same as those for State Senators. The names of the District Delegates will appear on the ballot under those of the Delegates-at-Large.

In the Voters' Guide, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Oct. 25, appeared brief sketches of the lives of the forty-five Delegates-at-Large printed above. There was printed on the same page information gathered by the Citizens' Union regarding the fitness of all the candidates for District Delegates in New York City.

WHITMAN WINDS UP IN BRONX.

Spent the Day in Rockland County —Confident of Winning.

District Attorney Whitman wound up his campaign for Governor yesterday with an excursion into Democratic Rockland County in the afternoon and a whirlwind trip through the Bronx last night. His first public engagement for today is to accompany some friends to the voting booth at 309 Fourth Avenue, near his home, at 37 Madison Avenue, where he will cast his ballot at 10 o'clock this morning. Afterward he will go to his office, in the Criminal Court Building, to spend the day.

It is Mr. Whitman's plan to keep in close personal touch with watchers at the various polling places and to be prepared to follow up any reported instances of fraudulent voting.

"I don't know how I can read the signs of victory wrong," Mr. Whitman said, as he stepped into an automobile at Tarrytown at 6 o'clock last night, after coming across the Hudson from West Nyack on the ferry. "I am not so sure as I might be of Rockland County, which I just left, but the Republican leaders there are hopeful, on account of the road grafts this year. I have never known them to be hopeful that way before. If the distrust of Tammany control at Albany has become so widespread that it has even broken up the solid Democratic ranks in Rockland, then what are we to expect from the rest of the State? I am sure I will win by a decisive margin."

Mr. Whitman missed the noon train from the West Shore Station and disappointed a number of Rockland County politicians, who had come down to act as an escort for him. At 1:15 o'clock he appeared at the station in company with District Attorney Cunningham of Ulster County, who has taken a prominent part in prosecuting road grafts. Martin A. Driscoll, Jr., Republican candidate for District Attorney of Rockland County, met Mr. Whitman and spoke with him through the day's tour. The two District Attorneys and the candidate for District Attorney each took a fling at the highways situation at mass meetings in Haverstraw, Nyack, and West Nyack.

When Mr. Whitman crossed the Hudson to Tarrytown he drove to Broadway and 242d Street, where fifteen automobiles were waiting to convoy him through the Bronx. He spoke at 155th Street and Third Avenue, 161st Street and the Southern Boulevard, 170th Street and Clermont Place, McKinley Square, and finally at Maurer's Casino, at Van Ness Avenue and Unionport Road.

COLONEL EXPECTS BIG VOTE.

Oyster Bay "Neighbors" Give Him Warm Greeting at Final Rally.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 2.—Col. Roosevelt received the warmest greeting in this campaign when he began his talk this evening in the Lyric Opera House in Audrey Avenue. He said he had selected the night before election to talk to his "neighbors," as he had always done. He talked to them for nearly an hour and he went over the whole campaign. The hall was filled and there was an immense crowd outside the place as the Colonel drove up in the automobile of Bainbridge Colby. Those outside greeted him with three cheers as he hurried into the hall. In his speech the Colonel said:

"Some of you have known me since boyhood and others not so long, but I feel sure that I know every one of you, and I also know that you all know me. Knowing me I am certain that you believe in me, and that you know that I have always loathed dishonesty, particularly in politics."

The Colonel then spoke of Barnes and Murphy, who, he said, were alike in character. He said the Progressive Party was the only one that offered any genuine correction of the present political evils. He said he felt certain that the Progressive vote tomorrow in New York State would be a large one—larger than either Barnes or Murphy would admit.

Bainbridge Colby followed the Colonel and paid a warm tribute to the work of the Colonel in this campaign. Former Assistant District Attorney Elder of Brooklyn also spoke. Many of the houses and business places along Audrey Avenue were illuminated, and the town generally was decorated for the occasion.

LAST WORD FROM MANAGERS.

Little Money to be Spent at the Polls—No New Forecasts.

Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall said yesterday that he stopped making election forecasts after the Bird S. Coler election, and that the reports from district leaders with their figures were in their sealed envelopes on his desk, and would not be opened until tomorrow morning. It is said that the checks sent out to the district leaders several days ago were for the smallest amounts in many years.

Progressive State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson said the party would spend no money at the polls today, and would close the campaign with a substantial balance and all bills paid. Mr. Robinson was confident that the Progressive Party would poll a large vote, but he gave no figures.

Samuel S. Koenig, the Republican County Chairman said the district leaders in Manhattan this year would get about half what they got in 1913.

Republican State Chairman Tanner, said yesterday that he would stand pat on his forecast that Whitman would get a plurality of 145,000 outside of New York City and would win by a plurality in the State of at least 95,000.

A letter sent to an up-State newspaper by Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University in which he vote that no one had been authorized to state that he was advocating the election of Gov. Glynn, was given out by the Republican State Committee. Mr. Day said he had not declared his convictions politically in the present canvass and did not expect to.

William Sulzer gave out this forecast: "I will get at least 40 per cent. of the Democratic vote, 20 per cent. of the Republican vote, 50 per cent. of the Progressive vote, the entire Prohibition vote and 75 per cent. of the Independent vote which is a big factor in this State. This will be more than enough to re-elect me, despite the fact that a concerted effort will be made to count me out.

"Tammany has registered about 80,000 illegal voters. Every effort will be made to vote these men on Election Day."

Thomas D. McCarthy, manager of Ambassador Gerard's campaign for United States Senator said he expected Gerard would win by 200,000.

VICTORY, SAYS WADSWORTH.

Feels Certain of a Republican Sweep as He Starts Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican nominee for the Senate in New York, left Washington tonight for his home at Mount Morris, Genesee County, where he will vote tomorrow. He is confident of the election of the entire Republican ticket and predicts that Whitman will defeat Glynn by more than 100,000 votes. Wadsworth believes that many Democrats will support Sulzer.

Because of the illness of Mrs. Wadsworth Mr. Wadsworth will return to Washington early Wednesday. He has been at his home, 800 Sixteenth Street, since last Friday. Although Mrs. Wadsworth's condition is not of such nature as to cause any apprehension, Mr. Wadsworth canceled the speaking engagements of the last three days of his campaign and remained with her.

PRESIDENT TO GO HOME.

Will Vote at Princeton and Return to Capital to Hear Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson will go to his home in Princeton, N. J., tomorrow to vote. He will leave Washington at 8 o'clock, and will return late in the afternoon. He will be accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician; Charles Swenson, his confidential stenographer, who is to cast his first ballot, and several Secret Service men. The President is deeply interested in the Congressional contest in his home district, where his friend Allan B. Walsh of Trenton is being opposed for re-election by Alijah C. Hutchinson, Republican.

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty left Washington at noon today for his home in Jersey City, where, tonight, he will attend a rally in his home ward. Just after Mr. Tumulty had left the White House, a messenger reached his office with a phonograph. Clerks at the Executive Office insisted that some mistake had been made, and that the phonograph should not have been delivered at the White House.

"It was ordered by telephone," said the messenger. "A man named Turmoil or 'Tumoil-ty' said that it should be delivered here at once."

Just what use is to be made of the phonograph will not be known until Secretary Tumulty returns to Washington tomorrow evening. After voting in Jersey City, Mr. Tumulty will go to Princeton and return with the President. Special telegraph facilities have been arranged at the White House so that the President may receive the election returns tomorrow night.

Regardless of whether the Democrats retain control of the House in the next Congress, the President has made it clear that the Sixty-fourth Congress will not be convened in extraordinary session after the adjournment of the short session of the Sixty-third Congress on March 4. It has also been announced at the White House that the President will not call Congress together in extra session after the election. The short session will convene on Dec. 7.

Not a Fault in NOTASEME

Do you want long-wearing, perfect-fitting, fast color hosiery—hosiery that "sets" snug and smooth over the ankle?

Then you want NOTASEME Hosiery?

For men, women and children—at leading dealers.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY
PURE SILK 50¢ SILK-LISLE 25¢

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

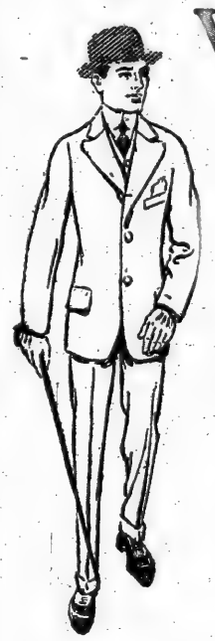
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

When a personal visit to the Macy Store is not convenient, you may write Macy's Mail Order Shopping Service for whatever you want

Men's Silk Lined WINTER OVERCOATS

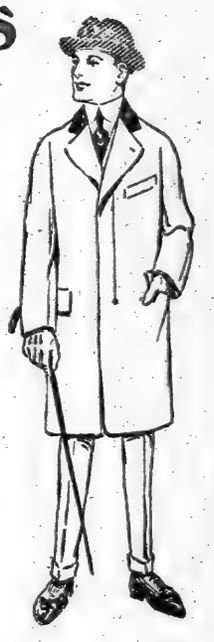


In Black, Dark Oxford and Cambridge Vicuna

$21.50

These Overcoats Would Sell Elsewhere for $30.00

Single Breasted fly front CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS for dress wear made with Silk Velvet Collars and lined throughout with Skinner fine silk. They are all strictly hand-tailored, plain edge with broad lapels. The material is Oxford Black and Cambridge Vicuna, soft finish, and will give good strong serviceable wear. Coat cut full, with large flare at bottom. Straight back 44 inches—size to fit regular, stout and slender men.



Men's and Young Men's Suits, $18.50

Some Are Silk Lined — *Sold Elsewhere $22.00*

This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain the latest and most correct English Models at a big saving. These Suits, which are copied after the most exclusive designers in London, have soft rolling lapels, high waistcoat, patch pockets and narrow trousers that taper down to the bottom. Also more conservative styles. Some are **silk lined** and have silk sleeves. In Tartan checks and pencil stripes, in black and gray shades of cassimere and unfinished worsted.

WINTER OVERCOATS, $14.75
For Men and Young Men

Nowhere in New York can such a variety of styles be found at such a remarkable saving. These Overcoats for Men and Young Men have caused much favorable comment, especially the Balmacaan, Raglan, Chesterfield and Box Overcoats. A visit to the Store will convince you.

FIFTH FLOOR—BROADWAY

Men's 50c Fancy Silk SOCKS (pr.), 29c

Special Purchase of 425 Dozen

In black, and all the popular street shades. These are absolutely perfect goods. We are not exaggerating when we say that nowhere else in New York can these Striped and Jacquard Silk Socks be obtained at anything like the price quoted.

Men's 25c Fibre Silk HOSE at 15c

Men's Black Fibre Silk Hose, with lisle heel and toe, also elastic lisle top, very strong and sightly.

Men's 25c Cashmere SOCKS at 15c

In Black and Natural Color, a very special offering. Merino heels and toes. A good wearing and a warm Hose for Fall and Winter wear.

Men's 50c Silk SOCKS at 29c

Men's Full-Fashioned Silk Socks, with lisle heels, soles and toes, also elastic lisle top in Black, Tan, Navy and Gray.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Election Day Sale of Men's Woven Madras SHIRTS, $1.09

Pleated or plain negligee. All have laundered cuffs; 34 or 35 sleeve length, and sizes 14 to 17. The material is a fine woven madras, identical with the fabric in the regular $1.44 and $1.89 Shirts.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

The Men's Hat Shop

Men's Fast Black Derbys, $1.69
Four of the new blocks.

Men's $3.00 Soft Hats, $1.98
In brown, olive, gray, etc.

Men's Velour Hats, $3.96
Made in America. In black, brown, olive and gray.

MAIN FLOOR 35TH ST.

Men's $1.00 Underwear, 49c

Every Garment in this lot is regular stock at $1.00. It is the clean-up of one of our biggest sales, during which we sold them at 69c. They are now broken sizes, in many numbers and weights. Some Shirts and Drawers are heavy weight Balbriggan cotton, others light weight wool, also light and medium weight Cashmere, in white and natural color. Every Garment well worth $1.00.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

This Store will be Closed this day, Tuesday, Nov. 3d (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) IN

A Special Sale of Women's Smart Coats

comprising

Velvet Coats, trimmed with fur; silk-lined, at $34.50

Corduroy Velvet Coats, with fur-trimmed collar; silk-lined . . . at $32.00

Diagonal Zibeline Coats, in attractive blue mixtures; satin-lined . . at $16.50

A number of Imported Coats and Wraps, from the leading couturiers, have been marked at appreciably reduced prices.

An Interesting Sale of Women's Blouses

will include both French and American models, representing the season's smart styles and fabrics, at special prices.

French Hand-made Blouses of peau de peche, in black, white or blue; with collar of embroidered organdie . . at $9.75

Tucked Blouses of French crepe, in white, pale pink or black; of French and American make . . . . . at $8.50

Semi-tailored Blouses of radium silk, in pale pink or black . . . at $4.50

Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits

in three individual models presenting the new styles, fabrics and colors.

Crepe Poplin Suits, plaited model $19.50

Broadcloth Suits with caracul accentuations, at $29.50

Broadcloth Suits, fur-trimmed . 36.00

A number of styles from the regular stock will be included in this sale at interesting prices.

(Department on Second Floor)

An Unusual Offering in the Upholstery Department will consist of

Several Thousand Yards of Curtain Scrims

plain and in colored bordered effects; of very fine quality, at the special price of

18c. per yard.

A very large and comprehensive collection of Curtain Materials will be found, marked at moderate prices, in the regular stock of the Department. It includes Fancy Scrims; Plain Filets and Bobbinets; exclusive patterns in Novelty Nets; and conventional floral and period designs in Imported Madras.

The new sun-fast, light-weight Drapery Fabrics; in plain and figured effects and in decorative color schemes, are an especially attractive feature of the display.

Thirty-fourth Street Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York Thirty-fifth Street

Wild's Orientals

Many people think of Joseph Wild & Co. only as a wholesale house.

Our retail stock of Oriental rugs is the cream of all our importations.

The prices prove our close touch with the source of supply, and the variety indicates the extensive business — wholesale as well as retail.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Why Wear Old Shoe Laces?

IF your shoes kept their shape you would not neglect your laces.

Don't buy shoes that lose their shape! With a pair of Rice & Hutchins shoes you will outwear several pairs of laces.

That's why we are asked for extra laces by practically all our regular customers. They have shoe pride.

They came to us by "L" and subway to be well fitted, courteously treated, and to go away for another long period of shoe satisfaction.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women, and children; Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

Ask any good grocer about

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

SUPERINTENDENT
Municipal Lodging House.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until

4 P. M., Thurs., Nov. 12th.

Candidates must have had experience in institutional management, or that of industrial organizations, or in handling of the destitute for charitable agencies. Knowledge of the local employment conditions necessary; also public and private charitable agencies of this city. The position calls for a man with executive ability and knowledge of best methods in charities administration.

Minimum age, 25 years;
Maximum age, 50 years.

Salary, $2,400 a year and maintenance.

Also position of Deputy Superintendent at $1,200, with maintenance.

Application blanks to be had only at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

7-20-4
E. C. SULLIVAN'S
10c CIGAR
MADE IN AMERICA
OF THE FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCO
BY SKILLED HAND WORKMEN.
Factory, Manchester, N. H.

SUFFRAGETTES USE PICTURES AS PLEAS

Miniature Theatre of Women's Political Union Is Part of Their Campaign for Vote.

ARRANGE SPEECHES ALL DAY

Dr. Davis Says Experience Has Taught Her That Teasing and Flattery Go a Long Way.

Society's Woman Suffrage Shop, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Senatorial District Women's Political Union, opened at 663 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning with a theatre and cannon in the window and a large gathering of people inside. The cannon, belonging to the Federal Government, was captured by the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the civil war. It bore a placard which read: "Fifty years ago this cannon helped to free the negro." The women were promised at that time that if they would work for the negro their turn would come next. The cannon yesterday pointed the fact that they were still waiting.

In the theatre one of the scenes showed a house mother with her hands tied, while strings reaching from different departments of her home to departments of the municipality illustrated how closely the two are related. A string stretched from a baby in the cradle ill with scarlet fever to the Health Department, in which the women have no voice, was another scene. Big war pictures in the window showed women at work in the hospitals at the front and other women fleeing from besieged towns or doing the work of the men who were engaged on the battlefield. Crowds gathered in front of this window all day.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Miss Lillian Wald spoke at the noon meeting, and Norman Hapgood and Commissioner of Corrections Katharine B. Davis from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

"From the time Adam and Eve set up housekeeping and little Cain was born," said Dr. Davis, "woman has been at the head of the Corrections Department. Eve began it when she punished little Cain for crying at night. The various city departments are only our own housekeeping problems on a large scale, done by the city because they are too large for us to do them ourselves. The men have a way of getting together and saying in effect: 'We represent so many votes and we want so and so.' The way we women have been getting things by influence or personal charm is not good. We haven't all of us got personal charm—perhaps we would get more things if we had. It is bad for the character to get things indirectly.

"You can get things by teasing. I know, because I have done it. A few words of flattery will go a long way. It has its effect in Albany. I know, because I have had thirteen years' experience, but I have always felt when I got things in any of those ways as if I had been stealing.

"I shall have the work of my department so well organized by next April that I shall be able to take the time each week required to attend the convention if that honor is given me, and I have a very efficient deputy, so you need not be afraid to vote for me for fear I will neglect my work. Both men and women will have to live under the Constitution for the next twenty years."

There will be speakers every day except Sunday, from 12 to 1, and from 4:30 to 6 P. M., at the Suffrage Shop, which is near Fifty-second Street. On the committee are Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

CONTEST FLURSCHEIM WILL.

Three Daughters Object to Bequest Made to Mme. de Lyteuil.

Mrs. Estelle L. Loeb of 315 West 140th Street, Mrs. Agnes V. Cowen of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and Mrs. Helen I. Strauss of Haverhill, Mass., daughters of Hermann Flurscheim, half owner of the Franklin Simon Company, started proceedings yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to contest the codicils attached to their father's will making a conditional bequest of $100,000 to Mme. Bertrand de Lyteuil of Paris, France, who was not a relative. Undue influence and unsound mind are alleged. The estate exceeds $1,000,000.

The will left to the daughters, the sons, Bernard H. and Henry D., and Madeline Lindnauer, a grandchild, two-thirds of 49 per cent. of the new corporation to be formed out of the copartnership of Franklin Simon & Co. Bernard H. received the other third. The codicils set aside bonds of the 416 Fifth Avenue Company sufficient to produce the $100,000 which Mme. de Lyteuil was to receive in the event Mr. Flurscheim lived till 1915, but she was to receive only $50,000 should he die in 1914. The codicil, dated Jan. 9, 1914, reads:

"Should the payment of these sums not be agreeable to be made, my executors can postpone the payments until convenient and meanwhile pay 6 per cent. interest, so that Mme. Bertrand de Lyteuil will receive 5,000 francs, equal to about $1,000 monthly."

Crazed Woman Hurt by Trolley Car.

A well-dressed woman, thought to be demented ran in front of a crosstown car at Bedford Avenue and North Fourth Street, in Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and was knocked down. She was cut severely on the head. Before the motorman could seize her she disappeared in the direction of McCarren Park. The motorman reported the incident at the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and Policeman Bracken found the woman roaming about in McCarren Park. The woman attacked him, and Bracken was forced to call two other men to his assistance. She was taken to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital. Her name was not ascertained.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our platform—

We encourage repeaters and we proclaim it fearlessly. Once you elect one of our suits or overcoats as your choice you become a regular repeater.

Open today as usual—

for your selection of the best in Suits, Raglans, Overcoats, Ulsters, Raincoats, Mackinaws, Hats and Furnishings.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

INDICT 21 IN DEALS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Continued from Page 1.

He is not held under any bail, but is in my custody—the first time he ever has been. He is absolutely guiltless of any wrongdoing, for who could have told when these things were done that the Sherman law would be held to cover them? But this Grand Jury has been really sitting in Washington; at any rate, it adjourned there."

None of the other defendants had anything to say about the matter. Howard Elliott, President of the present New Haven board, was in Boston. When he was informed over the telephone of what had occurred he declined to make any comment for publication.

Those who are mentioned as having been in the conspiracy with the defendants were the late J. Pierpont Morgan, George N. Miller, Wilson G. Hunt, E. M. Trowbridge, William D. Bishop, Sr., William D. Bishop, Jr., Nathaniel Wheeler, Henry C. Robinson, Edward M. Reed, Charles P. Clark, Joseph Park, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry S. Lee, Loverett Brainard, William E. Barnett, Lucius Tuttle, Charles S. Mellen, John M. Hall, Charles F. Choate, Nathaniel Thayer, Royal C. Taft, Carlos French, George J. Brush, I. de Ver Warner, Arthur D. Osborne, Luzon B. Morris, Frank W. Cheney, Percy R. Todd, Richard A. McCurdy, H. McK. Twombly, John C. Parker, Alexander J. Cassatt, John H. Whittemore, Timothy E. Byrnes, Hiram M. Kochersperger, James McCrea, Edwin Milner, Amory A. Lawrence, Augustus S. May, Edward G. Buckland, Arthur F. Clarke, Frank Jones, Samuel G. Lawrence, George G. Haven, W. R. Berry, W. H. Newman, Oakleigh Thorne, and Marsden J. Perry.

The Conspiracy Charge.

In addition to these the Grand Jury stated it believed there were others whose names were unknown to it with whom the men indicted had conspired to monopolize interstate commerce. This, it was explained in the indictment, consisted in the common carrier business of transporting passengers and property by railroad, by water, and by both from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire to other States.

The indictment gave a list of the transportation companies which it was alleged had been merged in the New Haven system. There were more than 100 of them, and they included the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, the Central New England Railway Company, the Central Vermont Railway Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the Joy Steamship Company, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the Maine Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, the New York & New England Railroad Company, the New York, Westchester & Boston, the New York, Ontario & Western, the Connecticut Company, the Rhode Island Company, and the Rutland Railroad Company.

It was noticed that in drawing criminal charges from the development of the New Haven the Government disregarded the compromise which it reached with the present management of the company in arriving at the settlement of the civil dissolution suit. In that it was content with the abandonment by the New Haven of its control over the New England trolley lines, the coast steamship lines, the Merchants and Miners' Company, and its connection with the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany. It left to the Interstate Commerce Commission the decision whether the New Haven might continue its relation with the Sound steamship lines, and had nothing to say about the Central New England, the New York & New England, the Rutland, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroads.

In the indictment the Government went back to July 2, 1890, and found that from that time until the actual presentation of the indictment yesterday there had been a conspiracy to form a monopoly by acquiring the stock or control of all the subsidiary companies of the New Haven, whether they were left to it in accordance with the civil decree or not. It is likely that the defendants will bring this point up in the demurrers which they are expected to file.

Question of Immunity.

It is believed that some of the defendants may raise the plea that as they have testified on New Haven affairs before the Interstate Commerce Commission they are entitled to immunity. As Mr. Mellen has been the chief witness before the Grand Jury it has been impossible to indict him, but at the time that he was called upon to give evidence at Washington it was suggested that thereby he had won immunity for himself.

Those who now may put forward the same plea are Mr. Skinner, Mr. Billard, and Mr. Cuyler. They were sworn and gave such testimony as they were asked for. In addition Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Robbins submitted to the commission unsworn statements.

The men charged with conspiracy, it was alleged, took advantage of the fact that the New Haven was the only railroad of any importance which led from New York City to the New England States, and treated it as a nucleus to "bring as many of said common carriers and their properties and facilities for carrying on said commerce under their influence, management, domination, and ownership." The Grand Jury asserted that the measures taken to bring this about were "unfair, undue, unreasonable, and unlawful practices."

Special mention was made of the purchase of the Joy Steamship Company by the New Haven, and the use made of it in capturing the Sound steamship trade. Thus it is alleged that the men indicted used the Joy Company and the United Steamship Company, although the fact that they were controlled by the New Haven was kept concealed, "to engage in such destructive competition for limited times, with such common carriers as had not come under the domination and control of said New Haven company, that such common carriers would either be destroyed or compelled to come under such domination and control."

The Grand Jury summed up the case by representing that the men indicted used, or threatened to use, the advantage of position of the New Haven "to grasp the commerce rightfully and normally belonging to" the transportation corporations which the indictment enumerated.

The process which brought the defendants before the courts began with the pressure put on the New York & New England Railroad Company in 1891 by the New Haven, which resulted in the first investigation of the latter's methods by the Massachusetts Legislature. This ended in the purchase by the New Haven and the New York Central of what is now the Putnam Division of the latter and the throwing of the New York & New England into a receivership.

Series of Mergers and Leases.

In 1893 the New Haven leased the Old Colony Company and formed the first agreement with the Boston & Maine Railroad. Meanwhile a series of mergers and leases were in progress, by which the New Haven absorbed small railroad lines in New England, and in 1896 it acquired a majority of the stock of the Boston Terminal Company, which controlled the terminals in Boston.

In 1904 the New Haven acquired the Central New England, and in the following year the New York, Ontario & Western. Three years later the Boston & Maine passed finally under New Haven ownership, and the agreement for the joint operation of the Boston & Albany was made with the New York Central. In June, 1909, the Boston Railroad Holding Company was organized, and in February, 1911, the New York Central sold to the New Haven the Rutland Railroad. Finally in 1912 an agreement was entered into between Mr. Mellen and Edson J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk of Canada, which ended the latter's invasion of New England.

The acquisition of a steamboat monopoly by the New Haven began before 1895, by which time it had acquired the Providence and Stonington and other important lines. Between 1900 and 1903 it took over the New Haven Steamboat Company, the New London Steamboat Company, and the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and in 1904 to 1906 it sold its steamship holdings to the New England Navigation Company, which sold them in 1907 to the Consolidated Railway Company, which, in its turn, was merged with the New Haven.

In 1911 the Eastern Steamship Corporation, another New Haven subsidiary, took over the Metropolitan, the Maine, and the Eastern Steamship Companies, and the New England Navigation Company, by secretly buying up the stock of the Joy Line, was able to drive out all competition. In this way the New Haven acquired twenty-two of the thirty steamship lines serving New England.

Control of Trolley Lines.

It was in 1893 that the appearance of trolley lines began to disturb the New Haven, and, beginning with the purchase in 1895 of the Stanford Street Railway Company, it by 1906 had obtained the ownership of 1,500 of the 1,652 miles of trolley lines in Rhode Island, and all but 119 miles of the trolleys in Connecticut. In Massachusetts, it had practically everything south of the Boston & Albany line and west of Worcester. Then, in 1906, occurred the Westchester deal, by which it acquired the New York, Westchester & Boston at, approximately, $12,000,000 more than its value, according to the Government. This was merged with the New York & Port Chester in 1910, and last year earned $400,000 less than its operating expenses.

It was remembered that at the annual meeting of the New Haven last week Mr. Elliott had given out some notes with regard to the personnel of the present board of the company in which five of the men indicted still have seats. Mr. Brewster, who was elected on May 5, 1907, he said, was a substantial holder of the securities of the company and had been identified with the financial and industrial life of the community.

Praised by Mr. Elliott.

Mr. McHarg, who has also been a Director since May, 1907, was said by Mr. Elliott to have been helpful to the New Haven in its financing and by his good advice and criticism. Mr. Cuyler, whose service on the board dates from October, 1910, was referred to as a representative stockholder from Pennsylvania with much experience in large corporations and financial affairs, and Mr. Maxwell, who joined the directorate in May, 1911, was said to have been most active in the last year in trying to better the position of the company.

Mr. Milligan, who also became a Director in 1911, was praised as a most earnest student of the conditions surrounding the company and for his activity in safeguarding its interests.

Of the other defendants William Rockefeller was one of the senior members of the board when he resigned on Sept. 29 last. On Jan. 1, 1914, he was the owner of 2,150 shares. George M. Miller had been on the board a long time when he resigned on Jan. 16, 1913, and Charles M. Pratt, Theodore N. Vail, and Alexander Cochrane also dropped out of the directorate.

John L. Billard was placed on the board in 1910 and resigned on Aug. 11 last, and in September Charles F. Brooker, James S. Elton, and George F. Baker, who, with an ownership of 100 shares, had been on the board since 1910, retired. On Oct. 15 William Skinner, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who had been a Director since Oct. 26, 1910, and A. Heaton Robertson, who was elected on May 31, 1907, resigned. Finally last week, at the annual meeting, the resignations of D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, and James F. Hemingway were announced.

E. D. Robbins, who is also indicted, has been a Director for a few months, but he is included in the charges brought as the general counsel of the New Haven during the years in which the alleged conspiracy has been in existence.

INDICTED MEN RETICENT.

Decline to Discuss the New Haven Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Attempted interviews over the long-distance telephone tonight with D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Edward D. Robbins of New Haven, John L. Billard of Merdine, and Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville, and a talk in this city with Director Edward Milligan of the New Haven Road, who is also President of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, elicited little comment on the Federal Grand Jury indictments in New York City against Directors and former Directors of the New Haven system.

Mr. Maxwell seemed to think he had a good defense because he was not on the board in 1906, when the various purchases were made. Mr. Milligan had nothing to say beyond that Edward M. Day of Hartford would be his counsel.

Mr. Barney said he was no longer a Director of the New Haven, and was not interested in what the Grand Jury did. John L. Billard declined to offer any comment. Mr. Robbins laughed cheerfully, and seemed amused at the suggestion that he might like to discuss the Grand Jury's action. Mr. Billard, said he, thought he again would retain H. S. Cummings of Stamford, but Mr. Robbins would not even say if he would retain counsel, after he had done something more than "scan the headlines in the newspapers."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 2.—T. De Witt Cuyler, the only Philadelphian listed among the indicted Directors and ex-Directors of the New Haven, had heard of the indictment in New York; he would not make any comment except that "of course the thing would be fought."

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—Theodore N. Vail expressed surprise today when informed that he was among the twenty-one Directors and former Directors of the New Haven Road against whom criminal indictments were returned. Mr. Vail declined to discuss the indictment. He is here recovering from slight injuries suffered in a fall at Cape Henry on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—J. G. Hemingway and A. Heaton Robertson declined today to discuss the indictments against them in the New Haven Railroad inquiry. Frederick F. Brewster said he knew nothing about the indictment.

Papers in the criminal proceedings have not been received here for service. Of the Connecticut men who are mentioned as conspirators, but not indicted, William E. Barnett, John H. Whittemore, I. de ver Warner, Edward Milner, and Luzon B. Morris are dead.

BEST TEST OF SHERMAN LAW.

More Prominent Men Involved Than in Other Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In getting the New Haven indictments officials of the Department of Justice feel that they have the best opportunity since the Sherman law was enacted to test its value as a criminal statute. There have been other indictments under the law, but in no previous cases have so many prominent men been in danger of trial and imprisonment.

Attorney General McReynolds, before he left the department to become a Supreme Court Justice, was convinced on the evidence secured by department investigators that criminal prosecutions were forthcoming. His successor, Mr. Gregory, who was special assistant in the New Haven case, had reached the same conclusion. To add strength to their position President Wilson, when the negotiations for a peaceful dissolution of the New Haven system seemed doomed to failure, directed that the criminal phase be gone into.

It was the New Haven case that brought the present Attorney General to Washington as special attorney for the department, and it was the way in which he handled preliminary negotiations for a peaceful dissolution of the great system which led ex-Attorney General McReynolds to recommend him as successor.

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A manufacturer's sample line—various models, striped and plain, with silk frogs. Usually to $2.00 — *$1.10*

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At the Special Price of

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An Extraordinary Special Sale of *Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats*

High Grade Garments Specially Reduced

Hand-Tailored Suits for Men and Young Men

Beautifully finished in all the smart new models, embodying the finest linings and trimmings. A splendid selection of materials, including gray and green mixtures, plaids, stripes, plain blue cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Sizes 33 to 44 stout.
These Suits sold in regular stock up to $35.00, and are the equal in all essentials to custom-made garments.
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All-Wool Knit Overcoats
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Made up in three models—the loose Chesterfield, the form-fitting and the double-breasted—some with velvet collars. Light and dark Oxford grays and dark green mixtures.....
Special Price *$19.50*

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Full and roomy as the Balmacaan, but with more graceful lines and regular sleeves—a distinctive and becoming model of rough cheviots and tweeds. Sizes 32 to 44.....
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IN the issue of November 7th, COLLIER'S will print one of the extremely rare utterances with which German officials have broken their stoicism since war opened. Standing at the right of the Kaiser is the Chief of the General Staff, General Helmuth von Moltke, nephew of the great Field Marshal of 1870. This silent brooding figure, about whom of late there have been many vague reports, has been estimated and described for COLLIER'S by a coworker, Baron von Falkenhausen, captain in the German General Staff, and formerly military attache to the German Embassy at Tokio. In the same issue—

The Gate of Germany
by Percival Gibbon
The Press in Europe
by Will Irwin
Hitting a High Spot—Denver
by Julian Street
Three Short Stories
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VANDERBILT GIFT FOR COLUMBIA SITE

University Takes Title to the North Half of Drexel Estate Block.

REPORTED PRICE $500,000

Negotiations Ended After Five Years When Generous Donation of $113,750 Made Purchase Possible.

A gift of $113,750 from William K. Vanderbilt enabled Columbia University to take title yesterday to the north half of the block bounded by 116th and 117th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive. This property was a part of the Drexel estate and was purchased by the university after five years of negotiations at the reported figure of $500,000. The Vanderbilt gift was announced yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the Trustees of the university.

The property was acquired by the university with the original view of moving the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the Morningside Heights campus. From a statement given out yesterday by the Trustees, it seems doubtful now whether the college will be moved from its present site on Fifty-ninth Street. The university has not decided what disposition will be made of the property.

"The university began the acquisition of this block five years ago," the Trustees stated, "with a view to providing a site for the Medical School, now situated on West Fifty-ninth Street, that would be in immediate juxtaposition with the other departments of the university. The subsequent alliance between the university and the Presbyterian Hospital has led to a re-examination of the whole question as to the best future site for the Medical School, and the educational and financial problems involved are still unsolved. Meanwhile, the newly acquired property is already occupied by the Crocker Laboratories for Cancer Research and by a research laboratory for the use of the Department of Botany. Both buildings are temporary and may be readily removed when the plans for the permanent development of the newly acquired property are completed.

Clinical instruction is hereafter to be provided for medical students at the Montefiore Home, and to carry on this instruction the following new appointments were made: Dr. Siegfried Wachsman, (Berlin, 1891,) Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. George L. La Porte, (Columbia, 1894,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Bernard S. Oppenheimer, (Columbia, 1901,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. S. Philip Goodhart, (Yale, 1894,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Arthur P. Coll and Dr. John Lesliure were appointed instructors in laryngology.

Roscoe C. E. Brown, formerly managing editor of The Tribune, was added to the teaching staff of the School of Journalism, and Dr. Dean S. Fansler was appointed Lecturer in English.

Dr. Warfield T. Longcope was appointed to serve as a member of the Board of Managers of the George Crocker Special Research Fund. Dr. Theodore C. Janeway resigned from the service of the university, his resignation having been tendered last Spring.

President Butler submitted his annual report on the work of the university for the year ended June 30, which was ordered printed.

Among the gifts received in addition to Mr. Vanderbilt's were:

One thousand five hundred dollars from the class of 1890, Arts and Mines, on account of the cost of their class memorial to be presented at commencement, 1915; $875 from the Royal Netherlands Government toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina lecturer for 1914-15; $50 from A. Ellers of New York toward the maintenance fund of the Deutsches Haus.

N. Y. U. DEDICATES NEW HALL.

$100,000 Building Is the Gift of Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy.

New York University formally dedicated the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy at University Heights yesterday. The ceremonies, which were very impressive, took place in the afternoon in the auditorium of the building. It completes part of the main plan of architecture for the campus, designed, when the institution moved to the Heights, by the late Stanford White. The building itself was designed by William D. Crow, and cost more than $100,000, all of which was the gift of Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, the last $15,000 being conditional on the raising of $20,000 from other sources, to insure the completion of the part of the Hall of Fame adjoining the new building.

The new structure was given in memory of Cornelius Baker, father of Mrs. Kennedy. The bronze memorial tablet in the new hall was unveiled by Miss Charlotte Baker, a granddaughter of Cornelius Baker.

In accepting the new building on behalf of the university, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown spoke of the necessity which it relieved. In the presentation address, the Rev. Dr. Adolphus F. Schauffler spoke on opportunity and the part that it played in life. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the dedicatory prayer by Chancellor Emeritus Henry Mitchell MacCracken and the statement on behalf of the Building Committee by John H. MacCracken, syndic of the university. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, presided.

Among those present were Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, donor of the Gould Memorial Library and the college dormitory, Gould Hall; Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, Miss Estelle Whitfield, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Miss Florence Harper, Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Charles B. Alexander, representing the State Board of Regents; Mr. and Mrs. James Abbott, Francis Hovey Stoddard and the members of the Faculties of the different schools.

VEHICLES KILL 276 YOUNG.

Heavy Death Toll of Children in City's Streets Since Jan. 1.

Since Jan. 1 276 children have been killed on the streets of the greater city by vehicular traffic, according to a report of the National Highways Protective Society. During October 43 persons were killed, 25 of them children under 16 years of age. Automobiles killed 28, trolleys 8, and wagons 7. Of the fatalities more than 60 per cent. occurred in Manhattan.

On account of the deaths of so many children Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the Society, urges that the Board of Aldermen pass at once an ordinance similar to the following, which went into effect in Chicago last year.

That it shall be unlawful for any person to skate on rollers or ice skates upon any street or public way in the city, except on the sidewalks thereof or at street intersections while crossing from one side of the street to the other.

During October in New York State, outside of New York City, automobiles killed 55, trolleys 14, wagons 3. In New Jersey automobiles killed 22, trolleys 3, and wagons 3. Twenty-four persons were killed at highway railroad grade crossings in New York State and 9 in New Jersey.

Franconia Touches Bottom.

The Cunarder Franconia, commanded by Capt. D. S. Miller, which sailed at 4 P. M. yesterday for Liverpool, touched the mud about a mile below the entrance to the Ambrose Channel. The liner was steaming out slowly and had to swing to avoid hitting a big tow bound up to New York. She was stopped for fifteen minutes, and then proceeded on her way.

CONVICT TWO MORE IN BOOK FRAUD CASE

James J. Farmer and Col. William J. Hartley Quickly Found Guilty by a Jury.

THOS. P. DUNN ACQUITTED

He Falls in Faint While Prosecutor Is Summing Up—Women Give Farmer a Bouquet.

After being out only one hour the jury which for the last two weeks had been trying the rare book fraud case in the Federal District Court, before Judge Foster, returned a verdict of guilty against James J. Farmer, President of the Anglo-American Authors' Association of 225 Fifth Avenue, and Col. William J. Hartley, one of his chief agents. On the other hand, it acquitted Thomas P. Dunn, who also stood trial with them. The two men convicted were admitted to $10,000 bail until Friday morning, when argument will be made on a motion for a new trial.

This ends the trial by which the Government has hoped to break up country-wide frauds in the sale of so-called rare books which it is asserted has taken from the public in the last few years millions of dollars. Of the other men indicted with Farmer and Hartley, Glen Farmer, son of J. J. Farmer, is now serving a sentence for a similar offense in a Massachusetts penitentiary; W. H. Scott is said to be in a lunatic asylum; Romeo Nathan has pleaded guilty; Samuel Warfield, acquitted in the Federal courts, has been arrested on a grand larceny charge by the State authorities, and George Fisher has been permitted to go free.

One more witness was called yesterday by the defense to show that the prices charged by the defendants were not exorbitant. Albert M. Adam, a Chicago bookbinder, valued their edition of Shakespeare at $100 a volume and the Queen Victoria series at $250 a volume.

Then Isaac Weill, counsel for Dunn, addressed the jury, urging that three letters on which the Government relied to connect him with the alleged conspiracy were ordinary business communications and proved nothing.

James R. Ely tried next to explain the "Col. Bill" letters which were put in by the Government. He scoffed at the emphasis put upon the phraseology in familiar letters and described the Government's book experts as pessimists of the worst sort. Moreover, he attacked the theory of conspiracy, saying that there was no combination, but every man was out for himself competing with his neighbors for business.

James Mack also dwelt on the sunshine which Hartley radiated on all who met him and suggested that some of the letters, it should be remembered, had probably been written after the Colonel had taken a highball or two.

As Assistant District Attorney Roosa was summing up for the Government, Dunn, who is 73 years old, fell in a faint on the floor. Hartley and the court attendants ran to his side, but it was fifteen minutes before the trial could proceed. Both Mr. Roosa and Assistant District Attorney Wood attacked the defendants and their tactics severely for their misrepresentations, and Mr. Roosa denounced Miss Weniesse, secretary for Farmer, whose forgetfulness had been a stumbling block to the Government.

After Judge Foster had summed up the jury went out for luncheon. It was not able to come to a decision with regard to Dunn until it had sent for the letters which had been used as evidence against him. When the verdict of acquittal was announced, Col. Hartley was the first to congratulate Dunn.

Early in the day two women entered the courtroom and presented a bouquet to Farmer.

$13,000,000 IN GOLD ARRIVES

First Shipment from Denver Brought Here in 3 Express Cars.

Eight motor trucks of the American Express Company, bearing heavy loads of gold bars and guards with repeating rifles, trundled down from the Grand Central Station yesterday and held the attention of a large crowd behind the Assay Office most of the afternoon. They delivered about $13,000,000 of $25,000,000 started to this city from the Denver Mint last Friday. Each bar was contained in its separte bag to prevent abrasion, and each bag was checked up several times before the treasure finally found lodgment in the vaults.

W. A. Beasley, the Denver manager of the express company, brought the shipment through. It came in three express cars, each containing armed guards in addition to the regular express messenger. The gold is being brought here to offset inroads made upon the Government's supply of the metal by shipments to Canada in process of liquidating the country's debts in Europe.

Big Mortgage on Brokaw Realty.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 2.—A mortgage of $100,000 has been given by Irving Brokaw, a cousin of W. Gould Brokaw, to W. Emlen Roosevelt, John A. Weeks, and John D. Dennis, all of Oyster Bay, on property purchased recently by Mr. Brokaw from the Mill Neck Club. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Weeks, who is President of the Mill Neck Club, and Mr. Dennis accepted the mortgage, it was said in the County Clerk's office here, as trustees of the club. A deed conveying part of the property to Brokaw was filed simultaneously with the mortgage on Saturday. The consideration of that parcel is $160,000. Mr. Brokaw paid a mortgage tax of $500.

NURSES GO ON STRIKE AS DOCTOR OPERATES

Leave Patient with Appendicitis When Called Out as a Protest at Flushing Hospital.

TWENTY-SEVEN QUIT WORK

Five Suspended After Row Over the Dismissal of a Supervisor—The Other Nurses Reinstated.

A strike of the twenty-seven pupil nurses of the Flushing Hospital, which caused two girls to quit the operating room at the summons, though Dr. C. B. Story was then working over a man on whom he had already started an appendicitis operation, has started a controversy in which some of the oldest and best-known families in Flushing, Bayside, and the surrounding districts are now concerned. Five of the nurses were expelled after an investigation of the strike, which occurred on Saturday.

They, as well as most of the others, are daughters of prominent families, many of whom are interested in the hospital work, and they have sided with their daughters The young nurses who have been dismissed are the Misses Ethel Olsen, daughter of Capt. Charles K. Olsen, a trustee of the hospital; Margaret Shapter, May Schultz, Sophia Belle Hardgrove, and Bertha Scheper.

Miss Shapter and Miss Schultz were the girls who left the operating room, according to a sister of Miss Olson, who spoke for her last night, a cold having temporarily destroyed Miss Ethel's voice. Miss Olsen said that all the pupil nurses had agreed to strike on signal because the hospital authorities had refused to give a public hearing to Miss M. E. Melville, Supervisor of Nurses, who had been dismissed, and Miss Schultz and Miss Shapter left the operating room when another nurse knocked on the door and called out that the strike had started.

"There are four physicians in the room, and Miss Frances Nicholson, the operating room supervisor, was present," said Miss Olson. "So the girls felt no hesitancy in quitting the room as they might have done under other conditions."

At Miss Shapter's home it was said that neither she nor Miss Schultz left the operating room until ordered to do so by Miss Nicholson, though Miss Olsen insisted that all the girls had acted voluntarily. Miss Olsen said that the regular meeting of the trustees would be held on Nov. 15, when the matter of the dismissal of the nurses which was ordered by the Executive Committee of three would be taken up in full meeting. All the nurses except the five dismissed have been reinstated.

The unexpectedness of the strike left the hospital work paralyzed for a time, but presently the authorities got fifteen nurses from Brooklyn and Manhattan and meantime the physicians attended the sixty patients in the wards. Several doctors stayed by Dr. Story with the result that his operation was completed successfully.

"Thank Heaven no harm was done," said Dr. Story last night. "We were able to handle the situation, but it was certainly a most unwomanly thing for the nurses to leave a patient at such a critical time."

GRAND JUROR WITH MAYOR.

W. A. Reid Says He Didn't Sign Attack on Charities Department.

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from Wallace A. Reid, a member of the August Grand Jury, which handed down a presentment criticising institutions under the control of the Charities Department. Mr. Reid said:

"The writer, in addition to one or two other members of the August Grand Jury, declined to sign the presentment in regard to the Charities Department. You are quite correct in your position. The Morgue employes having been indicted for robbery, the jury should have passed on to the next piece of business."

CITY HEADS WASTE LIGHT.

Commissioner Williams Says 15 Per Cent. Could Be Saved.

Commissioner Williams has sent a circular letter to the heads of all city and borough departments calling their attention to the waste of gas and electricity.

"The funds for the purchase of gas and electric current for use in public buildings in New York are disbursed under the direction of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity," said Commissioner Williams. "Gas, electric light, and power cost money. To waste them is to waste money, and the co-operation of all will save at least 15 per cent. of the appropriation."

WOMAN HELD AS AUTO THIEF

Miss Elsing Arrested While Driving Stolen Car.

Miss Nellie Elsing, 21 years old, of 34 West Sixty-first Street, who says she is an Australian actress, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Harlem Court yesterday and held in $1,500 bail for examination Wednesday on a charge of having stolen a seven-passenger touring car belonging to Adolph G. Seasongood, of 26 West Seventy-fourth Street. She is the first woman to be arrested as an auto thief in this city.

In court the young woman said she had dined late Sunday night at a café at 123d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue with a man whom she knew as Al Mitchell. When she told him she had a mania for motoring, she says, he gallantly placed the use of his car at her disposal. He directed her to a car which was standing outside, she says, so she drove off in it.

Ten minutes later Joseph Hanrahan, chauffeur for Mr. Seasongood, rushed into the West 123d Street Station and said his car had been stolen. The police communicated with Mr. Seasongood, and, on learning that the car had been taken out without the owner's permission, held Hanrahan. Shortly afterward Patrolman Powell noticed a large touring car stalled at Broadway and 107th Street. William Blair, a garage employe, was working over it and Miss Elsing sat at the wheel. Patrolman Powell recognized the car from the description that had been sent out, and arrested Miss Elsing.

In court, Mr. Seasongood refused to make a complaint against Hanrahan, and he was set free. Miss Elsing protested that she had no intention of stealing the auto.

BROKE LAW TO SAVE CAT.

Veterinarian, Called to Attend Sick Feline, Arrested for Speeding.

Christian Rohrer, a veterinarian, of 128 West Fifty-third Street, an employe of the State Agricultural Department, pleaded in the West Side Court yesterday that he drove his automobile along Riverside Drive at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour because he was on his way to attend a sick cat.

"You should not hurry to attend a cat that has nine lives," said Magistrate Herbert. "Since your speeding endangered human beings with but one life, you are fined $25."

Rohrer paid the fine.

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Scientific Opinion the World Over

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These drugs in tea and coffee are known to be one of the common causes of chronic headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, "coffee heart," and other aches and ills.

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W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

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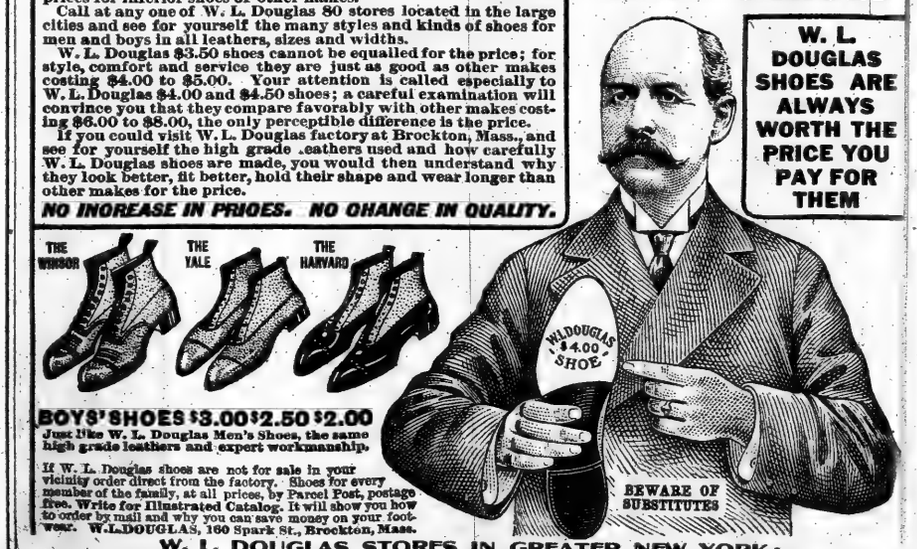

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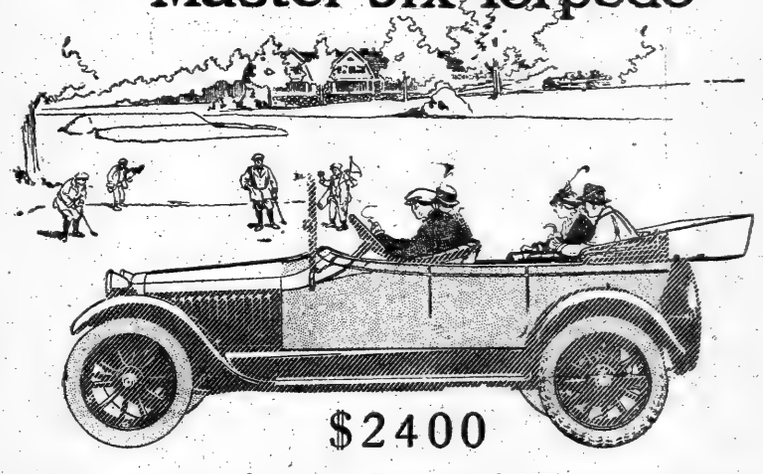

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1914.

SOMETHING NEW IN CAMPAIGNS.

There has never been a campaign like the one now ended. It is not that there has been "apathy," or lack of interest; that has happened before, and there is probably less of it now in reality than in some other campaigns, such as that of 1892, where there seemed to be great excitement. The registration was not abnormally low, and evidently men have made up their minds on candidates and issues just as positively and for as good reasons as ever.

But the War of the Ten Nations has overshadowed it. The cloud that hangs over the world insured, for the first time in our history, a cold, appraising attitude among the voters. All attempts to create partisan excitement, the old hurrah-boys atmosphere, failed. No venom has been shown except by the candidates, and by only a few of them. A man just returned from a visit to several up-State cities said that he had seen only two campaign banners and no red fire or brass bands. Men did not discuss the issues excitedly on street corners and in barrooms, but made up their minds coolly about them at home over their newspapers.

This is why, despite all their predictions, the politicians are at sea, and it explains the fear privately admitted in both camps. There are none of the usual signs. There is no peg to hang a conclusion on. They do not know how the people in their own districts are going to vote, for they have not even heard them talk. Yet we should think such a campaign would favor the chances of Gov. GLYNN, for he has made a cool, business-like appeal to voters on State issues, while Mr. WHITMAN has run away from the questions Mr. GLYNN has put forward. Mr. WHITMAN has conducted a campaign in the old-fashioned way, abusing his opponent, seeking to arouse a dark suspicion and appealing to prejudices which for the moment are dormant. He has not struck in the key to which the popular mind just now is attuned, and the result is shown in his comparatively unresponsive audiences. The old tune was always good enough to play, it will be good enough some day, but it is not the tune for today, while this great scourge of war hangs over us.

We should think, too, that with the public mind unquestionably disposed to put no obstacles in the way of President WILSON, or to do anything likely to impair his standing with foreign nations in view of the figure he is likely to be called upon to play before the war is over, the character of the campaign should favor Mr. GERARD'S election as Senator and the election of a Democratic House. No one wants to have it go out in Europe that the President has been rebuked and discredited by his own people; he will need every inch of his prestige when the time comes. In an ordinary campaign this consideration might be lost sight of in the shouts, the red fire, and the appeals to passion; but nothing has tended to obscure it in this campaign.

GUTIERREZ TO THE FRONT.

Having accepted the conditional resignations of CARRANZA and VILLA, the convention of Governors and Generals at Aguascalientes has appointed EULALIO GUTIERREZ Provisional President of the republic for twenty days. The need of a "Who's Who in Mexico" has become imperative. Though Gen. GUTIERREZ took an active part in the war against HUERTA, little has been heard about him here. He may be for all that the very man to bring order out of chaos. It is also reported that the convention has appointed VILLA Provisional Secretary of War, so that he will be in charge of all the military forces. In any other country this would be regarded as a dangerous proceeding, as a War Secretary who does not owe his appointment to the President might be inclined to take the law in his own hands. It is needless to say that the Constitution has not been regarded in this proceeding, but it has been ignored since the triumph of the so-called Constitutional Revolution.

CARRANZA, it seems, started yesterday to explore the Toltec pyramids at Teotahuacan, which probably he has hitherto neglected to visit just as New Yorkers neglect to visit the Statue of Liberty and the Aquarium. Anyhow, at latest advices the deposed First Chief was at least thirty miles away from any peril that may abide in the capital and well on his way to Vera Cruz, where he may meet the Belgian Ambassador whom he so rudely treated last week.

It cannot be said that the latest news from Mexico is immediately reassuring, but the convention has undoubtedly taken itself seriously and accomplished something, though twenty days is a short time in which to quiet a disturbed country. The appointment of a Provisional President capable of forming an effective temporary Government to restore order while preparations are making for a new election is the first essential. The banishment of VILLA was not desired by anybody except CARRANZA, and if that discomfited leader now goes into exile, along with so many other patriots who have tried to help their afflicted country and gratify their own ambition since the Fall of 1910, he does so by his own choice. No tears can be shed over the political fate of CARRANZA. He had the situation in his hands, but his empty pomposity and childish intolerance have had the inevitable result.

TURKEY'S WAR.

Turkey's way both of getting into the war and of trying to get out of it is unique. She began war upon Russia by firing on the ships and bombarding the ports of that Power, with which she was quite at peace, with which she had no cause of quarrel, and between which and herself there was no pending question giving rise to diplomatic interchanges such as by their progress, and particularly by their suspension, form the usual prelude to war. But Turkey was at once informed that she could not go to war with Russia without making war also upon England and France. The Allies were resolved to stand together. The Ambassadors of the three allied Powers then demanded their passports.

Thereupon Turkey reconsiders. The Grand Vizier apologizes for hostile acts of the fleet in the Black Sea and Turkey's war may be over. At least that is the present status. It will probably be found that the hostilities against Russia were not formally authorized by the Government. Assuredly there are two parties in Turkey, and the opponents of war may yet prove to be the stronger. The conclusion has been general that the move against Russia was brought about by German influence. The two German warships, Goeben and Breslau, that fled from the Mediterranean and were transferred nominally at least to Turkish ownership, are reported to be still under the command of German officers. There have been many German officers in the Turkish Army and the Turkish Navy. The cable brought the report yesterday that Germany had made a war loan of $50,000,000 to Turkey. What foundation there is for these various reports of German influence and persuasion in Constantinople remains to be disclosed, but in the circumstances the demand of the Allies that Turkey shall free herself from German influence is justifiable.

It has been reported that Petrograd was well pleased at Turkey's hostile act, as it was felt that at the end of the war the Turks would be driven out of Europe and Russia would at last secure her long-sought access to the waters of the Mediterranean. That may have been the feeling in irresponsible quarters, but it will be better for Russia and for the Allies if Turkey remains neutral. They have a mighty task before them in overcoming the forces of Germany and Austria. There will be glory enough in that, without the added but not very considerable credit of whipping Turkey, too. Besides, the war is, in its present dimensions, as big as the world wants to see. With Turkey out of it there would be much greater probability that Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, and Rumania would also be able to hold aloof. The fewer the warring Powers, the shorter the war.

THE LONG BALLOT.

The ballots which the voter in New York City will receive and on which he will be expected to record his choice for sixteen officers of more or less importance will contain, one eighty-nine names and the other at least fifty-four names, and it is by no means as big or baffling a ballot as we sometimes have. In reckoning the chances of a voter making a reasonable choice in this extensive collection we may put to one side the ballot for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This is submitted after a long interval, and there has not yet been invented any mode of election superior to the direct choice of delegates at large for the State and of delegates for each Senatorial District. We shall be pretty sure to get a fairly representative body of fairly able men, with enough material for leadership to assure a reasonably good Constitution. That is about all, under the best conditions, that we are entitled to hope for. We may also put aside the consideration of candidates for legislative offices. They are properly chosen by direct ballot, and though the work of the Legislature may well be reorganized and improved, there is no prospect of any serious change in the selection of its members.

But if we examine the so-called State ballot we find that there are thirty-two candidates for five offices that might be and ought to be filled by appointment. The offices are those of Secretary of State, who has very little responsibility; Controller, whose position is far less important than that of the United States Secretary of the Treasury; Treasurer, a still less important officer; Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor. Except the candidates for State Engineer, the names put forward for all these offices are relatively unknown save to a very small proportion of the voters of the State. Of these voters there must be a still smaller number who are able to pass more than a vague general judgment on the qualifications for these five places. Even if information regarding them were attainable we ask any one of our readers, when he gets home this evening, to try and recall the names of the men he voted for for these offices, the names of their chief competitors, and specifically why he chose the one set and rejected the other. It will be a good object lesson in the working of the suffrage and in the need and usefulness of a short ballot.

SENATOR ROOT AND JUDGE CULLEN.

We renew our suggestion that before going to the polls the voters today prepare a list of fifteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention and three district delegates, picking out the best names they can find among the nominees of all parties, and use this list for their guidance in marking the official ballot. The work of the Constitutional Convention will be very important. It ought to be intrusted only to men well qualified for such a task. In the few minutes that the voter remains in the booth there is insufficient time for a deliberate, intelligent choice. Time should be taken and sound judgment exercised.

We again urge upon the voters of all parties that to whatever other candidates they may give their vote they should certainly vote for Judge CULLEN and Senator ROOT. The wisdom, the great knowledge of Constitutional Law and the practical judgment of these experienced men will be of inestimable value in the deliberations of the convention.

INVESTORS AS RAILWAY RATE REGULATORS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may fancy that it has the power to regulate rates, and the shippers may fancy that if they can hold the ear of the Commission they may regulate rates. Both shippers and Commissioners exercise their powers in the first instance only. The last word on rates rests with the silent class, which thinks rather than talks, and which acts as silently and surely as it thinks. It matters nothing how nearly ideal may be the regulation of rates by the Commission. It matters not at all how well the Commission's acts suit the shippers, whose counsel is so prominent in the proceedings. The rates may be perfection in these respects, but if they offend the investing class they cannot be permanent. There is no argument before investors, and there is no appeal from their decision. If the securities of the railways fall in the market, it is a sure sign of starvation for the railways, and a worse thing for the shippers than any rates which are possible.

That is exactly what has happened. Railway securities have fallen in the estimation of discriminating investors. One sure sign of it is the replacement of railway securities in the holdings of national banks. Another sign is the testimony of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in his letter to the President, published in yesterday's TIMES. In his own words: "Personally, I have no financial interest in railway securities. Watching the course of events and legislation, I long since ceased to feel confidence in them." He sold out because he foresaw what is now here. That was the course of action of a man who has been a Commissioner of railways for many years; a railway Director for other years; a man of inherited wealth and of training in the selection of investments; a man who in many relationships, such as that of Overseer of Harvard University, is influential regarding the investments of many others than himself. No doubt the Commission thinks him as wrong as he thinks the Commission. But the purpose of this comment is to show how superior his position is to that of the Commission.

He and his class have the final word, and the power of absolute veto over whatever action the Commission takes, good or bad. But the Commission cannot reach him and his class in any way. They buy and they sell on their judgment alone, and there is no power which can control them. They are exercising this privilege, and the regulation of railway rates in the recent manner is doomed. The country must have railways and cannot get them because the Commission affronts the investing class. It is the last word, and the decisive one. The Commission is helpless before a power which is uncontrollable by legislators or the courts, still less by the Commission.

THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY.

Certainly the prompt aid offered to the literally starving non-combatants of Belgium, and the Rockefeller Foundation's plan to devote "millions" to all non-combatants, of whatever nation, who can be reached, is a new and impressive example of the scope reached in the business of philanthropy in our country, and, indeed, in the world. It is to be noted that this marvelous and unprecedented enterprise of humanity is conceived and is to be carried out in a systematic, scientific, and entirely practical manner. It is as far as can be imagined from the ordinary impulse of vague benevolence yielded to without forethought and carried out in haphazard generosity.

Ample funds have been provided. An active, continuous, and permanent organization has been effected. Ample precaution is taken against waste or miscarriage. The initial act in the work—the relief of the Belgian sufferers—proceeds with the celerity, the exactness, and the adequacy that characterize the work of a great industrial concern. For the later and still more extensive operations of the Foundation a system of investigation, planning, and execution is established that will assure the greatest efficiency with the least possible cost of time or means. The task assumes the proportions of an international undertaking, and, so far as can now be judged, it will have the co-operation of all the Governments concerned. The spirit thus expressed and carried out is a product of modern times and to a certain extent, we may say, with pardonable pride, of American conditions.

We cannot say that this spirit is peculiar to America, for it has been manifested, its precious seed has been planted, and its rich fruit garnered in other lands. But in our own land certain conditions have promoted it. First there is the unprecedented number and extent of great fortunes here, the product of the comparatively rapid development of resources unequaled in richness and variety. Second, there is the fact that among the possible uses of wealth in America what we have called the business of philanthropy offers the greatest and most inspiring attractions to possessors who can appreciate them. Honors cannot be purchased in any marked degree in the United States. Social ambition has a limited and fluctuating field. Mere lavish display furnishes to wealth but a barren and narrow field. Great hereditary estates can be established only with infinite difficulty and confer no considerable prestige.

But philanthropy, as a carefully planned and permanent use for wealth, offers incalculable scope not merely for humane activity but for the exercise of the energies and the talents of the investor and administrator. This latest instance of its pursuit is on a world-wide scale, and will draw world-wide attention. But only in its scale does it differ from the work which the Rockefeller Foundation has so wisely and thoroughly conceived and prepared.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Accident" Hardly the Word.

Exactly how and why Sunday's grade crossing accident near Haverstraw happened will probably never be known. If one were to judge from the facts as observed by the only witnesses now available—those on the train that ran the automobile down—the instant killing of three persons and the infliction of terrible injuries on another were the result of an utterly reckless taking of chances in an attempt to avoid the few seconds' delay that a reasonable regard for safety would have dictated.

This theory of the slaughter is accepted with reluctance, however, as Dr. WEST, the driver of the car, was a man of intelligence and character, and his companions were members of his immediate family, for whose lives he would naturally have shown even more of consideration than for his own. Yet in broad daylight he turned in front of a rapidly moving train beside which he had been running along a parallel country road for half a mile, thus doing something which would be expected only of a party of wild "joy riders," such as this one certainly was not.

It has been suggested that the doctor did intend to slow down, or even to stop, but by mistake pressed his accelerator instead of his brake. But that is a possibility too remote for the serious consideration of anybody familiar with the details of automobile construction. A far more plausible explanation—if that term can be applied to what is only a guess—is that Dr. WEST came unexpectedly upon the turn in the highway that carried it across the railway track, and was moving, when he reached it, at such speed that, with no opportunity for deliberation, he had to choose between two dangers. Both were serious, but one—that of overturning the car if he moved onward in a straight line—gave the certainty of disaster, while the alternative course at least delayed the disaster for an instant and therefore was instinctively selected.

Whatever the truth, the lesson remains the same—an amount of care that should have been taken, that every driver of an automobile can take if he will, was not taken and the deaths followed. In other words, the accident, like every other that ever occurred at a grade crossing, was distinctly of the sort called avoidable and involved a large element of contributory negligence.

Cost of Safety from Fire.

Our curiosity, and presumably that of many others, as to the cost of building a house in such a way that a dinner party in one of its rooms need not be disturbed by a brisk fire burning in another is met with definite information contained in a letter sent to THE TIMES by HENRY B. HEARS, the architect.

Ex-Fire Chief CROKER'S dwelling, Mr. HEARS writes, besides being absolutely fireproof, has other superiorities. It is also proof against rats and smaller game, no dampness affects it except such as blows through open windows in the shape of fog, it is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than any house not of similar construction, and it is kept clean with much less work. Its cost was 40 cents a cubic foot, which is declared to be not materially greater than that of ordinary brick or stucco houses ranking with it in decorations, equipment, and conveniences.

As compared with houses otherwise similar, but built of wood in the common way, this one cost about 40 per cent. more. The advance over the usual brick-and-frame house was about 20 per cent., while the house of stucco on tile as built in general practice costs within 15 or 17 per cent. as much.

Considering that a house like Mr. CROKER'S needs no insurance, and that its owner, besides incurring no danger to life in it, will never suffer the loss and trouble which fire causes even to the "fully insured," these increments of expenditure do not seem either unreasonable or prohibitive. The general adoption of like or similar construction would work a wonderful diminution in this country's annual losses by fire, the total of which is now both colossal and disgraceful and which form a drain upon its resources not at all lessened by insurance except in the sense that the losses are widely distributed.

At Present He Is With Us!

When a man who writes to a paper is of a nature so retiring that he does not sign his name to his letter, it can be taken for granted that his modesty would suffer if any publicity were given to the subject of his communication. Therefore, as our earnest and constant effort is to avoid the giving of pain to anybody, we will not tell what one anonymous letter received yesterday was about, but we do venture to reveal that the substitute for a signature was "A Reader of THE TIMES—for the Present."

That, now, so far as memory serves, besides being highly interesting, is quite new as the description of a subscriber's status with relation to his newspaper. The man who writes to stop his paper because of something it has done or hasn't done is a familiar figure in the mails of every office. Familiar, too, is the fact that he and his class never have the slightest effect on circulation—a phenomenon from which various deductions might be drawn if it were necessary to do so. But to have a reader tell us that only "at present" can we count on his support and countenance is disquieting, because it is so difficult to decide whether we can in fair safety continue along chosen lines or whether it will be necessary to select others or lose him.

We can at least hope that the toleration of this particular correspondent will persist. He has a grievance, but that is the common human lot; and he would have to stop more than his paper to escape from it.

A Weapon Against Submarines.

Anybody who has ever seen the trouble that can be made for a steamship when a rope, even though not very long or very large, gets tangled in its propeller, will wonder what happened to the submarine, presumably German, that was reported in yesterday's dispatches as having run foul of a fishnet off the Dutch coast.

No craft, probably, has a "margin of safety" quite as small as does the submarine, and hardly anything can happen to it that does not produce consequences serious or fatal. Now, the nets used in deep-sea fishing are large, strong, and heavy, but they do not cost much, as war expenditures go, and the little incident described all too briefly in the cable news seemingly suggests a convenient and effective means of reducing these much-dreaded little assassins to helplessness.

With a net once around her organ of propulsion, a submarine would either remain permanently under water, which would be bad for her crew, or she would have to rise to the surface and remain there for a considerable time, within sight of hostile marksmen, and that, too, would be attended with most positive inconveniences.

ALL GERMANY UNITED.

But Her People Did Not Seek War, Writes Prof. Baginsky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an abstract of a letter received by me from Prof. Adolph Baginsky, who is the editor of the Archives of Diseases of Children, and also professor of the University of Berlin and the Director of the Kaiser and Kaiserin Frederick Hospital in Berlin:

If ever there was a people that loved and cherished peace and wished to make peace its supreme treasure, it was the people of Germany, which grew up and flourished under peace. But we were veritably overwhelmed with this war, in most ruthless fashion. If Germany had desired war, it could have gone into it much more comfortably and with the finest prospects of success ten years ago. At that time France and Russia were not yet prepared for war, and it would have been an easy matter for Germany to overthrow them individually or together. But there was not the faintest idea of that in Germany. And just as little did it entertain such an idea toward England; although England at that time irritated and challenged us by its policy of preventing the building up of our fleet. But Germany endured all this in patience.

Had it followed a policy of Bismarck's time, then perhaps such insults to Germany and Germany's citizens would not have been endured. No! We loved and strove for peace alone and paid no attention to the French and English, who could not understand that the Germans were taking away their trade because they did not compete successfully. It was only after the hostile powers, in carrying out the policy of the late King Edward to surround Germany with hostile allies; only after France, in her morbid moromania of "revanche" to regain Alsace-Lorraine, joined England in together bribing Russia by paying her large monetary subsidies—only then was the war sealed. Then it had to come, because the ruthless wills of these three nations demanded it. All that followed was merely the opportunity they sought.

Our people are full of vigor, through and through; full of courage. Indeed, among us all are soldiers! You ought to see the young and old of our people, with what courage and song and ringing music they march out! Now, after the war has been forced upon us our enemies shall recognize what it means to start trouble with Germany. Among us all parties have disappeared.

No one seeks to conceal for a moment the heavy task that this involves, and we do not expect to win an unbroken succession of victories. That is manifestly impossible in a campaign spread out over such a vast front. But what shall we think or say of these victories of journalists, sung out the ears of the world, without a word of truth?

The Prussians have beaten the Russians in two bloody battles, destroying an army of nearly 100,000 men in the Masurian swamps, yet, in the face of that, papers speak of "threatening Berlin." If it were not so sad, it were a matter to cause laughter.

LOUIS FISCHER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

SEES HYPOCRISY IN TEUTON SUPERIORITY.

Mr. Chesterton Regards the Prussian Point of View as a Case of Philosophic Sulks.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

In considering the Prussian point of view we have been considering what seems to be mainly a mental limitation—a kind of knot in the brain. Toward the problem of Slav population, of English colonization, of French armies, and of reinforcements it shows the same strange philosophic sulks. So far as I can follow it, it seems to amount to saying, "It is very wrong that you should be superior to me, because I am superior to you." The spokesman of this system seems to have a curious capacity for concentrating this entanglement or contradiction sometimes into a single paragraph, or even a single sentence. I have already referred to the German Emperor's celebrated suggestion that in order to avert the peril of Hunnishness we should all become Huns. A much stronger instance is his more recent order to his troops touching the war in Northern France. As most people know, his words ran: "It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies, for the immediate present, upon one single purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English and to walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army." The rudeness of the remark an Englishman can afford to pass over. What I am interested in is the mentality, the train of thought that can manage to entangle itself even in so brief a space. If French's little army is contemptible it would seem clear that all the skill and valor of the German Army had better not be concentrated on it, but on the larger and less contemptible Allies. If all the skill and valor of the German Army are concentrated on it it is not being treated as contemptible. But the Prussian rhetorician had two incompatible sentiments in his mind, and he insisted on saying them both at once. He wanted to think of an English Army as a small thing, but he also wanted to think of an English defeat as a big thing. He wanted to exult, at the same moment, in the utter weakness of the British nation in their attack and the supreme skill and valor of the Germans in repelling such an attack. Somehow it must be made a common and obvious collapse for England and yet a daring and unexpected triumph for Germany. In trying to express these contradictory conceptions simultaneously he got rather mixed. Therefore he bade Germania fill all her vales and mountains with the dying agonies of this almost invisible earwig, and let the impure blood of this cockroach redden from shore to shore to the sea.

But it would be unfair to base the criticism on the utterance of any accidental and hereditary Prince; and it is quite equally clear in the case of the philosophers who have been held up to us, even in England, as the very prophets of progress. And in nothing is it shown more sharply than in the curious, confused talk about race, and especially about the Teutonic race. Prof. Harnack and similar people are reproaching us, I understand, for having broken "the bond of Teutonism"—a bond which the Prussians have strictly observed, both in breach and observance. We note it in their open annexation of lands wholly inhabited by negroes, such as Denmark. We note it equally in their instant and joyful recognition of the flaxen hair and light blue eyes of the Turks. But it is still the aberrant principle of Prof. Harnack which interests us most, and in following it I have the same complexity of inquiry, but the same simplicity of result. Comparing the professor's concern about "Teutonism" with his unconcern about Belgium, I can only reach the following result: "A man need not keep a promise he has made. But a man must keep a promise he has not made." There certainly was a treaty binding Britain to Belgium, if it was only a scrap of paper. If there was any treaty binding Britain with Teutonism it is, to say the least of it, a lost scrap of paper—almost what one might call a scrap of waste paper. Here again the pedants under consideration exhibit the illogical perversity that makes the brain reel. There is obligation and there is no obligation; sometimes it appears that Germany and England cannot keep faith with each other; sometimes that Germany need not keep faith with anybody and anything; sometimes that we, alone among European peoples, are almost entitled to be Germans; sometimes that besides us Russians and Frenchmen almost rise to a Germanic loveliness of character. But through all there is, hazy but not hypocritical, this sense of some common Teutonism.

Prof. Haeckel, another of the witnesses raised up against us, attained to some celebrity at one time through proving the remarkable resemblance between two different things by printing duplicate pictures of the same thing. Prof. Haeckel's contribution to biology, in this case, was exactly like Prof. Harnack's contribution to ethnology. Prof. Harnack knows what a German is like. When he wants to imagine what an Englishman is like he simply photographs the same German over again. In both cases there is probably sincerity, as well as simplicity. Haeckel was so certain that the species illustrated in embryo really are closely related and linked up that it seemed to him a small thing to simplify it by mere repetition. Harnack is so certain that the German and Englishman are almost alike that he really risks the generalization that they are exactly alike. He photographs, so to speak, the same fair and foolish face twice over, and calls it a remarkable resemblance between cousins. Thus he can prove the existence of Teutonism just about as conclusively as Haeckel has proved the more tenable proposition of the non-existence of God.

Now, the German and the Englishman are not in the least alike—except in the sense that neither of them are negroes. They are, in everything good and evil, more unlike than any other two men we can take at random from the great European family. They are opposite from the roots of their history—nay, of their geography. It is an understatement to call Britain insular. Britain is not only an island, but an island slashed by the sea till it nearly splits into three islands, and even the midlands can almost smell the salt. Germany is a powerful, beautiful, and fertile inland country, which can only find the sea by one or two twisted and narrow paths, as people find a subterranean lake. Thus the British Navy is really national because it is natural. It has cohered out of hundreds of accidental adventures of ships and shipmen before Chaucer's time and after it. But the German Navy is an artificial thing, as artificial as a constructed Alp would be in England. William II. has simply copied the British Navy, as Frederick II. copied the French Army, and this Japanese or antlike assiduity in imitation is one of the hundred qualities which the Germans have and the English markedly have not. There are other German superiorities which are very much superior. The one or two really jolly things that the Germans have got are precisely the things which the English haven't got, notably a real habit of popular music and of the ancient songs of the people; not merely spreading from the towns or caught from the professionals. In this the Germans rather resemble the Welsh, though heaven knows what becomes of Teutonism if they do. But the difference between the Germans and the English goes deeper than all these signs of it. They differ not less than any other two European in the normal posture of the mind.

Above all, they differ in what is the most English of all English traits—that shame which the French may be right in calling "the bad shame," for it is certainly mixed up with pride and suspicion, the upshot of which we call shyness. Even an Englishman's rudeness is often rooted in his being embarrassed. But a German's rudeness is rooted in his never being embarrassed. He eats and makes love noisily. He never feels a speech or a song or a sermon or a large meal to be what the English call "out of place" in particular circumstances. When Germans are patriotic and religious they have no reactions against patriotism and religion, as have the English and the French. Nay, the mistakes of Germany in the modern disaster largely arose from the fact that she thought England was simple when England is very subtle. She thought that because our politics have become largely financial they had become wholly financial; that because our aristocrats had become petty capitalists they had become entirely corrupt. They could not seize the subtlety by which a rather used-up English gentleman might sell a coronet when he could not sell a fortress; might lower the public standard to-day to forever the future. In short; the Germans are quite sure that they understand us entirely because they do not understand us at all. Possibly, if they began to understand us they might hate us even more, but I would rather be hated for some small but real reason than pursued with love on account of all kinds of qualities which I do not possess and which I do not desire. And when the Germans get their first genuine glimpses of what modern England is like they will discover that England has a very broken, jolted, and irregular habit of having an obligation to Europe; but no sort of sense whatever of having any obligation to Teutonism.

This is the last and strongest of the Prussian qualities we have here considered. There is in stupidity of this sort a strange, slippery strength, because it can not only use outside rules, but outside reason. The man who really cannot see that he is contradicting himself has a great advantage in controversy, though the advantage breaks down when he tries to reduce it to simple addition, to chess—or to the game called war. It is the same about the stupidity of the one-sided kinship. The drunkard who is quite certain that a total stranger is his long-lost brother has a great advantage until it comes to matters of detail. "We must have chaos within," said Nietzsche, "that we may give birth to a dancing star."

In these slight notes I have suggested the principal strong points of the Prussian character—a failure in honor which almost amounts to a failure in memory; an egomania that is honesty blind to the fact that the other party is an ego, and, above all, an actual itch for tyranny and interference, the devil which everywhere torments the idle and the proud. To these must be added a certain mental shapelessness, which can expand or contract without reference to reason or record—a potential infinity of excuses. If the English had been on the German side the German professors would have noted what irresistible energies had evolved the Teutons. As the English are on the other side, the German professors will say that these Teutons were not sufficiently evolved; or they will say they were just sufficiently evolved to show that they were not Teutons. Probably they will say both. But the truth is that all that they call evolution should rather be called evasion. They tell us they are opening windows of enlightenment and doors of progress. The truth is that they are breaking up the whole house of the human intellect that they may abscond in any direction. There is an ominous and almost monstrous parallel between the position of their overrated philosophers and of their comparatively underrated soldiers. For what their professors call roads of progress are really routes of escape.

CULTURE.

Is No More Kindly to Genius in Germany Than Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With more than pardonable pride Germany and Austria point to their musical achievements. The world is surely indebted to those two nations for some of the proudest and most glorious names in the melodic art. But when the Germans today vaunt their superior culture and derogate the outpourings of other peoples it is entirely proper to examine their title somewhat attentively. If Germany (I include German Austria) is and was the greatest exponent of true culture, it stands to reason that the Germans should be the first to recognize genius, and to reward it according to its merits. That barbarians like the English and the French permit their poets and musicians to starve is, of course, to be expected, but we are led to believe that German culture is of an entirely different material.

For instance, the man who bears what is doubtless the greatest name in pure music, Beethoven, was in such distressed circumstances toward the close of his career that he gratefully accepted the charity bestowed upon him by the London (sic) Philharmonic Society. Mozart, most mellifluous of composers, died in Salzburg a heartbroken young man, and was recompensed for "Don Juan," "Figaro," and "Magic Flute" by being allowed to occupy a pauper's grave. Schubert, sweetest of singers, whose songs are so pregnant with love and beauty and passion, literally starved to death. Gluck, father of modern opera, composed mediocrities in Vienna; it was only after a lengthy sojourn in Paris that he was enabled to give the world "Armide" and "Orfeo." The scene of Mendelssohn's greatest successes lay in London, which he visited ten times, while Meyerbeer did his greatest work in Paris. Handel went to England, and worked there during his entire career, while Haydn, who was also frequently in London, based two of his most important works, "Creation" and "Seasons," upon English libretti.

Of the tribulations of Wagner, of his incessant struggles for recognition, it is needless to speak. Curious, however, is it to reflect that his two stanchest supporters, the two who, out of Germany's millions, really recognized his transcending genius, were both addicted to madness. King Ludwig killed himself in Starnberger See, near Munich, while Nietzsche, (afterward his bitter enemy,) passed away in an insane asylum.

The point I am trying to make is merely this: If Germans really are so much more cultured than other people, why, in the name of heaven, do they allow their great men to starve, and in a later generation glorify themselves because these poor, neglected ones happened to be of their own nation?

WILLIAM B. KAHN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

Atrocities—A German View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to reply to the letter of your correspondent signed "American Lawyer." While my sentiments are not with the Allies I feel for Belgium just as much as he does, but if he will refer to the last part of Dr. Burgess's article he will find (and we all know it) that Belgium had the choice of avoiding the present situation. This talk about her injured honor, &c., at so tremendous a sacrifice is ill-advised.

Furthermore, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Germans are committing a war, which means, ever since the world existed, the burning of villages and wrecking things in general. That is all the Germans are doing. They are not committing the atrocities that the Allies would like us to believe.

I am not writing this to belittle the crime in Belgium, but simply to say that if "American Lawyer" thinks the Germans take pleasure in what they are doing he is very much mistaken. Unfortunately, European conditions demanded it, and what the Germans are doing in Belgium is nothing compared to what the Russian Cossacks are doing to the Germans in East Prussia.

R. W. HAINES.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

Dr. Butler's Views on the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several times recently the statement has appeared in print and in dispatches from Europe that President Butler of Columbia University has, either in a letter addressed to the Paris paper Le Temps or otherwise, expressed views in relation to the conduct of the present war and in criticism of the efforts made to influence American opinion in behalf of the one or another of the belligerents.

Permit me to say that President Butler has neither made any such public expressions himself nor has he authorized them.

HENRY S. HASKELL,
Assistant to the Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

WHAT'S WRONG IN GERMANY.

And How Some Men of German Descent Feel About This War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Frank Seggebruch, says: "Mere assertions do not prove anything, nor do they convince anybody." This is why Mr. Seggebruch's letter is unconvincing. He should read the article in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Oct. 25, by James M. Beck, and then he will have the facts that are upon record.

I am of German descent, and I am proud of it, my grandfather being Consul General for Saxony and Baden to the United States for fifty years, and Prussian Minister to the United States for one year, and my father being Vice Consul for twenty-five years. One of my uncles, now deceased, was Baron von der Heydt, son of the Prussian Minister of Finance during the Franco-Prussian War. Another of my uncles was Gen. von Winterfeldt, who acted as Fluegel Adjutant to the father of the present Kaiser, and who at one time commanded the Kaiser's guard troops around Berlin. I have four first cousins, all officers in the German Army, in the present war, and about half a dozen second cousins. I, therefore, cannot be said to be prejudiced against the Germans, though proud to be a born American myself, and my family has always mixed in the highest society in the Fatherland. But my sense of justice leads me, as it does, to my knowledge, many other descendants of Germany in this country, to denounce the Kaiser and his system of militarism.

Any person who has lived in Germany, and is not merely carried away by his imagination, knows what are the real conditions there today. He knows that the Germans of the middle classes are merely slaves and that the upper classes rule with the iron hand of the Middle Ages. Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that, before the war, if a German dared to criticise the administration he would be put into jail? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that a man must serve in the German Army whether he will or not? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that a common soldier cannot rise above the rank of a non-commissioned officer in the German Army? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that the German officer treats his soldiers more like dogs than human beings? I myself have often seen an officer strike a soldier upon the back with his sword for no greater offense than getting the parade step wrong.

Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that many of the German soldiers hate their officers? If they did not hate their officers, why should so many German officers be found shot in the back on the field of battle? My uncle, Gen. von Winterfeldt, who was through the Franco-Prussian War and ought to have known, told me often that many German officers during that war were found shot in the back, and that the only theory was that they had been shot by their own men. Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that the German public has no voice whatever in the foreign policy and administration of the Fatherland? If he does deny it, he knows nothing about the German administration. The upper classes—and in Germany this class represents militarism—in Germany, as in Russia, Austria, and other absolute monarchies, rule, and they alone rule. They have more rights today than they used to have, because the systems in such countries as Germany, Austria, and Russia, being more consolidated, are the more powerful. It is the policy to give the people in these countries every right that is not vital to the ruling classes, but should the commoner infringe upon such a vital right the system crushes him.

No, Mr. Seggebruch, you may speak for yourself, but you do not voice the sentiment of some thinking Germans in this country. I look for the defeat of the Kaiser and his caste of militarism, for in it I foresee a German Republic wherein the least German will have rights equal to the highest.

F. L. SCHMIDT, Jr.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

The C. B. L. Not in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper Monday morning on Page 8, Column 2, contains a statement that "members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion called at Mr. Whitman's rooms." &c. On behalf of the Catholic Benevolent Legion we wish to correct the impression that any of the members would so far forget duty and propriety as to visit political headquarters of any candidate with a view to permitting him to advertise their support. The Catholic Benevolent Legion is purely a business fraternal insurance organization. It takes no part in politics and would repudiate the effort of any candidate, or of any member of our organization, to make it appear that the Catholic Benevolent Legion can be used for political purposes. As citizens we select our candidates in the same manner as other citizens, but we do not permit ourselves as an organization to be exploited in behalf of any political candidate.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.
Roderick J. Kennedy, (Chairman,) District Deputy, District No. 3,

ELSIE FERGUSON SEEN IN 'OUTCAST'

She Gives a Skillful Performance in an Interesting Play at the Lyceum.

BY HUBERT HENRY DAVIES

His Latest Work Is a Sincere and Cheerless Study of a Pretty Pariah.

OUTCAST, a play in four acts, by Hubert Henry Davies. With Elsie Ferguson. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Geoffrey.....Charles Cherry
Hugh.....Warburton Gamble
Tony.....J. Woodall Birde
Taylor.....Leslie Palmer
Miriam.....Elsie Ferguson
Valentine.....Marguerite Leslie
Nelly.....Anne Meredith
Maid.....Nell Compton

With the advantage of Elsie Ferguson's able and sincere performance in the rôle from which the play takes its title, "Outcast" was produced for the first time in this country last evening at the Lyceum Theatre. It is a piece in four acts, by Hubert Henry Davies, the English playwright, who is best known in New York as the author of the charming "Cousin Kate." This latest work of his was written with the knowledge that it was to serve to bring Ethel Levey from her secure place in the music halls of London to the more ambitious stage of Wyndham's Theatre. It was produced there in early September with Gerald Du Maurier in the rôle which, at the Lyceum, falls to Charles Cherry.

"Outcast" is a four-act study of the ways of a man with a mistress. It is a sympathetic but entirely dispassionate and unsentimental exploration into the cruel problem of the woman pariah. Like countless playwrights before him, Mr. Davies elects to lead his characters down a lane from which he knows there is no turning. For his own play he elects none of the traditional methods of escape, and if, when 11 o'clock comes, he climbs the fence, he at least does not pretend that he has found a real way out. He presents an ancient question. He does not pretend to answer it, but simply leaves it with the implication that there is no answer.

His play is sincere, straightforward, intelligent, unaffected. That is why it is interesting from first to last. Also, that is why it is cheerless.

The "outcast" is Miriam, a cheerful, somewhat philosophic, and quite uncomplaining girl of the London streets. Chance brings her to the door of Geoffrey's flat at a time when he is busily going to the devil with the aid of whiskey and drugs which he has sought for consolation when the woman he loved "chucked" him for a more advantageous match. The girl, recognizing, perhaps, a certain free masonry established between them by his utter misery, lends him a friendly arm. She covers, and in the ends takes care of. They join hands as pals. They settle into the relation of man and mistress.

She fails deeply and miserably in love with him, and her suffering is due not so much to the fact that he will not marry her, though she is wistfully eager for that, but because she knows his tenderest feeling is for Valentine, the woman who had jilted him. It is Miriam's speechless woe which, in the end, shows Valentine not merely that Geoffrey cannot tear himself from this girl, but that she herself cannot tear herself from her devoted, inarticulate and quite uninteresting husband. So Valentine goes drearily back to him and Geoffrey and Miriam set forth together for South America.

He offers her marriage in the casual manner of one offering something one does not value. But she will not have it that way. She has been reading the marriage service and it has added something to her social philosophy.

"Whether you think of marriage as religious or as just human," she observes slowly, "it's a pretty solemn business. It's for good women. It's their reward."

Thus Miriam. Whether this touch at the end was intended by Mr. Davies to be of high significance in its context and as an indication of his purpose, it is not actually of much significance, for there is nothing to suggest that it is an expression of anything more than a passing mood. It is Mr. Davies's disposition to study and picture moods that, while it provides him with interesting material, heightens the impression that "Outcast" is indeterminate.

"Outcast" is also curiously and troublesomely lacking in what may be called filling. In its intellectual absorption in his main study it seems as though Mr. Davies had forgotten to add those little touches of the atmospheric, the incidentally amusing, the casual, the irrelevant, which may do nothing to push a story on its way, but which often serve to give surrounding scenes the light and shade, patchwork quality of life.

Miss Ferguson apparently does not seek to have the play seen in her shadow, but she meets to the full the demands of a vivid and by no means easy rôle. Hers is a discreet, intelligent and artistic performance. It is apace with her marked progress in the theatre. Mr. Cherry is fully satisfactory in a part immeasurably better suited to him than the one in which he appeared at the same theatre two months ago.

Mr. Davies has not tried to make Geoffrey a hero and Mr. Cherry makes no furtive attempt to defeat the playwright's intentions. Miss Leslie is not blessed with a comfortable rôle. She is asked to present a portrait which Mr. Davies himself never finished.

But the play is essentially Miss Ferguson's. She is one of the reasons why it is interesting, for "Outcast" is decidedly that. It is also unpleasant. It could not honestly be anything else.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Thomas Blagden, r., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden of this city, and Miss Ethel Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C., is to take place at noon Saturday, Dec. 19, in St. John's Church, Washington. Their engagement was announced last June.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who is well known here, is living at the Hotel Curzon in London, having closed her apartment in Paris at the beginning of the war. She is devoting much of her time to the relief of the Belgian refugees.

Mrs. Richard J. Lewis is to give a reception on the afternoon of Nov. 27 at her home, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home, 162 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Martin was formerly Miss Helen M. McLaughlin.

Lady Herbert of London, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, at Newport, has returned to New York, joining Sir Arthur Herbert.

Mrs. George Alexander Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Dec. 1 for her débutante daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown.

A calico ball is to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at the Persian Garden, for the benefit of the committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer. Francis W. Crowninshield is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the ball.

Among those who have taken boxes for the Pavlowa entertainment tonight for the benefit of the work of the Social Service Committee of the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital are Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. H. A. Alexander.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays started new weeks of their runs at the theatres last night: "The Battle Cry," at the Lyric Theatre; "The Highway of Life," at Wallack's Theatre; "Experience," at the Booth Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "A Perfect Lady," at the Hudson Theatre; "Milady's Boudoir," at the Garrick Theatre; "Kick In," at the Longacre Theatre; "Diplomacy," at the Empire Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "The Salamander," at the Harris Theatre; "Pygmalion," with Mrs. Pat Campbell, at the Park Theatre; "Mr. Wu," with Walter Whitesides, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "Big Jim Garrity," with John Mason, at the New York Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at The Playhouse; "Dancing Around," at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Hubert Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Casino; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "The Woman Up Smiling," at the Liberty; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic.

At Hammerstein's Victoria yesterday a long bill of vaudeville acts was headed by Singer's midgets, twenty entertaining little persons who put on a very complete vaudeville show all by themselves. The midgets were clever in so many different lines that the audience grew enthusiastic at each new turn. The little people were assisted by some very good animal specialties, some very large dogs, and several Shetland ponies. Other acts on the bill included Orville and Frank, Norcross and Holdsworth, two minstrel men; Ramsay Morris and May Newman, Bob Dalley and company in a musical skit, Harriet Burt in songs, Jack Lorimer, the Scotch comedian; Joe Howard and Mabel McCane, Claudius and Scarlet, Dainty Marie on the wire, and a Keystone comedy.

Irene Franklin in new songs is the Palace headliner this week. Miss Franklin made her first metropolitan appearance in four years yesterday and was given a rousing welcome. Burt Green accompanied Miss Franklin at the piano. The dancing number of the week is Mae Murray and John Jarrott. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne present a rural comedy sketch written by Mr. Cressy, "The Man Who Remembered." Harry L. Delzay is a "Mono-Dramatic-Vaudo-logue," in which he reveals the scope of his versatility. Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn sing, dance, and chat. Maria Lo and company present "Porcelain," a reproduction of famous Dresden and other china, depicted in a series of living tableaux. Mullen and Coogan provide "Odd Nonsense," and Bill Pruitt is "The Cowboy Caruso." Nevins, Snyder and company present a cycling act.

At Keith's Royal Theatre this week are Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven in "The Masher," Bessie Wynn, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in a musical satire called "Before and After," a sequel to the former offering of "My Lady of the Bungalow", Claud and Fannie Usher in "The Straight Path," Brooks and Bowen, Joe Cook, "the one-man vaudeville show of all creation" and Houdini, Handsell and Louie, lightning oil hunters, and the Alpine troupe on the aerial double wire.

Kitty Gordon is the headline attraction at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week in "Almas's Return," a comedy drama by Jack Lait. Others on the bill are Adelaide and Hughes, James and Bonnie Thornton, Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, late of Ziegfeld's Follies, in a singing and dancing specialty; Laddie Cliff, the Seven Brown Bluegrass cowgirls; the Bijouves, skaters, and Cooper and Smith, presenting "The Bell Boy and the Porter."

Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell are the headliners at Keith's Alhambra Theatre this week. Others are B. and R. Rolfe in "The Bride Shop," featuring Andrew Tombes and Lola Wentworth; Valerie Bergere in her latest sketch, "The Lion Tamer," an absolutely circus life by Edward Weitzel; Claire Rochester, Fred Sosman, the monologist; Lane and O'Donnell, tumblers; Mme. Doria in "The Maid's Absence," an original dog sketch; Frank Whitman, "the boy behind the fiddle," and "The Lelands," paintographists.

At the Broadway Theatre is Harry Bulger, former musical comedy star, in a new act; Mike Bernard and Amy Butler; Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron in a little musical comedy, "Captain Kidd, Jr.," and many other acts.

At the Bronx Opera House the attraction is "The Dummy," with the same cast which was seen in this delightful play during its run at the Hudson Theatre.

"Bringing Up Father," a farce founded upon George McManus's well-known newspaper cartoons, is the bill at the Grand Opera House.

"The Third Party" moved up from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to the Standard Theatre for a week's stay.

Rose Sydell and her "London Belles" present a new two-act burlesque, "The Rising Sun," together with a long list of variety acts at the Columbia.

"The Charming Widows," a burlesque organization, offer two one-act satires and a lengthy vaudeville bill at the Murray Hill this week.

New wax figures illustrating the Tercentenary Celebration are shown at the Eden Musee, and Dunninger, the magician, offers a new entertainment.

Maccart and Ethelyn head the vaudeville bill for the entire week, presenting two new one-act plays at the American.

A change in plan at the Vitagraph Theatre brought two new film dramas into that playhouse yesterday. They were Cyrus Townsend Brady's five-part dramatic story of the far-reaching influence of a child, "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," pictured from the book of the same name by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady and presented by the Western Vitagraph Company under the direction of Rollin S. Sturgeon, and a three-part human interest drama, "Two Women," written by James Oliver Curwood, and produced by Ralph Ince with a cast including Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, Julia Swayne Gordon, and Harry Northrup. In place of the usual daily releases, the Vitagraph Company has decided to include with the feature pictures two short comedies, selected from the best month's releases. The comedy pictures for the current week include "In Bridal Attire," produced by Lee Beggs, and "The Professional Scapegoat," produced by Sydney Drew.

"The Spoilers" has returned to Broadway for an indefinite run at the Rose Garden Theatre.

John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico" will be seen on the screen of the Strand Theatre all week. In the motion-picture version of the play a wider scope is possible, and the star has unusual opportunities to display his artistic talent, his ludicrous mannerisms, and mirth-provoking pranks. The play was produced by the Famous Players Film Company. Another interesting feature this week is the showing of a new installment of war pictures taken on the European battle fields.

This week at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, "The Ordeal," in five parts, is the feature attraction produced by the Life Photo Film Corporation. Sterling and Keystone comedies, Pathe scenic pictures, and the Topical News complete the picture programme. Mlle. d'Ainert, from the Opera Comique, Paris, sings new selections, and Roy Lepeari, the singing blacksmith, and Miss Dorothy Sothern, soprano, complete the programme.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.30 cents. Imported Beef, 10.29 cents per pound.—Advt.

A Logical Deduction

The uncertainty of the day warrants the curbing of one's shopping expenditure. This makes it more vitally important that your purchases be of unquestioned merit and that you get full value.

The inclination, then, is highly in favor of the shop whose merchandise and reputation stand unblemished and which is least likely to be affected by exterior conditions. Hence the influx of patronage to our shop.

Newest English Walking Boots.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PRICES NOT ADVANCED

Imported, First Quality, Pure—and Prices have not been increased because of the War. Order it—you'll like it.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Druggists or Grocers

'THE ONLY GIRL' GIVES DELIGHT

Blossom and Herbert's Play Full of Clean, Splendid Fun and Pretty Airs.

MADE FROM "OUR WIVES"

Good Singers and Dancers in Cast That Plays the Piece Well—Six Stately Girls a Feature.

THE ONLY GIRL, a farce comedy, with music. Book by Henry Blossom, music by Victor Herbert. Adapted from Frank Mandel's comedy, "Our Wives." At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Alan Kimbrough.....Thurston Hall
Sylvester Martin.....Richard Bartlett
John Ayre.....Jed Prouty
Andrew McMurray.....Ernest Torrence
Ruth Wilson.....Wilda Bennett
Saunders.....John Findlay
Birdie Martin.....Louise Kelley
Margaret Ayre.....Josephine Whittell
Jane McMurray.....Vivian Wessell
Patrice La Montrose.....Adele Rowland
Ruby.....Estelle Richmond
Violet.....Marjorie Oviatt
Viola.....Jane Hilbert
Paula.....Claire Standish
Pearle.....Gladys Schultz
Renee.....Jeanne Darys

In this era of crook plays, cheap vulgarity in so-called musical comedies, and many other crimes against good taste on the stage "The Only Girl," which slipped quite unobtrusively into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, is as refreshing and delightful an entertainment as one might well wish to see. Of vulgarity there is none; of cheap, white light comedy there is still less, but of genuine, splendid fun and pretty, tuneful music—for "The Only Girl" is a musical comedy—there is a-plenty.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to call this new piece by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert a musical comedy. The disrepute into which that term has fallen, and the idea that it conveys of rows and rows of girls, comedians who fall up and down stairs, and slap sticks and seltzer bottles, makes "musical comedy" hardly the name to apply to this new musical play. The authors themselves have chosen to call it a musical farcical comedy, although a farcical comedy with music would be the better way of classifying it.

In writing the book Mr. Blossom has gone back to Frank Mandel's comedy, "Our Wives," produced with indifferent success a season or so ago at Wallack's Theatre. Into this comedy he has interpolated some very stately looking girls—just six of them—some fresh complications, and a large number of good lyrics for which Mr. Herbert has done his best in the musical end. To this combination Joe Weber, who made the production, has added two extremely pretty stage settings, so that there is really nothing left to be desired.

The piece is as well played as if the actors and actresses in it all had names to conjure with along Broadway, which most of them have not. The six girls who make up what may be called the chorus have real voices, and the men and women in the leading rôles all sing, too, and sing very well. In addition, they can act, and, occasionally, dance, although they are not called upon to do that very often.

The story is that of a librettist who has a musical show to write, but who can't compose the music. From the flat above him comes the strains of a wonderful song, and he sends for the unknown musician. The librettist, who is not exactly a woman hater, for he has as his friends a soubrette and some of the chorus women from his last show, but who has no idea of giving his love to one woman, expects to find some young man, but the writer of the music turns up in a very pretty young woman.

It is hardly necessary to go on with that thread of the story. The finish of the last act can quite easily be guessed, but before that finish comes three of the librettist's men friends have been married and are being bossed about by their wives, which prevents him from really making up his mind that he is in love with his co-worker although she has been in love with him all the time.

As the librettist Thurston Hall was excellent, as were his friends, played by Richard Bartlett, Jed Prouty, and Ernest Torrence. The latter was particularly good in his rôle of Andrew McMurray, a Scotch painter. The wives of three friends, Josephine Wessell, as Mrs. McMurray, was easily the best, although no fault was to be found with Josephine Whittell or Louise Kelley as the other two. As a rather rough soubrette, Adele Rowland was entertaining and refreshing. Wilda Bennett, as the young composer, had little to do except look pretty and sing one song, but she did both without any effort. John Findlay, who played a combination old butler and valet, was charming.

Mr. Herbert's music has just the right swing to it to make the piece exceedingly popular, although there is no one air in "The Only Girl" which stands out strongly enough to attract attention to the play. At the conclusion of the second act last night Mr. Herbert, backed up by Mr. Blossom, made a little speech.

As has been intimated before, "The Only Girl" is not a show for the tired business man. It is instead an entertainment for the very wide-awake person, young or old, who goes to the theatre for a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Engagements.

The engagement of Miss Helen Field Gillette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gillette of Hudson, N. Y., and Mr. Louis Dimmitt Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Richards of Chicago, Ill., has been announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth F. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Allen of Pine Orchard, Conn., and William N. Anderson, Treasurer of the National Democratic Club of New York. Miss Allen is a well-known tennis and golf player. Mr. Anderson is the son of the late Dr. Henry A. C. Anderson, a physician in this city for forty-four years. The wedding is to take place next Spring.

Mrs. William Vail of the Walton Hotel, this city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Marion Vail, to Walter E. Dietz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dietz of 345 West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Vail is the daughter of the late William Vail of New York and Tuxedo Park.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Many members of the Friars Club will attend next Monday night's performance of "A Perfect Lady" at the Hudson Theatre in honor of their brother Friars, Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock, who are the authors of the play.

Paul Swan has been engaged to appear at Hammerstein's next week.

Violet Heming, recently seen with "A Modern Girl" at the Comedy Theatre, has been engaged as leading woman for "Yosemite," which will reopen Daly's Theatre on Nov. 23.

The entire company of artists from the Théâtre Français, Paris, will sail for New York on the Rochambeau next Saturday to appear here under the direction of the French Drama Society.

Laddie Cliff, who is assisting Mrs. Maude Kissam in organizing the benefit to be given at the Park Theatre next Sunday evening for the Committee of Mercy, has arranged for fifty artists, thirty-six of whom he has obtained through the courtesy of E. F. Albee of the United Booking Office.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, soprano, will give her only New York recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

The dates for the sonata recitals of Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes at the Belasco Theatre have been fixed as Sunday evenings, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, and March 14.

Arrigo Serato, the Italian violinist, will make his first New York appearance with the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 15.

Yvonne de Treville will give her costume recital, "Three Centuries of Prime Donne," in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music.

ALFRED BOOTH DEAD.

Founder of Booth Line of Steamships Succumbs in Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The death of Alfred Booth, 80 years old, head of the Booth Line of steamships, was announced here today.

Alfred Booth was the founder of Alfred Booth & Co., Limited, Liverpool. The business of that firm brought him to the United States nearly sixty years ago, and while a resident of New York he married Lydia Allen Butler, daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, who was a law partner of Martin Van Buren and Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet.

Returning to England in 1871, Mr. Booth made his home in Liverpool, where he died yesterday. His last visit to the United States was made about five years ago.

Mr. Booth's two sons are Charles Booth, Chairman of the Booth Steamship Company, and Alfred Allen Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company. One of his four daughters married Prof. Godfrey Lloyd of the University of Toronto.

Obituary Notes.

PAUL DE SPOTTE, for the last twenty-five years editor of The American Hair Dresser, and a charter member of the Thirteen Club, died in St. Vincent's Hospital in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in France, and, after being educated at Heidelberg University, came to this country in 1855. Mr. De Spotte was Chairman of the old Ninth Ward under "Boss" Tweed, and had been a friend of Joseph Jefferson, William J. Florence, and other old-time actors. He spoke five languages, and is survived by his widow, a daughter, and two sons.

WILLIAM STEWART ROSS OGILBY, formerly a member of the New York Bar, died yesterday at his home, 166 Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., in his seventieth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and was the son of Frederick Ogilby. Mr. Ogilby had lived for more than forty-five years on Staten Island, and was one of the best-known residents of Richmond Borough. He is survived by five sons and three daughters.

Miss CAROLINE W. CHAFFEE of Detroit, well known as an art critic, died on Sunday at her home. She had spent the last few years in this city.

HARRY E. WISE, cashier of the New Home Sewing Machine Company and formerly connected with Armour & Co. in Kansas City and Boston, died on Saturday at his home, 717 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old and left a widow and two children.

JOHN JOSEPH McINTYRE, son of John McIntyre, head of the dry goods firm of John McIntyre & Co., 111 Worth Street, died on Sunday at his home, Hudson Boulevard and Malone Street, West Hoboken, aged 26 years. He was a graduate of Manhattan College, Dublin, Ireland, and had traveled much abroad.

ISAIAH KAUFMAN, the first President of the Jefferson Democratic Club of this city and active in Democratic politics in the old Eleventh Ward, died on Sunday at his home, 254 Seventh Street, of a complication of diseases. He was once connected with the city Tax Department as Receiver of Arrears of Personal Taxes. Mr. Kaufman was 72 years old.

HENRY SCHMITZ, one of the founders and for twenty-three years Treasurer of the Philharmonic Society and a former member of the Jenny Lind company, died of general debility on last Saturday at his home, 221 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was 91 years old, and during his career was a member of several widely known orchestras.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD HAYES TROWBRIDGE of New Haven, Conn., a retired merchant, is dead in Ouchy, Switzerland, according to word received here. He was 76 years old. He was graduated from Yale University in 1863.

Mrs. JULIA A. BAKER LINTON, wife of Edward F. Linton, a prominent resident of East New York, died yesterday at her home, 494 Jamaica Avenue. Mrs. Linton was born sixty-nine years ago at Vermont. She had been ill, besides her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Edith Hart, Mrs. George T. Stockham, and Mrs. Burchard Dutcher.

Mrs. ALMENA ELIZABETH CHAPMAN COLLIER, wife of Herbert G. Collier, a retired manufacturer, died at her home, 422 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Collier was born in South Oyster Bay, L. I., forty-five years ago. Her mother was a descendant of Paul Revere.

SAMUEL SHIRLEY, 84 years old, for the last 45 years with Cunningham Brothers Company, died on last Saturday at his home, 843 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Shirley was one of the oldest members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 583, F. and A. M., and left a daughter, Mrs. Hgrace A. Dwyer.

WILLIAM GOOD, a retired crockery dealer of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 4,740 Chichester Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE NIEMANN, widow of Henry Niemann, died on Sunday at her residence, 221 Stevens Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years. Mrs. Niemann had been a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for more than thirty years, and was formerly an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

CLARENCE L. C. HOWE, for twenty-five years with the real estate department of the New York Life Insurance Company, is dead at his home, 44 Westminster Road, Flatbush, in his forty-sixth year. Mr. Howe was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity and the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. JOSIAH BROWN, formerly a teacher in Public Schools 4 and 5, Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her mother, 1,042 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET CROUCH, widow of Franklin B. Crouch and a member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, died on last Saturday at her residence, 456 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

FRANK BROWN, for twenty-five years employed as a hatter by the Dunlap Company, died on Sunday at his home, 984 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year.

ANDREW VETTER, a retired express proprietor, formerly well known in the old Sixteenth Ward, died on Sunday at his home, 385 Bleecker Street. He was born in Germany and had lived in Brooklyn since 1874.

Miss LAURA SCHWEITHELM, organist of the Second United Presbyterian Church and a member of the American Guild of Organists, is dead at her home, 99 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

Mrs. ADELAIDE ELIZABETH SWEEZEY, wife of Isaac R. Sweezey, who was formerly in the paper business in this city, died on Sunday at her home in Huntington, L. I. She was 73 years of age and left six sons and three daughters.

EMMA DAVIS TAYLOR died yesterday in Kansas City, Mo., aged 73. She is survived by her husband, five daughters, and four sons, two of the latter being in business in New York. One is Thomas D. Taylor, advertising manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and another is R. U. Taylor, sales manager of the R. & L. Company.

ROBERT LANDROPE, 63 years old, died Sunday night at his home, 72 East Nineteenth Street, Whitestone, from pneumonia. He had been manager of the Shore Acres Realty Company at Whitestone for the last seven years.

BENJAMIN ST. LEGER WAITE HANFELD, a brick manufacturer with yards at Hackensack, N. J., died on Sunday at his home, 608 West 135th Street, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Hanfeld had been prominent in politics in Bergen County, and had been a candidate for Assemblyman and Congressman on the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH W. RITCHIE, who for twelve years claimed to be the champion pumpkin raiser of Long Island and who took many prizes at the Queens County agricultural fairs, is dead in Freeport at the age of 52. He named a number of his productions after prominent men. The largest pumpkin Mr. Ritchie raised weighed 462 pounds. He named it "President Taft."

CHARLES J. BROOKS, for many years Eastern representative of The San Francisco Chronicle, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J. He suffered a stroke of paralysis seven months ago, from which he never recovered. Mr. Brooks was well known among newspaper and advertising men all over this country, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the California Society of New York and a member of a number of fraternal organizations.

Street Commissioner JOHN DRISCOLL of Orange, N. J., died suddenly in his home, 213 Hickory Street, Orange, yesterday. He was born in Warren County fifty-seven years ago, and went to Orange in 1870. He was a prominent figure in Democratic politics. A few years ago he was well known as the owner of Highland Laddie, one of the fastest harness horses in the United States. Mr. Driscoll was a member of City of Orange Council, Knights of Columbus, and Orange Lodge of Elks.

Dr. BENJAMIN TURNER BLEWETT, founder of Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., and St. Louis Seminary, at Jennings, Mo., died in St. Louis Sunday, at the age of 94 years. He was the father of Ben Blewett, Superintendent of the public school system of St. Louis.

Election Day Bonfires Warning.

In a letter to Police Commissioner Woods asking for his aid on Election Day to prevent bonfires from being made on the city pavements, Borough President Marks pointed out yesterday that in past years the damage from such fires has reached as much as $10,000.

CHARITIES.

International Institute for Young Women
Y. W. C. A.
113 East 24th Street
To Befriend, Protect, Advise and Teach Immigrant Girls in New York City.

OPERA PRINCIPALS BACK FROM EUROPE

Twenty Metropolitan Singers Arrive in Boston from Naples.

HARDSHIPS IN WAR ZONE

Miss Farrar's Long Third-Class Journeys—Polacco Slept in a Freight Car.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Twenty principals and seventy-five members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company arrived from the European war zone by way of Naples on the steamer Canopic tonight. High-salaried singers, used to traveling in luxury, told of seemingly endless journeys in third class railroad cars, freight cars, farmers' carts, and afoot in their efforts to escape from the troubled area.

Among the passengers were Enrico Caruso, Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Arturo Toscanini, Giorgio Polacco, Lucrezia Bori, and Frieda Hempel.

Miss Farrar, who had been touring Europe with Mrs. Newman of New York, was in Munich when war was declared. "We left immediately for Amsterdam, where we hoped to obtain passage on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam for New York," said Miss Farrar. "We reached there safely, and made reservations, but after hearing that the North Sea was lined with mines and scouted by hostile warships we decided to go to Naples, where we knew that Mr. Gatti-Casazza was gathering the party from the fighting countries. All I remember is what seemed to be constant travel in smelly, dirty, third-class trains, sleepless nights, and a bayonet at my back, while numberless officials demanded passports, passports."

"Soon after leaving Amsterdam I engaged as secretary a Dutch youth, Paul Voss. The boy was invaluable. He did the talking, while Mrs. Newman and I did the smiling.

"After being shunted about for eleven days, waiting on sidings for troop trains to pass, sleeping in crowded cars, having our clothing tumbled in and out of our trunks, often going hungry, we found ourselves back in Munich.

"Soldiers were parading the streets, crying women clung to husbands and sweethearts who were leaving for the front, and confusion reigned everywhere. We pinned the Stars and Stripes prominently on our clothing and, with our ever-faithful Dutch boy, boarded an express train. This time we went through Switzerland, where traveling was just as uncomfortable as on our fruitless trip to Amsterdam. When we reached Naples and I viewed the ship which was to carry us to the United States my heart sank.

"'Only one funnel!' I exclaimed to Mrs. Newman. Ah, how different when I always travel on ships with at least three! But we found the boat more than comfortable and are mighty glad to be back in the United States once more." Caruso, looking the picture of health, said he had been living the simple life on his farm outside Florence.

Giorgio Polacco and his wife, who were in London, where Polacco was conducting, hurried to Carlsbad, where they were detained for fifteen days by the authorities. They made the journey to Milan and then they were released in farmers' carts and freight cars. In Milan they lived for five days in a freight car, sleeping on straw.

The Canopic had an uneventful passage, although her decks were shrouded with canvas at night, and no lights were permitted after sundown.

The entire opera company, with the exception of Mme Destinn, who left Boston for New York late tonight, and a few who went to one of the uptown hotels, spent the night on the steamship and will leave here for New York on a special train at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WILLIAM MURRAY DIES.

Prominent Yachtsman and Financier Expires in Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—William Murray, who died at his country home in Larchmont yesterday, was one of the most prominent yachtsmen along the northern shore of Long Island Sound. For more than forty years he had been a resident of Larchmont, and for a score of years had been Treasurer of the Larchmont Yacht Club. He was one of the founders of the yacht club, and did a great deal to build up that organization. Mr. Murray, who left a large estate, was 69 years old. His death was due to heart disease.

During the last ten years he had lived a retired life. At one time he owned the big steam yacht Jessie. He spent his Summers at his cottage, the Forecastle, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Murray was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a Director of the Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City. The Guarantee and Trust Company, New York, and Stamford Railway Company, the Colonial Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Larchmont Water Company, Larchmont National Bank, and the American Graphite Company of Manhattan.

Mr. Murray was a member of the Welfare Society and Park Board of Larchmont, the Manhattan, Lambs, New York Athletic, New York Yacht and Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht Clubs.

He leaves his widow, Alice Teneycke Murray, a son, George Murray, and daughter, Mrs. E. M. Dalley.

Acknowledgment.

The New York Times acknowledges receipt of $1 from "A Friend" for a family in need.

Catering for
Débutante Teas *and* Afternoons at Home
[ENGLISH SERVANTS]
Dean's
628 Fifth Avenue
ESTABLISHED in 1839

ADVERTISEMENT.

BESIDES THE LOOKS—THE COMFORT

A smooth, soft skin not only looks better, but it feels better, too. You are far more comfortable than if your face and hands are rough, red and chapped.

VELOGEN has been well called "Beauty's Guardian"—but it is also "Comfort's Companion."

Apply it freely to your face and hands on retiring—and again in the morning, wiping off what the skin will not absorb. Your skin will speedily respond—becoming smooth, soft and delicate to the sight of others, and feeling wholesomely clean and comfortable to yourself.

VELOGEN used before motoring or any outdoor exercise helps wonderfully.

At any drug store—35c a tube.

CARL FRIEDBERG'S RECITAL.

A New Pianist Appears in Carnegie Hall.

There are many attractive qualities about the piano playing of Carl Friedberg, who made his first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. There is a feeling for tonal beauty and for tonal coloring, within rather restricted limits, a technique that gives him delicacy, cleanness, and independence of articulation, and a sensitive feeling for some of the finer nuances. But there is a little too much of delicacy and sensitiveness in his style for some of the things he undertakes to play. Now, Mr. Friedberg comes with the appellation of "the poet of the piano." There are various kinds of poets, but he seems to have centred his attention on a slender lyric vein.

There are pianists who especially affect the pianissimo; but they are usually wise enough to limit their repertory accordingly. Beethoven's elegiac and introspective sonata in E major, Op. 109, lends itself to the kind of treatment that Mr. Friedberg gave it, and his performance, though small in scale, and not quite finding expression for the fullest emotional reach of the last movement, had much beauty. His playing of Liszt's arrangement of Bach's G minor organ prelude and fugue was clearly and soundly set forth, though the fugue would have had a greater breadth if the tempo had not been so much accelerated at the end. But Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" suffer no such treatment as Mr. Friedberg gave them, inviting the audience to view them through the wrong end of an opera glass. Their soaring flight was held very close to the ground, and their magnificent proclamation was very confidentially conveyed. It was big music played in a small style.

Mr. Friedberg played also three of the later piano pieces by Brahms and a group of Chopin numbers.

MISS HINKLE'S RECITAL.

A Beautiful Voice and Style Displayed in Aeolian Hall.

It was good to recognize in the singing of Miss Florence Hinkle, who gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, all the rare beauty of voice, all the admirable technical control, all the intelligence and genuinely musical feeling that have heretofore won high praise for her singing. There were also to be noted a greater freedom and spontaneity of expression; and there was especially a gain in her understanding and interpretation of French songs, as well as of German. French diction, which has been one of the less successful elements in her singing. Her French group, comprising songs by Fourdrain Vuillermoz and A. Goring Thomas, with Leoncavallo's "Serenata Francese," was in truth charmingly sung.

Miss Hinkle began with three interesting and little-known old songs, airs from R. da Capua's "Vologeso," Rhigini's "Gerussalemme Liberata," and Monsigny's "Le Roi et le Fermier," and her programme also included, besides the French group, one of German Lieder and one by English and American composers. Charles Albert Baker's accompaniments were excellent.

TWO MORE PLAYS OPEN.

"Mary Goes First," with Marie Tempest, and "Papa's Darling."

In addition to "Outcast," which came into the Lyceum Theatre last night, and "The Only Girl," which opened at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, there were two other new offerings in the theatres. At the Comedy Theatre "Mary Goes First," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, was presented with Marie Tempest in the stellar rôle. The piece concerns the struggle of two English women for social leadership in a small English town

FOOTBALL GAMES AT N. Y. U. AND FORDHAM TODAY---WELSH DEFEATS WOLGAST

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES HERE TODAY

Gettysburg at Fordham and Trinity Plays New York University.

Fordham put on the finishing touches yesterday in preparation for the tussle with Gettysburg at Fordham Field this afternoon. As this is the hardest week on the Maroon schedule, the practice yesterday was limited to a long signal drill. Dunn and Yule also got a chance to try their kicks against the wind that swept over Fordham Field.

Gettysburg is coming to Fordham today with the best football representation it has ever boasted, and instead of being a practice game for the Fordham-Navy contest next Saturday, the Bronx collegians expect this afternoon's game to be the hardest played at the Maroon field this season. The Gettysburg eleven has a very strong defense, and during this season held Pennsylvania and Penn State to 14 to 0 and 13 to 0, respectively. Fordham, on the other hand, has one of the lightest lines in the East and has been forced to build the offense and defense around the exceptionally strong back field it possesses. Yule and Dunn have both figured prominently in keeping the Fordham string of victories unbroken by their good tackling.

Beside seeing the Fordham team wearing numbers for the first time, today's game will witness the introduction of the new Canadian mode of attack into local football circles. The Maroon warriors were busy all last week studying the Dominion methods under the eye of "Jack" Shea and expect to use the new system to overbalance the superior weight and line plunging of Gettysburg. "Bud" Wymard also spent some time yesterday in perfecting his goal kicking.

Following the introduction of numerals by Fordham, the Gettysburg players have also decided to appear tagged in this afternoon's game.

In yesterday's practice on Ohio Field Coach "Tom" Riley applied the finishing touches to the New York University football team, which will play the Trinity College eleven this afternoon on Ohio Field, in the annual Election Day game, at 3 o'clock. Although the games have been closely contested, Trinity has won all the games played with the Violet team since 1906, with the exception of two which resulted in ties, and as a result the New York boys are going to work hard to break the winning streak today. Only work of the lightest sort was engaged in yesterday, but this included a thorough signal drill and kicking practice. Wiener, the Violet's left tackle, who has shown ability in placement kicking in this season's games, spent some time in this department and demonstrated accuracy with his toe. The backfield men and the ends came in for much attention.

Without a single exception, the Violet line is now intact, and yesterday's practice included all who will start in the game today. From end to end the Violet team presents a more formidable appearance than in any previous game in which it has played this season, the presence of Waldman and MacKenzie in the end positions allowing Coach Riley to shift all his men back to their regular places. The backfield, after nine days without a game, is in the best of condition and well prepared for today's battle.

Capt. Huntley, Bernstein, and McNally will probably be used for the greater part of the offensive work against the New Englanders. They expect a difficult proposition in the New Englanders, and a close game is expected. The game will probably draw the biggest crowd of any in several years, the 500 students of the Medical College having voted to attend in a body. The probable line-up will be:

Waldman, left end; Wiener, left tackle; House, left guard; Raschbaum, centre; Cusack, right guard; Somers, right tackle; MacKenzie, right end; Huntley, quarterback; Bernstein, left half; McNally, right half, and Sockolower, full back.

RUTGERS AND W. AND J. HERE

Plans Being Made for Game at Polo Grounds Nov. 28.

Negotiations for a football game at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 28 between Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson, the team which defeated Yale, are progressing favorably. If the match is arranged it is very likely that the proceeds will be given to the Belgium Relief Fund. The Rutgers eleven, which is coached by George Foster Sanford, is anxious to get a New York showing and is doing everything possible to make the long trip of W. & J. here worth while. Last year Washington and Jefferson arranged to play at the Polo Grounds in November with the Carlisle Indians, but when Glenn Warner realized that he was going to have a weaker team than usual he cancelled the engagement.

The Polo Grounds gridiron will be the scene of the football game between the High School of Commerce and Manual Training H. S. on Nov. 14.

Faculty to Lift Ban on Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 2.—There was a general good feeling in Lehigh's football camp tonight when it became known that the petition of 600 students to the Faculty praying for the lifting of the probation of several athletes had received favorable consideration. This means that Chenoweth, the sensational little quarter back; Tate, the giant tackle, and Inge, the big freshman guard, will be available for the team if they can displace other men already filling positions they are trying for. Another reason for gratification is the reappearance of Grumback, who had an arm broken in the Franklin and Marshall game. Grumback may be able to play in the Lafayette game. The practice today consisted simply of a snappy signal drill, with the prospect of a light scrimmage tomorrow and heavier work Wednesday.

Today all the regulars were out, once again, excepting Mattern, who was slightly injured in Saturday's game. Cahill's injured leg is in fair shape again and he ran the Varsity squad in old-time fashion. Frank Gross, the big guard, who was hurt in the Yale game, arrived today, but did not get into uniform.

Middies' Deficiencies Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—Talks by Coaches Howard and Vaughan on weaknesses indicated in the game against the North Carolina Aggies on Saturday were among the main incidents of the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. The scrimmage was short, but much attention was devoted to kicking, handling the ball, and formations. Blodgett continues to practice punting under the direction of Ensign Dalton, and some of his kicks this afternoon covered sixty yards. Capt. Overesch rested this afternoon, and others who were kept from the game by injuries received in practice were Hicks and Mills, guards, and Wessell and Westphal, backs. Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, a former player and coach at the Academy, was among the coaches this afternoon, he working with the backs.

Stevens Works Out Defense Plans.

Stevens "Tech" eleven devoted yesterday afternoon to a long drill along the lines that proved to be deficient in Saturday's game with Delaware College, namely, in improving their defense against end runs and in getting off forward passes. "Jimmy" Ferera, who has been instructing the men in this department, developed an end blockade that could not be penetrated by the scrub team, and the passes were made in a satisfactory manner. After a hard scrimmage against the scrub team, the Varsity went through a long signal drill in order to learn some new plays that have been introduced, these plays may be used in the game next Saturday, when the boys journey to Troy to line up against Rensselaer.

YALE REGULARS REST.

Signal Rehearsal Extent of Drill for First and Second Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—All of Yale's regulars and most of her second-string players were allowed to rest today by Coach Frank Hinkey. Every player who faced Colgate last Saturday was on the field, however, as were also Capt. Talbott and Field Capt. Aleck Wilson. Talbott coached the first eleven, while Hinkey gave keen attention to several promising members of the second team. Wilson was in uniform, and handled punts and passes an hour. Both players will probably be found in the signal drill tomorrow, but are not likely to be pitted against Brown on Saturday, as the coaches wish to take no chances on them.

The work for the first and second teams amounted to a long and thorough signal rehearsal. The third and fourth teams battled for half an hour. Two important shifts were made in the positions of a pair of players who have been prominent all the Fall—Jack Wiley and "Tug" Wilson. Wiley has been at centre, and Wilson at right end most of the time. They were placed behind the line, Wiley playing full back and Wilson half back. Roberts, the former end, who has resumed scrimmaging after three weeks' absence, caused by a wrenched knee, also went to half back. Ainsworth went to half back on the second eleven for the signal drill, but it was asserted that this was not a permanent change, and that he has not been displaced by Scovil. Harry Le Gore was on the field, but did not line up even for signals. Despite a severe cold that handicapped his work at right tacke on Saturday, George Sheldon was in the line-up.

Ex-Capts. Tom Shevlin, who came from Minnesota to see some Eastern football, and Robert Corwin were among the spectators. The Varsity backs will probably begin practice in handling punts in the new bowl tomorrow.

TIGERS' DEFENSE WEAK.

Coaches Teach Them Elementary Points in Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Princeton team reverted to elementals in the practice today as a result of the slump in the game against Williams on Saturday. The coaches found a lot of fundamental faults with both line and back field men, and had the backs and forwards at the tackling dummy for a long session. The open field defense work of the Tigers on Saturday was miserable, and directors of Princeton's play are taking no chances of a repetition of this sort of errors at Cambridge next Saturday.

Eddie Trenkmann, who has been incapacitated since the Dartmouth game, was back at guard today. He has been pronounced fit again by Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick. McLean, the tackle, who has been out of the play for over a fortnight, also returned to work, his injured shoulder having healed. The return of the two men will bolster up the line greatly, and means that the Tigers' forwards will present their maximum strength against the Crimson.

There was no scrimmage this afternoon, but the Varsity went through a long signal drill and rehearsed several new plays which will be tried out against the scrubs during the week. Field Coach Ponfield gave the men a blackboard explanation of the new formations and then supervised the rehearsals while it ran through them. Times directed the eleven at quarter back with Glick at half back. Moore started the practice at the other half back position, but gave way to Dickerman later. Driggs, who seems to have displaced Law at full back, had a drill in punting. When the regulars completed their signals drill Eddie Hart took charge of the linesmen and ran them up and down the field until twilight prevented further work. The line is in for the hardest kind of a week under Hart, whose energy seems tireless.

MICHIGAN GAME IN VIEW.

Cornell Now Will Prepare to Tackle the Wolverines.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Head Coach Sharpe decided today that most of the Cornell football men had earned a rest for another day and only a few men were out this afternoon for practice. The entire squad reported late in the day, however, for a blackboard talk, when the coaches outlined to them the work that was scheduled in preparation for the Michigan game.

Cornell scouts who had watched the Harvard-Michigan battle sent in their reports today and the coaches now have a basis to work on.

Shuler, the star left half back and the biggest ground gainer of the team, was confined to the university infirmary today, but there is no alarm over his condition. The coaches sent him there more for a rest than for treatment. He is a bit run down as a result of the strenuous work of the past three weeks, but it is stated that he will be back in the line-up later in the week. Mike Hinnert, the husky "sub" full back and line plunger whom Cornell hopes to match against Maulbetsch of Michigan, is improving rapidly and he may get out for practice in a few days. The balance of the Varsity squad seems to be in shape except Oviatt, whose condition is the cause of some concern. Oviatt's captain was far off form in the Holy Cross game and some fear is felt that he will not be able to come back. He has lost one month's practice this Fall through an injury, and unless he returns to form in a very short time the coaches will not be able to count on him for the big games.

Hard Week Ahead for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Coming through the Villanova contest in splendid physical condition, the Army began today preparations for the big game here Saturday with Notre Dame. The work today was light, consisting of a blackboard talk, followed by a sharp signal drill, which was designed principally to work out whatever slight kinks or bruises were prevalent after last Saturday's game. Only a few of the regulars were in the drill. Tomorrow the hard week's grind begins in earnest, for the Army men will be driven at top speed every day in their final polish for the Notre Dame battle. It is expected that Oliphant and McEwan, neither of whom has played in nearly three weeks, will be in some of the scrimmages. Lieut. Thompson, West Point, 1904, who was a crack Army line man, reported here today, and will remain until the Navy game, to assist Capts. Sutton and Graves and Lieut. Pullen in the coaching of the Army's forward wall.

Columbia Interclass Water Polo.

In the first contest of the interclass water polo series at Columbia University, the seniors trimmed the juniors by the score of 5 to 3. L. Mouquin, Captain of the Varsity team, has given medals which will be presented to the team winning the series. Oscar Myers, a junior, who stroked the junior Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last June, scored for his team on a thrown goal in the first period. H. W. Rogers of the Varsity punting under the direction of Ensign Dalton, and some of his kicks this afternoon covered sixty yards. Capt. Overesch rested this afternoon, and others who were kept from the game by injuries received in practice were Hicks and Mills, guards, and Wessell and Westphal, backs. Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, a former player and coach at the Academy, was among the coaches this afternoon, he working with the backs.

NO HARD GRIND FOR HARVARD THIS WEEK

Crimson, However, Will Polish Off for Game with Princeton on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Although they played through the hardest football match of the early season Saturday against Michigan, the 'Varsity players at Harvard were not coddled this afternoon and all had to come out for a hard day's work. There was no actual football playing, and probably there will be little, if any, before the Tigers get here Saturday; but the regulars work against the substitutes, both on attack and defense, was almost the real thing.

The team as it is lined up this afternoon was made up as it will start against Princeton, with one exception. Bigelow, who played through most of the Michigan game, was at centre, but Wallace will be in the line-up again by Wednesday. Pennock got back at right guard, which balanced the line much better, and there is no reason now, so the coaches say, why he should not be able to stand the gaff for the remainder of the campaign.

Eddie Mahan not only returned and played half back, but put in a long session of drop kicking. He also punted for the first time, and his kicks were accurate. His drop-kicking practice all was done close to the goal, and all of his fifteen shots from the 15-yard line counted. The return of Mahan sent Hardwick out to his end again, which will be another help for Harvard against the Tigers. Hardwick's best defensive strength was lost against Michigan because of the protective scheme for the Wolverine's forward passes. The scrubs will work several days against the 'Varsity with the Princeton plays, but there will be little rough work.

Capt. Brickley came out again and kicked a few goals. Using his left foot and shooting from only the 15-yard line he missed only one of his fifteen tries.

The 'Varsity attack today was watched by Charles D. Daley, the army coach, who in 1900 led the Crimson team. Daley was here only for the day and returned to the Point tonight. Ex-Capt. Bob Storer assisted in the individual coaching.

WALSH DROPS OUT OF CASE.

Will No Longer Endeavor to Get Athlete Powers Reinstated.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club has given up the fight to have Bill Powers, the former Irish-American A. C. athlete, reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union. Three weeks ago Mr. Walsh took a personal interest in the Powers affair, and brought his case to the attention of the Registration Committee in the form of an appeal, after Powers had been suspended for almost two years for an alleged infraction of rules in connection with a set of games he managed for the Tipperary Men's Association. Mr. Walsh gives no reason for retiring from the fight, but it was learned yesterday that Powers, without informing the lawyer, had promised Jake Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, to tell all he knew about the games, and then failed to keep his promise.

The Registration Committee believes Powers has information that would cause a wholesale upheaval in amateur athletics if he would divulge it. In several talks with Mr. Stumpf the suspended athlete hinted at professional action on the part of a number of the most prominent athletes in the United States who took part in the Tipperary games.

It is not Powers himself that has caused the athletic world to take interest in his case, but the facts he is concealing is what every one connected with the sports would like to know. By telling all to the Registration Board Powers can once more get into the good graces of the A. A. U., provided his own status has not been affected, but even if he does "peach" and it is found he used professional methods in securing entries he will be barred forever from the governing body.

RECORD BALLOON FLIGHT.

New St. Louis Carries Four Persons Eighty-four Miles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A flight of eighty-four miles yesterday with four persons in the basket, made by the balloon New St. Louis, piloted by H. E. Honeywell, is said to establish a new world's record for a continuous flight with four passengers. The balloon rose from St. Louis yesterday morning and, after a flight of two and a half hours, descended at Kinmundy, Ill., eighty-four miles distant. The longest previous flight with four persons is said to have been seventy miles.

Brothers in Brighton Auto Race.

John De Palma in a six-cylinder racer will endeavor to defeat his brother, Ralph De Palma, at Brighton Beach this afternoon in an automobile race. John yearns to beat his more experienced brother, but the two have never met in the same race with cars that were anywhere near matched. There are a number of other drivers entered who will give the De Palma brothers a run, however, more than twenty-five entries already having been made. The veteran Chevrolet, Jack Le Cain, Erwin Bergdohl, the Philadelphia driver who gave Ralph De Palma a hot contest at the last Brighton Beach meet, and others will compete. The appearance of Louis Chevrolet marks his return to the racing game. He has not raced since his accident in the Vanderbilt Cup race of 1910. The entry list includes, in addition to those mentioned, Benedict in a Mercer, McCarthy in Bollot's Peugeot, Dickinson, Stutz; Vail, Otto car; Jessop, Chevrolet; Le Cain, Chevrolet; Barbino, Argyle; Watson, Mercer; Moore, Mercer; Murchil, National; Adams, Lozier; Jackson, Correja; Galvin, Marquette-Buick; Steinreich, Benz; Schmidt, Isotta; Graef, Jamaica Special, and others. There are five sprint events on the card.

H. C. Burnett a Golf Champion.

Surviving several hard fought matches H. C. Burnett finally won the golf championship of the North Jersey Country Club. Extra holes were necessary before he won in the first and second rounds, while in the 36-hole final his opponent carried him to the home green. The summary:

First Round:—H. C. Burnett beat E. L. Hicks, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. F. Sweeney beat E. D. Rapp, 8 and 6; J. Walder beat E. Ballerstein, 5 and 4; H. W. Mason beat T. J. Mooney, 1 up; H. M. Allwood beat R. Chriswell, 7 and 6; W. B. Kinkead beat E. H. Gray by default; C. S. Chapman beat H. W. Mason, 4 and 3; C. Felix beat E. W. Russell, 4 and 3.

Second Round.—Burnett beat Sweeney, 1 up, (20 holes;) Walder beat Mason, 3 and 2; Kinkead beat Allwood, 6 and 5; Chapman beat Felix, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Burnett beat Walder, 5 and 4; Chapman beat Kinkead, 3 and 2.

Final Round.—Burnett beat Chapman, 2 up.

Another Team for Six-Day Race.

Frank Cavanagh of Newark, the "Irish Giant," who is considered the logical successor of Frank Kramer as American champion, will be a starter in the annual six-day race in Madison Square Garden, which will get under way on Nov. 16. Charles Piercey, one of the latest arrivals from Australia, will be Cavanagh's partner. This team was signed yesterday by Manager MacFarland, who expects them to prove one of the best in the race. Cavanagh started in the big grind three years ago, but was only a cub at that time, and quit after going ten hours. Since then he has competed in six smaller six-day races, and is figured to be well-seasoned for the big race in this city. The Australian is a veteran, having been successful in a number of six-day contests in the antipodes and in Europe.

RANK SQUASH PLAYERS.

National Association Classifies Leading Racquet Wielders.

Following the plan adopted by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in ranking the leading players according to their playing abilities, the Ranking Committee of the National Squash Tennis Association yesterday announced the ranking of fifty prominent players in the association. The committee, which is composed of George Whitney Harvard, Chairman; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; J. O. Low, Heights Casino; F. T. Keeler, Columbia, and J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard, ranked the players on their performances of last year. It is expected that with more comprehensive information the list of players will be considerably augmented next year.

The players are grouped into four sections. The first five players are ranked according to their standing in last year's tournament. The three remaining sections are arranged according to alphabetical order. Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, Harvard Club, the present champion, receives the post of honor. The runner-up for the national title, George Whitney, Harvard, is placed second; Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, the former national lawn tennis champion, is third on the list, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and E. T. Winston, Harvard, fill the remaining places in the first section.

A strong effort will be made this Winter to increase the interest in the sport. In addition to Class A interclub tournaments it is intended to arrange Class B matches for second teams to play on the opposite courts to Class A teams. National scratch and handicap tournaments will also be arranged. If the Yale courts are finished the Yale club will be admitted to membership in the National Association, and it is expected that the Squash Club will also join the organization. The ranking follows:

Section 1—Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, Harvard; George Whitney, Harvard; Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; E. T. Winston, Harvard.

Section 2—S. H. Bird, Princeton; H. Davis, Harvard; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard; J. O. Low, Heights Casino; D. P. Starr, Harvard.

Section 3—H. C. Bulkely, Columbia; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino; S. Davis, Bridgeport Country Club; R. Goepel, Heights Casino; Hamilton Hadden, Harvard; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; F. S. Keeler, Columbia; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia; J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard; E. W. Putnam, Columbia; A. W. Riley, Princeton; T. Sanger, Harvard; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard; S. Stoddart, Bridgeport Country Club.

Section 4—G. Abbott, Heights Casino; F. M. Bladgen, Harvard; R. A. Boyeson, Columbia; J. W. Bergen, Harvard; A. Cammack, Harvard; D. R. Catlin, Bridgeport Country Club; M. L. Cornell, Columbia; H. W. Hac, Englewood Field Club; T. Hague, Montclair Athletic Club; A. H. Lockett, Englewood Field Club; Arthur R. Marvin, Columbia; D. Mills, New Jersey League; D. R. Noyes, Squash; T. Phipps, Harvard; W. C. Bell, Crescent A. C.; E. H. Pool, Harvard; W. E. G. Pope, Crescent A. C.; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; Dr. Ewing Taylor, Harvard; Allan Tobey, Princeton; M. L. Torrance, Crescent A. C.; R. H. White, Columbia; R. E. Wigham, Columbia; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino.

FOUR TENNIS SURVIVORS.

National Fall Squash Tournament Reaches Semi-Final Round.

With the completion of play yesterday four survivors were left in the Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. The Harvard Club and Heights Casino are equally represented in the semi-final round. J. O. Low and Charles M. Bull, Jr., will play for the Heights Casino, while J. V. Onatavia, Jr., and E. du Pont Irving represent the Crimson organization.

Three matches were played, two of which required extra games to reach a decision. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 16—13, 12—15, 15—2. Low led 13—5 in the first game, but Keeler rallied and made it deuce. The Brooklyn player captured the extra games. Low again led 11—4 in the second game, but a splendid recovery by Keeler enabled the latter to make the games even. Keeler went to pieces in the final game. His placement shots were good, but he lacked the speed and aggressiveness of Low, who will play du Pont Irving in the semi-final round.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, found H. C. Bulkely, Columbia, a hard proposition. It was an interesting game, with first one player and then the other in the lead. Bull is drawn against Onatavia, who scored a straight-game victory over A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino. The summary:

Third Round—J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 16—13, 12—15 15—2; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated H. C. Bulkely, Columbia, 15—5, 10—15, 15—7; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard, defeated A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—6.

Athlete Rau Killed in War.

Verification of a report that Rau, the champion sprinter of Germany, was killed in the war before Mons, France, was received here yesterday by Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, who was a close friend of Rau. Clippings from a Finnish paper conveyed the information that Rau had been shot in a German charge on French intrenchments more than a month ago. He was an officer in the Kaiser's army, but his rank was not stated in the dispatch. Rau represented his country in the last Olympic Games, but because of an injury previous to the games did not figure very prominently. He ran fifth in the 220-meter contest, finishing behind Lippincott, Reidpath, and Young of the United States and Applegarth of England. He was credited with 6:10 4-5 for the 100 meters in a race in Germany, which now stands as a record for the country. Rau claimed he ran the distance in 0:10 3-5, but this mark was not allowed. He was one of the foreign athletes who were scheduled to come here next year for the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August.

Record in Boston Six-Day Race.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A new record for the first six hours was made by the eleven teams entered for the six-day bicycle race, which began here today. George Wiley, who was paired with Clarence Carman, withdrew to devote his attention to motor-paced racing. His place was taken by George Cameron of New York. All the teams were even at 149 miles 3 laps, seven miles ahead of the record, at the end of the first six hours. The competing teams were: Goulett-Hill, Moran-McNamara, Walthour-Root, Lawson-Drobach, Carman-Cameron, Thomas-Ryan, Rudi Russe-Madonna, Lawrence-Magin, Kopsky-Hansen, Anderson-Mitten, Piercy-Logan. The teams will race from 4 o'clock each afternoon until 2 o'clock the following morning, except on Sunday, when an earlier closing hour will be set.

WOLGAST BREAKS ARM, BOUT STOPS

Freddie Welsh Outpoints ex-Champion in Eight Rounds at the Garden.

After boxing eight rounds, the last three with a broken arm, "Ad" Wolgast threw up the sponge and admitted himself defeated in his bout with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion of the world, last night in Madison Square Garden.

The bout was to have gone ten rounds, and as it was the first appearance here of Welsh since he won his title in his fight with Willie Ritchie in England, an old-fashioned fight-loving crowd was in attendance and fairly well filled the Garden. Clubmen who have not been much in evidence of late at fistic encounters returned to the game feeling sure that the known fighting qualities of Wolgast and the expert boxing of Welsh would make a meeting worth seeing even if it did not result in a knock-down and drag-out affair. It would take a couple of the rough fighters of the Wolgast type to bring that about, but Welsh's promises to make it a knockout affair brought them back in hopes that the meeting would at least result in a good lively mix-up.

That possibility perhaps brought the attendance of a couple of women, who appeared just before the opening bout, dressed in riding costumes, over which they wore heavy automobile coats and covered their heads with soft hats of the prevailing fashion. Their seats were on the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden, and their appearance in the amphitheatre was detected at once by sharp eyes of the throng that packed the galleries, and they were escorted to their seats by their rather shamefaced escort to a chorus of catcalls and shouts such as only the gallery boys can indulge in. Once the boxing began they were forgotten, however.

With the two preliminary rounds out of the way, the first one a joke and the second a lively bout of ten rounds between Ed Morgan of England and Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn, which was won by the local boy, the principals in the main event bounded into the ring exactly at 10 o'clock, which feature of the evening contributed to the satisfaction of the crowd, who registered a mental vote of thanks to the new interests that recently took over the big arena for boxing exhibitions.

"Ad" Wolgast, the "Michigan wildcat" and a former holder of the lightweight title, was first to appear, and was greeted with a most enthusiastic round of applause, as he was from the first a manifest favorite with the crowd.

Stripped of his brown bathrobe and standing in his gray trunks and American colors for a belt he weighed 135½ pounds and took the northwest corner of the ring. There was a sure-enough bear-like, eat-'em-alive cast to his features as he glanced up when Welsh leaped through the ropes nimbly and took his seat in the opposite corner. The champion's green bathrobe covered a figure that was that of a perfectly trained athlete. The back of dead green covered a muscular trunk devoid of everything but bone and muscle, and as he stripped and showed his clear, clean skin he was greeted with the cheers of those who recognized the athlete trained to the minute. His weight was announced as exactly 135 pounds. His smile was one of confidence, and it was a sort of continuous performance all through the grim meeting, in which he not only gave but received stinging welts that should have taken the smile from any one's countenance.

That Wolgast was out for blood was shown when the men stepped to the centre of the ring for the first round. Wolgast was the aggressor and as was expected began to rush and got in a good welt on Welsh's body with which the latter replied with three rapid blows—left, right, left—on Wolgast's rudy countenance. After an exchange of love taps in Welsh's corner there was a clinch in the centre of the ring, with Wolgast getting in a smart upper cut and then a body blow with his left before Welsh got away. Welsh accepted the slugging features of this round by sending in short-arm blows in close quarters in return for those he received, apparently determined to show that he could fight as well as box. But it was the sort of tactics at which Wolgast was his superior and at which he excelled. Welsh got two good body blows just before the bell sent the men to their corners. Wolgast had the better of the round.

Sharp, close work marked the opening in the second round, Wolgast crouching low and getting blow after blow in the face in the exchanges in which he landed on Welsh's wind and made the champion wince as they struck home. Wolgast was using his right more effectively at close quarters, though the way in which he plied his left at intervals showed that he was no one-handed worker. Welsh aimed at Wolgast's head continuously, and his pre-eminent skill as a boxer made him land almost at will except when the men were at close quarters, when Wolgast would get in his powerful punch, playing tattoos against the ribs of his lighter rival. The Michigan boy got in one uppercut that sent Welsh's head back with a jolt that made it snap like a whip, to which Welsh replied with three more of his long-arm blows in lightning succession. The round ended just after Wolgast, goaded to desperation by his inability to break Welsh's guard, rushed him for a couple of stinging blows, the first a right swing and the second a left-half uppercut. If force of blows told, Wolgast had a trifle the better of it, but if boxing points were the measurement Welsh had a trifle the better of it in this round.

Welsh showed more than his skill as a dancer and ability to get away from punishment in the third, when he relied more on his skill than on the force of his blows. Wolgast was still trying to make brute strength count. There were repeated clinches as a result, and the referee had to break them so repeatedly that it was plain that the round was meant by Welsh as a breathing spell. But just at its end Wolgast managed to rush things and shoved Welsh to the ropes on three occasions, banging at his wind, and as Welsh slipped on one attempt to sidestep Wolgast landed a terrific uppercut that brought Welsh's teeth together with a snap and for an instant wiped the theatrical smile from his face. It was this blow that Wolgast says was the direct cause of his quitting, though he did not feel its full effect until he had gone two rounds longer.

That Wolgast was suffering much pain was shown in the next two rounds, for he slowed up perceptibly and ceased in a measure his aggressiveness. He clinched his teeth, rushed in in bull fashion as usual, and showed a tendency in the fourth to go easy with his right hand and depend on his left. But at the conclusion of the round he made no complaint, though to those in his corner it was plain that his arm was puffed just above the wrist.

In the sixth, Wolgast could do little but accept without much effective return the swings and jabs that Welsh sent at him in showers, landing almost at will when the pair were not in their frequent clinches.

Wolgast's aggressiveness was there, but his viciousness was gone, and though he drove his left repeatedly at Welsh's ribs and chest, and tried to get up at his chin, his right hand was of no service.

In the seventh and eighth Wolgast worked almost entirely with his one hand, and, of course, at such odds with so sprightly an opponent, who had not been weakened by punishment, the affair became a farce so far as fighting went. Wolgast was game and accepted the punishment as it came. Welsh said after the bout that in the last three rounds he did nothing but box a trifle and ward off Wolgast's blows and savage rushes as best he could as he felt certain from Wolgast's failure to use his right that his hand or arm was out of commission and that he had not the heart to continue to punish so game a rival as Wolgast was showing himself to be.

At the end of the eighth round Wolgast told his seconds that it would not be safe to go on any longer, as he knew that either his arm or wrist was broken, and so the bout came to an end, an inglorious one for the crowd, that wishes to see one or the other settle the question of supremacy with a knockout blow.

UMPIRE SHERIDAN DEAD.

Heart Failure Ends Long Career of Dean of All "Arbitrators."

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 2.—"Jack" Sheridan, dean of the umpiring staff of the American League, died here today from a sudden attack of heart failure following a three weeks' illness. He was 62 years old and had been an umpire thirty years. His illness followed a sunstroke suffered in the course of a game in August. Sheridan and William Klem accompanied the Giants and White Sox around the world as umpires last Winter.

HIGH SALARIES MUST GO.

Baseball Peace Will Wipe Out Fabulous Demands of Players.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Representatives of organized baseball and the Federal League have reached an agreement on the subject of players' inflated salaries even though they are not yet ready for a general peace proclamation, according to a statement tonight by Charles Weeghman after a long session with August Herrmann, President of the National Commission.

"Club owners have tired of putting up small fortunes in order to hold their stars. Take, for instance, Walter Johnson's case. Demand that he be paid $20,000 for a signature on a Federal contract. That means $700 a game, assuming that he would appear in thirty full games.

"The baseball men I have conferred with are opposed to these high salaries. Not only will the new contracts of the stars contain lower figures, but the clubs will cease to number as many players as last year."

Glimm First in Columbia Run.

W. F. Glimm, a senior, won the second Van Amringe cross-country run at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, covering the six-mile course in the actual time of 30:13. The course was lengthened a mile, but in spite of this fact a big field started, and only two of the runners dropped out. L. G. Smith, a senior, and Captain of the Varsity cross-country team, finished eleventh, after winning the first Van Amringe run with ease. Smith ran from scratch. The order of finish follows:

1—W. F. Glimm, '15, (4 minutes.) 34:13. 2—W. H. Diekmann, (4½ minutes;) 3—R. L. Hunt, '17, (5 minutes;) 4—T. W. De Buhl, '16L. (5 minutes;) 5—R. F. Shepherd, '17, (3 minutes;) 6—H. W. Look, '17, (4½ minutes;) 12—L. G. Smith, '15, (scratch;) 13—M. Shiffman, '16, (4 minutes;) 14—R. A. Thompson, '17, (5 minutes;) 15—W. Blecker, '15, (6 minutes.)

Levy Victor in English Billiards.

Play in the amateur English billiard championship tournament for the Dewar Challenge Trophy started at Doyle's Academy, in Forty-second Street, last night, when Sylvester Levy scored an unexpected victory over Fred Ridgeway by a score of 250 to 175. Levy took forty-six innings to run off the necessary points. Ridgeway was eliminated from the tournament because he played a game far below his usual standard. He missed many easy attempts to tally, and otherwise helped Levy to victory by invariably leaving the balls in good position for the opponent. Twenty men will take part in the tournament. Tonight Howard Jones will play John Knight. Score by innings:

Levy—1 4 9 9 9 0 0 0 2 0 9 0 14 3 0 3 4 4 19 12 2 17 0 0 13 4 15 0 0 2 1 0 8 4 2 0 4 6 18 0 11 7 4 3 17 14. Total—250. High run—19. Average—5 20-46.

Ridgeway—0 17 0 2 39 0 8 0 6 1 2 0 0 14 1 6 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 6 0 10 0 0 5 0 8 6 0 6 7 0 11 0 2 6. Total—175. High run—39. Average—3 40-45.

Another Saddle Record for Uhlan.

C. K. G. Billings of this city, who now uses the champion trotter Uhlan as a saddle horse, amused himself on Sunday at his farm on the James River, just outside of Richmond, Va., by trotting Uhlan under saddle against time. Mr. Billings tipped the scale at 191½ pounds as he weighed out for the trial, which was merely a dash of an eighth of a mile. Over the Saratoga track during the August racing, Mr. Billings rode his famous black gelding an eighth in 0:13⅘, which was a world's record for the distance. On Sunday the big horse did the trick in 0:13, with "Ed" Tipton and C. G. Wilson of this city, Fred W. Stevenson of Chicago, Capt. Thomas Parrington of Lexington, Ky., and W. J. Careter of Richmond acting as timers. One watch caught the performance at 0:12⅘, but the others stopped at 0:13 flat, and that was accepted as the record.

In case Direcum succeeds in his attempt to beat Uhlan's harness mile record of 1:58½ this week, Mr. Billings has announced that he will have Uhlan sent against time to sulky, though he has been retired from harness efforts for the past two years.

JIM BLUEJACKET REPENTS TOO LATE

Giants Will Not Take Back Indian Pitcher Who Jumped to the Federals.

Jim Bluejacket, the Cherokee Indian pitcher, who jumped the Giants to join the Brooklyn "Feds" last season, is sorry now and wants to come back to the New York team. President Hempstead and Secretary Foster both said yesterday that they would have absolutely nothing to do with the jumper and that he would not be taken back under any consideration.

Bluejacket was purchased by the Giants last season from the Bloomington, Ill., club. When the purchase was announced the Indian pitcher was besieged by Federal League scouts, and, despite the fact that the New York club had assumed his Bloomington contract, Bluejacket ignored it and signed with the Federals for a big salary.

Bluejacket was not a whirlwind success with the Brooklyn "Feds," although he pitched several high-class games and for a time was quite an attraction. His work, however, did not impress the Brooklyn club so very much, and it is stated that the salary which he has been offered for next season was not as large as he expected. Like several other players, Bluejacket is afraid of the Federal League's future, and wants to line up with organized ball again before the break comes.

"We don't want any deserters in our club," said President Hempstead yesterday. "Bluejacket broke his contract with us and now he can go his own way. We don't want him."

Secretary Foster remarked also that while the Brooklyn Federal club owners have stated many times that it was against their policy to harbor contract jumpers, they nevertheless knew that Bluejacket's contract with the Bloomington club was also binding with the Giants, and yet they did not hesitate to countenance his breaking this contract.

Bluejacket's case is typical of many others which will come before organized ball before next season. The major leagues are fully determined not to take back any of the players who jumped to the Federals, and the jumpers are in a position now where they must stick at any salary which is offered them or not play ball at all. They have no redress whatever, if they are dissatisfied with conditions imposed upon them by the outlaw league.

Secretary Foster has in his possession one of the Federal League contracts, which was offered Pitcher Bill Ritter, and he stated yesterday that this contract was drawn up in such a way that the Federal League could sever it at any time under certain conditions. Secretary Foster said that all the talk about the "Feds'" contract being fairer to the ball player than the contracts of organized ball was all bosh.

President Hempstead said yesterday that he had heard nothing officially about any plan of organized ball to discuss peace terms with the Federal League. He did not believe the story sent out from Cincinnati that August Herrmann had admitted that he had been treating with the Feds.

Secretary John Heydler of the National League said that there had been no meeting of the National Commission in Chicago, and that Johnson and Herrmann had been in conference it was an unofficial affair, as Governor Tener had no part in it whatever.

As to the reported mysterious conclave of the American League in Chicago next Friday, President Frank

RESORTS.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,329.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRESLAU BROS., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of its creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been duly sworn by the court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to its creditors of 33%, payable 20% cash and 8% in a 30 days' note and 6% in a 60 days' note, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 2, 1914.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BOHNE McLAUGHLIN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the above Court the personal property and effects of the above company, consisting of Communion Certificates, Prayer Books, Marriage Certificates, Beads, Crucifixes, Ruby Glasses, Small Pictures, General Religious Articles, Chalices, Ciboria, Monstrance, Lamps, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Vestments, Banners, Priests' Cassocks, Boys' Cassocks, Albs and Surplices, Marble Fonts, Altar Laces, Statuary, Candles, Incense, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, to be held at the store and building formerly occupied by the said company at No. 34 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Friday, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in accordance with terms of sale, to be then announced, and subject to confirmation by the Court.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1914.

WILLIAM A. SHIELDS,
Receiver of Bohne McLaughlin Co.
EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney for the Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUBSCRIBE TO STOCK OF RESERVE BANK

$3,229,290 in Gold or Certificates Received Here from Member Institutions.

VOLUNTEER STAFF FORMED

City Banks Lend Employes to Handle Deposits Stored Temporarily in Clearing House Vaults.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York received yesterday $3,229,290 on account of subscriptions to its capital stock, in answer to the call sent out by the Federal Reserve Board for the first installment, amounting to 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of each member bank. The membership consists of all the national banks in the State, numbering 474, and the aggregate payments will be about $200,000 more than was received yesterday. The members outside of this city sent their money by express and registered mail, and it is expected that the balance due will arrive tomorrow.

As the Federal Reserve Bank has no vaults of its own, it had arranged that the money should be sent to the Clearing House, the vaults of which had been put at its disposal. There a counter was rigged up and a force of men from various banking institutions was put to work, under the supervision of B. W. Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company, who was designated Acting Assistant Cashier of the Reserve Bank.

The largest payments were made by the national banks in this city and these were brought in by officials of the banks. Deliveries by express and registered mail were received throughout the day. Payment had to be made in gold or gold certificates and Mr. Jones and his assistants were kept busy counting the $20 gold pieces that came in, although most of the payments were made in certificates. These had to be counted, too, but they could be handled more quickly and were in large denominations. It was nearly 6 o'clock before all the money had been counted and stowed away in the Clearing House vaults.

The member banks in the interior were urged to make their payments from money in their own vaults rather than to ask their correspondent banks here to pay out of balances maintained by the country banks, and in almost every case they did so. One of the largest banks was called upon to pay less than $10,000 on behalf of its country correspondents and another had but three requests to make payments. There were some cases in which the city bank was called upon to make the payment merely to save time, the country bank stating that it would forward the amount in gold or certificates to restore its balance.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank made public this circular sent to member banks yesterday by Pierre Jay, Chairman:

The Directors have received from the Secretary of the Treasury a telegram dated Oct. 26, in which he expresses his intention of formally announcing the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks in each of the Federal Reserve districts on Nov. 16, 1914. In view of the shortness of the time between the receipt of this telegram and the proposed date of opening, it is obviously impossible for the Directors and officers of this bank to assemble a permanent organization adequate to receive the volume of reserves to be deposited by member banks and transact such business as may be undertaken at first. The staff of the bank at its opening must, therefore, of necessity be largely temporary, drawn from the banks in this city, until the permanent staff can be gradually selected. The spirit of co-operation shown by those banks which have already been asked to contribute to this temporary staff is evidence that the member banks reciprocate the earnest desire of the Directors that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall be conducted with due regard to efficiency and security and in such manner as to be of service to its member banks.

On Nov. 16 payments on account of the part of their reserves which the members are required to keep in the Reserve Bank will be due. These will be about $100,000,000, so that the force, temporary or permanent, will have a much bigger job than it had yesterday. In their circular the Directors ask that these payments be made in gold so far as possible. The circular says:

In order that the Federal reserve system may from the outset become the main depositary of the gold reserves of the country, the Directors desire most earnestly to urge upon member banks in the district that they should prepare to make their transfers of reserves in gold or gold certificates as far as practicable. They are, however, requested to postpone making definite arrangements to transfer their reserves until they receive more explicit advices, which will be contained in a circular soon to be issued.

No State institutions have yet become members of the Federal Reserve Bank and in general they have shown no desire to do so at present. There are, however, two exceptions in this city, the Broadway Trust Company and the Hudson Trust Company. They made application some time ago, but these have not yet been passed on by the Federal Reserve Board. It was expected yesterday that such action would be taken soon, and possibly in time for the two trust companies to become members by the time the Reserve Bank is established, two weeks from now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The first assessment upon the Federal Reserve Banks for the maintenance of the Reserve Bank system was announced to all member banks today. The assessment is four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the capital stock allotted to applying member banks, which has been estimated to be at full face value $110,000,000. This covers all banks in the system, and means a levy of about $440,000.

The levy is made to defray all expenses of the system for the first half year. The Reserve Board has been unable to estimate the cost of its maintenance with exactness, owing to the fact that the entire staff of the office has not been organized. A part of the force employed for the eight months since the work of organization began has been lent by the Treasury Department.

CALL RATE COMING DOWN.

Controller Williams Gets Reassuring Reports from National Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Controller of the Currency Williams received information today that led him to believe that the rate of interest on call loans was coming down. The record of New York banks has been particularly good, and from other large cities reports have come equally gratifying to the Treasury Department, though some banks in Chicago and Boston have held out for rates materially higher than the 6 per cent. level which the Controller thinks is ample.

The fear that in the present period of financial stress national banks might be generally striving to keep up a high rate of interest on call loans prompted the Controller to send out a telegram of inquiry today to ascertain the actual practice as far as possible.

National banks in this city received telegrams yesterday from John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, asking them to wire him what was the highest rate of interest charged last week on call loans; the highest rate charged yesterday; when they intended to reduce all such loans to 6 per cent., and what justification they had for charging more than 6 per cent., when most of the banks, large and small, in the city recognized that as the prevailing rate.

Call loans at more than 6 per cent., it was said yesterday, were as a rule of a special character, and in such cases the borrower could have the rate reduced by greater diversification of collateral or changes in other respects.

REJECT ROCK ISLAND OFFER.

Protective Committee Unable to Accept Bond Compromise.

N. L. Amster of Boston, who holds 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company and who opposed the sale at foreclosure of the collateral back of these bonds, now offers to withdraw his objections and join the Bondholders' Protective Committee if one of his suggestions is followed. The collateral in question consists of $74,000,000 in stock of the Rock Island Railway Company.

Mr. Amster says that he will unite the $6,000,000 bonds he represents to the $40,000,000 deposited with the committee provided "all the pledged stock is bought for the benefit of all the bondholders."

"In addition to this," said he yesterday in a circular, "I am sure that I will get $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 more of the bonds to join in that request—in fact, I believe that most of the outstanding bonds will join, for, through that, every bondholder will be sure to get his pro rata of the pledged stock, and I do away with the need of obtaining cash to pay undeposited bondholders, and without incurring further expenses."

Albert Rathbone, counsel for the Protective Committee, said yesterday that it would not be possible to follow Mr. Amster's plan because it would necessitate the compulsory exchange of bonds by all the bondholders for the railway company stock, a step that was not provided for in the trust agreement when the bonds were issued.

N.Y.C. SYNDICATE DISSOLVES

Members Will Consult Committee of Seven Before Entering Market.

The syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which underwrote last April $40,000,000 New York Central refunding and improvement 4½ per cent. bonds, will be dissolved on Nov. 11. The original life of the syndicate was to end on Oct. 11, but was extended, subject to termination on ten days' notice to members.

When the extension was taken the offering price of the bonds was dropped from 95¾ to 89½. It was said yesterday that no price would be fixed for the syndicate members when they take up their share of the bonds, but the recommendation will be made that they consult with the Committee of Seven, which has charge of bond dealings, before entering the market broadly.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Antique furniture, bric-a-brac, cut glass, &c., collected by the late Edward L. Stevens, Associate City Superintendent, will be sold at the Merwin Galleries, 16 East Fortieth Street, on Thursday and Friday afternoons. Mr. Stevens's private library will be sold at the same place on the morning and afternoon of Nov. 13.

A communication has been received by the Board of Education from the Teachers' Council, protesting against the action of the board's action in authorizing the payment of the expenses of President Gross of the Council in connection with his attendance at the convention of the National Education Association.

It has been decided to assign a regular teacher to P. S. 144, Brooklyn, instead of a third head of department, said teacher to have no official class, but to be assigned to the work of teaching as the Principal may direct.

Isidore Brinkaum has been appointed as a first-grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transfer the sum of $1,600 from the general reserve account for Queens to the general plant equipment (furniture) account, (Queens,) to defray the cost of replacing the pupils' desks and seats in the assembly room of P. S. 85, Queens, with opera chairs.

City Supt. Maxwell has submitted to the Board of Education reports on drawing in high and elementary schools, shopwork in elementary schools, kindergartens, music, sewing, cooking, modern languages, and preparation for trades.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The principal disturbance Monday night was north of Minnesota, evidently moving to the Northeast. No precipitation of consequence has occurred in the last twenty-four hours, except in Washington and Oregon, although scattered rains have occurred in the upper lake region.

High temperature continues in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest. In the lake region and New England the temperature has fallen.

A continuance of fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday is indicated in all districts, except the lake region, where unsettled weather, with occasional light rains, are probable.

It will be somewhat cooler in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, also in Minnesota and Iowa. Elsewhere moderate temperature will continue.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light east to southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday; probably occasional rains Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	39	50	4 P. M.	53	60
6 A. M.	39	49	6 P. M.	51	56
9 A. M.	42	52	9 P. M.	46	52
12 M.	50	63	11 P. M.	48	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.67 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:55—550 10 Av.; John Hidner.....Slight
1:10—254 Grand St.; Morris Cinnithbun.$500
1:15—408 1 Av.; N. G. Bumuro.....$200
2:15—478 10 Av.; Jacob Bernstein....Slight
2:30—1,484 Amsterdam Av.; John Colemans.....Slight
5:30—65 Columbia St.; David Hyd....Slight
6:55—222 E. 109 St.; Baron & Takay..Slight
7:30—2,970 8 Av.; John T. Horton...Slight
7:55—156 Essex St.; M. Jawitz.....Slight
9:55—55 Willett St.; Louis Reichert..Slight

P. M.

2:00—2 E. 115 St.; Isaac Finkelstein..Slight
4:20—34 Scammel St.; Philip Berkman.Slight
4:50—804 E. 180 St.; Fleischman....Slight
5:55—718 Fairmount Pl.; not given..Slight
5:55—976 Tinton Av.; Fred Jewell....Slight
6:00—89 Varick St.; Max Drucker.....$100
6:25—52 E. 8 St.; Kresel & Firstenberg. Slight
7:20—214 W. 76 St.; Albert C. Hall..$200
7:30—132 Greene St.; Model Underwear Company $1,500
7:35—Chatham Sq., "L" structure....Slight
7:55—208-210 Wooster St.; H. Waltner.$25,000
8:50—542 Greenwich St.; John Lucas..Slight
9:20—534 W. 27 St.; J. Williams & Co.Slight
10:35—188 Morningside Av.; Jos. McCauley.....Slight
10:45—880 E. 98 St.; Schwartz Bros....Slight
10:50—1,477 Amsterdam Av.; J. Butler..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Capt. F. L. Buck, C. A. C., to Q. M. C., reporting to Comdg. Gen. to dept. for duty.

Capt. J. E. Bastion, M. C., detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., vice Major M. A. W. Shockley, M. C., relieved.

2d Lt. C. C. Reynolds, 5 F. A., in addition to duties at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, assume charge of duties assigned to 1st Lt. G. E. Mathing, retired, in Orders June 5. Lt. Mathing resigned to his home.

Major P. D. Lochridge, 15 Cav., to detached, and Major F. C. Marshall, Cav., from detached and assigned to 11 Cav.

Chaplain J. L. Maddox, to 17 Inf. He will go to Ft. Myer, Va., about Nov. 30, for five days, then to El Paso, Texas.

2d Lt. E. S. Gorrell, 30 Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Fran., and 2d Lt. F. C. Armstrong, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., both for examination for detail in Aviation Section S. C.

Changes in 5 Cav. Nov. 13: Capts. H. O. Williard, to Troop H, and L. Foerster, from Troop H to Ft. Myer, Va.

Transfers Feb. 1: Cav.—2d Lts. C. M. Haverkamp, 1 to 4; G. W. Chipman, 6 to 4; F. A.—J. E. Hatch, 5 to 1. Each will sail about Feb. 5 for Honolulu.

Relieved from assignment to 5 Inf.: Capt. C. Nixon, 1st Lt. F. B. Eastman, and 2d Lt. M. D. Welly. Each will remain at present station until further orders.

Transfers Feb. 1: Inf.—Capts. J. A. Moss, 29; F. W. Bugbee, 21; 1st Lt. E. Farmer, 11, and 2d Lt. W. R. Van Sant, 22.

Transfers Feb. 1: Inf.—Capts. H. M. Bankhead, 4 to 8; C. Johnson, 20 to 24; F. C. Mitchell, 14 to 24; W. A. Harver, 14 to 15; G. H. Shelton, 29 to 24; 2d Lts. E. A. Everts, 12 to 8, and S. J. Chamberlin, 16 to 8; Cav.—Capts. H. S. Ferrell, 10 to 7; B. N. Rittenhouse, 7 to 10, and E. Palmer, unassigned, to 8. F. A.—2d Lt. F. C. Wallace, 3 to 2. Each will sail about Feb. 5 for Manila.

Maj. F. C. Marshall, relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of Cav. at Milton, Mass., Dec. 1, and Capt. T. A. Roberts, 2 Cav., to duty as Insp.-Inst. of Cav. of Militia, Dec. 1, with station at Hartford, Conn.

C. A. C. promotions: J. A. Mack, from 1st Lt. to Capt., and J. P. McCaskey, Jr., and E. S. Harrison, from 2d Lts. to 1st Lts. Capt. Mack will comply with orders Oct. 24. Lt. McCaskey will remain at present station, and Lt. Harrison to coast defenses of Puget Sound.

An Ord. Dept. Board, Col. J. T. Thompson and Lt. Cols. C. B. Wheeler and G. Montgomery, appointed to meet at N. Y. Arsenal Nov. 14, to make recommendation for detail of an officer to the O. D. in the grade of Maj.

Orders Aug. 26 as to 1st Lt. T. C. Walker, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. L. G. Garcia, M. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass., to Ft. Levett, Me.

Relieved from assignment to the 10 Inf., Feb. 1; 1st Lts. W. J. Fitzmaurice and F. B. Allderdice. Each will proceed to the U. S. and report to Adjt. Gen. on arrival.

Inf. transfers ordered, effective as specified: Capt. C. D. Herron, 23 to 10, Dec. 1; 1st Lts. H. B. Clagett, 23 to 10, Feb. 1, and G. C. Lawrason, 26 to 10, Feb. 1.

Relieved from assignment to regt. indicated, Feb. 1: Inf.—Col. F. B. Jones, 8; Capts. R. Rutherford and V. M. Simons, 2, and 2d Lt. C. Bluemel, S. F. A.—1st Lt. G. G. Seaman, 2. Each to the U. S. after Feb. 15.

Leaves: Capt. T. H. Johnson, M. C., 4 months; Chaplain E. Freeman, C. A. C., 1 month; Capt. W. H. Peck, Q. M. C., to Dec. 5.

Orders Oct. 29 amended to read: Capt. G. A. Wieser, 15 Inf., 2 months' leave.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. R. R. Balknap, Asst. Navy Attaché, Berlin, to command the Chester.

Ensigns G. R. Ashe, the Louisiana, to the Sacramento, and E. Coil, the South Dakota, to the Buffalo.

Surg. A. Farenholt, the Missouri, to the St. Louis.

Ch. Machs. J. H. Morrison, to the Wisconsin; F. P. Mugan, to Boston Yard, and G. Crofin, from William Cramp & Sons to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, in connection with fitting out the Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Machs. J. McN. D. Knowles, and J. H. Warman, Boston Yard, to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., in connection with fitting out the Nevada and duty on board when commissioned, and Ch. Carp. F. G. McKay, Phila. Yard, to N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden, in connection with fitting out the Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Carps. D. Campbell, recvg. ship at Phila., to the Brooklyn, and S. L. Lovett, Boston Yard, to Fore River Co., the fitting the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar at Charleston, S. C.; Nereus, at Vera Cruz; Hancock, at Port au Prince; Raleigh and Yorktown, at La Paz; Utah, Prairie, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, Arkansas, and the Michigan at Hampton Roads; Jason and the Arethusa, at New York Yard; Saratoga, at Shanghai; Peoria and Waban, at Charleston; Wheeling and Celtic, at President Roads; Accomac, at Boston, Ontario, at Portland; Proteus, at Phila.

Sailed—New York Yard for Hampton Roads; Petrel, Progreso for Vera Cruz, and the Supply, Manila for Guam.

The Buffalo, now at Mare Island, will leave for Mexican waters about Nov. 7.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FISHER, BELLA, (Sept. 27;) realty, about $1,000; personalty, about $500; 68 E. 91st St, and Jennie, to Erma and Hilda B. Fisher, in 3-5 and 2-5 respectively; $10,000 in trust for life to Josephine Meyer; $1,000 in trust for life to Jacob Meyer; residue: 1-3 to Erma Fisher, 1-3 to Hilda B. Fisher, 2-9 to Edward P. Fisher, 1-9 to William J. Fisher.

RAYMOND, JULIET W., (Oct. 13;) realty, $20,000; personalty, $40,000; $1,000 each to Juliette Green, Juliette Pous, and Julette Wagner; household effects and jewelry to be distributed among relatives; residue in trust income for life to son, Henry Warren Raymond.

STIEFEL, ISAAC, (Oct. 13;) realty, over $5,000; personalty, over $1,000; residue to widow, Bella.

STRAUSS, ELISE MORANGE, (Sept. 10;) personalty, $4,000; $1,000 to Theresa Auerbach; residue, equally to Helena, Bernard, Alfred, Morton, Harry, Morris, and Daniel Bowenstein and Frieda Hyman, Helena Heller, and Flora Fleischmann.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

382—U. S. v. Elie Portale.—Judgment reversed and caused remanded.

383 and 384—The Pullman Co. v. W. V. Knott.—Decrees affirmed with costs.

389, Oct. term, 1913—Franklin K. Lane, Sec'y of the Interior, v. Cornelius C. Watts. —Petition for leave to file application for rehearing denied.

519—Carrie H. Collins v. Wm. H. Phillips. —Motions for order of publication and motion to correct writ of error and citation granted.

645—J. J. Brolan v. US.—Motion to amend writ of error granted.

499—US, by James C. McReynolds, Att'y Gen., v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.;

604—David Yost v. Dallas County, and 496 —Geneva Furniture Mfg. Co. v. S. Karpen & Bros.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument Dec. 7 next.

655—Minerals Separation, Ltd., v. James M. Hyde.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

604—David Yost v. Dallas County.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up the whole record and cause denied.

655—H. B. Borland v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

666—Marie H. Kelly v. Ill. State Trust Co. —Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

60—John H. Landanuel v. Hon. Henry C. Conrad of Delaware.—Dismissed, with costs.

408—US v. Holland-American Line.—Judgment affirmed by an equally divided court and cause remanded.

61—Antonio Maria Peralla v. California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

343—Eliza M. Britton v. Augustin B. Wheeler.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

26—Melvin W. Mills v. Territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

26—C. J. Rixey, an insane person, v. Robert H. Cox.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

16—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. State of Washington.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

35—J. A. Miller v. First Nat'l Bank of Albuquerque.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

33—William Rabb v. Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

133 and 162, Oct. term, 1913)—US v. A., T. & S. F. Ry., and 137 and 163 (Oct. term, 1913)—US v. Union Pacific R. R.—Motion to recall and mandates and modified decrees herein submitted for appellants.

680—U. S. v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.—Motion to advance submitted.

680—George D. Howell v. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

70—Carolina Glass Co. v. William J. Murray; 85—Same v. South Carolina, and 569 and 570—Same v. Wm. J. Murray.—Motion to consolidate these cases to be heard when No. 300 is reached granted.

456—Mutual Film Corp. v. the Industrial Commission of Ohio; 457—Same v. same.—Motion to advance submitted.

218—The Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. Ada R. Wright.—Motion to affirm submitted.

51—Nancy Neron Longpre v. Clemense Diaz y Quinones.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel, to be restored.

36—Twin Falls Canal Co. v. Idaho.—Argument continued.

34—Ephraim Simon v. Southern Ry.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Nov. 3: 34, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, and 56.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION.

Lieut. George Haerle, commanding detectives, 39; Patrolmen Patrick Gilshinan, 26; Henry Weiland, and W. G. Campbell, 63; Jos. Brown, 6; J. R. Conk, 164; Frederick Kain, 39; Timothy O'Gonnor, 281; J. J. Phillips, 12; W. A. McCluary, 149; D. F. Stark, 155.

COMMENDATION.

Lieut. P. H. Gilden and Acting Detective Sergt. J. J. Gegan, Detective Bureau; J. S. Neun, Acting Detective Sergeant; Patrolmen G. J. Whitney, Traf. Div. A; Joseph Green, 163; N. A. Davis and George Merz, 1 Insp. Dist.; F. Hoffman, 32; M. A. Noonan, Traf. Subdiv. C; Patrick Griffin and C. J. Stuckle, 147; G. B. Mooney, 28; C. J. Mills, 38; Hugh O'Donnell, 231; S. P. Shillwaggon and W. J. Donovan, 155; F. C. Stegman, 12; John O'Gorman, 135; M. J. Flanagan, 150; John Furlong, C. O.; Francis Kiernan, 5; I. W. Nylin, 63; E. L. Warner, 21; F. E. Burke and W. F. Ryan, Detective Bureau; W. S. Sargent, 175; J. T. Dwyer, 279; F. J. Crowley, 167; J. L. Murphy, 31; G. J. Soderberg, 15; J. M. Byrne, Traf. Div. 6; C. F. Mathews, 172; J. A. Williamson, 5; W. L. Young, and William Weisshieler, 156; T. V. Burke, Traf. Div. D.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY.

Sergt. P. S. Hickey, 7, and Patrol. J. A. Scheider and David Kelly, 13. Act. Det. Sergt. Frederick Zwirz and Patrol. Harry Jacobson, 15. Act. Det. Sergts. M. A. Batto, F. W. Wedenberg, and Edward Geraghty, 161. Act. Mounted Sergt. W. J. Lenihan, 108. Patrol. W. K. Cleaver, 292; W. E. McDermott, 165; J. C. Muller, 144; L. F. Coffey and M. J. Giblin, 29; S. W. Stalter, 43; Henry Spaeth, 163; Hugh Armstrong, 65; D. L. Smith, 38; A. W. Hill, 165; T. A. L. Duane, 288; J. T. Terry, Traf. Div. C; W. C. Perrick, 37; J. E. Dougherty, 5; J. J. Gerhard, 84; L. M. Sobel, 146; Alexander Hall, 16; F. T. Finnegan, 63; J. A. McGough, 39; J. J. Manning, 281; D. W. Callahan, 12; C. Wise, 185; C. E. Anderson, 61; J. W. Earl, J. J. Fitzgerald, and Sigmund Lipscher, 147; J. J. McKeon and Walter Siems, Detective Bureau; Dominick Ciaffa, 53; G. R. Maher, 285; A. F. Schobel, 164; C. B. Montanye, 28; W. J. McCaffrey, 40; J. P. Peciet, 144; Henry Berbenich, B. B. H. Squad; J. E. Askund, 167; J. C. Caspers, 5 Insp. Dist.; S. W. Stalter, 43; H. J. Murphy, 35; Henry Schoos, 41; Siemon Wegman, 95; Gustav Thomson, 88; N. A. Grill, Traf. Div. A; F. C. Lemmon and Jos. Warshow, Insp. Dist.; Abraham Newman, 276; J. F. McCoy, 17; John Cassidy, 235; W. H. Eynon, Traf. Div. C; John Welch, 31; Joseph Fitzgerald, 39; S. H. Noennich, Special Squad No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Lts. to Comr's office from prects. indicated, assigned to duty in office of Trans. and Marine Div.: C. G. Mead, 77; Maurice Hanlon, 165; P. F. Clifford, 285; Patrol. Henry Storyohaim, 68, to 79; W. H. Hough, 149, to 163 E. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 4: J. J. Sullivan, M. J. Golden, and Wm. Goodnow, operators of motor patrol wagon, to 21, from 47.

Temporary assignments: Lt. J. F. Shaw, 66, to command 61, for 14 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; Sergt. F. B. Pitts, 12, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 8; Patrol. C. F. Hay, 10, to 12, for clerical duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31; W. E. Conway, 13, to 1st Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 31; E. G. Morris, 26, to C. O., duty in office of the Fourth Deputy Commissioner, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 2; Louis Euler, 169, to Training School for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 2. To Det. Bu., from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 6: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; F. S. McNaught, 13; J. J. Donlin, 15; J. F. Rotchford, 21; Donato Cavone, 28; M. J. Callahan, 42; S. G. Donahue, 43; H. W. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 154; F. J. Allen, 172; Louis Herman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Mealli, 16; T. F. Hughes, 26; T. A. Brady, 28; C. L. Manning, 43; R. M. McKenna, 68; T. J. Scrivens, 150; William Diller, 170. To Det. Bu.: C. A. Hill, 23, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 4; E. J. Mayo 4, Nathaniel Snydecker 68, and J. L. Pucciano 146, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; Jerome Murphy, 188, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; J. P. Shea, 171, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 5. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 5, prects. indicated: J. J. Coy, 40; F. D. J. Pickard, 83; E. F. Mackenzie, 22; A. V. Hill, 165; M. J. Dillon, 43; G. H. Cole, 99; Raymond Studwell, 152.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. as drivers of patrol wagons in precincts indicated, from 8 A. M., Nov. 4: M. J. Coy, 12; W. F. Carey, 25; W. H. Pfeiffer, 21; John Rudden, 25.

Leave, with pay: Capt. J. J. McKeown, 61, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5, to be deducted from vacation.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. F. O'Malley, 154, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 31.

Appointed as special patrolman: E. C. Murray, with Department of Finance, Oct. 31.

Fire Department.

To report at the 7 Regt. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Thursday, Nov. 5: E. J. Donovan, Eng. 5; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. Azevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dannemeyer, Eng. 79; J. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Wimer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chataway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 286; D. A. Woodley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clement, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Joseph Miller, No. 8; H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Kafe, H. & L. 147; J. Beck, H. & L. 148.

Leaves, without pay: James L. Quinn, H. & L., 45, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Nov. 3; H. L. Bonner, H. & L. 12, 12 hours from

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Our current general circular discusses the various factors affecting the present financial situation.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Our Growing Credit Trade Balance—Foreign Demand for Our Securities.

Quieter conditions prevailed in the bond market yesterday, but there was no abatement of the demand for short term securities and no lessening of the more optimistic spirit which has lately been created by the evidence of substantial progress toward the establishment of more normal conditions in the financial and business world. The course of events bearing on business and finance at large is well reflected in the preliminary report of the country's foreign commerce for the month of October. The returns are incomplete, particularly in respect to exports, but the figures as they stand show a credit merchandise trade balance for the month of more than $33,000,000. This is double the credit trade balance shown by the complete figures for the month of September. Prior to that for several months imports had exceeded exports. This change in our trade since the outbreak of the war has brought substantial relief in that it has played an important part in causing the exchanges to move more in our favor, thus greatly simplifying the problem of meeting our obligations abroad.

The growth in our exports is noteworthy, but it is evident from the information coming to hand that in several directions, particularly in South America, it would be much larger than it is, if more ample banking facilities were available for the financing of trade to those parts. This is work which branches of American banks in Latin American countries will be able to perform with great advantage to exporters in the United States. This again emphasizes the fact that the expansion of our trade in old fields, or its extension to new fields, will call for the employment of additional capital in banking as well as for the financing of new undertakings through which may come orders for supplies on a large scale. This field of foreign trade, in other words, is one which must be cultivated with all the helps which were given to it by the countries of Europe whose commerce we are attempting in part to inherit.

Further evidence was afforded yesterday of the pronounced tendency toward easier money market conditions. There is little doubt that the money market would be easier than it is were it not for the fact that a very large amount of funds are immobile as a result of the absence of a recognized market for stocks. It is now easier than it was to obtain loans on those classes of securities which have been released from trading restrictions, and it would be natural to expect a similar result to flow from a re-establishment of a natural market for stocks. The advisability of a practical exchange of views among all the interests concerned, including the Stock Exchange and the banks, can hardly be doubted, and there are reasons for believing that if the problem is approached as it should be ways could be found to start the stock market on the road toward a natural market.

The bond market has been started on that road and has traveled so far already that to a large extent it has been found possible to remove price restrictions. It would not be at all surprising when the question is put to a practical test if it is found that the volume of the foreign selling of our securities will be much smaller than has heretofore been thought likely. Each day recently has brought fresh evidence that European investors are inclined to look upon American securities with favor because of their being free to a larger extent than the securities of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war. Three or four recent instances were cited in banking circles yesterday of the investment of funds here by foreigners in blocks of $100,000 or more and a number of purchases in smaller amounts for European accounts are coming to notice. These few instances which came to public attention in the financial district are probably symptomatic of a movement of much larger proportions.

Announcement was made yesterday that the New York Central underwriting syndicate would be dissolved on Nov. 11, and it was learned that the company stands ready to purchase the balance of the Lake Shore minority stock at the same terms at which a large block of this stock was lately bought from a committee of minority stockholders. The placing yesterday of a short term loan of the city of Newark at 5 per cent. was indicative of the improvement which has lately taken place in the market for this class of security.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 30:

	Oct. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$451,605	$15,818,836	$75,464,250
Ordinary	1,107,794	23,375,529	107,129,337
Corp. & in tax.	16,051	446,747	8,450,681
Miscellaneous	460	2,691,780	28,547,790
Total receipts	1,575,912	43,332,593	219,601,060
Expenditures	1,927,441	61,789,488	261,143,015
Deficit	351,529	18,456,875	41,541,955

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 31, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 24		$61,609,193.45
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$3,045,529.75	
Temporary loans	3,350,000.00	
	6,395,529.75	
		$68,004,723.20
Payments—		
General administration	$4,768,942.95	
Repayment of temporary loans	1,662,941.36	
Interest on bonds	80,226.87	
Balance Oct. 31	6,467,111.18	$61,537,612.02

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 24		$13,371,440.62
Receipts since Oct. 1		565,731.97
		$13,937,172.59
Payments		3,350,182.68
Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$10,587,039.91
Aggregate balances Oct. 31		$72,124,651.93

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99¾	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	99⅜	100¼	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98¾	99½	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	97½	98¼	7.00
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	93	96	6.35
**Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100¾	100¾	5.25
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	99⅜	99½	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96½	97½	7.50
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	92	95½	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	98	100	6.50
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98	98¼	6.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	80	95	15.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	98¼	99¼	6.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb., 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98		
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915		99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	89	92	8.90
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97¼	98½	6.50
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100⅞	101¼	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.82
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	93	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	97¼	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	98¼	6.10
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	96½	98¼	6.15
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	94½	97	6.50
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	97¾	98¾	6.90
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	98½	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.80

MONTHLY FAILURE REPORT.

1,686 Suspensions Recorded by Dun & Co. in October.

There were 1,686 commercial suspensions reported to R. G. Dun & Co. in October, with liabilities of $29,702,178, as against 1,434 for $20,245,466 in the same period last year, 1,150 for $15,762,337 in 1912, 1,169 for $19,270,105 in 1911 and only 1,122 in 1910, when the indebtedness was $18,977,606.

Of the October business reverses, 435 were in the manufacturing division and aggregated $12,793,065 in comparison with 422 in 1913 for $10,454,594 and 321 two years ago for but $6,309,830. The returns for 1911 showed 341 insolvencies for about $9,500,000, while the 322 concerns that failed in 1910 had debts approximating $7,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$9,240,208	$8,872,609	$8,904,270
Net after taxes	3,208,945	2,621,109	3,067,856
3 mos. gross	23,254,395	24,866,079	24,109,005
Net after taxes	7,750,531	6,733,231	8,410,741

HOCKING VALLEY for September—

Gross	750,945	801,990	698,783
Net after taxes	293,774	316,552	290,306
Sur. aft. chgs.	169,634	195,745	202,605
3 mos. gross	1,913,394	2,316,678	2,153,274
Net after chgs.	699,968	890,286	869,598
Sur. after chgs	284,869	553,819	591,307

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—

Average mile	3,865	3,817	3,309
Gross	2,692,740	2,908,104	2,943,529
Net after taxes	618,943	891,914	970,743
3 mos. gross	8,108,774	8,561,469	7,918,822
Net after taxes	1,940,338	2,178,872	2,135,846

MISSOURI PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	5,427,845	5,311,988	115,857
Net after taxes	1,587,391	1,191,824	395,566
Other income	74,885	96,295	*21,410
Total income	1,662,266	1,288,120	374,146
3 mos. gross	16,034,386	15,979,492	54,893
Net after taxes	4,357,888	3,967,464	390,424
Other income	239,835	235,948	3,887
Total income	4,027,824	4,044,413	383,411

*Decrease.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	6,409	6,312	6,233
Gross	6,733,845	2,355,823	6,776,765
Net after taxes	2,472,590	2,783,162	2,823,608
3 mos. gross	18,691,840	19,850,278	18,562,669
Net after taxes	5,880,099	6,411,966	6,551,988

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for September—

Mileage	4,519	4,631	4,020
Freight rev.	11,794,444	12,788,671	10,939,999
Passgr. rev.	3,522,640	3,767,300	3,330,808
Tot. op. rev.	16,768,404	18,150,471	15,275,578
Mt. of way	2,084,004	2,217,976	1,966,694
Mt. equip	2,962,099	3,666,947	3,079,715
Transp. exp.	5,857,822	6,523,478	5,128,004
Tot. op. exp.	11,768,761	13,387,316	10,712,042
Taxes	983,806	970,450	854,189
Oper. inc.	4,330,890	4,151,719	3,901,377

Nine months:

Freight. rev.	99,421,955	109,841,797	93,057,593
Passgr. rev.	29,428,478	30,451,020	26,278,761
Tot. op. rev.	141,624,746	152,769,678	127,742,490
Mt. of way	18,880,241	19,724,090	15,268,805
Mt. equip	27,720,751	31,828,357	25,813,065
Trans. exp.	54,377,849	57,788,640	46,185,974
Tot. op. exp.	108,660,659	117,940,852	92,154,456
Taxes	5,769,454	5,771,707	5,330,585
Oper. inc.	27,349,687	29,751,525	29,414,348

PENNSYLVANIA CO. for September—

Mileage	1,750	1,751	1,751
Frgt. rev.	3,820,549	4,531,779	4,282,762
Passgr. rev.	967,389	1,018,509	955,587
Tot. op. rev.	5,271,507	6,202,260	5,798,867
Mt. of way	715,959	800,051	838,596
Mt. equip	900,880	1,072,110	973,982
Trans. exp.	1,782,900	2,113,440	1,844,995
Tot. op. exp.	3,617,319	4,261,548	3,829,276
Taxes	264,624	254,358	248,722
Oper. inc.	1,389,447	1,686,355	1,723,302

Nine months:

Frgt. rev.	30,364,200	37,679,607	34,141,776
Passgr. rev.	7,489,583	7,638,009	7,117,523
Tot. op. rev.	42,428,027	50,392,540	45,321,247
Mt. of way	5,779,228	8,140,869	6,519,110
Mt. equip	8,736,372	9,421,104	8,044,756
Trans. exp.	15,639,707	18,525,453	15,956,625
Tot. op. exp.	31,667,375	38,593,223	32,104,764
Taxes	2,440,899	2,216,457	1,956,602
Oper. inc.	8,319,443	9,582,849	11,445,530

PENNSYLVANIA LINES WEST for September—

Lines East of Pittsburgh & Erie:			
Gross	21,911,364	25,272,468	22,142,222
Net aft. tax.	5,711,376	5,248,211	5,525,721
9 mos. gross	183,349,820	195,739,993	182,480,017
Net aft. tax.	36,417,971	38,027,894	39,705,947
Lines West of Pittsburgh & Erie:			
Gross	10,976,711	12,029,210	11,447,998
Net aft. tax.	2,834,787	3,043,556	3,265,583
9 mos. gross	85,022,112	97,174,508	90,699,024
Net aft. tax.	16,290,789	16,201,226	21,357,122
Total all lines:			
Gross	32,888,075	35,301,678	33,590,120
Net aft. tax.	8,546,163	8,291,768	8,791,370
9 mos. gross	268,371,738	292,944,555	273,089,041
Net aft. tax.	52,708,760	54,829,120	61,063,068

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION for twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	4,390,983	4,396,385	4,190,997
Expenses	148,049	119,737	116,737
Net	4,242,934	4,274,938	4,072,259
Surplus	9,081,436	8,277,994	7,432,171
Total surplus	13,323,470	12,552,933	11,504,431
Fred. dividends	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash divs. on common	1,443,430	1,308,662	1,186,132
Stock divs. on common	1,443,430	1,308,662	1,186,132
Surplus	9,582,438	9,081,436	8,277,994

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for year ended Sept 30—

Earn. of stocks owned of subsid.	2,490,686	1,716,558	1,148,937
Misc. earn.	514,664	232,822	94,418
Tot. gross earn.	3,004,751	1,949,180	1,243,355
Exp. & taxes	120,348	85,938	76,988
Int. charges	651,804	258,872	34,511
Net in. for divs.	2,232,598	1,604,368	1,131,855
Pfd. divs.	960,000	610,000	360,000
Surp. for com. divs.	1,272,598	994,368	771,855

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Mill profits	1,286,323	1,819,554	2,539,584
Rent, &c.	26,415	11,557	11,699
New. Con. divs.		357,188	357,188
Tot. net. profit	1,312,739	2,296,369	2,929,470
Dividends	1,218,368	1,186,695	1,182,413
Net surplus	94,271	1,019,704	1,744,057

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 12.48 cents per pound for copper.

The production of copper for the quarter by months, in pounds, is as follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
July	13,768,938	9,840,043	11,169,814
August	8,245,520	10,620,081	11,841,162
September	6,672,194	11,817,428	6,965,142
Total	28,686,672	32,287,428	29,966,920

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	4½	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.62	5.00
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.50	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.60	5.20
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.55	4.95
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	5.30
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.95	5.35
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.85	5.25
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.50	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.50	4.90
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.80
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.25	4.80
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.75	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'22	5	5.70	5.20
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	6.70	5.50

$1,500,000 IS READY FOR COTTON BROKERS

Fifteen Banks and Trust Companies in the Relief Syndicate.

TO FINANCE "LONG" COTTON

Refunds by Tax on Dealings When Exchange Opens—Tart Answer to Liverpool Exchange.

Fifteen banks and trust companies of the city have subscribed $100,000 each to the syndicate formed to finance "long" cotton contracts that have held over from the day the Cotton Exchange closed. It is expected that $1,500,000 will be sufficient to cover the needs of those brokers who cannot themselves provide funds for marking down their commitments from 10 cents to about 6 cents—the latter quotation being the present level of spot cotton—when the Cotton Exchange reopens. With all important obstacles now out of the way, the belief is general that the Exchange will renew business around Nov. 16.

The syndicate members are the City National, the Chase National, the First National, the Hanover National, the American Exchange National, the National Bank of Commerce, the Park National, the Bank of New York, the Bank of America, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Mechanics and Metals National, the Corn Exchange, the Central Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company. The committee which prepared the financial plan to be followed was composed of William Woodward, President of the Hanover National; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange, and H. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank.

The refunding to the syndicate of funds borrowed by brokers is provided for through a tax to be placed on dealings after the Exchange gets under way again. Each purchase and sale of 100 bales will carry an impost of $1.25 to be paid by the broker out of his commission. It is estimated that, even with indifferent trading on the board, the loans will all be paid off within three years, while with an active flow of transactions a short time only will be required to liquidate the obligations.

The banks have additional security for the return of the money advanced in the shape of a guarantee by some of the larger brokerage houses acting jointly.

The syndicate will include in its underwriting operations the 80,000 bales held on contract by the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., which failed the day the Exchange closed. Including this block, the total of cotton to be cared for is figured at not more than 300,000 bales.

TART ANSWER TO LIVERPOOL.

Sharp Messages Between New York and British Cotton Boards.

The strained relations that have existed between committees of the New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges for several weeks over efforts made to reduce the "straddle" account left between the markets when the Exchanges closed took expression yesterday in the exchange of somewhat acrimonious cablegrams. The committees agreed at their meeting in this city that cotton involved should not be marked down to a level lower than about 8 cents a pound. Subsequently, the brokers here said that Liverpool transactions had been done at prices as low as 7 cents a pound.

E. M. Weld, Chairman of the local committee, has been in charge of recent negotiations between the cotton centres. The committee's activities were criticised in a message from the President of the Liverpool Exchange to President E. K. Cone of the New York Exchange in these words:

I am requested by the Directors to address to you formally as President of the New York Cotton Exchange a strong protest against the present charge of Weld's Committee that Liverpool has broken an agreement, although the committee and our delegates interpreted cables differently to the Liverpool Board. Our delegates recognize now that there has been a bona fide misunderstanding, and Weld's reiteration of broken pledges is entirely misplaced and unworthy the dignity of our association.

To this message President Cone replied:

Our board has carefully read cables exchanged since Aug. 31 and is unanimously of belief that position taken by our committee is justified.

Members of the Exchange here have the Exchange to consider the "straddle" been asked to meet on Wednesday at account and efforts to be made to reduce it.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—The following middling cotton sales were reported yesterday:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	2,745	7 1-16c
Galveston	1,150	7¾c
Mobile	None	6¾c
Savannah	3,111	7¾c
Charleston	None	7¾c
Wilmington	None	7¾c
Norfolk	319	7¾c
Memphis	5,500	6¾c
Little Rock	None	6¾c
Augusta	1,889	7 5-16c
Houston	8,724	7¾c
Dallas	20,014	6¾c

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90¼
Cable sterling	4.91¼	4.90⅝	4.90⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90¼	$4.90⅝
Paris	.53⅛	.52⅜
Berlin	.88 11-16	.88¾
Switzerland	5.18	5.17
Italy	5.31	5.30½
Holland	.40⅝	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $224,408,276; balances, $12,359,314. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $749,884.

The local banks have gained $500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par. St. Louis, 40c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 6¾c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 3-16d. unchanged; in New York, 48⅛c, unchanged.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c	8c
200	Butte & London	12c	12c	12c	12c
100	Calaveras	97c	97c	97c	97c
300	Cal. & Corbin	11c	11c	11c	11c
250	Chief Con.	88c	88c	85c	85c
400	First National	73c	73c	72c	72c
100	Goldfield Con.	1	1	1	1
300	La Rose	71c	71c	71c	71c
200	McK.-Darragh	41c	41c	41c	41c
200	Majestic Copper	10c	10c	10c	10c
100	Mexican Metal	14c	14c	14c	14c
100	Nev. Douglass	58c	58c	58c	58c
100	Stewart Mining	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Tono. West End	55c	55c	55c	55c
100	Un. Verde Ext	1	1	1	1
50	Un. Profit Shar	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaska	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. Gas	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.10
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Boston Ely		.20	McK.Dar.	.41	.44
Butte & L.	.19	.20	Mines of A.	1⅞	1⅝
Calaveras	.93	.98	Nev. Doug.	.54	.60
Chief Con.	.80	.87	N. Balt. M.	.50	.65
Con. Cop.	1	1¼	Ohio Cop.	.06	.10
Crown Res.	.90	.96	So. Lake	1⅛	
Davis-Daly	.56	.58	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2½
1st Nat. C.	.72	.75	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Goldf. Con.	15-16	1	Tono.-Bel.	4½	4¾
Goldf. Mer.	.17	.19	Tonop. Min.	6	6⅜
Houghton.	1	1½	Ton. Mer.	.24	.26
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	U. Prof. S.	8¼	8⅝
Jim Butler	.64	.67	U. Verde E.	.90	1.00
Jumbo Ext.	.48	.50	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.74	Occidental Con	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.43	Overman	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.96	Sav. Belcher	.01
Crown Point	.35	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Booth	.02
Jim Butler	.65	C. O. D.	.03
McNamara	.02	Comb. Fraction	.04
Midway	.07	D'field Daisy	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.20	D'field Black B.	.02
North Star	.10	Florence	.29
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Con. M.	1.00
Tonopah Exten.	2.30	Jumbo Extension	.05
Tonopah Merger	.25	Round Mountain	.28
West End	.55	MANHATTAN.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhattan Con.	.03
Atlanta	.19		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	6	
Elkton	42	43	McKinney	.37	40
El Paso	110	150	Old Gold	2	
Findlay	2		Portland	103⅜	105½
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	107	110
Isabella	10½	10⅝	R. B. H.	2	4

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has paid off in cash all of its three-year 5 per cent. notes, due Nov. 1, except that portion renewed at the request of holders. The amount retired on the due date was $1,668,000 of a total issue of $2,500,000. Renewals aggregated $719,000, and the balance was bought in the open market some time ago.

Robert L. Clarkson has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market continues to oscillate from the bear to the bull side, and, while there is much to be said on both sides, the bulls had the better of the argument during yesterday's operations, and prices at the close of the day were ⅝c to 1c net higher. Yesterday's figures showed an increase in the United States visible of 2,774,000 bushels, bringing the total to 65,923,000, which compares with 55,105,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17¾; No. 2 hard, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.15½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December			124⅞	124
May			131	130⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	116⅞	115	116⅜	115⅝
May	123	120⅞	122⅝	121⅝

CORN.

Favorable weather over the corn belt and the fact that we are on the eve of the new crop movement had a tendency to offset some of the bullish features in the market, but prices during the day ruled firm, and at the close were ¼c to ⅝c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 40,000 bushels for the week, but the total is only 3,114,000, compared with 6,206,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	69¾	68½	69⅛	68¾
May	72	71⅛	71⅝	71⅜

OATS.

The oats market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on report of export sales of 150,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 408,000 bushels for the week. The local cash market was steady; standard being quoted at 53½@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 54@56½c; ordinary clipped, 53½@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	49⅝	48½	49¼	48⅞
May	53¾	52⅝	53½	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm and higher on active covering, due to reports that the Government had imposed a quarantine against the Chicago and St. Louis stock yards owing to reports that the foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered and that the yards would have to be closed for disinfection. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000, estimated for Tuesday, 22,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha, 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	10.95	10.72	10.92	10.72
January	10.10	9.92	10.00	9.90
Ribs—				
January	10

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@6½ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@6¼
The quotation is for six months' paper.

More Uniform Orders Coming.

It was said yesterday by a representative of one of the largest uniform houses in the city that the firm was now figuring on contracts for the nations at war abroad. He would not say with whom this negotiating was being done, saying instead that it had not yet advanced to a stage where details could be made public. It was intimated, however, that the orders in negotiation call for the expenditure of a considerable sum of money by the nations in question.

Men's Neckwear in Demand.

Considering general business conditions, the men's neckwear manufacturers are doing unusually well. Goods designed for the holiday trade are moving briskly, the impression being that more will be sold during the coming season than last year. The demand at present is of a well-distributed character and runs to figured effects in greens and browns. The manufacturers will soon be busy making up their Spring lines, and the prediction is made that stripes will play a prominent part in the offerings for Spring and Summer. Crochets, it seems, are not destined for much more than their usual popularity.

The Claflin Settlement.

It was learned yesterday that nine banks have not deposited their claims with the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization. The holdings of these nine banks, of which five are out of town and four are in this city, total about $1,500,000. Omitting these, the total deposits of note claims to date are somewhat more than $30,000,000. Deposits with the General Creditors' Committee, consisting of cash deposit and merchandise claims, amount now, it is understood, to well over $5,000,000. While nothing definite was given out yesterday, it was intimated that both committees would close their books late this week. It was said that there is little chance of the reported general meeting of creditors of the Claflin Company before George C. Holt as Special Master, being held within the next three weeks.

Will Make Their Own Garments.

Domestic producers are beginning to realize that if the warring nations can in any way arrange it so that the goods they require can be made at home, they will do so. No better illustration of this can be found than in the change which has occurred where flannel shirts are concerned. At first, large orders were placed by the foreign agents for the manufactured article. Now contracts are being let out for flannel shirtings. The quantity of goods on contracts here is said to amount to over 2,000,000 yards. One domestic concern has already received a large order of this kind, and another house was reported yesterday to have closed a contract for 750,000 yards for Dec. 3 delivery. Fairly large amounts of this fabric are carried in stock, and the purchasers for the foreign Governments will not experience as much trouble in getting what they need in this line as they might in others.

Silversmiths Not Worried.

Though dealers in gems and makers of gold jewelry and trinkets are a bit cast down because of the present state of trade with them, the silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district seem optimistic enough. The demand has been good for these wares, both plated and solid, considering the general condition of things in the last three months and, by one big firm, it is estimated that the year's falling off, as compared with 1913, will not exceed 10 per cent. The October returns of this firm compared quite well with those of October, and it was said several of the biggest months in the year for this trade were yet to come. The South is a weak spot, but it is reported by buyers in town that business in the Middle West is bracing up finely. Elsewhere things are said to be pretty good. Bar silver is now lower than in the last twenty years or so, which will give the manufacturers an opportunity to cover themselves at prices that will mean real profit for them in the not far distant future.

Sheetings Moved Better.

There was a better call for sheetings in the gray goods market yesterday than had been the case for some time, and the only thing that was unsatisfactory to the mills was the prices at which the goods had to be disposed of. That prices on these goods are low is admitted both by buyers and sellers, the former admitting it by their desire to trade at current figures. But, however, buyers will not admit what sellers contend: that prices are too low with cotton moving upward and the cost of production remaining unchanged. It is for this reason that sellers are having trouble in getting prices up to what they say are profitable bases. There is a feeling, however that the upturn in printcloths will, in the near future, pull the price of wide sateens and other gray goods along with it. Yesterday some good lots of wide sateens were made for delivery up to March, 1915, but here also the prices were not all that was desired by the mills. There was no notable movement of either twills or drills.

Men's Wear Demand Slackens.

The demand for heavy weight materials in the men's wear market suffered a relapse yesterday because of the mildness of the weather. The sellers find that business picks up for a day or two only to slacken when the mercury starts climbing again. There is some talk of sending out salesmen to see if more in the nature of lightweight business cannot be obtained, but, even if this is resorted to, it is not generally believed that the situation can be improved materially. Business waits on the weather. Reports were going the rounds yesterday that, in addition to a Baltimore house, which has closed its factory ostensibly to make improvements, several large clothiers in Rochester had decided on a similar course in order to minimize overhead charges while the dull period endures. While such rumors persist, selling agents can scarcely be expected to express optimistic views. So far no contracts for army cloth are known to have been placed, and the decision is beginning to gain ground that England will be able to take care of both herself and her allies in this respect.

Printcloths Sell Freely.

There was no apparent cessation of activities on the part of printcloth buyers in this market yesterday. Prices were again firmer, though no really important changes occurred. In the day's business were some good sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¼ cents for delivery during the balance of the year, as well as a good movement of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents for similar shipment. Not many of these goods are left now at this price, they having had to go to 3¾ cents for contract sales, some of which were reported for January-April delivery, but not confirmed. There was a fair movement of four-yard 80 squares at 5⅝ cents for immediate delivery, but several of the mills were asking 5¾ cents for any delivery. A good business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3¼ cents for January-April shipment. Though narrow goods continued quiet the demand for the wider constructions was good enough, and it was more a question of delivery than price that held up many prospective transactions. The quotations:

39-inch, 60-80s....5⅝c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c | 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c | 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

Bank Stock Tax Act Again Upheld.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Supreme Court today sustained its decision of last week upholding the constitutionality of the Bank Stock act. The opinion was given today in a second test suit brought by the Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Laurence Gardner, Assistant Secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed service manager for the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The position was created to promote the interests of the State and local retailers' associations organized by the national body. Mr. Gardner will start his new duties on Dec. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association will hold a meeting on Thursday, when the plan for the amalgamation of the local with the national body will be discussed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: Miss E. Hallman, laces, embroideries; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Hannigan & Dwyer; J. J. O'Brien, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.: J. H. Moser, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; D. Rich, dry goods; W. H. Rich, general merchandise; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods, rugs; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; ready-to-wear, 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Dunbar, white goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing; hats, caps; G. L. Israel, sporting goods, toys; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits; 231 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Himan's"; F. J. Kicker, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' junior silk wash dresses, skirts, Spring; 132 W. 31st.
CHICAGO—Evan-Lloyd Co.; Mr. Galeeid, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 1,261 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. Hillman, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. N. Oldrelve, hosiery, underwear, gloves; umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Federman & Levy; O. Melancon, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Rouck, cloaks, suits; 66 Union Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Simon, ladies ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Brothers; S. Goldstein, ladies' coats, suits 31 Union Square.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; P. Wilkinson, ladies', infants' shoes; 225 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; L. Bergman, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Co.; G. C. F. Sheppard, laces, ribbons, neckwear, fancy goods, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; Mr. Felt, shoes; 95 Madison Av.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—C. Misch; W. O. Corbin, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 588 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; R. Keith, carpets, rugs; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, flannels; 43 Leonard.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, jobs coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Becket's Value Co.; H. A. Day, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche & Co.; C. M. Kaufman, ready to wear; 1,123 Broadway.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; Miss A. Petar, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Mrs. Fairlan; Mr. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W.3 d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Lerner, misses' coats, suits, (basement;) B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, general merchandise; C. M. B. White, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohm, leather goods; J. Scammon, books; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Levy, notions; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions, buttons; 85 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Mrs. Sharp, dresses; M. Lipman, dress goods, silks; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Seder, coats, suits, dresses; J. B. Herstein, jobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Killen, suits; B. Neiman, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Cohn Brothers & Co.; A. Cohn, men's wear; Apthorpe.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Stores Co.; A. B. Kuehn, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender; McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's, misses', infants' wear; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Wa ker.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zelman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; S. L. Cohen, notions, toilet, leather goods; 320 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. L. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear; Waldorf-Astoria; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Glaser Co.; O. Glaser, jewelry; 317 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, men's gloves, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
SAN JOSE—O. A. Hale & Co.; H. A. Berkulet, hosiery, underwear, gloves, laces, notions, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Falk Clothing Co.; D. B. Falk, clothing; Park Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; B. Davidson, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson genl. mdse.; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; D. P. Birkett, prints, ginghams; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, corsets, muslin underwear, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Famous-Barr Co.; J. E. Montague, Mfg. Dept., neckwear, suspenders; 358 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; W. MacCaslay, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; N. H. Riker, ready-to-wear; 50 Union Square.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Sons Co.; W. C. Lavin, furnishing goods; Park Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.; Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker.

To Increase Reynolds Tobacco Stock.

Directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company have voted to increase the capital stock to $12,500,000 from $10,000,000 by the issue of $2,500,000 7 per cent. preferred shares. The old stock was all common. The new shares will be offered to stockholders as of Nov. 24 at par, in the proportion of one share of preferred to each four shares of common stock held. Scrip certificates recently issued in lieu of a cash dividend will be accepted at par in payment for the new stock.

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BURTWORTH CARPET CO.
WILTON, BRUSSELS AND KIMLOR RUGS.
Exhibited at Room 435,
GRAND HOTEL,
Broadway and 31st St.

800 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, navy, gray, plush trimmings, large collars; 100 fancy plaids, mixtures, new models, $3.50 regular prices $6.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

Waist and costume manufacturers willing to sacrifice their stock of chiffons, nettings, &c. in the piece; pay cash. Telephone Chelsea 889. Walter Friedman, 188 5th Av.

Good job of ladies', girls', and men's raincoats, to close out at a very reasonable price. Star Raincoat Co., Inc., 141 West 28th St.

1,000 coats made in the latest styles, of pile fabric, to close out immediately. Louis Turoff, 30 West 16th St.

JOBBER is ready to place orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 1,161 Broadway. Room 506.

Wanted, jobs of infants', children's and juniors' coats. Conhain, 104 West 27th St., second floor.

Closing out ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Schwartz & Radisch, 42 East 9th St.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT; very reasonable. Colonial Dress House, 16 W. 21st St.

100 dozen children's Fall dresses to close out. Cohen, 8 West 19th St.

JOBS OF DRESSES to close out. 15 West 17th St., sixth floor.

EXHIBITION

of

5-10-25c Goods

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Aprons

Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Assortment No. 1, 90c per dozen. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Arco Mfg. Co., 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAINCOATS

RAINCAPES — Before placing your orders call or send for samples. Save money. Jobs always on hand. SCHWARTZ BROS., 3 E. 17th St.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Corp., LEOPOLD GANS CO., (9-10 Worcester St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pencils Decided to be Articles of Personal Adornment.

The personal adornment provision of the Tariff act of 1913 came up for construction yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision in the protest case of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher overruling claims for lower duty on fancy metal pencils. This decision is probably the forerunner of many others, although the provision in the existing law has been greatly simplified compared with Paragraph 448 of the act of 1909, which was fruitful of more tariff controveries than any other paragraph of the old law.

The merchandise in the case decided yesterday consisted of pencil holders in chief value of metal, known as prorepel pencils, which permit the lead to move in and out so as not to soil the clothing. As they are designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person, the Collector taxed them at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 356, providing for articles of personal adornment. The importers claimed the goods dutiable at only 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. Judge Sullivan holds that, as the articles are valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces and are used about the person, they were properly assessed at the higher rate.

The board sustained several protests relating to the duty rate on goat skins or mocellons imported from the present law. The Collector held them dutiable at 30 per cent., ad valorem, as dressed skins. The importers claimed a rate of 10 per cent. as goat skins. The importers, whose claims are sustained, include Jacob Stein & Sons, W. Ellington & Co., Cohen & Walker, Gottlieb Brothers, and A. Cohen.

Peck & Velsor lost in a contention dealing with the customs tax on horsemint, hyssop, wild marjoram, and bittersweet stems. They were returned for duty as drugs advanced in value and condition under the old law, at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for 10 per cent. duty under the provision for crude drugs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; light s. e. winds.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except occasional showers in extreme s. w.; light e. to s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues., except occasional showers in extreme w. Wed. fair.

Utah, Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

Ky.—Fair Tues., Wed. cloudy; moderate temperature.

Ohio—Fair Tues., except rain near the lake; warmer in n.; Wed. unsettled; moderate to fresh s. e. winds.

Indiana.—Fair Tues.; Wed. unsettled; moderate s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in n. Wed.; moderate s. e., shifting to n. w., winds.

Lo. Mich.—Unsettled Tues.; probably occasional showers; warmer; Wed. unsettled, cloudy; s. e. winds

U. Mich.—Occasional showers Tues.; with higher temperature. Wed. rain; moderate s. e. winds, increasing and becoming n. w.

Wis.—Occasional showers Tues. and probably Wed.; increasing s. w. winds, shifting to n. w.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues., with rain and cooler. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds near the lakes.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler. Wed.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BANG'S LABORATORIES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bang's Laboratories, Inc., printer and developing motion-picture films, 37 West Twenty-second Street and 69 and 71 West Nineteith Street, by these creditors: James G. Payne, $1,441; Robert F. Ludwig, $390, and William S. Jennings, $35. Judge Hand appointed Wilmot M. Smith receiver upon application of Avery & Cushman, who said that the liabilities are $19.000 and assets $7.000 to $8.000. Louis B. Jennings is President and Frank C. Bangs Treasurer. Charles J. Hite, formerly Vice President, died in August in an automobile accident.

D. MURPHY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the D. Murphy Company, dealer in second-hand barrels, at 90 West Street, by these creditors: United Cooperage Company, $1,003; Louis Geffen, $52, and Ike Birnbaum, $48.

CLUB LAUNDRY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Club Laundry, which has a steam laundry, 511 and 513 West Fifty-first Street, by these creditors: H. Kohnstamm & Co., $900; Henry F. Pulling, $65, and Gottfried Bay, $45. Assets are over $2,000.

DROURR & MINTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max J. Drourr and Charles D. Mintz, who compose the firm of Drourr & Mintz, manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing, 725 Broadway, by these creditors. British Importing and Jobbing Company, Limited, $101; Simon Brins & Brother, $420, and Herring Brothers, $158. They made an assignment to Alex S. Marcuson. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $5,000.

NATHAN EICHNER, auctioneer of 104 West 122d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,212 and no assets. Among the creditors are Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $4,520, and Martha A. Lawson, $1,116.

ELMER PLASS, grocer, at Staatsburgh, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,145 and assets of $2,010.

A. C. BEDELL, traveling salesman of 83 Washington Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,500 and no assets. He has only two creditors, Elizabeth M. Bedell, $5,500, and the estate of Katherine E. Hilke, $2,000.

WEBER & COHEN.—Schedules of Weber & Cohen, manufacturers of men's clothing, 45 Stanton Street and 287 Thadford Avenue, Brooklyn, show liabilities $4,712 and assets $2,005.

RAPPOPORT & BLEEFELD.—Schedules of Rappoport & Bleefeld, clothing dealers, 104 Bowery, show liabilities $2,791 and assets $1,000.

NAFTALI OESTERREICHER.—Judge Hough has appointed Samuel Goldberg receiver for Naftali Oesterreicher, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, bond $1,000. The stock is valued at $1,800.

ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Seff receiver for Robert M. Bernagozzi, dealer in wines and liquors, 529 Broome Street, bond $500.

AUGUSTA GREENSPAN, dealer in jewelry, 160 and 162 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Max Goldberg. She is the wife of Abraham Greenspan, it is said, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 6, 1903, and a discharge was denied. She has since carried on the business. She was reputed to own real estate in Ridge Street.

MAX GREENGOLD, retail dealer in corsets and women's gloves, 400 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Edwin C. Weinreb.

HERMAN ORLEWITZ, pharmacist, 2,140 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur B. Hyman.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WERBA & LUESCHER, theatrical producers, 1,520 Broadway; liabilities, $1964,781.
ABRAHAM KASSEL, formerly wholesale poultry, West Washington Market; liabilities, $698,882.
IDA KASSEL, wife of Abraham; liabilities, $98,382.
HERMAN ELKAN, 115 Nassau Street; liabilities, $4,072.
WALTER FLOECKER, 535 West 113th Street, liabilities, $4,354.
ANDREW BEISER, jr., for musical instruments; liabilities, $778.
MARCUS LEISER, wood worker, 695 East 138th Street; liabilities, $4,208.
B. & M. SCHNUR, whisky salesman, 988 St. Nicholas Avenue; liabilities, $7,499.
MARIE V. WADE, women's furnishing goods, 306 West Eighty-second Street; liabilities, $2,834.
ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN, tailor, 712 Caldwell Avenue; liabilities, $2,572.
JOSEPH WOLKIND, fur manufacturer, 10 West Twenty-second Street; liabilities, $9,274.
GEDDES B. SPENCER, advertising writer, 801 West 118th Street; liabilities, $1,112.
SILBERSTEIN & ALBERT, 28 Division Street; liabilities, $2,101.
FREUND BROTHERS & CO., leather goods, 435 Broome Street; liabilities, $189,296.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edwin G. Knight, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities $12,066; assets $225.

Sam Marshall & Co., wholesale and retail liquor merchants, involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated. The petition was filed in behalf of the Rock Springs Distilling Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ernest Stain of this city; petition filed; liabilities $47,560; assets $14,327.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Incorporated today:

Village Investing Co., Bronxville, realty, $300,000; D. F. McCarthy, Dudley B. and A. W. Lawrence, Bronxville.

Paragon Fibre Coloring Corp., paper, paper fabrics, textiles, $150,000; C. B. T. Benton, E. T. Neben, R. S. Hobbs, Weehawken, N. J.

David Porter, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, insurance, $50,000; C. D. Todd, A. Ellicott Colson, D. Porter, 159 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bohon System, dresses, clothing, $20,000; S. Remer, J. and B. Jamin Sohon, 109 W. 17 St.

Bloom Co., shirtwaists, dresses, $10,000; H. B. M., and Michael Bloom, 1,226 50 St., B'klyn.

Fred'k P. Castater Pork Products Co., $10,000; F. B. C. B., and F. P. Castator, 1,353 78 St., B'klyn.

W. C. Davis Decorating Co., $5,000; J. A. Bailes, H. Bleckner, W. C. Davis, 448 W. 151 St.

Municipal Film Corp. of New York, $6,000; W. J. Hoey, W. R. Lewis, E. R. Clayton, Grafton, W. Va.

Unity Amusement Co., B'klyn, $5,000; S. Schwartz, M. and O. Muller, 543 W. 146 St.

Albert Garage, Mt. Vernon, $10,000; F. C., M. C., and P. E. Hendrick, jr., Pelham Manor.

Marbridge Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. and H. H. Baumann, P. Roukin, 607 55 St., B'klyn.

Motor Car Express Transfer, $5,000; J. T. Callahan, Beulah L. and C. Filehne, 77 Woodbine St., B'klyn.

W. W. Gesswein Co., jewelry, specialties, $5,000; B. W. Wood, W. P. Niebrugge, 945 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Bellmore Home Builders, Bellmore, realty, construction, $5,000; J. McLaren, C. J. Campbell, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Brown's Sanitary Kitchen Apron Corp., Port Jefferson, $14,000; Fanny and Seymour Brown, E. O. Lawrence.

Toscana Wine & Liquors Co., $10,000; G. Pieretti, A. M. Paolicchi, R. Martinotti, 229 W. 27 St.

Fire Sprinkler Corp'n, $5,000; J. W. Tobey, G. A. MacIntosh, Vine H. Smith, 60 Wall St.

Wormser-Morris Co., textiles, $20,000; A. Brill, M. E. Morris, A. G. Wormser, 34 St. and 6 Av.

Buyers' Federation, Elmira, provisions, merchandise, $100,000; W. A. Painter, J. B. Paddock, F. H. Messimer, Pine City.

Mack & U. S. Corp'n, machinery, tools, mechanical, scientific institutions, $25,000; F. J. McEwan, D. F. Prevost, G. P. Breckenridge, 115 B'way.

Borough Hat Works, $7,000; E. Wittstein, M. Chasykin, B. Goorland, 845 Sutter Av., B'klyn.

Werss Co., embroideries, lace, $5,000; K. Klein, E. Penx, E. R. Lightbourne, 326 W. 27th.

Cypress Sweater Specialty Co., $5,000; I. Brothman, M. and P. Scheftel, 208 Ridgewood Av., B'klyn.

Kestler Auto Service, taxis, $5,000; L. Richard and S. Kestler, 167 Clymer St., B'klyn.

Otto F. Schuster, Inc., tools, machinery, orthopedic appliances, $5,000; E. Johnson, R. H. and O. F. Schuster, 23 Union Park Av., Jamaica.

Capital increases: Hodgins Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Hollywood Garage Corp'n, N. Y., $30,000 to $60,000; Charles D. Jaffee & Co., N. Y., $25,000 to $100,000; Dominion Cushion Shoe Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $20,000; Oscar Trilsch Co., Whitestone, $35,000 to $235,000.

Authorizations: National Pathological Laboratory Chicago, Ill., $2,500; rep. H. O. Courtlin, 98 Fulton St. Woodward & Vanslyke, Richmond, Va., printing, lithographing, $25,000; rep. W. E. Woodward, 45 W. 34 St.

Voluntary dissolution: Facile Window Co., N. Y. St. Albans Realty Co., N. Y., Forty-nine-Forty-five Park Avenue Company, N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 2.—Charters filed today:

Gera Mills, Passaic, silks and other textiles, $175,000; Christian Jahnsen, Otto Bruckner, Henry Haltmann, Passaic.

Neumann Bros. Co., Plainfield, groceries, $25,000; Peter and Eliza Neumann, Ethel N. Grey, Plainfield.

Central Amusement Co., Newark, $25,000; Harry J. Stevens, Lillian M. Stevens, East Orange; Wm. L. Benjamin, Newark.

Cadwalader Estates, Trenton, $125,000; J. D. Lahare Schoonover, Trenton; Laurence Millet, Allan Semple, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—R. Rochester, $515.

Allwin Realty Co.—G. Besser, $109.

Borshier, Louis or Lazar Borshier, and Aaron Britt—L. Golembe, $173.

Buonglorne, Luigi—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $169.

Bickerman, Harry—K. Hanauer, $588.

Balansky, Hyman—S. Levy, $186.

Connolly, Charles J.—B. Chalmers et at., $2,089.

Same—M. Chalmers, $489.

Cassidy, Margaret, Adm.—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., $61.

Cogan, John D.—K. Highland, $2,330.

Convent Park Construction Co.—F. R. Wood, W. E. Dolson Co., $91.

Doyle, John—W. Hickey, $278.

Dudley, Therese A.—A. M. Hart, $260.

Engelberg, Philip—City of New York, $107.

Croatian Benevolent Society Sokol Local No. 126 of National Croatian Society—L. Hahn, $122.

Einhorn, Moses—P. Derby & Co., $283.

Ernest Meyer Corporation—Park & Tilford, $365.

Eisenstein, Joseph—H. L. Judd Co., $221.

Erie Railroad Co.—S. Spreen, $132.

Franklin-Baker Co.—R. Levitus, $101.

Farjeon, Kate—G. A. Griffin, $152.

Fisher, Abraham—Same et al., $398.

General Film Co.—H. Smidt, $2,618.

Geiger George J.—Grier Typewriter Paper Co., $296.

Greenbaum, George E.—D. E. Klein, $2,920.

Gelb, Martin F.—N. P. Lund, $209.

Grimes, Robert H.—H. S. Green, $228.

Gannon, Mary—Globe Taxicab Co., costs, $107.

Geeren, Josephine M.—M. Juravel, $474.

Grinberg, David, and Greens Purchasing Agency—I. Baron, $534.

Horton, Thomas R.—R. Frey et al, $561.

Hopkins, George A.—H. Aschner, $425.

Hanson, Hyman—E. Rosenbaum, $191.

Howard, Francis—F. B. Warren, $3,217.

Hamilton, Alan—Edwin C. Bruen, Inc., $229.

Jordan, Thomas, and Patrick Brady—John Jordan Importing Co., $602.

Jacob Schwam Shoe Co.—E. E. Spencer, jr., $131.

Joubert, Eva M.—S. Delling, $127.

Josephine, Joseph—M. Lipsky, $148.

Kaplan, Max—M. Hyams, $123.

Le Feore, Josiah P.—C. Kareh, $118.

Locust Realty Co., Sophie Frankel, and Abraham Frankel—C. Harrington, $529.

Lemberwitz, Morris—I. Richman et al., $181.

McCarthy, Daniel V.—H. J. B. Willis, $118.

Madden, John J., and Henry Ritzsle—Flood & Conklin Co., $128.

Muller, Leon B.—L. Berg, $182.

Marvel Waterproofing Co.—Security Bank of New York, $1,104.

Meehan, Della—City of New York, costs, $107.

Nelson Restaurant Co., Inc.—E. Wolson et al., $142.

Nolk, Helen—L. Ferolie, $800.

Norton, Edgar—J. C. Crawford, $376.

Mantle, Emma F.—H. L. Kollmar, costs, $108.

Mutual Furniture Co.—Forsythe Furniture Co., $868.

O'Connor, Morris J.—National Nassau Bank, $102.

Potter, Emily C.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $1,000.

Price, Samuel, A. Seidmann, Inc., and Abraham Seidmann—M. I. Goldstein, $341.

Phelps, Margaret Burdock, or Margery Durdock—Sipf Bros. Coal Co., $167.

Remington, Emery R.—E. C. Atwood, $618.

Reich, Izak—E. Gottfried et al., $122.

Rodel, Rudolph A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $137.

Schrack, Frank—J. Crean et al., $200.

Seebert, Alexander—S. Hasse, $530.

Surpassing Realty Co.—A. Loewe et al., $366.

Schwenk, Samuel K.—H. J. B. Willis, $342.

Spielberger, John J.—J. Ruppert, $106.

Thompson-Starrett Co.—W. N. Beatty, $16,115.

Thurber, Edward C.—J. W. Bell et al., $136.

Tarzian, Charles—G. E. Dawson, (costs,) $131.

Tufel, Herman A.—Alexander Hamilton Institute, $102.

Tetley, Thomas R.—W. J. Tobin, $316.

W. & J. Sloane—J. Terone, $1,344.

Westchester Theatre Realty Co.—E. Ornstein, $2,000.

Williams, John T. and John T., Jr.—W. S. Young, $200.

Walker, George—W. Somerville, (costs,) $107.

Wilents Co., Inc.—W. I. Cohn et al., $353.

Weiner, Hyman—J. Cregan et al., $176.

White, Grace M.—A. Haas et al., $378.

Zeman, Victor—H. C. Kirby, $201.

J. F. Walsh Co.—City of N. Y., $180.

Tat Tile Co.—C ity of N. Y., $186.

Vacuum Impregnating Co.—W. Sams, $130.

Washington Brick Co.—Same, $1,129.

Warberg, Frances—Same, $466.

Wohlstetter, Philip—Same, $466.

In Bronx County.

C. Guidone, Inc.c. and Giuseppe Granatello—G. Hauser, $672.

Cruickshank, Alexander, Westchester Wood Working Co. and Archibald Mackenzie—G. Hauser, $1,514.

Horwitz, Isidor, and Charles Morgan—A. S. Jaffer, $119.

Moody, Julia H.—B. Saxe et al., $188.

O'Gorman, William—H. Coore, $220.

Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., Flora Schreiber, and Mooney Schreiber—Barrett Mfg. Co., $2,644.

William H. Walker Bldg. Co. and William H. Walker—A. Waldan, $353.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Public Service Express, Inc.—M. A. Thake, Oct. 28, 1914, $328.

American Surety Co.—J. F. Yawger, Aug. 15, 1914, $112.

Brown, Floyd De L.—Simplex Automobile Co., Aug. 31, 1914 $117.

Doeliger, Joseph, Charles A., Louise, and Louise, jr., also Carrie Kramer—Kaufman & Strauss Co., March 11, 1914, $343.

Hirschwanger, William, Louis P. and Julius S. —L. P. Cooper, Feb. 11, 1913, $3,468.

Joline, Adrian H. and Douglas Robinson, receivers—I. Kaufman, Dec. 27, 1913, $1,050.

Mayer, Morris—L. L. Morris, June 30, 1914, $2,019.

N. Y. Railway Co.—B. L. Lax, June 22, 1914, $329.

Price, Herman—D. Ryan, Oct. 16, 1914, $200.

Rosenblatt, Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., July 13, 1914, $169.

Yeager, Joseph C.

landt Av, Oct. 24, 5 years; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av....$3,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Oct. 24, 5 years; attorney, same.....$1,000
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x85.3; George F. Moody to William C. Feely, 379 1st Av. (prior mtg $9,000.) Oct. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.6x99.9; Erba Realty Co., Inc., to Caroline M. Behnken, 598 East 4th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 30, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500
196TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of Valentine Av, 17.3x123.6; Adolph Heide to Patrick M. Burke, 326 East 21st St, Oct. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$700
237TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 33.4x 100; Adelaide B. Kavanagh to Central Mortgage Co., 66 Wall St, Sept. 1, due April 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.....$4,250
237TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Martha Av, 33.4x100; same to same, Sept. 1, due April 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.....$4,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DUANE ST, 105; Thomas St, 14, store, basement, and cellar; Estate of Martha C. Coe, a corporation, to Henry Noe, 492 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Carl Wittmann, 287 Broadway.
GRAND ST, 465, corner store and basement; Julius Tishman to Charles Wolf, 460 Grand St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, India Wharf Brewing Co., 60 Hamilton St, Brooklyn.....$1,920
WHITEHALL ST, 55, all; Laura C. Decker to James J. Magee, 55 Whitehall St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St.....$6,500
3D AV, s w corner of 40th St, all; John Devine to Patrick J. Kenney, 618 3d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.....$3,200
126TH ST, 51 West, all; Alfred Beinhauer to Max Talmey, 55 West 126th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; address, 51 West 126th St.....$1,100

Bronx.

MAIN ST, e s, near Westchester Av.; Arnow-Newman Co., building, south apartment, second floor; Thomas C. Arnow and another to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 2 years and 5 months from May 1, 1912; also extends 5 years from Oct. 14; attorney, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St....$840
PROSPECT AV, 385, Burland Theatre; Midis Amusement Co. to Elias Baker, 2 East 106th St, 6 days, for religious purposes; attorney, Lewis Baker, 1,079 Kelly St..$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. John Av, 200x 125; Pratt & Lambert, Inc., against Ostro Consiruction Co., owner; Adolph Engel, contractor, (renewal).....$267
42D ST, 20 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Caroline Cachard, owner; Pabst Brewing Co., lessee; Agnes Daly, lessee and contractor.....$277
110TH ST, 243 West, and 111th St, 244 West; Nappi Contracting Co. against F. & R. Amusement Co., Inc., owner; Melchio Lungo, contractor.....$100
111TH ST, 257 West, and 8th Av, 2,050 to 2,056; Edw. R. Hoatling against Samuel Bookman, owner; R. D. Norton and Mrs. J. M. Miller, lessee and contractor.....$80

Bronx.

139TH ST, 588 East; Barnet Zam against Sarah E. Techt, owner and contractor..$344

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,465 to 1,469; Abraham Meltzer against Ida Schnaier and others, Oct. 27, 1914. (by bond).....$162
5TH ST, 624 East; Igoe Brothers against Abe Landberg and others, Aug. 26, 1914.....$28

LIS PENDENS.

LOT 63½, Section 7, Block 2,053; Edward J. Farrell against Catherine De Nyke and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. W. Boothby.
7TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 52d St, 75x189.9; Harry Passioff and others against Delta Theatre Corporation and others, (action to foreclose liens;) attorney, S. S. Marcus.
28TH ST, 226 West; Carrie Block against Adele M. Conyns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Brand.
39TH ST, 551 and 553 West, and 71st St, 324 West; John B. Clark against David Shannon Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Ripkaby, (correction.)
86TH ST, n s, 160.4 ft w of Avenue A, 18x 100.8; Annie Humbrecht against Theresa Price and others, (partition;) attorney, C. J. McDermott.

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Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
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Parlor Floor, 6 corner, light rooms, all improvements.

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FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
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Light on three sides.
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Eight Rooms and Bath.
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
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142-146 East 27th St.
High-class elevator apartment, 2-3-4-5-6 rooms and bath; $360 to $1,020 per annum. Superintendent on premises.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New York.—EWALD MOMMER, Plaintiff, against SOL REALTY COMPANY, INC., Robert P. Zobel, Tillie Zobel, Emma A. Mayhew, Sigmund Jackter, Cohn-Block Co., Henry A. Jaffin, carrying on business as H. A. Jaffin Co., Max Brenner and Alvin Arnold, copartners doing business as Brenner & Arnold, Matthais S. Anzel, Nathan Halpern and Maurice Forman, copartners doing business as Wear Well Waist Co., Max Lachor, Hyman Jacobson and Maurice Gilcman, copartners doing business as Jacobson & Gilcman, Connecticut Raincoat Co., Morris Schwinger and Julius Schwinger, copartners doing business as Schwinger Bros., Morris Miller and David S. Schadow, copartners doing business as Miller & Schadow, and Louis Botwinick and Charles Shaff, copartners doing business as Botwinick & Shaff, Defendants.—Supplemental summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, September 1, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
To the above named defendants, Robert P. Zobel and Tillie Zobel:
The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court-House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.
Dated New York, September 28, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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we are prepared to place at your disposal the services of a real estate expert thoroughly familiar with the requirements of your particular line of business.

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One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
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Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.
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Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
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With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

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A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
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Only $65 to $75 Monthly
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Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

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New Fireproof Buildings, Affording the Ultimate of Safety, Comfort, Elegance.
5-6-7 LARGE ROOMS,
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Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
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Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
Only One Apartment Left.
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ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
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APARTMENTS
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New fireproof elevator apartments; all modern improvements; near "L" station and 96th St. Subway.
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Large, light rooms; electric light; all improvements; near 93d St. "L" station and Park.
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A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

—Haven Hall—
454 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

—Convent Garden—
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

—Birch Hall—
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

HAMILTON

One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second St.,
Or Representative on Premises.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
A Very Attractive Suite of
8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.
Rent only.....$1,400
Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.
Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 601 W. 115th St.

Edmund Francis Court

423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL.
123 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents $35 to $65. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

$150,000 to loan Manhattan first mortgages. Write Austin Myres, 26 Beaver St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $45 adjoining houses for less than $100; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

132 WEST 58TH STREET.
Four-story dwelling, partly furnished; caretaker; 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable rent.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 East 42d St.

No. 25 West 11th St.—Three-story and basement, on lot 20x103; large yard; long lease if desired. Caretaker, or Goodale, Parry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

132 West 15th St.—Three-story dwelling, 20x 68; caretaker; ten rooms and bath; reasonable. Ashforth & Company, 11 East 42d St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Home of refined family, exquisitely furnished, best section of New York, at very low rental; open all day Tuesday.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Builder will exchange elegant four-story steam-heated and cold-water flats, all rented, in best locations Brooklyn, for residence or lots. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman, Manhattan.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

LOFT.
407-409 East 31st Street.
Size, 50x83; rent, $800.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

70 Greene St.—25-foot four-story store and loft building; rent, $2,500.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For immediate sale, owner will sacrifice handsome new dwelling, never occupied, 10 rooms, 3 baths; gas, electric light, and fixtures; large grounds; macadam road; two minutes to trolley, convenient to station, 35 minutes from Grand Central; very easy terms. Box 127 Times.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance, $20 a month; possession at once. Address Relm, 137 Times Downtown.

DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS.
22 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call, 'Phone, or write,
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

A 2½-acre farm, 10 minutes' walk from trolley and centre of village; good 7-room house; small barn, shade trees, &c.; $3,500; easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $6,000-$30,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

Douglas Manor lots: 22 minutes from Penn. Station. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

The most productive big farm (496 acres) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale, to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

MUST SELL
handsome home at bargain; price, $6,200; cash required, $500. House, Room 616, 1,328 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTRY ESTATE.

235 acres; ¾ mile from centre beautiful manufacturing village on main line B. & A. R. R., between Springfield & Worcester; 10-room residence, 8-room cottage; large horse and hay barns; new sanitary stock barn for 48 head; carriage, ice, and poultry houses; running spring water to all buildings; fruit, wood, and timber; 35 head stock, 3 horses, and all tools, machinery, and crops; owner in ill-health; will sacrifice, 1-3 cash, balance secured. This is a rare opportunity. Address Hampshire Realty & Construction Co., 124 Union Street, Easthampton, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house, 10 acres, orange belt, $450 cash; terms. 580 East 170th.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Estate, farm or acreage, with good water front, within 60 miles from Times Square; Long Island preferred; for cash; owners only. Reply to N 121 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, with accommodations for servant; location from 34th to 59th St., between Broadway and Madison Av.; rent $50 to $75. M 338 Times Downtown.

Studio Wanted.—A pianist wishes to hire a painter's furnished studio, with bedroom and bath; reply with particulars and price. N 111 Times.

Monthly.—Four, five room furnished housekeeping apartment; rent reasonable; references. N 105 Times.

Wanted—For Winter months, two, three room furnished apartment. Address N 80 Times.

FOR SALE.

VICTOR5 VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
826 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 Broadway, near 67th.

Picture History of the War. For The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra a strong, handsome binder is sent by mail, full cloth, for $1, or half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50. Subscription for the War Extra, $5 a year. De luxe pictorial history of the war. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
236, 237, 239 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; reference; special rates on lease.

Entire floor,
four rooms, two baths,
kitchenette,
in old Colonial home off 5th Av.;
sunny rooms, overlooking garden,
suitable for bachelors;
shower 10 to 5.
13 West 8th St.
Telephone 535 Spring.

TO SUBLET AT A BARGAIN.
Nicely furnished 3-room elevator apartment with private bath and kitchenette, cooking utensils, dishes, linen and silver included; near "L" and Subway, overlooking Morningside Park, near Central Park. Inquire at 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av. Tel. River 3970.

Riverside Drive, 676.—Four large, sunny rooms, foyer and bath; all outside, overlooking river; artistically furnished complete for housekeeping; tiled kitchen, parquet floors, Oriental rugs; excellent service; one block 145th St. Subway station. Clark, 3B.

Fully furnished seven-room corner apartment to sub-rent for Winter or longer; Forrest Chambers, Broadway and 113th St.; rent $2,200. Can be seen between 9 and 5. Apply Apartment 2C.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. BRIXEY COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. Mrs. afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone and Monument.

A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1. $90 per month. 239 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

A bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, 86th St., overlooking park; furnished or unfurnished. N 79 Times.

Sublet for Winter delightful furnished apartment 8 rooms, elevator; near 86th St. Subway. Tel. after 10 o'clock, 4015 Schuyler.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 5418.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

124, 812 West.—Front four rooms, bath; nicely furnished; reference. Superintendent.

86th, 205 West. (Adjoining Apthorp Hotel.)—Elevator apartment five outside rooms, $80.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished. High class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 25 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?
Artistic apartment in most desirable location in city; ideal home for small family; quiet, light, exclusive; references exchanged. Kinsey, 807 8th Av.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

50th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

Furnished Apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 5 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, on fifth floor, overlooking Manhattan Square and Natural History Museum, one-half block from Central Park; eight rooms 2 master's & 1 servant's bath; four master's rooms; south exposure; always light; very large living room; cool in Summer; convenient to elevated and Subway; will sublet at concession to Oct. 1, 1915, for $110; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent on premises, 44 West 77th St.

43 WEST 52D STREET.
One and two rooms and bath, $42 to $100 per month, including service in care of apartment; hot water, and steam heat. Maid served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or at
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, elevator; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 36th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

A.—306 West 102d St., (near Riverside Drive.) Entire fifth floor apartment, 8 rooms, fireproof building accommodating six families, elevator, beautiful outlook; rent, $1,300. possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—CLAREMONT HALL,
351 West 112th St., (corner Broadway.)—Apartments five to seven rooms; passenger elevator; rent, $900 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

THE NORE
151 West 98th St., (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Six rooms and bath; modern improvements; rent, $40. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marleen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

85th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four rooms; two and four exposures, all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstén & Linniken, 221 Fourth Av.

25 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $1,200.

A.—329 West 110th St., (corner Broadway.)—One apartment unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent, $780.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—102 West 93d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; parquet floors; hall and bathroom; rents, $600 to $650.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

115 E. 57TH ST., 70 WEST.—SIX LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AT YOUR OWN FIGURE; HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT. APPLY JANITOR, 3365 CHELSEA.

244 WEST 104TH.
Eight light, very attractive rooms; $35 to $45; exceptional transportation; elevator; janitress.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 7.

156th, 614 West, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

257 West 58th.—7-9 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

125th St., 122 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

86th, 29-35 West.—Two magnificent apartments; unusual sunny exposure; seven rooms bath.

129 St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 1 or 4 room suits; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Wellesley, 5 e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 2, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

167TH ST., 25 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, $70; lease; steam heat; reference.

"Madison Hall," 806 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 187th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Must sublet 4 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 542 West 179th.

129th St., 60 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $50 to $60.

East Side.

87th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; choice neighborhood; conveniences; leases or week.

90th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $25. Fred T. Barry Co., Agents, 440 Madison Av.

104 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; $20-$25.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 3 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

56th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

922, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity. Party that called Sunday afternoon please phone.

128 East 29th St., corner, 6 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $55-$60.
LOUIS CARREAU, Agent, 796 6th Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av., (corner of 116th St.)—Six large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$35.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath, all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

1,787 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Bronx.

1,421 Boscobel Av., Highbridge.—Seven rooms, first floor and basement; private house; steam, gas, hot water heater; $38.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J.
7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly.
6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly.
D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Storage

Thirty Cents a Line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 157-159 West 99th St., or Telephone 8062 or 8063 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

38TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 118 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

88TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; double room; running water; electricity; excellent table.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

56TH St., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

67TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

72D 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 203 and 205 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive front room; private bath; superior cuisine; dancing evenings.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double and single room; southern exposure; superior cuisine.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

78TH 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny room, with board; references.

78TH, 248 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front and rear room, equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 127 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rare reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 123 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "mansions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table. Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house, home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; home comforts; board optional.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 28 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family offers homelike accommodations to refined gentlemen; clean rooms, large and small; electric lights; telephone; excellent board. Tel. 3356—River.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

98D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; refined surroundings; good home cooking; parlor dining guests; under new management.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 239 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rooter.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few refined guests accommodated; reasonable, home comforts; handsome apartment.

118TH, 540 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

142D, 663 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

BROADWAY, 2,493.—Beautiful warm, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; running water; small, congenial family; excellent table; couple, $20, $14 for one; single room, adjoining bath, $8. Apt. 15.

143TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

157TH, SUBWAY.—Pleasant room; steam heat; excellent board. Phone 203 Audubon.

FRENCH FAMILY of culture offer board and French conversation at $15 a week to person appreciating refined home; no other boarders; references exchanged. Answer Mme. Roche, 102 West 90th.

LENOX AV., 242.—Large, attractive rooms, with dressing rooms; excellent table.

NEAR 110TH ST. SUBWAY.—FOR CONVALESCENT, NURSE OR CHRONIC CASE; SPECIAL DIETS; REFERS TO LEADING PHYSICIANS.
RIVERSIDE—3577.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 4E.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, N. Y.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL
ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and toll-hards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities. Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

18TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio room; running water, steam heat, phone; private house.

17TH ST., 140 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Large room, with bath; private house; gentleman.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

53D, 66 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

72D, 230 EAST.—Large room; every convenience; private family; bath; references required.

79TH ST., 154 EAST.—Dainty furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

39 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor with private bath; also fourth floor, smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; continuous hot water; Subway around corner.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 6010.

71ST ST., 232 WEST.—Beautiful front corner room; suite suitable two, three gentlemen; electricity; phone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offers single rooms or suite; meals optional.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $3, $6. 9967 Columbus.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 122 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 208 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 257 WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 17 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity; running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; references.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; southern exposure; next bath; reference.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 180 WEST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; single room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, single rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 167 WEST.—Convenient Subway, "L"; private house; southern exposure. 5127 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front room; Subway; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 154 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Well furnished suite or single; private house; telephone, elevator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms; private bath.

84TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guidemeister.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Cozy room; quiet, refined apartment; references; phone. Ochs.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; large, small home surroundings; central location; telephone.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

331 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

87, 251 WEST.—Single room apartment, private family; gentleman preferred; references. Apartment 23, Schuyler 5756.

87TH, 852 WEST.—Private family, owning home, will rent good-sized room, next to bath, to gentleman; $6.

88TH, 259 WEST, (near West End.)—Exceptional, large front room; new, handsomely furnished; twin beds; running water; electricity; near bath; suitable two gentlemen or couple; second floor; private house. Phone 7800 River.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; dressing room; clean, select house; telephone; references.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; clean, comfortable rooms; large and small; electric light; references. Tel. 3385 Riverside.

98D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

83D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $6 and $7.

94TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large front room; bay window, running water; quiet, refined house.

94TH ST., 816 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room in private house; near Subway, "L" express.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; HOT WATER; EVERY CONVENIENCE; GENTLEMAN.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

96TH, 816 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7-C.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—(Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Barker, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

101ST, 146 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Large, light room; adjoining bath; no other roomers; high class. Phone 6184 Riverside. Apartment 4E.

103D, 129 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table options. Phillips.

107TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Light, heated single room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; refined private family; $3.50; references. Apt. 4B.

111TH 821 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

111TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; suitable couple; single. Apt. 4B.

112TH ST., 523 WEST.—Sunny room; electricity, telephone; Subway; reasonable. Apt. 16.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny; elevator, telephone; New Englanders; $4; restaurant in house. Merriam.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private family; references; elevator. Apartment 5C.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom adjoining; business couple or gentlemen. Mackenzie.

119TH, 494 WEST.—Corner Amsterdam; very light, heated room, facing street; bath; telephone. Apartment 20; $3. Gedick.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

117TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

116TH, 426 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

118TH, 420 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms, furnished or en suite. Superintendent.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 807 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements; telephone; private house; very reasonable.

121ST ST., 490 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Attractively furnished large or two connecting rooms; elevator, electricity; near Subway; opposite college.

121ST ST., 837 WEST.—One large furnished room, with lavatory; one small room for gentleman. Apartment 5A.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; business woman, couple; permanent. Apt. 5A.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated suite room, top floor. Apt. 6B.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 628 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

123D, 548 WEST.—Beautiful, homelike, furnished first-floor front room, with lavatory, adjoining bath; price, $5. Phone 6354 Morningside.

123D ST., (540 Manhattan Av.)—Front room; electricity; adjoining shower bath; private family; $5. Apartment 4H.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order; 2 large rooms, kitchenette; telephone.

136TH, 580 West.—Large, light, comfortable; private family; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 64.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, light rooms; phone; Subway; reasonable. McDonough.

140TH ST., 483 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

140TH ST., 504 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Unusually large, comfortable room in Broadway high-class apartment with private family; $6 week.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apartment 31. Phone 3830 Audubon.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place; permanent; well-bred tenant. 6D.

A.—Small private family would rent well-furnished room to gentleman who could appreciate a comfortable, refined home; exceptionally well-cooked Sunday breakfasts included in price of room. Seen 10-12, 5-8. 60 West 126th.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $12 weekly each.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM,
740 Riverside overlooking Hudson; well heated; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6B, 4570 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in modern apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 87.

CONVENIENT COUPLE will share modern apartment with gentleman of means; exceptional accommodations, location, and references. Box S 51 Times.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

ELEGANTLY furnished, medium and large rooms, 72d St., near Broadway; refined house. Address L 14 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11.—141st, Convent Av.; comfortable double room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

LARGE, pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two; use of kitchen; all modern improvements. Tel. Morningside 7190. Collins.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106 WEST.—Delightful, outside room; southern exposure; corner. Apartment 92.

WEST END AV., 511.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room, with private bath; will arrange kitchenette, also give use of living room; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished room, with bath, by young man, location west of Broadway, between 72d St. and 110th St. Box K, 49 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room between 25th and 47th Sts., east side; letters with statement of prices under N 116 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. B 25 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Will buy contents houses, flats; pianos, carpets. George, 155 E. 125th. Tel. 1299 Harlem.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

FILING CLERKS, competent, wanted. Particulars, Walter Rowlan, Post Office Box 1,467.

GENERAL WORK.—Wanted, in apartment, strong, active, intelligent woman to do part of general work; must be quick, clean, and able, and willing to follow well-systematized plan of work; wages, $25. In replying, state age, nationality, and where last employed. Y 277 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Two in family; bright, intelligent woman. Call between 9 and 10 at 527 West 78th St.

TEACHER for the elementary grades in a boys' private school near the city. Telephone 397 Kingsbridge.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES.
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 66 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Employment Agencies.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

CANVASSER.—First-class man to sell high-class photograph coupons; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission. Fiedler Studio, 327 West 74th St., cor. Broadway.

CARETAKERS.—Two respectable colored families to act as caretakers; rent free, $25 and $25. Tilden Downtown. Phillips.

DESIGNER.—A1 designer wanted for ladies' skirts; must have good references. Hilbert Brothers, 137 West 25th St.

SALESMAN with established trade in the lacquer line, selling to jobbers and manufacturers; give references; state salary or commission. Address Lacquer, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; experience in convention organization; follow up correspondence; resourceful; can employ three months; references. M 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age about 18, in Bronx as messenger; must be good penman; state education, also salary expected. Address R. S., Box N 118 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE School. Owners' courses for beginners; good positions; chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

EARN while learning mechanical dentistry; NUMEROUS POSITIONS WAITING; long demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-paying occupation; taught practically, rapidly, and thoroughly; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; NEW concise method, most highly approved; individual instruction; easy payments. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA (Dept. T.) 36 W. 45th. Tel.

BIG CHICAGO YARDS AVOID MEAT TIEUP

Quarantine Order Brought Fear for the Country's Chief Source of Supply.

AFFECTS ONLY LIVE CATTLE

Authorities Interpret Sweeping Injunction to Permit Meat Shipments —Four States Under the Ban.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Orders issued at Washington quarantining cattle, sheep and hogs in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania on account of hoof and mouth disease caused consternation at the Union Stock Yards today. It was feared that there would be an absolute embargo on the great cattle centre. There were apprehensions that the country's meat supply might be tied up. There were many conferences over the situation, and as a result the situation was cleared up tonight. There will be no embargo on meat from the Chicago yards. The Federal authorities tonight made this interpretation of the order:

"Cattle, sheep and hogs from any State not under quarantine may be shipped into Illinois for immediate slaughter at Chicago, Peoria or East St. Louis and the dressed meat therefrom, subject to the usual food inspection, may be shipped anywhere."

An order to this effect was issued at the Stock Yards after Federal officials had announced the quarantine. The Illinois State Live Stock Commission also issued an order that shipments could be made from any point within the State for immediate slaughter at Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis. As understood at the Stock Yards the quarantine situation remains about the same as it was on Saturday, that is, no live stock may be shipped into the quarantined districts and then shipped out again as live stock. It must be immediately slaughtered at the places designated. Heretofore about 50,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep a month have been shipped through the Union Stock Yards as stockers and feeders. This, according to officials, is the only business that will be affected by the order, except the cessation of shipments from other quarantined States.

The Chicago stock yards immediately are to be disinfected and all the cattle there inspected.

Dr. R. A. Ramsey, chief of the field inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry, after conferring with Dr. O. E. Dyson, State veterinarian, and A. G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yards, recommended the modified form of quarantine over Illinois because, he said, he had found that affected cattle had passed through Chicago from an affected area in Michigan. Mr. Leonard said the quarantine would not cause any serious handicap to the full operation of business at the stock yards. Meat prices or employment would not be affected, he said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—After a day of conferences among officials here this explanation of the Government's action as to the quarantine was issued at the Department of Agriculture:

"The quarantine of live stock on account of outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease has been extended to cover the entire area of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio. The order extending this quarantine was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 2, and goes into effect immediately.

"The provisions of this quarantine are practically the same as previously announced for a few counties in Michigan and Indiana. No cattle, sheep, or swine can be shipped from these States in interstate commerce, and all fodder and animal products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected.

"The quarantined States are not only prohibited from shipping cattle to uninfected areas, but they cannot even send shipments of stock from one infected area to another. No cases of foot and mouth disease have as yet been discovered in Ohio, but on account of the fact that shipments from infected areas have been made to this State it has been found necessary to place practically the same restrictions on interstate shipments from Ohio as on those from the four other States.

"One instance of foot and mouth disease has been found among the stock exhibited at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. In order to prevent the spread of the infection, the other animals are now guarded by sheets saturated with disinfectants and inclosing the stalls, in much the same way as human patients are isolated in hospitals."

The present epidemic, it was said, originated in Southern Michigan in August, but was not discovered until Oct. 15. Department officials explained today the spread of the disease was wonderfully rapid. It is so highly contagious that cattle passing through pens and alleyways where infected livestock have preceded them, acquire the infection. Many Federal inspectors are at work in Michigan, Indiana, and in Illinois. More will be sent to Pennsylvania and Ohio. These men will make farm-to-farm inspections.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—The Union Stock Yards here, one of the main gateways through which Western cattle reach the Atlantic Coast, was put under quarantine today and disinfection will be completed tomorrow. All the cattle and swine in the yards are for local consumption, and no large shipments are expected. Only one case of the foot and mouth disease was discovered, and it was immediately isolated. N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and C. J. Marshall, State Veterinarian, spent the day here. Stock yard officials say they have the situation well in hand.

As a large part of the fresh meat consumed here is slaughtered locally, dealers fear a meat famine if the quarantine against shipments of cattle into the city is prolonged.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—State Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman today issued an order prohibiting the importation of livestock into Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Dies of Football Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—James Levery, 19 years old, of Ambridge, Penn., died in a hospital here today from injuries received in a football game Saturday. He was buried in a scrimmage and his back broken. It is the second football fatality here this season.

BAD WHISKY KILLS 14.

40 Drank Drug Store Concoction and Others May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 2.—In two days fourteen residents of Bristol, a village thirty miles from here, have died as a result of drinking liquor purchased at the drug store of Dr. D. A. Bisbee. Several more are in a critical condition and death is expected. It is known that at least forty persons drank the poison.

Dr. Bisbee, who has twice been arrested for selling liquor illegally, is nearly 70 years of age. The whisky which caused the fatalities was purchased on Sunday, and the autopsies, performed by Dr. B. H. Stone, State Director of Hygiene, indicate that wood alcohol instead of grain alcohol was used as the basis.

The first case which attracted the attention of the authorities was that of Fred O'Brien of Bristol. He was attacked with cramps and became blind about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and died soon afterward. A little later Wallace Manner of Bristol and Ernest Tuprey of New Haven died. All three said they had drunk liquor purchased at the drug store. Eleven more men died today with the same symptoms. All said that they had drunk Dr. Bisbee's whisky. Those who died today were Phillip Tatro of St. George, Cyrus Curry, Patrick Welch, Lester L. James, Francis McBride, Charles Hines, Lewis and George Booska, Samuel Klag and Wallace Hammer of Bristol, and Aldice Jackman of South Lincoln.

Dr. Bisbee has been arrested and is now in jail on a charge of selling liquor illegally. Bail is refused awaiting a further investigation. It is understood that Dr. Bisbee's method was to tell customers to help themselves, and they would leave the money on the counter while he sat a window to watch for policemen. It will probably be his defense that the men helped themselves to the liquor. Bristol for several years has been a prohibition town.

NEW BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

Argentine Dreadnought's Turbines Crippled on Trial Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The $11,000,000 dreadnought Moreno, built for the Argentine Republic by the New York Shipbuilding Company, has been disabled through an accident to one of her turbines while on a trial trip off the coast of Maine. The vessel was forced to put in at Rockland, Me., where more than forty of the observers, sent out by the builders, were landed and shipped back to Camden, N. J., by rail. The crippled dreadnought then made her way to the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., where she is now undergoing repairs.

Men who were aboard the big battleship state that engine trouble was experienced almost from the start of the trial trip. First the port engine went bad and repairs to this were made while at sea. Then the starboard engine caused a day's delay, and after this had been repaired the centre engine broke down completely. Efforts to put the big turbine back in commission failed and a quick run for the coast was made.

While President Samuel Knox of the New York Shipbuilding Company has issued a statement stating that the mishap is not considered serious, the fact that the employes of the yard who were aboard have returned home is taken to indicate that it will take a long time to make the necessary repairs. President Knox's statement was:

"The New York Shipbuilding Company does not consider the accident that disabled one of the turbines of the battleship Moreno to be a serious matter, and it is possible that the necessary repairs can be made while she is being tested in other directions than for speed. She was taken to the Fore River shipyard because it was that company which built her engines. The fact that some of our men were returned from Rockland by rail was simply due to matters of office expediency."

The Moreno is the largest battleship ever built on the Delaware River.

PAY GOLD DEBTS IN TRADE.

American Financial Conferees Expect Problem to Solve Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Several members of the committee appointed to confer regarding foreign exchange and the cotton situation with Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett, the representatives of the British Treasury, are absent from Washington and no further conferences will be held until later in the week.

The statement made last week that a tentative agreement had been reached in the conference on Friday, which had been telegraphed to London for consideration by the British Government, was pronounced today at the Treasury Department as perhaps somewhat stronger than the actual circumstances warranted. It was said that the statement sent to London was not a final agreement, but a series of interrogations contingent on certain possible situations in the money market and was preparatory to the ultimate solution of the problem.

Sir George Paish's prediction that the reopening of the Stock Exchanges would not be accompanied by the dumping of securities on the market is doubted in some quarters. It is also regarded as advisable to ascertain the scope of trade movements which just now seem to be assuming an unusual volume and tending to produce a large balance in favor of the United States within a short time. The American conferees take the view that it would be unnecessary to ship any considerable amount of gold abroad to meet maturing obligations when they might be paid with a transfer of credits for supplies now going across the seas.

SECOND MISSING GIRL FOUND

Two Men Arrested After Runaways Tell of Abduction.

Emily Weishart, 15 years old, who ran away from home a week ago last Sunday with Martha Weyer, 16, of 307 Tenth Avenue, Astoria, both intending to become motion picture actresses, returned to her home, 368 Tenth Avenue, Astoria, on Sunday evening. She was found by her father and Detective Teeven crouching in the hallway, ill and despondent.

Miss Weyer returned home late Friday evening, and told of having met two young men in Manhattan who promised to obtain positions for them, and took them to a resort in Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, Manhattan. There they were made prisoners, she said, until Miss Weyer escaped, partly clothed, by climbing down a fire escape.

Miss Weishart said she was maltreated and finally thrust into the street with only enough money to pay her carfare home when the story of Miss Weyer's escape and return home appeared in the morning papers of Sunday. On information obtained from the two girls the police arrested two men, who said they were William Burke of 307 East Tenth Street and Harry Iscovitch of 237 East Ninth Street. They were held in $1,000 bail, pending examination.

FLAGG CONVICTED OF STOCK FRAUDS

Speculator Who Promised Customers 52% Profit Found Guilty on Six Counts.

MONEY WAS THROWN AWAY

Prosecutor Rebukes ex-U. S. Treasurer Morgan — A Frame-Up, Says Counsel for Defense.

Jared Flagg, who advertised that he had a plan by which his customers could earn 1 per cent. a week on their investments in Wall Street, was found guilty last night of six of the seven counts against him in the Federal District Court before Judge Rudkin. The trial had been in progress for two weeks. Flagg was permitted to continue his $25,000 bail until Friday, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

In summing up for Flagg, John M. Coleman made a great point of the fact that the Government had not been able to produce a single one of his client's 871 customers to file a complaint, and that it could not show that one of them had ever closed out his account. There was, he asserted, no complainant except "this little, hallowed, sacred group supposed to represent the Government."

The whole charge, Mr. Coleman said, was a frame-up. Flagg was running a conservative margin business and was consistently beating the market, and so he asked the jury to understand that there were certain interests in the Street which desired to see him closed up. As for the 52 per cent. a year, Mr. Coleman said that was not the profit Flagg made on the stocks he purchased. On those he only cleared 5 per cent., a very conservative figure. The 52 per cent. was made because he was only putting up margins.

Assistant District Attorney Thompson, representing the Government, attacked Flagg by bringing the evidence of his books to counteract the satisfaction of his customers. They showed, he said, that Flagg had not only thrown his customers' money away in Wall Street but had also charged them double commissions. The Government's auditors had drawn up monthly statements of Flagg's business and these showed losses.

Flagg had never used more than $100,000 margin in Wall Street, Mr. Thompson said, and had never followed the system he professed to use. If it were true that he had earned in Wall Street the $600,000 profits he paid out to his customers, how was it, the prosecutor asked, that when his office was raided only $190,000 was found? There was another $1,200,000 which customers had paid in, but, he said, was not accounted for.

Mr. Thompson also referred to the part that Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States under President Cleveland, had taken in Flagg's scheme and said that he regretted that the former Treasurer had been induced to sell an honored name for a paltry one-half of one per cent. commission.

Judge Rudkin in his charge ruled that there was nothing in Flagg's scheme if honestly and fairly conducted, which could be called a fraud, but the jury must consider whether the representations he made about it were fraudulent.

The jury retired at 5:30 P. M., and after dining began its deliberations at 7 o'clock. It reached its verdict at 10:15. It is believed that when Mr. Coleman moves on Friday to set aside the verdict of guilty he will make reference to the action of the Government in seizing Flagg's books in the raid and will contend that the constitutional rights of his client were invaded by his records being held for three years by the Government.

ARTISTS SHOW GENEROSITY.

Their Pictures Sold Regardless of Value to Aid War Sufferers.

Prominent artists are showing great generosity in the disposal of their pictures at the exposition and sale of paintings and sculpture that is now going on at the Pietro Studios, 630 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the war sufferers. The artists have given permission to have the pictures sold quite regardless of their real value and the reputation of the artists, that during these hard times money may be obtained for the Red Cross work. Visitors make bids for the pictures, and the highest price takes them.

A signed proof etching by John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy, a copy of one of his pictures in the Metropolitan Art Museum, sold for $8.50. Cecilia Beaux's study for her portrait of Paul Jones sold for $50. A "River Scene," by Charles Reiffel, sold for $50; Paul Connoyer's "Old Gate, Moret, France," was sold to Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, for $200. Lucia Fairchild Fuller, whose miniatures on ivory bring from $500 to $1,000, has allowed one, "Silvia," to go for $30 at this sale. Mrs. Piutti has purchased Bessie Potter Vonnoh's "Youth" for $12, and "Dance," by the same artist, brought $30.

Artists are still coming in to offer their pictures, and Francis Richter, the blind pianist, pupil of Leschetizky, a refugee from Paris, plays for the pleasure of the guests.

AN ARROW Notch COLLAR

They have the same domestic laundry finish that is the distinguishing quality mark of the higher-priced collars.

2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., Inc., TROY, N. Y. Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

SEEKS $440,000 COMMISSION

Assignee of H. B. Walmsley Sues on $11,000,000 Hotel Deal.

Marion Shaeffer, assignee of Hardie B. Walmsley, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Benjamin F. Norris and Morris A. Hulett for $440,000, said to be due for commissions for the sale of a hotel to be built on the east side of Times Square between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The complaint said that about June 1 Mr. Walmsley was employed by the defendants to procure a purchaser for the hotel and site for $11,000,000. Mr. Walmsley was to receive 4 per cent. commission.

According to the complaint, about June 15 Mr. Walmsley made a contract with C. M. Higgins of 26 Broadway and Frederick A. Wallis of 111 Broadway and their associates, for the purchase of the hotel at the price set. A company was to be organized with a capital of $11,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was to be paid in cash, $7,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, and $2,500,000 in second mortgage bonds. On taking title $500,000 was to be paid. The complaint said that after these arrangements had been made the defendants notified Mr. Walmsley that an effort to borrow $7,000,000 to put the project into effect had failed, and that as no more than $4,000,000 could be procured it had been decided to drop the matter. The suit is for 4 per cent. on $11,000,000.

PRESIDENT AIDS A SAILOR.

Smooths Way for Vera Cruz Hero Seeking Department Job.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson today signed an Executive order under which Edward A. Gisburne of Washington, an enlisted man of the navy, who distinguished himself and was wounded in the attack on Vera Cruz, will be appointed to a place in the classified service "without regard to his physical condition," and without entering a competitive examination. The Executive order contains this explanation:

"Mr. Gisburne was a messenger boy in the classified service of the Navy Department from Sept. 14, 1908, to Feb. 7, 1910, when he resigned to enlist in the navy. He was honorably discharged from the navy on Aug. 29, 1914, by reason of disability resulting from wounds incurred in the line of duty, and was awarded a medal of honor for attempting to save a comrade while wounded himself. Under the law he is entitled to preference in original appointment if found, upon examination, to possess the required business capacity.

"This action is taken upon the request of the Postmaster at Boston, Mass., and the Executive order is recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 — 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
Full Election Returns Read from Stage Tonight. Next Sunday—SOUSA—Seats Now.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today and Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
Marie Tempest
Supported by W. Graham Browne and London Company.
In HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST"

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
In One Word—VICTORY!
The Battle Cry
with Wm. Farnum & Grace Elliston
Drama of Heroic Dimensions! NEVER TRIVIAL! NO CROOKS!
"A Thriller." —Tribune
25c to $2—Tom'w Mat., Best Seats $1

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre 240 W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND
JULIA DEAN.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tom'w 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM IN THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
Extra $1.50 Mat. Today

44TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
"Scores Triumph." —Eve. Mail.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL ELECTION MAT. TODAY.
IN THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES OF WAR AND BUSINESS DEPRESSION.
Under Cover
MAKES YOU FORGET YOUR WORRIES BY TAKING YOU TO A LANE OF LAUGHTER, LOVE, AND EXCITEMENT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. DANCING AROUND
Evenings 8. Election Day Mat. Today 2
AL JOLSON and Co. of 158 Incl.
BERNARD GRANVILLE.
FULL ELECTION RETURNS READ FROM THE STAGE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th. TONIGHT 8:15.
Lew Fields, Inc., presents a new musical comedy.
SUZI
JOSE COLLINS
Connie Ediss, Lew Hearn and TOM McNAUGHTON.
MATINEE TOMORROW BEST SEATS $1.50

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
JOE WEBER offers
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

AFTER YOU VOTE TODAY
Go and See the Biggest Play New York Has Ever Seen.
LIFE
At the Big Manhattan Opera House Eighth Avenue and 35th St.

TODAY—POPULAR PRICE MATINEE—25c TO $1.00. 1,000 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT 75c.
Plenty of good seats in box office now. Election Returns Read From Stage.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Today & Tom'w 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"Little Face" a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
"WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today & Tomorrow.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
Experience
A Bigger, Better Play Than "Everywoman."
Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c. 75c and $1.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c. 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES

THESE LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—TODAY, Wed., Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece. "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY
A vital, throbbing, human play, superbly acted.
Elsie Ferguson
in "Outcast" A new play by HUBERT HENRY DAVIES

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10.
3 Mats. This Week—Today, Tom'w, Sat.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TODAY.
ROSE STAHL "A PERFECT LADY."

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TODAY
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

WEBER'S Theatre, 29 St. Aves. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH 25c

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
JOHN MASON in "Big Jim Garrity."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY,
PAPA'S DARLING
NOTABLE CAST OF 75.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 2693 Bryant.
TONIGHT ELECTION RETURNS.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
HE COMES UP SMILING

NEXT MON Mrs. Patrick Campbell
In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Tomorrow at 2:15.
LAST 2 DAYS (Last time Tomorrow Eve.)
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

BEGINNING FRIDAY NIGHT NOV. 6 SEATS TODAY
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT"
Modern Drama by B. M'DONALD HASTINGS.

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15
TWIN BEDS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25c. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75.
Extra Mat. TODAY "Bringing Up Father"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Saturday.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ELMENDORF
CARNEGIE HALL—57TH ST.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30.
MONDAY MATINEES, 2:45.
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
5 DIVERSIFIED AND TOPICAL SUBJECTS
Nov. 8 & 9.....Around the World
Nov. 15 & 16.....Around the Mediterranean
Nov. 22 & 23.....Around Northern Europe
Nov. 29 & 30.....Around Southern Europe
Dec. 6 & 7.....Around the United States
COURSE TICKETS, $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
SUBSCRIPTION SALE CLOSES TOMORROW (WED.) AT 5 P. M.
TICKETS FOR SINGLE LECTURES THURSDAY. PRICES 50c. TO $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight at 8:15,
PAVLOWA
and Her DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
Orchestra of 50.
New Ballets, Divertissements, and MODERN BALL ROOM DANCES
Tickets $5, $3, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes $30, $100.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Wed.) Ev. at 8:15
JOINT RECITAL.
Mme. SCHNABEL-TOLLEFSEN Pianist.
HORATIO CONNELL Baritone.
Seats $1.50 to 50 cts. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
Costume Song Recital
Yvonne De Treville
Three Centuries of Prima-Donne.
Tickets $1 to 50 cents, now at Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c.
Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Mae Murray & John Jarrott, Cressy & Dayne, Henry E. Dixey, Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
Kitty Gordon, Adelaide & Hughes, Jack & Bonnie Thornton, Cross & Josephine.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, "THE BRIDE SHOP," Valerie Bergere.

VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY
2:30 and 8:30.
TWO WOMEN. THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON COHEN

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., November 8, at 3.
Violinist.
MR. FRANK GITTELSON
(first appearance in New York.)
SCHUMANN, Rhenish Symphony; BACH, Violin Concerto in E; ELGAR, Overture, "In London Town"; BANTOCK, "Pierrot of the Minute."
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Carnegie Hall, Next Thursday Afternoon at 3. LEONARD
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano)
Seats at Box Office.
BORWICK
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
Song Recital Madame JOHANNA
Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

CENTURY Central Park W., 63d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2
Tonight, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "Tales of Hoffman," with Ewell, Freeman, Macbeth, Howard, Harold, Kreidler, Kaufman, Zoro. Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat.: "Boheme."

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3. Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
50c. to $2. MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway and 52d Street
FOUR TIMES DAILY—2, 3:30, 5 & 9:30 P. M.
"THE SPOILERS" Rex Beach's Sensational Photo Drama.
A Tale of Heart Throbs and Thrills.
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.

B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others. Admission Free 11 P. M.

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SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season, 1914-15. Now on sale at BULLMAN'S, 241 BROADWAY. Telephone 6617—Bryant.

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Hesitation, Maxixe, Fado Tango taught privately or class. A. ALBERT SAATO, Broadway, 36th & 37th Sts. Tel. 6485 Schuy. Private and Social Classes. Booklet.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904.
Latest modern dances taught privately and in class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.

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Modern and Stage Dances. Private Lessons. Expert Instructors. 211 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 3010.

3 PRIVATE LESSONS, $3
At REMENYI'S, 162 E. 86 St.

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ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

FRANCES MORGAN, 102 West 71st St. Columbus 1267.
Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.

G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B.
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Broadway at 48th Street
Open All Night Tonight
Celebrating the Opening of New York's Latest and Most Artistic Innovation,
The Pompeiian Lounge
A faithful reproduction of the main room of a Pompeiian palace in the days of that city's glory—a place where you will delight to tarry in comfort. The completion of this room, with The New Ball Room establishes Rector's beyond all doubt as the world's greatest restaurant. Prices no higher than in ordinary restaurants.
Supper de Luxe, Two Dollars a Cover, Tonight in Ball Room. In Main Dining Room, a la Carte.
Exhibition Dancing by a Coterie of Celebrated Artists. Cabaret by Twenty Famous Stage Favorites.
PHONE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW—Ball Room, Bryant 8686; Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD
SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

PARK Phone Col. 9595 Circle. Mats. Col. Tdy., T'm'w. & Sat. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"
MAT. TODAY. ORCH. SEATS, $1.50.
Moving to Liberty Theatre Nov. 9th.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"THE Miracle Man"
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., 3d Av. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. THE DUMMY Original Company

ARMGAARD KARL GRAVES
THE SPY
CARNEGIE HALL, TOMORROW NIGHT.
WILL REVEAL GERMANY'S PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico."
Strand Orch. & Quartette.
Next Week—"The Girls from Home."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Singer's Midgets, Joe Howard & Mabel McCane, Robt. L. Dailey, Dainty Marie, Norcross & Holdsworth, 10 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Today Mat., 2:15, & Evg., 8:15, "Lieb Vaterland."

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. Tercentenary Group. Kinemacolor.
Choice Theatre Tickets, newspapers all cities. Open until 6 P. M. Jonas, Woolworth Building Newsstand. Telephone 7791-7792 Barclay.

COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Rose Sydell's LONDON BELLES Today

MURRAY HILL Evgs. 8:15. Burlesque [Mat. Today.] CHARMING WIDOWS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Dr. Frank Crane of The New York Globe speaks on "The Modern Idea of War" Tonight, 8 P. M., Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 11 Bond Street, Opposite Loesser's—Hoyt St. Subway. ALL SEATS RESERVED, 25c. Election Returns by Wireless—Motion Pictures.

MAJESTIC MATINEE TODAY. Election Returns Tonight. TOO MANY COOKS
Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Seats Thurs.

DE KALB Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat. 25c. & 50c. EVES., 25c. 50c. 75c. & $1.00.
Mme. Petrova in "PANTHEA."
Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS."

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse). B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until closing. The Dansants, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Mr. Maurice MAURICE and Florence WALTON, THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

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American Plan Single Rooms $11 weekly up. Double Rooms and Bath Suites. —Also— EUROPEAN PLAN

HOTEL BRESLIN B'WAY & 29TH STREET.
SPECIAL LOW RATES MADE TO A FEW PERMANENT GUESTS DURING FALL & WINTER.

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MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B.
"The American Authority on Modern Dancing."
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N. W. Cor. 46th Street—Thurlow Bldg.
Unquestionably the BEST—because of the intense EXPERT nature. 18,000 private pupils last season means not only a World's Record, but it marks a distinct difference from the ordinary school.
Call or phone Bryant 6351 for interesting literature on "FALL and WINTER STYLES of Modern Dancing," by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

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Society's Latest Craze,
FOX TROT
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Competent instructions in Society dances. Individual and private classes. Tango, Lu Lu Fado, La Furiano, Polka Brazilienne, Fox Trot, and others.
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Hesitation, Maxixe, Fado Tango taught privately or class. A. ALBERT SAATO, Broadway, 36th & 37th Sts. Tel. 6485 Schuy. Private and Social Classes. Booklet.

MANSFI

THIS ISSUE OF THE TIMES IS IN TWO PARTS—PART 1, ELECTION AND GENERAL NEWS; PART 2, WAR NEWS AND SPORTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, with occasional light rain Wednesday; fair Thursday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 9.

FOURTH EDITION—4:15 A. M.

PART 1, ELECTION NEWS.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,738. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC BY 19 MAJORITY; REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDES IN THE EAST

Tidal Waves in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

DEMOCRATS WIN ELSEWHERE

Massachusetts Goes Democratic for Walsh, but by a Reduced Plurality.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC, TOO

Illinois Probably Defeats Sullivan—"Uncle Joe" Cannon Back in Congress

Woodrow Wilson will have a Democratic Congress to sustain him to the end of his term. It will be Democratic by a greatly reduced plurality, but the House has enough of a majority to work with, and there is no change in the Senate.

The Democratic plurality in the House, which is **163**, will be reduced in the next Congress to **19**. The figures are: Democrats, **227**; Republicans, **199**; Progressives, **7**; Socialist, **1**; Prohibitionist, **1**.

This victory in the nation is supported by Democratic victories in many States, but in three States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut—there has been a violent revulsion against the Democratic Party, and Republican landslides have swept over all three.

The great Republican landslide in New York was reflected in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, but there it stopped. There was no national landslide. There were Republican victories in some States and Democratic victories in others, but taking the field as a whole it was a drawn battle. Outside of the little block of the Union including these three sister States the appeal to support the President in this time of war did not go unheeded.

Even Massachusetts elected a Democratic Governor, returning Gov. Walsh to office, though by a greatly reduced plurality. His plurality of **53,000** a year ago slumped to **8,000**, but he was elected, despite the fact that his Republican opponent, Samuel W. McCall, is a national figure and one of the strongest men in the State. The rest of the Democratic ticket appears to have been defeated.

Maryland returned a Democratic Senator, John Walter Smith, by a plurality of **20,000**.

In Indiana one of the Wilson leaders in the Senate, Benjamin F. Shively, was returned to his old post by **30,000** plurality after an extremely hard fight. This stands out from among other Senatorial elections as a distinct Administration victory.

The Republicans, according to early returns, have lost Tennessee, where Gov. Ben W. Hooper has been defeated for re-election by Thomas C. Rye, Democrat.

But in Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose swept the State for United States Senator, and Brumbaugh, the Republican candidate, for Governor.

In Connecticut there was a landslide of New York proportions. The Republicans carried everything. A Congressional delegation of five Democrats became one of five Republicans. Senator Brandegee, Republican, was re-elected by from **12,000** to **15,000**, defeating Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin. The whole Republican State ticket was elected, as well as the Legislature.

Roger C. Sullivan, the Chicago boss, who was nominated for Senator by the Illinois Democrats, seems to have been defeated by a small plurality by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican. His big lead in Cook County was cut down to the vanishing point downstate, and at 3 o'clock A. M. it seemed to have vanished altogether. Sullivan encountered bitter opposition, and two United States Senators of his own party appealed to Democrats in Illinois to bolt him.

Senator Newlands, a Democrat of long service in the Senate, has been defeated for re-election in Nevada.

In Wisconsin, La Follette's State, the Republicans are still in control. Their candidate, Philipp, is elected Governor, though he is a standpatter and not a La Follette Republican. McGovern, the candidate for Senator, who quarreled with La Follette two years ago and supported Roosevelt, is apparently elected.

South Dakota, one of the Roosevelt States of 1912, has apparently gone Republican, electing Congressman Charles H. Burke, a standpatter, to be seat in the Senate occupied by

Continued on Page 2.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Alabama—Charles Henderson, Dem.
Arizona—Ralph Cameron, Rep.*
Arkansas—George W. Hays, Dem.
California—Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
Georgia—Nat. E. Harris, Dem.
Iowa—George W. Clarke, Rep.
Kansas—Arthur Capper, Rep.*
Massachusetts—David I. Walsh, Dem.
Minnesota—Winfield S. Hammond, Dem.
Michigan—Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem.
New Hampshire — Rolland H. Spaulding, Rep.
New York—Charles S. Whitman, Rep.
North Dakota—Louis B. Hanna, Rep.
Ohio—Frank B. Willis, Rep.
Oregon—James Withycombe, Rep.
Pennsylvania—Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, Rep.
Rhode Island — R. Livingston Beeckman, Rep.
South Carolina—Richard J. Manning, Dem.
Tennessee—Thomas C. Rye, Dem.
Texas—James E. Ferguson, Dem.
Vermont—Charles W. Gates, Rep.
Wisconsin — Emanuel L. Philipp, Rep.
Wyoming—H. S. Ridgely, Rep.*

*Indicated.

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.

Alabama—O. W. Underwood, (D.)
Arizona—M. A. Smith, (D.)
Arkansas—J. P. Clarke, (D.)
California—J. D. Works (R.)*
Connecticut—F. B. Brandegee, (R.)
Florida—D. U. Fletcher, (D.)
Georgia—Hoke Smith, (D.)
Idaho—J. H. Brady, (R.)
Illinois—R. C. Sullivan, (D.)*
Indiana—B. V. Shively, (D.)*
Iowa—A. B. Cummins, (R.)*
Kansas—Charles Curtis, (R.)*
Kentucky—J. C. W. Beckham, (D.)
J. N. Camden, (D.)
Maryland—J. W. Smith, (D.)
Missouri—W. J. Stone, (D.)*
Nevada—Samuel Platt, (R.)
New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger, (R.)
New York—J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., (R.)
North Carolina—L. S. Overman, (D.)
North Dakota—A. J. Gronne, (R.)*
Ohio—W. S. Harding, (R.)
Oklahoma—T. P. Gore, (D.)
Oregon—G. E. Chamberlain, (D.)
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, (R.)
South Carolina—E. D. Smith, (D.)
South Dakota—C. H. Burke, (R.)*
Utah—Reed Smoot, (R.)
Vermont—W. P. Dillingham, (R.)
Washington—W. L. Jones, (R.)*
Wisconsin—F. E. McGovern. (R.)

*Indicated.

SUFFRAGE REJECTED IN WESTERN STATES

"Antis" Get Big Majorities in Ohio and Missouri—Other Defeats Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—Suffrage was defeated overwhelmingly in Missouri today. On the face of the returns available up to 11 o'clock the proposal to give women the ballot had been beaten by 5 to 1. Returns coming in from up-State indicated the extent of the defeat would be even greater. In St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City the proposed amendment was rejected almost 10 to 1.

The suffrage defeat by such majorities was a surprise. The women of Missouri expected the first fight for the ballot in this State would be close, but the indications were that the "wets," guided by their experience in Illinois, went after the suffrage question with an axe.

The suffrage leaders were in evidence during the day, but the rank and file of party workers who were expected to aid at the polls was lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Suffrage was defeated by from 25,000 to 75,000 majority in the Ohio election. Leaders of the movement admitted this tonight, but declared they expected the loss and would continue their campaign without a halt.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 3.—Scattering returns indicate the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—A fight in school board matters, on which women vote in Nebraska, brought many women to the polls in Omaha, in addition to those who were working for the suffrage constitutional amendment.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 3.—Meagre returns so far received indicate that the suffrage amendment in Montana is lost.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 3.—Woman's suffrage failed to carry in North Dakota. Under the provision of the Constitution, a majority of the total vote cast at the general election must favor the plan. As the vote on the suffrage issue was so much smaller than on the general ticket, it was necessary to get an almost unanimously favorable vote on the ballots cast.

The first returns received tonight indicated that the plan not only failed to secure a majority of all votes cast, but also fell short of a majority of the votes cast on that question alone. The advocates were undaunted and predicted they would win on the Constitutional amendment at the next general election.

If the coming legislative session indorses the movement of two years ago a Constitutional amendment will be up again with the next general election, and at that time will have to receive only a majority of the votes actually cast on the amendment.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee voted for Congressmen, Governor, and a Legislature which will elect a State Treasurer and Controller. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 114,369; Republican, 123,823.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The election of Thomas C. Rye, Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was conceded at 11 o'clock tonight by managers of the campaign of Gov. Ben W. Hooper, Republican-Fusionist candidate for re-election. Complete returns from sixty-three counties out of ninety-six gave Rye a lead of 14,185.

Indications are that all Congressmen are re-elected and that Tennessee will have a Democratic Legislature.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single row package, are now obtainable at your dealer. —Advt.

5th Ave. tailor specializes in dress trousers at less than 1-3 original prices. Kinsey, 16 W. 33d. —Advt.

OHIO "WETS" PILE UP MAJORITY OF 50,000

Close Vote On Prohibition Issue in Colorado—Princeton, N. J., Goes Dry by 800.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Ohio went "wet" by a majority of 50,000 for the home rule amendment today, according to its leaders. Prohibition was defeated by a narrow vote, but Wayne B. Wheeler, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, protested such a victory as the home rule backers claimed. He declared their estimates were based on returns from the big cities and that the figures would be cut down as the small towns and country districts reported. Home rule won by about 20,000 in Cuyahoga County, according to Mayor Newton D. Baker, in a message he sent to Gov. Cox, following the predictions made at "wet" headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3.—The Statewide prohibition issue is so close at 10:30 o'clock tonight that it is impossible to determine whether Colorado has gone "wets" or "drys." Precincts in all parts of the State, including sixty in Denver, give the "wets" 15,288 and the "drys" 13,212. The "drys" are claiming the State by 10,000 majority, but in the face of the returns the Rev. A. J. Finch, leader of the Anti-Saloon League forces, issued a statement declaring that the State would go "wet" by 30,000. Both these statements are believed to be excessive, as the result either way will be exceedingly close.

Pueblo County, which defeated Prohibition two years ago by 4,000, appears to have turned in a "wet" majority of 1,000. Greeley, a "dry" town, is rolling up a majority for the "wets." In the southern coal fields, where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is charged with controlling the election machinery, the "wets" are leading by a large margin.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibits the manufacture, importation, purchase, or intoxicating liquors for sale or gift, and, if adopted, the saloons will go out of business on Jan. 1, 1916. The liquor interests initiated a second amendment providing that a rejected measure cannot be submitted to the voters within six years.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—This city voted license or no license today, and the drys won by 800.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—The chief issue in Kent and Sussex Counties was the "wet" and "dry" question. The "wets" most likely will have a majority of the General Assembly. This probably will mean another election next year on this issue in these two counties, which are now dry.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials, and on amendments providing for recall of any elective officials, except judicial officials, &c. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 167,316; Republican, 179,360.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—United States Senator La Follette's candidate for Governor, John J. Blaine, was badly defeated in the election in this State today, running a weak third. His total vote will be about 30,000, or less than the estimated 35,000 plurality of E. L. Philipp, the Republican, over John C. Karel, Democrat. La Follette tried to elect Blaine as a fusion of the Progressives of both the old parties, who resented the primary victories of Philipp and Karel, both avowed conservatives.

Gov. F. E. McGovern, whom La Follette particularly opposed in the primaries for United States Senator, is running behind Philipp, but is undoubtedly elected.

The outcome of the election means a new deal in Wisconsin politics, with the old conservatives, represented by Philipp, and the anti-La Follette progressives, with Bull Moose sympathies, in a merger of political interests, dominated by the conservatives. Philipp's candidacy was independent of the State Republican platform, and was radically anti-Progressive. He has the Legislature with him in this county, but the other State officers are McGovern men, with H. A. Dithmar, Lieutenant Governor, a La Follette man.

The Socialists have probably elected W. R. Gaylord to Congress over W. J. Cary, Republican, but the Republicans have gained two Republican seats now held by Democrats, in the Sixth and Ninth Districts.

CHAS. F. MATTHEWS, THE DRESS MAN, Now at 2 MEN 34 St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

Republicans Win Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Split Bay State; Illinois Race Close

Pennsylvania voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1910: Democratic, 129,895; Republican, 412,658; Keystone, 382,127.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Senator Boies Penrose swept Pennsylvania today by a plurality estimated at not less than 150,000, and Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority approaching 165,000.

Complete returns indicates a Republican landslide that may increase the majority of the Republican candidates to 200,000. It is estimated that the Republicans carried fifty of the sixty-seven counties.

The unprecedented return to the Republican Party carried to victory almost all the Republican candidates for the State Senate and House of Representatives. The Republicans will have the largest majority in the Legislature in many years and will have complete control of the State Government.

The commanding lead of the Republicans indicates that the Democratic delegation in the National House of Representatives will be reduced from twelve to seven, the Progressive delegation reduced from seven to two, and the Republicans increased from 17 to 27.

Until late tonight, Democratic State leaders claimed the election of Vance McCormick, Democratic candidate for Governor, by 135,000, despite the all-apparent Republican victory. Progressive State leaders admitted defeat shortly before midnight.

A. Nevin Detrick, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, said tonight:

Returns indicate an overwhelming victory for Penrose and Brumbaugh. I attribute this vote to a revulsion against the Democratic Administration and the belief on the part of the electorate that the Republican Party is the instrument through which there will be a revival of prosperity.

State issues seem to have been lost sight of by the voters, and the entire result is apparently based on national traditions. Returns from over the State are too meagre to predict as to the district, Congressional, and Legislative candidates, but there is little doubt that the returns for the head of the ticket will prevail throughout the list.

Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, said:

During the campaign just ended, I made the statement that, win or lose, I would keep on with the fight for the conservation of natural resources for the use of the people, against the monopolies and special interests, and in particular against the kind of government that Penrose represents. I reaffirm that statement now.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, ran second, with Pinchot, Progressive, third. Palmer commanded a much larger vote than had been conceded by the opposition leaders.

The four Republican Congressmen at large, Scott, Crago, Lafean, and Garland, were elected.

Latest returns from this city indicate that Brumbaugh carried Philadelphia by a majority of 115,000 and Penrose by 100,000. Republican leaders in Philadelphia asserted that this sweep meant that the full Philadelphia delegation of six Congressmen had been won by the Republicans.

The vote throughout Pennsylvania was exceptionally heavy, and it is estimated that upward of 1,000,000 citizens went to the polls.

While no estimate of the complete Pinchot vote is yet possible, it is believed that Col. Roosevelt's recent invasion of Pennsylvania aided little in bringing support.

Promptly on the heels of Dr. Brumbaugh's success, a boom was started for him as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. State Senator Vare said:

"From the start I was convinced Dr. Brumbaugh was the favorite with the people. He is their idol. Of course we in South Philadelphia are not surprised at this landslide. The doctor is not only responsible for his own success, but also for the success of the rest of the ticket. To him alone and to the activity of party workers is this victory due. And the same qualifications which fit the doctor for Governor will fit him for President. In all the wards in which the Vares have any influence we will at once start an active campaign to obtain delegates for him to the next Republican national convention with the object of having Pennsylvania present Dr. Brumbaugh's name to the convention."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 78,264; Republican, 67,513; Progressive, 31,020.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—David E. Fitzgerald of this city, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, at 9 o'clock tonight said that the election of the Republican candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives was conceded. It was also conceded that the Republican nominees for State executive offices had been elected, and that the State Senate would be Republican. The control of the Connecticut House of Representatives he regarded as doubtful.

J. Henry Roraback of Canaan, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, on the other hand, claimed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature by easy margins.

Early returns made the plurality of Senator Frank B. Brandegee of New London over Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, in the contest for United States Senator about 12,000. This is Senator Brandegee's third election.

Five Republican Representatives in Congress were elected, displacing the solid Democratic delegation which was chosen two years ago. The Representatives elected are: First District, P. Davis Oakey, Hartford; Second, Richard P. Freeman, New London; Third, John Q. Tilson, New Haven; Fourth, Ebeneser J. Hill, South Norwalk; Fifth, James P. Glynn, Winsted. In no case were the pluralities indecisive, averaging about 1,000.

Judge Marcus H. Holcomb, (Rep.,) of Southington, who retires from the State Superior Court this month, was elected Governor, defeating Lieut. Gov. Lyman Tingier of Rockville by about 20,000 plurality. The full Republican State ticket, with pluralities slightly less than that of Judge Holcomb, was elected. While the Republican vote was kept up to its average, there was a heavy falling off in the Democratic vote, and apathy was shown throughout the State.

The Progressive vote was about 8,000, as compared with 30,000 at the last biennial elections. Indications late tonight were that the Socialistic would lead the Progressive State vote.

Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury showed decisive Republican pluralities. The home city of Gov. Baldwin, New Haven, gave him a plurality of nearly a thousand in his contest for Senator, but went Republican for most of the other candidates. It was estimated late to-night that the Republicans would have about twenty members of the next State Senate, to sixteen Democrats, and that the House of Representatives would be Republican in about the same proportion. Candidates on the Republican State ticket won by 15,000 to 25,000.

In this city ex-President Taft was an early voter, visiting the Ninth Ward polling place about 10 o'clock this morning, in company with his friend, Col. Isaac M. Ullman, President of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. Before leaving the polls Col. Ullman nearly caused a riot by pulling down a picture of President Wilson.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 443,120; Republican, 313,469; Progressive, 393,401.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—Returns compiled at 2 o'clock this morning indicated Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican candidate for United States Senator, had a plurality of about 70,000 outside of Cook County. Roger C. Sullivan, (Dem.,) seemed to have a plurality of about 60,000 in Cook County. On the basis of these figures the indications were that Sherman was elected by about 10,000 plurality, but this was not conceded by the Sullivan managers.

With less than two-thirds of the 102 counties of the State having reported at midnight, the Senatorial contest was in doubt. Raymond Robins, (Prog.,) was eliminated beyond doubt.

The Sullivan managers insisted, when the vote was counted, which might not be for twenty-four hours, Sherman's down-State plurality would not exceed 25,000 to 30,000, and that Sullivan would be elected by a plurality of from 37,500 to 40,000.

At a later hour The Associated Press forecast of the State said:

"Estimated returns from 98 counties out of 101 in Illinois outside of Cook County give Sherman a net plurality of 29,000 over Sullivan." On pluralities in sixty-four counties The Associated Press estimated Sullivan's plurality at 30,000 or more.

Robins got about 60 per cent. of the Progressive vote cast two years ago in Cook County, and outside ran much further behind. The first figures indicated that he drew outside of Cook County largely from Democrats opposed to Sullivan, those allied with Secretary of State Bryan. Robins formerly was a Democrat allied with Gov. Dunne.

Headed by Joseph G. Cannon, a small flock of the "lame ducks of 1912" was sent back to Congress. Six of the Republican members of the "Old Guard" who were victims of the landslide two years ago, sought to regain their places. Five of them apparently were successful. They were Charles E. Fuller, Twelfth District; John A. Sterling, Seventeenth; William W. Wilson, Third; William B. McKinley, Nineteenth, and Joseph G. Cannon, Eighteenth. James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House, was also successful.

The Republican gain in the Twelfth District was a loss to the Progressives. Fuller defeated William Hinebaugh of Ottawa, Chairman of the Progressive National Congressional Committee.

Democrats won an overwhelming victory in Cook County. Incomplete returns indicated that every Democratic candidate for county office was elected. Peter Reinberg, candidate for President of the County Board, led the local ticket with a plurality of approximately 65,000 votes over A. A. McCormick, Progressive, and present President of the board.

The Democrats will control the next State Senate, but in the House the Republicans made gains which probably will result in that body being deadlocked.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts voted for Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials, and on proposal to abolish party enrollments at primary elections, and other amendments. Vote for Governor in 1913: Democratic, 183,267; Republican, 116,705; Progressive, 127,755.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Massachusetts, a State of big majorities, has reversed her form, and it was hours later than usual before the result of the election for Governor and members of the Legislature was known.

It then became evident that David I. Walsh, the present Democratic Governor, who last year had 66,000 plurality, would be re-elected by some 8,000 over Samuel W. McCall, the Republican candidate. Indications are that the remainder of the State ticket is Republican.

The smallness of the Progressive vote, which last year gave the party second place in the State, was a feature of the election. In many small towns the Progressive vote for head of the ticket fell off from 50 to 75 per cent., and in the first 856 election districts compiled the total for Joseph Walker, the party nominee for Governor, was only 22,916, as against 92,510 for Charles S. Bird, who headed the ticket a year ago.

The Republicans made a significant gain in Congressmen, displacing three Democrats. The election of Dallinger, Republican, candidate in the Eighth District, over Frederick S. Dietrick, Democrat, who appealed for support for President Wilson's Administration, is the most significant gain for the Republicans, and in the Cape Cod district Joseph Walsh of New Bedford defeated Congressman Thacher. The business depression in the textile centres in this district, in connection with Mr. Thacher's votes on all the tariff schedules were turned against Thacher. In the Lynn district Congressman Michael F. Phelan was elected, although Cabot Johnson of Nahant gave him a close race. In the Eleventh, Boston district, George Holden Tinkham, Rep., is elected. This is the district hitherto represented by Andrew J. Peters, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Allen T. Treadway in the First District, Frederick H. Gillett in the Second, Galvin De W. Paige in the Third, A. P. Gardner in the Sixth, and William S. Greene in the Fifteenth, all Republicans, were re-elected by substantial majorities.

In the Legislature the Republican victory was complete. The Senate, with one district to be heard from, will have 32 Republicans, seven Democrats, and two Progressives. The incoming House of Representatives, with seven districts missing, stands: Republicans, 144; Democrats, 86; Progressives, 2; Socialists, 1, as against 117 Republicans, 105 Democrats, 16 Progressives, and one Socialist in the present House.

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GREEN STRIPED BOSTON BY NOBLE VILLAGE BOYLSTON ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR BY 133,000; WADSWORTH SENT TO SENATE BY 60,222

Republican Victory Is Overwhelming Throughout the State.

SWEEP IN LEGISLATURE

All State Candidates Carried In with the Heads of the Ticket.

SULZER CASE A BIG FACTOR

"Rock-Ribbed Schoharie" Goes Republican for the First Time in Her History.

Charles S. Whitman was elected Governor of New York yesterday by **133,000** plurality over Martin H. Glynn; James S. Wadsworth Senator by **60,222** over James W. Gerard.

It was a landslide. The Legislature was carried overwhelmingly by the Republicans, and the whole Republican State ticket is elected.

The Assembly stands **96** Republicans, **52** Democrats, **2** Progressives; Republican majority, **42**. One of the Progressives, Hamilton Fish, Jr., was elected with a Democratic indorsement.

The State Senate stands **34** Republicans, **17** Democrats; Republican majority, **17**.

Tammany stood by its Old Guard, and, despite the falling off in the city vote, elected **45** of them to the Assembly and **7** to the Senate, counting the McCooeyites and other allies.

The resentment over the scandal of 1913, known as the Sulzer impeachment, gave Mayor Mitchel his plurality of 122,000 in New York City last year. That resentment has not died down. It played a great part in the landslide of yesterday. Up the State the evidences of its continuing potency as an obstacle to Democratic victory were numerous and striking.

The most dramatic proof of it is the fact that Schoharie County, nicknamed "Rock-Ribbed Schoharie" because it has never gone Republican in the whole course of its history, lost the rock from its ribs yesterday and went Republican; and Sulzer polled a greater vote in Schoharie than did Glynn, who ran third in the county.

The Progressive Party ran not third, but fourth. Sulzer beat Davenport for third place. He polled a vote over twice as large as that of the Bull Moose candidate. In this city Davenport's vote was 15,226 and Sulzer's 20,235.

Sulzer's vote in the State was 98,787 and Davenport's less than half that—48,516. Sulzer is claiming that his vote defeated Glynn; it did not, as far as the votes cast directly for Sulzer are concerned, for Whitman would have been elected without them. That many men, however, voted directly for Whitman because of their resentment over the Sulzer impeachment and against Glynn as its beneficiary there are many evidences in the returns.

Sulzer supporters indulged in a celebration at his Broadway headquarters when they heard that Glynn had been defeated. They gave all credit for Whitman's victory to their leader, and the former Governor expressed the same view, thus:

"The verdict of the people speaks for itself. Without money, without newspaper support, and without organization, I have elected Whitman, beaten Glynn, and made Roosevelt look like 30 cents."

Whitman had nothing to say except that "the result speaks for itself." He left his headquarters early with Mrs. Whitman.

The only word forthcoming from Gov. Glynn was his telegram to Mr. Whitman, sent from Albany.

"How can I give the reason until I have performed the post-mortem?" William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, inquired. "I have as yet not put the knife to the corpse."

The vote in the city was a severe disappointment to the Democrats. They had counted on it to overcome Mr. Whitman's up-State lead, no matter how big that might be; but New York gave Glynn only 54,114. It is curious that with such a slump Tammany and its allies should have been able to save forty-five Assemblymen and seven State Senators.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, admitted defeat of the ticket by 9 o'clock.

"By their vote the electors of the State have signified their choice for Governor," he said. "There is no more to be said, except to wish Mr. Whitman a satisfactory and successful

GOVERNOR PLURALITIES.

County.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.
Albany	....	11,715
Allegany	....	2,318
Bronx	6,008	....
Broome	....	1,493
Cattaraugus	....	4,200
Cayuga	....	3,293
Chautauqua	....	7,200
Chemung	....	106
Chenango	....	2,068
Clinton	....	896
Columbia	....	1,531
Cortland	....	2,283
Delaware	....	1,800
Dutchess	....	4,972
Erie	....	21,000
Essex	....	901
Franklin	....	1,838
Fulton	....	2,360
Geneses	....	2,913
Greene	....	1,200
Hamilton	125	....
Herkimer	....	2,410
Jefferson	....	4,200
Kings	5,609	....
Lewis	....	761
Livingston	....	1,900
Madison	....	2,102
Monroe	....	19,614
Montgomery	....	1,500
Nassau	....	2,209
New York	33,911	....
Niagara	....	6,500
Oneida	....	3,900
Onondaga	....	6,387
Ontario	....	2,000
Orange	....	4,800
Orleans	....	2,566
Oswego	....	....
Otsego	....	800
Putnam	....	284
Queens	6,390	....
Rensselaer	....	1,500
Richmond	2,196	....
Rockland	....	1,304
St. Lawrence	....	4,801
Saratoga	....	2,500
Schenectady	....	2,464
Schoharie	....	1,052
Schuyler	....	770
Seneca	....	900
Steuben	....	2,600
Suffolk	....	3,000
Sullivan	....	800
Tioga	....	1,000
Tompkins	....	1,670
Ulster	....	4,550
Warren	....	1,400
Washington	....	4,000
Wayne	....	4,098
Westchester	....	7,100
Wyoming	....	2,800
Yates	....	1,328
Total	54,239	187,391
Plurality for Whitman		133,152

SENATOR PLURALITIES.

County.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.
Albany	....	13,000
Allegany	....	2,000
Broome	....	3,000
Bronx	18,537	....
Cattaraugus	....	3,000
Cayuga	....	3,800
Chautauqua	....	7,000
Chemung	....	114
Chenango	....	2,000
Clinton	....	700
Columbia	....	350
Cortland	....	2,200
Delaware	....	1,500
Dutchess	....	2,324
Erie	....	3,800
Essex	....	2,400
Franklin	....	2,900
Fulton	....	2,300
Genesee	....	2,900
Greene	....	1,000
Hamilton	....	500
Herkimer	....	1,500
Jefferson	....	1,100
Kings	25,516	....
Lewis	....	500
Livingston	....	2,200
Madison	....	3,800
Monroe	....	20,069
Montgomery	....	3,900
Nassau	....	1,094
New York	48,263	....
Niagara	....	700
Oneida	....	2,500
Onondaga	....	9,000
Ontario	....	2,200
Orange	....	3,900
Orleans	....	2,529
Oswego	....	2,650
Otsego	....	1,400
Putnam	....	375
Queens	14,889	....
Rensselaer	....	2,000
Richmond	3,443	....
Rockland	....	1,000
St. Lawrence	....	6,000
Saratoga	....	3,500
Schenectady	....	3,115
Schoharie	25	....
Schuyler	....	400
Seneca	....	1,000
Steuben	....	1,295
Suffolk	....	4,500
Sullivan	....	500
Tioga	....	700
Tompkins	....	1,560
Ulster	....	2,650
Warren	....	6,425
Washington	....	3,500
Wayne	....	4,000
Westchester	....	5,000
Wyoming	....	1,962
Yates	....	1,400
Total	105,673	165,895
Plurality for Wadsworth	60,222	

MICHIGAN.

Michigan voted for Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials, and on four Constitutional amendments. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 194,017; Republican, 169,963; Progressive, 155,372.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Gov. Ferris, Democrat, has been re-elected, probably by 40,000 plurality. Frank E. Doremus, Democratic Congressman of the First District, has been re-elected by a reduced plurality, but the Republican candidates in all other Congressional districts probably have been successful.

Returns on Congressmen were very light up to 10 o'clock. The Progressive vote was so small everywhere that it seemed impossible that either of the two present Progressive Congressmen, Roy O. Woodruff of the Tenth District and William J. McDonald of the Twelfth, could be re-elected.

As the Progressive vote of two years ago returned in great part to the Republican Party, the Republican candidates were successful. This same trend defeated Representative S. O. Beales, Democrat, of the Second District.

The vote on Governor was a distinct slap at the judicial recall and other doctrines of Chase S. Osborn and at the man personally because of his policies when Governor in 1911-12. Thousands of old-line Republicans repudiated him during the campaign and carried their repudiation to the polls.

THE ALL TOGETHER POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Tobacco Shops. —Advt.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island voted for Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 32,725; Republican, 34,183; Progressive, 8,457.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—On the basis of returns from 134 voting districts out of 196, giving R. Livingston Beeckman, (Rep.) 28,603 and Col. P. H. Quinn, (Dem.) 21,616, the election of the Republican Governor and State ticket was conceded tonight by the Democrats.

The Republicans will get two out of three Congressmen, Representative Kennedy having been apparently re-elected in the Third District. Walter R. Stiness (Rep.) has defeated Congressman Gerry (Dem.) in the Second. In the First District Democrats claimed the re-election of Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—Governelect Beekman was serenaded by the leading citizens of the Newport colony, who came up before his residence about 10 o'clock tonight, accompanied by a band.

Many inquiries came to the newspaper offices about the result in New York, many of the interested ones being personally acquainted with District Attorney Whitman, who is a Summer resident here.

Imported Beck Tapestries. More interesting than ever. Sweet and mild.—Advt.

administration. I hope that he may fill the great office as conscientiously and as worthily as his efficient predecessor, Gov. Glynn."

WHITMAN CARRIED MONROE.

His Plurality in County Unprecedented—Carried County Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Rochester is simply wild with enthusiasm tonight because of the remarkable Republican victory in the city and county. Not only have Whitman and Wadsworth carried the county by a tremendous plurality, but the organization has elected both Congressmen, both State Senators, and five Assemblymen. The Republicans have also elected all of the county officers.

A supreme effort was made by heads of the labor organizations to bring about the defeat of Senator Argetsinger and Assemblyman Adler, both of whom pointed out certain defects in the Workmen's Compensation bill.

To the south of the city it was alleged that farmers were about to resent the alleged unfair treatment of Gov. Hughes by Speaker Wadsworth and his friends. Wadsworth ran strongly in all the country districts.

Whitman's plurality in Monroe is unprecedented.

In Wayne, Orleans, Livingston, and Ontario immense pluralities are reported. Progressives have everywhere gone back to the old party and left earmarks of their former existence by casting complimentary votes for Chauncey Hanlin of Buffalo for Lieutenant Governor.

The tremendous Republican majority in Monroe and adjoining counties is regarded as a repudiation of the methods adopted by the last two Democratic Administrations in their treatment of the barge canal and State highway propositions in these parts.

YONKERS 691 FOR WHITMAN.

Progressive Vote Falls from 4,200 Two Years Ago to 835.

YONKERS, Nov. 3.—Yonkers complete, gives Whitman 6,404, Glynn, 5,713; Whitman's plurality, 691. Wadsworth's majority over Gerard for United States Senator is about 250, Gerard running about 400 ahead of his ticket.

This city gave Roosevelt, two years ago, 4,200 votes. Davenport today received only 835. Sulzer got 576.

In the First Assembly District of Westchester County, of which Yonkers is the centre, George Blakely, (Republican,) is elected over John L. Hayes. Blakely received 6,007; Hayes, 5,476; Blakely's majority, 531.

William Forster, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Twenty-fourth District by about 3,000. He received a majority of 467 in this city. The district comprises this city, Mount Vernon, the Pelhams, East Chester, and part of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts in the Bronx.

REPUBLICANS CARRY ULSTER.

Sulzer Sympathizers Voted for Whitman, Refusing to Waste Ballots

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Ulster County went heavily Republican today, giving Whitman over 3,700 plurality. Sulzer received over 1,800 votes, and Davenport ran a poor fourth with 350 votes.

A strong Sulzer sentiment manifested by Democrats changed when his sympathizers went to vote. They announced afterward that they considered their votes would be thrown away, and, as they wanted to protest against Tammany influence, they could best do so by voting for Whitman.

Gov. Glynn's veto to appropriations to pay farmers for their cattle and horses killed during the last three years by Agricultural Department agents influenced the rural vote. The farmers were disgusted with scandals in connection with the State roads.

The religious issue was overshadowed by others, and many Catholics believed it was raised by politicians for political purposes only, refusing to regard it as being conducted sincerely against the Catholic Church.

Charles B. Ward, (Prog.,) of Monticello, Sullivan County, who was defeated two years ago for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, carried Ulster by 2,500.

Both Republican Assemblymen were re-elected. Hasbrouck.

SHOWS BULL MOOSE LOSSES.

Jefferson County Vote Indicates Return to Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Today's vote in this city, giving Whitman 2,856 to Glynn's 1,263, indicated that the Progressive vote in this section had returned largely to the Republican Party, and that the Sulzer vote had been drawn from the Democrats.

Jefferson County, incomplete, went for Wadsworth, while all Republican candidates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly appeared elected beyond doubt.

CAYUGA GAVE BIG PLURALITY.

Wadsworth Ran Slightly Behind Whitman—Onondaga for G. O. P.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—In the Whitman landslide, Cayuga County returned an old-time Republican plurality, James W. Wadsworth running slightly behind Mr. Whitman. The religious issue, which was raised in the last few days of the campaign, did not influence the vote very much, the weight of Tammany being blamed mostly for the Democratic defeat.

When John A. Hennessy came here in his campaign for the Democratic nomination he made a deep impression among independents. The Sulzer impeachment also tended to weaken the Democratic ticket.

In the City of Auburn a hot fight was waged on the question of a change of the city charter to the Plan B form of commission, under the new State law for optional charters. Commission government advocates, favoring the city manager plan, and those opposed to any commission form, voted against Plan B, and it was defeated by 1,200 votes.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Onondaga County contributed its share to the sweeping Republican victory in the State by electing a Republican State Senator, three Republican members of the Assembly, and by piling up a big vote within its confines for the State and Congressional tickets.

Owing to "splits" there was congestion in the count for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which in numerous districts had not been completed at midnight. The indications are that the Republican wave carried the nominees of that party to success.

In Syracuse and the towns of the county heard from Bensel and Sohmer ran well up to the head of the ticket. Bensel is popular in this city, the home of Duncan W. Peck, Commissioner of Public Works.

ONEIDA SWAMPED DEMOCRATS.

Big Republican Vote in County Put Up to Tammany Hall.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Democrats were swamped in Oneida County, losing a member of the State Senate, all the county nominees, and their representative in Congress. They retained only one member of the Assembly.

Whitman has carried the county by more than 2,500 plurality. The whole State ticket will go through at about the same figure.

Explanation is made tonight that the results are put to Tammany Hall. The defeat of Congressman Talcott is due to the campaign that was carried on against him because of his stands on the tariff.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

County.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.
Albany	13,533	25,554	498	2,621
Allegany	1,786	4,448	531	1,701
Bronx	35,772	29,764	3,609	4,459
Clinton	5,743	7,236	125	540
Broome	1,514	4,832	187	1,089
Cattaraugus	3,687	7,562	533	905
Cayuga	2,576	10,339	684	2,598
Chautauqua	5,935	5,350	292	2,983
Chemung	1,381	3,449	271	2,748
Chenango	2,884	3,403	92	395
Clinton	2,781	4,312	184	969
Columbia	2,000	3,000	175	700
Cortland	1,584	3,813	486	700
Delaware	4,986	9,149	363	1,137
Dutchess	29,211	48,063	3,408	3,093
Erie	1,491	2,192	511	378
Essex	2,289	4,127	288	304
Franklin	1,867	4,227	715	984
Fulton	1,416	4,329	364	598
Genesee	2,400	3,600	75	1,000
Greene	439	370	55	71
Hamilton	3,149	4,359	703	943
Herkimer	3,448	7,284	445	1,219
Jefferson	99,800	94,191	4,674	10,894
Kings	1,752	2,573	310	328
Lewis	1,642	3,523	249	584
Livingston	2,271	4,373	335	756
Madison	12,785	33,162	3,172	2,513
Monroe	3,110	5,729	470	1,247
Montgomery	6,156	8,471	976	767
Nassau	119,191	85,280	5,583	11,289
New York	5,300	11,000	500	1,100
Niagara	9,146	12,807	1,583	2,308
Oneida	11,867	18,234	1,612	1,788
Onondaga	2,887	5,894	469	1,073
Ontario	7,274	11,024	3,510	2,206
Orange	1,993	4,234	116	647
Orleans	3,652	6,205	208	725
Oswego	3,211	4,021	124	747
Otsego	728	982	44	892
Putnam	28,628	22,238	1,097	2,033
Queens	10,831	12,977	1,288	1,031
Rensselaer	7,674	5,478	255	560
Richmond	2,613	3,917	300	1,585
Rockland	3,629	5,430	654	335
St. Lawrence	4,573	7,380	341	1,142
Saratoga	3,675	7,011	739	4,867
Schenectady	1,190	2,242	212	2,116
Schoharie	1,000	1,800	500	1,000
Schuyler	1,316	2,435	144	842
Seneca	2,317	4,151	507	392
Steuben	5,642	9,733	435	1,681
Suffolk	2,094	2,330	119	1,178
Sullivan	865	1,583	80	1,466
Tioga	1,446	2,903	550	1,117
Tompkins	6,575	10,625	250	1,850
Ulster	2,500	4,300	200	400
Warren	2,853	6,922	250	655
Washington	2,817	6,673	497	900
Wayne	15,023	20,611	1,651	1,158
Westchester	975	3,455	231	731
Wyoming	647	1,975	118	540
Yates				
Total	531,856	653,462	48,764	99,737

Plurality for Whitman, 121,606.*

*Returns from a number of counties are incomplete and those from five counties are estimated.

SCHOHARIE GOES REPUBLICAN.

Democratic County Gives G. O. P. Plurality for First Time.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Schoharie County went Republican for the first time, twenty-seven of the thirty districts of the rock-ribbed Democratic county giving Mr. Whitman 2,010, Sulzer 1,981, and Glynn 1,130.

The Republicans claim the election of their entire county ticket. Morton, Republican, is elected State Senator in the Third District, which comprises Schoharie, Schenectady, and Montgomery Counties, over Loren H. White, Democrat, by over 5,000.

Schoharie is the home county of ex-Chairman George M. Palmer, who was promised the Secretaryship of the Workingmen's Compensation Commission.

Schenectady Result a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Schenectady County experienced a complete Republican landslide here today. The majority of the State, district, and county candidates won by pluralities of 2,000 or more. The outcome was somewhat of a surprise, as it was predicted that Whitman would probably win by 500 at the most, and that the Socialists would elect their Assemblyman and other county officers.

BIG SULZER VOTE IN BROOME.

Republican Plurality Cut Because of Hinman's Defeat in Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—When the returns from the county began to come in this evening it became evident that the supporters of Harvey D. Hinman, who comprise the Republican organization, had resented the defeat of their candidate in the primaries by casting their votes for Sulzer. The town of Union, the strongest Republican town in the country, gave Sulzer a strong plurality. Former Republican pluralities of 3,000 and 3,500 were thereby reduced to 1,000.

There was little rejoicing among the Broome County Republicans tonight over the victory. William H. Hill, the Republican candidate for State Senator, was elected by a majority which will greatly exceed the one received by Whitman. Simon Peter Quick, Republican, will, from all indications, be returned to the Assembly, but his plurality will be small.

Indications are that Gerard may win the county by a small margin. The vote in the rural districts is coming in slowly, but indications are that Wadsworth will run far behind Whitman.

Fairchild, Republican, is returned to Congress by a normal Republican plurality.

SULLIVAN COUNTY CLOSE.

Indications Are That G. O. P. Has Elected State and County Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Most accurate figures obtainable give Whitman a plurality of 500 in Sullivan County. Sulzer cut an important figure in the result in this county by polling more than 1,000 votes. Wadsworth has carried the county by 350.

John D. Sivers, Republican State Senator, was re-elected. Charles Ward, Republican, was elected Assemblyman.

WESTCHESTER FOR WHITMAN.

Gives Him Plurality of 7,350—Mt. Vernon Defeats Commission Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Late returns indicate that there has been a Republican landslide in Westchester County, Whitman winning over Glynn by 7,250. The Republicans elected four Assemblymen, two Congressmen, a Senator, Sheriff, County Register, County Treasurer, two Coroners, and a County Controller.

The main fight in Mount Vernon was over the plan of the civic association to adopt the commission form of government there. Mayor Edwin W. Finke announced late tonight that the plan had been defeated by a vote of 150 and that he will still continue to be the chief executive.

MISSOURI.

Missouri voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Judge of Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Education, and on woman suffrage, county unit local option law, full crew law, and other amendments. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 337,019; Republican, 217,817; Progressive, 109,146.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Missouri returns show that William J. Stone, Democrat, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by a modest majority.

Indications are that woman suffrage has been overwhelmingly defeated.

The Democrats apparently elected fourteen or sixteen Congressmen, but only two are certain—Champ Clark in the Ninth District and William P. Borland in the Fifth.

Early returns indicate the re-election of Speaker Clark by 3,000 to 5,000. John C. Brown, his Republican opponent, conceded defeat tonight by from 2,000 to 3,000.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials, and on amendments changing legislative system, &c. Vote for Governor in 1910: Democratic, 120,218; Republican, 99,527.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 3.—Incomplete returns up to 10 o'clock showed that Robert L. Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor, had a small lead over John Field, (Ref.) Fred W. Holt, (Soc.,) was running close to Field. Striking Republican and Socialist gains were shown.

United States Senator Thomas P. Gore was running far ahead of the Democratic ticket, and his re-election seemed assured by a heavy majority. Democratic State Chairman Samuel claimed the election of entire State ticket by pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 20,000.

The re-election of Congressman Carter, Democrat, in the Third District, William H. Murray in the Fourth, Joseph B. Thompson in the Fifth, and Scott Ferris in the Sixth, was assured. The election of W. W. Hastings, Democrat, in the Second District, and J. V. McClintic in the Seventh for Congress seemed certain. In the First Congressional District the vote was close between Congressman James Davenport, Democrat, and Joseph A. Lee, Republican.

IOWA.

Iowa voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 182,441; Republican, 184, 151.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Indications late tonight point positively to the re-election of Senator Albert J. Cummins, Republican, by a plurality estimated at 50,000 over Maurice Connolly, Democrat, and Casper Schenck, Progressive. Enough of the vote is in hand to make certain the senior Iowa Senator's return. Schenck, the Progressive candidate, fell far behind what was estimated to be his strength.

In the Governorship race George W. Clarke, (Rep.,) had a lead of slightly more than 4,000 votes over John T. Hamilton, (Dem.) It was estimated that Clarke's plurality would be close to 15,000. It was practically certain that Republican candidates for Congress had been elected in all districts except the Second and Third.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska voted for Congressman, Governor, and other State officials, and on woman suffrage, workmen's compensation, and other amendments. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 123,997; Republican, 114,075.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—With half the precincts in Douglas County, Omaha, to hear from and only meagre returns from other parts of the State, there seemed little doubt at midnight that John H. Morehead, (Dem.,) had been re-elected Governor by a decisive majority. In Douglas County his plurality over R. Beecher Howell, (Rep.,) was more than 1,700 in the precincts reported, and it was estimated his lead in the county would be between 3,000 and 3,500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, and Governor. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 34,203; Republican, 32,504; Progressive, 14,401.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 3.—The Republican Party made a clean sweep in New Hampshire from top to bottom today. Senator J. H. Gallinger was re-elected for a fifth consecutive term by 3,000 plurality over Congressman Raymond B Stevens, Democrat. For Governor Roland H. Spaulding, Republican, probably will win by 8,000 over A. W. Noone, Democrat. The Progressive vote almost entirely disappeared.

The Legislature will be strongly Republican and the members of the Lower House of Congress will be ex-Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway and Representative Edward H. Wason, Republicans, to succeed two Democrats.

UTAH.

North Dakota voted for United States Senatorship, Justice of Supreme Court, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 26,076; Republican, 12,532; Progressive, 23,591.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 4.—At midnight, with straight ballots counted on almost half the vote of the State, Senator Smoot (Rep.) leads Moyle (Fusion) by only 90 votes. It is believed the vote of Salt Lake County, which casts about one-third the total vote of the State, will determine the result.

Unusual scratching makes it probable that the result will not be known definitely until late. Howell (Rep.) appears to be elected Representative in the First District, and May (Fusion) in the second.

OREGON.

Oregon voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials, and on prohibition and other amendments. Vote for Governor in 1910: Democratic, 54,858; Republican, 48,731.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—Oregon seems to have gone Democratic for United States Senator, returning George E. Chamberlain, Walter Lafferty, first a Republican, then a Progressive, and lastly an Independent, is probably returned to the lower House, as have been Willis C. Hawley and Nicholas J. Sinnot from their districts. This makes two Republicans, one Independent, and two Democrats representing Oregon in Congress for the next two years at least. The State has gone Republican for Governor, electing James Withycombe.

There are no returns at hand yet to indicate whether or not the State has gone dry.

LEGISLATURE WON BY REPUBLICANS

G. O. P. Will Control Both Branches by Almost Two-thirds Majority.

TWO PROGRESSIVES CHOSEN

Tammany Hall and McCoey in Brooklyn Elect Old Standbys Despite Democratic Slump in City.

The next Legislature will be controlled by the Republicans in both its branches.

The next Senate will be composed of 34 Republicans and 17 Democrats, as against 33 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the present Senate.

In the Assembly the Republican majority will be even more pronounced. Returns received up to an early hour this morning indicated that the lower house in the next Legislature will have 96 Republicans, of whom nine were elected with Progressive indorsement; 2 Progressives, one elected with Republican and the other with Democratic indorsement, and 52 Democrats.

Only two Progressives were elected. One surprise was furnished by the election of Hamilton Fish, Jr., the youthful Progressive Assemblyman from Putnam County, over John R. Vale, the Republican boss of Putnam, who was a candidate for the seat and who for a dozen years was a member closely allied with the inner ring in the Assembly during the Black Horse Cavalry days.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Jefferson County, who was minority leader in the present Senate, was given a very close race by his Democratic opponent, George R. Lawyer.

New York City will be represented in the next Senate by 15 Democrats and 8 Republicans. All the New York City Senators at present are Democrats. Of the 63 Assemblymen from New York City, 18 will be Republicans or Progressives. Tammany did pretty well by its old war horses, returning a majority of them to the lawmaking body, and the same holds true about the Democratic organization in Kings, which is so closely allied with Tammany.

With the marked Republican trend in the elections to the Legislature, the result in the Twenty-third Assembly District in Manhattan, which takes in the Washington Heights section, furnished a startling surprise. Regarded as the banner Republican district in Manhattan, and represented in the Lower House by S. Clinton Crane, an active and effective legislator of a progressive type, who was a candidate for re-election, the Twenty-third turned about and elected D. C. Oliver, his Democratic opponent. The Nineteenth Senate District, which includes the Twenty-third, also returned a Democrat, George W. Simpson, the present Senator, to the upper branch of the Legislature.

Here are tables showing the make-up of the next Legislature:

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

1. G. L. Thompson, R.
2. B. M. Patten, D.*
3. T. H. Cullen, D.*
4. C. T. Wood, R.
5. W. J. Heffernan, D.*
6. C. F. Murphy, R.
7. D. J. Carroll, D.*
8. A. J. Levy, Dem.-R.
9. R. R. Lawson, R.
10. A. J. Gilchrist, R.
11. C. D. Sullivan, D.*
12. H. W. Doll, D.
13. J. Walker, D.
14. J. A. Foley, D.*
15. J. J. Boylan, D.*
16. R. F. Wagner, D.*
17. C. J. Mills, R.& P.
18. W. M. Bennett, R.& P.
19. G. W. Simpson, D.
20. I. J. Joseph, D.
21. J. J. Dunnigan, D.
22. J. A. Hamilton, D.
23. W. C. Rowland, D.
24. G. A. Slater, R.
25. J. D. Stivers, R.*
26. J. E. Towner, R.
27. C. W. Walton, R.
28. H. M. Sage, R.*
29. J. A. Wood, R.
30. G. H. Whitney, R.*
31. A. L. Norton, R.
32. F. W. Cristman, R.
33. J. A. Emerson, R.
34. N. M. Marshall, R.
35. E. R. Brown, R.*
36. C. W. Wicks, R.*
37. S. A. Jones, R.
38. H. V. Wood, R.*
39. W. H. Hill, R.& P.
40. C. J. Hewitt, R.*
41. M. S. Halliday, R.
42. T. B. Wilson, R.*
43. C. D. Newton, R.
44. A. D. Sanders, R.
45. G. F. Argetsinger, R.*
46. J. R. Mullan, R.
47. G. F. Thompson, R.
48. C. T. Horton, R.
49. S. J. Ramsperger, D.*
50. W. P. Greiner, D.
51. G. E. Spring, R.

*Re-elected.

Democrats elected 17
Republicans elected 34
Progressives elected 0

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

ALBANY.
1. H. J. Hinman, R.*
2. J. G. Malone, R.*
3. W. C. Baxter, R.*

ALLEGANY.
E. E. Ferry, R.*

BRONX.
32. W. L. Evans, D
33. E. H. Miller, D.
34. M. M. Fertig, D.
35. J. W. Callahan, D.

BROOME.
S. P. Quick, R.

CATTARAUGUS.
D. H. Ames, R.

CAYUGA.
W. F. Whitman, R.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. A. M. Cheney, R.*
2. J. L. Erwin, R.*

CHEMUNG.
H. K. Walker, R. and P.

CHENANGO.
B. Lord, R.

CLINTON.
A. W. Fairbank, R.*

COLUMBIA.
W. W. Chase, R.

CORTLAND.
G. H. Wiltsie, R.

DELAWARE.
E. A. Mackey, R.*

DUTCHESS.
1. J. C. Allen, R. & P.
2. F. G. Landop, R.

ERIE.
1. I. A. Keeny, R. & P.
2. R. Graves, R.
3. N. J. Miller, R.
4. J. M. Mead, D.
5. A. G. McElroy, D.
6. P. C. Jezewski, R. & P
7. J. F. Heinz, R.
8. L. W. Gibbs, R.
9. F. B. Thorn, R.

ESSEX.
R. T. Kenyon, R.*

FRANKLIN.
A. Macdonald, R.*

FULTON-HAMILTON.
J. H. Wood, R.*

GENESEE.
L. H. Wells, R.*

GREENE.
G. H. Chase, R.*

HERKIMER.
S. C. Clobridge, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. H. E. Machold, R.*
2. W. S. Augusbury, R.

KINGS.
1. R. H. McQuistion, R. and P.*
2. W. J. Gillen, D.*
3. F. J. Taylor, D.*
4. P. A. McArdle, D.
5. F. G. Milligan, Jr., R.
6. N. D. Shapiro, R.
7. D. F. Farrell, D.*
8. J. J. McKeon, D.*
9. F. S. Burr, D.
10. F. M. Ahern, R.
11. G. R. Brennan, R.*
12. W. T. Simpson, R.*
13. H. Kramer, D.*
14. J. P. La Frenz, D.*
15. J. J. Phelan, D.*
16. S. R. Green, R.*
17. F. A. Wells, R.
18. A. W. Hoff, R.*
19. W. A. Bacher, D.
20. A. C. Flamman, R. & P.*
21. I. Mendelsohn, D.
22. C. H. Duff, R.
23. F. X. Sullivan, D.

LEWIS.
H. L. Grant, R.*

LIVINGSTON.
E. M. Magee, R.*

MADISON.
M. E. Tallett, R.*

MONROE.
1. J. A. Harris, R.
2. S. L. Adler, R.*
3. J. R. Powers, R.
4. F. Dobson, R.
5. F. W. Judson, R.

MONTGOMERY.
E. C. Davis, R.

NASSAU.
T. A. McWhinney, R.

NEW YORK.
1. J. J. Ryan, D.
2. A. E. Smith, D.*
3. C. J. Marasco, D.
4. H. S. Schimmel, D.*
5. M. McDonald, D.
6. I. Apfel, D.
7. P. P. McElligott, D.*
8. S. Sufrin, R. & P.*
9. B. Donohue, D.*
10. W. M. Friedlan1, D.
11. J. Kerrigan, D.*
12. J. D. Kelly, D.*
13. J. J. Campbell, D.*
14. R. L. Tudor, D.*
15. A. Eilenbogen, R.*
16. M. G. McCue, D.*
17. M. Bourke, R.
18. M. Goldberg, D.*
19. A. A. Raphael, R.
20. F. Aranow, D.
21. H. C. Mitchell, R.
22. M. Block, D.
23. D. C. Oliver, D.
24. O. M. Kiernan, D.*
25. F. J. Stoddard, Jr., R.*
26. F. D. Seide, D.
27. C. E. Rice, Jr., R.
28. S. A. Cotillo, D.
29. H. Conkling, R.*
30. D. G. Donovan, D.
31. M. Solomon, D.

NIAGARA.
1. W. Bewley, R.*&P.
2. A. V. Parker, R.

ONEIDA.
1. F. F. Emden, D.*
2. C. J. Fuess, R.*
3. J. B. Fuller, R.*

ONONDAGA.
1. E. Arnts, R.*
2. J. L. Kincaid, R.
3. J. R. Buechler, R.*

ONTARIO.
H. E. Wheeler, R.*

ORANGE.
1. J. B. Montgomery, R.*
2. C. J. Boyd, R.*

ORLEANS.
A. A. Comstock, R.

OSWEGO.
T. C. Sweet, R. & P.*

OTSEGO.
A. J. Bloomfield, R.

PUTNAM.
H. Fish, Jr., D. & P.*

QUEENS.
1. N. Nehrbauer, Jr., D.*
2. P. J. McGarry, D.*
3. W. R. O'Hara, D.
4. G. E. Polhemus, D.

RENSSSELAER.
1. J. F. Shannon, D.
2. E. S. Comstock, R.

RICHMOND.
S. D. Stephens, D.

ROCKLAND.
F. C. Grimme, D.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. F. L. Seaker, R.*
2. E. A. Everett, R.

SARATOGA.
G. T. Seelye, R.

SCHENECTADY.
W. S. McNab, R.

SCHOHARIE.
E. A. Dox, D.*

SCHUYLER.
H. S. Howard, R.*

SENECA.
W. T. Miller, R.*

STEUBEN.
1. R. Oldfield, R.
2. R. M. Prangen, R.

SUFFOLK.
1. D. W. C. Talmage, R.*
2. H. A. Murphy, R.*

SULLIVAN.
H. B. Stratton, D. & P.

TIOGA.
W. S. Moore, R.*

TOMPKINS.
J. W. Preswick, R.*

ULSTER.
1. H. R. De Witt, R.*
2. A. P. Le Fevre, R.*

WARREN.
H. E. H. Brereton, R.*

WASHINGTON.
C. O. Pratt, R.*

WAYNE.
R. A. Wilson, R.*

WESTCHESTER.
1. G. Blakely, R.*
2. W. S. Corfey, R.
3. W. W. Law, Jr., R.*
4. F. Hopkins, R.*

WYOMING.
J. Knight, R.*

YATES.
E. C. Gillett, R.*

*Re-elected.

Republicans elected 94
Democrats elected 52
Progressives elected 2

INDIANA.

Indiana voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Secretary of State, and other State officials, and on question of holding a constitutional convention for adoption of new Constitution. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 275,275; Republican, 162,805; Progressive, 166,054.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—There were two surprises in the election in Indiana today: the unexpected strength of Hugh Miller, the Republican candidate for Senator, and the poor showing of the Progressive candidate. Politicians had figured the race was between Senator Shively and Albert J. Beveridge, the Progressive candidate. The returns from the outlying counties seemed to indicate that Senator Shively would be re-elected.

Merrill Moores (Rep.) easily defeated Congressman Charles Korbley (Dem.) in this (the Seventh) district.

The outcome of the State ticket is in doubt, and it will probably be tomorrow before it is known whether the Democrats or Republicans win.

The Republicans made a clean sweep in this (Marion) county, Miller leading Shively by nearly 3,000 votes. Friends of Senator Shivley said he would carry the State by 30,000. Beveridge was running a poor third.

COLORADO.

Colorado voted for United States Senator, Congressman, Governor, and other State officials, and on prohibition and other amendments. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 114,044; Republican, 63,061; Progressive, 66,182.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—At 10 o'clock tonight, with about one-third of the Denver vote counted and scattered returns from all parts of the State, indications are that George A. Carlson, Republican, has been elected Governor over Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat, and E. P. Costigan, by a majority that will run all the way from 5,000 to 25,000.

Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, appears to be re-elected United States Senator over Ben Griffith, Progressive, and Dr. Robert M. Work, Republican, although Work is making a very strong showing in some districts.

For Congress the Democrats seem to have elected three out of four candidates, with one district in doubt. On the face of available returns Hery C. Hilliard has been elected in the First (Denver) District, Edward Keating in the Third, and Edward Taylor in the Fourth. H. H. Seldomridge, Democrat, seems in danger of being defeated by C. B. Timberlake, Republican, in the Second District.

DELAWARE.

Delaware voted for Congressmen, State Treasurer, and Auditor of Accounts. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 21,460; Republican, 22,745; Progressive, 8,019.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—Due to a Republican landslide in Wilmington and rural New Castle County, Secretary of State Thomas W. Miller, Republican, son of Gov. Miller, was elected Representative in Congress today. His plurality over Franklin Brockson, Democrat, the incumbent, was about 1,500. Kent and Sussex Counties went Democratic by pluralities respectively of about 500 and 300. William J. Swain, Republican, was elected State Treasurer and Charles J. Luff, Republican, was chosen State Auditor by pluralities the same as Miller's.

VERMONT.

Vermont voted for United States Senator, Congressman, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1912: Democratic, 20,001; Republican, 26,237; Progressive, 15,029.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 3.—Indications at midnight were that William P. Dillingham, Republican, would be returned to the United States Senate by a large majority over Charles A. Prouty, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who was indorsed by the Democrats, Progressives, and Prohibitionists. Returns from 224 out of 246 election districts in the State gave Dillingham 33,207 and Prouty 25,355. The total vote on the State ticket was running about 3,000 behind that for Senator. At midnight, with sixty-six towns missing, the returns for governor stood: Charles W. Gates, Republican, 25,764; Harland B. Howe, Democrat, 10,560, and W. R. Aldrich, Progressive, 4,469. This showed a falling off of about 11,000 in the Progressive vote from that of 1912. The Republicans will have a large majority in the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky voted for United States Senators, Congressmen, and Judge of Court of Appeals, and on amendments providing for uniformity and classification of taxes and employment of convicts on public roads, &c. Vote for Governor in 1911: Democratic, 226,771; Republican, 195,436.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Scattering reports indicate the election by large pluralities of J. C. W. Beckham and J. N. Camden, Democrats, to the United States Senate. Beckham is elected for the full term and Camden will fill out an unexpired term.

These representatives in Congress have been elected:

First District—Alben W. Barkley, Democrat.

Second District—David H. Kincheloe, Democrat.

Third District—Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Democrat.

Fourth District—Ben Johnson, Democrat.

Fifth District—Swager Sherley, Democrat.

Sixth District—Arthur B. Rouse, Democrat.

Seventh District—J. Campbell Cantrill, Democrat.

Eighth District—Harvey Helm, Democrat.

Ninth District—W. J. Fields, Democrat.

NEVADA.

Nevada voted on United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1910: Democratic, 8,798; Republican, 10,486.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 3.—Indications are that Samuel Platt (Rep.) has been elected United States Senator over Newlands, (Dem.,) and that the Republican Congressmen have been re-elected. Emmet Boyle (Dem.) apparently is elected Governor over Oddie, (Rep.) The count will not be finished for twenty-four hours.

Returns from 58 out of 240 precincts in the State give, for woman suffrage, 1,011; against, 873.

CALIFORNIA.

California voted for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote for Governor in 1910: Democratic, 154,835; Republican, 177,191.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Scattered returns from all parts of the State indicate a landslide to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, (Prog.,) candidate for re-election, over John D. Fredericks, (Rep.,) and John D. Curtin, (Dem.) Every precinct reporting up to 11 o'clock gave Johnson a plurality. In Los Angeles, Fredericks's home county, Johnson was far in the lead.

For United States Senator, the early returns were too close to hazard a forecast.

At anti-Prohibition headquarters it was asserted that prohibition had been defeated, more than two to one.

**Right Now—
Right Here—
$25 Overcoats!**

Don't gauge the value by the price. $25 is little for a Stein-Bloch, but it buys a pure-wool, smart-style Overcoat in exclusive patterns.

The shapely softness of a Stein-Bloch never leaves it, because it's finger-tailored, not machine-stitched.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

NEW JERSEY SHOWS REPUBLICAN GAINS

Indications That Eight Out of Twelve Seats in Congress Have Been Carried.

CONTROL STATE SENATE

Prof. Prince Wins in the Sixth Over Democratic Incumbent — Returns Much Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Republicans made a great sweep in New Jersey today. Returns up to midnight indicated the election of eight Congressmen, but it is likely that the Democrats when full returns are in may win one of these seats. There was much delay in tabulating the returns.

State Chairman Bugbee at midnight said that the Republicans would have a majority of one in the State Senate. Salem County was in doubt at that hour, but was expected to go Republican, too. Mercer County went solidly Republican, and the Fourth Congressional District, including Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer Counties elected Elijah C. Hutchinson over Allan B. Walsh, the Democratic incumbent.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Mercer County. J. Warren Fleming is the new Sheriff; Surrogate Bullock was re-elected by a handsome majority, and the Assembly ticket, Hammond, Oliphant and Weart, were also named.

CAMDEN, Nov. 3.—Representative William J. Browning carried Camden County by over 5,000, and Gloucester by 600.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 3.—Dr. John G. Prince of Columbia University apparently has defeated Representative A. C. Hart for Congress. Dr. Prince will have something like 1,500 majority in this county and in Sussex County.

The vote in Newark showed strong Republican gains, and the Republicans claim that they carried the city and the county.

Newark was the centre of interest in the local contests, where the Democratic machine, led by James Nugent, worked hard for the re-election of Mayor Haussling. Pitted against Mayor Haussling was

CITY GAVE GLYNN 54,114 PLURALITY

Gerard's for Senator About 105,648, Almost Double That of Governor.

UP-STATE VOTE BEAT BOTH

Dix's City Plurality in 1910 Was 105,282, and Sulzer Carried It by 109,521.

OTHER REPUBLICAN GAINS

In City Congressmen, Senators, and Assemblymen—Tammany Re-elects Its Justices.

Martin H. Glynn, when he lost the Governorship, carried New York City by a bare plurality of approximately **54,114.** His small city plurality was utterly swamped by the **187,391** plurality given to Whitman above the Bronx.

The total vote in the city, with even election districts missing, was: Glynn, **291,065**; Whitman, **236,951**; Davenport, **15,218**; Sulzer, **29,235.**

Glynn's city plurality is surprisingly small. In 1910 Dix carried the five boroughs by a plurality of 105,282 over Stimson, and two years ago, in the three-cornered fight between Sulzer, Straus, and Hedges, Sulzer carried the city by a plurality of 109,521 over Straus, (Progressive,) and 192,370 over Hedges, (Republican.)

In its first direct vote for a United States Senator the city gave Ambassador James W. Gerard a plurality almost double that given to Glynn for Governor. The city vote was: Gerard, **267,365**; Wadsworth, **161,717**; Colby, (Prog.,) **18,914**, thus giving Gerard a total plurality of **105,648.**

The Congressional and legislative delegations show a distinct Republican gain. The Congressional delegation gains at least three Republican Representatives, and at midnight three more seats were still in doubt.

The city Senate delegation, which was solidly Democratic, now includes seven Republicans.

In the Assembly contests in the city Tammany took care of its own. Practically all the old Tammany standbys are returned, but in some of the other Assembly districts, where the Republicans had fused with the Progressives, the result was a Fusion victory. From New York County there will be **7** Republicans, and **24** Democrats; Kings will have **11** Republican Assemblymen out of **23.** Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond return solid Democratic delegations.

Tammany re-elected its two Supreme Court Justices, Messrs. Dugro and Weeks. But, all in all, there were solemn faces about Tammany Hall when the city returns were scrutinized last night.

CITY VOTE FOR SENATOR.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan..	91,150	87,887	6,656	212
Bronx	37,713	19,176	3,363	14
Brooklyn	101,734	76,218	7,088	42
Queens	28,901	16,012	1,402	18
Richmond ..	7,867	4,424	385	1
Total	267,365	161,717	18,894	287
Plurality for Gerard, 105,648.				

287 election districts missing out of a total of 1,780.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	2,551	1,077	97	6
2	2,578	711	93	6
3	3,815	814	164	3
4	1,604	578	98	7
5	4,113	975	95	2
6	880	1,304	72	0
7	3,230	1,289	123	3
8	531	439	74	13
9	2,987	1,017	67	71
10	1,049	724	95	11
11	3,836	1,191	113	5
12	3,682	878	139	1
13	2,765	892	142	4
14	3,835	1,086	95	2
15	3,509	2,923	267	8
16	3,496	1,210	120	2
17	3,161	2,660	376	8
18	3,310	1,342	225	3
19	3,002	3,184	640	12
20	2,400	890	120	4
21	3,518	2,773	340	8
22	3,107	1,199	177	16
23	8,694	6,168	886	21
24	1,271	533	45	9
25	2,099	1,776	199	8
26	1,729	949	274	12
27	2,165	1,952	201	4
28	1,241	687	102	8
29	3,426	2,428	400	4
30 (part) ...	2,482	1,581	144	9
31	3,042	2,402	708	11
Totals	91,150	47,887	6,656	212

Two hundred and twelve election districts missing out of a total of 817.

BRONX.

A. D.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part)....	1,422	577	54	1
32	11,573	6,206	995	5
33	5,846	2,705	325	5
34	9,915	4,836	1,250	4
35	8,957	5032	739	4
Total	37,713	19,176	3,363	14

14 election districts missing out of a total of 240.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,482	2,702	194	0
2	3,376	1,088	83	0
3	3,883	1,071	75	0
4	3,325	2,561	238	3
5	3,954	4,048	331	5
6	2,861	2,909	308	1
7	4,278	1,861	109	0
8	3,820	1,441	111	1
9	7,677	4,741	515	2
10	3,478	2,902	232	5
11	4,296	3,453	330	1
12	5,326	4,402	326	2
13	3,061	1,556	140	2
14	3,354	1,303	263	0
15	2,390	2,063	83	0
16	8,611	6,265	730	5
17	3,290	3,798	396	2
18	8,381	8,433	933	0
19	2,722	1,837	151	3
20	3,877	3,505	150	2
21	1,615	1,286	162	2
22	7,530	8,266	864	4
23	5,197	4,497	682	2
Total	101,347	76,218	7,088	42

42 election districts missing out of a total of 746.

QUEENS.

A. D.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	6,730	2,818	195	0
2	5,513	1,961	296	5
3	8,518	4,049	267	11
4	7,243	5,427	634	5
Total	28,778	13,181	1,392	21

25 election districts missing out of a total of 174.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	GERARD. Dem.	WADSWORTH. Rep.	COLBY. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	7,867	4,424	385	1

6 election districts missing out of a total of 45.

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CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan	119,191	85,280	5,583	11,289	0
Bronx	35,772	29,764	3,609	4,459	1
Brooklyn	99,800	94,191	4,674	10,894	5
Queens	28,628	22,238	1,097	2,033	0
Richmond	7,674	5,478	255	560	0
Total.....	291,065	236,951	15,218	29,235	7

Plurality for Glynn, 54,114.
Seven election districts missing out of a total of 2,051.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,308	1,449	63	86	...
2	3,849	1,197	632	560	...
3	4,704	1,256	88	380	0
4	3,051	1,838	45	1,025	...
5	4,605	1,407	72	88	...
6	1,707	2,517	54	926	1
7	3,791	1,756	77	114	...
8	2,531	1,667	93	1,049	...
9	3,176	1,403	50	85	...
10	2,246	1,890	104	897	...
11	4,356	1,838	75	100	0
12	3,803	1,195	83	342	...
13	3,638	1,479	106	81	...
14	4,356	1,878	36	126	...
15	4,035	4,907	277	158	...
16	3,574	1,806	64	154	...
17	4,022	4,685	270	923	...
18	4,749	2,133	168	122	...
19	5,963	5,852	588	357	...
20	3,676	1,961	142	297	...
21	4,254	5,237	370	283	...
22	3,982	2,277	107	262	...
23	10,638	11,377	778	755	...
24	3,004	1,325	66	208	...
25	3,093	2,242	192	142	...
26	3,078	2,437	342	760	...
27	2,503	2,857	150	90	0
28	2,156	1,697	100	360	...
29	3,113	3,635	309	206	...
30 (part)	3,955	2,911	150	295	...
31	3,950	4,955	568	680	...
Total.....	119,048	85,310	6,179	11,276	1

One election district missing out of a total of 817.

BRONX.

A. D.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part).....	1,605	855	24	105	...
32.....	10,820	8,980	578	1,197	...
33.....	5,267	3,983	1,013	806	...
34.....	9,443	8,922	607	1,855	1
35.....	8,537	7,364	482	726	1
Total.....	35,772	29,764	3,609	4,459	1

One election district missing out of a total of 249.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.	E.D. Maj.
1.....	3,139	3,188	149	149	1
2.....	3,704	1,288	69	102	0
3.....	4,633	1,254	65	79	...
4.....	3,367	2,994	140	468	...
5.....	3,826	5,606	298	257	1
6.....	2,763	3,357	191	944	0
7.....	3,990	2,070	76	148	1
8.....	3,675	1,588	87	112	2
9.....	7,518	6,315	374	599	...
10.....	3,969	4,024	193	158	0
11.....	3,938	4,129	246	215	1
12.....	5,099	5,228	277	350	1
13.....	3,304	3,570	127	893	0
14.....	3,140	1,695	102	396	1
15.....	4,260	2,482	45	214	0
16.....	8,358	8,198	447	877	0
17.....	3,101	5,150	314	290	0
18.....	7,294	10,030	617	440	0
19.....	2,723	2,537	90	431	1
20.....	3,046	3,997	141	923	0
21.....	1,790	1,597	80	730	0
22.....	7,191	9,685	343	1,169	3
23.....	5,166	4,674	311	2,371	1
Total.....	98,519	93,286	4,743	11,284	17

17 election districts missing out of a total of 746.

QUEENS.

A. D.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.-Am.	E.D. Maj.
1.....	6,170	3,752	104	225	...
2.....	6,191	3,458	244	303	...
3.....	9,328	7,098	258	897	...
4.....	6,739	7,930	401	608	...
Total.....	28,628	22,238	1,097	2,033	0

0 election districts missing out of a total of 174.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	GLYNN. Dem.	WHITMAN. Rep.	DAVENPORT. Prog.	SULZER. Pro.	E.D. Maj.
1.....	7,674	5,478	255	560	...

0 election districts missing out of a total of 45.

CITY VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
11—D.	J. Riordan, D....	4,452	3,145	13
	G. S. Scofield, R...	1,307	....	..
	W. W. Mills, P....	116	....	..
12—H.	M. Goldfogle, D.	1,707	1,394	23
	B. Borowsky, R.&P.	313	....	..
13—G.	W. Loft, D.*....	1,562	49	16
	J. E. March, R. & P.	1,513	....	..
14—M.	F. Farley, D....	5,095	1,608	17
	F. H. La Guardia, R	3,487	....	..
	J. B. Golden, P....	1,000	....	..
15—M.	F. Conry, D.*..	10,208	4,319	8
	O. W. Ehrhorn, R..	5,884	....	..
	Fred F. Beaudry, P.	....	....	..
16—F.	J. Dooling, D.*.	10,482	5,753	16
	H. B. Stowell, R...	4,729	....	..
	W. J. Moran, P....	913	....	..
17—John	F. Carew, D.*.	7,515	2,659	18
	L. Bates, Jr., R.& P.	4,856	....	..
18—T.	G. Patten, D.*..	8,904	836	16
	G.B. Francis, R.& P.	8,068	....	..
19—J.	J. Buttenwieser, D.	7,509	....	26
	O. Ottinger, R....	7,349	....	..
	W. M. Chandler, P.*	8,014	505	..
20—J.	A. Cantor, D.*...	1,541	....	27
	I. Siegel, R. & P...	1,601	60	..
21—G.	M. Hurlbert, D...	8,672	1,200	22
	M. C. Ansorge, R.& P.	7,472	....	..
22—H.	Bruckner, D.*...	14,230	7,436	21
	J. Kuerzi. R.& P.	6,794	....	..
23—J.	A. Goulden, D.*..	14,795	5,376	28
	R. L. Niles, R....	9,419	....	..
	S. B. Ayres, P....	6,389	....	..

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
3—J.	V. Flynn, D.....	9,888	2,769	11
	G. B. Serendetz, R.	7,119	....	..
	Otto Wicke, P....	693	....	..
4—H.	H. Dale, D.*....	7,348	2,288	4
	Joan Kissel, R....	5,060	....	..
	Max Shaffer, P....	1,307	....	..
5—J.	P. Maher, D.*...	11,189	3,420	4
	Alfred T. Hobley, R.	7,760	....	..
	J. S. Gaynor, P....	2,358	....	..
6—L.	W. Ross, D.....	15,573	....	5
	F. W. Rowe, R....	21,154	5,581	..
	J. M. Bacon, P....	1,717	....	..
7—J.	J. Fitzgerald, D.*	14,404	7,969	3
	C. G. T. Wilcox, R.	6,435	....	..
	O. F. Allen, P....	585	....	..
8—D.	J. Griffin, D.*...	18,574	9,419	8
	Thos. E. Clark, R..	9,155	....	..
	F. H. Schomberg, P.	1,240	....	..
9—J.	J. O'Brien, D....	10,853	....	8
	O. W. Swift, R....	13,842	2,989	..
	T. F. Larkin, P....	1,236	....	..
10—Philip	A. Riley, D..	5,977	....	13
	R. L. Haskell R.&P.	7,935	1,958	..

QUEENS.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
1—Lathrop	Brown, D.*.	8,115	1,458	0
	Fred'k C. Hicks, R..	1,657	....	..
	Regis H. Post, P....	153	....	..
2—C.	P. Caldwell, D....	18,890	9,455	12
	F. E. Hopkins, R....	9,466	....	..
	J. S. Moriarty, P....	881	....	..

*Re-elected.
†Includes Richmond County.

QUEENS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

A. D.	O'Leary, Dem.	Faber, Rep.	Young, Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	4,013	953	3,025	0
2	4,198	1,216	1,602	0
3	7,014	3,823	1,144	13
4	5,921	5,618	1,972	5
Total..	21,146	11,610	7,743	24

Twenty-four election districts missing out of a total of 174.

CITY VOTE FOR SENATE.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
11—C.	D. Sullivan, D.*..	3,623	1,883	31
	D. Widdi, R. & P..	1,740	....	..
12—W.	J. Doll, D.*....	4,184	948	28
	W. Weiss, R. & P..	3,236	....	..
13—J.	J. Walker, D....	8,557	4,052	11
	William G. Rose, R.	3,405	....	..
	P. T. Canavan, P....	572	....	..
14—Jas.	A. Foley, D.*...	9,300	5,751	10
	J. J. Doubleday, R..	3,549	....	..
	A. J. Mullaney, P....	552	....	..
15—J.	J. Boylan, D.*...	8,997	4,437	7
	F.P.Coughlin, R.&P.	4,560	....	..
16—R.	F. Wagner, D.*..	7,237	3,371	18
	L. E. Mahan, R.&P.	3,866	....	..
17—W.	R. Herrick, D....	6,342	....	13
	O. L. Mills, R. & P..	9,226	2,984	..
18—H.	W. Pollock, D....	9,317	....	31
	W.N.Bennett, R.&P.	11,223	1,914	..
19—G.	W. Simpson, D...	11,050	500	..
	Fred A. Higgins, R.	10,454	....	52
	Henry Salant, P....	3,874	....	..
20—I.	J. Joseph, D.....	2,382	259	39
	J. Kelleher, R. & P..	2,122	....	..
21—J.	M. Dunleck, D...	12,731	8,028	17
	M. S. Sheetz, R.& P.	9,693	....	..
22—Jas.	A. Hamilton, D.	19,679	3,159	24
	O. Henschel, R. & P.	16,520	....	..

GLYNN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Sends Telegram to Judge Whitman —Refuses Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Gov. Glynn declined to comment on the election, but late in the evening sent the following telegram to District Attorney Whitman:

"I congratulate you on your victory."

The Governor, who did not complete his campaign in New York until early this morning, arrived in Albany less than half an hour before the polls closed. He went straight to an election booth and voted Ballot No. 305.

At 10:20 o'clock last night this message was sent:

Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Governor of New York, Albany, New York:

Many thanks for your congratulations, which I heartily appreciate.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Among the several hundred congratulatory telegrams received by Mr. Whitman last night was one from Charles W. Fairbanks, which read:

"I heartily congratulate you on your magnificent victory."

George W. Aldridge sent this:

"Accept my most hearty congratulations."

Robert Grier Cooke sent this message:

"Heartiest congratulations and best wishes for successful Administration."

AMENDMENTS BEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—Early returns indicate that ten Constitutional amendments, providing initiative, referendum, recall, State insurance, and other similar doctrines, have been beaten despite the combined La Follette and Socialist advocacy.

CITY ASSEMBLY VOTE.

MANHATTAN.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
1—J.	J. Ryan, D.....	1,811	687	6
	F. Papino, R.....	1,124	....	..
	P. Volturo, P....	144	....	..
2—A.	E. Smith, D.*....	2,277	1,606	8
	J. S. Siegel, R. & P.	669	....	..
3—C.	J. Marasco, D....	2,476	1,517	9
	R.E. Taylor, Jr., R.&P.	959	....	..
4—H.	S. Schimmel, D.*.	1,353	692	8
	H.G. Fronberg, R.&P.	661	....	..
5—M.	McDonald, D....	3,472	2,473	5
	H. C. Parke, R. & P.	999	....	..
6—I.	Apfel, D.....	612	....	12
	N. D. Perlman, R.&P.	990	378	..
7—P.	F. McElligott, D.*.	2,779	1,110	3
	A. Todd, R. & P....	1,669	....	..
8—S.	Scharlin, D.....	368	....	14
	S. Sufrin, R. & P.*..	445	77	..
9—C.	B. Donohue, D.*..	2,993	1,985	..
	R. J. Williamson, R.	1,008	....	..
	J. F. McCourt, P....	224	....	..
10—W.	M. Friedland, D.	923	147	12
	L. Bleecker, R. & P.	776	....	..
11—J.	Kerrigan, D.*....	3,676	2,223	4
	W. Mann, R.....	1,453	....	..
	John A. Harrahill, P.	181	....	..
12—J.	D. Kelly, D.*....	2,375	1,431	2
	J. J. Totten, R.....	944	....	..
	J. H. Kutner, P....	315	....	..
13—J.	C. Campbell, D*..	2,532	1,240	4
	E. J. Roche, R. & P.	1,292	....	..
14—R.	L. Tudor, D.*....	3,007	1,165	3
	P. Goss, R. & P....	1,932	....	18
15—R.	M. Newman, D..	2,907	....	..
	A. Ellenbogen, R.*.	3,279	372	..
	H. Opdyke, P.....	533	....	..
16—M.	G. McCue, D.*..	1,785	410	8
	T. J. Keenan, R. & P.	1,375	....	..
17—W.	J. Rose, D.....	1,728	....	8
	M. Bourke, R.....	2,735	1,007	..
	W. W. Young, P....	739	....	..
18—M.	Goldberg, D.*....	2,922	1,306	5
	J. Gear, R. & P....	1,616	....	..
19—P.	F. Cotter, D.....	3,247	5	17
	A. A. Raphael, R....	3,232	....	..
	James Walsh, P.....	1,110	....	..
20—F.	Aranow, D.....	1,676	421	11
	M. M. Jones, R.& P.	1,255	....	..
21—T.	Kane, D.....	2,912	....	10
	H. C. Mitchell, R....	3,071	59	..
	W. J. Randolph, P...	595	....	..
22—M.	Bloch, D.....	1,980	935	8
	W. J. Siefert, R....	982	....	..
	B. E. Moore, P.....	1,025	....	..
23—D.	C. Oliver, D.....	7,659	694	21
	S. C. Crane, R.....	6,975	....	..
	Geo. E. Heywood, P.	1,221	....	..
24—O.	M. Kiernan, D.*..	1,009	854	7
	J. H. Drucker, R.&P.	755	....	..
25—J.	F. O'Neil, D.....	1,950	....	6
	F.H.Stoddard, Jr., R.*	2,500	600	..
	C. F. O'Brien, P....	143	....	..
26—I.	L. Seide, D.....	984	....	15
	J. Steinberg, R. & P.	1,224	240	..
27—A.	Johns, D.....	1,738	....	..
	C. E. Rice, Jr., R...	2,052	314	5
	S. M. Meyer, P.*...	483	....	..
28—S.	A. Cotillo, D.....	1,043	226	9
	G.E.Findlater, R.&P.*	817	....	..
29—L.	Axman, D.....	2,863	....	2
	H. Conkling, R.*....	3,281	418	..
	A. Muhlker, P.....	667	....	..
30—D.	G. Dogovan, D..	2,117	46	9
	J. F. Dinneny, R.&P.	2,071	....	..
31—M.	Solomon, D.....	2,460	389	8
	A. A. Feinberg, R..	2,281	....	..
	I. Hershfield, P....	1,877	....	..

BRONX.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
32—W.	S. Evans, D.....	9,936	3,753	11
	L. P. Grimler, R.&P.*	6,183	....	..
33—E.	H. Miller, D....	4,889	2,476	5
	I. Silver, R. & P....	2,413	....	..
34—M.	M. Fertig, D..	6,426	541	20
	H. H. Hirschberg, R. & P.....	5,885	....	..
35—J.	M. Callahan, D..	7,241	1,626	8
	H. D. Patton, R.&P.	6,215	....	..

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
1—A.	B. Carson, D....	2,783	....	1
	R. H. McQuistion, R.....	3,190	407	..
2—W.	J. Gillen, D.*..	3,365	1,219	0
	G. W. Gibbons, R..	1,136	....	..
	F. Bennett, P.....	264	....	..
3—F.	J. Taylor, D.*....	3,505	2,067	0
	W. J. F. Zimmerman, R.....	1,438	....	..
	L. M. Barbieri, P....	176	....	..
4—P.	A. McArdle, D..	3,512	812	0
	G. Langhorst, R.*..	2,900	....	..
	J. C. Wilson, P....	597	....	..
5—G.	H. Rhoades, D..	3,930	1,035	2
	F. G. Milligan, Jr., R.	4,895	....	..
	R. C. Shephard, P....	503	....	..
6—J.	M. Geldzahler, D..	2,218	837	3
	N. D. Shapiro, R..	2,955	....	..
	G. H. Ittleman, P.*.	882	....	..
7—D.	F. Farrell, D.*..	3,913	2,107	0
	John Olsen, R.....	1,806	....	..
	D. Mulcahy, P.....	383	....	..
8—J.	J. McKeon, D.*..	3,253	1,690	0
	F. Sheehan, R....	1,297	....	..
	R. F. Timms, P....	591	....	..
9—F.	S. Burr, D.....	6,697	1,965	1
	E. F. Hills, R.....	4,622	....	..
	W. J. McRoberts, P.	2,365	....	..
10—W.	R. Kuhn, D.....	3,725	316	1
	F. M. Ahern, R.&P.*	4,041	....	..
11—A.	D. Farrah, D....	3,290	....	1
	G. R. Brennan, R.*	4,100	820	..
	A. L. Perkins, P....	598	....	..
12—W.	Bodnick, D.....	4,285	....	2
	W. T. Simpson, R.*	4,969	684	..
	W. H. Tappey, P....	748	....	..
13—H.	Kramer, D.*....	3,123	....	0
	C. Schmitt, R....	2,106	1,017	..
	J. E. Hults, P.....	315	....	..
14—J.	P. La Frens, D.*	2,638	857	2
	S. Engel, R. & P....	1,781	....	..
15—J.	J. Phelan, D.*..	3,366	1,224	3
	B. B. Mullen, R....	2,141	....	..
	W. B. Cosgrove, P.	285	....	..
16—J.	F. Hicker, D....	7,315	464	2
	S. R. Green, R.*....	7,789	....	..
	P. J. Conroy, P....	1,435	....	..
17—F.	Ulrich, D.....	2,751	....	2
	F. A. Wells, R....	4,268	1,517	..
	W. H. Erskine, P....	506	....	..
18—F.	M. Curran, D....	6,437	3,031	3
	A. W. Hoff, R.*....	9,478	....	..
	W. C. McKee, P....	1,055	....	..
19—W.	A. Bacher, D....	2,456	461	4
	H. Pruss, R.....	1,995	....	..
	H. Scheidemann, P.	166	....	..
20—W.	A. Sprenger, D.	3,589	....	5
	A. C. Flamman, R. & P.*....	3,620	40	..
21—I.	Mendelsohn, D..	1,563	443	4
	C. G. Strenger, R.	1,100	....	..
	H. C. Karren, P....	359	....	..
22—M.	De Young, D....	6,138	....	8
	C. H. Duff, R.....	7,616	1,478	..
	C. Mack, P.....	827	....	..
23—P.	X. Sullivan D.*..	4,583	1,566	3
	N. B. Finkelstein, R. & P.....	2,969	....	..

QUEENS.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
1—N.	Nehrbauer, D.*.	4,644	1,925	5
	T. F. Doyle, R....	2,719	....	..
	Henry Martin, P....	385	....	..
2—P.	J. McGarry, D.*	4,735	3,140	6
	F. L. Schnorr, R..	1,595	....	..
	B. P. Dewitt, P....	1,021	....	..
3—W.	H. O'Hare, D..	7,195	3,377	14
	Chas. Seyffarth, R.	3,818	....	..
	H. Schimell, P....	824	....	..
4—G.	E. Polhemus, D.	6,618	91	3
	J. S. Eadie, R. & P.*	6,527	....	..

RICHMOND.

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Plurality.	E.D. Maj.
1—S.	D. Stephens, D..	7,000	2,526	3
	G. A. Wood, R.....	4,131	....	..
	J. Laing, P.....	508	....	..

*Re-elected.

DEMOCRATS LOSE 58 CONGRESSMEN

Retain Control of the House by 19 Majority—Senate Is Safely Democratic.

J. G. CANNON COMING BACK

Nicholas Longworth and Wm. B. McKinley Elected by the Republicans.

SOCIALIST IN WISCONSIN

Progressives' Vote Is Small Everywhere and Representation in Congress Is Reduced.

The Democrats still control the House of Representatives, but by a greatly reduced majority. Returns received up to the time this edition of THE TIMES goes to press indicate that the Democratic majority of **141** in the present Congress has been reduced to **19.** The Progressive membership of the House has apparently dropped from **15** to **7.** The Socialists elected their candidate in one of the Wisconsin districts. The Prohibitionists have one Congressman—from California.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE NEW SENATE.

(As it will be constitu

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Remembering the Little Girls and Boys

There has been so much to say about De Pinna clothes for young men, one must not think this house has relaxed in its attention to the younger girls and boys.

De Pinna models this season for both are more attractive and more numerous than usual.

The stock is replete with new ideas and materials.

Warm Winter Coats for Little Girls

Charming styles in little girls' special order coats.

Copies of the latest Parisian models, representing the exclusive creations of such designers as Jean Lanvin, Cherunit and Mouton.

Made of the finest imported materials of the newest shades—the warmth without weight qualities—many models being fur-trimmed.

De Pinna ready-to-wear coats in equally attractive and exclusive models, from school coats at $15, up to the dressy cloth and velvet coats at $25 to $65.

De Pinna Girls' Hats

Suitable and becoming hats, designed in the De Pinna workrooms—an appropriate model for every coat.

DE PINNA
Boys' Department

Exclusive garments, which have the distinction of being specially made by De Pinna—late English models, tailored to your order, of unusual English materials.

Things which are not seen elsewhere in this country—specialties of this house.

The new models include a number of handsome fur-trimmed coats.

Boys' Ready-to-Wear Winter Coats

Adapted from the same models, for boys from 3 to 8 years old.

Exclusive—have the foreign touch—unusual and attractive in material as in style.

Prices, $12 to $25

Winter Coats for Boys from 7 to 15 Years

School coats of sturdy, warm woollens, cut from smart imported models; and correct coats for more formal wear—for afternoons and church.

Prices, $18 to $28

Little Boys' English Suits

Made to order or ready for service—tailored in the inimitable De Pinna style.

A wide range of materials and prices.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Girls

Another De Pinna specialty—shoes for every purpose, of unsurpassed quality—the result of careful study of young people's needs.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

SING SING DID IT, G.O.P. LEADERS SAY

Republican Chiefs Rejoice at Sweeping Victory and Declare Democracy Is Rebuked.

WHITMAN SILENT ON RESULT

"It Speaks for Itself," His Only Comment on Hearing of His Election.

DEMOCRATS ARE DOWNCAST

"The People Have Spoken," Murphy Admits—Osborn to Hold a Post-Mortem.

It has been many years since there has been so much jubilation at Republican State headquarters in Thirty-ninth Street as there was last night. State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner and the other officials of the State Committee as well as several of the candidates gathered there early and from the time the first returns began to come in at 6 o'clock until after midnight several clerks were busy chalking up Whitman pluralities on a big blackboard amid cheers from the crowd.

District Attorney Whitman received returns in his own headquarters at 37 Madison Avenue. His secretary, Lloyd D. Willis, told him shortly before 7 o'clock that his election was assured, and Mr. Whitman and wife quietly disappeared to take dinner at an uptown restaurant. Asked if he cared to make a statement the successful candidate said:

"The result speaks for itself. That is all I care to say at this time."

At Republican State headquarters Chairman Tanner gave out this statement shortly after 8 o'clock:

"This sweeping victory indicates the return to public confidence of the Republican Party as the best means of effective government. The victory is the more remarkable because it was won against the combined efforts of Murphy, Roosevelt, Hearst, and the Wilson Administration."

Result Known Early.

Mr. Tanner said that covered everything that he cared to say at this time. Although early returns indicated that Mr. Whitman had won, it was not until after 8 o'clock that the up-State returns showed the victory was a landslide. At 8:30 o'clock Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason said that the returns indicated that Whitman had won by about 200,000 plurality and Wadsworth by at least 150,000. There was a big cheer when it was announced that Democratic State headquarters had conceded that Whitman had carried Albany County, the home of Gov. Glynn, by 12,000 plurality. The results from Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse were also cheered loudly.

When it became certain that Mr. Whitman had carried everything interest centred upon what the other candidates were doing, and particularly James W. Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for United States Senator. Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of the candidate, is ill in Washington, but she telephoned to State headquarters asking for news regarding her husband. She was told that Mr. Wadsworth's plurality was estimated to be at least 100,000. Mr. Wadsworth left Washington to vote in Genesee County and hurried back to the Capital without stopping in this city.

All through the evening telegrams of congratulation poured in at Republican State headquarters, and at Mr. Whitman's own headquarters. One of these was from William Sulzer, and read:

> If you finish the work of reform that I began at Albany, you will win the congratulations and deserve the commendation of all good citizens.

"Rebuke to Mismanagement."

County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig made this comment on the result:

"The result is a rebuke to the Democratic State administration because of the mismanagement of the State since 1910. In addition to this, it emphasizes the desire of the people to return to power at the earliest possible moment the Republican Party, in order to restore confidence and the return to prosperity enjoyed under Republican administrations. That this significant result should have been achieved against the united efforts of the Democratic leaders, backed by the full power of the national Administration and the personal intervention of President Wilson, is the clearest proof that Democracy in the whole nation has been repudiated."

At Republican headquarters it was said that never before at an election, State or otherwise, had the results been indicated so early. This, said Chairman Tanner, was due to the Massachusetts form of ballot and the use of voting machines up-State.

Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, made this statement:

"Unquestionably the disclosures of conditions at Sing Sing Prison, particularly the joy-riding trips of David A. Sullivan, the convicted Brooklyn banker, contributed largely to wiping out the normal plurality of the Democratic Party in Kings. In East New York, where many of the depositors of the wrecked Union Bank lived, Sulzer got a comparatively small vote. This shows that most of the Union Bank depositors voted for Whitman rather than for Sulzer.

"While the disclosures at Sing Sing provided one cause, there were two others. The first was that voters of New York State would not tolerate interference by the President. The second was the maladministration of Dix and Sulzer. The result of the election sounds the death knell of the Progressive Party in the State."

Late last night Mr. Livingston claimed the election of three Congressmen, four State Senators, and thirteen Assemblymen. The Congressmen were Frederick W. Rowe, Sixth District; Reuben L. Haskell, Tenth, and Oscar W. Swift, Ninth. This represents a gain of two. The State Senators were Charles C. Lockwood, Fourth District; Charles F. Murphy, Sixth; Alvah W. Burlingham, Jr., Eighth, and Alfred J. Gilchrist, Tenth.

Result Pleases Cropsey.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County said last night:

"I am not surprised at the results of the election in Kings County. I knew the revelations of Sullivan's joy rides at Sing Sing would be a big factor. The issue had had tremendous and potent influence in this city, and I am certain that the widespread publicity given to it throughout the State has had more to do with the surprising results up-State than many persons had dreamed of down here.

"It is evident that most of the incensed Union Bank depositors of all political convictions voted for Whitman. They wanted to make their protest count. They apparently saw that the investigation carried on at the eleventh hour by Baldwin, confined as it was to the acts of Warden McCormick, was artificial and indicated no willingness to go further in the direction of the man higher up. Whether the present administration intends to probe to the core of this scandal now is immaterial. Mr. Whitman will administer justice to the ruined bank depositors by a thorough housecleaning of the State Board of Parole. There are at this time any number of closed banks throughout the State, and the Sullivan scandal hit them all. It opened the eyes of the State."

Theodore P. Wilsmark, manager of the Republican Campaign Committee in Queens County said:

"The vote for Mr. Whitman was more than 20,000 in Queens. We are pleased at this vote because it is about 5,000 more than the enrollment of Republicans. It shows that the appeals made by Mr. Whitman were effective in this Democratic stronghold. We succeeded also in holding our own in the Republican section of the county, and while we did not carry the county, we helped swell the splendid majority that Mr. Whitman has received throughout the State."

A telegram suggesting that Mr. Whitman was now a Presidential possibility was received by Mr. Whitman from William Ziegler, Jr., President of the Whitman College Men's League. It said:

"The league congratulates you on your splendid victory. We are confident your administration will be successful, and that you will go to Washington in 1916."

Moose Headquarters Dreary.

Things were dark and dreary about the headquarters of the Progressive Party, at 32 Washington Square West, last night. State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson and County Chairman Francis W. Bird received returns there, and when asked if they had any statement to make they shook their heads gloomily. No word was received from Col. Roosevelt.

NO EXCUSES TO OFFER.

Murphy and Other Democratic Leaders Say People Have Spoken.

Deep gloom prevailed at Tammany Hall and Democratic State headquarters in Thirty-fourth Street last night. Tammany was prepared for disquieting news, but not even the oldest follower of the Fourteenth Street organization believed for a moment that it was to be a Republican landslide. Even when the polls closed at 5 o'clock there wasn't a smile visible anywhere about the wigwam. Charles F. Murphy was at his desk and had a short conversation with Bartow S. Weeks, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Murphy did not look at all happy.

Returns, as usual, were received in the Speakers' Bureau, and a corps of clerks were on hand to tabulate the figures. At 6:30 o'clock, when the returns began to come in and those from Erie County indicated the way things were going, Mr. Murphy decided it was dinner time and departed in search of his evening meal. After that the Tammany men of importance began to drop in from time to time. Supreme Court Justices Erlanger and Weeks were on hand early, and were joined later by Edward E. McCall and William Sohmer, the Tammany candidate for Controller. The big hall in the building upstairs was thrown open to the public, but only a small crowd took advantage of the accommodation, although a band was trying to liven things up.

Result Makes Murphy Gloomy.

It was about 7:30 o'clock that Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, conceded the election of Mr. Whitman and said that Glynn's plurality in the city would be around 50,000, while Whitman's plurality in the State would be around 150,000. About 8:30 o'clock Mr. Murphy returned and was applauded by the twoscore Tammany men in the speakers' room. He smiled acknowledgment of the reception, and sat down to converse with Mr. McCall and Mr. Sohmer. Mr. Murphy's face became gloomier and gloomier as the evening wore on, and when he was asked if he had any statement to make he said:

"By their votes the electors of the State have signified their choice for Governor. There is no more to be said, except to wish Mr. Whitman a satisfactory and successful administration. I hope that he will fill the great office as conscientiously and as worthily as his efficient predecessor, Gov. Glynn."

Mr. Murphy went away a few minutes later. The band also gave up its job, the lights were put out, and the building became as dark as was the outlook a short time before.

At Democratic State headquarters State Chairman William Church Osborn and one or two of his assistants received the returns. Gloom settled down early, unlightened by a ray of hope. When the returns from Buffalo and the rest of Erie County came in Mr. Osborn gave it up. Asked if he thought the election was a rebuke to President Wilson, Mr. Osborn said he had not had time to analyze the result. Asked if he thought the county organization had been loyal, he said:

No Disloyalty, Osborn Says.

"I haven't the slightest idea that there was any disloyalty. I cannot say what the result was due to until I have had a chance to make a comparison with other States. I was hopeful that President Wilson's peaceful policy would have had an influence on the result here. No, I do not think the tariff had anything to do with the result. Gov. Glynn made a most remarkable campaign. It was magnificent in every particular. I felt sure that Ambassador Gerard would be elected, and the result is very disappointing to me."

"Do you believe the religious issue had much to do with the result?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"I think it was greatly exaggerated," replied Mr. Osborn. "I don't believe it made a difference of more than 25,000 or 30,000 votes.

"I cannot give any reason for the result until I have performed a post-mortem. As yet I have not put the knife into the corpse."

John H. McCooey, Tammany leader in Kings County, declined to make any comment on the outcome of the election when asked to do so late last night. He merely said that the results spoke for themselves. Earlier in the evening Mr. McCooey, when informed of the first returns, said the indications were that the contest between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Whitman in Kings County had been very close, but that Mr. Gerard apparently would have a good majority.

Capt. Daniel F. Shea, ex-Chairman and leader of the Democratic Party in Queens County, said:

"We carried Queens County by between 6,000 and 7,000 for Gov. Glynn. The organization in the borough stood solidly by the Governor, and his appeal to the workingmen was very effective. This is shown by the fact that in the First Assembly District, which includes the industrial district of Long Island City, he was successful, almost two to one, against Mr. Whitman, and in the Ridgewood district, where there is a large labor population, Mr. Glynn won out over Mr. Whitman by more than 2,000 majority. We have been successful also in electing our local candidates, including Congressmen, State Senators, District Attorney, and three Assemblymen. All these have been elected by large majorities. It shows that the organization is stronger now than it has ever been."

Glynn Conceded Defeat Early.

At Gov. Glynn's personal headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt last night defeat was conceded an hour after the polls closed. As the returns came in there was much discussion over the falling off of the Tammany vote in the city and the big Republican vote up-State. At 8 o'clock George Henry Payne, the manager, sent a telegram to Gov. Glynn which read:

"There are some things that know no defeat, and the greatest of these, character and integrity, are yours. I am proud to have been associated with you."

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE—FIRST DISTRICT.
MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

A. D	DUGRO. Dem.	WEEKS. Dem.	WASSERVOGEL. Rep.	DAVIES. Rep.	MEYER. Prog.	MILLER. Prog.	E.D. Maj.
1	2,127	1,845	910	816	58	50	4
2	2,267	1,889	809	590	30	31	8
3	2,705	1,921	825	418	71	69	7
4	930	695	598	116	16	9	9
5	3,191	2,292	653	672	55	74	6
6	274	189	785	596	16	14	13
7	2,520	1,902	946	804	101	96	6
8	142	111	511	66	6	3	15
9	2,745	1,933	916	786	61	62	1
10	742	538	724	371	51	35	12
11	2,643	2,120	714	603	71	68	8
12	2,684	1,964	800	503	69	56	5
13	2,197	1,672	608	506	110	127	7
14	2,492	1,870	904	766	65	73	8
15	2,197	1,672	608	506	110	127	7
16	2,454	1,900	840	685	79	88	6
17	2,434	2,439	2,123	1,915	281	328	10
18	2,511	1,893	1,095	881	120	116	6
19	3,454	3,680	2,714	2,984	402	602	15
20	1,522	1,146	704	413	79	87	12
21	2,150	2,085	2,381	1,986	255	276	8
22	2,274	1,763	1,187	780	96	99	9
23	6,594	6,486	5,950	4,967	667	687	21
24	1,100	816	545	347	44	34	9
25	1,937	1,845	1,507	1,381	205	221	7
26	920	671	890	559	125	101	15
27	1,668	1,554	1,267	1,208	185	150	7
28	999	707	751	482	57	54	8
29	2,805	2,708	2,211	1,682	309	286	4
30	2,613	2,077	1,961	1,313	140	118	16
31	1,925	1,861	2,047	1,496	367	398	11
32	7,904	8,502	5,614	6,514	520	545	11
33	4,128	3,318	2,625	1,570	170	153	5
34	5,300	5,204	2,720	615	615	453	13
35	6,165	5,509	3,600	3,354	526	571	13
Totals	91,477	77,416	57,603	42,515	6,462	6,641	324

324 election districts missing out of a total of 950.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON GETS HIS 20TH TERM

W. B. McKinley and Two Other Old Guard Republicans Also to Regain House Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Returns from the Eighteenth Congressional District returned to Congress "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who defeated the incumbent, Frank T. O'Hair, by 3,500 plurality and carried Vermilion, his home county, by 1,500.

Six members of the Old Guard who were victims of the Democratic landslide two years ago sought to regain their seats. Incomplete returns indicate that four, and probably five, of these have been successful.

William B. McKinley, campaign manager for William H. Taft in 1912, apparently has recaptured the seat in Congress he lost two years ago. Returns from the Nineteenth District are incomplete, but they indicate McKinley has been elected safely.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 3.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon has "come back," as he said he would. He will take his seat in Congress next March for the twentieth time, and the cigars he will smoke, he says, will be as long and black as the ones he puffed on his front porch this beautiful November day, when the voters of the Eighteenth District elected him over Representative Frank T. O'Hair.

President Wilson pleaded with the voters for Mr. O'Hair's return; Col. Roosevelt, in his Illinois speeches, trained his heaviest howitzers on the Danville statesman; Albert J. Beveridge took special shots at him; Raymond Robins, Progressive candidate for Senator, predicted his defeat, and every Chicago newspaper strongly opposed his return to Congress.

Mr. Cannon was elected first to Congress forty-two years ago, and served continuously till 1911, except the two years from 1891 to 1893. Mr. O'Hair defeated "Uncle Joe" by 800 votes two years ago, when the Bull Moose was at the zenith of its power in Illinois. Samuel T. Busey, an old soldier, was the man who beat "Uncle Joe" in 1890.

Mr. Cannon tonight made the following statement:

"The returns give evidence of the intent of the people of the United States to return the Republicans to full control, and in 1916 the voters will have a Republican House and Senate and a Republican President. I gather that we have made substantial gains throughout the country. While we may not have elected a majority in the House, the people have shown their desire to return to Republican policies and Republican prosperity."

Congressman O'Hair declared he was gaining in Vermilion County, Mr. Cannon's stronghold, and also in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties.

"I stand a good chance of being elected. I will not concede the election until the returns are all in," he said.

BUFFALO VOTES FOR COMMISSION PLAN

New Government Was Bitterly Opposed by Democrats—Big Plurality for Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Republican wave hit this Democratic county a real jolt today. Complete returns for the city give Whitman a plurality of 12,712, and, of the nineteen districts in the county yet unheard from, the indications are that Whitman's plurality will be increased to at least 15,000.

Lockwood, for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, won by 6,522, this being his home city. Chauncey Hamlin, Progressive, ran ahead of Schoeneck, the Republican candidate, this also being Hamlin's home town.

Wadsworth received a plurality of 2,323 in the city and a total in the county of nearly 4,000.

The Democrats have elected a Sheriff in Erie County by a plurality of less than 700, Edward Steni winning over John J. Price, Republican, and John H. Price, Progressive.

Evans Ale and Stout

IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Order Supply from Nearest Dealer.

THE TIMES FLASHED NEWS AT 6:20 P. M.

Record Crowd Packed Broadway and Seventh Avenue for Election Merrymaking.

NEW TRAFFIC ORDER ISSUED

Bonfires Few and Scattered—Large Throngs Out in Harlem and in the Bronx.

New Yorkers in every thoroughfare in the city in which the lights shone brightly last night surged and swayed up and down, back and forth by the thousands, in some places, notably Times Square, by the tens of thousands. The apathy of the public toward the election this year had been generally remarked, but no previous election night, not even any New Year's Eve, brought out more people than were on the streets last night. In the estimate of Police Inspector Myers, who has had many years' experience with Coney Island crowds, there were 100,000 persons at one time in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, between Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets.

The good weather helped bring the hosts out, and long after the election had been decided the crowds stayed in the streets. Indeed, the election lost importance an hour or two after the searchlight on the Times Building tower sent its beam of light north at 6:20 P. M., indicating the victory of Mr. Whitman.

When this early announcement was flashed the streets had not filled, it being evident that the people did not expect the decisive returns so soon. As far as could be judged, the crowd was about evenly divided between the two principal candidates. At no time during the evening was there any general demonstration in favor of either.

And, save for those who held their places against the general pushing in front of THE TIMES's bulletins in Broadway, both candidates seemed forgotten. The night became as New Year's Eve after 9 o'clock. It was then that Broadway began to fill, and horns, cow bells, confetti, ticklers, and all the other noise and amusement makers appeared. From then until after midnight the thoroughfare was a scene of revelry.

When the theatres poured their thousands out the crowding and noise and merrymaking were at their height. Shortly afterward many had disappeared into restaurants and cafés, but they were hardly missed from the great throng that remained out.

But, though a minority, thousands were really interested in following the count of the votes, and these were packed in Broadway and Forty-second Street watching each announcement flashed on the screen on the Times Building. There was little cheering among them and little argument. They seemed only curiously interested. Now and then there were exclamations of surprise at Mr. Whitman's majorities, and "I told you so" was frequently heard, but there was little more than this to indicate that it was election night and not New Year's Eve.

Noticeable in the throng that moved in all directions about the Times Building was the group in front of the war bulletin board that did not move. The faithful followers of the war news remained faithful. Many of them were not voters. They were the friends and relatives of soldiers fighting where the names of Gov. Glynn and Mr. Whitman have never been heard. All night, after the merrymakers had tired and gone home, the group in front of the war bulletins remained, as usual, at its post. Election night seemed to have come and gone without their realizing it.

The police arrangements were excellent. Inspector Myers was in charge of 125 men, whom he stretched out in Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets at short intervals of space. The movement of the crowds was facilitated by the Inspector's order requiring all persons on the east side of Broadway to move north and all on the west side south. Last night was the first time this had been done, and the plan worked with distinct success, and much congestion and disorder were prevented. Also vehicular traffic was suspended in Forty-second Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues and in Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, except for street cars and vehicles having business in the closed streets. This made greatly for safety and ease in moving the crowds.

And though the police were busy directing the movement of the people, they had little difficulty in maintaining order. No flagrant violation of the law occurred, and there were scarcely any arrests. Up to 10 o'clock there was none in Times Square. The good behavior of the people was commented upon by Inspector Myers several times during the night. "They are just out to have a good time and make a lot of noise," he said to a TIMES reporter, "and we don't care how much noise and fun they have."

Bonfires, in times past seemingly inevitable on election night, were noticeably few and scattered last night. Commissioner Woods took special precautions against them, for last year, according to his estimate, $100,000 worth of property was destroyed through election bonfires. Two hundred mounted patrolmen were withdrawn from their regular service to patrol the streets in automobiles, all of the Police Department cars and as many as could be borrowed from other municipal departments being used. In addition lines of hose were laid at various corners, and as soon as a bonfire was started within reach a stream of water was turned upon it.

One of the most enthusiastic crowds that ever gathered in Harlem on an election night drifted up and down 125th Street all the way from Third to St. Nicholas Avenue. Though not so large as the throngs of a Presidential year, the crowds were swelled by many visitors from Morningside and Washington Heights, and from the Jersey towns connecting with the Fort Lee Ferry.

The dwellers of the Bronx also turned out in great numbers. At 149th Street and Third Avenue thousands passed in a steady stream for hours.

More than fifty youths were arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night for starting bonfires, and about as many boys under sixteen years of age were taken to the Children's Society. In the court Magistrate Levy dismissed most of the offenders with a reprimand, and fined others $1 each. A dozen or so young men were arraigned in the court for using ticklers and each was fined $3. One young woman who, in the opinion of the police, became too lively with her tickler was fined $1. These minor offenses occupied almost the entire time of the court. There were no serious charges incident to election night.

HOW CITY'S PRESS VIEWS THE RESULT

Murphyism Has Broken Back of Democratic Party in New York, Says World.

A REPETITION OF 1884 VOTE

Rebuke to Wilson, Asserts Tribune —Herald and Sun See Roosevelt Eclipse.

Here is some of the editorial comment in other New York newspapers this morning on the elections in State and country:

Wrecked by Murphyism.

From The World.

Last year Murphyism broke the back of the Democratic Party in New York City.

This year Murphyism has broken the back of the Democratic Party of New York State.

The people of New York will no longer tolerate Tammany Hall government at Albany. They have said it in the great vote polled for Mr. Whitman. They have said it still more emphatically in the vote polled for William Sulzer. Discredited and disgraced, a bankrupt in reputation as well as in character, Sulzer has again proved himself the political Nemesis of the boss who impeached him and removed him from the Governorship not because he had pocketed campaign contributions, but because he had refused longer to take orders from Charles F. Murphy.

A sorry implement of political justice, perhaps, but William Sulzer has nevertheless done his work and done it effectively.

Gov. Glynn is the victim of conditions which he did not create, but which, unfortunately, he had taken no strong measures to remedy.

Even Mr. Roosevelt with all his skill and with all his vindictive hatred of the Republican organization of New York, which blocked his third-term ambitions, could not check the popular determination to drive Murphyism out of Albany, no matter who suffered and who benefited.

The Democrats of New York have been beaten because they tolerated Charles F. Murphy as the boss of their party organization. They learned nothing from the disastrous defeat that they sustained in the city last Fall. Will they learn nothing from the disastrous defeat that they sustained in the State this Fall?

Whitman and Wadsworth.

From The Herald.

Irrespective of considerations of broader national politics, it is very likely that a good many men in this State voted for Mr. Whitman because they felt that after experience with three Democratic Governors at Albany a Republican Governor would come as a relief. This feeling has doubtless been greatly promoted by the splendid impression Mr. Whitman has made in his campaigning through the State, and by the fact that Mr. Whitman is Mr. Whitman.

Of Mr. Glynn it may be said in all charity that his defeat is due not so much to any doubt of his own good intentions as to his failure to accept the warning of one far wiser than he to "beware of entangling alliances," which in his case applied to alliances journalistic as well as to alliances political.

The Progressive "slump" in his own State is hardly less significant of the Roosevelt eclipse than is the waning of Progressive strength in other parts of the country. In spots it has cut enough of a figure to contribute to the defeat of a Republican nominee, but as a party the "Bull Moose" need no longer be reckoned with.

The Republican Turn.

From The Sun.

The salient feature of the voting yesterday throughout the United States, or rather throughout that part of the country which is reasonably indicative of political change, was the compelling evidence of Republican reunion. The Progressive advance is not only checked, the Progressive forces are almost annihilated. * * * The main fact so far transcends in importance the local developments in this State or in any other State that even the landslide by which Mr. Whitman and Mr. Wadsworth benefit so conspicuously seems this morning a minor incident.

The marked readjustment yesterday in the relative voting strength of the two great parties merely emphasizes the now almost forgotten conditions under which Mr. Wilson and his party originally attained to power. Two years ago Mr. Wilson's vote lacked more than a million and a quarter of the combined vote of the Republican Party, split into two factions by Col. Roosevelt's individual enterprise of hatred and ambition. He is a minority President.

A Repudiation of 14th Street.

From The Tribune.

The Republican landslide in this State is attributable to two things—an abhorrence of Tammany Hall's game of grab and graft, and a desire to rebuke a reform President who, for the sake of his own Administration, about to be judged on its questionable achievements, cast his lot with Tammany and induced so-called anti-Tammany Democrats here to swallow a Tammany ticket. There can be no mistake about the intent of the voters. All the Democratic apologies and explanations will avail nothing. If the result had been fairly close they might have had some worth. As it is, Murphy and President Wilson may mingle their tears, for the voters of this State have spoken their mind to both of them with emphasis.

It is a fitting rebuke to the cynical dishonesty and disregard of the public interest which have characterized the State administration for the last four years, and the hypocrisy which induced Washington, for shallow, selfish reasons, to give its approval.

Against that Mr. Whitman's record of splendid service in the District Attorney's office here was a shining light. He had been an anti-boss official. He had prosecuted grafters and sent them to jail. He had been balked in jailing more of them by Gov. Glynn, his opponent. He represented precisely the combination of qualities the voters desired in office to clean out the "merry firm of Grab and Graft" from its headquarters in the Capitol.

Against Mr. Whitman.

From The Press.

Mr. Whitman did not carry this State for Governor; the people of New York carried it. Mr. Wadsworth did not carry this State for Senator; the people of New York carried it. Mr. Penrose did not carry Pennsylvania; the people of his State carried it.

Other Republican candidates for Governor, for Senator, and for Representative did not carry their States and their Congress districts.

The American people carried them—carried them not so much for this or for that candidate, elected often overwhelmingly, but against the policy and programme of Mr. Wilson's party in control of the national Government.

Yesterday in New York, for example, was exactly twenty years ago over again.

In 1894 the 150,000 for Morton was the verdict of the voters of New York against Mr. Cleveland and his economic policy. In 1914 the 150,000 for Whitman was the verdict of the voters of New York against Mr. Wilson and his economic policy.

ERROR AIDS HEARST LEAGUE

Thousands of Democrats Put Cross Under Wrong Emblem in Voting.

That there was a possibility of thousands of votes being counted for the Independence League which were meant for the Democratic Party in the vote for Governor yesterday became known last night when it was found that in many districts voters had put their cross mark in the space under the Independence League emblem, the scales, instead of in the space allotted under the black star, the emblem of the Democrats.

On the official ballot for Governor the emblems of the Democratic and the Independence League Parties appear side by side, as the latter party indorsed the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate. Under each emblem there is a small vacant place for the voter to register his cross. Thousands of voters put their cross mark in the space beneath the Independence League emblem, leaving the space beneath the Democratic emblem blank.

These votes, it was said last night, would be counted for the Independence League, although in most cases probably they were meant for the Democratic Party.

While the error will make no difference in the count for Governor, there is a possibility of the Democratic Party losing its position on the ballot should it be found that, throughout the State, a majority of the Democrats voted under the Independence League emblem.

In Queens alone, it was said, several thousand Democratic voters had unwittingly put their mark under the Independence League emblem.

VINDICATED, SULZER SAYS.

Deposed Governor Thinks Result Means Murphy Must Go.

William Sulzer and a score of his admirers received the returns last night at the Sulzer headquarters in the Broadway Central Hotel. As soon as he was sure that Mr. Whitman had won, Mr. Sulzer sent him a message of congratulation, and then gave out this statement:

"The verdict of the people reverses the verdict of the Murphy court of infamy. It means also that Murphy must go. Glynn plotted with Murphy to steal my office, but the voters refused to confirm the theft. It will be a long time before Tammany removes another Governor because he would not be a party to the looting of the State. Without organization it was impossible for me to win, but I console myself with the knowledge that I have elected Whitman, beaten Glynn, made Roosevelt ridiculous, and have driven from public life the conspirators who stole the Governorship.

"I am content. My usefulness in the struggle for reform and for better things has only begun. My fight will go on. I have not reached the end of the rope and I am going to the end. A long time ago I said no man could destroy William Sulzer but himself. That is true now. I thank the men who voted for me. They will never regret it. I congratulate Judge Whitman. Now he has the opportunity. I longed for to beat the bosses, get the grafters, and finish the work of reform that I began. If he has the courage to do it thoroughly and conscientiously in the interest of all the taxpayers, he is destined to write a large chapter in the annals of New York."

GERARD MEN HOPEFUL.

Believe Ambassador's City Vote Will Offset Up-State Losses.

At the headquarters of Ambassador Gerard in the Hotel Martinique, the force in charge of his campaign expressed hope last night that their candidate was elected, notwithstanding the estimates from up-State giving James W. Wadsworth, the Republican, big pluralities.

Thomas McCarthy, manager of the Gerard campaign, early this morning said he did not concede the election of Mr. Wadsworth. He said that, while estimates give Wadsworth a plurality of about 150,000 above the Harlem River, the plurality of Ambassador Gerard in Greater New York may offset that, as figures indicate that Ambassador Gerard's plurality in this city is about 150,000, which is about 125,000 more than Gov. Glynn's.

Riverhead, L. I., to Stay "Wet."

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 3.—Two years ago Riverhead, after several years of strict prohibition, went wet. This year the question was submitted again to the voters and the early indications are that the town will be wet for two years more. The indications are that the proposal to erect a county hospital for tuberculosis patients has been defeated.

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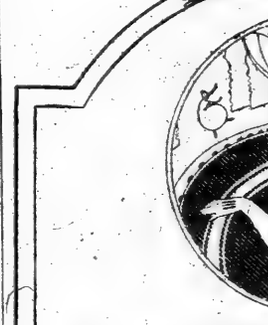

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VOTES, DIDN'T REGISTER.

Court Holds Law Does Not Apply to Small Places.

Michael J. Ryan, a manufacturer of this city, voted yesterday in his home town of Cedarhurst, L. I., although he did not register in October and did not register and vote in the last general election. Mr. Ryan intended to register last month, but his election district had been divided within the last year, and he was not informed of the place of registration in time to get himself on the rolls on the first registration days. Before the second opportunity offered he was called to the Pacific Coast on business and left word with Democratic leaders asking that they register for him.

When Mr. Ryan, who had returned hurriedly from the West in order to cast his vote, went to the polls yesterday he was challenged. William P. Langevin, his attorney, and George M. Bode, counsel for the Democratic Central Committee of Nassau County, applied at once to Justice Van Siclen of the Supreme Court, at Mineola, for a writ of mandamus against the Board of Elections. It was proved that Mr. Ryan had been a resident and property owner in Cedarhurst for three years, and that he had intended to register in October and had been prevented for the reasons given.

Justice Van Siclen, in his decision referred to the decision of the Court of Appeals, which ruled that the law requiring personal registration did not apply to election districts of less than 5,000 population, and said that under the circumstances he would grant the writ. Mr. Ryan voted just two minutes before the polls closed. Justice Van Siclen said last night that the case could hardly be said to establish a general precedent, as the peculiar circumstances made it very evident that Mr. Ryan not only intended but had a right to register, and that under the conditions he was given the benefit of the doubt.

CROWDS AT SUFFRAGE SHOP

Controller Prendergast and John A. Hennessy Address Meetings.

Crowds were inside and outside the Society Suffrage Shop, at 663 Fifth Avenue, all day yesterday. Controller William A. Prendergast and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch spoke in the morning. Mlle. Dorziat, the actress, was present, but did not speak on account of a cold.

Mrs. Charles Beard, who spoke in the afternoon, told the audience, which was composed largely of men, that if the women should win the vote in the seven campaign States they would have sixty-three electoral votes, and all the parties would fall over one another to please them.

John A. Hennessy told the women that it was not public opinion, but the individual leader, that influenced the vote; that it was the personal following of a political leader which did the work. He told the women to get the influence of men all over the State to work for them, and he would be glad to do his part.

WOMAN KILLED BY DANCING.

Mrs. Curran Is Taken Ill at a Ball and Dies on Getting Home.

To excessive dancing is attributed the death yesterday of Mrs. Mary Curran, 22 years old, of 251 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg. The young woman with two friends, Miss Nellie Doyle of 957 Grand Street and Miss Florence Young, who lives at 706 Grand Street, attended a reception on Monday night in a hall at Grand and Havemeyer Streets. She danced four dances in rapid succession and at the close of the last became ill. After trying to revive her, her friends put her in a milk wagon and took her home. She died there a few hours later.

Industrial Attaché Sails Today.

Albertus H. Baldwin, the first of nine attachés appointed by the Federal Government to study industrial conditions abroad, will sail today on the Lusitania for Liverpool. He has just returned from a trip through the Eastern States on which he interviewed manufacturers on the export trade of the United States. Mr. Baldwin said that he would make his headquarters in London.

HOW VOTE WAS CAST IN NEW YORK CITY

Nearly Half the Total Was Polled by 9 A. M.—Little Trouble with New Ballot.

300 DEPUTIES ON THE JOB

Former Football Stars Acted as Watchers—Suffragists Busy at Polling Places.

The fair weather and the fact that the new modified Massachusetts ballot gave the voters little trouble made ideal conditions yesterday for rapid voting.

Voters began to crowd polling places within five minutes after the polls opened at 6 o'clock. They voted in steady streams until 9 o'clock, when the first lull set in, and a tabulation of figures revealed the fact that nearly half the votes were cast.

It was a record for early voting for any election in recent years. By noon 65 per cent of the total vote was in, and at 4 o'clock reports indicated that the late afternoon rush would be inconsequential, as 85 per cent. of the vote had already been cast. The total vote was recorded in several election districts more than an hour before the polls were scheduled to be closed.

Trouble had been expected from the new ballots, but as voter after voter emerged from the voting booths within a minute after entering, the watchers began to gain confidence that the day would pass without serious confusion.

In the districts near Columbia University some voters took as long as nine minutes to vote, their extreme deliberation indicating that they were splitting their tickets with much care. In the downtown districts political parties set up sample voting places as near to the polls as the law would allow. With sample ballots and the aid of instructors they taught the voters who had not had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the new ballots earlier, how to vote in the normal amount of time.

The "place of stay" voters were conspicuous by their absence. Watchers for the Honest Ballot Association, who were employed in squads of 100 members each, scoured the city with warrants for the arrest of men who were suspected, but they went empty-handed for the most part, although they challenged a few suspects.

Shows Fight When Challenged.

One young man became very indignant and wanted to fight when challenged. He rushed into the office of Supt. of Elections Voorhis, denouncing everybody in general connected with the election, and demanding that an escort be given to him to see that he got his legal chance to vote. He was asked where he voted last year and he said in New Jersey, insisting, however, that he had lived here a year since that time. Supt. Voorhis with a smile informed the young man that the election last year was on Nov. 4, so that if he swore in his vote this year he "would be taking a pretty long chance." He changed his belligerent mood at once and left, with thanks for Mr. Voorhis's warning.

The only serious quarrel of the day occurred at the opening of the polls in the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District at 180 Eldridge Street. A Democratic Captain objected to Joseph Struiowitz as a member of the Board of Inspectors. Struiowitz was supported by Misha Hymowitz, Chairman of the board, and a seventeen-minute argument ensued that sometimes grew so warm that bystanders had to separate the contenders.

Dispute Held Up Voting.

While it lasted not a single vote could be cast, and it was finally settled by the protests of more than 100 voters, who urged that they had to be on their way to work and couldn't afford to stand about just to see a row. Struiowits finally was permitted to take his place. Supt. Voorhis had to send a Special Inspector to a Brooklyn election district on receiving a report from a Deputy that only three Inspectors instead of four, as provided by law, were on duty.

Mr. Voorhis sent out 300 Deputies in a search for election frauds. Upon receiving reports from them as to the speed and quietness of the voting throughout the city Mr. Voorhis announced that it was the quietest and most smoothly working Election Day he had ever known.

The entrance of former football stars into the business of watching the polls provided in some districts an element of interest that almost overshadowed the voting. L. Bigelow, Jr., Captain of Yale's football team in 1907, led the football forces who had volunteered as watchers. He was the centre of admiring throngs of boys when he visited voting places in lower Fifth Avenue. With him were Walter Logan and John Kilpatrick, ends on the Yale team in 1910; "Pop" Foster, a Yale tackle in 1908; Arthur Howe, an All-American quarter back, selected from the Yale team of 1910; S. D. Baker of Princeton, and "Big Ed" Farley of Harvard.

250 College Men as Watchers.

The football squad worked with 250 college men, who were registered as members of the Volunteer Watchers' League and were under the direct control of Assistant District Attorney Weller. Some of them remained in automobiles at the Criminal Courts Building ready to respond on an instant's notice to any call for help.

A bit of humor that enlivened the day in the upper east side was contributed by the fact that four Election Inspectors, a ballot clerk, and a poll clerk, and a policeman had to remain on duty all day at an election district where the entire vote was cast at 9 o'clock, and there was no possible prospect of getting any more votes through the long day's wait. The voteless watch occurred at the Forty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District at McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park. At 8:58 o'clock 50 per cent. of the district's vote was cast when Max Boehm cast his vote and the other 50 per cent. was cast when Max Boehm's son Bertrand emerged from the booth two minutes later. They were the only two registered voters in the district.

Women from the Women's Political Union visited the different polling places distributing suffrage literature. The women were on duty, some of them, from 6 A. M. and they remained until the close. Hundreds of women passed in and out of the headquarters of the union at 25 East Forty-fifth Street during the day to get literature and directions for distribution. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the President, was at 623 Columbus Avenue, her own district, with her daughter and little granddaughter, the latter distributing literature with her elders. Mrs. John Winters Brannan was at the polls in the cigar shop, 103 West Forty-sixth Street, and Miss Anna Constable at 631 Park Avenue. Polling places on the lower east side were thoroughly covered by the women.

Up to 11 P. M. no report of any trouble in the counting of ballots was received at the office of the State Board of Elections, 47 West Forty-second Street. Superintendent John R. Voorhis remained until late at the office with several assistants, but no demand was made for their services in any part of the city.

WHERE CANDIDATES VOTED.

Whitman and Sulzer Cast Ballots Here—Other Notables.

Two of the candidates for Governor, Mr. Whitman and Mr. Sulzer, voted here.

Mr. Whitman went to the polling place at 412 Fourth Avenue, accompanied by George L. Genung, the Republican captain of the district. He found a battery of moving picture machines and a large camera squad ready for him, while Election Inspector William Bergren was waiting to hand him the ballots. It required just two minutes for the Republican candidate for Governor to mark his ballots inside the booth.

As he emerged he shook hands with all the election officials and handed them a box of cigars. He then returned to his home, where he remained until the returns came in.

William Sulzer voted at 27 West Eighth Street at 11 o'clock. He emerged from the voting booth with a declaration that the race was between himself and Mr. Whitman, with Gov. Glynn as a poor third. He said that up-State farmers who had not voted for twenty years, would be out in force to see that Gov. Glynn did not get back into office.

Mayor Mitchel voted at the polling place in West Ninety-eighth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. He walked to the polling place from his home in the Peter Stuyvesant Apartments in Riverside Drive at Ninety-eighth Street. Election workers questioned him as to his view of the race, but he refused their requests that he predict the results, saying it all depended upon the unknown quantity of Sulzer and Davenport.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen strolled up to the polling place at 24 East Forty-ninth Street at 12:45 o'clock with the greeting, "It's a fine day for voting, boys," to the election officials. He took two minutes to mark his ballots.

Charles F. Murphy, when he appeared at the polling place at 297 First Avenue, had the greeting, "It's lovely weather we're having," for all who approached him. He took three minutes to mark his ballots, and then shook hands with friends, who called him "Chief." He would not answer any questions from reporters.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who registered from his town residence at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, voted at a barber shop at 936 Sixth Avenue. As he was leaving the booth he said he had been too keenly interested in the suffering of non-combatants in the European war zone to follow the course of the political campaign. He said he thought the European war was responsible for the unusually quiet election. He intimated, without actally saying so, that he voted for Mr. Whitman.

Henry Clews, who voted from the same polling place a few minutes before Mr. Rockefeller, said he was voting for Mr. Whitman because he was a man "who would do a day's work for a day's pay, and do it with integrity." He said he was voting for Whitman on his record as District Attorney.

Ex-Senator Thauncey M. Depew, who voted at 924 Sixth Avenue, remarked after casting his ballot that he had put it on the winner, as he could not see any possible chance for the candidates other than Mr. Whitman.

Col. Roosevelt voted at Oyster Bay. He arrived at the polling place in company with two gardeners from Sagamore Hill, who rode with him in the family carriage, which was driven by James Lee, the family coachman. Lee and the two gardeners prepared their ballots and voted ahead of Col. Roosevelt. The Colonel was greeted at the polls by Robert Duval, a Progressive leader.

ELECTION ORDERLY; FEW CASES IN COURT

Columbia Students Suffer Most from the Activities of the State Board.

MANY CALLED FROM BED

And Then Haled to Police Courts —Whitman Closes "Instruction" Booths.

All of the courts and the District Attorney's office were ready yesterday for prompt action in election cases, but there was not very much for them to do. The cases that did come up were unlike those of a few years ago, when assaults often preceded arrests, and many of those who came to court brought battered faces with them. One hundred and thirty-five men were haled to court yesterday in Manhattan. One hundred and seventeen were accused of illegal registration, sixteen of illegal voting, and two of disorderly conduct.

District Attorney Whitman's automobile squadron, organized for duty at the polls, found little work outside of closing a few saloons and ferreting out instruction bureaus run in violation of the law within 100 feet of a polling place.

Such an instruction booth for the guidance of Tammany voters was uncovered next to the polling place at 462 Grand Street by Arthur Howe, the ex-Yale football captain, who was a volunteer watcher for the Honest Ballot Association. According to one of the men in Howe's detachment money was being passed, but the watcher admitted later that there was a dim light, and he could not be sure as to the nature of the transaction. Inspector Schmittberger was notified, and he sent a policeman to the place to close it.

Warned Voters from Polls.

William Zeigler, in charge of one of the autos, found that in some of the downtown districts telegrams purporting to be from the Honest Ballot Association had been circulated. They were addressed to Republicans chiefly and read:

"Avoid trouble. Stay away from the polls. We have necessary information."

The original telegram was traced to a branch telegraph office at 854 Broadway. A subpoena has been issued for the manager's attendance at the District Attorney's office, and Assistant District Attorney Weller will try to find out where the telegrams came from.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl found a saloon at 178 Forsyth Street open in violation of the law. Detectives Flood and Armstrong of the District Attorney's office closed the place, and did the same to another saloon at the Bowery and Rivington Street.

Patrolman McGerald, on duty at the polls at 103 Third Avenue, reported to Assistant District Attorney Weller that Joseph Rosenberg, whom he arrested at the polls on a warrant charging false registration, had escaped. Rosenberg told the policeman that he had the right to swear in his vote in, and McGerald took him back to the polling place. Rosenberg got the ballots and started toward the booths, and that was the last McGerald saw of him.

Early yesterday morning policemen served subpoenas in the dormitories of Columbia University on students who were awakened for the purpose. The calls to court had been sworn out at the instigation of the Board of Elections, which charged the students with illegal registration. Seventy-five of the students who were served crowded into the Mulberry Street Court, where Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Magistrate Freschi were sitting. The matter was disposed of in a bunch. The Chief Magistrate said that the course pursued by the Superintendent of Election was improper and that its apparent purpose was to annoy the students.

When the Magistrate asked how many of the students had been summoned before on a similar errand many hands were put up. Then it was learned that some of the students had been summoned to court at every election in the last few years. Of the men who had been troubled in this way was William Cullen Bryant Kemp LL. B., L. L. M., A. B., A. M., who is still seeking other degrees. He has been a student for twenty-seven years and has spent most of these years at Columbia, which is his real home. He has the income of a trust fund, amounting to $5,000 a year, which is to be paid him as long as he stays at the university and which is to stop when he leaves it. Another student, J. A. Vaughn, had appeared in court on four previous occasions.

John R. Voorhis, State Superintendent of Elections, said last night in answer to the criticisms of Chief Magistrate McAdoo in regard to the action of the board in arresting the Columbia students, that it was not the place of the Chief Magistrate to criticise him for carrying out the functions for which the board was created. Whether the board was at fault in its attitude toward the student voters would be decided later by the courts, he said.

Other students were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Harlem Court on summonses issued on the complaint of Frank Larkin, an Inspector of the Board of Elections. The contention was that the university was not a place of stay, but Larkin did not press the complaint. The Magistrate said that if the summonses were served for the purpose of making a test case they should have been served on Monday, so that the students could have been prevented from voting if they had no right to vote. In reply to a question the students said they had cast their votes before coming to court.

Students and Watcher Arrested.

Three more students were challenged at the polling place at 1,092 Amsterdam Avenue by a Democratic watcher. Patrolman Carroll arrested them and also arrested the watcher on the complaint of the Republican representative. All of the prisoners were discharged by Magistrate Deuel. Six more students came to the bar, and these were followed by three others, all of whom were discharged. Some of the men had been arrested on a charge of attempting to vote illegally because their names did not appear on the list given to the watchers at the polling places. But all of them proved that they had registered and that they had a right to vote. Among those who appeared before the Magistrate were Edgar Schlueter and Hugh Chamberlain, who gave their home as the Union Theological Seminary.

Supreme Court Justices Page, Pendleton, and Davis stayed in the court house until the polls closed to hear cases involving the right of citizens to vote. Only two cases were brought before them. Perry Lent of 181 Forsyth Street complained before Justice Page that when he entered the polling place near Stanton Street he was challenged and the stub was torn from his ballot and deposited in the ballot box. Then his name was looked up and it was found that he had a right to vote. Another ballot was refused him on the ground that he had voted. An order to show cause was issued, but when Mr. Lent got back to the polling place he was allowed to vote.

The other case was that of Louis Bressman, who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the election officials of the Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District to permit him to vote. Bressman said he asked for a new ballot. The ballot he had, and which he had not completed, was dropped in the ballot box, he asserted, and the officials refused to give him another one. A writ was issued, but again the election officials settled the matter by permitting the applicant to vote.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Weller was notified early in the day that saloons were doing business near the polling places on the lower east side. Word was sent to Chief Inspector Schmittberger and orders were issued to close these places.

Royal Kemp Fuller, Secretary of the State Department of Highways, was before Magistrate McQuade on the charge of illegal voting. Fuller said he was single and that his home was at the McAlpin Hotel, but he couldn't live there all the time because his business kept him traveling about the State. He was discharged. Louis Phillipson, a collector of 170 West Ninety-sixth Street, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Policeman Mulcahey told Magistrate Herbert in the West Side Court that Phillipson demanded the right to vote without delay, and when this was denied he demanded the right to mark his ballot without entering the booth. When this request was refused he made a disturbance, the policeman said. The case was adjourned until today.

William Rose, a stenographer in the office of District Attorney, now Gov.-elect Whitman, was arraigned before Magistrate Levy in Night Court last night by Policeman Corbett, who said Rose had tried to force his way into a polling place at 101 Attorney Street and had struck at the policeman when Corbett tried to make him leave.

Rose said that he was a qualified watcher of the Republican Party and had told the policeman so. At the station he said the police had communicated with Assistant District Attorney Weller, and learning that he was what he had represented himself to be, had added the charge of striking at a policeman in order to hold him.

Magistrate Levy discharged Rose, who said he had tried to enter the polling place because he had seen the shades drawn and had suspected everything was not right inside.

BENSEL LOSES VOTE, FEARING ARREST

Honest Ballot Association's Threat Keeps the State Engineer from the Polls.

CONGRESSMEN CHALLENGED

Carew and Loft Voted Anyhow, but Their Cases Will Be Taken to the Grand Jury.

State Engineer John A. Bensel, who had been a favorite target for Whitman's attacks through the campaign, lost his vote yesterday rather than risk arrest by voting from his "place of stay" at the Marie Antoinette Hotel. Mr. Bensel had voted from the Marie Antoinette for ten years, and had registered from there this year, although he said that his family lived in New Jersey.

A threat to arrest Mr. Bensel if he appeared at the polling place of the Second Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, where he was registered, had been made by officials of the Honest Ballot Association, and the association had William J. Schieffelin, Jr., on duty to see that Mr. Bensel was taken into custody if he tried to cast a ballot.

At 9 o'clock an inquiry was received by Mr. Schieffelin from a member of the Tammany Hall Law Committee as to his intentions toward Mr. Bensel. Mr. Schieffelin replied that it was his intention to arrest the State Engineer if he attempted to vote here.

An hour after the first inquiry was made on Mr. Bensel's behalf Gordon Kleeberg of the Tammany Hall Law Committee appeared at the polls. He notified the representatives of the Honest Ballot Association that he proposed to bring Mr. Bensel to the polls a little later and would like to have their consent to a plan to let him swear in his vote and then make a test case of his registration, after postponement of the case for forty-eight hours. The Ballot Association refused to consent to this and Mr. Kleeberg went away and did not return again with Mr. Bensel. Late in the afternoon the watchers received word that Mr. Bensel had been called to Albany to attend a meeting of the Canal Board.

There were 243 registered voters in the district from which Mr. Bensel usually voted and 234 of them cast their ballots. In his own defense Mr. Bensel said recently that he had kept a room at the Hotel Marie Antoinette for years and that he occupied it whenever he was in New York. Vouchers from the hotel were produced showing that he had paid for a room there steadily since last January.

Congressman Carew was one of the first men to show up at the polling place in his district. Peter Cooper Bryce, one of the Directors of the Honest Ballot Association, was, however, on hand before him, and challenged him when he attempted to vote. Carew stepped to one side after being challenged.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes, who was acting as one of the attorneys for the Honest Ballot Association, was sent to the polling place, and there took a long affidavit from Mr. Carew in regard to his place of residence and the facts concerning his alleged residence in Rockville Centre, Nassau County, L. I., where he lives with his wife and family. After signing this affidavit Mr. Carew was allowed to vote.

Congressman George W. Loft of the Thirteenth District, who was registered from his candy factory at Broome and Centre Streets, was challenged by Grosvenor Farwell, a Harvard graduate and broker, who was acting as an Honest Ballot watcher at that polling place. Mr. Loft was charged by the association with being illegally registered from his candy factory, whereas he really has a domicile at Baldwin, L. I., where he lives with his family. Mr. Loft protested vigorously, and insisted on voting. Farwell thereupon ordered a policeman to arrest him. The policeman hesitated to carry out the watcher's order, and Farwell then attempted to arrest the Congressman himself. This started a rumpus in the polling place, and Farwell was being roughly handled when Mr. Loft went to his assistance. Then Mr. Loft cast his ballot and departed.

Farwell later signed an affidavit in regard to the case, and charges were preferred with Commissioner Woods against the policeman for failure to arrest. The ballot association announced that the cases of Mr. Carew and Mr. Loft would be taken before the Grand Jury.

SHERIFF SHOT IN RIOT.

Election Day in Terre Haute Marked by Much Disorder.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Deputy Sheriff Peter Feller was shot and seriously wounded this afternoon in a riot at a Seventh Ward polling place by William A. Mitchell, a special election deputy. Mitchell said he shot in self defense when he was set upon by a crowd of men, but others said the trouble arose when deputies attempted to take a pistol from Mitchell. Mitchell was arrested.

There were several other cases of disorder. George Klatt, Progressive candidate for Sheriff, was assaulted in a Taylorville precinct and badly beaten with a billy.

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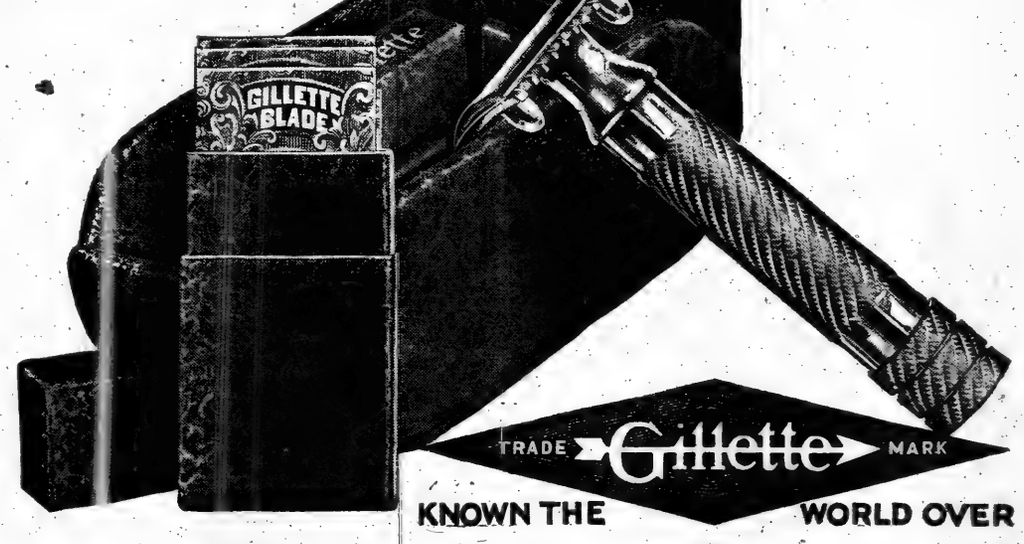

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12.5 x 10.0	$251.00	$156.00
12.2 x 9.6	$236.00	$148.00
11.4 x 9.2	$211.00	$129.00
12.3 x 10.0	$246.00	$153.00
12.9 x 10.5	$266.00	$168.00
10.11 x 9.4	$206.00	$128.00
11.7 x 10.4	$241.00	$152.00
11.6 x 10.0	$226.00	$139.00
11.3 x 10.0	$226.00	$139.00
12.3 x 8.8	$226.00	$139.00
12.3 x 10.0	$242.00	$152.00
12.2 x 9.6	$241.00	$148.00
11.5 x 9.2	$216.00	$142.00
12.3 x 9.5	$236.00	$148.00
11.3 x 9.5	$224.00	$123.00

FINEST WEAVE MAHALS

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11.3 x 8.5	$196.00	$111.00
11.10 x 9.6	$251.00	$147.00
12.1 x 8.3	$211.00	$122.00
12.7 x 8.9	$226.00	$129.00
12.1 x 9.1	$221.00	$127.00
11.9 x 9.5	$216.00	$124.00
12.0 x 9.0	$216.00	$124.00
12.4 x 8.7	$236.00	$137.00
12.4 x 8.7	$196.00	$111.00
12.0 x 8.4	$126.00	$84.00
12.9 x 8.11	$228.00	$133.00
12.2 x 9.3	$226.00	$132.00
12.1 x 8.9	$216.00	$124.00
11.10 x 9.4	$221.00	$137.00
12.3 x 9.0	$226.00	$132.00
12.4 x 8.9	$216.00	$124.00

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MR. WHITMAN'S VICTORY.

We should be very sorry to believe that Gov. GLYNN's failure to be elected is due altogether to his religion. That would be an evil portent, a lamentable measure of the sanity and soundness of our political decisions. Religious bigotry does not reason, it does not differentiate, when it was rife it would often elect the worse instead of the better candidate. The anti-Catholic campaign secretly carried on against Mr. GLYNN undoubtedly counts for much in the imposing majority against him. Everybody must see that. It is indicated by the fact that Mr. GERARD received a vote tens of thousands greater than the head of his ticket. It is made plain by Mr. WHITMAN's plurality of 20,000 in Democratic Erie, which was the home of the propaganda of bigotry. But there were many other forces at work against Mr. GLYNN.

The Democratic Party in this State necessarily shared in the reverse of fortune that has befallen the Democracy elsewhere. There are, moreover, local reasons why the Democrats have made so bad a showing in New York. The party is visibly disorganized. The hands of many men have been raised against Tammany. The national Administration is against Tammany, the city Administration is against Tammany. Yet Tammany is and remains the Democratic organization in the City and State of New York. Against so much opposition in the ranks of the party it was to be expected that the organization would suffer at the polls. But while so many hands are raised against Tammany, not one is the hand of a leader. Mr. MITCHEL, the Mayor, and Mr. MALONE, the Collector of the Port, are not political leaders and organizers. There are anti-Tammany workers, anti-Tammany committees without number, but it is hard for a committee to overthrow a boss. That is usually the work of one man, of a man able to be a boss himself. DAVID B. HILL easily became the leader of the Democracy in this State. He dominated Tammany. Mr. MITCHEL is not of that stamp, Mr. MALONE is not, Mr. GLYNN certainly is not. The Democratic Party went into the campaign divided against itself, and although it seemed to be united in support of Mr. GLYNN, a party torn by internal dissension is not a good political instrument.

Mr. GLYNN, too, has suffered from his own political errors. We have frankly pointed them out, the people have been aware of them. He was not quite with Tammany, nor was he detached from Tammany. A really strong man would have been one or the other. Some of his appointments have counted against him, and some of his political associations outside of Tammany have hurt him. Probably the people have felt that he showed a want of diligence in pursuing the grafters of the public highway and canal contracts. That was an opportunity Mr. TILDEN would have turned to great political advantage. These considerations have in some measure outweighed the credit justly given to the Governor for the economy of his administration, and for the business principles which have guided him. Without justice and without reason the consequences of the curious delusion that WILLIAM SULZER was unjustly and through a conspiracy forced out of the Governor's office have been visited upon Mr. GLYNN. The very large vote given to Mr. SULZER should have gone to Gov. GLYNN, and would, but for the strange idea entertained by these thousands of voters that Mr. SULZER ought to have a "vindication." Over all these elements of adversity Mr. GLYNN, with all his recognized merits, could not triumph. Any one of them in an ordinary year might have defeated him, all of them together in this year of Democratic misfortune, in this year of Republican reunion and harmony, were sufficient to make the triumph of his opponent one of the greatest his party has ever scored in the State.

Mr. WHITMAN will have everybody's good wishes when he goes to Albany. He is untried in great executive affairs, but the ability he has shown as a prosecuting officer of this county justifies the hope and the belief that he will be equal to the opportunity that awaits him. He will have good counsel, for there are men of great ability and experience in his party who will be ready to advise him. He, at least, will be unhampered by Tammany, which is the thorn in the side of all Democratic Governors. Even Mr. MURPHY is hopeful of his success. He ought to know how to win the approval and the support of the people, for he has before him a long line of examples in that endeavor, the examples of men who succeeded and of men who have failed. We hope he will be entirely successful in the high office to which he has been chosen.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The returns indicate that there will be no appreciable change in the political composition of the United States Senate. In most of the States direct election of Senators has resulted precisely as the old indirect elections would have resulted. In New York, by the old method, Mr. ROOT would have been returned to the Senate. Mr. UNDERWOOD, elected as a matter of course in Alabama, fills the place of a retiring Democrat. HOKE SMITH is re-elected in Georgia, and THOMAS W. HARDWICK, chosen for the short term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator WEST, is also a Democrat. If Mr. SHERMAN is re-elected in Illinois his return to the Senate will not increase the Republican vote, but ROGER SULLIVAN's supporters at an early hour this morning were still asserting that they had elected him, and the figures seemed to support their contention. Generally speaking, the Senatorial elections are what might have been expected, and it is not likely that the Democratic majority of ten will be decreased by more than one vote. Mr. WADSWORTH of New York and Mr. HARDING of Ohio will replace Senators of their own political convictions.

With the House of Representatives, however, the case is different, and the Republican landslide in Connecticut, which has elected five Republican in place of five Democratic Representatives, indicates that the Republicans may have a much larger vote hereafter in the lower house. In the South the Democrats have held their own in all the States. The revolt against the removal of the tariff on sugar has not been of sufficient strength in the first three districts of Louisiana to elect Progressive candidates, and the hope of establishing a second white man's party in the State falls through. Various Congressional districts were contested by Republicans and Progressives in Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee, but without avail. The indications are that the President's party will still have a sure control of both houses. But there are signs, in the election of Representatives in Congress, of a decidedly reactionary impulse in various parts of the country. Uncle JOE CANNON has been elected, in his old Illinois district, while the Progressives have made a very poor showing at the polls.

THE VERDICT OF THE NATION.

Mr. WILSON has not altogether escaped the penalty of success which the country so often visits upon a President in the second year of his term. Even though he has shown and maintained his mastery over a fractious Congress and has shaped its action to his will, even though he has in less than two years carried through a programme of legislation unequaled in variety, scope, and importance in the record of any other President's complete term, even though he has won and deserved the gratitude of the country for keeping us out of the war with Mexico at this most critical time, in the election held yesterday, even though Congress has been saved, the verdict is not favorable to him or to his party.

The appeal for a vote of confidence in the Administration was made at a time when the country is in the midst of serious industrial depression and when the dissension which divided the opposition party in 1913 has substantially disappeared. These are the conspicuous and sufficient reasons for Democratic reverses. Although in 1872 the Democracy was in a worse plight than that of the Republicans two years ago, hard times gave to that party a majority in the House of Representatives in the second year of Gen. GRANT's term. When times are hard, when profits fall off, when the people feel that they are not making much money, it is customary to put the blame upon the party in power—it cannot be visited upon the party out of power. The second reason is not less potent. The Progressive Party has practically disappeared. Although its vote here and there may be considerable, it may be fairly said that as a political force it is dying out. That is one of the compensations for defeat in which patriotic Democrats of a conservative turn of mind may take comfort.

It can hardly be said, moreover, that Mr. WILSON is a uniting party leader. He is self-willed, self-confident, and in many ways it has been a good thing for the country that he is so. But Mr. WILSON in the White House has not enjoyed the warm friendship of the old leaders of the party. His experience repeats that of Mr. CLEVELAND in his first term, though CLEVELAND was a great President, but he was anything but tactful in his relations with the chief men of his party. In 1888 he went down to defeat. Four years later some of the politicians remembered his faults of tactics and of management, the country had in mind only the virtues and the qualities of his high statesmanship, and he was overwhelmingly re-elected. Mr. WILSON doubtless is now suffering from the first phase of the changeful attitude of the electorate.

The country, moreover, has liked the President better than it has liked Congress, which, after all, is the usual measure of the spirit, the capacity, and the purposes of the majority party. It is only because it was guided and controlled by the strong hand of the President that the record of this Congress has been what it is. Left to itself, it would probably have gone far astray, for among the Senators and Representatives there are many men who are not at all responsive to the changed temper of the country, who are still too much possessed of the old spirit that kept the Democracy so long out of power. The President's assurance that legislation for the control and hampering of business was over and done with came too late. The unmistakable signs that the country no longer took delight in heckling the corporations have long been visible. The Trades Commission act and the act intended to supplement the Sherman law were superfluous; they were looked upon by the country as a new menace. They were accepted as evidence that the Democratic Party was still looking backward. The triumph in yesterday's election of so many conservative Republicans, of Republicans of the old school, the return to that party of the great body of men who followed Mr. ROOSEVELT in his adventure in 1912, are evidence of the change of heart. When business is bad, attacks on business, hostility to business, are not good politics.

While there is cause for regret in the country's failure to indorse an Administration which has on the whole deserved so well of it, which through the President's courage and firmness has made such a record of meritorious achievements, the result of yesterday's elections cannot be looked upon as politically unhealthful or as evidence of the unwisdom or misjudgment of the people. We have for years been traveling with somewhat a rapid step along the road toward radicalism. The consequences of further advance in that direction have come fully into view. The country is ready to turn back, not in any extreme of reaction, but toward safer and saner policies. There has been too much Government meddling, there has been a tendency to look to Washington for control regulation and help in countless matters upon which in the past the people have depended upon themselves. The country is tired of it. It made known yesterday its purpose to call a halt, to turn its back upon the doctrines of radicalism, to seek wholesome business freedom, tranquillity, and escape from continual molestation in private affairs.

LEAVE IT TO THE RESERVE BANK.

Secretary MCADOO and Controller WILLIAMS are somewhat overeager to arrange affairs which will pass out from their control within a fortnight. The interval is so short, and the conditions are so visibly improving without assistance, that they might allow themselves more leisure to deal with matters more immediately their official concern. The Secretary is forward with offers to approve cotton warehouse receipts as the basis of currency. There is no need for currency. An excessive issue of currency is a greater evil than a low price of cotton.

The Controller is eager to lessen the rates of interest. Every borrower would like to see it done. But the bankers are better judges of the rate of interest than the Controller, and that is more their business than his. No doubt some rates are high, but, generally speaking, the banks are doing more for their customers' ease than the customers are doing to relieve the banks under conditions mutually inconvenient. A little letting alone just now would be an excellent thing, preserving official authority for use when invited by those knowing what to do and how to do it.

RELIEF NEEDED AT VERA CRUZ.

Although there is ground for hope that the Mexicans are in the way of settling their domestic problems without further resort to arms, the process of pacification may be slow, and there is no authority now in sight whose acceptance of the terms demanded by the United States Government for the withdrawal of our troops at Vera Cruz can be relied upon. Washington demands assurance of the safety of all refugees in Vera Cruz, and assurance also that the customs duties and municipal taxes already paid over to the United States Government will not be levied a second time. Simpler or fairer terms could not be asked, but CARRANZA has refused to consider terms, and the new Provisional President has been appointed for only twenty days. At the end of that period there may be another temporary Government.

The indications are that our troops will remain at the chief port a few months longer. Therefore it seems desirable that the men who have been kept on duty there through the wet spring and debilitating summer should gradually be relieved. They have performed their duty well, and considering all the circumstances there has been comparatively little sickness among them. But the effect of the sojourn in a tropical country is bound to be injurious in time, and the monotony of the camp life among the sand hills wears upon the soldier's mind. Many of the men have been ill with the grippe or breakbone fever, and some of them are reported to be dispirited. A brief change to a northern climate would do them all good, and there are plenty of soldiers now in Texas who would be glad to take their places. The transfers could be made regiment by regiment, and the incoming and outgoing men would both be greatly benefited.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Republican Governors were elected yesterday in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Conclusive returns are still lacking from some of the other States that the Republicans counted in their columns of prognostications. In Massachusetts Gov. WALSH, Democrat, seems to have been re-elected, although the result may be changed by later returns. The Democrats elected Governors in Alabama, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Though there are no complete returns this morning from Kansas, where VICTOR MURDOCK was running for Senator against Republican and Democratic opponents and there were also three candidates in the field for the Governorship, including HENRY J. ALLEN, a Progressive leader of large popularity, there is no doubt that the third party has had setbacks in nearly every State. Nearly all the candidates elected are either old-line Republicans or Democrats. The prohibition issue and the woman suffrage issue seem to have had small influence in the election, though some of the States may have voted for Constitutional amendments favoring votes for women.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Revising War's Account.

In discussing "The Cosmic Extravagance of War" The New York Medical Journal says that in modern warfare, previous to the present conflict, the average cost of killing one man has been $15,000. In the Boer war, owing to distance, the expenditure was much greater, it being $40,000 per man, while it went down in the war between Turkey and the Balkan States to the comparatively small, but still considerable, amount of $10,000 for each death.

These figures are presumably obtained by dividing the entire cost of the several wars by the whole number of fatalities, a method which is obviously fallacious, since killing, while an important part of warfare, is very far from the whole of it, and can, indeed, be regarded as an inevitable incident rather than the object to be achieved. At any rate, it is a means, and not an end, and by no fair system of accounting would all the money spent be charged to it.

Still, however viewed, the figures are impressive, and when understood can safely enough be accepted, if not as "statistics," at least as plausible guesses. The Journal is therefore justified in contrasting with them the fact that in Panama, where health conditions to start with were as bad as anywhere in the world, it cost only $2.43 to save a life. In the latter case the computation is sound, for there are available data from which can be deduced what the death rate among the thousands of unacclimated canal workers would have been had not the advancement in preventive medicine made the American sanitarians more efficient than they or any others would have been in the days when the French undertook the great enterprise.

But this $2.43 per life, aggregating a fifth of the canal's cost, probably bears about the same relation to the whole expenditure that the direct cost of killing in war does to the figures given above. A good accountant would debit about four-fifths of the total outgo to the other results than slaughter that follow military operations.

Publishing a Paper for Exiles.

A curious product of the European war, and one perhaps without precedent, is the starting in Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, of Le Journal des Refugiés, a two-page newspaper devoted to giving to exiles from Belgium the sort of information of which they are so much in need. The first number of this publication appeared Oct. 15, and it contains, besides news as to the progress of the military operations in the shape of more or less official bulletins from the various official bureaus, a warmly enthusiastic expression of gratitude for the welcome which the thousands of fugitive Belgians who were driven from their homes have received in Holland.

The belief that the Dutch were a phlegmatic people, interested in little except the quiet and orderly conduct of their own affairs, seems thoroughly to have been dispelled by the more than kind reception received by these numerous guests, all in need of help, and the thanks of Le Journal des Refugiés are voiced in lyrical French. The most notable characteristic of the paper, however, is in its advertisements, almost every one of which reveals that cruelest result of what the Belgians have suffered—the anxiety of many of them as to the whereabouts of the members of their families. Parents have been separated from children, children from parents, as well as wives from husbands, and they are all either appealing for news of the missing ones or else giving notice of where they are themselves, in the hope that thus the parted may be reunited.

That a special newspaper should be required for the bringing of these scattered families together—that in so many cases there is doubt as to whether the absent ones are alive or dead—brings a new realization of what has happened to the Belgians and the price they have paid for resisting the violation of their neutrality by one of that neutrality's guarantors.

A Sin Not Peculiar to Germany.

One of our correspondents called attention yesterday to the well-known fact that proud as the Germans of today are of the eminent place held by their country in the annals of music, many of the men to whose genius, now of world-wide recognition, the eminence is due suffered while alive from the neglect and disappreciation of their fellow-countrymen, some of the greatest of the German musicians having fallen into a poverty that involved something close to starvation. Others were the objects of fierce antagonisms that did not cease till long after they were dead.

The arraignment was severe, but perhaps more severe than fair. In music as in other domains, the genius is apt to be an innovator, and the innovator is a critic of authority and the established. He attacks accepted standards and all the dear conventions of his time, and by implication he asserts his superiority to his revered predecessors and his respected contemporaries. Only rarely in any country does he fail to make powerful enemies, and usually his first admirers and followers have to share whatever form of persecution or ridicule he may excite.

Germany has blundered and sinned in this exasperating way no oftener than other countries, and no oftener taken credit later for what she once hotly and angrily repudiated.

A Conviction That Has Two Edges.

It is to be hoped rather than expected that the conviction of two more swindlers whose bait was books will put an end to that form of theft. Presumably the particular trick they played will be made useless for a while in this part of the country by the publicity which their trial brought upon it, but their appeal was to ignorance and greed, and that is never long unsuccessful, for those traits, unfortunately, are so common that shrewd rascals will "work" them in one way or another till the millennium comes in.

Had the victims simply been led by misrepresentation into buying books at exorbitant prices they would have deserved more pity and less ridicule than they will now receive. But in almost every instance they bought the precious volumes, not as collectors of the supposedly rare and curious, but as speculators eager to make the large and quick profits that were promised to them. The promises were obviously absurd, but they were believed by people who knew nothing of book collecting or of the peculiarities that make value in the collector's eyes.

Such persons are predestined to exploitation and they cannot be saved from it. They learn from experience alone, and the supply of willing teachers will not be appreciably diminished by the exposure that comes upon one unlucky group. Incidentally, the humiliation of the pupils is now hardly less than that of the instructors, and that is as it should be. Meanwhile, those of us who buy books as things to read and because we want to read them—who prefer last to first editions and whose interest is in literature rather than in curios—we are quite safe from schemes like those devised by the solemn FARMER and the humorous HARTLEY.

"ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF."

Jamestown Claims to Have a Building Without an Equal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in my TIMES recently the very pretty story of the entertainment provided by ex-Chief Croker, who set his house on fire for the amusement of his dinner party.

In our City of Jamestown, which we who live here call the home of interior metal building equipment, there has been in existence for more than five years a structure which merits the well-worn phrase of "absolutely fireproof." With the exception of the mahogany rail on the iron and slate stairway you could not find enough wood in its construction to afford material for a match or a toothpick. You could not only repeat Chief Croker's experiment in any workroom of private office of the building, but at the same time you kindled your fire inside the room you could kindle a bigger one on the outside of the building and still have no effect upon its structure.

The walls of this building are of vitrified brick, tile, and steel. Its roof is of solid concrete, and its floors of concrete to which battleship linoleum is cemented. The doors and "woodwork" are entirely of steel. You would, however, be unable to repeat Mr. Croker's experiment of burning the contents of a room because the contents will not burn—the desks and tables are all of steel. Because of this, records which are invaluable never leave the desks on which they are used by the office force.

With its fireproof roof, walls, and windows, and its unburnable contents, we believe that in the degree to which it has been made fireproof this Jamestown building is without an equal today. W. S. BAILEY.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1914.

Seizures on the High Seas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was not the taking of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—agents of the Confederate States sent to England to stir up sentiment against the United States during the War of the Rebellion—was not their seizure from the British steamer Trent by the United States naval officer the cause of our dispute with Great Britain, which resulted in the United States delivering Messrs. Mason and Slidell back to British authorities? And we, the United States, were made to apologize for the acts of the naval officers on penalty of having war declared on us by Great Britain during the most trying time of our existence as a nation.

Now, the case is reversed, Great Britain seizing citizens of our country from vessels flying the United States and neutral flags, putting them to the indignity of arrest and inconveniences in being taken to any port she sees fit to use.

Great Britain in 1862 declared the decks of her ships to be inviolate against seizure of passengers of warring nations, and acted accordingly, but how is she observing her declaration now? H. W. BENEKER.

Jersey City, Nov. 2, 1914.

Lincoln's Tariff Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Criticising the alleged tariff view of Abraham Lincoln—nobody has proved that he ever expressed it—your Briarcliff correspondent assumes that in proportion as foreign lines of manufacture replace American the American worker is freed to exercise his energies in some more profitable direction. I suppose hereafter we are to speak of the jobless working man as "released American labor"—a grandiloquent title, as solace in misfortune.

At least your correspondent must admit that the money for the foreign article has gone out of the country, just as Lincoln has stated. C. G. CUBIN.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

England and the Hessians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue Mr. Chesterton derides the Teuton in uniform, among other crimes, for "shooting farmers before Saratoga." If reference is here made to the Hessians, why does the British apologist forget to mention that they were the paid soldiers of England, who also in the American Revolution did not hesitate to hire savage Indians to do worse than shoot farmers? ABRAM S. ISAACS.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

Latest Irish Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Saturday's TIMES I see that 500 young Irishmen came over on the steamship Cedric and several hundred others on the steamship Franconia a few days ago; but how thoroughly disgusted every true-hearted Irishman must feel toward them in this country to think that so many young men can run away from home at such a time as this, most probably leaving their mothers and sisters over there in a country where [illegible]

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 1, 1914.

BERNHARDISM IN GERMANY.

German Writer Cites Examples of It There and Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few of my countrymen have tried to prove that there is no Bernhardism in Germany or that this Bernhardism has no influence in our Fatherland. I do not believe in the reasoning of the woman who says, "It is so, because it is so," and if I try to prove to the contrary I shall give what they could not give, namely, facts.

When Wilhelm Lamszus some years ago wrote a book about the horrors of modern war without accusing any one, he immediately was expelled from the office he held as a teacher in Hamburg. The newest example of this kind of treatment is the fate of the eminent Munich historian, Prof. Dr. Ludwig Quidde, a scientist of worldwide reputation, the leading German Pacifist and a prominent member of the Bavarian Landtag. He wrote a letter from The Hague, in which he pleaded for peace, and as the immediate result Dr. Goldschmidt of the Liberal Party of the Landtag took measures to have him expelled from the party and from all political organizations and societies on account of his endeavors for peace. If Goethe, whose name is so often used in connection with the 42-centimeter gun, where living today, he, the greatest cosmopolitan on earth, condemning national hate as an instinct worthy of savages, would perhaps be thrown into jail by Dr. Goldschmidt on account of his letter to Thomas Carlyle.

A few of my countrymen pretend that Nietzsche's ideas have left no remarkable influence in Germany. To prove to the contrary, I would like to refer to a book about the preparedness for war by the Medicinalrat Dr. Fuchs, (Berliner Militaerverlag Schweitschke,) which he concludes with the following words:

> Therefore the German claim of the day must be: The family to the front. The State has to follow, at first in the school, then in foreign politics. Education to hate. Education to the estimation of hatred. Organization of hatred. Education to the desire for hatred. Let us abolish unripe and false shame before brutality and fanaticism. We must not hesitate to announce: To us is given faith, hope, and hatred, but hatred is the greatest among them.

It is a black spot on the twentieth century that those who preach war get the highest honors, and those who preach peace are pursued and punished.

But now that I have sufficiently proved to you that I do not belong to those pseudo peace lovers, may I, without trying to be unneutral, ask why the American press only mentions the German Bernhardis and Lissauers? As a matter of fact even John Ruskin's ideas about war are not much different from Bernhardi's, but the Boston News Bureau was the only paper which was able to discover this fact, and the Paris Matin and the press of Lord Northcliffe, even in times of peace, had their Lissauers. The other day I heard in a Broadway theatre the "Wacht am Rhein," and the hundreds of Germans present had enough tact to preserve their feelings; but when five minutes later the "Marseillaise" resounded there was tremendous approval. Has it really come to that? Why not let us make peace right here? Why not demonstrate to hypnotized Europe that the melting pot of the United States knows no race differences?

HERMANN MAXIMILIAN JACOBY.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

The Lawyer's Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised to see in your issue of Oct. 25 a communication from a correspondent in Boonton, N. J., headed "The Moral Sense of Lawyers," and containing the suggestion that the legal profession be given an opportunity to express itself under the following headings: "Is it Right for a Lawyer to Do Wrong?" or "Is it Wrong for a Lawyer to Do Right?"

Whatever may be the practices of individual lawyers, the ethical tenets of the profession are an endeavor to impress upon its members the necessity of obeying the highest principles of moral law. I shall quote below from the final Canon of Ethics of the American Bar Association, which has been approved by the New York State Bar Association, and familiarity with its canons is a prerequisite under the present rules of the Court of Appeals in New York for admission to the bar of this State. The quotation from the canon entitled "The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis" is as follows:

> Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law.

CHARLES H. BOSTON,
Member of Committee on Professional Ethics of American Bar Association and Chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers Association.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

Germany's Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some friend of Germany kindly tell me whether that country feels mortified that the United States has had to assume so large a share of the expense and responsibility of feeding and clothing the inhabitants of the lately annexed province of Belgium? I believe if we Americans had taken possession of some part of Mexico and then had had to accept the charity of, say, Brazil, for our new subjects a good many of us would be considerably ashamed.

The larger part of Belgium has been far from the scene of severe fighting for some time, and it is in direct communication with Germany. Does it not seem a breakdown of the wonderful Teutonic efficiency that, apparently, nothing has been done to rehabilitate the Belgians in this region?

WINIFRED BUCK ABBOTT.

Cornwall, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1914.

THE TORPEDO.

Death, our mother, gave us, her three
gray gifts from the sea—
(Cherish your birthright, Brothers!)—
speed, cunning, and certainty.
And mailed Mars, he blest us—but his
blessing was most to me!

For the swift gun sometimes falters,
sparing the foe afar,
And the hid mine wastes destruction
on the drag's decoying spar,
But I am the wrath of the Furies' path—
of the war god's avatar!

Mine is the brain of thinking steel man
made to match his own,
To guard and guide the death disks
packed in the war head's hammered cone
To drive the cask of the thin air flask
as the gyroscope has shown.

My brother, the gun, shrieks o'er the
sea his curse from the covered deck,
My brother, the mine, lies stilendumb, agape for the dreadnought's wreck,
I glide on the breath of my mother,
Death, and my goal is my only cheek!

More strong than the strength of armored ships is the firing pin's frail spark,
More sure than the helm of the mighty fleet are my rudders to their mark,
The faint foam fades from the bright screw blades—and I strike from the under dark!

Death, our mother, gave us, her three
gray gifts from the sea—
(Cherish your birthright, Brothers!)—
speed, cunning, and certainty.
And mailed Mars, he blest us—but his
blessing was most to me!

KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS, Jr.

A GERMAN CIRCULAR

And Reply an American Recipient Sent Thereto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 22 I received from a firm in Berlin, with which I am having business correspondence, a letter inclosing a four-page circular, which my correspondent states is one of a series being prepared by the General Staff of the German Army, and sent broadcast to non-combatting nations, with the purpose of persuading them of the righteousness of the German cause in the present war, and the unrighteousness of the Allies.

Paragraphs in this circular have the following headings: "The Dumdum Bullets," "The War of Lies," "Louvain," "Russian Infamy," "French Crime in Alsace-Lorraine," "Success of the Germans," "The English Labor Party Against Grey," "Concerning the French Money Market," "The War Situation Up to Sept. 7."

In the first paragraph, on dumdum bullets, exception is taken to the alleged violation of international law by the Allies, and to their adoption of methods described as "the most barbaric ever known in history."

The second paragraph, "The War of Lies," contains this sentence: "England will tell your countrymen that German troops have burned down Belgian villages and cities; she will, however, suppress the fact that young Belgian girls put out the eyes of defenseless wounded soldiers lying on the battle ground." Why, we ask, should we believe the statements of a nation that considers its written pledge in treaty as a "scrap of paper," and refuse to believe others?

Granting that the story of the cruelty of young Belgian girls is true, what less, we ask, could you expect from women or girls, of any character or spirit, toward men who have quite probably killed their fathers, their brothers, and their sweethearts, burned their homes, and reduced their families to poverty and the verge of starvation?

May I respectfully suggest (and I voice the sentiments of 99 per cent. of my countrymen) that we are not at all interested in such details as this, reported by either Germany or by the Allies. What (I repeat) we wish to know is, why the German Army finds itself in Belgium at all. And since it is in Belgium, may we respectfully suggest that you will make a much better appearance in the eyes of all other nations if you will take your medicine and drink without complaint (much more without appeals for sympathy) and to the last drop every bitter dose the outraged Belgians offer.

May I state that my family have been natives of America for nearly three hundred years, so that, in writing as I have above, I am moved by no prejudices of a recent European nationality.

We have always admired, in high degree, the many virtues of Germany and the German, but we have no sympathy with her militarism, with her attitude toward her solemnly pledged treaties with other nations, toward her acknowledged principle that might makes right. Can the Allies—the German states in the present war would be a calamity to the world.

C. STUART GAGER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1914.

(Translation from the German.)

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 26, 1914.

Dear Sir: The press unfriendly to Germany is publishing mendacious reports (Luegen-Meldungen) concerning the course of the military operations, which are calculated to give neutral foreign lands a false impression concerning the situation. On this account the Bureau of German Merchants of Berlin has resolved to give out regularly at intervals a series of circulars concerning the course of the military operations, and has requested its members to send these circulars to their correspondents in neutral foreign countries.

I am complying with this request, and I beg leave, most highly honored Sir, to send you these circulars hereafter, with the sincere request that you will transmit their contents to the mostly widely read and influential newspaper of your city or Province.

I inclose the first of these circulars herewith. Statements contained in this and the following ones concerning the cause of the war have all originated in the eminent General Staff of the German Army.

I send you my sincere thanks in advance for fulfilling my request, and remain

L. SPAETH.

Oct. 22, 1914.

Dr. Phil. Hellmut L. Spaeth, Berlin-Baumschulenwes, Spaeth-Str. 1, Berlin, Germany.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Sept. 25, 1914, requesting my attention to the second of a series of circular letters, prepared by the General Staff of the German Army, and now being distributed by the Bureau of German Merchants of Berlin to their correspondents in foreign lands. You request me to hand these letters to the most influential newspaper in my city or Province.

Permit me, in reply, to state that it is largely a waste of money and effort for your countrymen to flood the United States of America with appeals of this kind. The opinion and sympathies of Americans concerning the horrible catastrophe that is now devastating Europe are not based upon any so-called "batch of lies" (Luegen-Meldungen) published in the public press, but upon the official correspondence ("White Papers," "Gray Papers," "Orange Papers,") that immediately preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

In view of the fundamental facts recorded in that official correspondence, we consider the anxious appeals from Germany for our sympathy as an affront to our intelligence. We are amazed at Germany's colossal egotism in proclaiming the worth of her own culture as superior to that of all other nations, and in holding that the spread of this culture over all Europe is even a partial justification for any kind of a war—great or small. The notion of "Deutschland ueber Alles," or of any other nation "ueber Alles," impresses us as a mediaeval and unworthy ambition in the year of our Lord 1914.

With particular reference to the points in your circular letter, (No. 2,) may I say that we are not in the least interested in them? What we are interested to have satisfactorily explained to us is why the German Army is in Belgium at all! We consider that Belgium is now suffering, at the hands of Germany, one of the greatest wrongs ever done to any nation in all history.

You refer in Paragraph 1 to certain alleged practices of the Allies as contrary to "the recognized principles of international law." How can any nation that drops bombs from airships on non-combatants have the face to even mention international law! You speak of the methods of your opponents as "the most barbaric ever known in history." Do you not blush to use the word "barbaric" after all the world knows of Louvain, of the bombardment of the Cathedral of Rhaims, of the profanation of churches, of your exorbitant and unreasonable taxes on Belgian cities and Provinces, of your mediaeval method of taking hostages, of your leading of Belgian prisoners to enforced labor in Germany, and to labor in Belgium in the interest of further German successes against their own countrymen?

In the face of actual photographs you brand as a lie the published statement that German troops have burned down Belgian villages, and then ask us to give full credence to your own statement that "young Belgian girls put out the eyes of defenseless wounded soldiers lying on the battle ground." Why, we ask, should we believe the statements of a nation that considers its written pledge in treaty as a "scrap of paper," and refuse to believe others?

Granting that the story of the cruelty of young Belgian girls is true, what less, we ask, could you expect from women or girls, of any character or spirit, toward men who have quite probably killed their fathers, their brothers, and their sweethearts, burned their homes, and reduced their families to poverty and the verge of starvation?

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C. STUART GAGER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1914.

THINKS TWO MINES DAMAGED NOORDAM

Surgeon Says Holland-America Liner Was Jarred by Explosions in the North Sea.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC

Boats Were Swung Out, but Tugs Arrived in Time to Tow Disabled Craft Into Port.

Dr. C. G. Psaki, surgeon of the Holland-America liner Noordam, who arrived yesterday on the Potsdam from Rotterdam, brought the first detailed account to this country of the accident to the Noordam in the North Sea on Oct. 17. In Dr. Psaki's opinion, the Noordam was in the vicinity of one mine or more when they were exploded. The ship was lifted perceptibly in the water by the explosion, he asserted.

"When the Noordam passed Dover," Dr. Psaki said, "the Captain asked the British authorities if it was necessary to have a special pilot through the North Sea on account of the mines, and was told that it was safe so far as the mouth of the Maas for Rotterdam. At 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 17, about three hours after passing Dover, I was standing on the promenade deck aft when suddenly there was a great heave under the Noordam's bow, followed immediately by a second upheaval amidships. Two columns of water rose up on either side of the ship and towered above her decks.

"The passengers were much alarmed and the Captain ordered all the lifeboats swung out on the davits ready for lowering away, and the stewards assisted the passengers to adjust lifejackets. The wireless apparatus had been lowered according to the admiralty regulations when we got to the three-mile limit at the Lizard, and the Captain ordered it to be replaced and sent out signals for assistance. In reply we got a message from the Hook of Holland that two sea-going tugs had been sent to our aid. After half an hour the Noordam was still afloat and making very little water, but her rudder would not answer and she was steered by her propellers. After sixteen hours drifting in the North Sea we were picked up by the tugs and towed into the Hook of Holland."

On account of the danger of mines in the North Sea Capt. E. C. Van Walraven of the Potsdam, which sailed from Rotterdam on Oct. 22 at 1 o'clock in the morning, had a special pilot to take the ship through the danger zone. The lifeboats were all swung out and most of the passengers sat up on deck, the officers said. The Potsdam brought 205 first, 451 second, and 273 third class passengers.

CIGARETTES.

Did The Lancet Say They Are Less Harmful Than Cigars?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You remark that Mr. Edison showed his fallibility

'MARY GOES FIRST' QUITE DELIGHTFUL

Miss Tempest Plays Brilliantly in a Comedy by Henry Arthur Jones.

LAUNCHING A REPERTOIRE

English Comedienne Begins Her Farewell Season Here in a Play on the Humors of Precedence.

MARY GOES FIRST, a comedy in three acts and an epilogue, by Henry Arthur Jones. At the Comedy Theatre.

Sir Thomas Bodsworth....Kenyon Musgrave
Richard Whichello.....Franklin Dyall
Felix Galpin.....W. Graham Browne
Mr. Tadman.....John Alexander
Dr. Chaster.....Herbert Ross
Harvey Betts.....Guy Newall
Pollard.....Norman Loring
Lakin.....Horton Cooper
Lady Bodsworth.....Kate Serjeantson
Ella Southwood.....Lilian Cavanagh
Mrs. Tadman.....Barbara Fenn
Mary (Mrs.) Whichello.....Marie Tempest

"Mary Goes First," a shrewd, vigorously satirical but entirely good-humored comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, launches at the Comedy Theatre the repertoire which is described as New York's share of the farewell American tour of Marie Tempest. The play itself is deftly written and genially entertaining, but what makes the few hours spent at the Comedy so thoroughly and delightfully worth while is Miss Tempest's sparkling performance in the rôle of the mischievous Mary. A complete understanding and control of her forces of expression, a keen sense of humor, and a priceless gusto in the playing, these are her contributions to the world of fun there is in "Mary Goes First."

The rôle is one to be coveted and relished. Mary is a cat. Also she is a schemer and something of a liar. But even when she is most earnestly tweaking and tugging at the wires in one of her interminably outrageous schemes there is the gleam of suppressed amusement in her glance as if she knew that Warkinstall and all the world were something funny and foolish and obviously created to be played with by one so entirely appreciative. Mary is quite ruthless in her resolution that no other woman shall go first into dinner in Warkinstall, but her ruthlessness is accompanied by so captivating a twitch of the lips and so infectious a twinkle of the eye that there is no resisting her. You become convinced that it is both momentous and entirely right that Mary should go first.

She had always gone first until the prosperous Thomas Bodsworth gave a sanatorium to Warkinstall and was rewarded with a knighthood. The spectacle of the impossible and humorless Lady Bodsworth sweeping in ahead of her was simply more than Mary Whichello could endure. After routing Lady Bodsworth at the first dinner following the bestowal of the knighthood, she sets to work to mend matters by pushing her husband into politics, cajoling huge campaign contributions from his reluctant pocket, wheedling, flirting, threatening with the Junior Whip of the Liberals, and finally extracting from the party in power no mere knighthood but a baronetcy. You are left with the impression that all will be well in Warkinstall until some peerage is tossed that way and, whereas that suggests rueful complications, you are quite willing to leave it to Mary.

It is all a very amusingly derisive treatment of the scuffle for precedence in an English manufacturing town, but the humor is universal because Mr. Jones plays with the follies and foibles of folks the world around—scheming, willful, capricious, bustling, pert, amused and amusing, Mary adds not merely to the gayety of Warkinstall, but to the gayety of nations.

But Mr. Jones has his fun with something more than the humors of precedence and pomposity. He strikes some entertaining blows by knocking on the hollowness of political convictions generally and by sending at a lounging gait through his comedy, the always likable but always exasperating Englishman who is content with his world if his boat is not capsized, is really strong for tariff reform, (if they give leather a look-in,) who objects moodily to "ratting" from his party, (especially since his club in town is the only place where a chap can get "a decent game of billiards,") and who can be wheedled into all manner of exertions by Mary until she makes the fatal move of coming between him and his golf sticks.

And, as a shaft of light on the suffrage question, you behold Mary at work in the political field herself, relying on none of the subtleties of house-party discussion and imperceptible persuasion, after the fashion of those in some of the more stately English novels. Mary works with feminine finesse, but she is cheerfully corrupt and her idea of leadership is very literal. It has something to do with a ring in the nose.

There is a great deal of fun in all this. A generally good company helps. Particularly Mr. Dyall helps. But the abiding joy of "Mary Goes First" is Marie Tempest.

'TALES OF HOFFMANN' SUNG.

Florence Macbeth Makes Debut at Century as Mechanical Doll.

The Century Opera Company presented last night as the new production of the week Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann." The presentation of the fantastic opera comique employed the services of no less than three of the company's prima donnas, Florence Macbeth as Olympia, Bettina Freeman as Giulietta and Lois Ewell as Antonia, while Orville Harrold was Hoffmann, Kathleen Howard was Nicklausse, and Louis Kreidler appeared as the three varied Manifestations of Hoffmann's evil genius.

Considerable interest centred in the first appearance here of Florence Macbeth, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company. In the rôle of the mechanical doll Miss Macbeth contributed some very clever acting, her postures and contortions hitting off the subject with admirable illusion. The tenseness of muscle that goes with the mechanical effect in this part often has a tendency to work against the best delivery of the florid music the doll sings, and Miss Macbeth by no means escaped this.

The cast in general was excellent, and the large audience seemed to enjoy the piece thoroughly. The scenic effects and costuming were in keeping. Josiah Zuro conducted ably, and under his direction the chorus and orchestra gave good account of themselves. Besides the members of the cast already mentioned, Leonora Lemos, Frank Philips, Alfred Kaufman, and Louis D'Angelo deserve mention for capable work in the smaller parts.

FESTIVAL AT DELMONICO'S.

Widowed Mothers' Fund Association Benefit on Nov. 11 and 12.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association will give a festival and dance at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, and on the afternoon and evening of the following day. A feature of the entertainment will be Mme. Jarley's Waxworks, in which thirty children are to take part.

There is to be general and exhibition dancing. Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermyer are to be in charge of the dancing. The meeting not, for gold and silver contributions, will be in charge of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Joseph Schoenberg, and Mrs. Henry Fischel. Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer is to look after the "tea shop," at which, besides tea, ices, instruction, is also to be one of the attractions, besides many booths.

Among those interested in the affair are Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. William Einstein, President of the association; Mrs. Sigmund Herbert, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer, Mrs. Herbert N. Strauss, Mrs. Lester Milling, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Gus M. Minsenheimer, Mrs. Joseph Mittelman, Mrs. Herman Rosenbaum, Mrs. Henry Buckerman, Mrs. Edward Goodman, Mrs. Adolph Hermann, and Mrs. Nelson Henry.

WM. G. PECKHAM MARRIED.

Lawyer Wed Miss Wheelock in Italy—On Their Way Here.

A private letter from Italy announces the wedding there a short time ago of William G. Peckham, the New York lawyer, and Miss Marion Wheelock, a daughter of the late Francis H. Wheelock of Boston, and a descendant of Ebenezer Wheelock, who founded Dartmouth College. The wedding took place in Venice, and was very quiet, owing to the war. Mr. Peckham and his bride are due here this week, and will live in Westfield, N. J. The engagement was announced on June 14 in THE TIMES.

Mr. Peckham is 65 and his bride is 40. His first wife was Miss Laura Thurston of Newport, R. I. He has long been prominent as a lawyer. In the eighties, with the late Carl Schurz, he managed the independent branch of the Cleveland campaign of 1884. He represented the Northampton Bank in the famous robberies amounting to $2,000,000, and won his suits. He is a Harvard graduate, and, while a student there, founded The Advocate. Mr. Peckham is a member of The Players, Lawyers, Harvard, and National Arts Clubs. He spent the last Summer abroad, chiefly in France.

Mrs. Peckham has lived much abroad. She studied music in Paris as well as here under Arthur Foote, the Harvard composer.

MISS OTIS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to E. F. Bateson to be Held in St. Bartholomew's Today.

The marriage of Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis to Edgar Farrar Bateson of this city will be celebrated at noon today at St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church.

Miss Otis will be attended by her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, who will act as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Lucinda Bateson, sister of the bridegroom; Dorothy Bull, Charlotte Delafield, Helen Miller, Anna Olyphant and Frances Olmstead.

Mr. Bateson will have as best man Harold Stokes, and the ushers are to include Francis W. Murray, Jr., Lyman Hine, whose marriage to Miss Sibyl Young takes place on Nov. 10; Paul Andrews, Stamps Farrar, Malcolm Smith and C. W. Howard.

The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alfred Hoyt, 934 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Bateson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson of 830 Park Avenue, and is a nephew of Judge Edgar Farrar of New Orleans, La., and a grandnephew of Jefferson Davis.

ROSES IN BRIDAL WAKE.

Wedding Guests in Autos Strew Broadway with Petals.

Broadway was strewn with bridal roses yesterday, an unusual incident which attracted much attention in the vicinity of Thirty-second Street, following the wedding of Miss May E. Donough of Hackensack, N. J., and Walter O. Jungo of Brooklyn.

The couple were married at noon in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Mellish, coming over to this borough later to a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Martinique.

After breakfast the couple started for the steamer to Savannah, Ga., where they are to spend their honeymoon, followed by six automobiles filled with guests, who scattered petals of the bridal roses in the wake of the couple along Broadway until the supply of roses was exhausted.

ALBERTO SOTO MARRIES.

Colombian Vice Consul Weds Miss Margaret Murphy.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Murphy of this city and Alberto Soto, Colombian Vice Consul at New York, took place last evening in the Church of Our Lady of Hope, in West 156th Street, near Broadway.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with Princess lace and a veil of Brussels point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her sister, Miss Evelyn Murphy, who was her only attendant, was in pink charmeuse, with a hat of turquoise. William Murphy gave his sister in marriage.

The Colombian Consul General, Francesco Escobar, was best man, and John Douling of Philadelphia and Ernesto Anjel of New York acted as ushers.

A supper was served at 9 o'clock at the Hotel Astor, about a hundred guests being present. Mr. and Mrs. Soto have sailing today for Bogota, Colombia, where they will reside.

MISS VAUGHAN'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Dr. Walter W. Griffin on Nov. 16.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Mattie Fox Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman William Vaughan of Brooklyn, and Dr. Walter Wilson Griffin, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Harrison Griffin of 55 West Forty-seventh Street, this city, which is to take place at the home of the bride, 200 New York Avenue, on Monday evening, Nov. 16.

Miss Vaughan will have her sister, Miss Wilmah Vaughan, as maid of honor, and the Misses Helen C. Smythe and Florence T. Snedecor of Montclair, N. J., are to be the bridesmaids.

Egbert B. Griffin is to be best man for his brother, and Charles E. Bingham, Dr. Edwin A. Griffin, Quarle Hawkes of Sound Beach, Conn., and Dr. Henry A. Bancel of this city are to be the ushers.

MISS MARIE ZANES A BRIDE.

Married to Edwin H. Muir, Stock Broker—Honeymoon in Canada.

The wedding of Miss Marie R. Zanes, daughter of Mrs. George Francis Zanes, and Edwin Hawley Muir, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir of 17 West Eighty-sixth Street, this city, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Dillingham, 542 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. Lewis T. Reed officiated.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchess lace which her mother wore at her wedding, and a court train. Her veil of tulle was caught up by a chaplet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Later Mr. Muir and his bride left for Canada on their honeymoon. They will reside in Brooklyn on their return. Mr. Muir is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of John Muir & Co.

CLARK—HAMILTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Miss Bertha Mayer Hamilton, daughter of the late Lewis Mayer Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton of this city, and Frank Mulliken Clark of Boston were married this afternoon in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Edward M. Jeffreys, rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Arthus Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of St. Paul's.

The bride's cousin, Dr. Charles M. Franklin of New York, gave her in marriage. She had for her maid of honor and only attendant Miss Louise King of Washington. Herbert Clark of Boston was his brother's best man. The ushers were Dr. George Clark and Dudley Clark of Boston, William Cary Harris of New York, and Robert Shriver of Baltimore.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those booked to sail today for Bermuda on the Trinidad are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ferris, Miss E. Greenslade, Dr. W. E. Harris, Mrs. C. E. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson.

SANTA MARTA, (Panama.)—H. W. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Parker, Mrs. E. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Hollmer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen, O. H. Minot, Matthew Phillips, R. Roman, and Dr. and Mrs. Albert Hale.

'PAPA'S DARLING' IS AGREEABLY TUNEFUL

Familiar French Farce Complications Set to Ivan Caryll Music.

FRANK LALOR IS AMUSING

His Elderly Antics Enliven a Musical Comedy That Is Reminiscent of "The Pink Lady."

PAPA'S DARLING, a musical comedy founded on "Le Fils Surnaturel," by Grenet D'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire; music by Ivan Caryll, book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Achille Petipas.....Frank Lalor
Sophie Petipas.....Octavia Broske
Germaine Petipas.....Alice Dovey
Mayor Le Blanc.....Fred Walton
Yolande Le Blanc.....Georgia Harvey
Zozo, "The Countess".....Dorothy Jardon
Colonel du Parvis.....Frank Doane
Marcel du Parvis.....Jack Henderson
Dorine.....Edna Hunter
Mme. du Parvis.....Lucille Saunders
Lieutenant Maurice.....Horace G. Davenport
First Deputy.....Albert C. Davis
Second Deputy.....Peter Swift
Marguerite.....Bertha Blake
Celeste.....Flora Crosbie
Justine.....Kathleen Vesey
Mignon.....Polly Bowman
Florine.....Teddy Hudson
Fifine.....Elise Murray
Paulette.....Millicent Murray
Guide.....E. K. Edwards
Cupid.....Polly Bowman

The New Amsterdam Theatre's annual Autumn contribution to the musical frivolity of the season is called "Papa's Darling." It is the familiar naughtiness of the familiar French farce set to the tuneful and spirited music of Ivan Caryll. What is best of it is distinctly and pleasantly reminiscent of certain of Mr. Caryll's previous efforts to entertain, for the new musical comedy at the big theatre in West Forty-second Street is a little sister to "The Pink Lady."

Agreeable memories of that earlier diversion hover about the New Amsterdam now, not merely because it was that same playhouse which for so many months housed one of the most popular musical comedies of recent years, and not merely because several of those who played in it have been recruited for its successor. The memory of "The Pink Lady" is chiefly invoked by several of the numbers in Mr. Caryll's score, and particularly by a song called "Sparkling Moselle," which harks back to the banks of the Saskatchewan.

The reassembled "Pink Lady" folk are Frank Lalor, as comic as ever in his elderly antics of a professor of psychology with lively thoughts and a dull wife; Alice Dovey, who never looked prettier or sang more sweetly than she does in "Papa's Darling," and Jack Henderson, a personable young actor, adequate singer and good dancer, who is always a good asset for any musical comedy in town. These three are the familiar best, and the array of talent further includes the good voice of Dorothy Jardon. For the rest, there is the customary lavish expenditure in settings, and in the chorus the approved total of good looks. It may be added that the chorus can sing.

The story behind "Papa's Darling," which is founded on the French play, "Le Fils Surnaturel," has been told too often, in one variation or another, to need retelling here, even if it were anything more than a not very good excuse for the business of the evening. That is the dancing, of which there is not very much, and the music, of which there is a good deal. Nowhere in the score does Mr. Caryll quite touch the best of his previous work, but "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "Sparkling Moselle," and "The Love Song" are the sort to be whistled up and down the highways hereabouts. All told, "Papa's Darling" contains in good measure precisely the sort of musical entertainment which seems to have pleased many and many an audience in recent seasons.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury, daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, and William H. Quaid, is to take place early in January in St. George's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street. Their engagement was announced last June.

Frederick G. Hostetter, who is to marry Miss Catherine Gunn tomorrow in St. Thomas's Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Sherry's.

The fashion fête, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Committee of Mercy, will open tonight in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. Many dinners are to be given preceding the fête, and there will be dancing after the evening performance.

Miss Cynthia Kearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kearney, and Walter S. Viele will be married today at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Seventieth Street.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody will introduce her daughter, Miss Priscilla Peabody, at a reception at her home, 1 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, and will give a large dance for the débutante on Dec. 23 at Sherry's.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Moore Riker, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riker, and Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia will take place at the New York home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, No. 21 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Thursday, Dec. 3.

A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon for Ardsley-on-Hudson, taking the New York guests to the wedding of Miss Edythe Hewitt and Charles Coe Townsend. Returning the train will leave Ardsley at 5:30. The wedding will take place at 3 o'clock at the Hewitt country home.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA (Liverpool)—W. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Austin, H. S. Bagshaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Boxer, Mrs. B. Boynton, Mrs. May C. Bullen, W. A. Carter, Burr C. Chamberlain, Waddon A. Chamberlain, S. S. Cepper, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cortis, G. L. Davies, G. M. Douglas, Mrs. K. Duncan, C. C. Forbes, A. H. Frater, Mrs. W. S. Gifford, A. J. Guthrie, Lord Hyde, Dr. T. Lewis, Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, Sir W. Thomas Mason, Miss Josephine Miller, S. Moore, E. L. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Capt. R. E. Platt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Leonard Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, D. D. W. Seligman, F. Sargent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Lady Joan Villiers, E. W. Walker, E. S. Whitney, Miss Claire Wilson, Howard Phipps, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

CEDRIC (Liverpool)—R. J. Barr, W. Bunting, Ernest Evans, S. C. Gardner, Mrs. K. H. Greene, W. S. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Moore, J. L. Pilgrim, E. C. Sanscary, J. R. Woodley.

CARPATHIA (Naples)—Miss Grace E. Barber, Miss S. Dight, Miss M. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gardner, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, A. E. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kirby, Marklyn Lovell, Miss M. A. Paden, F. S. Shepard, C. R. Wylie.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

POTSDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Richard Best, E. J. Clark, Miss C. Dowell, Miss M. Glenn, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Van den Kemp, Miss Pauline Miller, Mrs. F. L. Rath, Mr. and Mrs. G. Simon, Miss Clara Sperling, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wirth, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wagner.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—Miss K. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Banks, Miss Ruth Banks, Prof. W. H. Bragg, Mrs. W. J. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cook, Miss Dorothy H. Cox, Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Garland, E. W. Husted, C. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morgan, R. T. Murray, Mrs. N. W. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Vaux, J. M. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. T. S. Anderson, J. G. Anderson, Mrs. V. Calhoun, Mrs. Hinlopen Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Larsen, Mrs. B. Pearson, C. Nerdby, H. Dozrud, and C. Anderson.

ANNA PAVLOWA REAPPEARS.

Displays Her Distinctive Art Also in the Modern Dances.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, made her first appearance in America this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with her company, chief of whom are Ivan Clustine, A. Volinine, Mlle. Piaskovietzka, Mlle. Kuhn, and Mlle. suirskaia, with Theodore Stier as conductor. The programme consisted of a mythological ballet, "The Awakening of Flora," a feature called "The Dance of Today" and a series of eight divertissements.

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HAVING FUN WITH GOLF.

Frenchman Gives His Views on the Royal and Ancient Game.

"We see on the green countryside during the warm days of Summer perspiring creatures, flushed and unkempt, armed with long-handled clubs, striking the ground with frensy, as if they wish to discover rare stones or precious metals. It is golfers at work."

Thus writes a contributor to The Paris Journal in giving what he calls a "Guide du Golf." He explains some of the peculiarities of the game. First, with regard to the ground. "Any ground will do so long as it is not level. Having found your ground, you then take great care to fill up all the natural holes in it. Having done so, you make a number of artificial holes, which are all of a fixed shape and depth—the more these holes resemble natural holes the better they are.

"Golf is the direct descendant of a now unfashionable sport known as stonebreaking, which consists of breaking the stones on roads with the aid of a long hammer. The essential difference is that the golfers do not wear wire spectacles like their ancestors, the stonebreakers.

"The stones have been replaced by a small India rubber ball, which lasts much longer, being unbreakable.

"The problem is to make this ball go into the holes on the golf course without touching it with the hands. That would be much too easy. To push it into the holes you use a wooden stick with an iron butt, very inconveniently shaped so as to make the problem as complicated as possible. This stick is called a club, and its number is legion, since it is the correct thing to change the club between each stroke, just as you change forks between each course. The collection of clubs, contained in an umbrella case, is carried behind the line of fire by a youngster known as a caddy. The player having chosen with great care from among his clubs one which is likely to make a successful stroke, flourishes it with both hands, strikes—and misses the ball. There are two ways of missing the ball—one by using too much force and the other by not using enough. The stroke with too much force behind it is the easier; it consists in striking the earth a few feet behind the ball without touching it. When this stroke is well done it sends into the air a shower of earth and turf after the style of a fireworks display, with very elegant effect. The hit which misses is more delicate to achieve. In this case it is necessary that your club, after a vigorous flourish, should make straight for the ball, pass it without touching it, and return by the impetus given it to strike the player on the back of the head.

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Special to The New York Times.

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'SUZI" IS JUST HOPELESS.

Casino Musical Comedy Has Stupid Book and Very Little Music.

SUZI, a comedy operetta. Book and lyrics by Otto Hauerbach. Founded on a Hungarian operetta by Frans Martos. Music by Aladar Renyi. At the Casino Theatre.

Joseph.....Juan Villasana
A. Page.....Gertrude Rutland
H. Page.....Adelaide Mason
Magda.....Laura Hoffman
Signor Pigliani.....Arthur Lipson
Count Emerich.....Melville Stewart
Countess Rosetti.....Fritzi von Busing
Stephan.....Robert Evett
Dr. Herring.....Tom McNaughton
Suzi.....Jose Collins
Herr Horn.....Lew Hearn
Lina Balzer.....Connie Ediss
Chef de Reception.....Gilbert Clayton
Marie.....Gene Peltier
Celeste.....Pauline De Lorme
Gabrielle.....Adelaide Vernon

At last the real musical comedy for the Tired Business Man has arrived. No matter how tired he may be there is nothing in "Suzi," which made its bow at the Casino Theatre last night, to disturb him in the least, and not until the very last moment of the play, when it is long past time to go home anyway, is there anything to prevent his taking a nice, comfortable sleep.

To others in the audience "Suzi" is simply annoying. The humor of this latest musical comedy from Hungary is of the stupid, inane sort that aggravates rather than offends, and the music, while pretty in spots, is not nearly strong enough to carry the dull book to anything like success. As a matter of fact, "Suzi" is a musical comedy with no comedy and very little music. Further discussion of the piece is quite useless, but if there is, in New York, a Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Annoyances, it should turn its attention to the Casino Theatre.

Otto Hauerbach, who has given the stage some very clever musical pieces, is charged on the programme with being responsible for the "American book of Suzi" which is an adaptation of a Hungarian operetta by Franz Martos. The music is by Aladar Renyi.

The one spot in the piece which approaches being entertaining is a song which comes in the last of the three dreary acts called "Tick-a-Tick." It is, quite evidently, a number which has been supplied from some outside source. "Suzi" does nothing else, however, it shows off to advantage the delightful voice of Miss Jose Collins. Miss Collins worked very hard and supplied what little life there was to the party last night, but the whole affair is hopeless.

The principal parts, outside of Miss Collins's rôle, are played by Connie Ediss, Robert Evett, Melville Stewart, Tom McNaughton, Arthur Lipson, and Lew Hearn, the latter a comedian, so called, from the ranks of burlesque.

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'MASKED BALL' WILL OPEN METROPOLITAN

Verdi's Opera to be Given on Nov. 16 with Caruso and Mme. Destinn in Cast.

"PRINCE IGOR" A NOVELTY

Director Gatti-Casazza Tells How He Assembled His Artists Scattered in War Zone.

The group of Metropolitan Opera Company singers and conductors that arrived in Boston Monday evening came to New York on a special train from Boston yesterday, arriving here in the middle of the afternoon. General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza went directly to the Opera House, where he outlined some of the coming season's plans in detail.

The season will open on Monday evening, Nov. 16, with a performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball," in which will be heard Mmes. Destinn and Matzenauer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, and de Segurola. Nothing else is announced of the répertoire for the first week except that it will see the revival of "Carmen," with Farrar and Caruso, and Amato probably singing the part of the Toreador.

Among the novelties and revivals of the season will be Giordano's "Mme. Sans Gene," which will be given during the first half of January, Giorgio Polacco conducting; Borodine's "Prince Igor," early in March, Toscanini conducting; Weber's "Euryanthe," during the fourth week, conducted by Toscanini; Beethoven's "Fidelio" in January, conducted by Hertz; "Il Trovatore," with new stage settings, in February, conducted by Toscanini, and the novelty, Franco Leoni's "L'Oraculo," a one-act opera made from Chester B. Fernald's story of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, "The Cat and the Cherub," which is now running in an adaptation as a playlet at the Princess Theatre.

Director Gatti-Casazza claims the title now of General and Admiral Gatti-Casazza, Mobilizer on the High Seas and on the Low Lands, he told reporters yesterday in recounting how he managed to assemble his opera company in the war time and get it safely to America.

He had the plans for this season completely arranged, he said, on July 20, only to find them destroyed by the outbreak of the war. From his headquarters in Milan it took him twenty days to find the whereabouts of all the members of the company. There was a highly complicated schedule of sailing that had to be altered several times on account of various nationalities objecting to the presence of some singers of hostile nations.

Finally Mr. Gatti-Casazza had his most ticklish problem arranged, that of getting the German male singers booked on an Italian boat and the German women singers with the Italians on the English boat, when it was upset by the British steamboat company's demurrer at taking the servants of the German women artists. Thereupon the Director told the line it must carry the servants or the entire company would stay, whereupon the fact that the servants were not Metropolitan artists was discreetly overlooked.

The Director said all the nations involved in the war showed themselves anxious to put nothing in the way of the presence in America of their compatriot artists, so that the national art would be represented here, where there will be practically the only first-class opera given continuously this Winter.

$200,000 LOSS IN PIER FIRE.

Lighters Tied to Brooklyn Wharf Are Towed to Safety.

The men and apparatus which four fire alarms called out together, with the Fireboats Seth Low, William H. Strong, and George B. McClellan, fought for two hours late last night and early this morning before they quenched a fire which started, apparently from spontaneous combustion, in barrels of coloring matter stored on Pier 22, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The pier is owned by the New York Dock Company and is used by the Sicula-Americana Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place.

Hal fa dozen lighters weretied to each side of the pier and railroad tugboats towed them in safety out into the river, except the Stella, which was on fire in several places when it finally was hauled away.

Capt. Peter Anderson aroused from sleep, jumped overboard, and Joseph Egan of 374 Hicks Street and John Crowley of 102 Baltic Street rescued him in a rowboat. They were rowing toward the pier when the wash of a tugboat upset them. Policeman Murphy and Sergt. Brown of the Amity Street station saved all three.

The election crowds, attracted by the rush of fire apparatus through the streets, flocked to the scene and in thousands watched the flames which swept over the 1,200-foot pier, one of the longest in Brooklyn. Sheds, stocked with wines, tobacco, and fruit, the cargo of a recently arrived ship, and the damage was estimated at $200,000.

MRS. J. D. CRIMMINS, JR., SUES.

Wants Divorce, Charging Husband with Habitual Intemperance.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Papers have been filed in the Superior Court at Bridgeport in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Lillian Holmes Crimmins, wife of John D. Crimmins, Jr., of Darien and New York. Mrs. Crimmins alleges habitual intemperance, and asks for the custody of their two children, Holmes, aged fifteen, and John D. Crimmins, 3rd, aged nine.

The defendant is the son of John D. Crimmins, the New York philanthropist.

Newark Bluecoat Ends Life.

Patrolman Charles Hasbrouck, 23 years old, of 74 Ninth Avenue, Newark, ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head with his police revolver in the presence of his mother and father, who had admonished him for drinking. Hasbrouck was appointed to the Newark Police Department on Oct. 1, and was attached to the new Eighth Precinct, which was opened at that time. He is said to have been drinking heavily since his appointment, but the police officials say that Hasbrouck had paid strict attention to duty.

Sheldrake Summer Resort Burned.

INTERLAKEN, N. Y., Nov.

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SIX TO PLEAD TODAY IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Government Hopes to be Able to Reach Directors' Conspiracy Trial Next Spring.

FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Wm. Rockefeller Likely to Enter His Plea Through Counsel Tomorrow—Outline of Prosecution.

Six or seven more of the twenty-one past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, indicted on Monday on the charge of having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, are expected to appear today in the Federal District Court to make their formal pleas. Assistant District Attorney Robert P. Stephenson has been in communication with the defendants or their counsel to make the necessary arrangements, but it was not known definitely last night which of the defendants would be present today.

William Rockefeller is not likely to enter his plea until tomorrow. Representations already have been made as to his state of health, and although Judge Foster, in accepting from Hoffman Miller the plea of his father, George MacCulloch Miller, said that his action must not be taken as a precedent, it was thought likely yesterday that a similar indulgence would be extended to Mr. Rockefeller and that he would plead by counsel.

The Government has hopes that it will be able to reach the trial of the case some time next Spring. The defendants have three weeks in which to enter demurrers, and these should be disposed of without much delay. The Government has no intention of either accelerating or delaying the calling of the trial. It will follow the regular course, but, as District Attorney Marshall has been able to avail himself of the services of so many District Judges from other parts of the country, the arrears on the District Court calendar are being cleared up rapidly and the trial should be reached in six months or so.

No difficulty, it was ascertained yesterday, is expected in the prosecution of the defendants from the fact that the Government assented in its civil settlement with the New Haven to the railroad's retaining control of the Central New England, the New York, Ontario & Western, and other railroad companies which were once separate from it. In spite of the fact that the steps which led to their acquisition are some of the matters covered by the indictment.

It will contend that the civil suit and its settlement and the criminal trial are two entirely separate things. In the indictments the defendants are charged with conspiring over a long period to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, and a number of acts are instanced as proof of the conspiracy, which include all the acts concerning the railroads, the steamship lines, and the trolley companies of New England. In the civil suit the Government was applying to a court of equity for relief from a condition which had arisen. It had to consider only the facts as they were to see what remedy could be adopted, and was not required to restore exactly the same conditions as had obtained before the wrong had begun to appear. So it will be argued, the fact that the Government has now acquiesced in the continuance of certain mergers or combinations does not relieve those who brought them about illegally from the consequences of their acts.

The penalty which may be inflicted upon the defendants, if they are convicted, is imprisonment for one year or a fine of $5,000, or both. It is believed that the Government will press for the infliction of the prison sentence in case of a conviction. The New Haven trial is likely to be held to be a test of the efficiency of the criminal clauses of the Sherman anti-trust law. The facts have been practically admitted by those connected with the New Haven, and the responsibility for them can be established definitely by the minutes of the Directors' meetings.

It is expected that the defendants will contend that when they sanctioned the acquisition of the various railroad, steamship, and trolley lines they were acting, in their opinion, merely for the best interests of the New Haven Company, and that the notion that their policy was in any way contrary to the Sherman law never entered their minds. But the prosecution will, it is anticipated, reply that there could be no clearer instance of an attempt to monopolize, and that now, if ever, the punishment prescribed by the statute should be applied with full severity.

TWO CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Duties on Shirt Bosoms and Modeling Clay Involved.

The Treasury Department has decided to continue the litigation over the classification under the Tariff act of 1913 of tucked shirt bosoms composed of cotton or flax ornamented with loom-woven tucks, tuckings chief value. Collector Malone classified them as appliqued goods and took duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers went before the Board of General Appraisers with the claim that the goods are "articles of wearing apparel made up or manufactured wholly or in part" at the rate of 30 per cent. The board sustained this contention.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters states in his letter to Assistant Attorney General Hanson that the issue is an important one and should be decided by the Court of Customs Appeals. Importers are of the belief that a favorable decision by the Court in this case would be followed by lower rates of duty on many other lines of goods ornamented with tuckings or trimmings.

The department has also ordered an appeal in a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the rate of duty on modeling clay. The commodity was assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, and was held properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

BANKERS REPORT PROGRESS

Clearing House Certificates Taken Up in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—As a preliminary to the opening of the Federal reserve system with its new currency, the Controller of the Currency has sent inquiries about outstanding clearing house certificates to the larger cities.

Cleveland, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Atlanta, Mobile, Little Rock, Memphis, Kansas City, and Dallas have replied that no clearing house certificates were issued in these cities. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and Oklahoma City have reported no clearing house certificates now outstanding. Minneapolis reports clearing house certificates reduced to $250,000, which will be canceled immediately.

The Chairman of the Chicago Clearing House advises that the clearing house certificates outstanding in that city have been reduced to less than $15,000,000, which probably will be retired soon after the opening of the Federal reserve banks.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 31:

	Oct. 31.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$451,293	$16,271,829	$75,917,543
Ordinary	673,473	24,949,033	107,302,910
Int. and cur.	11,800	458,646	8,471,581
Miscellaneous	92,686	3,784,466	28,640,478
Total	1,231,252	44,563,946	220,332,412
Expenditures	851,757	62,771,226	242,124,772
Surplus	340,504		
Deficit		18,207,280	21,792,360

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.; J. H. Moser, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; C. Mark, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; D. Rich, dry goods; W. H. Rich, general merchandise; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 148 W. 23d.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods, rugs; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss M. Campbell, laces, dress trimmings; Miss E. Rice, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
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BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
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BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Broztell.
BELLAIRE, Ohio—C. Klotz, dry goods; C. Speaker, furn. goods; Wallick.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, clothing; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Dunbar, white goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; G. L. Israel, sporting goods, toys; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits; 221 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; F. J. Kicker, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' junior silk wash dresses, skirts, Spring; 152 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Evan-Lloyd Co.; Mr. Galeski, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. Hillman, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. N. Oldrieve, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuel, hats, caps; H. M. Marose, dress goods, silks; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; A. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. Schaeffer, waists; Miss Lewis, suits; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; Hoffman House.
COLUMBUS—Federman & Levy; C. Melancon, ready to wear; 15 E. 28th.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike Kumler Co.; Mrs. M. Heller, art goods; 220 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—May Co.; W. I. Mead, men's clothing, 37 West 26th; Woodward.
DETROIT.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schleff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Jenkins, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Machum Co.; H. C. Machum, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.; Hoffman House.
HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. Meyers, millinery; 621 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Feathers; S. Goldstein, ladies' coats, suits; 31 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, jobs coats, dresses; 15 East 26th.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; W. P. Wilkinson, ladies', infants' shoes; 225 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn Traffic Co.; J. P. Bender, carpets; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; L. Bergman, ready to wear; 15 E. 28th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. E. Sheppard, laces, ribbons, neckwear, fancy goods, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Esterly Garment Co.; L. M. Marks, ready-to-wear; Miss L. Robbins, waists; Claridge.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, cloaks, suits; 1,161 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; Mr. Short, shoes; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; G. J. Waechter, silks; 220 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 588 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, flannels; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, jobs coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Becket's Value Co.; H. A. Day, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
NAUGATUCK.—M. Friedman; cloaks; Albert.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Danphonias, dress goods, silks; NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; J. B. Todd, notions, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman & Co.; C. M. Kaufman, ready to wear; 1,123 Broadway.
NORFOLK, Va.—Burk Co.; R. Fernstenold, clothing, furnishing goods; Woodward.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. Petar, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Parisian; Mr. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W.33d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Lerner, misses' coats, suits, (basement;) B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, general merchandise; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. E. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. Garretson, millinery; S. Gimbel, dry goods; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes & Sons; W. L. Holmes, carpets; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av., Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Goldstein & Co.; J. Goldstein, waists; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions, buttons; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Mrs. Sharp, dresses; M. Lipman, dress goods, silks; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. S. Seder, coats, suits, dresses; J. B. Herstein, jobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, children's coats; Miss O'Brien, children's coats; Miss Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Marks, jewelry, leather goods; J. B. Hernstein, dry goods 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; S. D. Brill, wash goods, draperies; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Killen, suits; B. Welmen, coats; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Stier, upholstery, curtains, carpets; 432 4th Av.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. Brandt, furn. goods, ladies' garments, millinery; 2 Walker.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, clothing; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; L. L. Cohen, notions, toilet, leather goods; 320 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Fourqurean, Temple & Co.; R. S. Gray, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons; Grand.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. H. Miller, dry goods; 55 White; York.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' children's wear; Waldorf-Astoria; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Steifel, Strauss & Connor; H. D. Strauss, woolens; Hoffman House.
ROCHESTER—Glaser Co.; O. Glaser, jewelry; 817 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. Birkett, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Greenbaum, Weil & Michels; A. May, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, men's gloves, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
SAN JOSE—O. A. Hale & Co.; H. A. Berkuist, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, laces, notions, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, genl. mdse.; 5th floor; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 West 33d.
ST. LOUIS.—Kline's; D. Kraker, furs; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; J. E. Montague, Mfg. Dept., neckwear, suspenders; 358 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—S. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; W. MacCaulay, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Gopher Stores Corporation; L. M. Livingston, ladies', misses', children's coats, suits, dresses, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; R 609 Marbridge Bldg.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; A. E. Staples, laces, ribbons, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 17 East 22d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; F. Vlender, furn. goods; J. G. Willner, carpets; 60 W. 33d.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. F. Rule, white goods, laces, notions, corsets; 320 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; N. H. Riker, ready-to-wear; 50 Union Square.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, ladies' children's underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; 20 W. 22d.
TORONTO, Canada—T. Eaton Co., Ltd.; Mr. Grant, jobs in dresses; 45 E. 17th.
TORONTO, Canada—T. Eaton Co., Ltd.; Mr. Baruch, Spring dresses catalogue; 45 E. 17th.
TROY—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; Mrs. S. Blackhall, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Breslin.
TROY—C. W. Ferguson Collar Co.; C. W. Ferguson, collars; 43 Leonard.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Rosenau Brothers; M. D. Rosenau, dry goods; 71 West 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Haitt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 354 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Scott's Cloak House; W. D. Scott, cloaks, suits; Grand.
WILKES-BARRE—Duncan & Homer Co.; J. R. Homer, linens, cloaks, suits, waists; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Bon Marche; B. T. Shuman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Broztell.

WAR HURTS MIDDLE WEST

But Power Companies Prosper, Says Chicago Engineer.

Frederick Sargent, a construction engineer, of Chicago, arrived at the Wolcott yesterday on his way to England. He will sail today, and says he is going over to look for new ideas.

"The war has held up a lot of business that has been in progress in the Middle West," said Mr. Sargent, "but the electric light and power companies there are prosperous, and their receipts hold up well. Companies which are able to finance largely out of their own earnings are going ahead with new work."

HORSES AND COWS BURNED.

Firemen Unable to Save Barns on the Grey Rock Farm.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed three buildings on the Grey Rock Farm, on the Scarsdale Road, near Yonkers. Several alarms were turned in, but the firemen were handicapped, as the nearest hydrant was almost half a mile away, and they were obliged to run their engines to the Bronx River and draw their water from there.

In one of the barns there were sixty-one cows and four horses, and it was impossible to save any. The farm is leased by W. J. Robinson, and his loss will be fully $15,000. The owners of the farm, the Samuel Simon estate, estimate their loss on the buildings at about $15,000.

Brings Toys and 15,000 Canaries.

The Holland-America freighter Oosterdyk arrived in port yesterday from Rotterdam laden with Christmas toys from Germany and Switzerland, and 15,000 canary birds. She will load grain for the Dutch Government to be distributed among the refugee camps in Holland.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

M. M. O. Purdy, formerly with Hotchkin & Co., has become a partner in the firm of Didrichsen & Co., investment brokers, 34 Pine Street.

The Columbia Trust Company has $100,000 to expend in the purchase of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Magnolia Petroleum Company. Bids close on Nov. 12 at noon.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.
Peremptory Auction Sale of a High-class Stock of
FURS
Inventoried at Over $25,000.
Made by one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city, consisting of the latest modeled
Coats, Scarfs and Muffs
made of the following skins: Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Mink, Skunk, Moie, Raccoon, Civet Cat, Wallaby, Beaver, Leopard Sable, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Baum Marten, Caracul, Natural Lynx, Mole, Fitch, Black, Citka, Pointed Kitt, Canary, Cross, Alaska, Isabella, Jap, Red, Gray, and a very fine line of Blue and Pointed Blue Scarfs, Muffs, Sets, and Coats.
D. Hartmann, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL TODAY,
Wednesday, Nov. 4th, '14, at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom, 8 Greene St., New York. (near Canal Street.)
☞ NOTICE:—This being the opening sale of FURS this season, I hope you will attend this sale as in the past, as the collection I have to offer is of unusual merit, and as you all know from previous experiences that my sales are always without reserve, it will be to your interest to be represented at this sale. For information, Telephone Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale, Without Limit or Reserve.
Over 600 Trade Lots High Class
CLOTHING
For Men, Youths and Children, Consisting of Men's and Youths'
SUITS & OVERCOATS, BALMACAANS, TROUSERS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Knee Pants.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell Tomor'w, Thursday, Nov. 5th, at 10:30 A.M. at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., Large Stock Hand-Tailored
SMART and SNAPPY
CLOTHING
Removed from a Fashionable Establishment.
MEN'S SUITS
in the very latest Cloths and Styles, in worsteds, serges and cashimeres, all hand tailored, manufactured by well known houses.
Men's Balmacaan and Chinchilla Overcoats
in up-to-the-minute styles in large lines.
Men's Worsted Trousers,
Boys' and Children's Suits,
in worsteds and serges. Every garment in this sale is strictly up-to-the-minute.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Sell Tomor'w, Thursday, Nov. 5, 10:30 A.M., Without Limit or Reserve,
Over 1,200 Trade Lots Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel
FANCY FURS, FUR SETS.

Special Peremptory Sale $15,000 Worth Manufacturers' Stock of High Grade
CLOAKS
consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Coats, such as Chinchilla, plush, velvet and caracul; also all
Showroom and other Fixtures,
such as cabinets, partitions, tables, adding machine.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Friday, Nov. 6th, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 74 5th Ave., N. Y. C., The above large stock. Tel. 2488 Franklin.

Bankrupt Stock. Valuation $25,000.00. The Famous Department Store of Perth Amboy, N. J.
DRY GOODS, Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHINGS,
Frank Jacobwitz Sells Today, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., at 10 Lispenard Street, Phone 2488 Franklin. Near West Broadway.

MERCHANDISE.
AN UNUSUAL AUCTION SALE.
By Order of Whom It May Concern.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Today, Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.
300 Ladies'
LEOPARD COATS
Black Seal, Astrachan, Ermine and Civet Cat Coats,
manufactured for highest class trade, used for automobiling purposes. Large quantity
SCARFS and MUFFS,
Ermine, Black Seal, Leopard, Civet Cat, Astrachan.
75 Automobile and Carriage Lap Robes in Leopard, Astrachan, Civet Cat, &c.
Also a large lines of Ladies' Silk and Cloth
Street and Evening Dresses, LADIES' CLOAKS and SUITS.
☞ This is an exceptional opportunity to purchase expensive garments of the highest grade make.

Entire Stock of Office and
SHOWROOM FIXTURES,
Also Manufacturing Plant,
formerly of Siegel Foster Co., of 119 W. 23rd St., N. Y. C., consisting of
Laces, Embroideries, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS,
Domestic and imported cotton goods, etc.,
Will be Sold Friday, Nov. 6, at 10:30 A. M., on above premises.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For further information Tel. 4299 Spring.

JEWELRY.
L. L. FIRUSKI, Auctioneer, 70 BOWERY,
Will Sell at Public Auction
TOMORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1914,
AT 12:30 P. M.
by order of M. Simons & Son, 94 Hester St.,
An exceptionally choice and unusually valuable collection of
Oriental, Pearl, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald and Diamond Jewelry

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering note paper, printing paper, and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 3. Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23rd, 1914.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BURTWORTH CARPET CO. WILTON, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY RUGS
Exhibited at Room 428, GRAND HOTEL, Broadway and 31st St.

OPEN FOR JOBS IN MEN'S AND LADIES' READY TO WEAR in up-to-date merchandising quantity no object, for spot cash; also silk and satin in piece. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,319.

JOBS WANTED OF COATS AND DRESSES; SPOT CASH; NO QUANTITY TOO LARGE. BEN F. LEVIS, 15 EAST 26TH ST. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 7197.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

WAIST AND COSTUME MFRS. willing to sacrifice their stock of chiffons, nettings, &c., in the piece; pay cash. Telephone Chelsea—839. Walter Friedman, 138 5th Av.

JOBBER OPEN TO BUY JOB LOTS of ladies' and misses' coats, all materials, also the fabrics; write for appointment. L 17 Times.

Sacrifice plant, six Singer machines, motor, tables, &c.; suitable for dress or cloak factory; retiring. Call after 11 A. M., 131 West 24th, 5th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING STYLES children's white dresses from 6 to 14. 39-47 West 19th St., third floor.

1,000 coats made in the latest styles, of pile fabric, to close out immediately. Louis Turoff, 30 West 15th St.

CHIFFON BROADCLOTH, ALL COLORS, TO CLOSE OUT BELOW COST. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

MANUFACTURER SELLING OUT broadcloth, serges, plant, skirts. 106 West 32d, first floor.

WE ARE OPEN for ladies' plush and astrachan-lined coats. Room 1,206, 118 West 32d St.

Job of 150 velvet and silk dresses at a price. Bertha Dress Co., 71 West 23d. Gramercy 1095.

We are ready to buy jobs in ladies' suits, long and short. P. Hutner, 40 East 11th.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT SPRING AND Summer dresses. 427 W. 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER will look at black coats, full line. Call 18 West 32d St.

100 dozen children's Fall dresses to close out. Cohen, 8 West 19th St.

SALESMAN with large following from Denver west is open for next season on commission basis, no drawing required, for strong line of suits, from $10 to $15. N 134 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced with own jobbing trade on an exceptional popular priced line of dresses; commission. L 18 Times.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EXHIBITION
of
5-10-25c Goods
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th Street, New York

APRONS 1,000 STYLES Retail 25c up.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED, 45 East 17th Street SEND FOR CATALOG

Aprons Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Assortment No. 1. 86c per dozen. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Arco Mfg. Co., 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

350 Ladies' & Misses' Suits To Close Out At $10.00 to $12.50.
Regularly up to $25. Exceptional Opportunity.
KARP BROS., 45 West 27th. Madison Sq. 1117

Incorporated 1869 — THE — Head Office Montreal
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INVITES ENQUIRIES IN REGARD TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN
CANADA and the WEST INDIES
332 BRANCHES IN CANADA
23 BRANCHES IN CUBA
3 BRANCHES IN PORTO RICO
6 BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES
2 BRANCHES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2 BRANCHES IN BRITISH GUIANA
1 BRANCH IN BRITISH HONDURAS
NEW YORK AGENCY, Corner William & Cedar Streets
LONDON AGENCY, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000
Considerate for the welfare of the commercial and mercantile interests confided to its care, the Harriman National Bank is prepared at all times, subject to agreement, to meet promptly and liberally their requirements as determ

FIND CATTLE PLAGUE IN CHICAGO YARDS

Dreaded Foot-and-Mouth Disease Strikes Among Finest Grades of Live Stock.

PREDICT HUGE MONEY LOSS

Hundreds of Western Herds Destroyed—One County Loses $500,000—Meat Prices May Fall.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Food-and-mouth disease it was acknowledged today had broken out in the Union Stock Yards here. All of the Federal inspectors at the yards unite in that opinion. While no doubt exists that the disease has attacked a cow at the yards, formal announcement of the fact will be withheld until tomorrow. A calf has been inoculated and it is hoped tomorrow to have a scientific proof of the existence of the disease in the yards. The outbreak at the yards it is thought will not make necessary any extension of the quarantine which went into effect yesterday.

Immediate losses in the Chicago yards may run into several hundred thousand dollars and indirectly into far greater amounts, as the infection is among the prize live stock that recently was brought here from all parts of the United States for exhibition and the finest breeding herds of the country. The cow under observation is a high priced animal of the Holstein variety. It does not follow that all the other fancy breeding cattle that are still here from the dairy show will have to be slaughtered if the diagnosis of the case proves correct. The herds have been separated and every sanitary precaution is being observed.

The gravity of the present epidemic was driven home to cattlemen today by Dr. S. E. Bennett of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who answered the protests of certain interests by asserting that the slaughter of suspected animals would be cheap at a cost of $10,000,000, compared with the incalculable loss which a general spread of the malady would cause.

Representatives of the Government yesterday were in favor of closing the stock yards, the largest in the world, and an order to that effect was rescinded only after prolonged arguments. The possibility of such action is not yet past. State and Government representatives and meat packers proposed the plain again today, and Gov. Dunne vetoed it.

Among the packers today it was said that the situation should make for lower prices, as it was thought that cattle growers, rather than risk disease among their herds, would rush their live stock to market, where it must be killed immediately.

A force of 1,000 men today began disinfection of the stock yards. As the disease is spread through contact, every part of the yards, covering a district a mile square, is to be disinfected. The same process of fumigation will be applied to all live-stock cars. The task, it was said, would require a week or more.

Of the 65,000 employes at the yards, several hundred have been isolated as a result of the quarantine. More than 800 stockmen, who recently arrived with cattle from the infected districts, will be obliged to remain at the yards until the quarantine is lifted.

The quarantine prohibits the shipment of live stock out of Chicago, except to Illinois points for immediate slaughter. It makes it impossible for stockmen in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to purchase "feeder" cattle in Chicago, and cuts off the small supply of cattle for slaughter which has been received in Chicago from those States. No live stock, with the exception of horses and mules, may be shipped out of the four States or Illinois.

More Government inspectors, bringing the total up to forty-eight, arrived today to aid in fighting the scourge in Illinois. All the feed is burned. The cattle owner receives the actual meat value of the cattle and the market value of the feed. Under present arrangement the Federal and State Governments divide this expense. The fight to exterminate the disease in Illinois alone, it is estimated, will cost $150,000 a week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture were notified today that the foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in the cattle herd of Notre Dame (Ind.) University. The entire herd of 300 blooded cattle will be destroyed immediately and the carcasses buried in lime to prevent spread of the contagion. One hundred and sixty-five herds—about 1,000 animals—already have been destroyed in Michigan and Indiana. As yet no cases of children being affected by the milk from diseased cattle have been reported to the department.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 3.—Eight new cases of the hoof-and-mouth disease were discovered today among the cattle of St. Joseph County, cattle valued at more than $60,000 have been destroyed. It is now estimated that the expense involved in destroying diseased cattle in St. Joseph County alone will probably reach $500,000.

The epidemic has become so violent in Olive Township that the farmers made little pretense of going to the polls to vote in today's election.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—The Cleveland stock yards were placed under Federal quarantine today. The order was issued by Dr. H. H. George, United States Inspector in charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry in Cleveland.

No sign of the foot-and-mouth disease has been found in Cleveland, and the quarantine order is merely precautionary.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—As a precautionary measure the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards were placed under Federal quarantine today.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—Officials of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board today acknowledged that cases of foot-and-mouth disease existed at Pittsburgh, West Chester, and Graters Ford, and that there were two herds in Lancaster County under suspicion.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 3.—The quarantine against the foot-and-mouth disease does not apply to horses, and shipments of horses for European countries are being continued. The horses are "dipped"—that is, they are walked through a liquid that is calculated to protect them from the disease. Twenty-eight carloads of horses were forwarded to seaboard points last night.

Canada Extends Cattle Embargo.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 3.—Because of the spread of the food-and-mouth disease Canada has extended the embargo against American cattle to Illinois and Pennsylvania. Previously it applied only to cattle from Michigan and Indiana.

GOODS SAVED FROM WRECK.

How the Money Realized on Them Should Be Apportioned.

The British steamship Lugano, while on a voyage from Vigo, Spain, to Havana, loaded with a general cargo, went ashore on March 9, 1913, on Long Reef, one of the reefs off the coast of Florida. The next day the stranded vessel was boarded by a licensed wrecker, to whom was given the contract by the Lugano's master to save the ship and cargo. The salving operations enlisted the aid of eighty vessels of all kinds and extended over a period of several weeks.

Some of the cargo was landed without being damaged, while the remainder was more or less soaked with salt water. The importers of the different items composing the cargo abandoned the goods to the Government, which held a public auction and disposed of them, or those that were salable, and attempted to collect the duties provided for on the merchandise in the tariff law. The salvors objected to the duties being taken until the salvage claims had been paid. The case was thereupon taken to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, where four questions presented themselves for settlement.

These questions were: First, the priority of the claims of the salvors and the United States; second, the amount of salvage to be allowed the salvors; third, the items of cost to be paid before the allowance of any amount for salvage; fourth, the amount to be allowed for customs duties on sale of such goods that were sold and were consumed in the United States. Relative to the first question, Judge Call holds that the salvors have the prior right to be paid salvage before any duties can be allowed the United States.

Discussing the compensation to be allowed for the salving the court rules, after viewing all the circumstances of this case in the light of the principles announced by the courts in salvage cases and bearing in mind that salvage should not amount to forfeiture, that the proper amount of salvage to be allowed in the case of the Lugano is as follows: Thirty per cent. on the value of the goods saved by the first consort, 45 per cent. on the value of the goods saved by the second consort, and 50 per cent. on the value of the goods saved by the third consort.

The court then proceeds to the consideration of the item of cost proper to be charged against the fund before salvage is calculated. All court costs, costs of storage, care of property, sale, &c., are first deducted, and, in addition to these, certain other cost bills have been presented among them the consignee's bill. This last has been paid under order of the court, but Judge Call says he does not understand this order as settling the question whether or not it should be paid before salvage calculated. The Court reaches the conclusion that the consignee's bill should be paid out of the money in the registry of the court. There are other items that should be paid from the residue, and not from the fund before salvage calculated. These items were represented by vouchers attached to the consignee's bill and are not allowed against the salvage.

At the hearing a bill was presented for services rendered by an expert in classifying the salved cargo. In the opinion of the court, this bill should be paid from the proceeds in the registry of the court before the salvage is calculated. There was also a bill of expenses incurred by the United States presented at the hearing. It appears that the services were rendered while the goods were in the custody of the Marshal of this court under attachment. Judge Call rules that the sections under which Collector of Customs acted are not applicable to goods brought in as these were, and the Government's claim is accordingly disallowed.

The final question settled by the court is the amount of duties to be allowed the United States. The evidence was to the effect that quite an amount of these goods was exported for which no duties can be allowed. It is the opinion of the court that, after deducting the amount for which the exported goods were not from the residue, after the payment of cost chargeable against that residue, 30 per cent. of the amount left in the registry of the court should be paid to the Government in satisfaction of its claim for duties. The amount remaining after such payment is to be paid to claimants upon filing claims as their interests appear.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

65—Mary Helen Brown v. CNY.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel, to be restored.
84—Ephraim Simon v. Southern Railway.—Argument continued.
41—F. Smith v. George Leavenworth.—Argued.
47—Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway v. John Harrison.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for Nov. 4: Nos. 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, and 59.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Columbia Mach(Adv.)—Advance.
Same(Rubsam & Horrman Co.
Sirocco Engineering Co(Stuyvesant Co.
Alleghany Val Brick(Raymond.
Laemmle(Stern.
Re Buchanan.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
N Y Assets Real Co(McKinnon.
De la Fuente(Hammerstein.
McKinnon(Ala Secur.
US(17 Bales Havana Leaf Tobacco.
Murray(McKenna.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Fisher(Corn.
Dayton Eng Lab(Bowman Auto.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
McAllister(Tug Norwalk.
Paris(Tug Mercier.
Scott(Fulton Transp.
Fulton Transp(Scott & Co.
Eclipse Ltg(Cornell Steamboat.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building at 10:30 A. M.
Vessel Mfg(Printing Machine.
Perry(Schaefer.
Ryan(Mt Vernon B'k.
Conklin(Dienst.
Sialio(Magner.
Auto Record Safe(Burns.
Irving Pitt Mfg(Turnlock Co.
McMillan Book(Irving Pitt Mfg.
Anatomalic(Coward.
Cook(Auto & F Prot.
Same(Marasco.
Knick B Co(Klein.
Cornelius(Riesen.
Cooper(Norona.
Siner(Siner.
Rosenstein(Rosenstein.
Heinz(Klosk.
Re Rawak.
McCormack(Jackson.
Richards(Dunn.
Burke(Italy Rlty.
Van Wagoner L Con(Gallagher.
Felt(Felt.
Lake(P P Button.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Glickman(Shea.
Wormser(Wasserman.
Re Needham Ave.
Pieser(Hecht.
Re Mann Ry(Fine.
Hallan(Hallan.
Voight(Voight.
Preferred causes:
Postal Life(Burns.
Same(Burns Rlty.
Leavitt(Waldemar.
Hearne(Hale.
Hardy(Dymock.
Cohen(Golde.
General calendar:
Haas(Maurer.
Bamberger(Cantor.
Shaw's Jewlry(Herald.
Duffy(Gramis.
Blutinger(Blutinger.
Stern(Rembaug & S.
Std Sand(CNY.
O'Brien(Floral Pk V.
Stern(Berg.
Ferrie(Ferrie.
Freiman(Green.
Fullerton(Bumsier.
Flesh(Flesh.
Miller(N Y Oph Inst.
Sanford(Hart.
Tafel(Tafel.
Seligmann(Seligmann.
Trevor(Morten.
Hechtor(Secior R Fim
Hyman(Hyman.
Wright(Wright.
Scully(Scully.
Radd-Nilsen(Altrades.
Romanoff(Romanoff.
Duncan, Jr(Wilson.
At 2 P. M.:
Arcella(Ill Surety.
Briggs(Sweeney.
Muserave(Emigrants Bank.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Villano(Timeas.
Zwicker(Santis & Co.
Klein(Schoenberg.
Mandelson(NY Egg Yolk Mfg Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Slochem(Br Col Ry Dev Co.
Bayer(Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Gray(Churchman Co.
Robin(CNY.
Carroll(Levy & G.
Turk(Mass.
Friedlander(NY Rys.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Andrews(Timeas.
Ballinger(Albright.
Pluemacher(Levy.
Paltrowitz(Steopiech.
Stewart(Martin.
People(Townsend.
Carl(Bliss Co.
Nicola(Am Brass.
Spivy(I R T.
O'Malley(NY Rys.
Ashton(NY Rys.
Laporta(Richard, (2 cases.)
Lipkin(Bklyn El RR.
Phillips(Smith-Worth.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dopstadt(NYC & H R RR.
Meyer(Barrett.
Filkins(Barrett.
Kennedy(Marcus.
Slaviz(Pitts Coh.
Wrenn(Larson.
Caradonna(White Con.
Amey(I R T.
Maguire(Barrett.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brooks(Thompson-S.
Witt(Austro-Am SS.
Singerman(Dembitzer.
Colantnoni(Day.
Rowley(NY & B RR.
Abramson(Gardner.
Svonkin(Lasker.
Butler(Queens Chem.
Edwards(Gilbes.
Bigar(NY Con RR.
O'Neil(Press Pub.
Conlan(Aubeck.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connell(Rosenbaum.
Beatty(I R T.
Nutton(Lederman.
Reilly(Am Marion Sales.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ringuleson(Linch, (2 acts.)
Valentine(Scaisa.
Gardner(C Pk, &c, RR
Selich(McAvoy.
Rinando(Weeks & Son
PART X.—Cavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Washburn(Avery.
Cummings(NY Pneu S
Goldman(Scully.
Mt Airy Rlty(Strumwater.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chios(Murphy.
Kaskell(So Pac SS.
Hyman(Barrett.
De Carvalho(Brunner.
Ford(N Y N H & H.
Abrams(Kitchen Imp.

PART XII.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 16.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Little(Lash Studios.
CNY(Bklyn Alcatras.
Cartagno(McAtee.
CNY(Linch (2 acts).
27 & 29 Pine St(Imboden.
Cooper(Cooper.
Asphalt Paving(CNY (2 acts).
Weihnadler(Getlar.
Bates & Co(Geiger.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned until Monday.
PART XV.—Gorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gallagher(Nat Surety
Buchanan(Evento.
Grossman(Rappaport.
Times Sq Auto(Mercer Auto.
Amer Hay(Wickins.
Allied Silk(Erstein.
Second Nat Bk of Cincinnati(Booker.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klosk Con(Int'l Motor
H G Vogal(Lusdenmann.
Gordon(N River, CNY
Palatucci(Mariotti.
Hart(Higgins.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Nat Surety(Mass Bonding.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Scanlon(Carrollan.
Tuomy(Walsh.
Sheridan(McLaughlin.
Mellon(Havemeyers.
Adams(Marion St Shovel Co.
Talcott(Nichols.
Fingerford Brass Co(Brady & Co.
Nat Res Bk, CNY(Corn Exch Bank.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Mass Bonding.

PART XX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Manhattan Realty Co—Frank Cochrane, Gardan(Magill—Louis M Ogden. Mst Trust Co(New & Beanery Arcade—Jacob C Klick.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P.J.; Burr, Thomas, Rich, Stapleton, JJ.—Non-enumerated day on calendar, at 1 P. M.
Furlung(Waldo.
Re Phillip.
Bostwick(Carr.
Wimbg & Bk(Horn.
Restivo(Bradley Co.
Bachman(Pendleton.
Re Steinbrink.
Enumerated day calendar.
Re Children's Aid Soc.
Hull(52 St Storage.
Perry(Barrett Mfg.
Jackson(McLean.
Tielenlus(Hollander.
Brown(Spanish.
Mamaroneck Sound(Hannan.
Yellow Pine(Kelly.

The next term of this court will begin on Monday, Dec. 7. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the clerk for said term on or before Saturday, Nov. 28.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Flatbush Av.
Re Shepherd Av.
Hall H'M Co(Smith.
North(Wilcox.
Leahy(McNulty.
Sabath(Sabath.
Lindsey(Lindsey.
Fitz(Fitz.
Riley(Riley.
Miller(N E RR.
Schier(NY Con RR.
Strobel(B H RR.
Gowaland(same.
Hoffman(Davis.
Re Cotton St.
Devlin(Devlin.
Metzger(NY Con RR.
Baum(C I & B RR.
McNulty(same.
Sanna(same.
Liss(same.
Byrnes(same.
Baumach(Baumach.
Loving(Puchmuller.
Danhauer(Dahlberg.
Dean(Dean.
Scala(Garbarino.
Raimo(Raimo.
Re Knox St.
Lowrie(N E RR.
McAllister(McAllister.
Advance R(Cooper D.
Hewitt(McNulty.
Butterworth & S(Davis & Co.
Magee(Magee.
Dime S Co(Tracy.
Swain(Bush T Co.
Townsend(L I RR.
Same(same.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morowitz(Gareilink.
McGarry(Ch of St Stanislaus.
Duse(Duse.
Koechel(Koechel.
Duane(Duryea.
Simonson(Havilan Pub.
Davidson(Klaussner.
Blum(Blum.
Realty Asst(Levin.
Egerer(Mfrs N Bk.
Storz(Swain.
Ford(Lieberman.
Zimmerman(Zimmer'n
Collins, Lavery & Co(Spence.
Bonanza(Bonanza.
Investing Assts(McKean (acts 1,2,3,4.)
Wolcott(Wolcott.
Levine(Marion Const.
Argus(Oceanside Imp.

Reserved calendar.

These cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Galagher(Nolan.
Friedman(Friedman.
Dicker(Sagolnitz.
Idaho-Md D Co(Union Bank.
Brieimann(Seits.
Grillo(Velotta.
Bolge(Koch.
Lewis(Lewis.
Johnson(Johnson.
Ogonowski(Ogonowski
Feldman(Moeller.
Sommers(Sommers.
Downs(Downs.
Miner(Paerdegat Hts.
Sager(Sager.
Westerfield(Francke.
McMahon(Schwencke Land.

Highest number reached, 1822.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levy(Morris & Co.
Tromello(Canavan Bros Co.
Cafasso(Ludwig.
Connell(NY & L Br Steamboat Co.
Hoehn(Com Del (2 acts.)
Gleason(Hughes (2 acts.)
Wolf(Bradley Con.
Benson(Thurnpp & F.
Telvey(Reid (2 acts.)
Wood(NY Cons Rys.
Weiser(B H RR.
Friedlander Co(Parisella Bros.
Anderson(Reilly.
Heffron(Pelletreau & Co.
Sackett & W(Schmitt.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Hamner(Hay Fdry.
Eastern Brew(Symont
Bklyn Ch Soc(Bklyn Free Kinderg.
Peo ex rel Sandler(Morrow.
Posin(Bowery S Bk.
Schaeffer Tinw Mfg(Meurer.
Sheridan(McNeil.
Schaefer(Lieberman Dairy Co.
Dittrich(CNY.
Cooper(Bklyn. Coopg
Kenny(Fuller Co.
Lennon(Scholl.
Kuefner(B H RR.
Warren El Co(CNY.
Rathvitz(B H RR.
O'Brien(Lissberger.
Tormey(B H RR.
Pierce(Willets.
Marx & Rawolle(Am Druggists Synd.
Wright(B H RR.

Highest number reached, 4139.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ramey(Foulks.
Townsend(B H RR.
Braverman(Nass El RR.
Ridley(Same.
Casazza(B H RR.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Burns(Zaubler.
Palmer(B H RR.
Brown(Griffith.
Clark(Kennedy.
Mulroy(B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary L. Saunders,
Amelia Philip,
Elise Schnel.
Mary McDonnel,
W. Kubsa,
Administration of:
William Fay.
Accts. in ests. of:
John Van Cleif,
Stephen McMahon,
Sarah Allen,
Clara Griffin,
Margaret Behnken,
Pitt Infant,
Estates of:
Patrick Moriarty,
Mary A. Wildey,
William Brolsiedt.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Indust'l I Wks(Appell.
Horen(Seitz(Subeheim.
Wolder(Wolder.
Collins(Jacobs.
Jacoby(Jacoby.
Tiemann(Tiemann.
Huguenot Tr(Ireland.
Canovatchel(Wills.
Re Loweth.
Selig(Selig.
Barney Estate Co(Roemer.
Higgs(Doran.
Same(same.
Jackson(Bell.
Mullholland(Phelan.
Wentworth Mtge(same.
Chait(Voron.
Simpson O'Poole(Apex Damp Reg.
Same(Uthell.
Same(Uthell & S.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.
Undefended divorces:
Wagner,
Rubin,
Listrahl,
Sargeant,
Schaider,
Wells.
Burns,
O'Brien,
Waller.
Equity calendar:
Ing., Geisler(Cunningham.
Day calendar:
Gardner(Grill.
Berl(Magenheim.
Aurora Con (Picciano.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.
Motion calendar:
William C. Elder,
Antonio D'Agostino,
Charles Jungman,
Marco Papa.
Wills for probate:

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
Contested wills:
Martha Spooner.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Glore(M. Kempf Realty Co.—William A. Keating. Bolton(Flore—Max Bendit.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Buiger(Neuschler.
McCarren(B, Q C & S RR.
Holmes(B H RR.
Lalor(Lalor.
Geoghegan(NY & Q Co Ry.
Flaherty(Bk of Savs.
Fox(B H RR.
Heines(B HRR C acts.)

Lain(B, Q C & S RR.
Dorfuss(Bedell Co.
Mullen(Packard Car.
Distefano(B, Q & S RR.
Osborn(N Am Brew.
Lemaire(NY & N Sh.
Trao Co.
Wachsmuth(Evans.
Kovalski(Bd of Edu.
Cooney(Meldon.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Wojciechowicz(Nichols Cop Co.
Zingale(B H RR.
McKim(McKim.
Schoendorf(O'Grady.
Brown(L I RR.
Zeh(Gray (2 acts.)
O'Rourke(Packard M Car Co.
Kavanagh, as trustee(CNY.
Schrader(Hirschman.
Figari(L I RR.
Dunn(Eppinger & Russell.
Cohen(Lemare.
Macauley(L I El Ry.

Bannon(Alphons Custodis.
O'Neill(B H RR et al.
Sillen(Shultz Bread.
McKee(B, Q Co & S RR.
Scanlon(NY & Q C Ry
Tesaldi(Schaefer Brew.
Katzner(Wiener & an.
Krieger(Hawes.
McCaffrey(B H RR.
Hein(NY Cons RR.
Hein(NY Cons RR.
Lovey(Phillips.

Highest number reached, 571.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Local rains have fallen in the lake region, North Dakota, and in the North Pacific Coast States, elsewhere the weather continues fair, with moderate temperatures for the season. Unsettled weather, with occasional light rain, is probable Wednesday in the lower lake region and thence eastward to New York. Thursday will be fair in all districts. It will be somewhat colder in the Missouri Valley and the upper lake region Wednesday and colder Thursday in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic, moderate southwest, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic, moderate west; South Atlantic, light and variable; East Gulf, light southeast.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern New York, New England, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania—Probably showers Wednesday. Thursday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	43	43	4 P. M.	57	55
6 A. M.	46	42	6 P. M.	55	55
9 A. M.	44	45	9 P. M.	51	54
12 M.	52	51	12 P. M.	50	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M., it was 56. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:55	214 Manhattan Av.; Frank Charriello	Slight
2:15	238 B'way; Zimmer & Levy; Not given	
2:25	560 Hudson St.; Adam Link	$150
6:30	288 Ave. A; Emma Beggert	Slight
11:25	7 Av. near 150 St.; O. J. Gude	Slight
11:30	127 St. and Park Av.; Frank Fealo	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	2 Av. at 58 St.; D. S. C	$15
12:15	203 E. 106 St.; Lewis Lyons	Slight
12:40	W. 21 St.; Odin & Leckie	Slight
2:10	Edgecombe Av., bet 137-138 Sts.; Van Beuren & Co	Slight
2:20	664 B'way; B. Grassberg & Co.	Slight
2:45	816 W. 11 St.; A. Hall	Slight
3:10	1,597 Wash. Av.; Madge Miller	Slight
3:10	25 E. 48 St.; Havely & Flint	$500
3:20	235 Cherry St.; Nathan Comminsky	Slight
4:20	1,171 Jerome Av.; not given	Slight
4:30	1 Essex Market Pl.; not given	Slight
4:50	144 St. and Riverside Drive; Van Beuren & Co	Slight
5:15	612 W. 150 St.; not given	Slight
5:17	146 St., bet. Amsterdam and Convent Av.; not given	Slight
5:25	173 St. and B'way; not given	Slight
5:40	142 St. and Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
6:00	St. Nicholas Av. and 152 St.; not given	Slight
6:20	392 Wash. Av.; not given	Slight
6:20	85 West St.; Nellie Loughlin	Slight
6:30	416-426 W. 125 St.; not given	Slight
6:43	145 St. and Willis Av.; not given	Slight
9:45	174 St. and Amsterdam Av.; not given	Slight
6:48	178 St. and Concourse; Wm. Landeno	$50
7:00	455 W. 149 St.; not given	Slight
7:00	170 St. and Boston Rd.; not given	Slight
7:05	246 E. 144 St.; not given	Slight
7:10	Shakespeare and Jerome Avs.; not given	Slight
7:10	340 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Goldman	Slight
7:15	150 St. and Macomb's Dam Lane; Astor estate	Slight
7:15	654 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
7:20	405 W. 42 St.; N. Y. Edison Co.	Slight
7:30	1,769 Amsterdam Av.; not given	Slight
7:30	166 St. and College Av.; Jos. McIntee	Slight
7:50	37-51 W. 51 St.; not given	Slight
7:25	27 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
7:40	72 St. and E. River; not given	Slight
8:10	3,969 3 Av.; Bronx Electric Burglary Co.	Slight
8:12	536 W. 146 St.; P. Silverstein	$1,000
8:20	149 St., bet. Park Av. and Spencer Pl.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
8:30	Layton & Waterbury Avs.; not given	Slight
8:50	158 Lewis St.; M. Rosenwelg	$500
9:20	9 E. 118 St.; Van Bueren & Co.	Slight
9:25	431 E. 115 St.; P. Silino	Slight
10:00	818 E. 134 St.; Ehret Brewing Co.	Slight
10:25	457 W. 148 St.; not given	Slight
10:45	610 W. 176 St.; S. J. Hagan	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Orders Oct. 6, amended to relieve Maj. W. T. Davidson, M. C., from Ft. Bliss to Ft. Wadsworth, New York.

Capt. W. L. Reed, Inf., Trenton to Newark, with New Jersey Militia.

Capt. C. C. Allen, 30 Inf., as Insp.-Inst'r of Penn. Militia at Phila.

2d Lt. F. C. V. Crowley, 5 Cav., to Ft. Logan, Col., for examination for fitness for detail in aviation section, S. C.

Col. J. T. Thompson, D. D., is retired after more than 36 years' service.

Leaves: Capt. E. W. Tanner, Q. M. C., 1 month and 15 days; Maj. P. H. McAndrew, M. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. R. M. Barton, 5 Cav., 2 months and 15 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, training ship at New York, to command the Jason.

Lt. J. H. Toney, the Hannibal to the Florida.

Ensign: T. Harris, the New Jersey to the Montana, and G. M. Lowry, the Florida to the North Carolina.

Chief Mach. M. S. Holloway, to works of Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.

P. M. Clerk F. D. Foley, appointed to the recvg. ship at San Fran.; N. R. Wade, appointed to Mare Island Yard, and R. R. Bolles, appointment revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tennessee, at Mityiene, Aegean Sea; Standish, at Annapolis; New York, Ontario, and Vermont, at Hampton Roads; Callao, at Hongkong; Walke, at New London; Perkins, at President Roads; Hopkins, at Sausalito; Petrel, at Vera Cruz, and the Nero, at Saquiso.

Sailed—Wheeling, Boston for Port-au-Prince; Maryland, Mare Island for Bremerton; Preble, Mare Island for San Diego; Lamson, President Roads for Bar Harbor; Dolphin and Mayflower, Tangier Sound for Washington, and the Saturn, La Paz for San Diego via Magdalena Bay.

The Montana will leave Hampton Roads about Nov. 6 for Guantanamo Bay.

The New Orleans, now at Puget Sound, ordered to west coast of Mexico, stopping at Tiburen and San Diego en route.

The E-3 and K-4 to duty with torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light s. winds.

Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light s. to s. winds.

W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ark., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; colder Thur.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; colder Thur. in w.

Ohio—Fair Wed., except showers near Lake Erie. Thur. fair and colder; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; colder Thur.; moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Showers Wed. Thurs., fair and cooler; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. w. Thurs., fair; cooler in central and e.

Mo. and Oklahoma—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Rockwell(Kunkler—Percival H Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Albany Sav Bk(Fleisch, (2)—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Coster(Kaufman—Middleton S Borland. Ver Planck Lawyers Realty Co—Frank Cochrane, Gardan(Magill—Louis M Ogden. Mst Trust Co(New & Beanery Arcade—Jacob C Klick.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:32 | Sun sets, 4:55 | Moon rises, 5:31

THE TIDES

| | High Water. A. M. | P. M. |

FEDERAL SOLDIERS SENT TO ARKANSAS

President Orders Troops to Enforce Processes of United States Judge Youmans.

WILL CARRY MACHINE GUNS

Force to be Used Only to Protect Court Officers from Mobs of Mine Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Wilson today ordered United States soldiers to Fort Smith, Ark., to assist United States Judge Frank A. Youmans in enforcing the orders of his court in connection with a mine strike in the Hartford Valley coal region.

Four troops of the Fifth Cavalry, about 250 men, were sent from Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, to act under the instructions of the court. They will carry machine guns among their equipment. Major Nathaniel F. McClure, of the Fifth Cavalry, who has been serving in the Colorado strike district, will command the detachment.

This is the first time that United States soldiers have been called upon to enforce a court's orders since 1894, when President Cleveland used the army in the Chicago strike to protect the mails and carry out orders of Federal courts. The regular army has been serving in the Colorado strike district, but not through disregard of the courts.

The President has authority to use the army when in his judgment it is needed to enforce the laws of the United States. After a conference last night between the President and Attorney General Gregory and Secretary Garrison, the troops now going to Fort Smith were ordered to be ready. Today Secretary Garrison made the moving order effective.

It was explained today that Judge Youmans had appointed receivers for certain mining properties, that later certain mines had been blown up, and that certain men who had been arrested had been taken from the United States Marshal by force.

The troops are to see that order is restored and that the warrants of the court are served and its orders observed. Secretary Garrison tonight said:

> We have reached the conclusion that it is impracticable to enforce the law and the orders of the United States Court in Arkansas by any other means. The court had appointed a receiver for the coal mines; the mines had been blown up and the men who had been arrested charged with the crime had been released from the custody of the United States Marshal forcibly by their friends. The United States Court had been unable to enforce its processes.
>
> The troops will not undertake to serve any processes, but will confine themselves to making it possible for the civil officers to perform their functions. They will prevent any obstruction of justice, so that the ordinary business of the court can go on. This is a matter that concerns the Federal court alone. The State of Arkansas has nothing to do with it.

Major McClure was selected by Secretary Garrison to command the troops going to Arkansas because of the way he discharged his delicate duties in connection with the mine strike in Colorado.

It was expected that the troops would leave Chicago tonight, and they should be at Fort Smith, Ark., before tomorrow night.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 3.—Judge Frank A. Youmans is awaiting the arrival of Federal troops to quell disturbances among the miners in the Hartford Valley that culminated last Thursday in "shooting up" the Bache-Denman mining camp at Prairie Creek and burning six houses.

While hundreds of shots were fired at that time and Deputy Marshals and employes of the receiver in bankruptcy, who is in charge of the company's mines, were driven off, no one, so far as is known, was injured. The mines have not been operated since, and Franklin Bache, the receiver, said today it was not likely that another attempt would be made to operate them until the Government had taken some action.

United States Marshal Parker says he has done all he can, but his small force of deputies "cannot cope with a body of men numbering two or three thousand, armed with high-power rifles."

The first trouble in the Hartford Valley occurred on April 4, when the Bache-Denman Company tried to operate its mine on the "open-shop" plan. A crowd of miners and sympathizers marched to the mines, assaulted the guards, drove off the non-union employes, and put out the fires under the boilers.

The company then obtained a Federal injunction prohibiting union miners and sympathizers from interfering with the operation of the mines. Later the court appointed Franklin Bache receiver. On July 17, while the receiver was in charge, the miners were attacked, guards and miners were driven away, the tipples of five mines were turned, two employes were killed, and their bodies cremated.

The situation in the valley was quiet today, the only interesting feature being the surrender of four miners charged with conspiracy against the Government and participation in the battle at the Bache-Denman mines. Their names were not made public.

NO TREATING IN WASHINGTON

Court Holds That to Give Liquor Violates District Excise Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A decision made today by Judge James A. Pugh, who ruled that to treat in a barroom or to give away intoxicants in any form violates the excise law of the District of Columbia and makes the offender liable to a fine of $250, caused many election wagers to go unpaid tonight.

Politicians who had "bet a highball" and lost pointed to the decision as an excuse for not paying.

Shoemaker's, which is as much an institution as the Monument, was crowded tonight with political wiseacres, but after Judge Pugh's decision they did not feel called upon to invite their friends to "drink to the health" of winning candidates. "Safety first" rules were posted in every drinking place.

Judge Pugh's decision is based on a clause in the excise law which provides that "no person shall give away any intoxicating liquor except as hereinafter provided." The point was raised several weeks ago by attorneys for James Jones and Hattie Bird, charged with violating the excise law. Judge Pugh expressed the hope that the case would be carried to higher courts.

LEFT $920 SEWED IN SHOES.

Mrs. Sarah Frey of Highlands, N. J., Ends Life in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Sarah Frey of Highlands, N. J., committed suicide by gas today in a hall room of a Seventh Street lodging house. Sewed between the soles of a pair of shoes at the foot of the bed was found $920 in bills. Attached to one of the shoes was a note, written in Hebrew, telling where the money would be found.

The police are looking for the woman's husband, Samuel Frey, who is believed to be in Philadelphia. Among her possessions was a legal document indicating she and her husband had agreed in October, 1913, to live apart. She was about 50 years old.

May Reopen Liverpool Exchange.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The Liverpool Cotton Association will hold a meeting Tuesday to consider resolutions relative to the reopening of the cotton market.

CLANCY TO TESTIFY.

Ex-Warden Expected to Appear at Sullivan Inquiry Today.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association of Brooklyn has been called for Friday evening to consider the report made to Gov. Glynn by State Supt. of Prisons Riley in the David A. Sullivan case, and to decide whether a formal complaint shall be lodged against Riley with the Governor. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, the Chairman, and other members of the committee seem to think that Supt. Riley's report on his investigation of the convicted banker's reported auto rides was an attempted "whitewash" of Sing Sing officials.

It is expected that James M. Clancy, former Warden of Sing Sing, who has volunteered as a witness in District Attorney Cropsey's investigation of Sullivan's activities, will appear before the Grand Jury today. The bank wrecker is alleged to have visited Flatbush in the Summer of 1913. Mr. Clancy, who was in charge of the prison at the time, has told Mr. Cropsey that he knows of no trip to Brooklyn made by Sullivan. The District Attorney will probably question other witnesses today about a reported automobile ride taken by Sullivan with several prominent politicians of Westchester County. According to this story, Sullivan drove the car to New York City and on the return the party stopped at a roadhouse in Tarrytown and had dinner there.

District Attorney Cropsey took a day of rest from the Sullivan-Sing Sing investigation yesterday. He spent the afternoon on the golf links at Dyker Meadow.

GIRLS SEIZED BY THUGS.

Two Beaten by Gang Near Park Before Help Arrived.

May Miller, a milliner, of 12 East 110th Street, and May Kline of 24 East 109th Street were going home last night from a moving picture show in Eighth Avenue. Near the edge of the Park at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue two men jumped out from the shrubbery and seized the girls.

A moment later about a dozen other men, according to the girls' story, came running up, and the two girls were surrounded by the mob, which began to beat them and try to drag them off the sidewalk into the shrubbery. Miss Kline managed to get her hand free long enough to raise a small whistle to her mouth and blow it, and Miss Miller screamed so loudly that passers-by on 110th Street heard her cries and came to the rescue.

At the approach of help the thugs let the girls go and ran south through the woods and got away. Miss Miller had been severely beaten about the head and body and the police summoned Dr. Rafsky, who took her to Harlem Hospital.

JERSEY MILITIA WEAK.

71% of the Companies Under the Minimum Strength Required.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Decline in the military spirit of the average young man of today is responsible, according to Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Saddler, Jr., for the increasing absenteeism in the National Guard of New Jersey.

In his annual report, submitted to Gov. Fielder today, Gen. Saddler says that the record of the strength of the organization of the guard at the date of inspection shows that 71.6 per cent. of the companies, including the batteries, troops, and signal corps, were below the minimum strength required. He adds that there has been a steady decrease each year since 1906, due, no doubt, to the many causes over which the commanding officers have no control. He recommends that men physically below par be dismissed. There are 383 officers and 5,219 men in the guard.

EDISON AT WORK AGAIN.

Inventor Says He Must Make Up Time Lost on Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.—Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Edison, and their son, Charles Edison, returned today from a two weeks' stay with Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, at his home in Detroit. They went to the Western city by automobile, but returned by rail. Looking fresh and happy the noted inventor went directly from the Pennsylvania Station in Newark to his laboratory, where he said:

"I've neglected my work for two weeks, and now I have to make up lost time. On my trip I made countless notes of experiments I want to carry out. Now I must accomplish something."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The twilight sleep was used at a Jersey City sanitarium in the case of Mrs. Anna Stadefield, 19 years, who became a mother early yesterday morning.

FORT LEE.—Joseph G. Moorcraft, arrested on the charge of repeatedly deserting his wife, was released from Hudson County Jail yesterday on the plea of his wife, to whom he had expressed repentance.

WEST ORANGE.—Several hundred men living in the Watchung Heights district, who volunteered their services, excavated a cellar 125 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 8 feet deep yesterday for the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

MONTCLAIR.—Many Montclair housewives are going to allow their servants an extra afternoon off each week this Winter so that they may attend courses in domestic science at Montclair public schools.

MONTCLAIR.—Charles Cummings was arrested yesterday on the charge of knocking down Harvey Taylor, injuring him painfully, and then speeding off in his automobile.

HACKETTSTOWN.—Dr. M. B. Hance, near Waterloo, yesterday shot a deer, thought to have escaped from the Rutherford Deer Park.

NEWTON.—J. Alvin Hull and Ray and Jesse Hamilton, 16, 17, and 18 years old, killed a buck deer weighing 140 pounds near Middleville yesterday.

TRENTON.—Margaret Vanhorn, a servant, 22 years old, drank a quantity of iodine yesterday, but is expected to recover. Florence Applegate, a colored woman, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

TRENTON.—In reporting that lack of educational opportunity is responsible for undesirable conditions in the pine belt of Burlington County, State Commissioner of Education Kendall pointed out that one local School Board had failed to supply maps, chalk, ink, and pens, as required by law.

OPEN NEW BUILDING FOR CRIPPLES' CLINIC

Patrons of Hospital for Deformities Dedicate Six-Story Dispensary.

MODERN AID FOR SUFFERERS

Jacob H. Schiff, in Address, Contrasts Institution's Mission of Mercy with Horrors of the War.

The new dispensary for the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 41-43 East 123d Street, a fine six-story building of light brown press brick, well appointed and equipped with the most modern devices for the treatment of the deformed and suffering, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of several hundred friends and patrons. In the last few years this clinic, which has grown to be the largest of its kind in the world, undertakes the treatment not only of children, but of adult cripples, many of whom find it difficult to obtain necessarily long treatment in other hospitals of the city.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, Chairman of the meeting, announced the receipt of a letter, inclosing a check for $1,000, from the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League. He then introduced Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who said he thought it probable that the people of the United States were beginning to think of the killing of thousands of men in battle a day in a matter of fact way which would have its baneful result in future generations. He added:

"It is good you have come here. You mean to bless peace, not war, and to pay your respects to the men and women who give of their means and knowledge and time and labor to save and not destroy. You come here to see the place where human beings have resolved to heal wounds, not to inflict them; to save lives, not to exterminate them; to straighten limbs, not to cripple them; to restore families, not to break them up by the hundreds a day. I am quite sure there is nothing more instructive and more moralizing than the contact with those who require somebody and on account of suffering.

Jacob H. Schiff, introduced as a man who was distinguished because of his persistent efforts to see that the problems of charity and helpfulness were dealt with intelligently, said:

"In these awful times, when envy of each other has engulfed most of the European nations in a terrible conflict; when the human sacrifices of ancient times, at which we hold up our hands in horror, are far surpassed by the merciless slaughter which has gone on for the last three months, we may indeed be grateful that in these United States we are so situated that, unhampered by conditions such as exist in the Old World, we may proceed in peaceful and useful labor for the real benefit of mankind, so markedly represented by the scientific and highly altruistic work done in this hospital and dispensary. Let us wish Godspeed to the men who have made this possible and who have dedicated themselves to efforts so thoroughly deserving the encouragement of the community."

Among the other speakers was Adolph Lewisohn and Lewis Straus. Immediately after the dedicatory exercises the visitors were escorted through the new building. They were greatly interested in the equipment in the basement for the manufacture of mechanical braces and other appliances used in the treatment of the crippled. The first floor has been divided into an assembly room, with waiting room, executive offices, drug department, offices for staff, and sub-divisions. The third floor is devoted to the treatment by massage and electricity of various types of infantile paralysis. The fourth floor has been fitted up with Zander apparatus for stiffened feet and joints. Two gymnasiums occupy a large part of the fifth floor. The sixth floor is equipped with a chemical, bacteriological, and pathological suite of laboratories. In the rear is an amphitheatre operating room.

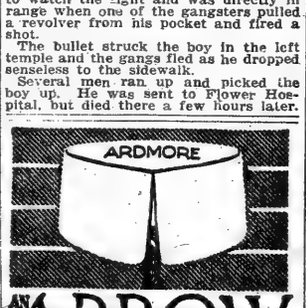
BOY SHOT IN GANG FIGHT.

Victim Stopped to Watch Battle Over Election Firewood.

Two gangs met at Eighty-third Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon and started a stone fight, one set of youths declaring that the other had stolen wood gathered for an election bonfire. Twelve-year-old John Buckley of 329 East Eightieth Street, on his way to a moving picture show, stopped to watch the fight and was directly in range when one of the gangsters pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired a shot.

The bullet struck the boy in the left temple and the gangs fled as he dropped senseless to the sidewalk.

Several men ran up and picked the boy up. He was sent to Flower Hospital, but died there a few hours later.



AN ARROW Notch COLLAR

They have the same domestic laundry finish that is the distinguishing quality mark of the higher-priced collars.

2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y. Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

JERSEY FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Situation is Serious and Governor Promises Help.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Gov. Fielder, who promised today to help those who are fighting forest fires in various parts of the State, held a conference with State Forester Gaskell to map out plans of relief. The situation in several places is serious. In the Blue Mountains, east of the Delaware Water Gap, a fire which is believed to have been set with the object of driving deer out of lands posted against hunters has been raging since Sunday. The fire is traveling rapidly in the direction of Sussex County.

Fire Wardens in Warren County have been struggling in vain for four days in the attempt to check a fire near Backwood Inn Park. On Jack's Hill, across the river from Belvidere, farmers have been working for several days against a fire which is still making progress.

TREASURE AUTO STALLED.

With Load of Gold, Wheel Sinks Into Planking—Driver Hurt.

An Adams Express auto truck, containing ten safes, which are said by the police to hold part of the shipment of $40,000,000 of gold bullion from Alaska to the United States Treasury, and being transferred to the Sub-Treasury in New York, was going south on Broadway at midnight last night when a wheel of the heavily loaded auto sank through the wooden planking at Eighth Street. The chauffeur, Michael C. Farrell, 24 years old, of 1,278 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Widenkind, 43 years old, a clerk of 4,918 Seventh Avenue, were thrown off and received injuries which necessitated their being sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. Farrell is said to have received a broken leg.

A call was sent to the Mercer Street Station and the police Captain, a Sergent, five patrolmen, and four plainclothes men were sent to the scene.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
Next Sunday—SOUSA—Seats Now.
A Big Hit

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15.
1st Pop. Mat. TODAY BEST SEATS $1.50
SUZI With JOSE COLLINS
Comte Edlss, Lew Hearn, Fritzi von Busing, Melville Stewart, Arthur Lipson and TOM McNAUGHTON

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
Experience
A Bigger, Better Play Than "Everywoman," Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

POPULAR MAT., TO-DAY WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY
LIFE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
25 Cents to $1.99

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. at 8. Mat. Tom'w Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125. Incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thes & Sat. 2:15.
Marie Tempest
Supported by W. Graham Browne and London Company.
in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling light comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—*De Foe, World.*
Delicious comedy. Splendid acting.—*Owens, Press.*
A remarkably well written play. Remarkably well acted.—*N. Y. Herald.*
Bright comedy. Skilful playing.—*Turnbull, Tribune.*

39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
"WENT OVER WITH A BANG!" —HERALD.
"FULL OF CLEAN, SPLENDID FUN AND PRETTY GIRLS." —TIMES.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Pop. price Mat. Today 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face" a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Saturday
WINS BY A SMASHING MAJORITY.
MR. FAVERSHAM in HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
$1.50 Mat. Today

44TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Saturday 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
"Cannot be praised too highly."—*Eve. Globe.*

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

Cort 45th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Popular Matinee Today, 50c to $1.50.
WHEN ALL THE WORLD'S AWRY
Under Cover
CHEERS YOU UP WITH ITS LAUGHS AND GRIPS YOU WITH ITS THRILLING STORY THAT KEEPS YOU ON THE EDGE OF YOUR SEAT.

LYRIC 42nd St., west of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15. MAT. TODAY HIGHEST PRICE $1.00
NEW KIND OF PLAY
Suggests possibilities almost unlimited in scope.—*N. Y. Herald.*
Realistic and stirring.—*Pemberton, World.*
Real interest. Big, broad, rugged qualities of the Kentucky hills.—*American.*
It is indeed a thriller.—*Turnbull, Tribune.*
Warmly applauded. Exciting mountain drama.—*Bearmer, Sun.*
An absorbing play. Handsomely staged and admirably acted.—*Pope, Journal of Commerce.*
MATINEE TODAY—$1.00 HIGHEST PRICE
Listen to the Far-Flung Tones of the Success:
THE BATTLE CRY
Can Be Heard from 42nd Street to Fort Lee
A Romance of Red-Blood and Tantalizing Charm Out of the Wonderful Kentucky Mountains.
WILLIAM FARNUM and GRACE ELLISTON and fifty others.
MATINEE TODAY—$1.00 HIGHEST PRICE

THESE LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:10.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinee Today & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in THE PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

NEW YORK 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c. B'way, 45th St. JOHN MASON "Big Jim Garrity."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15
FIRST MATINEE TODAY at 2:15.
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY WE'VE EVER SEEN." said one very enthusiastic man last night. (Tribune). AN OPINION SHARED BY EVERYBODY WHO SAW Klaw & Erlanger's
"LIVELIEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEASON." (Evening Telegram)
PAPA'S DARLING

GREATEST OF ALL NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE SUCCESSES.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
BAL TABARIN NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

NEXT MON. Mrs. Patrick Campbell In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. LAST TIME TONIGHT 8:15.
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT SEATS NOW.
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT"
Modern Drama by B. McDONALD HASTINGS.

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:15
TWIN BEDS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75
"BRINGING UP FATHER."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Mae Murray & John Jarrott, Cressy & Dayne, Henry E. Dixey. Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Kitty Gordon, Adelaide & Hughes, Jos. K. Bowers Thornton, Cross & Josephine.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Eddie Leonard & Mable Russell, "THE BRIDE SHOP," Valerie Bergere.

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE. 1:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
ROZSIKA DOLLY & MARTIN BROWN, BONNIE GLASS & CLIFTON WEBB, & Others.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Nonstop 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"The Man from Home."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Night & Sat. Mat. "Like Vaudeville."

VITAGRAPH 46TH. ST. & B'WAY. TWO WOMEN 2:30 and 8:30. THE LITTLE AMEER OF CANYON CREEK

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Singer's Midgets, Joe Howard & Mabel McCane, Bobt. L. Dailey, Dainty Marie, Norcross & Holdsworth. 10 Others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Rose Sydell's LONDON BELLES Today

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Burlesque Mat. Today. CHARMING WIDOWS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC MATINEE TODAY $1. 900 Seats Evening $1.
TOO MANY COOKS
Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Sonia Thurs.

DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00. Mme. Petrova—"PANTHEA." Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS."

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TODAY our Birthday Celebration ends, and it is the last day you have to take advantage of our offer of some

$25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits at $19.50

This offer should be *especially* interesting because you will find a splendid selection of the newest models and fabrics.

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in many corporations have been reduced or passed, but the income from our

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CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Popular) & Sat.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Today & Saturday.
Popular Matinee Today, 50c to $1.50.
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD
*.*SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

PARK Phone Col. Circle. Mats. Col. Today & Saturday. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
In G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"
POP. MAT. TODAY. ORCH. SEATS $1.50.
Moving to Liberty Theatre Nov. 9th.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinee TODAY (Popular) & Sat.
"THE Miracle Man"
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

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Five Diversified and Topical Subjects.
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5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30
5 MONDAY MATINEES at 2:45
LAST DAY FOR COURSE TICKETS
PRICE $5, $4, $3, $2.50
TICKETS FOR SINGLE LECTURES TOMORROW.
PRICES 50c to $1.50.

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway and 52d Street
FOUR TIMES DAILY—2, 3:30, 5 & 9:30 P. M.
"THE SPOILERS" Rex Beach's Sensational Photo Drama.
A Tale of Heart Throbs and Thrills.
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.

B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.
Admission Free till 9 P. M.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., November 8, at 3.
Violinist,
MR. FRANK GITTELSON
(First appearance in New York.)
SCHUMANN, Rhenish Symphony; BACH, Violin Concerto in E; ELGAR, Overture, "In London Town"; SANTOCK, "Pierrot of the Minute."
Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

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Society of New York.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTION
Box Office now open at Carnegie Hall.
Nov. 12 & 13. All Tschaikowsky Program.
Nov. 15, Soloist Arrigo Serato, Violin.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft. Nov. 4, at 3 (Ent. W. 43d St.)
Blanche Goode Piano Recital
Seats $2 to 75c., at Box Office.
Mgr. Joseph Joiner, 489 5th Av.
Knabe Piano Used.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight, Thurs. Night & Sat. Mat. "Boheme," IN ENGLISH, with Stanley, Castles, Gaudenzi, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "Tales of Hoffmann."

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
Costume Song Recital
Yvonne De Treville
Three Centuries of Prime-Donne.
Tickets $2 to 50 cents, now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
Song Recital
Madame JOHANNA Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Office.
LEONARD BORWICK
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Aeolian Hall, Wednesday Eve., Nov. 11th, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL ARTHUR HERSCHMANN
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Evg., Nov. 6, at 8:15
Song. Recital
Percy Hemus
PROGRAM OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
50c. to $2. MASON & HAMLIN Piano.

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Beautifully, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.
Nonhousekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, Bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club Breakfast, 50 cents and up.
Special Sunday Evening Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Dancing from 10:30 till closing under direction of Mr. William Wilson and Miss Risbrough, who will be pleased, upon request, to act as partners for patrons.
FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAV OBENDORFER, Managing Directors.

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Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances
Grill Luncheon 75c
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SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

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BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c.
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MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM.

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Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.
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will open this month—a place of unusual charm where one may dance at luncheon or afternoon tea
Six *East* Forty-sixth *Street*

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Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY.
SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single

PART II.
WAR NEWS
SPORTS

The New York Times.

PART II.
WAR NEWS
SPORTS

X WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914. X

BRITISH LOSE TWO SHIPS IN FIGHT OFF CHILE, LOSE A SUBMARINE IN NORTH SEA BATTLE; KAISER'S TROOPS FALL BACK FROM THE YSER

CARRANZA BALKS, RETAINS OFFICE, PLANS TO STAY

Resists Election of Gutierrez and Asserts Convention Didn't Meet Terms.

SAYS LEADERS UPHOLD HIM

And Declares That Report of His Resignation Was a Telegraphic Error.

WAS VIRTUALLY DEPOSED

Villa Reported to Have Given His Allegiance to Gutierrez—Carranza Will Ignore Convention.

EL PASO, Nov. 3.—Gen. Carranza, in a message received here this afternoon, asserted that he would not abide by the action of the Aguascalientes convention in naming a Provisional President.

Gen. Carranza's signed statement as received by officials of the Constitutionalist Consul General's office here was telegraphed from Puebla. It said:

"The convention having not complied with the conditions that I fixed regarding my retirement from the duties I am performing as first chief, I have not taken into consideration the resolution of the said convention in regard to its appointment of a President who should take my place, and therefore I still continue to be in charge of my office.

This resolution of mine has been supported by the Governors of the States. Among the officials joining in this action are Gens. Coss, P. Sanchez, A. Gonzales, Ernesto Sentos Coy, Pablo Gonzales, and all leaders of the Division of the Northeast.

I have no doubt that the balance of the leaders when they know of this resolution of mine will support my attitude and will ignore the convention. V. CARRANZA.

Carranza Receives Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon and other Commissioners of the Aguascalientes Convention, who are coming to inform Gen. Carranza of the convention's action in naming Gutierrez as Provisional President, stopped off at Queretaro. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez is at Queretaro and both he and the Governor of the State are loyal to Carranza. The Governors of Jalisco and Vera Cruz also have reaffirmed their loyalty to the First Chief. The Governor of Michoacan, Gen. Sanchez, who arrived at the capital tonight, also is counted on. He probably will go to Puebla to confer with Carranza.

The Acting Foreign Minister left for Puebla tonight on a special train to confer with Carranza.

Gen. Carranza, it is learned, has received numerous telegrams promising him support. In addition to Gen. Coss, Governor of Puebla, whose guest Carranza now is, Gen. Maximo Rojas, Governor of Tlaxcala, has also repudiated the action of the convention. Carranza, it is learned, has similar assurances from the Governors of Queretaro and Guanajuato. The date of Carranza's return from Puebla is yet unfixed.

José Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, today handed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs the latest Washington note, which was a reply to Mexico's communication asking Washington to fix a definite date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

The note, while disavowing any intention on the part of the American Government to occupy Vera Cruz longer than necessary, was firm in the attitude that the central Government of Mexico must definitely guarantee to protect those Mexican residents of Vera Cruz who, it is said, are listed for punishment by the Carranza Government. The matter of the adjustment of the customs also was insisted upon. It was explained that the proclamation of Gen. Aguilar making certain guarantees was wholly insufficient for the purpose of the American Government.

When it became generally known today that the Washington Government had failed to comply with the request of the Mexican Foreign Office that the United States fix a definite date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, Mexican Scottish Rite Masons printed thousands of proclamations calling upon the citizens to arm themselves and drive the invading foreigners from the shores of Mexico.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Gen. Carranza never sent his resignation to the Aguascalientes convention, and the message to that effect received at Aguascalientes was a telegraphic error, Gen. Carranza says in a telegram to Gen. Benjamin Hill, his commander in Sonora.

In his telegram Carranza asserts that he still is the head of the Constitutionalist Army, and notifies Hill that he will expect him to execute orders. Gen. Carranza in the telegram asserts that what he did say to the convention was that he was "willing to become an exile from Mexico, providing the same treatment were accorded to Villa and Zapata."

A message to Gen. Hill from his delegate at the convention, Julio Madero, today said the retirement of both Carranza and Villa had been accepted by the Committee on Resolutions; that it was now almost certain that the retirement of Gov. Maytorena of Sonora, Gen. Obregon, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales would be demanded, leaving all the military forces under the command of the newly elected Provisional President.

The elimination of Zapata, Madero said, would be discussed soon at a meeting to be attended by all delegates from the southern portion of Mexico.

Convention Was Jubilant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing today received advices by telegraph from Consular Agent Canova, at Aguascalientes, saying that the convention assembled to select a Provisional President of Mexico had declared Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez duly elected to that office. Gutierrez received 88 votes to 37 for Gen. Juan Cabral.

The announcement of the vote was received with great enthusiasm by the convention. Mr. Canova said, and the Zapatistas present, although not permitted to vote, announced themselves satisfied with the result. The election of Gen. Gutierrez is for a period of twenty days, at the end of which time the Zapata delegates will have an opportunity to participate in an election for a longer term.

Advices received by the State Department from its agents are to the effect that Villa has pledged his allegiance to Gutierrez.

SAYS AUSTRIA SEEKS A SEPARATE PEACE

Petrograd Report Predicts Important Moves at Vienna—Paris and London Tested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.—The Standard's Petrograd correspondent says:

"In spite of Germany's threats, promises, and furious disgust, Austria, the Russian Government is informed, would only too gladly retire from the war if she could make terms with Russia direct, with the approval of Great Britain and France.

"The Russian Government is in communication on this subject with London and Paris, and important developments may shortly be expected. Berlin is exerting the strongest influences at Vienna, but as a fighting force the Austro-Hungarian army has practically ceased to exist." Ravages of disease have contributed even more than the Russian armies to bring about a desperate state of affairs in Austria-Hungary.

"Any arrangement Vienna makes with Petrograd would of course include Servia. It is a question whether Austria-Hungary will not be compelled to capitulate ignominiously, if terms of peace cannot promptly be arranged to save her face. Her only alternative would appear to be abject submission to Berlin. In that event it is doubtful whether German aid could long defer the occupation of Vienna by the Russian Army."

SAY GUARDED PATIENT IS THE CROWN PRINCE

Strassburg People Thus Solve Mystery of Wounded Man at the Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Nov 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is now a man in Strassburg to whose identity as much mystery attaches as to that of the man in the iron mask. He arrived wounded some days ago, and was received reverentially by the military Governor and other high officials.

At present he is accommodated in the palace, which is closely guarded. No servants are allowed to leave its precincts, and even two doctors who are attending the mysterious patient have taken up their residence in the palace, and are never seen outside.

The general impression at Strassburg is that the patient is the German Crown Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—There have been rumors for the last two days at Basle that the German Crown Prince has been seriously wounded and is under treatment at the palace at Strassburg.

The reports were verified tonight by several travelers arriving from Strassburg.

"FIGHTING FOR LIFE," KAISER'S PHRASE

Quoted as Predicting Victory and a New Empire to Rule the World.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Evening News has sent in a dispatch in which he says that a German subject who heard Emperor William on a recent occasion when he addressed his troops quotes his Majesty as follows:

"We are now fighting for the life of Germany. They wish to kill Germany; but I say if we win—and we must win—a new empire shall arise more splendid than the world ever saw—a new Roman-German empire which shall rule the world, and the world shall be happy."

IMPERIAL BANK ADDS $150,000,000 IN GOLD

Increase in Three Months Brings the Total Reserve to $482,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The latest statement of the German Imperial Bank announces that its gold reserve during three months of war has increased £30,000,000 ($150,000,000.) The total reserve is now £96,500,000 ($482,000,000.) The bank disposes of over £50,000,000 more gold than there was in its vaults on Nov. 1, 1911, when the state of the German money market made war over Morocco impracticable.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (Via Rome.)—The Reichsbank's weekly return makes a relatively satisfactory impression. The aggregate depreciation in the standing was only 57,864,000 marks, ($14,341,000,) as compared with 236,850,000 marks, ($59,212,500,) in the corresponding week last year.

The reserve of metal and other currency against the note circulation rose to. 66.18 per cent., as compared with 65.5 per cent. in the previous week. Although the second installment of the war loan was paid during the week, the payment had been anticipated to so great extent that the increase in the loan on bank notes reached only 224,700,000 marks.

About 80 per cent. of the war loan has already been paid, which is considerably above the amount called for. The gold stock continues growing from home supplies.

BRITISH-FRENCH WARSHIPS SHELL DARDANELLES

Attack by Combined Squadron at Long Range—A Fort Apparently Blown Up.

ENGLISH BOMBARD AKABAH

Arabian Port Afterward Occupied by Men from the Cruiser Minerva.

TURKISH WARSHIPS SUNK

Two Gunboats Which Were Trying to Seize American Ships at Smyrna Destroyed by British Vessels.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.—Two important naval operations against Turkey are announced. A British and French squadron has bombarded the Dardanelles, and a British cruiser has bombarded the fortified town of Akabah, Arabia, afterward sending landing parties to occupy the town.

The Secretary of the Admiralty last night stated that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles at long range at daybreak yesterday. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them.

The statement adds that the damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Holles Fort.

Another announcement made by the Admiralty yesterday was as follows:

Upon arriving at Akabah the cruiser Minerva, Capt. Percival Warleigh, found the place occupied by soldiers and armed natives. One of the soldiers had the appearance of a German officer.

The Minerva then shelled the port and the troops. The town was evacuated, and landing parties from the Minerva proceeded to destroy the forts, the barracks, the Post Office, and the stores.

There was some loss to the enemy, but no British casualties.

Akabah is on an arm of the Red Sea at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, 150 miles east of Suez.

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following dispatch:

"British destroyers on Tuesday were obliged to interfere outside the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna to save two American steamers whose fires two Turkish gunboats were trying to put out with the intention of retaining the ships.

"In the ensuing conflict the Turkish vessels were sunk."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cairo says:

"The Turkish troops are reported near the border, which they have not crossed. The British are fully prepared to repulse an invasion, thanks to the measures taken by the Government.

"The public in Egypt are calm and not even aware of a Turco-Russian rupture. A press censorship will be established tomorrow, (Tuesday.)"

A dispatch reaching London from Constantinople says that several hundred more German officers have just arrived there. A majority of them, it is asserted, are familiar with the Turkish army organization, having been employed in the Ottoman capital before.

RUSSIANS INVADE ARMENIA.

Turks Say They Were Repulsed—Orders by Caucasus Viceroy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Count Vorontsoff Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, under date of Oct. 29, has issued the following orders to the army of the Caucasus:

"The Turks have treacherously attacked our coast towns and ships of the Black Sea Fleet.

"By his Majesty's command I am ordered to consider Russia at war with Turkey, and the troops of the Caucasus Army under my command are to cross the frontier and attack the Turks."

I have repeatedly, since the beginning of the war, noted that Russia had taken into account all possible eventualities. The Turkish ships bombarded Russian Black Sea undefended coast towns the night before, Oct. 29; and the Emperor's orders to his troops to cross the Turkish frontier were issued the following day. Nothing whatever was allowed to leak out here until today.

This afternoon I hear murmurs of something of the highest importance having occurred in the Black Sea, but the rumor is too indistinct to make anything of, even if the censorship now in force had permitted one to do so.

Tomorrow (Tuesday) is the twentieth anniversary of Emperor Nicholas's accession to the throne, and the Russians will probably be elated by important news issued on this anniversary.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—An official communication was given out in Constantinople today as follows:

"According to official reports from the Caucasian frontier, Russian troops have attacked our frontier forces at sev-

Continued on Page 3.

FLEETS CLASH IN PACIFIC

Five German Cruisers Win Against Four British Warships.

MONMOUTH AND CREW LOST

Good Hope, Admiral Cradock's Flagship, Afire, and Probably Destroyed.

GLASGOW FLEES TO HARBOR

Three German Cruisers Anchor Off Valparaiso with Report of Battle on Sunday.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 3.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig, and Bremen on Sunday attacked the British fleet off Corbnel, Chile.

The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk.

The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged, and, as she was on fire, she is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow, also badly damaged, took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, and is now bottled up.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruiser Nürnberg anchored at midday today in Valparaiso Harbor, uninjured.

Battle Fought in Rain.

Admiral Graf Von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, arrived here this morning and made the following report of the engagement which took place off Coronel Sunday evening:

"On Sunday, Nov. 1, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war Good Hope, Monmouth, and Glasgow and the transport Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The action lasted nearly one hour and it was only discontinued at nightfall. The English were forced to give way. The Good Hope was so badly damaged that she was unable to resist and could only make her escape, protected by the darkness. Between her funnels the result of the big explosion could be detected.

"The Monmouth, under identical conditions, tried to escape, but was followed by a small cruiser and sunk with a few shots.

"Owing to the hurricane that was blowing no boats could be lowered, and consequently there was a terrible loss of life.

"It is supposed that the Glasgow and the Otranto, which were badly damaged, were able to make their escape owing to their speed and the darkness.

"The Germans suffered little or no damage. Only two men wounded were reported in the Gneisenau crew."

In naval circles it is said that the action took place twenty miles off St. Maria Island,, whence the flashes of the guns could be seen, but no detonations heard.

The Germans opened fire at 9,000 metres, and the English when they came within 6,000 metres of the enemy. They already had been very badly damaged. The Monmouth received a terrible broadside, according to the naval officials, and this, combined with the hurricane, soon resulted in her sinking.

Good Hope Probably Lost.

The Good Hope escaped on fire, but shortly afterward a terrific explosion was heard, and her loss is considered certain. The Glasgow escaped to Talcahuano, badly damaged.

The Germans say the English fought heroically, but that their artillery was ineffective. It is believed here that the British were attacked by the complete German flying fleet.

Armed transports and the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen are keeping watch off Talcahuano to capture or sink the Glasgow should she attempt to escape. If the Glasgow does not come out of the harbor it is said that she will be dismantled and interned. The German fleet will leave here tomorrow. Its distination is not known.

It is reported that a powerful Anglo-Japanese fleet is on its way to South Pacific waters.

All British steamers in this vicinity are remaining at anchor temporarily as the result of the naval battle.

The Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were perforated in various parts by shells during the battle, but the injuries they sustained were of no consequence.

All Lost on the Monmouth.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3.—All hands are reported to have perished when the British cruiser Monmouth took her plunge beneath the sea after thirty minutes of fighting with the Germans off Coronel, according to advices received here.

The battle was a terrific one while it lasted, and as darkness gathered the Good Hope seemed to be on fire, following a terrible burst of flame from her, which seemed to indicate that an explosion had occurred on board.

The Glasgow is reported to have arrived in Coronel Bay in a very bad condition. The Otranto escaped to Puerto Montt.

The German ships arrived in Valparaiso today to take on board coal and provisions. They will leave there tomorrow morning, having suffered no mishaps. Only a very few of the men of the German crews were wounded.

The battle has caused a tremendous sensation here.

Off to Catch British Steamer.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Santiago, Chile, says:

"The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Nürnberg arrived at Valparaiso Monday, and after provisioning, left during the night, it is believed with the object of capturing a British steamer, which had left Coquimbo for Valparaiso."

BATTLE LONG EXPECTED.

Two German Warships Had Been Active Since the War Began.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Today's action between British and German cruisers in the South Pacific has been expected since the first days of the war, when for days the German cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg maintained a patrol off this port.

For a time they showed themselves only singly, hoping to convey the impression that only one cruiser was in the vicinity, but an inbound ship came upon the two together, and thereafter concealment was abandoned.

The Leipzig was coaled here before she started; the Nürnberg took on coal at Guaymas.

For several weeks nothing has been known here as to the exact whereabouts of these vessels. The Scharnhorst and Dresden are believed to have come from the Far East.

Several weeks ago it was announced that an English fleet had entered Pacific waters hunting for the Germans.

REPORT MADE TO BERNSTORFF

The Bristol Mentioned as One of the British Craft Engaged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced at midnight the receipt of a message from the German Minister to Chile, saying that with the loss of only three men, five German cruisers fought a battle Sunday off Coronel, Chile, with four British ships.

The Monmouth, the advices said, was sunk and the Good Hope badly damaged and probably sunk later, though her fate was unknown.

The other two British vessels, the Otranto and the Bristol, escaped.

The British Embassy has received no report of the battle.

The Bristol, it should be noted, is not mentioned in the reports from Chile. These speak of the Glasgow as the fourth British vessel engaged.

BATTLE OF POWERFUL SHIPS.

Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Good Hope Are Large Vessels.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are sister ships, and are the only two of their class. They are rated at a mean speed of 22½ knots, although the Gneisenau has made 24.8 knots, but her sister ship has fallen far below that, being officially rated as having a speed of about 21 knots. Each cruiser has a displacement of 11,600 tons, is 450 feet on the waterline, has a beam of 71 feet, and carries 765 men. Their guns and armor are similar. There are eight 8.2-inch guns in the main battery, with six 6-inch forming the secondary battery, and twenty 24-pounders and four machine guns in the auxiliary battery.

The Good Hope, which is reported to have been sunk, was the flagship of the British squadron, of which Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was in command. She was one of the older vessels of the British Navy, having been launched thirteen years ago. The Good Hope was the largest vessel engaged, having a displacement of 14,100 tons. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and was supposed to have a speed of 24 knots. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, mounted in single turrets fore and aft, sixteen 6-inch, fourteen 3-inch, three 3-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

The British light cruiser Glasgow, which took refuge at Coronel, was completed in 1911 and belonged to the Bristol class of five ships. She is 430 feet long, 47 feet beam, and has a displacement of 4,800 tons. Her speed is rated at a little more than 25 knots and she carries 376 officers and men. Her armament is two 6-inch guns in turrets fore and aft and ten 4-inch guns with two torpedo tubes.

The cruiser Monmouth, which is reported sunk, belonged to the county class of cruisers and was completed in 1903. She had a displacement of 9,800 tons with a length of 440 feet, a beam of 66 feet and was rated as having a speed of 23 or 24 knots. She carried 678 officers and men and had the heaviest armament of the British vessels, consisting of fourteen 6-inch guns, eight 3-inch, and three 3-pounders, with two torpedo tubes. The Monmouth carried 678 officers and men.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was in command of the British fleet in Mexican waters when the Americans occupied Vera Cruz. He has a distinguished record and has received many honors and decorations. During the Soudan campaign in 1891 he served with the army, and was mentioned in dispatches and received the Khédive's Star with clasp. During 1894-96 he was commander of the Royal Yacht. He was A. D. C. to the King in 1909 and became a Rear Admiral in 1910. Among his decorations are the Royal Spanish Order of the Second Class for Naval Merit and the Royal Humane Society's Testimonial for saving life. He was made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1912 for personal services, and he received the appreciation of the Admiralty and the silver medal of the Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life at sea in connection with the wreck of the steamer Dalhi.

Summary of War News.

Great Britain suffered heavily on the seas yesterday in naval engagements. In the battle off the Chilean coast five German warships attacked four British cruisers, resulting in the sinking of the British cruiser Monmouth, the damaging of the cruiser Good Hope, and the disabling of the cruiser Glasgow. Three of the German vessels are reported to have anchored undamaged outside Valparaiso, while the other two, the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen, have not been heard from.

In the North Sea the British submarine D-5 was sunk by a mine thrown out by a German cruiser, which was being chased by several British warships.

The German fleet has come out from its base, according to a dispatch from Dover, which also says that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

The French War Office announced that the Germans had abandoned the left bank of the Yser River below Dixmude, and that the Allies have taken possession of points on the river where crossings could be made. The Germans have gained ground east of Vailly, on the centre, while the Allies have checked further advances in the Argonne region.

The Germans admitted that their forces were being flooded out of the region along the Yser, but asserted that their attacks on Ypres were progressing, 2,300 British prisoners and many cannon having been taken. Severe fighting west of Roye and east of Soissons was reported, and successes were claimed in both regions.

Fighting between the Turkish forces and the Russians is reported to have taken place near Trebizond, with a victory for the Turks. A British cruiser shelled and occupied the Turkish fortified town of Akabah, on the Red Sea. The Turkish Ambassador has left the Russian capital.

The Czar has left for the front, accompanied by his War Minister. He is reported to have told a Chamber of Commerce meeting that Russia will not end the war until she has pierced the heart of German soil.

A German official report states that fighting in Poland continues, but no details of recent engagements are available. The Austrians are said to be pressing forward in the region between Stari-Sambor and Turka. Further successes for the Austrians against the Servians are claimed.

GERMANS IN RAID ON BRITISH COAST

Kaiser's Squadron, Including Some Big Ships, Steals Close to Yarmouth.

CRUISER DROPS MINES

One Falls in Path of the D-5—Halcyon, British Patrol Ship, in Lively Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea early this morning by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser which was retreating before British cruisers. Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved.

This information is contained in an Admiralty report issued here tonight.

The report says a German squadron fired on the British gunboat Halcyon, which was patrolling, wounding one man.

"Various naval movements were made," the report continues, "as a result of which the Germans retreated rapidly, and, although shadowed by the light cruisers, they could not be brought into a sea action.

"The rearmost German cruiser, in her retirement, threw out a number of mines, and the submarine was sunk by one of these."

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Lowestoft correspondent says:

"One of the survivors of the submarine has been landed here, and a number of other survivors were picked up by a trawler.

"At midday the action was still in progress.

"The British gunboat Halcyon was struck by a number of shells and clouds of smoke arose from her. Those on the trawler thought she was sinking, but she was not seriously damaged, and after she had discharged one or two shots at them the German vessels steamed away at full speed."

Big German Ships Took Part.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YARMOUTH, England, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The shaking of windows and the heavy thud of guns awakened the people of Yarmouth this morning. They hurried to the sea front, which soon was crowded with inquisitive sightseers. Although there was very much to be heard there was very little to be seen. Over the sunlit waters there was a thick haze that shut out the mysterious beyond.

Gradually the sound of firing deepened, and by about 7:15 o'clock it was very heavy and constant. It died away some time about 8 o'clock.

No ships could be seen, but at one period the effect of the firing was visible on the water. Great fountains of water sprang up where shells dropped, some two miles from the beach. Occasionally three or four of these cascades were in view at one time.

The gradual increase of the detonations and their gradual diminution seemed to point to its being a running engagement. Proceeding along the coast about 7:15 o'clock we could distinctly see flashes of fire through the mist, which hung on the horizon, although no ships could be distinguished.

The territorial troops were called out, and a detachment of them marched down to the marine parade with fixed bayonets at about 5:30 this evening, when H. M. S. Halcyon, an old cruiser engaged in fishery protection duties, steamed into Lowestoft. Her wireless aerial had been shot away, her bridge struck, and shots had made small holes in one of her funnels. After the vessel had been moored at the jetty an injured sailor was brought ashore on a stretcher and taken to a hospital.

Seven or Eight Vessels Engaged.

The story of the action is carried further by eye-witnesses of the engagement who were some fifteen miles away with the fleet of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, steam drifters steaming by for the herring grounds. Several of these vessels have returned, and one can piece together a more or less connected story of the fight from the accounts of their skippers. Regarding the number of vessels engaged, there is some difference of opinion, some fishermen saying there were eight, others seven. The fishing fleet watched the arrival of the German warships without concern. This is what Skipper Beak of the South Trust Dock Company's drifter SD-5 said:

"They were steaming in line when we first sighted them and of course we took them for friendly ships. The first suspicion that we had made a mistake arose when the cook of one of the drifters held up a teapot and the men on the nearest destroyer shook their fists at him. Then, without warning, the destroyers fired their stern guns and the cruisers as they turned around fired broadsides. We could not see what they were aiming at. There were no British ships in sight from where we were, but there was a haze. The shots were aimed in the direction of Yarmouth and that appeared to be the only target."

"The steam drifter Sam Richards was in the thick of the fighting. She was laying to her nets off Lowestoft and close by the Halcyon. She reports that in addition to the Halcyon, there was a torpedo boat.

"There they saw big German ships away off, and when the firing began, the shells fell thickly around them. Some of the shells fell quite near to the drifters, and some of the crew began to get out their dinghy, thinking that the vessel was struck. They saw clouds of smoke rise suddenly from the Halcyon and gathered that she had been hit. They feared she was sinking.

Two Fishing Craft Sunk by Mines.

Capt. Beak added that the German squadron came from the east, and this was the direction in which they steamed away. The last cruiser, he said, appeared to be dropping mines in her wake, and he added significantly:

"That must have been so, for the two drifters in the fleet afterward struck mines and sank."

The Halcyon after firing one shot turned and ran for safety, together with a torpedo boat which was not observed to fire.

Another eyewitness of the attack on the Halcyon was Skipper Peter F. Smith of the Inverness drifter Pit Gaveny.

"Shots fell all around the British warship," he said, "but the Germans were bad shots. She ought to have been sunk in a few minutes, but she steamed away and was soon out of sight in the mist.

"He first saw the German vessels east of Lowestoft, and they were eight or nine miles away from him when they opened fire. He was not very near to the Halcyon, but could just make her out. About 100 shots were fired, and the fight lasted about fifteen minutes. The noise, he said, was deafening, but in his opinion the Germans were no marksmen."

Kept Up Fire Ten Minutes.

LOWESTOFT, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The fact that German warships were engaged in the fight today is testified to by the skipper of the steam drifter Boy Daniel. The skipper, however, saw no English vessels. He was about a cruiser's length from the nearest German ship, and when they began to fire a broadside toward land the concussion of the first shot smashed his wheel house window. The raiders kept up the fire for ten minutes and then steamed away in the direction whence they had come.

The drifter Girl Gracie reports that one of the German warships steamed through her nets and destroyed half of them.

The steam drifter Fraternal of Lowestoft was sunk by a mine about the time of the engagement. Five of her crew had been landed here. The drifter Copious of Yarmouth also was blown up by a mine. Her only survivor landed here.

BERLIN ADMITS RETREAT

But Says It Was Accomplished Without Any Losses.

CLAIMS PROGRESS AT YPRES

Reports Capture of 2,300 There, and of 1,000, with Guns, East of Soissons.

ALLIES ANNOUNCE GAINS

Say They Have Held Their Lines Everywhere and Advanced at Several Points.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 3.—The following official dispatch, issued in Berlin, has been received here:

A telegram from General Headquarters, dated Nov. 3 at noon, says that inundations south of Nieuport prevent all operations in this part of the country.

The water in places is as high as a full-grown man. Our troops have evacuated the inundated districts without loss of men, horses, or guns.

Our attacks on Ypres are making progress. More than 2,300 men, mostly English, have been captured, and also several machine guns.

West of Roye severe fighting has taken place, with great losses on both sides; but the situation is unchanged. In the village fight we lost several hundred in missing and two cannon.

Our attacks on the Aisne east of Soissons are successful, despite obstinate resistance. Our troops have occupied several strongly fortified positions beyond Chavonne and Soupir, capturing more than a thousand French, three cannon, and four machine guns.

Near the cathedral in Soissons the French have posted a heavy battery and made the steeple an observation post.

Between Verdun and Toul several French attacks have been repulsed. Troops of French soldiers were German overcoats and helmets.

In the Vosges, near Markirch, a French attack was repulsed and our troops began a counter-attack.

GENERAL GAINS FOR ALLIES.

Monday's Loss of Ground Near Vailly Apparently Retrieved Yesterday.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—General gains for the Allies on their left flank in Belgium and northern France, are chronicled in today's War Office bulletins. This bulletin was issued tonight:

The only advices received this evening concern the region at the northeast of Vailly, where we have counter-attacked and retaken the farm of Metz, in the region of the Four de Paris-St. Hubert and the Argonne, where a German attack has been repulsed and we have gained some ground.

The text of the afternoon official communication follows:

On our left wing the enemy seems to have completely abandoned the left bank of the Yser down stream from Dixmude, and reconnoissances by troops of the Allies undertaken on the highways in the inundated regions were successful in reoccupying points of passage across the river without great difficulty.

To the south of Dixmude and in the direction of Gheluwe our advance was particularly perceptible.

In the region to the north of the Lys, in spite of the determined attacks by the Germans in considerable force, our front was everywhere maintained or re-established by the end of the day.

Fresh attacks by the Germans on the environs of Arras and against Lihons and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre resulted in failures.

On the centre, in the region of the Aisne, to the east of the forest of l'Aigle, we have made some progress. To the east of Vailly, according to the latest news, those of our troops who held the positions on the slopes of the plateaus to the north of the villages of Chavonne and Soupir had been compelled to draw back into the valley to the east of this location. We have maintained our positions at Amont on the right bank of the river.

There was violent cannonading during the day between Rheims and the Meuse as well as on the heights of the Meuse.

Further efforts on the part of

the Germans in the forest of Argonne have been checked.

We have continued to make progress to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

On our right wing there have been some engagements favorable to our arms along the River Seilla.

RUSE OF BELGIANS ENTRAPS GERMANS

Force Attacking Furnes Surprised and Cut to Pieces With Shrapnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Monday, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—Once more the Belgian Army has given fresh proof of its valor against the armed might of Germany. Yesterday the Germans, recovering somewhat from the severe handling they had received from the Allies some days earlier, resumed the offensive. A German army established itself at a point midway between Middelkerke and Mariakerke, on the road leading to Ostend. The battle was fiercest at a point to the northeast of Furnes.

Leaving Nieuport on its right, a strong German force advanced in the direction of Ramscappelle and opened a long-range artillery fire upon Furnes. The Hôtal de Ville and the church tower served as admirable targets for the German gunners. The tower was shot away and the Hôtel de Ville was struck by several shells.

After two hours of heavy firing the German shells fell in Furnes with less and less frequency. The Germans had expended considerable artillery ammunition, and, although the public buildings in Furnes had been repeatedly hit, not a single Belgian soldier had been injured. The slackening of the German artillery fire was, as it proved, only a prelude to an infantry attack.

Up to this moment not a single Belgian cannon or rifle had replied, and the Germans no doubt concluded that Furnes and the country in its immediate front had been abandoned by the Allies. It proved a costly error. The Belgians prepared for delivering their counter stroke with great adroitness and coolness. A battery, which had reached Furnes toward the close of the bombardment, was sent forward in sections so that its arrival might escape the German's observation.

Meanwhile, in the advanced trenches to the west of Furnes, Belgian infantry with loaded rifles and well hidden from prying German eyes, awaited the coming of the foe. On came the Germans, swarming to the attack in dense formation. The Germans were allowed to approach within 1,500 yards of the Belgian trenches before the Belgian guns delivered their message of death. It was a complete surprise for the advancing Germans. The attacking columns fell by hundreds under the hail of shrapnel. They wavered, then broke and fled wildly for the all too scanty cover of the shallow ditches of the flat countryside. The Belgian shells again sought and found them.

It was the end of the German offensive for the day. The survivors of the shattered columns which had been launched against the hidden Belgian position did not halt until they regained Ramscappelle and the protection of the German artillery.

The Belgians, as the result of the day's fighting, reoccupied Ramscappelle, where the Germans abandoned many of their wounded.

BOMBS FAIL TO STOP REVIEW OF THE ALLIES

German Aviator Drops Them, Apparently Hoping to Kill King Albert and Poincare.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Central News dispatch from northern France, under date of Monday, says that a German aviator, skimming 5,000 feet above the Belgian town of Furnes, apparently with the knowledge that King Albert and President Poincaré were going to review the cavalry drawn up before the Hôtel de Ville, dropped several bombs, which, however, missed the square and did but slight damage a short distance away.

The King and the President arrived on the scene after the air craft had disappeared. Thereafter French and Belgian aeroplanes kept the sky clear of the enemy.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A bombardment of Furnes, in Belgium, twenty-six miles southwest of Bruges, by the Germans, did not prevent the review there yesterday of the French and Belgian troops by President Poincaré, King Albert and Alexandre Millerand, the French War Minister.

While the shells of the German guns, apparently directed against the railroad station at Furnes, were exploding at frequent intervals, the President, King and War Minister were in the neighborhood of the Hôtel de Ville. There, to the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabanconne," the national airs of the two countries, which were given with much spirit, the soldiers of France and Belgium passed by. All the men displayed the greatest enthusiasm.

Later President Poincaré, Minister Millerand and Gen. Joffre had a long interview with the King, to whom the President expressed his fervent admiration for the Belgians and his best wishes on behalf of France. Before the review President Poincaré and his party paid their respects to Queen Elizabeth at the royal residence. On leaving Furnes the President passed the afternoon among the French troops operating on the Ypres front.

President Poincaré was in Dunkirk Sunday evening, where he saw Lord Kitchener, the British Minister of War and Premier Charles de Brocqueville of Belgium.

BELGIANS REPORT SUCCESS.

Tell of German Withdrawal from the Yser, with Heavy Losses.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 3, 11:05 P. M.—The following communication from the Belgian General Staff to the Belgian Minister of War in Havre, was given out tonight:

The German troops continued yesterday and today to evacuate the left bank of the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude. Only a few detachments have been reported between Pervyse and the south of Spuyvenkerke. There seems to be no artillery left on this side of the river. No movement of troops has been reported on the right bank of the Yser.

From the bodies and arms abandoned on the ground evacuated by the enemy, and also from the statements made by prisoners, it may safely be concluded that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Reserve Army Corps have suffered much in the latest engagements on the Yser. The inactivity of these two corps during the last two days may be attributed to this fact.

PARIS, Nov. 3, 11:07 P. M.—The following official communication, dated Nov. 2, was given out here tonight:

On the front of the Thirteenth Reserve Army Corps the allied troops today directed a vigorous offensive. They came out at the same time from Dixmude, Knocke, and Noordschoote. Between Bixchoote and Zonnebeke the situation remains unchanged. The last two villages are occupied by the allied troops

The Thirty-seventh Landwehr Brigade is signaled between Poelcapelle and Zonnebeke. Further south the Twenty-seventh Reserve Army Corps occupies Becelaere and Gheluwe. On its left are the Sixth Bavarian Reserve Division and the Fifteenth Army Corps, which stretches out toward Hollebeke. Between this village and Warneton are the Sixth Bavarian Army Corps and the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division of the Thirteenth Corps.

INVASION HINGES ON BATTLE.

Paris Press Says the Yser Fight Will Decide Britain's Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Paris dispatch to The Standard, dated Monday, says:

"The papers are not allowed to give any details to substantiate their belief, but more than one declares itself in a position to affirm that the Germans are hurriedly preparing to retreat, and may start falling back in force at any time. Particulars have already appeared in the London press of the different defense works thrown up by the enemy to enable them to clear out of Belgium in the best order possible, while telegrams have arrived here stating that similar preparations are being made on the eastern frontier and in Alsace, particularly near Strassburg.

"Some nervousness is observable here lest the discussion now in progress in England as to the probability of invasion should cause a falling off in the dispatch of fresh troops to the Continent. Even the Temps takes a considerable amount of trouble to demonstrate that the fate of Britain is being decided now in the battle of the Yser. The surest way to guarantee England's soil against danger, it says, is for the Allies to give the Germans a sound drubbing in the battle now in progress.

"Telegrams from Rome report that Italian military experts take the same view. They go further, and seem to think that all the talk now being indulged in by the German press about invading England has for its chief object the masking of some startling manoeuvre in another part of the field."

GERMANS QUIT NIEUPORT.

Evacuation Forced by the Flooding of the Town—Allies Pursue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I understand that the Germans evacuated Nieuport today in panic after the Belgians had flooded the place.

The losses of the Germans were tremendous. Their army retreated in disorder toward Ostend and Blankenberghe. The Allies are pursuing them vigorously.

BAG GERMAN AEROPLANES.

French Bring Down Three Near Souain—Chase One Near Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A German aeroplane today flew toward Paris as far as Coulommiers, 34 miles east of the capital. While a number of French aeroplanes went to meet it Gen. Gallieni was reviewing the aviation services of the intrenched camp. The General was much impressed by what he saw and expressed his satisfaction to the chiefs of the flying corps.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday in the Souain district.

Points of Chief Interest in the Western War Area

1. According to the bulletins of the French War Office, the Germans have completely abandoned their positions on the right bank of the Yser Canal, and the Allies have reoccupied points of passage across it. An official statement from Berlin admits the withdrawal of the German troops from the territory flooded by the Belgians.
2. A perceptible advance of the Allies was recorded to the south of Dixmude.
3. Renewed attacks by the Germans were repulsed, the French official report said, on the outskirts of Arras.
4. The Allies reported progress in the region of the Aisne, to the east of the forest of l'Aigle.
5. The loss of some allied positions to the east of Vailly was admitted in the afternoon bulletin of the French War Office, but the night bulletin announced the recapture of one point of vantage in the same region.
6. German attacks were repulsed, and some ground was gained by the Allies in the forest of Argonne.
7. Continuous progress by the French was reported from the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

ENGLAND APPOINTS 8 NEW GENERALS

Colonels Get Higher Rank as a Reward for Gallant Conduct in the Field.

ONE HEAD OF FLYING CORPS

All Had Won Fame in Previous Wars and Were Mentioned in Gen. French's Dispatches.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is announced that the following eight Colonels have been promoted to be Major Generals as a reward for gallant conduct in the field:

Sir David Henderson, Henry F. M. Wilson, James A. L. Haldane, Henry S. Horne, Frederick D. V. Wing, Hubert de la P. Gough, Edward S. Bulfin, and Aylmer Hunter-Weston.

The President of France has bestowed the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honor on nineteen British officers and the Cross of the Chevalier on 100 others for gallantry during the operations between Aug. 21 and 30.

Sir David Henderson, who is in charge of the Royal Flying Corps, has been mentioned in terms of highest praise in the reports of Field Marshal French. In the report made public on Sept. 10, Field Marshal French said:

"I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the British Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance have been beyond all praise."

In the report made public on Oct. 13, Field Marshal French said:

"Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their incalculable value."

Sir David Henderson, who is 52 years old, joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in August, 1883, and was promoted to Capta.n in 1890.

Major Gen. Hubert de la Poer Gough, who was the Colonel in command at the Carragh Camp in March of this year when war threatened in Ireland, was one of the leaders of the officers who openly refused to fight against Ulster. He was the head of the Third Cavalry Brigade, nearly two-thirds of whose officers declined to serve, should the Irish question lead to war. It was Col. Gough to whom Col. Seely, Secretary of War, gave a written guarantee that army officers would not be ordered to fight against the Ulster Unionists. Field Marshal French and Gen. Ewart, Adjutant General of the forces, tendered their resignations because of the steps then taken by the Cabinet. Their resignations were withdrawn when Col. Seely retired.

Major Gen. Gough is 44 years old. He joined the Sixteenth Lancers in 1889, and served in the Tirah expedition in 1897 and 1898. He served through the South African war, and was in command of the Sixteenth Lancers from 1907 to 1911. He comes of Waterford, Ireland, stock, and is the son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Gough, a famous veteran of Indian, Bhutan, and Afghan wars.

In his report made public on Oct. 18, mentioning Major Gen. Gough, Field Marshal French said:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command."

RETREATING TO BRUSSELS?

Belgian Airmen Say Germans Have Begun the Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An important aerial reconnaissance was carried out today by Belgian airmen.

The exact details are wanting, but it appears that they were able to observe in the German lines a distinct movement of retreating in the direction of Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Echo Belge announces that a remarkable proclamation has been issued by the Germans in Liége, stating that the inhabitants need not be astonished if many corps of Germans return from the front, for the reason that typhoid and cholera have broken out among the allied troops.

I learned yesterday that several trainloads of foodstuffs were prevented from leaving Antwerp for Germany, but no reason could then be ascertained. It is now reported that a Belgian volunteer blew up the bridge at Berchem and stopped the trains.

ROUND ROBIN IN BLOOD BY JAPANESE SAILORS

Ask Permission to Dash Into Kaio-Chau Harbor—Governor Reported Wounded.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.—A round robbin written in blood and signed by 500 bluejackets requesting permission to dash into the bay and capture Capt. Meyer-Waldeck, the German Governor of Kiao-Chau has been refused by the officers of the Japanese fleet.

A pall of smoke envelopes Tsing-Tau. The sailors are driving their last mines, while the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth shells them continuously.

Soldiers on the Shantung Railway complain that they have been attacked by Chinese civilians.

A special dispatch received from Tsinan, capital of the Province of Shantung, China, says that Capt. Meyer-Waldeck, the German Governor of Kiao-Cahu, has been wounded in the fighting in the vicinity of Tsing-Tau between the Germans and the British and Japanese forces.

USING UP WAR MUNITIONS.

French Figure Germans Will Run Short at Present Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The comparative lack of change in the general military situation finds an echo in the French press, whose experts devote themselves mainly to calculations regarding the amount of munitions possessed by Germany, which they consider must soon be exhausted.

The Temps says:

"We are using munitions only on the western front; the Germans on the west and east, and they also sent recently a great quantity of cartridges to the Turks. In this exhausting struggle the German magazines will be emptied before ours. The military situation generally is good."

Col. Rousset, in the Liberté, asks:

"Why are the Germans so obsessed by the idea of geographical points? Of what value are Calais and Boulogne if the armies defending them remain intact? Surely their fury against these objectives is indicative of the disorganized state of the plans of their General Staff. Napoleon knew that even capitals were useless gains unless their seizure was preceded by the defeat of the field armies."

The Intransigéant, however, offers a new explanation of the northwestern battle. It says:

"The allied position toward Ypres is comparable to that of the Germans near Roye, both angle in defending lines. The Germans doubtless fear our attempting successfully in the north a wedge attack which they failed to drive home near Roye. They are seeking, in fact, to break the keystone of the allied offensive."

INVITED TO PRISON CAMPS.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Nov. 3.—News has reached here that Germany, in order to avoid sinister rumors, is giving every facility to the consuls of the United States and other neutral nations to visit the camps in which the war prisoners are interned.

The object is to show that the prisoners are well treated; and this, it is asserted, has been proved to be true. The American consuls are making reports on the subject to their Government.

RHEIMS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Violent Shell Fire Resumed by the Germans, Bordeaux Hears.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Germans resumed their bombardment of the city of Rheims with great violence on Sunday and Monday, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Bordeaux.

BRITISH LINE SHIFTED BY RARE STRATEGY

Transfer of Force from the Aisne to the North Accomplished with Marvelous Skill.

GERMANS LED TO SLAUGHTER

Col. Swinton in English Report Praises the Valor of Volunteers Who March to Death Singing.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Another eyewitness account from the battle front in France and Belgium, written as previously by Col. E. D. Swinton of the Intelligence Department of the British General Staff, was given out today by the Official Press Bureau. It bears the date of Oct. 28, and is as follows:

"Oct. 25, 1914.—Before the narrative of the progress of the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier subsequent to Oct. 20 is continued, a brief description will be given of the movement of a certain fraction of our troops from the former line, facing north and east of Paris, to the present position, facing east in the northwest corner of France.

"By this movement a portion of the British Army has been enabled to join hands with an incoming and growing stream of reinforcements.

"In its broad lines the transfer of strength by one combatant during the course of a great battle, which has just been accomplished, is somewhat remarkable.

"What was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the enemy along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which we were then situated are recalled. In places the two lines were not 100 yards apart, and for us no movement was possible during the daylight. In some of the trenches which were under an enfilade fire our men had to sit all day long close under the traverses— as are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across a trench so as to give protection from a lateral fire.

"Even when there was cover such as that afforded by depressions or sunken roads on a hillside below and behind our firing line any attempt was met by fierce bursts of machine-gun and shell fire.

"The men in the firing line were on duty for twenty-four hours at a time and brought rations and water with them when they came on duty, for none could be sent up to them during the day. Even the wounded could not be removed until dark. A preliminary retirement of the units was, therefore, carried out gradually under cover of darkness.

"That the Germans only once opened fire upon them while so engaged was due to the care with which the operation was conducted, and also probably to the fact that the enemy was so accustomed to the recurrence of sounds made by the reliefs of men in the firing line and by the movement of supply trains below that they were misled as to what actually was taking place.

"What the operation amounted to on our part was the evacuation of the trenches under carefully made arrangements with the French, who had to take our place in the trenches, the retirement to the river below—in many cases down a steep slope, the crossing of the river over noisy plank roadways, of floating or repaired bridges—which were mostly commanded by the enemy's guns —and the climb up to the top of the plateau on the south side.

"The rest of the move was a complicated feat of transportation which put across some of the lines of communication of our Allies. In spite of the various difficulties the whole strategic operation of transferring large numbers of troops from the Aisne was carried out without loss and practically without hitch."

In describing one fierce fight Col. Swinton recounts the following incident, which occurred during a night attack by the Germans:

"At night the Germans renewed their efforts unsuccessfully in this quarter. At one point they tried a ruse which no longer is new. As they came up in a solid line, two deep, they shouted out: 'Don't fire; we are the Coldstream Guards!' Our men, however, are getting used to tricks of this kind, and the only result was that they allowed the enemy's infantry to approach quite close before they swept them down with magazine fire.

"Apart from the 400 dead found near our lines in the centre, our patrols afterward discovered some 300 dead further out in front of our left, killed by our artillery.

"On our left the 23d was a bad day for the Germans. Advancing in our turn, we drove them from some of the trenches out of which they had turned us on the previous evening, and captured 150 prisoners and released some of our men whom they had taken. As the Germans retreated our guns did great execution. They afterward made five desperate assaults on our trenches, advancing in mass and singing 'Die Wacht Am Rhein' as they came on.

"Each assault easily was beaten back, our troops waiting until the enemy came within very close range before they opened fire with their rifles and Maxims, causing terrible havoc in the solid masses.

"During the fighting in this quarter on the night of the 22d and the 23d the German losses again were extremely heavy. We took over 600 prisoners and picked up 1,500 dead, killed on the latter day alone.

"Much of the slaughter was due to the point blank magazine fire of our men against the German assaults, while our field guns and howitzers, working in perfect combination, did their share when the enemy were repulsed. As they fell back they were subjected to a shower of shrapnel; when they sought shelter in villages or buildings they were shattered and driven out by highly explosive shells, and then again caught by shrapnel as they came into the open.

"The troops to suffer so severely were mostly of the Twenty-third Corps, one of their new formations. Certainly the way their advance was conducted showed a lack of training and faults in leading which almost the superhuman bravery of the soldiers could not counterbalance. It was a holocaust.

"The spectacle of these devoted men chanting a national song as they marched to certain death was inspiring. It was at the same time pitiable, and if any proof be needed that uptrained valor alone cannot gain the day in modern war the advance of the Twenty-third German Corps on Oct. 23 must assuredly furnished it.

"The struggle has been of the most severe and sanguinary nature, and it seems that success will favor that side which is possessed of the most endurance or can bring up and fling fresh forces into the fray.

"Though we have undoubtedly inflicted immense loss upon the enemy, they so far have been able to fill up the gaps in their ranks and to return to the charge, and we have suffered heavily ourselves.

"One feature of the tactics now employed has been the use of cavalry in dismounted action, for on both sides many of the mounted troops are fighting in the trenches alongside the infantry. Armored motor cars, armed with Maxims and light quick-firing guns, also have played a successful part on our side, especially helping to eject the enemy lurking in villages and isolated buildings. Against such parties the combined action of the quick-firer against snipers in buildings, and the Maxim against them when they are driven into the open, is most efficacious."

ORDERS GERMAN SHIP TO LEAVE HONOLULU

United States Sets a Day When the Geier Must be Interned or Face Her Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing announced today that he had served notice on the little German cruiser Geier, repairing since Oct. 15, in the harbor of Honolulu, that she must leave the harbor before a fixed date or be interned until the end of the war. The communication mentioned the date, but so as to give the little cruiser a run for her life, Mr. Lansing refused to make this public.

Off shore from Honolulu the Japanese battleship Hizen and a Japanese cruiser, either one of which could overwhelm the Geier in battle, are keeping watch for the little German craft. If the Geier tries to get away she will undoubtedly attempt to steal past the Japanese ships in the dark. It is possible, however, that her Captain may simply ask the American authorities to intern his ship.

The Geier, which is described as an unprotected cruiser, is really little more than a gunboat. She is of 1,300 tons, while the Hizen is at least ten times that tonnage. The Hizen was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia and was originally a Russian ship. She was injured in a sally from Port Arthur during the seige and fell into the hands of the Japanese when Port Arthur surrendered. She has since been remodeled.

HONOLULU, Nov. 3.—Two Japanese aviators making exhibition flights here today were stopped by the police after their first flight. A conference followed immediately, attended by Major Gen. W. H. Carter, Commander of the Department of Hawaii; Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, commandant of the naval station at Pearl Harbor; Gov. Lucius E. Pinkham, and other officials. None would discuss the conference.

The German gunboat Geier still is in the harbor under repair, and the Japanese battleship Hizen and the cruiser Asama are in the offing. It was surmised the possibilty of sending or receiving signals might have caused the action.

BOMBS TOO LATE FOR KAISER.

British Aviator Drops Them in Thielt Just After His Departure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A member of the British Royal Flying Corps, armed with a number of bombs, on Sunday circled over Thielt, which had been for some days the home of the Headquarters Staff of the German Army, although he did not know it. The Kaiser had left barely a quarter of an hour before.

Dressed in a green uniform Wilhelm II. arrived by motor car at Thielt at 11:30 A. M. accompanied by his staff of about forty officers, whose brilliant uniforms showed no signs of the ravages of the fierce warfare taking place a few miles away. He was warmly received by the soldiers as he went to the casino, where he dined with the officers.

My informant was an eyewitness of the arrival and departure. He said the Kaiser looked particularly severe and seemed to be feeling the effects of his cares and responsibilities.

He left Thielt at 1:30 P. M., and a quarter of an hour later the British monoplanes arrived and dropped bombs within a short distance of the spot where he had been receiving the hospitality of the Headquarters Staff.

Two German soldiers were killed and a considerable amount of damage was done to property.

ESCORT FOR RELIEF SHIPS.

British Vessels to Take Them Through Channel and Mine Fields.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The new Admiralty mine regulations for the North Sea will cause a diversion of all vessels carrying food supplies for the relief of the people of Belgium through the English Channel, but as several of these relief ships expected to take this route there will be comparatively little delay in the delivery of the supplies.

These relief steamers will be escorted through the mine fields by English ships, and the English authorities have promised every assistance to expedite their passage.

GEN. VON MEYER KILLED.

Cavalry Commander Slain in Action on Oct. 28.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially announced in Berlin today that Lieut. Gen. Karl von Meyer was killed in action on Oct. 28.

Gen. von Meyer came from Hanover, and was 60 years old. He entered the army in 1871. He became a Colonel and commander of cavalry in 1908.

WAR LOAN FOR AUSTRALIA.

Great Britain to Advance $100,000,000 to Its Possession.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 3, (Via London.)—The Imperial Government has consented to assist Australia with a loan of £20,000,000, ($100,000,000.)

This sum will be advanced in two installments of £10,000,000 each, repayable in five years.

STEWART-RICHARDSON SHOT.

Husband of Lady Constance, the Dancer, Mentioned in Casualty List.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—In a casualty list issued tonight Capt. Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson of the Black Watch Regiment and husband of Lady Constance Mackenzie, the dancer, is mentioned among the wounded.

Here is a rare opportunity for any business requiring space 50x 60 feet, with abundance of light and air on three sides.

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HEAR GERMAN FLEET IS OUT TO GIVE BATTLE

Eight Warships Said to Have Sailed from Kiel—Rumors of Fight Reach London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Reports are current in well-informed circles of a naval battle in the North Sea, but with what result is yet unknown.

The German fleet is said to have come out with the object of making an attack before the process of mine-laying, which the British planned to have completed by Thursday, should have restricted the German naval offensive.

DOVER, England, (Via London,) Wednesday, Nov. 4.—The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base.

It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

ENGLAND HOPES WE WILL PROTEST

Question of Mining Open Waters by Germany Raised Squarely by Closing of the North Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The British Government, through the embassy in Washington, has informed the United States of the situation in the North Sea which has necessitated its virtual closing. It is understood that the communication was simply a transmission of the Admiralty's statement which has been given to the press.

This quite effectively puts officially before the United States England's charge against the Germans of indiscriminate illegal mine-laying, and possible action by America is awaited with interest. It is hoped by many here that Washington will make a protest against mining the open seas and interfering with neutral commerce, which England considers highly illegal.

It is not believed here that Washington is likely to protest against Great Britain's action, although it virtually blockades the North Sea. There is no indication yet of any disposition on the part of Norway, Sweden, and other countries which are even more vitally affected than America to protest to England.

Whatever the causes of England's action may be, the net result is in one way quite advantageous to this country. It narrows the lanes of ocean traffic, as all shipping must pass through the narrow Straits of Dover, thus simplifying the problem of inspecting and searching for contraband ships bound to neutral countries.

Under the Admiralty's warning it is still possible for neutral ships to proceed to the North Sea, but it is not likely that any will unless they are regular blockade runners, particularly as it will be virtually impossible for ships to obtain insurance. Thus England obtains supervision of neutral shipping which might reach Germany, as she controls the English Channel, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Suez Canal, the last two being the only other routes of shipment for cargoes destined for Germany through neutral countries.

SAY U-9 WAS DISABLED.

Fishermen Report Submarine Damaged by Being Caught in Net.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 3.—A Dutch steam trawler Monday afternoon met the famous German submarine U-9 off Haaks lightship, near Helder, on the north coast of Holland.

The German submarine, according to the trawler's sailors, was disabled as the result of having become entangled with fishing nets.

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CZAR SAYS GERMANY MUST BE CRUSHED

No Peace, He Tells Merchants, Till Russians Reach the Heart of the Fatherland.

AGAIN GOES TO THE FRONT

His Armies Continue to Advance in East Prussia and Poland—Kaiser's Estate Occupied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3. — Emperor Nicholas today left for the front, accompanied by Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War.

An official communication from the Russian General Staff, made public tonight, says:

On the East Prussian front the Germans everywhere have adopted the offensive. Our troops have advanced in some districts, and in one place have taken two guns, a searchlight, and a number of prisoners.

Beyond the Vistula to the northwest of Politza, our troops have advanced without any considerable fighting and have occupied Schadek, Lask, and Rosprza. On the front from Radosczice and Kielce the enemy is retiring in the direction of Vloszczow.

At Andrejew, further to the south of Kielce, the Austrians made a more stubborn stand, but were repulsed along the greater part of the front.

They lost three cannon, five machine guns, and 1,500 prisoners. They maintain their positions only on the lower part of Opatovka River.

On the lower San River our troops continue to cross to the other side. They have taken the village of Malce and a fortified position further to the north of Razwadow. They have captured two guns and some mitrailleuses. In the region of Lisko fierce fighting continues. In that section we have taken 250 prisoners.

There is no important change on the rest of the front.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Moscow to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Emperor Nicholas, in telegraphing his greeting to the Merchants' Association, on the occasion of the opening of its session, said:

"Peace only is possible when Russia reaches the heart of German soil. This is the unanimous opinion of all Muscovites. Any apprehension of peace being concluded before the enemy is completely crushed is unfounded."

The Star publishes a dispatch from its Petrograd correspondent in which he says that the Russians are now securely established inside the East Prussian frontier.

Emperor William's thirty miles of barbed wire fences around his big game preserve at Rominten, the correspondent goes on, are now in the possession of his enemies.

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Amsterdam sends the following:

"A telegram from Budapest states that in the engagement fought near Turka, Galicia, the Austrians took 2,700 prisoners, among whom were numerous Tartars and Mongols."

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In its official announcement this evening the General Staff says:

"The Germans continue to retreat. The Russians occupy Lenczyca, Lodz, Opozno, and Ozarow.

"In Galicia a Russian success is reported near Lester and Madvornoca. Numbers of prisoners have been taken as well as war material.

"The Russians have advanced to the west of Vladizlavow (East Prussia)."

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The fighting in Poland continues, but no details of recent engagements are as yet available, according to reports reaching here from Vienna. It is not even known as yet whether these engagements have assumed important proportions. The Austrians are still pressing forward in the region between Stari-Sambor and Turka.

The Austrian advance in the Maova region in Servia is today not meeting with strong resistance. The Austrians have crossed the Sabao-Gesnica Railroad and have stormed Sabao.

The information given out to the press from official quarters today includes the following:

"The correspondent of the London Times at Warsaw, after visiting the battlefields of Poland, declares that the Germans have not taken revenge for the Russian atrocities in East Prussia."

PRZEMYSL'S FALL EXPECTED.

News in Athens That Russian Capture of Austrian Fortress Is Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Russian Minister has communicated to me a telegram which he has just received announcing as imminent the fall of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl.

This news comes also from Austrian sources.

ALLIES' WARSHIPS SHELL DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

eral points, but were compelled to retire.

"The Russians suffered losses through the energetic resistance of the Turkish troops."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Tiflis, capital of the Russian Government of the same name in Transcaucasia, says:

"It is announced that the Emperor has ordered the Caucasian army to cross the frontier and attack the Turks."

SUEZ CANAL IS THREATENED.

German Officers with a Camel Corps—Agitators Sent to Egypt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Monday, Nov. 2. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Maxwell today announced that the British Government had charged him with the military control of Egypt, and declared the country to be under martial law.

Official advices from Turkey seem to show that a Turkish campaign against Egypt has been definitely decided upon. On the Turkish-Egyptian frontier a camel corps numbering nearly 1,000 is being concentrated.

The staff comprises ten German officers, and the point of attack appears to be Ismailia, on the west side of the Suez Canal, forty-six miles south of Port Said.

Nine German officers, with a force of non-commissioned officers and marines, are busily engaged in laying mines in Alexandretta Harbor and sailing vessels are being employed in the transport of dynamite to the Syrian coast nearest to Egypt.

Various agitators are being sent to Egypt to stir up the Mussuimans. The natives' attitude is apparently one of indifference.

Bedouin chiefs throughout Egypt were summoned to Cairo yesterday, when they promised assistance in the defense of Egypt.

DIE NOT ABSOLUTELY CAST.

Still a Remote Chance of Peace Despite All the Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Strange as it may seem, the British Government is not yet absolutely certain that Turkey is in the war beyond recall.

There is still a slight hope that Turkey will repudiate the action of the warships, meet the demands of the Allies, and remain out of the war.

It appears that there is a strong peace faction in the Turkish Cabinet, which is endeavoring to overthrow Enver Pasha and the belligerent clique that has caused the crisis.

It is hoped that the demonstrations of British power will strengthen the hands of the peace party at Constantinople by impressing the war-seeking faction with the fact that England is not a negligible quantity in the situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The majority of the French newspapers affect to believe that the Turkish attacks on Russia were due to an attempt by German officers to force the hand of the Constantinople Government, which had not authorized such action, but ex-Foreign Minister Pichon, in an editorial article in the Petit Journal, calls attention to the fact that the Turkish aggression follows exactly parallel lines to the Germans' behavior at the commencement of hostilities. He says:

"In falsely asserting that Russia was guilty of the first offensive the Turks are following the example of their German masters, who alleged falsely that a French aeroplane had bombarded Nuremberg and that Russians had crossed the Prussian frontier.

"Even Turkey is not likely to dare suggest that the threatened cavalry move against Egypt is due to a British invasion of the Sinai peninsula."

The Petit Journal, like the rest of the press, comments with gratification on the tranquillity of Morocco, as indicated in a Tempt dispatch describing the favorable reception by a large gathering of natives of Gen. Lyautey's speech in the Rabat market place. The similar absence of trouble in India is also favorably mentioned.

TEXT OF TURKISH "APOLOGY."

Russia Accused of Starting Hostilities—Sazonoff's Reply.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"The telegram from the Grand Vizier was read to Foreign Minister Sazonoff by the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires. It said:

"'Convey to M. Sazonoff our deep regret at the rupture of the good relations between the two powers, which has been caused by the hostile acts of the Russian fleet. You can assure the Imperial Russian Government that the Sublime Porte will not fail to seek an opportune solution of this question, and will take all measures to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

"'You can declare to M. Sazonoff that the Ottoman Government has decided to forbid the Turkish fleet to enter the Black Sea. We hope in turn near our littoral.

"'In the interests of both countries, I firmly hope that the Imperial Russian Government will show in this affair the same spirit of conciliation.'

"Foreign Minister Sazonoff, in his reply, formally denied that the Russian fleet had been the first to undertake hostilities, and expressed the belief that it was now too late to enter into pourparlers of any kind. M. Sazonoff added that only if Turkey had immediately expelled all German military and naval officers in Turkey would it have been possible to enter into negotiations with a view to providing satisfaction for those who had suffered by the treacherous acts of aggression on the Russian coast.

"As the declaration of the Turkish Chargé altered nothing in the existing situation, the Russian Foreign Minister informed him that he would receive his passports on Monday."

RUSSIAN MOSLEMS LOYAL.

Join with Others in Message to Czar—Turks Being Arrested.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Telegrams received here from Tiflis, the capital and administrative seat of the Caucasus, report great demonstrations of all ranks and nationalities before the palace of the Governor-General, all the manifestants shouting their allegiance to Russia.

A regiment of 5,000 Armenian cavalry, formed on the first evidence of Turkey's hostility toward Russia, is being augmented continually by large numbers of new recruits.

At a special session of the Tiflis City Council, Russian, Armenian, Mohammedan, and other leaders voted solidly in union with the Nationalists against the traitorous onslaught of the Turks against the common fatherland."

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Baku saying that 10,000 Mohammedans assembled in the great mosque there to give expression to their adherence to Russia.

Among the crowd were a number of the clergy and other notables. After prayers for the health of the Emperor and victory over all the enemies of the great Russian fatherland, the manifestants drew up an address to the local Governor requesting him to convey to Emperor Nicholas their homage and assurances of their desire to sacrifice their property and even their lives in the defense of Russia against her old and new enemies.

HEARS EGYPT IS DISAFFECTED.

Rome Paper Quoted in Berlin — Turkish Invasion Reported.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The Mattino, published in Rome, says it has received reports from Egypt to the effect that the sentiment of the local population is strongly anti-British and that the Indian troops in Egypt sympathize with the natives.

Reports reaching Berlin from Athens state that 15,000 Turkish troops are already in Egypt and that the Turkish soldiers marching against Russia are alleged to number 300,000.

The foregoing information was given to the press in Berlin today.

CZAR ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

Says Turkey's Ill-Advised Action Will Only Hasten Her End.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — An Imperial manifesto on the outbreak of the war with Turkey has been issued in Petrograd, according to the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company in the Russian capital. It reads as follows:

"In the sterile struggle against Russia, Germany and Austria have incited Turkey into taking arms against this Empire. Immediately after the treacherous attack of the Turkish fleet the Russian Ambassador received orders to leave Turkey.

"'Russia will receive this fresh aggression on the part of the ancient persecutor of the Christian religion and the Slav peoples with tranquillity and confidence in God. The valiant armies of Russia will triumph once again, not for the first time, over the Turkish hordes. Once again we will know how to punish the insolent foe of our Fatherland.

"Our confidence is unshakable that the ill-advised intervention of Turkey will only hasten the fatal end of that Empire, and will open the way for the Russian settlement of problems on the Black Sea coast which have been handed down by our ancestors."

BERLIN IS WATCHING.

Has a Report That British Cruisers Sunk a Greek Torpedo Boat.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The news from the Levant is being followed here with the greatest interest. Although war has not actually been declared, according to Constantinople advices fighting has begun on the caucasus frontier. The Russians are described as the aggressors.

According to information given out to the press today British cruisers have sent a Greek torpedo boat to the bottom, mistaking her for a Turkish vessel. This incident occurred near Tondos.

Other information given out by the official bureau is as follows:

"Greece has resolved to maintain her neutrality, and Bulgaria is not taking a hostile attitude.

"The Belgian Minister of War said to the correspondent of The Tribuna of Rome that the Belgian Army was in a wretched condition, and that the men were exhausted and disorganized.

"The German Empress returned yesterday to Berlin from a visit to a hospital in the East. She spent some time in the Socialist lazaretto at Koenigsberg."

PERSIANS ATTACK GERMANS.

Consul Assaulted and Archives of Turkish Consulate Sent to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The German Consul at Tabriz, Persia, was assaulted and took refuge in the American Consulate with other panic-stricken German subjects, according to a message to the American Government late today from Minister Caldwell at Teheran.

American Consul Paddock at Tabriz is extending temporary refuge and protection to the German subjects, but the Russians in Persia are threatening to arrest and expel all Germans.

The Persian authorities have gathered up the archives of the Turkish Consulate at Tabris and sent them to Petrograd.

SERVIA BREAKS WITH PORTE.

Minister at Constantinople Asks for His Passports.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—"A Constantinople dispatch states that Servia today severed diplomatic relations with Turkey, and the Servian Minister asked for his passports," says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

TURKEY BARS FLIGHT OF HOSTILE ALIENS

Special Train for French and British Canceled by the Minister of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Until definite guarantees are given by Russia, England, and France for the protection of Turkish subjects the Ottoman Empire will hold practically as hostages all subjects of the Triple Entente powers within its territory. This was revealed in a cablegram from American Ambassador Morgenthau to the State Department here, dated Constantinople last Sunday.

Assurances already had been given by the British Ambassador that Turks in Egypt, as well as the British Empire generally, would be permitted to leave if they desired. The dispatch indicated, however, that the American Ambassador, who is co-operating with the Italian Ambassador, in charge of Russian interests, was confronted with a delicate task. A special train which was to have left Sunday night with panic-stricken British and French subjects was detained by order of the Turkish Minister of War. Mr. Morgenthau said he hoped to persuade the War Office to release the train on Monday.

The cablegram from the American Ambassador revealed that the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors finally got away from Constantinople on a special train at midnight Sunday.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A telegram dated Nov. 2 was received today by the Official Press Bureau from the British Consul at Mohammerah, Persia, stating that the Consul at Basra, (Bassora,) Asiatic Turkey, and a number of British merchants were being detained by the Turks.

GANGRENE GERM DISCOVERED.

New Serum Injected Into Wounded on Battlefield Saves Many Lives.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A microbe causing gangrene to develop in bullet and shrapnel wounds has been discovered by Drs. James Scarlett and Georges Desjardine of the American ambulance service.

Previously initial cultures all were impure, leading to the belief of scientists that the disease was caused, not by a single germ, but by a combination of germs. After much research and experimentation on horses and guinea pigs a single bacillus has been discovered and isolated, and the serum is now being prepared by Dr. Henri Weinberg of the Pasteur Institute.

The discovery is expected in medical circles to have world-wide importance. The serum is being injected into patients on the battlefield in the early stages of infection, obviating amputations and preventing a great loss of life.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

Salandra Retains Old Post of Premier and Minister of Interior.

ROME, Nov. 3.—According to the latest reports in circulation here, a new Cabinet has virtually been formed, with Signor Salandra retaining his old post as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Baron Sidney Sonnino is credited with having accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Paolo Carcano that of Minister of the Treasury, and Vittorio E. Orlando that of Minister of Justice.

The other portfolios, it is said, will be retained by the men who held them under Signor Salandra.

TURKISH PROMISE TO ITALY.

Won't Attempt an Islamic Movement in Libya, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Saville, L. I.)—Turkey, according to an official announcement made in Berlin today, has pledged her word not to attempt an Islamic movement in Libya.

Therefore there is no cause for Italian uneasiness regarding Tripoli, it is added.

ITALY FORBIDS FOOD EXPORTS.

Cuts Off Rice, Rye, and Potatoes from Germany and Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Rome dispatch to The Star states that a royal decree published there prohibits the exportation of rice, rye, and potatoes to Germany and Austria.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Last night's news that the French were fighting on the Seille River, on the Lorraine border, means more than a local advantage. It means that the Allies have been able to hold back the Germans all along the lines, and still have troops left over to push back the German southern flank. In view of the deadlock along the line in the north it seems very probable that the Allies will resort to an advance through Lorraine in an effort to bring such pressure on the German flank that they will have to fall back and evacuate French territory.

The French military authorities in their essays on a possible war with Germany have nearly always provided for a counterstroke by way of the Saar River. Consequently it is but natural that the present commanders should give importance to an effort to accomplish this strategic move. The entry of Great Britain into the war has changed the conditions, in that the navy and her troops make for a strong force on the Allies' northern flank. Also the fire of the shallow-draught gunboats enables the Allies to keep the Germans back from the coast, so that they always have a route open for an advance in this field. It is not improbable that when the Allies decide to assume the aggressive they will make demonstrations both along the North Sea coast and against the German forces on the southern flank. The development of weakness on either flank would then lead to pressing the campaign in that field.

Yesterday's fighting consisted in the completion of the discomfiture of the German forces that had crossed the Yser. The Germans are delivering attacks near Dixmude, Ypres, Arras, Albert, Ailly, Rheims, and in the Argonne district. In short, they are attacking all along the line. This has invariably been their policy when attempting some important strategic move. By spreading out the enemy's attention all along the line they hope to divert it from the critical point. Their plan has not developed sufficiently as yet to show their real object, but it is undoubtedly based on the arrival at the western front of the reinforcements furnished by the new class of reservists that is now being sent to the front.

When Germany called into training at the beginning of the war the boys of 19 and 19 she gained from these services a force of over 1,100,000 untrained men. These recruits have been put through a strenuous course of drills, marches, and target practice, and are now, after three months, sufficiently trained to serve at the front, provided they can be under the oversight of older, experienced men. Germany's large body of trained soldiers enables her to absorb in her army without damage an influx of raw troops that would destroy the fighting power of a volunteer force. The reported arrival of six new corps to reinforce the German armies may be the cause for this resumption of aggressive tactics. As pointed out in this column yesterday, however, it will require an addition of at least ten corps to enable the Germans to approximate the numerical strength of the Allies.

A study of the Turkish situation indicates the great advantage that the Allies have gained through the delay in Turkey's entry into the war. Great Britain has been able to draw in nearly all of her regular army from all parts of the world, and to replace them with her territorial forces. These latter correspond to our National Guard, and have now had three months to get their bearings in active operations. They know how to shoot and have a good basic training in tactics. In case fighting should be necessary they can be depended upon to give a good account of themselves. It is known that Great Britain has held a large force of Indian troops at Suez and in Egypt, and that she has also sent troops there from the British Isles. It is also reported that one Canadian contingent was sent to this destination. There is little question of Great Britain's ability to withstand any move that Turkish subjects may make against the Suez Canal.

France, too, has had a similar chance to prepare her troops for service in Africa in case of need. Russia has an even greater advantage. Her trouble is not to find men for her armies, but to find food and ammunition for the vast numbers that she sends to the front. She can put in the field enough men to carry on the campaign against Germany and Austria, and in addition send against the Ottoman Empire a force strong enough to overcome any opposition. It was by a campaign of this nature that Russia captured Kars in 1878, and added the Armenian Province to her Trans-Caucasian possessions. While the main Russian Army was fighting its way southward past Plevna and the Balkan Mountains, a second army was advancing against the Turkish Empire on its eastern border. While the western army advanced to the gates of Constantinople and dictated the Treaty of San Stefano, the eastern army made its successful campaign that secured permanent gains of territory for the Russian Empire. Russia now has every road and every resource to Asia Minor carefully studied, and in case of the continuation of hostilities with Turkey she should be able to make a rapid invasion of Turkish territory.

The weakness of the Turkish military strength lies in the fact that the State is built, like the empires of old, upon the fear of military force. A serious defeat will weaken the allegiance of the subject peoples and will make initial reverses fatal to the Turkish campaign.

INDIANS REMAINING LOYAL TO BRITAIN

Manifesto by the Nizam—Aga Khan Says the Germans Coerced Turkey.

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.—The Nizam of Hyderabad, the largest Mohammedan State in India, has issued a manifesto in which he says:

"It is the bounden duty of the Mohammedans of India to adhere to the British. There is no country in the world where Mohammedans enjoy such liberty as they do in India."

The Bombay Chronicle, in an editorial article headed "Suicide," says:

"The folly and rashness of those in whose hands the destiny of Turkey is placed have plunged her in a vortex from which she cannot emerge with any shred of status as a nation."

The Advocate of India says that Turkey has been betrayed by a coterie of officials from whom the Indian Mohammedans are politically free. Turkey, it is added, has been made the tool of a country whose ideals are not those which have given India peace, power, and freedom.

DELHI, Nov. 3.—A number of influential Mohammedans have held a meeting at Quetta at which there was adopted a resolution setting forth that Turkey had been decoyed by Germany into a breach of neutrality, and that the British Government could rely upon the fidelity of the Baluchistan Mohammedans.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—His Highness the Aga Kahn, who is known as the spiritual head of the Mohammedans in India, East Africa, and Central Asia, has sent a cablegram from London addressed to the Moslems in India and other British dominions in which he expresses his deep sorrow that Turkey has joined hands with Germany in the war. In this message the Aga Kahn says:

"This is not the free will of the Sultan, but the will of the German officers and other non-Moslems who have forced him to do their bidding."

He declares further that Turkey has now lost her position as the trustee of Islam. "She has drawn her sword in an unholy cause, and the duty of the Moslems today is to remain loyal and faithful to their temporal and secular allegiance."

A dispatch from Delhi to Reuter's Telegram Company says that in view of the outbreak of Turkey it has been authoritatively announced throughout India that no religious question is involved, and that the Mohammedan holy palaces in Arabia are immune from attack by the British naval and military forces provided the pilgrims from India to these places are not interfered with.

At the request of Great Britain, the dispatch adds, France and Russia have given similar assurances.

Persian Alliance Again Denied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The Persian Legation here declares that no alliance exists between Turkey and Persia. All rumors of such an alliance in the Russian and foreign press, it is stated, are without foundation.

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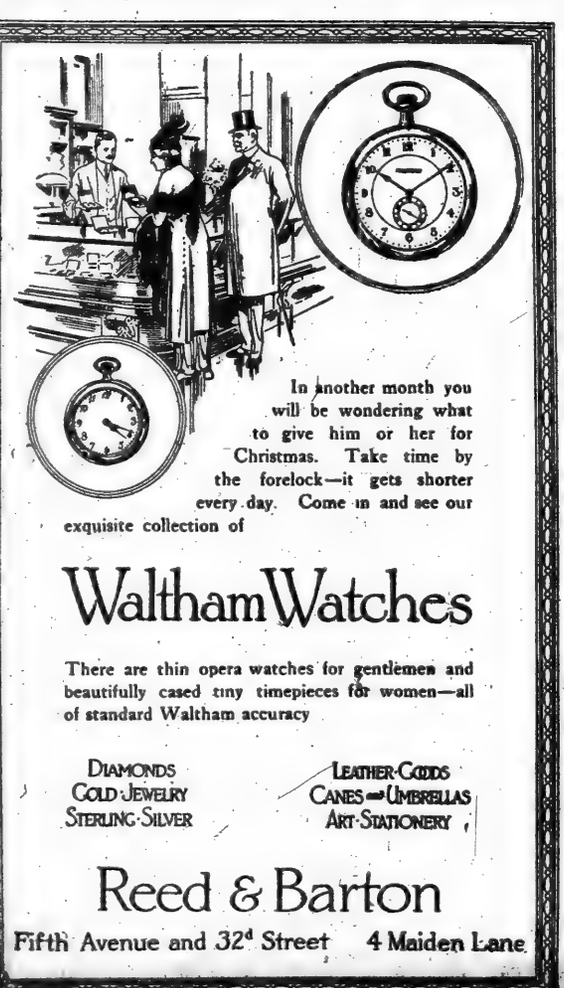

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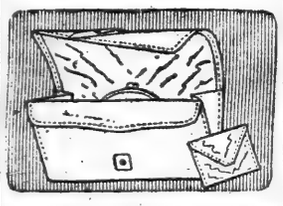

ENVELOPE PURSE — (Illustrated) Pin Persian leather, flowered silk lining; containing silk puff case, also change purse sewn to bag; black patent leather band with gilt buckle on outside of flap; full-length pocket and strap handle on back; size 7⅞x 4⅛ inches.....$7.75

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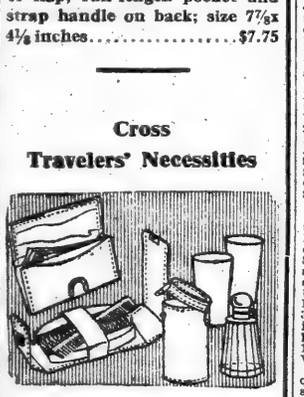

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GOLF FOR BELGIAN FUND--- BULLDOG SHOW

GOLFERS PLAY FOR BELGIANS' RELIEF

Apawamis Club Members and Employes Contribute $600 to Fund.

Nearly $600 was collected for the Belgian Fund at the Apawamis Club yesterday, and all of the employes of the club contributed. The waiters in the clubhouse gave $45, the caddie boys, by means of nickel and dime contributions, got together $24, and the grass cutters mustered $12. The remainder of the fund was supplied by the various members. The total of $600 was the largest amount collected among all of the clubs of the metropolitan district. Instead of a medal handicap, the members elected to compete in a handicap match against bogey, and there was a tie between Seney Plummer and Martin Carey, each of whom finished 6 up on the "Colonel." More than 150 players took part. The results follow:

Martin Carey, 6 up; Seney Plummer, 6 up; R. C. Hunt, 4 up; Charles M. Sheafe, Jr., 3 up; Prescott Metcalf, 2 up; Harold L. Downey, 2 up; C. H. Connor, 1 up; S. Battelle, 1 up; Norton Squire, 1 down; R. P. Waldron, 2 down; F. S. Keeler, 2 down; William H. Wallace, Jr., 3 down; J. S. Armstrong, 3 down.

A special handicap, on account of the holiday, was run off at Apawamis. Prescott Metcalf offered a prize for the best net score for those handicapped at 9 strokes or less, and this was won by Seney Plummer with a card of 79,—6—73. In the class for those ranked at more than 9, Martin Carey topped the list with a card of 87,—15—72. In the sweepstakes the winner was Seney Plummer, with a score similar to that returned in the handicap. The summary:

Handicapped at 9 or Less.—Seney Plummer, 76, 6—73; C. S. Sheafe, 83, 6—77; W. A. Pratt, 87, 9—78; Harold L. Downey, 81, 3—78; C. H. Connor, 80, 9—80; F. Battelle, 89, 9—80; Findlay S. Douglas, 83, 2—81; James A. Stillman, 89, 7—82; F. S. Keeler, 89, 7—82; R. P. Waldron, 92, 9—83; William H. Wallace, Jr., 88, 5—83; Frederick S. Wheeler, 87, 4—83.

Handicapped at More Than 9.—Martin Carey, 87, 15—72; R. C. Hunt, 92, 16—76; E. A. Choate, 93, 12—81; Arthur Corwin, 93, 12—81; Norton Squire, 92, 10—82; A. W. Putnam, 90, 17—82; C. J. Govern, 98, 16—82; J. S. Armstrong, 101, 18—83.

Chief among the club competitions at the Ardsley Club yesterday was the Election Day Handicap, two classes, the respective winners being A. F. Greer, with 94, 12—72, and R. H. Swartwout, with 95, 27—68. The scores:

Class A.—A. F. Greer, 84, 12—72; C. S. Fuller, 94, 10—74; Anson P. Robinson, 86, 11—75; A. B. Spence, 91, 14—77; T. Homer, 97, 89, 11—73; J. N. Hobson, 90, 12—78; J. W. Johnson, 93, 13—80; N. S. Paton, 95, 15—80; H. S. Stearns, 90, 10—80; C. L. Dana, 94, 13—81; E. L. Johnson, 95, 14—81; C. A. Cass, 93, 13—80; J. S. Green, 88, 6—82; A. E. Meacham, 94, 11—83.

Class B.—R. H. Swartwout, 95, 27—68; E. S. Horton, 87, 18—69; J. F. Warfield, 88, 18—70; J. C. Johnson, 89, 18—71; A. K. Wood, 93, 19—74; P. W. Clark, 95, 18—77; F. Forsythe, 94, 17—77; R. B. Bula, 104, 25—79; D. C. Collins, 96, 17—79; G. R. Plympton, 105, 26—79; H. C. Sanford, 97, 18—79; J. S. Rosenbaum, 102, 21—81; H. Hill, 102, 20—82; A. G. Johnson, 102, 20—82; E. M. Johnson, 100, 17—83.

In the special competition for the Belgian Fund at the Ardsley Club nearly $100 was collected. R. H. Swartwout won the Metropolitan Golf Association Medal with a card of 95, 27—68.

The only competition on the card at the Nassau Country Club yesterday was the Belgian Fund affair, which was inspired by a club member, Mrs. Molly Maxwell Davis, and a total of $288 was collected. The winner was H. W. Maxwell, jr., who won after playing off a tie with E. J. Phillips. The respective cards were 75, 7—68 and 95, 27—68. The scores:

H. W. Maxwell, Jr., 75, 7—68; E. J. Phillips, 95, 27—68; H. F. Noyes, 97, 27—72; F. S. Batcheider, 86, 24—72; C. G. Pate, 90, 17—73; H. I. Pratt, 95, 20—75; W. E. Kimball, 91, 16—75; W. H. Childs, 95, 20—75; A. W. Endicott, 90, 15—75; F. F. de Sheilding, 96, 21—75; J. G. Pierce, 93, 16—75; C. E. F. McCann, 94, 8—76; C. H. Sayer, 84, 5—76; J. H. Ottley, 86, 10—76; Warren Murdock, 90, 14—76; A. W. Rossiter, 82, 5—77; H. L. Crane, 89, 12—77; W. L. Pate, 97, 20—77; Andrew Fletcher, 97, 20—77; Henry Cape, 87, 10—77; C. D. Smithers, 94, 16—78; D. A. Loring, Jr., 89, 10—79; H. B. Smithers, 82, 13—79; L. R. Hopkins, 98, 18—79; W. F. Richards, 90, 10—80; W. R. Peters, 100, 20—80; P. J. Ryan, 100, 19—81; J. N. Stearns, 105, 24—81; Howard F. Whitney, 84, 3—81; W. C. Beardsley, 96, 18—83; Herbert L. Pratt, 92, 8—84; J. R. Monroe, 100, 22—87.

At the Yountakah Country Club the main competition consisted of an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, the proceeds of the entries to be turned over to the Belgian Relief Fund. This affair netted $77, and the winner of the bronze medal was J. B. Edwards with a 70 net. Some of the leading scores were: J. B. Edwards, 95, 25—70; H. W. Goodrich, 90, 20—74; R. G. Anderson, 90, 11—79; C. Bickel, 90, 15—75; J. E. Ackerman, 93, 18—75; C. T. White, 103, 27—76; W. M. Clark, 98, 22—76; E. A. Greene, 98, 22—76; F. Clements, 91, 14—77; J. A. Swan, 105, 27—78; G. Ackerman, 98, 15—78; W. F. Anderson, 90, 11—79; W. F. Foxel, 97, 17—80; F. P. Hayward, 88, 8—80; M. M. Michael, 95, 4—81; G. W. Gladwin, 98, 15—83; F. Grubb, 105, 22—83; C. H. Helfrich, 105, 19—86; J. M. Briggs, 117, 27—90.

T. S. Watson won the Metropolitan Medal for the Belgian Fund competition at the Morris County Golf Club yesterday, a total of $140 being collected. Watson's card was 87, 15—72. C. W. Harkness, with 91, 16—75, and R. D. Foot, with 95, 20—75, tied for second. The score follows: T. S. Watson, 87, 15—72; C. W. Harkness, 91, 16—75; R. D. Foot, 95, 20—75; Frederick H. Thomas, 79, 3—76; F. Stevens, 80, 13—76; O. C. Billings, 100, 22—77; J. H. Halstead, 101, 23—78; H. M. Walker, 101, 23—78; S. H. Lyttle, 102, 23—79; F. H. Plum, 96, 16—79; M. A. White, 97, 18—79.

In the handicap against par there was a quadruple tie between Frederick H. Thomas, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association; H. Lyttle, C. W. Harkness, and F. W. Stevens, each finishing four down.

A large field participated in the Election Day handicap tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Mount Hope, N. Y. Archie Reid won with a card of 151, 6—145. For second place E. S. Higgins and H. H. Fries finished with the same score, 152. Higgins's card was 182, 30—152, while Fries showed 104, 42—152. About 200 entries were received for the Belgian Relief Fund eighteen-hole handicap tournament, and the amount collected slightly exceeded $400. Two prizes were donated for this event, one by the Metropolitan Association, and the other by the club. A. H. Wilson and E. S. Higgins were tied for premier honors, each finishing with a card of 87, 15—72.

The competition in the finals for the club championship featured the programme yesterday afternoon at the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains. T. F. Wilcox was returned the winner, defeating R. C. Carroll, winner of the championship last year, in a thirty-six-hole match, 1 up. E. B. Tilt, with a selected score of 69, won the cup presented by F. T. Mackay, to be awarded to the winner of the selected eighteen of a thirty-six-hole event, while J. E. Deane finished second with a selected score of 70. In the event for the Belgian Relief Fund Medal, a handicap affair, J. H. Cockburn was returned the winner over a field of ninety, with a card of 84—13—71.

Members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, in addition to taking part in the regular medal handicap, also obtained close to $100 for the Belgians. There was a tie for the metropolitan medal between E. C. Holston and T. F. Allen, with respective scores of 84, 13—71 and 85, 14—71. In fact, ties were the rule in most of the other competitions. In the handicap Holston and Allen, each with similar scores, and N. McConnell, with 91, 20—71, finished on even terms. F. J. Reynolds won the handicap against par, finishing 1 down.

Sweepstakes were run off both morning and afternoon. Early in the day Allen and Holston tied, with the same scores as mentioned above for the Class A prize, while in the second flight F. C. Hodgson won with 99, 19—80. In the afternoon W. C. Morrell led Class A with 85, 6—79, and in the second division Henry Melville won, with 106, 21—85.

The bronze medal which went to the winner of the Belgian Relief Fund competition on the links of the Upper Montclair Country Club was carried off by Cornelius Berrian, whose card read 83, 18—70. A large field started, and $104 was collected. The programme also called for best-ball handicaps vs. par both morning and afternoon. The first was won by E. A. Clapp and A. W. Busby, finishing 2 up, while in the afternoon J. T. Lyman and T. J. Carlson also finished 2 up.

The Siwanoy Club today contributed $155 to the Belgian Relief Fund under the auspices of the U. S. G. A. R. E. Hunt was the winner of the Belgian Medal at 18 holes, medal play, his score being 89, 19—70.

Harold Rowe was the most prominent victor at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, for his card of 81, 5—76 not only led the field in the Belgian Fund, but also showed the way in Class A of the handicap. In the second division E. F. Finey's 90, 16—74 topped the list. There also was a bogey handicap, in which there was a tie in Class A, Rowe and A. L. Foster each finishing two down, while M. P. Rathbone won in the second set, finishing four down. The handicap summary:

Class A.—Harold Rowe, 81, 5—76; F. C. Russell, 85, 7—76; Grant Notman, 88, 11—77; W. K. Cleverley, 92, 12—80; W. W. Pilkington, 95, 12—83; George S. O'Flyn, 87, 5—82.

Class B.—E. F. Finey, 90, 16—74; John Geyken, 98, 24—74; M. P. Rathbone, 95, 15—78; B. D. Harrington, 95, 16—79; L. S. Parsons, 95, 13—82; F. W. Haughey, 110, 22—88.

At the Wykagyl Country Club 140 golfing members contributed $1 each toward the Belgian relief fund, and the winner of this competition proved to be F. H. Cunningham, with a card of 80, 20—79. In the best-ball contest the winning pair were A. H. Hoe and M. C. Watson, with 94, 20—68.

Up at the Dunwoodie Country Club the golfers made a fine showing in the Belgian Relief Fund competition, the money received amounting to $215. An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was played, and five members tied with net scores of 73, but the bronze medal was won by W. E. Conklyn because he had the lowest net, a 73. In the Class A and B handicap contestants were allowed to select their best round. The leading scores: Belgian Fund.—W. E. Conklyn, 79—5—73; M. D. Becker, 85—12—73; G. Riddett, 92—19—73; I. H. Hubbell, 90—17—73; D. D. Weever, 90—16—74; R. Shaltenbeck, 102—27—75; F. H. Sisson, 89—14—75; W. A. Mitchell, 93—18—75; Tredwell, 94—22—75; L. O. Fisher, 96—20—76; T. H. Moak, 104—28—76; R. W. Cauchois, 93—17—76; Z. T. Miller, 82—4—78; W. B. Halsey, 96—18—78; R. H. Goff, 92—14—78; S. C. Dentz, 92—14—78; J. B. Marshall, 85—7—78.

Red Card. Class A.—D. H. Thomas, 81—10—71.

Red Card, Class B.—A. D. Rode, 92—19—73; F. Colville, 90—17—73; I. S. Hubbell, 90—17—73; G. Riddett, 92—19—73.

In addition to a sweepstakes in two classes at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, there was also the competition for the Belgian Fund. In the "sweeps" H. A. Allsopp won in the first set with 87, 11—76, and in the second J. F. Jennings topped the list with 94, 25—69. Jennings won the fund event with 94, 25—69. The scores:

Sweepstakes, Class A.—W. L. Allsopp, 87, 11—76; T. J. Lintott, 89, 12—77; R. R. Piper, 93, 15—78.

Class B—J. F. Jennings, 94, 25—69; J. L. Andrews, 90, 12—72; Dr. Tunison, 101, 24—77.

Belgian Fund.—J. F. Jennings, 94, 25—69; Richard Gordon, 86, 15—71; A. G. Brooker, 85, 14—71; J. L. Andrews, 90, 18—72; R. E. Perrin, 97, 25—72; C. A. Wood, 94, 21—73; A. M. Linnett, 88, 13—75; H. W. Thilkard, 90, 17—73; R. Sanderson, 81, 8—73; A. V. Taylor, 93, 9—74; W. T. Chisholm, 87, 12—75; A. F. Ball, 97, 22—75; E. E. Hughes, 95, 20—75; E. A. Kilbourne, 94, 20—74; A. M. Seeley, 103, 27—76; H. Ayers, 96, 19—77; R. R. Piper, 93, 15—78; W. W. Lyons, 95, 17—78; G. T. Sullivan, 105, 27—78; J. T. Honness, 97, 18—79; F. T. Young, 95, 15—80; C. S. Vorhes, 91, 11—80.

Besides the Belgian competition at the Englewood Country Club yesterday, which was won by Daniel F. Gaines, with a card of 75, 6—69, and as a result of which a total of $342 was collected, there were morning and afternoon sweepstakes, with the leading scores as follows:

Morning.—Class A—Daniel F. Gaines and A. D. Childs, 76, 7—69; Shepard Homans and Henry M. Coxe, 74, 5—69.

Class B—G. L. Johnston and Thomas Carter, 91, 19—72.

Afternoon.—Class A—Norman W. Peters and S. A. Cunningham, 82, 9—73.

Class B—Arthur L. Marvin and Thomas W. Lamont, 88, 12—76; David L. Luke and William A. Barber, 90, 14—76.

The second largest crowd of the season gathered on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, and of the more than one hundred and fifty players nearly half entered the contest for the Belgian relief fund, the exact amount of money being $77. W. W. Hubbard won the bronze medal, with a card of 97, 28—69.

There was a best-ball competition, conditions stipulating that each pair should receive an allowance equal to the handicap of the lowest rated man. This was won by W. B. Bremner and W. E. Marcus, Jr., with a card of 72, 5—67. In the thirty-six-hole competition, selected 18 to count, W. M. Ramsey won, with a card of 74, 6—68. This was for Class A players. In the B Division C. E. Merrill led with 82, 8—74, while the C group saw G. Letterhouse heading the list, with 95, 28—67. The Class A sweepstakes was won by J. I. Simmons, with 78, 6—72, and C. B. Alling won in the B class with 80, 18—71. W. W. Hubbard won in the C set, his card reading 97, 28—69.

The leading scores in the Belgian fund competition were as follows:

W. W. Hubbard, 97, 28—69; R. S. Carmichael, 93, 18—75; L. M. Bainbridge, 94, 20—74; Ralph Starrett, 93, 16—79; G. L. Gallagher, 90, 12—78; Charles Gowing, 90, 18—77; W. R. Hotchkiss, 91, 14—77; C. J. Turner, 85, 6—79; C. R. Cairns, 96, 24—72; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 81, 6—75; H. M. Robinson, 85, 12—73; S. K. Coutgan, 100, 26—74; E. S. Groote, Jr., 88, 15—73; F. W. Egner, 83, 10—73; J. Z. Batton, 83, 11—72; J. I. Simmons, 78, 6—72; J. Hodgson, 82, 6—76.

Nearly a hundred dollars was collected for the Belgians at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, and as a result of the competition Thomas W. Pennock won the metropolitan medal with a card of 83—15—68. A special gross prize was offered for the entire day's play, and this was taken by August F. Kammer, Staten Island champion, with rounds of 71—75—146. In the qualifying round for the Brooklyn Cup, sixteen to qualify, James G. Batterson led the field with a card of 75—6—69. The scores:

Belgian Fund.—T. W. Pennock, 83—15—68; August F. Kammer, 71—2—69; James G. Batterson, 75—6—69; R. A. Sasseen, 87—17—70; H. S. Hungerford, 88—17—71; George R. Armstrong, 91—20—71; W. Roy Barnhill, 77—5—72; H. E. Spindler, 87—15—72; C. R. Fletcher, 90—18—72; F. H. Wood, 104—30—74; Milward Prain, 86—12—74; C. Just, Jr., 101—27—74; J. N. W. James, 90—15—75; Arthur H. Pogson, 85—9—76; Waddell Catchings, 86—10—76; J. D. Barnhill, 97—20—77; Morton K. Fearey, 92—14—78; W. H. Kelsey, 96—18—78; W. L. Richards, 83—4—79; J. R. Percival, 94—15—79; C. M. Kennedy, 102—23—79; H. E. McClellan, 93—13—80; A. J. Sapper, 88—18—80; A. H. Marx, 97—15—82; George T. Worthley, 100—18—82; J. M. Fleming, 97—15—82, and S. P. Gifford, 99—15—84.

Qualifying Round, Brooklyn Cup.—James G. Batterson, 75—6—69; R. A. Sasseen, 87—17—70; George E. Armstrong, 91—20—71; H. S. Hungerford, 88—17—71; J. B. Wooten, 83—12—71; W. Roy Barnhill, 77—5—72; P. D. Waterbury, 102—30—72; L. G. Spindler, 87—15—72; C. R. Fletcher, 90—18—72; W. A. Kelsey, 101—27—74; A. M. Williams, 97—22—74; Milward Prain, 86—12—74; F. W. Wood, 104—30—74; I. N. W. James, 90—15—75; Arthur H. Pogson, 85—9—76, and H. H. Lloyd, 95—18—77.

At the Ridgewood Country Club George E. Borbeam strove so hard to head the list in the competition for the Belgian sufferers that he turned in a card of 88, 25—63, which was five strokes better than the next man, W. A. Dunn, with 80, 12—68. The total collected was $52.

At the Sleepy Hollow Country Club $103 was collected among the golfers who took part in the handicap for the Belgian sufferers. H. E. Ling, with a net score of 78, was the fortunate golfer to head the list.

Nearly two hundred golfers played on the Oakland links and about eighty of them participated in the Election Day handicap, which was won by Charles Sicard with a low net score of 70. R. H. White, who a few weeks ago equaled the record of the course when he went the rounds in 74, returned a card of 78 gross, 6 handicap, 72 net.

Every golfer who teed up at the Flushing Country Club yesterday contributed $1 to the Belgian Relief Fund. There were nearly one hundred entries, the event being a competition against bogie. W. A. Mantle won at 3 up, Dr. S. B. McIntyre was 1 up and A. Weymuth, who finished third, was even.

Winners at Park Club.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3.—These scores were returned for the Holiday, Oakmont, and President's Cups at the Park Golf Club today: J. V. Beekman, 97, 17—80; H. E. Blasier, 87, 6—81; H. G. Demeau, 90, 15—84; R. V. Carpenter, 97, 12—85; O. B. Hill, 103, 16—87; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 93, 5—88; C. B. Morse, 101, 12—89; W. H. Nischwitz, 105, 12—91; Walter Whitehead, 103, 12—91; R. F. Hand, 123, 20—93; J. A. Wilson, 102, 10—92; H. B. Sweeney, 108, 15—93.

These cards were returned for the Ladies' Holiday Cup at nine holes: Mrs. C. B. Morse, 68; Miss May Shreve, 56, 10—46; Miss Harriett Shreve, 67, 15—52; Miss Grace Ten Eyck and C. B. Morse won the approaching and putting competition with a score of 9.

J. A. Wilson won the Oakmont Cup with 26½ points. Royle T. Phillips won the President's Cup with 22½ points. Miss May Shreve won the Ladies' Hodlay Cup with 12 points, and J. V. Beekman captured today's Holiday Cup with a net score of 80.

Two-Ball Foursomes at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 3.—Two ball foursomes at 18 holes medal play was the golf feature at the Greenwich Country Club today. The scores: R. S. Crocker and H. Gillian, 86—10—76; J. M. Mason and P. R. Bonner, 88—9—77; O. B. Carroll and J. T. Gaines, 94—16—78; W. T. Garaham and W. E. Reis, 98—19—79; I. M. Day and E. H. Baker, Jr., 101—20—81; S. O. Rockward and E. W. Packard, 100—19—81; T. M. S. Rose and C. Truesdale, Jr., 96—15—81; Lockwood and A. D. Mirendorf, 92—12—80; John Sheahan and W. F. Honan, 101—18—83; H. L. Dillon and J. A. Topping, 96—13—83; E. C. Converse and H. J. Topping, 87—5—82; C. M. Marvin and W. M. Bennett, 91—10—81.

Cunningham Wins at Haworth.

Special to The New York Times.

HAWORTH, N. J., Nov. 3.—Robert C. Cunningham won the golf tournament held at Haworth Country Club today in connection with the general tournament plan of the Metropolitan Association to help the Belgian Relief Fund. The tournament brought out 115 entries, the largest at a tournament in the club's history. Mr. Cunningham's score was 84, 10—63. Mr. Cunningham's score won for him the medal offered by the Metropolitan Association for the winner in each club tournament.

Jersey Clubs in Belgian Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Five golf clubs in Bergen County gave Belgian benefit tourneys this afternoon under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association. The Englewood Country Club led the list with $342, D. F. Gaines winning the bronze medal. At the Hackensack Golf Club $100 was realized, Hugh Peters planting with 86, the lowest match ball. The Arcola County Club gathered in $55 and the Ridgewood Country Club $52, George E. Boreham winning at the latter place.

The Garden's Next Boxing Show.

Middleweights will have an inning at Madison Square Garden next Monday night when Mike Gibbons, considered by boxing experts the peer of his class, and Young Mike Donovan box in a ten-round contest at 158 pounds ringside. There is a dearth in the East of boxers in this class, and in selecting Donovan for Gibbons, Manager Jimmy Johnston has picked the foremost of the lot of the local talent and one of the most formidable of the budding class. The fact that Donovan has confidence in his ability to beat Gibbons is an assurance that the local man will give the St. Paul wizard a tough argument. It was through Donovan's solicitation that Johnston made the match. Donovan succeeded where Gibbons failed in stopping Jack Denning in three rounds, the latter going ten rounds with Gibbons on two occasions, holding him to a draw in one of the contests.

The middleweight bout will be part of a double attraction. Kid Lewis and Phil Bloom will be in the other ten-round bout. It will be Lewis's first appearance in America, and his wins over Shugrue and the Australian champions, Mehegan and McCoy, stamp him as a top notcher.

Knight Wins at Billiards.

Jack Knight defeated George Scott by the close score of 251 to 246 in last night's match of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy, Forty-second Street. It was one of the closest match games ever held in the academy. Tied at 248, both men missed several easy shots before Knight finally pocketed the red ball and won. It was the second match of the tournament and Scott's defeat eliminated him from the play. Knight shot a brilliant game and made one run of 21.

The game ran to ninety-six innings and Knight made an average of 2 57-97 and Scott 2 54-96.

Zimmerman's Stars Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Heine Zimmerman's Stars came here today and were beaten, 4 to 0, by Harper's Stars. Harper, a Hackensack boy, the youngest pitcher on the Washington Americans, struck out seventeen men, "Zimmy" being one of the victims. Cook of the Yanks was among the visitors.

Athletic Field Named for Stagg.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—In recognition of the work of A. A. Stagg, veteran director of athletics, the University of Chicago today announced that its athletic field had been officially named Stagg Field. Stagg became director of the university when it was founded in 1892.

INFERIOR QUALITY IN BULLDOG SHOW

Goswell Monarch, Long-Bodied Animal, Adjudged Best at Palace.

Goswell Monarch, a big brindle bulldog, three years old, and owned by John F. Collins of Brooklyn, was adjudged the best animal in the collection that contested for the prizes at the annual show of the Bulldog Club of America at the Grand Central Palace in this city yesterday. The best of the opposite sex was declared to be Champion Florence Bhunda, owned by the Inwall Kennels of Williston, L. I.

The award caused no surprise after Goswell Monarch had been placed first in the limit, open, and winners' classes. He was probably the largest and heaviest dog in the show, of a beautiful brindle color, with a very black muzzle, massive bone, an intelligent look, amiable disposition, well-wrinkled face, and fine eye. His body was very long and joined somewhat bluntly at both shoulders and loins, with comparatively little taper. The standard reads: "The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders, and comparatively narrow at the loins." His type was distinctly different from most bulldogs which have won their way to championship honors. But he was the type that suited Joseph A. Buchanan of Ambler, Penn., who acted as judge of the animals in his first appearance in New York City in that capacity. His selection was alleged to be due to a compromise in bulldog politics, for bulldog breeders have the reputation of being the politicians of dogdom.

None of the most famous dogs of the breed in the country were benched in the show, and the management was confessedly disappointed at the meagre entry list as well as the quality of the dogs, which they had anticipated would have been of the best ever shown in this country. But the quality of the dogs was below the standard for a specialty show, and in type and character the bitches far outshone the dogs benched. That the presence of the best was not attracted was possibly due to the fact that exhibitors were not acquainted with the type of dog which Mr. Buchanan most fancied, as he has acted as judge mainly at local shows in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He was very deliberate in the ring, apparently very painstaking, and was consistent in his work. But he had ideas as to type that did not wholly coincide with those of some of the breeders hereabouts. So some of his awards did not completely satisfy breeders who could not agree with him in a fancy for the long-bodied dog that seemed his fancy. On the other hand, breeders who are beaten are hardly ever satisfied with the awards of a judge who does not place their dogs in the blue-ribbon class. But, generally speaking, they do fancy the Crissie Denton and Oak Nana type, to speak of two dogs in the show entered only for specials.

One of the sharpest competitions was in the class for American-bred bitches under forty pounds, from which champions were barred. Mr. Buchanan had the largest and most closely matched class of the lot in this division to pass upon, and it was close to an hour before he awarded the blue to Drewstone Kennels' Gaby Deslys, which was shown in the ring by Mrs. Drew. Hockley Heartsease was placed second and Moston Belle third, and this placing seemed to meet with the approval of the critics who lined the ring and took the deepest interest in the award in this class, as it was a long step toward championship honors later. The awards:

Best Dog in the Show, Trenor L. Park Grand Trophy.—John F. Collins's Goswell Monarch, 3 years, by Goswell Jack-Goswell Nell.

Best of Opposite Sex, E. Sheffield Porter Trophy.—Champion Florence Brunda, 6 years, by Kilburn Magnet-Roehampton Alverta.

Winners' Class, Dogs.—Goswell Monarch; reserve, Drewstone Kennel's Black Jack.

Bitches.—Rockcliffe Kennel's Champion Crissie Denton; reserve, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Flagon.

Puppies, Dogs.—T. J. Parvin's Magnet Mahomet, first; Alfred Rowley's Mercer King Orry, second; same owner's Mercer Gladiator, third. Bitches.—Hardy Wilson's Woodcraft Rosabess, first; Fernbrook Farm's Fernbrook Calliope, second; Charles M. Welch's Amrah, third.

Novice, Dogs.—C. M. Welch's Quaker Ridge Sam, first; Richard J. Harrigan's Bedford Bobs, second; Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Boy, third. Bitches.—Hockley Kennel's Hockley Heartsease, first; John J. Mullen's Renwar Ladylyn, second; Edward Rose's Lady Blanche Minette, third.

American-bred, (under 45 pounds.) Dogs.—Harry Rushton's Woodcraft Model, first; James Conway's Boldero, second; William C. Buckley's Chango Rey, third. Bitches, (under 40 pounds.)—Drewstone Kennel's Gaby Deslys, first; Hockley Heartsease, second; Moston Belle, third.

Dogs, American-Bred, over 45 pounds.—Drewstone Kennels' Black Jack, first; Fernbrook Farm's Fernbrook Billy, second; R. J. Everett's Deodora Renwar Dalran, third. Bitches over 40 pounds.—Godlub Kennel's Alimum Rose, first; Milestone Kennel's Milestone Mary Ann, second.

Limit Class, Dogs, under 45 pounds.—John E. Horrax's Nowington Merry Lad, first; Rockcliffe Kennel's The Devil's Deputy, second; Boldero, third. Dogs over 45 pounds.—John F. Collins's Goswell Monarch, first; Robert Lobban's Deodora Druid, second; Mrs. C. N. Platt's Wroxham Silent Marquis, third. Bitches under 40 pounds.—Mrs. C. N. Platt's Tole Ear Molly, first; Hockley Heartsease, second; Drewstone Kennels' Drewstone Sussanne, third. Over 40 pounds.—Flagon, first; Rockcliffe Kennels' Norton Rosette, second; Robert Lobban's Deodora Danette, third.

Open Class, Dogs under 45 pounds.—Newing-Merry Lad, first; Fernbrook Farm's Fernbrook Chiron, second; Devil's Deputy, third. Over 45 pounds.—Goswell Monarch, first; Edward Rose's Fern Lea Marquis, second. Bitches under 40 pounds.—Harry Rushton's Woodcraft Baroness, first; Moston Belle, second; Charles E. A. Popp's Lady Scraps McGraw, third. Over 40 pounds.—Rockcliffe Kennels' Champion Crissie Denton, first. No competition.

Junior Class, Over 6 Months and Not Exceeding 2 Years, Bred in the United States or Canada.—Dogs—Woodcraft Model, first; Drewstone Kennel's Drewstone Pippin, second; Quaker Ridge Sam, third. Bitches—Hockley Heartsease, first; Moston Belle, second; Fernbrook Sally, third.

Green Class, American-bred and Never Shown Before in A. K. C. Show.—Dogs—Magrut Mahomet, first; Quaker Ridge Sam, second; Michael Germaine's Lord Roestone, third. Bitches—Moston Belle, first; V. N. Richard's Gentle Daughter, second; B. T. Lippold's Betty Pitland, third.

Open Class, Bred by Exhibitor.—Woodcraft Model, first; W. P. & F. S. Smith's Orry's Boy of Breezeholm, second; Boldero, third. Bitches—Lady Blanche Minette, first; Moston Belle, second.

Brace.—Rockcliffe Kennels, first; Fernbrook Farm, reserve.

Team.—Fernbrook Farm, first.

Miniature Bulldogs, Dogs or Bitches, American-bred.—Woodcraft Model, first. Limit—Woodcraft Model, first; C. G. Hopton's Rodney Rosemaid, second; Rockcliffe Kennel's Rockcliffe Boy, third. Open—Woodcraft Model, first; Rodney Rosemaid, second.

Best Dog and Bitch Owned by One Exhibitor, Clifton Kennel Cup.—Won by Inwall Kennels with champion Florence Bhunda and champion Baron Beaming.

Best Team of Four Owned by a Member of the Bulldog Club of America, American Team Trophy.—Won by Drewstone Kennels.

Best Puppy Born and Bred in United States and Owned by Exhibitor, Puppy Bowl.—Won by Harry Rushton's Woodcraft Rosabess. Best of opposite sex, Deal Cup.—Won by Buckwood Kennels' Princess Kelmorey.

HAS AN OPTION ON CUBS.

Weeghman Has Federals' Permission to Buy National Club.

Walter S. Ward, Secretary of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, admitted yesterday that Charles Weeghman of Chicago had an option on the Chicago Club of the National League, and he also said that Weeghman had the permission of the other Federal League Club owners in negotiating for the Cubs. Weeghman has had business relations with Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, owner of the Cubs, for many years, and if the National League can come to terms with the Federal League over some kind of a settlement, it is likely that baseball will be at peace again next Summer.

Mr. Ward's admission that Weeghman had an option on the Cubs comes as a big surprise because when the Federal League was in this city recently both Weeghman and President Gilmore denied that they had had a conference with C. P. Taft over the purchase of a major league team.

Mr. Ward also stated that it was understood by all the Federal League Club owners that Weeghman could come to no agreement with organized ball which did not meet with their unanimous approval.

It is understood that the Federal League is so closely organized in a business way that the baseball property in the various cities and some of the valuable players are held by the Federal League as a holding company and not as individual clubs. This arrangement was made so as to prevent any club breaking away without the approval of the others.

It is also intimated among baseball men that if the Federal League amalgamates with organized baseball, St. Louis will be another of the cities where the Feds will take over a major league club. It is stated that after last season's experience Robert T. Hedges is anxious to get rid of his holdings in the Browns. As St. Louis can support only two clubs at most, the Federals will try to purchase the Browns.

The Brooklyn Federal League Club has signed Marty Walsh, who pitched last year with the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern Association. Walsh is a brother of Big Ed. Walsh of the Chicago White Sox and was one of the leading pitchers of the Eastern Association last season.

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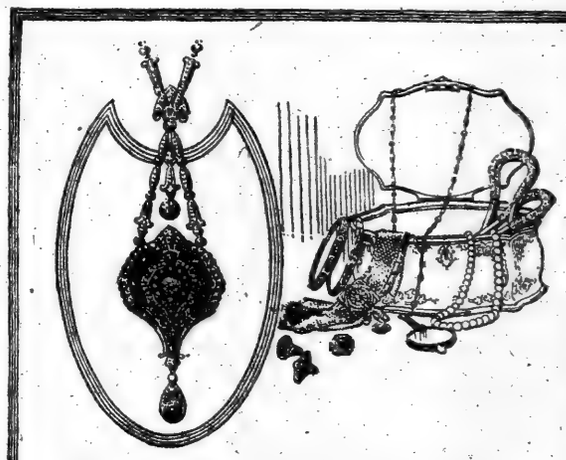

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TRINITY DEFEATS N. Y. U.---FORDHAM ELEVEN DOWNS GETTYSBURG

TRINITY TOO FAST FOR N. Y. U ELEVEN

Hartford Boys Beat New York Team by Score of 19 to 3 at Ohio Field.

With a lightning fast back field that seldom failed to carry the ball for decided gains during the early part of the game, Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., defeated New York University yesterday on Ohio Field by the score of 19 to 3 in the annual election day game. The crowd was the largest seen on Ohio Field in several years, filling grand stand and bleachers to overflowing, many finding only standing room along the side lines. The Violet eleven, which had been undefeated this season, took a decided slump, showing up poorly in tackling and line play and failed entirely to come up to expectations.

In decided contrast to former games, the Violet line appeared somewhat weak, letting the visitors' back-field men through for gains time after time. After the first part of the second quarter the New York linesmen took quite a brace, however, holding the Hartford team to downs and taking the ball down the field in short savage rushes, but always unable to get close enough to the goal line to rush the ball over for a touchdown.

Trinity opened up with a rush. On Kinney's kick-off, Huntley ran it back for twenty yards beofre he was tackled, but his teammates failed to advance the ball against the stubborn defense put up by the visitors, and Huntley was forced to punt. This became Trinity's best work. With a series of end runs, line plunges, and a five-yard penalty against the New Yorkers for holding, the Hartford backfield men drove the ball ahead, until Castator got around end for the first touchdown. Kinney kicked the goal, and the first seven points were rolled up within five minutes of the first play. The second score came as the result of a fumble by McNally, the New York right half back, the Trinity back field getting into action and taking the leather down the field in a series of dashes which averaged seven yards. Smith finally getting over for the second touchdown. Kinney failed to kick the goal.

In the latter part of the second half New York looked dangerous. After losing the ball on a penalty and regaining it on a penalty on Trinity, the Heights men rushed it down the field, a double pass and a forward, Huntley to McNally, netting two first downs. With the ball on the twenty-yard line, Trinity held and New York tied a kick, Cusack dropping the leather over with ease. The goal from the field took away New York's only chance of a touchdown.

The last score came with only three minutes to play. After a punting duel, in which Kinney had slightly the better of it, and a series of plays in which the ball slowly neared the Hartford goal line, Cole broke through on a double pass, making thirty-five yards through the New York defense and putting the ball safely across for the last score.

Huntley and Bernstein starred for New York Triversity, the former running the ball back in the second quarter for fifty yards before the only Trinity man between him and the goal line downed him. Bernstein also played a star game, getting through the Hartford line several times and nailing the man with the ball for a loss. For Trinity, Smith, Cole, and Castator did the best work, the latter being especially strong with the Violet tacklers to get. Time after time he gained his distance on plunges through the New York line. The whole Trinity back field was exceptionally fast.

Little open play was used, Trinity trying only one forward pass, which was smeared by a New York man. The Violet players fared better, succeeding with one out of the two attempts, the first, Huntley to McNally, netting ten yards and the second being intercepted by Kinney. Trinity was successful with double passes behind the line, which were also used by New York, but to a slighter extent. Both teams made some of their best gains on the double pass work. Taken all in all, the game was one in which the line men were fairly equal. Trinity showed up better, however, in back-field work, and with superior team play was sure of victory.

As a result of yesterday's defeat a large number of the New York University students are particularly poor in pocket today. The student body had counted on a fairly even break, and were surprised by the game put up by the men from Hartford. The game was marked by the small number of substitutions, only three men being changed. Line-up and summary:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Trinity.
Waldman	Left end	Morris
Wiener	Left tackle	Howell
Hagemeyer	Left guard	Jackson
Rosebaum	Centre	Kinney
Cusack	Right guard	Bradley
MacKenzie	Right tackle	Lambert
Huntley	Right end	Conners
Huntley	Quarter back	Smith
Bernstein	Left half back	Ives
McNally	Right half back	Cole
Schlosser	Full back	Castator

Score by periods—N. Y. U.: 0 0 3 0 0—3; Trinity: 7 6 0 6—19. Referee, F. Murphy, Brown. Umpire, Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Head Linesman—D. Sanders, Columbia. Touchdowns—Castator, Smith, Cole. Goals from Touchdown—Kinney. Goals from field—Cusack. Time of quarters—Eleven minutes each.

Substitutions—N. Y. U.: House for Hagemeyer, Sulitzer for Raschbaum. Trinity: Churchill for Bradley.

'Poly Prep Beats Boys' High.

Poly Prep scored a victory over the Boys' High football eleven yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by the score of 16 to 6. This is the first time that the Boys' High lads have scored since 1912, and in spite of their defeat by the Poly Prep team they found much cause for rejoicing in the dispelling of their jinx. A lucky field goal by Pendleton which hit one of the uprights and bounced over the crossbar, started the scoring for the Poly eleven. Pendleton followed with a touchdown after a 45-yard run, and Quinn scored a touchdown on a forward pass from Bronder. Bloch won fame by scoring the Boys' High touchdown on a forward pass from Sherman. The line-up and summary:

Poly Prep.	Position.	Boys' High.
Quinn	Left end	Bloch
Sutton	Left tackle	Auchterloine
Pendleton	Left guard	Smith
G. Parsons	Centre	Halloran
Lee	Right guard	Wharry
Bronder	Right tackle	Quail
C. Parsons	Right end	Simon
McDonald	Quarter back	Buchan
Ryder	Left half back	Gorman
Wood	Right half back	Sherman
Hardenbrook	Full back	Gulick

Touchdowns—Pendleton, Quinn, Bloch. Field goal—Pendleton. Goals from touchdown—Bronder. Substitutes—Bernstein for Gorman, Shapiro for Buchan, Raymond for Quinn, Quinn for Raymond, Werleman for Sutton, Kessel for G. Parsons, Reming for Lee, Shields for C. Parsons, Charles for McDonald, McDonald for Charles, Sayles for Ryder, Ryder for Sayles, Maloney for Ryder, Maloney for Wood, B. Redmond for Maloney. Referee—Dave Fultz, Brown University. Umpire—Dr. Way, Syracuse. Head linesman—Ed B. Goale, Boys' High School. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

Injured Quarter Back May Die.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—Robert Layfield, the injured Johns Hopkins quarter back, was removed in a special car this afternoon to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for expert treatment. Layfield, it is believed, had his back broken in a football game here. His condition is worse, and it is probable that he cannot recover.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At Fordham—Fordham University, 21; Gettysburg, 2.

At New York—Trinity, 19; New York University, 3.

At Hornell—Hobart, 27; Alfred, 0.

At Newark—Barringer High School, 6; Central High School, 0.

At South Orange, N. J.—South Orange High School, 58; Drake's Business College, 0.

At East Orange—Railway High School, 29; East Orange High School, 0.

COMMERCE BEATS MORRIS.

Galligan's Goal Gives His Team Victory by Score of 7 to 6.

By the narrow margin of one point the High School of Commerce defeated Morris High in football at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The score was 7 to 6, Galligan's goal, following Commerce's touchdown, winning the struggle, when Erwig failed to boot the ball over the crossbar after the Morris touchdown. More than 8,000 boys and girls from both schools kept up a deafening noise during the game with cheers and songs, horns and cowbells. There was enough vocal enthusiasm to make the students of both schools hoarse for a week.

Dick Rudolph of the Boston Braves, a Morris alumnus, started the game by placing the leather in position to kick off.

The teams were evenly matched, but toward the end the Morris team started a series of line rushes which swept the Commerce line before them. In Galligan Commerce had a kicker who was far better than Weinheimer, and Commerce profited much in the kicking duel.

Commerce made its touchdown on a spectacular play in the third period. Manley, standing on the Commerce 10-yard line, started to shoot a forward pass to Rosenberger. Schneidor, the Commerce end, broke through the scrimmage and caught the ball neatly, then raced ninety yards down the field for a touchdown. Galligan kicked the goal.

In the last period Morris completely outrushed the Commerce team. Morris, by the fine line plunging of Erwig, Manley, Collette, and Braufman, carried the ball forty yards down the field, where Commerce made a stubborn stand on the three-yard line and took the ball. Galligan then punted from behind his line and the spiral went only twenty yards, Morris again having the ball on the twenty-yard line. The assault on the Commerce line began again, and the plunges of Erwig and Braufman brought the leather within striking distance, Erwig taking the ball over on a sweep around right end.

With the score 7 to 6, Erwig attempted to kick the goal from an easy angle. The goal would mean a tie, a miss would mean defeat. It was a trying moment for Erwig. His kick missed the upright by about three inches, and Morris was defeated.

Just before the game finished Commerce carried the ball up the field and Galligan missed a try for a field goal from the 35-yard line.

Commerce came close to a score in the second period. Weinheimer, kicking from behind his goal line, booted a punt to Wittner, who made a fair catch on the 53-yard line. Galligan's try for a field goal from placement, but the kick was short.

In the same period Morris got away with a clever forward pass, Manley to Weinheimer, which netted nearly forty yards. Commerce's line was steady, however, and Erwig was forced to attempt a kick from placement, which failed. The line-up and summary:

Commerce.	Position.	Morris.
Schneider	Left end	Rosenberger
Vogel	Left tackle	Schweidle
Par.	Left guard	Ellis
Miller	Centre	Treanor
Wickledge	Right guard	Jahsen
Koslow	Right tackle	Sherwin
Foster	Right end	Weinheimer
Wittner	Quarter back	Manley
Worth	Left half back	Braufman
Clapp	Right half back	Erwig
Galligan	Full back	Collette

Touchdowns—For Commerce, Schneider; for Morris, Erwig.

Goal from touchdown—Galligan.

Substitutes—For Commerce, Friedman for Miller, Perlman for Friedman, Bardchad for Wittner, Miller for Perlman, Wittner for Barschad, Collins for Koslow, Koslow for Collins. For Morris, Schofield for Jansen, Appel for Rosenberger.

Referee—E. H. Hasting, Cornell. Umpire—A. A. Stagg, Chicago. Cornell. Head linesman—F. C. Fisher, Oberlin. Time of periods—Four of 15 minutes each.

TRICK WINS FOR CLINTON.

Syracuse Formation, Neatly Executed, Beats Stuyvesant, 7 to 6.

A trick formation play borrowed from the tactics of the Syracuse University team gave the De Witt Clinton football team a victory over the Stuyvesant eleven yesterday afternoon in their annual gridiron battle on Manhattan Field by the score of 7 to 6. The play worked to perfection and before the baffled Stuyvesant lads could recover their senses Raimondo had dodged the field and raced twenty-two yards for a touchdown. Quirk's goal from a touchdown threw the scales in favor of the Red and Black.

Clinton's tally came in the second period. With the ball in midfield, Power threw a forward pass to Zelzer, which netted twenty yards and placed the Clinton ball on their opponents' twenty-two yard line. Stuyvesant then held on the play, but was not ready for the next move on Clinton's part. With a rapid shift of the line to the right, Clinton worked the Syracuse hole play with the result that Raimondo at left end, getting the ball on the delayed pass, found a clear field to the Stuyvesant goal line.

Stuyvesant came back with a rush in the third period. Dillon, Berglind and Sampson worked the ball to the five-yard line where Clinton held for downs. Katz punted out, but two forward passes, Berglind to Dillon, and Sampson to Berglind, placed the ball on Clinton's eleven yard line. Berglind went around right end for five yards, and Dillon took the ball to the one-yard line. McGuinness went over through centre, Maurer missed the goal from a touchdown which would have tied the score. The line-up and summary:

Clinton.	Position.	Stuyvesant.
Carrick	Left end	Murray
Zelzer	Left tackle	Webster
Stein	Left guard	McMullen
Quirk	Centre	Halpht
Berkowitz	Right guard	Doubrava
Pitt	Right tackle	Sinclair
Dillon	Right end	Maurer
Power	Quarter back	McGuinness
Rittner	Left half back	Dillon
Mills	Right half back	Sampson
Heinsohn	Full back	Berglind

Touchdowns—Raimonda, McGuinness. Goal from touchdown—Quirk. Substitutes—Clinton: Raimondo for Carrick, Katz for Raimondo, Seymour for Berkowitz; Stuyvesant: Wahrman for Sinclair, Schryman for Wahrman. Wahrman for McMullen. Referee—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Cook, Springfield. Head linesman—Mr. Howard, Springfield. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Daly Whipping Army Into Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Army football squad continued preparations for the Notre Dame game today in one of the stiffest workouts of the season. Head Coach Daly worked the men through a rough forty-five-minute scrimmage. With particular stress being laid on the defense for the forward pass formations the Westerners are expected to flash in their attack. All the injured were back in the game except Wheelwright. The big fellow was in togs, but did only the lightest kind of work. Oliphant also returned to the squad. The former Purdue star was shifted to the scrub back field, his regular berth going to Hoge and later to Coffin. Oliphant's play today was anything but flattering. Goodman rested today and Bradley started at the pivotal job. He later gave way to Weems, who was moved over from the scrubs. Merrilat's tackling today was deadly.

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PRINCETON PLAYS PUT ON BY HARVARD

Football Work at Cambridge All in Preparation for Saturday's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—The football work in the stadium by Harvard today was all directed toward getting ready for the Princeton game. The 'Varsity which played as it did yesterday, and as it doubtless will start the game, worked for a long time on its offense, which it put in soft scrimmage against the 'Varsity substitutes. With this drill over the scrubs were sent against the regulars, putting on the Princeton style of offense. There was no tackling in this scrimmage, but the defenses for all the plays were carefully laid and will be strengthened during the next two days.

Jimmy Knox, who has seen all of Princeton's games is helping the coaches this week at Cambridge. Victor Kennard, Harvard's old drop kicker and the winner of the 1908 game at New Haven, arrived at Cambridge today and worked a little with Mahan and the other drop kickers. Mahan did some beautiful punting this afternoon with no wind to bother him, but his drop-kicks were not so good as his punts. He kicked one field foal from the 25-yard line, and then, after the scrubs had broken through on another, the old Andover kicker got the ball away.

Brickley did no kicking today, although he was on the ground, and ran a good speed about the field. Soucy, who was hurt in his first game at end, was on the field on crutches and hardly looked like a man that can play any more football this year. In a day or two it is said that Mercer's hand will be right for him to get back to work. This will help out the substitute string for the Yale game. Besides Kennard, other visiting coaches were Percy Wendell, the 1912 Captain, and Harry Gardner, a former quarter back.

PRINCETON'S HARD GRIND.

Final Preparations Started for Contest with Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Princeton football squad got the hardest kind of a workout on University Field this afternoon, starting the grind of actual preparation for the Harvard game. The 'Varsity had a long session at both offense and defense, and there was a remarkable improvement in both departments. The first team scored twice on the scrubs in half an hour.

Brown's long gain, when he caught a forward pass that had been partially intercepted by a scrub back, led up to the first score. Ames made the actual score, diving across the line without much opposition. The second tally fell to Highley, who made a pretty catch behind the goal line of a forward pass from Driggs.

After these scores the 'Varsity obtained the ball within the 20-yard zone and was told to rush it over. There was more snap and drive in the attack than has been in evidence since the Dartmouth game, and the 'Varsity forwards, brushing the scrub line aside, opened up holes for the backs to gallop through.

Moore and Dickerman were at half back positions, and both showed up well. Dickerman has improved greatly since Saturday and picked his holes quickly and surely. Driggs played at full back, and his line plunging was unusually effective. Glick, Reddy Trenkmann, and Law did not get into the play. Dave Tibbott, whose toe gave the team three points in the Dartmouth game, had a long practice at drop kicking and put the ball over with regularity from all distances up to the 30-yard mark.

SEVERE TASK FOR YALE.

Eli Eleven Driven Hard in Both Offensive and Defensive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Both in offensive and defensive football, the Yale eleven was driven hard today in its opening scrimmage work of the week. Although the regulars plowed through the scrubs for two touchdowns, they were twice held, once relinquishing the ball on downs and the second time punting on a third down. Knowles and Waite made the touchdowns. On the defense the 'Varsity prevented the scrubs from penetrating to their goal, but could not avert ground losses in repeated scrub experiments with the forward pass. The second team gained sixty yards before it was finally halted.

Twenty minutes brisk football of the Hinkey model kept both elevens on tiptoe, and little Waite, who started the practice ahead of Ainsworth at left half back, awoke the scrubs by slipping through their entire team after taking the kick-off at the 'Varsity ten-yard line. He was finally toppled from behind at the scrub thirty-yard line. The scrub defense broke up three line attacks, and Guernsey punted behind the scrub goal on fourth down.

For the scrubs, Wiser slipped around right end for twenty yards and on short gains took the ball to midfield, where the 'Varsity line held for down. On the first scrimmage Knowles ripped through right tackle for a forty-yard gain, but the 'Varsity were again held and compelled to give up the ball on downs five yards from the scrub goal. Tommy Cornell, who replaced Waite, ran Wiser's kick back fifteen yards, and on the next play smashed through the scrub tackle to the three-yard line. Knowles took the ball over.

From their twenty-yard line the scrubs, using the forward pass, advanced to the 'Varsity thirty-yard line, gaining thirty yards on a clever heave directly over the centre of the line. On the fourth down, Wiser's try for a field goal failed. Here the 'Varsity showed its prettiest line attack, and on five runs just outside tackle scored, Waite taking the ball over. Le Gore and Higginbotham were not on the field. Capt. Talbott and Aleck Wilson were in uniform and had light work.

GETTYSBURG VANQUISHED.

Fordham Trounces Pennsylvanians, 21 to 2.

Although scored upon for the first time in the last four games, the Fordham football team kept its string of victories unbroken yesterday by defeating the husky Gettysburg eleven at Fordham Field by a score of 21 to 2. The two points credited to the visitors came late in the first period, when Marks threw Dunn for a safety behind his own goal line. Gettysburg looked dangerous on several other occasions, but any approach toward the Maroon danger mark was met by an impenetrable defense. Although outplayed during the first half, the Fordham eleven introduced a continuous round of trick plays during the last two quarters that completely baffled the Pennsylvanians.

Fordham started off with a rush, scoring the first touchdown in less than three minutes of play. Recovering the ball on the kick-off, Regan and Dunn advanced on three charges from the thirty-five yard mark to within six yards of the Gettysburg goal. From here Dunn charged around the Blue and Gold left flank for the first score of the game.

Gettysburg again chose to receive, and living up to predictions, carried the light Fordham line down the field to within eight yards of the goal line. At this point Stratten, whose battering ram tactics had been the main factor in Gettysburg's advance, fumbled, and Regan recovered for Fordham. It was on the next play that Dunn was charged with the safety, but after the ball had been brought out to the twenty-yard line the Fordham warriors advanced out of danger. For the remainder of the half the pigskin passed from one team to another, Fordham losing a chance to score when Yule fumbled a forward pass behind the goal line.

The second half saw a complete change in the Fordham method of attack, and switching around to the new Canadian system, the Bronx collegians tore off gain after gain. Getting the ball at midfield, when Stratten punted to Morscold the Maroon back field advanced for a second touchdown on five rushes, Dunn accounted for twenty yards on two around end runs, while Dunn and Yule on their lateral passes, worked the visitors to a standstill, Yule making the touchdown.

Fordham's last touchdown was made possible when Regan recovered another Dunn fumble in midfield on the first play of the last period. Alternating with Dunn he advanced to the twenty-yard line, from where he broke through right tackle, and evading the whole battlefield eleven, romped over the goal line. Capt. "Bud" Wyman kicked his first goals, having his record fourteen successful tries without one failure so far this season. The closing minutes saw Fordham represented by eight substitutes, and it looked as if the scrubs would also score on Gettysburg, the game ending with Fordham in possession of the ball, fifteen yards from the Pennsylvanian's line.

Fordham.	Position.	Gettysburg.
Kane	Left end	Scheffer
Mulcahy	Left tackle	Mark
Riordan	Left guard	Webner
Wymard	Centre	McCullough
Conklin	Right guard	Foulk
May	Right tackle	Baker
Corriden	Right end	Turnbull
Morcaldi	Quarter back	J. Mahaffy
Dunn	Left half back	Stoney
Regan	Right half back	Lamar
Yule	Full back	Stratten

Touchdowns—Dunn, Yule, and Regan. Goals from touchdowns—Wymard, (3.) Safety—Dunn. Referee—Mr. Howard, Virginia. Umpires—Mr. Kenberg, Washington and Jefferson. Linesman—Mr. Bannon, Princeton. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Substitutions—For Gettysburg: Hore for J. Mahaffy; for Fordham: D. Mahaffy for Kane, Rice for Wymard, Wymard for Rice, Robbin for Dunn, Dunn for Yule, Kelleher for D. Mahaffy, N. Conklin for J. Conklin, Rowan for Morcaldi, Dougherty for May, J. Conklin for Reardon, Reardon for Wymard, Wymard for Rice, Rice for Wymard.

Commercial Checks Brooklyn Prep.

Commercial High School checked the triumphant march of the Brooklyn Preparatory School football eleven yesterday afternoon by defeating them by the score of 15 to 0 on Commercial Field. A run of forty yards by Roy Johnson, the Commercial full back, followed by a smash through right guard by Becker, gave them their first touchdown. Williams blocked Kelly's kick in the third quarter and pushed McMahon over for a safety. The second touchdown for Commercial came in the final quarter, when Becker smashed through centre and ran forty-five yards for a touchdown. The line-up and summary:

Commercial.	Position.	Brooklyn Prep.
Baldwin	Left end	Riley
Williams	Left tackle	McCulloch
Roy Johnson	Left guard	Sullivan
Mason	Centre	Vail
Robinson	Right guard	R. Carlin
McCloud	Right tackle	Weldon
Frugone	Right end	McGrath
Becker	Quarter back	Kelly
Hopp	Left half back	P. Carlin
O'Brien	Right half back	Hetzel
Roy Johnson	Full back	Deghuse

Touchdowns—Becker (2.) Safety—McMahon. Goal from touchdown—Williams. Referee—Mr. Hart, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. McCaffrey, Fordham. Time of quarters—Ten minutes. Substitutions—By Erben for Robinson, Baldwin for D. O'Brien, Bennington for Robinson, Telesca for Frugone, Burnham for Telesca, Connolly for Sullivan, Sullivan for Connolly, Parks for Kelly, Kelly for Parks, McMahon for Hetzel, Hetzel for McMahon.

Watchung Pack Runs 14 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3.—The holiday run of the Watchung Hunt Club covered a distance of about fourteen miles, in which an unusually large field took part. The hounds were met at Dog Tavern at 9:30 o'clock, and they led the field a lively pace to Farwood, then on to Henry Farm, where they were cast in for the second time, going across the Scudder, Gallagher, and Nelson estates, and checking again at Goodman's crossing. At this point twenty-five jumps were visible from the roadway. Miss Mary F. Baker of New York lost her mount at a post and rail fence, but quickly remounted and finished. Those who finished were R. C. Finch, M. D. H.; H. A. Bourne, S. S. Hollis, Miss Mary F. Baker, Mrs. Gertrude Maitlach, H. L. Finch, Col. C. E. S. Bellows, R. H. Towner, J. J. O'Donohue, Mayor H. W. Evans of Westfield, A. C. Fox, S. D. French, and Huntsman Harrison.

Monmouth County Hounds Out.

Twenty scarlet-coated riders followed the Monmouth County Hounds yesterday over the New Jersey hunting country. In the absence of Mr. Collier the riders were led by Howard L. Borden, the acting Master. The hounds were cast on Timlin track and the scent led over some very stiff timber to the Ellwood Farm, where each man took his own line, being led by H. L. Herbert and Mr. Borden, who fenced side by side to the end of the check. After a mile over the roads the hounds were thrown in on the Sattler homestead. The pace was fast and the pack led through Caits Neck and the Tinton Falls country, where the riders took the ditches, hedges, and post and rails within view of the many occupants of the automobiles, giving them a fine view of the fencing.

The run was a successful one and enjoyed by the members of the hunt. Among those who finished were H. L. Borden, Acting Master; H. L. Herbert, Charles F. Hart, Herbert Straus, W. Struthers Jones, Charles F. Hunt, Jr., W. Strothers Jones, Jr., Thomas Fields, Walter McClure, Josephy Clancy, W. Stonebridge, and Miss Hughes.

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AUTO RACERS IN PERIL AT BRIGHTON

De Palma Brothers Have Narrow Escape in Thrilling Ten-Mile Contest.

Ralph de Palma, the automobile driver, lived up to his reputation yesterday at the Brighton Beach track, when his resourcefulness as a racing pilot and pluck averted what might have resulted in a serious and possibly fatal accident. It was one of the most sensational escapes witnessed on a local track in several years, and aroused nearly 10,000 excited spectators to a state of enthusiasm that was equaled only by the tense fear and suspense that immediately preceded it.

The incident occurred in the third event on the programme staged by the "Matty" Mathews Auto Racing Association. Ralph de Palma and his brother, John de Palma, were driving Mercedes cars. The track at the paddock turn was covered with loose dirt, and it was noticed that every time John de Palma reached this spot his car swerved badly. After covering five miles of the race, which was a ten-mile event, John de Palma was leading his brother by about twenty-five yards, both driving at a speed of more than sixty miles an hour. John's racing car struck the soft spot and nearly upset. For a time the driver was unable to control his machine. It rocked and swerved from one side of the track to the other and suddenly cut across the track directly in front of his brother's car.

A collision appeared inevitable, when Ralph de Palma took a firm grip on his steering wheel and turned his car toward the outside of the track. As he flashed past his brother's car the wheels of his own machine just grazed those of the first racer. Ralph's car was heading straight for the fence when another quick and desperate twist of the wheel brought the car from the danger zone and the supreme effort righted it.

Meanwhile the crowd was momentarily expecting a crash. A wave of relief followed the clever driving of Ralph, and when John succeeded in gaining control of his car a mighty cheer went up, which was renewed each time Ralph passed the grand stand. In the forty-mile race which followed, John de Palma withdrew when second to his brother owing to the increasing darkness, which made it difficult for the spectators to distinguish the different cars on the track.

It was de Palmas' day. Ralph won four races, including the forty-mile event, the feature of the day, and was then in the handicap, while John de Palma finished second to his brother in two races. Ralph de Palma drove his four-cylinder Mercedes, and won in each event with ease. The first race he drew the finish fine, beating his brother by about five yards. Fast time was made in every race, especially in the ten-mile handicap, when Ralph de Palma, starting from scratch, finished third. His time was 7 minutes 57 seconds.

After Ralph de Palma won the first two short races, Le Cane, in a Chevrolet, won the handicap race, receiving a start of 40 seconds. Jessop, in a second Chevrolet, with 45 seconds' start, was second, and Ralph de Palma third. The latter gradually overhauled the big handicap cars, but the Chevrolet racers showed unexpected speed and led at the finish by a good margin.

The long-distance race, which was scheduled for fifty miles, was reduced to forty miles owing to darkness. Ralph de Palma opened up a big lead in the first ten miles, with his brother John leading the Mercer, with Morton at the wheel. The latter went off the track for temporary repairs in the twenty-first mile, and John de Palma increased his lead to more than a half a mile.

When the Mercer reappeared on the track Morton sent it along at full speed, and at the thirty-first mile was again on even terms with the six-cylinder Mercedes. John de Palma slowed down and, after driving another mile, Morton made no attempt to catch the fast-speeding Mercedes, with Ralph de Palma at the wheel, and contented himself with second place. The Chevrolet cars were third and fourth, respectively. Ralph de Palma covered forty miles in 37 minutes 27 2-5 seconds. The summary:

Class E.—Non-Stock; Under 300 Cubic Inches; 10 Miles—Won by Mercedes. (Ralph de Palma;) Mercer, (Morton,) second; Chevrolet, (J. Le Cane,) third. Time—9:53 2-5.

Class E.—Non-Stock; Under 450 Cubic Inches; 10 Miles—Won by Mercedes, (Ralph de Palma;) Mercedes, (John de Palma,) second; Mercer, (Morton,) third. Time—9:04.

Class D.—Non-Stock; Free for All; 10 Miles—Won by Mercedes, (Ralph de Palma;) Mercedes, (John de Palma,) second; Benz, 120, (Steinereich,) third. Time—8:21 1-5.

Class E.—Free for All Handicap; 10 Miles—Won by Chevrolet, (Le Cane,) 40 seconds; Chevrolet, (Jessop,) 45 seconds, second; Mercedes, (Ralph de Palma,) scratch, third. Time—9:53.

Class D.—Free for All; 40 Miles—Won by Mercedes, (Ralph de Palma;) Mercer, (Morton,) second; Chevrolet, (Le Cane,) third; Chevrolet, (Jessop,) fourth. Time—37:27 2-5.

Run of Richmond Hounds.

A delightful run was enjoyed by members of the Richmond County Hounds yesterday, in a drag hunt in which twenty-six members participated. The start was made at the Country Club at Dongan Hills, where the kennels are located. From that point there was a run over a trail which took them across Norman Walker's farm. There was a check there and a throw-in at Sprokk's Meadows across to the Poor House woods, where the hounds were again checked. The next throw-in was at Taylor's, the hounds running fast to and through the La Fourette estate to Fresh Kills Vale, about seventeen miles in all. The run was a spirited one, as the hounds were fast and the trail good for them to follow. Two or three of the riders came croppers on the run, but no one was injured and all were able to finish. Among those who had mounts were Frank M. Patterson, M. F. H., Victor McQuade, C. C. Ely, Capt. Frank Phipps, C. S. A., Capt Hunter Platt, U. S. A., Mrs. Ralph Monnell, Miss Betty Stettinus, Charles H. Mills, James Butler, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Macguire, Mrs. Frank Hughes, and Ben Elliman.

MANUAL SCORES ON FLUKE.

Gets One Touchdown, but Loses to Erasmus, 13 to 7.

Erasmus Hall had a comparatively easy time with Manual Training High School in their annual football game at Ebbets Field yesterday, and the dark blue team would not have scored had it not been for a "fluke," in which the Erasmus players showed themselves woefully ignorant of the rules of the game. The score was 13 to 7.

Manual's touchdown was secured when Weller kicked over the Erasmus goal line at the start of the second half and Caminez fell on the ball back of the line. Several Erasmus players had an opportunity to fall on the ball, but failed to do so, apparently thinking that when the ball went over the goal line it became dead and was automatically made a touchback. As all the Manual players were on side when the ball was kicked, any of them had the right to take the ball and the referee decided that it was a legal touchdown.

After getting this lucky score, Manual showed a flash of brilliant play, and after the kick-off, carried the ball down to within a half yard of the Erasmus goal line, but were held there for downs. The biggest part of the distance to the goal was made on a thirty-yard forward pass from Floyd Egan, who was sent in just to make the pass and then immediately taken out, to Weller. This pass put the ball on Erasmus's four-yard line, but Manual couldn't carry it over.

On straight football, the Erasmus team far outclassed their opponents. They made their first touchdown within the first three minutes of play on a series of straight line plunges and a couple of long runs by Olsop and Thompkins. Olson made one run of 50 yards to the goal line, but the referee declared that he stepped off side and the ball was sent back to the 22-yard line. From there, Olson made another end run, which brought the ball to Manual's three-yard line. After three unsuccessful attempts, Olson finally carried the ball over the goal on a plunge through the line.

Manual's lucky touchdown at the start of the second half evened up the score at 7 to 7, but Erasmus got another touchdown in the last quarter. Using straight football all the way they carried the ball almost the entire length of the field. The line-up:

Erasmus.	Position.	Manual.
Sonville	L. E.	Goldsteel (8)
Medley (2)	L. T.	Kialber (23)
Cole (3)	L. G.	Rorty (17)
Siems (15)	C.	Firsching (9)
Feiter (35)	R. G.	Hinch (11)
Liebman (6)	R. T.	Philon (4)
Hirschman (7)	R. E.	Weiler (3)
Tuttle (8)	Q. B.	Feuerstein (31)
Thoupkins (9)	L. H. B.	Titus (7)
Olson (10)	R. H. B.	Caminez (13)
Sullivan (11)	F. B.	Berry (14)

Substitutions: Erasmus—Bard for Feiter, Barnard for Feuerstein; Manual—Egan for Hinch, Eckhoff for Egan. Touchdowns—Olson, Caminez, Thompkins. Goals from touchdowns—Olson, Weller. Referee—Capt. George Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Albert Farrier, Dartmouth. Field judge and head linesman—J. C. A. Hennessey, Brown. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Bensonhurst Beat Columbia One Goal—Scores of League Matches.

In spite of the fact that they held their opponents in good shape during the first half and actually established a lead of 1 to 0, Columbia's soccer players were defeated in the match played against the eleven of the Bensonhurst Field Club at South Field yesterday morning. The visitors won out by the score of 2 goals to 1. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Bensonhurst.
Buermeyer	Goal	Rathgaber
Romeo	Right back	Muir
Schwartz,		
Shanklin	Left back	De Gruchy
Sanders	Right half	Barriskill
Laguardia	Centre half	Taylor
Navitt	Left half	Macghee
Riggs	Outside right	Gibson
Peck	Inside right	Pert
Leung	Centre	Hall
Welling	Inside left	Lawlor
Fernandez	Outside left	Pitman

Referee, William Wyle. Linesmen—Dr. McAusland and Schwartz. Goals—Columbia, Laguardia; Bensonhurst, Hall, Lawlor. Substitute—H. Shanholt for Schwartz. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

On Nov. 10 Columbia will play Princeton at Princeton.

Chief rivals for first honors in the Field Club League for soccer elevens of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, had it out at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon without a score. Line-up:

Staten Isl'd. (0.)	Position.	Crescent. (0.)
Covington	Goal	Cyplot
Sindall	Right back	Dodwell
Van der Zee	Left back	Charlwood
Smith	Right half	McClelland
Bannilg	Centre half	Maclennan
Kistler	Left half	Humphreys
Zoller	Outside right	Pert
Evans	Inside right	Taylor
Macpherson	Centre	Jackson
Mendler	Inside left	Jeffers
Kaufmann	Outside left	Phillip

Referee—Mr. Chalmers. Linesmen—Messrs. Raiford and Blanphin. Timeof game—Forty-five-minute halves.

A National League soccer game between the Brooklyn Field Club and the Jersey Athletic Club attracted a big crowd of soccer lovers to the grounds of the latter in Jersey City. Facing a deficit of 1 to 0 in the first half, when the wind was against them, the Brooklyns won out by the score of 3 to 1.

The Chelsea Football Club of the Metropolitan League had two games on hand for yesterday. In the morning at Prospect Park Manual Training High School was encountered, the result being a tie at 1 to 1. Johnston was the first to score for Chelsea, but Gillen saved the day for Manual, shooting the goal that tied the game before half time. Neither side tallied in the second period, the play being very fast.

The State League team of the Bay Ridge Football Club was defeated by Chelsea by the score of 4 goals to 3, after taking a 2 to 1 lead in the first half. Johnston was the first to score for Chelsea, and then Kelly, McDonald, and Krueger each shot a goal for Bay Ridge in the order named. Chelsea braced up after the restart, and goals by D. Agar and Blue evened the score. The winning goal was shot by Devers from a beautiful pass by Turner.

The Clan MacDonalds defeated the Brooklyn Celtics at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn by the score of 2 goals to 1. Lever of the MacDonalds shot the only goal obtained in the first half. After ends had been changed D. Ross made the clansmen 2 up. Two minutes from the finish last year's cup tie finalists, who are still in the A. F. A. cup tie this year, saved themselves from a whitewash through a timely shot on the part of O'Halloran.

Why p

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMUSEMENT RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC. Bankrupt.
Please take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 29th day of October, 1914, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell the property described below at the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt atop the Strand Theatre Building, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of November, 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
The property to be sold consists of the following:
1. All the right, title, and interest of the receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the unexpired term of a certain lease of the restaurant conducted atop the Strand Theatre Building, corner Broadway and 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, subject to all arrears of rent, taxes, water rates, and any and all charges now due or which may become due under the provisions of said lease and including the charges against the receiver, if any, for the period during which said premises were occupied by him.
2. All the right, title, and interest of the receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the furniture, fixtures, furnishings, utensils, chinaware, linen, silverware, and all contents of restaurant above mentioned.
3. The entire stock of wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, food supplies, &c., &c.
The property can be inspected any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For further particulars regarding the terms of sale apply to Harry Osterman, Receiver, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, or Yankauer and Davidson, attorneys for receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, October 29th, 1914.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
YANKAUER AND DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BOHNE McLAUGHLIN COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the above Court the personal property and effects of the above company, consisting of Court Commission Certificates, Prayer Books, Marriage Certificates, Beads, Crucifixes, Ruby Glasses, Small Pictures, General Religious Articles, Chalices, Ciboria, Sanctuary Lamps, Candlesticks, Candelabras, Vestments, Banners, Priests' Cassocks, Boys' Cassocks and Surplices, Marble Fonts, Altar Laces, Statuary, Candles, Tapers, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, to be held at the store and building formerly occupied by the said company at No. 34 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Friday, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in accordance with terms of sale, to be then announced, and subject to confirmation by the Court.
Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1914.
WILLIAM A. SHIELDS,
Receiver of Bohne McLaughlin Co.
EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney for the Receiver, 115 Nassau and P. O. Address, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF ABRAHAM GANG and BENJAMIN KRAMEISEN, individually, and as co-partners trading as CLEVER WAIST CO., to HENRY B. SINGER, Assignee.
The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 109 West 26th Street, New York City, on the 4th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., a stock of ladies' silk and lace waists, a large quantity of plain and fancy silks, laces, embroideries, trimmings, and findings; also thoroughly equipped plant for manufacture of ladies' waists, including 40 Singer and Wheeler & Wilcox sewing machines, cutting tables, and 5 H. P. Deal motor; also office and factory fixtures, including safe and typewriter.
HENRY B. SINGER, Assignee.
ABRAHAM H. RUBENSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLASSBERG & GARTNER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 445 West 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of show cases, cabinets, machinery used for the manufacture of show cases and cabinets, lumber, paints, varnishes, tools, office furniture and partition, fixtures, &c.
GUSTAVE F. HERDLING, Trustee.
GOLDMAN, HEIDENHEIMER AND UNGER, Attorneys for Trustee, 23 Broad St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEALY BOX CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 71 Broadway. Room 1,902, and immediately thereafter at 226 Hudson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desk, chairs, table, cabinets, fixtures, &c.
THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, Trustee.
CHARLES C. HOGE, Attorney for Trustee, 11 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20854. DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York. Eleventh Term. In the matter of NATHAN MINGELGREEN, Bankrupt
Creditors of Nathan Mingelgreen are hereby given notice that on the 2nd day of October A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No 233 Broadway City and County of New York on the 16th day of November A. D., 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 2, 1914

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PASSENGERS SILENT ON OLYMPIC'S TRIP

Charles M. Schwab Only One Allowed to Leave the Ship at Lough Swilly.

OTHERS LAND AT BELFAST

Told Not to Talk of Delay—Britishers Hasten from Ship to Recruiting Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELFAST, Nov. 3.—Two hundred passengers, chiefly Canadian volunteers, landed at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the Olympic. Each one approached refused an interview relative to incidents on the thirteen days' voyage. Their lips, they said, were sealed.

"We had a splendid passage," said one. "What more could you wish to know?"

Asked if the delay in Lough Swilly was not rather monotonous, the reply came, "Oh, no. We had a glorious time. Plenty of music, plenty of games, and jolly good company."

The majority of passengers crossed to England and Scotland tonight. Sixty-six of the Olympic's passengers were Britishers from the United States, who, after landing, promptly visited the central recruiting depot at Belfast, the City Hall, in a body and enlisted in Kitchener's army, afterward being drafted to the Victoria military barracks. Every one has seen previous military service. One man speaks seven languages. Another, Private Condon, has the Victoria Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The only passenger who has reached London to date from the Olympic is Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab, when seen by a correspondent of THE TIMES, definitely refused to say anything about the nature of his hasty trip to Europe, except to deny that he had been traveling under the name of Alexander McDonald. This error arose, Mr. Schwab said, from the fact that a clerk in his office of that name engaged his passage for him while he was resting at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Schwab expects to return to America on Wednesday.

The veil of mystery which has enshrouded the Olympic since she was reported on Saturday as having suddenly put into Lough Swilly, in Northern Ireland, was not lifted today, nor were appeals to officials of the White Star Line of any avail. They pleaded ignorance, saying to persons who were trying to obtain information about passengers on board that it was not known by the company whether the boat was still at Lough Swilly.

The Olympic was scheduled to go to Belfast after concluding her trip, there to lay up for the Winter. Rumors connect her appearance and detention at Lough Swilly as due to mine fields and submarines, but these rumors are not satisfying as to detention of passengers.

The White Star officials said tonight that Liverpool officials of the company were as much in the dark as the London office.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The steamer Olympic anchored safely at Belfast this morning. Her passengers and mails were landed before noon.

During the stay of the Olympic in Lough Swilly none of the passengers on board, with the exception of Mr. Schwab, was permitted even to have communication with the shore. It was at first reported that the passengers had been transferred by rail to Londonderry, but this turns out to have been erroneous. The Olympic was warned by wireless of the danger from German mines in the waters north of Ireland. Immediately on receipt of this communication she put in at Lough Swilly.

The Home Office announces that no Americans or friendly aliens will be allowed to embark on the outgoing steamer calling at Queenstown on Thursday for America. They must proceed to Liverpool to join the steamer.

COTTON CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Manufacturers Worried Over Obtaining Further Supplies from Us.

VENICE, Nov. 3.—The Austrian textile manufacturers are greatly worried over the question of obtaining further supplies of cotton from America. They fear all their efforts will fail even though attempts have been made to obtain this commodity through neutral States.

The stocks of cotton in Austria are sufficient to last only a few weeks, so that the situation in the mills is becoming desperate.

RUSSIA CAN IMPORT COTTON.

Germany Will Not Molest Cargoes in American Ships.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 3.—The German Government has promised Ambassador Gerard, according to the Vossische Zeitung, that American ships loaded with cotton bound for Russian ports will not be molested.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says it learns from Mr. Gerard that not only will the exportation of German chemicals to America be generally agreed to soon, but also the importation of American cotton to Europe in ships flying the American flag.

The American Government has received assurances from the British Government, says the paper, that American ships carrying cotton will not be prevented from running into German ports.

DUTCH TO SEEK WAR LOAN.

Relief Needed to Meet Expense for Mobilization of Army.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 3.—In order to cope with the terrific war burden of 1,000,000 guilders (about $400,000) daily for the mobilization of its army, the Dutch Government proposes to institute an export tax on all such materials which, through war or other circumstances, have increased in price.

The Government has also announced that it will at once introduce a parliamentary bill for a loan of 250,000,000 guilders (about $100,000,000). If the loan is not subscribed for by private parties, the Government will force the highest taxpayers to take a part of the loan in proportion to their capitals.

All fortunes under 50,000 guilders (about $20,000) will be made exempt.

EMPRESS VISITS HOSPITALS.

Inspects Institutions on the East German Front.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 3.—The German Empress recently visited the hospitals at Breslau, Posen, and Königsberg, says a dispatch from Berlin.

The Socialist institutions were included in those inspected.

LABOR CONDITIONS BETTER.

Over 1,000,000 Now Employed in Berlin, Latest Report Shows.

BERLIN, (via Rome,) Nov. 3.—Reports from the national sickness insurance boards indicate a considerable betterment in the labor market.

The number of persons employed in Greater Berlin now exceeds 1,000,000.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROGRESS BRASS FITTINGS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 42 East Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, brass cocks and fittings, raw material, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MANHATTAN BELLOWS CASE CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 Greenpoint Av., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of trunks, suit cases, machinery, furniture, safe, desks, &c.
HENRY BERGMAN, Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MENZIN, trading as TREMONT SHIRT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Nov. 11th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 114 Franklin St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shirts, piecegoods, machinery, office fixtures, typewriter, &c.
Inspection Nov. 9th and 10th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
ABRAHAM ABLOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES G. MacFADYEAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2:30 P. M., at 45 Cedar St., 3d floor, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, typewriter, chairs, carpets, dictaphones, rugs, safe, fixtures, &c.
JOHN D. SERGEANT, Receiver.
A. G. LAMBERT, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of SAMUEL KRAUTHAMER, Bankrupt.—The Receiver will sell at private sale upon competitive sealed bids at not less than one hundred per cent. of the appraised value, the contents of two fully equipped bakeries and lunch rooms, at 2072 Eighth Ave., and at 2088 Eighth Ave., Manhattan, with the exception of a cake machine at 2088 Eighth Ave., consisting of utensils and fixtures, such as tables, chairs, shelvings, coffee stand, ice box, bread table, kitchen utensils, store utensils, push cart, cash register, etc., with the good will of both places. Bids may be offered for either of said stores separately, or together. All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 10% thereof. Bids will be opened at the office of SOL. LEVI, attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, on November 4th, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. If none of said bids are accepted, then the property will be sold by CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer, at public auction, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 2 P. M., by order of the Court, at 2072 Eighth Avenue and immediately thereafter at 2088 Eighth Avenue. Both stores will be open for inspection from ten o'clock A. M. to three o'clock P. M. on October 31st and November 2d.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Esq., Receiver.
SOL. LEVI, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

NO. 20533.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHULBERG Bankrupt.
Creditors of Louis Shulberg are hereby given notice that on the 28th day of October A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 16 day of November A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 2, 1914.

NO. 20522 DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DUNCAN C. McKINLAY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of Duncan C. McKinlay are hereby given notice that on the 23rd day of October A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 17th day of November A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys New-Law Tenement in the Bronx—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The realty market, as a result of the Election Day holiday yesterday, was devoid of activity, save a few late announcements of minor details. The Register's office was closed and no transfers or mortgages were recorded.

In the Bronx the purchase was announced by Peter Corell of the five-story new-law flat at 2,620 Briggs Avenue from Jacob Reich. It covers a plot 40 by 86 feet. M. Sax negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Henry A. Frey has sold nineteen lots at the southwest corner of Deumont Avenue and Cleveland Street for the Realty Associates to an operator. Also, for a client, two lots on the north side of Lenox Road, near East Forty-fifth Street. The purchaser will erect two one-family houses on the plot.

George Eisenbach and Charles Schaefer sold for Mrs. Ida Pasternick to the Fridhoff estate 490 Jefferson Avenue, a four-story apartment. The property was held at $45,000.

New Jersey.

The Junior Company has purchased from Philip J. Bowers 844 Broad Street, Newark, a brick building, being a part of the Stetter Restaurant, for $150,000, or $7,000 a front foot. Mr. Bowers bought the property in 1901 for about $48,000.

The Holland Company, representing the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, purchased from George J. Roberts fifteen acres on the Hackensack Turnpike, North Bergen. It has a frontage of 611 feet along the road and a depth of 1,066 feet.

A Recent Buyer.

Fannie P. Wilcox is the buyer of the two four-story flat houses 234 and 236 East 178th Street reported sold Monday by Gustav Viehl.

Realty Notes.

Michael F. Loughman has transferred the twelve-story apartment house at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street to Mary A. Ryan for a nominal consideration, subject to a mortgage for $505,000.

The building occupies a site fronting 102.2 feet on the avenue and 80 feet on the street. It was built by the Mullken & Moeller interests in 1912 and was held by them at $850,000, the building having cost about $525,000. Mr. Loughman bought the house in November, 1912, trading in payment several city and suburban properties which he had taken in former deals.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Goldsticker.
Madison Av, 1,974, n w corner 120th St, 19.11 x85, four-story dwelling; S. J. Morton against A. M. Keenan and others; C. A. Moran, attorney; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $8,555.58; taxes, &c., $7,9.80; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000.
By Samuel Marx.
127th St, 127 West, n s, 355 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x90.11, three-story building; W. F. Brown, trustee, against A. A. Stilwell, individually and as executor, and others; P. J. Dobson, attorney; J. M. Schoenfeld, referee; due, $6,972.62; taxes, &c., $918.11.
By Joseph P. Day.
117th St, 230 East, s s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 40x58.5, six-story flat and stores; B. G. Bernheimer and others, trustees, &c, against Sail Adler and others; Stewart & S., attorneys; F. X. Mooney, referee; due, $24,-636.07; taxes, &c, $706.88.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
27th St, 318 and 318 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, four-story tenement and three-story frame tenement and stores; A. A. Coulson against E. S. Farnan, individually and as administrator, and others; J. H. Banton, attorney; A. M. Leslie, referee; due, $10,133.89; taxes, &c., $1,903.26.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.
St. Lawrence Av, 1,301, n w corner of Mansion St, 25x95; F. H. Youngs against J. W. Krauer and others; Holt, W. & G., attorneys; Alexander Karlin, referee; due, $8,820.07; taxes, &c, $707.72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.
University Av, e s, 50 ft s of 183d St, for a one-story brick garage, 21.4x22.2; M. Wells, on premises, owner; Kreymberg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $1,000.
Cauldwell Av, e s, 124 ft s of Westchester Av, for a one-story frame shed 45x35; Elizabeth Wright, 130th St and 3d Av, owner; Isador R. Kaplan, 373 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $200.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
10 EAST 33rd ST.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1100

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
Bus. Est. 1848. Phone 7069 Market.
CLYNES CO.
House Movers
Shoring Engineers.
207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman All-Year Home---Near the Water
With Plot 150 Feet by 150 Feet.
READY TO LIVE IN NOW—PRICE $7,000—EASY TERMS.
$4,500 May Remain on Mortgage. Balance $2,500 on Terms Arranged to Suit.
5 MIN. TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Large veranda; large living room, 26 feet long, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six exceptionally large bedchambers, two tiled baths, fine clothes, linen and storage closets. ¶An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior; every modern convenience; laundry, front and back stairway, extra toilet, electric light, "Perfect" heating plant, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hard woods. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of out door recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address
WALTER S. RAIT, Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
Rutland Road
Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station. Brighton "L," and 6 car lines. Location ideal.
Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES
EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar, maid's room and billiard room on third floor.
Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Attractive new dwelling, 10 rooms, baths, all modern improvements; stable, chicken houses; 3 acres; very high elevation; extensive views. Price, $17,500; easy terms.
Fox Realty Company, 22 E. 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARY G. CRONIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Mary G. Cronin bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 29th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 2nd, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAE BEALER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Mae Bealer bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 14th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 2nd, 1914.

NO. 20551. DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN REISLER, individually and as a member of the firm of REISLER & WALLACH, Bankrupt.
Creditors of Nathan Reisler are hereby given notice that on the 28th day of October A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 17th day of November A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock noon, said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN COTTAGE.
7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $16 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address C STORE, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

A Great Opportunity.
Young man has three water-front lots for sale in very attractive part of Long Island; small cash required; must sacrifice. Chance, Box 84 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

N. J. REAL ESTATE TITLES
Examined and Insured. We make a specialty of Bergen Co. Property. Send for our Booklet, Series A.
North Jersey Title Ins. Co., HACKENSACK, N. J.

Rent THEN Buy!
New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, architecturally perfect. Prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy terms. For permit to inspect address Bargain, P. O. Box 418, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

143 & 145 East 31st St.
TO LEASE.
5-story and 3-story Building
on plot 5,500 square feet; low rent to good tenant.
F. & G. PFLOMM,
9 West 29th Street.

STABLE
Five story and basement, 441-443 E. 19th St.; accommodate 90 horses, 60 wagons. Owner will alter for manufacturing purposes. John J. Bagley, 25 W. 42d St.

STOCK AND SALESROOMS
S. W. Corner 4th Av. and 20th St. Eighth floor; best of light; rents $1,500 and $2,000; very low insurance.
Goodale, Perry & Wright, Inc., 1,133 B'way at 26th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

63 West 36th Street
Ideally located for your business in the uptown manufacturing section and the exclusive shopping district. "L." Subway and several surface lines within few minutes' walk.
Modern Sprinkler System. Two Passenger and Freproof Stairway and One Freight Elevators. Smokeproof Fire Tower.
Windows on all four sides insure splendid light. Six toilets on every floor—separate for men and women. Plans of building approved by fire underwriters and Labor Bureau. A few lofts remain. Rental $3000 per annum each.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON, Builders, 30 EAST 42D STREET
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
The most exclusive Location in town.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
Superior service is maintained night and day.
Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Restaurant a la carte.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1750 TO $2400 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings
THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St.
THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

VACANT LOT IN THE SEVENTIES, east of 3d Av., 25x100, suitable for garage, &c.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

FINE FACTORY BUILDING, 13th St., near 9th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE and 11 lots; exceptional opportunity to share with owner; about $5,000 cash required; references exchanged. Edelmuth, 10 Union Square, N. Y. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two 8&9 adjoining houses for less than $100; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

132 WEST 58TH STREET.
Four-story dwelling, partly furnished; caretaker; 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable rent.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 East 42d St.

123 West 135th St.—Three-story dwelling, 20x 68; caretaker; ten rooms and bath; reasonable. Company, 11 East 42d St.

West 88th St., 123.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Get What You Want in An Exchange.
We have 1 and 2 family houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester, and Freeport; brokers note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

What's offered for Washington Heights corner apartments; equity $30,000? Owner, 3,625 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS.
32 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call, 'Phone, or write,
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

Douglas Manor lots; 22 minutes from Penn. Station. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY AND WALKER ST.; LARGE, ATTRACTIVE STORE, (3,400 SQ. FT.); OR WILL DIVIDE; TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS; POSSESSION; LOW RENT. JOHN P. KIRWAN & SONS, 138 WEST 42D ST. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKER.

4th FLOOR in new EDISON SHOP BUILDING, also STUDIO with fine north light and skylight, at 473 Fifth Avenue between 40th and 41st Streets. Opposite Public Library; moderate rental.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 Cedar Street.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET,
94 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square.
Whole or half.
See janitor or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Cal. Av. & 72d St.

LOFT.
407-409 East 31st Street.
Size, 50x65; rent, $800.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

LIGHT outside office, $15 unfurnished; $22 fully furnished, including typewriter, or will sell furniture; immediate possession. Room 1,520, 29 Broadway.

LOFTS, modern fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents. Galbreath, 319 West 95th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Large furnished studio in which pianist could give lessons; also room and bath, if possible in same building. L 20 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
190 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rates on lease.

ACCOUNT LEAVING CITY, WOULD RENT FROM NOV. TO MAY, 4 FRONT SUNSHINE-FLOODED ROOMS; COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING. 600 WEST 114TH ST., APT. 61.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 7, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West. (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Tetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 260 West 94th St., corner Broadway.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished. Housekeeping. 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 5413.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

45 West 11th.—High-class light apartment; elevator; 4 rooms, bath; $75.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. Reception apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward, three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 32d St.

86th St., 103-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath for business use; apartments left; unexcelled service included in rent; reference suitable.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

44 West 63d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $40.

11TH ST., 79 WEST.—SIX LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AT YOUR OWN FIGURE; HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT. APPLY JANITOR, 8386 CHELSEA.

One large room; private bath; 8 closets; mirrors; free electricity; maid service; telephone; $35 monthly. Rebarer Studios, 420 Madison Av.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

157th, 614 West. (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors: 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Attractive parlor floor, studio, living rooms, electricity; $95 monthly. 40 West 36th.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor, 157th St. $900 to $1400.

East Side.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $900.
All Improvements, Standard Service.

55th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

924, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity. Party that called Sunday afternoon please phone.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $900, $960.

Unfurnished floor to let; private house; singly, en suite. 32 East 60th St.

12th, 128 East.—Five rooms; bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

Bronx.

6 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches; garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By mother and two daughters, to rent for two or three months from Nov. 15, a well-furnished apartment, having three bedrooms; must be in fireproof elevator building in excellent locality; good opportunity for those going South to rent their apartment to responsible people with unquestionable references who will take good care of furniture. N 132 Times.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, with accommodations for servant; location from 34th to 59th St., between Broadway and Madison Av.; rent $50 to $75. M 338 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gruver.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. (Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms in house with owner; board optional.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; bath adjoining; unlimited hot water.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; reference.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year: large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front and rear room, equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; purefood; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

86TH, 26 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; single rooms; unexcelled table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; excellent cooking; telephone; references.

96D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; refined surroundings; good home cooking; parlor dining guests; under new management.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway. "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Pretty room; southern exposure; board optional; refined surroundings. Janzen.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.) Beautiful Riverside, nicest, healthiest section. The Audubon.
Select, private hotel; few vacancies left. Large, bright room, quiet and sunny. Electricity, phone, bath, $11 one, $16 two. Including good board and service.
Another, $12 one, 18 two;
Another, $10 one, $15 two.
Two smaller rooms, $7 and $8.
Dining room, parlor floor, separate table. Reception parlors; every comfort. 2757 Aud.

140TH, 435 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view, Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 885 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS,
Central Park West; very attractive rooms for gentlemen or couple who can appreciate apartments with beautiful appointments. N 133 Times.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family, west side below 72d St., (preferably apartment,) $10. Address "Refined." 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Christian) requires board, refined private family, above West 70th St.; mention conveniences; moderate terms. N 133 Times.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 31 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2,161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

Long Island.

Private family owning comfortable house, Flushing, Long Island, convenient to train and trolley, would rent two large well-furnished rooms with board; excellent cooking; references required. N 115 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with cuisine surpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 140 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

30TH, 187 EAST.—Well-furnished room, large closet; next to bath. Beaton.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor; business purposes or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

72D, 200 EAST.—Large room; every convenience; private family; bath; references required.

79TH ST., 184 EAST.—Dainty furnished room; modern conveniences; private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath; steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; continuous hot water; Subway around corner.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $3, $5. 9067 Columbus.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

78D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

72D, 178 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

78D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10083 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; southern exposure; next bath; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, single rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 66 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5184.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms; private bath.

84TH, (2,314 Broadway.)—Attractive room; steam; electricity; phone; running water; privileges. Grever.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guldemeister.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

337 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

87, 351 WEST.—Single room apartment, private family; gentleman preferred; references. Apartment 23. Schuyler 5756.

88TH, 259 WEST, (near West End.)—Exceptional large front room; new, handsomely furnished; twin beds; running water; electricity; near bath; suitable two gentlemen or couple; private house. Phone 7800 River.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7018.

88TH, 107 WEST.—With private family; 8-room suite; independent entrance; suitable for two or three; phone. Hammond.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Excellent room, every convenience; private house. 4307 Schuyler.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, connecting, separate; southern exposure; elevator. Apartment 54.

93D, 52 WEST.—Light, heated, comfortably furnished rooms; family adults; all transit facilities; $8.50. Birch.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $6 and $7.

94TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large front room; bay window, running water; quiet, refined house.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, $3, $4 WEEKLY; CONVENIENCES.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Lins.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentleman. Apartment 41.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Barger, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

103D, 139 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtus.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 8583 Morningside. Clark.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining; handsomely furnished; near Broadway. Hall.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 367 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements; telephone; private house; very reasonable.

121ST ST., 420 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Attractively furnished large or two connecting rooms; elevator, electricity; near Subway; opposite college.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; business woman, couple; permanent. Apt. 56.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 528 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

123TH, 215 WEST.—Private family, two rooms, all conveniences, telephone, privileges; references.

126TH, 530 West.—Large, light, comfortable; private family; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 64.

126TH, 588 WEST, Apartment 1.—Two elegant furnished rooms; every convenience; Subway; gentlemen; references.

140TH ST., 443 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive light room; modern conveniences; private family. $3. Conried.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM,
740 Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; well heated; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6B, 4570 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st St.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; 2 windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; moderate; refined private family; references. Phone Audubon 9110. Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY, corner 96th St., (Wollaston.)—Large front room, exquisitely furnished in white; Oriental rugs, piano; $14. beautiful home for high-class people; also smaller rooms; all transit facilities. 2D.

BROADWAY, 1,780.—Handsomely furnished room with bath in the high-class Sonoma Apartments; very desirable, central location; refined business man with best credentials only considered. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in ten-room apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 3,290 Broadway. Tel. 3908 Morningside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

ELEGANTLY furnished, medium and large rooms, 724 St., near Broadway; refined house. Address L 14 Times.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

Rooms, studios; newly remodeled; private house; moderate rent. 747 Madison Av., (64th.)

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortable light room, elevator apartment, west side, $3.50. N 139 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

FILING CLERKS, competent; wanted. Particulars, Walter Rowlan, Post Office Box 1,467.

GENERAL WORK.—Wanted, in apartment, strong, active, intelligent woman to do part of general work; must be quick, clean, and able, and willing to follow well-systematized plan of work; wages, $25. In replying, state age, nationality, and where last employed. Y 277 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent and experienced general housework girl wanted; good cook; no washing; white girl; city references. 156 West 95th.

LAMP SHADE SEWERS.—Wanted, at once, experienced sewers on lamp and electric shades. Apply before 9 o'clock, The Will & Baumer Company, 139 Madison Av., 31st St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
ÆOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

STENOTYPY.—Wanted at once, twelve bright young ladies, under twenty years of age, preferably those with previous stenographic and typewriting experience and now out of employment, to take advantage of our new and liberal plan to learn Stenotypy the Machine Way in Shorthand. Splendid opportunity to prepare for choice secretarial positions. With thousands of stenographers out of employment, Stenotypists are being placed in good positions daily. Day and evening instructions. Call or write at once for further information. Pratt School, 62½ West 45th St.

Employment Agencies.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, an efficient COOK of European birth and training. Two in family. Also-trained CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS with above qualifications.
Also LADY'S MAID, preferably Swiss, Belgian, or German; expert needlewoman, who must be efficient packer and traveler and who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's clothes.
In reply state wages, experience, and references. Preference will be given to persons lately landed. Ones speaking French only will be acceptable. R. R. S., Normandy Farms, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER. — Must be able to take full charge of corporation books for a small manufacturing concern; good reference required; state salary. N 142 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER wanted for trade publication in important field; opportunity for investment (if desired) after full investigation; negotiations invited from high-grade, long-experienced executives. Box M 311 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, not over 25; must be competent English stenographer and have thorough knowledge of Spanish and French. Y 279 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for experienced salesmen in following lines: Paper boxes, paper, shoes, and disinfectants; only high-grade top notchers considered. Efficient Service Co., 703 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN wanted on commission for high-grade line of slipper buckles; also one for jewelry novelties; state experience, territory, and reference. R 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen; prefer college men with some selling experience; commission; write for appointment. Box R 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with own jobbing trade on an exceptional popular priced line of dresses; commission. L 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; experienced in convention organization; follow up correspondence; resourceful; can employ three months; references. M 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for English and French, not over 25; absolutely reliable and competent. Y 278 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

Automobile instruction; 1,000 chauffeurs and motor truck drivers required by the British War Office; men between the ages of 20 and 45; GET READY TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE MEN WHO GO; we can train you.
NEW WAY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
674 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners, courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL, executive, sales, technical openings; call or write. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

NATIONAL E

ROCKEFELLER SHIP OFF TO AID BELGIUM

Massapequa Sails with $275,000 Cargo of Food for Starving Non-Combatants.

SEEKING TWO MORE BOATS

Work Needed for Refugees Arriving Here—$8,703 for Relief Fund—J. P. Morgan Gives $1,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation relief steamship Massapequa, which is going to Rotterdam with a $275,000 cargo of flour, rise, bacon, and beans for the destitute people of Belgium, sailed for that port at high tide last night. No demonstration marked her departure. The Massapequa will steer straight for Rotterdam, without a stop.

The Rockefeller Foundation is understood to be negotiating for the charter of at least two other ships to take cargoes of food supplies to the destitute in the war zones of Europe. The names of the ships and the nature of the cargoes will be announced, it is said, at a near date.

Practically every steamship now arriving at New York from Dutch and British ports brings a number of Belgian refugees. These unfortunate people immediately apply to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, on landing, and ask assistance in getting employment. With reference to the employment of these people, the Belgian Bureau issued yesterday the following statement:

The Belgian Bureau has a number of Belgian refugees for whom it is trying to find employment. A few among them speak English, a great many speak French, and some few only, Flemish. It is very easy to find employment for the women, but great difficulty is experienced in locating the men. We have plenty of applications for farmers, but unfortunately the majority of men coming in now do not belong to that class. A great service would be rendered to these poor Belgian refugees if they were given employment in hotels, office buildings, &c. Please apply to Belgian Bureau, 10 Bridge Street, New York. Telephone Broad 1712.

$8,703 For the Belgian Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, now amounts to $285,301. Of this $8,703 was received yesterday from the following sources:

J. P. Morgan	$1,000	John Strootman	2
J. G. White	1,000	F. P. and Jennie W. G. Hegardt	1,010
M. Booth	5	Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.	1,000
Jennie A. Brown	25	E. G. Davern	2
Mrs. J. H. Hibbard	500	Friend	10
Mrs. A. Huntington	250	Swiss woman	5
W. E. Terry	5	R. B. Woodward	150
Bigelow Varnish Co.	5	Mrs. G. S. Allan	110
Lillian A. White	5	Hendon Chubb	100
C. J. Beekman	5	Lawrence Newman	100
A. H. Jacobs	1	E. D. Richmond	75
Aida R. De Milt	25	Frederick Mackel	75
Mrs. J. L. Sterling	10	L. B. Wilson	50
Herbert Adam	25	Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Quimby	50
C. O. Peacock	10	E. M. Murray	5
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hoyt	45	Reuben C. Cole	2
Prot. Dutch Ch. of W. P. Wainwright	50	So. Bushwick	36
Mrs. A. C. Gurney	20	Mrs. H. S. Wilson	50
Mrs. F. R. Russell	10	Kate M. Ferris	50
W. M.	25	Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Regna	50
Alex. L. Anderson	25	Charles Kuhn	50
Frances O. Smith	5	P. R. Wagner	50
Carl Iverson	2	William R. King	10
Anonymous	25	M. H. and M. T. Merwin	2
D. H. Miles	2	G. J. McCloskey	5
F. A. Muth	5	Mrs. R. W. Robinson	10
Mrs. A. M. Hirsh	10	A. Hodges	2
Anonymous	2	Mrs. J. A. Brown	1
R. B. Burgess	10	Wm. Branower	25
Mr. and Mrs. Israel	25	Arthur Casper	5
Martha A. Burke	10	James Erskine	2
L. E. Watson	5	Percy T. Strout	5
Elizabeth Canfew	5	L. A. Fruslow	1
Mrs. F. T. Perry	2	H. Sherman	1
Miss C. S. Middleworth	25	N. M. Clark	10
Mrs. G. B. Pea	5	A. G. Hathaway	25
W. E. Schoeffler	1	R. Simpson	2
Mrs. J. A. Anderson	11	C. P. Schwartz	1
Eldridge Cornwall	10	A. G. Brinckerhoff	10
N. Aymen	1	E. A. Kalle	5
Mrs. A. D. Davis	5	James P. Kelley	5
T. M. Coan	15	B. W. Hitchcock	10
W. L. Dill	15	J. Gray	2
Kate MacCord	2	C. A. Weiant	5
P. G. Messelin	10	Miss E. T. Martin	10
Mrs. A. D. Porter	5	Miss E. J. Lapham	2
Indian Hill	10	Thomas J. Larkin	1
C. H. English	1	Mrs. J. B. Conner	10
Rev. F. Blodgett	25	Sella P. Kotman	10
L. A. F.	5	Marguerite E. Gale	25
Robert Selmson	25	A. R. Chadwick	2
Ruth Earris	5	A. H. Underhill	25
S. Frankenheim	10	E. W. Foster	10
D. B. Bugg	2	C. M. Learned	5
Mrs. H. P. Dyer	100	Mrs. L. Joseph	15
Mrs. J. I. Kane	100	A. M. McCoon	15
W. Tompkins	100	F. R. Abell	2
Bridge Tea	100	Henry C. Miller	10
J. R. A.	50	Mrs. J. W. Buzzell	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	50	James Walker	5
E. and L. Glatigny	100	Mrs. J. Struthers	5
A. C. Round	50	F. H. Burnett	5
E. Martine	5	Mrs. W. A. Allott	10
Lilla Harper	1	Alma A. Clarke	10
Anon	10	Robert Reid	5
Phillips Abbott	10	A. Morgenthau	5
A. A. Volk Co.	10	George H. Stevens	5
Miss A. H. Bigs	10	Julia C. Sturges	10
Matilda Brooks	2	Anonymous	10
N. D. Huyler	2	F. M. Caffney	2
Mrs. F. H. Shelton	10	J. Wilson	5
Pour les Belges	5	A. M. Dalton	$5
Howard Spaer	1	A. M. Murray	10
Swift & Co.	14	Niels A. Nielsen	5
F. A. Scheffler	5	G. D. Snyder	10
W. M. Lawson	10	S. Chambettaz	20
Mrs. F. L. Gunther	10	Elizabeth Hirsch	10
Mrs. Chas. Staff	5	Mary Smith	2
Mrs. Smith	2	Lib. Rel. Union	2
Anonymous	23	J. J. Hardham	10
Margaretha Williamson	25	Alice Ward	10
H. A. Monfort	10	F. O. Foxcroft	10
A. S. W.	$3	Frank J. O'Rorke	10
39 S. Fullerton Av.	10	F.L. & A. Maguire	2
Mrs. H. C. Smith	10	J. R. Wildman	10
Mrs. J. D. Flick	2	Harold Hart	10
Pauline Flick	2	Fred. Brooks	20
Lois Flick	2	J. S.	50
S. Flick, Jr.	1	Katherine Lauclus	5
H. Von Daum	2	Louise White	5
Rev. H. Hoffman	2	L. L. Mitchell	25
Pauline Sage	10	J. M. Steoling	1
S. C. Hopkins	10	S. T. L.	10
J. G. Gilson	10	Mrs. C. F. How	5
E. H. Smyth	1	W. F. Daughan	5
Mary Westgate	5	P. R. Andrews	5
J. N. Fuller	10	E. Springstead	5
Henderson Bros.	5	Emily Foley	5
W. B. Smith	5	A. Van Denverkess	10
G. M. Baily	10	Mrs. W. G. Nichols	25
B. Jacquart	10	F. A. B.	1
E. L. Pierce	20	C. B. Ford	5
G. M. Armait	2	W. B. Lewis	10
M. Greene	25	Caroline Ten Eyck	10
A. R. S.	5	Thomas S. Gregg	15
Anonymous	1	W. S. M. Mead	25
Helen Achilles	15	Thomas McMeekin	2
N. T. Porter	25	Alice V. Leary	5
I. A. Fay	5	Edmund Corkill	5
E. P. Shusky	1	John T. Perry	10
L. C. M. Reed	1	Sympathizers	6
M. Shellens	5	Marjorie Schermerhorn	10
Miss F. Shick	5	Florence Iffles	10
W. D. Hanbridge	$5	C. M. Weeker	10
Frances E. Peck	10	November	10
Mary L. Peck	10	Mrs. S. S. nes.	10
Anonymous	1	Ralph Tabor	2
W. N. Deutemple	25	H. E. P.	25
P. Lobotsky	1	J. C. Denniston	5
A. B.	5	H. F. Offenthal	5
J. R. C.	1	J. A. Bullard	10
Working Girl	1	H. H. Taylor	25
F. Styles	1	H. W. Jones	5
J. B. O.	5	L. C. Wells	5
Alex. Holtzoff	1	Flora Mathews	1
Cash	4	J. S. Perry	2
Henry Hyde	1	Mrs. Alice Ernst	2
Chambers family	2	Charles B. Barnes	10
1st Pres. S. S.	10	John J. Barber	10
W. Mayzlothing	10	J. H. Anderson	1
Alice Gigney	5	M. J. Simpkins	10
George Maretnot	1	Fred G. McNeary	1
1st Pres. S. S.	10	W. C. Harmon	25
W. S. Ducey	1	Anon	15
H. B. Parsons	15	Mrs. C. G. Staley	1.00
F. A. Gaylord	5	H. M. Durfee	3
P. A.	10	Mrs. T. Snowden	5
H.	1	Thomas Watts	25
H. M. Durfee	5	H. A. Welton	2
Mrs. T. Snowden	5	Margaret Peck	2
Miss H. S. Reckard	1	Grace Peck	2
J. Marandier	2	Dorothy Peck	2
M. J. D. McDewelide	10	Mildred Peck	2
Edwin P. Ward	10	Eleanor Peck	2
George Kirkgaard	5	Broadmead children	25
Josephine Bartlett	2	Mrs. R.C. Seymour	3
Eva A. Robertson	25	E. W. George	10

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MADAME VANDERVELDE.

Dr. F. W. Marlow $15

BELGIAN CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

Miscellaneous	$1.25	G. West	.98
C. Goodwin	2.19	Mrs. A. Arbib-Costa	1.98
L. M. Winn	3.28	H. Furstenberg	8.41
Mrs. J. C. Staley	1.00	Jeanne Morengh	5.10
Miscellaneous	1.00	C. H. Miller	3.08
Anonymous	1.00	Chocolate Menier	5.02
Mrs. P. C. Tiemann	1.00	Anonymous	1.00

Kind of Apparel Needed.

The American Red Cross has issued a statement giving information as to the kind of apparel that is most needed by the destitute women and children of Belgium. This is the statement:

CLOTHING NEEDED BY BELGIAN AND OTHER REFUGEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Woolen blouses.
Warm skirts.
Boots and shoes.
Stockings.
Cotton chemises—untrimmed.
Knitted mufflers or scarfs to cover head and shoulders.

But above everything shawls, knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen material, large enough to fold so that they cover the head and the shoulders and body as well.

They do not wear sweaters. Only the young girls will wear coats. Some will wear petticoats. These would be very useful for the children; also simple, warm dresses and knitted hoods with long ends to throw around neck or with short capes to cover shoulders.

Presents of yarn and long knitting needles would be very welcome. All the refugees beg for wool.

The need for blankets is going to be overpowering this Winter in Belgium and in all war-ridden countries.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

To be packed in separate boxes from hospital garments and sent to same address: American Red Cross, care of Bush Terminal Company, Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn. Marked for Belgian refugees

Responsive to appeals from the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is affiliated with the British Red Cross Society, $4,000 has been sent to the London headquarters by Eliot Norton of 2 Rector Street. The money was gathered in small gifts made in this city and elsewhere, for the most part by alumni of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities.

The Ambulance Corps was organized by Richard Norton of Boston, and the volunteers are mostly from the universities named, although they are not confined to those institutions.

ITALIAN SHIPS FREED; KROONLAND HELD

Great Britain Will Make Report to Us on Status of the American Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The British Government has released the Italian steamers San Giovanni and Regina d'Italia, which were detained at Gibraltar with copper cargoes, but has not yet ordered the release of the American steamer Kroonland, which is being held at the same port with 1,100 passengers and a cargo of copper and rubber, bound for Italy and Greece. Information to this effect was sent to the State Department today by Ambassador Page from London.

With respect to the Kroonland, Ambassador Page cabled that he had been informed by the British Foreign Office that it was the purpose of the British Government to deliver to the American Government a report covering the situation of that vessel. The United States had asked for the release of the Kroonland and her cargo if the facts regarding them were as the State Department understood them.

In the case of the Italian steamers, the State Department expressed the hope to the British Government that the vessels and their cargoes might be released.

Copper shippers in New York, Baltimore, and other seaports are complaining to the State Department in strong terms against the detention of their cargoes through the activity of British cruisers. They assert that as a result of the British Government's action few steamship owners will accept copper cargoes, and that those who do are demanding an increase of several hundred per cent. in ocean freight rates on copper.

Dr. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, visited the State Department today and informed Secretary Lansing that the Argentine Government was being similarly embarrassed by the activity of the British cruisers.

The Platuria Released.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The British Government has ordered the release of the Standard Oil Company's steamer Platuria, which was seized recently by British warships off the coast of Scotland and taken into the port of Stornoway. The Government has satisfied itself that the Platuria's cargo of oil was destined to be delivered into neutral hands.

Two Italian ships carrying cargoes of copper from the United States to Italy, which were detained at Gibraltar, have been released after the purchase of their cargoes by the British Government. The case of the American ship Kroonland, bound from New York for Naples and Greece with a cargo of copper, is still under consideration.

MORE PREDICTIONS BY EX-GERMAN SPY

Dr. Graves Now Tells of Coming Invasion of England by Germany.

BOTH BY AIR AND BY SEA

30 Zeppelins and 375,000 Men to Cross the Channel—And London Is to be Destroyed.

Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, who says that, while a German spy in good standing, he gained past, present, and future knowledge of the European war denied to the uninitiated, came out with further predictions yesterday regarding the next developments in the international struggle. Last Sunday Dr. Graves predicted the destruction of the Suez Canal within a fortnight, and yesterday he foretold a further calamity for England—this being nothing less than an invasion of Great Britain by German troops and airships and the almost certain burning of London.

"London," said Dr. Graves yesterday, "has been marked for destruction by Germany for a long time, and as it is the Germans' prime object to eliminate England from the present struggle as soon as possible, the attack on the capital city will begin before the month is out. Let me explain how this will come about.

"To my certain knowledge, Germany has built 500 or more steel sea-going barges of 500 tons burden each, and each capable of carrying 750 men with provisions and munitions of war to last them for a month's campaign. These barges have been built in parts, and for years the parts have been concealed with arms and armaments in German mobilization centres, notably at Stettin, Frankfort, Oder, and Berlin. This has been possible because of the German way of doing things. Everything military that they construct is made in sections, one section being manufactured in one place and another in another, and even the workmen who make any part do not know what it is to be used for.

German Waterways Deepened.

"In addition to this, all of the waterways of Germany have been deepened, so that these large barges may be navigated almost from one end of the country to the other. This deepening of channels, of course, was in the interests of commerce, but the Government also was thinking of war when the work was done. The parts of the barges have by now been assembled, and there is no doubt that the barges are ready for the dash across the English Channel. At least 375,000 men can be carried on them, and these men will be available when the time for the invasion comes.

"Simultaneously with the start of the barges for England a German fleet of at least thirty Zeppelins will sail across the Channel. Half of them will be held to protect the barges, which will be towed by powerful ocean-going tugs, and the other half will scatter over London. If the city refuses to surrender after an ultimatum has been delivered to it, these Zeppelins will drop bombs of a size and power of 42-centimeter shells and in addition containing chemicals that will set fire to anything inflammable near where they explode. The Zeppelins can start fires in London in a hundred different places within half an hour or so.

"And," Dr. Graves continued, "while the Zeppelins are bombarding London, and the barges are carrying the army across the Channel, the German naval fleet will be keeping the English fleet in the North Sea busy. While England's fleet has been in the open water, standing the wear and tear of constant activity, Germany's fleet has been lying snugly in harbor and being prepared for the big sea fight. Furthermore, Germany's ships have been built especially for service in the November storms of the North Sea, and England's have not. It is easy to see, therefore, that the German fleet will be able to prevent English warships from interfering with the transportation of soldiers on the barges.

Submarines to Control Channel.

"This disclosure of the plans of Germany explains the terrific fight that the Kaiser is making for control of the coast towns of France and Belgium. My confident prediction is that the Germans will soon gain the foothold on the coast they need, that within a fortnight a fleet of thirty German submarines will control the English Channel and guarantee a passage for the barges, and that between the 25th and 30th of this month the invasion of England will begin."

Asked why the German dirigibles had not done the damage in Antwerp foretold for London, Dr. Graves said that as yet not a Zeppelin had been used in the war. The dirigibles used over Antwerp, he said, were of the Parseval type and were much smaller and less protected than the Zeppelins. Their purpose, according to him, was simply for terrifying the Belgians and scouting purposes. When the Zeppelins get into action, he said, a new story of air fighting will be told.

London will not be protected from airships, Dr. Graves said, by darkness, because the German General Staff has detailed charts of the city more complete than those in the office of the London Survey. With these charts and a compass any airship, the Doctor asserted, can go over any desired point of London.

A few other general assertions made by the former spy were that within six months Russia would cease fighting Germany, that Italy would never join the Allies, that England now held 38,000 Italian troops in reserve in Great Britain for the defense of London, that—but as Dr. Graves was going on his press agent reminded him that he had better save some of his revelations for his lecture in Carnegie Hall tonight.

AUSTRALIA TO HOLD HER FOOD AND FUEL

Places Embargo on Exportation of Meat and Coal Except to Mother Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, reported today that the Australian Government has placed an embargo on meat and coal except to the mother country. Judge Fleming, Chief of the Board of Foreign Trade Advisers, received a cablegram from the American Consul General in Australia stating that the Australian Government had also placed an embargo upon wool, wheat, and flour.

Australian wool imported direct into the United States during the seven months ending in July amounted to 22,585,000 pounds, valued at $5,645,958. The quantity imported indirectly by way of England is not specifically enumerated in Government records.

Meat from Australia during the seven months amounted to 23,306,998 pounds, valued at $1,799,045.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The embargo placed by Australia on shipments of coal and meat except to the mother country seriously affects this port and that portion of the Pacific Coast tributary to it.

Fuel oil is used in almost all factories, on all railroads, and, with few exceptions, on vessels plying the Pacific, but coal for domestic consumption is chiefly imported from Australia.

Within the last eighteen months shipments of Australian beef, mutton, and butter have been a factor here in keeping down retail prices, which steadily climbed as the population grew.

MRS. WHITNEY TAKES HOSPITAL TO THE WAR

Daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Finances Field Expedition to Care for Wounded.

KEPT HER PLANS A SECRET

Sails Today in Personal Charge of Four Surgeons, Fifteen Nurses, and Complete Field Equipment.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, accompanied by four American surgeons, fifteen trained nurses, and half a dozen hospital internes, will sail for Europe on the Lusitania this morning to establish a field hospital for the care of the wounded behind the battle lines in Northern France. The project is being financed solely by Mrs. Whitney as her contribution toward the relief of sufferers in the war zone. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Whitney, who was formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, was ready to put a large share of her fortune into this work and to establish other hospitals if conditions at the front permitted. Her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, arrived in New York from Newport last night to bid her good-bye.

Although the object of her mission was not made known until the eve of her departure, Mrs. Whitney has been quietly planning the expedition for several weeks. She was encouraged by the example of her sister, Countess Szecheryi, formerly Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, who has gone to the aid of the wounded in Austria. Some idea of the scale of the undertaking may be gained from the fact that the motor ambulances, large quantity of medical appurtenances, and enough clothing for 3,000 men, women, and children were shipped to France last Saturday on the steamship Chicago as part of the hospital equipment.

The four surgeons sailing today are known for their skill in hospital work. They are Dr. Walton Martin of 25 West Fiftieth Street, attending surgeon at St. Luke's, who will have charge of the field organization; Dr. Karl Connell of 42 West Fiftieth Street, associate attending physician at Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. Donald Gordon of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, a former member of the Roosevelt Hospital staff, and Dr. W. E. Drennan of Birmingham, Ala. These men have volunteered their services. They will remain at the front three or four months, after which their places will be taken by other volunteers.

The first field hospital will be stationed as near as possible to the firing lines. It will be conducted in co-operation with the American Ambulance Hospital, near Paris, which is managed by Drs. De Bauchet and Joseph A. Blake. The wounded of both armies will be treated in the institution, and a special effort will be made to care for the more serious cases, which at present cannot be treated in the military field hospitals. The surgeons were not willing to discuss their plans last night, but one of those associated with Mrs. Whitney in the work explained that relief is contemplated for a certain class of sufferers for whom there is practically no provision at present.

"There is a great need for skilled surgery at the front," he said. "At present it is impossible for the military hospitals to handle any but the less serious cases of wounded. The result is that hundreds of soldiers who are injured most severely have to wait until they can be sent back to Paris. This means a delay of twenty-four hours or more before they are treated. By that time often they are beyond hope. Hundreds of lives might be saved if the surgeons were able to reach them in time.

"By establishing an up-to-date and fully equipped hospital close to the lines we hope to render a most important service in this respect. With our ambulances constantly in service, soldiers wounded in battle may be rushed to us within a comparatively few hours, and the dangers arising from delay may be avoided. It is speed that counts in thousand of serious cases, and that is what Mrs. Whitney's hospital will provide."

According to those associated with Mrs. Whitney, no other field hospital just like this has been established in the war zone. The nearest thing to it is the field hospital maintained in France by Herman Harjes, the banker, which on a smaller scale aims to give immediate relief in cases of serious injury. One of the New York surgeons in the Harjes hospital is Dr. Archibald C. Strong.

HELP NEEDED FOR WOUNDED.

Red Cross Sends $10,000 More for Use at Points in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Following its donation of $25,000 to the American ambulance hospital in Paris, the American Red Cross has asked Ambassador Herrick if he will receive $10,000 to be used in his discretion in furnishing surgeons, nurses, and supplies, or whatever is needed most in Vierzon, Dinard, Dieppe, and Pau, from which points strong appeals for further assistance have just reached American Red Cross headquarters here.

There are 1,200 gravely wounded French and Gemans in Vierzon, according to a cable received by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red from Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. Mrs. Hewitt says three were 400 wounded stretched upon scattered straw, with only one surgeon, an American, to attend them.

"No trained nurses, no medicine, no food," Mrs. Hewitt cabled. "Wounded arriving starved and naked. No funds. Have seen surgeon, who is in despair because committees here can supply nothing. Can you cable me money to relieve horrible situation?"

Miss Boardman's reply to this appeal was:

"Cabling Ambassador Herrick asking if we may place funds at his disposal to meet needs you describe. See him."

The American Red Cross arranged today to ship 5,000 heavy blankets to distressed non-combatants in Belgium.

CANADA CURBS GERMANS.

Newspapers in West Ordered to Stop Printing Seditious Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 23.—So persistent is the anti-British campaign in some German newspapers of Western Canada that orders were issued today to the military authorities at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton to notify all newspapers in their districts that the further publication of articles of a seditious nature or calculated to incite anti-British sentiment of a dangerous character would be followed immediately by suppression of the newspapers.

These instructions are so specific that the campaign against England and her Allies is likely to be stopped at once. The decision to adopt extreme measures has been tardy, the Government hoping that campaign would end without interference.

HIT TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

Angry Russian Clerk's Ultimatum When His Pay Was Refused.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 2. (Dispatch to The London News.)—When Turkey's diplomatic staff were closing the embassy here this morning they were reminded that some of the Russian employes had not been paid for four months.

Fahreddin Bey, the Ambassador, said there was no money for Russians, and when the employes insisted he jeered and told them they would be paid in Odessa when the Turks took it.

This evoked an ultimatum from the Russian clerk, who, acting as spokesman for his colleagues, delivered it in the shape of a blow on the Turk's jaw. The irate diplomat shouted for help and sent for the police, but the policeman guarding the door refused to interfere.

Fahreddin Bey will depart via Sweden for Holland, where, he says, he will continue to represent Turkey.

6-Passenger Sedan, $3750

CHANDLER

The Six with the Marvelous Motor

Many who have seen the Chandler Sedan declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. We believe it is.

The grace of its lines, the luxurious comfort of its roomy body, trimmed in grey cloth and lace with satin curtains, the completeness of its appointments, the ease with which it can be ventilated—leave nothing to be desired.

These other closed bodies, all as beautiful, comfortable and luxurious as the Sedan: 7-Passenger Limousine, $3750; 3-Passenger Coupe, $3250; 5-Passenger Coupe, $3250.

The flexibility and ease of control of the Chandler motor make it ideal for city driving.

Come See These Closed Cars. Immediate Delivery on all Models.

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
55th St., West of Broadway

Furniture of Elegance for the Living Room

THE refinement and elegance of the Furniture one meets with in the Stately Rooms of the old Red-brick Mansions which dominate so many sleepy English Country towns, may give a touch of distinction to the furnishing of the Living Room of to-day.

Hampton Shops Reproductions of old English Furniture of the most significant periods offer abundant opportunity for the selection of the generously cushioned Settee or the cane-backed Armchair faithfully following the Heppelwhite or Sheraton tradition or the Clock with its somnolent tick and cheery Chimes whose tall case might have been fashioned by Chippendale himself.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 33d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

The "needle point" lapel sack; a new Hart Schaffner & Marx model *for young men*

ANOTHER case of our young men designers "striking twelve;" a very snappy new suit model that a lot of the fellows will want.

The coat is a three-button model, two to button; the wide lapels are finished with the "needle point;" snug body, natural shoulders, soft roll front; the illustration illustrates.

Five button waistcoat; leave the lower button unbuttoned. Trousers in the very straight English type, with turn-up.

Ask the merchant who sells our goods; he knows. This suit, in a variety of weaves, foreign and domestic, can be had at $25 and more.

Our label in clothes is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell these Clothes.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings.)
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Combine Pleasure with Business

GO TO

Philadelphia

OVER THE

See some of the most beautiful scenery in New Jersey. Ride in comfort in a perfectly equipped train over a perfectly smooth roadbed. Enjoy a bountiful breakfast, luncheon or dinner, promptly and courteously served

Hard Coal No Smoke No Tunnels

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; fair tomorrow; strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,739. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

DEMOCRATS HOLD CONGRESS; THEIR MAJORITY IS 19

No Change in the Senate and President Is Assured of House's Support.

VARIED FATES OF BOSSISM

Penrose Wins in Pennsylvania, but Sullivan Is Defeated in Illinois.

OHIO AGAIN REPUBLICAN

Four States Adopt Prohibition, While Two Stay Wet—Kansas Back to Standpatism.

Late returns from Tuesday's election show that there will be twenty-seven more Democrats than Republicans in the next House of Representatives, but the Democratic majority over all will be nineteen, as late editions of yesterday's TIMES said it would.

There will be 227 Democrats, 200 Republicans, 7 Progressives, and 1 Socialist. Small as the majority is, it insures continued Democratic control, and the President will continue to have the support of the legislative branch in whatever policies he may suggest. Champ Clark will retain the Speakership.

The election made no change whatever in the Senate majority. The Democrats still have a majority of 10, there being 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 1 Progressive.

Next to New York, the chief interest of the election centred in Pennsylvania. The returns there show that the voters made a distinction between Boies Penrose and the rest of the Republican ticket. Penrose's two opponents, Pinchot and Palmer, have a majority over him of 14,940. Had they united they would have beaten him. Yet the Republican candidate for Governor, Brumbaugh, has a majority of 139,041 over Vance McCormick. Though Penrose is elected, the voters of Pennsylvania showed that he is not their choice.

Col. Roosevelt sought to make a fusion between the Democrats and Progressives. He induced the Progressive candidate for Governor, Dean Lewis, to withdraw, and the Progressives supported McCormick. He wanted the Democrats, in return, to withdraw Palmer and support Pinchot for Senator. Had they done so Penrose would have been beaten.

Penrose's plurality over Pinchot was 236,493. He got 489,346 votes; Pinchot, 252,853; Palmer, the third in the race, got 251,433. Brumbaugh got 562,562 votes and McCormick 432,521.

The Pennsylvania and Illinois contests were bracketed together in the public mind because of the fact that in both States a machine boss was running for the Senate—a Republican in Pennsylvania and a Democrat in Illinois. In both States independent voters were urged to vote against the two bosses. Four United States Senators, two Republicans and two Democrats, issued an appeal to voters of their parties in the two States to vote against Penrose and Sullivan.

The anti-boss argument failed in Pennsylvania, but it was successful in Illinois. Roger C. Sullivan, the Chicago boss, nominated for Senator on the Democratic ticket, was expected to win easily, because the opposition was divided between two candidates, Senator Sherman, Republican, and Raymond Robins, Progressive. Nevertheless, Sullivan has been defeated by about 6,000 votes, and Sherman returns to the Senate. Sullivan's defeat is directly attributable to the fight made against him as a boss and the ruler of a machine.

Ohio went Republican by majorities that were not very impressive. Representative Willis defeated Gov. Cox for the Governorship by from 8,000 to 12,000, and Warren G. Harding, Republican, was elected to the Senate by a larger majority, not yet fixed.

A surprising feature of the election is that Oklahoma is in doubt. This southwestern State had been counted on as being as surely Democratic as any other State in that cluster. The Governorship, however, is still in question, though Senator Gore, Democrat, ran ahead of his ticket and is undoubtedly elected.

Another close State that has seldom been doubtful before is Utah, where Senator Reed Smoot, one of the leaders of the elder statesmen in the United States Senate, has barely pulled through by 1,500 votes. The election was the closest in the history of the State. There was a fusion between the Democrats and the Progressives, who nominated a Mormon named Moyle. Smoot has always had the Church behind him heretofore, but Moyle's orthodoxy apparently deterred the Senator of that support as a whole.

Two other Senators of the Old Guard, Gallinger of New Hampshire and Dillingham of Vermont, encountered disturbing opposition because of their position as such. In Dillingham's case, particularly, the only ground for opposition to him was that he had been a boy in the old Aldrich machine, had voted for Lorimer, and had otherwise conducted himself as a member of the "Old Guard" should. The same line of attack was adopted against Gallinger, with more specifications.

Against Dillingham there was a coalition of Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists, their candidate being Charles A. Prouty, formerly Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Dillingham had to dig pretty industriously, and pulled through by about 7,000 votes. Gallinger was also elected.

New Hampshire, a stronghold of Progressivism, has gone back to standpatism with a vengeance. She has elected to the Senate Charles Curtis, an ex-Senator who lost his seat in that body because of his uncompromising [illegible] Old Guard. There [illegible] Curtis's qualifications [illegible] attempt to make it appear that [illegible]

Continued on Page 3.

White House Blames Tariff for Loss In House; Says Result Is Really an "Off Year" Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the face of the heavy reduction of the Democratic majority in the House, the Administration has decided that yesterday's elections resulted in what was, under the circumstances, a great victory. This was the position announced by Postmaster General Burleson after a conference at the White House this morning. He said:

The victory was an overwhelming one for the Democrats. It was the first time in the history of the country that the party in power won the House after revising the tariff, except at the time of the Dingley tariff, when the Spanish war was on and the party in power had the advantage of patriotism.

The same view was taken tonight in the statement issued by Thomas J. Pence, Assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

A careful canvass of the election returns shows that the Democracy has strengthened its position in the Senate and has splendidly maintained itself with the election of the greatest majority ever returned by any party in an off-year following a revision of our tariff system.

With complete returns from all save sixteen districts, the Democrats have carried 225 Congressional elections as against 188 by the Republicans, 3 by the Socialists, and 3 by the Progressives, a majority of 37 over the Republicans.

It is gratifying to know that the party has strengthened its hold in the great Middle West and on the Pacific Coast.

It was suggested today that the secret of the Administration's willingness to let the blame for Democratic losses rest on the Democratic tariff is the avowed confidence that before the next elections the conditions that caused dissatisfaction with the lower customs duties would have vanished. The President publicly declared before the outbreak of the war that the return of prosperity was in sight, and the return of prosperity, even Republicans admit, would end the hostility to the Democratic tariff.

A second explanation advanced by the Democrats for their loss of seats in the House is the disappearance of the Progressive vote. The inference is that the rank and file of the Progressive Party has returned to the Republican fold. Democrats here take great pleasure from the thought that, with the Progressives practically eliminated, Democracy has measured swords with Republicanism on almost equal terms and proved more than a match for it.

"This time we had a stand-up fight with the Republicans and we have defeated them," said Mr. Pence. "Generally speaking, the Progressives were not a factor in this election. The outcome this year, therefore, cannot be compared to that of two years ago.

"We have elected Democratic Governors in Minnesota, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Michigan, and Wyoming, as well as in Southern States. There was danger of our losing Senators in Colorado and Oregon, but both Senators Thomas and Chamberlain have been elected, and we have good chances of electing Senator Newlands in Nevada, Roger Sullivan in Illinois, and Neely as Senator in Kansas. Unexpectedly we have elected Phelan as Senator in California and Johnson as Senator in South Dakota."

ROME HEARS LONDON BY POCKET WIRELESS

Italian Priest Makes Amazing Tests of Invention Before Scientists and Diplomats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 4.—Prof. Domenico Argentieri, the Abruzzi priest whose recent claim of having invented a small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at even a distance of 1,250 miles raised a storm of controversy in Italy, today triumphantly demonstrated the genuineness of his invention.

At the British Embassy in Rome, in the presence of a large gathering of public men and scientific experts, including Sir Rennell Rodd, he gave a series of astonishing experiments without bobbins, receiving poles, or the other stock in trade connected with radio-telegraphy. A simple switch attached by an ordinary domestic electrocord to his pocket apparatus was what he used for interrupting wireless communications transmitted by the London Foreign Office. He also picked up others from Paris and from war vessels out at sea. Some of the messages were in cypher and their accuracy has been rigidly verified.

French, Russian, and Japanese military and naval attachés also witnessed the experimen's.

PRAISE AMERICAN SURGEONS

Kaiser's Government Wants Three More Sent to Germany.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 4.—The American hospitals at Gleiwitz and Cassel are doing such satisfactory work that the German Government is about to request that three more American surgeons be sent to Germany. In case this is done the Government will turn over another large hospital in Gleiwitz to American supervision.

The German surgeons speak in terms of the highest appreciation of the skill of the American surgeons. They give terrible evidence of their confidence by allotting to the American hospitals some of the most severe cases of illness and many of the most difficult cases requiring surgical operations.

CANAL CUT OPEN AGAIN.

Record-Breaking Excavation Feat Clears Way for Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—Another record-breaking excavation feat again opened the canal for traffic at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the slide which on Saturday last for the second time blocked the Culebra Cut was cleared sufficiently to enable vessels to pass.

LISTER-KAYE A BANKRUPT.

Hungarian Speculation Ruins the Husband of Natica Yznaga.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Sir John Lister-Kaye, who married Natica Yznaga of Louisiana, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court today. Sir John attributes his trouble to the financing of a company formed to develop property in Croatia, in Hungary.

A statement of Sir John's affairs showed that he had liabilities of upwards of £130,000 ($630,000), of which £80,000 ($400,000) were secured. His assets were given as "bad book debts" and amounted to £70,000 ($350,000).

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FIRE.

Special Alarm for Blaze in Stable Near the Hospital.

The fire-fighting force quartered on Blackwell's Island was called out at midnight last night to fight a blaze in the stables connected with the Metropolitan Hospital. The stables are close to the main hospital building, and preparations were made at once to move patients. The fire was a small one, however, and the promptness with which the firemen stretched their hose lines into the burning building made it unnecessary to disturb the hospital inmates.

What caused the fire is not known. It was discovered before it had gained sufficient headway to endanger buildings near it, and an alarm was turned in at once which called out the island's whole fire fighting force.

Smokers of the best Turkish Cigarettes may now obtain PALL MALL Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive three-row packages.—Advt.

JAPANESE CAPTURE 800 MEN AT TSING-TAU

Destroy 26 German Guns—Defenders Sink Austrian Cruiser to Prevent Seizure.

TOKIO, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received here from Tsi-nan, in Shantung Province, China, says the Japanese forces before Tsing-tau have destroyed twenty-six German guns and captured 800 prisoners.

The Japanese artillery is now attacking the German trenches and the wire entanglements before them.

In a statement issued here to-day the Navy Department says it believes the Germans at Tsing-tau have sunk the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, which took refuge in that harbor soon after Japan declared war. It is also thought the Germans have destroyed the floating docks.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—Since Tuesday morning no word has been received by wireless from the defenders of Tsing-tau. The Japanese began a general bombardment of the fortress with heavy siege guns several days ago.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, reported sunk by the Germans in Tsing-tau Harbor, evidently to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Allies, was a small vessel of about 4,000 tons. She was rated at nineteen knots and had eight 5.9-inch guns in her main battery.

The Kaiserin Elisabeth, according to previous Japanese reports, had been aiding the forts in replying to the attacks of the Japanese and British warships which are gathered before Tsing-tau.

FEAR OF ZEPPELINS HURTS LONDON HOTELS

Many Guests Object to Upper Floor Rooms from Fear of Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The upper floor rooms in some well patronized hotels are in little demand as the result of timidity felt about Zeppelins. The timorous are English as well as French and Belgians. Lately many English women have taken apartments in hotels, closing their houses because the men of the family are at the front.

According to an official of one of the largest hotels London as a result of the war will be a Winter resort this year, since many persons who usually go to Southern Europe will remain here. The dining rooms of the hotels are filled with French and Belgians, as are the well-known restaurants. Owing to the dearth of amusement in Paris the audiences in the theatres here include a large number of Parisians.

ASK SWISS PRESIDENT TO SEEK AN ARMISTICE

Socialists Appeal to Him to Join Other Neutral Countries, Vorwaerts Says.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Handelsblad says:

"According to Vorwärts, a council of the members of the Social Democratic Party in the Swiss Parliament has asked the President of Switzerland to take the initiative in making diplomatic representations jointly with the governments of other neutral States to secure an armistice."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-RADIABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

TWO STATES VOTE TO GIVE SUFFRAGE

Montana and Nevada Won by the Women, Both by Small Margins.

NEBRASKA NECK AND NECK

Official Count May Be Necessary There—Result a See-saw on Slow Returns.

REJECTED BY FOUR STATES

Ohio, Missouri, North and South Dakota Defeat Proposal—Half Kansas Vote Feminin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Woman suffrage leaders rejoiced tonight when belated returns indicated that votes for women had been apparently granted in two of the seven States voting on the question in Tuesday's election, with a third State in doubt. First returns had indicated refusal of the franchise to women in all seven States concerned.

Montana and Nevada, according to the latest returns, granted votes to women, while Nebraska showed such a small vote against the proposal that the women claimed the State. Missouri, Ohio, and North and South Dakota refused to grant equal suffrage, the majority against granting the franchise to women increasing with the size of the population concerned.

In Montana, where workers of the American Woman Suffrage Association made heroic efforts to win the ballot, the vote was so close that the official count may be necessary to decide the outcome. The women have a slight lead on incomplete returns.

In Nevada, which seems won to the cause of equal suffrage, 105 precincts out of 240 gave 3,619 votes for woman suffrage and 2,508 against.

In Illinois the proportion of female to male voters in the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties was about the same. The woman political leaders were mostly identified with the Progressive Party. Figures in many precincts showed, however, that the percentage of women to men was larger in the Democratic Party than in the Progressive.

"We are greatly pleased that no more of the States went for suffrage," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, yesterday. "We have more confidence now for the anti-suffrage campaign in New York State. We will commence our campaign at once, and our slogan will be, 'We Win, 1915.'"

"The anti-suffragists can't win for they are not fighting for anything—they are opposing," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "And we can't lose anything that we have never had."

Dr. Shaw had just come back from two months campaigning in the Western States.

"We have made a splendid fight," she said, "and we have done great propaganda work that will help us in the future. We will have the whole United States in ten years. We had the liquor interests and the trusts against us in the West, with plenty of money to fight us. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan helped us a great deal in Nebraska.

"Two years ago a representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association in South Dakota came to me here in New York and asked me to make an agreement with him not to work against the liquor interests and he would keep his hands off suffrage. I told him that we could not make any such agreement."

Dr. Shaw said that the work of the Congressional Union had done the suffrage cause much harm in the West by fighting Democratic candidates whether they were or were not in favor of votes for women.

"I am glad to say that I think most of the men they opposed were elected," said Dr. Shaw.

"I am not dissatisfied with the results in the West," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Association and of the Empire State Women's Campaign Committee, who has also been campaigning in the West. "We have ten States, not counting Nevada and Montana."

NEBRASKA SUFFRAGE IN DOUBT

Antis Led on Late Incomplete Returns—Other Figures Unobtainable.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Returns on the suffrage vote are coming in very slowly, and the figures will not be available for probably forty-eight hours.

Six counties complete and 218 scattering precincts give for suffrage 20,644 against 25,086, a majority of 4,442 for the Antis, overcoming a previous slight lead for votes for women. In addition to securing a majority vote, the affirmatives must have 25 per cent. of the total vote for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 4.—It is impossible to get figures on suffrage until the count is made, as many precincts failed to make returns on this issue. There is no question, however, as to the defeat of the movement. Equal suffrage leaders of the State say they will at once start another campaign and that it will not end until they are successful.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—No suffrage figures whatever are available at

Continued on Page 5.

Have you seen "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre?—Advt.

TURKEY BREAKS WITH ALL ALLIES; BRITISH BOMBARD RED SEA PORT; GERMANS SHIFT LINE FOR NEW ATTACK

AGAIN SHELL DARDANELLES

British and French Warships Renew Attack on the Forts.

REPORTS RUSSIAN DISASTER

Vienna Paper Says Turks Sank Five Warships and Nineteen Transports.

A BATTLESHIP ALSO LOST

Turkish Vessels Reported to Have Destroyed the Sinope. —British Bombard Jeddah.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Servia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, today demanded and received their passports. Some of them have already left their posts, while the others will depart tomorrow.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her warships in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and attacking Russian ships proved unacceptable to the Powers of the Triple Entente, since Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed and that the ships purchased from Germany be dismantled.

Now that Turkey has aligned herself among the nations at war, there is much speculation as to what the other Balkan States will do. Greece is said to be preparing to side with the Allies, while Bulgaria has given assurances of her neutrality. Bulgaria, however, is mobilizing, for, as a Bulgarian diplomat said, "With Turkey in the area of the war Bulgaria must be prepared for any eventualities."

German Report of Bombardment.

The following semi-official statement, given out in Berlin, has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"A report from Constantinople states that the British fleet bombarded Akabah, Arabia, on Nov. 1, and attempted to land troops near the Egyptian frontier. The report adds:

"'After four Englishmen had fallen the remainder of the party returned to the boats. Although the British fired 1,000 rounds, we lost only one gendarme.'

"The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that, according to information received in Vienna from the Turkish Ministry of Marine, the naval engagement in the Black Sea was much more serious than the first report indicated.

"A few Turkish vessels practicing in the Black Sea were observed and attacked by Russian warships. The engagement resulted in the sinking of five Russian warships and nineteen transports. According to statements made by Russian sailors, the transports had on board 1,700 mines which the Russians intended to lay in the Black Sea. This is proof of the hostile intentions of the Russian fleet.

"In the bombardment of Sevastopol and Novorossysk twenty-five warehouses filled with petroleum and corn were destroyed."

British Bombard Jeddah.

The British cruiser Minerva has bombarded the Arabian town of Dieddah (Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia,) on the Red Sea.

The Turkish authorities, according to a Reuter dispatch from Constantinople via Sofia, have begun to seize the shipping lying off Constantinople. The Porte has also ordered the extinction of the lighthouses on the Mediterranean littoral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to telegrams from Tenedos, (near the southwest entrance of the Dardanelles,) an Anglo-French blockading squadron last night approached the entrance to the Dardanelles, but stood out again when a fort fired a blank shot.

This morning at 7 o'clock the ships opened a vigorous fire on the Sedilbahr and Kumkales forts, which continued, with but a few interruptions, until 10 o'clock.

It is believed here that this bombard-

Continued on Page 3.

Summary of War News.

A British warship has bombarded Jeddah, one of the principal Arabian seaports. Other British men-of-war continue the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts. A force of Russians has invaded Asia Minor, but has been driven back by the Turks, according to dispatches from Constantinople.

Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Servia, recalling her envoys from these countries.

The French War Office announces that there have been no important changes on the battle lines in Belgium and France. The Germans are said to have retired on the right bank of the Yser, but seem to be preparing for a new movement in the vicinity of Ypres. The Allies made slight progress yesterday between Dixmude and the Lys.

The Germans report that their attack on Ypres is progressing successfully. Attacks by the Allies to the south of Verdun and in the Vosges have been repulsed, it is said.

The Russians report that the Austro-German Army is in retreat along the whole battle front. In East Prussia the Russians have captured Barkalarjewo and driven the left wing of the German Army back toward Biala and Lyck. The rear guard of the German Army is said to be retreating toward the frontier, while the Austrians, after being severely defeated, are also retiring.

The German reports state that the Austrians have retreated to take up previously selected positions.

Few further details have been received as to the naval engagement between the German and British cruisers off the Coast of Chile. The British cruiser Good Hope, last reported on fire, has not yet been heard from. A merchant vessel Captain who arrived in Valparaiso yesterday, reported that a strong Japanese fleet was cruising in the Pacific.

A fleet of German warships is said to have been gathered off the Aland Island, in the Baltic, opposite the Gulf of Finland.

The Japanese report that their forces before Tsing-tau have destroyed twenty-six German guns and captured 800 men. The Japanese are now said to be attacking the German trenches, and the fall of the fort is expected soon.

SAY GERMANS SOUGHT TO DECOY BIG SHIPS

Coast Raid Interpreted as Mine Lure for British—Fate of the Good Hope a Mystery.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Next to the Turkish situation, the appearance of German warships off the coast of England is causing most of the discussion in this country today. There is a disposition among naval men to believe that no serious raid was intended, but that the Germans hoped to induce British warships to follow them and, by laying mines as they retired, to catch some of the bigger ships, as they did the submarine D-5.

The fact that the Germans did lay mines seems to indicate to the naval experts here that the ships engaged in this work were old ones. These experts argue that Germany would not take such risks with new vessels. As if to prove their contention, the experts say that the firing at the British cruiser Halcyon, which resulted in slight damage to that vessel, showed the Germans were not armed with modern guns.

The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged. The statement says the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

Admiralty Discredits Report.

The statement was issued through the official Press Bureau in the name of the Secretary of the Admiralty and said:

"Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this, and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

"It is reported that the Scharnhorst, Gneiseau, Leipzig, Dresden, and Nürnberg concentrated near Valparaiso, and that an engagement was fought with a portion of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The German report asserts that the Monmouth was sunk, the Good Hope was very severely damaged, and that the Glasgow and the armed auxiliary cruiser Otranto broke off the action and escaped.

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at present, for the battleship Canopus, which specially was sent to strengthen Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron and which would have given him a decided superiority, is not mentioned in the report. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters only three entered Valparaiso harbor. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received it may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event."

The Admiralty announces that one officer and twenty men were lost in the sinking of the British submarine D-5 by a German mine in the North Sea yesterday.

That four German dreadnoughts and four German cruisers took part in yesterday's engagement off the east coast of England is confirmed by the crew of the steam drifter Garrigill. According to the skipper of the drifter, the German ships appeared through the mist about sixteen miles northeast of Lowestoft at 7 o'clock in the morning. The firing at the cruiser Halcyon lasted fifteen minutes.

The skipper also says that two British submarines in addition to the D-5, which was sunk by a mine, pursued the Germans.

GOOD HOPE'S FATE A MYSTERY

No Word of Admiral Cradock's Flagship—Japanese Fleet Coming.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 4.—The victory of the German fleet under Admiral von Spee, consisting of the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nürnberg,

Continued on Page 3.

CRUISER KOENIGSBERG IS 'ACCOUNTED FOR'

London Hears That German Ship in Indian Ocean Has Been Disposed Of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Times says reports yesterday were current in well-informed shipping circles that the German cruiser Königsberg had been satisfactorily accounted for in the Indian Ocean.

COPENHAGEN, (Via London,) Nov. 4.—A large German trawler has been destroyed by a mine south of the Danish islands of Langeland, in the Great Belt.

The fate of her crew is not known here.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY A MINE

The Yorck Wrecked in Jade Bay, London Hears—Had Crew of 557 Men.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—4.09 A. M.—The German cruiser Yorck has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

The information regarding the loss of the Yorkc reached London in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company. It said that an official dispatch from Berlin announced that the Yorck on the forenoon of Nov. 4, struck a mine chain blocking the entrance to Jade Bay and sank. Late reports assert that 382 men, more than half of the crew, had already been saved, but that the rescue work was hampered by a thick fog.

Jade Bay is an inlet of the North Sea, about seventy-five miles square, just west of the mouth of the River Weser. The great naval station of Wilhelmshaven guards its entrance.

The Yorck was placed in commission in May, 1906, and had a displacement of 9,500 tons, with a length of 404 feet, a beam of 65 feet and an indicated speed of 21 knots. She carried 557 men and her main battery consisted of four 8.2 inch guns, with a secondary battery of ten 6-inch, fourteen 24-pounder, and four machine guns. The Yorck had four torpedo tubes. She was a sister ship of the Roon.

300,000 PRISONERS HELD BY GERMANY

These Are of Fighting Men Alone, Russia Contributing Nearly Half of the Number.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The magnitude of this war is illustrated by the number of prisoners taken.

Just how many Germans and Austrians are captured is unknown, but there are trustworthy figures from Berlin which show that the Germans have taken what in other wars would comprise great armies.

There were in the German detention camps on Oct. 14 approximately 140,000 Russians, 125,000 French, 30,000 Belgians, and 9,000 English. The total is over 300,000.

This is exclusive, according to information received here, of the civilians whom the Germans have taken from France and Belgium in great numbers.

Until these figures were received it was believed Germany's prisoners totaled only about 250,000, including civilians.

THE ALLEGHENY POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco at the Schultz Stores.—Adv.

KAISER'S TROOPS MASSING

Assault South of Ypres in Great Force Is Now Imminent.

LOSE GUNS ALONG THE YSER

Have Abandoned Entire West Bank of the River Except at One Bridge.

MAKE GAINS NEAR VAILLY

French Recover Lost Ground Only to be Beaten Back by Furious Onslaught.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 11 P. M.—The War Office this evening gave out this bulletin:

There is no important modification in the situation to report.

In the north we have made slight progress toward Messines.

To the east artillery duels at several points of the front have taken place without any great results, notably at the west of Lens, between the Somme and the Ancre, in the Argonne and in the forest of Aprémont.

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of the Yser. We have recaptured Lombaertzyde. The Germans occupy on the left bank of the Yser nothing more than the head of a bridge halfway between Dixmude and Nieuport. They have abandoned, in addition to prisoners and wounded men, a considerable quantity of war material, including pieces of artillery, which were held immovable by the mud.

Between Dixmude and the Lys the fighting has continued with alternate advances and withdrawals, but with the general result that the allied forces have made perceptible progress.

Between the Lys and the region of Arras there have been cannonading and minor engagements.

Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made an advance to the east of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre as far as the heights of Parvillers.

On the centre, the German attack which developed on the right bank of the Aisne in the region of Vailly, and which resulted in our losing the first slopes to the north of Vailly and to the north of Craonne, was not continued yesterday. A counter-attack by our forces brought again into our possession a portion of the lost ground.

A violent cannonading and spirited German attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Highway des Dames and in the vicinity of Rheims. There has been no happening of importance between Rheims and the Meuse nor in the Woevre district.

On our right wing, in Lorraine, there is nothing new to report.

Germans Report Successes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 4.—An official communication, given out at German Army Headquarters today, read:

Our attacks on Ypres, to the north of Arras, and to the east of Soissons are progressing slowly, but successfully.

South of Verdun and in the Vosges French attacks have been repulsed.

EXPECT A NEW ASSAULT.

Allied Staffs Said to Look for Attack Near Ypres.

LONDON Nov. 4.—A Belgian Socialist Senator, who returned today from an official visit to King Albert, said that the Allies were now within ten miles of Ostend, but he did not believe that the Germans were preparing for a general retreat through Belgium, but rather for a supreme assault, which would be made at a point southeast of Ypres.

The Senator estimates that the Germans have 500,000 men in the district mentioned, but said that it was the general impression of the Allied Staffs that the German effort would be a failure, because their troops were not only very weary, but also were largely made up of youthful and aged recruits.

When the German march down the coast began, the Senator said, scarcely any one on the ground expected that they would be kept out of Calais. Now the opinion was freely expressed that the Germans never would reach their objective.

That the Allies have been throwing

fresh forces into Belgium is indicated in the official report today from the British front, which speaks of both forces from home and Indian troops in that area of hostilities, and adds: "Reinforcements of every description have been sent to meet the threatened attack."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Sluis says:

"Heavy gun firing is heard in the triangle of Dixmude, Roulers, and Ypres, indicating that a severe battle is raging in that neighborhood.

"It is believed that the Germans will now attempt to break through the allied lines there and force their way by way of Ypres to Dunkirk, but that they will find it very difficult to cross the morasses in the vicinity of the Upper Yser, caused by the inundations."

REPORTS FURTHER RETREAT.

Correspondent Says Germans Are Falling Back to a New Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A frontier correspondent telegraphs that it is evident that the Germans are in retreat on the whole front from Nieuport to the River Lys by way of Roulers. Heavy fighting took place between Dixmude, Roulers, and Ypres, and the Germans were obliged to retire, owing to stubborn attacks and the endurance of the allied troops. Dixmude is in the possession of the Allies.

It is said that detachments of the Belgian troops have reached Thielt and occupied that place; but no confirmation is at hand.

It is believed that the Germans are taking up new positions along a line from Ostend via Bruges, Ghent, Alost, and Brussels.

Gen. von der Goltz went to Ghent and informed Burgomaster Braun that the factories must deliver their raw material to the German authorities. Upon this, the Burgomaster replied that this decision would involve the closing of all the factories, and that 50,000 workmen would be unemployed. The gravest troubles are feared in consequence.

GERMANS GAIN NEAR VAILLY.

Push Back a French Force and Capture Some Cannon.

PARIS, Thursday Nov. 5.—Alternate gains and losses by each side marked the struggle between the Allies and the Germans along the extended battle front in France and Belgium on Wednesday, according to officers who have returned from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, these officers say, made considerable progress near Dixmude and the Lys. On the other hand, the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of Vailly and Chavonne.

The heaviest fighting of the day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's appreciable advance, endeavored to continue their success. The Allies, aided by reinforcements, are said to have blocked the furious attacks of the Germans to a large extent, and a small detachment of Frenchmen, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne, succeeded in pushing on and gaining high ground, commanding the enemy's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficient in number to withstand the furious onslaught that followed and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few cannon taken by the Germans, it is said, were put out of commission before the retreat.

ALLIES DESTROY VILLAGES.

Adopt German Tactics of Leaving No Places for Shelter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—This district is by far the most war-scarred of any I have yet visited in France. It was the French who began the offensive movement with a bombardment by artillery for the purpose of razing to the ground certain small towns and villages in which the Germans have been finding harborage.

There has perhaps in the past been a little too much of natura' sentiment in our warfare, whereby we have been prone to spare villages as far as possible from utter annihilation, but I am assured that on superior orders such sentiment must no longer exist. In view of the Germans' tactics, it is misplaced. This is, and apparently must be, a war of stern extermination, in which the natural feelings must be ruthlessly repressed.

The whole of the country places around Bapaume, Albert, Chaulnes, and Péronne are laid waste, and these last two days of bombardment have completed the destruction. A considerable town like Albert of just 10,000 inhabitants has not a single resident left in it nor a house standing. Even the old church tower had to go in common with all in the district, because in this part of the country where open, flattish ground is the rule, such places afforded admirable lookout stations. The Germans first realized this, or perhaps, rather, were the first to proceed to obliterate those held by the Allies.

When one reads such an entry in the list of those mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct as that of Capt. Alavoine signalling from a church tower remained at his post even when it was being fired on by German artillery one cannot really be surprised if the Germans demolished the church tower. Now in self-defence the French are acting in similar fashion and it was their fire which made the ruin of Albert complete and destroyed the church steeple. Similarly all villages offering strategical advantages to the invaders have been ruthlessly destroyed and the result has been a very appreciable improvement in our position.

In the Somme Department previous to the fight the enemy occupied a line roughly running from Lassigny, Roye, Chaulnes, Péronne, to Bapaume, with here and there advanced posts in precisely such little villages as has been referred to; but this battle, which was largely one of artillery, ended entirely in our favor. We have cleared away this advanced guard, and among other successes have reoccupied Péronne town, which had been taken and retaken many times these last weeks.

The Germans are all ready for a further retreat. I saw yesterday some more refugees who had come in from beyond the German lines. They report that the Germans are busily carting away loot on everything that can roll on wheels, and that every animal that can pull has been commandeered for that purpose. The peasants are compelled to drive. The destination is unknown, but the fact is sufficiently illuminating of itself.

ENGLAND SELLS WAR BILLS.

Sixth Treasury Issue Makes Huge Total of $450,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Applications were made today for the Government's sixth issue of six months' Treasury bills for £18,000,000. ($75,000,000.) There were again large tenders at 29s 2p 10d.

This makes a total of £90,000,000 ($450,000,000) in Treasury bills issued by the Government for war purposes.

FIGHT 700,000 GERMANS THREE DAYS AND WIN

British Receive Foe with Hidden Pits—Retreat and Then Gain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fighting against terrific odds, the allied army has frustrated an attempt of 700,000 Germans to break their lines between Ypres and Lille. They gained a tremendous victory.

It was a three days' battle in which the storming of trenches and bayonet charges were hourly occurrences. The fighting began Wednesday. The greatest effort of the Germans was concentrated on the British at Ypres. They had given up hope of defeating the Allies on the coast and to envelope them by a turning movement. They were, indeed, in danger of being themselves enveloped.

So on Wednesday night a general advance on the Allies' positions to the north of Ypres was ordered. For three days the battle proceeded with charges and counter charges by infantry and cavalry.

The first impetus of the German onset was easily brought to a standstill by the Allies. Tremendous losses were incurred in this mad charge, and bodies were littered two and three deep over the first 100 yards of their advance. In places the bodies rose like hedges and impeded the progress of the second and third German assault.

But numbers must soon tell, and the fresh battalions of the Germans, who always appeared behind those who had been wiped out by the hundreds by the Allies' shot and shell arrived through the sheer momentum of the charge in a huge mass in the neighborhood of the trenches.

The British forces were prepared for this. About twenty-five yards in front of the trenches deep pits had been dug, some of them twenty feet deep and some twenty feet wide. These were covered with branches and loose turf, just as at Bannockburn centuries ago, and into these the Germans fell in heaps, calling out when too late they discovered this stratagem.

The allied troops continued to bring down as many as possible before they reached the pits in order that these should not be filled too quickly, but the Germans, although they more than filled the pits, came on in greater numbers and sustained the charge with great vigor.

The pits had now become a scene of horror. The Germans struggled, cried, and fought with one another in the vain hope of extricating themselves. Many were transfixed by the jagged-edged bayonets of those who had fallen before them and others were shot by their friends' rifles. On one occasion a shell fell into one of the pits on the right wing of the British and hundreds of men were blown out of existence.

The British, still clinging to their trenches, shot down the Germans who tried to step over the bodies in the pit and when this became impossible they prepared for fight at close quarters with their bayonets.

I am informed that the struggle for the first line of trenches continued for nearly twenty-four hours. The carnage was not one-sided in such desperate encounters, and the trenches were filled with bodies, German and British. The superior numbers of the Germans compelled the British to retire on the second day, for the fighting had proceeded with unabated vigor.

The British had retreated about five miles when the third day of battle dawned. A general advance was then called, and the British regiments dashed against the Germans in a final shock. Their charges were irresistible, and they swept everything before them.

The Germans had reckoned without the British supporting army, which came into action on Saturday—an army of fresh young men like the London Scottish, who were asked to join it at the eleventh hour, and had not been fatigued in the wet and muddy trenches.

This army sprang to the attack and took the Germans by surprise. The sting of their onslaught drove the Germans speedily over the ground they had gained on previous day. On and on they charged over fifteen miles of country.

After the three days' fighting the British troops are now nearly ten miles in advance of their positions of last week. The supreme effort of the Germans has consequently failed.

GO MAD IN FLANDERS FLOOD.

Germans' Sufferings Horrible — Ambulance Service Inadequate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4 (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The life of the Kaiser's soldiers in the flooded trenches, where they stand knee-deep in water, is horrible in the extreme. Suitable food is lacking; there are practically no medical comforts for the men, and disease has made its appearance and is ravaging the ranks of those whom British shrapnel has overlooked. The mental and physical strain of these long vigils, in which one is always looking death in the face, has affected the morale of the stolid, phlegmatic Germans much more than it has that of the allied troops. They have become jumpy and are developing what old soldiers call "Mauseritis." They flinch when under fire and will not readily abandon the shelter of their trenches to attack in the open.

I have been told that under the awful strain many German soldiers have gone mad after days and nights without repose and with cold, hunger, one's own dead as inseparable companions, and the presence of British snipers 300 yards away to heighten the grim reality of this Belgian inferno.

Some German prisoners whom I have seen bore only a remote resemblance to human beings. Their beards had grown to an inordinate length and the hair of even the comparatively young had become white. In one position near Ypres captured by the British the German dead had been lying in the trenches for days.

The suffering of the German wounded is one o the most appalling features of the present struggle in Belgium. When mortally stricken they are often left to die because ambulances and surgical aid are not procurable. Every wounded German who is able to walk has to find his way unaided to the field or base hospital. It is often a task beyond the ebbing strength of the injured. Their bodies strew the route from the German firing line back to Ostend.

FRENCH OFFICERS SWORDLESS

Discard Conspicuous Uniforms, Too, to Foil Sharpshooters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is an open secret that the remarkably high proportion of French officers killed in the war is due to the conspicuousness of their uniform, which is entirely different from that of the soldiers. During attacks on the German trenches the Germans are accustomed to post sharpshooters in trees and other points of vantage, who pick off the French officers easily, distinguishing them by their flashing swords as well as by their uniforms and the fact that French officers lead the charges. The French have now taken a hint from the English, whose officers are undistinguished save by almost unnoticeable chevrons.

I learn that the French officers are henceforth to be uniformed like their men, to carry no swords, and to direct charges from the rear, being specially instructed to remember the last point. The order emphasizes the superior value of officers to their country and the difficulty of replacing them, since their training takes years, while private soldiers are ready to fight after a few months' practice.

KING GEORGE VISITS CANADIANS IN CAMP

Praises Them for Their Material and Moral Aid to the Empire.

32,000 ON SALISBURY PLAIN

They Complain of English Weather, but Keep Up Their Spirits and Smart Appearance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to the Canadian contingent in its camp on Salisbury Plain to-day.

"Salisbury Plain is exactly like any bit of country you could see in America west of the Great Lakes," said a Canadian officer to a London Times correspondent. "It is typical of Alberta or Saskatchewan."

The officer had just arrived at the camp, but men who had been there a fortnight said that there was one great difference between England and Canada and they complained loudly about it as they sat around a stove in the big green Young Men's Christian Association tent at Pond Farm, where more than 10,000 of them are encamped.

"We have seen more rain in the last two weeks than we see in America in six months, and that's a great difference," they said.

It is twenty miles from the old English town of Salisbury to the camp. The last ten miles are over roads which are one continuous mud slide. The big motor transport wagons have churned the tracks to sludge pudding a foot deep.

Twelve thousand letters a day are sent out of camp directed to America; so a few people across the Atlantic are being told about it.

The principal things wanted by the Canadian troops are pens, ink, and paper with which to write home. They are the greatest letter writers of the British Army. The little baize-covered tables are crowded with men who are forever directing envelopes with "Canada" written at the bottom, though many put "U. S. A." there instead. The men sometimes demand things which the canteen is apparently unable to supply—tooth powder and paste, for instance. Thousands of tins have been sold in the marquees, in which little shops have been established. The prices are kept very low, and the Canadians are surprised at what they can buy for a shilling. They are very fond of chocolate, but when they ask for chewing gum they do not get it, for there is none to be had. They buy a great deal of brass polish for the buttons on their uniforms, and, as many of them have colds, owing to the wet, they are forever asking for patent cough mixtures, common in America, but whose very names are unknown in England.

There are only two women in the whole camp of 32,000. They take charge of the shop in the green marquee at Pond Farm and serve out chocolate, candles, soap, handkerchiefs, and towels. The men have bought many little oil stoves to warm themselves as they sit in their own tents.

Visitors to the camp have been struck by two things besides the continuous mud. The first is the good class of men represented in the Canadian contingent—their education and social behavior, and their pleasant and cheerful manners. Rowdyism appears almost unknown, and they are neither cock-sure nor unduly meek. Respecting themselves, they look for respect from others, and they get it.

The second point noted is the fine quality of the horses they have brought over. They are quite different from the English breeds, seeming lighter, nimbler and quicker on their feet.

There is a library in camp for the use, of which a fee of threepence is charged, (six cents.) The stories of W. W. Jacobs are in greatest demand. "The Soldier's Book of Ninety Camp Songs," (price one penny) has been sold by thousands.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—King George after inspecting the Canadian troops today expressed pleasure at having the opportunity to welcome them to the mother country.

"Their prompt rally to the Empire's call," said the King, "is of inestimable value both to the fighting strength of my army and in the evidence it gives of the solidarity of the Empire. The general appearance and the physical standard of the different units are highly creditable, and I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks."

GERMANS LACK OFFICERS.

Kaiser Decrees That Promotions May Be Made on Short Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The German Army is suffering from a shortage of officers. The Berliner Nachrichten makes the following complaint in this connection:

"The uninterrupted and exhausting marches, attended with heavy losses, have greatly decreased the corps of our officers. Officers are subject to nervous distress and frequently turn out to be unsuitable in active service. Things went so far that in many places on the western front one Lieutenant had command of two or three battalions.

"The War Office is making heroic efforts to fill the gaps thus created in the officers' corps. The Emperor has issued a decree according to which all persons who have a higher education will be promoted to officers after three months' service."

CABINET MAKE-UP SETTLED.

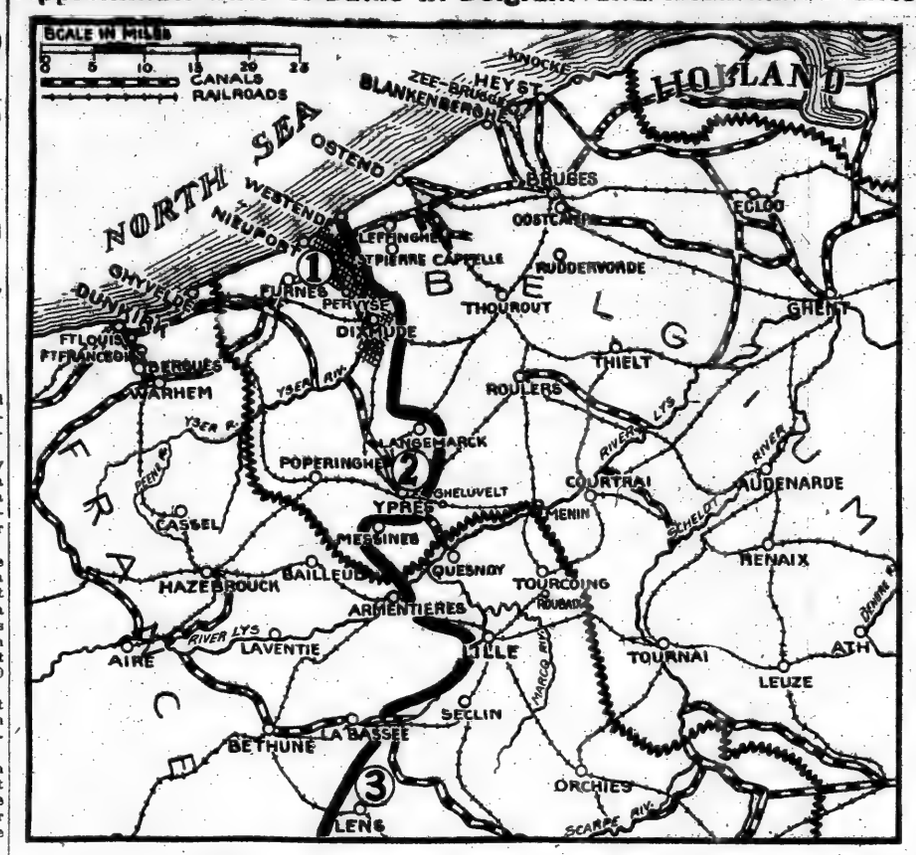
Tentative Italian Appointments Officially Announced Yesterday.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The make-up of the new Italian Cabinet, as announced tentatively last night, was today declared to be official.

Signor Salandra retains the posts of Premier and Minister of the Interior. Baron Sidney Sonnino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paolo Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, and Vittorio E. Orlando, Minister of Justice. The other portfolios will be retained by the same men who held them under Signor Salandra in the last Cabinet.

The most prominent man in the new Cabinet is Baron Sonnino, who for years has been the leader of the Constitutional Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. He is well known as a political economist and his reform schemes made him Premier in 1906, in 1911 he, together with Count Gr'occiardini, who had been Minister of War in his Cabinet, visited Tripoli and personally followed the operations of the troops against the Turks. This experience made him a convert to Italian territorial expansion.

Approximate Line of Battle in Belgium and Northwest France



1. The shaded portion here represents the district, flooded by the waters of the Yser, which forced the withdrawal of the Germans from the left (west) bank of the river. According to the French official report the Kaiser's troops have been driven across the river between Nieuport and Dixmude except at one bridge, and have lost some artillery by their retirement.

2. Berlin says the attacks on Ypres continues, and Paris records some alternate advances and withdrawals between Dixmude and the Lys. The French report says the Allies have made some progress toward Messines. It is in this region or to the southward that the Allies look for a fresh Germap assault with a view to breaking through the lines.

3. An artillery is reported to be proceeding west of Liens.

BOLD AIRMAN PLAYS HIS GAME WITH GLEE

Swoops Down on German Camp and Escapes--Finds Foe's Battery and Wins General's Praise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans have been bringing up more big guns of the "Jack Johnson" caliber, urged on by the idea that if they cannot drive the Allies back they can demolish them with the never-ceasing demoniacal roar and shattering of their huge missiles.

Awful is the clamor of it. It never stops, and for miles around the country shakes as if an earthquake was tearing at its vitals.

I was well behind this battering yesterday in a little town, perched upon a fortified hill, within a bow shot of the frontier line. What little wind there was came from the southeast and so it brought the tumult nearer. It was fearful.

The early evening air was superlatively clear. The sky was a serene blue with here and there little feathers of cloud sweeping high overhead, twisting and turning into all manner of fantastic shapes while the westward sun rolled a splendid blazing ball of fire.

The warmth of Summer had come back to make beauty and peace on the November afternoon—peace but for those terrific soul-destroying guns, which never tire and never sleep, but only rest for a brief few minutes to cool their flaming throats.

High up in the blue the aeroplanes were hawking the air in loops and circles and darting swallowlike. The English birds were up and about their pretty game, avid and untiring as swifts on a Summer evening.

I saw nothing of the German machines. Too many of their wings have been clipped the last week or two for their venturing anywhere within range of snipers, the pompon shells, and the new anti-aircraft shells, packed with light shrapnel, which have been doing so much aerial damage of late.

The British air work was magnificently daring. The crack flier of the army is a young officer. Every day and all day he is up and about and doing wonderful things with the utmost abandon. The other morning, up ahead of the lark, he volplaned from a great height like a falling arrow right in the midst of the German lines as if he intended to settle among them or at least make a brief morning call for breakfast.

The Germans were too astonished for the moment to do anything but gasp and gape at him. He was not only within point-blank range of the infantry fire—a wide calibre popgun could have easily plugged him. He impudently stopped his engine, dropped half dozen puffs, as the Tommies call the aeroplane bombs, into a cavalry cluster, waved his hand and off and up he went again.

Hundreds of rifle shots whirred around him as he fled. Two of them struck him, and three minutes later he was down in the British lines once more with blood trickling through rents in his tunic. He was patched up and bandaged, had a hearty luncheon, and before tea time he was up again in one of his mad frolics in the air.

"Surely you've had enough for one day," said Gen. (name elided by censor). "Have a rest at least until tomorrow. We don't want to lose these matinée performances of yours. They're too fine for anything."

But the young officer jammed his armored helmet on his head and said that he couldn't resist it. It was great fun and kept him fit. Of course, if the General absolutely refused, then—

"By all means go, if you are so keen on it," replied the General with a laugh. So off he went, and the General and his staff watched the show from the balcony of a tall house at (name elided by censor) which is at present the headquarters of the British division.

This particular afternoon the young officer excelled himself. An extremely well-screened German battery was doing nasty work from behind a slight rise at the back of the German trenches. This was the airman's quarry. Up and up he went in quick climbing spirals, and when he was at a height of 2,000 feet he poised for a spell to spot the lurking place of the battery. His first signal was for the gunners to plant their shells immediately below him. They fired.

The shells fell some distance to the right, and did no more damage than to dismantle further an already dismantled camp.

The airman next signaled to tell the the range finders to swing their guns more to the left. Again it was too far. Again he signaled, and this time the first of the shells wrecked the timber of the foremost Prussian gun, smashing up horses and men alike. Instantly the airman indicated that the range had been found at last, and then shell after shell burst over and among the battery, which had been flogging the Allies so mercilessly earlier in the day.

In five minutes all that were left of the battery crew broke away from the cunning screen, in the making of which so much craft had been employed, and fled across country. The general, who had been watching this with tremendous interest through his field glasses, clapped his hands and danced to and fro along the veranda.

"Splendid! Magnificent!" he cried. "The best show I've ever witnessed. That man must have a heart of steel in a body of iron."

The General congratulated the laughing officer, when he came down to mother earth, once more tired but still jubilant. He congratulated him and shook his hand.

"You're almost too good to last," he said, and the airman only laughed.

GERMANS MAY NOT USE BOY SCOUTS IN FIELD

Minister of War Forbids Such Work as Carrying Food to Men in the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There is little doubt that Boy Scouts have been used by the Germans for carrying ammunition, Red Cross requisites, and food to the troops in the trenches. As a result of newspaper articles on the subject, the German Minister of War has issued an order, which appears in the Vossische Zeitung, that the use of boys for these purposes is strictly forbidden in the future.

Not only have Boy Scouts been used for the purposes enumerated, but in a good many cases, it is stated here, they have been used as spies on the Belgian civilian population.

GHENT HEARS CANNONADING.

Amsterdam Has Report of Germans Being Forced Back.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—"The sound of cannon has been distinctly heard at Ghent," telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News, "and there is every indication that the Germans are retiring on the whole front from Bruges to Thielt, fifteen miles southeast of Bruges."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to the correspondent of the Telegraaf at Sluis the fighting on the Yser was very severe yesterday. It is reported that the Allies forced the Germans back to the village of Jabbeke, between Ostend and Bruges. Several trains, filled with fresh troops from Ostend, passed through Bruges without stopping.

"The Germans at Bruges are expecting an attack from the Allies. All the drawbridges are raised at nightfall."

A dispatch from Rotterdam to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday night, says:

"This morning British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the State railway works at Bruges, in Belgium, doing great damage. At 4 o'clock this afternoon another British war plane dropped bombs on Bruges.

EARL'S BROTHER IS KILLED.

The Hon. F. W. Lambton Is a Victim of Battle.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Hon. Frederick William Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham and popular in Jockey Club circles, is reported among the killed in action.

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RUSSIAN INVASION OF ARMENIA BEGUN

Several Towns Taken—Czar Has Splendid Native Soldiers to Fight the Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Last Thursday an order was given to the Caucasion Army to cross the frontier to Turkey, and a Russian force is now in all probability on its way to Erzerum.

The Turks have, north of Erzerum, three army corps and about 50,000 Kurd cavalry. The campaign in this wild, mountainous Armenian region will mean considerable hardship at this season of the year, but it will certainly be a most picturesque episode of the great war.

Russia has magnificent resources for this kind of warfare. As the most distinguished of Caucasian scholars, Prof. Marr, points out today, the peoples of the Caucasus, despite their dissatisfaction with certain features of Russian administration, have, during the last few years, begun vividly to realise the benefits of Russian culture, and, at this extremely critical moment, are eager to demonstrate their solidarity with Russia.

I have seen many Georgian, Armenian and Tartar wounded who have fought bravely and cheerfully against such a distant enemy as Germany, but the Armenians will fight for the liberation of their brethren in Turkey, and those born warriors, the Georgians, have ancient accounts to settle with their former oppressors.

Among the Mohammedans of the Caucasus there has been a certain amount of Turkish propaganda, but it has not availed to heal the breach between distinctive peoples, to subordinate national feeling to religious fanaticism.

From the crags and defiles of Daghestan and the Western Caucasus, lithe Mohammedans and half-heathen mountaineers have been pouring down to join the newly formed cavalry division under the command of the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. They are well equipped, and will be more than a match for the Kurds when, with daggers in their teeth, they rush forward in wild charges.

In Asia Minor the Russians will almost certainly meet with a friendly reception from the Armenians. The Young Turkish régime has brought many promises, but no real improvement to their lot. For political reasons the Armenian leaders for some years have co-operated with the Young Turks, but lately they have assumed an independent attitude, pursued a Sinn Fein policy, and taken care to arm the Christians in Van and Erzerum as a precaution against Kurdish attacks.

From what I know of these leaders, they will be delighted to cut short their wearisome, hopeless negotiations with the bankrupt Young Turks and follow the impulse of the heart of their people. The Caucasian Armenians are certainly convinced that they are bringing their kinsmen deliverance.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The following information was given out to the press from official quarters today:

"The first encounters on the Turkish frontier in which Turkish soldiers met Russian forces from the Caucasus resulted unsuccessfully for the Russians."

TURKEY BREAKS WITH ALL ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ment was more in the nature of a demonstration than a serious attempt to force the straits.

Say Forts Were Not Damaged.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Constantinople say that a British squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at daybreak on Nov. 3. They did no damage. The firing was at an extreme range and lasted fifteen minutes.

Simultaneously, it is reported, two British cruisers fired a few shots at the seaport of Jaffa, Palestine, but retired under the fire of Turkish artillery.

ROME, Nov. 4.—A telegram from Salonika says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet continues most effectively, while the reply from the Turkish forts is causing no damage, the ships being out of the range of the land guns.

The telegram adds that the outcome of the duel has excited feverish anxiety all along the Aegean coast.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—The Russian General Staff headquarters issued the following tonight:

"The Turkish fleet is concentrated in the Black Sea, with a base in the Bosphorus. Apparently it is trying to avoid a fight with our forces."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Echo de Paris publishes a dispatch from Bellegarde, on the Swiss frontier, saying that an Anglo-French squadron attacked the Turkish gunboat Dura and the steamer Kiroli at the entrance of the Gulf of Tchesne, near Smyrna.

The Turks themselves sank both vessels in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Jeddah, or Jiddah, is the most important trading port on the Red Sea. It is on the coast of the Province of Hejaz, Arabia, sixty-five miles northwest of Mecca, and an immense number of pilgrims bound to or from that sacred city pass through it every year.

The town contains a tomb that is said by the natives to be that of Eve. Jeddah is a picturesque place, with many white minarets and houses of limestone. It is walled and fortified, and has a population that includes members of almost every nationality of Europe and Asia, though Arabs predominate. The inhabitants number about 30,000.

Though it has lost some of its commerce, Jeddah is still a market for pearls, coral, spices, coffee, aromatic herbs, and many other distinctively Oriental products. It has belonged to Turkey since 1840. In 1858 there was a massacre of Christian missionaries in the city and a month later the place was besieged by British warships.

COMMAND TURKISH FORCES.

Torgut, Izzet, and Shukri Appointed—Cabinet Resignations.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via The Hague and London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that Torgut Pasha has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and that Izzet Pasha and Shukri Pasha have taken command of Turkish armies.

A large number of Turkish vessels and recently purchased merchantmen have been changed into auxiliary cruisers, the Vienna dispatch adds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Via Sofia and London,) Nov. 4.—Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, resigned today. His place in the Cabinet is being filled temporarily by Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior.

Djavid Bey's resignation was fully expected, as he has always expressed disapproval of war.

TURKISH AMBASSADORS QUIT

Our Embassy in London to Look After Ottoman Interests There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and London,) Nov. 4.—The Porte has recalled the Ambassadors to France and Great Britain, the Chargé d'Affaires at Petrograd, and the Minister to Servia.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Foreign Office today handed his passports to the Turkish Ambassador, Tewfik Pasha. The Ambassador will leave London tomorrow.

The American Embassy has taken over the affairs of the Turkish Embassy. The First Secretary of the American Embassy, Irwin B. Laughlin, visited the Turkish Ambassador today to discuss the details of the transfer.

Tewfik Pasha declined to make any statement. In the course of the morning he had a conference at the Foreign Office, and at its conclusion received his passports. This afternoon he again visited the Foreign Office, presumably for a farewell call.

In the meantime the other officials and the servants at the embassy were busy packing the documents and personal belongings of the Ambassador and his staff.

The Government made preparations to assure the safe conduct from the country of the Ambassador and his family and suite.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, asked for his passports, which were handed to him at Bordeaux this morning.

He departed tonight.

DISAVOW TURKEY'S ACTION.

Ottomans in Paris Hope for the Success of the Allied Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A statement signed by a number of Ottomans and made public here today says the Turkish colony in Paris disavows the policy of the governing party in Turkey, which represents neither the sympathy nor the opinion of the country.

It is added that the colony here absolutely refuses to take up arms against the Triple Entente, whose success is most fervently desired.

AMERICAN WARSHIP AT BEIRUT

Sent There to Protect Christians—No Alarm for Missionaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An American warship has arrived at Beirut to protect the Christian population in Asia Minor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Government officials expect to receive tomorrow from Great Britain and France formal notification of the existence of a state of war with Turkey.

President Wilson has hesitated to issue a proclamation of neutrality until the situation becomes more definite. A notification by the powers of the Triple Entente of the existence of a state of war with Turkey is now expected as a matter of course, following the official statement at Petrograd that Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier and the official announcement of the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by an Anglo-French fleet.

American missionaries are not apprehensive of any anti-Christian outburst as a result of the war, according to private advices reaching here. That hostilities were inevitable has long been realized by the missionaries, and they have prepared for all emergencies. Some of the missionary societies have advised their workers to go to the coast towns from the interior, but Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, has given no indication that such a course is necessary, and officials are taking it for granted that Americans are safe and will not be molested.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The Sinope Destroyed by Turkish Warships, a Berlin Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM Nov. 4.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin publishes a dispatch from Sofia, saying that Turkish warships have sunk the Russian battleship Sinope.

The dispatch does not say when or where the encounter took place.

The Sinope was laid down in 1884 and launched at Sevastopol in 1887. She was 339 feet long, had 60 feet beam, and displaced 11,230 tons. She had an armament of six 12-inch guns, seven 6-inch guns, and four 3-pounders. Her complement is given as 650 men.

TELLS JAPAN OF THE GEIER.

Embassy Notified of Status of German Ship at Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Japanese Embassy has been notified that the State Department has ordered the German cruiser Geier to leave Honolulu before a certain date or be interned until the end of the war. The date was not, however, given to the Japanese Embassy because it was considered it would be a violation of neutrality to put the Japanese naval commanders in possession of the hour of the Geier's departure, should the German cruiser's Captain decide to make a dash to sea.

Japan had asked the United States about the status of the Geier.

HARD FIGHTING AT TSING-TAU.

Berlin Reports the Garrison Replying with Vigor.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following semi-official statement from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The fierce bombardment of Tsing-Tau by the Allies continues. The forts are responding vigorously. Large petroleum tanks in the harbor are on fire."

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When Your Waist Line Expands And Hair Line Recedes
All men are not Romeos either in taste or in figure. Professional men especially hate to look like a smirking popinjay in a "best-seller" novel. The part doesn't fit them.
While we sell the smartest clothes for the sprig-about-town in his teens and twenties, we make a specialty of serving the "solid citizen" in his thirties, forties, fifties.
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GERMAN RETREAT FROM RUSSIANS IS NOW GENERAL

Defensive Line in East Prussia Falling Back, Czar's General Staff Announces.

VISTULA ARMIES IN FLIGHT

Pursuing Forces Cross the Wartha River After Driving Rear Guard from Kola.

AUSTRIANS MEET DISASTER

15,000 Men, 200 Officers, and Many Guns Captured—Front from Kielce to Sandomierz Smashed.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—The following official communication from the Russian General Staff headquarters was given out here tonight:

A sudden change has been noted since Nov. 2 on the East Prussian front, where the enemy, who recently had been on the defensive almost everywhere, has begun to fall back at certain points. This retreat is precipitate on the left wing of the enemy, which was vigorously thrown back toward Biala and Lyck. Our troops took Bakalargewo, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition and making prisoners of a German company.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans continue their precipitate retreat toward the frontier. Their rear guards have been dislodged from Kola and Przedborz. On the morning of Nov. 3 we drove back the Austrians beyond Kielce, which place our troops occupied, making 600 prisoners and taking machine guns. On the same day we won a decisive victory over the Austrians along the whole front from Kielce to Sandomierz. The enemy fell back with all speed. Our troops took Sandomierz, which is an important strategical point.

In the region south of Kielce during the past week we have made prisoners of 200 officers and 15,000 soldiers, and have taken a large number of cannon as well as machine guns. During the night of Nov. 3 the Austrians made a series of attacks which were fiery but futile, and they retreated. Our troops took a firm footing in the region of Nisko and Rudnik.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 4.—An Austrian report received here says the Austrians, having maintained their positions on the Lysagora, Southern Poland, on which the Allies had pivoted to enable the rest of their army to complete a sweeping half-wheel movement to a new line, are now retiring.

No information concerning this new position is published here.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—The following official dispatch, which was received by wireless from Count Berchtold, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was made public here tonight by the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary:

The situation in Galicia is unaltered. Until now 2,500 Russian prisoners have been brought in from recent engagements. Our hussars yesterday surprised a Russian ammunition column at Ryblik, in Stryi Valley, and captured many wagonloads of artillery ammunition.

VENICE, Nov. 4.—A significant report has reached Vienna from Cracow, capital of Galicia. It is to the effect that the military authorities in Cracow have forbidden the further return of refugees and also have warned the civil population to keep far away from the fortifications.

PICK OFF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

German Soldiers Then Have to Stand Revengeful Bayonet Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Russian military correspondents from the front relate that the Germans avoid hand-to-hand encounters as much as possible, just as they do when fighting the English and French troops. At the opening of each battle they endeavor to pick off the officers, hoping by these tactics to cause disorganization in the rank and file. Officers are watched from branches of trees and instructions are given to men below how to direct their fire, often with deadly effect.

In efforts to save their officers, Russian soldiers perform many acts of heroism. In fact, one of the brightest aspects of the war is the hearty relations existing between the man and their leaders. After this specializing on officers the Germans have to suffer bayonet charges which they cannot withstand, though they shout hurrahs on their return assaults and still shout even when run through. In general, however, their nerves will not bear the shock and they much prefer to shoot from a distance.

Soldiers say the Germans treat the Cossacks in a most shameful manner, wreaking on them the utmost vengeance. One soldier said:

"In the village of Svenka, near Augustowo, we found the charred remains of a Cossack officer who had been drenched with petroleum and burnt alive. Prisoners also are horribly mutilated. You may imagine how all this embitters our men."

It is said the Russian wounded soldiers bear their sufferings without complaint. In the hospitals one sees awful injuries, but seldom hears a groan or a cry, though the surgeons frequently have to carry out serious major operations without anaesthetics. Pain is borne with astonishing fortitude as though it were a trifle and the mood of the men is really heroic.

A soldier was being carried from a hospital after undergoing a severe operation, his case being urgent. Suddenly he stopped the attendants and demanded his cap, which had been left behind. An onlooker said:

"The whole time I did not hear a single complaint. On the contrary, the warmest gratitude is shown for the least attention given."

AUSTRIA'S HEAVY LOSSES.

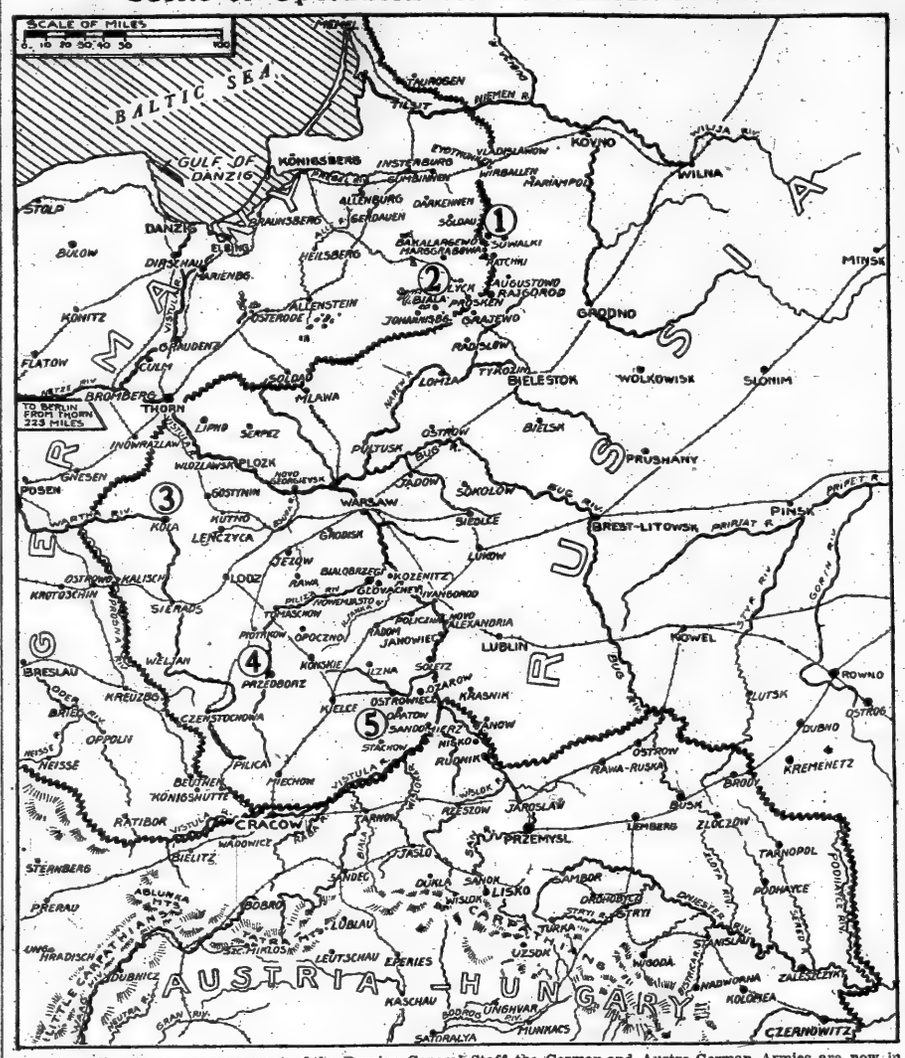
Vast Numbers of Wounded Continue to Arrive in Vienna.

VENICE, Nov. 4.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse publishes the following statement from its correspondent at the Austrian Army Headquarters:

"Our losses are now much lessened in fixed battles and storming assaults. Attacks made between Aug. 12 and Sept. 12 required much greater sacrifices than has the fighting since then, the latter engagements having been fought from protected positions."

Vast numbers of wounded soldiers are now arriving in Vienna daily from the front, and if the early losses were much greater than the present they must have been tremendous.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



According to an announcement of the Russian General Staff the German and Austro-German Armies are now in retreat along the whole front.

In East Prussia, Barkowlarjewo (1) has been captured, and the left wing of the German defense on the southern frontier of East Prussia thrown back toward Biala and Lyck (2.)

In Poland the rear guard of the left wing of the German main army, which is reported in precipitate retreat to the frontier, has been driven from Kola (3) and the rear guard of the centre army, which is retreating to Czenstochowa, from Przedborz (4.)

The Austro-German Army covering a front from Kielce to Sandomierz (5) is said to have been hurled back after a decisive battle in the course of which 200 officers and 15,000 men were captured, together with many guns.

PRAISES TERRITORIALS AND INDIAN TROOPS

Sir John French Personally Congratulates His Men on Their Recent Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official account of the operations of the British force in Belgium, issued by the Press Bureau today, brings events up to last Monday, when the Allies were still maintaining their unbroken line and had been reinforced to meet the attacks which this day threatened them. The report follows:

"Violent attacks were made by the enemy Oct. 30 on the position occupied by the First Army Corps and the cavalry. Large reinforcements evidently had joined the enemy's line at this point. A very heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, and the commander of the First Army Corps was confident of maintaining his ground, which he since has been able to do. The cavalry has fought, whether mounted or in trenches, to the admiration of the whole army. Indian troops have been brought into the fighting line, which had been proportionately strengthened.

"On the night of Oct. 30 a strong attack on Messines was beaten off. At one point the enemy, by dint of their masses, penetrated for a time into the line, but an excellent counter-attack drove them back with the bayonet. The attack on the left wing was so pronounced that the British line was substantially reinforced by troops from home, which were moved up. The French also brought into the line some of their reserves to support the threatened wing.

"The London Scottish, the first territorial regiment to take its place in the firing line, made a brilliant charge, and the officer in command of the regiment received the following telegram from Sir John French:

I wish you and your splendid regiment would accept my warmest congratulations and thanks for the fine work you did Saturday. You have given a glorious lead and example to all the territorial corps fighting in France.

"On Nov. 1 our troops were attacked all along the line, but the enemy everywhere was repulsed and suffered very heavy loss. Our howitzers demolished two of the enemy's eight-inch guns, and every account shows that prodigious slaughter has been occasioned by our artillery.

"The maintenance of an unbroken line and the repulse of repeated assaults, which has caused in some cases the loss of entire columns and has greatly discouraged the German troops, has naturally entailed losses on the defending force.

"The position of the Allies has been strengthened and reinforcements of every description have been sent to meet the attacks now threatened."

AMERICANS TO AID ALLIES.

War Office Takes Over New Machine Gun Battery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A few weeks ago an Anglo-American Brigade, which was composed entirely of Americans and financed by them, was disbanded. Its 260-odd members, however, did not return to the United States. They still will be able to fight for the cause of the Allies, but they will fight under the name of the First London Machine Battery, which has just been taken over by the War Office.

It was rumored that the dropping of the name Anglo-American Brigade followed a request of the American Ambassador, who also suggested that those subscribing to the fund refrain from making their donations public. While the corps was still known as the Anglo-American Brigade an officer said:

"We are getting along swimmingly, but what we want is a private."

Such is not said to be the trouble now. In the ranks of the First London Machine Battery are many wealthy Americans, including an Annapolis graduate.

DUKE'S SON IN LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

Capt. Lord Richard Wellesley, Great-Grandson of Wellington, Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A casualty list which was issued tonight under date of Oct. 30 contains the names of twenty officers killed and forty-five wounded.

Among those who met death at the front were Capt. Lord Richard Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, of the Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Col. H. L. Anderson of the Ninth Bhopal Infantry, and two native Indian officers.

Among the wounded are Lieut. Col. Maxwell Earle of the Grenadier Guards, a member of the General Staff of the War Office; Lieut. Col. F. W. B. Gray of the Fifty-seventh Wilde's Rifles; Capt. the Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby of the Grenadier Guards, second son of the Earl of Bessborough; Lieut. Col. L. J. Wood of the Border Regiment, Second Lieut. the Hon. R. G. Winn of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son and heir of Lord St. Oswald.

Lord Richard Wellesley, great-grandson of the Iron Duke, served as Captain in the Grenadier Guards in South Africa in 1900. He was born in 1879, and married, in 1908, Pamela Fitz Gerald, eldest daughter of Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald, former Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and well-known as a yachtsman and horseman.

When the war broke out Col. Earle was a Major in the Grenadier Guards and attached to the General Staff of the War Office. He was born in 1871, and in 1900 married the Hon. Edith Loch, daughter of the first Baron Loch. He was educated at Marlborough, and entered the army in 1891. He served in the Matabele war in 1893, receiving a medal, and in the South African war, 1899-1900, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the Queen's medal with two clasps. He also has the third class Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia and the silver medal of the Society for Saving Life from Fire. He is a well-known member of the Guards and the Travellers' Clubs.

Cyril Myles Brabazon Ponsonby was born in 1881, and married Rita Longfield, eldest daughter of Col. Longfield, in 1911. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and served in South Africa with the Guards' Mounted Infantry, where he received the South African War Medal.

MORE NEWS; MORE RECRUITS

London Papers Urge Less Rigid Censorship to Arouse Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Most of the London papers this morning publish editorial articles urging the necessity of quickening recruiting. The times believes a less rigid censorship would have a valuable effect in this direction and The Daily Mail, taking same view, says:

"More men must be forthcoming. They can only be obtained in two ways: either the Government must permit the people to know about the war and appeal to their sentiment and their imagination or a very speedy resort to compulsory service will become inevitable."

HINDENBURG CONFIDENT.

German General Says War Will Last Till Allies Are Subjugated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Although Germany has suffered during the last few days a considerable setback on the eastern and western fronts, the German Generals have not lost an atom of their pride.

Lieut. Gen. Hindenburg, the hero of the retreat of the German Army from Suwalki, the Russian military centre on the East Prussian frontier, said, in answer to a question as to how long the war, in his opinion, would last:

"The war will not end until all the nations who are fighting against us have become subordinate to our rules and desires."

Austria's Parade of "Prisoners."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In order to keep up the spirits of the people the Austrians pack trains with their own soldiers dressed in Russian uniforms, thus gaining easy credit for thousands of Russian prisoners en route for internment or servitude.

GERMANS SOUGHT TO DECOY SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

Leipsic, and Bremen, over the British squadron made up of the cruisers Monmouth, Good Hope, and Glasgow and the transport Otranto, commanded by Rear Admiral Cradock, continues the sensation of the hour here.

That the Germans were able to sink or scatter the British squadron, with only minor damage to their own ships and a casualty list of only two wounded, is a subject of wonder.

The Monmouth is known to have been lost with practically all of her crew; the Good Hope was severely damaged and on fire when she escaped under cover of darkness, and as nothing has been heard from her since the battle it is believed that she went to the bottom. The Glasgow and the Otranto took refuge in a Chilean port.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Nürnberg were still in the harbor early today, coaling and provisioning, in preparation for steaming away later in the day. It is supposed they will relieve the cruisers Leipsic and Bremen, which have the Glasgow and Otranto bottled up in the port of Talcahuano, eight miles northwest of Concepcion. It would seem like madness for these British ships to leave this haven of refuge, and it is likely that they will be dismantled and interned unless a superior British and Japanese fleet should make its appearance and go to their relief.

A collier which arrived here today reports having seen eight Japanese warships at Easter Island in the Pacific, about 2,300 miles west of the Chilean coast. Easter Island belongs to Chile.

Admiral von Spee, the German commander, in his official report of the battle, which took place late Sunday afternoon off the Chilean island of St. Maria, says the action lasted only an hour, being discontinued at nightfall, when the British were forced to give way.

"The Good Hope," he says, "was then so badly damaged that she was unable to resist, and could only make her escape protected by the darkness.

"The Monmouth, under identical conditions, tried to escape, but was followed by a small cruiser and was sunk with a few shots. Owing to the hurricane that was blowing, no boats could be lowered, and consequently there was a terrible loss of life."

The German Admiral, in noting the escape of the Glasgow and the Otranto, says it was due to their speed and the darkness.

Details of the fight, picked up from informal conversations with German officers who came ashore from the warships, show that the Germans, owing to the superior range of the guns on the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, opened fire when six miles away. As the ships closed, and the range came down to a distance of four miles, the British ships were able to reply, but by that time they were already seriously damaged. The Germans say the British fought heroically, but that their artillery was ineffective against the superior weight of metal that the Germans were able to pour from the more modern guns of the armored cruisers. It is said, however, that the light German cruisers pluckily closed in on the British and took part in the battle. One of them, it appears from the official report, gave the Monmouth her death blow as, crippled and in flames, she tried to escape.

No Word of British Ships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4.—No word came today from the British ships that engaged the German squadron off Coronel, Sunday, and the British side of the story is yet to be told.

According to German accounts, their armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nürnberg, Leipsic, and Bremen escaped unscathed, while the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk, the cruiser Good Hope put out of action, and the cruiser Glasgow, with the transport Otranto, sent scurrying for shelter in the neutral port of Talcahuano, where they are bottled up by the Leipsic and Bremen.

It is certain that the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, and the Nürnberg arrived safely at Valparaiso, though somewhat the worse for their encounter.

One report has it that the Glasgow, badly damaged, arrived in Coronel Bay, while the Otranto escaped to Puerto Montt. It has been impossible to determine the exact movements of these two vessels following the naval action.

Despite the fact that the British had only three fighting ships as against five of the Germans, the decisive defeat of Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron appears to have produced a profound impression. The battle took place in a heavy sea. The Germans opened fire at ten kilometers, and for a time all the British shots fell short. Later, when they got within range, their guns scored a few, but only a few, hits, and the casualties among the German crews were said to consist of some half dozen wounded. The German fire is described as having been excellent, though at the long range it required 400 hits to put the British out of the fight.

The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau came from Australia, calling on Oct. 14 at Easter Island, where they took on large quantities of provisions. British mail steamers in Chilean waters are sailing under the protection of Chilean torpedo boat destroyers.

GERMAN FLEET IN BALTIC.

Warships Gather Off Aland Islands, Northeast of Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—A fleet of German warships has gathered off the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea, northeast of Stockholm and opposite the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

They evidently were proceeding north and stopped to await orders.

The reported presence of German battleships off the Aland Islands tends to confirm a report received last night in London from Dunkirk, that four German battleships and four cruisers had put to sea from Kiel, the terminus of the Kiel Canal on the Baltic side. When these vessels were supposed to have left Kiel was not announced.

Dover reported last night that the German fleet was supposed to have come out from its base. This statement probably referred to the German fleet in the North Sea.

GERMANS WON BY STRATEGY.

Expert Thinks the Good Hope Was Badly Handled in Fight.

The following review of recent naval actions in the European conflict was prepared for The Associated Press by an expert:

The defeat of the British fleet off the Chilean Coast seems to have infused new life into the German Navy, so much so that a squadron is reported to have left the base under the guns of Kiel and ventured as far as the English Coast. The German fleet has appeared off the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea, where four of her battleships and four cruisers, accompanied by their flotilla of destroyers were reported yesterday.

Details of the great German victory in the Pacific seems to indicate that it was due more to strategical than numerical superiority. Although the advantage in numbers may have been on the side of the Germans there was little or no difference between the total displacement and weight of metal in their broadsides. Why the British flagship, which was 3,000 tons greater than the largest of the German vessels and carried two 9.2-inch guns in her main battery, should have allowed the Germans, with guns of no greater calibre than 8.2 to virtually put her out of action before she even got their range, is yet to be explained.

Good Hope's Fire Delayed.

Other factors being equal, the 9.2-inch gun has a range of at least one mile more than that of the 8.2-inch—a mile in distance for every inch in calibre being the theoretical range of modern weapons. Yet the official report by the German Admiral says that he began the engagement at 9,000 meters, about six miles, while the Good Hope, whose guns should have been effective at nine miles, did not go into action until the distance had been decreased to four miles. By this time she was practically disabled and on fire, and was forced to retreat under the cover of darkness.

The fate of the Monmouth, which was sunk in thirty minutes, might be more easily explained, as she had no gun in her main battery of a calibre greater than six inches—yet it is said that she received her death blow from a four-gun on board one of the light German cruisers that were pursuing her as she attempted to escape. The Good Hope was a sister ship of the Drake and one of the most powerful of modern armored cruisers, and being in fact a battle cruiser, both in armor and battery, should at least have been able to dispose of one of the light German cruisers.

The engagement, which was fought in a gale of wind, the very condition in which the traditional British seaman revels, was also one of which the German seems to have taken advantage.

Von Spee's Big Job.

More than the defeat of the British fleet was the marvelous resourcefulness of Admiral von Spee in assembling his vessels and having them in a state of preparedness to meet the British fleet, which had been instructed to search the seas for each individual German vessel. All these had been separated by many thousand miles when the news was flashed to the German Admiral that Sir Christopher Cradock had steamed through the Straits of Magellan in search of his vessels.

At the outbreak of the war the German ships had been scattered all over the Pacific. The Gneisenau and Scharnhorst had shelled Johite on Sept. 22, the Leipzig was in the neighborhood of San Francisco, and the Dresden was in West Indian waters, so within thirty days Spee succeeded in concentrating and having them ready to give battle to the enemy.

REPORTS KAISER MUCH OLDER IN APPEARANCE

One Who Saw Him Speaks of His Subdued Manner and Gray Hair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser has lost his former air of bustling activity and soldierly bearing and is subdued. My informant, who personally saw the Emperor, described him as grown much older in appearance. His countenance is grave and careworn. The most striking change commonly remarked is that his hair is almost white.

The Vossische Zeitung prints the latest utterances of the Kaiser to his troops. A chaplain, after a service in camp in the western battlefield, had an audience with the Kaiser, who asked that the following message be delivered to the soldiers:

"Salute my gallant comrades remaining at the front. Tell them to put their faith in God, who will soon give victory to our arms."

I learn that the Kaiserin has been visiting military hospitals in various parts of Germany. A few days ago she visited the wounded in the Social Democratic Club at Königsberg, which is being used as a hospital. Replying there to birthday congratulations sent by the Berlin municipality, the Empress spoke of the "high moral forces that God has placed in our beloved people, making it possible for them to bear unprecedented sacrifices in the certain confidence of ultimate victory."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Two developments in the fighting in Belgium will have an influence on the operations of the next few days. One is the withdrawel of the Germans from the Yser River. The addition of these troops to the German forces, further to the south, should result in added vigor for the attacks, with which they are endeavoring to break down the British resistance at Ypres.

The mention in the official dispatches of the London Scottish territorial regiment is particularly significant. If one territorial regiment has been sent to the continent, the rest must soon be ready to follow. Great Britain's territorial army at the outbreak of the war consisted of 315,000 men. Large numbers of them were sent to outlying possessions, such as Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Suez, to take the places of regular garrisons that were thus made available for the fighting force in France. The addition to the British Armies in Continent of territorial regiments which were not needed for the above duty will give a valuable increase in the strength of their fighting force.

The total British regular army amounted to 480,000 men, of whom 120,000 were stationed in various parts of the world at the outbreak of the war. After making allowances for losses to date and the small detachments retained in the various garrisons, Great Britain must have about 300,000 regulars in her armies in France. If the territorials can now be sent to the front, it will mean a reinforcement of at least 150,000 men for the British field army.

This addition to the fighting strength of the Allies would now come at a particularly opportune moment, in view of the reported arrival of large reinforcements on the German side. All signs point to an early increase in the activity of the fighting in France.

On the East Prussian border the Germans have given up their hold on Russian territory in spite of the vigorous efforts which they have made during the last two weeks to maintain this advanced position. Their retreat toward Lyck and Bialla carries the fighting once more on to German soil. This retreat seems to be more hurried than called for by the activity, so far reported of the Russian troops in this part of the field. It seems probable that the Germans have adopted a defensive line of operations on this front and that they are falling back to their strongly defended line in the vicinity of Lyck.

The news from Poland also shows a precipitate retreat on the part of the Germans. When driven out of Lodz, they retreated to the line of the Warta River, which here flows north and south and forms an excellent line of defense. The Russians followed close behind their retreating columns, and now say they have captured the important defensive point of Kola, where the main highway from Warsaw to Posen crosses the Warta.

The Russian successes against the Austro-German forces have continued all along the line in Poland, and on Tuesday had forced them south of Kielce and Przedborz, on the Pilica River, forty miles to the west. This retreat of the Austrian forces in Poland is now beginning to endanger the northern part of their line along the San River in Galicia, which must also begin to retreat soon unless they are able to forward strong reinforcements to stiffen the resistance of their line near Sandomierz.

The line-up of the opposing armies from Kielce through Przemysl to Turka is now very similar to that from Krasnik through Tomaszow and Lemberg to Halicz in the first weeks of September. The Russians than broke through the Austrian line in the victories of Tomaszow and Rawa Ruska and forced an Austrian retreat under conditions that largely destroyed the fighting value of their armies.

The Russians are now making a similar strategic move against the Austrian forces south of Kielce. If they succeed in this attempt their armies will be 70 miles closer to Cracow than are the Austrians on the San. Such a move might be disastrous for the Austrian forces now opposing the Russians in Galicia.

The influence of this campaign in Russia and Galicia extends further than the immediate success in this theatre. The rapid retirement of the Germans indicates that they may be sacrificing the campaign on their eastern border to gather in all possible force for a last extreme effort to strike a decisive blow against the Allies in France. If such be the case the effect of the shift of troops should soon be apparent in the operations in France.

If the Russians should stop to recuperate after their arduous campaigning of the last three weeks, the Germans might have a chance to carry out to good effect this shift of strength, which has generally been admitted to be an important part of their military plan. But the Russians have shown no signs of such action. They have followed close behind the Germans in their retreat and any large weakening in the German forces in the east can hardly fail to result in further Russian victories. Germany has the interior position and can make use of it to some extent for striking blows first in one direction and then in the other.

The defense of the Allies against such a conduct of the war by the Austro-German military staff will lie in such a vigorous pressing of the campaign in every field that the Austro-Germans will be unable to weaken their forces in any part of the war zone without subjecting their troops to the danger of defeat.

Whatever the plan under which the Austro-German forces are operating in the east, it is probable that reports from Galicia will soon tell of a rapid retreat of the Austrian armies from the San River. The Russian capture of Kielce leaves the Austrian line from Prezmysl to the Vistula so far in advance of the line at Kielce that it can be retained only at a risk hardly commensurate with the advantages.

GERMANS DISCUSSING ANTI-BRITISH REPRISALS

Protest Against Concentration and Prison Camps—Want Us to Investigate Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily News in an article on Germany's intention to make reprisals against English subjects in Germany because of the alleged harsh treatment of German prisoners in England, quotes the following from an announcement by the Home Office of the Kingdom of Saxony:

"In letters of English and American clergy in Dresden special gratitude has been expressed for the fact that we have not introduced concentration camps. In England other views appear to be held of the suitability and admissability of such camps, and the German public is justly indignant at the thought that peaceable Germans who have had the misfortune to be detained in England are obliged to submit to such treatment in a constantly increasing ratio.

"If the German authorities have hitherto acted otherwise this was in no way due to weakness or fear of England. Conscience and self-respect forbade us to cause unnecessary pain to peaceable citizens even of enemy States; but German officials can change their attitude if it now becomes necessary to make reprisals and to teach English subjects now living at liberty—especially Englishwomen, whose attitude is often impudent and challenging—by personal experience how far concentration camps on the English plan fulfilled the requirements of humanity."

Wants Us to Inspect Camps.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following semi-official statement from Berlin was received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The United States would accomplish one of the most important functions which is within the power of a neutral nation if it would take steps to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating the treatment of German prisoners in Russia and Servia, and particularly in France and England, as well as in the colonies of those countries.

"Our attention has been drawn to certain well-managed prison camps, but many places where the Germans are interned are not fit for human beings to live in. The forts at Troyon, Brest, and Clermont in France and the stables and tents at Newbury, England, are examples of the disgraceful conditions under which prisoners exist. In the colonies it must be even worse. The commission should examine not only what is shown to them, but find out what happened before they began their investigation. They should visit all the prisoners in the camps and State prisons."

May Imitate England's Action.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Great Britain's denunciation of the principles of the Declaration of London, according to an announcement made in German official circles today, will probably be followed by that of Germany.

An inspired dispatch from Berlin, published in The Cologne Gazette, commenting on this subject, says the newspaper reports of England's action have not been confirmed officially, but that if they are true Germany will adopt a similar policy toward England.

The German press generally refrains from commenting on the various British measures for closing the North Sea and with regard to her reported difficulties with neutral nations on the question of contraband, briefly pointing out that a closure like the laying of a mine field in the English Channel seems to be inspired more by a desire to interfere with non-contraband commerce seeking the neutral nations contiguous to Germany than by purely military objects.

ALARMED OVER BULGARIA.

Austrian Military Organ Fears Reconciliation with Servia.

VENICE, Oct. 4.—The Reichspost, the Austrian military organ in Vienna, betrays alarm over what it says is an attempt by Russia to bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Servia.

This paper's Sofia correspondent sends a dispatch saying that a political agent of the Russian Emperor recently went to Nish, Servia, where he had long conferences with the Crown Prince and the President of the Council. The Russian Minister to Servia also was present at these meetings. The correspondent says that several important questions regarding Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria were discussed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A Berlin telegram states that railway communication between Servia and Bulgaria has been broken."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received here says that the Bulgarian Government has stopped marine movements in all Bulgarian ports.

ANNOUNCES A CURE FOR WAR TETANUS

Dr. Doyen Says It Will Save 80 Per Cent. of Developed Cases.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS MADE

Treatment Consists of Injections of Serum—Patient's Posture an Important Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—One of the most striking features of the present war has been the extraordinary prevalence of tetanus among the wounded. Every hospital laments the deadliness of the disease, against which medical science has hitherto been powerless. Dr. Delorme, chief of the French Sanitary Service, confesses the impossibility of curing a developed case in a report on the treatment of the wounded made to the Academy of Medicine. He says:

"Ninety-five per cent. of the cases are fatal. I can only suggest palliatives."

Dr. Joseph A. Blake, of the American Ambulance, said recently that tetanus was the most serious problem confronting physicians in this war, and that he considered immediate preventive inoculation with anti-tetanic serum of all the wounded on the battlefield the only method of combatting the scourge. Such injections, however, fail to cure developed cases. It is alleged that 4,000 deaths—the majority most agonizing—have already been reported, with less than a score of cures.

Dr. Doyen Describes His Cure.

The well-known surgeon, Dr. Doyen, today announced the discovery of a cure, and gave me the particulars:

"I early realized the seriousness of tetanus. I have been studying the subject since Sept. 10. I was set on the right track by reports of a successful treatment discovered by a physician in the Ardennes district, where tetanus was very prevalent in 1909, which consisted in anti-tetanic injections into the spinal column and the keeping of the patient in a sloping position, with the head below the level of the loins. Herein lies the secret of the tetanus cure. Under my direction Dr. Brisset at St. Lo treated ten developed cases, and Dr. Lemonnier at Granville fourteen, with only three deaths, two at Granville and the other at St. Lo, where the case was hopeless from the start, the man having been literally shot to pieces. These figures—above 80 per cent. of cures—speak for themselves, being less than the previous percentage of deaths.

Injections of Serum.

"The treatment consists, first, of an injection of sixty cubic centimeters of serum in the region of the loins; then the patient is inclined, head downwards, at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that the serum may pass into the vertebral region and brain. If the case is obstinate I repeat the injection, administering forty centimeters at intervals of forty-eight hours.

"Besides the injections, heavy doses of chloral—twelve to fifteen grammes daily—are administered by the mouth, while the wound is treated locally with strong antiseptics.

"I have embodied the details of cases and treatment in a report for the French Medical Society. I hope the method will be adopted officially without delay."

MINES HELD THE OLYMPIC.

Sea Had to be Swept Before She Could Proceed to Belfast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Passengers from the Olympic, arriving in London via Belfast and Holyhead today, say there is no mystery in the detention of the big White Star liner at Lough Swilly. They were forced to put into the Irish port, where they remained more than four days because of a wireless warning from the Admiralty directing them to beware of German mine fields in that region. The Captain of the Olympic informed the passengers it was necessary to wait patiently until trawlers finished the work of sweeping the mines out of the way, after which the ship proceeded to Belfast.

Through Irish newspapers carried on board at Lough Swilly the passengers learned of the close proximity of the peril as the result of which the Manchester Commerce, a freighter, had been sunk just before the Olympic reached the danger zone.

Wallace McCutcheon, a professional tango dancer, who has come here to go to the front as an automobile driver with the British troops, said he saw the Britannic in Belfast Harbor being fitted out as a hospital ship. She will be ready for use soon. Mr. McCutcheon and his shipmates were astonished at being met by dozens of reporters, and said he couldn't understand why there had been so many rumors about the Olympic.

From the Inside Looking Out

NEW YORK men are in the position of being on the inside, looking out.

* *

Their taste and their example set the styles for men throughout America—in clothes, in haberdashery and in the social customs which mark the progress of the country.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner for many years have been close students of every serious and whimsical tendency exhibited by the man population of this city.

Being in daily contact with a very large portion of this public, we also have been on the inside looking out.

* *

For which very good reason, Weber and Heilbroner clothes and haberdashery EXACTLY MEET the ideas of New York men.

These Fall suits and overcoats are notable examples—suits $20 to $45 and overcoats $20 to $50.

* *

Silk scarfs at 50 cents to $3.50—the largest assortment ever offered by any retail establishment.

All the new Manhattan Shirts—$1.50 up.

Weber and Heilbroner hats, $3 to $8.

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Weber and Heilbroner

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Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 46th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

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That there is a finder for every lost article consoles those who lose valuable property.

The most efficient way to locate finders is to announce your loss through The New York Times.

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Do You Like to Dance?

Of course you do. To enjoy yourself you've got to have comfortable, well-fitting shoes—shoes that don't pinch the feet and always keep their shape.

Drop in one of our stores and let us fit you with a pair of All-Americas. You'll be proud to wear them at any dance. Feel comfortable as an old shoe the moment you put them on.

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Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
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INSTANT POSTUM
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Antiquitatibus.
The Annalist gives the economic side of questions affecting the country's progress. Every Monday. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS LOST 58 SEATS IN CONGRESS

But They Still Have 10 Majority in the Senate and 19 in the House.

SENATE CONTESTS CLOSE

Progressives Dropped Eight Representatives — Republicans Now Have 200 Out of 435.

The Democratic Party retains control of both branches of Congress as a result of Tuesday's elections. In the Senate the present Democratic majority of 10 will not be changed. In the House the present Democratic majority of 141 is reduced to 19.

The present Senate stands 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 1 Progressive. The Democrats apparently lose the veteran Newlands of Nevada, whose place will be taken by a Republican. On the face of the returns from that State Lawrence Y. Sherman, the sitting Republican Senator, has defeated Roger C. Sullivan, Democrat, by a margin of about 6,000.

Although Oregon went Republican in the elections to the House of Representatives it has returned Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, for another term of six years.

J. D. Phelan, former Mayor of San Francisco, Democrat, is in the lead for the Senate from his State, and if elected he will replace Perkins, a Republican. Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, one of his party's leaders in the Senate, is re-elected by a narrow margin. In Kansas former Representative Charles Curtis, Republican, probably will succeed Bristow, Republican, whom he defeated in the primaries. One of his opponents in the three-cornered race for the Senate was Victor Murdock, the Progressive Party leader in the House of Representatives.

In the State of Washington, Jones, Republican, the sitting Senator, seems to have won. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader in the Senate, has been re-elected, although he had a hard fight to win. Dillingham of Vermont, another veteran Republican Senator, has re-elected over Judge Prouty, former Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was backed by the Progressives and the Democrats.

Representative Burke of South Dakota, Republican candidate for Senator, concedes his defeat by F. M. Tawney, Democrat. This was one of the surprises of the election.

In the elections two years ago the Democrats came into control of the House of Representatives with a majority of 147. Through resignations and other causes, and a Republican victory in a Democratic district, this majority was reduced to 141, the present figure.

The House of Representatives in the Sixty-third, or present Congress, which will expire by constitutional limitation on March 4, 1915, is composed of 268 Democrats, 129 Republicans, and 13 Progressives. As a result of Tuesday's elections the Democrats will lose 58 seats, while the Progressive will lose 8. In the Sixty-fourth Congress the Democrats will number 227, the Republicans 200, and the Progressives 7.

The Changes by States.

The changes in State Congressional delegations that will be caused by Tuesday's elections are in detail as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Arizona—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Arkansas—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
California—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 5; Progressives, 3; a Republican gain of 2, a Democratic gain of 1, and a Progressive loss of 6.
Colorado—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 1; a Republican gain of 1.
Connecticut—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 5; Republicans gain 5.
Delaware—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
Florida—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Georgia—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Idaho—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Illinois—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 16; Progressives, 1; Republican gain of 14, Democratic loss of 10, and Progressive loss of 1.
Indiana—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 2; Republican gain of 2.
Iowa—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 10; Republican net gain of 2.
Kansas—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 3; Republican gain of 1 and Progressive loss of 1, democrats losing in one district and winning in another.
Kentucky—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Louisiana—Democrats, 7; Progressives, 1; Progressives gain 1.
Maine—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Maryland—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
Massachusetts—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 11; Republicans gain 3.
Michigan—Democrats, 2; Progressives, 11; Republicans gain 2 over Progressives.
Minnesota—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 8; Progressives, 1; Progressive gain of 1.
Mississippi—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Missouri—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Montana—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Nebraska—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Nevada—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; unchanged.
New Hampshire—Democrats, 0; Republicans 2; Republicans gain 2.
New Jersey—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 8; Republicans gain 6.
New Mexico—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
New York—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 22; Progressives, 1; Socialists, 1; Republican gain of 11, Socialist gain of 1, and Democratic loss of 12.
North Carolina—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
North Dakota—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Ohio—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 12; Republicans gain 9 from Democrats.
Oklahoma—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Oregon—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; Republicans gain 1 over Progressives.
Pennsylvania—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 30; Republican net gain, 13; Democratic loss, 6 and Progressive loss, 7.
Rhode Island—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 1.
South Carolina—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 0. Unchanged.
South Dakota—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.
Tennessee—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.
Texas — Democrats, 18; Republicans, 0. Unchanged.
Utah—Democrat, 1; Republican, 1. Democratic gain of one.
Vermont—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.
Virginia—Democrats, 9; Republican, 1. Unchanged.
Washington—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 4. Republicans and Democrats each gain one over Progressives.
West Virginia—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 5. Republican gain of 1.
Wisconsin—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 8. Unchanged.
Wyoming—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1. Unchanged.

One Socialist in New Congress.

The fourth political party represented in the House will be the Socialist Party. In the Twelfth New York District, Meyer London, a Socialist, defeated Henry M. Goldfogle, who is serving his seventh term in Congress as a Tammany Democrat. Two Socialists who ran for Congress in the Milwaukee districts gave their opponents a spirited race, but late returns last night show that both were defeated. One of them is Victor Berger, the only Socialist ever elected to the national Legislature prior to Tuesday. He served one term and was defeated for re-election.

Ex-Speaker Cannon and William B. McKinley, former Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and the manager of William H. Taft's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912, were returned from the districts in Illinois, which they represented for many years. They were defeated two years ago. W. A. Rodenburg, another of the veteran Republican Congressmen from Illinois, who went under in the Democratic landslide of 1912, was successful also in his old Congressional district.

Nicholas Longworth, ex-President Roosevelt's son-in-law, was elected as a Republican from a Cincinnati district in spite of Democratic and Progressive opposition. Two years ago he was defeated for re-election to Congress by Stanley Bowdle, Democrat, upon whom Longworth turned the tables Tuesday.

One of the Progressives elected is Walter M. Chandler, who is serving a term in the House from the Nineteenth New York District.

Another Progressive re-elected is William Kent of California, who calls himself an Independent.

There was a complete political switchabout in New York State as far as the House of Representatives was concerned. In the present House New York's representation is 31 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 1 Progressive. The outcome of Tuesday's elections will send 19 Democrats, 22 Republicans, and 1 Progressive.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE NEW SENATE.

(As it will be constituted after March 4, 1915.)

(Democrats, 53; Republicans, 42; Progressive, 1. Democratic majority, 10.)

ALABAMA.
J. H. Bankhead, D.‡ | J. M. Hitchcock, D.‡
O. W. Underwood, D.* | G. W. Norris, R.‡

ARIZONA
H. F. Ashurst, D.‡ | Samuel Platt, R.*
M. A. Smith, D.† | Key Pittman, D.‡

ARKANSAS
J. P. Clarke, D.† | J. H. Gallinger, R.†
J. T. Robinson, D.‡ | H. F. Hollis, D.‡

CALIFORNIA
J. D. Works, R.‡ | J. E. Martine, D.‡
J. D. Phelan, D.* | William Hughes, D.‡

COLORADO
C. S. Thomas, D.† | T. M. Catron, R.‡
J. F. Shafroth, D.‡ | A. B. Fall, R.‡

CONNECTICUT
F. B. Brandegee, R.† | J. A. O'Gorman, D.‡
G. P. McLean, R.‡ | J. W. Wadsworth, R.*

DELAWARE
H. A. du Pont, R.‡ | L. H. Vaughan, R.*
Willard Saulsbury, D.‡ | Thomas Sterling, R.*

FLORIDA
D. U. Fletcher, D.† | A. O. Bacon, D.‡
N. P. Bryan, D.‡ | W. J. Bryan, D.‡

GEORGIA
Hoke Smith, D.† | A. S. Clay, D.‡
T. W. Hardwick, D.* | W. S. Harding, R.

IDAHO
W. E. Borah, R.‡ | J. F. Brady, R.†
J. H. Brady, R.† | W. E. Borah, R.‡

ILLINOIS
J. H. Lewis, D.‡ | W. E. Mason, R.†
L. Y. Sherman, R.† | J. H. Lewis, D.‡

INDIANA
B. F. Shively, D.† | J. A. Kern, D.‡
J. W. Kern, D.‡ | B. F. Shively, D.†

IOWA
A. B. Cummins, R.† | J. P. Dolliver, R.‡
W. S. Kenyon, R.‡ | A. B. Cummins, R.†

KANSAS
Charles Curtis, R.* | J. L. Bristow, R.‡
W. H. Thompson, D.‡ | C. Curtis, R.*

KENTUCKY
O. M. James, D.‡ | A. O. Stanley, D.‡
J. C. W. Beckham, D.* | J. C. W. Beckham, D.*

LOUISIANA
J. E. Ransdell, D.‡ | J. R. Thornton, D.‡
R. F. Broussard, D.‡ | J. E. Ransdell, D.‡

MAINE
H. C. Lodge, R.‡ | E. E. Hale, R.‡
J. W. Weeks, R.‡ | H. C. Lodge, R.‡

MICHIGAN
W. A. Smith, R.‡ | C. A. Culberson, D.‡
C. E. Townsend, R.‡ | M. Sheppard, D.‡

MINNESOTA
Knute Nelson, R.‡ | C. A. Towne, R.‡
M. E. Clapp, R.‡ | M. Poindexter, P.‡

MISSISSIPPI
J. S. Williams, D.‡ | J. Sharp Williams, D.‡
J. K. Vardaman, D.‡ | A. J. McLaurin, D.‡

MISSOURI
W. J. Stone, D.† | W. J. Stone, D.†
J. A. Reed, D.‡ | J. A. Reed, D.‡

MONTANA
H. L. Myers, D.‡ | T. H. Carter, R.‡
T. J. Walsh, D.‡ | H. L. Myers, D.‡

NEBRASKA
G. M. Hitchcock, D.‡ | G. W. Norris, R.‡
G. W. Norris, R.‡ | G. M. Hitchcock, D.‡

NEVADA
Samuel Platt, R.* | F. G. Newlands, D.‡
Key Pittman, D.‡ | Samuel Platt, R.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
J. H. Gallinger, R.† | H. E. Burnham, R.‡
H. F. Hollis, D.‡ | J. H. Gallinger, R.†

NEW JERSEY
J. E. Martine, D.‡ | J. S. Frelinghuysen, R.‡
William Hughes, D.‡ | J. E. Martine, D.‡

NEW MEXICO
T. B. Catron, R.‡ | H. B. Fergusson, D.*
A. B. Fall, R.‡ | A. A. Jones, D.‡

NEW YORK
J. A. O'Gorman, D.‡ | E. Root, R.*
J. W. Wadsworth, R.* | J. A. O'Gorman, D.‡

NORTH CAROLINA
F. M. Simmons, D.‡ | F. M. Simmons, D.‡
Lee S. Overman, D.‡ | L. S. Overman, D.‡

NORTH DAKOTA
P. J. McCumber, R.‡ | E. F. Ladd, R.‡
A. J. Gronna, R.† | A. J. Gronna, R.†

OHIO
A. Pomerene, D.‡ | T. H. Burton, R.‡
W. S. Harding, R. | W. S. Harding, R.

OKLAHOMA
T. P. Gore, D.† | T. P. Gore, D.†
R. L. Owen, D.‡ | R. L. Owen, D.‡

OREGON
G. E. Chamberlain, D.† | G. E. Chamberlain, D.†
Harry Lane, D.‡ | H. Lane, D.‡

PENNSYLVANIA
Boies Penrose, R.† | P. C. Knox, R.†
G. T. Oliver, R.‡ | G. T. Oliver, R.‡

RHODE ISLAND
H. F. Lippitt, R.‡ | H. F. Lippitt, R.‡
Le B. B. Colt, R.‡ | Le B. B. Colt, R.‡

SOUTH CAROLINA
B. R. Tillman, D.‡ | B. R. Tillman, D.‡
E. D. Smith, D.† | E. D. Smith, D.†

SOUTH DAKOTA
Coe I. Crawford, R.† | R. F. Pettigrew, R.‡
F. S. Johnson, D. | C. A. Burke, D.*

TENNESSEE
Luke Lea, D.‡ | N. B. Pepper, D.‡
J. K. Shields, D.‡ | J. K. Shields, D.‡

TEXAS
C. A. Culberson, D.‡ | C. A. Culberson, D.‡
M. Sheppard, D.‡ | M. Sheppard, D.‡

UTAH
Reed Smoot, R.† | W. H. King, D.‡
G. Sutherland, R.‡ | R. Smoot, R.†

VERMONT
W. P. Dillingham, R.† | W. P. Dillingham, R.†
C. S. Page, R.‡ | C. S. Page, R.‡

VIRGINIA
T. S. Martin, D.‡ | T. S. Martin, D.‡
C. A. Swanson, D.‡ | C. A. Swanson, D.‡

WASHINGTON
W. L. Jones, R.† | W. L. Jones, R.†
M. Poindexter, P.‡ | W. Lewis, D.‡

WEST VIRGINIA
W. E. Chilton, D.‡ | W. E. Chilton, D.‡
Nathan Goff, R.‡ | N. Goff, R.‡

WISCONSIN
R. M. La Follette, R.‡ | R. M. La Follette, R.‡
F. E. McGovern, R.* | F. E. McGovern, R.*

WYOMING
C. D. Clark, R.‡ | C. D. Clark, R.‡
F. E. Warren, R.‡ | F. E. Warren, R.‡

ELECTIONS FOR VACANCIES.

KENTUCKY.
J. N. Camden, D.†
Term ends March 3, 1915.

GEORGIA.
T. W. Hardwick, D.*
Term ends March 3, 1919.

*Elected Tuesday. †Re-elected Tuesday. ‡Continuing in office. §Elected already. ¶Elected Tuesday after serving by appointment.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Recapitulation.

Democrats	227
Republicans	200
Progressives elected	7
Socialists elected	1
Majority	19

ALABAMA.
At Large—J. W. Abercrombie, D.*
1. O. L. Gray, D. | 6. W. B. Oliver, D.
2. S. H. Dent, Jr., D.* | 7. J. L. Burnett, D.
3. H. B. Steagall, D. | 8. E. B. Almon, D.
4. F. L. Blackmond, D.* | 9. G. Huddleston, D.
5. J. T. Heflin, D.*

ARIZONA.
At Large—Carl Hayden, D.*

ARKANSAS.
1. T. H. Caraway, D.* | 5. H. M. Jacoway, D.*
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.* | 6. S. M. Taylor, D.*
3. J. M. Tillman, D. | 7. W. S. Goodwin, D.*
4. O. P. Wingo, D.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. William Kent, P.* | 7. D. S. Church, D.*
2. J. E. Raker, D.* | 8. E. A. Hayes, R.
3. C. F. Curry, R.* | 9. C. W. Bell, P.*
4. Julius Kahn, R.* | 10. W. D. Stephens, R.*
5. J. I. Nolan, R.* | 11. W. Kettner, D.*
6. G. Derrick, R.

COLORADO.
1. B. C. Hilliard, D. | 3. E. Keating, D.*
2. C. R. Timberlake, R.* | 4. E. Taylor, D.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. P. D. Oakly, R. | 4. E. J. Hill, R.
2. R. R. Freeman, R. | 5. J. P. Glynn, R.
3. J. O. Tilson, R.

DELAWARE.
At Large—T. W. Miller, R.

FLORIDA.
1. S. M. Sparkman, D.* | 3. Emmett Wilson, D.*
2. Frank Clark, D.* | 4. W. J. Sears, D.

GEORGIA.
1. C. G. Edwards, D.* | 7. Gordon Lee, D.*
2. Frank Park, D.* | 8. S. J. Tribble, D.*
3. C. R. Crisp, D.* | 9. T. M. Bell, D.*
4. W. C. Adamson, D.* | 10. Carl Vinson, D.
5. W. S. Howard, D.* | 11. J. R. Walker, D.*
6. W. S. Wise, D. | 12. D. M. Hughes, D.*

IDAHO.
At Large—Robert McCracken, R.
At Large—A. T. Smith, R.*

ILLINOIS.
At Large—B. M. Chipperfield, R.
At Large—J. M. Davis, R.
1. M. B. Madden, R.* | 14. C. H. Tavenner, D.*
2. J. R. Mann, R.* | 15. E. J. King, R.
3. W. W. Wilson, R. | 16. C. U. Stone, D.*
4. J. P. McDermott, D. | 17. J. A. Sterling, R.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.* | 18. J. G. Cannon, R.
6. J. McAndrews, D.* | 19. W. B. McKinley, R.
7. F. Buchanan, D.* | 20. H. T. Rainey, D.*
8. T. Gallagher, D.* | 21. L. Wheeler, R.
9. F. A. Britten, R.* | 22. W. N. Baltz, D.*
10. C. E. Fuller, R. | 23. D. Foster, D.*
11. I. C. Copley, P.* | 24. T. Williams, R.
12. C. E. Fuller, R. | 25. E. Denison, R.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.*

INDIANA.
1. Charles Lieb, D.* | 8. J. A. M. Adair, D.*
2. W. A. Cullop, D.* | 9. M. A. Morrison, D.*
3. W. E. Cox, D.* | 10. W. R. Wood, R.
4. L. Dixon, D.* | 11. G. W. Rauch, D.*
5. R. W. Moss, D.* | 12. Cyrus Cline, D.*
6. F. H. Gray, D.* | 13. H. A. Barnhart, D.*
7. M. Moores, R.

IOWA.
1. C. A. Kennedy, R.* | 7. C. C. Dowell, R.
2. H. E. Hull, R. | 8. H. M. Towner, R.*
3. B. E. Sweet, R. | 9. W. R. Green, R.*
4. G. N. Haugen, R.* | 10. F. P. Woods, R.*
5. J. W. Good, R.* | 11. T. J. Steele, D.
6. C. W. Ramseyer, R.

KANSAS.
1. D. R. Anthony, R.* | 5. G. T. Helvering, D.*
2. Jos. Taggart, D.* | 6. J. B. Dykes, R.
3. P. P. Campbell, R.* | 7. Jouett Shouse, D.
4. D. Doolittle, D.* | 8. W. A. Ayres, D.

KENTUCKY.
1. A. W. Barkley, D.* | 7. J. C. Cantrill, D.*
2. D. H. Kincheloe, D. | 8. Harvey Helm, D.*
3. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D.* | 9. W. J. Fields, D.*
4. Ben Johnson, D.* | 10. J. W. Langley, R.*
5. Swagar Sherley, D.* | 11. Caleb Powers, R.*
6. A. E. Reuse, D.*

LOUISIANA.
1. Albert Estopinal, D.* | 5. Riley Wilson, D.
2. H. G. Dupre, D.* | 6. L. L. Morgan, D.*
3. W. P. Martin, P. | 7. L. Lazaro, D.
4. J. T. Watkins, D.* | 8. J. B. Aswell, D.*

MAINE.
2. A. C. Hinds, R.* | 3. J. A. Peters, R.*†
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D.† | 4. E. Guernsey, R.*†

MARYLAND.
1. J. D. Price, D. | 4. J. C. Linthicum, D.*
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.* | 5. S. E. Mudd, R.
3. C. P. Coady, D.* | 6. D. J. Lewis, D.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. A. T. Treadway, R.* | 9. E. W. Roberts, R.*
2. F. W. Gillett, R.* | 10. P. T. Tague, D.
3. C. D. Paige, R.* | 11. F. J. Horgan, D.
4. S. E. Winslow, R.* | 12. J. A. Gallivan, D.*
5. J. J. Rogers, R. | 13. J. J. Nichol, D.*
6. A. P. Gardner, R.* | 14. R. Olney 3d, D.
7. M. P. Phelan, D.* | 15. W. S. Greene, R.*
8. F. W. Dallinger, R. | 16. Joseph Walsh, R.

MICHIGAN.
1. S. E. Doremus, D.* | 8. J. W. Fordney, R.*
2. M. R. Bacon, R. | 9. J. C. McLaughlin, R.*
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.* | 10. G. A. Loud, R.
4. W. L. Hamilton, R.* | 11. F. D. Stott, R.
5. C. E. Mapes, R.* | 12. W. F. James, R.
6. E. H. Kelly, R. | 13. G. A. Nichols, R.
7. L. C. Crampton, R.*

MINNESOTA.
1. S. Anderson, R.* | 6. C. A. Lindberg, R.*
2. F. Ellsworth, R. | 7. A. J. Volstead, R.*
3. C. Davis, R.* | 8. C. B. Miller, R.*
4. C. C. Van Dyke, D. | 9. J. Stevenson, R.*
5. C. R. Smith, R.* | 10. S. Gronna, R.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1. E. S. Candler, D.* | 5. S. A. Witherspoon, D.*
2. H. T. Stephens, D.* | 6. B. P. Harrison, D.*
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.* | 7. P. E. Quin, D.*
4. T. U. Sisson, D.* | 8. J. W. Collier, D.*

MISSOURI.
1. J. T. Lloyd, D.* | 9. Champ Clark, D.*
2. W. W. Rucker, D.* | 10. J. E. Meeker, R.
3. J. W. Alexander, D.* | 11. W. L. Igoe, D.*
4. C. F. Booher, D.* | 12. I. C. Dyer, R.
5. W. P. Borland, D.* | 13. W. L. Hensley, D.*
6. C. C. Dickinson, D.* | 14. J. J. Russell, D.*
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.* | 15. F. J. Decker, D.*
8. D. W. Shackleford, D.* | 16. T. L. Rubey, D.*

MONTANA.
At Large—J. M. Evans, D.*
At Large—Tom Stout, D.*

NEBRASKA.
1. C. F. Reavis, R. | 4. C. H. Sloan, R.*
2. C. O. Lobeck, D.* | 5. S. R. Barton, R.*
3. D. V. Stevens, D.* | 6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.*

NEVADA.
At Large—E. E. Roberts, R.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. C. A. Sulloway, R. | 2. E. H. Wasson, R.

NEW JERSEY.
1. W. J. Browning, R.* | 7. D. H. Drukker, R.*
2. Bacharach, R. | 8. E. W. Gray, R.
3. T. J. Scully, D.* | 9. R. W. Parker, R.
4. E. C. Hutchinson, R. | 10. W. I. L. Adams, R.
5. J. H. Capstick, R. | 11. J. J. Eagan, D.*
6. A. C. Hart, D.* | 12. J. A. Hamill, D.*

NEW MEXICO.
At Large—H. B. Ferguson, D.*
At Large—B. C. Hernandez, R.

NEW YORK.
1. F. C. Hicks, R. | 23. J. A. Goulden, D.*
2. C. P. Caldwell, D | 24. W. R. Ogiesby, D.*
3. J. V. Flynn, D.* | 25. W. W. Husted, R.
4. H. H. Dale, D.* | 26. Edmund Platt, R.*
5. J. P. Maher, D.* | 27. C. B. Ward, R.
6. F. W. Rowe, R. | 28. R. B. Sandford, R.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.* | 29. J. S. Parker, R.*
8. D. J. Griffin, D.* | 30. W. B. Charles, R.
9. O. E. Swift, R. | 31. E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.
10. R. L. Haskell, R. | 32. L. W. Mott, R.*
11. D. J. Riordan, D.* | 33. H. P. Snyder, R.
12. Meyer London, S. | 34. G. W. Fairchild, R.*
13. G. W. Lort, R. | 35. W. Masse, R.
14. M. F. Farley, D. | 36. S. E. Payne, R.*
15. M. F. Conry, D.* | 37. H. H. Platt, R.
16. P. J. Dooling, D.* | 38. T. B. Dunn, R.*
17. J. F. Carew, D.* | 39. T. G. Danford, R.*
18. T. G. Patten, D.* | 40. S. W. Dempsey, R.
19. W. M. Chandler, P.* | 41. C. B. Smith, D.*
20. Isaac Sigel, R. | 42. D. A. Driscoll, D.*
21. G. M. Hurlburt, D. | 43. C. M. Hamilton, R.*
22. Henry Bruckner, D.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. J. H. Small, D.* | 6. H. L. Godwin, D.*
2. Claude Kitchin, D.* | 7. R. N. Page, D.*
3. George Hood, D. | 8. R. L. Doughton, D.*
4. E. W. Pou, D.* | 9. E. J. Webb, D.*
5. C. M. Stedman, D.* | 10. J. J. Britt, R.

NORTH DAKOTA.
1. H. T. Helgesen, R.* | 2. P. D. Norton, R.*
2. G. M. Young, R.*

OHIO.
1. N. Longworth, R. | 12. C. L. Brumbaugh, D.*
2. A. G. Allen, D.* | 13. A. W. Overmyer, D
3. Warren Gard, D.* | 14. S. H. Williams, R.
4. J. E. Russell, R. | 15. W. C. Mooney, R.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D.* | 16. R. C. McCulloch, R.
6. C. C. Kearns, R. | 17. W. A. Ashbrook, D.*
7. S. D. Fess, R.* | 18. J. Hollingsworth, R.
8. J. A. Key, D.* | 19. J. G. Cooper, R.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D.* | 20. W. Gordon, D.*
10. R. M. Switzer, R.* | 21. R. Crosser, D.*
11. E. Ricketts, R. | 22. H. I. Emerson, R.

OKLAHOMA.
1. J. A. Gill, R. | 5. J. B. Thompson, D.*
2. W. W. Hastings, D. | 6. Scott Ferris, D.*
3. C. D. Carter, D.* | 7. J. E. McClintic, D.
4. W. H. Murray, D.* | 8. D. T. Morgan, R.

OREGON.
1. W. C. Hawley, R.* | 3. C. N. MacArthur, R
2. N. J. Sinnott, R.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
At Large—T. S. Crago, R.
At Large—M. H. Garland, R.
At Large—D. F. Lafean, R.
At Large—J. R. Scott, R.
1. W. S. Vare, R.* | 17. B. K. Focht, R.
2. G. S. Graham, R.* | 18. A. S. Kreider, R.*
3. J. H. Moore, R.* | 19. W. W. Bailey, D.*
4. G. W. Norris, R.* | 20. C. W. Heaton, R.
5. P. E. Costello, R. | 21. C. H. Rowland, R.
6. G. P. Darrow, R. | 22. A. L. Keister, R.*
7. T. S. Butler, R.* | 23. R. E. Hopwood, R.
8. H. W. Watson, R.* | 24. W. M. Brown, R.*
9. W. W. Griest, R.* | 25. M. Liebel, Jr., D.
10. J. R. Farr, R.* | 26. H. J. Steele, D.
11. J. J. Casey, D. | 27. S. T. North, R.
12. R. D. Heaton, R. | 28. S. H. Miller, R.
13. A. M. Dewalt, D. | 29. S. C. Porter, R.*
14. L. T. McFadden, R. | 30. W. H. Coleman, R.
15. E. R. Kriss, R.* | 31. J. M. Morin, R.*
16. J. V. Lesher, D.* | 32. A. J. Barchfield, R.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. G. O'Shaunessy, D.* | 3. A. Kennedy, R.*
2. W. R. Stiness, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. R. S. Whaley, D.* | 5. D. E. Finley, D.*
2. J. J. Byrnes, D.* | 6. J. W. Ragsdale, D.*
3. Wyatt Aiken, D.* | 7. A. F. Lever, D.*
4. J. T. Johnson, D.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.
1. C. H. Dillon, R.* | 3. H. L. Gandy, D.
2. R. C. Johnson, R.*

TENNESSEE.
1. S. R. Sells, R.* | 6. J. W. Byrns, D.*
2. R. W. Austin, R.* | 7. L. P. Padgett, D.*
3. J. A. Moon, D.* | 8. T. W. Sims, D.*
4. Cordell Hull, D.* | 9. F. J. Garrett, D.*
5. W. C. Houston, D.* | 10. K. D. McKellar, D.*

TEXAS.
At Large—J. H. Davis, D.
At Large—Jeff McLemore, D.
1. Eugene Black, D. | 9. G. F. Burgess, D.*
2. Martin Dies, D.* | 10. J. P. Buchanan, D.*
3. James Young, D.* | 11. W. R. Henry, D.*
4. Sam Rayburn, D.* | 12. O. Callaway, D.*
5. H. W. Summers, D. | 13. J. H. Stephens, D.*
6. Rufus Hardy, D.* | 14. J. L. Slayden, D.*
7. A. W. Gregg, D.* | 15. J. N. Garner, D.*
8. J. H. Eagle, D.* | 16. W. R. Smith, D.*

UTAH.
1. Joseph Howell, R.* | 2. J. H. Maya, D.

VERMONT.
1. F. L. Greene, R.* | 2. P. H. Dale, R.

VIRGINIA.
1. W. A. Jones, D.* | 6. Carter Glass, D.*
2. E. W. Holland, D.* | 7. James Hay, D.*
3. A. J. Montague, D.* | 8. C. C. Carlin, D.*
4. W. A. Watson, D.* | 9. C. B. Slemp, R.*
5. F. W. Saunders, D.* | 10. H. D. Flood, D.*

WASHINGTON.
1. W. E. Humphrey, R.* | 4. W. L. La Follette, R.*
2. L. H. Hadley, R. | 5. C. C. Dill, D.
3. A. Johnson, R.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
At Large—Howard Sutherland, R.*
1. G. E. White, R. | 4. H. H. Moss, Jr., R.*
2. G. W. Bowers, R. | 5. Ed. Cooper, R.
3. A. Littlepage, D.

WISCONSIN.
1. H. A. Cooper, R.* | 7. J. J. Esch, R.*
2. A. H. Kuss, D.* | 8. S. E. Browne, R.*
3. J. M. Nelson, R.* | 9. T. D. Konop, D.*
4. W. J. Cary, R. | 10. J. A. Frear, R.*
5. W. H. Stafford, R.* | 11. I. L. Lenroot, R.*
6. M. K. Reilly, D.*

WYOMING.
1. F. W. Mondell, R.*
*Re-elected. †Elected in September.

NO REBUKE TO PRESIDENT.

Senator Stone Says Democrats Did Well—Champ Clark Surprised.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, considers the result of the election an emphatic indorsement of the Wilson Administration. He said today:

"The Republicans have been saying that if they could become united they could lick us. They were united everywhere, and the contest generally was a clean-cut fight between the Democrats standing by Wilson's Administration and the Republicans opposing it.

"Considering the fact that this is an off-year; that the Democrats have enacted a new tariff law and new currency legislation; that we have had to meet the hard times cry, and that a great war is on which has absorbed public attention, I think the Democrats have done remarkably well.

"I have just sent President Wilson a telegram congratulating him on the fact that the country has voiced its approval of his policies.

"With Democratic majorities reduced, the fight between the two parties in Congress will be interesting. The Democrats will be on their mettle."

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Nov. 4.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, commenting this morning on the Republican victories in a majority of the States in which elections were held yesterday, said the vote was not a rebuke to the Wilson Administration, but "just one more thing that could happen during these days of European war.

"The result at the polls throughout the country," said the Speaker, "was a great surprise to me. But the defeat of a great number of Democratic Senators and Congressmen is not a rebuke to the policies of President Wilson. No, it is just a natural occurrence, one that might happen during these days of general mixup. The European war may have had something to do with it."

The Speaker was re-elected by a majority of about 6,000.

COX'S LOSING MARGIN SMALL.

Willis Governor of Ohio by About 1,200—Harding Ran Better.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—That Ohio will have a Republican Senator to succeed Theodore E. Burton, a Republican Governor to succeed James M. Cox, Democrat, and a Republican majority in the State Congressional delegation is assured. Gov. Cox conceded his defeat to-day and sent a message of congratulations to his successful opponent.

From the returns on the Governorship at hand it is estimated that Willis will have from 3,000 to 12,000 over Cox for Governor. Harding was elected United States Senator by a larger vote than that given to Willis. The entire Republican ticket has been elected.

SHERMAN GAINING BY LATE RETURNS

Illinois Republicans Predict That Missing Districts Will Elect Him by About 4,000.

DOWN-STATE TO DECIDE

Republican Chairman Claims Election by More Than 12,000—Missing Districts Not Democratic Strongholds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The complete returns from the 1,760 precincts in Cook County and from 2,386 precincts down State—the Republicans assert—indicate an ultimate plurality of 4,000 to 5,000 for Senator L. Y. Sherman, Republican.

Outside of Cook County 422 precincts are still missing. These may increase Sherman's lead, or they may turn to the advantage of Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate, appeared today as a weaker third than the returns of election night indicated. His vote in the State probably will be about 51 per cent. of that received by Col. Roosevelt two years ago.

The complete return from Cook County for the three leading candidates follow:

Sullivan, Democrat	157,874
Sherman, Republican	101,275
Robins, Progressive	87,039
Sullivan's plurality	56,599

Of the 2,788 precincts down-State 2,366 give the following vote:

Sherman	288,031
Sullivan	185,321
Robins	94,562
Sherman's plurality	52,310

If the same ratio is maintained in the vote of the 422 missing precincts,

WHITMAN WON BY 136,894 PLURALITY

Wadsworth Far Behind in the Election, with Only 54,947 Votes to Spare.

ALBANY CONTROL UPSET

Only Two Democratic Congressmen Saved and Constitution Will Be Revised by Republicans.

Elected

Governor—CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
Lieut. Gov.—EDWARD SCHOENECK.
United States Senator — J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.
Secretary of State—FRANCIS M. HUGO.
Comptroller—EUGENE M. TRAVIS.
Treasurer—JAMES L. WELLS.
Attorney General—EGBERT E. WOODBURY.
State Engineer and Surveyor—FRANK M. WILLIAMS.
*Associate Judge Court of Appeals—SAMUEL SEABURY.

*Democrat.

Governor-elect Whitman's plurality stands, in the light of the later returns, almost where it did on the early returns announced in THE TIMES yesterday. He has 136,894 more than Gov. Glynn.

Senator-elect Wadsworth ran away behind him, and was apparently pulled through by the vote for Whitman. His vote was 80,000 less than Whitman's, his plurality being only 54,947.

Whitman pulled the whole of the Republican State ticket in with him, with one exception. Justice Samuel Seabury, nominated by the Democrats and the Progressives for Judge of the Court of Appeals, has defeated Judge Emory A. Chase. Seabury has the satisfaction of knowing that his success in climbing above a landslide was not the product of any faction or any one part of the State, for voters seem to have cut their tickets in his favor impartially in city and country, in Brooklyn and Buffalo, in the north and the south.

George Henry Payne, speaking for the managers of Justice Seabury's contest for a seat in the Court of Appeals, said last night:

"We claim the election of Justice Seabury by a plurality of 50,000 or 60,000. The remarkable thing about the returns is that, while we have carried Manhattan by 71,000 and the Greater City by 151,000, we have not been able to get complete returns.

"In Elmira, Whitman had a plurality of 14, while Seabury had a plurality of 2,100; in Monroe, Whitman's plurality was 19,000, while Chase, running with him, had only 5,000 plurality."

John A. Bensel, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was swamped. He ran far behind his ticket; how far cannot be known until more returns come in. However, the cutting of Bensel, like the cutting in favor of Seabury, was confined to no section and seems to have represented a general sentiment. Brooklyn, for instance, which gave Glynn a plurality of over 5,000, gave a plurality of over 1,000 for Williams, Bensel's opponent, a difference of between 6,000 and 7,000. Similar cuts in other parts of the State indicate that when the returns are all in, Bensel's defeat will seem phenomenal.

"The Massachusetts ballot proved of great importance in facilitating independent voting. The returns from every part of the State show that when the voter could not vote in the circle under an emblem, but had to go down the line and pick out each candidate for himself, he took the opportunity to do some scratching. The returns proving this are numerous and confined to no county. Everywhere we find that while the head of the ticket carried the county, some lesser candidate on the opposition ticket carried it by a majority equally large. The efficacy of the Massachusetts ballot in this respect is proved in a hundred instances."

Two examples in Erie County went for Whitman by 18,598, but Thomas B. Lockwood, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, carried it by 5,425. It may be said that Lockwood lives in Erie and that this was a tribute from his home county, but Mitchell May, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, who does not live in Erie, carried it by 2,707, and Albert C. Carp of Syracuse, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, carried it by 575. The other Republican candidates who carried it got pluralities resembling Whitman's: Travis for Controller, 15,382; Woodbury for Attorney General, 17,046; Williams for State Engineer, 16,795; Wadsworth for Senator, 17,809, but Judge Seabury, Democratic and Progressive candidate for the Court of Appeals, carried it by 15,752.

In Chemung County, to take another example, Whitman's plurality was about 500, but Judge Seabury carried the county by 3,000.

If President Wilson wishes to express appreciation to any Democratic leader for sending Congressmen to Washington to support him, he will have to extend these felicitations to Charles F. Murphy and to nobody else. Murphy and his vassal in Buffalo, Fitzpatrick, were the only leaders who sent any Democratic Congressmen at all to Washington. Elsewhere the Republican slate of victories is unmarked by a Democratic name.

Murphy, despite the storm that laid low all the other trunks in the Democratic forest, actually increased his representation in the Assembly—by only two votes, it is true, but it was an increase instead of a decrease. Only one Progressive was elected to the Assembly. He was Hamilton Fish, Jr., and he had a Democratic indorsement.

The landslide carried with it all the Republican candidates for Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention. The ticket headed by Senator Root was easily elected. The Republicans have also captured the district delegates, and they will have a large majority in the Convention. When Charles F. Murphy procured a special election to call a Constitutional Convention last April, and when the proposition was carried by the votes of the Democratic Organization and in some districts by fraud, he expected to control the Convention and use it as an instrument for increasing the city's representation in the Legislature. The instrument he forged with such care has been taken from him by the Republicans, and they and not he will deal with the question of representation and all other questions that may come before the Convention.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Two-thirds Republican Majority in Both Branches—One Progressive.

Revised returns from the elections to the Legislature show some increases in the Republican representation in the Assembly which will bring the Republican majorities in both branches up to the two-thirds vote necessary to override a Governor's veto. This will give the Republican machine, provided it can control a majority of the Republican members in the Legislature, a check on Governor-elect Whitman in case his policies should run counter to the wishes of the machine.

The revised returns give the following complexion to the two branches of the law-making body:

SENATE.

Republicans	34
Democrats	17
Progressives	0
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	100
Democrats	49
Progressives	1
Total	150

This gives the Democrats an actual gain of one in the Assembly at the expense of the Progressives. The extent of the upset will be appreciated from the following table showing the make-up of the present Legislature:

SENATE.

Democrats	32
Republicans	17
Independent Democrat	1
Progressive	1
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Elected.	Defeated.
6.	W. B. Carswell, D.	C. F. Murphy, R.
9.	P. R. Lawson, D.	A. I. Nova, D.
19.	G. W. Simpson, D.	F. A. Higgins, R.
23.	Geo. Cromwell, R.	W. C. Rowland, D.
41.	M. S. Halliday, R.	R. P. Bush, D.

Assembly.

KINGS.

4.	P. A. McArdle, D.	G. Langhorst, R.
19.	W. A. Bacher, D.	W. Pruss, R.
23.	N. V. Finkelstein, R.	F. X. Sullivan, D.

NEW YORK.

6.	N. P. Perlmah, R.	I. Apfel, D.
8.	S. Scharlin, D.	S. Sufrin, P.
19.	P. R. Cotter, R.	A. A. Raphael, D.
26.	J. Steinberg, R.	I. L. Seide, D.
28.	S. A. Cotillo, D.	G. E. Findlater, R&P
31.	A. A. Feinberg, R.	M. Solomon, D.

QUEENS.

4.	G. E. Polhemus, D.	J. S. Eadie, R. & P.

SULLIVAN.

H. B. Stratton, D. & P. P. L. Twichell, R.

The vote for State Senator in the Sixth Senate District in Brooklyn was so close that a recount may be asked to settle who was elected. On Tuesday night it appeared from the returns that Under Sheriff Charles F. Murphy, the Republican candidate, had won. Yesterday the vote, as tabulated, showed 12,858 for Murphy, as against 12,880 for William B. Carswell, the Democratic nominee, a difference of but twenty-two votes in favor of Carswell. Mr. Murphy asserts that he has been elected by from ten to fifteen votes, but the returns have not been verified, and both sides are awaiting with keen interest the result of the official canvass of the vote.

While the general result of the election was disastrous to the Democrats in Kings County, they gained five seats in the Assembly. One was lost by the Republicans and four by the Progressives. The Bull Moose representation in the Assembly from Kings County was completely wiped out.

The Progressives suffered worst in the upset attending the Legislative election throughout the State. In the present Legislature they have one Senator and twenty Assemblymen. The lone Progressive elected this year is Hamilton Fish, Jr., who represents Putnam County in the Assembly now. With Democratic indorsement he was a candidate for re-election against John R. Vale, the Republican boss of the county. Mr. Fish defeated him by about 150 votes.

The early returns indicated the election of still another Progressive—Solomon Sufrin, of the Eighth (New York) Assembly District, who is a member of the present Legislature. Revised figures show a plurality for Sydney Scharlin, his Democratic opponent.

Revised returns last night showed a plurality for George F. Cromwell, former Borough President of Richmond, who was Republican candidate for Senator from the Twenty-third Senate District, composed of the Counties of Richmond and Rockland. The early returns indicated the election of W. C. Rostend, the Democratic candidate. Both counties sent a Democrat to the present Assembly.

THE CITY VOTE.

Glynn's Plurality 55,060, Gerard's 120,933—Figures in Detail.

Here are revised figures on the city vote in detail:

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

	Gerard, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Colby, Prog.
Manhattan	123,365	67,530	9,877
Bronx	40,070	21,343	3,511
Brooklyn	107,986	51,493	7,542
Queens	32,189	15,817	1,557
Richmond	8,010	4,514	393
Total	311,630	190,607	22,880

Gerard's plurality, 120,933.

GOVERNOR.

	Glynn, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Davenport, Prog.	Sulzer, Prch.
Manhattan	119,301	83,425	5,598	11,511
Bronx	36,004	23,917	1,896	4,470
Brooklyn	101,042	95,631	4,850	11,474
Queens	28,628	22,238	1,057	2,033
Richmond	7,674	5,478	255	560
Total	292,649	236,689	13,659	30,048

Glynn's plurality, 55,960.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

	Lockwood, Dem.	Schoeneck, Rep.	Hamlin, Prog.
Manhattan	112,038	78,233	11,576
Bronx	34,565	23,912	4,589
Brooklyn	96,530	90,203	9,021
Queens	28,434	18,955	2,184
Richmond	7,427	4,824	521
Total	279,314	219,157	28,191

Lockwood's plurality, 60,157.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

	May, Dem.	Hugo, Rep.	Stern, Prog.
Manhattan	119,344	68,506	24,752
Bronx	37,602	22,528	5,380
Brooklyn	106,106	81,224	8,683
Queens	30,572	16,471	1,874
Richmond	7,772	4,415	440
Total	301,398	193,104	31,129

May's plurality, 108,294.

CONTROLLER.

	Schmer, Dem.	Travis, Rep.	Burnham, Prog.
Manhattan	118,097	73,735	11,375
Bronx	38,242	23,735	4,009
Brooklyn	100,399	87,306	7,745
Queens	31,138	17,059	1,879
Richmond	7,732	4,720	428
Total	295,608	206,555	25,436

Schmer's plurality, 89,053.

TREASURER.

	Carp, Dem.	Wells, Rep.	Call, Prog.
Manhattan	108,658	75,180	15,481
Bronx	33,273	25,358	5,903
Brooklyn	94,791	87,616	12,472
Queens	28,833	17,153	3,031
Richmond	7,338	4,670	809
Total	272,893	209,988	37,498

Carp's plurality, 62,905.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	Parsons, Dem.	Woodbury, Rep.	Elder, Prog.
Manhattan	119,081	72,565	14,478
Bronx	34,310	23,522	4,859
Brooklyn	103,665	84,450	13,371
Queens	29,118	16,815	2,960
Richmond	7,405	4,608	499
Total	274,629	202,020	36,147

Parson's plurality, 72,609.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

	Bensel, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Collins, Prog.
Manhattan	104,142	79,658	12,700
Bronx	32,296	25,836	4,363
Brooklyn	90,629	91,593	8,844
Queens	28,420	18,282	1,905
Richmond	7,158	5,048	433
Total	262,647	219,927	27,945

Bensel's plurality, 42,720.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

	Seabury, Dem., Prog., Ind. L.	Chase, Rep.
Manhattan	135,753	63,952
Bronx	44,746	19,792
Brooklyn	113,734	78,933
Queens	20,483	12,891
Richmond	8,198	4,325
Total	331,803	179,823

Seabury's plurality, 151,885.

SUPREME COURT, (FIRST DISTRICT.)

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Total.
Dugro, (Dem.)	101,324	31,942	133,266
Weeks, (Dem.)	86,147	27,125	113,272
Wasservogel, (Rep.)	68,501	21,325	89,826
Davies, (Rep.)	48,138	14,644	62,802
Miller, (Prog.)	8,364	2,535	10,899
Meyers, (Prog.)	6,906	2,489	9,395

Dugro over Wasservogel, 32,823.
Weeks over Davies, 37,989.

JUDGE OF CITY COURT.

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Total.
Allen, (Dem.)	109,743	35,177	144,920
Griffiths, (Rep.)	64,668	20,825	85,493
Schaap, (Prog.)	24,395	8,454	32,849

Allen's plurality, 59,427.

La Fetra, (Dem.)	101,001	30,776	131,777
Stryker, (Rep.)	65,682	21,807	87,489
Davis, (Prog.)	14,954	6,430	21,384

La Fetra's plurality, 44,308.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

Second District.

Levine, (Dem.)	10,314
Hartman, (Rep.-Prog.)	15,302

Hartman's plurality, 4,988.

State Vote for Governor and Senator.

County.	Governor. Glynn, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	D'port, Prog.	Sulzer, Prch.	U. S. Senator. Gerard, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Colby, Prog.
Albany	13,894	25,598	496	3,259	13,874	24,739	963
Allegheny	1,786	4,448	531	1,701	1,076	3,093	439
Bronx	36,004	20,917	1,899	4,470	40,070	21,343	3,511
Broome	4,939	6,290	240	4,951	4,020	6,407	237
Cattaraugus	2,719	5,557	187	1,093	2,573	6,224	87
Cayuga	2,568	4,217	228	646	2,676	4,488	226
Chautauqua	2,627	10,552	708	2,760	2,971	10,193	892
Chemung	3,581	4,083	165	3,830	3,483	5,047	392
Chenango	1,781	3,449	271	2,748	1,937	2,110	183
Clinton	2,593	3,150	67	480	1,735	2,420	97
Columbia	2,995	4,627	179	1,096	3,354	4,055	160
Cortland	1,447	3,740	158	804	1,526	3,553	185
Delaware	1,883	4,258	271	2,805	2,566	4,724	223
Dutchess	4,625	6,998	306	1,105	4,722	7,685	200
Erie	30,488	49,187	3,855	2,821	29,109	48,949	3,486
Essex	1,577	3,143	528	410	672	1,394	317
Franklin	2,215	4,057	230	290	1,997	4,187	187
Fulton	1,868	4,227	815	681	1,890	4,149	324
Genesee	1,449	4,767	261	337	1,553	4,293	422
Greene	1,910	3,394	92	1,161	2,529	3,228	80
Hamilton	439	470	35	71	847	337	7
Herkimer	3,184	4,360	703	948	3,202	4,444	657
Jefferson	3,042	6,615	254	1,458	4,150	5,490	...
Kings	102,042	96,631	4,850	11,474	107,996	81,493	7,742
Lewis	1,708	2,528	301	352	1,658	2,494	284
Livingston	2,210	4,247	291	824	2,057	4,846	308
Madison	2,082	4,052	394	784	2,208	4,559	297
Monroe	19,869	33,252	3,031	2,398	12,816	33,485	3,106
Montgomery	3,110	3,729	479	1,247	3,297	3,560	380
Nassau	6,154	8,471	767	975	6,048	7,079	839
New York	119,301	83,425	5,598	11,511	123,365	67,530	9,877
Niagara	4,852	10,216	492	1,103	4,944	10,115	424
Oneida	13,597	14,144	1,898	2,348	9,986	532	2,047
Onondaga	13,418	21,337	1,776	2,435	12,567	21,134	2,254
Ontario	2,968	6,158	478	1,162	3,024	5,903	552
Orange	7,274	11,024	1,510	2,206	8,174	11,073	3,022
Orleans	1,564	3,854	134	546	1,917	3,889	180
Oswego	4,072	7,549	359	1,427	3,811	7,497	566
Otsego	2,098	4,296	309	3,532	2,185	3,297	...
Putnam	970	1,293	80	417	1,007	1,317	142
Queens	28,628	22,238	1,057	2,033	32,189	15,817	1,557
Rensselaer	11,476	13,661	1,305	1,230	11,747	13,742	...
Richmond	7,674	5,478	255	560	8,010	4,514	393
Rockland	2,530	3,848	310	1,585	3,300	3,590	501
St. Lawrence	4,142	9,851	735	977	3,645	8,398	658
Saratoga	4,298	6,759	616	1,140	3,973	6,814	247
Schenectady	3,383	6,988	723	4,448	4,343	7,716	1,051
Schoharie	1,191	2,243	65	2,115	1,789	2,186	44
Schuyler	580	1,330	60	1,325	186	393	32
Seneca	1,534	2,973	85	1,010	1,484	2,934	91
Steuben	4,043	8,629	780	5,760	4,852	7,098	782
Suffolk	5,718	9,778	436	1,645	6,314	8,495	578
Sullivan	2,720	3,245	127	1,248	3,099	3,548	126
Tioga	1,207	2,506	105	1,805	1,283	2,440	162
Tompkins	2,592	3,748	201	1,456	1,978	3,597	352
Ulster	5,104	9,429	193	1,238	6,121	9,604	351
Warren	1,540	2,725	112	352	2,265	4,395	102
Washington	2,943	6,232	251	655	2,597	5,649	326
Wayne	2,817	6,512	497	809	3,573	6,617	602
Westchester	17,928	25,589	2,010	1,398	18,850	23,333	1,895
Wyoming	1,308	4,669	282	804	1,378	3,975	384
Yates	707	2,183	130	589	825	2,252	156
Total	537,448	674,342	47,277	119,204	581,177	616,124	56,292

Whitman's plurality, 136,894. (with 84 election districts missing.)
Wadsworth's plurality, 54,947. (with 208 election districts missing.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, (Queens.)

O'Leary, (Dem.)	26,462
Faber, (Rep.)	14,305
Young, (Nat. Prog.)	9,712

O'Leary's plurality, 12,157.

CONGRESS.

Dist.
11—Riordan, (D.,) 12,959; Scofield, (R.,) 7,685; Mills, (Pro.,) 959. Riordan's plurality, 5,274.
12—London, (Socialist,) 5,568; Goldfogle, (D.,) 4,944; Borowsky, (Pus.,) 1,133. London's plurality, 624.
13—Loft, (D.,) 5,724; March, (Fus.,) 3,016; Wite, (Pro.,) 742. Loft's plurality, 2,708.
14—Farley, (D.,) 7,336; La Guardia, (R.,) 5,331; Golden, (Pro.,) 1,511. Farley's plurality, 2,005.
15—Cohry, (D.,) 13,453; Ehrhorn, (Fus.,) 6,690; Glassen, (Pro.,) 290. Conry's plurality, 6,763.
16—Dooling, (D.,) 12,805; Stowell, (R.,) 5,892; Moran, (Pro.,) 1,080. Dooling's plurality, 6,913.
17—Carew, (D.,) 10,245; Bats, (Fus.,) 7,851. Carew's plurality, 2,394.
18—Patten, (D.,) 12,340; Francis, (Fus.,) 8,745. Patten's plurality, 3,597.
19—Chandler, (Pro.,) 10,522; Buttenwieser, (D.,) 10,042; Ottinger, (R.,) 8,497. Chandler's plurality, 480.
20—Siegel, (Fus.,) 4,927; Cantor, (D.,) 4,788. Siegel's plurality, 139.
21—Hulbert, (D.,) 11,459; Ansorge, (Fus.,) 9,637. Hulbert's plurality, 1,822.
22—Bruckner, (D.,) 17,885; Kozrel, (Fus.,) 8,987. Bruckner's plurality, 8,998.
23—Goulden, (D.,) 18,809; Niles, (R.,) 12,061; Ayres, (Pro.,) 8,236. Goulden's plurality, 6,748.
24—Oglesby, (D.,) 8,919; Forster, (R.,) 6,766; Smith, (Pro.,) 1,466. Oglesby's plurality, 2,153.

Brooklyn.

3—Flynn, (D.,) 11,288; Serenbetz, (R.,) 8,356; Wicke, (Pro.,) 865. Flynn's plurality, 2,932.
4—Dale, (D.,) 7,857; Kissel, (R.,) 5,460; Schaffer, (Pro.,) 1,330. Dale's plurality, 2,397.
5—Maher, (D.,) 11,648; Hobley, (R.,) 8,347; Gaynor, (Pro.,) 2,465. Maher's plurality, 3,301.
6—Rowe, (R.,) 21,831; Ross, (D.,) 16,184; Bacon, (Pro.,) 1,780. Rowe's plurality, 5,667.
7—Fitzgerald, (D.,) 14,690; Wilcox, (R.,) 6,654; Allen, (Pro.,) 607. Fitzgerald's plurality, 8,245.
8—Griffin, (D.,) 20,154; Clark, (R.,) 9,943; Schonberg, (Pro.,) 1,525. Griffin's plurality, 10,211.
*9—Swift, (R.,) 18,390; O'Brien, (D.,) 15,442; Larkin, (Pro.,) 1,728. Swift's plurality, 2,948.
*District includes a portion of Queens.

QUEENS.

1—Brown, (D.,) 3,115; Hicks, (R.,) 1,637; Post, (Pro.,) 153. Brown's plurality, 1,478.
2—Caldwell, (D.,) 21,288; Hopkins, (R.,) 10,529; Moriarty, (Pro.,) 1,105. Caldwell's plurality, 10,759.

STATE SENATE.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.
11—Sullivan, (D.,) 8,045; Widdi, (Fus.,) 5,411. Sullivan's plurality, 2,634.
12—Doll, (D.,) 7,680; Weiss, (Fus.,) 6,670; Dutleman, (Pro.,) 89. Doll's plurality, 1,010.
13—Walker, (D.,) 10,561; Rose, (R.,) 4,163; Canavan, (Pro.,) 686. Walker's plurality, 6,398.
14—Foley, (D.,) 10,954; Doubleday, (R.,) 4,291; Mullaney, (Pro.,) 664. Foley's plurality, 6,663.
15—Boylan, (D.,) 10,047; Coughlin, (Fus.,) 5,054. Boylan's plurality, 4,993.
16—Wagner, (D.,) 11,032; Mahan, (Fus.,) 5,840. Wagner's plurality, 5,192.
17—Mills, (Fus.,) 11,160; Herrick, (D.,) 7,721. Mills's plurality, 3,439.
18—Bennett, (Fus.,) 15,756; Pollock, (D.,) 13,183. Bennett's plurality, 2,753.
19—Simpson, (D.,) 17,193; Higgins, (R.,) 16,470; Salamp, (Pro.,) 6,483. Simpson's plurality, 723.
20—Joseph, (D.,) 7,119; Kelleher, (Fus.,) 6,624. Joseph's plurality, 495.
21—Dunnigan, (D.,) 15,273; Schector, (Fus.,) 12,448. Dunnigan's plurality, 2,825.
22—Hamilton, (D.,) 23,104; Henschel, (Fus.,) 19,444. Hamilton's plurality, 3,660.

BROOKLYN.

3—Cullen, (D.,) 10,326; Bowman, (R.,) 5,203; Moore, (Pro.,) 495. Cullen's plurality, 5,123.
4—Lockwood, (R.,) 12,823; Wise, (D.,) 9,372; Forrester, (Pro.,) 942. Lockwood's plurality, 3,451.
5—Haffernan, (D.,) 15,490; Engel, (R.,) 8,012; Cronin, (Pro.,) 2,523. Haffernan's plurality, 7,478.
6—Carswell, (D.,) 12,880; Murphy, (R.,) 12,858; Neary, (Pro.,) 1,265. Carswell's plurality, 22.
7—Carroll, (D.,) 9,912; Ritchis, (R.,) 6,560; Ream, (Pro.,) 713. Carroll's plurality, 3,352.
8—Burlingame, (R.,) 21,847; Fennelly, (D.,) 18,571; Colvin, (Pro.,) 2,461. Burlingame's plurality, 3,276.
*9—Lawson, (R.,) 8,481; Nova, (D.,) 7,685; Buick, (Pro.,) 613. Lawson's plurality, 796.
10—Gilchrist, (R.,) 13,250; Torberg, (D.,) 12,258; Forbell, (Pro.,) 2,200. Gilchrist's plurality, 992.
*This district includes a portion of Queens.

QUEENS.

2—Patten, (D.,) 26,660; Weiland, (R.,) 16,418; Knapp, (Pro.,) 227. Patten's plurality, 10,251.
23—Cromwell, (R.,) 6,805; Rondund, (D.,) 6,080; Sickels, (Pro.,) 278. Cromwell elected; plurality in Richmond, 727.
This district includes the Borough of Richmond and Rockland County.

Assembly.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Dist.
1—Ryan, (D.,) 2,918; Popino, (R.,) 1,426; Volturo, (P.,) 172. Ryan's plurality, 1,492.
2—Smith, (D.,) 3,711; Siegel, (Fus.,) 1,379. Smith's plurality, 2,332.
3—Marasco, (D.,) 4,263; Taylor, (Fus.,) 462. Marasco's plurality, 3,801.
4—Schimell, (D.,) 2,782; Fromberg, (Fus.,) 1,440. Schimell's plurality, 1,342.
5—McDonald, (D.,) 4,439; Parks, (Fus.,) 1,349. McDonald's plurality, 3,090.
6—Perlman, (Fus.,) 2,913; Apfel, (D.,) 2,039. Perlman's plurality, 874.
7—McElligott, (D.,) 3,315; Todd, (Fus., 1,892. McElligott's plurality, 1,423.
8—Scharlin, (D.,) 2,281; Sufrin, (Fus.,) 2,211. Scharlin's plurality, 70.
9—Donohue, (D.,) 2,998; Williamson, (R.,) 1,008; McCourt, (P.,) 224. Donohue's plurality, 1,990.
10—Friedland, (D.,) 2,448; Bleecker, (Fus.,) 2,208. Friedland's plurality, 238.
11—Kerrigan, (D.,) 4,412; Mann, (R.,) 1,834; Harrabill, (P.,) 229. Kerrigan's plurality, 2,778.
12—Kelly, (D.,) 3,273; Totten, (R.,) 944; Kuttner, (P.,) 215. Kelly's purality, 2,329.
13—Campbell, (D.,) 3,199; Roche, (Fus.,) 1,516. Campbell's plurality, 1,683.
14—Tudor, (D.,) 3,549; Goss, (Fus.,) 2,346. Tudor's plurality, 1,203.
15—Ellenbogen, (R.,) 4,490; Newman, (D.,) 3,674; Opdyke, (P.,) 714. Ellenbogen's plurality, 816.
16—McCue, (D.,) 3,236; Keenan, (Fus.,) 2,111. McCue's plurality, 1,125.
17—Bourke, (R.,) 3,644; Rose, (D.,) 2,373; Young, (P.,) 873. Bourke's plurality, 1,271.
18—Goldberg, (D.,) 3,748; Gear, (Fus.,) 2,203. Goldberg's plurality, 1,545.
19—Cotter, (D.,) 5,332; Raphael, (R.,) 4,924; Walsh, (P.,) 1,689. Cotter's plurality, 408.
20—Aranow, (D.,) 3,183; Jones, (Fus.,) 2,399. Aranow's plurality, 784.
21—Mitchell, (R.,) 4,296; Kane, (D.,) 4,032; Randolph, (P.,) 809; Mitchell's plurality, 264.
22—Bloch, (D.,) 3,031; Seifert, (R.,) 1,456; Moore, (P.,) 1,571. Bloch's plurality, 1,575.
23—Oliver, (D.,) 10,323; Crane, (R.,) 9,887; Heywood, (P.,) 1,765. Oliver's plurality, 439.
24—Kiernan, (D.,) 2,744; Drucker, (Fus.,) 1,398. Kiernan's plurality, 1,346.
25—Stoddard, (R.,) 3,326; O'Neil, (D.,) 2,711; O'Brien, (P.,) 206. Stoddard's plurality, 615.
26—Steinberg, (Fus.,) 3,236; Seide, (D.,) 2,698. Steinberg's plurality, 568.
27—Rice, (D.,) 2,907; Johns, (D.,) 2,211; Meyer, (P.,) 614. Rice's plurality, 396.
28—Cotillo, (D.,) 2,311; Findlater, (Fus.,) 1,640. Cotillo's plurality, 671.
29—Conklin, (R.,) 3,534; Axman, (D.,) 3,110; Muhlker, (P.,) 693. Conklin's plurality, 424.
30—Donovan, (D.,) 4,737; McEnany, (Fus.,) 3,862. Donovan's plurality, 875.
31—Feinberg, (R.,) 3,307; Salomon, (D.,) 3,241; Hersnfield, (P.,) 2,709. Feinberg's plurality, 66.
32—Evans, (D.,) 11,540; Grimler, (Fus.,) 7,500. Evans's plurality, 4,040.
33—Miller, (D.,) 5,671; Silver, (R.,) 3,035. Miller's plurality, 2,636.
34—Fertig, (D.,) 9,202; Hirschberg, (Fus.,) 8,354. Fertig's plurality, 848.
35—Callahan, (D.,) 8,720; Patton, (Fus.,) 7,396. Callahan's plurality, 1,324.

TWO TIES IN JERSEY TOWN.

Candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in Somers Point to Contest.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—The citizens of Somers Point, about ten miles from here, are wondering tonight who is "boss," as the election returns of yesterday show that the vote for Thomas Crissay, Republican, and Lewis B. Matias, Democrat, candidates for Mayor, is a tie.

There was also a tie in the vote between A. A. Atkinson, Democrat, and Jesse Atkinson, Republican, uncle and nephew, candidates for Council. There will be contests.

Butler Mayor Wins by Two Votes.

BUTLER, N. J., Nov. 4.—Two votes were the margin by which the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Jesse Ward, yesterday, defeated his Republican opponent, J. Y. C. Clouse. There will in all probability be a contest for the office in the courts, as the Republicans claim that a Democratic member of the Election Board at the First District prevented five men from voting while it yet lacked five minutes of 7 o'clock. Ward's vote was 283, Clouse's 281.

ONLY 6,000 TEXAS MOOSE.

Their Vote Falls Off from 26,000—Heavy Gains by Socialists.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 4.—The Progressive Party made a poor showing in Texas. Incomplete returns indicate that F. M. Ethridge, Progressive candidate for Governor, received less than 6,000 votes, as compared with 26,756 votes cast two years ago for Roosevelt for President.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—All constitutional amendments were defeated in Texas. They were the initiative, referendum, and recall; increasing pay of State legislators, and permitting counties to build sea walls. The Progressive vote was greatly reduced throughout Texas.

MORE NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS APPEAR

Five, Including Wm. Rockefeller, Still to Come Before the Grand Jury.

ROBBINS SAYS HE'S IMMUNE

Counsel Holds He Gave a Statement to Commerce Board and Testified Before Grand Jury.

Twelve more of the twenty-one Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company who were indicted on Monday for conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court to enter their pleas of not guilty. This leaves five yet to surrender themselves, of whom William Rockefeller is expected to come in this afternoon at 2 o'clock. He is now in the Adirondacks, and the District Attorney's office understands that he will not attempt to avoid the ordeal of a public appearance in court on the plea of ill-health.

The first two Directors to plead yesterday were William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., and Alexander Cochrane of Boston. They came before Judge Foster in the morning and made the formal plea of not guilty, with leave to withdraw it or to demur before Nov. 23. Mr. Skinner was represented by Sullivan & Cromwell, and Mr. Cochrane by C. M. Sheafe, Jr. At the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Stephenson the same bail, $5,000, was fixed for them as for George F. Baker and the other defendants, who appeared on Monday.

In the afternoon James F. Hemingway of New Haven, Robert W. Taft of Providence, R. I.; Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven, Henry K. McHarg of Stamford, Conn.; A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven, Edward Milligan of Hartford, Francis P. Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., and D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Conn., appeared before Judge Rudkin, and through Mr. Sheafe entered a similar plea, with the same date before wich they might be permitted to withdraw it. They were admitted to $5,000 bail and the proceedings were entirely formal.

Edward D. Robbins, general counsel of the company, was also present, but in entering his plea of not guilty he obtained leave to substitute a plea in bar. It is understood that Mr. Robbins is likely to claim immunity. He will contend that he is entitled to it on the ground that he not only submitted a statement to the Interstate Commission when it was investigating the affairs of the New Haven, but that he was called upon to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at the time that it was investigating the agreement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk concerning the abandonment by the Grand Trunk of its plan to invade New England.

Harry Alonzo Cushing, at one time Acting Dean of Columbia Law School, whose unexpected resignation in November, 1909, caused some stir

'MURPHY MUST GO,' MITCHEL DECLARES

Mayor Suggests the Only Way to Force the Boss Is to "Starve Him Out."

CHIEFTAIN NOT WORRIED

"Feeling Very Fit," but Going Away for a Rest—Chairman Osborn Analyzes Result.

The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic ticket on Tuesday was the one subject of discussion among local Democrats yesterday and those opposed to the leadership of Charles F. Murphy revived speculation as to how long he expected to remain leader and how best to get rid of him. Mayor Mitchel emphatically blamed Murphy for the defeat of the ticket and suggested that the only way to force the Tammany Leader to resign was to "starve him out."

Murphy did not seem to be depressed over the result or alarmed over the talk that he must go. He said the organization could get along all right without patronage, as it had done before. The Tammany boss pointed to Gov. Glynn's plurality in New York County of 34,000 as proof that the Tammany organization had done its duty and that the trouble lay somewhere else besides in this city.

As soon as Mayor Mitchel reached the City Hall he sent a message of congratulation to Governor-elect Whitman. When he was asked to comment upon Tuesday's result he said:

"The result of the election furnishes proof that Murphy must go. That has been a cumulative fact that ought to be plain to everyone by now. I ascribe the Democratic defeat to two things—first, the strong feeling on the part of Democrats generally against the autocratic rule of the Democratic Party in this city, and second, the division of the Democratic Party resulting in the absence of leadership on any clear programme."

Why He Indorsed Glynn.

The Mayor was reminded that he had indorsed Gov. Glynn on the ground of the Governor's independence.

"You will remember," the Mayor replied, "that I have said repeatedly that Gov. Glynn did not owe his nomination to Murphy, and that if elected, Gov. Glynn would have served his term independent of any influence from him."

Asked just how Murphy was to be eliminated, the Mayor said:

"During the next four years, owing to the general success of the entire Republican ticket, Murphy will draw sustenance from neither the city, the State nor the nation. On what will he keep his organization alive? I said when I was elected Mayor that the way to get rid of Murphy was to starve him out.

"Gov.-elect Whitman and his administration ought to have the support of everybody in the State. I wish Mr. Whitman the fullest measure of success. I and my administration will give him entire support and I am sure that Mr. Whitman, in turn, will aid the city in securing the legislation which it needs at Albany."

Murphy spent most of the day at Tammany Hall going over the election figures.

"Mayor Mitchel says you must go," he was informed.

"Yes, I understand so," he replied with a broad smile. "I am going away for a couple of weeks rest."

"The Mayor says that you will have no patronage from city, State or nation for the next few years and that you will be starved out."

"Tammany does not live on patronage," the Tammany chief said gravely.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith interrupted at this point to say that Mayor McClellan with $7,000,000 of patronage had not been able to win over a single Tammany Hall leader and that from 1901 to 1903, the same as from 1894 to 1897, Tammany never had a crumb of patronage.

"Mayor Mitchel holds you partly responsible for the Democratic defeat," Murphy was told.

"He forgets that I am merely a county leader in New York County, where the Democrats received a big plurality," was the rejoinder. "I am not responsible for the rest of the State. And how about outside of this State? Am I responsible for Democratic defeats there also? While he is at it, why does not the Mayor hold me responsible for the entire nation?"

Murphy Feeling "Very Fit."

"The Mayor appears to be worrying about your future," somebody remarked.

"Well," replied the Chief with a laugh, "I am feeling very fit. Tell the Mayor my health is good."

Murphy was reminded that Henry M. Goldfogle had been defeated for Congress by Meyer London, a Socialist.

"Yes," he replied, "it appears so. But the Socialists had to move into the district to do it."

The Tammany leaders felt keenly the defeat of both Goldfogle and Jacob Cantor, Democratic Congressional candidate in the Twentieth District.

William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, did not go to State Headquarters, but spent several hours at his office going over the latest returns. After a minute study of election figures from all over the country, he said he felt sure that industrial conditions in the Eastern States were responsible for the result in New York and nearby States. He said it was impossible to set forth a specific reason for the defeat in any one State.

The State Chairman declined to say whether he would resign, now that the election was over. He said he was averse to accepting the Chairmanship in the first place, but finally was persuaded to do so. After things had quieted down and he had talked with his friends and the leaders he would decide what to do, he said.

"The figures," said Mr. Osborn, "show a general political reaction in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. It was due, I think, to the habit of our people of visiting business troubles upon the party in power. On the other hand, the food manufacturing States, where there is less manufacturing than before, stay unchanged. The loss of Democratic Congressmen in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts seems to have been about on the same scale. This tendency was aggravated in this State by the well-recognized specific disabilities attached to Gov. Glynn's candidacy. The vote for Sulzer was probably Democratic to an extent of 60,000. The religious issue, in addition, may have taken away 30,000 Democratic votes. The most remarkable thing to my mind is the drop in the Progressive vote from 195,000 last election to 40,000 yesterday."

Mr. Osborn and the State Superintendent of Elections, John R. Voorhis, sent telegrams to election officials and County Chairmen all over the State instructing them to watch closely the vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Brooklyn Mourners Gather.

When the Democratic mourners gathered at the party headquarters in Court Square, Brooklyn, by a unanimous vote they selected their county leader, John H. McCooey, for the tough task of explaining to visitors how it all happened. Mr. McCooey did not accept the assignment with any marked show of enthusiasm.

"I might say with Whitman," said he, "that the result speaks for itself. There were a number of reasons for it, and it will, perhaps, be necessary to mention but one—we didn't get enough votes."

The Brooklyn leaders were dismayed with the loss of patronage. They have received little or nothing from Washington or from Mayor Mitchel, and with the passing of Glynn there will be nothing, they feel, coming to them from Albany. There was the usual after-election talk of a movement to depose McCooey as leader, but, so far as could be learned, no steps had been taken in that direction. George M. Curtis, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, intimated that at the next County Committee meeting McCooey would be called upon to "explain" the Whitman sweep in Kings. Mr. Curtis, in the last primaries, ran independently for County Committeeman in McCooey's own district, the Eighteenth, and won. He indicated yesterday that he thought Tammany was to blame for Tuesday's defeat, and that Mayor Mitchel should be looked to by Democrats to lead the Democracy of the city in the future.

Democratic leaders in Queens expressed satisfaction over the result of the election in that borough, although Gov. Glynn's plurality was but 6,345. Considerable of the falling off was shown in the election districts where the German vote was strong and where the impeachment of Sulzer still was resented. The entire local Democratic ticket in the borough was elected, in addition to another Assemblyman in the Republican district.

Considerable interest centred in the fight for District Attorney between Denis O'Leary, Democrat; Leander B. Faber, Republican, and Eugene N. L. Young, independent. It was predicted that Young would run second in the race, but O'Leary received 25,937 votes, Faber 14,308 votes, and Young 9,423.

MISS DAVIS DISAPPOINTED.

Regrets Sulzer Beat the Progressives "So Terribly."

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention on the Progressive ticket, said yesterday that she couldn't understand how 116,000 persons could continue to believe in William Sulzer.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Whitman will make an admirable Governor," said Miss Davis, "but Davenport, as a Progressive, was my candidate. I am very much disappointed that the Progressive Party ran so far behind and was beaten so terribly by Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Whitman has placed the resources of his office at our disposal in the searching out of graft and wrongdoing in our institutions. When he goes to Albany I am sure he will give us his cordial support."

SULZER SAYS HE BEAT GLYNN.

Thinks Progressive Party Now Dead Throughout Nation.

William Sulzer received many congratulatory telegrams from various parts of the State yesterday upon his large vote. After studying the revised figures he said he was sure he received more than 100,000 votes, and that this number would have been doubled if the voters, at the last moment, had not shifted to Whitman, fearing a Glynn victory. It was clearly shown that his vote was responsible for the defeat of both Glynn and Davenport, he said.

"What are you going to do with the American Party?" Mr. Sulzer was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it's quite a youngster now, isn't it? We must think of its education and bringing up. Seriously speaking, however, that matter is still undecided. The American Party will be taken care of, never fear."

The former Governor expressed the opinion that Col. Roosevelt and the Progressives, not only in the State but throughout the nation, had become a dead party and never again would be a serious factor in an election.

$100,000 BET ON ELECTION.

Local Wagers Total Less Than Half the Usual Amount.

Successful bettors on the election were active in the financial district yesterday collecting their money, and the betting commissioners devoted many hours to straightening accounts. It was estimated that about $100,000 changed hands, less than half the amount usually wagered on a gubernatorial campaign.

Fred Schumm at his Brooklyn cafe distributed about $50,000, most of which represented bets on Whitman at prices which ranged from 7½ to 10 against the winning candidate to 10 to 8 in his favor.

The majority of bets settled involved sums under $1,000, but several large individual wagers were cashed. A prominent railroad official was reported to have made $8,000 on his conviction that Wadsworth would be the next Senator, getting his money down at odds of 4 to 3 a few days before election. Several Buffalo men had combined winnings of $10,000 on Whitman.

The largest loss reported was of $15,000 by a grain exporter.

ARTS AND LETTERS MEETING

Mayor to Make Welcome Address Nov. 19—The Programme.

The sixth annual joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 19 and 20. The first session will open at 10:45 Thursday morning, Nov. 19, and William Dean Howells, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, will preside. After an address of welcome by Mayor Mitchel, M. Brieux, of the Académie Française, will speak on "Le théâtre comme instrument d'amélioration sociale." M. Brieux will also bring formal greetings from the Académie Française to the Academy and the Institute. Brander Matthews will give an address on "What is Pure English," and Robert Herrick will read a paper on "The Quality of Imagination in American Life."

An afternoon session will be devoted to a concert by the New York Symphony Society, which Walter Damrosch will conduct. The compositions will be by members of the institute.

The third session will be held on Friday morning, Nov. 20, and the President of the National Institute will preside. At this meeting an announcement will be made by the Chancellor of the Academy. Brian Hooker will read a poem, and addresses will be made by Arthur Whiting on "The American Composer," Paul Dougherty on "Modern Tendency in Painting," and George W. Cable on "A Novelist's Philosophy." The session will close with the conferring of the gold medal of the Institute for painting.

On the evening of Nov. 18 a reception will be held in honor of M. Brieux and the members of the Academy and Institute by the President of Columbia University and Mrs. Butler at their residence, 60 Morningside Drive. J. Pierpont Morgan has invited the members to visit his library between 3 and 5 o'clock on the following Friday afternoon.

PELL'S NEW PLAN TO SETTLE

Calls for Issue of Two Classes of Notes and Gradual Liquidation.

Morgan J. O'Brien, representing the failed brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., submitted an offer of settlement at a meeting of creditors yesterday before Referee Peter B. Olney which differed somewhat from previous plans. The first provision of the composition plan calls for the organization of a corporation to take over all the Pell assets, figured at about $8,890,963, and to liquidate them gradually. The corporation is to issue two classes of notes to the creditors, the payment of which will meet all claims dollar for dollar.

The first class of notes amounting to $1,100,000 will go to creditors other than Cotton Exchange houses and will liquidate claims in three years. The Cotton Exchange creditors are to receive notes of the second class, for which dates of payment are to be arranged later.

The Pell partners are to obtain from Robert M. Thompson, a special partner with claims aggregating $3,000,000, a waiver of all right to the funds due him if the creditors consent unanimously to the composition plan. Judge O'Brien stated that the proposal would be withdrawn if unanimous consent was not given.

New Jewish Paper Out Today.

The Day, a new national Jewish daily newspaper, edited by Herman Bernstein, will appear today. It was announced yesterday that it would be independent of any party, but would seek to "encourage American Jewish forces." The first number will contain letters of congratulation from Secretary Josephus Daniels, Secretary W. G. McAdoo, and Jacob H. Schiff.

FOUR STATES GO DRY OUT OF SIX VOTING

Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona Decide to Close Their Saloons.

OHIO IS DECIDEDLY WET

California Also Rejects Prohibition—Wets Will Control Delaware Legislature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Four of the six states that voted Tuesday on prohibition, according to latest returns tonight, decided to forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages in future, and two voted to retain saloons.

Ohio and California kept their saloons, while Washington, Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona closed theirs.

Ohio retained saloons by a good majority, and adopted a home rule amendment that was recognized as a saloon measure.

Missouri defeated the county unit system of local option, which precluded the rural vote on saloons in option elections.

National headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago today received returns from the election. News that was declared to be encouraging came from all the States concerned.

OREGON VOTES "DRY."

No Legal Saloons in That State After Jan. 1 Next.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—In twenty-one counties outside of Multnomah, the largest county in the State, Statewide prohibition leads, with incomplete returns, by 4,000. At this rate, Oregon probably will go dry by between 15,000 and 20,000.

Umatilla County appears to be the only spot outside of Multnomah which has voted "wet." Returns from the twenty-one counties, exclusive of Multnomah, show 15,611 for Prohibition, and 11,637 against it. Eastern Oregon was strong for Prohibition rule, Baker voting two to one dry. Oregon will be dry after Jan. 1, 1916.

DELAWARE "WETS" WIN.

Will Control Legislature and Probably Extend Irrigated Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—The next Legislature will contain a majority of "wet" members. Party lines are not drawn. The legislators of Kent and Sussex Counties, both of which are now "dry," will in all probability order a resubmission of the local option question at a special election to be held in those counties next Fall. The Constitution provides that when a majority of the legislators of a "local option district" sign a petition for an election on this issue, it is mandatory on the General Assembly to pass a bill in accordance therewith. Kent and Sussex Counties are local option districts.

The "wet" members will also be able to prevent the "wet" districts of the State—the city of Wilmington and rural New Castle County—from again voting on the question by refusing to sign a petition to this effect. They will order a resubmission in "dry" districts, but not in "wet" sections.

The Republicans will control the House but probably the Senate. One of the State Senators elected in Kent County is Dr. Charles M. Wharton (Democrat) of Dover, a former famous football player and coach of the University of Pennsylvania eleven. He is a "wet" member.

WETS LEAD IN COLORADO.

But Country Vote Expected to Make State Dry.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—Returns from precincts outside of Denver are coming in very slowly, and actual results on the prohibition amendment will not be known before morning. Denver, complete, gives the "wets" 38,424; "drys" 28,575; wet majority 9,849.

Out of a total of 170,000 votes counted, the wets lead by fifty votes.

Wet organizations concede that the Denver majority will be swept away by the country vote, and that they have lost the State by a small margin. A. J. Finch, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon League, refuses to modify his claim of last night that Colorado has gone dry by 20,000 and perhaps a larger majority.

WASHINGTON STATE DRY?

Prohibition Has Decided Lead, but Wets Say to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Out of 2,503 in the State 1,026 precincts give for Prohibition 76,961, against 76,605.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Out of 2,503 precincts in the State 1,068 give for prohibition 85,741 against 82,218. The State is apparently in the "dry" column.

Incomplete returns indicate that Pierce County (Tacoma) is wet by nearly 3,000, and King County (Seattle) by 10,000 to 12,000. Several small counties are wet by small margins. These wet majorities may overcome the dry vote of Spokane and other counties.

Marks Plans a Model Free Market.

Plans to make the Williamsburg Bridge Market a model of its kind will soon be put into effect, according to Borough President Marks, who went over the matter yesterday with Superintendent of Markets Sidney Goodacre. Sanitary floors, stands, and proper drainage as well as electric lights will be placed in the market. The unused school building which now obstructs light will be auctioned off today.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach on Sunday at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "What Can We Do For Palestine?"

The Stage Society will hold an exhibition at 217 Fifth Avenue on Monday, Nov. 9, for the War Fund of the Committee of Mercy.

Bernard Irwin, 8 years old, of 101 West 104th Street, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital with a sprained ankle yesterday after he had been run over by an automobile driven by Richard Michael of 660 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The backfire of an automobile caused a fire which did $1,000 damage to a garage on the site of the old Astor House, Broadway and Vesey Street, where the Cranford Company is excavating for the Broadway subway.

Referee Edward Kaufman reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that the liabilities of The Success Magazine Company were $440,253 and the assets $4,354.

Harold Osgood Binney, who has been frequently arrested for speeding, was released yesterday on a suspended sentence, on the plea of his wife, after trial before Magistrate Appleton on a charge of disorderly conduct.

A mass meeting of negroes will be held tonight at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church to indorse the criticisms of the Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, on the treatment of negroes in this country.

Stonewall O'Brien, a wealthy builder of 162 Hewes Street, Williamsburg, was taken to Williamsburg Hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries sustained yesterday when he was struck at Lee Avenue and Taylor Street, Brooklyn, by a street car.

Returning from a fishing trip, William Willicet, 66 years old, of 1,368 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, fell into a boat as he was stepping ashore, near Canarsie, and fractured his skull. He died soon afterward.

SOCIALIST'S VICTORY SETS A CITY RECORD

Meyer London Is First of Party to be Sent to Congress by New York.

DEFEATS H. M. GOLDFOGLE

Candidacy of Counsel to Cloakmakers in Union Strike Was Not Taken Seriously.

The Twelfth Congress District, on the east side, made local political history Tuesday, when for the first time in New York City a Socialist, Meyer London, was elected to Congress, defeating Henry M. Goldfogle, the Democratic and Independence League candidate. Congressman Goldfogle had been returned to Washington year after year by Tammany voters, and the election of a Socialist in his place turned that part of the east side upside down. London's plurality was placed at 924. The vote stood: Goldfogle, 4,944; Borowsky, Republican, 1,133; London, 5,868.

Meyer London is well known throughout the east side and in Socialist circles. He was counsel for the Cloakmakers' Union at the time of their strike and was practically the leader of the 50,000 workers. He is a member of the Industrial Commission of the Men's Clothing Industry. In 1912 London came within 1,000 votes of defeating Goldfogle for Congress, and his friends then said he would win the next time.

So little attention was given to him on Tuesday night that in tabulating the returns his name was overlooked and Goldfogle's plurality over Borowsky, the Republican candidate, was thought sufficient to elect him. When it became known that London actually had beaten Goldfogle the Socialists turned loose and gave him a big reception.

Mr. London is 42 years old. He was born in Russia and came to this country when 16 years old. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1898, and has practiced his profession ever since. He has represented a large number of labor unions.

Discussing what he expected to do in Washington, Mr. London said last night:

"It appears that I will be in Congress in a small minority, and under the circumstances it will be impossible for me to enact any of my propositions into law. I will consider it my duty, however, to call the attention of Congress to the study of social problems and labor legislation. I believe that the American people have not yet realized the importances of social legislation. The very expression 'social conscience' seems to be a newly coined phrase in the English language. I expect to be a sort of teacher of a new philosophy of life.

"When I was a candidate among the pledges I made to the people of the east side was to come periodically to my district and give a report of my work and the work of Congress. A great many citizens are ignorant of what goes on in the National Legislature and telling the people about it will arouse interest in the work and result in a study of the proceedings."

Morris Hillquit, one of the Socialist leaders in the city, expressed delight at Mr. London's election.

"I do not think any single issue was responsible for it," he said. "The Socialist sentiment is growing stronger each year, and this year a more intelligent mode of voting and a more honest count were assured by the introduction of the new ballot. I believe Mr. London was elected two years ago, but under the old method it was impossible to get an honest count.

"I think the election of Mr. London will mark the entry of the Socialist Party into the field that has been hitherto held by the Democrats and Republicans. We are a real political factor now. Mr. London's victory will encourage thousands of Socialist votes next time."

SOCIALIST WINS IN ELIZABETH.

Harry Kopp Again to Serve in the City Council.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party elected Harry Kopp to the City Council from the Third Ward by a majority of 23. He had served a term as City Councilman, but suffered an overwhelming defeat last Fall when he sought re-election.

Opposition to Kopp in the Third Ward was based on his contesting the rights of a sewing machine company to municipal concessions. Kopp was an employe of the company, but lost his position shortly after his defeat last Fall. The Third Ward is the home of many of his former fellow-employes.

The Socialists nominated Kopp for Congress a month ago, but he declined the nomination to battle again for Council honors. Kopp is elected for two years. The indorsement of the Board of Works measure yesterday by the votera of Elizabeth means that the new City Council in 1916 will consist of six Republicans, five Democrats, and one Socialist.

WHERE THE SOCIALISTS WON.

Leader Recounts Their Successes at Tuesday's Elections.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—"The Socialist Party is well satisfied with the general result in yesterday's election," said Walter Laufersieck, Executive Secretary and active head of the National Socialist Party, here today.

"Besides the election of Meyer London to Congress from the Twelfth New York District, which is most gratifying, we have done well elsewhere. My advices are that James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party, has been re-elected to the Legislature; at Elizabeth, N. J., Harry Kopp has been elected to the City Council and another Socialist lost by a small margin; at Haledon, N. J., Mayor William Brueckmann has been re-elected, and the Socialists elected one Councilman and four Marshals. In Illinois we re-elected two members of the Legislature."

Speaking of the falling off in the Progressive vote, Mr. Laufersieck said: "There now is no place for honest Progressives to go but to the Socialist Party."

WOMAN SOCIALIST BEATEN.

Mrs. Wright Enjoyed Experience of the Campaign.

Although an examination of the election returns yesterday showed that a man was again to represent the district in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Annie Wright, the only woman who ever ran for Congress in Brooklyn, was greatly pleased when she learned of the vote she had received in the Ninth District.

Mrs. Wright, who lives at 122 Cleveland Street, East New York, was the candidate of the Socialist Party. Although she could not vote herself, it was evident from the figures that the Socialists gave her enthusiastic support.

At the Socialist county headquarters last evening it was said Mrs. Wright had polled about 2,200 votes. This beat the Socialist vote of two years ago in the district when a man was the party's candidate for Congress. His vote was 2,020. Mrs. Wright was active in the campaign, and made many speeches. She said that while she had no hope of election, she enjoyed the experience.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP JERSEY

Get Both Branches of Legislature and Gain Six Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republican Party swept back into power in New Jersey yesterday, electing eight of the State's twelve Congressmen, wresting control of both Houses of the Legislature from the Democrats, and winning in most of the county and municipal contests. The Democratic representation in the House was cut from ten to four. In the Legislature, the Republicans will control the Senate with a majority of one, and the Assembly will stand thirty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats.

Last year the Democrats had one to the good in the Senate and thirty-seven Assemblymen to Twenty-three Republicans, with a Democratic majority on joint ballot of fifteen. This Winter there will be a Republican majority of seventeen on joint ballot.

Gov. Fielder issued a formal statement to-day in which he said he was both surprised and disappointed at the result. He attributed the defeat to too much talk of business depression and the fact that so many workingmen are idle. Democratic State Chairman Grosscup would not discuss the election pending an analysis of the returns, but said he was very much surprised. Republican State Chairman Newton A. K. Bugbee left the city for a vacation trip as soon as the result was definitely known.

The successful Democratic candidates for Congress were: Thomas J. Scully, Third District; Archibald C. Hart, Sixth; John J. Eagan, Eleventh, and James A. Hamill, Twelfth. The winning Republicans were: William J. Browning, First District; Isaac Bacharach, Second; E. C. Hutchinson, Fourth; John H. Capstick, Fifth; Dow H. Drukker, Seventh; Edward W. Gray, Eighth; R. Wayne Parker, Ninth, and Frederick R. Lehlbach, Tenth.

Republicans elected eleven Sheriffs and the Democrats six.

Republicans and Democrats each elected two Surrogates.

Union County adopted civil service rule for its employes.

Bridgeton, county seat of Cumberland County, voted "dry" for another three years.

Perth Amboy decided in favor of a municipal lighting plant.

ESSEX COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

Newark's Mayor Defeated in a General Landslide.

An avalanche of votes swept the Republican Party into power in Newark and Essex County on Tuesday. In Newark the Republican-Progressive-Fusion candidate, Thomas L. Raymond, defeated Nugent's Democratic machine candidate, Mayor Jacob Haussling, for re-election by a plurality of 1,364. Mayor Haussling is serving his fourth term.

The Republicans elected Arthur R. Denman and William Tries, Jr., to the Board of Works. In the county they elected Ralph Schmidt Sheriff; Frederick Stickel, Jr., Surrogate; Lewis G. Bowden, Supervisor, and three candidates to the Board of Freeholders—Amos W. Harrison, August L. Lacombe, and Richard F. Mattia, besides electing Austin Colgate State Senator, and the Assembly delegation.

Better Fire and Police Pay.

The long fight of the firemen and policemen of Bayonne for an increase of pay was won on Tuesday, when the proposal for higher pay was indorsed by the voters.

GREAT STOCK YARDS AT CHICAGO CLOSED

Widespread Cattle Disease Causes Unprecedented Measures to be Taken.

THIS STATE QUARANTINED

Government Calls It the Worst Outbreak of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The stock yards will be closed on Friday morning. This was the decision reached tonight by officers of the State Live Stock Commission, representatives of the packers and of the Live Stock Exchange.

The yards will be opened up again ten days later, it is expected, and at that time all the pens and chutes will have been sterilized, and there will be no further danger of the foot and mouth disease.

The yards, which do a business amounting to more than $1,200,000 a day, have never before been closed.

Tonight's action followed the ultimatum of Dr. R. A. Ramsey of the Bureau of Agriculture, issued earlier in the evening, declaring that if the yards were not closed voluntarily, the United States Government would forbid the shipment of cattle into the State, and prevent the shipping of cattle to any other State. Three cows were killed today. They were part of a herd of 600 which was found diseased. These 600 will be lined up tomorrow, appraised and shot. Two herds of the dairy show blue-blooded animals will meet a like fate.

The food supply of the entire continent is in danger, Dr. Ramsey said. The foot and mouth disease, which originated in the stock yards of Chicago, spread throughout seven States in five days and is now running toward the ranges of the West where millions of cattle are grazing. Once there, he declares, it will be impossible to stamp it out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In an effort to stop the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle the Government today put the States of New York and Maryland under quarantine. No cattle may be shipped out of either of these States while the quarantine is in force.

The outbreak of the disease, the Department of Agriculture says, is the worst ever known in the United States. An emergency appropriation by Congress may be required to finance the campaign to suppress it. Department officials said tonight it would be a week before they could tell to what extent the food supply would be affected, but every possible effort would be made to remove handicaps upon the movement of livestock. The quarantine does not prevent the shipment of stock from unaffected districts to slaughter houses within the quarantined area, and there is no embargo against the shipments of dressed meat.

A Department of Agriculture statement issued today said:

The list of States now quarantined by Federal authorities includes New York, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. In addition to these, restrictions have been placed upon interstate shipments from Ohio, although no cases have as yet been found in that State. There is reason to fear, however, that infected stock may have been sent into Ohio. If this is found not to have been the case the embargo will be lifted.

This outbreak, which is the first in the United States since 1906, is regarded as the most serious of any that the United States has yet experienced. Not only has it already spread over an extensive area, but its virulence seems to be above the average. Vigorous measures will be necessary to stamp it out.

The cost of suppressing the last outbreak in 1908 was estimated at $299,112. In addition the loss to dairy and stock raisers was heavy.

Interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, and swine are absolutely prohibited from the States now quarantined. Stock cannot even be sent from one infected State into another. The Federal authorities are at present engaged in endeavoring to ascertain the exact area over which the infection has spread, and as soon as this is known, it will, it is hoped, be possible to lift the quarantine from sections now included in it.

The discovery of 600 infected cattle in the Chicago stock yards was regarded as the most serious development in the situation. Some of the disastrous effects of the outbreak there, it is believed, have been avoided by the embargo imposed last Saturday against the shipment of cattle from the Chicago yards to other States. Of somewhat less importance was the report that eleven cattle in the National Dairy Show in Chicago had been infected.

The outbreak in New York State occurred among a half dozen herds in the Buffalo stock yards. The disease was brought there, it is believed, by a shipment of nine carloads of cattle from Niles, Mich., the place of origin of the present epidemic, so far as known. One herd was found infected at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

In Maryland the diseased cattle were discovered at Hagerstown. Inspectors of the department traced the cattle from Chicago. Some diseased cattle in the same shipment were left at Greencastle, Penn., where another affected area exists.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—A quarantine on cattle, as a result of reports of the existence of foot and mouth disease, was declared in Seneca and Erie Counties today by Commissioner Huson of the State Department of Agriculture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Importations of cattle, sheep or swine into Indiana from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were forbidden by a proclamation issued by Gov. Ralston today. As a matter of precaution, it was explained, a quarantine similar to the one in force in the Chicago stock yards, was placed on the Indianapolis stock yards today. No cases of the foot and mouth disease have been discovered in the local yards.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 4.—No quotations were announced in the live stock market here today, because of quarantine regulations due to the foot and mouth disease. Great excitement prevailed in the cattle market, prices changing as much as 75 cents a hundred within an hour.

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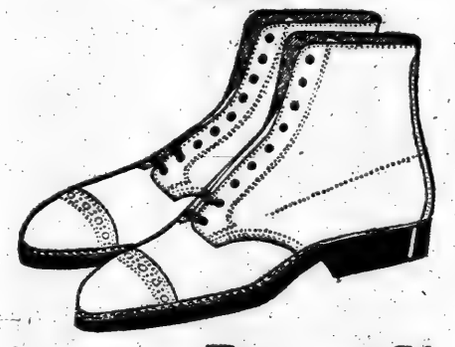

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PRESIDENT ORDERS MOBS TO DISPERSE

Proclamation Says Troops Are Sent to Arkansas to Enforce Federal Laws.

WARNS PEACEFUL CITIZENS

Declares Troops Will Act with Forbearance and Moderation, but Cannot Discriminate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Major N. F. McClure, commanding the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry now on its way from Chicago to Fort Smith, Ark., to keep order in the Hartford Valley strike zone, will soon after his arrival issue a proclamation by the President reciting the purpose in placing troops there.

The proclamation differs from that issued by the President for the Colorado strike. In that case the troops were called into service at the request of the Governor of the State to preserve order. In the Arkansas case the troops are to be used solely to carry out the mandates of the United States Court. The text of the proclamation, signed by President Wilson, is:

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstruction, combinations, and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Arkansas, and especially within the Western Federal District and in the neighborhood of the towns of Hartford, Midland, and Fort Smith, in said district;

And, whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property in the charge of the courts of the United States, the President deems it necessary to employ a part of the military forces of the United States, in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all persons who may be or come within the State, district, or towns aforesaid, against doing, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons in any manner connected therewith to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the sixth day of November instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy property in the custody of the courts of the United States or under its direction cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such combinations and assemblages of persons will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of their duty in the premises; but all citizens must realize that, if they mingle with or become a part of such riotous assemblages, there will be no opportunity for discriminatinn in the methods employed in dealing with such assemblages.

The only safe course, therefore, for those not intentionally participating in such unlawful procedure is to abide at their homes, or at least, not to go or remain in the neighborhood of such riotous assemblages.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of November in the year of Our Lord 1914, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President, Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The four troops of the Fifth United States Cavalry ordered to the Arkansas coal fields to preserve order left here this afternoon

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 4.—Conditions were quiet today in the Hartford Valley coal mining regions, where the inhabitants are awaiting the arrival of the Federal troops, sent to carry out the Federal Court's orders in administering the receivership of the Bache-Denman Coal Company.

Maj. N. F. McClure, in advance of his troops, reached Fort Smith this afternoon. He will decide tomorrow whether to hold the soldiers in Fort Smith or send them at once into camp in the Prairie Creek neighborhood.

"I am unable to say in advance whether martial law will be declared at once," said Major McClure. "It will depend largely on conditions. The soldiers are due here tomorrow night."

The Federal Grand Jury summoned to investigate conditions in the mining region was impaneled today and adjourned until Friday. J. V. Bourland, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and his assistants have been relieved of duties in connection with the investigation. R. B. Hull, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and Billups Harris, special agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, will be in charge of the Grand Jury work. Mr. Hull and Mr. Harris have been in the district several weeks gathering evidence.

GUNDA A MOVIE STAR.

Rogue Elephant Lives Up to His Record at Bronx Zoo Rehearsal.

Gunda has posed for the movies and will be the star performer in Curator Ditmars's series of animal films. The rehearsing of Gunda was a strenuous matter, and the camera man expressed a preference for work on the firing line in Europe. The majestic Gunda is the largest elephant in captivity. Moreover, he is a bad elephant, has made murderous attacks upon his keepers and shattered his great tusks until mere stumps are left. Dr. Hornaday told Curator Ditmars to do the best he could and wished him luck.

Owing to Gunda's erratic disposition he has occupied an inside stall for some days. He was "rehearsed" by being fed various dainties, when Keeper Thuman attached a leg chain to a long cable that ran across the outside yard. Thuman was gored by Gunda a year ago and retired to the hospital for four months. Gunda entered the yard with wicked eyes roving recklessly. He swung his trunk at one of the attendants, who cast aside all dignity and rolled under the fence. Then Gunda consented to have his picture taken.

The Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Park asserts that if Gunda will behave reasonably he will have all possible liberty within the massive steel walls of his yard soon. The first exhibition of this picture will be made at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Nov. 5, 6, and 7, in connection with Dr. Ditmars's lectures and exhibition of motion pictures, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

WANTS CAT SKINS FOR WAR.

Benevolent Sheriff Wishes to Guard Troops from Rheumatism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the Sheriff of Bransberg, in East Prussia, has appealed for catskins to be sent to him. He promises to be responsible for their curing, and will make them into bodybelts and mittens for the troops. Catskins, he adds, are a well-known safeguard against rheumatism.

SAW MONEY IN THE AIR.

Youth, Angry with Mother, Threw $450 from Window in Plaza Hotel.

In the lobby of the Plaza Hotel in Fifty-eighth Street on the roofs of adjacent houses, and in its influence extending nobody knows exactly how far, occurred early yesterday morning what might be described as a money panic. Those persons who chanced to be in Fifty-eighth Street at 7:30 o'clock actually saw a lot of money flying in the air, and everybody who saw it started on a wild prospecting tour for it.

There was exactly $450 in the lot that zeppelined out of a window on the fourteenth floor of the Plaza Hotel, and which made the crowd below almost as frantic as if bombs were dropping. If anybody should find any of it—and up to this hour not a soul has made such a report at the Plaza—the money is the property of an Australian woman now, accompanied by her son, is a passenger on the Lusitania, which left here yesterday for Liverpool, and how it came to be in the air and not on the water was the result of an exhibition of temper on the part of a very young man, the woman's son.

On Monday the woman drew $500 from the bank on her letter of credit, and had spent $50 of it by yesterday morning. The remainder, in ten and twenty dollar bills, lay on the table in her sitting room. The son was in a bad humor and he suddenly caught up the stack of bills and threw them out of the open window.

The bills had got a good start before anybody else got a look at them. Immediately the woman telephoned the office, and everybody on the ground floor became very busy at once, but it so happened that none of the few persons who were passing along Fifty-eighth Street at that hour of the morning happened to be gazing skyward. But a guest who was shaving in a room on an upper floor with the mirror against the window, saw the bills flying above, and he cut his chin in his hurry to get the window open and see where they were going.

The street below awakened into life when out of the revolving door of the hotel shot a uniformed bellboy, who looked up and yelled. Behind him poured a stream of other bellboys, clerks, porters, waiters, and even maids, and a strong reinforcement came from around the corner of the hotel.

Some of the bills could be seen above the roofs of houses on the south side of the street; others were flirting with the northwest. People who were coming up or going down Sixth Avenue to early jobs, and people standing waiting for the cars at the crossing—all awakened into action. When the news spread, servants and others ascended to the roofs of houses in the neighborhood, and searched among chimneys for bills that might have become lodged there.

It was reported later in the day at the hotel that a man had found a $10 and a $20 bill as far over as Seventh Avenue, but if he did he failed to confirm the report in person. The woman and her son remained in the hotel for two hours after their money had gone in the hope that some might be brought back. As yet nobody of all who searched for the tens and twenties had reported that he found any of them.

PREJUDICED MRS. HUBER.

Grandchildren, in Will Contest, Accuse Max and Joseph Huber.

That the surviving children of Mrs. Emilie Huber, late widow of Otto Huber, the wealthy brewer, conspired to prejudice their mother against William D. D'Esterre, Jr., and his brother, Louis, was the charge made by James W. Osborne, counsel for the D'Esterre brothers, yesterday, before Surrogate Ketcham and a jury in Brooklyn, at the second day's hearing of the contest to break Mrs. Huber's will, disposing of an estate valued at $6,000,000. She cut off her two grandsons, the D'Esterre brothers. Max and Joseph Huber, the defendants, claim that Mrs. Huber disinherited the grandsons because she learned that they had raised money by mortgaging their prospective legacies, and they had practically gambled on her life.

Mr. Osborne cited an instance when the D'Esterre brothers once visited the brewery, and were ordered out of the place by Max Huber, who is alleged to have shouted to them:

"I'll see to it that you never get a cent of my mother's estate."

Mr. Osborne declared that the defendants and other children of Mrs. Huber had misrepresented to her the financial transactions of the plaintiffs so that she would become prejudiced against them.

SKIPPER'S WAR NEWS LATE.

Didn't Know of European Conflict Until a Cruiser Stopped Him.

Capt. Jacobsen of the Norwegian bark Silas, which arrived yesterday from Java with a cargo of coffee worth $250,000, said he received the first news of the war on Sept. 1, when in latitude 27 south and longitude 5 east, from the commander of a British cruiser, which stopped him to know the vessel's nationality, cargo, and destination. The Silas sailed from Batavia on July 4.

"When the officer on the bridge told me about the war, as the cruiser came alongside," said Capt. Jacobsen, "I asked him who was fighting, and he replied, 'Everybody.'"

JOINS HUSBAND IN WAR.

Mrs. Breese Sails to be Near Foreign Legion in France.

Mrs. W. L. Breese, daughter of Hamilton Fish, sailed yesterday on the Lusitania to be near her husband, who has joined the Foreign Legion in France. She was accompanied by her sons, W. L. Breese, Jr., and Hamilton Fish Breese. Mr. Fish went to the Cunard pier to see his daughter depart.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the late United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed on the Lusitania to visit her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. John Ward, whose husband has charge of the English Belgian Relief Fund.

The Lusitania carried 230 first, 136 second, and 240 third class passengers for Liverpool, and nearly 8,000 sacks of mail.

BRYN MAWR GIRLS REBEL AT 'CUT' RULE

Plead for Support of New York Alumnae Against President M. Carey Thomas.

STORMY SESSIONS HELD

Students Say Penalties Are More Drastic Than Those of Any Other College.

The 500 students of Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., who since the opening of school last month have been in revolt against a new "no cut" rule designed to prevent absence from lectures, carried their grievances to the graduates of this city yesterday when the New York Alumnae of Bryn Mawr gathered for their annual meeting at the Bryn Mawr Club, 137 East Fortieth Street.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Learned Hand, wife of Federal Judge Hand, and only a few of the fifty women present had had an inkling of troubles—the first of the kind in Bryn Mawr's history.

When the meeting was over Mrs. Hand and other officers of the organization refused to discuss what had been said, but it was learned that the students' side of the controversy was forcefully presented by some of their champions. On the other hand, several women spoke with warmth in defense of President M. Carey Thomas, who is sponsor for the new rule, and if the students were counting upon the solid backing of the alumnae they will be disappointed.

No formal action was taken, but it was decided that the situation had reached a serious stage and that the grievance of the students should be looked into by a committee of graduates known as the Academic Committee, composed of representatives of the alumnae throughout the country. The Academic Committee meets regularly with the Faculty at the college to discuss student affairs and it is expected to go throughly into the controversy.

On behalf of President Thomas, the chief target of the students' attack, it was said that recent years had seen a large increase of absenteeism and that it had become necessary to take radical steps. Under the old system, which put each student on her honor and allowed her to cut lectures as she pleased, the privilege had been greatly abused, according to President Thomas's friends. Statistics were cited to show that last year five girls cut sixty lectures and one girl was absent 120 times. It was also pointed out that the new rule was devised by the entire Faculty.

The students say the new rule is the most rigid ever enforced in any college. It imposes a penalty for every cut, arranged on a grand scale of "points" deducted from the student's standing. The penalties, according to the students, also work a hardship upon girls working for scholarships inasmuch as no excuse is now accepted except illness.

The college had hardly opened before murmurs were heard, and the students have already had several stormy sessions with the Faculty. At one of these it is reported that Miss Thomas administered a snub to Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the ex-President, who has taken an active part in the students' cause. This story was also denied, and the denial was repeated yesterday by Miss Thomas's friends here. The students say they were ready to accept a "cut" rule similar to those in vogue at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, but President Thomas would not consider the proposal, saying that Bryn Mawr was on a higher plane than the men's universities.

Almost at the moment the alumnae here were considering the students' case yesterday the Faculty at Bryn Mawr gave its ultimatum to the undergraduates in a reply to the request for a repeal of the new rule and a year of probation. The Faculty reply read:

To the Undergraduate Association of Bryn Mawr College:

The Faculty after carefully considering the petition of the Undergraduate Association continues of the opinion that it is inexpedient to leave the regulation of attendance at classes to the student body. The Faculty, however, for the year 1914-1915 modifies its rules to read as below, but in the hope that no large percentage of the undergraduate body will avail itself of the number of cuts mentioned:

"The following rule relating to attendance shall be in operation during the year 1914-1915, and shall apply to the class work of all undergraduates. There will be no stated penalty for the first eight unexcused cuts in a semester, provided not more than one is taken in each one-hour course, two in each two-hour course or three-hour course, and three in each five-hour course.

"Cuts which exceed these limits, either in number of distribution shall reduce the grade for the course in which they are taken by two points for each such cut, with the proviso that when in any courses the unexcused cuts exceed 20 per cent. of the semester's scheduled lectures of that course, the penalty shall be four points for each additional cut. In computing the percentages of cuts, the fraction one-half or over shall be counted as one. The computation of the penalties to be inflicted under this rule, and the consequent reduction of grades, shall be made by the college office."

The undergraduates say the ultimatum will never be accepted and that the student body, with the honed-for support of the alumnae, will stand for a return to the old self-government idea.

The students will meet at the college next Monday to frame their reply to the Faculty.

New Foreman of a Sheriff's Jury.

Charles J. Warner was yesterday elected foreman of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury in place of William E. Burke, who resigned to be Postmaster of the Senate at Washington. Mr. Warner has been Secretary of the Third Panel Jury for ten years. He lives at 26 West Eighty-second Street.

DENIES FAVORING SULLIVAN.

Ex-Warden Clancy Says He Didn't Allow Banker to Quit Prison.

When he testified yesterday in the Kings County Grand Jury's investigation, of the doings of David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, since he was sentenced to Sing Sing, ex-Warden James M. Clancy, said he was positive that the convicted banker had never visited Brooklyn while he was in charge of the prison. On Monday Henry Meyersohn of 135 Ocean Parkway, who was formerly cashier of a branch of the Sullivan bank, testified to having seen a man in Flatbush in July, 1913, whom he recognized as Sullivan.

Mr. Clancy said yesterday that because of the guard system he maintained, it would have been impossible for Sullivan to have been outside the prison for more than three hours at any time, without the Warden's knowledge. Sullivan worked in the prison office, but enjoyed no unusual privileges under Clancy. He slept in the hospital instead of in a cell frequently because of poor health.

It was said yesterday that William J. Cummings, the banker, who was convicted in connection with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, had a bed in the hospital also and seldom, if ever, slept in a cell.

It has been testified that just before Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein made his first visit of investigation to Sing Sing, on Oct. 24, Sullivan held a conference with certain of the prison officials, who had learned of Goldstein's coming. Sullivan, who was a lawyer as well as a banker, is said to have advised the others to refuse to answer questions on the ground that the Kings County Grand Jury was without jurisdiction in the matter.

Assemblyman McCue Fined $3.

Assemblyman Martin McCue was fined $3 by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon for using abusive language to Policeman John J. Duffy of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Duffy testified that McCue abused him as he was leaving the Men's Night Court Monday evening with his son, who had been arrested for building a bonfire in the street and had been discharged.

WRIGHT PATENTS WIN IN ENGLAND

Government Finally Settles All Claims of British Company by Payment of $75,000.

AGREEMENT FAR REACHING

Absolves from Suits Concerns Which Have Manufactured Aeroplanes to Order for the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Morning Post's aeronautical correspondent writes:

"Until the matter of a month or two ago it was still the fashion in this country for aeroplane designers, manufacturers, and others boldly to assert that there was nothing in the Wright patents. No publicity was given to the fact that the time had now arrived when the Wright interests intended to settle the business of their claims here even as they had done in America.

"One of the largest manufacturers and employers of the Wright organization went to the fountain head by serving a writ on the Government by way of the Royal Aircraft factory at Merton. O'Gorman, its civilian Superintendent, was the nominee of the War Office in the proceedings that had been going on quietly for more than a year past for a claim of £25,000. It is satisfactory to know that the Government has now settled terms with the British Wright Company by paying a lump sum of £15,000 for the past, present, and future use of the Wright patents, taken out by Wilbur and Orville Wright, the offer of this amount being accepted by the British Wright Company in order to relieve the Government from any unnecessary embarrassment during the stress of war.

"This is a matter for congratulation to both sides. Henceforth there will never be any argument on the part of constructors in this country who embody any Wright features in their aeroplanes. Instead they will do the customary thing in either paying a royalty or in offering given parts from the British Wright Company. The happy solution further means that such firms as have manufactured machines to order for the Royal Flying Corps are also absolved from proceedings by the British Wright Company.

"Those who knew the surviving brother, Orville Wright, however, will be well aware that the decision means more than all this to him. He places beyond price the recognition of this indisputable and permanent kind of creative and pioneer work thus done by himself and his late brother, whereby they were the first men in the world to accomplish a flying by motor-driven aeroplanes.

"It is to be hoped that those who formerly have been so bold in asserting that there was nothing in the Wright claims will now have the honesty to come forward and publish abroad with equal prominence the fact that the British Government has shown its opinion of the validity of those claims by paying £15,000 in cash to the British Wright Company."

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¶Superbly made, brilliantly modeled and exquisitely finished, they rise so far above the average that it is no exaggeration to say they occupy a place of merit among the world's best style offerings in Clothes for Men and Young Men.

¶So that from a standpoint of actual clothes value and desirability, price and quality considered, Brill Clothes are the very best "buy" in the world for the dignified man of affairs or the debonair youth of twenty-two.

Balmacaans	$15 to $35
Knitted Coats	$20 to $25
Overcoats	$15 to $60
Suits	$15 to $40

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Imported English Overcoats $25.00 to $55.00
Full Dress Coats $20 to $45 Dinner Jackets $18 to $42
Cutaway Coats and Vests $35 to $50 Trousers $5 to $15

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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

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A pure greaseless massage cream that thoroughly removes all dust and dirt and leaves the pores clean and clear for the natural action of the skin. Especially valuable at this time of year to counteract the effect of chill winds and chapping.

FREE Bottle Miniature **Incensia** Extract with every jar Violet Cerate at **50c**

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We knew there would be a big demand for a very fine powder at twenty-five cents, but we were astonished the way the orders came in. It now requires three boxmakers to supply the demand, and our laboratory is rushed with orders. Merit is quick to be appreciated, and Charmona is being recognized by American women as an exceptional powder. It is exquisitely soft in texture, very adherent and subtly perfumed with a fascinating odor. Per box..... **25c**

FREE—3 CAKES PALMOLIVE SOAP
Worth 45c, with a 50c jar PALMOLIVE FACE CREAM
Total value 95c, for **39c**

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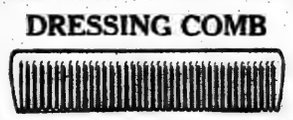

May be had in all coarse or coarse and fine teeth. Comb of same size and weight in imported ivory would easily retail for twice our price.. **59c**

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Dainty white kid case containing imitation ivory reducing mirror and soft lamb's wool powder puff. A handsome American made creation..... **25c**

RIKER'S **Violet Excelsis** A Dainty Talcum

of delicate texture and subtly perfumed with the odor of the true outdoor violet. Made from the highest grade talc. Equally popular with men and women. **15c**

RIKER'S **CORYLOPSIS**

This talc is noted for its exquisite softness, while the Corylopsis odor with which it is perfumed is like a breath of sweetness from the "Flowery Kingdom" itself.

Packed in beautiful Japanese decorated container. **15c**

"Beauty Spots"

A toilet accessory that is very much in fashion at the present time. Box of 100 black beauty spots in a wide variety of shapes, including round, crescent, heart, moon and diamond..... **10c**

JAYNES' QUININE HAIR TONIC

Will keep your scalp clean and free from dandruff. It leaves the hair soft and silky and has a stimulating, tonic effect. You will find it a valuable aid in caring for the hair and scalp. Per bottle..... **50c**

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KEEP YOUR BODY WARM

These cold weather garments are now much worn by women, who find them excellent protection from chill winds and sudden changes of temperature.

PAPER VESTS FOR WOMEN; light weight and comfortable..... **45c**
Chamois Vests, all sizes, for women...$2.50
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KODAKS up from.....$6.00
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Riker's Glycerine Lotion keeps the hands white and soft; 8-oz. bottle, 40c; 4-oz..... **25c**

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Riker's Rosebud Pomade...20c
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Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder is excellent for cleaning and purifying the mouth and gums and for preserving the teeth. Can **15c**

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Paste, a cleansing antiseptic paste; recommended for its prophylactic properties. Tube..... **15c**

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PRISONERS, BY RUSE, ELUDE THEIR GUARD

Two Gunmen Boldly Walk Out of Room in Brooklyn Court House.

ONE IS RECAPTURED LATER

Misunderstanding Between Jail and Court Attendants Makes the Escape Easy.

Two gunmen who were among nineteen prisoners taken from the Raymond Street Jail in the prison van to the County Court, Brooklyn, to be arraigned yesterday morning calmly walked out of the Court House to the street, escaping without being detected. Harry Wallon, one of the prisoners, was caught later in the City Hall Park by Policeman Henry Barth of the Beech Street Station. The other, John Gaskins, was still at large last night.

An investigation after the escape showed that there was a misunderstanding between a court attendant and the jail officials as to the numbers of offenders to be arraigned. There were sixteen names on a memorandum prepared by Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty of the County Court and handed to Court Attendant Joseph Jacquillard. Later the District Attorney phoned ordering three more prisoners to be sent over, and their names were not put on the memorandum.

As the prisoners filed out of the prison van Jacquillard counted the number, which tallied with his list. Wallon and Gaskins straggled along after the others. When Court Attendant Jacquillard saw them he remarked in surprise:

"What are you doing here?"

Gaskins was quick to seize the opportunity, and, grabbing hold of the coat sleeve of Wallon, said to the court attendant:

"Oh, I've got him along. I'm going to bring him to the Supreme Court," and before he could, instead of following the lead of the other prisoners, calmly walked past Jacquillard into the corridor and made their way to the street undetected.

Later Jacquillard talked with the driver of the van, Joseph Kelly. The driver showed his list of prisoners, which recorded nineteen. The three names had been added to this list as well as to the original order sent to the jail by Chief Clerk Rafferty, but for some reason or other the names had not been added to the duplicate in the possession of Court Attendant Jacquillard.

Jacquillard immediately communicated with Chief Clerk Rafferty, and an alarm was sent out to the police in Brooklyn and Manhattan. When Wallon and Gaskins were placed in the prison van they were handcuffed together, but on the way to the Court House Gaskins freed himself. Wallon, unable to do so, kept his handcuffed hand in his pocket. Wallon, still keeping his right hand with the handcuff concealed in his pocket, was observed walking through City Hall Park by Policeman Barth. The policeman caught a glimpse of the manacles and arrested Wallon.

Both Wallon and Gaskins have criminal records. They recently finished a term in Elmira. Gaskins is said to be an adept at slipping out of handcuffs, and the police record show that he escaped from the Tombs Court last July while waiting to be arraigned.

PROTEST FOR VARICK ST.

Descendants of Mayor Oppose a Change in Name.

Descendants of Col. Richard Varick and many old-time New York residents are making a protest against changing the name of Varick Street to Seventh Avenue South as has been recommended by the Board of Estimate. Within the last few months all the old buildings on the east side of that ancient Greenwich Village thoroughfare have been torn down and rapid work has been made in digging the tunnel for the new Seventh Avenue subway.

Varick Street will be connected with Seventh Avenue at Carmine Street, this being the southerly end of the Seventh Avenue extension, which has been cut through several blocks of buildings from Eleventh Street and Greenwich Avenue, the former terminus of Seventh Avenue. In its completed condition the new Seventh Avenue with Varick Street will make a 100-foot thoroughfare direct from Central Park to Franklin Street and West Broadway.

The Board of Estimate thought a single name would be better for this thoroughfare. The objection is based solely upon sentimental and historical grounds. The protest recently sent to the board by sixty collateral descendants of Col. Varick stated that these considerations ought to be strong enough to prevent the name from being erased from the map.

Shortly after the Revolution Col. Varick had a fine country estate of many acres, known as Tusculum, near what is now the upper part of Varick Street. It was this fact, in addition to his long service as Mayor of New York City, that led the city authorities a little more than a century ago to give the thoroughfare its present name.

E. B. AMEND'S WILL FILED.

Justice Left Estate Estimated as High as a Million to Widow.

The will of Edward B. Amend, Supreme Court Justice, who died on Oct. 26, leaving his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Catharine J. Amend, was filed yesterday. The petition recites that the estate exceeds $20,000, but estimates place it as high as $1,000,000.

The estate was to be distributed among relatives in the event of Mrs. Amend's dying before her husband. Herman Ridder, owner of the Staats-Zeitung and brother-in-law of the Justice, was to get $10,000 and his wife the same sum. Bequests of $7,000 each were for the sister Mary and the brothers, Bernard F. and Alfred J. Amend, and $6,000 each for Henry Ridder, brother-in-law, Mary Rattkamp, Emma Mentrup, Josephine Naumann, and Louise Ridder, sisters-in-law; while a like sum was for Theresa Hoenninger, a niece.

The widow's cousin, Dina Van Horn, was to get $1,000, and Dina Amend, a cousin of the Justice, $1,000. The gifts were not to be a charge on the real estate, but to come from life insurance due. The residue was for William J. Amend, a brother.

SCHINDLER IS ALIVE; BACK WITH HAIR CUT

Schola Cantorum Director Sacrificed Locks When Taken for a Russian Spy.

LONG DETAINED IN BERLIN

Appearance Startled Friends Who Had Read That He Had Been Killed in Battle.

Kurt Schindler, Musical Director of the Schola Cantorum, was reported dead several weeks ago, and flattering obituaries were published in some musical news papers. It was said that he had gone to the front with the German Army, and had died fighting for his Fatherland. Mr. Schindler walked into the St. Regis yesterday at luncheltime, as he used to do every day last Winter and Manager Haan, his brother Joseph, Mr. Bevan, the Assistant Manager and Leo the head waiter could not believe at first that they were not seeing a ghost.

Mr. Schindler's long black locks, which have been a familiar sight in muscial assemblies for years, were gone, and it was discovered that he had shorn himself for safety's sake. Though a German, born in Berlin he was taken for a Russian spy in the German capital and had a narrow escape from a mob which pursued him. For eleven weeks he was shut up in Berlin, unable to send word of his affairs here, and unable to get any money.

"I happened to arrive in Berlin the day before war was declared," said Mr. Schindler. "I had spent all of July in London, but previous to that, I had spent May and June traveling about in Russia, and all my luggage was pasted up with the labels of hotels in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and other Russian cities. After reaching Berlin, I could not get a letter away for eleven weeks, and I ought to have been back here to take up my work fully two months ago.

"You see, while I have taken out my first papers for American citizenship, I have not been living over here the ten years necessary to become immune from serving in the Landsturm, in Germany, and as I was in Germany, I could be called upon for serivce.

"In Germany, while the whole country has been, and is united on the justice of Germany's cause, everybody thought our only opponents would be France and Russia, and that the war would not last long. It was my duty to remain in Berlin, but nobody anticipated that the Landsturm, would be called out. It did not seem possible that England would get into the conflict, and I was prepared to remain and await the call which it seemed certain would not come. Then, when England joined the war, I stayed on, still awaiting the call.

"Finally, with not being able to hear from home, and the uncertainty of how long I might have to stay, wore on my health. When it seemed that I might have to wait indefinitely, I was able to show that my professional arrangement over here had been knocked out and that I could not get any money, I got a special permit entitling me to proceed to the United States.

"I had booked passage on a Dutch steamer, but learning that this was dangerous, I left Germany for a Scandinavian country and came out by a Scandinavian steamship. Under the circumstances, I prefer not to tell the name of the vessel.

"How did I lose my hair? Spy fever. In the first days of the war in Berlin, people were very much excited on the subject of spies. On an early day in August I happened to be walking in the Kurfuerstendam, when suddenly I noticed people looking at me curiously. I heard a murmur behind me and turned to find myself followed by a crowd that increased at every step.

"'A Russian!' they began to shout at me, and other cries that made me very uncomfortable. I quickened my pace and almost ran to my hotel, the crowd following. Inside of half an hour, the long locks that I had come to regard as a necessary part of myself had been cut. At such a time I could not afford to be mistaken for a Russian.

"Soon afterward I happened to meet an old schoolmate, now in the diplomatic service. He did not recognize me at first. In the depth of my gloom I said to him: 'At such a time as this, we musicians are the most unnecessary persons in the world.' He smiled. 'What about us diplomats?' he asked.

"I can assure you that I never was so happy to get back to New York. You don't know what a land of peace looks like unless you have been where there is war. But people who have known my devotion to French and Russian music may wonder if it will continue, now that Germany is at war with France and Russia. So far as the war is concerned, it will make no difference with my music."

HURT BY BURSTING GAS TANK

Crowd Thrown Into a Panic by an Explosion Near Express Office.

The explosion of a tank of compressed oxygen in front of the American Express Company's office at 446 Lafayette Street, at Astor Place, shortly after 6 o'clock last night, injured two employes of the company severely and caused great excitement among the crowds who were passing through the neighborhood on their return from work. The tank, which was of cast iron, cylindrical in shape, and two feet long by six inches thick, was lying on the pavement outside of the building in a pile of other freight when a wagon drew up to receive the outgoing articles.

Workmen were looking at the stack of goods, wondering what to pick up first, when the tank exploded without warning. Nobody was touching it at the time, but great havoc was spread around. Frederick J. Brooks of 1,446 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, an assistant agent, who was standing beside the pile of goods, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and had his right leg badly lacerated. Theodore Dicker of 261 Newark Street, Hoboken, a helper employed on the delivery wagon which was to take up the tank, was badly cut on the legs, and Edmund J. O'Connell, the sidewalk watchman, was for the moment blinded by the shock of the explosion.

The loud report drew a big crowd to the spot, as it was supposed that a bomb had been set off. Among those who were attracted by the noise were Sergeant Jones and Patrolman Sheedy of the Mercer Street Station, who quieted the crowd, cleared the bystanders away from the place, and turned in an ambulance call. Dicker and Brooks were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

It was said in the express company's offices that the tank had been brought in about 6 o'clock for shipment to a Dr. Spein in Philadelphia. The consignor was the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company of 439 Lafayette Street, manufacturers of soda apparatus. On a part of the tank which was picked up after the explosion was found the name of the Lenox Chemical Company of Cleveland, which is owned by the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company. The Lenox Company has an office with the parent firm in its Lafayette Street house, but none of its representatives was in, and employes of the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company said they knew nothing about the tank.

NEW FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Those Who Will Serve During November Term Sworn In.

The Federal Grand Jury to serve in the November term was sworn in yesterday by Judge Foster. It members are:

JOHN T. CAREY, lithographer, 86 Park Place, foreman.
JAMES J. LARKIN, contractor, 240 East 15th St.
A. L. LANGDON, manager, 263 5th Av.
LOUIS F. LARKIN, Assistant Treasurer, 71 Beekman St.
JOSEPH BEANER, bristles, 846 Kelly St.
EDWIN A. RAFTER, 43 East 86th St.
MAX SCHWARTZ, manager, 102 W. 116th St.
ALEXANDER G. VETTER, 530 W. 113th St.
RICHARD L. MORRIS, banker, 80 Pine St.
H. W. KENT, Assistant Secretary, 80 Washington Square East.
ANDREW F. GILSEY, real estate, 36 East 23d St.
JOHN HERTS, broker, 52 Broadway.
JAMES BILL, salesman, 36 Morningside Av.
FRANK W. BAKER, bonds, 101 E. 81st St.
HARRY A. COKELY, real estate, 2 Montgomery Place.
GUSTAVE BEHNING, Secretary, 1,945 Park Av.
REGINALD L. FERNALD, manager, 70 5th Av.
CHARLES R. BOSSE, agent, 60 Wall St.
MOSES S. APPEL, importer, 291 7th Av.
JOSEPH F. BARRETT, Secretary, 2 Rector St.
WALTER T. BAYLIS, real estate, 1,125 Broadway.
DAVID KAUFMAN, lithographer, 314 West 100th St.

Before accepting the grand jurors Assistant United States District Attorneys Roger V. Wood and Robert W. Stephenson put them through an unusually searching examination, laying special stress on their qualification as owners of real or personal property of the value of $250.

NEW HOURS FOR CITY JUDGES

Courts Decide to Sit Longer and Cut Vacations.

At a meeting of the City Court Judges last night it was agreed to open the trial terms of the court hereafter on the second Monday in September instead of on the first Monday in October, to dispense with the monthly vacation of one week which comes under the system of four-week trial terms, and to hold sessions continuously each week of the court year excepting on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

The County Lawyers' Association has approved this extension of the work. The Judges believe that the extended hours will soon result in relieving the congestion of the court calendars.

TWO WOMEN BEATEN IN $7,000 BURGLARY

Aged Mrs. Burns, Restaurant Man's Widow, Attacked in Lenox Avenue Home.

HER JEWELS STRIPPED OFF

Young Companion Goes to Her Aid, but Both Are Knocked Senseless by Robbers.

Mrs. Libby Burns, widow of the restaurateur, who is 73 years old, is under the care of Dr. W. H. Katzenbach and a nurse in her home, 247 Lenox Avenue, with a rib broken on the right side, a cut four and a half inches long in her scalp, and innumerable bruises, the result of an encounter with two burglars last Saturday evening. The elderly woman is in a serious condition, and Miss Butler, a young companion, is suffering from bruises and a scalp wound.

The burglars, who escaped, carried off more than $7,000 worth of jewelry, the gifts of Mr. Burns, which his widow wore. The list included a diamond necklace worth $1,600, a diamond sunburst, $1,400; two ruby rings, $1,000 each; a diamond heart, $800; two diamond earrings, $500 each, and two loops, $1,000. Two diamond side combs worth $1,000 were found afterward in the hall, where Mrs. Burns had struggled with the robbers.

Saturday night was Carnival Night in Harlem and Mrs. Burns allowed the servants to go out. Her brother, Thomas Oliver, was asleep in a room on the top floor. He is practically a cripple from rheumatism. Another brother, George, the remaining member of the household, had gone out to attend the automobile parade.

Mrs. Burns sat alone in the parlor about 11 o'clock, reading. In the rear parlor was Miss Burns. They had entertained earlier in the evening. Mrs. Burns had just extinguished a light in the parlor and was about to join Miss Butler when the door bell rang. As Mrs. Burns opened the door a man rushed in and turned off the hall light, leaving them in darkness. A second man followed, shouting:

"Now we've got you! We've been looking for you for years."

As he spoke he struck Mrs. Burns on the head with a blackjack and she sank senseless to the floor. Miss Butler heard the commotion and stepped to the doorway into the hall.

"Get her! Kill her too!" shouted one of the men, and the other sprang at the young woman, pointing a revolver at her. She stood motionless, too much frightened even to cry out, and the revolver was brought down on her head, stunning her.

When Miss Butler recovered consciousness several moments later she found Mrs. Burns stirring also. The hall was still in darkness, but the front door was closed and there was no trace of the burglars. The women, still dazed, went into the rear parlor, where there was a light, and were sitting there when George Oliver entered a few moments later. He reported the robbery to the West 123d Street Police Station.

Mr. Oliver could give almost no description of the burglars, as, in the darkness, Mrs. Burns had scarcely seen them and Miss Butler recollected little of their appearance. Throughout the commotion Thomas Oliver had slept undisturbed.

KILLED IN RUNAWAY AUTO.

Harry J. Kidd's Electric Got Beyond Control on Orange Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Harry J. Kidd of 28 Prospect Street, East Orange, died in the Orange Memorial Hospital today from a fractured skull sustained last night, when the electric landaulet his wife was driving down the steepest grade from the Orange Mountains got beyond her control, and crashed into a tree along the road.

Mr. Kidd was a member of the firm of Johnson & Murphy, shoe manufacturers of Newark.

EAST SIDE BANKER INDICTED

Grand Jury Reports After Inquiry Into Five Depositories.

The September Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of five east side banks, reported yesterday to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, and, it was understood, handed up an indictment against one of the bankers. No arrests were made.

It is said that the Grand Jury's investigation is not finished and that four more indictments may be expected.

SEGAN-ISAACS SUIT.

Marconi Stock Sales Again the Subject of Inquiry in Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The action brought in the High Courts against Godfrey Isaacs by Samuel Segan, who, as already cabled, seeks to recover damages for alleged breach of contract connected with the purchase of certain Marconi shares, was again up for hearing today. In his evidence-in-chief, Segar stated that at a dinner in New York with S. F. St. J. Steadman, who was acting for Godfrey Isaacs as solicitor, he was told they were going to give 150,000 shares to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper for services they had rendered, as well as a dinner given to them in New York. THE TIMES was, it was stated to Segan, to have these shares at 11-16. Later when Godfrey Isaacs went on the witness stand this statement was put to him by Sir Edward Carson, and the following passages occurred:

Sir Edward Carson—So far as you are concerned, did you ever know of any offer to THE NEW YORK TIMES of 150,000 shares?

Godfrey Isaacs—No.

Carson—Did they get any shares?

Isaacs—No. Perhaps it would be as well to say that Mr. Ochs, who is either part proprietor or associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES, did subsequently take 20,000 shares. He took them from Messrs. Coombes & Co., bankers.

Carson—Was that over here?

Isaacs—No, in New York; but it had no association whatever with THE NEW YORK TIMES or with any services rendered.

Leslie Scott, K. C., for the plaintiff—THE NEW YORK TIMES gave you a dinner?

Isaacs—THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a dinner to Mr. Marconi on his arrival, not because he was of the Marconi Company, but because he was Mr. Marconi.

Carson—Mr. Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy?

Isaacs—Quite so; it had nothing whatever to do with the company's business. THE NEW YORK TIMES dinner was purely a complimentary banquet.

Under cross-examination by Leslie Scott, Godfrey Isaacs added that he had made arrangements for the placing of 150,000 shares before he left America, but when he returned to England he had 100,000 shares left.

AUCTION FIRST EDITIONS.

Good Prices Obtained for Stickney and Wilson Collections of Books.

Books from the collection formed by the late Albert Stickney of this city and from the library of Mrs. C. Wilson were sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday.

A copy of the first issue of the scarce John Stockdale edition of "The Fables of Aesop," London, 1793, was sold to J. C. McCoy for $48. The original Kamashastra Society's edition of the "Arabian Nights," 1885-88, went to M. M. Breslow for $125. William Benedict paid $305 for a fine copy of the first octavo edition of John J. Audubon's "Bird of America," New York, 1840-44. On the title page of each volume is a red paper seal containing the coat of arms of the Roosevelt family. A copy of the first octavo edition of "The Quadrupeds of North America," by Audubon and John Bachman, New York, 1851-54, went to A. H. Cosden for $56. A. M. Adams gave $62.50 for a large paper copy of the Dent edition of Balzac's "Comédie Humaine." Thomas E. Moe paid $25 for John Payne's translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron." "My Sketch Book," by George Cruikshank, and his autograph went to Gabriel Weis for $50. James F. Drake gave $76 for George Cruikshank's "Omnibus."

Mr. Weis obtained for $376 a large paper copy of the Riverside Press edition of Charles Dickens's Works and for $50 "The Romances of Dumas," plates on Japan paper. A first edition in parts, original wrappers, of "Martin Chuzzlewit," was bought by C. T. Matthews for $35. H. E. Chapman gave $52.50 for a first edition of Pierce Egan's "Real Life in London."

PHILIPPINE CABINET CLASH.

Gov. Harrison Notified of Trouble Between Riggs and Denison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Nov. 4.—Relations between Clinton L. Riggs, Secretary of Commerce and Police, and Winfred T. Denison, Secretary of the Interior, are strained. Secretary Riggs alleges that Secretary Denison drafted legislation affecting his department without consulting him.

Secretary Denison declares the facts do not justify the charge, but Secretary Riggs left a committee meeting in a huff.

Gov. Harrison has been notified officially of the break.

Mrs. Flower Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Lillian Flower, wife of Dr. Richard C. Flower, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to a charge of smuggling morphine into the Tombs for her husband, who was awaiting trial on a grand larceny charge. Mrs. Flower and Thomas McEnery, 73 years old, were caught last week by Tombs keepers with a large amount of cocaine. She will be sentenced on Monday.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT SELLS

Auction of Household Goods Today in Her Garage.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 4.—About everybody in this vicinity who hasn't an imperative engagement elsewhere is planning tonight to attend Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's auction tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock in the garage of Brookholdt, her country place just outside this town.

Few of the prospective visitors want to buy anything, but everybody wants to know why Mrs. Belmont is anxious to dispose of a lot of chairs, tables, dining and bedroom sets, desks, rugs, sewing machines, feather pillows and mattresses. There are even three ice chests included in the sale.

It was explained on behalf of Mrs. Belmont that the stuff was an accumulation of years on which she was tired of paying storage. Most of the artticles are of only ordinary value, though there are a few pieces, such as a square of cloth of gold for wall or table decoration, a fine rug and a dining set of hand carved oak which are of unusual value.

Mosquitoes Sweep Down on Bayonne

Millions of mosquitoes swept down on Bayonne, N. J., yesterday from the "Black Swamp," adjoining the plant of the Standard Oil Company.

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There's no need in going without the furniture, rugs and housefurnishings you want because of the present tightness of money and general shrinkage of credit.

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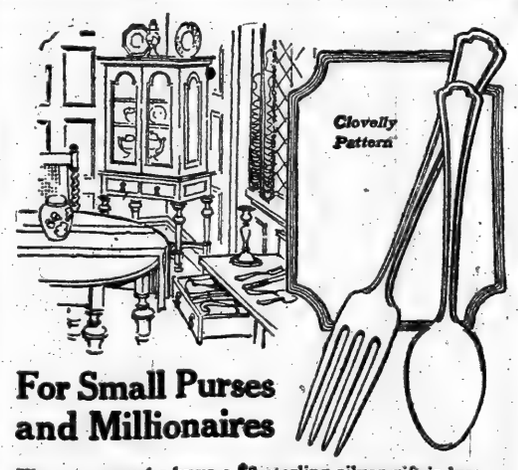

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OUT TODAY

The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

A MAGAZINE of twenty-four pages showing half a hundred of the latest and best photographs from the many war zones, beautifully reproduced by The Times's new process of printing—Rotogravure. We have had to increase the edition each week to meet the growing demand for this unique publication. It is always sold out early, and if you are collecting these wonderful war pictures you had better order a copy of your dealer today!

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Pages 12 and 13 form a double-page feature of unusual interest; a series of ten portraits of

THE GERMAN GENERALS

by the famous German artist, Berthold Clauss. These portraits are exclusively reproduced by The Times for the first time in America, and make a single print page, 16 x 22 inches—suitable for framing.

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The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

TIGERS' LAST DRILL FOR HARVARD GAME---NEW OWNERS FOR YANKEES LIKELY

PRINCETON BACKS GO TO HARVARD TODAY

Will Get Practice Catching Punts in Stadium—Others Follow Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Tigers had their last actual scrimmage before the Harvard game in the Palmer Stadium this afternoon. It lasted over two hours and a half, and included every department of the game. For the first hour the scrubs, who had been drilled in the Harvard style of offense, staged their attack against the 'Varsity.

After that there was an hour of offensive and defensive work against the freshmen, the 'Varsity getting a particularly long drill in the use of the forward pass. It was none too successful against the first-year men, however, for the freshmen broke up most of their older opponents' efforts to score that way. "Sport" Donnelly, "Tal" Pendleton, and "Cy" Ballin had a session with the ends, coaching them in tackling men going down the field.

Six of the Princeton first string backs and the centre will leave tomorrow for Cambridge with Coach Penfield. They will go into the Stadium on Friday morning to practice catching punts. In the afternoon they will be joined by the rest of the eleven and the substitutes, the second division of the Tigers leaving Friday morning. The backs who leave tomorrow are Driggs, Law, Dickerman, Ames, Tibbott, and Glick. Gennert, the regular centre, will go along to do the passing for them.

The line-up for the Harvard game, it now seems, will be practically the same that started against Dartmouth. The return of Eddie Trenkmann and McLean to the Tiger line will strengthen the forwards greatly on both offense and defense. The ends are about the only doubtful positions. Brown and Lamberton have not been showing up so well this week, and there is a chance that Shea and Highley, the second choices so far this season, may start.

One thing is certain, however, both sets will get in during the course of the contest, because of the speed of the Tigers scheme of play, which exacts much of the ends. Ames is almost sure to start at quarter back, with Glick at half back, as the result of Ames's showing the last few days.

This is the tentative line-up announced by the coaches tonight: Lamberton or Shea, left end; Ballin, left tackle; Shenk, left guard; Gennert, centre; E. Trenkmann, right guard; McLean, right tackle; Brown or Highley, right end; Ames, quarter back; Glick, right half back; Tibbott, left half back; Driggs, full back.

The team will stay at the Copley Square Hotel in Boston. Immediately after the game the men will go to Lenox, Mass., for a rest, returning to Princeton probably on Tuesday.

HARVARD WORKS OUT DEFENSE

Finds It Hard to Meet Princeton's Frequently Changed Style of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—Harvard's preparation for the coming of the Tigers to the Stadium Saturday continued this afternoon along the lines of the earlier part of the week. The 'Varsity, with a shift or two in the line-up, spent less time, however, on offense than it did yesterday, the greater part of the afternoon being spent working out the defenses for the Tiger plays.

All Fall Princeton has been changing its attack constantly, and it has been no easy matter for the scouts to keep the Crimson's second team equipped with all the plays the Jerseymen have been putting on. The changes in the team today were not permanent, but were calculated to get some of the substitutes accustomed to working with the regulars and without handicapping the team play.

Trumbull was out of the rushline and Wallace, too, and Bradlee did no work in the backfield. Hardwick was behind the line with Mahan and Francke, as in the Michigan game, and Smith, a recently returned cripple, whose work against the Wolverines was very good up the time he was hurt, was at right end in place of Hardwick. R. Curtis played right tackle, while Bigelow and Harris played centre. The latter is a man on whom the coaches are working hard, as Bigelow is the first substitute guard, as well as substitute centre, and should he be needed for guard and anything happened to Wallace, Harris would have to get into the game. Harris was very good as a defensive back, and is well suited for Harvard's style of centre play on defense. His offensive game, however, is not up to the standard he or the others.

Mahan did some kicking this afternoon, and will be a very necessary man for the Princeton game. Morgan, a tackle who has been out with a broken hand, was out running about the field today. Soucy did not put in an appearance.

Lehigh in Hard Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—Twenty-five minutes of hard scrimmage for the Lehigh 'Varsity brought to a close today the real hard work before the Pennsylvania State game. Diametrically opposite to the work of yesterday the regulars were kept on the defense most of the time today. The line again received much attention, in fact, the bolstering up of the line from tackle to tackle has been the chief feature of the week's work. It is likely that Green, Ostrom, and Tate will be the line combination to face Lamb et al., whom every team so far this season has had reasons to respect. It is likely that Mattern will not get into Saturday's game at all, and Chenoweth is being groomed to replace Cahall, who may start in the contest, but at present is not in first-class shape. Frank Green was out today in togs for the first time since the Muhlenberg game, but neither he nor Grumback will be in shape for Saturday's game. Becker, the guard, was hurt today, but not seriously enough to cause worry. The team is showing up encouragingly, and if the improvement keeps up it will be able to give a good account of itself against the undefeated State College team.

BEAUMONT

At the clubs, at the dances—wherever well dressed fellows get together—you'll see the Beaumont, a long pointed poke

Ide Silver Collar

Geo. P. Ide & Co., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

CORNELL'S WEAKEST SPOT.

Defense Against Forward Pass Still Evident in Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—In an hour's scrimmage with the scrubs this afternoon the Cornell 'Varsity showed consistent attacking power and made a very favorable impression except in one particular failure to defend properly against the forward pass. This weakness, which has cropped out a good deal this season, was much in evidence today, and the scrubs managed to score a couple of touchdowns after long gains by the forward pass route had brought them close to the 'Varsity's goal line.

Quarterback Collins made dexterous passes to Butts and Eckley, and these two men made big gains. As the coaches realize that Michigan will undoubtedly use a lot of new football in the game at Ann Arbor next week the lack of vigilance and alertness on the part of the 'Varsity in breaking up forward passing is causing considerable concern.

When it came to the offensive, however, the Cornell team was effective. All of the regulars were in the line-up except O'Hearn and Shuler. The 'Varsity machine driven by Barrett mowed down the scrubs and crossed their goal line four times. Barrett called on Collyer and Philippi for line plunging, while he himself carried the ball for good gains around tackle and end. Barrett, who got into the line-up for the first time this week appeared to be in fine fettle, and the other men who laid off Monday and Tuesday also seemed to be all right. Shuler was not allowed to scrimmage because he had a bad leg, and O'Hearn was kept out in order to give his injured leg a chance to mend. The Captain got plenty of exercise, however, from Coach Van Orman, who still hopes that he will be able to get O'Hearn in shape for the big games.

THREE MORE HAVE TYPHOID

Lafayette Football Team Suffers Another Serious Setback.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 4.—Three more of the Lafayette men are out of the game on account of sickness. Kennedy went to his home this morning with symptoms of typhoid fever. Kelly and Luhra are both confined to their beds. All these men are regular 'Varsity players and among the most important on the team.

The situation of the team is precarious. Fate seems particularly malicious in depriving the team of its best men. In spite of this discouraging news the 'Varsity and the scrub had a long scrimmage this afternoon and both performed with a fair degree of credit. Dick Diamond worked at full back most of the time. With Kennedy gone it is necessary that Diamond shall play behind the line. He did not look so good in this scrimmage this afternoon. He is essentially an end and has to become acclimated to the new post. Aiken played half back opposite Weldon and performed well. Swartzstoll alternated at the end, which was vacant by reason of Blackburn's absence. Hartman and Gaynor played the other end. Shilling played a very good game in the scrub backfield.

HARD FOOTBALL FOR ARMY.

Severe Test for Cadets in Preparation for Notre Dame Game Saturday

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Hard football was the programme for the Army team today, in further preparation for the Notre Dame game. For one hour the big team battled with a strong scrub eleven, the coaches driving them at every turn, and calling for more pep from all the while. Three touchdowns for the 'Varsity was the total of the scoring, Hodgson tallying twice on pretty end runs, and Hoge being shoved over for the third score after a desperate struggle under the scrub goal posts. Times fought hard, Schlenker, Parks, and O'Hare, the centre trio on the scrubs, taking severe punishment in their heroic fight on the defensive.

McEwan was in the rough work this afternoon, and it is now practically certain that he will start against the Hoosiers on Saturday. Herrick and Timberlake got some special coaching from Lieut. Thompson, the new line coach. Mecham and Oilphant both rested today. Head Coach Daly inspired the men to hard work by a clever exhibition of real quarter back play, getting in the game himself several times, and reminding the watchers of his cadet football days. The battalion rooted with much spirit with the band accompaniment all through the workout.

Reilly Grills N. Y. U. Eleven.

Although yesterday's practice followed the game with Trinity on Tuesday, Head Coach "Tom" Reilly gave the New York University eleven no rest and put the Violet squad through a grueling test, which only closed when darkness prevented the men from distinguishing either ball or players. Every man on the team who participated in the game with Trinity came in for severe censure and criticism at the hands of the Irish Reilly, who put forth strenuous efforts to remedy the shortcomings against Trinity. The right side of the Violet line, which showed up poorly against the Trinity attack, received particular attention. "A fast signal practice for the 'Varsity eleven was followed by some work for the ends and backfield men in getting down under and catching punts.

The regulars were lined up against the scrub eleven and the latter was allowed to have the ball the greater part of the time, and directed its plays against the right side of the 'Varsity line in order to give it the fullest advantage of the practice. All of the men came in for a full share of this constructive work, and the result was that the Violet line to all appearances is taking a decided brace.

The game for the second team which was scheduled with the Cullum Hall team at West Point for tomorrow has been postponed until Nov. 20. The coaches are giving some of their attention to the latter team men in order to develop a smooth working eleven for this game. There is no dearth of material for this team and no trouble is expected with the West Pointers.

Navy Aims to Outwit Army Backs.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—Recognizing that it has not the individual stars to match several of the West Point backs, the Navy coaches are making every effort to develop an attack which will outwit their military rivals. To this end secret practice began early this season and it was continued this afternoon. Nearly the whole of the practice period was devoted to work on these special plays which this season promise to be more numerous and varied than ever before. The Navy has two powerful passers in Blodgett and Failing, the half backs, both of whom are over six feet tall and can get the ball off in good shape. A hard game is anticipated against Fordham on Saturday, and another against Colby the following week, but all the practice is directed toward preparing the team for its final game.

Morristown's Seventh Straight Win

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 4.—Morristown School today defeated Randolph Military Academy, 41 to 3, in the hardest fought football game of the season here. Wendell, Capt. Clement, Keck, and Devitalis starred for Morristown. The prettiest play was made by Keck, who received a forward pass from Wendell and ran fifty yards for a touchdown. This makes the seventh straight win for Morristown.

Stuyvesant Soccer Victory.

Stuyvesant High School met a worthy opponent in Erasmus High of Brooklyn in a high schools' soccer championship match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon and eventually won by the score of 1 goal to 0.

Honors were even in the first period, and the second half was well on when Harris, inside left for Stuyvesant, did some splendid work and got the ball through for his side. Steen and Hearn did good work at goal for their respective sides. The line-up:

Stuyvesant.	Positions.	Erasmus.
Steen	Goal	Hearn
Meer	Right back	Aince
Smith	Left back	Thomas
Webster	Right half	Devarest
Halidier	Centre half	Norman
Albert	Left half	Jenkins
Meyers	Outside right	Welsh
Harris	Inside right	Castle
Martowitz	Centre	Stancin
Earlie	Inside left	Cace
Carlin	Outside left	Shultz

Referee—Mr. Holman, P. S. A. Linesmen—Messrs. Gallagher and Harris. Stop-watch—Mr. Gallagher.

YALE FRESHMEN TIE THE 'VARSITY

Score a Touchdown and Nearly Put Over Drop Kick and Field Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Nate Wheeler's strong freshmen eleven was brought over from their gridiron today to give the 'Varsity their stiffest argument for the week. The freshies scored a touchdown and narrowly missed a drop kick and a field goal against the regulars, the final score proving a tie.

Whether the bout did the freshmen any real good is doubtful as Baldridge, their stellar tackle and quarterback, Lovejoy were injured, and the freshmen play Harvard and Princeton the next two Saturdays for the 1918 championship. Lovejoy, whose shoulder was dislocated, is out of the game for the freshmen season.

The freshmen performed the feat of taking the ball from midfield for a touchdown without being held. Hutchinson and Markle found a passage through the 'Varsity line for 20 yards, and tackle Yates, dropping behind to fullback, tossed a forward pass which Moseley took over the line. The freshmen got their chance to score through a 'Varsity fumble, following the kickoff. The freshmen were held until the third down, when Bingham almost drop-kicked a goal. Easton punted to midfield, where the freshmen began their successful march for a touchdown. Taking the ball at their 20-yard line, the 'Varsity quickly evened the score on long gains by Scovil and Easton through tackle, Easton going over the line for the score.

From midfield the 'Varsity had traveled back to the freshmen 30-yard line, when end rush Smith of the 1918 team grabbed Tommy Cornell's forward pass and leaped free for 60 yards. This time the freshmen were unable to gain and Yates, on the third down, just missed a goal from placement. The 'Varsity gained 70 yards by rushing before the scrimmage closed and almost scored again. Standing behind the goal, Bingham of the freshmen, punted into the 'Varsity line, Miller falling on the ball. The score was disallowed because of 'Varsity offside playing.

In the signal drill Capt. Talbott and Aleck Wilson held their former places at left tackle and quarterback. The second string 'Varsity backfield was used, Scovil and Guernsey playing the entire thirty minutes of the scrimmaging. While Capt. Talbott has a fine centre, and is almost a certain permanent choice for the position, Wiley going to fullback on the scrubs. Tom Shevlin drove the 'Varsity at its top speed.

Eight Cripples on Fordham Team.

The wisdom of "Skip" Wymard in opposing two big games in one week was clearly demonstrated yesterday when the Fordham football machine found itself with eight of its regulars crippled and the Navy tussle coming next Saturday. The full cost of Fordham's Election Day victory was evident yesterday, when only three regulars reported for practice. "Skip" Wymard had planned for a big scrimmage in preparation for the midshipmen, but had to confine the practice to a signal drill. The scrubs who represented Fordham during the last quarter against Gettysburg were out in uniform, and have almost certain prospects of being called upon to be the nucleus of Fordham's opposition against Annapolis.

Because of the fact that Fordham's main strength, both defensive and offensive, is behind the line, the Maroon team bore up well all the battering at Gettysburg. Yule and Regan, who entered the contest in poor shape are again under the care of Dr. Spies, while Dunn, who has played every minute during the six games so far this season, emerged from the tussle with a wrenched knee. Morcalli also showed signs of having come out from under a steam roller, but will be back in the line-up today. On the line the same condition exists, Mulcahy, Dorgan, and Foley, who were badly battered by Rhode Island two weeks ago, were both forced to leave the game as a result of their former injuries. After being knocked out four times during the last half, Mulcahy, who is a big tackle, was finally put forcibly on the Maroon crippled list. Harry Kane is the other regular who was unable to appear yesterday. Kane hurt his left leg while tackled, after making a stirring twenty-yard dash around Gettysburg's flank.

Forward Passes Score at Hanover.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4.—Forward passes scored a single touchdown this afternoon in a long scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrubs. Curtis was the only first-string man in the back field, and it is probable that he will start the game with Tufts Saturday. In practice Capt. Whitney showed considerable improvement in punting, a department in which the Green has been weak. Green and Cumisky on the receiving end were accurate in spite of a strong wind. Cotton is still out of the game, but Spears's improvement in form strengthens the line considerably. There is still a shortage of speedy ends with Perry, Winship, and Redfield the best performers. At tackle, Spears, Pudrith, and McAuliffe all worked on the first team this afternoon and the latter was especially effective. Merrill, Barrows, and Spears are all strong possibilities for guards. Gerrish, Tuck, and Curtis worked in the 'Varsity back field this afternoon. Whichever is another probability for a position behind the line in Saturday's game.

Union Sticks to Old-Style Play.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—With new material reporting every day the Union College football squad is able to keep up its severe scrimmage work, which has made possible six straight victories this season. The old-style line plunging continues to be the chief work, the coaches believing that the open game is to be resorted to only in the last extreme. Friday, the speedy right end, sustained a wrenched shoulder in the game against R. P. I. last Saturday.

Secret Practice Under Tent.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 4.—Football under a big circus tent started here today. The tent was obtained to insure secret practice for the Indiana eleven in its preparation for the game with Ohio State at Indianapolis next Saturday. Jordan Field is low and it is practically impossible to hold secret practice in the open, as a clear view of the gridiron may be had from two different stations outside of the high board fence. Coach Childs will now begin to hand out trick plays to be used against the Ohioans.

French Cyclists Sail for New York.

The first batch of European riders who will compete in the six-day race this year are on the ocean and headed for America. Manager MacFarland received a cable yesterday from his European agent stating that Parent, Dupuy, Seres, and Cousseau had sailed on the Rochambeau Saturday and will arrive here Monday. These four riders are Frenchmen, and are rated among the first-class riders of Europe. Parent won the motor-paced championship of the world in 1909, 1910, and 1911, and Seres won the title of champion of Europe this year in the motor-paced class. Dupuy and Cousseau are sprinters and six-day riders.

In addition to competing in the six-day race, which will start Nov. 15, all four Frenchmen will start in the indoor championships which will be run in the Garden Nov. 14. Seres will be the opponent of Carman, Walthour, and Linart, the Belgian champion, in the motor-paced title race, and Parent, Dupuy, and Cousseau will compete in the ten-mile sprint championship.

Champions Win Endurance Race.

William Blackburn, champion sprint skater of the United States, and Roland Cloni, the long-distance title holder, captured first honors in a three-hour endurance roller skating race held at the Madison Square Garden Rink on election night. It was not until the final lap that Cloni, skating the final stage for the successful team, pulled away from Arthur Louney of the Louney-Jack Woods team and Harry Burke of the Burke-Jack Yale combination to win by about six yards from the former. Each team covered fifty-three miles and eight laps. There were seven competitors entered in the contest under the first three winning combinations.

"PRO" HOCKEY LEAGUE.

New York and Boston to Join a Canadian Association.

New York will be represented in one of the Canadian professional hockey leagues. This announcement was made last night by Manager Cornelius Fellowes of St. Nicholas Rink. The success of the exhibition matches played in New York at the end of the Amateur Hockey League season has had much to do in influencing the St. Nicholas Rink management in the extension of the professional circuit.

Two Canadian organizations are negotiating with Manager Fellowes, and an announcement on the preference will shortly be forthcoming. The proposition was first made by the Nationals, the rival organization, to the National Hockey Association of Canada. When the latter learned of the offer a second one was made by the parent body. It was suggested that Boston and New York be included in the circuit in order to break the long jump from the Canadian cities to New York. The management of the Boston Arena was favorably impressed with the scheme, and the two Canadian associations have been working for several months to obtain the approval of the managers of the two American rinks.

Manager Fellowes recently visited Canada and looked over the situation. The Nationales stated that their new organization was backed by wealthy French Canadians, and that they would secure many of the best players in the National Hockey Association. The proposed circuit included Montreal, Toronto, Boston, and New York, with a French-Canadian and English-Canadian team in the first-named city. The National Hockey Association circuit comprises Les Canadiens and Wanderers of Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, and Tecumseh of Toronto.

Each Canadian association made every effort to close with Manager Fellowes, but the latter declined to commit himself until he had consulted architects, with a view to increasing the seating accommodation at St. Nicholas Rink to 2,000. Finding the latter plan feasible, Mr. Fellowes decided to enter the professional field. He will secure the services of one of the best players in Canada to act as manager. The latter will have full power to sign a team composed of the best players obtainable in Canada.

It is expected that with the extension of the league to New York and Boston Americans will take up the game seriously, and in time the contests will become really international in character by having only American players on American teams.

The initial cost of forming a professional team for New York will be heavy, while the remodeling of the interior of St. Nicholas Rink will add materially to the outlay. It is, however, expected that by offering high-class hockey throughout the Winter New York lovers of sport will lend the project their support.

In order that New York shall be properly represented in the professional league Manager Fellowes will not make any change this year. He said last night that the time was too short to get together a strong team this Winter, but as soon as he decided the question as to which association he would enter he would engage a manager and sign up a team for next Winter. In the meantime he will arrange to bring Canadian professional teams to New York to play a series of matches, commencing shortly after the New Year. He plans to have the Canadians play every two weeks at St. Nicholas Rink with the final series at the end of the season. It is possible that he will get together his team in time to play exhibition matches with teams from the Dominion before the present season closes.

Greaves Plays Steady Game.

Jack Greaves defeated Thomas Butler last night, 232 to 175, in the third match of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy for the Dewar Challenge Shield. Butler, an old Nottingham player, was not in good form and proved to be an easy victim for his younger opponent. Greaves played a consistent and brilliant game in running out in fifty-two innings. He made one run of 28, the best so far in the tournament.

Greaves made the good average of 4 44-52. He got a bad start and did not really hit his stride until the tenth inning, when he made 18. Butler got a couple of 10s, but he played erratically.

The tournament is attracting the interest of English billiard players, and the entry list has been increased to twenty-two. Most of the contestants are Englishmen who have played the game at home. The scores:

Jack Greaves—0 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 18 0 0 0 0 0 28 2 2 0 12 0 0 0 18 0 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 5 27 4 5 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 5 17. Total—252. High runs—28 27 17. Average—4 46-52.

Thomas Butler—0 5 2 0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 6 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR OF PROSPERITY.

It is out of character for Americans to think small beer of themselves and to imagine that they are headed for the bowwows. It is all the more cheering when they are in that mood to find the British Ambassador of Prosperity, if Sir GEORGE PAISH will excuse us for calling him out of his title, giving such excellent reasons why we should cheer up in the full belief that the best is yet to come. Through The Tribune's Ottawa dispatch these reaches New York as good reading of a financial sort as could be desired. Sir GEORGE is the financial adviser of the British Treasury, which is rising heroically to a task really heartbreaking. The labors of our Treasury even in the civil war were trifling compared to those of the British Treasury now. Our war was a local affair, and merely the biggest war up to that time. There is no corner of the earth not now disturbed by this war, and British finance reaches everywhere. The British Empire is financing all its "nations," a little loan of $100,000,000 having been granted Australia this week. Canada has a similar loan, which London is financing with our gold. That is the immediate point of contact of American and British finance, although there are other matters of mutual interest. Very important are the relations of the Cotton Exchanges and the Stock Exchanges of London, Liverpool, and New York, with their outstanding contracts for some hundreds of millions, although the differences upon them are more moderate. The views of a man dealing with these problems on the part of the British Treasury are inferior to those of no other man of finance.

The encouragement to the United States in the words of Sir GEORGE PAISH lies in the fact that he thinks and talks in terms of goods and not of paper or prices. It is hard for Americans to get away from the "tape" view of finance. When securities are depressed Americans are prone to think that there is no bottom to anything. But bills of exchange reflect trade, not speculation, and the first thought of the British adviser is of trade, the exchanges of goods. To an extent unappreciated in this country the relation between trade and prosperity is closer than between speculation and prosperity. Sir GEORGE bases his hope for British finance and for American prosperity upon that fact. The British Government has been willing to undertake the present payment of all bills of exchange, and to carry them for a year after the war. It would be incredible that our Treasury should assume a like responsibility for the maturities of our national banks for the simple reason that there are in existence only samples of American bills of exchange. The British bills of exchange, in the words of Sir GEORGE,

> are very largely based upon products which the world needs, which are bound eventually to be sold, and are secured both by the commodities upon which they are drawn and upon the general and valuable assets of the firm responsible for their payment. After peace is established these firms will be able to provide for the obligations resting upon them.

That is doubly stimulating to American thought. It eases anxiety upon behalf of American credits which have been delayed in payment by the British moratorium. Secondly, it provides an example of what the establishment of the Federal Reserve system will do for us. In a future not too far distant "dollar exchange" will rank beside sterling exchange, and there will come into existence a class of securities almost independent of the tape, and hardly less stable than Government securities.

Sir GEORGE perceives this clearly. We are under a compulsion to be prosperous because we own so many billions of goods which the world must have, and which can be got nowhere else. We are temporarily obstructed in selling them because of difficulties of payment and shipment. The missing link between our sellers and foreign buyers is the deficiency of our banking arrangements, now within a fortnight of removal. In the words of Sir GEORGE,

> this operation will impel the United States to enlarge its operations as an international money lender. With its enormous crops and good markets for its products, the United States must continue to save a great deal of money. It is a question for it to decide whether it will continue to lay additional tracks on its railroads, construct costly terminals, and build beautiful buildings, or whether it will take up the task of helping to furnish the capital for the world's development, and particularly for the newer countries on the American Continent.

It is cannily put. England is under the compulsion of saving its capital for British uses, and offers us the reversion of our share of the business which has made British wealth a world's wonder. The tender of this financial empire comes at a time when we have erected all the beautiful buildings we need for a time, and when we are positively ruined by more food than we can eat, more cotton than we can spin, more copper and oil than we can possibly use, and so on through values of billions. All we have to do is to turn them into "dollar exchange"; that is, sell them on credit. Sir GEORGE offers us a pair of double focus "specs." Hitherto we have looked through the near focus. Sir GEORGE shows us the alluring prospect visible through the international focus. We are going to have a good deal to do with abroad hereafter, and the British Ambassador of Prosperity so assures us in a language known to but few Americans. We cannot demand gold for payments too large to be met in that way. But we can take promises to pay dollars in New York, and then in time of trouble our finance will be as substantial as the British. London has lost the payment of a quarter of a billion of cash due from Germans and Austrians, and is making war on a gigantic scale, yet it is able to finance other countries. It is a spectacle to marvel at, and an example to follow.

COMFORT FOR THE SUFFRAGISTS.

We are not disposed to gloat over the woman suffragists for their defeat on Tuesday in four of the seven States which voted upon Constitutional amendments granting to women the right to vote. They gained two States, Montana and Nevada, and they will be disposed to take comfort in that victory. Women may now vote on all issues and for all candidates in these eleven States—Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon—and the Territory of Alaska. They have restricted suffrage in Illinois, of which, it is reported, they did not largely avail themselves on Tuesday. North and South Dakota, Ohio, and Missouri have now set aside proposed Constitutional amendments—the result in Nebraska is still in doubt—and the untiring suffragists must begin their fight anew in those States. They must also work with unabated zeal to secure the second passage of suffrage amendments in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and to overcome the opposition which has thus far defeated their plans in New Jersey and Wisconsin. Then there will be only twenty-four other States to work in.

So the suffragists have much to live for. There is nothing so inspiriting as hard work. They know perfectly well that the Democrats, who fared rather badly in some of the States this year, will not give up the struggle for existence, so why should the suffragists? Let the antis chatter and giggle, let the old-fashioned men still misuse that preposterous adjective "womanly"; the advocates of the extension of the suffrage must keep up the fight, and they may be comforted to do so by the knowledge that when a goal is once gained there is always a relaxation of spirit. It is not half so much fun to win as it is to fight.

THE PEOPLE'S WAY.

The quelling of the Roosevelt revolt in the Republican Party is a good thing for the country, it is a good thing for the Democrats, and of course it is a good thing for the Republicans. We are inclined to think it is a good thing for Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, although he can hardly be expected to take that view of the matter. Beyond all question the Democratic Party will be sounder, wiser, better organized, and above all more careful, facing a united opposition than when confronted by two factions of Republicans, each belaboring the other. The Republicans fell into evil ways in the years when the hopeless imbecility of the Democracy in respect to finance and currency made victory sure for them in every election. The Democrats would rush headlong into bogs of error if through a series of years they were assured by Republican division of their position of power. The country is ill-served by a party in that position. The ebb and flow of the tides keep the sea from becoming a most unpleasant body of water, and the alternations of political fortune make parties wary of adopting extreme and dangerous policies. This is the people's way of making them prudent and respectable.

Since he left the White House Mr. ROOSEVELT has made a bad mess of it in politics. He set out to destroy the Republican Party and the Republican Party has renewed its strength. He assailed with his customary ferocity both Mr. WHITMAN and Mr. SULZER. Mr. WHITMAN is elected by a very big majority and Mr. SULZER, whom the Colonel denounced as a "crook," has polled more than double the number of votes recorded for DAVENPORT, the Colonel's candidate. All over the country, save in California, the Progressive Party has been practically reabsorbed into the Republican organization. There are many fields of activity in which Mr. ROOSEVELT could be both interesting and useful. If he will put aside his political ideas, which the country has most emphatically rejected, his political ambitions, which have been and will be fruitless, and his grudges, which are unworthy of him, he can rise to a very high place in the esteem of his countrymen. He would make a very picturesque sage.

The way of the people in the New York State election may not be past finding out, but it baffles the analysts. It is quite the custom to attribute Republican victories in this State to the people's hatred of Tammany. We see no particular reason why the people should hate Tammany worse this year than in many other years. Mr. DIX was a Tammany candidate. Mr. SULZER was very much a Tammany candidate. They were elected without difficulty. Ambassador GERARD, who has always been a Tammany man, ran far ahead of Mr. GLYNN, who is not a Tammany man. Tammany is a good enough dog for anybody's beating, but we imagine that the explanation of the great Democratic defeat on Tammany grounds leaves out of the account the potency of other forces, for the disclosure of which a suite impossible scrutiny of the minds and hearts of the voters would be required. The influence of the Sulzer "vindication" issue has doubtless been very much exaggerated. There has been time for the voters to come to their senses about the merits of the impeachment proceedings, and the justice of the finding; also to reach sound conclusions about the personal worth of Mr. SULZER. The Sulzer candidacy appeared to have served as a catch-all for the votes of men not easy in their minds about either party, men who found the candidates of their own organization unacceptable, yet were not prepared to vote for the opposition. In such an election as that held in this State the electorate moves in mysterious ways.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ten men must this month be selected by Mayor MITCHEL for places on the Board of Education, which consists of forty-six members. This is the only city department that has not felt the reorganizing impress of Mr. MITCHEL'S Administration. Too many Mayors have regarded it as a sort of political "glory hole" into which to thrust second-rate appointees. The Board contains now almost no men of conspicuous fitness and ability like SETH LOW and JOHN D. CRIMMINS, who would try to see through a budget of $40,000,000 before passing it, who could confer and work with the heads of a great educational system, and adopt and defend policies with competency. Mayor MITCHEL has this month his opportunity to change for the better the complexion of the Board.

It already contains a few men who are experts or have records of faithful and intelligent service. Like the men who have converted the Board of Aldermen into a dignified legislative body, these have striven to achieve for the Board of Education a status commensurate with the needs of a community that wishes to educate properly 800,000 children. They deplore the fact that the great educational budget, which is the largest of any department, cannot be responsibly made up by the Board, and that it cannot deal broadly with appointments to high positions in the schools, resisting the pressure of narrow and partisan interests.

It goes without saying that men with such aims should in every way be encouraged, and the best way to encourage them is to appoint men of their kidney to serve with them.

THE NEW HAVEN INDICTMENTS.

There will be general satisfaction at the indictments in the New Haven case, mingled with appreciation of the difficult situation in which it places citizens of unblemished repute. If they are innocent they are entitled to acquittal. If they are guilty the public is entitled to their conviction. There is no body of men above trial by their peers under our institutions, and our institutions are valuable above every other consideration. The refusal to indict or the neglect to prosecute crime is comparable only to the willful punishment of the innocent. There is, or has been, equal danger of both alternatives in this very conspicuous case, and there is no other way now but to go to the end of it, letting no guilty man escape and punishing none who is not guilty. The difficulty is to decide what is the crime and who are the guilty.

This difficulty arises at the threshold of the case. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to establish a monopoly of transportation and to restrain trade. They are charged under a statute and must be tried by its terms. They are not charged with conduct offensive to good general morals or the customs of their business. They are guilty under the Sherman law or they are not guilty. But the Sherman law itself has had two meanings. When the New Haven conspiracy was young the law was construed in a manner which, it may be assumed or admitted, would have necessitated a verdict of guilty under the instructions of the court. But the court has changed its mind. It defends its own consistency, and declares that its first opinion was misunderstood. However that may be, it is the later opinion which controls now. It is no longer the law that an agreement which has promoted trade or restrained competition by fair methods is necessarily a crime. It may be a crime, but only if the facts show it to be such in the light of reason. This case will not go to the jury under the old interpretation of the statute, which was so much too severe for the good of the community that the Supreme Court could not insist upon its own opinion. Even under the statute which Congress has just passed, and which represents the latest view of the subject, only unfair methods of competition are punishable, and only if contrary to public policy and interest. The defendants under these indictments cannot be convicted unless they have done something injurious to the public or unreasonable when tested by ordinary business judgment and practice.

There is no doubt that the doings of the New Haven managers have been a public detriment, but not in all ways, nor necessarily in any way such that anybody ought to go to prison for them. The rates charged by this asserted monopoly have been regulated so severely that there is a reaction toward liberality. The defendants cannot be convicted of extortion for that reason. Their rates were voluntarily moderate before the days of excessive regulation. They have not been increased unduly. The defendants cannot be charged with poor service on the whole. There have been regrettable accidents, each of which rests upon its own demerits. In volume and quality the service of the public has steadily grown, and has been approved by official critics not under suspicion of tenderness for these defendants. The defendants have lost much money for themselves and others, but none of it with felonious intent, so far as is known. If they have been guilty of theft of corporate assets, or if they have been guilty of criminal waste or negligence, they should suffer. That is the question at issue, and an opinion before trial would be premature. Errors of judgment are not criminal, and are not imputable for crimes by those who must share responsibility for them.

The defendants no doubt think themselves unjustly treated, and will ever retain the opinion which may be imputed to them, that, if they had not been balked, they would have done great things for the public as well as for themselves. On the other hand, those assuming to work in the public interest may be supposed to have an equally strong conviction that all has been done by them for the best and with extreme fairness. This difference of opinion now can never be settled, and it throws no light upon the interests of those using this public utility.

Will its charges be reduced? Will its facilities be increased? Will the cause of public morality be promoted by this prosecution? What man of business is there who might not have done what these men did, under the conditions of the time when they did it? That is an important question in judging these indictments, for the verdict will come from the average man, and not from the exceptional persons whose foresight and virtue and business capacity are so much superior to those of these defendants as to justify them in sitting in judgment upon them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Struggle for the First Page.

Whether the prominence of display and position and the amount of space given to a particular news subject by the papers are or are not an accurate measure of the interest taken in that subject and of the importance ascribed to it, by the public, is a question not easily answered.

Editorial effort lies, of course, more or less in the direction of making them such a measure, but the problem is complicated by the fact that editorial preferences, taste, and purpose also come into play in both selection and presentation. It might with some plausibility be contended that the newspapers tell as much about their makers as about their readers. Indeed, it might be declared that they tell more, but when a paper fails to meet and supply a considerable public demand, its life is necessarily short, and a good many of them live long and prosper.

Probably the truth lies in the middle ground—the wishes of the reading public are carefully considered, but editorial judgment decides which of the wishes shall be gratified and incidentally aspires to guide and influence them.

These remarks were elicited by observation of the way the New York papers met yesterday the difficulty of having to handle two subjects—the war and the election—to either of which, were the other absent, the greater part, if not the whole, of every front page would have been devoted. A few of the papers, including THE TIMES, solved the difficulty by dividing into two sections, thus having what were practically two first pages, and giving one to each subject. The commoner solution was a compromise, with both the war and the election on the one front page, so allowing readers to determine for themselves which they would read first.

That any doubt at all arose, when the news of a general election as important as Tuesday's was to be reported, is something that probably never before happened in our national history. It is impressive evidence of how important the war is for us, in spite of our neutrality, and of how keenly its momentousness is realized.

He Took a Risk Needlessly.

When, in one of his recent articles, Mr. CHESTERTON undertook to make a list of the occasions when German soldiers were to be found in history meddling in matters of no concern to themselves, and doing it as helpers of tyranny, he included in the record those who were to be discovered "shooting farmers at Saratoga."

For an Englishman to do that was incautious to the point of recklessness, as it invited, from any German with even a little knowledge of American annals, precisely the rejoinder made yesterday by one of our correspondents, the shooting of farmers to which Mr. CHESTERTON referred was done by men hired for the purpose by the British Government, and that Government shared with their own Monarch whatever condemnation their employment in such work earned. Inevitable, too, was it that Mr. CHESTERTON'S alert Teutonic critic should go on with some scathing remarks about the use by the British of that time of other mercenaries whose methods of waging war were even more primitive than those of the Hessians.

As Mr. CHESTERTON is of notable ability as a controversialist, he presumably needs no help in getting out of a difficulty, and so ingenious is he that his way out of this one will probably be a way nobody else would think of. He might, however, say that he was under no obligation to defend the blundering King and Cabinet whose stupidity cost his country its most valuable possession, and that the illustration he used was dangerous only for an opponent of Germany who felt compelled to insist that England has always been right and wise.

So explained, the hiring of the Hessians to shoot farmers was an example of what he had in mind as good as any of the others he mentioned, but it would have been more judicious to make attack impossible by joining the explanation closely to the deed denounced.

Bernhardi Raises an Issue.

A belated reader of Gen. VON BERNHARDI'S "Germany and the Next War" thinks that more attention than has yet been given to it is deserved by one passage in that highly interesting, if not very important, production of the Teuton mind. The lines in question are these:

> The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality is one from which, in our direct interests, we cannot withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon.

That, to say the least of it, is a bit startling. Whether true or false, its appearance in the General's book may explain the frequently observed inclination of our fellow-citizens who are German by birth or descent to deny that he speaks with authority for Germans either at home or abroad. Political alliances of the kind he reveals—or imagines—are not or would not be entirely pleasant objects of contemplation for real Americans of any origin, and, while they would have to be reckoned with if they existed, the reckoning might not be such as he presumably or seemingly has in mind.

Applying Logic to Belgium.

A decidedly neat point was scored yesterday by the correspondent whose letter appeared under the heading of "Germany's Belgium." She—the letter was written by a woman—asked whether we—if for reasons that seemed good and sufficient to us we had taken possession, say, of a part of Mexico, and incidentally had reduced great numbers of the inhabitants to direst poverty—would have left to other nations the task of saving them from starvation if they were to be saved at all.

This question, in the circumstances, is both fair and pertinent, and, whatever doubt there may be in any minds as to what we would have done, what we should have done is obvious.

Even if the present condition of Belgium be considered a penalty earned by resistance to action which military necessity compelled the Germans to take, Germany's present course is only made the more difficult to defend. For if the Belgians so acted as to make starvation a deserved punishment, obviously their judge should not let outsiders like ourselves reverse his sentence and bring his stern lesson to nothing by feeding them.

It really looks as if the Germans, for once, had been caught in an inconsistency. But perhaps that, too, is a "military necessity," and therefore worthy of no more discussion than are scraps of paper.

The Sale of Contraband Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When speaking on "Germany" Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall Mr. Robertson, after quoting Mr. Wilson's appeal to his countrymen to remain neutral in the present war, mentioned as a branch of neutrality against Germany that vessels carrying dynamite sailed from this country bound for an English port.

I think that the sale of goods which are contraband of war to a belligerent nation is entirely lawful, so they can be seized by the warships of the other belligerent countries. Does Mr. Robertson think Germany would hesitate buying in America could she make the sea free for her ships? Didn't England pay with the loss of eight ships the necessity of having free use of the sea? And is there any difference in selling dynamite, oil, or copper to a nation at war?

E. IHOUVENEL.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

Grand Stands in Front of Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me about time for some one to protest against the frequent masking and disfiguring of our beautiful Public Library Building by the ugly "grand stands" which are put up on the occasion of parades. This time, for the tercentenary, the entire block was covered by a raw, hideous pyramid of planks, and the building was practically obscured. It seems to me hardly worse to smack a fine building down with cannon through a natural instinct of barbarism than to constantly ignore its presence through an instinct of stupidity.

If we must have processions and ugly grand stands from which to review them, why not relegate the whole thing to Harlem, where there are vacant lots that would be graced by these structures?

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The complaint of "A Sufferer" in your recent issue about the spitting nuisance has my hearty indorsement. Take the "L" platform at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue and numerous others are in a frightfully disgusting condition. The Board of Health must surely be aware of the fact that there is no greater menace to public health. A strong campaign followed by arrests and fines, which should be doubled for each offense, would soon put a stop to this infernal habit.

WM. HANDEL.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

DR. VON MACH'S ARTICLE.

Questions Suggested by His Defense of Germany's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I now, as one of the several million members of the Court of Civilization, seek to aid toward a conclusion by asking of Dr. von Mach questions on the two important points of "Germany's case" as by him presented?

First—Is it necessary in the defense of your principle to lead us through a labored length of reasoning in an attempt to show "that Germany was justified in occupying Belgium"? The Court of Civilization is confronted with the admission of your principle that it was "committing a wrong," but that it would be "made good" later. Why argue that Germany's action was justified by the alleged presence in the Belgian forts of French officers—you do not even claim that Germany knew of their presence there before the commission of the alleged wrong? The fact of Germany's admission and the proof of her intention are before the court as to this point, so why multiply arguments on remote phases of so simple a situation and seek to interpret the said admission by the light of some speech made by Gladstone in 1870?

Second—You lay great stress on the assertion that "on July 31 Russia mobilized her entire army," which led to "Germany's ultimatum," and this you say caused the Kaiser to abandon his efforts for peace and to undertake active preparations for war, but it appears that you have ignored the statement entirely opposed to yours, to the effect that Germany's forces occupied the French frontier on July 29.

Third—On the question of good faith, which is of the utmost importance when human motives are considered, you have much to say against the other nations, supporting same largely by references to remote history, but will you not also reply to the record which states that the Secretary of State of Germany denied on July 29 that officers on leave had been recalled, and that after Germany had planned to occupy Belgium she proposed to England that she ignore the treaty, and, lastly, why overlook the allegation that Germany declined to join a peace conference on July 28?

The Court of Civilization, or at least that part of it formed by the American people, is not going to endure with much patience lengthy academic discussions, however learned, nor will much attention be given to mere assumptions, feeble explanations, and to recriminations; what is wanted here are facts, and then Americans will reach their own conclusions as to whether or not Germany sought this war, and also as to her method of pursuing it, taking into consideration fairly all differences that may be found to exist in the "barbarity" of the combatants, and if need be the alleged differences in their "culture."

Thinking people in this country will welcome discussions by both sides of the facts concerning this war, but let us have statements and arguments based on the record, without the introduction of theories and conjectures skillfully interwoven with modern German philosophy and occurrences of the remote past.

Whether the Kaiser with sincere reluctance had the sword forced into his unwilling hand, or whether he has spent thirty years sharpening it, is not such a difficult question that it cannot be solved, and those on either side of the question will do well not to cloud the issue. After all, just why is it that from the first so much has emanated from Germany concerning her opposition to war?

HENRY M. EARLE.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

The Opinion of Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Dr. von Mach's and James M. Beck's articles in this and last week's Sunday TIMES on who is responsible for the war, I beg to say that the brainy pros and cons of a million advocates would not alter one hair's breadth the opinion of the "supreme court of civilization." Any nation that believes and claims to be superior in all ways to any and all other nations on earth and backs it up with the greatest armies on earth has only itself to blame. The "supreme court of civilization" is adjourned.

A. F. CLARK.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

"Pro-German."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to your valuable paper, which appeared this day, some reverend person accuses you of having a pro-German tendency, despite the fact that all of the editorials which I have read have been in favor of the Allies. Your stand in this war is scarcely pro-German enough for me, but I shall continue to read THE NEW YORK TIMES because I want the news.

L. C. KNOBLAUCH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last three or four years THE TIMES has been my daily news diet, and more and more rather than less and less am I impressed by its impartiality, by its evident ideal of fairness, even in cases when that must be difficult to attain.

Especially can this be said of your entire treatment of the present situation in Europe. Nothing to my mind can exceed your courage in printing the strongest arguments in equal amount for both sides. Surely there are not many who can write as Dr. Stoddard has done. He would appear to have omitted to sum up for himself what you do for him in your mid-page editorial of today.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Nov. 1, 1914. B. E.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday, Oct. 24, there was held a State Civil Service examination for the position of court attendant, the salary of which position ranges from a minimum of $1,500 to a maximum of $1,800. The examination was a very simple one which anybody of ordinary intelligence could pass without preparation. The time given for the examination was six hours, whereas two and a half hours would have been more than enough time. The qualifications to take the examination were, I understand, only an age limit.

I wish to contrast the above facts with those concerning the elementary school teacher, whom the city believes it is overpaying and who it opines is not doing enough work (witness the fact of the late attempt on the part of the Board of Estimate to have him teach in the vacation schools during the Summer without pay). They as a class are required to have about five times the intelligence demanded of the candidates for the position of court attendant. They are required to be college or training school graduates and to pass an examination given by Superintendent Maxwell, said examination having a country-wide reputation for its severity. And in return the teacher receives the stupendous salary of $720 a year with an increase of $60 per annum after the third year. So you see that in order to be placed on a par with the court attendant the teacher must teach at least fifteen years.

S. C. SCHOENLANE.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

Tariff and Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your letter entitled "Lincoln on the Tariff" and signed by William Woodward Baldwin, your issue of October 30 states there are 100,000 steel men idle in Pittsburgh. The average wage paid to people shoveling snow in New York, I believe, is $2 a day. According to your theorist all you have to do is to put these two facts together and the result is $200,000 a day or its equivalent.

The Underwood typewriter concern in Hartford is working three days a week. The other three days probably Mr. Baldwin can convert into apples, tobacco, and corn. Also probably he has some system of mathematics whereby he can turn idle machinery, unproductive floor space, and real estate investment into cartridges and revolvers which are at present commanding good prices.

Of his theory carried still further, why make anything in this country that can be made elsewhere and the people thus released have a chance to do something else? But the something else is rather vague, as almost everything can be done elsewhere.

PHILIP S. RIPLEY.

Stamford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1914.

REVENUE FALLS $20,000,000

Decline Due to the War Becomes More Marked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The decline in the Government's receipts from all sources, which has been noticed ever since the outbreak of the war in Europe, showed a marked acceleration during the month of October. According to a statement from the Treasury Department today, customs receipts for the month were about $14,000,000 less than for the same month a year ago, and internal revenues $6,000,000, or $20,000,000 less in all.

This means an increase of about 400 per cent. in the amount of the shortage as compared with that for the month of September. That month as compared with the same period a year ago showed a total loss in receipts of only about $4,000,000. For that month there was a decline of $9,500,000 in revenues and an increase of $6,000,000 in internal revenues.

It will be some time before receipts from the war tax will offset this loss in revenues. At the close of the month the net balance in the general fund was $91,689,000, or $51,000,000 less than the net balance at the end of June. At the same time total cash assets were put at $1,586,000,000, as compared with $2,005,000,000 at the end of June.

From June 30 to Oct. 31 gold coin in the currency trust fund decreased nearly $140,000,000, while the fund's bullion increased $8,000,000. It is believed that the reduction of the amount of this gold is due largely to the redemption of gold certificates by banks on becoming members of the new Federal reserve system.

ABOUT "SUZI."

A Disclaimer from Mr. Fields and Some Other Opinions on the Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that THE TIMES did a great injustice this morning in its review of "Suzi," at the Casino Theatre. The reporter for THE TIMES evidently was the only person present who did not enjoy the performance. The other reviewers seemed to like the play very much, as may be evidenced from the following:

THE HERALD—"Suzi" was melodious and merry and won applause.

THE PRESS—"Suzi" was filled with European charm and not since the production of "Sari" has a foreign operetta of more charm been given to the public.

THE AMERICAN—A Casino hit. A whirl of mirth, with tuneful songs charmingly sung, and fetching, fascinating dances.

THE WORLD—Lively in its mood and the appeal to the eye was one of "Suzi's" most successful accomplishments.

You can, therefore, readily see that it appears rather strange that THE TIMES reporter should be the only one to find fault with everything in the production, and I trust you will find room for this letter in order to prove to the readers of THE TIMES that THE TIMES's verdict on "Suzi" was not conclusive.

LEW FIELDS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

IN REPLY TO MR. CHESTERTON.

Not One, but All Nations, to Blame for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Chesterton's valorous article is fair comment, if comment were needed, on the folly of human pretensions, the utter unavail of man's attempt to liberate himself from circumstances which, like bricks and mortar, have contributed to the structure and stature of his life. The Kaiser's instincts, let us say, point one way, Mr. Chesterton's another. It goes without saying that neither can be impartial. You might with just as much reason expect the magnetic needle of the compass to be indifferent to the electric pole. Each, however, like the poor, misguided mortals they are, attempts in the medium of his metier—one with military strut and pomposity, the other with verbal strut and pomposity—to "rationalize" his impulses and instincts.

Concerning the violation of treaties, the less said the better—that is, as far as England is concerned. England has had her share of such. But let us look at the situation naively, if we can. Germany has broken a pact. A fearful England undertakes to call her to task for it. Do not you, Mr. Commoner, refusing to be blinded by diplomatic verbosity, smell a rat? Doesn't the whole affair smack a little of chicanery? Mr. Chesterton roundly condemns Germany, who has transgressed openly, and exalts England, who is fighting under cover of a lie. Mr. Chesterton, of course, is no diplomatist in an official sense; he is no parleyer with the truth. Why, then, does he appear to support a code which sanctions subtlety and subterfuge, a code which demands any kind of justification which can be hustled up for the occasion? The intellectual anarchy which he berates is, at least, honest as the noon; without approving it, we may at least say that it is the result of earnestness and profound thought.

Who caused the present holocaust? Was it Servia, Russia, or Prussia? A careful reading of history, a proper understanding of men and their ways, will prompt the one true answer: "Each one of the nations concerned." Each is dishonest, each asks only for "a place in the sun," and means "as much as I can grab." If you and I should take some new-fangled Diogenes's lamp and, at the time of high noon, scour the skies in quest of a Christian nation, do you think we'd be likely to find one in modern Europe?

Oh, for a Nazarene of peoples to scourge these national Pharisees and money-changers from the temples of the world!

There are countless "wherefores" which one is moved to hurl at mankind, at the dissembled nations, at the moon, and at Fate. Not least among these is the question, "Wherefore do men of Chesterton's, Euckens, Hauptmann's, and Rolland's stamp, nearly all them diplomatists, nonpareyers with the truth, feel called upon to justify the ways of their respective nations to neutral people?" I wonder how it would all sound if they attempted to justify them to God! Do you hear the gods laugh?

PIERRE LOVING.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

A REGAL CONFLICT.

The Sunset donned a shining robe:
"Who else is clothed as well as I?"
She proudly thought. "I always wear
The latest colors of the sky."

She glanced down at the quiet earth,
So gravely garbed in green and brown,
And saw the saucy River there,
Clad in a copy of her gown.

Indignantly her cloudy scarf
She flung aside, so all could see
The splendor of her glowing gold
And ruby bordered drapery.

But straightway, from her bed below,
The laughing River flaunted wide
A garment quite as elegant,
Spread broadly on her flowing tide.

The angry Sunset, mortified,
Flushed crimson, with embarrassment;
But down below the River mocked,
Still shamelessly impertinent.

Then, purple, in her stately rage,
The Sunset's glowing visage grew;
And straight, the River's dimpled face
Took on an angry purple, too!

No more could any Sunset stand.
She dropped her veil of midnight blue;
But first she pricked some holes therein
To watch the flippant River through.

The River saw the tiny holes,
With their escaping beams so bright,
And scattered o'er her dancing waves
As many a taunting, twinkling light.

So they contend, as they have done,
For ages more than man has known—
Woe little man, who, down below,
Thinks all life's conflicts are his own!

EVA DEAN.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that THE TIMES did a great injustice this morning in its review of "Suzi," at the Casino Theatre. The reporter for THE TIMES evidently was the only person present who did not enjoy the performance. The other reviewers seemed to like the play very much, as may be evidenced from the following:

THE HERALD—"Suzi" was melodious and merry and won applause.

THE PRESS—"Suzi" was filled with European charm and not since the production of "Sari" has a foreign operetta of more charm been given to the public.

THE AMERICAN—A Casino hit. A whirl of mirth, with tuneful songs charmingly sung, and fetching, fascinating dances.

THE WORLD—Lively in its mood and the appeal to the eye was one of "Suzi's" most successful accomplishments.

You can, therefore, readily see that it appears rather strange that THE TIMES reporter should be the only one to find fault with everything in the production, and I trust you will find room for this letter in order to prove to the readers of THE TIMES that THE TIMES's verdict on "Suzi" was not conclusive.

LEW FIELDS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

IN REPLY TO MR. CHESTERTON.

Not One, but All Nations, to Blame for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Chesterton's valorous article is fair comment, if comment were needed, on the folly of human pretensions, the utter unavail of man's attempt to liberate himself from circumstances which, like bricks and mortar, have contributed to the structure and stature of his life. The Kaiser's instincts, let us say, point one way, Mr. Chesterton's another. It goes without saying that neither can be impartial. You might with just as much reason expect the magnetic needle of the compass to be indifferent to the electric pole. Each, however, like the poor, misguided mortals they are, attempts in the medium of his metier—one with military strut and pomposity, the other with verbal strut and pomposity—to "rationalize" his impulses and instincts.

Concerning the violation of treaties, the less said the better—that is, as far as England is concerned. England has had her share of such. But let us look at the situation naively, if we can. Germany has broken a pact. A fearful England undertakes to call her to task for it. Do not you, Mr. Commoner, refusing to be blinded by diplomatic verbosity, smell a rat? Doesn't the whole affair smack a little of chicanery? Mr. Chesterton roundly condemns Germany, who has transgressed openly, and exalts England, who is fighting under cover of a lie. Mr. Chesterton, of course, is no diplomatist in an official sense; he is no parleyer with the truth. Why, then, does he appear to support a code which sanctions subtlety and subterfuge, a code which demands any kind of justification which can be hustled up for the occasion? The intellectual anarchy which he berates is, at least, honest as the noon; without approving it, we may at least say that it is the result of earnestness and profound thought.

Who caused the present holocaust? Was it Servia, Russia, or Prussia? A careful re

MORE THAN $300,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Fund Managers Announce New Committees in Buffalo and Springfield.

RED CROSS TOTAL $326,766

Loan Exhibition of War Photographs for Homeless Women and Children.

The Belgian Relief Fund at noon yesterday was $296,395.43. Subsequent subscriptions, it was said, probably increased it to more than $300,000. It was announced at the committee's offices that Belgian committees, which will work with the New York committee, had been organized in Buffalo and Springfield, Mass. Gen. Edmund Hayes heads the Buffalo and Joseph C. Allen the Springfield committees.

It was also announced that Mme. Leila Vanderveide, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, who is lecturing in the United States and Canada, is having great success in the West. She spoke in Chicago last night.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The persons who subscribed the $11,063.77 acknowledged yesterday, and their gifts, counts omitted, were:

N. T.	$1,000
Mrs. G. H. McVitty	1,000
L. A. Ault	1,000
L. E. Ault	100
H. Walton	632
Belgian Fund, Bangor, Me.	511
M. A. B.	500
A Few Country Club Ladies	190
T. T. Gaff	100
J. S. Lockwood	100
Mary M. Sherman	100
Otto M. Eidlitz	100
F. Y. Lansing	100
Mrs. E. R. Campbell	50
Mrs. G. G. De Witt	100
Miss M. C. Burnham	100
M. Van Rensselaer	100
F. W. Stevens	100
Amelia Nicholas	100
C. E. Simmins	100
Canton M. Smith	100
Mrs. E. S. Birdsall, (col.)	100
C. H. Kelsey	100
J. B. Murphy	100
Edward Fleming	100
Geo. Wettlaufer	100
M. H. Cleveland	100
Mrs. E. H. Clark	50
Cash	50
Mrs. H. C. Burnham	50
W. E. Guy	50
Katherine B. Anderson	50
Teaman Atkinson, Jr.	50
G. Gunby Jordan	50
C. M. Edwards Co.	50
Elgin & Sellon	50
Jeanne Giraldon	50
Mrs. E. S. Atwater	50
Mrs. H. H. Mossman	50
B. B. Baldwin	50
Mrs. C. M. Connolly	50
F. W. Penny	50
Howard R. Snow	50
L. F. Rhoades	50
J. Walter Lord	50
Memory of J. M. M.	50
Leo B. Bennett	50
Mrs. P. F. Botzong	50
Mrs. J. P. Appleton	50
Chaser Randall	50
Blanche Durand	50
Ralph M. Kutz	50
Kate Roach	50
M. Whitlock	50
C. J. Sturms	50
W. T. Hildrup, Jr.	50
William J. Hall	50
Army & Navy Inn	50
Cunningham Brick Co.	50
W. S. Emerson	50
C. C. C.	50
R. E. Sturr	50
F. S. Hutchinson & Co.	50
H. R. Van Saun	50
Mrs. R. F. Hunter	50
Pasquale Atkinson	50
Frederick	50
Miss J. E. Haas	50
George K. Rogers	50
M. T. Burbank	50
C. J. Reilly	50
Ida Clarke	50
H. L. Barnitz	50
Hal M. Barnhardt, Jr.	50
J. B. A.	50
Mrs. M. H. Nasse	50
Agnes M. Klemam	50
H. Van R. Palmer	50
Mrs. C. Hathaway	50
Mrs. E. A. Reetta	50
Thomas Atkinson	50
Helen Sanborn	50
Ida E. Walton	50
Alice Paul	50
E. T. Parmar	50
Allabaugh & Son	50
Mrs. H. O. Ayer	50
C. E. Skinner	50
Mrs. L. Ondin	25
J. J. Gonzales	25
Reformed S. S., Bronxville	25
Elizabeth B. Clark	25
W. H. Casey	25
Reina Lay	25
Stokes S. S., West Virginia	10
R. E. Roberts	10
S. B. Millard	10
J. G. Basinger	10
Mrs. F. M. Body	10
D. S. Joseph	10
Mrs. John Storall	10
Mrs. R. Bowles, Jr.	10
H. F. Fordham	10
Mrs. C. M. Raymond	10
Edward H. Cook	10
F. R. Mosbach	10
A. R. Coyle	10
A. S. McCreath	10

Red Cross Fund $326,766.

The Red Cross European Fund in New York now amounts to $326,766.09, of which amount $2,969.22 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 150 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscribers and their contributions, cents omitted, were:

Merchants' Association	$1,100
Through Dr. E. Dernburg	333
Chamber of Commerce Dinner Fund	320
Edwin Misel	100
Julius A. Bewer	100
Through John Wanamaker	100
Through The Staats Zeitung	83
Robert B. Woodward	80
Sunshine Girls, Oyster Bay	65
Westchester Red Cross	60
Pres. Christ's Elemington, N. Y.	58
Through Dr. E. Dernburg	50
The Edward Flash Company	50
Vestry Intercession Church	50
Help Red Cross	50
Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge	30
Barn Dance, Little River Farm	25
Miss Gertrude Feits	25
Faith Pres. Church, New York	25
Sharp & Delume Sales Club	15
Helen Achilles	13
A. B. Hart's lecture, Nassau Co. Club	13
The Rev. E. Walker	13
Reformed Church, Williamsburg	10
L. Ferria Post, G. A. R., New Canaan, Conn.	10
Hedwig Stoff	10
Harriet Le Roy Cox	10
Cash	10
Miss J. A. Turner	10
H. and J. Walker	10
Evergreen Pres. Ch., Youngstown, Ohio	10
Ladies, Norfolk, Plainfield	10
Bridge party, Long Branch	10
W. C. Ritchie & Co. Camp Fire Girls	10
Bapt. and M. E. Churches, Westport	10
Ref. Church, New Baltimore	10
Patterson Boy Scouts	10
Mount Vernon Cong. Church	10
In memory of J. M. W.	10
Cornelia N. Raymond	10
Miss M. B. Fox	10
St. Paul's P. E. Ch., Gladwin, Mich.	10
"Anonymous"	10
Janet Hay	10
Mrs. H. A. Sproull	10
G. J.	10
M. V. E.	10
A. L. Bailey	10
Mrs. F. T. Parsons	10
Mrs. W. Lord Cross	10
Junior Red Cross, East Orange	10
"A Few Girls"	10
"M. G. M."	10
Miss Annie Rose	10
Mrs. F. Stowell	10
Mrs. John Tucker	10
"The Trend"	10
E. L. MacDonald	10
Bertha Kunz	10
St. Stephen's Church, Culpeper, Va.	1

Women of France Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $23,935.28, of which $742 was received yesterday from these persons:

H. H. Cammann	$50
A. S. & T. Hunter	10
J. H. Caldwell	25
W. Miltenberger	25
Mrs. Harper	10
Maurice Kelton	25
French Veteran	2
Miss M. L. Monahan	20
Ellen C. Palmer	5
Mrs. E. D. Tovar	50

Yesterday's contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital Fund totaled $7,607.10, which brought the fund to $25,425.96. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributors were:

G. A. Gardner	$2,000
Miss E. S. Bacon	1,000
Mrs. H. B. Emmons	1,000
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	1,000
A. L. Lowell	500
Nurses' fund	500
Anna E. Hutchinson	200
Mrs. G. G. Freilinghuysen	100
Mrs. J. M. Semis	100
A. C. Coolidge	100
Henry Parkman	100
N. S. Coffin	100
G. M. Richmond	100
Huston Wyeth	100
David C. Whitney	100
Mrs. F. A. Whitney	100
Alice Guernsey	100
Maxine Bocher	50
Ellen C. Palmer	75
D. H. Walbridge	50
Mrs. T. H. Jolliffe	50
William P. Blake	50
G. W. Canses	25
Mrs. Comunale	25
Mrs. J. B. Bond	25
Pauline Ricker	25
Rose A. Levy	25
Miss B. Karelsen	25
Lawlsohn clerks	24
E. D. Mackay	25
Florence A. Geiss	25
Anonymous	25
Mrs. K. M. Morse	20
A. James O'Connor	20
Henry Wollman	5
W. T. French	5
Mariana	5
S. Friedlaender	5
Mrs. W. D. Barnard	5
M. Moran	5
O. W. Nevis	5
Miss M. M. Ray	5
Cash	5
Mrs. H. Glenn	15
Cash	10
A. Armanian	5
Mrs. E. M. Favor	5
E. L. T.	10
R. Hayl	5
A. Marshall	5
Mrs. E. K. Fitz Hugh	5
L. K. Williams	10
Mrs. C. H. Birdsall	5
J. H. T.	10
McArthur children	1
Mrs. Lilly	1
A poor family	1
G. S. Meaker	10
J. A. Lamon	10
John Johnson	5
John B. James	15
The Belgians	5
W. H. Wood	10
Mrs. L. Renker	1
Mrs. G. K. Michler	5
Mrs. B. Langer	1
Mr. Hamlin	2
Cash	5
Frank M. Marrow	5
Mrs. B. Marshall	2

Abbott	$250
J. Nyitray	5
Lloyd Phoenix	100
Mrs. G. K. Michler	5
Mrs. Rhoades	10
A. L. Dunham	25
D. W. Cooke	5
J. Katherine Macdonald	5
Miss Louise Williams, Clerk in the Queens County Supreme Court, and Ludwig, a patrolman.	

FRANK J. VOGEL, for nearly forty years identified with the business interests of Elizabeth, N. J., died there yesterday. For thirty years he was the Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Vogel was a Director of the Union County Savings Bank. For the last three years he had had charge of the downtown station of the Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society of Union County.

JACOB BRITTON HENDERSHOTT, for twenty-one years Fish and Game Warden of Sussex County, died yesterday at his home in Newton, N. J. Born in Swartswood seventy-seven years ago, Mr. Hendershott had made more arrests for violations of the game laws than any other Warden in New Jersey. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. LENA GARLAND, widow of Louis Garland of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday at her home in Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, in her eighty-eighth year. She was born in Doerzback, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country when a young girl. Mrs. Garland had been a resident of Rochester, N. Y., for more than forty years. Her husband was one of the founders of the Temple of Rochester, of which Dr. Max Landsberg is rabbi. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, MINE OWNER, DEAD

Stricken Suddenly at His Home in Saratoga, Where He Had Gone to Vote.

HIS MONTANA OPERATIONS

Won $10,000,000 Verdict from Amalgamated Copper Co.—Prosecuted as Head of Mercantile Bank.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—F. Augustus Heinze, owner of immense copper interests in the West, died suddenly here tonight. Mr. Heinze, whose legal residence was Saratoga, came here yesterday from New York to vote. He became ill suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of his counsel, Judge Nash Rockwood. His condition grew steadily worse and he expired early this evening. Mr. Heinze had been ill since last June with cirrhosis of the liver. He came here against the advice of his physician.

Mr. Heinze had made his home in Saratoga for the last six months, and his son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr., 2 years old, was the only relative he had here. His wife died a year ago. A sister of Mr. Heinze, Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, and two brothers, Arthur P. and Otto Heinze of New York, left for Saratoga upon being notified of his death.

Born in Brooklyn in 1869, Mr. Heinze's life was an unusual one. After being graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he entered Columbia and was graduated from the Mining School with the class of 1889. He studied in Germany for a short time and then went out to Montana, where at the age of 30 he was the dominating figure in the copper mining business as well as in politics. His father was Otto Heinze and his mother before marriage was a Miss Lida M. Lacey; thus F. Augustus Heinze was of German-Irish parentage.

Mr. Heinze's first property in Butte was the Rarus on which he secured a bond and lease after which he eventually bought the property for $400,000. Following this, at the age of twenty-six, he went to Trail, in the Kootenay mining district of Northwestern Canada, and built a small smelter for the Rossland ores. Then he built a narrow gauge railroad from Trail to Rossland, and followed this with a project to build another from Trail to Victoria, B. C. This project obtained for him a land grant from the Government of Canada. He also owned the Rossland Miner, the only newspaper in the district. The end of his Canadian venture came when the Canadian Pacific Railroad bought him out, paying him his own price for his mining interests, railroad, land grant, and newspaper. It was understood that he received $1,200,000.

When the settlement of the legal contest between his United Copper Company and the Amalgamated Copper Company took place, Mr. Heinze and his associates obtained interests in several financial institutions, among them being the Mercantile National Bank, of which he was soon elected President. About this time Mr. Heinze made New York his headquarters, and took over the active management of the Mercantile National. In October, 1907, the Heinze stocks broke in the open market from $60 to about $10, and he announced that he would resign from the bank.

Shortly after this he became involved in a number of Federal prosecutions. These were for mismanagement of the Mercantile, for overcertification of checks, and for a number of other breaches of banking law. These suits were fought over a period of several years, and in October of this year Mr. Heinze appeared before Justice Page in the Supreme Court to answer a suit of Edwin Gould's for $1,284,449.87, which he had obtained on a note given to guarantee payment for 8,000 shares of Mercantile National Bank stock. At this time Mr. Heinze admitted that at the time he became President of the bank its assets amounted to $20,000,000, and that when he resigned they amounted to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. He said further that he did not know the true condition of the bank until he was indicted for maladministration of its funds.

In February, 1911, the United Copper Company passed into the hands of a receiver. The stock of this company led in the panic of 1907, and at one time was sold at $80 per share. At the time of the receivership it was only worth 50 cents.

Mr. Heinze married Mrs. Berenice G. Anderson, an actress, in August, 1910. In June, 1912, they were reported to have separated, and in December of the same year Mrs. Heinze began suit for divorce. This dragged on without a settlement until March, 1913, when they became reconciled on account of their child, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr.

F. Augustus Heinze was noted as a lavish entertainer in both Butte and this city, and was a member of a number of clubs. He belonged to the Tilden and Downtown clubs of New York, the Crescent Athletic Club of Bay Ridge, the St. James's Club of Montreal, the Montana Club of Helena, and the Silver Bow Club of Butte, Mont. He was also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

GIFT FOR EACH WAR ORPHAN

Cargo for Christmas Ship Gathering Here from Every State.

Hundreds of cases containing every conceivable kind of gift for a child have been received at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, where the Christmas ship Jason, which will carry the gifts of American children to the orphans of the European war is being loaded.

Freight cars filled with gifts are backed into the great room assigned to the Christmas ship's cargo and unloaded. Then the contents are carried to the section where Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Commander of the Army of the East, and a number of army officers wives are sorting the gifts so that they may be easily handled when they arrive in Europe. An unending procession of mail carriers are bringing packages by parcel post from children responding to the appeal of The Chicago Herald and 200 other newspapers throughout the country. From the quantity of goods already received, of which the principal articles are clothing and toys, it is sure that when the Christmas ship sails it will carry a gift for every orphan of the war.

It became apparent yesterday that if the Jason were to get off within reasonable time, a tremendous force of sorters and packers would have to be employed. When the situation was presented over the telephone to Secretary of the Navy Daniels he ordered the transportation for Gen. Wood to assign sixty soldiers to help to get the cargo ready. These men appeared for duty yesterday afternoon under command of Major Lawson.

Mrs. W. K. Draper, head of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, who is in control of the purchase and shipment of Red Cross supplies in New York, is giving personal supervision to the packing. Secretary Daniels has assigned Lieut. Commander Courtney, to command the Christmas ship.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Josephine Green gave a luncheon at the Plaza yesterday for Miss Constance Moore, one of the season's debutantes. The guests included the Misses Marie Thayer, Marion Tiffany, Olivia S. Erdmann, Barbara Thaw, Margaret Dixon, Gertrude Geer, and Katherine Moore.

The wedding of Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn, and Frederick G. Hostetter of Pittsburgh, is to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. There will be no reception on account of the illness of the bride's mother.

Former Attorney General and Mrs. George W. Wickersham will spend the Winter in New York, and will be at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander of 204 West Eighty-sixth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter yesterday morning. The child has been named Theresa Shorter Alexander.

Miss Rosalie Bloodgood will not make her début until next year. She has just returned from the Virginia Hot Springs with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

LEAVE FOR MOTHER TEACHER

Board of Education Favors Vacation for Mrs. Wagner.

The High School Committee of the Board of Education has put itself on record as favoring a leave of absence to a teacher-mother. Yesterday it voted to recommend such a leave, without pay and until next Sept. 15, to Mrs. Lora Wagner, a teacher in the Tottenville High School, who recently became a mother.

The action of the committee is only a recommendation, however, and the Board of Education may insist on a regular trial. The Committee would be the judge in such an event, but its decision could be reversed by the Board.

EDGAR F. BATESON WEDS.

Married to Miss Rosina H. Otis in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Edgar Farrar Bateson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson and a grandnephew of Jefferson Davis, and Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis, the daughter of the late Dr. William K. Otis and Mrs. Otis, was solemnized at 12 o'clock yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The chancel of the church was banked with palms and masses of white chrysanthemums, and large clusters of these flowers were tied to the pews. Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Otis walked up the nave with her uncle, Henry Reese Hoyt, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing robe of heavy white satin, with the low corsage draped in surplice fashion. Old rose point lace that had been worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, completely covered the front of the gown. The point lace veil was arranged in a flat frill over the coiffure and fell in a cascade of folds at the sides below the waist line. She carried a round bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with wide ribbons, and wore a diamond ornament on her corsage.

MISS BROWNING'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to G. S. Dickinson on Nov. 12.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Gould Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Browning, to George S. Dickinson of New York, which is to be celebrated in St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Nov. 12.

Mrs. H. S. Green is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Missed Katherine, Nathalie, and Therese Browning, Harriet Lummis, Lois Scheerer, and Elizabeth T. Sabin.

Herbert C. Dickinson is to be best man for his brother. The ushers selected include Lee Garnett Day, William Rayne 3d, Melchior S. Beltzhoover, W. E. Eddison, H. S. Green, R. V. Lewis, Conrad H. and Ralph H. Matthiessen.

A reception is to follow at Gracemere, the country home of the bride's parents.

VIELE—KEARNEY.

The wedding of Miss Cynthia Kearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kearney, to Walter S. Viele took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Seventieth Street. Only the immediate families were present.

Miss Charlotte Mattlage, whose engagement to Walter E. Rupprecht was recently announced, was the bride's only attendant, and William Ziegler, Jr., acted as best man. There were no ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Viele left later for a short honeymoon.

COHEN—KASSEL.

Miss Miriam I. Kassel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kassel of 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Benjamin Cohen were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock at Harvey's, 47 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eisenman performed the ceremony.

Caruso at Sale for War Sufferers.

Enrico Caruso was one of the visitors at the exhibition and sale of paintings and sculpture, contributions of prominent artists, for the benefit of the war sufferers, at the Pietro Studios, 650 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Caruso expressed himself as being much pleased at what was done in America for the sufferers of Europe. He examined the pictures with interest, listened to Francis Richter, the blind pianist, play two phantasies of Schuman, and discovered a portrait bust of himself that he said was the best portrait he had ever had. It was one for which he gave four sittings to Mr. Pietro last year. He had never seen the result.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALBERT HOWLAND WOOD, widow of a well-known composer and inventor, died on Tuesday at her home in Lawrence Park, Yonkers. Mrs. Wood was the daughter of the late Ebenezer Aiken of Albany and is survived by a son and three daughters.

EDWARD JOHNSON, who had been a member of the Big Six Typographical Union for twenty years, died on Monday at his home at 783 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan in 1845, and had lived for a number of years in Nyack.

Mrs. SARAH HYDE BLISS, a descendant of William Bradford, second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis Xavier Govers, at 300 Riverside Drive. She was 96 years old. Her husband, Chester H. Bliss, who has been dead for several years, was in the employ of the Government. Two daughters survive her.

WESLEY ELLIS, an agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of an old Long Island family, is dead at his home, 1,093 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was born in Babylon fifty-five years ago and was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Past Master of Romdout Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. AMELIA KOCH EICHLER, widow of George C. Eichler, a master baker, who had a string of shops in Long Island City and Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 283 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. She was born in Baden, Germany.

Mrs. WILLIAM W. BOUTON, wife of a well-known resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died on Tuesday at Amityville. She was born in Springfield, L. I., fifty-seven years ago, where she lived until shortly after her marriage.

JOHN CASSIDY, a civil war veteran and a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and the Royal Arcanum, died on Tuesday at his home, 302 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 82 years of age.

Mrs. LOUISA BENJAMIN, 87 years old, widow of Sidney Benjamin, who was the oldest resident of East Meriches, L. I., died there on Tuesday, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. FANNY CROSBY LOTHERINGTON, born in Yorkshire, England, seventy-eight years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-five years, is dead at her home, 957 Bergen Street, from apoplexy. She was the widow of William Lotherington and left a daughter, Alice, who is an author and a teacher in Public School 148.

Mrs. EILEEN CARROLL, wife of Peter H. Carroll, an engineer in the Fire Department stationed at headquarters, died on Tuesday at her home, 490 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 62. Besides her husband, she left three sons, Peter H., Jr., a letter carrier; Daniel M., a patrolman, and Edward J. Carroll.

WILLIAM CARL HENRY MULLER, 66 years old, a retired shoe merchant, is dead at his home, 76 Grove Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany and served in the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Muller was one of the oldest members of the Immanuel German Lutheran Church and for years was one of its officers. He left his wife, two daughters, and two sons, William, a Clerk in the Queens County Supreme Court, and Ludwig, a patrolman.

TOM GALLON DEAD.

English Novelist and Dramatist Was Born in London in 1866.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Tom Gallon, English novelist and dramatist, is dead, says an announcement issued here today.

Tom Gallon was born in London, Dec. 5, 1866. He was educated privately, and his first work was that of a clerk in a city office. In 1895 he started writing short stories and hunting for stray guineas in Grub Street.

Among his publications were, "Tatterley," "A Prince of Mischance," 1897; "The Kingdom of Hate," 1899; "A Rogue in Love," 1900; "Rickerby's Folly," 1901; "The Mystery of John Pepperock," 1902; "The Lady of the Cameo," 1903; "Jarwicki, the Prodigal," 1904; "Meg, the Lady," 1905; "Jimmy Quixote," 1906; "The Cruise of the Make-believes," and many others.

Some of his plays were, "The Man who Stole the Castle," 1900; "Merry's Garden," (with Albert Chevalier,) 1902; "The Devil's World," 1910; "The Great Gay Road," 1911, and others. Mr. Gallon was a member of the Greenroom, Whitefriars and New Vagabonds Clubs.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam:

Victor J. Benoit, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. L. Haymans, A. R. Lemark, H. Koch, Miss Clara Blank, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mullet, Mrs. D. Rothevell.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Tagus from London, via West Indies, were: Miss A. L. Alexander, G. Angel, E. S. Clarke, S. S. Glenn, G. D. Jones, Mrs. E. M. Lawrence, Miss A. F. Peterkin, Capt. R. Svane, Mrs. A. Young.

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Ask your druggist—50c a tube.

OUR OWN FASHIONS DISPLAYED AT FETE

Novelties by New York Dressmakers Since Paris Ateliers Are Closed by War.

SOCIETY WOMEN JUDGES

Military Coat, Light Khaki Velvet Costume Among Costumes Worn by 100 Models at the Ritz.

A large and fashionable audience attended last night the opening of the Fashion Fête in the ball room of the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy in its work of relieving women and children left destitute by the European war.

The fête is being given for two days under prominent social patronage as an incentive for New York dressmakers to create and launch their own designs, as a result of the closing down of the ateliers of Paris on account of the war.

The jury of admission included Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

A hundred models were shown in groups. The procession of models appeared singly and in groups on the stage and then walked down the aisle through the audience. The gowns shown left little to be desired in grace, richness of color, taste in combinations of materials and colors, and appropriateness for the various occasions for which they were designed. Several of the models shown were decidedly ultra.

One of the smartest and most original models was a military coat, light khaki velvet costume of great simplicity. The sleeves were long, wrinkled, and almost tight to the wrists, and the skirt hung in scant straight lines. The small helmet hat matched the gown, and was trimmed with cord and spikes of the same color.

Much example in color was a velvet tea gown, the velvet in some lights was a rich purple and in others a soft American Beauty rose. It was fashioned in simple, sweeping lines.

An unusual wedding gown had little puffed sleeves of the 1830 period, with the high puffed waist and straight skirt, and the tulle veil was ruched up on top of the head in the old-time Spanish comb effect. The bouquet was frilled nosegay. This was most novel in its aspect at the present day.

There was also a shooting costume, with a rough cloth cape, and a picturesque wide brimmed felt hat with feathers at one side, all in browns, and the fair sportswoman carried a gun. The wearer of another sport costume had a Russian wolf hound leash.

A fancy dress caused much amusement and gained no end of applause The skirt resolved itself into pegtop trousers made up of a succession of white ruffles edged with color, a plaid jacket tight at the waist, and with flaring skirt and a collar that rose almost to the top of the head at the back. With this was worn a small, flat oval pancake hat in green with a red velvet ribbon wound about it. The model also wore a wide ribboned monocle in her left eye and carried a cane.

Among the wraps shown was a voluminous one in ermine with the new square cape collar outlined in the ermine tails and ermine tails bordered the revers. Another in flame-colored velvet, trimmed and bordered with brown fur, brought in a brilliant flash of color.

As a rule, however the gowns tended to subdued effects in shading. There were many swathed designs in the evening gowns, although several of the most graceful hung from the waist in straight lines. Both sleeves and skirts were shown in both the gowns and the coats. The tendency in nearly all was to flat effects from the waist up and to fullness from the waist down. Most of them, barring few of the evening gowns and a few coat-gowns, were short, but not excessively so.

The display of genuine jewels was brilliant, one ornament loaned by a New York jeweler being worth $125,000. The total value of the necklaces, tiaras, and other ornaments worn by the models was estimated at $500,000. A number of detectives watched them during every moment of their use.

The fête will be continued this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening. A number of actresses have promised to attend this afternoon and assist in selling the gowns donated by dressmakers for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy Fund. Among them are Elsie Ferguson, Pauline Frederick, Marie Doro, Edith Wynne Matthison, and Patricia Collinge.

Many dinners in the hotel restaurant preceded the exhibitions of fashions, the hostesses afterward taking their guests to the fête and dance which followed. Among these were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who had Mayor Mitchel as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Mitchel; Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Robert Brewster, and James Kidder. Owen Johnson, and Monoure Robinson.

The men in charge of the dancing included James B. Eustis, Bertram Cruger, J. Clinton Gray, Frank Crowninshield, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Stuyvesant Le Roy, Alfonso de Navarro, Maurice Roche, and W. H. Hoffman.

Society girls, with Mrs. Graham Blandy at their head, sold programmes of the fête. Among them were the Misses Edith Morgan, Lisa Stillman, Ruth and Jeanne King, Katherine and Margaret Stewart, Eleanor Mumford, Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mrs. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and Mrs. Newell Tilton.

PRINCE CHIGI-ALBANI DIES.

Fined $63,000 for Selling Out of Italy Botticelli's "Madonna."

ROME, Nov. 4.—The death is announced of Prince Mario Chigi-Albani, Marshal of the Conclave.

Prince Mario Chigi-Albani was born in Rome in 1832, and was the son of Prince Sigismondo, the sixth of the family to hold the title of Reichsfuerst. Prince Chigi was a descendant of an old Patrician family of Sienna, whose history dates from the thirteenth century.

In October, 1900, Prince Chigi was convicted on the charge of unlawfully selling out of Italy a valuable work of art, namely, the Botticelli "Madonna" that had been in the family art gallery for more than a century. It was supposed at that time that P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia was the purchaser of the picture. This was later denied, and Mr. Widener was quoted as saying that probably Agnew of London had bought the masterprece. The Prince was sentenced to pay a fine of $63,000, and it was some time before the picture was reported to again be in the Chigi gallery. For a time the Prince had neither his money nor picture.

Prince Chigi married Antoinette, Princess of Sayn-Wittgenstein Berelsburg, who with three children, Prince Ludovico, Prince Francesco, and Princess Eleanora survive him.

FOR THE OFFICE WOMAN whose aim in dress is "efficient smartness"—whose clothes must be the sort that will "look the part"—there are twenty or more models in our showrooms that in every particular will meet these requirements.

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Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT—MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
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48 West 38th Street

EX-SENATOR KEAN OF NEW JERSEY DEAD

Passed Away Last Night at Liberty Hall, Ursino, the House in Which He Was Born.

PROMINENT AS A BANKER

Defeated for Governor on Republican Ticket He Was Later Elected to United States Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 4.—Ex-Senator John Kean of New Jersey died at 11:15 o'clock tonight at his country home, Liberty Hall, at Ursino, near this city, after an illness of several months. He had been suffering from Bright's he seemed to be much better and was able to sit up in bed and listen to the election returns. This morning he still seemed to improve, but at 3 o'clock this disease for some time, but on Tuesday afternoon he grew worse and Dr. James Greene of this city, the family physician, was sent for. Senator Kean failed to rally and the family were called to his bedside as soon as it was seen that he could not live.

John Kean, United States Senator from New Jersey from 1899 until 1911, and a former member of the Forty eighth and Fiftieth Congresses, was born at Ursino, N. J., and was in his sixty-third year. He was born at Liberty Hall, the home of the Kean family and one of the historic houses of New Jersey, which was built by Gov. Livingston in 1772. It is on record that George Washington held many conferences with his Generals within its walls, Alexander Hamilton studied law there, and it was in the library that John Jay was married to one of the daughters of Gov. Livingston. Senator Kean's city home was at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street. He used to spend his Winters in New York and the rest of the year at Liberty Hall.

As soon as he was old enough to go to school, Senator Kean was sent to a boarding school at Stockbridge, Mass., from which he was later transferred to a private school at Ossining. Here he prepared for Yale under the late Prof. Churchill. Senator Kean entered Yale in 1881, and although he did not graduate, later received the honorary degree of A. M. After leaving Yale he entered the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1877. Senator Kean never practiced law, however, and soon turned to banking and manufacturing. At the same time, he went into politics and was soon appointed Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey. In 1882 he was elected by the Republicans of his district as a Representative to Congress and in 1886 was re-elected. Senator Kean's business interests were large. He was at different times Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Company, Trustee of the Atlas Insurance Company of London, Director of the Chicago Junction Railways and the Union Stock Yard Company, Treasurer and a Director of the Pacific

Influences at Work In the Security Markets

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We are prepared to make special recommendations of high grade bonds conforming to the requirements of institutional or individual investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Politics Come In for Discussion —Financial Factors Continue to Improve.

Politics, which for some time had been subordinated in financial discussion to other subjects, was yesterday the chief matter of comment in the financial district. For some days the money market, and financial events generally, had been following a course conducive to greater hopefulness and the outcome of the election served to give new impetus to this feeling. Wall Street's point of view was that the result of Tuesday's balloting would serve to put a check on radicalism and would make for sounder and more helpful relationship between Government and business with the result of giving greater stimulus to initiative and enterprise in the commercial and financial worlds. Accepting the matter in this light it was natural that many in the financial district expressed greater hopefulness yesterday regarding the future, having regard particularly to the effect which the change in political conditions reflected in this election might have upon business questions, after the handicaps which the existence of the great European war puts upon business the world over, have been happily lifted.

Events in the money market supplied further evidence of the very strong drift toward still easier monetary conditions. In one or two instances, standing call loans on which 7 per cent. was being charged were reduced to 6 per cent. and the increased keenness in the demand for high grade short term securities afforded collateral evidence of the increasing supply of money. An evidence of the abundance—superabundance would be a better term to use in this connection—of currency was found in the deposit of $5,000,000 by one of the National banks and of smaller sums by other banks to retire currency which had been taken out under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. There have been other retirements of this currency in considerable blocks and the tendency in this direction promises to grow rapidly. The currency taken out by the banks which issued Aldrich-Vreeland notes at the outset of the difficulties caused by the war now carries a tax of 3½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. and the tax will increase at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent. per month up to 6 per cent. This tax will become an increasing factor in inducing retirements of this circulation particularly inasmuch as the drift of money rates now is strongly downward.

The chances are that some other banks which are charging more than 6 per cent. on their call loans would have reduced their rates yesterday in view of the rapid improvement in the banking position had it not been for the further action of the Controller of the Currency in making it known that he proposed to make public a list of all the banks in New York which were charging no more than 6 per cent. on their collateral loans. It would not be surprising if some of the banks were thereby deterred from decreasing their rates because of unwillingness to change their rates under what they might regard as an attempt at pressure in a matter which is not under the regulation of the Controller of the Currency and which rests with the discretion and business judgment of the individual banks. The further exchange of telegrams which went on yesterday between New York banks and the Controller of the Currency seemed to suggest that there was still confusion in the minds of Washington officials between credit and currency. These Washington telegrams also served to increase the feeling among bankers that the Controller's office was misjudging the duties imposed upon it by law in attempting to govern the rates of interest which individual national banks are charging on their loans.

Inquiries now being made by the Controller about the amount of Clearing House certificates still outstanding seem to indicate that the Government is desirous of seeing all of these certificates retired by the time the Federal Reserve Banks are put in operation the week after next. A number of New York bankers find themselves in agreement with this suggestion for it is coming to be more widely recognized that the large inflow of cash and the freer credit facilities now existing combine to make it desirable that these certificates should be retired in the near future. It was suggested in one quarter yesterday that if it were not convenient to do away at this time with some of the loans represented by these certificates that a process of rediscounting among the Clearing House banks themselves might well be resorted to to clear up the Clearing House loan certificate account and thus restore the clearings to a purely cash basis.

The rate of iron production in the United States last month according to the figures compiled by the Iron Age was the smallest since January, 1911, but despite this fact and despite the current talk of possible necessity for further wage reductions in the steel trade a more hopeful attitude on the part of steel interests is reported. The Chairman of the Steel Corporation in a statement made yesterday said that he was still hoping for a substantial improvement in business in the near future.

BANK CLEARINGS CONTRACT

Clearings through the banks continue in much smaller volume than in recent preceding years, the total for October at all cities in the United States, according to returns received by R. G. Dun & Co. from 120 leading centres, amounting to $11,606,373,147, a decrease of 25.6 per cent., as compared with the same month last year and of 31.9 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1912.

The practical cessation of business in speculative and financial channels owing to the continued close of the leading Exchanges is reflected in marked contraction at New York City, that centre reporting losses of 35.5 and 44.7 per cent., respectively, in the comparison with 1913 and 1912.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

Thirteen roads	$65,868,477	+$2,763,466
Twenty-nine roads	142,347,890	—11,033,431
Total (42 roads)	208,216,367	— 8,030,025

NET.

Twenty-two roads	$33,678,896	+$3,353,554
Twenty roads	28,269,290	— 3,152,002
Total (42 roads)	61,947,956	+ 201,352

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,015	1,015	1,015
Gross	939,902	930,970	937,867
Net after tax.	202,319	136,403	262,164
3 mos. gross	2,856,096	2,782,965	2,785,745
Net after tax.	593,054	424,160	761,291

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for September—

Gross	271,566	319,643	289,360
Net	60,983	37,281	61,791
Def. after chg.	31,634	66,387	34,904
3 mos. gross	866,010	1,005,538	923,184
Net	199,504	211,456	233,476
Def. after chg.	77,179	90,599	58,526

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for September—

Mileage	5,074	4,923	4,722
Gross	4,602,027	5,321,306	4,982,218
Net after tax.	961,149	1,392,841	1,374,743
3 mos. gross	14,110,885	15,378,412	14,326,946
Net after tax.	3,017,541	3,267,939	3,576,148

MAINE CENTRAL for September—

Gross	$1,056,375	$1,035,754	$1,035,847
Net after tax.	273,899	267,850	306,098
3 mos. gross	3,127,867	3,152,598	3,071,847
Net after tax.	832,221	726,967	841,139

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for September—

Gross	5,802,376	6,152,730	5,985,230
Net after tax.	1,779,607	1,684,404	2,252,070
3 mos. gross	17,314,920	18,164,961	18,140,189
Net after tax.	4,973,472	5,040,250	6,817,035

ROCK ISLAND LINES for September—

Mileage	8,329	8,011	8,042
Gross	6,881,092	6,212,448	6,333,015
Net after tax.	1,761,987	1,559,572	1,597,639
9 mos. gross	19,584,880	18,432,104	18,070,284
Net after tax.	4,850,040	4,891,935	4,770,488

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

Oper. revenue	8,267,736	7,662,070	7,243,058
Oper. expenses	7,848,631	6,019,147	4,883,280
Net op. rev.	419,106	1,643,632	2,359,177
Out op., net	21,754	2,341	3,831
Tot. op. rev.	417,352	1,615,873	2,363,269
Taxes	263,265	240,000	252,000
Oper. inc.	154,147	1,375,873	2,111,269
Other inc.	227,455	1,084,050	923,937
Total inc.	381,602	2,459,923	3,035,631
Charges	3,097,267	2,874,896	2,389,366
Deficit	2,715,665	414,972	*647,270

†Including interest on capital advances for construction of new lines and work in progress.
*Surplus. ‡Debit.

WESTERN MARYLAND—

	1914.	1913.	Inc.
Gross	724,690	731,032	*$341
Net	185,176	138,400	46,776
Oper. income	160,676	118,900	41,776

From July 1—

	1914.	1913.	Inc.
Gross	$2,200,247	$2,076,647	$123,585
Net	602,022	477,104	124,918
Operating income	528,522	418,000	109,918

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS, for September—

	1914.	1913.	Dec.
Gross	$113,018	$114,658	$1,640
Net earnings	48,279	48,295	15
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,734	15,967	232
9 mos. gross	950,569	939,426	*11,143
Net earnings	382,955	377,542	*5,412
Sur. aft. chgs.	91,644	93,078	1,435

*Increase.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY, for the year ended June 30—

Gross Earnings.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Iron dept.	11,477,307	14,982,804	15,140,528
Indus. dept.	6,325,719	9,393,088	3,127,929
Total	17,803,026	24,375,887	24,268,452

Operating Expenses.

Operat. exp.	16,729,255	20,695,621	20,496,171
Net	1,073,770	3,620,266	3,772,281
Other income	577,477	755,629	676,693
Total income	1,651,247	4,375,895	4,448,973
Charges	2,557,216	2,648,703	2,647,746
Deficit	905,968	*1,727,192	*1,801,228

*Surplus.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	311,636	280,022	22,634
Net aft. taxes	116,289	119,802	*3,513
Surp. aft. chgs.	64,862	72,271	*7,409
Bal. aft. pf. div.	49,737	50,489	*9,732
9 mos. gross	2,728,558	2,444,698	283,860
Net aft. taxes	1,065,341	973,662	91,879
Surp. aft. chgs.	610,295	560,465	49,830
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	474,963	449,584	25,279

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 25—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	5,237,285	5,736,601	5,414,151
Expenses	3,804,743	3,680,801	4,108,514
Net	1,432,542	2,055,800	1,304,638
Interest	340,140	346,840	370,140
Deprecia'n, &c.	465,407	642,020	487,048
Surplus	626,993	1,067,140	438,450
Dividends	665,490	427,000	427,000
Deficit	38,497	*640,140	*11,450

*Surplus.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for September—

Gross	232,137	198,956	165,170
Net aft. taxes	87,336	56,892	44,586
Surp. aft. chgs	49,822	28,250	11,436

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY and allied companies for the year ended June 30—

Gross earn.	5,156,048	4,864,107	4,556,184
Net earnings	2,500,140	2,447,319	2,135,290
Other income	80,910	86,706	69,159
Total income	2,671,050	2,533,823	2,204,449
Int., taxes, &c.	1,615,459	1,500,502	1,423,202
Surplus	1,055,590	1,033,321	781,247
Dividends	781,940	698,700	625,949
Adjustments	83,686	50,144	51,478
Surplus	189,956	633,965	572,471

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Receipts and expenditures at Nov. 2:

	Nov. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$218,797	$218,797	$76,136,341
Ordinary	967,980	967,980	106,770,790
Cor. & inc. tax.	16,901	16,901	8,498,482
Miscellaneous	30,971	30,971	28,671,447
Total	1,234,650	1,234,650	222,077,062
Expenditures	3,572,033	3,572,033	265,696,805
Deficit	2,337,382	2,337,382	43,629,743

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	99½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99½	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98¾	98¾	6.26
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	97½	98½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	..	98	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100 7-16	100⅝	5.95
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98	98	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	98½	97½	7.50
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	93	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1916	96	100	6.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98½	99	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	13.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	..	..
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	..	99¼	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	89	95	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98⅜	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98⅝	6.50
N. Y. C. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98½	6.50
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100¾	101⅛	4.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¼	103¾	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	95	13.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.00
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	96	6.25
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	99	5.80
Southern Railway, 6%	Feb., 1916	97	99	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	93	97	6.50
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.60
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	98¼	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	93	99	6.50

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 24 to 31, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bds.
Outstanding Oct. 24	$85,042,234.15	$83,556,108.42	$6,157,425.00
Net decrease	200,211.73	1,413,729.63	*250,000.00
Outstanding Oct. 31	$82,833,002.42	$82,142,378.79	$6,507,425.00
Cash balance Oct. 31	53,298,078.00		
Net obligation	$19,534,925.58		

*Decrease.

TEXAS LAND COMPANY FAILS

San Antonio Concern Has Liabilities of $8,030,934.

Alleging that it had liabilities of $8,030,934 and assets of only $758,355, the Empire Trust Company filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, a voluntary bankruptcy petition against the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, the principal office of which is in Toronto. The Empire Trust Company is not a creditor, but has taken action as trustee for an issue of $6,500,000 worth of first mortgage bonds.

The Empire concern has been engaged in buying and selling lands for irrigation in Texas and its bonds are secured by shares of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company. Among its principal creditors are the Canadian Bank of Commerce for $540,000, secured by the bonds of the company; J. H. Dunn, of London, $847,600; the Keystone Land and Cattle Company, of Texas, $99,470 and the Bank of Scotland, $612,046, secured by the San Antonio bonds.

Among the assets are certain debts due to the alleged bankrupts including an open account which amounts to $412,417.48, one of the items of which is a debt of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company for $329,365.72. The San Antonio Company also lays claim to an accounting for a great stretch of land in Bexar, Medina and Bandera Counties, Texas, after the first mortgage for £1,600,000 held by the Empire Trust Company has been discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company planned to build a large reservoir to store water for the irrigation of 60,000 acres near San Antonio, Texas. When the plan was completed the disttrict suffered from a drought. In addition to the bonds the company has $8,000,000 stock outstanding. The land is now held at $125 an acre, which is a lower price than that made at the time of the organization of the company.

COLORADO FUEL'S REPORT.

President Says Mine Troubles Were Due to Outside influences.

President J. F. Welborn says in the annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that the labor troubles that have rent Colorado were neither agitated nor caused because of differences between the workmen and employers.

"It has been, in fact, a contest between an outside labor organization, known as the United Mine Workers of America," says the report, "trying to force its regime upon the coal mining industry of the State. Recognizing our responsibility to the stockholders and our employes for the proper conduct of the affairs of the company, we believe it to be our duty to take a stand with our workmen against the invasion of that organization."

Gross earnings in the year ended June 30 were $17,803,025, a decrease from 1913 of $6,511,883. Operating and management expenses required $16,729,255, against $20,695,621, and net income of $1,073,770 showed a falling of $2,546,496 from the operation of the properties. Other revenue amounted to $577,000. The year's deficit was $958,968, as compared with a surplus in the preceding year of $1,647,192.

Trust Companies Gain Resources.

The aggregate resources of trust companies of the country on June 30, 1914, were $5,924,979,000, as compared with $3,917,442,000 on the same date six years before, according to "Trust Companies of the United States," the twelfth edition of which has just been issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. The total on the later date was more than one-half as large as the resources of all the national banks at the same time.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The following cotton middling sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Sales.
New Orleans	1,415	7 3-16c.
Galveston	400	7¾c.
Mobile	25	7 3-16c.
Savannah	3,151	7¼c.
Charleston	100	7c.
Wilmington	..	7c.
Norfolk	575	7¼c.
Memphis	3,900	7c
Augusta	953	7 5-16c.
Houston	2,643	7¾c.
Dallas	4,598	6¾c.

WAR

Affects the price of wheat.

1,000-Bushel Odd Lots

(Corresponding to 10 Shares)
Bought and sold on the

Chicago Board of Trade.

Send for our Special Wheat Circular

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2538-9. 32 Broadway, N. Y.
Established and in continuous existence over 18 years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN *says:*

"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

ONE of the weightiest questions affecting every business man concerns the *administration* of his estate in accordance with his desires.

We maintain a trained and efficient organization to furnish *deliberate* answers to such questions and assist in carrying them out.

We invite *confidential* discussion of these matters, frankly and without charge.

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

Investor's Opportunity.

A HIGHLY RATED AND ESTABLISHED FIRM MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING AN ABSOLUTELY STAPLE ARTICLE, SEEKS PARTY TO INVEST $25,000 TO $50,000. HAS IN THE COURSE OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT ADDITIONAL ARTICLE, WHICH IN CONTROL AND WHICH WHILE ABSOLUTELY STAPLE, IS HIGHLY PROFITABLE. WILL COMMUNICATE WITH PRINCIPALS ONLY. L 23 TIMES.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds DUE OCT. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on November 30th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By S. F. HIDE, Vice President.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. INCOME MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Peoria & Eastern Railway Company:

The undersigned, BONDHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, owning or representing a large number of the bonds above referred to, believe that a thorough investigation of the affairs of this Company will show earnings applicable to the interest on said bonds. A preliminary examination and report has been procured in which conditions are disclosed which, in the opinion of the Committee, clearly justify further investigation. It is believed that such an investigation will prove advantageous to the bondholders.

The Committee, therefore, invites the co-operation of all bondholders and suggests that an early deposit of bonds will greatly expedite its work. **The Empire Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, and 41 Threadneedle Street, London, England will act as Depositary** for the Committee under certain Deposit Agreements, filed with it, and will issue to the Depositors its negotiable Certificates in the place and stead of the bonds.

Copies of the Deposit Agreements and other information may be obtained by application to the Depositary or the Secretary of the Committee, at Room 146, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.

Committee:

JOHN F. WALLACE, Chairman, Of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
THOMAS DENNY, Of Denny, Pomroy & Company.
FLOYD W. MUNDY, Of James B. Oliphant & Company.
LEWIS E. WARING, Of Edward Sweet & Company.

FRANK D. KETCHAM, Secretary to the Committee, 80 Broadway, New York City.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 65 Cedar Street, New York City, 41 Threadneedle Street, London, England.
CRISP, RANDALL & CRISP, Counsel, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. 25-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1945.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund, applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 20, 1913, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously, the sum of Two thousand sixty-two and 58-100 Dollars ($2,062.58.)

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 140 Broadway, City of New York, on or before November 19, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Bonds must be delivered on November 20th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, November 5, 1914.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $82,455.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 15th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Time, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an agreement dated April 29, 1914, for the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Geneva, Corning and Southern Railroad Company, The Terminal Railway of Buffalo, The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company, Detroit and Chicago Railroad Company, Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, The Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Company and The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of General Motors Company will be held on the 17th day of November, 1914, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 13 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books of the stock of the Company were closed at the close of business October 26, 1914, and will be reopened Nover 18, 1914.

STANDISH BACKUS, Secretary.
Dated November 2, 1914.

KNICKERBOCKER SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, No. 358 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, November 19th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. S. ADAMS, Treasurer.

The Ocean Coaster Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Ocean Coaster Company will be held at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 41 Park Row, New York City, on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN A CORRIGAN, Secretary.
Dated October 28th, 1914.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, October 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

MANLY E. PIERSON, Cashier.

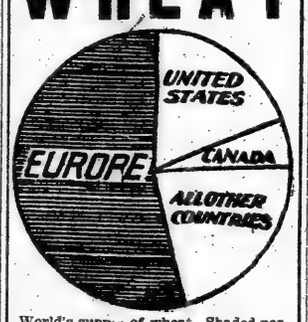
NOTICE!

Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the WALTER MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY will be held Thursday, Nov. 12, 1914, at their office, 49 West 59th St., N. Y. C., at 2 P. M.

C. W. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Telephone Broad 2565

WHEAT



World's supply of wheat. Shaded portion shows production affected by war.

Send for our Special Grain Letter.

RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR) **New York.**

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
(No. 1393.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,676,459.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9.20
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		800,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		1,402,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		70,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $40,000; to secure postal savings, $535,000		575,000.00
Customers' liability on letters of credit and time drafts		849,320.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		8,138,686.32
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks, $97,503		97,503.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Liability of customers on acceptances		10,985.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$954,178.22	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	458,054.58	
Checks and other cash items	62,640.66	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,538,616.78	
Notes of other national banks	734,405.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	361.22	
		4,748,256.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,463,192.96	
Legal-tender notes	1,232,920.00	
		5,696,112.96
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		2,720,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		134,568.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		97,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		28,000.00
Total		$39,314,400.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,577,160.46
Reserved for taxes		36,158.04
National banknotes outstanding		1,934,997.50
Due to other national banks	$4,726,831.51	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	3,757,392.76	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,515,596.15	
Dividends unpaid	1,488.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	17,454,898.57	
Demand certificates of deposit	490,059.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$38,567,005.79
Clearing House Loan Certificates on Hand	1,700,000.00
Due from Banks	8,106,561.50
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,488,527.01
Cash and Reserve	17,194,494.64
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	3,007,462.23
	$70,064,051.17

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)		5,167,384.79
Circulation		1,648,997.50
Letters of Credit		3,033,102.00
Deposits:		
Individual	$36,394,814.19	
Bank	22,319,752.69	58,714,566.88
		$70,064,051.17

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 345.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$37,586,059.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		601.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		1,640,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		3,652,500.00
Other securities to secure circulation		5,660,360.11
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		1,937,516.28
All other stocks		36,300.00
Customers' liability, letters of credit acceptances		776,168.14
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		$1,285,640.77
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		1,765,166.24
Checks and other cash items		109,252.56
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,051,407.76
Notes of other national banks		1,256,150.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,407.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	6,979,264.00	
Legal-tender notes	4,002,456.00	17,614,735.10
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		530,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		247,384.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		389,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		116,900.00
Total		$70,189,774.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	673,495.86
Reserved for taxes	70,519.58
National banknotes outstanding	7,784,200.00
Due to other national banks	$18,430,981.54
Due to State and private banks and bankers	3,172,505.43
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,151,578.81
Dividends unpaid	1,016.00
Individual deposits subject to check	27,699,248.76
Demand certificates of deposit	417,994.45
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	10,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	1,450,000.00
Certified checks	445,413.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	430,396.85
United States deposits	1,000.00
	51,210,633.61
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	2,622,000.00
Letters of credit	796,245.37
Acceptances	32,678.14
Total	$70,189,774.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

(Signed) C. G. P. KNIGHT,
Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

HORACE HAVEMEYER,
DANIEL P. MORSE,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH,
Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,786,783.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		520.67
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		50,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		3,005,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		367,001.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,258,787.18
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		208,745.61
Checks and other cash items		181,637.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		579,706.71
Notes of other national banks		1,035,654.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,280.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,045,200.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,843,337.00	5,888,037.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		128,891.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		113,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		39,000.00
Total		$40,949,381.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,856,118.81
Reserved for taxes	94,925.00
National bank notes outstanding	1,950,800.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,678.00
Due to other national banks	$6,320,412.78
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,127,724.48
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,353,199.50
Dividends unpaid	4,225.00
Individual deposits subject to check	18,906,259.15
Demand certificates of deposit	598,000.00
Certified checks	170,754.02
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,288.87
	25,491,863.80
United States deposits	1,000.00
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)	3,950,000.00
Total	$40,949,381.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

CHAS. M. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD T. VALENTINE,
WM. A. HARMON,
Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$103,928,433.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		15.59
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		8,825,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		17,630,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		15,467,862.51
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		4,629,886.61
Stocks		250,001.00
Banking house		2,500,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		785,964.24
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		4,452,694.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		836,720.60
Checks and other cash items		410,520.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,780,850.96
Notes of other national banks		581,175.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,939.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$22,188,776.00	
Legal-tender notes	8,535,820.00	30,724,596.00
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		5,280,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount returned		588,424.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		1,631,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		234,002.50
Interest accrued		522,848.46
Total		$209,105,222.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,744,908.52
Reserved for taxes	715,725.47
National bank notes outstanding	31,042,397.50
Accentances under letters of credit	785,964.24
Due to other national banks	$27,113,063.45
Due to State and private banks and bankers	35,624,656.85
Dividends unpaid	14,145.50
Individual deposits subject to check	65,561,735.96
Demand certificates of deposit	2,557,170.31
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	100,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	400,000.00
Certified checks	494,637.12
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,249,529.93
Unearned discount	134,114,939.12 701,290.86
Total	$209,105,222.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.

Correct—Attest:

CHARLES LANIER,
CHARLES H. ALLEN,
HENRY W. DE FOREST,
Directors.

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Oct. 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,380,534.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,177.28
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		890,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		2,167,067.46
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $10,000; to secure postal savings, none		10,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		954,710.23
Advances on letters of credit		41,533.74
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,164,797.27
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings		119,153.06
Checks and other cash items		218,492.58
Exchanges for Clearing House		387,085.40
Notes of other national banks		3,000,880.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		6,870.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,760,146.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,555,557.00	4,315,703.50
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		1,120,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		96,414.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		78,280.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		16,000.00
Total		$25,170,721.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	884,734.23
Reserved for taxes	23,789.90
National bank notes outstanding	887,000.00
Letters of credit issued	41,533.74
Due to other national banks	$745,196.82
Due to State and private banks and bankers	564,197.82
Dividends unpaid	527,450.46
Individual deposits subject to check	18,913,006.90
Demand certificates of deposit	61,811.25
Certified checks	16,141.67
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,476.99
United States deposits	10,367.07
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	20,601,006.02 600,000.00
Liabilities other than those stated above	2,614.21
Total	$25,170,721.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

N. TIMMERMANN,
Notary Public, Bronx Co.

[Seal.] Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 89.

Correct—Attest:

HARRY J. LUCE,
EDWARD L. ROSSITER,
WILLIAM BREWSTER,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
43 Cedar St., New York City.

A dividend of Twenty-five ($.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 25th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914, upon receipt of order.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place,
New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (seventh quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record November 18th, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 30,000,000

Invites Your Account

Condensed Statement of Condition, The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York at the Close of Business, October 31, 1914:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$17,562,438.60	
U. S. Bonds	1,350,000.00	
Other Stocks & Bonds	2,991,706.78	
Banking House	170,000.00	
Cash and Exchange	7,643,245.50	
		$29,717,390.88

Liabilities

Capital	$2,250,000.00	
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,393,953.95	
Circulation	2,670,897.50	
Deposits	23,405,939.43	
		$29,717,390.88

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM M. STRAWN, V.-Pres.
BERT L. HASKINS, Cashier.
HENRY L. CADMUS, Asst. Cash.
NORBORNE P. GATLING, A. C.
WALTER B. BOICE, Asst. Cash.
HENRY C. HOLEY, Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. HARD, Chairman.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9855.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,427,694.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,985.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		100,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		971,999.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,480.31
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		335,201.36
All other stocks		38,188.87
Safe-deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,521,178.35
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		510,778.39
Checks and other cash items		25,301.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		324,661.90
Notes of other national banks		116,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		64.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,306,004.00	
Legal-tender notes	298,300.00	2,604,304.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		51,504.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		55,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		42,000.00
Total		$16,651,202.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	432,492.87
Reserved for taxes	6,000.00
National banknotes outstanding	684,920.00
Due to other national banks	$3,631,130.94
Due to State and private banks and bankers	299,844.29
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,169,658.31
Individual deposits subject to check	8,292,296.01
Demand certificates of deposit	28,813.33
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	50,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	751,287.86
Certified checks	230,382.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,746.33
United States deposits	50,000.00
Total	14,527,659.84 $16,651,202.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

JOSEPH F. DENIEF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

THOMAS B. CLARKE,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
MICHAEL DREICER,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in held rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M. Dec. 3, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering note paper, printing paper, and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 93.

Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, November 4, 1914.

A dividend of 5% has been declared upon the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 14, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 10, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 5, 1914.

JOSEPH S. HOGEN, Cashier.

TRUNK LINES MAY PAY.

Commerce Commission Decides Long Pending St. Louis Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the case involving allowances made by the trunk line railroads to the Manufacturers' Railway Company of St. Louis, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that the allowances should not exceed $2.50 a car above the regular freight rates from points in other States to St. Louis.

The commission declined to establish joint rates between the trunk lines and the Manufacturers Railway, but held that if the trunk lines should elect voluntarily to establish such rates, "the division thereof which they may lawfully pay to the Manufacturers' Railway may not, in view of the common ownership of a majority of the stock of that carrier and of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, its largest shipper, be more than is just and reasonable for its service."

In years past an allowance of $4.50 a car was made by certain trunk lines to the Manufacturers' Railway. These lines asked permission of the commission for a restoration of that allowance. In its order of today the commission directs the cancellation of those tariffs.

The Manufacturers' Railway case has been pending before the commission for about five years. The railway is owned and operated by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and practically belts St. Louis. It originally was purely a plant facility, but in recent years it has handled, as a terminal railroad, much of the freight traffic in and out of that city. For this service allowances were made to it by the trunk lines. Under the decision of the commission, announced today, pay for the service may continue, the railway being regarded as a common carrier.

Chairman Harlan vigorously dissented from the view of the majority of the commission. In his dissenting opinion, the Chairman says:

"It is certain that the great privileges enjoyed by large shippers in the form here recognized as proper by the majority will not be tolerated by the general shipping public, which must bear the burden, when they are more fully understood, and the present law, which in my judgment is entirely inadequate to enable it to cope with the evil, must either be more strongly construed in the public interest or must promptly be amended by the Congress."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days 5½@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90¼
Cable sterling	4.91	4.90⅝	4.90⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90⅛	$4.90⅝
Paris	5.13	5.12
Berlin	.88½	.88⅝
Switzerland	5.17⅛	5.17
Italy	5.04⅛	5.03½
Holland	.40⅜	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $379,933,809; balances, $26,227,349. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,808,437.

The local banks have gained $760,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d up 3-16d in New York, 49⅝c up 1c.

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay State Gas	8c	9c	8c	9c
50	Begole	25c	25c	23c	25c
65	Bohemia	1	1	1	1
1,100	Butte & L	10c	10c	8c	8c
100	Calaveras	97c	97c	97c	97c
671	Chief Con	82c	82c	78c	78c
100	Davis-Daly	57c	57c	57c	57c
180	First Nat	75c	75c	74c	74c
30	Goldfield Con	1	1	1	1
50	Iron Cop. pf	52c	52c	52c	52c
500	Jumbo Ext	49c	52c	49c	52c
100	La Rose	70c	70c	70c	70c
200	Mex. Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
300	Nev. Douglas	55c	55c	53c	53c
200	Ohio Copper	6c	6c	6c	6c
70	Oneco	25c	25c	25c	25c
100	Smoke Tree	15c	15c	15c	15c
20	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	United Verde	99c	99c	99c	99c
70	U. Profit Shar	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	.75	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.46	.49
All'ts Gld.	.18	.20	La Rose	.70	.72
Ray & Gila	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.20		Mex. Met.	.15	.16
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.40	.44
Bost. Ely		.20	Mines of A.	2⅜	2⅝
Butte & L.	.10	.15	Nev.Doug.	.50	.53
Calaveras	.95	.98	New Balt.	.50	.60
Chief Con.	.80	.87	Ohio Cop.	.05	.08
Con. Cop.	4⅝	5¼	So. Lake	1⅞	2⅛
Corb.? Cop.	.90	1¼	Stew. Min.	1	1 1-16
Crown Res.	.02	.03	Tono. Min.	6¼	6⅝
Dav.-Daly	.56	.58	Tono.-Bel.	4¼	4⅝
Eagle & B.	.80	.82	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2⅜
1st Nat. C.	.72	.74	Tono. Mer.	.24	.26
Goldf. Con.	.93	1	Tono. W. E.	.54	.56
Goldf. Mer.	.16	.17	Un. Verde.	.99	1
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	U. Prof. S.	8¼	8½
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Yukon Gold	1⅝	1 13-16
Jim Butler	.65	.70			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.10	Occidental Con	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.43	Overman	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.03	Sierra Nevada	.10
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.37

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.65	Comb. Fraction	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.06	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.23	Florence	.28
North Star	.10	G'field Con. M.	.05
Rescue Eula	.06	G'field Merger	.10
Tonopah Exten.	2.42½	Jumbo Exten.	.44
Tonopah Mercer.	.26	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.55	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.19	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	41½	45	McKinney	35	50
El Paso	100	150	Old Gold		2
Findlay		2	Portland	103	104¾
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	107	110
Isabella	10¾	20¾	R. B. H.	2	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	4⅛	5.45	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'28	4½		5.50	4.95
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'22	5	2@5	5.45	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.50	5.00
Chicago & N. W	1914-'23	4½		5.40	4.90
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½		6.50	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½			
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4	4½@5	5.95	5.35
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	4@5	5.90	5.20
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4	4½@5	5.55	4.95
Int. Gt. Northern	1914-'23	5			
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5		5.40	4.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.40	5.90
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-'28	4	4½@5		
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	4@4½	5.20	4.80
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	4		5.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4	4½	5.50	5.00
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		6.75	5.50
Wabash	1914-'21	5			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announced yesterday that it had on hand $18,264 for the purchase on Nov. 12 of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated Jan. 1, 1907. Proposals are invited to exhaust this sum.

Charles L. Morse, formerly with William A. Read & Co., has opened an office at 626 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass., to transact business in bonds.

Stockholders of the Iron Steamboat Company at their annual meeting yesterday reduced the Board of Directors from nine to seven members. These men were elected for the ensuing year: W. G. Baster, F. A. Bisbee, J. M. Caldwell, Frederick H. Cone, C. M. Englis, T. Elliott Hodgkin, and F. W. Luckemeyer.

William D. Shivers has opened an office at 1 Wall Street for a general business in listed and unlisted stocks and bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank yesterday advanced the prices at which they are offering the unsold portion of $4,000,000 6 per cent. notes of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, dated Nov. 1, 1914, from 99½ to 99¾.

Edgar F. Leo and Leslie W. Birdsall have formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. F. Leo & Co., 25 Broad Street, to deal in unlisted bonds and stocks.

S. Brinkerhoff Thorne, President of the Temple Coal Company, has been elected a Director of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.
Monday, 6@6¾ per cent. for the best names. The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Big Order for Barbed Wire.

A report emanating from a reliable source was heard downtown yesterday to the effect that freight arrangements had been made for the shipment of 25,000 tons of barbed wire to France for war use. The report also said that 9,000 tons of the above had already been shipped. The selling firm or firms and the purchase price were not disclosed.

***

Silk Men Talk Up Exposition.

At a meeting yesterday of the subcommittee of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, it was decided among other things to canvass the trade in this city and get the views of the silk manufacturers here on the question of holding an exposition during the early part of next year. It is believed that such an exhibit of what this country can do in the way of designing and manufacturing silks will induce a greater consumption of the fabric, and, at the same time, add impetus to the creation of styles in this country.

***

Take No Chance on Serges.

Importers and selling agents here whose mills are running short of the grades of wool necessary for making serges are withdrawing the numbers that might cause trouble by being oversold. An importer, representing one of the largest English manufacturers, has booked up all the business they care to take on two serge numbers selling under $1 a yard. The present prices at which crossbred wools are quoted, together with further advances which are bound to occur in these grades very shortly, combine to make the booking of future business on the resultant fabrics very hazardous to the seller. Margins are too slight to admit of taking chances on the raw product market.

***

Weather Upsets Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"Weather slightly more conducive to the use of domestic coal has helped the anthracite trade in the past ten days, though even now the wholesale demand is not particularly vigorous. The cold, raw weather early last week brought orders into the retail offices in good shape, but, after a few days, the demand tapered off under the influence of higher temperatures. These developments bore out what frequently has been said as to many consumers having postponed their purchases as long as possible. In the bituminous trade the past week has earned the unenviable reputation of being the dullest week of an exceedingly dull season."

***

Gem Imports Make Low Record.

Precious stone imports, according to a statement issued yesterday by John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, in October fell to about the lowest in any single month in the last twenty years, their value being fixed at only $494,102. This amount includes gems cut, uncut, glaziers' diamonds, and pearls. Last month's entries were lower by $719,801 than in the same period a year ago when these imports were appraised at $1,213,903. In October, 1912, precious stones brought here reached the unusual valuation of $3,988,545. The European war is held partly to blame for the drop in imports, although it is reported dealers here have not as yet rid themselves of the heavy stocks laid in before the present tariff with its higher rates went into effect. Amsterdam, the chief market for cut stones, is disorganized owing to the war, while the industry in Antwerp is reported paralyzed.

***

Typewriters Fairly Active.

While the European export trade in American typewriters has almost ceased, the business being done in this country is keeping up well. One of the largest concerns in the country reported yesterday that its domestic sales for the first nine months of this year exceeded those for the same period a year ago, despite a noticeable falling off in the demand during August and September. The October returns are not yet all in, but it is not thought they will show much of a dropping off in orders, and the impression prevails among the concern's executives that the year's domestic trade will total that of last year by a small margin. This impression is based on the recent upturn taken by business in many lines. As the sale of typewriters is taken by many to be a good indication of the condition of trade generally, it would appear that distinctly better things are in sight.

***

Less Duck for Warring Nations.

While it is reported in the dry goods market that one of the large export houses recently received an order calling for delivery of 1,500,000 yards of cotton duck suitable for war purposes, it is generally admitted that recent business of this kind from foreign sources has been small. There have been many inquiries from prospective buyers by letter, in person and by cable, but as yet they have not crystallized to any extent. Cheaper cotton has not yet affected materially the price of these goods. Export business in cottons generally is opening slowly. In the last week sales of about 2,250,000 yards of sheetings have been made to buyers in the Red Sea region, at prices that, after a few days, the demand tapered off under the influence of higher temperatures. These developments bore out what frequently has been said as to many consumers having postponed their purchases as long as possible. In the bituminous trade the past week has earned the unenviable reputation of being the dullest week of an exceedingly dull season."

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EASIER MONEY SIGNS SEEN BY BANKS HERE

Call Loans Down to 6 Per Cent. In All but Three National Banks.

EMERGENCY NOTES RETIRED

More Gold In Sub-Treasury — All but Six Members Pay for Reserve Bank Stock.

There were a number of developments in the banking situation yesterday as the result of plans previously made that showed a continued easing in monetary conditions. Not only did all but three of the national banks complete the process by which they have been gradually bringing the interest rate on all call loans down to 6 per cent., but $9,800,000 of so-called emergency currency was retired.

In reality the additional currency taken out by the national banks under the Aldrich-Vreeland act when the squeeze came early in August is precisely the same as other bank notes, except that it is secured by municipal and corporation bonds and commercial paper instead of by Government bonds. The retirement is not specifically of the notes so issued, but consists of a reduction of the total outstanding, including this additional currency.

Banknotes have been coming into this city from the interior at a lively rate for two or three weeks as a result of the large aggregate taken out by the interior banks in August and September, the need for much of which soon passed. Some of the banks here turned in part of their accumulations of these notes yesterday, to be held by the Treasury Department until their own notes to the same amount come in, when they will be canceled. Of the amount turned in yesterday $5,000,000 came from the National City Bank, which had already retired $4,000,000.

The announcement by Controller Williams of the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates in several cities did not mention New York, but said that other cities had not yet replied to his inquiry. The Clearing House Committee here, however, it was learned, gave him the figures, but in confidence, as it was not deemed desirable that they be made public at this time. There have been considerable reductions in the amount outstanding from time to time, but as these have been on the part of some banks and not of others, it has been the policy of the Clearing House to give out no information until all have been retired. There was a marked increase yesterday, however, in the use of Clearing House deposit certificates in the settlement of the day's balances, instead of loan certificates or banknotes. The deposit certificates are merely receipts for specie deposited with the Clearing House, so that the settlements concerned were in effect made in specie.

The Sub-Treasury continued to receive large shipments of gold from the Sub-Treasury in Denver. About $40,000,000 in bars and coin came by express late Tuesday night and yesterday, which with that received on Monday made a total of about $50,000,000. This gold was transferred to fill the gap left by the recent exports, particularly to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England. Denver being readily accessible to many mining districts, gold accumulates there, while the demand for export is mainly at New York and transfers of this kind, although seldom of such amount, are not unusual.

Additional payments on account of subscriptions to the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, most of which came in on Monday, continued to be received yesterday by B. W. Jones, acting assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank and his assistants, working at the Clearing House, where the money is being stored temporarily. Something more than $80,000 came in yesterday and was added to the $3,229,000 received on Monday.

Payments are made chiefly in gold certificates and partly in gold coin. At the close of the day only half a dozen member banks had failed to make their payments. To them had been allotted 306 shares on the basis of their capital and surplus and as the amount of the first payment is one-sixth of the subscription, the amount remaining unpaid was $51,000. Telegrams were sent to these banks last night asking them the cause of the delay.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions That Cause Variance in Rates of Duty.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday declined to grant lower duty on raincoats imported by M. L. Rothschild & Co., St. Paul and Minneapolis. The customs authorities returned the coats at 50 per cent. ad valorem as cotton wearing apparel under the old tariff. The importer claimed a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber. The evidence showed that the rubber predominated in the weight of the coats, but that cotton is of the greater value. On the latter account, the board affirms the Collector's classification.

Birn Brothers were sustained as to the classification of labels designed solely for use as seals for envelopes in the same manner as Red Cross seals. The Collector returned the goods at 30 cents a pound as labels lithographically printed. The importers claimed that the duty should be 20 cents per pound as paper articles "not exceeding eight one-thousandths of one inch in diameter". Judge Fischer says that the articles are not capable of performing the function of a label.

A. Klipstein & Co. won in a controversy over the rate on importations of merchandise described on the invoices as "genuine zinc yellow, crushed." The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, as zinc ground in oil. The protestant maintained that no oil was used, and asked for a tax of 10 per cent.

It was decided that friction matches imported by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, having stained sticks or stems, are fancy matches within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1913. They were assessed at 25 per cent. on the value under Paragraph 345, and were claimed to be common friction matches dutiable under the same Paragraph at 3 cents per gross.

William H. Horstmann & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained for lower duty on embroidery cotton on skeddons imported under the act of 1909. The Collector exacted duty at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem as metal thread. When the case came up for trial the customs officials notified the board that an error had been made in the classification of the merchandise and that it should be admitted at 20 per cent. ad valorem as cotton on skeins.

English Want Anticipations.

A letter received from Bradford, England, by a local importing house, indicates that the mills there are very busy. The representatives on this side are asked to anticipate orders, especially on tweed overcoatings. In the latter fabrics the British Government has been an exceptionally heavy purchaser, and this firm reports the sale of 400 pieces that were held in stock on the other side. If this is a true statement of affairs abroad, the English Army will present a rather stylish appearance clad in garments of varied color designs. The fabric in question was taken because it was of the proper weight required. This call from the English manufacturers for anticipations is the result, it is said, of the demand being made by the home trade and the Government and the scarcity of cross-bred wools. Tweed overcoatings have been advanced lately 20 per cent. to the trade here, and an increase in the war risk will bring about further advances.

WAR CUTS CITY BONDING.

Great Reduction in Municipal Securities Since Aug. 1.

The effect of the war in restricting the output of municipal securities is illustrated, according to the Bond Buyer, in the meagre sales of the three months ended Oct. 31, and especially in the small distribution in October. In the three months a total of $31,311,911 long-term securities was disposed of, compared with $79,790,337 in the same time last year. In the three months preceding the war $101,286,472 of such securities were sold.

October's total was $10,540,580, a decline of $796,389 from September. Temporary loans negotiated in October amounted to $814,300, in contrast with $108,907,899 in September, the latter containing the $100,000,000 of New York City notes.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE SAN ANTONIO LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LTD., whose principal office is in Toronto, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $9,030,934 and nominal assets of $758,354.

L. SLOAT & BROTHER, composed of Louis J. and William Sloat, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 32 West Twentieth Street, have assigned to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them.

PELTZ, SONNENSCHEIN & FRANK, manufacturers of furs at 48 East Tenth Street, composed of Meyer Peltz, Louis Sonnenschein and Hyman Frank, have assigned to Julius Sassleth, Samuel Strauss, Samuel Jaffe, and Samuel Ladenheim. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them.

JACOB WISOTSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Wisotsky, manufacturer of fur trimmings at 57 East Eleventh Street.

CARL KAPLAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Carl Kaplan, shoe dealer at Kingston.

JAMES A. ILES, salesman of Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,357 and no assets.

ABRAHAM COHEN, doing business as Kane's Clothing System at White Plains, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $15,098 and assets unknown.

DUBILIER ELECTRIC COMPANY of 80 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $14,392 and assets $3,165.

CLUB LAUNDRY, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Max Wallenstein receiver for the Club Laundry, Inc., of 511 West Fifty-first Street.

THE MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY, importers and jobbers of ribbons at 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Kridel.

W. JOHN WILLIAMS, hatter at 73 Nassau Street and 80 West 125th Street, has made an assignment to William M. Sullivan.

PEERLESS COFFEE AND TEA IMPORT COMPANY, INC., dealer in coffees and teas at 43 West Thirty-sixth Street, have assigned to Max Rubinstein.

MARTIN M. MARCUS, dealer in women's apparel at 1,581 Broadway, has made an assignment to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

NATHAN SOLOTOREWSKY, manufacturer of muslin underwear at 50 Allen Street, has made an assignment to John Blumenthal.

ISAAC SIMCHOVITZ, wholesale butcher of 152 East 106th Street, has assigned to Jacob Shapiro.

CHARLES BORMAN, furrier of 157 West Twenty-fourth Street, has assigned to Moses W. Scheinholz.

ABRAHAM M. GROPPER, manufacturer of clothing at 134 Stanton Street, has assigned to Walter T. Kohn.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rosenblum & Lutz, dealers in women's garments; involuntary petition; liabilities, $40,000; assets, $10,000. The Central Trust Company of Illinois has been appointed receiver.

BOSTON, Mass.—Walter W. Campbell of Malden and Raymond F. Campbell of Portland, Me., comprising the firm of W. W. Campbell & Son, heating and plumbing, 46 Haverhill Street, Boston; voluntary petition; liabilities, $39,103; assets, $50,959. Of the liabilities $39,058 represents unsecured claims, and of the assets almost the entire sum represents unpaid accounts for work done by the company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The creditors of the Hugo E. Bauch Department Store have agreed to accept in settlement 42½ cents on the dollar. The company's liabilities amount to $208,000, and an inventory shows the assets amount to $192,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Pipe and Construction Co.—Bystrom Realty and Construction Co., $423.

Awish, Naje—Abdo Abd El Nour, $364.

American Oilcloth Co. and Louis J. Bimberg —E. H. Frank, $421.

Bradley Contracting Co.—E. F. Costello, $691.

Barai, David, and Max Himmele—L. Rovere, $324.

Brettholz-Krumholz Construction Co.—Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., $312.

Behrens, Mary L.—F. H. Cobb, $284.

Bartels, Edwin—Geo. C. Lavery & Co., Inc., $184.

Currier, Israel L.—J. P. Agnew, Inc., $692.

Caputo, Antonio—B. Shifrin, $284.

Cutler & Co.—National Chemical Co., $161.

Coleman, John M.—M. Starace, $117.

Cook, Geo. F.—R. A. Sasseen, $326.

Same—Same, $321.

Evans, Henry W.—Saks & Co., $130.

Eisenhardt, Wm. P.—S. Seed, $117.

Evalin, Leo E.—Bronx Investment Co., $145.

Flomerfelt, Mary B., administratrix—Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City, $10,450.

F. W. Fey Paper Co., Ferdinand W. Fey, and Caroline V. Fey—Pacific Bank, $544.

Frechtman, Harry—H. L. Karet, $125.

Greulich, Edw. J.—A. L. Silverstein, $100.

Gordon, Adolph—E. Rosenberg et al., $210.

Grundy, Bertram L.—F. H. Reeve, $433.

Glassman, Rubin, administrator—Singer Sewing Machine Co., costs, $108.

Heidt, Eleanor B., executrix—Smith & Loughlin, Inc., $112.

Hamel, Louis J.—A. Spencer, $122.

Hamlin, John—S. G. Condit, $176.

H. Wolfensohn, Inc.—City of N. Y., $129.

Harnett, Furie L.—S. Prensky, $464.

Imperial Dry & Wet Wash Steam Laundry, Inc., Isaac Rosenthal, Moses Tepper, and Herman Weiss—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $334.

Kofod, Victor, and Joseph V. Keyrouse—F. A. Moran, $232.

Kranz, David—A. Herman et al., $4,285.

Lenman, Ulrich—A. Stolzenberger, $229.

Lantz, Benjamin—L. Wallace, $207.

Lebman, Edgar—Riker & Hegeman Co., $141.

Lux, Abraham—E. Schwartz, $114.

Loeb Bros., Inc.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $199.

Mattin, Julius, and Hannah Frankel—Joseph Faifert Brewing Co., Ltd., $488.

Muldoon, John—M. Fasternack, $256.

Mulligan, Lawrence—J. C. Fitzgerald, $506.

Munchick, Max—I. Broslawsky, $141.

Middleton, John C.—M. Jager, $119.

McQueeney, Mary F.—H. Shaw, $332.

Mulligan, Lawrence—J. C. Fitzgerald, $506.

Meyers, Matthew H.—G. Schweppenhauser, $100.

Martinelli, Joseph—J. L. Fleming et al., $474.

Newby, Lindley B.—M. L. V. Shepard, $395.

Newgold, Morris—C. Somberg, $1,071.

Outwater, Herbert G.—J. H. Storer, $583.

Peltz, Meyer, and Louis Aonenshelm—European American Fur Co., Inc., $151.

Pfeuti, Alexander—M. S. Sherkhahn, $474.

Renehan, William F.—G. Basch et al., $952.

Rosenbloom, Joseph—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $118.

Ramsay, Charles M.—C. C. Cleveland, $112.

Stevens, Walter R.—Bay State Optical Co., $893.

Shea, Joseph F.—Franklin Feed Stores, $246.

Sanford, Frank—F. G. Hurst, $359.

Sturtevant, Austa D.—M. Densmore et al., $1,837.

St. Nicholas Hygeia Ice Co.—E. Nilson et al., $475.

Schreiber, Flora and Mooney—John S. Lamson & Brother, $388.

Same—Same, $390.

Seddon Underwriting Co.—F. W. Pixley, as liquidator, $893.

Schreyer, John F.—M., B. Grusenski, $489.

Taube, Max—M. Kodner, $664.

Vogel, Henry W.—S. G. Condit, $202.

Valeriani, Frederick—People, &c., $111.

Valentine, Louis—S. Scalzo et al., costs, $108.

Willson, Juletta—J. F. Erdman, $1,415.

Woods, Mander M.—Lyth Electric Co., $211.

Wiener, Felix F.—Flint & Horner Co., $657.

Yates, E. Langley—A. Martin, Inc., $673.

Zimmerman, Alfred, administrator—E. S. Ullman, $132.

E. Weingren Co.—City of N. Y., $178.

Walker, Charles S.—Same, $466

Welsh Mfg. Co.—Same, $130.

Ward, Patricia—Same, $354.

Wage, William T.—Same, $466.

Wheeler, Roger W.—City of N. Y., $466.

Walsh, John—Same, $130.

Waterbury, Lawrence—Same, $579.

In Bronx County.

Kampfer, August—W. Reinhardt, $711.

Kahn, Samuel J.—G. N. Reinhardt, $301.

Luke, Joseph C.—C. D. Folsom et al., $125.

Machat, Nathan and Mary—Cosmopolitan Bank, $322.

McNutt Can Co., Inc.—Griscom-Russel Co., $262.

Sellitto Construction Co., Philip De Blasi, and Alfonso De Blasi—G. Singer, $2,572.

Von Nagy, Desiderulis—S. Aronstram, $164.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Conner, Geo. W.—B. G. Davis, Dec. 8, 1910, $148.

Goodfreund, David—S. Kraus et al., March 20, 1906, $482.

Haya, Eugene D.—J. E. Janorin, Oct. 10, 1910, $236.

Kennedy, David E.—A. W. Burr Co., Feb. 6, 1907, $554.

Same—E. J. Duggan, June 27, 1910, $1,054.

McFadden, Marie—Wm. B. Harris Co., Aug. 21, 1914, $136.

Wise Piano Co.—H. Hein, July 17, 1912, $10,944.

Murray, Joseph—City of N. Y., Jan. 13, 1911, (vacated,) $594.

In Bronx County.

Fanikam, Yuri—J. Aulick, May 4, 1914, $222.

BELIEVE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AVOIDABLE

Paish and Blackett Expect Beneficial Results from Crops and Gold Pool.

STOCK EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Suggestion That Bankers May Refuse Loans for Operations In London Market.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett of the English Treasury have practically fulfilled the mission which brought them to the United States, and as a consequence of their conferences with the Federal Reserve Board and New York bankers it was indicated tonight that no further steps need be taken for the present to arrange for shipments of American gold to Europe.

The conferences here and in New York have convinced them that the matter of American debts abroad will be adjusted through the natural avenues of trade and through the special machinery already set up. The $100,000,000 gold pool, the New York City syndicate, and the American crops are expected to take care of the present indebtedness. It is said it will not be even necessary for the Reserve Board and the bankers to arrange the proposed loan for the issues of short-term notes to match the balance in favor of England which the gold pool and the New York syndicate will leave.

Sir George was understood tonight to have agreed that no such note issue was necessary, and that renewed and revived trade with America would soon eat up the outstanding amounts. If his view is indorsed by his Government there will be no fear by members of the board that American banks are to be drained of their gold at the time when they are about to shift their reserve, pay subscriptions to Federal reserve banks, and in other ways take up their new lanes of travel as integral parts of the new banking system.

Only one matter remains to be adjusted. There is still the fear that if the London Stock Exchange opens again for business thousands of shares of American securities will be put on the market at bargain prices, bound to attract American investors. Such a dumping of American stocks would send the American balance on the wrong side of the ledger, swinging up again to the point where England might feel that she must ask for cash. This phase of the problem has received much thought.

It has become apparent that the English Government intends to allow the reopening of the London Exchange in the near future. What measures it will be willing to take to prevent the sale of large quantities of American stocks were not revealed tonight. It was suggested that the co-operation of American bankers would tend to make it hard for prospective buyers of such stocks to get loans here for this purpose. The banks of the country and the Federal Reserve Board have worked in close harmony most of the time since the European war began, and there has been a marked inclination on the part of bankers to get the ear of the board before taking any important step. That bankers might be willing to respect the board's wishes in the matter of loans of this character would not be surprising news to officials here.

The board may find a powerful lever in the currency act itself. It permits any Federal Reserve Bank to discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange of member banks where they are issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or when the proceeds of such paper has been used or is to be used for such purposes. But this definition, the law specifically says, "shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States."

Armed with this provision, member banks, it is suggested, would be able to explain to customers seeking loans for stock buying purposes that their paper would not be discounted by the Reserve Bank, and that in consequence the member bank must refuse the accommodation.

Sir George was said tonight to be in touch with the British Government. If arrangements can be made to take care of the Stock Exchange situation, he will probably meet the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow at a final conference. It has been the opinion in well-informed circles here that the New York Stock Exchange will stay closed until after the first of the year.

THE CLAFLIN CREDITORS.

Arranging Settlement and Reorganizing of Company.

At a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, the General Creditors' Committee in the Claflin reorganization approved formally of the compromise settlements effected recently in the case of twenty-three concerns subsidiary to the H. B. Claflin Company. These settlements were reached by representatives of the Central Conference and Noteholders' Committees, and provided for settlement at rates ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar. As a result of the formal ratification of the settlements by the General Creditors' Committee, letters will probably be sent out tonight to the approximately 12,000 creditors of the concerns involved. While a separate letter will be sent to the creditors of each concern, the only difference in them will be as to the amounts of settlement.

The meeting yesterday also considered plans for the general rehabilitation of the Claflin Company, and received the report of the Secretary on the amount of deposits that had been made by the merchandise and cash deposit creditors of the Claflin Company, while actual figures were not given out, it was said that claims for about $500,000 of the $6,000,000 indebtedness of this kind had yet to be turned in.

Men close to the Noteholders' Committee were reticent yesterday regarding late deposits of note claims, but it was said that one of the local holders of Claflin paper turned it in during the day. This leaves five out-of-town and three local holders yet to make their deposits. One of the local holders has claims totaling about $300,000, but the others are not so large. Well over $30,000,000 in note claims has now been turned in. It is thought that definite action toward reorganization of the Claflin Company will be taken by attorneys for the principal committees early next week.

EXPORTS AT HIGH MARK.

Last Week's the Largest in the History of This Port.

General exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Oct. 31, as reported yesterday by the New York Custom House reached $23,321,652. The exports were the heaviest for any single week in the history of the port. The week before they were valued at $21,397,327, and the week before that at $15,371,358. In the corresponding week one year ago, the exports from here were only $14,222,146. The latter figures represent a period when trade conditions were normal. Last week's unusual exports are the direct result of the heavy buying being done for the accounts of the nations at war as well as neutral countries.

The customs authorities, construing Secretary McAdoo's recent order against giving out vessels' outward manifests, declined yesterday to include in the usual export weekly report the values of merchandise shipped to European and other countries. It was learned, however, that the movement of foodstuffs from this port last week to England, France, and the Scandinavian countries, as well as the Netherlands continued to be heavier than in the preceeding week. Military supplies of all kinds, as well as clothing and underwear of American manufacture were shipped in large quantities. The exports included several hundred automobiles of various kinds for the use of the French and Russian armies.

STEEL TRADE ENCOURAGED.

Iron Age Says Election Has Brought a More Hopeful Feeling.

No changes from the small buying and a low production reported last week in the steel trade have been noted this week. The Iron Age says:

Taking the election results as in no small measure a popular expression on the existing tariff law, the steel trade finds encouragement in them. The belief that there would be such an outcome and the recognition of a slight turn for the better in money conditions, in cotton and in all exports led to more hopeful utterances by the steel manufacturers who met at Birmingham last week than might have been expected from the smallest rate of incoming new business ever known.

Shrinkage in production continues, and November output will show a scaling down from October. The present pause, with generally sustained prices and pitifully small demand may be followed by that of yielding prices and larger buying.

The Iron Trade Review says:

A more cheerful feeling has been struggling to assert itself in some directions in the iron and steel industry the past week, and this more hopeful tone has been accented further by the results of the Congressional elections. There is no evidence, however, that anything tangible has resulted from this modification of sentiment, for cognizance is taken of other, probably more weighty, factors than politics, which at present are obstructing business. The month of October marked a new low period of both bookings and operations for many producers. Some of them produced not more than 25 per cent. of their capacity and the average of the country probably was not to exceed 50 per cent.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:33|Sun sets..4:54|Moon rises..6:12

THE TIDES

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:43	9:53	2:31	3:07
Governors Island	8:54	9:07	2:44	3:42
Hell Gate	10:44	10:57	4:24	5:22

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SS Vaderland, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Tilus, Almeria, Oct. 18.
SS Panama, Colon, Oct. 6.
SS Ragnorak, Cardenas, Oct. 21.
SS Highland Harris, Barbados, Oct. 22.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 29.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
SS Tagus, Colon, Oct. 27.
SS Norfolk, Piraeus, Oct. 11.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ioannina	Piraeus	Oct. 14
Marken	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Buenos Aires	Havana	Oct. 30
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 28
La Sicilia	Genoa	Oct. 18
Arundo	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Carityba	Gibara	Oct. 28
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 30
New Sweden	Gothenburg	Oct. 19
Embiricos	Piraeus	Oct. 16
Zacapa	Colon	Oct. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Stanley Dollar	Balboa	Oct. 27
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Al Piemonte	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
Sorland	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Francis	Para	Oct. 25
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 31
Monterey	Vera Cruz	Oct. 29
Manzanillo	P. Mexico	Oct. 29
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 3
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Virginia	Bordeaux	Oct. 25
Dinnamare	Naples	Oct. 21
Misar	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Nickerie	Haiti	Nov. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	———	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Camaguey, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Antilles, Puerto Mexico	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Bahia	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP,

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon 3d.
SS Santiago, Havana to New York, was 275 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 183 miles S. of Delaware Capes at noon.
SS Zacapa, Colon to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 195 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 233 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Stanley Dollar, San Francisco to New York, was 240 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 25 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Northwestern, Baltimore to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 32 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M. Insular Line.
SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 184 miles S. at noon. Red D Line.
SS Nelson, Port Arthur to New York, was 820 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Henry T. Scott, San Francisco to New York, was 1,000 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles S. of South Pass at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Nov. 4.
SS San Guglielmo, at Genoa, Nov. 4.
SS American, at Maasluis, Nov. 1.
SS New York (tank), at Maasluis, Nov. 1.
SS Petroleine, at Havre, Nov. 2.
SS Grena, at Port Natal, Nov. 1.
SS Corfe Castle, at Cape Town, Nov. 2.
SS Middleham Castle, at Yokohama, Nov. 2.
SS Roma, at Marseilles, Oct. 30.
SS Bergensfjord, at Bergen, Nov. 4.

Sailed.

SS Korona, from St. Thomas, Nov. 3.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Coamo, from San Juan, Nov. 4.
SS Alliance, from Colon, Nov. 4.
SS Borinquen, from San Juan, Nov. 4.

Passed.

SS Santa Theresa, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head.
SS Suruga, New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 6, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. Nov. 9, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 4, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 6, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. Nov. 5, SS San Giorgio, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 6, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Nov. 5
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama ..... Nov. 6
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea ..... Nov. 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Nov. 12

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 6; Hongkong, Oct. 6, Shanghai, Oct. 30; Yokohama, Oct. 17, and Honolulu, Oct. 27—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on Nov. 3, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 7.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat on Tuesday and Wednesday were estimated at from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels. Early in the trading there was a setback of about a cent a bushel on account of large receipts at Northwestern points, but subsequently prices rallied, and at the close the market was firm at the best of the day with net gains of 1¼c. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 2,912,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while world's stocks gained 5,853,000, compared with an increase of 1,496,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17¾. No. 2 hard at $1.17½. No. Northern Duluth $1.18¾. No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.23¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.25	1.23⅝	1.25	1.24⅛	94 1-16
May	———	———	1.31¼	1.31	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.17¾	1.15½	1.17⅝	1.16⅜	84½
May	1.23⅞	1.21⅝	1.23⅞	1.22⅝	89¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher, closing at 1¼c net advance. Europe was again in the market for old corn and sales were estimated as high as 400,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 127,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive and prime Argentine at 79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70⅝	69¾	70⅜	69¼	65¼
May	72⅜	71⅛	72¾	71⅝	69⅝

OATS.

The oats market showed net gains for the day of 1⅛ to 1¼c, prompted by reports of export sales of about 100,000 bushels and in sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were liberal, and Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 224,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer, standard being quoted at 54¼ to 55c; No. 2 white, 55 to 55¼c; No. 3 white, 54 to 54½c; No. 4 white, 53½ to 54c; fancy clipped white, 56 to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54 to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50	49	49½	49¼	37¼
May	53¼	53	53⅞	53⅝	41⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products has been thrown into a state of confusion by the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, which has brought about extensive and threatened quarantines at the leading stock yards, all of which has had a tendency to check the movement of hogs, and prices yesterday were firm and higher with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 24,000. Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	———	———	10.87	10.92	10.65
January	10.25	10.07	10.17	10.00	10.05
Ribs—					
January	10.12	10.00	10.07	9.97	10.02
Pork—					
January	19.30	19.05	19.17	19.27	19.85
May	19.50	19.25	19.40	19.17	19.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market experienced a sharp upward movement, closing with net gains of 9@25 points. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.10@5.25	5.00
November	..	..	5.10@5.17	5.01
December	5.22	5.10	5.20@5.22	5.07
January	5.35	5.22	5.34@5.35	5.16
February	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.49	5.24
March	5.60	5.46	5.59@5.60	5.38
April	5.59	5.59	5.67@5.69	5.42
May	5.81	5.70	5.79@5.81	5.61
June	———	———	5.86@5.93	5.67

COTTON.

Advices from the South indicated continued steadiness in the spot situation as a rule. Of the markets officially reported, Charleston and Wilmington were ¼c lower, and there seemed to be some apprehension that increased war risks might check the expanding tendency of international trade. Stocks of cotton abroad are diminishing, however, and all the other spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c higher, with fairly good sales at several points. Quotations for December contracts on the Curb here ranged from about 7.52c to 7.56c.

COFFEE.

Conditions in the coffee market showed no particular change, and yesterday proved a dull day in every department. In the spot market prices remained unchanged, and with comparatively little pressure to sell, but buyers were very indifferent, notwithstanding a show of firmness in the cost and freight market, where prices were unchanged to slightly higher, with Santos 3s quoted at 9.49@9.60c; 4s, 9.40c; 4s, 8¾@9.10c, and Rio 7s at 6.35c, the latter being Tuesday's price. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for two days, 12,218 packages. Good demand for the higher grades of fresh creamery and Monday's advance was firmly maintained. There was not much disposition, however, to force prices any higher at the moment. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34c

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

England's Embargo Causes Slump Because of Low Domestic Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been rather quiet during the last week, though a normal amount of business has been accomplished, sales for the week aggregating 4,000,000 pounds. Foreign crossbreds have been in particularly active demand in the recent past, both for domestic and export use, the available supplies in this market being now at an extremely low ebb. The embargo on shipments from England is now much more drastic than was at first thought, resulting in the hardening of prices in the domestic market. It is estimated that the entire quantity of wool now available in this market is not in excess of 35,000,000 pounds.

"The woolen goods market is in a rather unsatisfactory condition, due in part to the weather and partly to general conditions. Cancellations have been received rather freely. There are quite a number of contracts for European powers, and several mills are fully employed on foreign orders at the present time. Blankets are in particularly active demand, and certain types of flannels are eagerly sought for.

"In the women's wear trade conditions are somewhat similar to those prevalent in men's wear. Novelty yarn goods suitable for coatings meet with ready sale, and piece-dyed merchandise in general is in better demand than fancy.

"The cotton goods market shows some improvement, sales of ordinary fabrics show gratifying increase, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained. There is hardly as much business being placed on fine and fancy [illegible] some contracts are continually being placed, and most mills have sufficient forward business to keep them fully employed for the immediate future. The situation in colored mills remains serious, and hardly a day passes that producers do not eliminate certain styles from their lines. Dyestuffs of some kinds are in plentiful supply, but those most needed do not seem to be available."

INSTRUCTION.

Many boys fail to Pass

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.

A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years work in one.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

The mothers' department of the Froebel League under the direction of Mrs. Marion B. B. Langzettel will open its Winter course of lectures at half past three o'clock on Thursday, November 5, at 112 East 71st Street; regular class work begins Wednesday, November 11, at half past ten. The subjects considered are those pertaining to the upbringing of children, discussed from a psychologic and practical standpoint and include psychology, handwork, stories, Bible study, science, history, music. Circular on application.

The Brown School of Tutoring.

Boys' School & Office, Girls' School, 241 W. 78th St. Tel. Col 8284. 239 W. 75th St. Founded 1906. No classes. 2 hours' work in one. All day study supervision An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study. A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

ST. MARTHA'S
Bronxville, N. Y.
Episcopal.
Three Years Course of Sewing, Dressmaking and Gardening.
FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av. 200 W. 72d St.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

THE RAYSON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 6th. 164-166-168 West 75th St. Clara L. Colburne, A. B., Martha K. Humphrey A. M., Principals.

Miss Buccini School of Languages.
Special native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers sent. Rates reasonable. 237 West 109th.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 431 W. 148th St. Kindergarten to college.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made and entered October 10, 1914, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned as Special Master will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, 713,535 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Said shares of stock will be offered for sale in one block or parcel. The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $350,000 cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or indorsed payable to the order of the undersigned as Special Master, or in lieu thereof $5,000,000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued under the Trust Agreement dated August 1, 1902, between said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1st, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such additional deposit, however, may be made in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price. In lieu of any deposit of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds as aforesaid with the undersigned, the certificate of deposit of any national bank or trust company having its principal office in the Southern District of New York that it holds, subject to his order and direction, the amount specified in said certificate of said bonds with coupons or transfers thereof as aforesaid. Any owner or holder of any of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under said trust agreement may bid upon the same at said sale. The right is reserved to the Court to reject any or all bids received and to confirm and direct the consummation of any sale in accordance with the provisions of said decree. In case the successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the completion of the purchase and payment of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such accepted bidder as hereinbefore provided, whether in cash or by check or by Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty to the extent that they will be applied towards the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale the deposits made by the accepted bidder will forthwith be returned to such bidder. The purchaser on confirmation of the sale by the Court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be cancelled or credited, as hereinafter provided, Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, and matured and unpaid coupons. The said purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons turned in at such sale the amount which would be paid in cash upon such Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The right is reserved to the Court to retake and resell the property upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in the event of default by the purchaser to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or his successors and assigns will be required to pay the balance of the purchase money and shall have the right to take or his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to become a party to this cause.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, 13 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 22, 1914.

BROWNSON WINTHROP, Special Master

GARY DENIES CUT IN WAGES.

Says Steel Trust Has Not Considered the Question.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that no decision had been made by the management to reduce wages of employes of the corporation. A dispatch from Pittsburgh had stated that a reduction probably would be made on Jan. 1.

"The question of reducing the wages of our employes," said Judge Gary, "has not been discussed or considered by the Directors or officials. If we should be compelled to readjust wages by reason of business conditions it would be much to our regret. Our policy is to maintain the highest wages practicable, depending upon conditions. These of course we cannot control.

"I am still hoping for a substantial improvement in business in the near future."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Incorporated today:

Reid Cameron Co., realty, construction, $50,000; C. A. Flynn, M. K. Cameron, R. H. Dillingham, New York.

Elden Hat Frame Co., $10,000; Bernard Leavitt, A. Rosenbluth, F. R. Elden, 291 B'way.

Leonard Sales Co., textiles, $5,000; S. L. Marcus, D. Herman, B. Naumburg, 80 Broad St.

H. E. Fry, Inc., dental supplies, $5,000; H. H. Kilen, M. L. Welland, A. Amerman, 439 Quincy St., B'klyn.

Malverne Building Co., $6,000; A. H. Wagg, T. H. Danch, C. B. Elmer, 190 Riverside Drive.

Murphy Cooperage Co., $5,000; M. Kamber, C. B. Fisher, A. B. Murphy, 5,118 Snyder Av., B'klyn.

Globe Steel Products Corpn., ball bearings, auto parts, $5,000; M. Vieweger, J. R. Quinn, C. F. Sultmeyer, 50 Church St.

Jackson Brokerage Co., brokerage, commission, $3,000; E. J. Gardner, F. P. Taylor, C. A. Miller, 90 West B'way.

Auto & Machine Springs Co., $10,000; M. Kleinberg, E. and I. Brumson, 166 E. 11 St.

Jackson Brokerage Co., Rochester, confectionery, $5,000—A. J. Jackson, A. De Himer, and Holland L. Browne, Jr.

American Forest Products Corpn., Carthage, lumber, farming, $5,000; A. P. McKennen, J. J. McDonald, Jr., Elon Carter.

West-Krautze Carting Co., Buffalo, $10,000; C. H. Krautze, W. F. Robinson, A. West.

Becker Waste Products Co., Poughkeepsie, merchandise, mercantile; $5,000; W. J. McCall, W. E. Bergstrom, P. J. Becker, Newark, N. J.

Pan-American Button Co., Buffalo; $75,000; L. Shantz, G. P. Burd, E. S. Nolt.

Ellicott Square Co., Buffalo; $25,000; J. A., T. M. and A. S. Kirk.

Motor Cycle Car Corp'n, Buffalo; $10,000; C. M. Babbitt, E. W. and A. E. Bennett, Grand Island.

Syracuse Ruling & Binding Co., Fabins, blank books, loose leaf specialties; $15,000; F. A. Smith, E. L. Vezina, R. B. Smith, Syracuse.

Batsigalia & Saperstein Amusement Co., Troy; $5,000; J. H. Saperstein, A. and Casper Battaglia.

Combined Fire Extinguisher & Fire Alarm Co.; $5,000; C. Caselli, S. Guglielmo, Andrea Basile, 613 Kent Av., B'klyn.

Utica Box Co., Utica; $35,000; T. S. Buckingham, W. P. Powell, A. W. Britton, 37 Wall St.

Authorizations: Lambert & Co. Pittsburgh, Penn., general brokerage; $10,000; Rep. August H. Blessing, 502 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.

Birmingham & Seam Co., Chicago, Ill., paper, merchandise; $100,000; Rep. A. T. Birmingham, 200 5 Av.

Capital increases: Normandale Silk Mills, Gloversville, $80,000 to $50,000; Batavia Garment Co., Batavia, $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Greater New York Barbers' Linen Supply Corp.; Pettit Lamb Co., Freeport; Burnes P. Pettit Land Co., Freeport; Eckford Realty Co., B'klyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—Charters filed today:

Model Cloak & Suit Co., Paterson, $4,000; Morrris Robbins, Paterson; Harry Goldfarb, New York; Louis Connor, Newark.

Atlantic Bottling Co., Atlantic Highlands, $10,000; Wm. J. Jennings, William H. David, Anna M. Jennings, Atlantic Highlands.

Protos Bottling & Supply Co., Wildwood, $100,000; Herrman Roeshman, Frank B. Sulzberger, Phila.; R. W. Redford, Ardmore, Penn.

Midland Co., Hackensack; Otto Wehrenberg, B'klyn; Patrick C. Byrne, Hackensack; C. S. Rock, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Officers, now unassigned, assigned as indicated: Inf.—Capt. C. C. Nixon and 1st Lt. F. K. Eastman to 30, and 2d Lt. M. D. Welty to 3.

Orders Oct. 30 transferring 2d Lt. H. E. Everts, 12 to 8 Inf., Feb. 1, amended to make the transfer effective Dec. 1, and he will sail about Dec. 5 for Manila.

1st Lt. K. L. Pepper, 15 Inf., retired on account of disability.

Capt. R. E. Grinstead, Inf., to Jeffersonville, Ind., to inspect Co. M, 1 Inf., Ind. militia.

Leaves: Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, Chief of Engrs., 15 days, and 1st Lt. W. S. Martin, 4 Cav., 3 months' extn.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. H. C. Cocke, N. Y. Yard, to command the Leonidas.

Lt. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., the Arkansas, to orders.

P. A. Surg. J. R. Barber, Norfolk Yard, to the Washington.

Chief Bosns. W. H. O'Connell, Phila. Yard, to temp. duty the Ohio; C. Schonborg, recvg. ship at N. Y., to Phila. Yard, and F. Carregher to Norfolk Yard.

Chief Mach. R. Iverson to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie at Tangier Sound; Vermont at Norfolk; Sacramento, Montana, McDougall, Cummings, Cassin, McCall, Burrows, Ammen, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Davis, Dale, Hull and Terry, Drayton at Hampton Roads; Mayflower and Dolphin at Washington; Smith at Whitestone Landing; Celtic at Boston; Sterett at Tompkinsville, and the Kansas at Port-au-Prince.

Sailed—Peoria, Charleston for Key West, and the Raleigh, La Paz for Manzanillo.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light w. to n. w. winds.

Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

West Tex., Utah, Okla., Ark., Tenn., Ky., Iowa, Mo., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. w. to w. winds.

Ind. and Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Wis. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—During the last twenty-four hours a well marked barometric depression has passed from the lake region to New England. It has caused strong southwest winds, a rise in temperature, but no precipitation of consequence.

A second depression of similar character overlies the British Northwest.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and about Lake Superior.

A continuance of fair weather in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains for several days is indicated.

It will be colder in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Val ey, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England Thursday. In the Northwest the temperature will rise.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, was as follows:

1913.		1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	51	3 P. M.	53	9 P. M.	72
6 A. M.	49	6 P. M.	46	12 M.	66
9 A. M.	51	9 P. M.	48		63
12 M.	54	12 P. M.	45		56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 23 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.56 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:45–830 10 Av.; John Scallon.....Loss.
12:50–1,416 Vyse Av.; Wm. Chase.....$300
1:58–140-144 W. 22 St.; Wm. Morris..Slight
2:30–Grand Concourse and McClellan St.; Peter McCarthy $1,500
2:35–168 St. and Gerard Av.; Lewis Scroots $500
3:50–339 W. 44 St.; Anton Suchtensod..Slight
4:30–153 W. 56 St.; Mr. Katsky.....$1,000
4:35–377 B'way.; S. Harris.....Slight
5:10–1,502 Norfolk St.; Isaac Sinch....Slight
P. M.
2:45–180 Orchard St.; I. Swigman....Slight
2:55–203 W. 145 St.; Van Buren Co....Slight
3:05–201 145 St.; C. Julius .....Slight
3:15–42 E. 8 St.; Mrs. A. Fischman..Slight
3:45–17 St. and 10 Av.; Con. Gas Co..Slight
4:10–900 Bryant Av.; not given.....Slight
4:15–453 W. 148 St.; not given.....Slight
4:15–19 Grand St.; Jos. Cartini.....None
5:00–405 E. 123 St.; not given.....Slight
5:10–751 W. 180 St.; Blanche Mott....None
5:30–N. r. cor. Vesey St. and B'way; Foundation Com'n Co. $1,000
6:10–Dyckman St. w. of B'way; not given.....None
6:40–4234 Cherry St.; Mary Gorman..Slight
6:45–Corner Jackson and Westchester Avs.; news stand; I. V. Varick..Slight
6:50–Subway station, Varick and Broome Sts .....None
7:30–42 W. 35 St.; Hotel Gregorian..Slight
7:45–224 E. 125 St.; Katzenellenbogen..Slight
8:30–240 W. 88 St.; Helen Huston.....$10
8:40–34 Commerce St.; Starick Metal Co..Slight
10:00–Tiffany St. at E. River.; not given..
10:17–234 E. 107 St.; S. Scalabia.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M. Nov. 4: Patrol. F. P. Reynolds, 38, at $700 a yr., appointed Sept. 6, 1898.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 6: Sergts. Michael Coughlan, 2, to 1; J. F. Hall, 14, to 1; T. E. Cashman, 1, to 2; G. E. Sager, 1, to 14; Patrol, J. W. Etyne, 159, assigned to clerical and house duty; J. H. Feeley, 270, assigned to mounted duty.

Temporary Assignments: Lt. Henry Hellmars, 39, to 62, for 6 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; Sergt. E. G. Lennon, 4, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 6 A. M. Nov. 7; Patrol. Alfred Rawson and Thomas Kane, 1 Precs., to 1 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 4; H. A. Isherwood, 12, to Training School, for clerical duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 9; Gustave Schley, 1, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 3 A. M. Nov. 6; Joseph Caracciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 26, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 5; P. T. Donovan, 63, to 61, for clerical duty, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 3; Bernard Mellon, 149, to Det. Bu., for 2 days, from noon, Nov. 2; Francis Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, for 30 days, from 9 A. M. Nov. 5; Inspr. Dougherty, 1 Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 2; J. J. Quinn, 4; Sigmund Lipscher, 63, and J. J. Scott, 275, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M. Nov. 3. Wednesday, Nov. 11, to Det. Bu. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 7: Italo Cassetti, 15; W. J. Blanch, 22; J. L. Masle, Jr., 68; Henry Sommers, 174; J. J. McManus, 21; James Dalton, 39; Abraham Snydecker, 72. To Com'r's office, from prects. indicated, duty at Board of Elections, for 3 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4: J. H. McKnight, 31; Edward Weiss, 35. To W. D. Mechlin, 145; August Meyer, 152; Jacob Feeney, 33; Henry Kleinmeyer, 81; Patrick Cooney, 149; Joseph Frank, 153. Matron Annie F. Menzies, 31, to 23, for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Nov. 3.

Assignments Discontinued: Lt. William Butler, 17, to Com'r's office, from 9 A. M. Nov. 3; Patrol. George W. Cole, 99, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; George Bender, 159, to clerical and house duty, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; G. J. Cook, 279, to mounted duty, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. G. D. Lang, 153, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; C. R. Steurer, 182, 1 day, from 6 P. M., Nov. 4; Harry Post, 278, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. J. H. King, 14, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 3.

The following applications for pay while on sick report are approved: Patrol. J. J. Burggraf, 4, from 1:50 A. M., Sept. 25, to 12:10 A. M., Oct. 8, and from 9:30 P. M., Oct. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 12; G. C. Cunningham, 25, from noon, Aug. 9, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 16; J. P. Woods, 82, from 12 P. M., Aug. 9, to 12 P. M., Aug. 30; F. S. Traver, 59, from noon, Aug. 22, to 12 P. M., Aug. 24; C. T. Gallagher, 67, from noon, Sept. 6, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 1; W. J. Shea, 61, from 8 A. M., Sept. 4, to noon, Oct. 1; J. J. O'Neill, 60, from 3:45 P. M., Sept. 25, to 12 P. M., Sept. 27; A. G. Rubi, 3, from 12 P. M., Sept. 10, to noon, Oct. 18; J. H. Fallon, 149, from noon, Sept. 8, to noon, Sept. 22; W. H. Farley, 146, from noon, Aug. 18, to 12 P. M., Aug. 19, and from 1:50 P. M., Sept. 5 to 12 P. M., Oct. 9; Antonio Pasela, 91, from noon, 9:20 P. M., Sept. 16, to 12 P. M., Sept. 26; A. E. Ranftle, 275, from noon, Sept. 13, to noon Oct. 22; E. W. Clark, Trat. Subdiv B, from noon, Sept. 16, to 12 P. M., Oct. 3; Charles Braun, Trat. Subdiv C, from noon, Aug. 20, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 20.

Amendments: So much of S. O. 225, C. S., as transfers Patrol. J. P. McGannon, 61, to 16, is amended to read 63. So much of paragraph 1, S. O. 230, C. S., as assigns Lt. J. E. Shaw, 66, to command 61, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5, is amended to read: Lt. Martin McCauley, 68.

Death reported: Patrol. James Conway, 150, at 3:25 A. M., Nov. 4.

Fire Department.

Leave without pay: Thos. Geobert, H. & L. 7, 15 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4; W. J. Connell, Eng. 14, 15 hours, from 5 A. M. Nov. 4; L. A. Sorasco, Eng. 30, 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6.

Penalties imposed: Capt. A. J. O'Bryon, Eng. 284, conduct prejudicial to discipline; reprimanded. Mrs. Kara, Eng. 256, absent without leave; sentence suspended.

Charges dismissed: Capt. A. J. O'Bryon, Eng. 284, conduct prejudicial to discipline.

These companies will report at Company School in East 67 St.: 10 A. M.—Monday; Nov. 9, Eng. 23; Tuesday, Nov. 10, Eng. 40; Wednesday, Nov. 11, Eng. 94; Thursday, Nov. 12, Eng. 156; Friday, Nov. 13, H. & L. 2; Saturday, Nov. 14, H. & L. 26. 1 P. M.—Monday, Nov. 9, Eng. 244; Tuesday, Nov. 10, Eng. 245; Wednesday, Nov. 11, Eng. 40; Thursday, Nov. 12, Eng. 378; Friday, Nov. 13, H. & L. 137; Saturday, Nov. 14, H. & L. 147.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening School 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, is forming additional civil service classes for examinations by the city, State, and Federal authorities. Extra classes for English to foreigners are also being organized. Application in person should be made to Julian Mandel, Principal.

Walter L. Hervey, whose term of office as a member of the Board of Examiners expired on Sept. 27, is still drawing the regular salary for that position, as the Board of Education has not yet elected his successor, it was learned to-day that the matter will be settled at the next meeting of the board on Nov. 11.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $70,000 to replenish the general repair account of the Department of Education; said sum having been expended for fitting up six buildings for pre-vocational work.

The temporary appointments of three clerks, one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting in City Supt. Maxwell's office, have been approved.

The temporary appointment of Charles F. Devlin as a first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies has been revoked.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $406, proceeds from the sale of products of the New York Nautical School, to the Special Trade School Fund for 1914.

The Board of Education has requested the President of Queens to act favorably on the petition for the paving of Laferis Avenue, Glen Morris.

It has been decided to hire seats to watch the meeting room of the Society for Ethical Culture, in Central Park West and Central Park West, for lecture purposes.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

59—William Sizemore v. Foli M. Brady.—Submitted.

45—The Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. v. John A. Harrison.—Argument continued.

47—Mo. Pac. Ry. v. City of Omaha.—Argument commenced.

49—La. Ry. & Nav. Co. v. Martin Behrman.—Argument commenced.

It will be colder in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Val ey, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England Thursday. In the Northwest the temperature will rise.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Alleghany Val Brick Co. v. Raymond.
Laemmle<Stern.
Re Buchanan.
Re Buchanan.
Re Buchanan.
Re Buchanan.
Re Pope & Davis Co. v. Million<U S.
Hengerer<Reynolds Elec.
St'd Typewriter<St'd Folding.
Edison<Aisen's P. Cement.
Nuzel<Elmore & H.
US<Lehigh R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

N. Y. Assets Real Co. v. McKinnon.
De la Fuente<Hamerstein.
McKinnon<Ala. Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Same<Stalle.
Brashear<Smith.
Hughes<NY, O. & W.
Western Dev<McKinnon.
Grilsman<P R c. (2 acts.)
N Y Bank Note<Thomas.
Gates<NY, NH & R.
Barrett, Mfg<Marrone.
Schall<L V R R, (2 acts.)
Andrews Co<Phoenix Amuse.
Zimmerman<Swiss B. Verein.
Am Sign<Kanter.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. v. Trans Dietz<Singer S. Mach.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Uyltray<Fox Amuse.
Dornell<L I R R, (2 acts.)
Young<Leader Pub.
Mason<Moore.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Barton C Milk<Sanitary Can.
Simon<Amer Tob.
Met L I<Marshall.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Col Co<same.
Himmelstein<Huntington.
Globadder<CNY.
Dayton Auto T<Wishart.
Burke<Atl Coast L.
Cusick<Knick Ice.

DISTRICT COURT—Sabicon, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Fisher<Corn.
Dayton Eng Lab<Bowman Auto.
Nicholas Power<Baird (2 acts.)
Auto R Safe<Burns.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Jury calendar. Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Perry<Schaefer.
Ryan<Mt Vernon B'k.
Conklin<Diesel.
Siallo<Magner.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 11:30 A. M. Springer<Thompson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Bush<Bush.
Van Bayer<Minigret M.
Gilleran<Colby.
Thorne<Johnson, Adams & G.
Palmer<Schwarzenb'h.
Manussa<Mundet & Son.
Schaefer<Morgan Ldry Imp<Trad Bk<Purdy.
Hammitt<Gaynor.
Mayer<Monzo.
Roberts<Grove Hat.
Miller<Harvey.
Calibrisotto<Postal Tr.
McCormick<McCorm'k McWhirter<Bowen.
Marcus<Fidelity & D.
Wolf<Waldo.
Black<Fonda.
Faucett<Selpp.
Cohen<Waldo.

APPELLATE TERM.—Lehman, Whitaker, and Delehanty, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions.

Re Union Trust. (Washington Trust.)
Re Curtis, (W. T. Co.)
Re same, (W. T. Co.)
Re Jarvis, (W. T. Co.)
Re Ten Brook, (W. T. Co.)
Re Bristow (W. T. Co.)
Re Un Tr, (W. T. Co.)
Re Prentiss Co, (W. T. Co.)
McGillivray<McG'fray.
Horowitz<Besner.
Chitel<Hill.
Kelly<Knick Ice.
Titus<Billington.
Re Wagner.
Re Butler.
Re Star Leather G.
Brinckerhoff<Cohen.
Ragkin<Fargo.
Re Morrison.
Corn Ex Bk<Drieben.
Re Kommel.
Peter<5 Av Coach.
Michaelis<I R T.
Ostrander<same.
Marsh<same.
Goldstein<same.
Urstadt<same.
De Witt<same.
Finan<same.
Nat Ex Bk of Wheeling<Farson, Jr.
Kornthal<Schlanowsky Glass<Glass.
CNY<Ware.
Bechhold<Luftig.
Simpson<Lipschitz.
Todd<Russack.
Ryan<Knick Ice.
Spencer<Mellitus.
Faithe & McCaul<Raisler.
Cooper<Mackay.
Hampel<Schneider, (2 acts.)
Boland<Munk.
Calender<Scheer.
Murray<Tinton Av Con.
Janss<Erb.
Moore<Meissner.
Seamens Bk<Chappelle.
Sprung<Hexter.
Wilson<Thomas.
NY Water Sup Eq<Bayer.
Fischel<Friedlander.
Mandel<Trop, (2 acts.)
Frankfurt-Barnett Co<Frym.
Relin<Rellin.
Stelter<Stelter.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq., Briskman<Adams.
Inq., Neustadt<Kamerstein.
Gotthliel<Isaacs.
Broad & Beaver St<Gabriel.
US Wty & Imp<Gabriel.
Grossman<Carnegie T. Broomgarden<Gt East Casualty.
State Bk Munk<Keshin, Blitstein & Co.
Barton<Mulligan.
Gross<Seidman.
Beha<Roth-child.
Littlefield<CNY.
Postal Life<Burns.
Rosenblum<Kreut.
Herring<Nemoof.
Landon<Mott.
Diatill'g<Kahnewsky, Re Crow.
Clear.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klein<Schoenberg.
Mendelson<NY Ess Yolk Mfg Co.
T Aronson<Yohalem, J Aronson<Yohalem.
Halsenbuttel<Meagher.
Slavin<Pitts Con.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Slochem<Br Col Ry & Dev Co.
Bayer<Rothschild-Robinson Co.
Carroll<Levy & G. Turk<Maas.
Greenberg<Sundock.
Kahn<NY Rys.
Kaufman<Careful Blty & Const Co.
Roese<R Hoe & Co.
Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Andrews<Tinney.
Ballinger<Dodright.
Pisemacher<Levy.
Paltrowitz<Steeplech.
Stewart<Martin.
People<Townsend.
Taylor<I R T.
Delaney<Adair.
Littenberg<Reichman.
Johnson<Bradley Con.
Cerf<Bliss Co.
Nicolas<Am Brass.
Spivy<I R T.
O'Malley<NY Rys.
Lipkin<Bklyn El RR.
Phillips<Smith-Worth.
Gray<Nassau El RR.
Taylor<I R T.
Rudyk<Levy.
Fitzpatrick<I R T.
Burleaux<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VI.—Blasell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Witt<Austro-Am SS.
Edwards<Gilmes.
Elgar<NY Con RR.
Hickey<Asphalt Con. (2 acts.)
Lowenstein<CNY.
Lockwood<same.
Koster<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Connell<Rosenbaum.
Beatty<I R T.
Reilly<Am Marion S.
Nadell<Siffren.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ringuleson<Linch, (2 acts.)
Valentine<Seelye.
Gardner<G Ex Co, &c.
Solich<McAvoy.
Grasso<Esperia.
A Lopez<Linch.
Spies<same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Washburn<Avery.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kaskel<So Pac SS.
Ford<N Y N H & H.
Abrams<Kitchen Imp.
Glass<Kolar.
Bedell<Barrett.
Wortendyke<CNY.
Futornasky<NasEIRR.
Morrison<same.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 16.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 9.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bank.

Little<Lash Studios.
Cooper<Cooper.
Asphalt Paving<CNY (2 acts).
Weinhandler<Getlar.
Oet<Mindlin.
Frey<Jones.
Wawbeek Land<Wilt.
Burke<CNY.
Delehanty<Dunn.
Hammer<Claremont Silk.
Farley<Hollingsworth. Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Times Sq Auto<Mercer Auto.
Amoroso<Fruit Aus. Clear.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kiosk Cont<Int Motor.
Gordon<N River, CNY.
Hart<Higgins.
E J E Install<Zimmermann.
McKegney<Ill Surety.
Davis<West Burges. Clear.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mills<Nat Surety.
Harding<Postal Life.
People<Jos el Solomon<E of Painters.
Sternberg<Silberstein.
Straus<Regan.
Thielestein<Iroquois Door Co.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Goldstein<N Y Life.
Cole<Katz.
Curley<Currie.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Oehlmsky<Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co<190th St Rlty. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tuomy<Walsh.
Sheridan<McLaughlin.
Melton<Havemeyers.
Adams<Marion St Shovel Co.
Talcott<Nichols.
U S Hungerford Brass

21x108.11; Carl A. Baas and another to Laura H. Jones, 18 East Park St, Newark, N. J., Oct. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500
SAME PROPERTY; same to Meta M. Spies .....
110 West 102d St, prior mtg $7,500, Nov. 2, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$1,000
LOT 28, map of partition sale of Wells vs. Storer; Charles P. Twigg to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Oct. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Cleeke, K. & B., 391 East 149th St.....$300
LOTS 153 and 154, map of Upland Realty Co.; Elsie M. Holzhalt to Sarah J. Gibbins, 23 South Vermont Av., Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,400
LOTS 7, 8, 53, 54, and 55, map of Joseph Husson Chassons Point; George Glenz to William M. Husson, 524 West 124th St, Nov. 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$650
MARMION AV, n e corner of 175th St, 92x99.6, to Vinyard Place; James McConnell to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 905 East Tremont Av; (prior mtg $50,000.) Nov. 2, due March 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000
MONROE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 100x100; Alex S. Williams to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 2, due July 8, 1919; attorneys, Cadawalder, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$2,000
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Frederick J. Weber, 146 Sumpter St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $4,750, Nov. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000
3D AV, s w corner of 138th St, 42.11x74.2; Forest Av, 962 to 967, w s, 30x98.5; August Molhus to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $43,000
148TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Brook Av, 75x99.11; Ahr Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Frank, Weehawken, N. J., and another, trustees, Nov. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. D. Bergman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$15,000
161ST ST, 626 East, s s, 18.9x72.6; Josephine Frans to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, Nov. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. W. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$300
170TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 50x116; Mary A. Nolan and another to William A. Paton, Lakewood, N. J., and another, trustee, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.
AMSTERDAM AV, 2,070, St. Nicholas Av, 1,040, store floor and basement; Ada L. Westcott and others, Trustees, to Alphonse Andre and another, 995 West 111th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenberg, 309 Broadway $1,800
CHAMBERS ST, 123-131, all; Huggins Estate, Incorporated, to Joseph Weintraub, 704 West End Av., 20 4-12 years from Nov. 1, 1914 .....$20,000
ESSEX ST, 133-5, all; Morris Liebman to Louis Block and another, 55 Mott St, from Aug. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1925; attorney, A. Rosenberg, 170 Broadway, $7,000 and $8,500
3D AV, 398, all; Frederick Rozell to Bernhard Heinrich, 398 3d Av., 3 years from May 1, 1915.....$2,100
3D AV, 364, all; David Pick to Frederick Renzer, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1914; address party of the second part, 360 3d Av..$4,200
17TH ST, 430 East, store, &c.; Anna Wassmuth and another Exrs., to John Powers and another, 428 East 17th St., 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$750
105TH ST, 72-74 East, all; Rose Herskowitz to Nathan Moskowitz, 511 Kelly St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway $3,700

Bronx.

150TH ST, 232 East, all; Thomas Cunningham to Thomas Petrello, 228 East 148th St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Thomas Petrello, 228 East 148th St.....$540
MORRIS AV, 536, south store; Antonio D'Iono to Cansio Rossi, 536 East 148th St, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorney, Harry Steinbeck, 586 Morris Av $576
TINTON AV, 913½, all; John W. Decker to Samuel Yanvofsky, 513 West 143th St, 3 years, 4 months from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Checkea, 116 Nassau St.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 and 1,684; W. E. Pruden Hardware Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, lessee; John C. Brady, contractor $156
81ST, 323 EAST; William Kershon against Samuel Davis, owner; Max Rimmel, contractor $25
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 170x100; James McDermott against William Slattery Construction Co., owner and contractor $692

Bronx.

216TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Livingston Av, 10x130.3; Wright, Ogden Co., Inc., against J. D. Strycker, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractors $1,133

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D AV, 2,076 to 2,080; Felice Trecchia against Film Amusement Co., Inc., and others, July 16, 1914, (vacated).....$225
SAME PROPERTY; Ike T. Klinghoffer against same, July 16, 1914, (vacated)..$120
8TH AV, 2,519 to 2,523; George Schweppenhauer against Eduardo H. Gato and others, July 9, 1914, (vacated).....$87

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 16; Abraham H. Sarasohn against Aaron Safro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Rittenberg.
NEW BOWERY, 27 and 29; same against Antonio G. Casazza and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
PARK ROW, 194 to 198; Manhattan Railway Co. against David Rothschild and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
PARK ROW, 129; Manhattan Railway Co. against Abraham Liebeskind and others; (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
PARK ROW, 223 and 60 New Bowery; Manhattan Railway Co. against Robert Kommel and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
PARK ROW, 189 to 205; Manhattan Railway Co. against Frederick N. Cowperthwait and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
2D AV, 776; same against Josephine K. Schwefel and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
2D AV, 770 and 772; same against Malvine Bauer and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
2D AV, 795; Manhattan Railway Co. against Cord H. Schroeder and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.
21ST ST, 459 West; Frank Dunning and others against Emma B. Frink and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Speir & Bartlett.
61ST ST, 240 West; Lillian S. Gillespie against Michael Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Fleming.
96TH ST, 330 West; Isaac Roth against Bella M. Williams, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, L. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman.
127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 40x99.11; Sophia H. Atkinson against George M. Archer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. A. Ackley.
137TH ST, 102 West; Ida Straus against Temple Improvement Corporation and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

Bronx.

QUIMBY AV, n s, 120 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Benjamin Seh against Frederick Uhl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. McHugh.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 162 ft s of Mott St, 62x100; Minnie Wolfer against Mooney Schreiber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.
5D AV, e s, 52 ft n of 135d St, 26x27; Sarah Van Riper against William J. Cornell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.
238TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Paulding Av, 100x100; Samuel H. Kupferman against Jason C. Cameron and others, (to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.
All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914 ordered that:
"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, or other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915 under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers hereof, to which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or on which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to credit or allowance in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings thereof in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant.
"Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
30 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST
was heretofore the barrier to
Sprinkler Equipment.
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.
WELLS & NEWTON CO.
Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation.
Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12270)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Surrounding Kew Station.
15 MINUTES
FROM HERALD SQUARE.
All Night Service.
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,350 to $22,500. Convenient Terms.
Information on request.
JOHN J. BRITTON, Mardridge Bldg.,
Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Telephone Greeley 5970 and 5251.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
POULTRY FARM.
$2 weekly will buy Al poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, etc.; near large town; good markets, factories, etc.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C BARGAIN, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.
DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS
22 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call 'Phone, or write.
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
PROPERTY
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc
Fish & Marvin
527 Fifth Ave., New York.
Phone: 6536 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Farm in Village
45 Miles Out; Price, $6,000.
Within five minutes' walk of R. R. Station and all conveniences in town of 2,000; only 45 miles to New York City; buildings in perfect condition, thoroughly modern; include 6-room house, with bath, steam heat, city water; 21-ft. piazza; fine cellar; telephone; 30-ft. barn, with running water; poultry house, wagon house, garage, etc.; maple shade; 7 acres of remarkable rich soil perfectly adapted for truck and fruit; good orchard of peach trees; also several apple and cherry trees and some strawberries; owner has a larger place which requires all his time and is anxious to sell; price, if taken now, only $6,000; part cash. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Hightstown, N. J.
Rent THEN Buy!
New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, perfectly, practically perfect, all for outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy terms. For permit to inspect address Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
426-32 EAST 91ST ST.
3-Story, Cellar, Brick.
100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
E. R. POERSCHKE Brokers Protected. 32 UNION SQUARE.
39 EAST 19TH STREET
Attractive Store and Basement.
Also First Loft. Together or sepdrate.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.
5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
STABLE
Five story and basement, 441-443 E. 19th St.; accommodate 90 horses, 60 wagons. Owner will alter for manufacturing purposes. John J. Bagley, 25 W. 42d St.
STOCK AND SALESROOMS
S. W. Corner 4th Av. and 20th St.
Eighth floor; best of light; rents $1,500 and $2,000; very low insurance.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 B'way at 26th St. Phone Farragut 6464.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
Furnished Apartment
FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6810.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2562.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is given, that, pursuant to terms of certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustee, mortgagee, the undersigned trustee sells at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electrical therapeutic apparatus and appliances, electric motors and static machines and other apparatus and appliances.
WILLARD P. JESSUP,
as Trustee, Mortgagee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St	B	4	1	480
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations.
Maid service included.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
and all meals served in apartments.
RENTAL $900 to $1500
Chas. P. de Casanova, or your own broker. Agt. on premises. Tel., Columbus—3996.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
Only One Apartment Left.
5 Rooms & Bath
Rent $1,300.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS
The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
'Phone 6350 Greeley.

133-135 W. 104th St.
Modern elevator apartments, seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; maids' toilet; all-night service; rent $840; concession.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH POLISIUK Bankrupt.—No. 20360.
NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Polisiuk Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 4th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 20563.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS AMDUR Bankrupt.
Louis Amdur was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 31st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on November 17 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, November 2nd, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Marlborough Corporation and for such other and further relief as may be proper and necessary.
Dated New York, October 6th, 1914.
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM COMPANY,
By F. A. McNAMEE, President.
ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Attorney for Marlborough-Blenheim Company, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Convenient and durable are the binders for preserving THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA.
Best collection of photographs of Europe's great conflict. Cloth, $1; imitation leather, $1.35; half leather, gold rimmed, $1.50; by mail. Subscription for the War Extra, $5 a year. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Ground floor apartment. Suitable for Physician or living apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Rental Agent on Premises.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
Rental Agent on Premises.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

150 West 79th Street
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.
1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800.

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6
Dining Room, 21x32.6
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 57th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath,
$35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath,
$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 93TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.
3 Rooms & Bath, $55.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
New fireproof elevator apartments; all modern improvements; near "L" station and 96th St. Subway.
55 West 95th St.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
A Very Attractive Suite of
8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.
Rent only.....$1,400
Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.
Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 601 W. 115th St.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
2,422 Broadway

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
601 West 156th St, N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above. Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, w Broadway, and 156th St.

Ft. Washington Av. Block Front
2 six and 2 four room apartments; elevator; every improvement; exceptional terms. Westwood and Cliftwood Courts, 179th to 180th.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.
3 ROOMS & BATH $50 to $75.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Richmond Hill
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments Fireproof Building.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $1,250 to $1,500.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.
Big Concessions.
High Class Elevator Apartments. All Improvements.
94th Street, near Riverside Drive.
314 Front Apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maid's lavatory; per year, $1,050.
315 Front Apartment, 5 rooms & Bath, $39.00.
321 Front Apartment, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath, $52.50 to $65.00.
7 Rooms & Bath, $55.
Large, light rooms; electric light; all improvements; near 93d St. "L" station and Park.
40 West 93d St.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW York County.—FELIX M. WARBURG and PAUL M. WARBURG, as successor trustees of the trusts created by Dorothea Wolff, deceased, by deed of trust dated February 6, 1902, as modified by a written instrument dated May 17, 1909, Plaintiffs, against Clara F. Wolff, Stanley L. Wolff, Dorothy S. Wolff, Eliza Kent Wolff, (an infant under fourteen years of age;) the said Clara F. Wolff and Stanley L. Wolff, as executors of the last will and testament of Lewis S. Wolff deceased; the said Stanley L. Wolff, as administrator with the will annexed of Dorothea Wolff, deceased; Addie Kahn, Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Lottie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger; Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rosa Keiffer, Phillip Frank, Mathilda Steinam, Edward S. Steinam, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs and Celia Loeb, Defendants.
To the above-named Defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 1st, 1914.
GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger, Fannie Phillips, Rosa Keiffer, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs and Celia Loeb:
The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to the order of Hon. Thomas F. Donnelly, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of October, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

BANGS—LEMUEL B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY E. BANGS, Nesbitt H. Bangs, an infant over the age of fourteen years; Merwin Bolton Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years; Edward Dewey Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years, and John Nevin Sayre, designated as an alternative and successor executor; and Timothy Davenport, designated in the will as contingent executor; the heirs and next of kin of LEMUEL B. BANGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Isabel Hoyt Bangs, who resides at No. 32 East 81st Street in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, with codicil thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LEMUEL B. BANGS, who was at the time of his death a resident of No. 32 East 81st Street, in the City and County of New York, deceased.
Therefore, You and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.
In testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of our said County [Seal.] of New York, at said County, the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
OF
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the undersigned was, on the 22nd day of October, 1914, duly appointed receiver of TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY by the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, in a suit in equity pending in said court, wherein Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant, and that the undersigned was also, on the 23rd day of October, 1914, duly appointed as receiver of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company by the United States District Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division, in an ancillary suit in equity pending in said court, wherein said Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff, and said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant, and that in pursuance of said orders of appointment, the undersigned has duly qualified and given bond as such receiver, and that he is now the duly qualified and acting receiver of said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, and of all of its property and assets, of whatsoever kind, nature and description, wheresoever the same is situated or may be found, and is now in possession thereof.
All creditors of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, excepting those hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they, and each of them, are required, on or before the 4th day of January, 1915, to file their respective claims with the undersigned, or to file in the above suit, in the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, bills of intervention setting forth their respective claims, and upon their failure so to do, said creditors shall be barred and not permitted or allowed to participate or receive any payments upon their respective claims, either from the income of the property of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or from the proceeds of the sale thereof.
The above provisions as to filing verified copies of claims or bills of intervention thereon shall not apply to creditors holding prior lien bonds or first mortgage gold bonds or equipment trust obligations, heretofore issued by Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or to creditors whose claims have arisen on account of services, labor, material or supplies furnished to Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company within a time not exceeding six months prior to the 22nd day of October, 1914, and which have been approved for payment by the receiver and included within the list of creditors furnished by the receiver to the master appointed in said suit.
The undersigned has furnished to the master appointed in said suit, Guy W. Kinney, Esq., No. 1,310 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, a list of such creditors, as of the date of the 22nd day of October, 1914, whose claims have been so approved by him for payment. Creditors whose claims are included in said list are not required to make proof thereof, but such list will be taken by the master as correct as to all items which are not contested by defendants or other creditors or stockholders of the defendant.
This notice is given and published by order of said courts.
WALTER L. ROSS, Receiver,
Toledo, Ohio.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 23th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.
Two-family brick, 1,151 Longfellow Av., 167th, to colored or white; brings $30 monthly; valued $13,000; mortgage $8,700; sell for $2,000 above mortgage; lots of improvements. Cron

For Sale.—Up-to-date cloak, suit, specialty store, thriving manufacturing city; new stock, fixtures; opened April, 1914. X, 268 Times Annex.

This advertisement, in The Times last week, brought eleven prompt replies.
An advertisement in the Business Opportunity column of The Times Saturday, Sunday, and Monday obtains a three-day rate of—
Inquire about this special feature.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $50 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9620—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
166 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Attractively furnished, sunny apartment in the Fifties, near Madison Av., eight rooms, two baths, $250 a month for season. Address Room 302, 100 William St.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4830 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West. (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

47th, 16 West.—One, two, three room kitchenette apartments; every convenience; $35 up; partly furnished or unfurnished; references.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Women's bachelor apartments; private dinner club; breakfast served in room. N 149 Times.

A bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, 39th St., overlooking park; furnished or unfurnished. N 79 Times.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Riverside Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

Sunny 3-room suite; use kitchen; handsomely furnished; bargain. Lyons, 207 West 85th.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $60 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 6 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Two refined gentlemen want bachelor apartment, elegantly furnished, homelike; permanent; Riverside Drive; state detailed particulars. M 360 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent $55.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marlkeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $33 to $48. Owner on premises.

8th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments, all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linnihen, 221 Fourth Av.

A.—229 West 101st St., (corner Broadway.)—One apartment unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent $780. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

One large room; private bath; 3 closets; mirrors; free electricity; maid service; telephone; $33 monthly. Rebaret Studios, 420 Madison Av.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

327 West 36th.—7-8 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

80th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Wellsmoor, c. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Must sublet 4 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 542 West 179th.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor. 137th St. $900 to $1400.

129th St., 30 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $50 to $80.

East Side.

55TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements. Standard Service.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Floor, private residence; bright, spacious rooms; light housekeeping; $35. 160 East 61st St.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av., (corner of 115th St.)—Six large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath, all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

59th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator. $18. Fred T. Barry Co., Agents, 646 Madison Av.

87th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; lease preferred.

62d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $36 to $40; electricity.

1,767 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31

104 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly. D. Stoat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Storage
Thirty Cents a Line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-129 West 90th St., or Telephone Riverside or 8470 Riverside.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

18TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; Billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; double room; running water; electricity; excellent table.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms in house with owner; board optional.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 88 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; bath adjoining; unlimited hot water.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all accommodations; table guests. Tel. 10121 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive front room; private bath; superior cuisine; dancing evenings

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double and single room; southern exposure; superior cuisine.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; reference.

74TH, 133 WEST.—20th year: large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose, velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front and rear room, equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; large dining rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house, home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

86TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two fine rooms, singly or en suite; private house; homelike; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; single rooms; unexcelled table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Sunny front room; all conveniences; medium-size room; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor, dining room; excellent table; telephone; electricity.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 309 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rosert.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few refined guests accommodated; reasonable, home comforts; handsome apartment.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Lovely rooms; home table; elevator; suitable one or two; near Broadway and Riverside. Apt. 51.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; handsomely appointed bachelor apartment; excellent cuisine; evenings. Apt. 3D.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,468.—Beautiful warm, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; nursing water; small, congenial family; excellent table; couple, $20, $14 for one; single room, adjoining bath, $8. Apt. 15.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10-$12; two, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

WANTED.—Refined young gentleman desires room and board, private family, or very refined house; references exchanged confidential; between 40th and 50th Sts. S 11 Times.

Refined couple desire large, comfortable front room and board, private house, 76th to 86th, Lex. to 5th Avs. S 122 Times.

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Thirty Cents a Line.

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An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $2 up. Tel. 123 T.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; steam heat; $4 up.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room, private bath, Southern exposure $7; front room, running water, bath adjoining, $5; refinement.

30TH, 137 EAST.—Well-furnished room, large closet; next to bath. Heaton.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large handsome room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

72D, 230 EAST.—Large room; every convenience; private family; bath; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 16.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 462.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

97TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 6th Av.)—Room, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—Room and bath; also small single room; references. Tea room. 953 Greeley.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

49TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with bath; private house; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable suite, kitchenette, bath, heat, hot water, service; $15.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—High-class house offers accommodations to gentleman; rooms hot, cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

52D, 241 WEST.—Small and large rooms; shower bath, telephone; all conveniences; near Broadway. Columbus 5489.

52D, 236 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Exceptionally quiet, well-kept rooms, adjoining bath; beautiful parlor.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

70TH, 367 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, connecting rooms, private bath; also medium size rooms and bath, heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 194 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large, running water.

71ST, 132 WEST.—Large room, one flight, containing strictly private bath; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen. Call mornings only.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; continuous hot water; Subway around corner.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offers single rooms or suite; meals optional.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $3, $6. 9987 Columbus.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 129 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10033 Schuyler.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

77TH, 159 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with or without bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 178 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front room; Subway; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 38 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references M. M. Levy.

83D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms board.

83D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

83D, 115 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms; private bath.

83D ST., 133 WEST.—Well furnished suite or single; private house; telephone, elevator.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; moderate.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Goldenstar.

85TH, 405 WEST.—Private house; conversation; women; references. Schuyler 6660. Barcas.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; large, small; home surroundings; central location; telephone.

86TH ST., 236 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; home; lady or gentleman; private residence. Phone [illegible]

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

237 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Excellent room, every convenience; private house. 4307 Schuyler.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, suitable for two; clean, select house; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

93D, 140 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 149 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $6 and $7.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

96TH ST., 259 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Lina.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Well-furnished front bedroom, elevator apartment; near Riverside; $7.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

99TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

99TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome room, running water; board optional. T C.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Barger, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 239 WEST.—Elevator apartment; pleasant room; convenient cars; private family. Nahm.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6289 Morningside.

111TH ST., 511 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Exceptionally light, steam-heated rooms; block Subway; first floor front; $3, $4.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3582 Morningside. Clark.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 5C.

117TH, 352 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; near Subway, "L" express station; no other roomers. Apartment 55.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; sonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

118TH, 370 WEST, corner Morningside Av.—Alcove room, small room; housekeeping. Ball.

119TH, 430 West, (opposite Columbia.)—Gentleman occupying apartment offers outside room to another gentleman; dining room. Apartment 37.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 367 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements, telephone; private house; very reasonable.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large, small newly decorated rooms, excellent board, for gentlemen seeking homelike surroundings; table guests accommodated.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D ST., (3,060 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $5 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Furnished bedroom, adjoining bath, with private family. Apt. 35.

125TH, 215 WEST.—Private family, two rooms, all conveniences, telephone, privileges; reference.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience; private house; breakfast optional.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order, room, parlor floor, kitchenette, telephone.

136TH, 539 West.—Large, light, comfortable; private family; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 64.

140TH ST., 448 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7981 Audubon.

142D, 683 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private home; references.

144TH, 608 WEST.—Woman; one flight; in 6 P. M. Phone, electricity. Lewis.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive light room; modern conveniences; private family, $8. Conried.

164TH ST., 545 WEST.—Furnished room; gentlemen; references. Apt. 1D.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman, every convenience. Apt. 31. Phone Audubon 3870.

181ST ST., 605 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Two attractively furnished rooms with bath, to let to women in modern apartment. Mrs. Walker.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $9.50 weekly each.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Beautiful, large room, facing drive; private family; shower bath; elegantly furnished. Telephone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One or two large, desirable rooms, adjoining bath, in high-class apartment; business man or woman; permanent. Tel. 3903 Morningside. Vosburgh.

BROADWAY, corner 90th St., (Wolliston.)—Large front room, exquisitely furnished in white; Oriental rugs, piano; $14, beautiful home for high-class people; also smaller rooms; all transit facilities. 8D.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in high-class apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, find same, moderate price, 348 West 105th, corner Broadway. Dalee.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Elegantly furnished suite, 2 or more rooms, with private bath; single rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 6F.)—Unusually attractive room; Hudson view; Subway; breakfast or board optional. Phone 7023 Morningside.

ROOM adjoining bath with small private family in Riverside Drive; references required. Address Reasonable, N 146 Times.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

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CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS wanted; small family; references required. Call forenoon, 8 East 86th St.

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CHAMBERMAID wishes position, country hotel or club. Address W., S 121 Times.

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RIVAL PRESIDENTS RULE IN MEXICO

Carranza Sets Up His Government at Puebla, Gutierrez at Aguascalientes.

VILLA MOVES ARMY SOUTH

Said to Have Arrested Delegates Opposed to Him at Peace Convention.

ANTI-AMERICANISM AROUSED

Gen. Funston Reports That the Capital Is Stirred Up by Demands for Withdrawal of Troops.

EL PASO, Nov. 4.—Mexico, with two Executives, had two capitals today, neither of them Mexico City.

Gen. Carranza, who for several days has been at Puebla, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, today ordered his Cabinet Ministers, with the archives of the Government, to proceed there.

The other capital is at Aguascalientes, scene of the recent conference of revolutionary chiefs. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, elected by the convention as provisional President, officiated at that city.

With the admitted split between Carranza and Villa there came today the taking sides by the various chieftains. The Carranza General Consulate here tonight announced that several of the most important leaders had joined the Carranza side. Among them Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commander of the western military zone, who has acted as a neutral in the Carranza-Villa difficulty; Gen. Lucio Blanco, cavalry leader of Obregon's division and formerly chief of the eastern zone, and Gen. Antonio Villareal, who has been President of the Aguascalientes convention.

Villareal and Blanco left Aguascalientes today for Mexico City. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the eastern military zone, previously had acknowledged his loyalty to Carranza.

According to the troops commanded by these leaders, Carranza is stronger than Villa. Villa, however, has a much better organized army and superior equipment. The West Coast country with the exception of Sonora, now dominated by Maytorena, a Villa adherent, has joined Carranza, his agents declare.

Arrests By Villa Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The State Department received a dispatch from Mexico City tonight stating that it was reported there that Villa's troops had occupied Aguascalientes and placed certain of the delegates to the peace convention under arrest. No details were given and the information was sent not as a fact but as a report that had been received at the Mexican capital. Carranza's refusal to abide by the decision of the Aguascalientes Convention, naming Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President, is responsible for the movement of Villa's troops into Aguascalientes and southward toward Leon.

Gen. Funston today sent a dispatch to Secretary Garrison, the text of which was not made public, but which stated that he had received reports from Mexico City, indicating that there was considerable anti-American feeling there, and bearing out reports which told of proclamations being spread around the Mexican capital demanding that the American troops be withdrawn from the Port of Vera Cruz.

These proclamations followed the arrival at Mexico of the third note from the American Government, sent on Sunday, demanding that definite guarantees be given by the Mexican Central Government before the United States would carry out its previously announced decision to withdraw soldiers and marines from Vera Cruz.

It was learned today, by inquiries at the State Department, that the United States had not been officially notified of the action of the convention in naming Gen. Gutierrez as Provisional President and that it was still looking to Carranza as the responsible party in control of the Mexican capital.

First Skirmishes.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Nov. 4.—Skirmishes between Carranza and Villa outposts south of Aguascalientes may mark the beginning of fighting between the two factions, which are now marking time. At Aguascalientes the Carranzista peace delegates are reported to be held as hostages by the Villa forces. The town is in control of Villa with 100 heavy pieces of artillery in command of Gen. Felipe Angeles parked in the Plaza and hundreds of rapid-firers in box cars on the railroads sidings and ammunition ready for use. Before Sunday it is expected to have 25,000 troops in the Southern part of the State of Aguascalientes, and they will resist any northern invasion.

Villa is holding his other troops in reserve, excepting those who are to be sent to Mexico City as an escort for Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, who will assume the Provisional Presidency at once. This invasion of the capital is not expected to be seriously resisted, as Gen. Carranza is now established at Puebla and is preparing to make his stand there. Villa has not only accepted Gutierrez, but has placed his army at the disposal of the new Provisional President.

Reports from Puebla quote Carranza as saying that if his Generals will stay with him he will fight, but if they are disloyal he will go into exile. He brands Villa and his faction as the same traitors who aided in the overthrow of Madero and are now trying to repeat it with him. Carranzista officials in Northern Mexico are fleeing from the border to prevent arrest by Villa's agents.

Carranza Refuses to Yield.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 4.—"If all the chiefs of the Constitutionalist Army abandon me, I will abandon my native land, but if, on the other hand, any part of them sustain and uphold me we will fight until death." These are the defiant words with which Gen. Carranza is credited in a statement given out at the Mexican Consulate here, after the receipt of a telegram from Puebla late today.

The statement said Gen. Carranza had issued the following relative to the action of the delegates at Aguascalientes: "These valiant Generals have made effective a resignation that has never been presented or forwarded by me, and which I have never presented, and they may even go so far as to appoint a President. And by this last act they have fallen into a trap prepared for them by some of the Madero Congressmen. It was these men who were responsible to a great extent for the overthrow of the democratic Government of the Apostle Madero, and the same men are now causing more trouble for the nation through their intrigues and ambitions."

A JOINT RECITAL.

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen and Mr. Horatio Connell Appear Together.

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist, and Mr. Horatio Connell, baritone, joined forces in a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall that attracted a good sized audience. The programme was made up, perhaps necessarily, of somewhat ill assorted elements. Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, after she had played Grieg's ballad in G minor, a set of variations on a Norwegian air, devoted herself almost wholly to pieces of a light and brilliant character.

These she played correctly enough, in a neat and sparkling style, but with only an approximation to the fire and sweep that such things need, if they are to count for much. Thus, Tausig's coruscating caprice on Strauss's waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal," should stir and dazzle the listener, beguile him with insinuating rhythms; and it did not.

Such pieces contrasted ill with Mr. Connell's more serious matter. Most conspicuous among it was the air "Triumph Now Is Mine," from Bach's cantata: "I With My Cross-Staff Gladly Wander," a nobly executing song with many florid passages, presenting technical problems with which he struggled valiantly and with a large measure of success. A more fully determined legato would have improved Mr. Connell's style in many passages of this and in Brahms's "Ruhe, Suesliebchen," from the "Magelone" cycle.

He put some excellent declamation into Granville Bantock's "If That Angel of Shiraz," an oriental setting that begins promisingly but wanders off into vague phrases. Songs by Fini Henriques, Ward Stephens, and Roger Quilter, and an air from Wolf-Ferrari's setting of "La Vita Nuova" were his other numbers. They were all in English, and Mr. Connell's diction was throughout exceptionally finished and clear.

TOWNSEND—HEWITT.

Daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt Married to Charles Coe Townsend.

The marriage of Charles Coe Townsend, son of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of New York, and Miss Blythe Hewitt, daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt and the late Mr. Hewitt, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Hewitt's home at Ardsley-on-Hudson. A special car attached to the regular train took the New York guests to and from the wedding. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of Calvary Church, this city, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of old point lace over satin that was worn by her maternal grandmother and her mother, and all of her married sisters at their weddings. The court train and veil were also of old point lace, and the orange blossoms on the veil were those worn by the bride's mother. She carried white orchids, and her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of Mrs. Hewitt.

Miss Bessie Hewitt was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elisabeth Hare Powel and Eleanor Rodman Townsend, a sister of the bridegroom. They wore cream-colored chiffon frocks topped by large black satin hats, and carried yellow roses. Little Edith Hewitt Jaffray, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl, wearing a white Kate Greenaway gown, and a mob cap tied with blue ribbons.

Lester Sewall of Boston, a nephew of the bride, was the page. He wore a page's costume of white corded silk. Arthur Rodman Townsend was his brother's best man.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will live in New York.

Chinese Art Objects to be Sold.

On exhibition at the Anderson Galleries from Saturday, Nov. 7, will be an interesting collection of Chinese art objects, the property of Charles Lechevrel of Caen, Normandy, France, made during a residence of thirteen years in China. There are three wonderful old palace screens in the collection, many decorative Chinese paintings and framed panels, and a delightful lot of snuff bottles. The old carved wood Buddhas and other figures are particularly fine. There are porcelains, dark blues, light blues, celadon, blues and white, and a cabinet full of green. There are jades and crystals and many necklaces with Chinese rugs. The collection will be sold in six sessions, the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Nov. 18 to 21, at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

Needlework Guild to Aid Institute.

The New York City Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will hold a public meeting in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on Nov. 11 at 11 o'clock in the morning, to extend relief work among the needy during the Winter. A contribution of two or more garments or any sum of money annually constitutes membership. The garments and funds are distributed among destitute. Contributions may be sent to Miss Grace Bigelow, President of the New York Branch, 21 Gramercy Park; Mrs. Harold G. Henderson, Treasurer, 82 Irving Place, or Mrs. Hoffman Atkinson, Secretary, 501 West 120th Street.

FARMER SHOT DOWN, HIS WIFE MURDERED

Richard von Krebs Attacks Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rheil Near New Brunswick.

ARMED POSSES IN PURSUIT

Fugitive Slayer Is Man of Mystery, Who Once Was in Asylum for the Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Scores of farmers, armed with shotguns or rifles; squads of the city police, and county detectives are searching the countryside tonight for Richard von Krebs. Von Krebs murdered Mrs. Henry Rheil this morning as she ran to the rescue of her husband, whom he already had shot down.

The fugitive is a madman, who has been confined in the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton. He has made threats against most of the prominent residents of this city and the surrounding country, believing that they have opposed him in the many legal entanglements in which his hatred of the law has involved him. He is a German, between fifty-five and sixty years of age, of splendid physique, and a crack shot with rifle or revolver. He is a former army officer and frequently has asserted that the German Government supports him, and that at one time he was a member of the Kaiser's household. Nevertheless he was once butler to ex-President Roosevelt's father.

Railroad stations and trolley terminals are being watched and every road away from this city is patroled tonight by armed guards, for it is feared that von Krebs may try to execute some of his threats. No trace of the man has been found since he ran from the Rheil farm, three and a half miles from this city, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

It was an hour after that time when Rheil, so weak from loss of blood that he practically crept the last few hundred feet, reached the home of John Hess, 300 yards away from his own house. To Hess he told the story of the murder and the attack on him. He said he was digging radishes in a patch near his home, when he heard footsteps and glanced up to see von Krebs approaching him, his face distorted with rage.

Without a word and before Rheil could speak von Krebs fired two shots at the farmer from a revolver, and Rheil fell with bullets in his side and stomach. He screamed, and his wife rushed to the door of their cottage. Rheil lay helpless on the ground, and saw her run toward him. He saw von Krebs turn and saw him aim. Then he heard the report and saw his wife pitch forward on her face, her arms outstretched toward him. He tried to get to his feet, but before he managed it von Krebs, who still had spoken no word, rushed off down the road.

After telling his story the former became unconscious. Hess telephoned for help, and while Rheil was being carried to St. Peter's Hospital here, County Detectives Richard Feltner and John Ferguson sped in a racing automobile to the scene of the murder. They found no trace of von Krebs and, realizing the peculiarly dangerous character of the man, hurried back here and gave the alarm which turned out the countryside.

Rheil, who probably will die of his wounds, told Prosecutor W. Edwin Florance that he knew of no reason for the attack on him except that von Krebs was his landoird and recently had ordered him to move. Von Krebs has acquired considerable property in the vicinity of this city; most of it farm land, which is tenanted by renters. For some time he has been attempting to oust these tenants, and Rheil already had moved most of his household goods to a new home a short distance down the road. His daughters, one 15 and the other 13, were arranging the new home when von Krebs appeared.

Von Krebs has a local reputation as a strange character. Twenty years ago he gave testimony which convicted two men of murder, and their innocence was established only just in time to save them from death. Von Krebs waylaid President Wilson, then Governor, as he left the Opera House here on the evening of Oct. 11, 1911, and attacked Circuit Court Judge Frank W. Lloyd on Oct. 30, 1912. Each time police were at hand to take him in charge, but recently he had behaved so well that it was believed his mental ailment had been cured and so he was not confined.

Miss Blanche Goode's Recital.

It is doubtful if Miss Blanche Goode, who gave her first New York piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, was well advised in appearing at this time in public. There are attractive features about her artistic personality and her playing, but she is as yet not fully prepared to meet the demands which are necessarily made upon a public performer. Her audience yesterday was friendly and indulgent, but its attitude was hardly that of the general public toward an artist from whom musical edification is expected. Miss Goode's technique is not yet sufficiently secure for what she undertook; and technique in a public performer must be taken for granted. And in interpretation she too often failed to penetrate beneath what lies on the surface. She made a venturesome attempt in her first number, Schubert's sonata in A minor, Op. 143, a composition not easy to make interesting—not so easy as one or two of Schubert's other sonatas that sometimes appear on pianists' programmes. Miss Goode's attempt was in itself commendable; but it cannot be set down as wholly successful. She played, also, pieces by Brahms, and six of Chopin's Etudes.

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CASINO B'way & 39th Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"SUZI" MADE A TEN STRIKE." —Herald.
SUZI
With JOSE COLLINS
Connie Ediss, ew Hearn, Fritzi von Busing, Robert Evett, Melville Stewart, Arthur Lipson and TOM McNAUGHTON

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Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

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BETTER THAN "EVERYWOMAN"
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc. 50, 75c, $1.
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FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Face' a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
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"WINS IN A WALTZ." —Evg. Sun.
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"MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling high comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—De Foe, World.
Delicious comedy. Splendid acting.—Owens, Press.
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By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
"Delightful blend of music and comedy."—World.
"Will appeal to all classes of amusement seekers."—Eve. Post.
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See how the Philadelphia school teacher put to rout a band of Kentucky mountaineers!
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MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.
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Next Week—Guy Bates Post—"OMAR."

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Song Recital Percy Hemus
PROGRAM OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS.
VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30. TWO WOMEN THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK
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MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Burlesque Mat. Today. CHARMING WIDOWS.
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15 Now on sale at BULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 3617—Rector.
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Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS."
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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" by HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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A LAUGHING RIOT.
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New York 39th to 41. Last Week. Mat. Sat. JOHN MASON "Big Jim Garrity." PETROVA in "PANTHEA."
B'way, 45th St. Next Week—Mme. Eves. 25c to $1. Matinees 25c and 50c.
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RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG LEGS
LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
NEXT MON Mrs. Patrick Campbell In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."
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HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30.
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT." A New Modern Drama by BASIL McDONALD HASTINGS.
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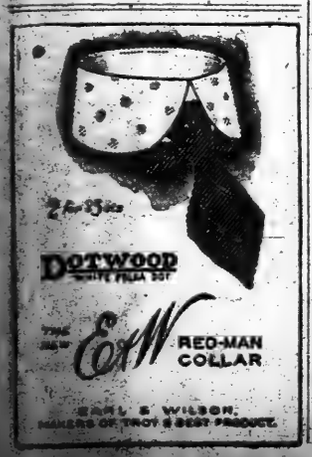
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SOIREES ET MATINEES ARTISTIQUE, HOTEL RITZ-CARLTON BALLROOM.
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Today Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "TALES OF HOFFMANN." with Ewell, Freeman, Macbeth, Howard, Harrold, Kreidler, Kaufman, Zuro. Tonight and Sat. Mat.: "BOHEME," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Nxt. wk.: "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Aida." CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

Theatre Francais Century Theatre Lyceum, 62d St., Central Park West
Opens Mon. Ev., Nov. 16 | Auspices of French Drama Society
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
50c. to $2. MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.
Amy Grant's OPERA RECITALS, Sundays, 3:30, at 78 W. 55 St. Nov. 8—"SIEGFRIED." Phone 714 Plaza.
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Every Night & Sat. Mat., "LIEB VATERLAND."
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Hesitation, Maxixe, Polka Tango taught privately or classes. A. ALBERT SAATO, Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6485 Schuy. Private and Social Classes. Booklet.
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Latest modern dances taught privately and in class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
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Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
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REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle
DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30. Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
Afternoon Teas 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
Friday Eve'g, Nov. 6, MONTGOMERY & MOORE NIGHT Special Vaudeville Programme.

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 48th St. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

Carlton Terrace Broadway and 100th Street
JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly, Incl. Sunday, from 10:30 till closing.
MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL FARRIS
Dan Kildare's Band—Cuisine International.
Thes Dansants Every Wed. & Sat. Wonderful Prices.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The Marlborough-Blenheim,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this winter, instead of closing one side during November and December, as heretofore.
This will enable the supplying of a PRIVATE BATHROOM with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season. The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor-solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive.
Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.
White service in both the a la Carte and the American plan dining rooms.
ATLANTIC CITY,
with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.
Ownership management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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5 Minutes from Herald Square
FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
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Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Fall Tournament Lakewood Country Club, Nov. 5, 6, 7.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES, Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,740. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OUR NAVY TO HAVE GIANT SUBMARINES

Biggest and Fastest Under-Water Craft in the World Designed for Us.

TO GO WITH FLEET ANYWHERE

Twice as Large as the Present Vessels and Powerful in Proportion.

READY TO ASK FOR BIDS

Design Completed and Approved—Surface Speed 21 Knots—Will Burn Oil for Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Designs have been completed and specifications prepared in the United States Navy Department for a new and distinct type of submarine which will outclass submarines such as the German U-9 class, just as the first dreadnought excelled the old type of battleship. It will probably be the greatest submarine afloat.

The new craft will be known as a fleet submarine. It will displace about 1,200 tons, which means that it will be twice the size of any submarine now afloat. The aim is to build a submarine of high speed and great defensive power that will be able to accompany the American battleship fleet and never to ing behind. It will be about 300 feet long, this length being necessary both to install the more powerful propelling machinery and to find space for the increased equipment of reserve torpedoes and extra torpedo tubes.

The new fleet submarine will have its own wireless outfit and will have a cruising radius of about 3,500 miles at twenty-one knots speed. It also will have rapid-fire guns for self-defense, and will carry enough torpedoes to sink a modern fleet of dreadnoughts.

Bids for the new vessels will be opened at the Navy Department on Dec. 15. The confidential plans and specifications for this powerful new craft are now in the possession of builders who are at liberty to bid upon the design submitted by the department or to modify the design and submit bids accordingly. The cost of the new type of submarine will be about $1,250,000. It is to be built under the Naval Appropriation act enacted by the session of Congress just ended, containing an appropriation of $4,460,000 for eight or more submarines, and carrying a clause that failed to attract public attention. This clause directed the Navy Department to construct a fleet submarine of not less than twenty knots' speed.

Submarine Destroyer.

Because of its size, which will be that of a large torpedo-boat destroyer, the new type of vessel has been termed a submarine destroyer, and also as a diving destroyer, by layment in the department familiar with the Government's plans. But naval constructors and high ranking officers in the navy insist that it is not a destroyer, but distinctly a new type of submarine—their word being a "fleet submarine," but the whole idea is that it will be able to go anywhere that an ocean-going destroyer or the battleship fleet may go.

It was learned tonight that both France and England contemplate the construction of similar fleet submarines, but were keeping their plans secret. American naval officers say the navy's submarine knowledge has been so far developed that the new submarine will be superior to any one of its type now being contemplated abroad.

In the British Admiralty there is growing belief that the fleet submarine will take the place of the destroyer when the new type has been fully developed. This idea is also held in American naval circles. The idea of the designers of the new craft is that the fleet submarine will be able to do in the day time what the ocean-going destroyers accompanying a fleet are expected to accomplish in an attack on the enemy's fleet at night.

New Craft Speedy.

The new fleet submarine, which will be twice the size of the new M-1 type, authorized in 1912 and 1913, and is to have a cruising radius of 3,500 to 4,000 knots, will have more than 16 knots speed when navigating under water. The M-1 is designed for a radius of about 3,500 knots at 11 knots speed on the surface and for about 120 miles at 5 knots under the surface. The new fleet submarine will have double the surface speed and carry three times the under water speed of those previously authorized for the American or foreign navies.

The motive power will be Diesel international combustion engines, and will burn heavy fuel oil instead of gasoline, which is now only being used in submarines. This use of heavy oil fuel alone will give the new submarine greater driving power, which will be still further increased by the length of the craft.

The torpedo-defense guns to be mounted on the new fleet submarine do not involve a new idea. All the latest submarines are being provided with rapid-fire guns. These are not intended for offensive but for defensive use, to drive off attacks by destroyers accompanying the enemy's fleet. The fleet submarine will not carry many more guns than the latest type now in commission.

TO SEE MERCURY'S TRANSIT.

Will Be Visible Through Small Telescopes, Says Dr. Brooks.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Dr. W. R. Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, said tonight that the transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's face on Saturday morning would be visible in the eastern portion of the United States.

Dr. Brooks said the planet would be about half way across the sun's face at sunrise and would pass off at 9 A. M. It would appear, he said, like a round black spot, and would be visible through small telescopes, properly screened with dark glass.

CUBAN SOLDIERS PLANNED MASSACRE

Premature Collision With Police Prevented Wholesale Slaughter in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The Heraldo de Cuba, a Conservative newspaper, declares that the Cuban soldiers whose attack on the Havana police last night resulted in one soldier being killed and three policemen fatally and four others slightly wounded, planned a massacre of policemen which was only prevented by a premature collision. The soldiers planned to gather in large numbers in a vacant lot and then march to the office of the Secretary of Government, killing all policemen met on the way.

The authorities have adopted the strictest precautions to prevent a further outbreak, over thirty soldiers being arrested.

ELECTION FRAUD IN CUBA.

Annulment May Follow Irregularities—Tremendous Totals Shown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The elections of last Sunday may be annulled on account of enormous frauds. It was notorious that less than 10 per cent. of the electors voted, yet the final count shows that nearly 1,200,000 votes were cast for Congressmen in Havana Province alone, when the entire population of Cuba is only about 3,000,000.

DOYLE TO WRITE WAR BOOK.

Material for It to be Gathered Direct from the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6.—It is understood that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle means to write a book on the war, gathering material direct from the front and from those who have been there.

NEW AID TO SURGERY.

Dane Invents Apparatus to Photograph Interior of Stomach.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An apparatus which should prove of considerable service to the surgical profession has been invented by M. Shirn Friedricksen. It photographs the interior of the stomach through the mouth, thus enabling doctors accurately to locate cancers, ulcers, and other abnormal affections.

The apparatus has been tested, and is said to have given successful results.

WILSON TO TAKE A REST.

Won't Go Away, but Will See No Callers Till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — President Wilson wants a few days of rest. He has canceled tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting, and unless some emergency arises will see no callers until next Tuesday. In the meantime he will spend as much time as possible playing golf and taking automobile rides.

It was generally expected that the President would leave Washington for a short vacation following the election, but he has made no plans for going away, believing that he should remain here because of unsettled conditions in Europe and Mexico.

Mr. Wilson soon will begin to give consideration to the five appointments he is to make in December to the new Trade Commission. A number of Democratic members of Congress who failed of re-election want positions on the commission. Representative Palmer, who was defeated for election to the Senate from Pennsylvania, and Commissioner of Corporations Davies are being prominently mentioned for the commission.

BUSINESS CLOGS WIRELESS.

Tuckerton Station Temporarily Closed to Commercial Messages.

Owing to the congestion due to the many messages filed for points in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Goldschmidt wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., was closed temporarily to commercial business last night. It probably will be three or four days before the messages that have piled up have been transmitted to Hanover, Germany. The closing of the station to commercial business does not affect the transmission of official messages for the United States, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

It was said last night that, while the messages on hand are being disposed of, minor repairs to the apparatus will be made. The naval officer in charge of the station at Tuckerton said last night that transmission was in progress and that the apparatus was working well.

STEEL MILLS STARTING UP.

Independent Concerns Near Pittsburgh Call In Their Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 5.—Steel mills, blast furnaces, and manufacturing plants in this district employing more than 20,000 men are preparing to resume either full or part operations within the next ten days. In several instances employes of these concerns were notified today that they soon would be needed in their old places, or that they would go on full time next week.

From the big new Kensington plant of the Aluminium Company of America came word today that the company expected to resume full operations in a few days.

The Jones & Laughlin Company, the largest independent steel concern in the country, is preparing to increase its working force at the Soho, South Side, and Aliquippa works, while several mills in the Allegheny Valley will start next week.

The Pressed Steel Car Company's McKees Rocks and Woods Run plants will increase operations beginning next Monday. Spang & Chalfant, in Milvale, will fire several mills on Monday, and at least four furnaces in the Monongahela Valley will be blown in.

The McClintic-Marshall Company and the American Bridge Company expect to increase operations in their Woods Run plants this week. The extensive works of the latter company at Ambridge will also go on better time.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tenderest of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausages unless you have tried them. New York store, 115 Chambers Street. 2d. 35th Outlook.—Adv.

GOOD HOPE'S GUNS BALKED BY WAVES

Roll of British Flagship in Storm Checked 9-Inch Fire Until Germans Closed In.

SIX-INCH GUN DECK AWASH

Broadside Crippled Big Cruiser Early in Fight—Monmouth Sank Defending Her.

FIVE SHIPS STILL MISSING

No Word from the Good Hope, Glasgow, Otranto, Liepzig or Bremen Since Battle of Sunday Night.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 5.—A wireless cry from the British cruiser Glasgow, intercepted by the German victors, was the last word received from Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron following the engagement off the Chilean coast on Sunday.

The Germans saw the Monmouth sink and heard an explosion on board the Good Hope that they believe sent the crippled flagship to the bottom. All that night the German cruiser Nürnberg searched the seas for the Good Hope unsuccessfully. They picked up a radiogram directed to the flagship by the Glasgow. There was no reply.

There were about 650 men on the Monmouth when she disappeared beneath the waves. Admiral Cradock had 900 men with him on board the Good Hope.

Whether the Glasgow and the transport Otranto, which escaped destruction, survived the damage suffered is not known. The whereabouts also of the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen remains in doubt.

Further details of the first really important naval battle of the war became known from statements made by German officers. The latter did not hesitate to commend the bravery of the British in the uneven combat and intimated that an effort to save lives would have been made if the weather had permitted. The engagement was fought in the teeth of a norther that assumed almost hurricane proportions. Small boats could not live in the sea. The heavy weather militated against the larger ships and the Good Hope found her guns almost useless because of the ship's roll.

The German China fleet, the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the Nürnberg, had rejoined the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen, the latter vessels having been detailed to patrol the coast north of Valparaiso. The unit proceeded southward apparently well aware of the rendezvous of the British off Concepcion Bay.

British Squadron Surprised.

At the same time the British cruisers Monmouth and Glasgow, accompanied by the transport Otranto, moved north to meet the flagship Good Hope. The British evidently were not aware of the proximity of the Germans and they met off Coronel.

It was 6 o'clock Sunday night when the Germans sighted the three British ships. The British attempted to alter their course evidently with an intention to approach the coast and gain territorial waters and so avoid an unequal match. The Germans, however, headed them off and forced the battle.

At the moment that the German guns were trained the Good Hope was seen coming at full speed, and through good seamanship she managed to join the other British ships.

The Britishers had come about and the two squadrons sailed southward in parallel lines, the Germans being nearer the coast. Gradually the two lines came nearer to each other and the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau simultaneously let go their twelve 8-inch guns, which they concentrated on the Good Hope. The firing continued for several minutes without damage. The German shots fell short and the Good Hope had such a roll that she could not reply. The smaller cruisers were far out of range.

Broadside Cripples Flagship.

Slowly the sea fighters drew in nearer and when the two squadrons were only 6,000 yards apart, the Good Hope fired her two 9-inch guns. She was still unable to use her eight 6-inch guns, which on the gundeck were so near the water line that as the vessel rolled they were almost awash. A terrible broadside from the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau crippled the British flagship and her engines stopped. The Monmouth, recognizing the distress of her companion, made a dash to cover the Good Hope, but by that time the distance separating the two squadrons had been reduced to 5,000 yards and the Germans were able to bring all their ships into action and to use all the guns of the five vessels. These were directed first against the Monmouth, Glasgow, and Otranto. The Otranto, badly damaged, escaped in the gathering darkness and soon afterward was followed by the Glasgow, which also had been put out of action, but continued apparently seaworthy.

The five German ships continued their attack on the Monmouth and Good Hope until in a few minutes the Monmouth sank. By this time only 4,500 yards separated the fighters.

The Good Hope, badly damaged, hung on until an explosion occurred aboard her. She withdrew to the westward at 7:30 o'clock. As she disappeared flames were seen on board her. Whether her crew was able to stop the fire or if the explosion finally sank her is not known. The flames died down and she was not seen again.

Search in Vain for Good Hope.

The Nürnberg searched until daybreak for the wounded ship when the German officers concluded that she had been lost with all her crew. The only trace

Continued on Page 4.

FALL MALL, Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Adv.

GERMANY APPEALING FOR POPE'S SYMPATHY

Talk of a Roman-German Empire Taken in Rome as a Bid for Favor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Undoubtedly the efforts being made by Germany in the present colossal conflict are the most strenuous endeavors undertaken by any country. While desperately fighting with four countries around her frontiers, Germany is collecting throughout the world all the forces which can help her in the ultimate issue. Thus she has succeeded so far in preventing Italy from following her impulse to side with the Allies and obtained the participation of Turkey. She managed to induce Constantinople to make love to Rome, forgetting Tripoli, hoping for Italo-Turkish co-operation in favor of German interests.

More marvelous still, Germany is now trying to unite in the same work two traditional enemies, the Sultan and the Pope. Flattering the latter, the Kaiser says he only can restore the old Roman Empire, which will be now the Roman-German Empire, being consecrated by the Roman Pointiff. The present Pope has met the Kaiser twice in Rome when the latter visited Pope Leo. It will be interesting to see the attitude Pope Benedict will take before Germany's advances.

BEYERS AND MARITZ APPEAR TO BE CRUSHED

Rebels Still Collected at Certain Points, But Are Covered by Loyal Commandos.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the rebellion of Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers in the western Transvaal and the mutiny of Lieut. Col. Solomon Gerhardus Maritz in Northwest Cape Town now appear to be completely crushed.

Unofficial reports, according to the dispatch, indicate that something resembling an armistice is being observed. The rebels are still collected at certain points in the northern Free State, but all these points are marked by adequate loyal commandos.

"It is abundantly clear," the dispatch concludes, "that the rebels are ill-equipped and have practically no organization."

KIMBERLEY'S DEFENDER GEN. KEKEWICH, SUICIDE

Hero of 126-Day Siege in Boer War and Recipient of Many Honors Shoots Himself.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Major Gen. Robert G. Kekewich, retired, who defended Kimberley for 126 days against the Boer armies, was found dead in his bedroom today from a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the head.

The suicide of Gen. Kekewich is attributed to nervous breakdown.

Major Gen. Robert George Kekewich was 60 years old and retired from active service shortly after the end of the Boer war. He entered the army in 1874. During 1875 and 1876 he served in the Malay Peninsular campaign and received the Campaign Medal with clasps. Later, after service with the Nile Expedition in 1884-5 as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, he was brevetted Major, and received the Khedive's Star and the Campaign Medal with clasps. At Suakin, in 1888, he was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. During this campaign he was again mentioned in dispatches and received the decoration of Fourth Class Medjidie with clasp, and was promoted to the rank of Major General.

In the Boer war he was in command of Kimberly on Oct. 15, 1899, when it was invested by the Boers. Cecil Rhodes had taken shelter in that camp, and Gen. Kekewich and his staff officer, Major O'Meara, were forced to fight against intrigue from within as well as the Boers on the outside. During the 126 days' siege provisions became scarcer and scarcer until on New Year's Day, 1900, a ration of meat was reduced to a quarter of a pound to each man. Several times the Boers offered advantageous terms for a surrender, but Gen. Kekewich insisted on holding out.

Gen. French eventually relieved Kimberley with a flying column of cavalry, and a nation warm in its congratulations of its defender. Later in the war Gen. Kekewich, under Lord Methuen, engaged in the pursuit of the Boer General De la Rey. On Oct. 29, 1911, he was mentioned for a brilliant engagement at Beestekraal, in which he captured a Boer commando after a stiff fight.

VICTIM KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW

Patient at Strassburg Now Said Not to be Crown Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, who visited Baden for the purpose of investigating the report that the Crown Prince of Germany was lying seriously wounded at the royal palace at Strassburg, was assured that the illustrious victim was really Duke Ernst August of Brunswick-Luneburg, the Kaiser's son-in-law.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 5.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, son of the late Regent of Brunswick, has been wounded while fighting in France, according to the Telegraaf.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Friday, Nov. 6.—Lieut. Gen. Berthold von Deimling, the German commander, has been slightly wounded in the thigh by shrapnel on the firing line, according to the Wolff Agency. He continues in command of his troops, however.

GUNS TO OPEN ON OSTEND.

Inhabitants Have Been Ordered to Take to Their Cellars.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6.—According to The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent, the inhabitants of Ostend have been ordered to take to their cellars with five days' provisions.

Sill POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.—Adv.

ALLIES LOSE AND RETAKE TRENCHES; KAISER WATCHES BATTLE IN FRANCE; RUSSIANS SEIZE TURKISH TOWNS

ARMENIAN CITIES TAKEN

Russians Report Victories Near Border—Turks Abandon Wounded.

BRITISH ANNEX CYPRUS

Turks Invade Persia—Accused of Trying to Force That Country to Help.

THE ALLIES DECLARE WAR

German Officer with a Plan to Blow Up the Suez Canal Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—News has reached Tiflis that the Turks suffered great losses in opposing the crossing of their frontier by the Russian Army. The entire battlefield was covered with their dead an dwounded. The feeling in the Ottoman Army is much depressed.

The Russian artillery was very skillfully handled nad struck panic into the ranks of the enemy.

On the eve of the outbreak of the war the Turkish Armenians were pitilessly plundered, and an army of them were arrested. The appearance of the Russian troops had a very tranquillizing effect, and the harvesting of the cotton crop has been resumed.

A large number of refugees from Turkish Armenia, who arrived at Odessa and expressed a wish to fight in the Russian Army are being sent round to Caucasia, where they will be embodied in a special corps.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—A Turkish Army 90,000 strong, consisting of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Army Corps, is massed along the Caucasian frontier, according to the Novoe Vremya. Many villages have been occupied by Turkish outposts.

This Turkish Army, the Novoe Vremya continues, would consist under normal conditions of 80 battalions of infantry, 60 batteries of artillery with 250 guns, and 40 squadrons of regular cavalry, but to it have been added 50 squadrons of Kurd cavalry, amounting to 20,000 men.

The following official communication has been received from the Russian General Staff:

In Caucasia one of our columns suddenly attacked the enemy near Ardost, (fifteen miles south of Kars, near the boundary of Turkish Armenia.) The Turks fled, abandoning their wounded.

Having dislodged the Turks from the village of Id, (about sixty miles west of Ardost, over the line into Turkish Armenia,) we took a great quantity of food. After a violent combat our troops seized Khorasan (in Turkish Armenia, thirty miles southeast of Id) and Col-Karaderbent. One hundred Cossacks attacked the trenches of the enemy and sabred the Turkish infantry.

One of our columns, having passed through difficult roads for a distance of fifty-three miles in thirty hours, encountered the Turks at Myssoune and Diyadin, (about thirty miles west of Bayazid, which is the capital of the Sanjak of Bayazid.) We dispersed a large body of Kurds and occupied Diyadin, where we took munitions of war and many prisoners. On Nov. 3 we occupied Bayazid, where we routed the Turkish troops, who resisted strongly.

Dispersing the Turkish Vanguard.

The following communication from the General Staff of the army in the Caucasus was made public here tonight:

Concerning the operations during the last twenty-four hours there is nothing important to report. Our troops are vigorously clearing the enemy's territory, which is occupied by small bands, the remnant of the Turkish vanguards defeated during the last few days.

One of our columns has defeated the Turks near Dazygan, routing them and capturing the town. The Turks in their flight threw away their arms and scattered to the villages in the neighborhood.

Our cavalry attacked to the east of Diyadin three Kurd regiments supported by infantry, and threw them back.

Russia's sudden and energetic advance into Turkey is believed in Petrograd to have been meant to overawe

Continued on Page 3.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

Have you seen "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre?—Adv.

Summary of War News.

Great Britain and France have made formal declaration of war on Turkey. Russian troops have invaded Turkish Armenia, and Petrograd reports the capture of several towns. Constantinople, however, declares that the invaders were routed with heavy losses.

England announces that in war operations against Turkey holy places will be spared from bombardment.

According to French official reports German attacks were repulsed yesterday, notably north of Arras, where the Allies lost several trenches, but later retook them, and in the St. Hubert region of the Argonne.

German General Headquarters announced the repulse of a Franco-British attack near Nieuport, and progress of the Kaiser's forces near Ypres, Lille, Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne region, and in the Vosges.

The Russian General Staff announces that Mlawa, in Poland, near the East Prussian frontier, was recaptured on Nov. 3, and that the losses of the German troops along that frontier line have been very heavy.

An unofficial view in Petrograd is that, as a result of the decisive defeat of the German armies in Poland, East Prussia may have to be abandoned in order that the forces may be concentrated to defend the direct route to Berlin.

The British cruiser Good Hope, Rear Admiral Cradock's flagship, which was in the battle with the German fleet off the Chilean coast on Sunday night, has not been heard from since the fight. Reports from Valparaiso also say that the British ships Glasgow and Otranto and the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen have not been reported at any Chilean port.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED AT BEIRUT?

Our Citizens in Constantinople Said to be in Danger and Preparing to Depart.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Temps has received a report stating that American marines have been landed at Beirut, Syria, for the protection of American interests.

GENEVA, Nov. 5.—A telegram has been received here from an American business man in Constantinople saying that Americans in the Turkish capital are in danger for the reason that the Turks cannot distinguish between Englishmen and Americans.

Continuing, this American declares that all business in Turkey is at a standstill, that the country is virtually in the hands of the Germans, and that all American business men are ready to depart.

According to advices reaching Geneva from Munich, fourteen German naval officers and fifty sailors, all in uniform, have left Munich for Turkey. They are traveling by way of Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Telegraphing from Alexandria, Egypt, under date of Tuesday, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Turkish authorities tried to prevent the departure of the British officials and other foreign subjects from Beirut, but the intervention of the American Consul in their behalf was successful. It was explained, however, that the idea of the detention was not to keep them as hostages, but to avoid the semblance of a final rupture, as the feeling there is resentful toward the Germans for plunging Turkey into war.

"The presence of the American cruiser North Carolina is expected to exercise a salutary influence on the popular feeling."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Navy Department has not yet been advised that American marines have been landed at Beirut. The armored cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee are in Turkish waters, however, one of them being at Beirut, and officials of the Department said to-night that there would be nothing surprising if the marines were sent ashore.

While there have been no reports to the Navy Department indicating immediate danger of anti-Christian outbreaks in the neighborhood of Beirdt, the commanding officers of the cruisers have full discretionary authority as to sending parties ashore.

British and French subjects in Turkey may elect to remain or depart, according to a statement made by the Turkish Minister of the Interior to American Ambassador Morgenthau.

The American Embassy is facilitating the departure of subjects of the allied powers in Turkey as well as looking after American missionaries and interests.

15 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED; 22 WOUNDED

Latest Casualty List Includes the Heir of Lord Aberdare Among the Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A casualty list dated Oct. 31 issued here tonight gives the names of fifteen officers killed and twenty-two wounded. Among those killed is Capt. the Hon. H. B. Bruce of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In the list of wounded appear the names of Lieut. Col. E. P. Lambert of the Royal Field Artillery and Major the Hon. A. C. Weld-Forester of the Grenadier Guards, third son of Baron Forester.

Private letters received here announce the death in action of Lieut. Simon Fraser, son of Baron Saltoun, and of Major Arthur Percival, son of Right Rev. J. Percival, Bishop of Hereford.

The Dowager Duchess of Dufferin has received news that both her sons, Lord Basil Blackwood and Lord Frederic Blackwood, have been wounded.

While the army list of Great Britain gives no Capt. H. B. Bruce, it does contain Capt. the Hon. Henry L. Bruce of the Third Royal Scots, heir of Baron Aberdare. This Capt. Bruce in 1906 married Camilla Clifford, an American actress whom he met while she was playing in an American musical production in London.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Nov. 2, E. 23d St. Complete Office Furniture.—Adv.

PUTS GERMAN LOSSES AT 1,750,000 MEN

More Than One-Fourth of the First Line Gone, British Writer Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Hilaire Belloc, writing to The London Daily Mail, estimates the German losses to date at 1,750,000 men.

"I know," he writes, "that this figure looks startlingly large, but the various steps by which it is arrived at are not, I think, open to criticism. It would be easy, by a little manipulation of the figures, to make out very much larger totals. I have attempted, on the contrary, to fix the lowest conceivable minimum."

The figure, 1,750,000, includes losses by sickness, fatigue, and accidents. The strict German losses in the field—men hit or caught—he puts at more than 1,250,000.

"These losses," he writes, "have, almost up to within the last two weeks or so, fallen in the main upon the trained troops of the enemy and with particular severity upon his body of officers. This loss of nearly 1,750,000 at very least, which has already fallen for the most part on the trained army, and equals the untrained mass behind it, has fallen most heavily on the first and best. It comes to more than a fifth of all the two possible categories combined; more than a fifth of those who can ever make real soldiers, and of these more than a quarter of the first line.

"There," he concludes, "is the chief military feature of the struggle at the present moment. Of all the available material for anything approaching a true army, a quarter has already gone."

GERMAN GOLD SHIP TO QUIT BAR HARBOR

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Starts Today for Boston Under Escort to Face Libel Actions.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Nov. 5.—The steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd Line, which has been interned here for three months, will sail at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning for Boston, where she will remain pending the determination of civil suits against her owners in the Federal courts. The early hour of the start was arranged in order that most of the trip of 200 miles along the coast might be made in daylight. She will probably cover the distance in twelve hours.

The ship will leave the harbor with guarantees from the representatives of the allied powers that she will not be molested. The last bit of red tape in connection with obtaining these guarantees was unwound today, and Capt. Polack, the commander of the Cecilie, received from the New York office of the line the orders for which he had been waiting. Barring the possibility of delay by fog, he expects to have his ship at anchor in Boston Harbor tomorrow night.

Aside from the officers and crew and a naval representative, the only persons on board the Cecilie will be the United States Marshal for Maine, John S. P. H. Wilson, and Charles F. Morse of Boston, Chief Deputy United States Marshal. Wilson will act as custodian of the vessel for the Federal Court until she passes out of Maine waters, and Morse will assume charge when she enters the Massachusetts jurisdiction.

Two destroyers of the United States Navy, the Terry and Lamson, will act as convoy for the German steamer, and Lieut. Kilpatrick of the navy has been ordered by Washington to superintend her navigation, keeping her as far as possible within the three-mile limit.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie came into this port on Aug. 4, after she had gone more than half way across the Atlantic on a voyage from New York. On account of the opening of hostilities her officers turned her about and made a run for a neutral port. She carried many passengers and about $2,500,000 in gold. It was the failure to deliver the gold at its destination that led to the libeling of the ship in civil suits in the Federal Court.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELA. Full of Aroma. Mild and sweet. Never bitter.—Advt.

GERMANS ATTACK AT ARRAS

French Report the Result of a Day's Fierce Fighting a Draw.

KAISER DIRECTS A BATTLE

Sees the British Repulse Several Desperate Charges of His Men Near Armentieres.

GAIN FOR GERMANS AT YPRES

Berlin Also Announces Progress Near Lille, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Violent fighting today, particularly in the neighborhood of Arras, resulted in the repulse of the Germans, while the progress of the Allies in several directions is chronicled in the French official reports. Tonight's War Office communication says:

There is no new information on the operations at the north of the Lys.

In a violent offensive movement by the Germans north of Arras we lost a few trenches, which later were retaken.

In the Argonne (region of St. Hubert) all the German attacks have been successfully repulsed.

Concerning the remainder of the battle front there is nothing of importance to report.

The official announcement given out this afternoon said:

On our left wing the allied forces have made slight progress to the east of Nieuport, on the right bank of the Yser. From Dixmude to the Lys the German attacks were renewed yesterday, but at a number of points with lessened energy, particularly with regard to the actions of their infantry.

The Franco-British lines have at no point drawn back, and our troops, undertaking the offensive, have made notable progress in several directions.

Between the region of La Bassée and the Somme the day was notable particularly for an artillery contest.

In the region of Roye we have maintained our occupation of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre, and advanced perceptibly in the direction of Andrecy.

On the centre, between the Oise and the Moselle, there has been a recrudescence of the activity of the Germans, manifested particularly by their artillery fire.

Summing up, it may be said that the attacks of the enemy at various points on our front have been repulsed, in some instances after an engagement which lasted all day long.

On our right wing there is nothing new to report.

Belgians Repulsed, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 5.—The German General Headquarters issued the following statement today:

Yesterday the Belgians, assisted by British and French troops, made a fierce attack by way of Nieuport between the sea and the inundated area, but they were easily repulsed.

Near Ypres, southwest of Lille and south of Berry au Bac, in the Argonne region, and in the Vosges our attacks are making progress.

BRITISH ROUT GERMANS AS KAISER WATCHES

Drive Them Back from Armentieres Trenches With Gunfire and Bayonet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From the sea coast the tide of war in Belgium has flowed toward the south for two days. Now the Germans have been fiercely attacking the allied line. Heavy reinforcements of first line troops have been hurried up from Ghent and Bruges and thrown at once into the fighting zone.

The German attack was especially severe at two points th the Allies' long and thinly held line. An enormous mass of German infantry was hurled against Armentières. Around Arras the Germans launched two army corps against the Allies' defensive position. Both at Armentières and Arras the enemy was supported by a number of guns of heavy calibre.

At Armentières they brought to bear against our trenches a new type of

mortar which throws a projectile weighing several hundred pounds. The ground around Armentières being too soft and yielding to sustain without artificial support the weight of this mortar, under cover of night the Germans dug a deep pit, filled it with concrete and mounted their pet gun on a wooden platform. At dawn they got to work and raked the Allies' trenches with high-angle shell fire, the projectiles from the mortar falling plump into the trenches. Despite their elaborate preparations the results of the shelling were disappointing. The shells buried themselves deep in the parapet of the trenches, making huge holes where they struck and giving the British a mud bath. On their impact these shells found no resistance from the soft clay-like soil, and their destructive force was therefore reduced to a minimum. An officer whose regiment was exposed to the full effects of the mortar fire, says that it did not put a single man out of action.

British Snug in Their Bomb-Proofs.

The advance trenches were subjected to severe shelling for three hours. The British dug themselves snugly into cover. Their trenches were furnished with bomb-proof shelters, where at the hottest moments of the bombardment the men took refuge. According to all the theories of all the German General Staff, three hours' bombardment by these heavy mortars should have reduced any army to pulp. The British gave no sign of life, and so, interpreting their silence significantly, the German commanders ordered their masses of infantry to carry the trenches which they concluded must be already filled with dead.

The assaulting columns came on in close formation. The word had been passed around and the British crept from their bombproof shelters and manned the trenches. So quietly was the manoeuvre executed that the attacking Germans had no suspicion of the deadly surprise in store for them. The British batteries had as yet not come into action. They were cleverly hidden in the fields behind and covered with brushwood. Then the guns spoke, and many German soldiers went down to rise no more. The British shells made great rents in the oncoming closely packed ranks of the Germans. Their advance stopped dead, and the survivors of the attacking columns went to earth, where they proceeded frantically to dig themselves into cover with their intrenching tools. The British infantry rifle fire found them by this time and punished them terribly.

Fought Under the Kaiser's Eye.

The attack was under imperial and royal auspices, for the Kaiser and the King of Saxony were present at the local German headquarters.

After another hour of shell fire directed upon our whole line, the mud-stained men who, molelike, had burrowed into the earth, crawled forth and, pulling themselves upright, faced the British bullets again. Shrapnel and rifle fire had no difficulty in finding these human targets. One could not help admiring the bravery of men who marched calmly and slowly toward certain death. That dull, gray-clad German line, urged forward by its officers, came on, leaving behind it at each step a trail of dead and dying.

The German artillery had ceased, for its infantry was creeping closer and closer to our trenches; but the fire from the trenches was telling, and under it the numbers of the assaulting columns were rapidly dwindling. No soldiers that ever faced an enemy could stand against this bullet storm. For the second time the German infantry wavered; then it went down as one man and sought cover. The attacking forces were an easy target for the British gunners and riflemen.

The minutes went by, and it became clear that if the Germans stayed where they were they must be annihilated. Their officers thought so, too, and ordered a fresh advance; but the men who had passed through such a hellish ordeal showed no inclination to rise up and close with the enemy.

Germans Break and Flee.

Here it was that the British chance came. The terrible punishment sustained in the advance had practically demoralized the Germans. Suddenly the British artillery and rifle fire ceased. A low word of command ran along the trenches. The mud-covered English appeared above ground; they clambered into the open; other lines followed the first; bayonets were fixed, and the khaki swarm swung forward. The coming of the British stimulated the hesitating German infantry into activity. They fired one volley, then sprang to their feet and went to the rightabout.

One line sought to cover the retreat. With fixed bayonets they faced the advancing British. A long, low murmur of satisfaction ran along the British front. The men broke into a cheer as they closed with the Germans, and bayonet met bayonet. There was thrust and parry, a swaying mass of struggling men in khaki and gray at death grips. Now it separated into two lines and broke clear. The men in gray were running and those in khaki were cheering—or attempting to cheer, for a stiff cross-country run with a bayonet fight at the end is trying to wind and limb. Back went the Germans and in pursuit went the British.

The Germans rallied around the mortar which earlier had been so active in shelling the British position. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle took place, the British devoting all their energies to capturing the gun. Its German defenders had fallen, and the prize was in English hands.

BELGIANS REPORT PROGRESS

But Admit That It Is Slow Because of the Floods.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 5.—The Belgian Government issues the following statement:

The Belgian detachments which advanced as far as Lombaertzyde toward the Yser, between St. Georges Capelle and Tervaete, could advance only with great difficulty, owing to poor roads and the inundated country. They were also harassed constantly by the infantry and machine gun fire of the enemy.

The enemy still occupies St. Georges Capelle and the farms located on the left bank of the Yser in the neighborhood of Schoobakke and Tervaete. Stuyvekenskerke was reoccupied by marines.

To the south of Dixmude the Germans made an attack last night in the direction of the Bixschoote bridge. They failed in this attempt, and were forced to evacuate completely the village of Bixschoote to the south of Zandhoek.

The enemy continues to attack with the greatest violence along the front of the Allies between Hollebeke and Messines. All positions have been held, and at certain points [illegible] made progress, notably toward Hollebeke and Wytzchaete.

In the region of Armentières and to the south of the Lys the situation remains the same as heretofore.

GERMANS WORSTED IN VOSGES

Forced Back with Great Loss from the Nancy Region.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE ALLIES' RIGHT WING, Nov. 1.—Ever since the affair of Morhange, which was followed by a rapid advance upon Nancy, checked at Amance and Champenoux, the Germans have been slowly pushed back, fighting every yard and returning with the pertinacity of flies to a fruitless attack. The country is particularly difficult, and, although the Germans have been cleared out of most of the villages they occupied on the more level ground, they continue to lurk in the forests that clothe the western slopes of the Vosges.

The French military authorities have been working ceaselessly during the last two months in fortifying the Nancy region, and this is now supposed to be capable of holding back an army of 500,000 men. The Kaiser, who came to Amance in order, it is said, to make a triumphal entrance into Nancy, is apparently doomed to disappointment.

The slaughter of Germans which he saw on that occasion was terrific. The French artillerymen, posted in masked positions on commanding heights, allowed themselves to be bombarded for three days without replying. On the third day the Germans moved on in massed formation, with bands playing and colors flying. They were half way down the opposite slope before the hidden guns opened fire. When they received the order to bombard the gunners simply mowed down the Germans in swaths. Four times they came on, and four times they were forced to retire.

All the villages that had been occupied and now had to be evacuated by the invaders were laid waste. They had streamed in through St. Dié to Lunéville and from there had radiated in all directions. Some of these towns, it is true, were devastated almost as much by French bombardments as by German, but whenever there was time to do so, the Germans seem to have set the houses on fire before leaving. The usual method was to throw celluloid inflammatory tablets into them. These tablets were kept in violet bags, many of which have since been found, both empty and full.

ANTWERP HOSPITALS EMPTIED

Amsterdam Hears That Germans Are Sending Baggage Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A sudden movement, indicating the hurried departure of the Germans from Antwerp, began on Wednesday at midnight, and continued throughout today. All the wounded in the hospitals were removed in the night, and long trains going east also carried heaps of baggage of German officers.

The Central Station, in which all documents belonging to the Military Governor had been packed up, has been hastily reopened for official traffic.

It is reported that Acting Belgian Burgomaster Franck and Burgomaster de Vos have been taken as hostages.

In Antwerp itself all Belgians between the ages of 18 and 30 have been arrested and soldiers with fixed bayonets placed to guard them. About 100 have been taken to the Merxem station.

Firing was heard at Roosendaal this morning. This fact is very strange.

POINCARÉ CLAIMS SUCCESS.

Praises the French Army for Its Repulse of the Germans.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—President Poincaré has sent a letter to Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, in which he declares that after a long series of violent engagements the Allies have repulsed the desperate attacks of the Germans.

The text of the letter follows:

"My dear Minister: After a long series of violent combats our armies, together with the allied troops, have succeeded in repulsing the desperate attacks of the enemy. They have given proof, in this new phase of the war, of qualities as admirable as those shown by them in the victorious battle of the Marne.

"As the hostilities proceed the French soldier, without losing anything of his ardor and his courage, is acquiring greater experience and adapting to better advantage his inherent virtues to meet the exigencies of military operations. He is showing an incomparable reserve force for the offensive, and at the same time he is being trained in patience and in tenacity under the fire of the enemy.

"There is being established between the commanding officers and the men a confidential intimacy which, far from undermining discipline, ennobles it further by an enlightened consciousness of solidarity in devotion and in sacrifice.

"Every time that one returns among our troops one is astounded by the absolute elimination of all personal interest; by the glorious impersonality of the courage displayed, and by the greatness of this collective soul in which all the hopes of the race are mingled.

"And when, under the fire of projectiles and before a horizon which bursting shrapnel fills with smoke or tears with flashes of light, one sees tranquil peasants pushing their carts and sowing their crops, one understands to an even greater degree how inexhaustible are the qualities of energy and of vitality in this old land of France.

"I beg you, my dear Minister, kindly to transmit my further congratulations to the General in Chief, to the commanding officers of armies, to the commanding officers of army corps, and to all the officers, under officers, and soldiers. I hold them all in the same admiration. The army is worthy of the country, as the country is worthy of the army. France is invincible because she is sure of the righteousness of her position and because she has faith in her immortality.

"I express to you, my dear Minister, my devoted sentiments.

"R. POINCARÉ."

M. Millerand, in transmitting to Gen. Joffre the letter received by him from the President of the Republic, wrote to the Commander in Chief of the French forces as follows:

"My dear General: It is with veritable joy that I transmit to you a letter I have just received from the President of the Republic. In communicating this letter to your armies and to their commanding officers, I beg you to add to it the expression of my admiration.

"Believe, my dear General, to my best sentiments. A. MILLERAND."

President Poincare is getting first-hand information as to how France is conducting the war. First he went to Audgeichy, south of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre, where he watched the attack of the French troops as well as the action of the three-inch guns and the heavy artillery.

Then he saw how the armies were operating from the Lys to the Oise. He also inquired as to the sanitary and postal services, the provisioning of the soldiers, the distribution of warm clothing, &c.

The President took occasion to confer a number of military medals. A severely wounded French soldier, supported by two comrades, received the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the accolade from the President. The soldier was overcome with emotion and cried "Vive la France!" in a voice that profoundly moved the spectators at the scene.

Afterward the President descended into a coal mine at Bruay and expressed his felicitations and sympathy for the comrades of the miners fighting for France.

MRS. BARTON FRENCH SEES ARTILLERY DUEL

Braves Shells on Aisne Heights to Watch British and Germans in Battle.

THRILLING FIGHT IN THE AIR

Aviators in Deadly Rivalry Circle Above Society Leader as Shrapnel Bursts Near Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—How Mrs. Barton French, a leader of New York and Newport society, who since the war started has been in charge of one of the American hospitals in France, stood all alone on the banks of the Aisne, and with shells bursting all about her watched an artillery duel between the British and Germans, was told by herself for the first time today.

Mrs. French, who is the sister-in-law of Elsie French Vanderbilt, has just arrived in London to arrange for the sending of a hospital unit to the new British base in northern France, and is stopping at the Ritz. She went to the front on behalf of the American Ambulance Associations in Paris to make a report on the field and base hospitals.

"It was my good fortune to drive several staff officers to the lines in my car," she said, "and as a result I happened to see a small slice of the battle of the Aisne. The officers were anxious to watch the artillery operations, so I took them to a point which I am not at liberty to mention on the heights overlooking the Aisne where a battery was engaged with Germans across the river.

"The officers apologetically informed me that they would have to leave me, as they were going forward under fire, so I remained behind with the chauffeur. I could hear heavy guns booming near at hand, and finally curiosity overcame discretion, so leaving the car hidden in the woods I started across the fields in the direction of the firing.

"Soon I could see shells bursting in the air and all of a sudden the whole scene of the artillery duel spread before me from the high plateau on which I was standing. The guns were below me and to my left and the Germans were hidden on the opposite bank, but tiny puffs now and then rising above the trees showed me about where they were. It was so exciting that the thought never occurred to me that I was in danger, and even when shrapnel burst a few hundred feet away I was so engrossed in the spectacle that my own peril seemed wholly unimportant. Afterward I learned that the Germans could easily have hit me if they had wanted to. They never tried to, however. The shells which exploded in my neighborhood were simply those badly aimed at the battery.

"After I had been standing there for what seemed a long time my chauffeur came up and begged me to retire to a safer spot. I had started back when we suddenly saw a Taube above the German lines and instantly afterwards heard the firing of anti-aircraft guns from our side of the battle line. We stood there, the chauffeur and I, gazing breathlessly upward and beheld a monoplane set out after the invader. Then we witnessed that most thrilling of all conflicts, a duel in the air.

"As I stood looking up at the two machines circling above one another I realized, for the first time, I think, what a terrible business war was. There was something indescribably sinister and vicious about the movements of those two graceful craft, each seeking to destroy the other. I shuddered with the horror of it, yet even then no feeling of personal fear came to me—I can't explain why, except that one is so enthralled by these things one seems to forget oneself. After that I had enough."

Mrs. French criticised the Administration at Washington severely for not protesting against the activities of Count Bernstorff.

"I have received a letter from a friend," said she, "who wrote that she had invited twenty-four persons to meet Count Bernstorff at a dinner in Newport and had received twenty-four declinations. All the news I get from America on the subject is to the effect that all the best people in New York simply refuse to have anything to do with him. Anybody who knows the rudiments of diplomacy knows he has committed blunders, to use the kindest expression, which should cost him his job instantly. His utterances on the subject of Germans invading Canada are only one of his offenses against diplomatic decency."

AMERICANS UNDER FIRE.

Motor Ambulance Workers in France Face Peril of Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Several interesting letters have been received in London by friends from Richard Norton, son of the late Dr. Charles Eliot Norton, who is at the French front with the American motor ambulance contingent, which is composed chiefly of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton graduates. In a letter dated Oct. 31 he writes:

"All well and busy. We have moved over 500 this week, and three times have been under shell fire. Big guns were going all last night a few miles away, so there will be work for us to do. There is great need of this work, and the French are very grateful. It will cost about £4,000 ($20,000) to keep the corps for a year, so try to raise all the money you can for us.

"The men are behaving splendidly. We eat in this little inn with French doctors, and for sleeping accommodations are billeted around the town."

In a letter dated Oct. 29 Mr. Norton says:

"Since the 22d we have carried 221 wounded, including four refugees, from a town being bombarded. We have twice been under heavy fire when in the trenches seeing doctors and trying to find out how we could help. Once the Germans deliberately tried to drop a shell on our car, but they missed us. They were very poor shots."

WAR NOW NEAR ENGLAND.

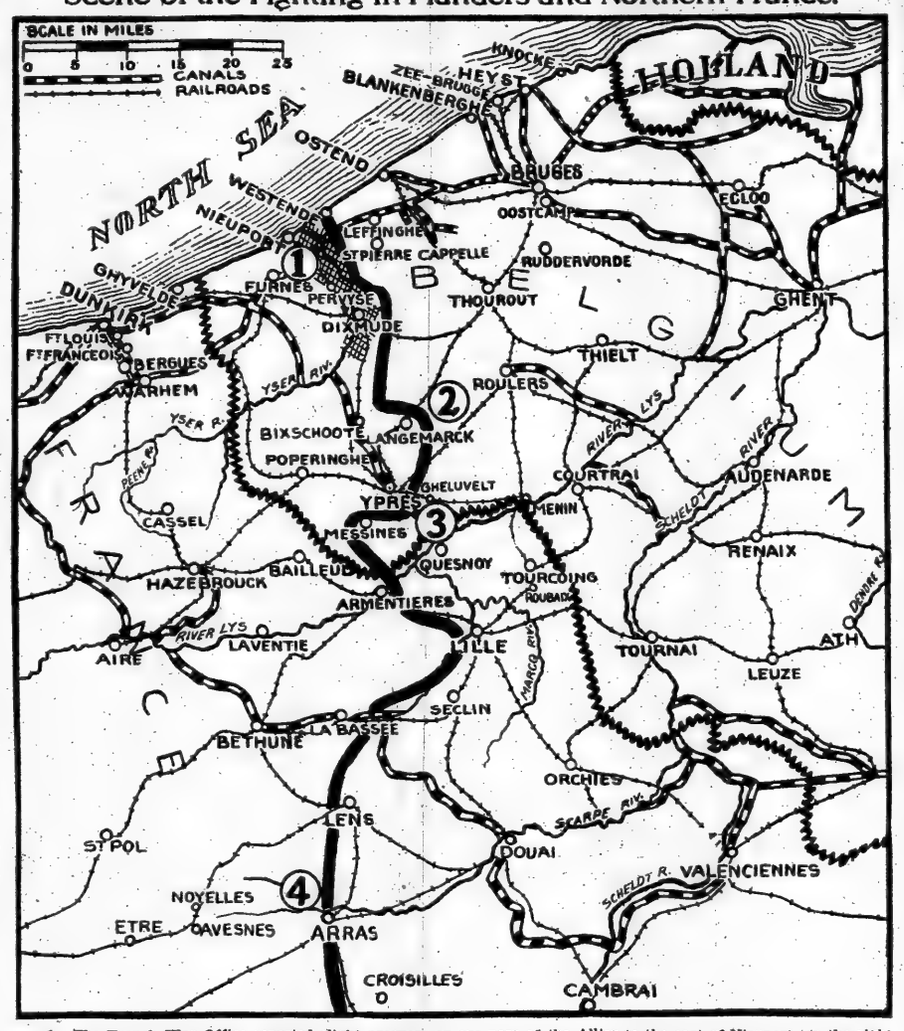
Dispatch Bearer Under Shrapnel in the Morning Dines in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—As illustrating the nearness of London to the scene of the great battle in Belgium, a dispatch bearer who was seated at a table in one of the most fashionable restaurants tonight was dodging shrapnel this morning.

Moonlight, he told friends, had caused a heavy death rate among the Red Cross as they went about fields removing the wounded. Going about on dark nights with torches has been abandoned, and it is necessary for those on mercy bent to grope about to find wounded, who sometimes are Germans. The removal of the dead has cost additional lives among the British.

Scene of the Fighting in Flanders and Northern France.



1. The French War Office reported slight progress on the part of the Allies to the east of Nieuport, on the right bank of the Yser; the German General Headquarters, however, announced that the Franco-British attacks in that quarter had been repulsed.
2. From Dixmude to the Lys River, according to the French reports, the German attacks were renewed on Wednesday, but with lessened energy.
3. The official German report claimed the advantage in the fighting near Ypres.
4. The Allies lost several trenches north of Arras as a result of a violent attack by the Germans, but recaptured them later in the day, according to the night report of the French War Office.

GREAT GERMAN NAMES ON A HOTEL REGISTER

Princes and Dukes Swarmed in Luxemburg When It Was German Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 19 (via London) Nov. 5.—The main German headquarters was located here for a month, moving to Sedan about Sept. 1 and now being at Mezières-Charleville.

The register of the Hotel Brasseur here is an historic document of rare interest. There appears the name of the German Minister to the Duchy, who moved out of his Legation when the Kaiser moved in, and there also are the names of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg on his way to take command of his army; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the Crown Prince of Saxony, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, going as a volunteer driver of an automobile; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince von Hohenlohe, and scores of others.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, tried to get a room here in vain, but he took his meals at the Brasseur, where THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told he was frequently heard to say: "We will win! We must win!"

Here also came Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador to London, who told a friend here that some German cavalry detachments had penetrated as far as Fontainebleau, but that the Paris garrison quite unexpectedly attacked them in such superior numbers that they were forced to retire.

The German Crown Prince also came here regularly for his three meals a day while Longwy, twenty-five miles distant, was being bombarded.

MAJOR HAMILTON KILLED.

Brother of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell Was Heir to Title.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Major Leslie d'Henin Hamilton of the Coldstream Guards and the heir presumptive to Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, it is announced today, was killed in action on Oct. 25.

Major Hamilton, son of the first Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, was 41 years old. In 1905 he married Amy Cecile Ricardo, daughter of Col. Horace Ricardo, who commanded the Grenadier Guards until his retirement in 1904. The present Lord Hamilton of Dalzell is the brother of Major Hamilton. He is also a soldier, and served with distinction in South Africa.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL BUSY.

Many More Serious Cases Received at Paignton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In one month's time the American women's war hospital at Paignton has treated 600 wounded soldiers. It was said at committee headquarters in this city today that 100 wounded had arrived within the last ten days, and they were the most serious cases so far received. They were wounded in the fighting to hold the Germans back from Calais.

The most remarkable patient is a young soldier who came to the institution with a part of his brain exposed. His life was despaired of, but an official of the hospital said today the man had a good chance of recovery. Many of the latest patients are in the Munsey ward, where the American Red Cross unit is at work.

An appeal is being sent out today for woolen underwear and socks for soldiers who are discharged from the institution, as the kits of most of the wounded are seldom useful when they are taken from the battlefield. Mrs. Page, wife of the Ambassador, is now a member of the Executive Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund.

WITHDRAWN TO EAST PRUSSIA.

German Army Corps Sent from Belgium to Fight the Russians.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rotterdam says he has received official confirmation of the advance of the Allies on all of the West Flanders front, and adds:

"The German military bakeries have been removed in a southerly direction from Ostend, indicating the intended retreat of the main German force.

"I have learned from reliable sources that last week's transfer of the Ninth Germany Army Corps has been completed from Belgium and France to East Prussia, and that only half of its number has been replaced by volunteers.

"The Germans are short of big gun ammunition in West Flanders, and transport is impossible, owing to the inundations. Interned Germans say they can fight men, but not a waste of waters."

CZAR'S ARMY IN FINE FORM.

Officers Captured by Germans Said to be Ill-Treated.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government's representative with the Russian headquarters in the field, sends the following report:

"Trustworthy eye witnesses speak with great enthusiasm of the conduct of the Russian troops on the upper Vistula River, where more serious fighting is to be expected.

"Here again the German heavy artillery commands respect, but the Russian field guns and howitzers are served with remarkable precision and alertness and meet with great success. The complete confidence of the Russian infantry in the effectiveness of the Russian artillery is a striking and general feature.

"The men are always training in bayonet work, which the enemy often avoids. The Russian cavalry has, by different accounts, shown great dash, and has been handled with speed and skill. In raids beyond the river on the enemy's communications Russian cavalry divisions have several times disturbed German forces, taking many prisoners. Large numbers of stragglers have been taken by the Russians.

"A Hungarian division put up a good resistance for three days, but then collapsed.

"The population in southern Poland is in a state of profound distress, and the Russians are organizing extensive relief work.

"The Germans compel captured officers to work with the men and spit at them and drive them about bare to the waist.

"In East Prussia the German communications are very good. Underground telephones are frequently discovered. Large forces are in close contact here and the Russian counterstroke has much impressed the enemy.

"The Polish population shows the greatest alacrity in assisting the Russian troops, both in the country and in the towns.

"The Russian advance is now much more complete in southern Poland and is better lined up with the forces in Galicia. All this advance tends to secure the Russian position on the northern frontier, where any German initiative becomes more hasardous.

"The ordinary fresh yearly Russian contingents mean an increase of a half million men.

"The arrangements for the wounded provide, if necessary, for over a million."

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 34th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

KAISER ESCAPED BOMBS BY TWENTY MINUTES

Room in Which He Was to Have Slept Wrecked and Two Aids Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 5.—Details are now available of the Kaiser's narrow escape from death from bombs thrown by airmen attached to the Allied army occupying the line from Nieuport to Ypres.

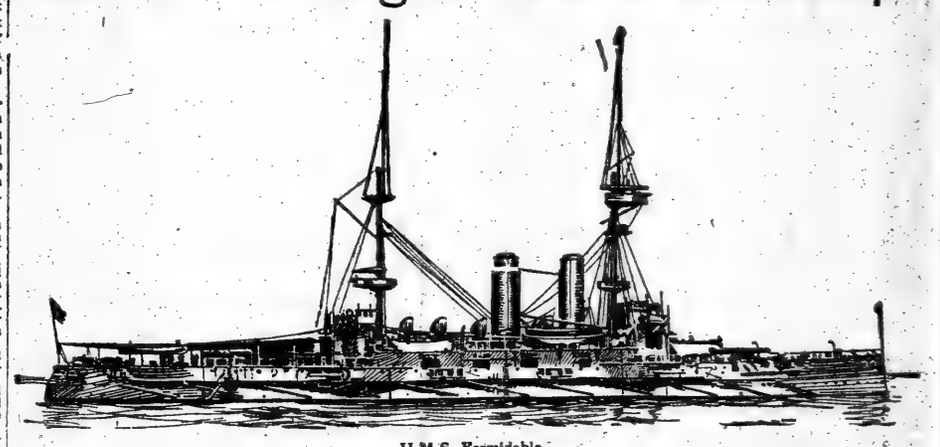
At about 5 P. M. last Sunday, the Kaiser, with some of his aids arrived by motor car at a tavern at Thielt. Apartments had been reserved for him, and dinner was ready. His personal baggage had already been deposited in a bedroom which had been prepared for his night's rest. He was in a hurry and did not dress for dinner, but immediately sat down to the meal.

Afterward, instead of going to his room, he hurriedly left the tavern with two aids and motored to the other end of the town, where fresh rooms were engaged.

Twenty minutes after the Kaiser left the first tavern, six bombs fell upon the building, and the room where his baggage lay was completely destroyed. Two aids who remained at the first tavern were killed and a motor car standing in the yard was wrecked.

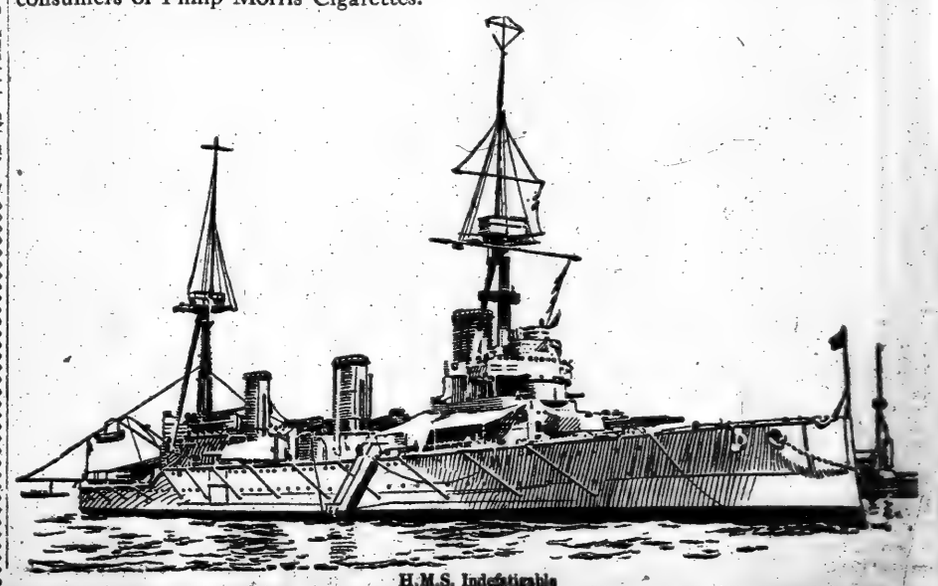
ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Two of the Largest British Battleships



H.M.S. Formidable

The British Navy, like other good Navies, makes it a rule to supply its officers with the best of everything, and for many years it has been one of the most important and steady consumers of Philip Morris Cigarettes.



H.M.S. Indefatigable

Bargain Time

Many automobile owners, desiring to save the cost of Winter storage, now offer their cars for sale.

One in the market for a car will find in the Automobile Exchange column of The New York Times announcements of various makes and models at reasonable prices.

It will pay those who appreciate real bargains to consult this market place for high-grade used cars.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR AT YPRES

Germans Try to "Hack and Blast" Their Way Through the Allied Lines.

PAYING HEAVILY IN MEN

British Eyewitness at Gen. French's Headquarters Describes Five Days of Battle.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The following account, which has been communicated by an eye witness present with the General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published Nov. 3 of the movements of the British forces and of the French armies in immediate touch with them:

"Nov. 1—In spite of the great losses which they suffered in their attacks last week, the Germans have continued their offensive toward the west almost continuously during the five days from the 26th to the 30th of October. Opposite us it has gradually grown in intensity and in extent of application as more men and guns have been brought up and pushed into their right, and it has developed into the most bitterly contested battle which has been fought in the western theatre of the war.

German Artillery Strengthened.

"The German artillery has, to a large extent, been increased by that transferred from around Antwerp. As regards infantry, it is possible that some of the additional troops now appearing on our front have been rendered available by relaxation of the pressure against our allies to the north of Ypres, caused by the desperate and successful resistance made by the latter, by the harassing nature of the artillery fire brought to bear by our ships against the strip of country along the coast and by the flooding of the area along the River Yser.

"Forces have been massed also from the south, while another of the new army corps has definitely made its début before us, and, though attempts to hack, or rather to blast and hack a way through us have been made in other directions, they have for the last few days been most seriously concentrated upon the neighborhood of Ypres.

"Whether the motive inspiring the present action of the Germans against that place is an ambition to win through to the port of Calais, as is to be gathered from articles in their newspapers, or whether the operation is due to a desire to drive the allied forces out of the whole of Belgium in order to complete the conquest of that country with a view to its annexation and to gain prestige with neutrals, is immaterial. What concerns us more closely is that they have been making and are still pressing a desperate attempt to gain the town.

"On Monday, the 26th, south of the Lys on our right, the enemy attacked Neuvechappelle, one of the villages held by us. In the evening, advancing under cover of a wood, they managed to gain possession of a portion of it north of the Lys.

"In the centre a bombardment was kept up, and some ground was made by us. A detached post which was attacked in force during the night drove back its assailants, who left fifty-six dead behind.

"Near our left the Germans developed a very strong attack on the section of our line to the east of Ypres. Though supported by a great mass of artillery, this was checked, but it had two results. One was that our position was readjusted, and the other was that our extreme left alone advanced in conjunction with some of our allies.

"On Tuesday, the 27th, the Germans rather focused their principal attention on our right centre and right, and most desperate fighting took place for the possession of Neuvechappelle. In spite of repeated counter-attacks by our troops, the enemy, during the day, managed to hold on to the northern part of the village, which he had gained the day before. Toward evening we had gradually regained part of the place by step-by-step fighting, when fresh hostile reinforcements were brought up, and the entire village was captured by the enemy.

"They made several assaults against our whole front south of the Lys, but with the exception of their success at Neuvechappelle won no advantage. The combat for that place, as is usually the case with village fighting, was of a most murderous description. It is believed that the enemy's losses in this quarter of the field generally were very great.

Trenches Filled With German Dead

"An artillery officer who was observing their advance reports that the effect of our rifle and gun fire on the Germans was stupendous, and that they had to throw corpses of their own men out of their trenches as they came on in order to obtain cover.

"Four successive attacks were made, each by different regiments, and in this way the whole of one division was engaged piecemeal in about the same locality. The last of these regiments has now been practically disposed of, and, according to prisoners, their condition is deplorable.

"North of the river our centre was subjected to a heavy shell fire from pieces of various sizes. Our guns were by no means idle, and one of our patrols found eleven Germans dead and one rendered unconscious by fumes on a farm on which they had observed one of our lyddite shells detonate.

Indians Distinguish Themselves.

"Toward our left the readjustment of our line, commenced on Monday, was completed, and some redistribution of strength was effected on the extreme left. The ground gained at Neuvechappelle was again the scene of desperate fighting on Wednesday, the 28th, some of our Indian troops greatly distinguishing themselves by a well-conducted counter-attack, by which they drove the Germans out of the greater part of the place with the bayonet. On emerging from the village, however, they were exposed to a concentrated fire of machine guns, and had to remain contented with what they had gained.

"On the left during the morning the enemy made attacks under cover of the usual bombardment, but each effort was repulsed with great slaughter. One of our trenches was carried and then recovered after a loss of 200 dead had been inflicted on the enemy.

"On our centre, north of the Lys, nothing of particular moment occurred. On the extreme left our advance was not pressed, and the enemy remained in possession of Becelaere. A night attack by them was repulsed. The next day the centres of pressure were for the most part our two flanks south of the Lys.

"On our right the Germans delivered an assault which failed. In front of one battalion they are estimated to have left between 600 and 700 dead, while not far off a trench into which they had penetrated was captured by us at an expense to them of seventy killed and fourteen prisoners.

Germans Use a New Mortar.

"In the centre little took place worthy of special record. A few Germans came in and surrendered voluntarily. In this quarter we experienced for the first time in the northern theatre of the war the action of the Minenwerfer, or trench mortar. It has a range of some 500 to 600 yards, and throws a bomb loaded with high explosive weighing up to 200 pounds, being fired at an extreme elevation from the bottom of a pit in the trench.

"About midnight our line was attacked in two places. One of these efforts did not mature, as the ground over which the German infantry had to advance was well swept by our guns. In this case the assault was carried out against one of our brigades by a force of some twelve battalions. With self-restraint our men held their fire for forty minutes until the attackers got quite close and then drove them back with a loss of 200 killed. The enemy penetrated into a portion of one of our trenches, but were driven out again, losing eighty men killed or captured.

"The really important feature in this day's operations occurred north of the Lys and consisted of an onslaught in great force made in the morning in the direction of Ypres. After a heavy cannonade the assault was driven home, and a portion of our front line was forced back. By evening the lost ground was recovered, and in some places more than recovered, with the exception of one part to which the enemy clung.

"Our losses were heavy, but not so severe as those of the enemy, who at one spot suffered enormously from the concentrated fire of our masked machine guns."

GERMAN PROFESSORS COMING.

Lectures on War and Culture Said to be Planned for America.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Friday, Nov. 6.—It is reported here from Strassburg that funds are being subscribed in Germany to enable a number of university professors who speak English to visit the United States unofficially at the Christmas time to give lectures in the chief towns on German culture and to explain the war.

MAY ABANDON EAST PRUSSIA

Germans Believed in Petrograd to be in Critical Position After Poland Defeat.

ROUTE TO BERLIN IN PERIL

Hot Pursuit by Russians Expected to Drive Retiring Armies Straight to Frontier.

AUSTRIANS MAY BE CUT OFF

Czar's Forces Advancing from San River Toward Their Line of Retreat—German Losses Heavy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Victory all along the line is today's news from the Commander in Chief's staff, and the line is not only the battle line on the Vistula, some 300 miles long, but likewise the front designated as East Prussian.

Beginning with the northernmost point of the picture, the present condition of affairs is as follows:

The long-continued, obstinate resistance, alternating with frenzied attacks, of the Germans has been finally broken. The German line, which a couple of days ago was compelled to assume the defensive everywhere, has now begun to retreat at most points. The retreat is most marked exactly at the point where the highest vital interests of the Germans required a continued defense, namely, their right flank, where alone was there any chance of assisting their armies beaten in Poland.

The Russians have carried their success further, and now hold Biala and Lyck, in German territory, once more, thereby cutting off all connection between the East Prussian front and the retreating armies now nearing the frontiers of Poland. The Russians have taken Bakalargewo, the point selected for tactical reasons by the Germans for their concentrated and stubborn attacks. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured here, many of the captured rifles being left stacked in their racks. One company of a German regiment surrendered entire to the Russians, besides other prisoners.

On the great Vistula front the retreat is progressing at an increasing rate, and the Germans now are approaching the political frontiers. Their rear guards have been beaten out of Kola, on the right bank of the Wartha River, within one march of the German fortified positions, and also from Przedbors, eighteen miles east of Novo Radomsk and a hundred miles away from Kola. Still further east by south the Russians yesterday flung the Germanic armies past Kielce and entered the town, capturing 600 men with all their Maxims.

Furthermore, on the Austrian retiring front from Kielce to Sandomierz the Russians have again broken down all defenses and stimulated a more or less orderly retreat into a hurried flight. Sandomierz itself, an exceedingly important strategic point, which has played a vital part since the earliest days of the war, is now in the hands of the Russians.

It seems to me that the Germans have now the bitter choice between abandoning East Prussia to insure a strong defense of the direct route to Berlin or of endeavoring to hold everything at the risk of losing all. Their losses are appalling, both in men and machinery, while their strategy has hitherto lacked on this side both science and imagination. Of their tactics it is impossible to speak without much more information than reaches the outside world, but their men have fought with frenzied fury, alternating with often causeless panic.

The whole country covered by the German advance and German retreat is laid waste. Villages have been burned. Roads, except a few chaussée roads which have been carefully preserved, are ruined. All bridges are down, and in whole forests nothing is left but smoking stumps. The area of this devastation is half the total territory of Poland.

Nevertheless the Polish peasantry are already at work plowing over the trenches, and in many places Winter crops are springing up green. On all hands comes the news of the noble conduct of the Polish peasantry who aided the Russian soldiers by every means in their power, risking their lives under fire. Even the women and children were taking part in voluntary succor of the wounded long before battles were over, stripping their own bodies to keep the helpless warm, while the men pursued an energetic guerrilla warfare wherever possible.

In the fighting with the Austrian rear guards southward of Kielce the Russians have taken in the past week 200 officers and 15,000 men prisoners, with scores of guns and Maxims. The Russians are now firmly established on the six-mile front of the left bank of the San River, between Nizko and Rudnik. The Austrian opposition here was long and determined, but was finally broken during the night of Monday and Tuesday. The Russian advance from here will bring them across the line of retreat of the Austrian armies coming down from Poland. The Austrians, after repeated attempts to check the Russian advance by desperate attacks, are retreating along this front also.

The losses suffered by the Germans on the East Prussian front are described as stupendous. It will be remembered that the Russians maintained here an obstinate defensive for ten days, during which time the German grand army in Poland was being broken up. The Germans made heroic efforts to break the defense and get through so as to create a diversion or even to aid the retreating armies by protecting them at least from the disintegrating flank attacks by the Russian light horse and guns.

The German dead were piled before the Russian trenches to such a height that they interfered with the Russian rifle fire, and in a last frantic attempt of the Germans were used by them as a cover. Many German regiments engaged in this historic but vain attack lost two-thirds of their muster.

I have before noted the shortage in cavalry of the Germans on the Vistula front. It is now semi-officially announced that the Seventh Austrian and Eighth Saxon cavalry divisions have been joined in one corps under command of the General commanding the Seventh Austrian division.

Austrian deserters, who are arriving in increasing numbers, report serious differences between the Germanic allies, and especially emphasize the colossal losses of the Germans.

During the next couple of days we shall anxiously await news as to whether the victorious Russians have succeeded in rushing the Germans, whose flight accelerates as they approach the frontiers, past the intrenched positions along the River Wartha.

Big Russian Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

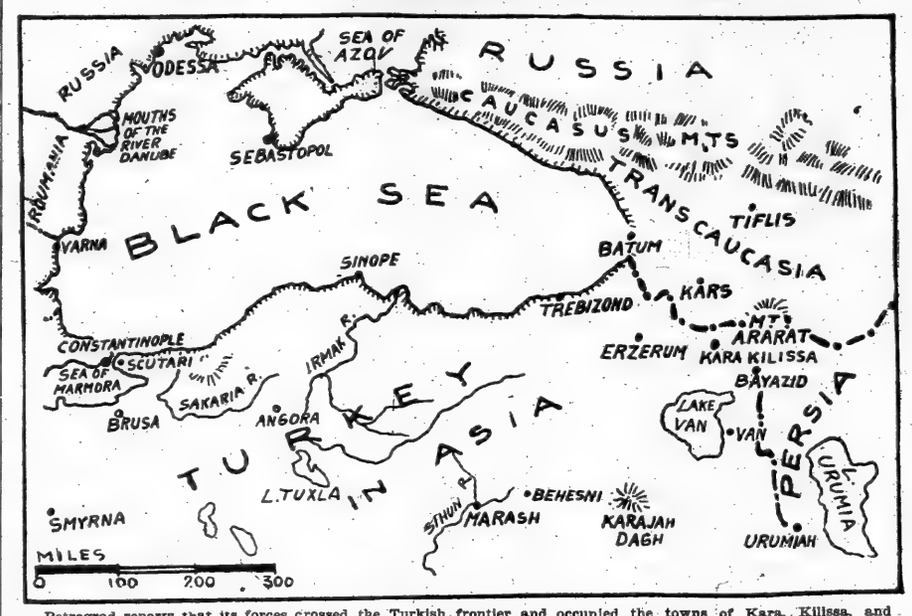
PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A new phase is now developing in the campaign against Germany and Austria. Russia's outermost wings in East Prussia and West Galicia are now both forging forward to co-operate with the central advance on Posen, Silesia.

A great accession of fresh troops will be engaged in the new operations, and the numerical strength of the Russian dispositions may be gathered from the German retreat in East Prussia, which began when the danger of being enveloped and surrounded by the army which is growing with continuous arrivals from mobilization centres.

There are indications that the operations now beginning to develop may drastically shorten the war.

Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra, who is matron of a field hospital, has arrived from Moscow with a train of wounded. She has been on the battle fields on the frontier of East Prussia, where many hundreds of German wounded were treated by the Russians. She was impressed by the weariness and exhaustion of the German soldiers taken. Many of their wounded were boys under 16.

Scene of the Russian Invasion of Turkey



Petrograd reports that its forces crossed the Turkish frontier and occupied the towns of Kara, Kilissa, and Bayazed. The Turkish official report says the Russians were beaten in these attacks.

RUSSIANS SEIZE TURKISH TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

the Kurd tribes and cause their disbandment. They are little interested in the success of Turkish arms, and are more concerned in the safety of their own villages.

Among the towns occupied by the Russians is Akhty, an important junction of the highways to the Upper Euphrates River.

It is rumored in Petrograd that Gen. Sanders Pasha will assume command of the Turkish troops on the Caucasian front.

Turks Claim Victory.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 5.—The following Turkish official statement is contained in a dispatch from Constantinople:

"The Russians are now strengthening their positions near the frontier, but have been repulsed completely from the Kara-Killissa and Tehan districts.

"During the bombardment at the entrance to the Dardanelles the hostile fleet fired 240 shells without causing material damage. Our forts fired only ten shots."

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"The Turks attacked and destroyed a Cossack battalion on the Russo-Turkish frontier near Ordulia, and then crossed the frontier, taking up a strong position in Russian territory."

English Withdraw Across Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Berlin report received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"In Egypt the English have abandoned the Arabian frontier and have withdrawn across the Suez Canal."

The Alexandria (Egypt) correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch:

"A German officer named Mors was arrested by the Egyptian police on his return from Turkey with plans for dynamiting the Suez Canal. He was sentenced by court-martial to imprisonment for life."

The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as are the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each side claims to have invaded the other's territory and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, have probably been only advance guard affairs, and it is thought here that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

The Anglo-French fleet continues to bombard the Dardanelles forts, and in other parts of Turkey British warships are being kept busy.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE DECLARED WAR

Turkish Ambassador Leaves London—Ottoman Interests in Our Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Great Britain today made formal declaration of war with Turkey. Following the official notification by the Foreign Office to Ambassador Page that a state of war existed the United States took over the diplomatic interests of the Ottoman Empire in this country.

Arrangements to take over the Sultan's London Embassy were completed through Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy. The Turkish representatives told him that the burden placed upon the American diplomatic and consular services would not be great.

No contingent fund will be left with Ambassador Page for the relief of Turkish subjects, as the Ottoman Government has been informed that the few Turks here are well able to care for themselves financially. It is understood that most of the Turks who were here have already left England.

Mr. Page has not yet decided which of his assistants shall be placed in charge of Turkish affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The British proclamation of war with Turkey reads as follows:

Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey from today, and all proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Great Britain and Germany and Austria shall apply to the state of war between Great Britain and Turkey.

A Privy Council was held in Buckingham Palace this morning to discuss the Turkish question. At its conclusion King George signed the documents proclaiming the state of war, and the announcement was made.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, to whom passports were handed by the Foreign Office yesterday, left London this morning en route to Constantinople.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The French Government to-night declared that "a state of war exists between France and Turkey," according to the Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency. The Foreign Office issued the following note:

"The hostile act of the Turkish fleet against a French steamer, causing the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German naval and military missions, the measure whereby Turkey could disclaim responsibility, the Government of this republic is obliged to state that, as a result of the action of the Ottoman Government, a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

BRITAIN ANNEXES CYPRUS.

Island Had Long Been Ruled by Her, but Was Nominally Turkey's.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Great Britain today formally annexed the Island of Cyprus, which has nominally formed a part of the Turkish Empire.

NOT TO MOLEST HOLY PLACES

British Proclamation — Report of Bombardment of Jeddah Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The report in London last night that the British cruiser Minerva had bombarded the Arabian seaport of Jeddah, is devoid of foundation. The Minerva has not been within 500 miles of the place.

On issuing this denial to-day the official Press Bureau publishes the text of a proclamation circulated in India, pledging the British Government not to molest the Holy Places in Arabia and Mesopotamia.

This necessity for respecting the feelings of her Moslem subjects, it is considered here, may hamper Great Britain somewhat in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, but with England's large Moslem population it cannot be disregarded.

In addition to the assurances received from the Indian Princes, England has been informed by the leaders of the Moslems in the Malay States that her war against Turkey will not affect the loyalty of their followers.

DEPARTING ENVOYS ASSAILED.

Constantinople Crowds Insulted British and French Ambassadors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Nov. 4 (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph).—At the departure of the British and French Ambassadors from Constantinople disgraceful scenes happened, caused by fanatical crowds, the police looking on and doing nothing.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, who accompanied the Ambassadors, indignantly protested.

The Turks have succeeded in getting their new mine-laying ship into the Dardanelles from Smyrna.

The Deutsche Bank in Constantinople received on Sunday from Germany $15,000,000 in gold and Turkish bank note paper printed in Germany of the face value of $75,000,000.

BULGARIA NOT TO FIGHT.

Is Said to Have Repudiated Any Understanding with Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I have received from the highest diplomatic source assurances that Bulgaria has repudiated any understanding with Turkey.

Thus Greece and Rumania have great hopes that no Balkan war will be added to the greater European war.

In the contrary event I repeat my assurances that Rumania will arm on the side of Russia, France, and England.

RUSSIANS SINK TRANSPORTS.

Twelve Turkish and German Vessels Carrying Coal Destroyed.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Odessa by way of Moscow says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Uzunguldak on the coast of Anatolia.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCE.

Austro-German Retreat Along Entire Line Continues.

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 5.—The following official communication has been issued from Russian General Headquarters:

We continue to progress on the East Prussian front. The Germans are falling back along the whole front, only keeping a fortified position in the region of Wirballen.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Russian army is continuing its vigorous offensive, pursuing the retreating enemy. The crossing of the San by our troops continues with success. The Austrians are retreating.

Czar Arrives at the Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—Emperor Nicholas has arrived at army headquarters at the front.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans yesterday defeated the attempt of the Belgians and British to push forward along the North Sea Coast under the protection of the British gunboats. The Allies are not yet strong enough to take the aggressive in this field on the large scale necessary to force the German flank to retreat. However, this reconnoitring expedition shows the line that the Allies will take when they have completed their preparations for the campaign to drive the Germans away from the coast.

Both sides are now sending large reinforcements to this field of operations. The British Territorials give them an available force of about 150,000 to augment their armies in France. The Germans have a similar body in their recruit class that was called into service on Aug. 1, which is now going to the front after three months of training. This body of young men, that would have reached 20 years of age during 1915, furnished about 80,000 soldiers, who are now being distributed among the forces on the battle lines. France has a similar reinforcement available from her 1915 class, which amounts to about 400,000 men.

The great preparations that are now being made presage a continuance of active operations in spite of the Winter weather that is now prevailing. The Germans kept up their active campaign throughout the Winter of 1870. In fact, the very hardships of the campaigning in the snow and freezing weather were an advantage for them, for their well-organized military system provided ample supplies of all sorts, while the hastily raised levies of French volunteers were unable to get sufficient supplies either of clothes or of food.

In the later war of Japan against Russia in Manchuria in 1904 and 1905, the military operations were likewise carried on in spite of the severe Winter on the plains of Mukden. A large part of the fighting of the recent Balkan war was also carried out during the Winter months. It seems then beyond question that neither side in the present war will assent to a truce during the coming Winter.

The German retreat in East Prussia to Lyck and Bialla places their army on a strongly fortified line, where their commanders are thoroughly familiar with the country. Their manoeuvres in peace times in this district have taught their officers how best to make use of the lakes and marshes for entrapping a possible enemy. The Germans have already shown in the early days of the war their ability to make use of the military possibilities of this district. This last move of the Germans is evidently part of a plan to leave in East Prussia the minimum force that can hold back the Russians in order to divert to other fields every man that can be spared from the fighting on this border.

The capture of Kola on the Wartha River is an important gain for the Russians. This is the most important town in Western Poland between Lodz and the border. Its situation in the main road on the direct line to Posen will make it an important base if the Russians are able to follow up their present advantage with sufficient energy to carry them on to an invasion of Germany. The capture of this city also marks the most westerly point yet reached by the Russian armies during the present war. Kola is due south of Thorn, the great German fortress on the Vistula River, and is only forty-five miles from the border. A Russian army operating through this point would be able to threaten the rear of the German defensive line along the Vistula in West Prussia and to force the rapid retreat of the German East Prussian army.

No further news has been given out concerning the fighting in Southern Poland and Galicia since the Russian advance to Kielce and Sandomierz. The important successes of the Russians during the last two weeks have forced the Germans to evacuate two-thirds of the territory that they had occupied in Poland, while the Russians still retain their hold on all of Galicia east of Przemysl.

Not only do the Russians now hold the advantage in the exchange of conquered territory, but they also have a decided strategic advantage in the position of their forces. Their armies seem well able to hold their positions at all points of the line, while the opposite is true of the Austro-German forces. Esepcially at Kielce do they seem likely to give way before the Russian attacks. If the Russians can drive a wedge through the hostile line at this point they will have a fifty-mile strata on the Austrians from Przemysl in a race for Cracow and the possession of the natural line of retreat for the Austrian forces.

The latter would then have no choice but to fall back into Hungary through the passes of the Carpathians. Such a move is difficult even for a small force. When a large army has to move through a mountain pass it necessarily becomes so strung out as to afford to an active enemy good opportunities to strike at the flank of a marching column and thus cut off and capture large numbers at the rear.

The promptness with which Russia, France, and Great Britain have started to deliver their blows against the Ottoman Empire shows that they have made careful preparations during recent weeks to counteract the effect of Turkey's entry into the war on the side of their opponents. The action of this country in turning against her historic protector now gives the British statesmen free rein in making plans for the termination of Moslem rule in Europe.

For over a century Russia has been figting her way to the Mediterranean. It was only by the opposition of Great Britain that she was prevented from attaining this objective in 1854 at the time of the Crimean war, and again in 1878, when the Russian armies had advanced to San Stefano on the outskirts of Constantinople. Russia has also marked for her own the provinces of Erzerum, Van, and Trebizond, which border on her trans-Caucasian territory.

The interests of Great Britain in Turkish territory lie principally in Cyprus and Egypt and of the eastern shore of the Red Sea. France has always had a religious interest in Palestine as protector there of the Roman Church. In Syria she also has large commercial interests. Germany has, in recent years, developed large commercial interests in Asia Minor and in Mesopotamia. Apparently the Turkish Empire will furnish prizes for the victors in the present struggle.

SULTAN A PRISONER-PUPPET

French Writer Says the Young Turk Party is Hostile to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The views of the French Government about Turkey's participation in the war may be gathered from a leading editorial on the front page of the semi-official Temps headed "The Effects of the Turkish Conflict."

The writer considers that one of the first results of the new struggle will be the further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, whose provinces in Arabia, Syria, and Armenia, long seething with discontent due to Turkish misrule, have only remained loyal hitherto through the religious influence of the Khalifate. He adds:

"It is unlikely that they will decline to accept the opportunity to obtain autonomy offered by the latest exploit of the Younk Turk Party, which is avowedly hostile to the Sultan, he being practically a prisoner-puppet in its hands.

"The Young Turks' action against the Allies is doubtless due to the influence of German officers, who alone enable them to retain power, but the prompt attacks by the Allies' warships and the Russian Armies must show the Turkish nation the futility of German support."

After commenting on the satisfactory decisions of Rumania and Bulgaria—the former on account of Transylvania and the latter because of her Macedonian ambitions, in declining to "become parties to Turkish-German plots"—the article concludes with an approval of the refusal of the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, to accept Turkish excuses and the declaration: "The time for words has passed, and acts must take their place. Turkey must accept her fate. Germany hopes to offer us in the hour of her defeat a new victim destined to facilitate a peace settlement. Disillusion awaits her. The Turkish aggression is only a new grievance added, for which we shall demand satisfaction later."

SAYS VON KLUCK DIED OF WOUNDS AT NAMUR

Excelsior of Paris Asserts That the Germans Suppressed the News.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Havre correspondent of the Excelsior says he has, from a source which he cannot designate, news of the death of Gen. von Kluck ten days ago in a hospital at Namur, where he was treated for a wound in the head. The news, the correspondent says, has been carefully concealed in Belgium and Germany.

Gen. von Kluck, who led the dash of the German right wing, which got to within a few miles of Paris in the first month of the fighting, has been reported in official communications issued within the last few days as directing his army in the fighting on the river Aisne. When the scene of severe fighting shifted to Belgium and the German right wing was extended into that territory, Gen. von Kluck remained in the position he had taken up on the Aisne. The fighting there has recently been overshadowed by the operations in Belgium, and Gen. von Kluck and his army, according to reports, have been enjoying a much needed rest.

TO STOP TRADE WITH ENEMIES.

Examination of Merchants' Books Suggested in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is suggested in certain quarters that when Parliament meets the Board of Trade pass a bill giving examiners power to go into the books of every house which can reasonably be suspected of trading with Germany or Austria-Hungary, and that these examiners be competent men of business, conversant with German trade and knowing the German language.

By the German Government's "Proclamation of the Bundesrat," regulating the conduct of all undertakings and businesses managed or controlled by alien enemies or whose profits are wholly or partially transmitted to an alien enemy, supervisors of these interests are appointed. The Stock Exchange Gazette, in its last issue, says:

"German measures adopted in connection with this very intricate matter are of a more stringent nature than anything which obtains in this country. It may be taken, however, that the manner in which the problem of alien enemy commercial property has been handled by the authorities at Berlin has created a favorable impression among foreign commercial interests still resident in the Kaiser's dominions. The moderation which Germany has shown in dealing with enemy businesses is doubtless based upon the example set by Great Britain.

DROP KAISER AND BROTHER.

No Longer Appear as Honorary Admirals of British Fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia both have been removed from the ranks of honorary Admirals of the British fleet.

Their names are elided from the November navy list, which has just been issued.

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The consumer is the "one who destroys"—so the dictionary says.

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Suits, 18.50 to 45.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 38.50

FOR (TODAY) FRIDAY

Hand-Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Silk or Mohair Lined
For Fall and Winter, one, three or four button sack models of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsted; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.
22.00 Regular Price $30.00

Full Dress Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST
New Model of unfinished worsted, silk lined
Coat and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced, silk lined; English cut Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.
27.50 Regular Price $35.00

Tuxedo Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
New Model of highest grade unfinished worsted
Coat, Vest and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced and Venetian lined; new model Vest; Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.
22.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST
New Winter Models
Chesterfield model of highest grade Rock Mill vicuna in black, Oxford or blue, lined throughout with Skinner satin, velvet collar, custom tailored.
20.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Winter Overcoats
33 TO 44 CHEST
Fitted, Slip-on, Chesterfield or Braid Bound Models
Fitted two or three button double or single breasted models of Oxford or black vicuna, also Oxford, navy, brown or olive Whitney chinchilla, velvet or self collar; slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Scotch coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined; Chesterfield model in knitted overcoats of Oxford, tan or olive heather mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined; also braid bound single breasted button through fitted model of Oxford or navy vicuna.
24.50 Regular Price $32.50

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

"Men's Shoe Shop"
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Store, A Step from Fifth Avenue

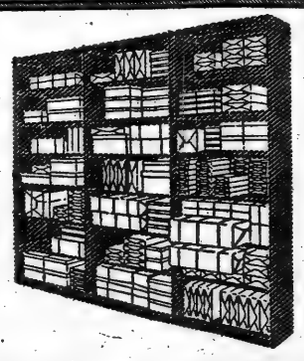
Important Sale (Today) Friday

Men's Shoes
Mahogany, Tan or Black Russia Calf Shoes, with Tan or Gray Cloth or Leather Tops; also Patent Colt, with Black Cloth or Leather Tops,
3.75
Regular Price $5.00

Men's Banister Shoes
All Styles and Leathers,
6.50
Usual $7.50 Value

Men's Thomas Cort Shoes
BENCH-MADE, HAND-SEWED
All Styles and Leathers,
8.50
Usual $11.00 Value

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



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The Sea Food from the Ocean to "The Campus" is unequaled in all New York, for it is shipped daily to us direct. Steamed Soft Clams, Harvey style, 40 cents.
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REVOLT IN EGYPT NOT LIKELY--MILNER

Famous Administrator Tells New York Times He Does Not Fear German-Turkish Intrigues.

CHEAP COTTON MAIN PERIL

All Classes of Native Landowners In Debt, and Depression Will Be Severe While War Lasts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Viscount Milner, who was at one time Financial Under Secretary for Egypt, has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES an interview in regard to the situation in that country, as to which few men living are more competent to speak. He said:

"It is more than twenty years since I lived in Egypt and was familiar with all the details of politics and administration. I am not an authority on recent developments, but, speaking from my old knowledge of the country, I do not believe a pan-Islamic movement in the interests of the Turks will have much success there.

"The Egyptians are Mohammedan, no doubt, and very pious Mohammedans, but they do not love the Turk. They have suffered too much from Turkish government in the past. Even the old Turkish families who form the bulk of the aristocracy have no particular love for Constantinople. They certainly do not want to be governed from there. As for the bulk of the people, the peasantry, they simply detest the idea of Turkish rule.

"Whatever danger there may be in the Egyptian Nationalist movement—and I never thought there was much—it was Egypt for the Egyptians, not Egypt for the Turks, which was its battle cry and object.

Doesn't Expect a Revolt.

"My belief is that the natives of Egypt will keep perfectly quiet. They are much more concerned about the prospects of their cotton crop than about any political issue whatever. As far as the internal condition of Egypt is concerned, it is the curtailment of the demand for, and consequent enormous decrease in the price of, cotton consequent upon the war which is calculated to give the British Administration in Egypt the greatest anxiety. Loss in cotton means diminished revenue and embarrassment to all debtors—and Egyptian land owners, great and small, are heavily indebted—and severe privation for the poorer class of cultivators. This is much more serious for Egypt than any political agitation.

"Of course, Egypt is a country of enormous recuperative power. Once let peace be restored, and in a year or two under British administration she would jump back into prosperity. But for the next twelve months at least the economic depression will be severe.

"That is the real trouble. Turkey is a purely external danger. Turkey cannot create an uprising against us in Egypt; but, of course, if she brought a sufficiently large army against Egypt, she might invade the country.

"Personally, I have been convinced from the first, as soon as I saw that German influence was paramount at Constantinople, that Turkey would try to worry us in Egypt.

Invasion Would Be Sufficient.

"I do not know in the least whether the threatened invasion is serious, but there are just two things to be said about it. Successfully to invade Egypt, Turkey would require a large and well equipped army, for, of course, the possibility of such an invasion has been foreseen for months, and Great Britain at present has a larger force of Indian and English troops in Egypt than ever in the past.

"In the next place it is not easy to march a large and well-equipped army for upward of 100 miles through an arid desert and fight a battle at the end. It would be comparatively easy to cross the desert between Syria and Egypt with a small force, but a small force would be easily defeated on the Egyptian side of the desert. To take a large army through these waterless wastes is an operation which it would require great skill and very complete preparations to carry out successfully. There is no reason to suppose that Turkey has resources, organization, or equipment for such an enterprise. Personally I am not afraid of a Turkish invasion of Egypt being successful, even if it were attempted.

"On the other hand the hostility of Turkey does compel Great Britain to keep a much larger force in Egypt than would otherwise be required. That is the value of Turkey's intervention for the Central European Powers. It creates a diversion. It keeps British troops in Egypt and Russian troops in the Caucasus, which might otherwise be engaged in the main theatre of war. It is very easy to see the advantage of this for Germany.

"It is good business for Germany, but it is thoroughly bad business for Turkey. She has nothing whatever to gain. Even if the Central Powers were successful she would not be allowed to get anything out of it, and she would be more impoverished than ever, frightful as her impoverishment actually is, by another war.

"On the other hand, in the more probable case of the Entente being ultimately successful, Turkey's situation will, indeed, be a desperate one. No wonder that even at the eleventh hour, there seemed to be some hesitation on the part of Turkey and some realization of the fact that she was being made a catspaw of!"

OLYMPIC LAID UP FOR WINTER.

Big White Star Liner Held at Belfast.

BELFAST, Nov. 5.—The Winter sailings of the White Star Line steamer Olympic have been canceled, and today the members of her crew were paid off.

There is no mystery about the laying up of the White Star liner Olympic for the Winter at Belfast. Three days before the liner left New York on Oct. 21 for Glasgow the agents of the line announced that the Olympic would not return to New York until next May.

Usually the Olympic goes to Belfast for her annual overhaul in November and makes one or two trips to New York in the early Spring. Owing to the falling off of the passenger traffic, through the war, it was decided to lay her up for the six months.

IN DRYEST RUSSIA.

Alcoholic Drinks Now Barred in Restaurants of First Class.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Standard's correspondent at Petrograd writes under date of Oct. 26:

The Official Bulletin of the Prefect of Petrograd today publishes another addition to the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks. Up to the present restaurants of the first class have had the privilege of selling vodka and all other spirituous liquors in unlimited quantities. It was thought these establishments would only supply the wealthier classes and that there was no danger of the common people being able to procure strong drink.

It seems, however, that habitual topers, even of the lower class, have arrayed themselves in clothes finer than they ever wore in their lives and putting up a bold front entered first-class restaurants and got what they wanted. The story goes that hatters and milliners have been doing a rushing business selling bowlers and hats to men and women who had hitherto worn caps and shawls, a bowler on a man and a hat on a woman being in Russia a mark of superiority, if not intelligence.

This reached the ears of the commander in chief of the army, who has absolute powers. He accordingly instructed the Prefects of Police throughout Russia to prohibit the sale of vodka and strong drink of every description, even in first-class restaurants.

What will be done with the enormous stocks of vodka and liqueurs in the hundreds of restaurants throughout Russia is a question which will be brought before the Ministry of Finance by the Association of Tavern Keepers.

BRITISH CABLE REPAIRED.

Fanning Island Station, Destroyed by Germans, Again in Order.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 5.—The Pacific cable which connects Canada with Australia was reopened today. It was put out of business on Sept. 7, when the German cruiser Nürnberg sailed up to Fanning Island, flying a French flag, accompanied by a collier.

So sure were the cable men that the ships were friendly that they launched a boat to greet the visitors. They had hardly started when two cutters loaded with German sailors and marines, in tow of a launch, came for the beach at full speed. The Germans jumped over into waist-deep water and, with bayonets fixed, charged ashore and seized the cable headquarters. The Nürnberg's guns covered the landing party.

The Germans then lined up the cable operators. Several parties were directed to locate the shore end of the cable, and this was blown to atoms by dynamite. Other men blew up the engine room, the boiler room, the refrigerating room, and the dynamo room. All the instruments were smashed with sledge hammers. Papers were taken from the office, and were transferred to the Nürnberg. These revealed the fact that spare instruments and arms and ammunition were buried in various parts of the islands and there was $3,000 in the office safe.

An officer went ashore, ordered the safe blown open, and took the money. The arms, ammunition, and instruments were found and destroyed.

FIRST HE HEARD OF WAR.

News Broken to German Captain When His Ship Was Captured.

QUEENSTOWN, (via London,) Nov. 5.—The German sailing ship Melpomene, which sailed from Tocopilla, Chile, on July 8 laden with nitrates, was towed into Queenstown today by a British cruiser, which had captured her.

Capt. Ingelman said neither he nor his crew had heard that a war was in progress.

GREECE TO STAY NEUTRAL.

Assurance to Bulgaria—Servia Also Offers "Moral Support."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Sofia to The Times says:

"The Bulgarian Government has received formal assurance that the Greek Government is determ ned to maintain neutrality and has refrained from ordering mobilization.

"The Servian Minister here announces that Servia will offer Bulgaria her moral support should Turkey attack Bulgaria.

"No friendly advance has been received from Rumania."

FACTIONS IN CHINA BEING UNITED BY WAR

European Struggle Moves Radical Leaders to Rally to Support of Yuan Shih-kai.

NEWS REACHES DR. JENKS

He Believes Far Eastern Republic Is on the Verge of a Great Political Reform.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, who is Director of the Far Eastern Bureau, made the following statement yesterday.

"I have just received a most important announcement. It is the most significant indication of the actual effect of the great war upon the Chinese people, comprising between one-fifth and one-fourth of the entire population of the globe. This announcement, while as yet unconfirmed officially, comes from well-informed, reliable sources. It is as follows:

An agreement is just now being reached whereby Chinese radical leaders, hitherto strongly opposed to President Yuan Shih-kai, will join hands in upholding the President and Government of China. The Chinese political leaders, without exception, feel that personal differences should be obliterated in face of the present international situation, and the necessity of Chinese national unity as an essential aid to the preservation of Chinese national integrity. The following developments are expected from the negotiations now proceeding in China, in America, and in Europe.

"While I would not care to hazard the prediction that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Gen. Hwang Hsing may soon return to China to assume responsible posts in the Government of that country, such a development would not very greatly surprise me. Gen. Hwang Hsing is now in the United States. Several important Chinese officials are also in this country on governmental business. It is possible, though not certain, that communications have passed between the military head of the counter revolution and these visiting officials. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is in Japan.

"I am informed by the representative of the Far Eastern Bureau at Vancouver, B. C., that the following cablegram has been received by The Chinese Daily News of that city:

Messrs. Huang Chin-huei and Tsai Yuan-pei, the former Minister of Education, who are now in Southern France, and Mr. Chang Yin-nien, in Japan, have arrived at an agreement with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to be known as the "patriotic compact," in which Dr. Sun promises to refrain from organizing a third revolution in China. It is reported in Peking that Mr. Yuan Koh-ting, the son of President Yuan Shih-kai, has signed this agreement and approved it. The agreement is signed by ten important figures in the radical revolutionary party, including Dr. Sun, Mr. Chen Chi-mei, former Governor of Shanghai; Mr. Hu Han-ming, Mr. Wu Han-ming, the former Governor of Kwangtung, and Mr. Pei Wen-wei, the former Governor of Kiangsi.

FROST NEW TERROR OF WAR.

Hardened Ground Prevents Burial of Dead in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Winter begins officially today with the closing of navigation on the Neva, but already snow is lying on the ground on the western frontier, and in Poland there are severe frosts at night.

A new touch of horror is introduced by the freezing of the ground, which makes it practically impossible to dig graves for the great number of dead in the woods, where recent floods washed the bodies from the shallow graves in which they had been hastily buried.

The villagers report the presence of an unparalleled number of wolves, and have petitioned the army authorities to detach soldiers to shoot them.

The Germans are suffering intensely from the cold. In every town which they occupy they carried off all the available Winter clothing, furs, sheepskins, and leather coats. At Lodi and Shiradow, where there are great cloth factories, they commandeered the whole of the stocks and kept the plants working day and night providing materials for export to Germany. Rebate and, however, to bring away much of this owing to the destruction of the railway bridges by Polish guerrillas, whose activities are acknowledged to have contributed to the Russian success.

There are frequent surrenders of entire detachments of Germans nearly dead with cold and hunger. At every opportunity they strip clothing and boots from the Russian dead.

A characteristic trick was attempted yesterday, when the Germans released twenty captured Caucasian Cossacks, all Mohammedans, having first instructed them in the news of Turkey's declaration of war on Russia, in order that they should spread the information among their comrades. I am assured from sources which I consider entirely reliable that up to the present the Turkish attitude has had no effect on the Cossacks.

BRITISH MINE SWEEPER SUNK.

Eight Men Lost—Survivors Report Firing Off the Yorkshire Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The British mine sweeper Mary was sunk by a mine in the North Sea today. Six of the crew of fourteen men were rescued.

The survivors who were landed at Lowestoft reported heavy firing off the Yorkshire coast this afternoon.

SWEDISH LEADER DEFENDS GERMANY

Prof. Pontus Fahlbeck Argues That Teutonic Allies Were Forced Into the War.

NO OPTION BUT TO FIGHT

Considers Peoples of Entente Nations Are Not United as Strongly as the Germans Are.

Pontus Fahlbeck, Professor of Political Science at the Swedish University of Lund and a former member of the Swedish Parliament, has written a justification of Germany's course in the present war, in the Swedish paper Statsvetenskapig Tidskrift under the title "The World War and Ourselves." In this article, quoted in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 14, he maintains that nations may not be guided by the same considerations as individuals in meeting such a crisis as that which confronted Germany and endangered her very existence.

"Some might hold that the war is not only terrible—as, indeed, it is—but also incompatible with a high degree of culture, and therefore unnatural and immoral," he says. But this view, he maintains, bespeaks little insight into the vital requirements on the part of a State, inasmuch as those requirements and the moral duties resulting therefrom are different from those prescribed for individuals.

"Duty may demand of an individual that he refrain from claims to which he is entitled," he says, "or even that he sacrifice his own life. But this demand may never be made of the State. The highest task of the State, and therewith its highest duty, is self-preservation.

"Austria-Hungary as well as Germany were threatened for their very existence and had to take up the sword. For Austria it was a matter not only of punishing the people that had become guilty of the murder of a prince, but above all to stifle the Slavic propaganda which Servia had set into motion in order to undermine the Austrian State and break off bit after bit. For Germany the hour of fate would have been rung three years later at the most, in which it would have been forced to defend its newly-won unity and position as a Power, the fruit of hopes and labors of a thousand years. That was known.

"There was no choice permitted, so completely had the three allied Powers isolated Germany. For Germany, too, this war was a matter of self-defense and therefore justified according to the laws of that duty which rests upon a State.

"But if this is true of Germany and Austria the same is not true of their opponents. That lies in the nature of the case. To be sure the diplomats of these countries and the press influenced by them have continually asserted that Germany threatened the peace of its neighbors. But the history of the last forty years contradicts such assertions. And at heart the people of France, Russia, and England do not believe them either. This is plainly shown by a comparison of the sentiments reigning in the various countries with the sentiment in Germany. For the variety of sentiment concerning the war in the nations now warring with one another is the best verdict upon the war.

"The many races in Austria-Hungary welcome the conflict with Servia as a war of liberation. And the German people have arisen against the mass of their foes with a unanimity and enthusiasm unmatched in history. The highest demand of duty on which depends all life of a State and, therefore, all culture, the duty of self-preservation, was stepped into in all its majesty and has found a united people.

"The same is not true of Germany's enemies. It is true that here, too, the voices of parties ceased when the Fatherland called; here, too, they fought valiantly; but nowhere with the same enthusiasm and the same readiness. Moreover, the opinion of the people outside of the parliaments, is here far from one of unanimity. According to all one hears from France, the average man wanted peace far more than war, even if the devotees of the 'revanche' were allowed to depart in triumph. Rebate and adopt the resolutions. In England conditions were in part the same, even into the highest circles, as the resignation of Morley, Burns, and Trevelyan from the Government proves. In Russia, finally, there can be no talk of an opinion of the people itself.

"The variety of popular sentiment in Germany and the countries hostile to her gives the decisive answer to the question of the right and wrong in this world war. And I am sure it will give the decisive answer concerning the final issue of the war.

"I only hope that the war will be of short duration and that the victor will be content with a peace that is not dear, that will not crush France too deeply. For its vitality is not great; and the world cannot afford to lose this people. Belgium, too, which, to be sure, not without some fault of its own, got between the hammer and the anvil, is entitled to sympathy. But the others are not. Of Servia I need not speak; it deserves all the punishment it gets, and it can stand it. And the same is true of Russia and England. They have a surplus of vitality, no matter how heavy the reverses they may have to stand, especially Russia. Nor can one cherish the least pity for this land, which is a State bent on conquest in the ancient sense of the word, and a constant source of danger to its neighbors. And still less can one have sympathy for England, whose ruthless business policy under the intriguing leadership of Sir Edward Grey has now ranged that country among the enemies of Germany, although it would have remained neutral as well as did Italy."

$2,000,000 GOLD TO HOLLAND

Nieuw Amsterdam Also Carries Grain to Dutch Government.

Two million dollars in gold was shipped yesterday for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed at 10 A. M. The gold was packed in ten steel chests and stowed away in the specie room.

The Nieuw Amsterdam also took a big cargo of grain consigned to the Dutch Government. There were only sixteen first, twenty-five second, and seventy-five third class passengers on the liner and 2,000 sacks of mail for Germany and Austria.

CAPTIVES PRAISE GERMANS.

Swedish Observer Finds Wounded Prisoners Kindly Cared For.

In reference to the treatment extended by the Germans to the wounded of the French and Russian armies who fall into their hands the German Information Service in the Hotel Astor last night made public the following report published by the Stockholm Dagblad, whose correspondent visited several military hospitals in Berlin:

"Russians and Frenchmen receive the same care and food as the German soldiers, lie in the same rooms and are in no way subjected to any exceptions. To be sure, a few sentinels with bayonets stand before their quarters, but that is the only thing from which one can draw the conclusion that prisoners of war are to be found here.

"The entire hospital equipment, the partitions in the wards and the care of the wounded enemy is the same down to the smallest detail as that for the German wounded. There could be no better proof of this than the fact that a wounded Russian who had been cured did not want to leave the hospital under any condition, so well had he felt there. It is a very mixed company with which the enemy in the east blessed the Germans, and the most varied types are seen among the wounded. A wounded French officer with whom I spoke a few words declared himself satisfied in every respect with his treatment as a wounded man and prisoner.

"Wounded Frenchmen cared for in the barracks at Jena sent a note of thanks to the physicians of the hospital, which, translated, reads as follows:

"'Respected Sirs—In the name of all the Frenchmen who are at present in the hospital of Jena, we take the liberty of expressing our heartiest thanks first to you, then to the sisters and finally to the entire sanitary staff, for all the care taken with us and for the willingness and absolute unselfishness shown. We wish with all our hearts and are moreover convinced, that all German soldiers who were wounded in the service of their fatherland and are now in the care of the French Red Cross will meet with the same generous reception which was offered to us in Germany.' Then follow ninety-six signatures."

Saxon War Minister Stricken.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, a message reaching there from Berlin says that the Saxon Minister of War, Gen. von Carlowitz, stricken with heart disease in the French arena of war, has been obliged to proceed to Nauheim, where he will receive treatment.

BELGIANS REJOICE AS FOOD ARRIVES

News of American Relief Work Spreads Rapidly Among Alarmed People.

HELP CAME JUST IN TIME

No Bread Left in Brussels—Gen. von der Goltz Says Food Will Not Be Taken by Army.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Millard K. Shaler, the American who visited Brussels on behalf of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium, returned to London today. He said tonight that conditions in Belgium were even worse than had been described.

"I left Rotterdam," said Mr. Shaler, "on Oct. 28 for Brussels by way of Bergen-Op-Zoom and Antwerp, accompanied by H. A. Johnson, American Consul at Ghent, and the Dutch Consul at Ghent. As we neared the Belgian frontier we saw the pitiful plight of refugees in Holland. Once in Belgium we came across a stream of poor people pouring back into Antwerp in every conceivable kind of conveyance and on foot. They carried their babies and belongings.

"Between Antwerp and Malines the destruction of habitations in every town and hamlet was practically universal. Families were living in partially burned buildings or in improvised structures. The suffering is intense and food supplies practically do not exist.

News Spreads Quickly.

"The news I brought to the Central Committee in Brussels that 10,000 tons of cereals purchased by the American Commission for the immediate relief of the situation in Belgium was en route from England to Rotterdam spread quickly among the people of Brussels and in the neighboring districts. The announcement was timely, for in many sections the inhabitants were growing restless, foreseeing certain famine. As more than 30 per cent. of the Brussels population now live entirely on soup and bread, which is distributed to them daily, and on potatoes, which they receive only once a week, the fear that the bread supply would cease loomed large. On Friday and Saturday last many of the well-to-do people in Brussels had no bread. I could not buy any myself at any price, but fortunately the poor got their meagre supply through the soup kitchens.

"The Central Committee in Brussels for the last three weeks has been receiving appeals for immediate assistance from many parts of Belgium. They have pumped new courage into the people with the news that food is being brought to them through the American commission.

"On Saturday two delegates from Capt. T. F. Lucey, the commission's Rotterdam representative, arrived in Brussels with the information that the first food ship had arrived in Rotterdam and that supplies had been loaded into small steamers and lighters and were to leave by canal by way of Antwerp for Brussels on Sunday. If those who are giving so generously in America could have shared the joy of Brussels when it heard this news they would have been more than repaid for the many sacrifices which generosity on such a scale must entail.

People Express Gratitude.

"On Monday as I traced my way back through devastated Belgium I passed on the frontier of Holland our lighters with the grain that will bring hope and life to these afflicted people. They constantly express their undying gratitude for American help and sympathy. Without America they feel they would be crushed out of existence by famine and war."

Mr. Shaler brought with him a letter written by Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium, to Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, regarding the relief work. Baron von der Goltz in his letter welcomes the undertaking of the American committee and gives assurances that the food imported by the committee will be kept exclusively for the use of the Belgian civil population, that it will be exempt from requisition by the military authorities, and that it will remain entirely at the disposal of the committee.

BELGIANS SEEK LOANS.

Government Asked to Aid Those Who Own Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Belgian Minister of Finance recently visited England and conferred with the Belgian financial committee which is devoting all its attention to relieving for the period of the war well-to-do Belgians who do not wish to accept charity and are either able to give banking security for funds advanced or would be able to do so if affairs were in anything like banking order in Belgium.

The committee has been trying for some time to obtain from the Belgian Government an assurance that if it advanced loans on real estate, secured by forms designated by the Belgian Government, these loans would be held after the war as legally binding in Belgium. The Government to date has refused to give such assurances, on the ground that those assigning their property might at a later date give power of attorney to other parties, who would dispose of it before expiration of the war.

The committee has now made representations asking that all such powers of attorney be declared illegal by the Belgian Government.

The Secretary of the committee estimates that if the war lasts six months $300,000 will be needed to meet the demands of those possessing this kind of security who have already approached the committee for relief. The Secretary of the committee says that the majority of those applying for this kind of aid reached England with funds enough to provide for them for a few weeks, and that he hopes some such arrangements as indicated can be made with the Belgian Government. There are at present more than 200 applications which have been approved.

Those who have brought with them Belgian bonds and other good securities have already obtained accommodation from London banks through this committee, and similar relief can be found for those whose real estate or Belgian Government bond claims are approved by the Belgian Government in the manner suggested by the committee.

GOOD HOPE'S GUNS BALKED BY WAVES

Continued from Page 1.

found of the British was in the wireless message, in which the Glasgow called unsuccessfully for the flagship.

It was impossible to save any of the crew of the Monmouth, as the Germans could not put over their small boats in the face of the gale and the Monmouth could not have lowered her boats.

Contrary to first reports the Glasgow did not reach Coronel, or Talcahuano, nor did the Otranto find a Chilean port. The German fleet, with the exception of the Leipzig and Bremen, after putting in here sailed again yesterday. If they had any word of the Leipzig and Bremen they did not make it known. The transport Prinz Eitel anchored in the bay last night.

Five Ships Missing Since Fight.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5.—News was still lacking tonight concerning the whereabouts of the five missing British and German vessels which were among those participating in the naval engagement off the Chilean coast last Sunday night. These ships are the British cruiser Good Hope, which the Germans believe was sent to the bottom; the British cruiser Glasgow, the British transport Otranto, and the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen.

No British warship has put into any Chilean port, so far as is known here, nor has any wreckage been found on the coast.

The only information in the hands of the British Legation here is that from German sources.

BRITISH VIEW OF SEA FIGHT.

"Price of Admiralty" the Comment—Details Still Lacking.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The result of the naval battle in the Pacific between British and German squadrons, details of which are still lacking, naturally is the most discussed subject of the war in England. It is realized that the worst accounts, which include the sinking of the Monmouth and serious damage to the Good Hope, probably are true.

"It is the Price of Admiralty," says the average Englishman of this and other losses to ships that have been sustained since the war began. The balance thus far is on the side of Germany, but every Britisher seems to be confident that when the main fleets meet this discrepancy will be more than wiped out. It is expected here that should the German fortress of Tsingtao fall the British and Japanese vessels engaged there will start out in an endeavor to round up the eight or nine German cruisers still at large.

The Chilean Legation has received information by cable showing that the neutrality of that country is being effectively guarded. Chilean warships, it is learned, are convoying within their territorial waters the merchant ships of belligerent countries which are threatened by warships in the vicinity.

The statement also shows that the Chileans are preventing the shipment of abnormal quantities of coal or excessive provisioning. The use of wireless in their waters is also prohibited.

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When they reach your table on the half-shell—notice their size, how plump and appetizing they look. See how a hole has been drilled in the end of each shell and a little aluminum tag inserted. Then you are sure—sure they are

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sure you have oysters that are absolutely fresh and good. Zestful, a trifle salty, you'll find out how delicious an oyster can really be.

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You cannot duplicate any of these coats elsewhere for less than $25, and many custom tailors will charge you $35 for coats that are no better.
We are in a position to offer these coats at $17.50 simply because we placed an order for 1,000 with this celebrated maker "at a price." Ordinarily our lowest selling figure would be $25.
These overcoats are made of PURE ALL-WOOL FAST COLOR IND.GO DYE CHINCHILLA, and are cut in the handsomest models, including:
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All the desirable colors are in this sale—blue, black, brown, gray and olive chinchillas.
All sizes for men and youths.
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
On Sale Today and Tomorrow.
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SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF
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At Greatly Reduced Prices

From our Millinery Salon we have selected about 400 of this Season's Trimmed Hats which we offer for sale on Friday and Saturday at remarkable price concessions.
The Hats represent the newest styles in Dress, Semi-Dress and Tailored effects. Black and colors. Hats for Women and Misses for any occasion.
Following is a list of the reductions—which mean money-saving opportunities to you:
Hats marked $17.89, $15.89 and $13.89 now $9.89
Hats marked $12.89, $10.89 and $8.89 now $5.94
Hats marked $6.89, $5.94 and $4.96 now $2.97
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VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
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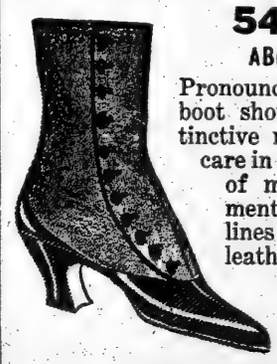


Pronounced by many the smartest boot shown this season, this distinctive model reflects the utmost care in workmanship and selection of materials. Original treatment of foxings and new vamp lines are noteworthy. Patent leather and gunmetal calf with tops of gray and fawn buckskin. Hand-made.
Nine dollars a pair.

BULL MOOSE KICK PUT HILLES OUT

Progressive Votes Beat the Republican National Chairman for Delegate.

SINGLED OUT FOR ATTACK

Democrats Elect a Congressman by One Vote in Long Island District.

MAY LOSE ASSEMBLYMAN

Governor-elect Whitman Gets Congratulations from Oscar S. and Nathan Straus.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, apparently has been the object of Bull Moose vengeance which has kept him from election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Unofficial returns from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, which embraces the upper west side, indicate that the Progressive vote, and the Progressive vote alone, defeated him.

Mr. Hilles, with W. M. K. Olcott and ex-Senator Martin Saxe, composed the Republican district ticket for convention delegates. There were three Democratic candidates also, but among all six only Assemblyman Mark Eisner had the indorsement of the Bull Moosers.

It was predicted that the Republicans would make a clean sweep of the offices, and but for Mr. Eisner's Bull Moose votes they apparently would have done so. As it was, however, Eisner led all others, leaving his party candidates far in the rear.

According to a careful though unofficial count of the vote, Eisner received 13,999 votes, with Olcott close behind with 13,948. Saxe with 13,619, and Hilles with 13,510. The other two Democrats were more than 1,000 behind.

Eisner's Progressive indorsement assured him his place among the delegates. Hilles, though polling the smallest vote among the Republicans, would still have been third in the running had Eisner had only the Democratic vote on which his party colleagues depended.

Hilles is defeated if the unofficial count shall prove to be correct.

CONGRESS SEAT BY ONE VOTE.

Lathrop Brown, Democrat, Wins Over Hicks on Long Island.

Late returns yesterday showed that Lathrop Brown, Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, which includes Suffolk and Nassau Counties, had been elected by one vote over Hicks. This is the home district of Col. Roosevelt. A recount will probably be asked.

Regis H. Post, Progressive candidate for Congress in the district, received less than 1,000 votes. Until Representative Brown was elected two years ago the district was regarded as strongly Republican.

FEINBERG BEATS SOLOMON.

Police Station Count Costs Democrats an Assemblyman.

A count of the ballots for Assemblyman in the Thirty-first Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night will elect Aaron A. Feinberg, Republican, by 26 plurality. Samuel Marx, Democratic leader of the district, speaking for Max Solomon, the Democratic nominee, said the count would be contested and taken to court.

The returns from the polling place at 200 West 124th Street were so delayed that a policeman was sent around at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning. He found the election officials in a free fight, and Marx, who said the tally sheets had been signed before the ballots had been counted, ordered the board arrested. This was done, and the ballot boxes, books, and other election paraphernalia were taken to the West 123d Street Police Station.

The case was dismissed in the Harlem Court yesterday, and the election officials then went to the police station, and in Capt. Gargan's office recounted the ballots. The board worked six hours checking the ballots before the final vote was recorded. When added to the total vote cast in the other election districts Feinberg was ahead.

WHITMAN SILENT ON PLACES.

F. C. Tanner Reticent About District Attorney's Job.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Governor-elect, will go to Lakewood this afternoon to rest until next Monday. He refused to discuss appointments, and said he intended to remain in his present office until the first of the year. He had a long conference with State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, but refused to tell what it was about. When asked if he would accept the office of District Attorney Mr. Tanner smilingly declined to answer.

Many congratulatory telegrams and letters were received. Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, wrote:

Dear Mr. Whitman:

While I am a member of and supported the candidacy of that diminutive party, the Progressive, I wish, nevertheless, to congratulate you sincerely upon your gallant fight and triumphant victory. I heartily wish you every success and happiness in your administration as Chief Executive of the Empire State. The result of the election, in addition to its political victory, is a great tribute to you personally, for your fearless and efficient services under trying and difficult circumstances. With cordial regards, very truly yours,

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

This message was received from Nathan Straus:

Dear Mr. Whitman:

I take pleasure in congratulating you on your election as Governor. As District Attorney you have made a wonderful record, and I know that you will do the same as Governor. Wishing you every success, I am, very truly yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

Mr. Whitman was asked if he had formulated any plans regarding the Public Service Commissionerships and he replied that he had nothing to say. He returned the same answer when asked if he had any opinions regarding police legislation. Discussing the primary law, Mr. Whitman said he was heartily in favor of the short ballot with the only elective offices, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and possibly Controller. The Attorney General, he said, should be appointed, as the office is that of legal adviser to the Governor and combines the duties of a Corporation Counsel with those of a District Attorney. He said he was in favor of the direct primary law in the main, but that some clauses needed revision, particularly that which forbids candidates to withdraw after their nomination. Such a rule, he said, was intended to prevent fusion.

"For instance," said Mr. Whitman, "if the Republicans and Progressives, providing there are any left, want to get together and combine on any candidate they can't do it. It is practically impossible to have fusion in the city under the clause.

"The principle of the direct primary has worked out very well after a two years' trial, but it is still an experiment."

Mr. Whitman said he believed in party conventions so long as the present ballot with its long list of candidates is used because the people haven't the time to acquaint themselves with the personality and record of all the candidates on a long ballot. All these matters, he said, would be taken up at the Constitutional Convention, in which the Republicans will have two-thirds of the members.

Mr. Whitman was asked if John A. Hennessy was to be an important factor in the State administration, and he replied:

"Mr. Hennessy has been an important factor in the State for some time, hasn't he? But I haven't even thought of appointments, and I have nothing to say along that line at this time. I am going to run down to Lakewood for a few days, more on account of my wife, however, than myself. She has felt the strain of the campaign, but as for me, I never felt better in my life, and I hardly need any rest. Why, even my voice isn't hoarse as a result of the campaign."

"MURPHY OUGHT TO GO."

Mayor Mitchel Amends His Remark —It Wasn't Mandatory.

When Mayor Mitchel was told yesterday that Charles F. Murphy had said he wasn't worrying about what the Mayor said regarding him, Mr. Mitchel replied:

"Well, the position of leader of Tammany Hall isn't an appointive job under the Mayor of New York City. If it were I'd attend to it quickly enough."

"You were quoted yesterday as saying that Murphy must go," the Mayor was told.

"If I was quoted as saying that, I was quoted wrongly," replied the Mayor. "What I said was, that he ought to go; that his elimination following such upheavals as this had been predicted so often that I would not be so foolish as to repeat that prediction now, but that I did not see how he could long continue to provide sustenance for his organization when he is receiving no patronage from city, State or nation."

"Mr. Murphy says Tammany Hall doesn't exist on patronage."

"Well, what does it exist on, then?"

"Mr. Murphy sent word that his health was good and that he was going to go all right, but only to Hot Springs."

"I don't care if he goes to Hot Springs and stays there," replied the Mayor, "but I'm glad his health is good."

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, was asked yesterday if he cared to comment upon Tuesday's election.

"No, I haven't anything to say," he replied. "I'm out of touch with things. The younger men are in charge now. There is nothing for me to say—nothing about anything."

6 DIE AS FIRE BURNS OLD LODGING HOUSE

Firemen Rescue Panic-Stricken Lodgers from Flaming Windows of Waverly Hotel.

OTHERS ESCAPE OVER ROOFS

Investigation Shows Direct Fire Alarm Wires Were Cut Shortly Before Blaze Started.

Six men were burned to death yesterday morning at 7 o'clock when a fire swept through the Waverly Hotel, a lodging house, at 352 Eighth Avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh Street, and quickly destroyed the antiquated structure, a four-story brick building which was built in 1878. Sixty-five men slept there during the night, according to the hotel register, and many were rescued from the front fire escapes by ladders and over the roof of an adjoining building with great peril to themselves and the firemen. Those who lost their lives were:

HECTOR, JACK, 34 years, laborer.
LOUIS, BERNARD, 35 years, laborer.
LYNN, EDWARD J., 35, laborer.
REGAN, ——, 50, laborer.
TERWILLIGER, LAZARUS, 53 years, laborer.
Unidentified man.

The fire started on the second floor, apparently from a cigarette or match dropped by one of the lodgers. It was discovered by one of the men on the second floor, awakened by smoke. He gave the alarm, and Thomas Hurst, the day clerk, and Peter Kelly, the night watchman, ran from room to room, pounding on the doors, to arouse the sleepers.

When Truck 12, in charge of Lieut. Reed, and Fire Patrol 3, with Sergt. John Butler in command, arrived, the sleepy lodgers were crowding out on the fire escapes on Eighth Avenue, and had begun to climb to the top floors because the flames from the second floor were licking around them through the front windows. Some of the lodgers, in panic, fought their rescuers and clawed them. One man who had made his way to the roof of the hotel jumped in his fright to the roof of a two-story building adjoining the hotel on the north. He sustained only a badly sprained ankle.

The fire ate its way so quickly from the second to the top floors that the volumes of water poured into the burning building did little good. The work of the firemen, however, kept the flames from spreading. In a little while the fire burned itself out. The bodies of the six victims were found when the firemen searched the ruins.

Fire Commissioner Adamson ordered an investigation of the fire, and last night the Commissioner made public a report by J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. It was learned that the direct fire alarm in the lodging house connecting with Fire Headquarters had been put out of commission shortly before the fire started. The wires had been cut.

The records of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, according to Mr. Hammitt's report, show, moreover, that fire safeguards had been ordered for this particular lodging house as early as last May. It was ordered that the staircases be inclosed with fireproof material, and that an electric alarm system be instituted. The owner and landlord of the building did not make the changes, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel's office only recently for forcible action. Work on the stairways had already begun.

It is Mr. Hammitt's contention that there would probably have been no loss of life if the official orders had been promptly complied with. The investigation will be continued today.

FLAMES BLOCK STAIRWAYS.

25 Tenants in Apartment Use Fire Escapes to Reach Safety.

Twenty-five tenants of the apartment house at 116 East Ninety-seventh Street escaped to adjoining buildings at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when a fire in the apartment house cut off egress by the stairway below the third floor. The flames quickly spread to the roof of the five-story structure. Patrolman Westphal of the East 104th Street Station, saw the fire, turned in an alarm, and hastily awoke the tenants.

The stairways had been blocked by flames before he was able to get any of the tenants out of the apartments on the fourth and fifth floors. The rescuers gained entrance to the top floors from the rear fire escape. Most of the tenants were already clustered about the windows, and partly clad, they were assisted from the fire escape of the burning building to the fire escapes of the adjoining houses. The total damage was estimated at $5,000.

INFLUENCE

There are two brands of influence—there is the borrowed influence of somebody's endorsement, and there is the far preferable influence of isolated self confidence.

We are fortunate in the possession of both, for we have behind us the endorsement of scores of satisfied clients, supplemented by the influence we ourselves derive from the knowledge that we have the ability to make good.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HONESTY COUNTS.
Readers of The New York Times return property found by them. Let them know where to return it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Very Special Today---Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits At $17.50

Recognizing the quick outlet afforded by this GIMBEL Clothing business, our good tailors have been coming to us lately with their best offerings of choice lots of winter clothing remaining for one good reason or another on their hands.

We, in turn, picked—and today's splendid collection is in reality the "creme de la creme" of the clothing market at the present time. Because it is entirely composed of apparel which is

Fashionable—Well Made—Low Priced

Men's Overcoats at $17.50

Loose skirted, loose sleeved, Overcoats of fine all-wool foreign and domestic fabrics; silk-lined sleeves and shoulders.

Stylish Chesterfield Overcoats, fully silk-lined. Some fall weights included.

EXTRA SPECIAL!—Just 100 Velvet Collar Raglan Men's Overcoats at $17.50

Loose model, with silk sleeves, and top linings. Fabrics in new soft, rough effects—browns, grays, and many fancy mixtures. Sizes 33 to 42.

Men's Suits at $17.50

375 of them that are decidedly a surprise at their price. Conservative models, or with soft, rolling fronts. Blue serges, or soft, unfinished self-striped worsted. Tartan checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures. Sizes 33 to 50—big men take notice. Values at least $7.50 higher.

Fourth Floor

Quaint and Comfortable "Windsor" Chairs at ⅓ Less in Price

(The origin of the term "Windsor Chair," according to a story largely current in America, is that George III., the Farmer King, saw a chair of this design in a humble cottage near Windsor, and was so enamored of it that he ordered some to be made for royal use. The chair had a singular vogue in America, and it is stated that George Washington had a row of Windsor chairs at his house at Mount Vernon, and Jefferson sat in a Windsor chair when he signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776—Arthur Hayden in "Chats on Cottage and Farmhouse Furniture.")

True Reproductions in Solid Mahogany

Perfect in proportion and design, made as well as men know how. Ideal for the homes of today.

$15 Arm Chair $10

$15 Arm Chairs and Rockers now $10

$15 Rocker $10

Only 150 of Them

to sell at this low price. And what Christmas presents they will make for those who are in search of things beautiful for the home!

Seventh Floor

Arnold Constable & Co.

Remarkable Values for Today and Saturday

Continuation of the Unusual Hosiery and Underwear Event

Exceeding in importance all previous offerings and furnishing the best values of the season

5,000 Pairs Fine Hose
8,000 Pieces Knit Underwear
¼ to ⅓ Off Regular Prices

All of the most desirable Fall and Winter weights for Men, Women and Children, and consisting of the following surplus from our celebrated high grade Wholesale Stock:

For Women

	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE	1.00	58c	1.65	3.25
PURE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and durable; first quality	50c	33c	95c	1.85
LISLE THREAD HOSE—Highly mercerized. Black	50c	33c	95c	1.85
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE—Medium or heavy weight	50c	33c	95c	1.85
FINE COTTON HOSE—Medium weight. Black only	35c	23c	65c	1.25

	Formerly each	NOW each	3 pieces	6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino; winter weight	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.75
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight	1.25	95c	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, mercerized Sea Island cotton	1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed; silk trimmed	75c	55c	1.60	3.20
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed merino; winter weight; long or short sleeves; high neck. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.00	75c	2.20	4.30
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	65c	45c	1.30	2.55

For Men

	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
SILK SOCKS, two tone accordion weaves, also black, white and plain colors	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
CASHMERE SOCKS, silk lined, handsome mottled mixtures and plain colors	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS, accordion two tone colorings	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
IMPORTED MERCERIZED SOCKS—Fine quality, silk clocked	50c	30c	85c	1.60

	Formerly each	NOW each	3 pieces	6 pieces
MORLEY'S SUPER WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR—Complete line of stouts and regular sizes in this popular all wool, non-shrinkable brand.	3.75	3.00	8.50	16.00
MORLEY'S LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR, non-shrinkable, complete sizes, including stouts and regular	3.00	2.35	6.00	11.50
BRETTLE'S ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR, Gauze, medium and super weights, small and extra sizes only	10.00	5.00	13.50	25.00

For Children

	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE, medium weight; black, white or tan	50c	33c	95c	1.85
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE, lustrous and excellent wearing quality, desirable weight; black, white or tan	35c	29c	85c	1.65
WINTER WEIGHT COTTON HOSE, linen heels and toes, made to resist hard service	35c	23c	65c	1.25

	Formerly each	NOW each	3 pieces	6 pieces
UNION SUITS, winter weight, fine merino or soft cotton. Sizes 3 to 6 years	1.25	95c	2.75	5.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	1.25	3.60	7.10
UNDER VESTS AND PANTALETTES, winter weight, fine ribbed soft cotton	65c	45c	1.30	2.55

Women's Caracul Coats — Of specially selected fine, soft, silky skins, beautifully lined with colored satin, and guaranteed for extra wearing quality. *Regularly $65.00* — **42.50**

Interesting Collection of
Odd Fur Scarfs and Muffs
Formerly $18.00 to $280.00
Now 12.00 to 200.00
Consisting of beautiful specimens of Mink, Ermine, Caracul, Opossom, Brown, Pointed Red and Cross Fox, Fisher, Civet Cat and Broadtail Persian.

Special Offering of
Fashionable Fur Sets
Averaging 25% less than regular prices.

SCARFS	SALE PRICE
Moleskin	12.00 to 65.00
Black Lynx	16.50 to 80.00
Skunk	19.00 to 70.00
Bear	At 40.00
MUFFS	
Moleskin	20.00 to 60.00
Black Lynx	25.00 to 65.00
Skunk	30.00 to 58.00
Bear	At 52.00

Smart Warm Winter Coats
For Misses and Young Women

Of the fashionable Zibeline, in black, brown, blue and green; new belted model, in the popular medium length, trimmed with handsome buttons. *Value $20.00* — **12.50**

Handsome model of Zibeline, with fur collar, suitable for dressy occasions, in prevailing shades of brown, green, blue; also black. *Value $26.50* — **18.50**

Exceptional Values in

Fashionable Gloves

"Regis" Real Kid Gloves
For Women and Misses

Has all the distinctive features of the finest French Glace Gloves—soft, pliable skins, beautifully sewn, perfect in fit and unequalled in wearing quality.

Value $1.50 Pair—1 Pair 1.25, 2 Pairs at 1.15, 3 Pairs at .95

	Value	Per Pair	Per 2 Pairs	Per 3 Pairs
DOESKIN, 1 clasp, washable, white	1.50	1.25	1.15	1.00
CAPE GLACE, P. X. M. seams, 1 clasp, tan or white	1.25	1.15	1.10	.95
CHAMOIS LISLE, 16 button length, white and yellow	1.50	1.15	1.10	.95
WHITE GLACE, 16 button length, real kid	3.50	2.75	2.65	2.55

Our Celebrated Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoats
For Women and Misses

Regularly $15.00 — In all sizes — **8.75** — 14 years to 44 bust

Priestley's "Gravenette"
Owned and controlled entirely by us in the United States.

Made from our exclusive light weight silky material, thoroughly waterproof yet rubberless. The season's new models in Tan, Navy and Olive are highly desirable for all-the-year-round wear and offer truly remarkable values.

Choicest Blouses of the Hour

Chiefly Paris Inspired Models in an elaborate assortment of the season's artistic styles.

Exclusiveness and very moderate prices commend the following:

At ***2.95***
Blouses of the fashionable Crepe de Chine, beautiful quality in all white or white with black collars; Dainty fine lace, over net, the new cape model with long sleeves. Fine Voile in attractive models, lace trimmed.

At ***5.50***
Tailleur blouses of heavy Messaline in autumn suit shades; Theatre blouses of shadow lace with satin over blouse; Crepe de Chine with Panne velvet trimming; "Pussy Willow" Taffeta in smart, simple styles; Plain Satin with clever touches of black.

Silk Petticoats of Quality

The season's most popular styles for Women and Misses

MESSALINE—of superior weight and finish, with new style foot trimming or deep side plaiting. *Regularly $3.75* **2.95**

JERSEY TOP PETTICOATS—with messaline flounce and additional dust ruffle. *Regularly $4.50* **3.95**

PURE SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS—with deep plaiting of same. *Regularly $5.00* **4.35**

CREPE DE CHINE—of superior quality; two models, shirred flounce or side plaiting. *Regularly $5.50* **4.95**

Women's, Misses' and Children's
Angora Sweaters and Sets
At Attractively Low Prices

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' ANGORA SWEATERS—of beautiful quality, in a large assortment of the season's best models and colors. *Specially priced* **6.75 to 9.75**

CHILDREN'S ANGORA SWEATER COATS—with cape attached, in various colors. *Specially priced* **5.95**

CHILDREN'S ANGORA SETS—consisting of sweater coat, cap and leggings. *Specially priced* **4.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

CHICAGO WOMEN A POWER AT POLLS

Return Two Reform Sanitary Trustees That Men, if Alone, Would Have Defeated.

DID NOT FAVOR THEIR SEX

Women Candidates for County Board Beaten—Only 65 Per Cent. of Enrolled Women Voted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—In the first election in Illinois of great importance since the women of the State received the grant of limited suffrage, they upset the calculations of professional politicians by not going to the polls in the numbers anticipated.

To begin with, the registration of women in this city was much smaller than anticipated; only 165,163 women enrolled. Of these only 65 per cent. voted. These rejected one saloonkeeper, and that man one of mediocre ability, for Trustee of the Sanitary District, a board which controls the expenditure of millions of dollars of public funds annually; the women caused the re-election of two tried and efficient public servants to these important positions.

Many reasons are assigned for the falling off in the anticipated woman's vote; the one generally accepted is that the women were dissatisfied because they were unable to vote for the candidates on the ticket holding the spotlight positions. For instance, the women could not vote for United States Senator, Congressman-at-large, Congressman, State Senator, or State Representative. They were also barred from voting for a number of officers on the county and municipal tickets.

Complete election returns in this city indicate clearly that results would have been markedly different in some instances had the men alone voted. Proof of this is found in the election of Wallace G. Clark and George W. Paullin as Sanitary District Trustees. The men's vote would have elected all three Democratic candidates, placing the board under the absolute control of the Democrats. As Clark and Paullin have composed the protesting minority against the extravagance of which the Democratic board is accused, their election is hailed as a victory for women in politics.

The votes of women also elected Charles L. Billings, Republican, Judge of the Municipal Court to fill a vacancy. The returns show that if the women had not voted Patrick B. Flanagan, Democrat, would have been elected with a plurality of 4,349. The women rallied to Billings, and 46,872 cast their votes for him. Flanagan received only 37,878 women's votes and Billings was elected with a plurality of 3,645.

It does not appear that the women voters rallied to the support of candidates of their own sex. Mary E. McDowell and Harriet E. Vittum, the women candidates for members of the County Board, while each received more votes than any other Progressive candidate for the board with the exception of A. A. McCormick, were overwhelmingly beaten.

The Chicago Herald will say in an editorial tomorrow:

The fact that Trustees Paullin and Clark, the two most indefatigable protesters against waste and extravagance on the Sanitary Board, were retained as Trustees largely by the women's votes proves that optimistic estimates of the psychology of the woman voter were fairly correct.

The majority of woman voters will probably, for a long time, at least, vote substantially as the male members of the family vote. There is a reason for this, aside from man's influence. The husband and wife enjoy exactly the same condition in life, and they are apt to think alike politically as a result.

There is thus small prospect of a "woman's party" in the sense of a large and effective political organization based on the distinction of sex and supposedly radical differences in the political aims of men and women.

The politicians of all parties are now keen about discovering the feminine political psychology, with a view to making a proper sort of appeal to it. One way to appeal to the woman voter as a woman is to nominate first-class men for office.

The women of Chicago are now preparing for the supreme issue of next April, when a Mayor, in place of Carter Harrison; a City Treasurer, a City Clerk, and thirty-six members of the City Council are to be elected. For all these they can vote. The women will vote at the primaries as well as the city election. Their strength cannot be estimated, but that they will be powerful in the elimination of the undesirable element in politics, first in the primaries and later at the election, is generally believed.

MONTANA SUFFRAGE SAFE.

Carried at Least 30 Out of 39 Counties, Returns Show.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 5.—Suffrage carried thirty out of thirty-nine counties in Montana, according to returns at suffrage headquarters. It was defeated in six counties. Returns from the remaining three have not been received.

Suffragists claim victory by from 2,000 to 5,000.

MACKAY AIDED WADSWORTH.

Gave $5,000 to Senatorial Campaign —Candidate Spent $9,063.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York filed his election expense account in person today and looked about the Capitol. He recorded additional receipts of $6,000 to a previous statement, making his total $14,290, and additional expenditures of $2,000, making the latter total $9,063.

The largest contribution recorded was one of $5,000 from C. H. Mackay of New York.

VINEYARDS BEAT DRYS.

California Prohibition Would Have Destroyed Vast Properties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Not only did California bury State-wide prohibition on Tuesday by a majority that may reach close to 200,000, but a referendum amendment was adopted prohibiting another vote on the question within eight years.

The campaign against prohibition was waged almost entirely on the plea that its passage would destroy vineyards and wineries worth more than $200,000,000, with only five days' grace after the official counts were certified, unless another proposed amendment granting an extension of time were passed. Many newspapers and citizens, even including clergymen, declared they would support a measure aimed at the saloons alone. Four-fifths of the area of California is already "dry" under local option.

A section of the defeated law provided that a second conviction of serving wine to guests in one's own home should be punishable by imprisonment.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE DRY.

Will Be Asked to Give District Local Option to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The next Missouri Legislature will be dry, it was said today at the offices of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League. The league will attempt to secure the passage of a law providing for precinct and ward local option in St. Louis. The Rev. W. C. Shupp, State Superintendent, said 94 out of 142 members in the next Missouri House of Representatives would be "dry" and nineteen or twenty of the thirty-four Senators.

"We know exactly how these men have stood for years," he said. "We are responsible for many of them being in the Legislature."

MOOSE A MINOR PARTY

And Democrats Will Control It, Says Republican Chairman Woods.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Nov. 5.—"The tremendous slump in the Bull Moose vote throughout the United States emphatically places it as a minor opposition party henceforth," declared Representative Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee. "The result of the election in the various states leads me to predict that the Republican Party will be returned to administer the Government in 1916.

"It is reasonable to expect that the protectionists will return from the Bull Moose Party to the Republican Party, while their places will be taken by Democrats, who will be out of harmony with their own party policies. As a result the Progressive organization eventually will be controlled by the Democrats."

MOOSE LOOSE STANDING.

Nor Is Socialist Party Now a Legal One in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—As neither the Progressives nor the Socialists cast two per cent. of the total vote for Governor Tuesday they lose their standing as legal political parties in this State.

The Republicans and the Democrats are now the only parties entitled to nominate their candidates through the caucus system.

SEAL CONVENTION RETURNS.

No Full Reports on Constitutional Delegates Until Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Seemingly very little attention was paid on election night to the collection of the returns on delegates to the Constitutional Convention, although the returns reported indicate that the Republicans would control the convention. The official returns were sealed on election night and will not be opened until next Tuesday, when the County Boards of Canvassers meet. They must then be canvassed and the result must be forwarded to the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State by the last day of November.

The Secretary of State is charged with the duty of taubulating the returns of the sixty-two counties for the consideration of the State Board of Canvassers, which is directed to meet on or before Dec. 15.

CALIFORNIA IS FIGHTLESS.

Law Prohibiting Pugilistic Bouts Carried, Also Anti-Vice Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Prize-fighting is doomed in California on the face of returns from Tuesday's election. The proposed law doing away with the fistic sport seems to have received a majority of the votes. Earlier returns, especially those from cities, made it appear that the anti-fight measure had been lost by a narrow margin. The State has long been a pugilistic stamping ground, and it is said that at one time three world champions of varying classes lived in the same block in San Francisco.

The so-called Iowa injunction law for the abatement of immoral traffic, heretofore regarded as defeated, likewise showed heavy support from the inner districts of the State, and the affirmative votes obtained a majority.

McKINLEY SAYS CORN DID IT.

His People Raise It, Tariff Was Reduced, He Was Elected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—"The tariff and the problem of the unemployed—they go together—were the big factors in the Republican landslide," said William B. McKinley, ex-Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Tuesday's election sent Mr. McKinley back to Congress. He said that electioneering was easy for him this year, as the Wilson Administration had reduced the tariff on corn, which is largely grown in his district, the Nineteenth Illinois.

Brooklyn Campaign Statements.

Statements filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday show that it cost Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., $840.65 to conduct his successful campaign for State Senator from the Eighth District. Meier Steinbrink spent $427.12 for election as Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Sixth District. Charles H. Haubert, Republican, spent $93 in trying for election as delegate, and John C. Kinkel, another Republican candidate for delegate, did not spend anything.

DEMOCRATS LEAD IN SENATE RACES

Thomas Increasing His Plurality in Colorado—Husting Well Ahead in Wisconsin.

NEWLANDS'S LEAD ONLY 102

Official Count Probably Will Have to Decide in Nevada, Perhaps in Other Close States Also.

The indications last night from late returns on Tuesday's election were that the official count probably would be necessary to decide the Senatorship contests in Nevada and possibly in Wisconsin and Colorado also. Several Congressional Districts also remained in doubt.

In Wisconsin Paul O. Husting, Democrat, on the face of complete unofficial returns, led Gov. Francis E. McGovern, Republican, for Senator by 1,555.

In Nevada, Francis G. Newlands, Democrat, had a lead of only 102 votes on late returns over Samuel Platt, Republican, for United States Senator. A few mountain districts, with a hundred votes or so, alone remained to be heard from.

In Colorado, with 90 per cent. of the vote counted, Charles A. Thomas, Democrat, led Hubert Work, Republican, for United States Senator by 4,138.

In the Fifth Nebraska District late returns gave the Congressional seat to A. C. Shallenberger, Democrat, instead of S. R. Barton, Republican, previously reported elected.

In the Sixth Kansas District J. R. Connelly, Democrat, was returned as elected to Congress instead of J. B. Dykes, Republican, previously reported successful.

NEWLANDS 102 AHEAD.

Nevada Senatorship Will Be Decided by the Official Count.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 5.—Who was elected United Sttaes Senator in Nevada on Tuesday must remain undetermined until the official canvass of the votes has been completed.

With 182 out of 240 precincts reported tonight, the vote stood: Francis G. Newlands, Democrat, 7,751; Samuel Platt, Republican, 7,649. The fifty-eight missing precincts are in remote mountain desert districts and the result of their vote will not be known until the ballot boxes have been brought over the trails to their respective county seats. Their total vote will aggregate only a few hundred.

HUSTING LEADS McGOVERN.

Official Count Probably Necessary to Decide Wisconsin Senatorship.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The official count of the vote cast in Wisconsin for United States Senator appears tonight to be the only way of deciding whether Paul O. Husting, Democrat, or Gov. Francis E. McGovern, Republican, has been elected to succeed Isaac Stephenson.

Unofficial returns received from every county in Wisconsin by The Milwaukee Journal give Husting 122,315 and McGovern 120,700. Inaccuracies, however, and various changes in county reports throughout the day caused the advantage to shift bewilderingly several times from one candidate to the other.

For instance, an error in the returns from Waukesha County took about 300 votes away from McGovern and favored Husting.

THOMAS INCREASES LEAD.

Colorado Democrat Senator on Returns from 90 Per Cent. of State.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—On the face of the latest returns Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, appears to have been elected United States Senator over Dr. Hubert M. Work, Republican.

Unofficial figures, including thirty-three counties complete and sixty out of sixty-three counties incomplete, give Thomas 94,063 and Work 89,915. This represents more than 90 per cent. of the state vote.

SHERMAN WINS BY 15,573.

Robins for Illinois Senator Got Half of Roosevelt's Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—On the face of the unofficial returns Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, has been re-elected United States Senator from Illinois by a plurality of 15,573. The Sullivan leaders do not concede Sherman's re-election and declare they will not be satisfied until the official canvass definitely determines the result.

The complete unofficial returns from every precinct in the State show Sherman's plurality to be 15,573. A summary follows: Sherman, Rep., 357,578; Sullivan, Dem., 372,006; Robins, Prog., 198,508; Germer, Soc., 28,981; Woolsey, Prohi., 3,083.

Senator Sherman received 52 per cent. more than the vote given to Taft two years ago in Illinois. Sullivan got 91 per cent. of the vote received by President Wilson in 1912. Mr. Robins's vote was only 51 per cent. of that given to Roosevelt by the voters of Illinois two years ago.

The Republicans seem to have elected all their State officers, and will control the next Legislature. They have a majority of one in the House, and the Senate is tied.

Senator Sherman, addressing the Republican State Central Committee today, admitted that in the recent campaign he "worked in hobbles."

"Out of consideration for the other candidates and in deference to the wishes of my friends," he said, "I refrained from saying what I really thought of Col. Roosevelt's invasion of Illinois. Now there exists no occasion for saying it. The public has spoken."

CLAIM 16 LEAD IN SENATE.

Democratic Majority Increased on Face of Late Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A net gain of four Democratic seats in the Senate, making a Democratic majority of 16, instead of 10, was claimed tonight by Thomas J. Pence, in charge of the permanent headquarters here of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Pence said:

"Returns received tonight indicate that every Democratic Senator who was a candidate for re-election won out and that Phelan, in California; Johnson, in South Dakota, and Husting, in Wisconsin, will succeed Republican Senators. In that event the Democrats would make a net gain of four Senators and increase the Democratic majority in the Senate from 10 to 16.

"The Democratic majority in the House will be at least 30, with several districts yet to be heard from."

Commenting tonight on the result of the elections, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, pointing out that the Democratic Party had labored under the disadvantage of having recently revised the tariff and imposed an extraordinary tax as a result of conditions growing out of the European war, insisted that the Administration policies had been indorsed in a striking way. Republican gerrymandering of the reapportioned Congressional districts, he thought, partly explained Democratic reverses in the Northern States.

CURTIS'S LEAD IS 4,782.

Capper in Kansas Has 41,762 — Woman for Judge Running Last.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Charles Curtis, Republican, is going back to the United States Senate after an absence of two years to succeed Joseph L. Bristow, whom Curtis defeated for nomination in the primaries.

With all counties heard from tonight, Curtis has a plurality of 4,782 votes over Congressman George A. Neeley, Democrat.

Arthur Capper, Republican, has a plurality of 41,762 over Gov. George H. Hodges, Democrat, on final figures.

Despite big pluralities for the Republican State ticket, the Democrats gained one Congressman in the Eighth District, from which W. A. Ayres will succeed Victor Murdock. Murdock left the House to become the Progressive candidate for United States Senator. He was third in the race.

CLAIM 40,000 FOR SEABURY.

Chairman Osborn Says Democrat's Lead Probably Will Increase.

Democratic Chairman Osborn said yesterday that there was now no question of the election of Supreme Court Justice Seabury to be Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

"The returns now indicate," he said, "that Justice Seabury's plurality is from 35,000 to 40,000. Later returns will probably increase this lead."

Louisiana Adopts the Recall.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—Returns from the State election indicate that a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of all elective State officers except judges has been ratified.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

OF the highest standard of excellence, in an interesting assemblage of entirely new Fall and Winter models is now being shown, in sizes 33 to 50 inch chest measure, in all proportions,

At these uniformly moderate prices:

Winter Overcoats, - - at $20.00 to 85.00
Sack Suits, - - - - - " $20.00 to 45.00
Full Dress Suits, - - - " $25.00 to 60.00
Dinner Coat Suits, - - " $25.00 to 60.00
Braided Cutaway Coats and Vests, 25.00 to 50.00

Particularly attractive features of this section are

Men's Suits and Overcoats, at $25.00, 30.00 and 35.00

Special Today and Saturday:

Young Men's Overcoats and Suits at $18.50

Regular Value $25.00

Overcoats are in smart, snug-fitting, double or single breasted styles; also raglan and many novelty styles.

Suits are in entirely new models, without padding, in one, two, three or four button styles; sizes 31 to 40 chest measure.

B. Altman & Co.

Fashionable Gowns of Chiffon Velvet

for afternoon and evening wear, will be made to order in the smart models of the season

at very moderate prices.

Dressmaking Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Arnold. Constable & Co.

Today and Saturday—The Season's First Sale of

500 Highest Grade Men's Winter Overcoats

Made to our special order in the most varied assortment of the smartest and distinctly exclusive advance winter styles worn by well dressed men. Models and materials to suit every conceivable requirement; assorted in groups for easy selection.

OXFORD GRAYS with fancy backs.
FLEECY COATINGS with plaid backs.
OXFORD CHINCHILLAS with novelty backs.
BLUE CHINCHILLAS with short nap.
VICUNA FINISHED Novelty Coatings
NEW CAMBRIDGE GRAYS with plain backs.
NEW NEEDLE CURL WORSTEDS
GLENGARY CHECKS in modish colorings.
SNOW FLAKE CHEVIOTS—gray effects.
HEATHER MIXED PLAIDS
KNITTED COATS in Heather mixtures.
COVERT CLOTH in medium weight.
HEAVY DIAGONAL WORSTEDS

19.50
Intended to sell at retail for $25.00, $27.50, $30.00.

At **26.50**
Regularly $35.00

FULL AND QUARTER SILK LINED OVERCOATS, of St. Georges famous Vicuna finished all wool coatings in plain colors. Dressy and conservative models. Velvet or self collar.

At **39.00**
Regularly $48.00 to $55.00

FINEST GRADE SILK LINED OVERCOATS, Imported Meltons and Vicunas in the most stylish dark Oxfords, Cambridge greys, browns and black. Finest hand tailoring.

Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

On Sale Today and Tomorrow.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

On Sale Today and Tomorrow.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Garments which for Material, Quality and Price stand in a Class by Themselves

At $24.75

The smart single-breasted Chesterfield, lined throughout with silk and with a velvet collar, is one of the most distinguished models shown this season. Well dressed men prefer them. They are serviceable Coats and are adapted to all occasions. We have them in double-breasted and other prevailing styles. All Overcoats are strictly hand-tailored.

At $19.75

All the newest models and colorings. Warmth without weight. Skeleton lined with silk yoke. An inspection of these Overcoats will prove our assertion that nowhere else in New York will be found garments of such quality at such a price.

At $14.75

Smart Overcoats in Chesterfield, Raglan, Modified Balmacaan, Double Breasted, London Box and Convertible Collar models. Sleeves and yoke silk lined. We have never shown better Overcoats at the price.

Men's and Young Men's SUITS, **$18.50**
Elsewhere $22.00

This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain the latest and most correct English Models at a big saving. These Suits, which are copied after the most exclusive designers in London, have soft rolling lapels, high waistcoat, patch pockets, and narrow trousers that taper down to the bottom. Also more conservative styles. **Some are silk lined** and have silk sleeves. In Tartan checks and pencil stripes, in black and gray shades of cassimere and unfinished worsted.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Two Articles That

Every One Should Read

I.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

on

"The International Posse Comitatus"

II.

Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

of Harvard University

on

"Turkey and the War"

in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order next Sunday's Times today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

VILLA REPORTS BATTLE IS ON

Fighting with Carranza Force Starts Twenty Miles South of Aguascalientes.

STRONG ARMY MOVES OUT

Villa Said to Have 10,000 Men and 100 Cannon to Stop an Invasion of the North.

CLASHES NEAR THE BORDER

Villa Troops Approach the Texas Line and Threaten to Attack Two Towns.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—An official report received today by Villa officials in Juarez said that a battle was in progress between Villa and Carranza troops twenty miles south of Aguascalientes, where the convention of chiefs recently attempted to adjust their factional difficulties.

It is said Villa has sent a force of 10,000 men and more than 100 cannon to meet the advance of the Carranza troops, whose strength is not known.

DEL RIO, Texas, Nov. 5.—There was fighting yesterday near the American border between Carranza and Villa troops about fifteen miles up the Rio Grande from here, according to American hunters arriving here today.

Attempting to hunt in Mexico, they were ordered back by Mexicans, who informed them there was a battle in progress.

The approach of Villa troops toward the Texas border with Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras as their objective, has been reported several times in the last few weeks. The location indicated for yesterday's fighting was near Piedras Negras.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Fighting now is in progress near Magdalena, Sonora, between 400 of Gov. Maytorena's Villista troops and 350 men which Gen. Benjamin Hill, the Carranza leader in Sonora, sent south last night from Naco. Hill's men burned bridges and stopped northbound trains. Maytorena hurried men to Magdalena on a special train.

FLEEING FROM THE CAPITAL.

Vera Cruz Once More Filling Up with Refugees.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 5.—Trains from the interior tonight were jammed with refugees, and again the Vera Cruz hotels were crowded as in the days when residents of Mexico City were fleeing before Gen. Carranza assumed control in the capital.

Candido Aguilar, commander of the Constitutionalist troops near this city, removed a few wealthy Spaniards from one of the trains just outside Vera Cruz. He is holding them as prisoners.

ZUBARAN SEES BANKERS.

Carranza's Agent Says Foreign Interests Will Be Protected.

Rafael Zubaran, special representative of Gen. Carranza, came to this city yesterday from Washington for the purpose of assuring American bankers and investors, in behalf of Gen. Carranza, that foreign interests would be well taken care of in Mexico. He had received a telegram from Gen. Carranza to that effect, he announced.

Gen. Carranza, according to his representative, wished to make it plain to the American investors that all stories that the forces under Gen. Carranza were preparing to attack the American troops at Vera Cruz were untrue. It was the hope of Gen. Carranza, he said, that friendly relations would be established with the United States, and that the troops under Gen. Funston would soon be withdrawn.

Mr. Zubaran said that Gen. Carranza would not relinquish his office as head of the Constitutionalist Army despite the action of the Aguascalientes Convention in selecting Gen. Eulallo Gutierrez as Provisional President.

Mr. Zubaran will remain in this city for several days and will make his headquarters at the offices of Carranza's Consul General here, Ignacio Enriquez.

Huerta's Consul in Want.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Mariano F. Cirat, until recently Mexican Consul in this city, today appeared in the Municipal Court here and asked that his five children be committed to institutions in this city. He explained that since former Provisional President Huerta had fled to Europe he had received no salary and was now in destitute circumstances.

PLANS FOR SIEGEL DEFENSE.

Counsel Ready for Merchant's Trial, Which Begins on Monday.

Henry Siegel, formerly head of a chain of department stores, will appear at Geneseo, Livingston County, next Monday, for trial on fourteen indictments charging grand larceny and banking irregularities. It was made known yesterday by John B. Stanchfield, counsel in charge of Mr. Siegel's defense, that he would assert that Mr. Siegel made no false statement of the condition of his enterprises on the strength of which he obtained large loans from several banks. Counsel for Mr. Siegel will endeavor to show that while some of the assets of the Siegel enterprises were overestimated, others were underestimated, and that, therefore, the general statements were true.

"Mr. Siegel is to be tried under an indictment charging the larceny of $684 on June 14, 1913," said Mr. Stanchfield. "This transaction represents only part of a $25,000 loan obtained from the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Siegel is charged with stealing this money through the presentation of a false statement of the condition of his business. The District Attorney had to specify an amount in excess of $500 in order to try Mr. Siegel on a charge of grand larceny.

"We will prove that while the statement may have contained items that were too large, it also contained items that were too small."

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who has obtained much of the evidence to be used against Mr. Siegel, and Assistant District Attorney Robert Johnston of the Appeal Bureau of the District Attorney's office have gone to Geneseo already to make arrangements for the trial. Assistant District Attorney William D. Embree will start for the place of the trial this afternoon. Six large crates, filled with documentary evidence, have been forwarded by the District Attorney to Geneseo.

More than 250 of the depositors of Henry Siegel & Co., the private bank run by Siegel and the late Frank E. Vogel in connection with the Fourteenth Street Store, met last night at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and raised a fund of about $80 to send a committee to represent them at the trial of Siegel. The committee will consist of Benjamin Marcus, Adolph Schwartz and Irving Coons. It was announced at the meeting that the District Attorney had subpoenaed Emmeline Baker, 3,440 Park Avenue, and Herman Hagstoerer, 116 East Fifty-third Street, as State's witnesses.

A Millionaire's Luxury Now Only $3.85

Like wintering in Florida—like owning a yacht—like smoking dollar cigars—the daily enjoyment of a **needle** shower has heretofore been looked upon as a luxury of the rich.

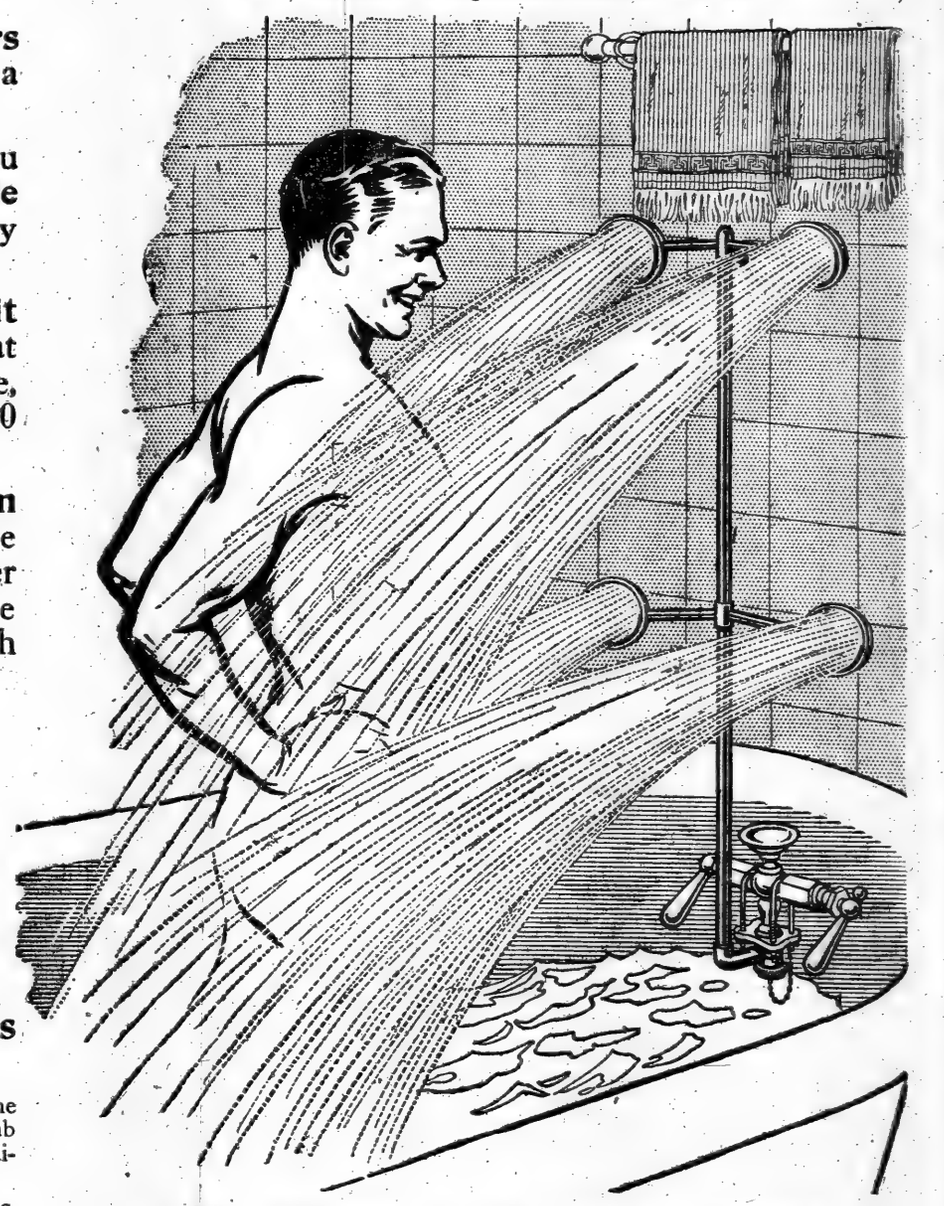
Needle showers—miles ahead of overhead or curtain showers—formerly cost like sin. $200 to $300 was getting off cheap—for a special shower stall of marble or plate glass was required.

But now—if you don't wait too long—just $3.85 will give you and all your family the daily year-around fun and benefit of **needle** shower bathing—the most **luxurious** and **healthful** kind of bath any one can take—the only **sanitary** way to bathe.

$3.85—if you use the money-saving coupon below and do it quick—will put on your bath tub a new kind of **needle** shower that puts all other showers to shame—a real aristocrat—a strong, handsome, all-metal fixture that will give you just as much enjoyment as any $300 equipment.

Think of it!—Only $3.85 for the famous Kenney Four-Stream Needle Shower—the same shower you've seen advertised in all the magazines—never before sold for a single cent less than $6, and a better shower than any of the old-fashioned curtain styles costing two to five times as much. Thousands have said a single week's use is alone worth the full price.

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service



Kenney Needle Shower

Thousands sold at $6

Now (for a limited time) Only $3.85

At Any Riker-Hegeman Store

This, we believe, is one of the most remarkable values ever offered by the Riker-Hegeman Stores.

A high-grade, all metal Four-Stream Needle Shower at $6—the regular price of the Kenney Shower—was in itself a remarkable achievement.

And now—at any Riker-Hegeman store—you can get the same shower for only $3.85—a saving of more than one-third.

Here is a revolutionary improvement in shower bath equipment—the only **four-stream** shower of any kind—the only **needle** shower and the only **curtainless** shower for the home bath tub—for less than a makeshift rubber spray ordinarily costs.

No man should let his family do without the luxury of a shower—no one should put up with an old-fashioned overhead curtain-shower—when only $3.85 will buy a shower like this.

All These Advantages

1. **Fits any Bath Tub**—a style for every kind of faucet.
2. **Attached in three or four minutes**—any one can do it—no tools needed—not even a screwdriver.
3. **A strong, handsome, permanent, all metal fixture**—heavy nickel finish over brass—will last for years.
4. **No clammy, sloppy, unsanitary curtain** to spoil your enjoyment—guaranteed not to splash out of tub—it's all in the converging angles (a patented feature) at which the water strikes your body.
5. **Don't have to wet your hair**—no breath-taking shock as with overhead showers. Every drop of water strikes direct against the body instead of first falling on the head.
6. **Never in the way**—faucet connection instantly on or off—doesn't interfere with regular flow of water or regular use of tub.
7. **Only shower women** can really enjoy—because only shower they can use without wearing a bothersome, mussy rubber cap.

Makes Your Bath Twice as Refreshing With Either Hot or Cold Water

This **new kind** of shower—this **Four-Stream Needle** Shower—is the **last word** in luxurious bathing—makes either hot or cold water twice as stimulating and refreshing.

All for a Penny a Day

And now only $3.85—only a penny a day for a little over a year—less than you pay for your daily papers.

Like a Tonic

A shower first thing in the morning—either hot or cold—beats all the medicine you can take. Stirs up circulation—stimulates you all over—sends you down to work with a clear head and chock full of all-day hustle and energy.

When You're Tired

A shower after a hard day's work—with either hot or cold water—will rest and refresh you all over—makes you feel "like new."

And a shower at bed time—particularly a warm shower—is the best thing in the world to bring sound and restful sleep.

Only Sanitary Way

With hot water and plenty of soap, a wash down under a **Kenney Needle Shower** is the most delightful way in the world to get clean—and the **only right way.**

Health authorities everywhere have lately been denouncing tub bathing as unsanitary.

They say a shower—without a curtain—the only sanitary way to bathe. Instead of finishing in the same water you start with, every drop of water that touches your body is absolutely fresh and clean.

Quick—Before They're Gone

Your Money Back if Not Satisfied

After this special sale at Riker-Hegeman Stores, the famous Kenney Needle **Shower** may never again be obtained for less than the regular price.

Mail Orders Filled

If not convenient to call, simply mail the coupon and $3.85 together with postage, and a Shower will be delivered by Parcel Post. Add 8 cents for the first 100 miles, 16 cents for 250 miles, 20 cents for 500 miles.

Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept.,
200 Broadway, New York

Each of our stores has but a limited number on sale. The supply may last 30 days, may last only two weeks—may last only one. For thousands of people will jump at the chance to get the famous **Kenney Shower** at the money-saving price of only **$3.85.**

If you come today or tomorrow you can be sure of getting a Shower. But after that we can't promise.

Better clip the coupon **now**—cash in on it as soon as you can—it's worth $2.15 on a **Kenney Shower** at any Riker-Hegeman Store.

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to the Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store

This Coupon Worth $2.15

This Coupon (worth $2.15) and $3.85 in cash pays for a $6 KENNEY NEEDLE SHOWER, complete, at any Riker-Hegeman Store.

Cash In On It TO-DAY

Wild's Orientals

Just as good a rug may be purchased on our retail floors for $18 or $100 today as could have been bought for the same amount a year ago—and the selection is quite as large.

The getting together of such a collection under present conditions would be impossible. Now is the best time to select.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

The Briggs Air-O-Player PIANO

"The Pioneer Metal Player."

Made of seamless brass. Does not leak and will last a lifetime.

For 30 years we have proven the splendid wearing qualities of the BRIGGS PIANOS. Now we can show you the BRIGGS PLAYER. The player mechanism is entirely of brass, the same as is used in brass band instruments. It's durable, and dampness does not affect it.

Come in and let us show you. Free demonstration.

TERMS REASONABLE.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8-10-12 East 34th Street.

SUPERINTENDENT
Municipal Lodging House.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until

4 P. M., Thurs., Nov. 12th.

Candidates must have had experience in institutional management, or that of industrial organizations, or in handling of the destitute for charitable agencies. Knowledge of the local employment conditions necessary; also public and private charitable agencies of this city. The position calls for a man with executive ability and knowledge of best methods in charities administration.

Minimum age, 25 years; Maximum age, 50 years.

Salary, $2,400 a year and maintenance.

Also position of Deputy Superintendent at $1,200, with maintenance.

Application blanks to be had only at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

SELECTED
FAMILY DINNER, $1
"Diner Choisi"—$1.50
BUSTANOBY'S
60th Street on Broadway and 39th St., near Broadway.
TEA AND SUPPER DANCES
Prizes to Best Dancers.
'Never Dull' 'Cabaret Artistiques'
Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. —any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

STEINWAY GRANDS FROM..	$100 Up
BEHNING GRAND	125
SOHMER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER	50
VOSE UPRIGHT	150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

35 W 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

Good strong binder for The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Sent by mail for $1, $1.35, or $1.50, according to make. Full cloth, full imitation leather, half leather, gold rimmed. Subscription for the WAR EXTRA, $5 a year. The most sumptuous graphic picture history of the war. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

GLASTENBURY Established 1835 KNITTING CO. — GLASTENBURY TRADE MARK HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsteds and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
2005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C-B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

Robert Reis & Co., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. I.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

FIND CATTLE PLAGUE IS STILL SPREADING

Two More States Put Under Quarantine and Other Outbreaks Are Reported.

MEAT PRICES ARE RISING

Disinfecting the Great Chicago Yards—Packers There Insist There Will Be No Famine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The work of disinfecting the empty pens at the Chicago Union Stock Yards began today in preparation for the complete shutdown because of foot and mouth disease that will be in effect from Saturday until Nov. 15. More than 800 men will be employed. There are 13,000 pens, 725 chutes, and 25 miles of water troughs to be disinfected.

Supplementing the Federal quarantine the State Livestock Board has ordered a quarantine also, to take effect Saturday, under which no cattle shipments are to be permitted between points within the State until all cattle pens are disinfected and pronounced usable by the State Board. The State action puts an absolute embargo not only on the stock yards, but also on all the livestock receiving depots of the big meat packers.

The meat packers insisted today that there would be no tie-up of their industry, no scarcity of meat, and, except in the killing and some mechanical departments, no dismissals of employes, as the present supplies of cattle were sufficient to keep the plants busy almost throughout the quarantine period. More than 15 per cent. of the acreage of the stock yards, it is reported, has been disinfected. Business will be resumed as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Few new cases of the cattle disease were reported today. The 600 infected cattle, valued at $40,000, which yere held responsible for the presence of the disease in Chicago were destroyed. Eighteen prize cattle out of a lot of 1,000 exhibited last week at the National Dairy Show also were destroyed. B. J. Shanley State Veterinarian, said that the other prize cattle brought here from twenty States and Canada would be held for developments, and if they were found infected all would be destroyed, even though it might entail a loss of several million dollars. Among the prize stock slaughtered was a pedigreed cow valued at $30,000.

"Illinois has decided to co-operate with the Federal Government in every possible way," said Mr. Shanley. "If the disease should spread to the Western ranges we never would be able to rid the country of it."

On behalf of the packers F. E. White, director of Armour & Co., issued this statement tonight:

"There is no occasion for excitement over the quarantine adopted by the Government and State authorities. While the restrictions are drastic we all believe that they will be effective. There will be no material slacking of business. Killing floors will be idle for about a week and other departments will work as usual, as we have ample supplies of products for all requirements."

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep today were 53,000 head, or 13,000 less than those on Thursday a week ago. The decrease was mostly in hogs, prices of which advanced 25 to 50 cents, and in sheep, which rose 10 cents over yesterday's close. Cattle sold 10 to 20 cents higher than they did yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Placing of a Federal quarantine on shipments of live stock out of Ohio and Wisconsin and reports of the rapid spread of the foot-and-mouth disease in States already quarantined marked the day's developments at the Department of Agriculture in the fight against the worst epidemic of the infection ever known in the United States.

Scores of Federal Inspectors were rushed into the field to trace every shipment from infected centres. Reports from Inspectors already at work led department officials to predict tonight that many other communities would be affected.

Many animals in infected areas have been killed, and the unexpected demand upon the Department to meet this loss and the expenses of inspectors led Secretary Houston to confer with President Wilson regarding an emergency appropriation from Congress. Under the present plan, the department is paying the salaries of appraisers selected by the various States to fix the value of slaughtered animals and is bearing half of the actual meat value of the animals killed. The States pay the other half, leaving the owners to bear the loss of food destroyed, of business, and of the peculiar value of the livestock killed.

From Ohio during the day came reports of infected cattle in the Toledo livestock yards, Fostoria, Moline and Norwalk. The outbreak in Wisconsin was discovered at Evansville.

Inspectors reported that the disease had spread over several scattered counties in Illinois. In Pennsylvania and Michigan the infected areas were reported to have become extended.

Infected cattle, it was reported to the department today, had been found at Clyde, N. Y., making with Buffalo and Seneca Falls three centres of the disease in New York State. Thus far the Government has taken no steps to interfere with the transportation of milk across State lines. Department officials hold that the disease is easily communicated to hogs through milk and even to human beings, particularly children. The policy now in force, however, is to leave to the local h alth authorities supervision over the milk supply to the various communities.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—Higher prices prevailed at the Kansas City Stock Yards today, due to the quarantine at Chicago. Cattle and hogs were 15 to 25 cents a hundred higher and sheep were up from 50 to 75 cents. Receipts were normal for Thursday.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—"Closing the stockyards in Chicago will naturally divert shipments of livestock to Omaha," said Everett Buckingham, general manager of the Union Stock Yards of South Omaha today. "It is probable that prices will be strengthened a little, but I see no reason why they should be affected to any great extent."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 5.—There was a large increase in the receipts of hogs at the St. Joseph stock yards today and prices were 35 cents higher, due, dealers said, to the quarantine at Chicago.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Cases of foot and mouth disease in Wisconsin were discovered at Evansville by Government inspectors today. Sixty animals which were brought here from Chicago last week were found to have the disease and were ordered slaughtered. The Evansville stock yards were quarantined.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Immediate quarantine of the Milwaukee live stock yards was ordered today on the discovery of several cases of foot and mouth disease. The State authorities requested that the situation be taken in charge by Dr. A. E. Behnke, Milwaukee representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Deputy State Veterinarian Tillie of Muscatine was today called to Parnell, where foot and mouth disease has appeared. Seven farms have been placed under quarantine. Cattle and hogs are affected by the plague and State and Federal officials have been summoned.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 5.—Four cows on a milk farm in South Attleboro were today found to be suffering from hoof and mouth disease, and the entire herd of twenty-one animals was placed under quarantine. A veterinarian called by the farm owner reported the cases to Dr. Herbert M. Smith, in charge of the Providence, R. I., station of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who confirmed the diagnosis.

A milk route in Pawtucket, R. I., and this town was ordered discontinued, and it was announced that guards would be placed around the farm tomorrow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Following a refusal of the Federal authorities to modify the quarantine, the East Buffalo stock yards were closed today for disinfection. Business will be resumed on Monday for the receipt of stock for New York State, unquarantined States, and Canada for immediate slaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—New Yorkers can depend on enough State-raised beef to last for some time, in the event of the supply from out of the State being cut off by reason of the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease.

There are on the farms of this State 1,500,000 dairy and 876,000 "other" cattle. Practically one-half of this number, the State Department of Agriculture says, is available for beef.

PREDICT RISE IN BEEF.

Retail Prices Soon to Feel Effect of Wholesale Advance.

A retail meat dealer who went into the wholesale market yesterday to purchase supplies found that beef had advanced in price 1½ cents a pound, as a forerunner of the closing of the Chicago stock yards. The managers of the large packing houses say that a further rise is inevitable, and it is predicted that there will be an increase of at least 3 cents in wholesale prices next week. The cattle quarantine established in various States in the effort to stamp out the foot and mouth disease is a contributory cause, but one of the representatives of a big packing house said as about 50 per cent. of the meat reaching the New York market was from Chicago, there was nothing to do but to raise prices. The extent of the increase in prices would depend, he said, on market conditions, the duration of the quarantine, and the law of supply and demand. With this condition prevailing in the wholesale market, it is likely that the retail prices of meats will go up from 3 to 5 cents a pound.

Retail purchasers have some consolation in the fact that within two days two steamships have brought Argentine beef to port. This supply, it is likely, will undersell the native beef. Inquiry among butchers who carry large supplies in stock showed that they had no intention of increasing retail prices before Monday. Emil Joseph of Washington Market said that he did not intend to increase prices until it was a matter of necessity.

"When I went into the wholesale market this morning," he said, "I was notified that beef hinds and ribs that I had purchased at 18½ cents had gone up 1½ cents. I believe that these will be 20 cents next week. I refer to city dressed beef, but in the Western beef market there has been the same increase in prices. There is plenty of Argentine beef on the market. The rise in prices will be reflected in this grade, but it will not advance as much as the native beef.

"The rise in price is reflected in the poor grades as well as in the prime. Prices for lambs and sheep also have gone up. Lambs that used to sell for 13 cents wholesale now sell for 14½ cents, and sheep have gone up since last week's quotations from 10 cents to 12 cents."

There is likely to be a shortage of prime dressed beef in a short time. Dr. John D. Dunkle, Chief Inspector of the New York Branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said yesterday that the chief reason for this would be that a majority of feeders would kill to avoid the chance of Government appraisal. Under these circumstances the bulk of the cattle slaughtered, he said, would be only "half fat," and not in prime stock condition. One of the chief sufferers, he thought, will be the kosher houses. The deficiency in supplies caused by the closing of the Chicago yards, he thought, would in part be made up by shipments from Kansas City and other points west of Chicago. These shipments would take a roundabout way to avoid coming through quarantined States.

"The Government," said Dr. Dunkle, "today sent 300 special deputies to Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan. The disease may be under control within thirty days, or it may take longer."

At the office of the Cudahy Packing Company, 454 West Fourteenth Street, it was said yesterday that the effect of conditions in Chicago would not be felt here at once. The business for the week, it was said, was well cleared up. At the offices of Swift & Co. and Morris & Co., it was said that their business had not yet felt the effect of the quarantine. It was said that a diminution of the beef supply logically would lead to an advance in prices.

MAY CUT WHITRIDGE'S PAY.

Stockholders' Plan Doesn't Appeal to Third Avenue's Head.

Alonzo E. Cottier who lives at the Hotel Plaza and is one of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railway Company, has a plan to reduce the salary of Frank W. Whitridge, the President, and thus increase dividends. Mr. Whitridge doesn't care for the proposal. He admits he now gets $80,000.

Mr. Cottier thinks he ought to take $25,000 a year till dividends are paid at the rate of 4 per cent., when his salary might be increased to $35,000 and to $40,000 after 5 per cent. dividends come. Six per cent. of dividends, according to Mr. Cottier's plan would be followed by another $5,000 increase, and Mr. Whitridge might get $50,000 by earning 7 per cent. for the stockholders. Beyond that Mr. Cottier's figures do not go.

Mr. Cottier has embodied his ideas in a circular to share holders, occasioned by the fact that the annual meeting comes next Wednesday and he took occasion to denounce the management of the road for "what appears to be extravagant administration of affairs" and also for the purchase of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown lines and the belt line.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Lurana Sheldon Ferris, who writes as Lurana W. Sheldon, preached a sermon in verse last night at the Church of the Messiah from verses which she wrote for THE TIMES.

George Dugan, 16 years old, an altar boy at St. John's Catholic Church at Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of stealing 780 marks from a visiting clergyman.

The Street Cleaning Department will hold an exhibition of street cleaning appliances during the week of Nov. 23 at the armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

Dr. M. H. Harris will preach tonight at the first Friday evening service of the season at the Temple of Israel.

A packing case containing several hundred pounds of meat fell down the elevator shaft at 135 East Broadway yesterday, instantly killing Louis Fiegler of 2,410 Third Avenue, a butcher.

Names Baby for Whitman.

The first "Whitman baby" has been named. He is Charles Whitman Steckel, two days old, of 209 East 118th Street, and his father is Louis Steckel, an enthusiastic Whitman supporter. Mr. Steckel wrote to the Governor-elect yesterday and told him of the naming of the child, who was born at 7 o'clock the morning after election.

SHOOT A JEWELER, FLEE IN BROADWAY

Bullets Fired by Fugitive Thieves Endanger Children on Their Way from School.

CAUGHT AFTER LONG CHASE

One Thief Threatened to Shoot Driver Who Refused to Aid Him in Escaping.

School children on their way home from Public School 166 in West Eighty-ninth Street, at noon yesterday, saw the capture of two hold-up men who fled from the jewelry store of Max G. Ernest, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, after they had shot the proprietor and had snatched a handful of bills from the cash register. The men opened fire on their pursuers as they ran, and bullets flew over the heads of the youngsters.

Ernest was alone in his shop when the thieves entered. One of the men pointed a revolver at the proprietor and ordered him to put up his hands, while the other made for the cash register in the rear of the store. Ernest made a quick movement for the gun which he keeps behind the counter, but the first highwayman opened fire at once. The bullet struck the proprietor in the left arm. At the first shot the man at the cash register ran out followed by his companion. They were met at the threshold by Salvatore Salmeri, who had run from his corset shop next door at the sound of the shooting. With Salmeri at their heels the thieves fled through Eighty-seventh Street, firing several shots at him as they ran. The shots were heard by Patrolman John J. Walsh, of the West 100th Street Station, on post at the school crossing at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, and he joined in the chase.

At Broadway the highwaymen separated. One headed downtown until he got to a grocery wagon, belonging to Samuel Bauman of 663 Columbus Avenue. The driver, Harry Gregory of 104 West Eighty-ninth Street, was on the seat. The highwayman sprang to his side and pressing a gun against the driver's head ordered him to drive off at full speed. Gregory pluckily refused. In the struggle which followed, Jacob Stadler, a chauffeur, of 578 Amsterdam Avenue took a hand and after wrenching the revolver from the highwayman's grasp, held the man until Patrolman Edward Truman arrived.

Meanwhile the second highwayman had succeeded in getting to West End Avenue. Turning downtown he was in a fair way to escape his pursuers when at Eighty-third Street Patrolman Michael Malloy headed him off.

The thieves were taken to the West 100th Street Station. The one caught on Broadway said he was Tony Ragouski, an upholsterer, 20 years old, of 245 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. The other said he was Joseph E. Downe, a baker, 26 years old, of the same address.

WHEAT AT $1.22 IN OREGON.

Farmers Getting Record Price for Bumper Crop; Oats Up, Too.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—Wheat reached the highest price in more than ten years on the Exchange here today and indications were that it would go still higher. The top price today was $1.22 for 50,000 bushels of blue stem for January delivery.

All other varieties sold at a new record throughout. With a record wheat crop in the Northwest growers are certain of the largest profits they have ever received.

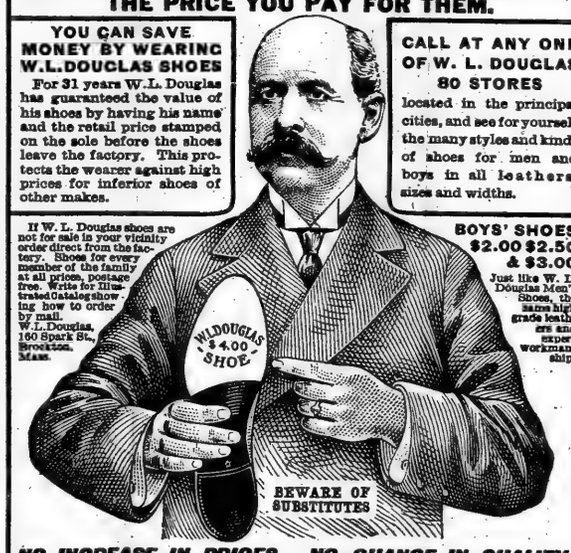
One hundred tons of oats, wanted to complete a cargo for Europe, sold at $29.25 a ton, 25 cents a ton better than the bid price yesterday.

Buying of wheat and oats is extensive. December oats drew a bid today of $29.50 a ton. Holders demanded $30.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
For 31 years W.L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.

CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES
located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.



If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W.L.Douglas, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 126th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
857-859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—821 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

"Best because Imported" is obviously wrong when applied to natural products.

The mineral springs of America are superior to those of all the world.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal

STERN BROTHERS
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to make to order in the greatly enlarged
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
on the Third Floor
TAILORED SUITS
AFTERNOON *and* EVENING GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS
FROM *the* LATEST PARISIAN INTERPRETATIONS *of the* NEW MODES *and from* CORRECT MATERIALS *such as* ARE USED *by the* LEADING FRENCH COUTURIERS
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

The One Safe Place

for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the

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are readily accessible from any point in Greater New York.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

Christmas isn't too far off to see about that Victrola today.

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($200)
and $10 in Victor Records
(Total $210)
$10 a month

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

The Lord & Taylor Victor Rooms offer every style of Victor Victrola, from $15 to $250, on convenient terms of payment.

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Every Victor accessory.

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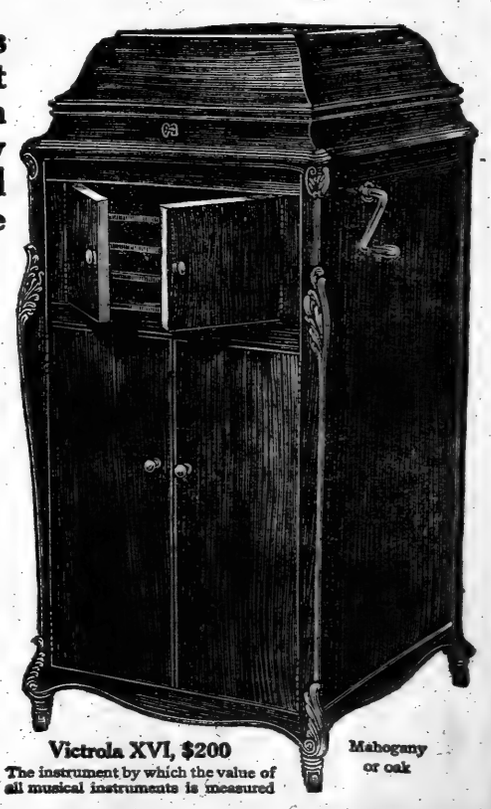

Victrola XVI, $200
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured

Mahogany or oak

BASEBALL --- SQUASH --- FOOTBALL --- GOLF --- ATHLETICS --- BILLIARDS

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING QUITE DULL

Directors Only Informally Declare for Peace with the Federal League.

MUST ABSORB OUTLAWS

Frank Farrell Again Denies That Yankees Are for Sale, but League Wants Better Results Here.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Club owners of the American League in their annual meeting here today put themselves on record in favor of peace, but except for expressing their sentiments individually and informally they brought no nearer the end of the baseball war. Rumors that overtures had been made to the Federal League were denied. The only discussion in the meeting of the Federal situation lasted only half an hour. In that time every one of the eight clubs, through its representative, declared for peace, but it was the general opinion that peace can be reached only by absorption of the Federal League, not through its recognition.

"There is no room for a third league," they agreed, and the elimination of the competing clubs in Chicago, St. Louis, and Brooklyn must be included in any terms of truce.

As for the New York Club, Frank Farrell, its President, arrived just as the meeting broke up, and declared emphatically to the newspaper men that the Yankees are not for sale. It was said, too, that no discussion of the proposed transfer had taken place in the meeting, but the desire of the league for better returns in New York was admitted.

Delay in the arrival of Farrell gave rise to rumors that a discussion of Chance's resignation as manager of the Yankees was taking place in his absence. As a matter of fact, Farrell's friends in the league were stronger than rumor credited. Among them was Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Club, who praised the New York President's efforts to make the Yankees a winning team, and said he for one would oppose a change.

Except that some of the clubs had as many as forty men on their pay rolls and could not dispose of them because of the fear of the Federal League getting them, there was no reason found to warrant recognition of the Federals, the club owners said. Plans for distribution of the players among the minor leagues in a way to assure their not being signed by the Federals will be left to President Johnson and the minor league owners at the Omaha meeting.

Manager Mack of the Philadelphia club refused to make a formal charge against Manager Jennings of Detroit, who was accused of giving out the news of waivers being asked on Plank, Bender, and Coombs. Mack said he had buried the hatchet after communicating with Jennings. The charge that Manager Griffith of Washington had transformed the Boston Braves of the Athletics' "weakness," thus contributing to the defeat of his own colleagues, was not taken seriously.

The league approved the financial reports made by the Board of Directors and awarded the 1914 pennant to Philadelphia. A short session tomorrow is expected to wind up the meeting.

POLO GROUNDS STATION.

Elevated Trains Will Run to Gates —New Clubhouse and Offices.

Extensive plans are under way at the Polo Grounds to build a new clubhouse, offices, and elevated station at 155th Street. The old runway from the present station to the Polo Grounds has been torn down and the station will be extended up Eighth Avenue to the entrance to the baseball park.

The new station is to be built of concrete and steel and provision will be made at the new terminal so that two trains may be loaded at the same time after the games.

The Elevated Railroad Station at 155th Street will be greatly enlarged, while the station of the Putnam Division of the New York Central will be moved across the Harlem River, giving more room to the elevated traffic.

There will be two tiers on the new station, and on the upper tier there will be twelve entrances to the Polo Grounds directly opposite the gates, while on the lower tier on Eighth Avenue there will be twenty-one entrances. The management of the New York Club also plans several new exits, which will facilitate the emptying of the park after the games.

The Giants' new offices will be close to the entrances and will be built in conjunction with the new station. The new clubhouse for the home club will be built some distance north from where it now stands and will be thoroughly fitted with shower baths, a plunge, and other accommodations for the athletes.

It was stated yesterday by an official of the New York Club that it was not at all certain that the Yankees would play at the Polo Grounds next season as they have done during the past two seasons. It was generally supposed that the American League had arranged for another season at least at the Polo Grounds. At its last meeting the National League went on record as being opposed to the two leagues using the same park, and there is still strong opposition to the plan.

The Yankees have abandoned their project of building a new park at 225th Street and Broadway, and it would be impossible to build a new park in time for the opening of next season. Before the Yankees and the Giants come to an agreement to play at the Polo Grounds next season, therefore, it will be necessary to adopt a different plan than the one which has been in operation since the two club scheme was sanctioned.

Arthur Fletcher, the Giant short stop, who is barnstorming with the American and National League clubs in the West, has sent word here that the trip is already a great success, and that each of the players is assured of more than $400 for his share. Fletcher says the reason that Jeff Tesreau has not been successful in the games he has pitched is because all the games have been played on skinned diamonds. The rough dirt breaks the smooth covering of the ball and it is impossible for a pitcher who uses a moist ball to be effective.

Henry Fabian, the landscape gardener at the Polo Grounds, is anxious for the football season to end, so that he can renovate the diamond. Next season Fabian plans to have what is known as a "turtle-back" diamond, built so that the ground slopes from the pitcher's box and solves the question of drainage better than a flat diamond.

The Yankees yesterday signed a new pitcher named Walter A. Clarkson. This is not the Walter Clarkson, the former Harvard star who was with the Yankees when Clarke Griffith was manager. This latest Walter hails from Milwaukee. He is a right-hander and is 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 178 pounds. He has been pitching for semi-professional teams, and has been striking out an average of twelve men a game. Scout Arthur Irwin predicts that he will make a name for himself which will live as long as that of John Clarkson.

Sunday Baseball at Capital Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Court of Appeals here today reversed a ruling of a lower court and held that Sunday baseball in the national capital is illegal.

SQUASH TENNIS TITLE.

Feron and Kinsella to Play First Match on Dec. 16.

Plans were completed for the professional squash tennis championship of America at a meeting yesterday, when D. R. Moyes, represented Walter Kinsella of the Squash Club, and George Whitney, acted for Stephen J. Feron, of the Harvard Club. The two professionals will play two out of three matches for the title, and each match will be three out of five games for a purse, side purse, and gate receipts, the winner to take all. Play will commence at 4.30 P. M. each day and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2nd, national amateur champion, will probably act as referee.

In tossing for the choice of courts Mr. Whitney won and selected the Harvard Club as the scene of the first series of matches. The date selected is Dec. 16. The second match will be contested in the court of the Squash Club on Dec. 23, and should a third match be necessary it will be played Dec. 30 at the Princeton Club.

This will be the first professional squash tennis championship match played in several years and amateur players are very much interested in the outcome. The demand for seats promises to exceed the supply and two special galleries will likely be built in the Squash Club Court in order to accommodate the spectators.

Feron is the title holder and is practicing daily with Dr. Stillman, George Whitney, and others. Kinsella is one of the best court tennis players in the world. During the past Summer he accompanied Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, when the latter competed in England for the amateur championship. Kinsella defeated "Punch" Fairs, E. H. Miles, George Williams, Peter Latham, and all the best English court tennis players. Each player will be permitted "ten days" practice in his opponent's home court.

ADOPT SQUASH SCHEDULE.

Four Clubs Will Play for the Metropolitan Championship.

The annual tournament for the championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association will begin on Dec. 10 and continue for six weeks. Four clubs will again compete for the title. It was expected that the Yale Club courts would be completed in time to enable the Eli graduates to compete, but this was found impossible, while the Squash Club will also postpone competition for another year. The clubs are Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Heights Casino.

A maximum of seven men will be permitted on each team, but matches will be played with as many contestants of the visiting club who appear at the scheduled time. Home and home series will be played, and team results instead of individual matches will be counted for the championship. In the event of a tie, matches must be replayed. The schedule follows:

Dec. 10—Heights Casino at Columbia; Princeton at Harvard.
Dec. 17—Columbia at Princeton; Harvard at Heights Casino.
Jan. 7—Harvard at Columbia; Heights Casino at Princeton.
Jan. 14—Princeton at Heights Casino; Columbia at Harvard.
Jan. 21—Heights Casino at Harvard; Princeton at Columbia.
Jan. 28—Columbia at Heights Casino; Harvard at Princeton.

Bull Beats Onatavia at Squash.

Charles M. Bull, Heights Casino, and E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, will be the opposing players in the final round of the Fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. Bull won his way into the final round yesterday when he defeated J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, two out of three games at 15—13, 8—15, 17—14. The match was an interesting one and Bull's stamina was largely responsible for Onatavia's defeat. The Heights Casino player was strong on the side walls and played a strong game. The final match will be played this afternoon.

VANDERBILT HORSES WIN.

Capture Championship in Harness Classes at St. Louis.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned from his invasion of the West as a horse show exhibitor, bringing with him a dozen blue ribbons, a couple of cups, and a check for just about enough to pay the expenses of transportation of his string to St. Louis, the check representing the money prizes. His string of horses was shipped through to the Oakland Farm, near Newport, where they will be groomed for exhibition at the Charity Horse Show to be held at Madison Square Garden next month.

Mr. Vanderbilt's chief competitor at the St. Louis show was a Miss Louis Long of Kansas City, Mo., who has one of the most extensive stables of show horses and saddlers in the West. She manages her stables personally and shows her own horses in classes in which ladies are eligible to ride and drive. With a fine team of bays she defeated Mr. Vanderbilt on the opening night of the show, he showing the famous string of grays, which alone of his string of coach horses in England at the outbreak of the war escaped commandeering by the English Government. The competition was for park fours to brake. The grays did not show to their accustomed form and Mr. Vanderbilt did not start them in the Marathon race for coaches which was the feature of the show.

With Sir James, Mr. Vanderbilt won the prize in the heavy harness class for horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, won the prize for the best horse in the gig class, defeating Gallant Lad, the champion gig horse of the West, and also won the championship for heavy harness horses, winning in the special classes. In this class he defeated Miss Long's best horse, Revelation, a disappointment so great to the lady that she refused to compete for the championship in pairs in which she had been Mr. Vanderbilt's principal competitor, and that he took the cup for that event with Duke and Pirenq, which had previously won in class events.

With his high-stepping and showy Flame, Mr. Vanderbilt defeated Miss Long's Imitation, heretofore considered unbeatable in the class for ponies in harness between 13 and 14.2. With Lady Warley he won the prize for the best hackney in harness. While a half dozen other horses in his string failed to do better than get second or third prizes, Mr. Vanderbilt returns well satisfied with the result of his first visit to the West.

Horse Show at a Music Ride.

For the opening music ride at Durland's next Wednesday evening Mr. Durland has arranged to have a miniature horse show in place of indoor pole or jumping events as a feature to please his patrons. The show will follow the usual evolutions and parade. Prizes will be offered in two classes of heavy harness horses, two for saddle classes, in which manners and performance in the ring are to count, and there will be one class for jumpers, in which performance over the obstacles will cater into the decision. Promises of a good entry in each of the events have been made, and should the experiment prove interesting to the spectators it will be repeated at monthly intervals.

Grand Prix Race Date Changed.

William L. Hughson, special racing commissioner, and Hollis E. Cooley, chief of special events of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, wired this week from San Francisco that the date of the International Grand Prix automobile race has been changed from March 6 to Feb. 27. This classic race for the solid gold cup of the Automobile Club of America and a fortune in cash prizes will be run over the same course as the Vanderbilt Cup race, inside the exposition grounds. The Vanderbilt race will be staged on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Alexander Outpitches Cole.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The All-Nationals defeated the All-Americans 2 to 0 here today, getting a lead of one game in the week's series. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	2	7	0
Americans	0	2	2

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Cole and Henry.

HARVARD FOOTBALL SQUAD IN COUNTRY

Coach Haughton Puts Men Through Long Drill Before Going to Brookline.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The entire 'Varsity squad of Harvard football players was hustled away from Soldiers' Field at dusk tonight and taken out to the Brookline Country Club, where most of the time until the beginning of Saturday's football game with the Tigers will be spent. The team is in good shape, but has done some mighty hard work this week, and it is figured that a real rest is needed. The unusually hard drill has come because of the long absence of several of the regulars; but now all hands seem to have caught up with their game, and the team is expected to give a good account of itself against the Jerseymen.

Harvard today worked along the same lines it has been working on all the week. The regulars put on their plays against the substitutes and then were subjected to the Tiger plays as put on by the scrubs, who now are very proficient. The work was long rather than hard, but the players were glad when it all was over. There will be little for the team to do until Saturday. Possibly late tomorrow afternoon the men will be brought back to the field for final signal drill and some work on kicks, but it is more than likely that Coach Haughton will take his team out to some secluded spot on the golf links and do the work there.

The Harvard team as it lined up today was as it will play Princeton. Bigelow remained at centre, as Wallace is not quite fit, although he may get into the game if needed. Hardwick was back at end, and Bradlee took his usual place in the backfield, with Trumbull on hand at right tackle.

The team is well conditioned now, and while the Tigers are known to be unusually fierce this Fall, it is believed that Harvard knows enough football to win providing its game can be put on and there are no mistakes.

TIGERS CHANGE PLANS.

Backfield Drills at Princeton Instead of Going to Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—An hour and a half workout on University Field this afternoon completed the Princeton preparations for the game with Harvard Saturday. An eleventh-hour decision kept the six back-field men here until tonight. They were to have gone to Cambridge early this afternoon, but the coaches at the last moment decided in favor of a final workout on the field here.

The afternoon was spent in a drill against the scrubs, the 'Varsity using its open formations. The second-string men did some blocking, but there was no scrimmaging, the coaches being fearful of injuries. After this practice the 'Varsity ran through a vigorous signal drill, and then there was a workout with the tackling dummy, Eddie Hart giving some final instructions about defense work.

Today's back field was composed of Ames at quarter, Freddy Trenkmann and Tibbott at the halves, and Driggs at full back. Glick did not appear in the line-up, Field Coach Penfield having decided to give him a thorough rest before Saturday. Brown and Lamberton started at the ends, but the other pairs, Higley and Shea, Mott and Eddy, were put in during the practice. Penfield has declared that more than one set of ends will be used, and there is a chance that all six men may get into the game.

Tibbott, Law, and Dickermann tried some drop kicking, with Tibbott doing the most consistent booting. The men did their kicking with the scrub line trying to block the attempts. McLean, the tackle who has been out since the Dartmouth game, was in today's line-up, and will start Saturday. Bigler, however, is back in shape again and will be entirely fit to play in case McLean does not last the entire contest.

Field Coach Penfield would make no prediction about the probable score, but said that the team was 50 per cent. stronger than last Saturday against Williams.

"I realize," he said, "that Harvard has also improved greatly this week. I am confident, nevertheless, that the Princeton team will fight through to a successful finish."

The 'Varsity squad will leave Princeton at 9:33 tomorrow morning for New York. They will leave New York at 11:30 for Boston, and will have a practice game in the Harvard Stadium Saturday morning. The substitutes and scrubs will leave tomorrow afternoon, along with 900 undergraduates.

N. Y. U.'s Last Drill for Union.

Head Coach "Tom" Reilly again put the New York University squad through a strenuous drill yesterday, which will be the last practice on the home gridiron before the team leaves for Schenectady, where it will play the Union eleven tomorrow. Repeated efforts to strengthen the right side of the line appear to have resulted in some degree of success, at least judging from the demonstration made against the scrub eleven yesterday. The back field is in good shape, Capt. Huntley and Bernstein making several long gains and frequently breaking away from the scrub secondary defense. The coaches also gave the Violet some additional rudimentary work yesterday which consisted in charging for the line men and in catching and running back punts for the back field. The Violet forwards also drilled in tackling and in catching passes. The work of the past two days has been of the most strenuous sort, and every department of the game has received thorough attention in preparation for the Union game.

Stevens Football Men Ineligible.

Stevens "Tech" eleven has been playing under difficulties for the past two weeks, not only because of the number of men who have been out of the line-up on account of injuries, but also on account of the recent action taken by the Faculty on men whose scholarship is under grade. Until this week three of the best men have been out of their positions, due to injuries, and now five more are debarred because of low standing. Today a delegation from the student body, headed by Capt. Stretch, appealed to the Faculty to have this rule suspended, and a favorable report is expected. The coaches have been playing most of the second-string men in the regulars' positions all of this week, so that the strongest possible team will be on hand to journey to Troy on Saturday, when Stevens will line up against the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Stevens Prep will line up against the Barringer High School eleven this afternoon at Castle Point Field in the deciding game of the New Jersey Interscholastic League.

Kennedy
12 Park Place
The Big Shoe Store
No Raise in Prices Here
Fawn Cloth Tops
$3.85, worth $6
Russet & Black
Flat English
Lasts

Dark Mahogany Calf Russets
2.97, 3.98, 4.85
Flat English Lasts, worth $6 and $7
Russet Cordovan (Horsehide) $5.00
Sold by Custom Bootmakers at 42

CORNELL IN GOOD SHAPE.

Football Team in Fine Condition to Play Franklin and Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The week's final hard practice on the Cornell football field saw the 'Varsity and scrubs engaged in a scrimmage long after dark, using the white football that is commonly called the ghost ball in the football camp. The scrimmage was late in starting because considerable time was spent in rehearsing new plays for the Michigan game, but when the teams did get at it the coaches kept them on the jump for a long time.

The entire 'Varsity team with the exception of Capt. O'Hearn was in the line-up. Shuler rejoined the squad after a rest of four days, and his work at left half back proved that his lay-off had done him a lot of good. Hill, whose leg is in good shape, was back at full back, while Bailey played right tackle again, and has apparently completely recovered from his injuries.

The Cornell team is in better condition than it was last week, and should present a stronger front against Franklin and Marshall than it did against Holy Cross last week. Franklin and Marshall, however, is expected to furnish much more serious opposition, and the best game of the season so far is anticipated. Philippi's work at plunging in the last few days has been one of the features of the 'Varsity's play. He is picking holes better than before and he gets off very quickly. He is a better line plunger than either Hall or Collyer and a more dependable man than Kleinert, who, it is hoped, will be able to rejoin the squad next week after a two weeks' absence because of a cracked shoulder.

One of the faults that the coaches are now striving to correct is high tackling, a good deal of which cropped out in the Holy Cross game and has been the cause of some concern. With the Michigan game only a week away fundamental faults of that character are out of place.

Neyland Rejoins Army Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The usual daily football clash between the 'Varsity and scrubs lasted forty-five minutes today. The return to the game of Neyland was a feature. McEwan, the big Minnesota centre rush, went in the game for just a few minutes when his old injury began to trouble him and he was withdrawn and Bradley finished the workout in the position. It is very doubtful whether McEwan will be able to get in Saturday's game against Notre Dame. The practice today resulted in a touchdown for the 'Varsity after a rather disappointing show of form. Much fumbling was in evidence again and the offense could be charged up against several of the more prominent 'Varsity men. Boots, who played last year for a while, is out again and was especially effective today behind the scrub line. Pinderhuhes, Oliphant, Kelly and Meacham were the big men who rested today. Neiland was back for a few minutes playing in Tully's place at one of the wing positions. Coach Daly put on several formations to be used for the first time against Notre Dame on Saturday. The Westerners are expected to arrive here at noon tomorrow and will work out on the Army's gridiron during the afternoon.

Fordham Team in Poor Shape.

With the whole regular backfield still on the hospital list, and with Capt. Wymard still absent, Coach "Skip" Wymard found it impossible to give the Fordham team any scrimmage yesterday in preparation for the Navy game tomorrow. The tussle with the Midshipmen is the biggest event on the Fordham football calendar, but, coming right after the victory over the heavy Gettysburg team last Sunday, the Bronx collegians are in the worst shape they have been in this season. From indications at the signal drill yesterday, the whole quartet, behind the line, with the exception of Morcaldi at quarter back, will be composed of second team players. Jim Butler returned to college yesterday, after a week's absence, and was sent into Yule's vacancy at full back. As Butler has played in most of the games this season he is expected to prove the Maroon mainstay against the Navy. On the line the situation was more cheerful, as May, Lucey, and Kane were out in uniform. Kane was lacking in the speed that has featured his playing all season, but his presence on the flank and the remarkable work by Rice, Lucey, and Lowering the ball in Wymard's absence, have relieved the anxiety of the Maroon rooters over these two positions.

Navy Priming to Beat Fordham.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5.—With the game against Fordham on Saturday in view, the Navy team had a stiff scrimmage this afternoon. The point, however, was to work out new plays, which will only be used against West Point. As Fordham has never played football against the midshipmen, they are particularly anxious to win Saturday's game, but must put up a powerful team. Capt. Overesch is back on the field, but not in the best of shape, while Jackson, who has been playing a strong game at right end, is on the hospital list and is not likely to play. Neither Mills nor Hicks, the regular guards, is expected to be in shape for Saturday's game. Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, a noted Navy athlete will remain and assist Lieut. Howard with the coaching during the absence of the season. He has had experience on the Navy coaching staff.

Payson and Dewindt Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 5.—Both Captain Payson and Dewindt were out for practice today, the latter coming out for the first time in over two weeks. An injury received in the Trinity game made his participation in the Princeton contest, but he is rapidly getting back into his old form. After a few minutes at right half back, Payson took Hubbell's place at right end, giving the former position to Overton. Brown also came out today and displaced Welch at right guard. Another easy workout was the order for the 'Varsity. While the first-string men were running through signals, however, the scrubs roughed it up with the freshman eleven in a fifteen-minute scrimmage.

Indians Start for Manchester.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 5.—After a blackboard talk in the cage the Carlisle Indian football eleven had an extended signal drill before taking the train to Manchester, N. H. Carlisle's line-up for the Holy Cross game will be: Left end, Vallette; left tackle, Wolman; left guard, Hill; centre, Morris; right guard, Busch; right tackle, Martel; right end, Bird; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Broker; right half back, Pratt; full back, Galac. The squad is in good shape with the exception of Bird and Capt. Galac, who received some minor injuries in last evening's practice against the Dickinson College eleven.

Twenty-five Enter Distance Walk.

Twenty-five entries have been received for the twenty-five-mile metropolitan walking championship at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Nov. 14. Entries will close today and Sam Schwartz expects that at least twenty-five more men will be added to the programme. Fred Kaiser and Ted Nuendorfer of the New York A. C. and Dick Remer, who finished second in the seven-mile championship last Saturday, entered yesterday. Schwartz believes the twenty-five-mile record of 4 hours, 3 minutes, and 35 seconds made by J. B. Clark on Dec. 5, 1897, will be obliterated, but it is the opinion of expert walking judges that a record-breaking effort on the hard armory floor is beyond possibility. In former days indoor long-distance races were contested on tracks that had been covered with sawdust.

LINE DRIVING ENDS YALE'S WORKOUT

Coach Hinkey Reverts to Old Artillery Attack in Vogue in His Day as Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Thirty minutes of line-driving football this afternoon completed Yale's preparation for the Brown game on Saturday and closed the severest work of scrimmage practice this season. Although several of the regulars have been kept from work all the week, the drill has been the longest and severest since the squad reported, and the players were driven to their limit before the curtain fell this afternoon on actual football practice.

Coach Hinkey has shunted the intricate passing game and reverted to the hammer-and-tongs artillery fire of the Yale team of his day. This afternoon there was only a single open play, but that was timed to the psychological moment and netted the longest run and most cleverly gained touchdown of the matinée. It was a forward pass from "Foggy" Ainsworth to Half Back Savage, who skimmed into an open field for forty yards and a score. Savage's run closed a series of 'Varsity gains totaling seventy yards. The 'Varsity followed with another series of line plunges from mid-field to their second touchdown, Easton driving through centre for the tally. These two series of rushes comprised the 'Varsity offensive practice, showing the attack at its heaviest and most effective power.

Beginning the defensive play the 'Varsity gave the scrubs the ball on the 'Varsity twenty-yard line and "Doctor" Bull's reserve troops marched through the regular line for a touchdown in five plays. Metcalfe squeezing through tackle for the score. The 'Varsity then took the ball at the scrub twenty-yard line for experiments in line-shattering artillery attack and Mal Scovil pierced the scrub defense for one score and Waite for two.

Harry Legore was at the field for the first time this week, but did no scrimmaging, and it is believed that he will accompany Capt. Talbott and Aleck Wilson to the Harvard-Princeton game Saturday. Carroll Knowles was on the sidelines and will probably captain the Yale team against Brown.

Both Carl White and Jack Wiley, the 'Varsity centres, rested, Jack Miller getting the snapback assignment. Carl Betts was shifted from left to right tackle. His rapid development the past three weeks since he has been placed at left tackle as Capt. Talbott's understudy has made him first substitute tackle and almost on even terms with "Chub" Sheldon in the right tackle competition. His shift to the right wing indicates the closeness of the competition between him and Sheldon. Carl Wiedeman was removed from tackle to end this afternoon.

"Kid" Wallace, end rush twenty-five years ago, who tackled "Snake" Ames, the present Princeton head coach, rudely paid his first coaching visit to Yale Field in years.

Lehigh Eleven Takes a Brace.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 5.—The fact that the Pennsylvania State football team was on its way East seemed to spur on the Lehigh 'Varsity to greater efforts this afternoon. In new brown and white jerseys, the regulars went through a fast and lengthy signal practice, displaying considerable "pep." The scrubs, coached in Pennsylvania State plays were sent against the regulars for a brief period and then, rewinding over 25 in the defense, the 'Varsity worked out new plays against them. It is now almost certain that Mattern and possibly Cahall will not get into the game Saturday. Chenoweth was again today groomed for the quarterback position. No chances are likely to be taken before with Frank Green or Grumbach. Tate took Good's place at left tackle today, the latter being shifted to halfback and then to right end. It was learned today that "Pete" Hoffman, the substitute centre, split a bone in his left wrist in yesterday's practice.

Lafayette Sick Squad Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 5.—Coach Crowell gave the Lafayette football squad a short but very snappy practice on Marsh Field this afternoon. The 'Varsity was lined up against the scrubs. Particular stress was laid on the offense, and the first string men scored twice on the scrubs. The typhoid fever situation on the squad is somewhat improved. Fred Luhr was in the practice again. He was placed at tackle and Livzey retained his place at centre. Blackburn was on the field for a time, but he did not get into the game. Swarts played his end. Tormay and Maloney played the guard positions. Both are new men and played quite well. Kelly is still sick, but it is now thought that he is only out of the game temporarily. Toll practiced punting with the scrub team and will be called on to kick against Muhlenberg in case Kelly is not able to play on Saturday.

Michigan Works Out Penn Plays.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5.—Defense against forward passes occupied the time of the Michigan football team in this afternoon's practice. The scrubs, using Pennsylvania formations, were matched against the 'Varsity in an effort to familiarize the regulars with that feature of the Quaker attack. Michigan's line-up in the game with Pennsylvania on Saturday probably will be the same as that which faced Harvard last week. All the Wolverine "cripples" have shown improved condition in the last few days. Quarter back Hughitt has a new brace for his injured elbow and expects to be able to carry the ball occasionally in Saturday's game.

Lehigh-Williams Game Here?

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 5.—Negotiations are under way for a post-season football game between Lehigh and Williams Colleges in New York City on Thanksgiving Day or the Saturday following. The proceeds are to go to the Red Cross for relief work in Belgium. This will mean that Lehigh will have to keep in training a week longer than her usual season, and the matter of the game was taken up with the players today and they will give their decision tomorrow.

Penn. Starts for Ann Arbor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad left here today for Ann Arbor, where the 'Varsity team will play Michigan on Saturday in their annual game. The entire squad, with the exception of Carter, who has been out of the game for some time, is in good condition. Capt. Journeay will probably play at centre in Carter's place. The student body gave the squad a rousing sendoff, more than a thousand of them parading to the railroad station with the players.

BUFFALO DISPUTE SETTLED.

Registration Committee Rules in Favor of Sixty-fifth Regiment.

So bitter has been the animosity manifested between the athletic authorities of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth National Guard Regiments in Buffalo over the fact that both had received A. A. U. sanctions to hold games on Jan. 1, 1915, that the Registration Committee for the second time took the matter in hand yesterday. At a special meeting of the committee in 21 Warren Street, presided over by Chairman J. W. Stumpf, it was decided "that, for the best interest of athletics in the up-State city, two weeks at least should intervene between the meetings of the rival regiments, and that the New Year date should go to the Sixty-fifth Regiment."

New York athletes are much interested in this petty fight between the militiamen, for annually the best local track and field men compete in the games of both regiments in Buffalo. Already Hannes Kolehmainen has made arrangements to compete at a meet to be conducted by the Seventy-fourth on Thanksgiving night, while Homer Baker, Tommy Lennon, Dan Kuhn, and O. Anderson, composing the Seventy-first New York Regiment relay team, have planned to compete in a medley relay at the Sixty-fifth's games against a team of Canadians.

It is probable that Jack Tait, the Canadian crack, will appear in the relay squad which runs against the Americans.

The Registration Committee also ordered that both regiments name on their entry blanks the prizes they will give and then produce them before Commissioner Reincke before the games. The Buffalo regiments in the past have been in the habit of issuing slips instead of prizes to the winning contestants.

DIRECTUM RACES IN GALE.

James Butler's Pacer Does Mile on Delaware Track in 1:59 1-2.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—The pacing stallion Directum I., by Directum-Kelly, owned by James Butler of New York, paced a mile against time on the Kirkwood (Del.) kite-shaped track this afternoon in 1:59½. The horse was driven by G. Raymond Snedeker, who piloted him on the Grand Circuit this season. The time by quarters was 0:30¼, 1:01¼, 1:31, 1:59½. A thirty-mile gale marred the trial, as no wind shield was used. Directum I. was paced part of the way by a runner, which could not keep up.

Directum I.'s record, made this year, is 1:58.

Two thousand people saw the trial. The track was in ideal condition.

Sullivan Memorial Fund Growing.

Contributions amounting to more than $1,000 have been received to date by Secretary Tully of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. from clubs and individuals in the district for the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. The following are the contributions: Metropolitan Association, $500; Bartow S. Weeks, $100; Charles J. Dieges, $100; F. W. Rubien, $50; W. H. Brady, $50; H. Oberubbesing, $25; St. Agnes's A. C., $15; Johnson & Johnson A. A., $10; Michelin A. A., $10; J. H. Stephenson, $25; Louis Kirsinger, $10; Central Congregational A. A., $5; Trinity Club, $15; Recreation Centres A. A., $50; Knickerbocker Club, $25; Anchor A. C., $25; Twenty-third Regiment A. A., $10; total, $1,025. As President Rubien has appointed a committee in each club of the Metropolitan Association to secure contributions to the fund, they are expected to come in lively. They should be addressed to Andrew F. Tully, Secretary Treasurer, Box 611, New York City.

Tyrer and Taylor Win.

Ralph H. Tyrer defeated Fred Read, 261 to 123, and Alpen Taylor defeated Harry Rainsley, 250 to 227, in last night's English billiard matches in the amateur tournament for the Dewar Challenge Shield at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy.

Tyrer, who won the Yonkers handicap tournament, shot a brilliant game against Read. He went out in fifty-four innings. While he made no big runs, he shot consistently all through the game. Read was no match for him, and it was apparent from the start that he did not have a chance.

Although both are inexperienced and comparatively unskilful players, the match between Taylor and Rainsley was an exceptionally interesting one. Despite the handicap of an injured wrist, Rainsley kept in the running up to the very end. The scores:

R. H. Tyrer—4 10 8 2 9 11 0 0 2 2 2 2 7 2 2 2 7
0 1 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 6 1 0 2 6
3 5 0 8 2 0 5 2 0 0 7 0 3 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 6.
Total—251. High runs—16 14 13. Average—4 35-54.

Fred Read—0 1 4 2 0 6 5 9 4 0 0 9 3 4 1 8
0 2 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 5 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 8 3 0
0 5 0 0 2 4 1 3 4 0 2 2 0 0 5. Total—129.
High runs—9 8 6. Average—2 21-54.

Albert Taylor—0 0 0 3 3 4 3 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 4
2 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 3
9 4 0 0 2 2 13 3 5 0 0 3 0 6 0 10 8 0 0 0 0 5
0 2 1 2 0 3 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 13 5 12 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 2 0 12 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 7 2 0 0 5 3 2 7
Total—250. High runs—15, 9, 7. Average—4 13-107.

Harry Rainsley—0 0 2 3 3 0 5 14 0 4 0 0 6 8 6
0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 5 2 2 2 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 5 2 8 0
0 7 5 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 4 0 0 13 8 0 3 0 8 0 0 4 3 3
0 13 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 2 0 0 5 2 0 0 3
0 0 4 0 0 0 7 0 4 0 5 8 5 5 0 0 0 0. Total—227. High runs—14, 13, 8. Average—2 13-107.

Billiard Players' League Standing.

George Sutton still retains the lead in the champion Billiard Players' League, with twenty-six games won and three lost. He is closely followed by Orie Morningstar and Calvin Demarest. All three players have a percentage of over .800, while Cline, the fourth player on the list, has an average of .680. In the games played by Sutton, Morningstar, and Cline are tied with eighteen each. In the past week Sutton won six out of seven from Schaefer, Morningstar captured five out of six from Cochran, Cline performed the same feat against Yamada, the Jap, and Demarest was credited with six victories out of eight games against Cutler. The standing of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Grand Avg.	P.C.
Sutton	26	3	18	.897
Morningstar	21	4	18	.840
Demarest	21	5	16	.808
Cline	14	11	18	.560
Yamada	11	14	14	.440
Cutler	5	21	12	.192
Cochran	4	21	12	.160
Schaefer	3	26	11	.103

Old Boxer Elected to Legislature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Edward M. Santry, who, a few years ago, was known to followers of the prize ring as one of the leading featherweight boxers, has been elected to the Illinois Legislature from Chicago, according to latest returns today. He plans to favor a boxing bill for Illinois.

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TRAVIS AND SIMONS TIE FOR GOLF MEDAL

Ninety-two Tee Up in Qualifying Round in Lakewood Tournament.

With one of the largest fields that has visited the course in the pines, the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood began yesterday, all day being given over to the testing round. The result was a tie for the gold medal between Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, a consistent winner in these figures, and W. R. Simons, of Westbrook, who holds the Florida title. Each had seventy-seven and will play off for the medal at their convenience. There were ninety-two starters out of an entry of 112.

A surprise was the failure of some of the best known golfers to figure prominently. In fact, Fred Herreshoff, the Garden City expert who has been Metropolitan champion and twice runner-up for the national title, had to play off with Louis Livingston, of Westbrook, for the last place in the chief division. Each tied with eighty-seven and Herreshoff won. Herreshoff was deficient in his putting.

There was a strong wind blowing across the course which made the scoring difficult. Maxwell R. Marston, of Baltusrol, required eighty-two, largely through the fact that his work on the greens was erratic. Maurice E. Risley, runner-up at Lakewood last Spring and the winner of the tournament at Atlantic City last week, needed eighty-five to go around, while Horace T. Cook, the Trenton youth who showed up so well a year or two ago, handed in an eighty-one.

Simons did well enough at several holes, notably the first where he holed out a chip shot from off the edge of the green. Though a long putt he was able to record a three on the 465-yard sixteenth. Travis lapsed on two occasions, on the third and seventeenth, getting six in each case. Bunkers furnished the reason. Otherwise the veteran played excellent golf. The summary:

First Sixteen.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, 77; W. R. Simons, Westbrook, 77; W. Kendall, Deal, 79; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 81; H. T. Cook, Trenton, 81; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 82; Percy Platt, New York Golf, 82; Theodore Sen

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UNPOPULARITY OF THE FULL CREW LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — The Full Crew bill was decisively defeated by 3,101. In St. Louis the vote stood 64,517 nay, to 49,931 yea.

Many surprises have come out of Missouri, but no more surprising thing than is recorded in the above news dispatch. The Missouri full crew law was passed in 1912 on the familiar theory that it was popular because it would please the unions and harass the railways. The Missouri railways are fortunate in that the State has a referendum law, and the railways were bold enough to challenge the act of the Legislature by taking it before the people. There was no State in which such a result as is given above could seem more unlikely. Missouri is, or has been, a hotbed of anti-corporation sentiment, and its politics long has reeked with it. Yet on the first occasion in which the naked question was put to the people they rejected it. No candidate in Missouri was able to get such a vote as was cast in favor of the railways and against the labor influence.

There seems to have been nothing the matter with the law from the labor point of view. It was the law that the unions asked for and that the railways opposed in vain before the Legislature. The campaign against the law was along the same lines as that which did not appeal to the Legislature, and was conducted under difficulties created by barbed wire entanglements devised for cases of this sort. That is to say, in Missouri there is an especial statute that no corporation can influence any election by the use of money in any way, or by influencing any employé regarding his vote; or by "using any power, "effort, or influence, or other means "whatsoever" to persuade any voter to vote for or against anything. Unions are not corporations, and therefore are not restricted in their activities, and were not designed to be when the law was passed. They made the best use of their opportunities. Billboards in every city informed the public that a brakeman was killed every seven minutes for lack of safety appliances. There was hardly a saloon in the State with a union bartender which did not tell all patrons that the full crew law was first aid to "safety first." On many fences were distressing pictures of head-on and rear-end collisions which were to be feared if there were no full crew law.

The arguments on behalf of the railways were, first, that there was no connection between superfluous labor and safety, and that the waste of the railways' money in useless wages reduced their resources for all purposes, including safety. How much the railways were weakened was shown by the fact that the unnecessary men cost in Missouri $500,000, or the income upon an investment of $10,000,000, and prevented the expenditure of that sum on facilities and precautions in operation. What the railways could not do for themselves was done for them with hearty good will. Shippers, farmers, passengers, editors rallied to the help of the railways surprisingly. Passengers thought that air brakes set by engineers were a better reliance than an idle brakeman. Shippers said that the expense of the idle brakeman must be paid by themselves, and that they would not vote for that tax upon themselves for the sake of the unions. Farmers said that if the railways were regulated in that way it would be their turn next, and that they did not propose to set a precedent for a law about how much labor they must hire for every acre cultivate. Editors pointed out here, there was a Public Service Commission created for the very purpose of regulating the railways in this respect and every other, and that it was only fair to the commission and to the railways alike to leave the subject with them.

The result increases confidence in the people and weakens confidence in the politicians. The people are better judges of their business than those who assume to be specialists in what the people think and want. That is the politicians' business, and they failed lamentably in Missouri, or they never would have invited the humiliating exposure of them in this vote. Missouri is far from being the only State with a full crew law. It is the only State which has rejected such a law. There are full crew laws in twenty States. Equally bad anti-railway laws have been passed in forty-eight States, and perhaps the worst of all by the Federal Legislature. The significance of the Missouri precedent is that, as the President remarked, there is a new temper in affairs. The people are perceiving that the corporations are themselves, and that their interests cannot be separated from the interest of all business. Promptly upon the defeat of the law the railways released the funds which the full crew law had made it prudent to keep in hand. A single railway increased its pay roll by $50,000 monthly. It could afford to. No railway could afford $50,000 for waste, but efficient labor is a necessity to every employer. The true solidarity of honest labor and capital could hardly be better exemplified.

VARICK STREET.

The protest of old residents of New York against the change of the name of Varick Street, recently converted into an extension southward of Seventh Avenue, is perfectly natural and will receive sympathetic support. The object of the Board of Estimate in proposing the change of name to Seventh Avenue South was simply to prevent confusion, but in many other cities historic names are preserved for parts of long thoroughfares without causing confusion. In London, for instance, Coventry Street, Cranbourne Street, and Piccadilly are names of parts of the same street. In New York, for that matter, Ninth Avenue becomes Columbus Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue is called Central Park West for a stretch of two and a half miles and is then called Eighth Avenue again, and Tenth Avenue is Amsterdam Avenue uptown. Moreover, our avenues do not extend downtown. South Fifth Avenue has been West Broadway for many years, and the bestowal of that name, already held by the lower part of the street, upon the part between Canal and Fourth Streets was generally approved.

The proposed change of the name of Varick Street, however, is opposed chiefly on sentimental grounds which do not often appeal to the New York majority. The utterly preposterous change of the name of historic Chatham Street to Park Row caused scarcely a murmur. Many equally historic names have been removed from the map of the city without arousing the public's resentment. If the fact is established that Seventh Avenue South will be a more practical name for the remodeled thoroughfare, there will be no large quantities of tears shed because of the slight to the memory of Mayor VARICK, whose house and farm were ancient landmarks of the Greenwich neighborhood.

CYPRUS.

In one of the most interesting and brilliant of his lectures Prof. TREITSCHKE expressed the hope that Germany's next war would add important foreign colonies to her domain. This is Germany's "next war," and thus far she has secured no colonial territory. She has lost rather, for Japan has taken islands from her and her African possessions are insecurely held. Germany's enemy, Great Britain, has already made an addition, though not a very important one, to the very considerable part of the habitable globe which she controls. In declaring war against Turkey Great Britain annexes the Island of Cyprus. "A "Turkish fleet and bearing up to "Cyprus," was the announcement made to the Duke of Venice in SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy. It is quite unlikely that any Turkish fleet will ever again visit Cyprus. The island, although Turkish territory, has been under the administration of Great Britain since 1878. That was the year of the Berlin Congress, when BENJAMIN DISRAELI successfully carried out his policy of depriving Russia of the fruits of her victory over Turkey. Great Britain's annexation of the island now as a war move against Turkey is a striking illustration of the transitory and changeful nature of European alliances, for in the arrangement made in 1878 Great Britain agreed to join Turkey in defending her provinces in Asia should a hostile move in that direction be made by Russia. Now Great Britain is in alliance with Russia, and both are fighting Turkey.

It will be noted with interest that in the official British proclamation that a state of war exists with Turkey the reason given is hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers. It is, of course, the general belief that Turkey was moved by German persuasion to take part in the war. The wisdom from the German point of view of inviting that alliance and co-operation is open to very grave doubt. It is unlikely that Turkey will prove a very serious embarrassment to the Allies, while her participation may easily provoke Greece and Rumania and untimately Italy to appear in the theatre of war arrayed against Germany and Austria. Since Germany protested against England's alliance with such a land of "unculture" as Russia, what must be said of her accepting aid from so backward a race as the Turks, with the reputation their soldiers have for cruel propensities, surpassing anything told or believed of France's Turcos or England's East Indians?

Cyprus can have no great strategic value for England, since it has no harbor fit for naval purposes, but it is something to get the island away from Turkey. The fortunes of the Cypriotes through the ages of history illustrate European ways of dealing with little peoples. Rome took Cyprus before the Christian era began. It was more than once wrested from her by the Arabs, and for a time, some 700 years ago, it was an English possession, under RICHARD I. Then the Knights Templars had it, from them it passed to the Republic of Venice, and then to Turkey. England does not readily let go of what she once takes—Heligoland is a lamentable illustration of a misjudgment of that kind. What will happen to Turkey at the end of the war cannot be easily foreseen, save that the disappearance of the Turkish power in Europe is highly probable. Cyprus is very likely to remain an English island.

VICTOR MURDOCK.

Regret that Mr. VICTOR MURDOCK of Kansas will be forced to retire to private life for two years after March 4, 1915, will not be confined to the comparatively few still faithful members of the Progressive Party to the general collapse of which alone his defeat is attributable. For ten years Mr. MURDOCK has represented the Eighth Kansas District in the House of Representatives, and so strong has been his hold on the voters of that part of his State that no opponent has dared to appear of late to contest his biennial re-election. He has been free in the political campaigns to lend his oratory to other districts and other States. But Mr. MURDOCK chose this year to carry the Progressive instead of the Republican banner in his contest for the Senatorship, and he has found that party fidelity is still stronger in the John Brown State than personal popularity.

He will be missed in the next session of Congress, especially by Uncle JOE CANNON, who must have been looking forward eagerly to renewing his relations with the Kansas young man. But while Mr. MURDOCK'S enforced rest from the political routine will give him time to put new fire and energy into his newspaper, The Wichita Eagle, the pursuit of journalism so remote from the national capital will scarcely lend free play to his talent. That he will return to put spice, vigor, and personal humor in the proceedings of the Sixty-fifth Congress goes without saying. The oriflamme has been furled, but it will wave again.

TO ONE IN THE SPOTLIGHT.

Fame will accompany the flight of the now Hon. MEYER LONDON through the next two years. He will be the most noticeable and noticed member of the New York delegation in Congress; one of the most noticed in the country. His goings and comings will be chronicled; when there is a roll call special mention will be made of the way "the only Socialist member" voted; when he makes a speech the Washington correspondents will give him a place by himself in their reports; the men who write apocryphal gossip of Washington will put witty retorts in his mouth, and tell of the funny thing that happened when he first entered the cloakroom.

Therefore we address a word of caution to the Hon. MEYER LONDON. Let not this fame agitate him, for beneath it there lie pitfalls. The attention with which he is regarded will not be wholly reverent; those who pay it will be waiting to pounce upon him if he turns out, as most members of a third party in Congress do, to be ridiculous. And if he is but doubtfully ridiculous, they will not give him the benefit of the doubt. This applies to his fellow-Congressmen as well as to the humor-loving public.

Socialism, the single tax, and other unaccepted theories have had their single Representatives in Congress, who have won a place that still gives them mention in the cloakroom stories of old-timers; but the place is not enviable. The crusader in Congress usually feels that he has a mission and that every opportunity must be seized to thrust his theories upon Congress; he has only two years and must make hay while the sun shines. Hence we see him perpetually in eruption, seizing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as an excuse to point out the evils of capitalism, or an invalid pension bill to arouse class consciousness in Congress. The wise old longhorns of the House, who have seen his like come and go, are grateful for the chance of comedy; they encourage him in his career and enjoy him as vaudeville in tired moments, and he becomes, to his astonishment, a Great National Joke.

One exception there has been to this rule. VICTOR L. BERGER was a Socialist who went to Congress, and the Congressmen and correspondents awaited his coming with thankful anticipation, looking upon him as comedy relief, and justified in so doing by experience with his like. But BERGER disappointed them; instead of thrusting himself upon them in season and out of season, he spoke infrequently, but always to the point. When he spoke he spoke with a sanity and moderation that compelled reluctant and astonished respect from the most hardened old he-goats of the House machine. He was hard-headed and had no illusions, and when he talked Socialism he did not talk the Socialistic cant. Also he recognized that his "capitalistic" colleagues were human beings. In a month he had won a respect which brought attention and seriousness whenever he rose to speak; he demonstrated that he was not a show; and, alone as he was in Congress, he was an influence. When he left he carried a Washington-wide friendship and golden opinions that were unanimous.

If the Hon. MEYER LONDON has it in him, we recommend him, in all friendliness, to copy the example of VICTOR BERGER, and not that of Anti-Pass BOB BAKER. If he does he will be doing something for Socialism as well as for himself.

MR. WILLIAMS AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Controller WILLIAMS has placed the banks of the Wall Street district under obligation to him. But for his aid they would have been unable to give equal publicity to the fact that their rates for accommodation are so much more reasonable than those charged in other districts, where there is more pretense of running banks for popularity than for profit. Thanks to Mr. WILLIAMS it is now advertised throughout the country that there are only three banks in the lair of the money trust which charge over 6 per cent. for call loans, and in these cases the higher rate, it appears, was determined by considerations of credit in a few special instances. That is a sort of loan which stands by itself to such an extent that there is a special statute in New York allowing rates to be charged on call above those on other loans. Yet the banks run by the money power, although taken by surprise by the Controller's inquiry, are able to show a clean bill of health on action taken voluntarily instead of by official requirement.

Indeed, the Controller's intervention is more in favor of the banks than of their customers. Resentment at official intervention in a matter of no concern to the currency has been expressed, and might find expression in an insistence upon freedom of action. Perhaps gratitude to the Controller will inspire kinder thoughts. How could the banks equally well have certified to the country that they are not now exacting the 50 per cent. or more which has been heard of in times of stress? How could the banks of New York equally well have let the country know that they are accommodating all deserving borrowers, on terms so satisfactory, and in relation to the conditions of the cases respectively? Borrowers also are indebted to the Controller for not setting a rule for the banks, for a rule would require all rates to be higher if the level were compulsory. The banks of many sections of the country also are indebted to the Controller for not asking questions of them. The banks of other sections may be said to be under a continuing obligation, for if the Controller should take it into his head to ask them what their rates are, they would be in danger of an exposure which would make Wall Street blush for its moderation.

Nobody is asking relief for Wall Street, which is helping everybody who has a case for assistance on public grounds. Why, then, is the Controller so anxious about the Wall Street borrowers on call? It is from pure good will. The Controller is actuated solely by the desire to get the facts before the country. The Controller has no grievance against Wall Street, and is solely desirous of giving certificates of character to its banks, even at the risk of being thought meddlesome.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Censorship Hinders Recruiting.

One of yesterday's dispatches from London told of what approached a united protest by the papers of that city against the small quantity and poor quality of the war news which the military censors allow them to print. They said, whether truly or not is not for us to say, that this was having another result besides the production of journalistic resentment—at which the censors, not being the wisest of folk, will presumbaly smile as unimportant. The other result, we read, is difficulty in raising recruits for the army.

That there is any such difficulty has been often denied and never admitted, officially, but more than a few observers have reported that the British public did not seem to realize as fully as those of France and Germany the seriousness of the war. The difference, if there be any, is hardly to be explained by the censorship, that certainly being not less rigid in the other two countries than in Great Britain, but, considering the latter alone, the scarcity of published information about the war, and especially the minimizing or concealment of "bad" news, would fairly well account both for failure on the part of the Britons to be as deeply stirred as they should be and for a comparative slowness in enlisting.

If the English can be judged by ourselves, they probably are not at all grateful for being protected from a knowledge of the truth, whatever it may be.

Certainly Alarmed in Time.

That the Londoners are not quite as easy in their minds as has been inferred from the calmness of their behavior in public is more than hinted in the report that when they go to hotels nowadays they show for the lower floors a preference so decided that the resulting emptiness of rooms nearer the sky is making new trouble and loss for the owners of those establishments.

The preference is explained as due to fear of Zeppelins, or rather of the bombs which that interesting product of Teutonic genius is wont to drop with such quaint disregard for consequences. Of course the danger to individuals, if the big airships ever do fly over London, is real enough. Have they not already mutilated a little girl in one city, an old lawyer in another, and seriously injured several private houses in Antwerp? Of military efficiency they have as yet shown next to none, if any, but they may have some, nevertheless, and the grim promises of what they will do when the time comes cannot be wholly ignored by those confronted with the possibility of a visitation from them.

As it is a plausible assumption that, when a Zeppelin came, the occupants of a tall building would be safer in its lower stories than in its higher ones, there is nothing either mysterious or disgraceful in the reported liking for rooms near the ground. To remote—and unimperiled — commentators, however, this latest grievance of the London hotelkeepers seems slightly amusing and the apprehensions that produce it not altogether in harmony with the established and accepted notions as to the Briton's cool confidence in himself and his institutions.

We Americans, now, with our jumpy nerves, could be more easily excused for taking precautions against Zeppelins. Bostonians took them once, according to old tales, against like perils from a Spanish fleet, and nobody ventured then even to smile.

Looks Like Ultimate Vindication.

Latest, and, considering the circumstances, perhaps the most significant, admission of the claim by the WRIGHT brothers to recognition as the men who made aerial navigation a reality has come this week in the shape of an award of £15,000 from the British Government in payment for the use in building aeroplanes of principles patented by them. That is a victory greater even than those won in American and French courts before the war began, for this is a time when only the clearest of "cases" would be settled in such a way, for all ordinary compulsions are now either abrogated or weakened, and nations at war have little leisure for legal controversies.

More than a patent suit and profits of manufacture was at stake. There has been, indeed, in this country, as well as elsewhere, something of regret among people who had given the subject only superficial thought, that the discovery of how to fly was not offered freely to the world for use and improvement, and the WRIGHTS have sometimes been criticised for exploiting their invention without regard to sentiment. This feeling has, in turn, been industriously used by rival—and later—makers of aeroplanes to create sympathy for themselves as the objects of vexatious litigation by would-be monopolists.

But whoever disregarded the claims of the WRIGHTS to their legal profits also attacked their claim to priority of invention, and when this was done, as it often has been, by foreigners, they threatened to deprive the United States of the glory of having produced the solvers of a problem that had baffled the world for unnumbered centuries. Therein, for us, lies public interest in the maintenance of the WRIGHT patents, and they now seem to be beyond further dispute.

One War Is Highly Admirable.

At any other time than this, the outbreak among American cattle of the clumsily named "foot-and-mouth" disease would have received instant and excited recognition as bringing with it the threat, and more than the possibility, of a calamity which can without exaggeration be described as national.

Fortunately the present resources of knowledge and power are in all probability sufficient to bring about a prompt stamping out of the terrible infection, but the fact that the epidemic has necessitated the closing of the great Chicago stock yards is evidence of its seriousness. Our most important food material is imperiled, however, and it is not with composure that the country can face an almost inevitable advance in the price of beef—a price already inconvenjently high.

Welcome assurances are given to the effect that if there is an advance in price it will not be great, and that it will be paid from the pockets of the distributers. Experience, however, makes the latter statement unbelievable for most of us. Our real and only comfort lies in the energy displayed by the Government sanitarians and veterinarians. They are not allowing any other interests to stand in the way of the great interest, which is, of course, that of the country at large.

Some day there may be a like activity and a like expenditure in suppressing disease among human beings.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

An Instance of Its Abuse in Political Campaigns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I use your columns to protest against flagrant abuse of the Congressional franking privilege in the recent campaign? The abuse is not a new one. I received on Oct. 31, under the frank of Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, a package containing fourteen Republican campaign pamphlets and two reprints from the Congressional Record of political speeches in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Haugen of Iowa and Helgesen of North Dakota.

It was my privilege to make the following reply to Congressman Bartholdt:

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—Permit me to thank you for sending at my expense a large bundle of Republican campaign documents. It is peculiarly fortunate that they should arrive in time for use in a lecture which we give every year to a large class in a course on "American Government." This lecture deals with procedure and debate in the House of Representatives, leave to print, the use and abuse of the franking privilege, and related topics. I shall take pleasure in using your literature as "Exhibit A," under "abuse of the franking privilege." It will help to impress upon the minds of a large group of men one way, at least, by which the cost of Government may be increased, a privilege abused, and the people disgusted with the conduct of their representatives.

I object to being taxed for this sort of compulsory campaign contribution.

EDWIN D. DICKINSON,
Dartmouth College.

Hanover, N. H., Nov. 4, 1914.

The Safe Deposit Box.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of your issue of Oct. 25, under the caption "The Safe Deposit Box," you write: "It is needless to say that the new law increases the responsibilities and the labors of the banks and trust companies which rent the boxes." I would infer from the foregoing that Section 227 of the tax law had been superseded by a new law.

If not, you appear to have ignored the fact that this Section 227 of the tax law imposing penalties upon safe deposit companies was unanimously decided to be practically invalid by the Appellate Division of the First Department of the Supreme Court in November, 1913; the case being People of the State of New York, by Martin H. Glynn, Controller, appellant, vs. Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, respondent.

Whether or not the case has been certified and sent to the Court of Appeals I do not know, but I presume that it has. I had supposed that pending such appeal the law could be assumed to be invalid, but now your article would lead one to infer that a new law had been passed, superseding the one covered by the decision above referred to.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914. C. H.

THE SOLDIER'S DUTY.

Two Letters That Show the Spirit of Self-Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose two letters which have been forwarded to me from Paris. The first is from a garcon de cafe to his mother, a concierge in a private family. The second is from a mother to her son, a Russian officer, on whose breast it was found after his death on the field of battle.

(1)

(Translation.)

Dear Mother:

Two words to tell you that I am in perfect health. Write to me. It will make me so happy to hear from you. Do not weep; have the same courage that I must have to go before the enemy. Hope always that I shall return with my duty accomplished to be the comfort of your old age. If I do not come back, console yourself by thinking that your son has done his duty as a Frenchman, has followed the straight path that you and poor Papa laid out for him. My only wish is that you may b able to have some happy days in spite of this terrible war. I leave you, dear Mamma, thanking you for having made of me a man capable of going to face the enemy to avenge the heroes of '70.

Your son who keeps for you the best place in his heart and who thinks of you without ceasing. I embrace you a thousand times. J—— F——.

(2)

(Translation.)

Your father was killed far away from us at Lea-yan, and now I am sending you to the sacred duty of the defense of our dear country against a strong and terrible enemy. Remember that you are the son of a hero. My heart bleeds and I weep as I ask you to show yourself worthy of him; I feel all the fatal horror of my words, the suffering that they can bring to me and to us all. Nevertheless I say them yet again.

We do not live forever in this world. What is the life of one human being? A drop of water in the ocean of life of magnificent Russia. We shall not always exist, but she must have a long and prosperous life. I know that we shall be forgotten and that our happy descendants will not remember those who sleep in soldiers' graves.

When the moment shall come for the accomplishment of a high deed, do not remember my tears, remember only my benediction. God keep you, my child, so dearly and so tenderly loved.

One word more. There are reports on all sides that the enemy is showing himself cruel and savage. Do not allow yourself to be carried away by a blind sentiment of vengeance. Do not raise your hand on a fallen foe, but be generous to those whom destiny may cause to fall into your hands.

EOLINE G. STODDARD.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

GEN. HELMUTH VON MOLTKE.

Chief of German General Staff Is Not a Christian Scientist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that recent press reports have stated that Lieut. Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, was connected with the Christian Science movement, permit me to state, merely as a matter of information, that Gen. von Moltke is not a Christian Scientist.

There are two branches of the von Moltke family in Germany. From ancient times the title of "Count" or "Countess" has been held by one branch of the family. At the present this title is held by Countess Fanny von Moltke of Berlin, who is a Christian Science practitioner and First Reader of First Church of Christ Scientist of that city.

The late Field Marshal von Moltke had the title of "Count" bestowed upon him because of his services in the Franco-Prussian war. He was a member of the other branch of the von Moltke family. The present holder of the title conferred upon the Field Marshal is Count Helmuth von Moltke, who resides on his estate near Breslau, in Silesia. Both he and his wife, Countess Dorothy von Moltke, are Christian Scientists.

Two uncles of Count von Moltke are prominent in German public life—one is Prussian Minister of the Interior and the other is, or was, the Chief of the German General Staff referred to in recent press reports. Neither he nor the Prussian Minister of the Interior, however, is a Christian Scientist, and neither of them has shown any special interest in the subject. Both the Count and the General have the same name—Helmuth von Moltke.

ROBERT S. ROSS,
Christian Science Committee on Publication,
New York.
New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

CROWN PRINCE INSANE?

Still Another Version of the Many Reports About Kaiser's Son.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past month rumors have had it that the German Crown Prince is dead, and again lately he has been reported seriously wounded in the royal castle at Strassburg, all those in attendance on him strictly confined to the castle, prevented from communication with the outside world.

I am just in receipt of a letter from a friend who formed part of the Prince's suite, and who writes from Lucerne, Switzerland, under date of Oct. 15. I quote from his letter:

"The Crown Prince has lately had attacks of furious madness, and it has been necessary to put him under restraint. Things have become so uncomfortable that I have taken French leave and settled in Switzerland till this appalling war struggle has come to an end."

I give the above extract for what it is worth. My friend is a reliable man, and has been in the Prince's civil suite during five years.

G. A.

New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

COUNTING SHEEP.

My mind awakes and will not let me rest,
Although I know the day has yet to break;
Again I battle with my dark perplexities—
Knots that must be loosed and steps that I must take.
One refuge still is left—I close my eyes
And hurry down a lane both green and steep,
Toward the sound of tiny hoofs and muffled cries.
I go to count my sheep!
Little ones, big ones, black-faced and woolly-tailed,
Fathers with curly horns, fat lamokins, too,
All crowding near a velvet sward with a narrow gate.
They know me well—I often let them through.
Down fall the bars, into the field they go.
I sit upon a bank with perfumed violets deep,
And, as they pass I count them, quick or slow—
My dear dream-flock of sheep!
Five hundred—six—and still they patter on.
Ah! In their midst I see a strange beast glide!
It stops and turns its head to me with evil grin—
A Dark Perplexity has stolen to my side!
Shoulder him off, my gentle flock, and make him flee,
For never otherwise can I my tally keep.
Twilight shuts slowly down—now I can scarcely see!
Good night, my little ones, be faithful, stray not far from me,
I've—counted—all—my—sheep.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

ART NOTES.

Wm. B. Van Ingen's Mural Paintings of Panama Canal at Lotos Club.

At the Lotos Club the mural paintings by William B. Van Ingen for the Administration Building on the Panama Canal Zone are on view for a number of days. Mr. Van Ingen had the practically impossible task of conveying the impression produced on his mind of vastness, and of order in apparent confusion, of tremendous activity, of complicated construction, of definite lines and masses and colors, and of overpowering noise. The great blasts of explosives, he says, played as important a part in the memory remaining in his mind as any visible phenomena. To get all this on canvas with pigment and brush would mean a power of synthesis such as no modern artist has yet shown. Moreover, it probably was not quite synthesis that was wanted for the Administration Building, but record of conditions necessarily of short duration. The water has covered all this scaffolding erected in opposition to the angry defiance of nature. Accuracy and definition were of the essence of the work. These Mr. Van Ingen has achieved, together with an effect of energy and exotic color. Not an inch of his canvas is without its interest.

The large panels show the construction of the locks at the point it had reached in 1912, the Spillway, and the Lock Gates. The making of the Culebra Cut was shown in a canvas about 90 feet long, which is now at the Isthmus. A sketch of it is at the Lotos Club, and there are a number of smaller sketches on view that were made in connection with the work.

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At Clark's Art Rooms is a tremendous collection of objects of all kinds from the estate of Mrs. Mary Mandeville Johnston. Among them are certain special features that will interest the collector along these lines. There are many examples of the ancient type of "embroidery picture" ranging from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and there are several cases of Staffordshire, Lowestoft, Old Bow, and other well-known potteries which invite attention. There are a few paintings and a large number of prints of varying merit and interest.

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The management of the Forty-eighth Street Theatre announces a poster contest. Artists are invited to send suggestions for a poster for "The Law of the Land." Three prizes will be given, and the poster accepted for reproduction will be bought at the artist's price. Those desiring particulars should address S. Jay Kaufman at the theatre.

TROLLOPE FIRST EDITIONS.

Complete Collection Brings $510 at Anderson Sale.

The highest price at the sale yesterday of the Stickney and Wilson libraries by the Anderson Auction Company was $510, which Gabriel Weis gave for a complete collection of first editions of Anthony Trollope.

"The Workes of John Helwood, newlie imprinted," small quarto, London, 1598, the scarce fifth edition, went to F. W. Morris for $52. Mr. Weis paid $100 for the "Edition de Bibliophile" of the "Works of Victor Hugo." James F. Drake obtained for $40 a copy of "The vision of Pierce Ploughman, nowe the seconde tyme imprinted by Roberte Crowlye, dwellynge in Elye rentes in Holborne," the scarce second edition of William Langland's book, dated London, 1550. Thomas L. McKenney's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America" went to Brentano for $35.

Mr. Weis paid $35 for the "Champlain Edition" of the "Works of Francis Parkman," portraits and other illustrations on India paper; $52.50 for the "Edition Magnifique" of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels," illustrations in two states, one being on Japan paper, and $60 for the "Connoisseur's Edition" of the same work.

J. C. McCoy gave $40 for "Romances, Novels, and Tales by M. de Voltaire," portrait by Mackenzie and plates after Moreau, octavo, London, 1806, in binding by Petit-Simier. He also paid $48 for the rare original issue of the London 1822 issue of Voltaire's "Maid of Orleans," translated into English verse, extra illustrated by the insertion of 300 engraved plates.

The total for the entire sale was $4,722.

ST. NICHOLAS OFFICERS.

Society Installs President Vernon M. Davis and Others.

At a meeting of the St. Nicholas Society held last night in the Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway, the following officers were installed for the coming year:

President—Vernon M. Davis; Vice Presidents—De Lancey Nicoll, William D. Murphy, Alfred Wagstaff, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; Treasurer—Henry Cotheal Swords; Secretary—Clarence Storm; Assistant Secretary—Guy Van Amringe; Chaplain—The Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer and the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington; Physicians—Dr. Robert Fulton Weir and Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee; Managers—Charles Isham, Thomas Bloodgood Peck, and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; Stewards—George M. Woolsey and John F. Daniell.

Aid for Belgian Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in regard to aiding the Belgians.

Every woman's heart in these distressing war times is stirred to its depth with sympathy for the mothers, wives, and children across the waters, and the clarion call rings clear and loud for help. How shall we give it? First, of course, food and clothing. But this is only temporal; we must bring hope and courage to these starving hearts, and the one way presents itself—to help them to help themselves. How? Bring the young women to this dear "Land of the Free." Provide a way to get them here in safety. (Every precaution, as we all know, must be taken.) Put them in good homes where they can be taught and trained in the art of good service, for cook, waitress, housemaid, &c.; pay a fair wage for this service; give them the protection of a home and, yes, may we say the love of it, too, so that the hearts will not starve. This, to my mind, would be a mutual benefit. Would it not help solve our domestic problem?

Let all women who will help in this cause form a local society with New York City as centre from which to operate. Would not the steamship companies bring them over for very little? Let this be their donation in a good cause.

MAY P. NICHOLSON,
EMILY A. CAMPBELL.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 4, 1914.

Col. Roosevelt on Righteousness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted in answer to Mr. Roosevelt's articles on peace and righteousness to remind your readers that it is exactly eleven years since he failed to practice what he preaches when he treated the Treaty of 1846 between the United States and the Republic of Colombia as a "scrap of paper," thereby depriving my country of its most valuable and most cherished possession.

November the third is still taught in the schools of Colombia as the anniversary of the rape of the Isthmus.

A. VILLEGAS RESTREPO.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

GAVE OUT 14 JOBS ON PRIMARY DAY

Civil Service Investigation Discloses Forgeries in Men's Applications.

TREE CLIMBERS IN QUEENS

Park Laborers Produced Letters from a Florist Who Repudiates Many of the Signatures.

About twenty tree climbers and pruners from the Park Department of Queens were witnesses yesterday at the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Civil Service Commission. It came out in the course of the examination by Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General, that some of them had made use of forged signatures to get their appointments, and that their statements were not challenged by the Municipal Commissioners. Mr. Moss tried to show negligence, and he asserted that the abolition of the Labor Bureau by the Municipal Commission was responsible for the laxity in the examinations.

Park Department employes are in the non-competitive class, and are simply required to pass physical tests. They must give references and all of former experience, however, in their application blanks.

It appeared that it was a good recommendation for tree climbers and pruners to be able to say that they were once in the employ of Cassidy & Sons, florists, at Calvary Cemetery, Queens. When there was a call for applicants on Sept. 24 fourteen laborers applied, and all said in their applications that the Cassidy firm had employed them at one time. All of the fourteen lived in the same political district of Queens, in which there was a fight for the leadership. The fourteen received their appointments on Sept. 26, primary day.

On examination by Mr. Moss, none of the fourteen professed to know the politicians who were running for leadership, and only a few of them, it appeared, had voted at the primaries.

John Cassidy, a member of the firm of florists, was asked to inspect the application blanks which had been submitted to the Municipal Civil Service Commission. To his surprise, he found his own name written in many different styles of handwriting, and pinned to one application he found a complete letter signed with his name. A few of the signatures were genuine, but Mr. Cassidy said he could not remember ever having seen the majority of the pruners.

The cases, it was said, would probably be turned over to the District Attorney of Queens to investigate the alleged forgeries. The State Civil Service Commission is not interested in the criminal side of the cases, but counsel tried to show that the forgeries and misrepresentations would have been discovered if proper examinations had been held. Under the old system, where examinations were held by a separate labor bureau, it was contended by the State Commissioners, there could not have been such violations of the law.

Jugglery in the civil service rules was charged in the case of Samuel Brock, a provisional appointee in the office of Borough President Connolly of Queens. Brock entered the civil service at $1,200 a year in 1903, and in 1906, by a series of promotions, he was earning $2,100. He was attached to the Finance Department as a clerk at this salary in 1913, when President Connolly wanted him for Secretary of Queens Borough. By special arrangement Brock got a leave of absence from the Finance Department from March to December, 1913. During that time, in accordance with this agreement, he acted as Secretary of Queens Borough, and for this he received pay at the rate of $4,000 a year.

After January, 1914, a regular clerkship paying $4,000 was available in Mr. Connolly's office. Brock took a promotion examination for this and got the job. Mr. Moss contended that the job was intended for Brock, but this Brock denied. Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Keogh explained that the transfer of Brock was in conformity with the civil service rules in every way.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

DEVINE DEFENDS KINGSBURY.

Editorial in The Survey Laments Attacks on Commissioner.

Prof. Edward T. Devine, editor of The Survey, the official organ of the Charity Organization Society, warmly commends John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, in the current issue of the publication. Dr. Devine laments the attacks upon Mr. Kingsbury by the State Civil Service Commission, by the Grand Jury, and by the Associates of Private Charities, Incorporated. He says Mr. Kingsbury brought the attacks upon himself by his independent administration of his office. The editorial says:

The sum total of Mr. Kingsbury's offending is that he has taken his duties seriously. He has worked hard and conscientiously and efficiently. He has discovered abuses and exposed them. He has needed expert visitors and has obtained them. Having obtained them, he has put them to admirable use. He has convinced the financial authorities of the city of the need for additional funds, and this has required persistence, tact, and knowledge. He has taken a sincere human interest in hospital patients, residents of the city homes, and others for whose care and treatment he is officially responsible.

He has sympathetically and painstakingly studied the details of shelter, diet, clothing, and attendance. He has gone further, taking into account the possibilities of normal home life, of the restoration of children to parents—not so much for the sake of a

MISS GUNN BRIDE OF F. G. HOSTETTER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn Married in St. Thomas's Church.

REV. DR. STIRES OFFICIATES

Bride's Sister Is Maid of Honor and Bridegroom's Brother Best Man —Will Live in Virginia.

The wedding of Frederick G. Hostetter, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white faille silk, the skirt, which was rather short, being draped at the right side in cascade folds edged with tiny white chiffon rosés. The low-cut corsage was finished with white roses as a border and the court train of white chiffon cloth was gathered in full folds to the band of roses and was bordered with silver ribbon. The tulle veil was gathered into a flat cap, and lilies of the valley and orange blossoms banded it at the back. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley.

Miss Elisabeth Gunn was her sister's maid of honor. Her gown was of pale blue taffeta opening over a petticoat of ecru lace and mauve chiffon. The corsage was of ecru lace, with a mauve girdle and sash. She carried mauve orchids and wore a large black velvet picture hat.

Little Elinor Gunn, another sister of the bride, wore a frock of pink chiffon ruffled with lace headed with blue satin and a white net hat with a wide blue ribbon band. She carried peach-colored roses. Mrs. Gunn, the bride's mother, was in midnight blue satin and a velvet hat with feathers to match.

Mr. Hostetter's best man was his brother, D. Herbert Hostetter, Jr., and the ushers were Ralph Binns, Jr., Frederick Goltra of St. Louis, Edward R. Little of Morristown, S. Bonsal White of Baltimore, Charles Lee Reed and Stanhope Goddard of Pittsburgh, and John Quinby, Jr., of New York.

There was no reception. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter will make their home at Broad Run, Va.

THRONG AT FASHION FETE.

Luncheon Parties at the Ritz Before Committee of Mercy's Display.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the Fashion Fête at the Ritz-Carlton, both afternoon and evening, the proceeds of which are to be devoted by the Committee of Mercy to the relief of the women and children of the war-ridden countries.

Among those who gave luncheons at the hotel before the matinée were Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Miss Mabel Gerry, and Mrs. Ernest Iselin. Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. Eugene Boissevain, and Mrs. John Aspegren.

The ushers and those in charge of the registration yesterday afternoon, chosen by Miss Audrey Osborn, included the Misses Mercedes de Acosta, Eleanor Lamson, Katherine Porter, Margaret Andrews, Katherine Baldwin, Anna Wright, Marjorie Curtis, Frances Breese, Mary Harriman, and Ursula Brown. Mrs. Oren Root, and Lady Victoria Brady.

SOCIAL NOTES.

J. Borden Harriman, who was seriously ill recently at his home at Mount Kisco, N. Y., left here yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Harriman and Dr. Charles F. Chapman, for Washington, D. C., to spend the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Edwards Robinson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, 122 East Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Miss Anne Sloane of Germantown, Penn.

The wedding of Miss Estelle H. Flower, daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower, to Clarence M. Chauncey will be celebrated on Dec. 5 at the home of her sister, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barber, at Tuxedo Park. Mr. Chauncey will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Dec. 1 at the Union Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left yesterday for Newport on their yacht Wayfarer, and will return to New York next Monday.

James W. Hawes will entertain the Harvard University graduates of the Pi Eta Society on Dec. 3, at his home at the Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, who for years have made their home at the Hotel Savoy, have taken the house at 63 East Fifty-fourth Street for the Winter, and will occupy it on their return next week from Tuxedo.

The Friday Junior Dances for girls not yet out will be held on Thursday, Dec. 23 and Fridays, Jan. 1 and April 23, at the Plaza.

Mrs. Alfred Lawrence Snyder gave a luncheon, followed by a tea, yesterday at her residence, 124 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Bliven Weds George R. Titus.

The wedding of Miss Miriam Fay Bliven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bliven of 464 Riverside Drive, to George Raymond Titus took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the church, in the presence of the immediate families and friends.

The bride wore a traveling gown of blue broadcloth topped with a hat to match. There were no attendants. After a honeymoon through the South Mr. and Mrs. Titus will live at The Gables, Fairoaks, Muscatine, Iowa.

7-Passenger Limousine, $2750

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THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

A Concert of German Music at the Opening of Its Season.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra was welcomed last evening with the heartiest enthusiasm at its first appearance this season in New York at Carnegie Hall. The audience, as it has been for so many years, was as large as the hall could hold. Mr. Witek, the concert master, received a round of applause when he came upon the platform, apparently a little to his surprise, and when Dr. Muck appeared he was made to bow again and again by applause given in glad recognition of his return from troublous scenes, and of his re-entrance upon a task that has given, and will continue to give, so much and so rare pleasure to New York lovers of orchestral music.

It was possibly not wholly an accident that Dr. Muck's first programme put before his listeners only German music by some of its most distinguished representatives, Beethoven and Weber, Brahms and Strauss; that the symphony was the "Eroica," concerning which M. d'Indy, as Mr. Hale points out in his programme notes—M. d'Indy, the French composer and writer—"in discussing the patriotism of Beethoven as shown in his music, calls attention to the 'militarisme,' the adaptation of a warlike rhythm to melody, that characterizes the funeral march;" or even that Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg, who naturally have a deep interest in German music, occupied a box.

The programme consisted of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Brahms's variations and theme of Haydn, Strauss's tone poem "Don Juan," and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." This music, as it has so often and most of it for so many years, ("Don Juan" as lately as last Friday,) profoundly moved, delighted, and edified the audience, who found so much and such varied pleasure in its content and in the wonderfully fine performance that they had no need and no desire to think of anything but the merits of both and least of all of any possible ulterior suggestion in the occasion.

The orchestra seemed in its finest forms, and though only recently reassembled after more or less strenuous effort, has never played with more beauty and exquisite balance of tone, more finish and more fire, nor has Dr. Muck ever swayed it more perfectly to his wishes. His interpretation of the symphony was an exposition of the composer's thought, untouched by conductor's desire to establish a "reading" or to find what none had been able to find in it before. It was superbly vigorous and elastic, marked by modifications of tempo so subtle that they never obtruded themselves as such or impeded the fundamental rhythm of the music. Notable were the depth and shadowy richness of orchestral color in Brahms's variations, only to be presented by such an expert setting of the palette as was bestowed upon it; and strongly contrasting with them the easier brilliancy of Strauss's tone poem, played with marvelous elan and clarity. It was not surprising that there was tempestuous applause, or that Dr. Muck found occasion to make his men rise to share it with him after the symphony.

MR. BORWICK'S RECITAL.

The English Pianist Reappears After Three Years in Carnegie Hall.

About three years ago Mr. Leonard Borwick appeared in Carnegie Hall and gave a recital that surprised and delighted a handful of listeners, few of whom probably knew this English pianist even by reputation. For he came without any of the preliminary heralding that often announces the fame of lesser men, and after that he was on his way from Australia to England and gave his concert here as he was passing through. He passed on and was heard no more.

Mr. Borwick appeared again yesterday at Carnegie Hall, giving the first of three projected recitals, and again showed that he is a pianist of the highest accomplishment, an artist of singular individuality, gifted with poetic vision, but essentially sound and wholesome in all that he does. There is nothing to be allowed for the idiosyncrasies of virtuosoship, for any obtrusion of the player's personality, in Mr. Borwick's performance. It is first and foremost an interpretation of the composer's meaning and intention.

The most significant feature of his playing is a certain vitality, a stimulating quality that charges it and gives it a ceaseless fascination, no matter what he undertakes. His programme yesterday began with Bach in arrangement of an organ fugue in G minor by Bach—not the one that Liszt arranged—played with consummate clearness in the leading of the voices and with a finely felt molding of its formal structure; Beethoven's Rondo in G, Op. 51, No. 2; three "harpsichord lessons" by Domenico Scarlatti, which he played in exactly the right spirit of debonair brilliancy, and Brahms's sonata in F minor, Op. 5, a work whose beauty, poetry and true grandeur are not staled by the passage of years, and which stands forth today as one of his greater compositions, though one of his earliest. Mr. Borwick's performance of it was the crowning achievement of his recital. Some may have wished for a little more repose in the first movement, especially in its opening chords, and a little more definite composition of the rhythm there. But there were warmth of feeling, the pulse of life, an impulsive vigor, and in the andante and its echoing interludes a poignant tenderness of poetical feeling.

For his last group there were Paderewski's Thème Varié, Op. 16, No. 3; a serenade by Rachmaninoff, Op. 3, No. 5, and Liszt's Etude de Concert in F minor.

Exhibition of Stage Designs.

The Stage Society will hold an exhibition at 714 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday, Nov. 11, which will be open two weeks, showing stage designs by Howard Cushing, Maxfield Parrish, and Robert Chanler; stage models, lit by electricity, by Joseph Urban, Livingston Platt, and Mrs. Conwell, and S. Hume of Cambridge has lent his collection. There will be demonstrations each day of the new type of German stage. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the Committee of Mercy's War Fund.

Mlle. Dorziat to Recite Poems.

Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, who is appearing with William Faversham in "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre, will give a series of recitations in French at the Lyceum Theatre Nov. 27 for the benefit of the destitute families of actors in France and Belgium. She will recite poems by Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Paul Verlaine, and Edmond Rostand.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the Strand Theatre next Tuesday afternoon there will be a benefit performance for the Belgian Relief Fund, under the direction of Mrs. August Belmont. The entire proceeds will be given to the fund.

Charles Neville Buck, author of "The Battle Cry," gave a box party at the Lyric Theatre last night for a number of well-known authors.

Rudolph Friml has completed his additions for the score of "Polenblut," which is soon to be presented, with Emma Trentini in the leading role.

Sanger and Jordan have just leased to William Fox, for pictures, the rights to Bernstein's plays, "The Thief" and "Samson."

M'lle. Dazie has been engaged for a leading role in Rida Johnson Young and William Schroeder's new musical comedy, "Lady Luxury."

Charles Frohman's next production, opening in Philadelphia, will be "Driven," a four-act comedy by E. Temple Thurston, which was first given at the Haymarket Theatre, London. After its engagement in Philadelphia "Driven" will go on tour before coming to New York.

In order to permit Lew Fields to devote more time to his other business interests, "The High Cost of Loving" will close at the Republic Theatre on Nov. 14, and on the following Monday "Kick In" will be moved into that theatre from the Longacre.

Howard Estabrook will be featured in a film version of "Officer 666," which will be made by George Kleine.

Selwyn & Co. have accepted for immediate production a new play by James Forbes.

Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, last night entertained the senior class of embryo newspaper men at a performance of Walker Whiteside's "Mr. Wu." Each student will be required to write a criticism of the performance for future discussion in class.

Cyril Maude and his English company arrive from London today on the steamship Lapland. They will leave at once for Boston, where they will open at the Plymouth Theatre on Monday next in "Grumpy."

The Famous Players' Film Company have obtained the services of Marie Doro, who is appearing as co-star with William Gillette and Blanche Bates in the revival of "Diplomacy." The Famous Players will present Miss Doro in a film version of "The Morals of Marcus."

Rehearsals for the revival of "Yosemite," the melodrama by Charles A. Taylor, will commence at Daly's Theatre this morning. The play is to be produced on Nov. 16 at the playhouse.

MISS BURKHARDT TO TESTIFY TODAY

Sullivan's Secretary Expected to Tell of Bank Wrecker's Deals in Prison.

RILEY BEFORE GRAND JURY

Superintendent of Prisons Says He Didn't Know Sullivan and Cummins Had Special Privileges.

When the Kings County Grand Jury continues today the investigation of the doings of David A. Sullivan, the convicted President of the wrecked Union Bank, since he was sentenced to Sing Sing, Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, his confidential secretary, who has so far eluded District Attorney Cropsey's process servers, is expected to appear and testify. Mr. Cropsey is anxious to clear up through her unexplained financial transactions of Sullivan since he has been in prison.

Frederick Burkhardt, a brother of Miss Burkhardt, testified before the Grand Jury yesterday. A subpoena had been served on Burkhardt, and it was understood he would be on hand on Wednesday. He did not appear, and Mr. Cropsey sent for him. Burkhardt explained after he left the Grand Jury room that he thought his subpoena called for his appearance yesterday. It is understood that Burkhardt was asked what he knew of the whereabouts of his sister, her visits to Sullivan, and whether he knew of any business transacted by Sullivan while he was riding in the Warden's automobile.

Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley testified yesterday. He said he had not heard until after the special investigation begun by Commissioner Stephen C. Baldwin that Sullivan and William J. Cummins, the banker, convicted in connection with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, were allowed special privileges. It was said that Cummins seldom slept in a cell, but was allowed a bed in the hospital. Supt. Riley said he had suggested to Warden McCormick that prisoners might be housed in the dormitory as a reward for efficiency and faithfulness.

"I had no official information that the conditions brought out by these investigations existed at Sing Sing," he said. "If I had received official notice that such was the case I would not have hesitated to remove the Warden."

Mr. Riley denied that he had ridden in the Warden's automobile while Sullivan was driving the machine. He said he rode in the auto with Warden McCormick when the Warden was at the wheel. He said he had volunteered to testify before the Grand Jury, and was willing to answer any questions asked him.

Other witnesses who testified yesterday were Michael Lally, the Yonkers hotelkeeper, and William F. Schneider, Clerk of New York County, who has known Miss Burkhardt, for many years. John J. Malloy, the prison auditor, who consented to testify before the Grand Jury after he had been sent to Raymond Street Jail for refusing to do so, waited in the corridor to be called. Watson, confidential clerk to Warden McCormick, was with Malloy. Both witnesses will be examined today.

FRENCH PLAYS BEGIN NOV.16

Company from Paris to Act at the Century Lyceum.

Lucien Bonheur, President of the French Drama Society, last night announced that the season of French plays under the direction of that organization would begin at the Century Lyceum on Nov. 16. On the steamship Rochambeau, arriving next Monday, will come the following members of the French company: Mmes. Revyl, Guerand, Meurville, Ducellier, and Diska, and Messrs. Benedict, Joffroy, and Chalais. Mme. Yorska and other members of the company are already in New York.

"Une Femme Passé" will be played every night the first week, and also at the matinées on Thursday and Saturday. The play is a study of a clever man in the toils of an unworthy love. On Friday afternoon of that week the first of the "literary" matinées will be given. For this Rostand's "Les Romanesques" has been chosen, and this play will be preceded by a short lecture. Many schools have subscribed for tickets for the French matinées.

OPERETTA FOR RED CROSS.

Society Matrons and Girls in Cast of "The Romany Maid" Tonight.

"The Romany Maid," an operetta, is to be given tonight at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the International Red Cross and under the personal indorsement of Miss Mabel Boardman. The operetta has a cast of seventy-five, and prominent society matrons and girls are to take part. Dancing will follow the performance, with music by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

Among those in the cast are Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, Mrs. William F. Irwin, Mrs. Warner L. Churchill, Mrs. Richard C. Hunt, Miss Henrietta Slagle, Jr., Miss Elliot Robinson, H. Duncan Bulkley, William F. Irwin, John Livingston, Jr., and William M. Sullivan.

The patronesses include Mrs. Don Barber, Mrs. George B. Carhart, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, Mrs. George L. McAlpin, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Joseph L. Seligman, Mrs. J. Richard Steers, Mrs. Samuel Valentine, and Mrs. Spencer Turner.

Luncheon for Gertrude Atherton.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan gave a literary luncheon at the Plaza yesterday for Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. The guests were Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Selden Bacon, Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Henry P. Dimock, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Lillie Hamilton French, Mrs. John A. Garver, Mrs. George Harvey, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs, Mrs. A. B. Russell, Mrs. Charles Robinson-Smith, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

W. H. Taft First Bok Lecturer.

A partial list of speakers and subjects of lectures to be delivered under the new Edward Bok Foundation series of lectures at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was made public yesterday. Former President Taft, the first lecturer, will speak on "The Lawyer of Today" on Nov. 12. Other speakers will be Joseph Davies, United States Commissioner of Corporations, on "Why the United States Regulates Business"; Frank A. Vanderlip on "The Man in the World of Money," and William J. Burns on "The Futility of Dishonesty." The object of the lectures is to assist college men in selecting vocations.

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NOTE FROM SPEEDING AUTO

Says Ida von Claussen Is Being Kidnapped—Call Her Lawyer.

Three young men, Adolph and Nathan Levy of 172 East Ninety-fourth Street, and Lawrence Schiff of 522 West 134th Street hurried into the Third Branch Detective Bureau in 116th Street, near Third Avenue last night and handed Lieut. Gallagher a note which, they said, had been thrown by a woman from a speeding automobile in Fifth Avenue near the Ninety-first Street corner at 9:30 o'clock. The note read:

Ida Von Claussen: For God's sake call my attorney, Mr. Wallace, L. J. Collins, 9 Twombly Place, Jamaica, Telephone number 1694 Jamaica, to search for me. I am kidnapped at midnight by Commissioner Katherine B. Davis without law, pending a stay in the Appellate Division.

The young men said that the automobile was flying north at the rate of thirty or more miles an hour. A chauffeur was alone in the front seat and in the tonneau were three persons, two at least, women. The young men said the car was traveling so fast they could noth be sure whether the other occupant of the tonneau was a man or a woman.

The woman who threw the note jumped to her feet, the young men said, as the car pased them, and said:

"Hey, there. Get this."

Then the note came flying from the car. They said the woman wore a long cloak, but seemed scantily attired otherwise, her gown seemibg to be a light, summery affair.

Lieut. Gallagher set Detective Meyers to work on the case, and he tried to reach the lawyers and Miss Davis. The Commissioner told THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mrs. Claussen was perfectly safe, that she was in jail, and that she hadn't been kidnapped. She declined to say, though, whether she were in Matteawan or the Queens County Jail in Long Island City. At the jail information concerning the woman was refused.

TEACHER-MOTHER TO MAYOR

Mr. Mitchel Urged to Influence Board of Education in Her Behalf.

Mrs. Lora Wagner, the teacher-mother who has asked for leave of absence until next September, to care for her child, sent to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a copy of her appeal to the board, indorsed by that body's Committee on High Schools. She asked the Mayor to use his influence to limit the board's authority over woman teachers to matters affecting their school duties, arguing that "the control over domestic affairs which the board seeks to maintain is an intrusion into the privacy of family life."

What the Mayor will do has not been definitely stated, but he indicated yesterday that he would not interfere. "I am chary," he said, "of interfering with the Board of Education." The League for the Civic Service of Women has asked Mr. Mitchel to meet a committee of professional women, who will argue that discharging experienced teachers who become mothers, and filling their places with inexperienced girls, results in inefficiency and waste.

The Feminist Alliance is appealing the case to public sentiment, and will hold an open forum on Nov. 13 at Washington Irving High School. John Martin, William C. Willcox, and others will present the board's side, and the views of the married teachers will be supported by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Prof. W. F. Montague of Columbia, Marion B. Cothren, Fola La Follette, and Dr. Ira S. Wile.

FALLS STARVING IN STREET.

Hungarian Linguist and Accountant Hadn't Eaten in a Week.

Models and saleswomen looking out from a milliner's shop near Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon saw a man suddenly fall to the sidewalk. The manager had noticed him standing there for some time, and he ran out and brought him inside the building. He had fainted.

A doctor said he had fainted from starvation. The victim said he was Frank Schwarzer, 32 years old. He had come from Temesvar, in Hungary, two years ago, and was an expert accountant. Over here, although he spoke not only his own language, but German, French, Swedish and English, the only job he could get was as dish-washer in a restaurant, and he lost that six months ago. In the last week he had not had anything to eat.

Schwarzer was neat, but frail, and the doctor said he would have to be fed forcibly. The employes of the shop took up a collection and gave him $2.50, and on the doctor's advice he took some tea. The physician said that at 6 o'clock he should have broth, toast and eggs, and a woman who lives at the Claridge who happened to be in the shop volunteered to get food for him if the manager of the shop would help get him to the hotel. She interested some of her friends, and after the man had been fed from the hotel kitchen he received a small sum of money, and an effort will be made to give him work in the hotel when he is stronger.

E. L. Stevens's Antiquer Sold.

Antique furniture, bric-a-brac, cut glass, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Edward L. Stevens, Associate City Superintendent of the Department of Education, were sold at auction in the Merwin Galleries, 16 East Fortieth Street, yesterday. A Japanese vase, with lion cup cover, brought $23; a pair of Austrian porcelain vases, $20; two Hepplewhite armchairs, top bars with Prince of Wales's feathers, $26; a small bronze group, "The Lion and the Snake," signed "Barye," $27; an Auerbach upright piano, $75; two chairs in Chippendale design, $38, and a bookcase, $31. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Ex-Senator Aldrich in Burden Home

Ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., has leased from Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden her residence at 908 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter. Last season Mr. Aldrich and his family resided at 840 Park Avenue. The Burden house is a five-story structure and has a large ballroom. The entrance is from the seventy-second Street frontage. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor are near neighbors, and the new town house of Henry C. Frick is close by.

Last week Clarence H. Mackay leased the fine new residence owned by Mrs. Townsend Burden, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Hamish MacKay Sings Folk Songs.

Hamish MacKay, a young Scotchman, who had not been heard here before, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night in which the programme was devoted principally to folk songs and art songs of Scotland and Ireland. The programme was decidedly interesting in its possibilities, especially where it demonstrated the success with which artistic, yet appropriate, accompaniments have been arranged by modern composers for old folk songs. Unfortunately, Mr. MacKay's vocal gifts and style are not adapted to setting this material forth adequately in a concert hall, although they might conceivably make interesting entertainment out of it for the salon.

ARREST EAST SIDE BANKER.

Jarmulowsky Released After Furnishing $25,000 Bail.

Meyer Jarmulowsky, an east side private banker, was arrested yesterday by Detective Bernard Flood of the District Attorney's office on four indictments, charging him with accepting deposits after he knew that the bank was insolvent. Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, fixed bail at $50,000, but later reduced it to $25,000, which was furnished by a surety company.

Jarmulowsky's indictment was brought about by the District Attorney's investigation of five east side banks which were closed by the order of the State Banking Department. The Jarmulowsky bank, which had about 10,000 depositors, was closed on Aug. 30. The indictments charge that on July 20, July 25, July 30, and Aug. 1, respectively, Jarmulowsky received deposits of $100, $500, $283, and $440 from four different persons knowing that the bank was insolvent.

Twelve other indictments were filed with Jarmulowsky's. They are against two other bankers and a lawyer, it is understood. Four other indictments were filed several weeks ago against Adolf Mandel, another banker.

ROW AT BELMONT AUCTION.

Farmer, Displeased with Auctioneer, Wanted to Thrash Him.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 5.—Furniture used in the hospital at Hempstead and in the suffrage headquarters in New York, which were run for a time by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was sold today at auction at Mrs. Belmont's country home, Brookholt. Most of it was bought by dealers from New York and about $3,000 was realized. People living in the neighborhood alleged that they were not given a fair deal by the auctioneer, and one husky farmer threatened to thrash him for his "high-handed methods." The farmer's wife pulled him away.

Complaint was also made that the sale had not been advertised in the neighborhood, and that many who would have attended knew nothing about it. Some of the furniture brought high prices. One chair sold for $60.

CHIEF OF SCOTT CLAN DEAD.

Sixth Duke of Buccleuch Was Twice a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The death has been announced here of William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, sixth Duke of Buccleuch.

William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, sixth Duke of Buccleuch, eighth Duke of Queensberry, Captain General of the Royal Company of Scottish Archers, Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, and chief of the clan of Scott, was born in 1831, and was the son of the fifth Duke and of Charlotte, daughter of the second Marquess of Bath. He succeeded his father in 1884.

He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. From 1853 to 1868, and again from 1874 to 1880, he was a Conservative Member of Parliament from Midlothian, and from 1856 to 1872 he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Midlothian Yeomanry. He was also Master of the Buccleuch Fox Hounds. The Duke's wife, who was before her marriage in 1859 Lady Louisa Hamilton, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn, was Grand Mistress of the Robes under Queen Victoria and Alexandra, a position which carries with it the headship of the feminine household of the Queen. She died in 1912. They had five sons and two daughters, the heir being John, Earl of Dalkeith, born in 1864.

The Duke of Buccleuch owned 460,000 acres. He was a Knight of the Carter, a Knight of the Thistle, member of the Privy Council, Justice of the Peace, and Doctor of Laws.

The family of Buccleuch goes back in tradition to an outlaw who saved King Kenneth MacAlpine from a savage buck. The authentic ancestor is a certain Robert le Scot, in the reign of King Alexander III. The duchy of Buccleuch originated in 1663, when James, later Duke of Monmouth, the son of Charles II., married the daughter of the Earl of Buccleuch and assumed her name.

DR. GEORGE S. LYNDE DEAD.

Ex-Chief Diagnostician of the Board of Health Was 53.

Dr. George Stanley Lynde, for more than twenty years a member of the Board of Health and for five years previous to his retirement Chief Diagnostician, died suddenly yesterday at the New York Hospital in his 54th year. He was born in Bangor, Me., and after graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy went to Yale and was graduated with the class of 1883. He then came to this city and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1887.

Dr. Lynde was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, and the Yale Club. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lyndcroft Realty Company.

DIES AFTER HIS ELECTION.

Representative F. C. Taft Was Relative of ex-President.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 5.—Frederick C. Taft of Uxbridge, an attorney, a direct descendant of the famous Pilgrim Taft family, who was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday, dropped dead in his home today of heart disease.

Mr. Taft, who was born in Menden forty-six years ago, was a relative of ex-President William H. Taft. He had held the office of Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for a number of years.

Mr. Taft was stricken with heart disease on Sunday, but managed to recover enough to attend to his political affairs Monday and Tuesday. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Charles Israel Newman.

Charles Israel Newman, one of the last of the "Forty-niners," died on Wednesday at his home, 1,130 Union Avenue, Bronx, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Newman was born in Prussia and came to this country seventy-five years ago. He was one of the first to leave this city for California, and after prospecting and mining for some time in that State crossed the Sierra Nevadas into what is now Nevada. Here he was one of the founders of Carson City and fought in several of the Indian wars. He was one of Major Ormsby's command in the famous Indian campaign remembered as "Ormsby's Raid." Mr. Newman returned to this city in 1865 and shortly after married Miss Rosa Levy. He became a merchant and was prominent in the auction business, from which he retired twenty years ago. Mr. Newman is survived by four sons and four daughters.

Jonathan Deyo.

Jonathan Deyo of the law firm of Gardner, Tyndall, Barton & Deyo, this city, died at his home, in South Nyack, N. Y., Wednesday night, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Deyo was born in Ulster County, and his father was Dr. Abraham Deyo. He practiced law in Newburg for several years, and afterward in New York City. He was a Democrat, and at one time was candidate for District Attorney of Orange County. Mr. Deyo is survived by his widow.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

NOTED GEOGRAPHER DEAD.

Henry Gannett Was President of National Society and Author.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Henry Gannett, President of the National Geographic Society, Chairman of the United States Geographic Board and Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, died at his home here this afternoon. He was 68 years old.

Mr. Gannett was one of the leaders of the movement for the organization of the National Geographic Society and its first Secretary. He was born in Bath, Me., Aug. 24, 1846, and was educated at Harvard University. He was a member of the Hayden Survey of the Territories and became Chief Geographer in 1882.

As an author Mr. Gannett wrote a manual of topographical surveying, prepared the statistical atlas of 1880, 1890, and 1900, and was also author of a commercial geography, a dictionary of altitudes, Standford's Compendium of Geography, the Census of the Philippines, (part,) the Census of Cuba, (part,) and the Census of Porto Rico, (part.) He compiled a number of gazetteers, was the author of the contour map of the United States, of "Magnetic Declination in the United States," and of "Forest Conditions in the United States." He was also a contributor to many encyclopedias.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN, one of the founders and a Director of the Uptown Talmud Torah Association, died yesterday at his home, 76 West 119th Street, in his 53d year. Mr. Bernstein was born in Russia, and had been in this country for thirty-five years. He founded the firm of A. Bernstein Sons & Co., manufacturers of millinery, and retired as its active manager several years ago. Mr. Bernstein was a member of Marshall Lodge, F. and A. M., and of a number of charitable organizations. He is survived by his widow and six children.

ANDREW W. FITZGIBBON, at one time Alderman-at-Large in Brooklyn and formerly the Democratic leader of the Seventeenth Ward in that city, died yesterday at his home, 299 Convent Avenue, Manhattan, in his 56th year. He was a manufacturer of uniforms and caps at 18 East Fourteenth Street. Mr. Fitzgibbon was born in Brooklyn, and until recently had lived in that city. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

GEORGE R. MILLER, 91 years old, is dead at his home in Rockaway, N. J. In 1865 he entered the employ of the Hibernia Mine Railroad, became its Superintendent, and served in this capacity until 1890, when the road was taken over by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Capt. PATRICK J. CONNOLLY, retired, of the Fire Department, died on Monday at his home, at 809 Freeman Street, Brooklyn. He was last connected with Truck 17.

FRANK BRADBURY of the Boston law firm of Bradbury & White, died in Chicago on Tuesday from injuries received in a street accident.

EDWARD WINTHROP GREENE, President of the Greene Wholesale Dry Goods Company of Boston, died on Wednesday at Newtonville, Mass., aged 73.

Mrs. CATHARINE MONTROSE, wife of George Montrose, died on Monday at her home, at 584 Columbus Avenue. She was born in Ireland and had lived in New York for many years.

NORTON PARK COLLIN, a member of the Roberts & Collin Flour Company of 17 State Street, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 117 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Collin was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., and was long a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is survived by three daughters, Maude and Alice Collin and Mrs. J. W. Wilde.

JAMES JOSEPH WALSH, Jr., a son of Capt. Walsh of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 353 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE T. BROWN, who died in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, was the eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Brown of 603 Macon Street, Brooklyn. His father was one of the commanders of Commodore Porter's mortar flotilla during the civil war. Funeral services will be held at the Macon Street address on the arrival of the body.

JOHN E. WANCURA, a retired piano maker, for twenty years with the Weber Piano Company, died at his home, in Bohemia, L. I., on Wednesday. He was born in Austria eighty-three years ago.

GERVASE BURR MANLEY, 77 years old, formerly a foreman in the Park Department, in charge of Greenwood Park, died on Tuesday at his home, 444 Seventy-eighth Street, Bay Ridge. He was a civil war veteran and long a prominent member of the Bay Ridge Reformed Church.

Mrs. HARRIET JETHSON OVENS, widow of William E. Ovens, died in her sixty years a member of Calvary Episcopal Church, in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Fawkner, 4,825 Osgood Avenue, the Bronx. She was in her eightieth year.

WALTER D. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Construction Company of 1,238 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his residence, 31 Stephens Court, Flatbush, aged 43 years. Mr. Graham was formerly a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment and was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association, Crescent Athletic Club, Royal Arcanum, Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 707 and the Scottish Rite bodies. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAIRD ROBERTSON, wife of David Robertson, a retired hat merchant, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her residence, 1,129 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Robertson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, fifty-nine years ago, and had lived most of her lifetime in Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son, David, Jr., who is with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and two daughters.

GEORGE D. VAN WAGONER, 70 years old, a retired coffee broker, died on Wednesday at his home, in Pound Ridge, N. Y. He was born in Brooklyn and was

FUND FOR BELGIANS LEADS WITH $332,217

Committee Gets $35,882 in a Day, Including $23,000 in Eleven Checks.

AN APPEAL TO COLLEGE MEN

Red Cross Plans for Emergency Calls—Stamp Sale for Relief of Jewish Sufferers.

The Belgian Relief Fund, which less than a month ago started third among the foreign relief funds in New York, is now the largest. It received yesterday subscriptions amounting to $35,882.49, which brought the total to $332,217.92, nearly $2,000 more than the Red Cross total, and $180,000 more than the German Fund.

In yesterday's mail the Belgian Committee received one check for $9,000, two for $2,500, one for $2,000, and seven for $1,000.

The Belgian Committee found it necessary to take additional offices in the Maritime Building, and to establish two branch offices, one in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and another at 281 Fifth Avenue, at Thirtieth Street.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers to the fund and the amounts, cents omitted, were:

Brooklyn Eagle (collection)	$1,046	Frances Williams	40
Rochester fund	6,000	J. B.	5
Anonymous	1,000	Edward Prisor	50
Anonymous	1,000	C. H. Haupt	5
Anonymous	2,500	Misses Hatch	10
G. F. Baker	2,500	Mrs. Mark Ash	10
Anonymous	2,500	Bertha Underwood	10
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	2,000	C. W. Romyn	10
A. Herrmann	1,000	Anonymous	15
W. G. Wilcox	1,000	G. S. S.	10
P. S. du Pont	1,000	M. M. Burnham	5
John T. Pratt	1,000	H. E. Dodge	5
Westbury Republican (collection)	650	F. S. Smithers, (2d)	25
Anonymous	500	J. B. Franklin	2
Cash	500	Harry R.	10
Savage Manufacturing Co., Wis.	400	John M. Meehan	25
Edith Scoville	300	R. R. Lawrence	25
F. B. Van Vorst	300	Miss Gert'e Miller	5
H. A. Willey	250	Miss A. A. Cook	5
Cash	250	G. E. Webster	2
C. L. Hadley	200	C. D. de Barron	1
Mrs. H. Goodwin	215	Mrs. J. Deycke	1
Anonymous	200	W. W. Cropsey	1
A. S. Haight	100	C. E. Smith	10
D. McCormick	100	Earl Smith	2
W. A. Barstow	100	Samuel Robinson	1
C. W. Hotchkiss	100	Grace M. Beach	1
W. Mitchell	100	Helen Murray	1
M. & Clarkson	100	W. W. Wise	5
M. C. Lefferts	150	Elsie A. Yorke	10
Martin Jessup	100	Mrs. G. H. Belmun	5
Abbie S. Jones	100	Emily F. Kasel	1
F. Peabody	100	John R. Carmody	5
H. G. Ward	100	H. S. Leonard	5
Petersburg tea	151	Ludwig Engel	25
F. M. Taylor	100	S. W. Taylor	2
J. C. Ewing	100	G. T. Granger	2
J. L. Mason, (2d)	100	J. I. Simmons	5
Mary Sedell	100	L. I. Sewing Class	40
Ladoo L. White	100	E. H. Conant	10
Mrs. C. H. Robbins	100	W. H. Heck	10
John A. Black	100	C. F. Fackenthal	10
F. Strauss, (2d)	100	James Fraser	5
Mary A. Greene	100	Baldwin Bros. & Co.	5
A. C. Harris	100	R. J. Franklin	5
W. C. Ellis	100	R. J. Martin	5
Albert Strauss	100	Mrs. M. N. Kimball	5
John G. Luke	100	Kneeland Moore	25
P. B. Heilner	100	Mrs. F. S. Coolidge	25
T. D. Benson	100	Mrs. W. A. Spahr	5
H. Rathbone	100	S. O. Landry	5
C. W. Halsey	50	Mrs. L. N. Tappen	10
F. H. Kinnicutt	50	B. J. Green	5
A. A. Dixon	50	Miss S. J. Harman	5
Robert Peele	50	A. M. Fay	10
A Friend	50	F. I. Cotsfield	10
C. C. Conway	50	A. H. Preston	5
Mary S. Tyler	50	W. T.	25
Seldner & Engquist	50	Mary A. B. Macaulay	10
A. Whiis	50	Mrs. B. Kasanjian	25
E. Biardot	50	John Nichols	10
S. M. Ballard	50	W. S. Cobb	5
F. E. Whitney	50	Grace D. Van Cise	10
Bedford Park Presbyterian Church	60	J. A. & J. H. Causer	5
J. L. Feary	50	Herbert Axford	10
E. Edwin	50	J. H. Moorcroft	10
A. N. Rollit	10	A. Stern	25
L. F. Mellers	1	F. G. Cottrell	20
F. O'Brien	5	W. C. Warner	25
Henry B. Thomas	10	Dr. A. S. Brackett	12
Sunnyside S. S.	5	Mrs. J. R. Clair	10
J. N. Hays	5	W. H. Webster	10
Rev. W. C. Patterson	5	W. S. Lockwood	5
T. Morris	15	Mrs. A. C. Yonkers	25
L. B. Brockway & F. P. Cobb	10	W. W. Griffith	10
Sarah A. Topping	5	John S. Norton	10
C. E. S.	10	Lily Rosenbaum	1
Pres. S. P. Upper Montclair	36	N. A. Laury	1
Nellie Bookman	5	C. L. Moreau	10
Miss M. Bramwell	25	Stephens	5
Mrs. R. Brownung	25	E. B. Herling	5
Louis Bry	25	R. B. Bontecou	10
E. R. Payson	5	Mrs. G. H. Babbitt	10
E. A. Nield	5	Mrs. A. V. Cady	20
W. A. B.	5	Mrs. E. H. H. Weston	2
Mrs. J. Inglis	25	R. M. Draper	5
Miss G. T. Seely	5	W. E. Douglas	5
J. S. Paterson	25	E. Bowman	5
R. E. Woodin	25	E. Browning	10
Mrs. C. T. Adams	25	John W. Heck	20
W. J. Statler	25	J. C. Anderson	25
E. B. Gilibard	5	C. Lewis	10
Frank E. Ward	5	Ernest Martiner	3
Mrs. F. F. Stiner	10	Louis Kalicher	5
Frederick Welk	1	C. E. Tameron	5
M. A. Erwin	10	A. Bruni	5
Chas. Ogilby	5	H. T. E. Piery	25
E. D. Surdgrass	10	Mrs. H. J. Hague	5
Josephine Walsby	1	M. L. Cahill	1
E. M. Attridge	1	Joe M. Schrock	2
C. A. Pease	10	Miss M. Nicholls	20
W. W. Waltes	5	Rudolph Guiterman	10
Henry Atterbury	10	F. Haverstick & Co.	10
J. W. Cerul	10	G. C. Broomfield	5
John O. King	5	Wm. de S. Verdi	5
Wm. G. Bowles	5	A. L. Le Faire	5
Pres. Ch. Amag	10	F. E. Lally	25
R. W. Wattles	10	Geo. H. Burgess	6
Miss Dieudonne	10	A. W. Forman	5
Anonymous	10	Dudley Hall	5
Miss J. L. Simmons	5	S. T. Quick	5
William Cook	5	Walter Roberts	10
C. A. Weed & Co.	10	S. G. Hornes	5
Clifton Springs	10	W. L. Jones, Jr	10
D. M. Alexander	5	Springdale	12
Mrs. W. A. Layman	5	Isabel Frazin	25
Misses Pratt	1	Mrs. R. H. Simonds	25
M. T. Daly	5	L. R. Coffey	1
W. M. Brundage	5	K. L. Edwards	1
Mrs. T. E. Buchanan	20	J. T.	5
A. A. Maltser Jr.	1	K. J. Dorn	5
Edgar D. Pr	10	Mrs. L. Brum, 2d	25
E. F. Bliser	10	Lyons White	10
R. J. H. Bradley	10	Anonymous	10
R. W. Blanding	10	Wm. M. C. Furk	5
H. R. Carter	25	Joseph Meunier	2
L. Van Steenberg	5	Hazel E. Wilcox	80
[illegible] Livingston	5	L. A. Lucias	10
Anonymous	5	Mrs. W. W. Knowles	5
Mrs. W. Howie	10	K. D.	2
S. C. Cook	5	Miss Amo Sessions	20
Dana T. Ackerly	10	Azel Ames	10
W. W. Roberts	10	F. Beadel	10
E. N. Jones	10	Mrs. N. W. Williams	5
F. J. K. & D. K. H.	20	E. Haxby	10
F. B. Allen	5	B. F. Mend	10
Miss Nellie	5	Mrs. H. Meyer	5
Marie Louise Orr	5	Mrs. H. Robbins	20
Robert Howat	5	L. Y. Long	5
H. Halloway	25	Mrs. E. L. Irvins	5
Emily G. Minor	25	J. F. Osborne	5
W. C. Richardson	5	Alfred Edey	10
Mary E. Brainard	5	D. W. Cooke	5
Mrs. L. M. Craigui	10	R. O. Chattick	10
F. E. Featherston	5	Mrs. A. Batty	5
John R. Myers	25	Mrs. Adam	25
Frederick Crane	5	Thomas B. Kerr	25
Chas. G. Lincoln	5	Ch. of Mediator, Kingsbridge	18
Alan Nicoly	5	Mrs. Wm. Elmes	5
A. B. Macdonald	10	Edward B. Wed	25
Miss Chatullon	5	W. Evans	5
Katherine Young	2	Phoebus Kaplan	5
Lillian Geddis	2	W. A. Montgomery	1
W. Budd	10	R.	5
F. J. Medway	5	William Wincott	5
F. O'Donnel	5	M. S. Duncan	1
Mrs. E. S. Elliott	5	Everetta P. Vinal	3
Caroline R. Brown	15	F. A. Payne	10
Gertrude E. Williams	5	Dudley Hall	5
Anonymous	1	Jessie F. Ridgway	1
A. Black	20	Mrs. F. G. Fischer	5
Ch. Messiah, Glens Falls	10	Arthur Sinclair	5
A. L. Dorr	5	D. S. Dark	10
Tina Trend	5	D. S. Dark	10
George Ormsby	5	Mrs. D. S. Dark	5
H. P. King	5	Miss Gladys Dark	5
Antonio Lanzetta	5	Anonymous	5
Mrs. Garrettson	5	A. Reichard	10
Anonymous	25	Dr. W. L. Brickner	10
Anonymous	5	W. Hudson	1
Friends Mary Mills	5	F. R. Gilpatric	1
Anonymous	5	H. M. Grant	5
Henry G. Makin	25	M. E. Book Concern employes	44
H. Granman	2	George H. Walker	10
Mary M. Moll	10	H. H. Hall	25
Mrs. H. Sparks	10	M. J. Mullen	5
F. Fitzpatrick	5	J. J. Jordan	10
Lucy A. Gardner	5	H. W. N. Swift	75
Graham Vila Wilson	5	Mrs. E. B. Underwood	10
M. F. Mott	5	Mrs. P. Clayton, Jr.	2
Chloe Walker	10	J. B. Poelock	1
Beatrice R. Dumphy	5	Mrs. J. W. F.	2
[illegible] Mawhinney	5	C. H. North	25
		Comita de Secours	500
		C. M. Higgins & Co.	200
		Mrs. J. S. Bassett	100
		Ethel Taylor	100
		H. H. Hogins	100
		F. O. Becker	15
		H. Berman	5
		Mrs. W. H. Bahrenburg	5
		Allison V. Armour	500
		A. J. Porter	5
		Cornine R. Robinson	20
		St. Thomas's Parish, Washington, D.C.	125
		Woman's Mis. Soc. Bap. Ch., Omro, Wis.	5
		Mrs. E. F. Faye	21
		St. Philip's Ch., Brevard, N. C.	21
		John J. Boyle	5
		Lizzie P. Bliss	50
		Mrs. H. F. McCreery	10
		Margery Brown	5
		A. T.	2
		M. C. S.	2
		A. B. T.	2
		Oliver Presby, Ch., Nisbet, N. D.	15

BELGIAN FUND.

J. L. Deveraux	$200	C. Hathaway	$50
Grace Hirsch	1	A. Rostmont	5
C. W. Clark	1	W. P. Shannon	5
J. N. Emley	10	W. H. Friendly	25
G. G. Heymann	5	W. L. Barnes	10
C. W. Terhune	5	D. L. Thompson	25
Alice S. Phillips	10	L. P. Bliss	50
W. S. Hill	5	Mrs. L. Gertrude	15
H. D. Walbridge	50	James R. Knapp	100
J. A. Joecklyn	10	Pauline Goldmark	10
"For a Child"	5	E. T.	50
Mrs. L. Ellean	12		

FRENCH FUND.

Mrs. L. Ellean $12

AMERICAN FUND.

Mrs. M. Sutro Price $10

The Vacation War Relief Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, received yesterday the following additional subscriptions (cents omitted) to its fund:

General donation	$205	French and Belgian refugees	$831
Through depositors	1	German women and children	383
Pledges	21	Medical supplies	19
Hosp. supply orders	208	Wool	27
Field supply orders	58		

The American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now has $66,573.53. Additional subscriptions received yesterday were:

G. G. Cammaco	$10	Harriet G. Tighe	$1
L. L. Delmeid	100	Mrs. A. Burchard	10
F. S. Smithers	25	Newburgh Scots	100
Wilfred Draycott	5	Prof. Titchener	5
Lucille Watson	1	Cornell (col.)	51
J. W. Everitt	2	Pawtucket Times	
Anonymous	100	(col.)	110
Lancaster, Penn., Britishers	15	Rev. J. F. Milbank	1
E. P. McEnany	5	Rev. Wm. B. Taylor (col.)	82
E. P. Walker	5	Henry Stephenson	2
Louis J. Boury	25		

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to St. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War yesterday issued an appeal for aid signed by many orthodox rabbis of this city. Leon Kaimaiky is Chairman, Harry Fischel, 83 Park Row, Treasurer. Already $12,000 has been collected, of which $5,000 has been sent for distribution in Palestine, and a similar amount to Vienna for Galician Jews. The committee proposes to issue 1-cent stamps to be affixed to articles bought in stores like this: "It is hoped to dispose of 400,000 stamps for chickens alone every week. The committee appeals to the Jews throughout the United States. The circular says:

> Call a meeting in your synagogue, or join with others to call a meeting in your city, at which contributions shall be collected, local officers elected, and representatives chosen to be added to our Central Committee in New York. We want at least two representatives in each city of the United States, to be in constant communication with us, in order to organize the Jews of America into one compact body, ready and willing to raise a large relief fund.

Henry Clews, treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for the Belgian destitute, announced yesterday that subscriptions for $3,894 have been received. The donations range from 25 cents to $1,000.

MEN'S BOOTH AT WAR BAZAAR.

Girls of Hunter College Plan to Raise Funds for the Wounded.

Girls of Hunter College are going to have a men's haberdashery booth in their big Red Cross bazaar to be held in the college, at Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, on Nov. 26 and 27. The bazaar was planned some time ago to provide funds for an athletic field the girls need, but they have decided instead to try to raise $5,000 for the war sufferers. In the thirty-five booths in the bazaar the social organizations and department clubs of the college will be represented, and the high schools of the city will help through their clubs.

A Japanese tea room will be under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Club of the college, there will be a Dutch candy booth, flower, apron, and handkerchief booths, and a cotton exhibition to show in how many ways cotton can be used. College suffragists are to have homemade jellies for sale, and the astronomy department will lend its telescope. All the girl's taking part will be in costume and there will be dancing.

Order for 600,000 Hospital Shirts.

READING, Penn., Nov. 5.—A Reading firm today received an order for 600,000 hospital shirts for the British Army. The contract is for $350,000. It will require nearly two million yards of muslin to fill the order.

WANT DETAILS OF A VISIT.

Frank E. Perkins Believes His Wife Was with W. A. Curran.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton signed an order yesterday authorising John H. Switzer of Camden, N. J., to take the testimony of Mrs. Mary L. Shreve of Medford, N. J., in a divorce action begun in this county by Frank E. Perkins against his wife, Emily R. L. Perkins. Mr. Perkins is a well-known architect. In 1898 he won the $5,000 prize for designing the capital building at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Commissioner is to ask Mrs. Shreve about an alleged visit to Mrs. Shreve's home in Medford on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, 1910, of Mrs. Perkins and William A. Curran. Some of the questions deal directly with the happenings of Sunday evening, Sept. 4, and of the next afternoon. Concerning Monday, Mrs. Shreve will be asked to describe the clothing worn by Mrs. Perkins. That portion is all for the plaintiff. The defense has submitted questions asking if Mrs. Perkins's daughter, Margaret, did not occupy the room with her mother, and if Mrs. Shreve's daughter, Alice, did not occupy a room on the same floor with the two guest chambers.

Mr. Curran was divorced by his wife, Mildred Langley Curran, in Philadelphia in October, 1910, about five weeks after Curran's alleged visit to Medford. Mrs. Curran lived at the time at 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, in this city. Curran is said to have made a bet of $10,000 that he would be married within three days after his wife had divorced him. It was said that he won the bet by marrying Mrs. Shreve's daughter, Emily, and taking a flying trip to Europe with his bride.

DUTY ON ELASTIC BRAID.

Rubber in It Comes Under the Definition of a Thread.

The proper classification of fabrics containing india rubber, long a matter of extended litigation under previous tariffs, is again troubling customs officials and importers, this time under the act of 1913. The first case of this kind, thought to be a forerunner of many others affecting a wide variety of merchandise, came up yesterday for decision by the Board of General Appraisers when a protest standing in the name of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. was overruled.

The goods figuring in the controversy were returned by Appraiser Sague as "elastic braid composed of silk and india-rubber threads and cotton and india-rubber threads." Duty was taken at 60 per cent. ad valorem as braids composed of yarns, threads, or filaments. The protestants contend that rubber is the component material of chief value in the braids, and that in its condition as found in the braids, it is neither a "yarn," "thread," nor "filament."

Judge Howell, in his decision, denies the importers' contention that the rubber entering into these goods is not thread.

$75,000 FOR HUSBAND'S LOVE

Mrs. Sarah Murdock Alleges That Mrs. Avery Won Him from Her.

Mrs. Sarah Murdock of Patchogue has sued Matilda Avery for $75,000 for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Charles H. Murdock, who now lives at Blue Point.

Mrs. Murdock alleges that "on or about July 1, 1914, Matilda Avery wickedly induced" her husband to abandon her.

Robert S. Pelletreau, attorney for Mrs. Avery, appeared yesterday before Justice Benedict in Brooklyn and moved for a bill of particulars. Justice Benedict reserved decision.

THOUSANDS FIGHTING JERSEY FOREST FIRES

Many Towns, Including Blairstown, with Its Big School, Are in Danger.

BATTLE BEGAN ON SUNDAY

Warren and Sussex Counties and the Great Pine Region Swept by Flames.

Forest fires in New Jersey gained such headway yesterday that in Warren and Sussex Counties the Fire Wardens pressed citizens into service as firefighters, offering them 30 cents an hour for the work, with the alternative of declining and paying a ten-dollar fine.

Throughout the States thousands of men, and in some cases women, too, are fighting still, after several days at the work, to check fires which are threatening towns and villages.

Hundreds of acres are in flames, or have been burned over. In Warren County automobiles have been commandeered regardless of their ownership and employed to carry fighters to the fire line.

G. C. Worthington, owner of Buckwood Inn Park, which he recently offered to the State as a game preserve, has posted notices across the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, offering liberal wages and free transportation to fire fighters. The New York, Susquehanna & Western and Lackawanna Railroads have transported more than 400 men to parts of the State touched by their lines.

The worst fires are in the northwest corner of the State, in Warren and Sussex Counties, where they cross the Delaware River and gained ground in the Kittatinny Mountain range. Blairstown, where the big Blairstown Academy, the memorial to the late John L. Blair, erected by his son, is located is the largest place actually threatened by the flames. A high wind carried the fire toward the business and residential district of this town last night and firemen from the town joined the Fire Wardens and their crews in a battle which lasted all night and is being continued this morning.

Many fire fighters have been steadily at work since Sunday, when the flames first crossed the river. Now they have passed the first ridge of mountains and are eating away toward Blairstown in a line six miles long. There are thousands of deer in the country roundabout, and it is believed that camp fires started by hunters were the origin of the big blaze.

State Fire Warden Wilbur reached Belvidere in Warren County last night and took charge of the fire fighters. A big blaze which had extended from Columbia, Warren County, to the Delaware Water Gap and which 500 men had fought all Wednesday night broke out afresh yesterday afternoon and last night was gaining on the fighters.

Other fires were reported to State Forester Gaskell in Trenton yesterday as far south as Chatsworth, Burlington County, and as far east as Dayton in Middlesex County. Chatsworth is in the heart of the pine district and a large area of valuable woodland has already been burned over. Hundreds of men who fought the blaze there unsuccessfully all yesterday are still at the task today with the fire gaining headway.

Smaller fires terrified residents of the sections near Verona and Montclair yesterday. In the former place guards were on duty all last night to prevent a new outbreak of a blaze which spread through the woods at the foot of Second Mountain all Wednesday night and yesterday morning, and was controlled only at noon yesterday. More than 100 acres of meadow and timber land were burned over.

The blaze atop the Palisades lighted up the Hudson for miles, and was watched by residents on this side of the river from Hastings down to this city.

Ask Help for Sick Laborer.

A laboring man, earning small wages, has just had a serious operation. He has a wife and a 10-month-old baby. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to pay the rent of $11 and supply special diet until the time comes to help him to a job. Contributions to help this family may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOUBT IF HEINZE LEFT WILL.

Mrs. Fleitman, His Sister, Is Appointed Administratrix.

How much of his one time great wealth F. Augustus Heinze possessed when he died Wednesday in Saratoga is agitating his relatives and business associates, for Heinze apparently left no will. At the request of his attorneys, Surrogate Ostrander in Saratoga yesterday appointed Mrs. Lida M. Fleitman, his sister, administratrix of Heinze's estate. They stated his estate amounted to "more than $10,000."

Mrs. Fleitman, who is the wife of William M. Fleitman of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, said last night, after learning of her appointment as administratrix as well as guardian for the two-year-old son of her brother, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr., that she had no idea of the amount of her brother's estate, explaining:

> "So far as we now know my brother left no will. I shall search through his private papers as soon as possible to see if a will has been filed away anywhere. Mr. Heinze's affairs were very much complicated, and it is impossible at this time to form any accurate idea of the amount of his estate."

The body of Mr. Heinze, accompanied by his sister, his brothers, Arthur P. and Otto Heinze, and several friends was brought here last evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleitman, where the funeral will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Dean William W. Greavenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will conduct the services. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEN. PAGANI SILENT ON WAR.

Italian Officer, Here on Secret Mission, Refuses to Discuss Rumors.

Maj. Gen. Carlos Pagani of the Italian Army is at the Astor, supposedly on a secret mission.

When a card was sent to the General yesterday, a reporter was courteously received, not by the General, but by another Italian, who explained, very politely, that the General was too busy to be seen, much to his regret, but he, as a friend and traveling companion, though not a military man, had been deputed to meet callers.

Just before visiting the hotel the reporter had been told these things by an American just from Italy, who would not consent to the use of his name.

Italy was on the point of going to war, but so far her military men did not think she had a sufficient excuse.

The Italian fleet and transports were assembled at a port just above Brindisi, ready to move upon short notice.

Italy had mobilized 1,400,000 men, instead of the 1,000,000 commonly supposed.

It was expected that by Oct. 31 Italy would have completed her fortieth 42-centimeter gun and that these were of considerably longer range than the famous German weapons.

"Gen. Pagani cannot discuss the war or military matters," said his representative, "when asked about these statements. He listened when the big guns were mentioned, and said he had heard nothing about such guns."

IT IS A DECORATION.

This Is Held, Regarding a Trademark, in a Customs Case.

That a trademark is a decoration within the meaning of the present tariff law was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers when a protest by Emile Utard, a perfumery importer of this city, was overruled. The merchandise consists of sprinkler tops of metal for use on toilet bottles. Accompanying each sprinkler and serving as a screw cover for it is a small, detachable metal cap, on the top of which is embossed a figure or design representing a basket filled with flowers.

The articles were classified as sprinkler tops, decorated, and duty was accordingly levied at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Judge Fischer holds that, in a case before the Customs Court, the word "Rajah," somewhat ornamental in design, though constituting a trademark, and printed on spark plugs, was never-theless a decoration. The board's decision also says that it is not essential that decoration should be the result of an added process, because many articles can and are made ornamental and of a decorative character simultaneously with their production. The Collector's assessment is accordingly affirmed.

RESORTS.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

85—Clarence H. Venner vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.—Dismissed.
49—La. Ry. & Nav. Co. vs. Martin Behrman.—Argument continued.
50—Western Life Indemnity Co. of Ills. vs. Clarence Rupp.—Summitted.
52—Martha Adkins vs. Henry C. Arnold.—Submitted.
53—Geo. Washington vs. Chas. W. Miller.—Submitted.
56—L. S. Skelton vs. William H. Dill.—Submitted.
57—John Jenkins vs. Maxwell Land Grant Co.—Argued.
58—Rual F. Taylor vs. Mrs. Allie Parker.—Submitted.
62—People of New York on the relation of Cornell Steamboat Co. vs. William H. Sohmer, as Controller of the State.—Argued.
63—N. Y. Elec. Lines Co. vs. Empire City Subway Co.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for Nov. 6: Nos. 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, (and 54,) 74, and 75.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.
Alleghany Val Brick‹ Raymond.
U S‹L Y R R.
Re Buchanan.
Re Buchanan.
Re Buchanan.
Re Foot & Davis Co.
Millon‹U S.

DISTRICT COURT.—L. Hand, J.—Motions. At 10:30 A. M. (Room 235 P. O. Bldg.)
Deiches‹Bischoff.
Devlin‹Hallenbeck.
Same‹same.
Siegel‹S C Co.
Townsend‹Cohan.
U S‹Martinson.
Re Kobre.
Eames‹Claflin Co.
Gum Co‹Dennison.
Sales Co‹O'Neill Co.
Hernstain‹Kapp.
O'Connor‹Dredg Co.
Porter Co‹Brooks.
Parker‹Society.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
N Y Assets Real Co‹ McKinnon.
De la Fuente‹Hammerstein.
McKinnon‹Ala Secur.
Wagner‹Kohn.
Same‹Stallo.
Brashears‹Smith.
Hughes‹NY, O & W.
Western Dev‹McKinnon.
Grisman‹P R ‹, (2 acts.)
Dietz‹Singer S. Mach.
St John‹Int Mer Mar.
Y‹Long Island Amuse.
Mason‹Moore.
Fox‹E Side M Stamp.
Same‹Taylor.
Dolores Mines‹Anderson.
Creston Col Co‹same.
Slobadder‹CNY.
Burke‹Atl Coast L.
Cusick‹Knick Ice.
Newman‹Andrews.
Helfand‹Ill Surety.
Fountain Box‹Yale.
Smolak‹Pyrites Co.
Note—Cases to be sent to Room 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Jury calendar. Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Kelly‹Mason & H.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Admiralty, at 10:30 A. M. (Woolworth Bldg.)
NYC RR‹SS El Sud.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity.
Ryan‹Mt Vernon B'k.
Conhilin‹Dienst.
Stallo‹Wagner.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Dayton Eng Lab‹ Boom Auto.
Nicholas Power‹Baird (2 acts.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.
At 2 P. M.: Re Samuel Pearl, (habeas corpus.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M. Motions.
Dibschaft‹Fest.
Re Lawrence,
Re Johnson,
Re Bartlett,
Re Bailey,
Re Mack,
Re Sloane.
Re Neuwith,
Re Callahan,
Re Isaac L. Levy,
Re East Brew Co.,
Re Finck Kobre,
Re Koch & Sons,
Re Kleinman Bros., I,
Re Morse,
Re Venus Silk Glove,
Re Coney Island Lumber Co.,
Re Berkman & Miller

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Motions and non-enumerated motions, at 10 A. M.
Motions:
Fox‹Board of Edu.
Harford‹Waldo.
Ryan‹McKay.
Markey‹CNY et al.
Murphy‹same.
Blau‹same.
Howard‹same.
Donnelly‹same.
Traynor‹Waldo.
McKeon‹Muller & C.
People, &c‹Swift &, Co.
People, &c‹Hotchkiss & Co.
People, &c‹Bail.
McNamara‹Waldo.
Jennings‹same.
Brown‹same.
Edwards‹same.
Cooper‹Norovoe, &c.
Levine‹28 St & 7th Av Rlty Co.
Midland Co‹Goldsticker & ano.
Frank‹Guber.
Same‹same.
Re Pietze.
Re Kalter, dec'd.
Johnson‹Hedden Con.
People, &c‹Dorsch.
Archer & ano‹Hesse et al.
Jose Fur & ano‹ Arrue.
Sherman‹Carman.
Pierce‹Sun Ins.
Morris‹Cahn.
Same‹same.
Keteltas‹I R T.
Jacobs‹White.
Blumenthal‹Wash'n Heights Hosp.
Avery‹same.
Epstein‹Rockville C Imp.
Weston‹Watts.
Yung‹Blake et al.
Re P S Com. &c.
Re I R T.
L'Hommedieu‹Campanini.
Oceanic Nav‹28 & 7 Av Rlty.
Frank‹Gruber.
Savonret‹Cons Gas.

Non-enumerated Motions.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re A C‹Morgan.
Gursky‹Blair.
Prince‹Reiser.
Greenwald‹Prendergast.
Lange‹Dickey.
Un Distilling‹Clifford
Nicolelli‹Friedman et al.
Vilberg‹Sandstrom.
Pisch‹Pisch.
Horwitz‹N Br & Mer
Ins.
Ford‹E I Du Pont de Nemours.
Gabriel‹Graham.
Anderson‹Anderson.
Hoet‹Brainard.
Same‹same.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions.
People ex rel Hanower ‹County Com, Prog Party.
Hillman‹Mulliker.
Cohen‹Glass.
Mencser‹Mencser.
Cooper‹Norovoe.
N Y Water Equip‹ Bureau.
Tschal‹Friedlander.
People ex rel De Angelis‹Supt. (2 cases)
Re CNY, (Bloomfield Av)
Re same, (Lustig Av)
Shearer‹Shearer.
De Courcey‹Delaganha & Co.
The Fletcher.
Martin‹N Y Asphalt.
Fritz‹Pitalli.
Re Kelly, (Pulitzer.)
Wood‹Tribe.
Clough‹N Y Rys.
Same‹same.
Gartick‹same.
Same‹same.
Mullaney‹same.
Rosenblum‹same.
Meer‹same.
Springer‹same.
Same‹same.
Tubes‹same.
Tweedale‹same. (3 acts.)
Zimmerman‹same.
Wood‹W A Hall & Co.
Fisher‹Altman.
Auto Tire‹Mansfield Rubber Co.
Miller‹M, Q Co & S R.
Mahon‹Vahon.
Gluck‹N Bank of No Hudson.
Fisher‹Herrick.
McGrane‹McGrane, Children‹Trust.
Re Miller.
Gluck‹Gluck.
Albert‹Wood.
Union Tr‹Pascal.
Rosa‹Rosa.
Blum‹Rogg.
Levy‹N Y Rys.
Cellup‹same.
Brown‹same.
Katz‹same.
Salmon‹same.
Mahoney‹same.
Goldenberg‹same.
De Ponvert‹same.
Cheatham‹Cortelyou.
Wallace‹Wallace.
Callahan‹Epstein.
Metcalf‹Mulvany.
City R R Co‹same.
Brown‹same.
Welz & Zerwick‹ Schaffer.
Kolchinsky‹Stalsman & Bo.
Smith‹McGovern.
Salonovits‹same.
Bolinck‹Rollnick.
Wallace‹Kearns.
Emigrant Bank‹ Strack.
People ex rel Geller‹ Waldo.
Re Clarke.
Leary‹Leary.
Lowe‹same.
Re Pasca.
Rimbeck‹Gimbernat
Hess‹Cohen.
Rector C'wardens‹ same.
Cohen‹Sirowitz.
Guaranty Tr‹Ward.
Fragale‹Rinehart & D
Seckasis‹Raymond.
Rubinstein‹Winer, Edelstein, &c.
CNY‹Shannon Mfg.
Cooley‹Thompson-S.
Fetman‹Bishop.
Lough‹Durham.
Krawtsuk‹Champion Paper.
Rilback‹Raymond & Co.
Zuckerman‹Shapiro.
Monroe‹S H & M H Bernheimer Co.
Barkanovsky‹N Y Linen.
Frank‹M R Sterling.
Shainwald‹Frank.
Santore‹T A Gillespie Co.
Heller‹Heller.
Horowitz‹Rice.
Nat Ry Const‹Bright Parlaw‹Man Term'l.
Groth‹Crosstown V.
Richter‹Richter.
Dennison‹Dennison.
Zadek‹Olds, Wortman & King.
Beber‹The Mayer, &c.
M G Babcock Co‹ Goodwin.
Metallurgical Sec‹M & Metals N Bank.
Lemcke‹Woodin.
Epstein‹Gudsmith.
Master‹Catheart.
Bobbs Merrill Co‹ Talbot.
Davidovitch‹Smith.
Keaney‹S C K of Am.
Propet‹Wallach.
Brandywine‹Brandywine Insurance Co.
Lissenberg‹Goldberg.
Progressive Conservative Holding Co.
Re Sophia Abrumson, &c.
Bolling‹Fisher.
Same‹same.
Mandel‹Trag.
Sprung‹Mandel.
Mandel‹Trag.

Same‹same.
Hoisting Mach‹Fed T Cotta.
Hollander‹Wallace.
State Bank‹Keshin, Blitstein & Co.
Raffel‹Freyhan.
Frank‹Passaic Tr.
Rienant‹CNY, (Gross-man.)
Thomashefsky‹Sheingold.
Feldman‹Titofsky.
Bergman‹Mills.
Abramis‹Ritter.
Kaplon‹Hearne Realty Co, Inc.
Mangin‹Mangin.
Oceanic Inv‹23 St & 7 Av.
Re N Y Mtge Co.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Proctor‹Morse.
Murphy‹N Y Press.
Medwin‹Medwin.
Ferrone‹Perrone.
Horowitz‹Rice.
Simpson‹Minsky Rlty.
Goldman‹Freedman.
Coburn‹Coburn.
Preferred causes:
Leavitt‹Waldemar.
Conde‹Leon.
General calendar:
Fisch‹Fisch.
Std Sanit‹CNY.
O'Brien‹Floral Pk V.
Freiman‹Green.
Miller‹ N Y Oph Inst.
Sanford‹Hart.
Scully‹Scully.
Price‹Price.
Levine‹London.
Nat Ice‹Prestige.
Katzenberg‹Schwartz.
Scott‹Ill Surety.
Garoewich‹McGraw Rlty.
Bahrenburg‹Bahrenburg.
Linde‹Gibson.
Newmark‹Newmark.
Vasquez‹Vasques.
Angelo‹Beinenson.
Lindsay Light‹Robinson.

Undefended, (Ren Matn, Oly, Bertinasco, Dunphy, Adams, Hatzen, Aultman, Seligman, Tiffany, Taft, Wortmann, Schulthels, Delpeuch, Scherer, Kosow, Weiss, Davis, Petrykowsky, Fischer, Spitzer, Robert, Curran, Klosset, Gula, Weisberg, Rubin,
undefended matrimonial calendar:
Conroy,
Marotti,
Wolff,
Clauter, Jr.,
Macheca,
Newman,
Littlefield,
Pappas,
De Forest,
Waldman,
Thompson,
Cratewell,
Glazer,
Simpson,
Hellstrom,
Morey,
Vail,
Scovil,
Nacht,
Siegel,
Szlazak,
Moody,
Zolotar,
Slater,
Hatch.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. NYC & H RR‹Purdy. Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions.
Postal Life‹Burns.
Rosenblum‹Krout.
Herring‹Nemcof.
Landon‹Mott.
Re Owen.
Schroeder‹Zylka.
Keystone Fire‹Oakland M Car.
Bolland & Jr‹Phillips.
Aron Bldg‹Condary.
Malia‹Knap.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein‹Schoenberg.
Mendelson‹NY Egg Yolk Mfg Co.
T Aronson‹Yohalem.
J Aronson‹Yohalem.
Heisenbuttel‹Meagher.
Slavic‹Pitts Con.
Rino‹Gilleran.
Herzog‹Gunther.
Slavig‹Dailey.
Harp‹Brickett.
Villano‹NY Times Co
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Slochem‹Br Col Ry & Dev Co
Bayer‹Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Turk‹Maas.
Kahn‹NY Rys.
Kaufman‹Careful Rlty & Const Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ballinger‹Albright.
Pluemacher‹Levy.
Paltrowitz‹Steeplech.
Stewart‹Martin.
People‹Townsend.
Delaney‹Adair.
Littenberg‹Reichman.
Johnson‹Bradley Con.
Carl‹Bliss Co.
Nyold‹Am Brass.
Spivy‹I R T.
O'Malley‹NY Rys.
Lipkin‹Bklyn El RR.
Phillips‹Smith-Worth.
Gray‹Nassau El RR.
Coyle‹I R T.
Rudyk‹Levy.
Pitzpatrick‹I R T.
Burteaux‹NY Rys.
L Lewis‹S Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis‹same.
Linan‹Go Pacific.
Antico‹Uteri.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Slavis‹Pitts Con.
Beckett‹Blum.
Lowenstein‹CNY.
Hickey‹Asphalt Con, (2 acts.)
Lowenstein‹CNY.
Lockwood‹same.
Koster‹NY Rys.
Schiffer‹Union Ry.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Witt‹Austro-Am SS.
Clear.
McMahon‹Earnest.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Abrams‹Kitchen Imp.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gardner‹O-Pac &c RR.
Selich‹McAvoy.
Grasso‹Spearin.
A Lopez‹Linch.
S Lopez‹same.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rappaport‹3 Ave RR.
Campbell‹N Y Ry.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hyman‹Barrett.
Ford‹N Y N H & H.
Abrams‹Kitchen Imp.
Wortendyke‹CNY.
Glass‹Kolar.
Futoransky‹NasEIRR.
Morrison‹Same.
Chios‹Murphy.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 16.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 9.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Asphalt Paving‹CNY (2 acts).
Ost‹Mindlin.
Wawbeek Land‹Wilkbank.
Delehanty‹Dunn.
Hammer‹Claremont Silk.
Farley‹Hollingsworth.
Weidenfeld‹Doherty.
Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Amoroso‹Fruit Auc.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest Indian Ref Co‹Warden.
Hart‹Higgins.
E J Hustall‹Zimmermann.
McKegney‹Ill Surety.
Simers Jr‹Lib Storage
Palatucci‹Mariotti.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Milla‹Nat Surety.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan‹McLaughlin.
Adams‹Marion St Shovel Co.
Talcott‹Nichols.
U S Hungerford Brass Co‹Brady & Co.
Nat Res Bk, CNY‹ Corn Exch Bank.
Wanamaker‹Sondheim.
Hardin‹Cohen.
Peirce‹Steel Barrel Co of Am.
Peirce‹Cochrane.
Polak‹Reed.
Ernsthal‹Proctor.
Chapman‹Am P Car.
Kraus‹Kraft.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Patrick Sheehy.
Clark W Dunlop.
Jacob Liebovitz.
Daniel R. Ambrose.
Max Flatauer.
Solomon Fischel.
John O'Sullivan.
Alexander Frankenstein.
Emanuel Josephowitz.
John B Flanagan.
Charlotte von der Lieth.
Mary A Stone.
Frank Turek.
Rebecca Alexander.
John D. Cahill.
Annie Kayes.
Sarah R Wolbarst.
Klein, infants.
Daly, infants.
Hannah M Hynes.
Mary Hogge, &c.
Patrick J Downey.
Patrick Sheehy.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Foley, infants.
Johanna Harris.
Margaretha Kunkler.
Margaret Behr.
Catherine Hasslon.
Charlotte Heyman.
Anna E Wunderlich.
Reuben Eisenbiatt.
Joseph Silberstein.
Simon Siegel, &c.
Jake Wideletz.
Brady, infants.
Lloyd Weill.
William Oestman.
Feistel, infants.
Matilda Culver.
Joseph Jacobowitz.
Morris Herman.
Mary Regan.
Jacob Rubino.
Juliette C. Henderson.
Bertha Kahn.
Daniel Rosendorf.
George Keller.
John U. Fraley.
Christina Kronenberger.
Matthew J. Keeffe.
Peter Hartman.
Mary E. Tillinghast.
George J. Tyson.
Margaret Tyrrell.
Carolyn D Cornell.
Mary Saltzer.
William Kleinhaenz.
Emma Kelly.
Dr Louis Schaefer.
Giuseppe Gandolfo.
Simeone Raduzzi.
Stefano Zanlungbi.
Timothy Sullivan.
Elizabeth B Kirby.
Christine A Linderberger.
Morris Cooperman.
Rosa E Wetford.
Elizabeth M Bisney.
Adam Fahr.
Calixto Lopez.
Adolph Lowenthal.
Anna M C Peters.
Rodger Convery.
Patrick Deary.
Emanuel Danzer.
Wills for probate:
Ignace Gruber.
Mary A Maxwell.
Morris Raley.
William C Broughton.
Fanny Nathan.
Henry Borden.
Paul Pope.
Annie T. Sullivan.
Joseph Rupprecht.
Lewis E Oppenheimer.
Jacob H von Glahn.
James Phillips.
Rose Murray.
Joseph M Davenport.
David T Buckley.
Estate James W. Vickers.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Anna M Newton.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M. October term calendar, Contested wills
Adolfo & Cuno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Boyce‹Boyce Fuel &c Co.
Guide Rity‹Higgins.
Moskowitz‹G'wich Bk.
Evens‹Childs.
Bernstein‹Funt.
Kerr‹Beals.
Wilson‹Bloom.
Elias‹B & B Glass.
Hildreth Varnish‹Sims
Fischer‹Gray.
Frank‹Viertals.
Dunloe Bldg Co‹Coayman.
Morris & Co‹C F Beef (2.)
Landman‹O'Connell.
Grosso‹Cary.
Maier‹Newman (2.)
Perdicaro‹Bradley Con
Lipschitz‹Levy.
Weiner‹Sit & Dairy Co
Molohos‹White.
Floretto‹P McG & Co.
Mendes‹Ellanem Co.
Mark‹Pletcher.
Lamont‹Johansen.
Fried Mendelson & Co ‹Jong Gon Son.
Young‹Friedman.
Heiman‹Riddle.
Giveen Mfg Co‹Rappaport.
Rosenthal‹Burman.
Civic‹same.
King‹Yellow Taxi.
Gold‹Warschauer Ben Socy.
Yang‹Lux Mfg Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Ransom, J. At 9:45 A. M.
Mortarano‹B & O RR.
Goldstein‹N Y Rys.
Weed‹Constant.
Franks‹Subin.
D Mayer Brew‹Cryan.
Rappapopt‹Galiano.
Brunswick-B-C Co‹ Kerr.
Silberstein‹Roth.
Kaftan‹Goldstein.
Levine‹Shillaber.
Finkelman‹I R T.
Mont‹Naughton.
Coriess‹Bradley Cont.
Greiste‹Nov 20 W 17 St.
Charlton‹Bishop.
Elsenberg‹Rubin Bros.
Holmes‹Cooper.
Colwell N Mills‹ Feindlander.
Rosenfeld‹Lowell C.
Spencer‹Lee.
Iskowitz‹Goldberg's Sons.
Harris‹Ansonia S, &c.
Doermann‹Sholes T.
Di Carrado‹Northeast Con.
Chioppise‹Cranford.
Mendelsort‹NJ C Rty.
Siskin‹Potter.
Rosenberg‹Redner, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sikorska‹O'Connor.
Nathan‹Behrman.
Weinberg‹High Grade Milk.
Cohen‹Schiff.
Southard‹Window Cnip.
Cappiello‹Sellano.
Lewis‹Cohen.
Kaffler‹Cohen (2 acts.)
Curtis‹Leslie.
Ruhe‹Pressure Ltg.
Shainman‹Jenkin.
Sullivan‹O'Brien.
Ray‹Montgomery Am.
Ashkenas‹Kasbin.
Plant‹Haff.
Hunter‹Harper.
Nugent‹Nugent.
Dearden‹Bluhdorn.
Mara‹Waldo.
Barnett‹Bradley.
Farrell‹Wills.
Murray‹Sager.
Rosenthal‹Rachlin.
Conway‹Farrish Co.
Conway‹Farrish Co.
La France‹CNY.
Murray‹Smith.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar.
Martinelli Construction Bldg.
Raymond‹Augenblick.
Kugelman‹Kolinsky.
Leventritt‹Wilzin.
Security Bank‹Todd.
Tannenbaum‹Weschler.
Stanley Co‹N A C Co
Gatto‹Auction Co.
Schickerling‹Lipstein.
Plymouth Rubber‹ Rosenberg.
Barth‹Wilking.
Ruderman‹Block.
Gribbon‹Jacoby.
Applegate‹Cooper.
Fass‹Greenspan.
Ehrensall‹Davis.
Bauer‹Bauer.
Eisenstadt‹Schleneoff.
Marchesini‹Paraschandola.
Callegari‹Sartori.
Stewart‹Woeller.
People ex rel Clarke‹ Purdy.
People ex rel Halsey Invest Co‹same.
People ex rel Monroe Invest Co‹same.
Highest number reached, 1352.
Dibblee‹Dibblee.
Mansx‹O'Grady et al.
Anderson‹McClintic Marshall.
Toomey‹Nass RR.
Diamond‹Moore.
Mitinski‹Feinbloom.
Tresham & ano‹Miller
Zivaln‹Roodnitsky.

PART IV.—Lynch, J., clear; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Jaeger, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Sands‹Martin —James W Hyde, US Trust Co‹Crafty—John E McIntyre, Katz‹East 29th St Ry. Phoenix Ingraham, Jauss‹Erb—Nielson Olcott.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Hognet‹Kirschberg—John P Dunn. Met Life Ins Co‹Peipers-E L Herrold. Re Green Purchasing Co—John P Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Greenwich Sav Bk‹William C Runyan—John H. Snell, William Schmidt—Moritz Weintraub—Henry Schumacher & Sons.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Edward L. Coster‹Bertha Kaufman—John J Mackin. Harry Blauner‹Wallach Reisler—John J Mackin. Margaret E Griffith‹Sutton Doctor—John J Mackin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P.J.; Burr, Thomas, Rich, Stapleton, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.
De Kalb Co‹Madison Theatre.
Brennan‹Queens Pow.
Flood‹Duval.
Gaffney‹CNY.
Hays‹Griffing.
Grieco‹Peterson.
Scherer‹B H RR.
Peters‹Kelsey.
Empire Tr‹Coleman.
Sherman‹Jubke.
Goodhue‹Pennell.
Russell‹B'klyn Eagle.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Storch‹Storch.
Kaplan‹Stark.
Landau‹Stahn.
McGuire‹L I R R.
Remsen‹same.
Flaherty‹same.
Borough Bank‹Reynolds.
Taber‹Stephens.
Same‹Attwood.
Hovell‹Reid.
Same‹same.
Salit‹Kraus.
Pao‹Edlestein.
Koch‹Ehlinger.
Mahoney‹S I R R.
Trenhaus‹Miller.
Thul‹Manhattan F S D & D Co.
Farrell‹Gillespie Co.
Golden‹Oxfeld.
Volpe‹same.
Burgess Bros‹Larthe.
Ketchum‹Ketcham.
Peo‹Goldner.
Roswell‹Roswell.
Glickstein‹Glickstein.
Weinstein‹B'klyn A &
Same‹same.
Re Etna A & L Co, (Mooney.)
Slavin‹Hogan.
Eyler‹Dalton & Co.
Baruch‹Loeasso.
Moulton‹McAllister.
Dileo‹Stark.
Maitese‹N Y Ry.
Weiss‹same.
Same‹same.
Doreck‹same.
Herzberg‹same.
Boyle‹same.
Morhous‹same.
Caruso‹Price.
Berenson‹Friedman.
Nally‹Meierdiercks
Maloney‹B'klyn M D Term Co.
Sudsinski‹Oxley.
Krapp‹S & L Coal.
Feiertag‹Evans.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parts at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.
McCafferty‹O'Connor.
McGarry Co‹Ch of St Stanislaus.
Hanf‹Hanf.
Dicker‹Sagalowitz.
Johnson‹Johnson.
Downs‹Downs.
Miner‹Paerdegat Hts.
McMahon‹Schwencke Land.
Levitz‹Lovitz.
Schlenoff‹Schlenoff.
Marchesini‹Paraschandola.
Callegari‹Sartori.
Stewart‹Woeller.
People ex rel Clarke‹ Purdy.
People ex rel Halsey Invest Co‹same.
People ex rel Monroe Invest Co‹same.
Highest number reached, 1352.
People ex rel Madison Theatre‹same.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Ambrosio‹Catapano.
Bolger‹Retallack.
Gillespie‹Gillespie.
Schroeder‹Carroll.
Jenkins‹Jenkins.
Rich‹Bleistift.
Wishart‹Rider.
Glotstein‹Glotstein.
Shlebbert‹Schlebbert et al
Judson‹Edwards.
Kranz‹Kranz.
Catalano‹Thomson.
Beck‹Beck.
Dempsey‹O'Rourke.
Goldfinger‹Gerstein.
Rototo‹Olivieri.
Hamel‹H & G Dairy.
Aaronson‹Aaronson.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crain, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Friedlander Co‹Farshelsky Bros.
Elliott‹B H RR.
Jamison et al‹Hentz et al.
Gleason‹Hughes, (2 acts.)
Villmavica‹Jamison et al.
Bauman‹CNY & B Q Co & S RR.
Halloran‹CNY.
Daley‹Nas R R.
Mooney‹Bklyn Coops.
Lennon‹Scholl.
Kuehner‹B H RR.
Rafalovitz‹B H RR.
O'Brien‹Lissberger.
Tormey‹B H RR.
Pierce‹Willets.
Marx & Rawolle‹Am Druggists Synd.
Morton‹Wilmarth.
Union Bank‹Wilmurt.
Barracco‹Bono (2 acts.)
Epstein‹Zwirns (2 acts.)
Sgori‹B H RR.
Davidson‹Cameron.
Hawkins‹Nass RR (2 acts.)
McCoy‹Bliss Co.
Manss‹O'Grady et al.
Anderson‹McClintic Marshall.
Toomey‹Nass RR.
Diamond‹Moore.
Mitinski‹Feinbloom.
Tresham & ano‹Miller
Zivaln‹Roodnitsky.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.; clear; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Jaeger, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Sands‹Martin —James W Hyde, US Trust Co‹Crafty—John E McIntyre, Katz‹East 29th St Ry. Phoenix Ingraham, Jauss‹Erb—Nielson Olcott.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Hognet‹Kirschberg—John P Dunn. Met Life Ins Co‹Peipers-E L Herrold. Re Green Purchasing Co—John P Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Greenwich Sav Bk‹William C Runyan—John H. Snell, William Schmidt—Moritz Weintraub—Henry Schumacher & Sons.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Edward L. Coster‹Bertha Kaufman—John J Mackin. Harry Blauner‹Wallach Reisler—John J Mackin. Margaret E Griffith‹Sutton Doctor—John J Mackin.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Garretson, J.; Part II, Van Sicklen. At 10 A. M.
PART I—Motions.
PART II.—Naturalizations.
Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 9.
Highest number reached 582.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—Motions:
Camp‹Cossining.
People‹Roamer.
Antenrieth‹Lepechits.
Odell‹Fed Sugar.
Brown‹I R T.
McKenna‹Sherry.
Fink‹Fink.
McIntyre‹I R T.
Statler‹McFarlane.
Paternostra‹NYC RR.
Johnson‹Burroughs.
Conway‹Co. Dow.
Carcock‹Lawrence.
Merrick‹Merrick.
Richardson‹Hann.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Fair, pleasant weather continues in all districts, although there are preliminary indications of a change within the next three or four days. A barometric disturbance appears in the extreme Northwest, whose eastward advance in lower latitudes than formerly presages a change in the weather.

It is considerably colder in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Except for some cloudiness, with sprinkles of rain in the lake region, fair weather is indicated for Friday and Saturday.

Temperature changes will be small.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to north.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	41	53	4 P. M.	55	52
6 A. M.	38	49	5 P. M.	53	50
9 A. M.	43	52	9 P. M.	47	49
12 M.	49	55	11 P. M.	46	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 6: Inspector C. F. Cahalane, 5 Insp. Dist., to 13 Insp. Dist.; Capts. J. S. Bolan, 89 Prect., to 5 Insp. Dist., assigned in command; E. I. Walsh, 13 Insp. Dist., to 14 Insp. Dist.; J. A. Brady, 7 to 89 Prect.; Lt. W. T. Davis, Com'rs office, to 145; Sergt., to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Bernard McGowan, 68, to 25; Patrol, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 6; Emil Krohn, 153, to 26; Thos. Logan, 39, to 96.

Temporary assignments: Lts. J. J. Langan, 17, to 7, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; W. B Gilhooly, 22, to 74, for 11 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 5; Patrol, Julius Scheidler, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 7; P. F. Ryan, 89, to Training School, for 28 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; T. J. Connell, 68, to 7 Insp. Dist., for clerical duty, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; Henry Barth, 4, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; E. W. Weisner and G. T. Valentine, 29, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 2 P. M., Nov. 8; J. A. Donald, 285, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 8. To Det. Bu. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 8: William Reilly, 4; Thomas Mills, 5; J. F. Benner, 12; G. M. Peebles, 25; Walter Corbitt, 31; F. A. Mahoney, 35; Archibald Gamble, 40; H. S. Hand, 61; J. J. Clark, 65; J. J. McManus, 68; John Hines, 150; P. J. Whelan, Jr., 168; J. T. Dwyer, 279; J. E. Keily, 4; J. E. Franklin, 5; E. Gompers, 17; F. Leonard, 29. Charles Fried, 31; W. C. Johnson, 37; John Casey, 42; J. A. McIlharg, 61; F. W. Miller, 68; W. L. Ihnken, 90; C. C. Hemendinger, 155; J. A. Hurton, 276; J. Conway, 279.

Assignment discontinued: Capt. J. A. Conboy, 22, in command 14th Insp. Dist., from 8 A. M., Nov. 6.

Leaves with pay: Capts. Lincoln Gray, 26, for 5 days, from 12 P. M., Nov. 5, to be deducted from vacation. J. F. O'Connor, 170, for 5 days, from 12 P. M., Nov. 5, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol, T. L. England, 2, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 4; J. McGurn, 68, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 15; T. F. Reilly, Health Squad, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 22.

Restored to duty: Patrol, Jost Ruth, 13, to take effect 10:01 A. M., Nov. 4.

Suspended from duty: Patrol, Jost Ruth, 13, to take effect 10:03 A. M., Nov. 4; Owen Rudden, 160, to take effect 12:40 P. M., Nov. 4.

Dismissed from the dept. to take effect 4:15 P. M., Nov. 4: Patrol, E. E. Ittner, 2, conduct unbecoming an officer: Accepted money, G. Hinchbeck, 8 neglect of duty and violation of the rules; absent from school crossing; conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of the rules; intoxicated.

Amendment so much of Sp. No. 255, c. s., as transfers Patrol, Charles Daly to 278 is amended to read: from 153.

Revocation: So much of S. O. No. 255, c. s., as transfers Patrol, P. C. Manning to 152 from 28 is revo

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DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Cotton Oil Company, on November 5, 1914, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1914, at the Banking House of Lazard Freres & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 12, 1914, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 4, 1914, at 10 A. M.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
43 Cedar St., New York City.
A dividend of Twenty-five ($.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 25th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914, upon receipt of a dividend order.
Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
San Francisco, November 4th, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 490.
The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of sixty-five (65) cents per share, payable November 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 20th, 1914. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED. CLARK, Secretary.

Jumbo Extension Mining Company
Goldfield, Nevada, Oct. 29th, 1914.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jumbo Extension Mining Company, a dividend of Five Cents (5c.) per share on the capital stock of this Company was declared payable December 15th to stockholders of record November 20th.
BEN GILL, Sec'y.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.
Butterick Building.
New York City, November 5th, 1914.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on its capital stock outstanding, payable on December 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record on November 16th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M.
C. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Investment Demand Broadening—The Need of an Open Money Market.

Investment demand is broadening concurrently with the easing in money rates which is now manifesting itself in so many ways. The movement for the retirement of additional currency put out in August and September and the first part of October is now in full swing. There is such pressure of funds that the belief is prevalent in banking circles that even the present 6 per cent. rate will not be long maintained and financial institutions are making investment in high-grade short-term paper at prices yielding considerably less than that rate. Indeed, some of the highest grade short-term securities are now selling on a 5 per cent. basis and banking acceptances are selling on a basis as low as 4½ per cent. One or two institutions lowered to 6 per cent. yesterday the great majority of their standing call loans, which was still another indication of the general recognition that present conditions are making for an easier money market.

The evidence of a broadening investment demand apart from that supplied by the active inquiry for short-term high-grade securities was furnished by the appearance in the bond market yesterday of savings banks which had not lately been buyers of bonds. The purchases in these quarters were not large measured by old standards, but they furnished an indication of new demand in an important investment quarter. This particular buying included municipal issues, but extended also to certain high-grade railroad bonds.

The progress of the bond market recently has been such that important banking opinion is now ranged in favor of the resumption of public trading in bonds. This view finds expression in a suggestion made yesterday that the Stock Exchange should without further delay reopen for trading in bonds and also for the re-establishment to the extent to which that is possible of an open market in call money such as ordinarily is maintained on the Stock Exchange. With a proper recognition in banking circles of the inadvisability of hurrying the repayment of existing call loans, both of these steps, it would appear, could be taken to the advantage of the situation as a whole. The fact that there is now a large amount of trading in bonds shows that business can be done in these issues without adversely affecting the situation, and there is no doubt that good results could flow from the re-establishment of an open call money market. That would speedily have the effect of liquefying a large amount of funds which are now invested in call loans on securities and which under existing conditions are altogether immobile. The re-establishment of the call money market would no doubt be an important factor in further reducing money rates and while a too sudden decline would hardly be desirable the downward tendency would stimulate the retirement of outstanding circulation.

The news from Washington that the conclusion had been reached in the conferences there that no further emergency measures were now needed to deal with the foreign exchange situation was in keeping with the tendencies which have clearly manifested themselves of late. It has become more and more clear that this problem was solving itself to a large extent. So greatly have conditions changed since the first few days after the outbreak of the war that our bankers are now finding themselves in a position to anticipate their obligations on the other side, indeed, are encountering unwillingness in some quarters of the English market to accept prepayment of these obligations, so abundant has money become in London. One phase of the English money market at the moment is reflected in the weekly statement of the Bank of England which yesterday showed the remarkable gain of more than $35,000,000 in gold for the week. This presumably included a large sum received from Russia to which reference was made in our London cables at the beginning of the week. This being the present attitude of the London market it ought not to be difficult to arrange in the ordinary course of business for the extension of maturing bank obligations if such renewals are in some cases sought by American borrowers. Official estimates now indicate that our credit trade balance for last month was in the neighborhood of $60,000,000, compared with about $16,000,000 in September, and with an advance balance in preceding months. Such a strong drift in our favor solves a large part of our international exchange problem.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£7,184,000
Circulation increased	417,000
Bullion increased	7,601,878
Other securities increased	36,000
Other deposits decreased	18,556,000
Public deposits decreased	8,543,000
Notes reserve increased	7,161,000
Government securities decreased	2,223,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 33.42 per cent; last week it was 29.79 per cent.
Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The statement, of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended Oct. 31 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Emergency notes and notes of other banks increased	145,470,000
Discounts and treasury notes decreased	155,136,000
Lombards increased	8,388,000
Banknote circulation increased	202,884,000
Deposits decreased	240,563,000
Gold increased	30,229,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$2,716,103	+ $90,461
Ten roads	8,638,420	— 3,222,430
Total (13 roads)	11,354,523	— 3,131,969

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

23 roads	$74,278,895	+$3,718,492
41 roads	147,905,029	—14,246,842
Total (64 roads)	222,283,724	— 8,531,350

NET.

26 roads	$37,276,916	+$3,716,053
38 roads	64,583,681	— 6,025,137
Total (64 roads)	101,860,597	— 2,309,084

CHICAGO & ALTON for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,083	1,083	.....
Gross	1,807,854	1,898,476	90,621
Net aft. taxes	827,546	828,050	505
3 mos. gross	3,915,853	4,218,644	302,790
Net aft. taxes	1,047,349	1,067,185	19,836

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	9,263	9,129	9,075
Gross	8,579,804	9,055,734	8,606,810
Net aft. taxes	3,054,970	3,165,260	3,486,657
3 mos. gross	25,183,259	26,024,284	24,892,218
Net aft. taxes	8,656,128	8,686,075	8,480,584

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	1,282	1,282	.....
Gross	1,277,966	1,478,600	*195,983
Net aft. taxes	717,814	788,086	820,906
Other inc.	93,837	107,486	90,434
Total inc.	811,151	844,171	911,340
Sur. aft. chg.	206,967	259,326	384,813
Ren. & sk. fd.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	186,967	239,326	364,813
3 mos. gross	6,381,747	6,793,670	6,713,840
Net aft. taxes	1,654,687	1,703,045	1,957,942
Other inc.	296,081	321,086	260,453
Total inc.	1,949,717	2,024,081	2,118,394
Sur. aft. chg.	170,408	301,488	581,630
Ren. & sk. fd.	*78,085	68,797	50,000
Surplus	97,412	232,642	531,630

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	454	454	.....
Gross	433,298	440,327	*7,029
Net aft. taxes	133,261	90,843	42,417
3 mos. gross	1,307,109	1,321,010	*13,901
Net aft. taxes	371,242	277,238	94,003

*Decrease.

GREAT NORTHERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	8,038	7,748	7,487
Gross	8,081,032	8,834,453	7,557,936
Net aft. taxes	4,338,192	4,053,822	3,533,623
3 mos. gross	21,838,134	23,643,334	20,902,933
Net aft. taxes	10,457,221	9,713,249	8,855,089

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	975,008	906,054	926,409
Net aft. taxes	312,019	290,212	298,508
Oth. inc. (deb.)	27,204	30,980	8,988
Total income	284,815	259,232	289,520
3 mos. gross	2,664,454	2,467,294	2,487,937
Net aft. taxes	784,018	707,090	727,547
Oth. inc. (deb.)	61,367	38,986	18,967
Total income	722,151	668,104	708,580

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—

Mileage	1,231	1,231	1,231
Gross	909,055	1,064,308	1,079,098
Net aft. taxes	113,528	204,748	228,789
3 mos. gross	2,986,707	3,157,219	3,221,500
Net aft. taxes	452,659	507,499	631,335

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$2,570,190	2,779,390	209,200
Net aft. taxes	706,260	798,428	92,198
Other income	88,196	70,961	2,735
Total income	774,456	869,350	94,904
Surp. and chgs.	54,999	161,065	106,066
Gross, 3 mos.	8,040,720	8,325,779	285,059
Net aft. taxes	2,245,237	2,410,744	165,507
Other income	201,810	194,034	*7,776
Total income	2,447,047	2,604,778	157,730
Sur. aft. chgs.	269,720	496,166	226,447

*Increase.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	881,161	1,127,344	1,118,964
Net aft. taxes	126,898	266,216	279,983
Other income	99,760	82,897	88,141
Total income	226,658	349,113	466,327
Def. aft. chgs.	56,741	*97,437	*241,846
Gross, 3 mos.	2,761,471	3,287,063	3,275,734
Net aft. taxes	464,789	736,097	1,025,121
Other income	265,045	254,776	206,632
Total income	729,814	1,000,872	1,235,753
Def. aft. chgs.	80,515	*249,738	*559,276

*Surplus.

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	92,196	105,543	13,347
Net aft. taxes	23,611	28,034	4,422
Gross, 3 mos.	271,393	293,504	22,111
Net aft. taxes	62,511	67,806	5,297

WESTERN PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	596,988	635,762	593,780
Net	132,139	152,187	209,027
Gross, 3 mos.	1,712,001	1,917,810	1,635,059
Net	321,310	478,582	461,683

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CRUCIBLE STEEL CO. OF AMERICA for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profit	$1,013,039	$4,905,886	$3,424,996
Dividends	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Deficit	734,961	3,155,886	1,674,996

MOLINE PLOW CO. for the year ended July 31, compared with thirteen months ended July 31, 1913—

	Year End. July 31,'14.	13 Ms. End. July 31,'13.
Gross sales	$12,748,182	$14,450,839
Op. exp., depr. & reprs	11,977,173	12,822,974
Net income	771,009	1,627,865
Int. on bills payable	132,169	172,025
Balance	638,840	1,454,901
Previous surplus	1,779,042	.....
Total surplus	2,417,882	.....
Preferred dividends	615,000	.....
Com. dividend (cash)	540,291	.....
Com. dividend (stock)	500,000	.....
Profit and loss surplus	762,591	.....

NEW YORK DOCK CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$1,723,830	$1,648,259	$1,637,202
Expenses	741,481	707,914	646,291
Net	981,849	940,345	990,912
Net df. RR. dp.	38,068	*2,452	*10,266
Total income	943,781	942,797	1,001,178
Int. & taxes	870,692	847,590	856,855
Surplus	73,088	95,207	144,317
Preferred div.	.....	.....	100,000
Surplus	73,088	95,207	44,317

*Surplus.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c	8c
500	Butte & London	11c	11c	11c	11c
350	Crown Reserve	94c	94c	94c	94c
350	Davis-Daly	56c	56c	56c	56c
600	First National	73c	75c	73c	75c
300	Goldfield Con	95c	95c	95c	95c
50	Houghton	1c	1c	1c	1c
510	Jumbo Extens	45c	46c	45c	46c
150	La Rose	70c	70c	70c	70c
100	Lion Hill	10c	10c	10c	10c
100	M. & M. Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
100	Ohio Copper	6c	8c	6c	8c
100	Old Dom. trctfs.	5½c	5½c	5½c	5½c
200	Trethewey	13c	13c	12c	12c
500	Tonopah Belm't.	4¾c	4¾c	4¾c	4¾c
400	United Verde	90c	90c	90c	90c

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	.70	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.46	.47
Atl. G'f'd.	.18	.20	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. G.	.07	.08	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.25	.75	Mex. Met.	.14	.16
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	McK. Con.	.41	.43
Bost. Ely	.16	.20	M. of Am.	2¾	2¾
Butte & L.	.10	.15	Nev. Doug.	.45	.53
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Balt.	.50	.60
Chief Con.	.80	.87	Ohio Cop.	.06	.08
Cons. Cop.	5⅝	5¾	So. Lake	1⅝	2¼
Cr. Res.	.93	.96	St'w't M.	1	1 1-16
Davis-D.	.50	.56	Ton. Min.	6¼	6½
Eagle and Blue Bell	.80	.81	Ton. Bel.	4¾	4¾
1st N. Con.	.72	.78	Ton. Ext.	2¾	2¾
G'f'd Con.	.90	.95	Ton. Mer.	.26	.27
G'f'd M.	.16	.17	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Houghton	.50	.51	Un. Verde	.95	1
Ir. Blos.	1 1-16	1¼	U. Fr. Sh.	8¼	8¾
			Yukon G.	1¾	2

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.50
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	99½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	5.80
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1916	100	100⅛	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 6%	June 11, 1915	99⅜	99⅝	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	93	98	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 5%	Aug., 1915		98	6.25
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100¼	100 11-16	4.80
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	99½	98	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	99⅞	57¼	7.50
Erie R. R., 6½%	Apr., 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99¾	100	8.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	Oct. 12, 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	13.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	98	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	...	...
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	...	99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	89	96	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Apr., 1915	99¾	99½	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¾	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98⅝	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98¼	6.50
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 6%	May, 1915	99	99⅛	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	6.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98⅝	98⅝	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1915	99½	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	98	5.80
Southern Railway, 6%	Sept., 1916	97	98	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	95	97	6.50
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 6%	Jan. 15, 1916	99	99½	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50

New York City Notes.

New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¾	103¾	4.75

FINDS TENSION RELAXING.

Controller Reports More Loanable Funds and Steady Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, in a formal statement to-night, said that reports from all parts of the country indicated a relaxation of financial tension and progress toward normal conditions. The statement follows:

"The Controller of the Currency reports the receipt of further replies, in addition to those already published, to his inquiries as to the amount of clearing house loan certificates at present outstanding in certain principal cities, as follows:

"Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Fort Worth, Birmingham, Charleston, and Columbia, S. C., report that their clearing houses have issued no certificates and that there are, therefore, none outstanding.

"Buffalo, St. Paul, Columbus, Ohio, Portland, Oregon, Galveston, Savannah, and Nashville all report no clearing house loan certificates outstanding.

"In New York the clearing house loan certificates have already been materially reduced and are being gradually retired. St. Louis, amount still outstanding, about $2,500,000. Boston reports less than $10,000,000 outstanding, and almost all of these still held by the banks to which they were originally issued. In Philadelphia amount outstanding less than $8,000,000, and these being daily paid off. Baltimore, about 100,000 now outstanding. Louisville, less than $1,300,000. In Detroit, $1,200,000 authorized, but never used, and these to be promptly cancelled.

"The reports coming to the Controller's office from all sections of the country indicate an emphatic relaxation of financial tension, an increasing supply of loanable funds, and steady and uninterrupted progress toward normal conditions."

CONTROLLER'S VIEW NOT HIS

Interest Rate a Matter for Bank Officials, Says Woodward.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, who is also a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank, was asked yesterday to comment on the fact that Controller of the Currency Williams's list of national banks in this city having no call loans at more than 6 per cent did not carry the names of the Hanover, First National and Liberty National.

"There is nothing special to say," said Mr. Woodward. "Proper banking requires that rates governing loans should be in the hands of the officers who are familiar with the credit of borrowers and special conditions surrounding specific loans. I regret that the Controller does not seem to view it that way."

Officers of the other two banks declined to discuss the matter. Controller Williams said that one of the banks reported only four call loans at more than 6 per cent. and one of the other two that it was charging 6 per cent. on all loans except certain special loans.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money; new loans, 5&6 per cent.; according to terms; standing loans, 6@3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days, 5¾@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90¾	$4.90	$4.90¾
Cable sterling	4.90¾	4.90¾	4.90¾

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90¾	$4.90¾
Paris	5.12	5.11
Berlin	88⅝	88½
Switzerland	5.18	5.17
Italy	5.36	5.35
Holland	.40⅝	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $251,784,520; balances, $19,002,976. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $437,540.

The local banks have lost $7,341,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 35c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver in London, $23d, up 5-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ⅝c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Andes	.03	Justice	.02
Belcher	.70	Mexican	.35
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.85
Caledonia	.42	Ophir	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Crown Point	.30	Sierra Nevada	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.65	Comb. Fract.	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.06	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.27
Montana	.89	G'field Con. M.	.92
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.16
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	.48
Tonopah Extens.	2.35	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.25	Vernal	.04
West End	.58	Nevada Hills	.29
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.20
Atlanta	.19	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	42½	43½	McKinney	38	41
El Paso	85	118	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay		2	Portland	102	104½
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	109	112
Isabella	10⅝	11⅜	R. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 3:

	Nov. 3.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$823,889	$26,092	$76,741,483
Ordinary	719,991	1,687,971	109,490,781
Cor. & inc. tax	8,803	25,705	8,497,286
Miscellaneous	145,741	176,712	28,817,189
Total	1,479,628	2,714,278	223,546,631
Expenditures	1,612,095	5,094,128	267,206,901
Deficit	32,466	2,379,849	43,662,269

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1833. Under Banking Law. War cannot affect securities. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 30th earn from Dec. 1st. Begin now or write for details. A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, Twenty-fifth floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 165—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings may be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering note paper, printing paper, and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 3. Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.50
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	99½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	5.80
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1916	100	100⅛	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 6%	June 11, 1915	99⅜	63¼	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	93	98	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 5%	Aug., 1915		98	6.25
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100¼	100 11-16	4.80
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	99½	98	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	99⅞	57¼	7.50
Erie R. R., 6½%	Apr., 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99¾	100	8.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	Oct. 12, 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	13.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	98	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	...	...
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	...	99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	89	96	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Apr., 1915	99¾	99½	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¾	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98⅝	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98¼	6.50
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 6%	May, 1915	99	99⅛	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	6.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98⅝	98⅝	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	99½	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	98	5.80
Southern Railway, 6%	Sept., 1916	97	98	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	95	97	6.50
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 6%	Jan. 15, 1916	99	99½	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50

New York City Notes.

New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¾	103¾	4.75

Interest on Idle Funds

Money awaiting investment may be deposited with this company in a reserve account subject to check, on which interest will be allowed; or it may be placed on a time Certificate of Deposit which will command a better rate.

Your idle funds will thus be earning an income even while not permanently employed.

Upon your personal or written request we shall be pleased to submit a definite proposition.

Our pamphlet S-169 outlines our various facilities.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Cap

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,145,401.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		86.35
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		1,555,100.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		1,980,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		287,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve bank, none; all other stocks		23,500.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$1,242,638.53	
Due from State and private banks and bankers and trust companies	447,240.41	
Checks and other cash items	433,367.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	792,919.60	
Notes of other national banks	136,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,329.44	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	3,881,348.00	
Legal-tender notes	603,736.00	7,539,579.14
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber.		112,542.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		149,755.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		201,341.69
Total		$33,394,306.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	675,893.59
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00
Reserved for taxes	59,750.27
Reserved for depreciation in securities	60,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	2,920,497.50
Due to other national banks	$3,208,557.40
Due to State and private banks and bankers	708,469.87
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,165,073.15
Dividends unpaid	1,008.00
Individual deposits subject to check	17,834,908.60
Demand certificates of deposit	72,813.69
Certified checks	157,084.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,452.66
United States deposits	73,448.60
Letters of credit and foreign accounts	201,341.69
Clearing House loan certificates, not balance	2,500,000.00
Total	$33,394,306.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1914.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
D. F. KINGSLEY,
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR.,
ROBT. B. HIRSCH,
} Directors.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,619,641.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12,729.42
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		250,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		204,700.00
Other securities to secure circulation		277,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		4,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		240,290.23
All other stocks		2,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		38,193.13
Other real estate owned		136,456.00
Safe deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		258,038.39
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		9,946.73
Checks and other cash items		31,484.91
Exchanges for Clearing House		115,937.59
Notes of other national banks		940.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,433.34
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$563,063.20	
Legal-tender notes	188,000.00	751,063.20
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber.		16,348.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		30,000.00
Total		$6,050,403.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		251,642.19
Reserved for taxes		5,500.00
National bank notes outstanding		595,500.00
Due to other national banks	$89,690.08	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	25,200.24	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	290,313.43	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,049,391.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,717.00	
Certified checks	28,691.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,757.20	
United States deposits	1,000.00	4,517,760.92
Clearing house loan certificates (net balance)		180,000.00
Total		$6,050,403.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1914.

WM. M. CHRISTIE,
Notary Public No. 551,
New York County
Reg. Office No. 5,125.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN BYRNS,
WM. H. SEAICH,
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
} Directors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. FERGUSON, complainant, against THE AUTO PRESS COMPANY, defendant.

It appearing to the court that the bill in this case is exhibited for the benefit of all classes of creditors of the defendant The Auto Press Company, for the purpose of determining who are such creditors and the amount of their respective claims, and the order in which upon final decree the same shall be paid.

ORDERED that J. Van Vechten Olcott and Morris D. Kopple, the receivers herein, be and they hereby are directed within ten days from the date hereof to mail to each and every creditor, as the same may appear upon the books of the defendant company, a copy of this order, such mailing to be in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and to be addressed to the said creditors of the defendant company at the last Post Office addresses known to said receivers, and such service by mail is hereby decreed to be due, timely, sufficient and complete service of notice of this proceeding upon all such creditors, and it is further

ORDERED that all such creditors of the said defendant company, and each and every of them, be and they hereby are directed to file with the receivers at their office and place of business, 95 Madison Avenue, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the first Monday of January next, a duly sworn statement of all and any such claims as they may have against the defendant company, and such statement shall be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State where such claim is verified, and such statement of claims shall declare the same is evidenced by any written instrument, have the same attached to it, and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City, County and State of New York, to wit: New York Times and New York Tribune.

Dated New York October 30th, 1914.

Enter,
JULIUS M. MAYER,
U. S. D. J.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.

Dated October 23d, 1914.

INDIA HOUSE INCORPORATED

Business Men Organize to Encourage Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—India House was incorporated today, with principal offices in Manhattan. Its object is to encourage the foreign trade of the United States and to cultivate and perpetuate the best traditions thereof.

The Directors include W. E. Bemis, William H. Childs, W. L. Clark, Samuel P. Colt, E. P. Cronkhite, Lloyd C. Griscom, Joshua A. Hatfield, Charles E. Jennings, Waldo H. Marshall, Frank Presbrey, Willard Straight, E. P. Thomas, F. A. Vanderlip, and A. H. Wiggin of New York; Charles M. Schwab, W. B. Simmons, A. P. Johnson of Philadelphia; Robert Dollard of San Francisco; Cameron Forbes of Boston, and Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.

Buckeye Pipe Line Pays $2 a Share.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable on Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 24. Three months ago the payment was $3 and six months ago $4. Last year the stock received dividends amounting to 40 per cent. compared with 28 per cent. this year.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 62.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,174,401.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11,517.47
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		835,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		1,210,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		1,455,262.32
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, none		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, none		50,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Customers' liability under letter of credit		82,180.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		377,538.77
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks		74,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,171,959.99
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		252,987.51
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings		9,402.63
Checks and other cash items		147,888.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,041,756.69
Notes of other national banks		154,275.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,990.52
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,799,536.54	
Legal-tender notes	514,788.00	3,314,324.54
Clearing House loan certificates, (net balance)		10,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber.		70,296.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation).		134,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		8,000.00
Total		$21,694,110.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		981,078.26
Reserved for taxes		44,485.77
National banknotes outstanding		2,063,520.00
Letters of credit		82,180.00
Due to other national banks	$93,765.26	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	717,968.05	
Individual deposits subject to check	13,189,846.67	
Demand certificates of deposit	199,607.73	
Certified checks	110,412.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	21,820.79	
United States deposits	81,873.09	14,414,298.25
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		835,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		150,000.00
Liabilities other than those stated above:		
Real estate liability, $123,000.00		
Income tax withheld 550.50		123,550.50
Total		$21,694,110.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM PABST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. PABST, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1914.

JOHN H. SAMUELSEN,
Notary Public.
New York County, No. 3,413.

Correct—Attest:
H. B. DOMINICK,
FRANK A. MUNSEY,
LOUIS MORRIS STARR.
} Directors.

(NO 8,926.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Oct. 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$381,610.58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,621.86
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings		7,678.75
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,250.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		140,313.90
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		82,383.47
Other real estate owned		11,709.07
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		144,390.86
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings		113,688.23
Checks and other cash items		9,085.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		155,768.86
Notes of other national banks		21,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,812.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$129,047.50	
Legal-tender notes	63,085.00	192,132.50
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber.		3,645.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		28,194.62
Total		$1,854,781.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		55,725.10
Reserved for taxes		4,002.16
National banknotes outstanding		49,900.00
Due to other national banks	$70,177.94	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	12,149.18	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	81,455.90	
Dividends unpaid	10.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,127,916.97	
Demand certificates of deposit	44,483.67	
Certified checks	1,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	450.87	
Postal savings deposits	5,232.85	
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		1,222,876.88
Liabilities other than those stated above:		47,000.00
Accrued interest		1,177.19
Total		$1,854,781.83

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1914.

CHAS. A. WEBER, Notary Public.
Bronx County, N. Y., No. 20.

Correct—Attest:
CARL WURM,
JOHN HALL JONES,
PETER J. STUMPF,
} Directors.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,728,564.38
Due from banks	622,512.16
Cash on reserve	666,854.79
Exchanges for Clearing House	286,580.54
	$6,404,511.87

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surp's and profits	635,581.47
Circulation	119,100.00
Deposits	5,349,830.40
	$6,404,511.87

HENRY M. WELLS, President.
D. IRVING MEAD, Vice President.
B. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Cashier.
R. R. WARDELL, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERPOOL MARKET FOR COTTON OPENS

Trading to be Restricted to May-June in Liquidation of Old Contracts.

NEW SELLING IS BARRED

But No Limitation Will Be Placed on New Buying—Cotton Pool Ready to Operate.

President E. K. Cone of the Cotton Exchange was informed by cable yesterday that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was ready to resume business and would do so today. The message read:

"Market reopens tomorrow for restricted trading in May-June for liquidation of old contracts. New Buying, but no new selling to be permitted. Minimum price until further notice, 4.25 pence for American cotton, 6.95 pence for Egyptian."

All the contracts outstanding in Liverpool when the Exchange closed have been lumped in the May-June option. The statement that no "new selling" would be allowed meant that business would be limited strictly to the liquidation of old contracts, a step taken to prevent speculative operations that might unsettle the market and also to close out as soon as possible the "straddle" between the Liverpool and New York markets.

The renewal of trading in Liverpool will have no direct influence on the reopening of the Exchange here, according to members of the board, but within a few days the date is expected to be announced. The Conference Committee is canvassing the members as fast as possible to find out how many will need to borrow of the syndicate formed to finance old contracts, and also the number of bales that will have to be cared for. This work is nearly done, and when completed the syndicate will be able to size up the amount of funds needed. The aid of the syndicate will be extended to the brokers as soon as the Exchange opens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Adoption of the $135,000,000 cotton loan fund plan by banks and others throughout the country may be announced tomorrow by the Federal Reserve Board. Reports of contributions continued to reach the Treasury Department today, and it was hoped that the fund would be fully subscribed by tomorrow. The success of the plan has been so marked that cotton virtually has ceased to be a subject of international worry.

It was announced tonight that cotton exports were increasing. During the week ended Nov. 4 129,983 bales were exported. In the preceding week 111,053 bales were shipped. The week ended Nov. 4 was the best since the war interfered with trade.

CONCERN NOT ABSORBED.

Publishers' Paper Co. Is Not Affected by Receivership Proceedings.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—The Colonial Paper Company, against which receivership proceedings were instituted on Oct. 31, did not absorb the Publishers' Paper Company, as was erroneously said in a dispatch from this city.

L. S. Tainter of Boston, President of the Publishers' Paper Company, said that his company was not affected by the receivership proceedings, and was still doing business.

In 1910, Mr. Tainter said, the Colonial Paper Company purchased from the Publishers' Company a large mill at Portsmouth, N. H., power plants and water power rights at South Berwick and Bar Mills, and water power privileges along the Saco River, but did not absorb his corporation.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The following middling cotton sales were reported yesterday:

	Sales.	Price.
New Orleans	1,340	7 3-16c
Galveston	1,889	7¾
Mobile	66	7¾
Savannah	1,881	7¾
Charleston	...	7
Wilmington	...	7
Norfolk	817	7¾
Memphis	4,600	7
Little Rock	...	6¾
Augusta	2,137	7 5-16
Houston	5,165	7⅜
Dallas	12,943	6¾

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The European demand for wheat has in no way abated and sales during yesterday's operations were estimated at about 1,250,000 bushels, bringing the total sales so far this week up to about 5,000,000. Notwithstanding the large export business the market during the greater part of the session gave an exhibition of heaviness and prices at the close were at the lowest point and ⅞ to 1c below the finals of Wednesday.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.17¾; No. 2 hard at 1.17¾; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.18¾; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.23¾, all nominal c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	...	...	1.25	1.25	94⅝	
May	...	...	1.31⅛	1.31⅝	97¼	

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	1.18⅛	1.16⅝	1.16⅜	1.17⅝	84⅝	
May	1.24⅝	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.23⅞	89⅜	

CORN.

Exporters were again in the market for corn and sales amounted to about 170,000 bushels. The weather was again highly favorable for moving the new crop, and as new corn is being offered from the country in larger volume prices were easier, closing ⅝ to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c c. i. f. to arrive and prime Argentine at 78c nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	70½	69⅝	69⅝	70⅜	68⅜	
May	73	72¼	72¼	72⅝	69⅞	

OATS.

Export sales of oats during the past two days amounted to 1,350,000 bushels, but receipts at primary points continue large, and prices were easier under profit-taking sales, closing ⅝@⅞c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54½@55c; No. 2 white at 55@55¼c; No. 3 white at 54@54½c; No. 4 white at 53¼@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	50½	49¼	49¼	49⅞	38¾	
May	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	53⅞	42	

PROVISIONS.

For the first time in its history the Chicago stock yards will be closed for nine days, owing to Federal orders to allow thorough disinfection against the foot and mouth disease, and in consequence the hog market was excited and 25 to 50 points higher. This had a stimulating influence on the general provision list, although after advancing 15 to 23 points, prices sagged a little under profit-taking. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Friday 14,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
November	11.02	11.00	11.02	10.87	10.75	
January	10.52	10.25	10.25	10.17	10.92	
Ribs—						
January	10.25	10.17	10.17	10.07	10.65	
Pork—						
January	19.42	19.30	19.30	19.17	20.15	
May	19.85	19.60	19.60	19.40	20.17	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in lard, resulting from the closing of the stock yards, as well as an advance in the price of crude oil to 31c to 32c, were factors of the strength in the cottonseed oil market, but late in the day the market lost part of the gain under profit-taking sales, and at the close was 3 to 17 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	5.20@5.38	5.10
November	5.40	5.32	5.27@5.30	5.10
December	5.43	5.30	5.32@5.34	5.20
January	5.55	5.42	5.4 5@5.45	5.34
February	5.62	5.55	5.55@5.57	5.45
March	5.75	5.65	5.65@5.68	5.59
April	5.76	5.76	5.70@5.76	5.67
May	5.99	5.88	5.90@5.91	5.79
June	...	...	5.95@6.00	5.88

COTTON.

Advices received here from the South yesterday indicated no material change in the spot situation. Apprehensions that higher ocean freights and uncertainties of war risks would check export business were reiterated in local circles, but if demand has slackened in the South spot offerings have not increased, and local brokers reported generally steady prices. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c higher. Exports amounted to 25,000 bales yesterday, making 655,848 bales, against 2,886,391 last year. The date most talked of in local circles for reopening of the New York futures market is Nov. 16.

COFFEE.

Values in the local coffee market remained practically unchanged, both for spot and for futures, through the Liquidating Committee. The consuming demand was not active, although some traders had a fair business, and it is apparent that arrivals are being about absorbed by the daily warehouse deliveries. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were little changed. Santos 4's being quoted at 8¾c to 9¼c and Rio 7's at 6.35c to 6.50c. In the local spot market Rio 7's were quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,962 packages. Continued light supplies of high-grade fresh table butter and a firmer market for such. Outside buyers had difficulty in meeting their equirements, and it became easy to establish ½c advance on both extras and the higher scoring lots. The secondary qualities are also showing more strength. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½c; higher scoring lots, 35c; firsts, 29½@31½c; seconds, 25½@28½c; thirds, 23½@24½c. Creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 25@28c; State Dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c. Process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26½c; current make, firsts, 22½@22c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c. Packing stock, special, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,738 cases. High qualities of fresh eggs showing a good to large proportion of new laid stock are very scarce and tend to sellers' favor. Some further quotable advance in the highest grades of Western. Storage eggs are still moving to some extent for export; local trade is rather quiet and there are free offerings at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36@38c; extra firsts, 33@35c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 26@29c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 21@25c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@21½c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25½@26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25c; seconds, charges paid, 22@24c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 32@36c; defective, 40@55c; gathered whites, ast to size and quality, 36@39c; Western, gathered whites, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@33c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

NEW JEWISH JOURNAL OUT.

Der Tag Is Edited and Published by Herman Bernstein.

A new Jewish daily newspaper, Der Tag, (The Day,)) made its appearance on the newsstands of the city yesterday. The paper is to be printed in Yiddish each day with an English supplement on Sundays. It is published by The Day Publishing Company, with publication offices at 183 East Broadway and editorial offices at 444 Pearl Street. The editor of the paper and President of the company is Herman Bernstein, who formerly wrote articles for THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Section, and who has been active in Jewish communal work. The Treasurer of the company is Mayr Aronson, and the Secretary Morris Weinberg.

The paper will issue one edition each day at noon. Yesterday's issue of ten pages contained a statement by Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, telling of massacres of Galician Jews by the invading Russian troops; a cable from London to the effect that the Czar's promises of concessions to the Jews had in no manner been fulfilled and would not be, and letters with good wishes from President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and representatives of all branches of American Judaism.

MANY OCTOBER FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Reports Record Number, but Liabilities Were Small.

Failures in October as reported to Bradstreet's numbered 1,444, with aggregate liabilities of $23,580,453. This was the largest number of failures reported in any month since January, but on the other hand the liabilities were the smallest reported since May.

Compared with October a year ago, failures were 14.6 per cent. more numerous, while liabilities were 12 per cent. larger. The number of failures in October has been only once exceeded in an October. That was in 1893.

MONTH OF SMALL VENTURES

New Corporations in October Show Smallest Capital in Years.

The capital involved in new companies incorporated in October was the smallest for any month in many years. Returns to The Journal of Commerce footed up $70,124,500, against $87,551,400 in September and $118,561,300 in October of last year.

Charters filed for $1,000,000 or more in Eastern States aggregated $35,487,500, compared with $54,800,000 in September and $70,836,300 in October, 1913.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.30	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'21	4½	5.25	4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.30	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.40	4.95
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'21	4½	5.25	4.85
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.30	5.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.70	5.15
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	4.95
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.30	4.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.85
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.15	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	6.60	5.10
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.60	5.10
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.35	4.95
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	6.60	5.45

BUSINESS NOTES.

John Q. Wood, American Consul General at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, who is on leave of absence in the United States, is spending four or five days in this city and will be pleased to meet merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Abyssinia. Mr. Wood is also familiar with conditions all along the African Coast. During his visit here he will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, where engagements to meet him may be made.

Edwin W. Thompson and Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, who have recently been appointed Commercial Attaches of the Department of Commerce at Paris and Berlin, respectively, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week for the purpose of conferring with merchants having business interests in France and Germany.

Fair attendance and good prices marked a sale of men's, boys', and children's clothing in the auction rooms of Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street, yesterday. All of the goods were of a seasonable nature and moved quickly. The prices got for them averaged seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Optimism was the keynote of the speeches made last night at a dinner given at the Hotel Astor by the sales department of the recently combined Bigelow and Hartford Carpet Companies in honor of the new officers. Chief among the speakers were President R. P. Perkins and General Manager J. F. Norman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON, a physician, of 116 East Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,982 and assets of $5 cash and $1,515 accounts due him.

ABRAHAM M. GROPPER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham M. Gropper, clothing dealer, of 134 Stanton Street, by these creditors: James C. Hogan, $250; M. Simon, $250, and Max Dorff, $250. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $15,000.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, retail butcher, doing business under the name of the Rose Market, at 56 Manhattan Street, 456 West 125th Street, 2,775 and 2,794 Eighth Avenue, had a petition in bankruptcy filed against him yesterday.

NATHAN SOLOTOREVSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Solotorevsky, manufacturer of muslin underwear, at 50 Allen Street.

ISAAC SIMCHOVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Simchovitz, wholesale butcher of 152 East 103th Street. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

C. W. JEAN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the C. W. Jean Company, Inc., manufacturer of copying baths and clothes at 116 Nassau Street. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,500.

LOUIS HONIG, salesman of 511 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,730, to butter and egg merchants, and no assets.

AUGUSTUS A. STANHOPE, clerk of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,623 and no assets.

RAUCH BROTHERS COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of tables and furniture at 413 East Eighth Street, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $6,124 and assets $3,042.

ELMER PIASS.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Boyd receiver for Elmer Piass, grocer at Staatsburg. Liabilities are $2,000.

SUPERIOR FLOWER AND FEATHER COMPANY, sellers of ostrich feathers at 8 West Third Street, has made an assignment to William Blau.

CHARLES & MAX ASCH, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 607 Tenth Avenue, have made an assignment to Jacob Silverstein.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ball, Leonard, and Mary W. Blake—Directors Realty Holding Co., $560.

Baumgarten, Nathan—K. Ostro et al., $135.

Boardman, Adolph—Realty and Comemercial Co., $124.

Bernstone, Samuel and Jennie—H. Lipsky et al., $216.

Billig, Samuel, and Samuel Kenigeberg—J. S. Emerman et al., $241.

Brown-Weiss Realties—D. Levine, $838.

Brand, Harry—Basket Importing Co., Inc., $146.

Boston & Maine Railroad—George Leask & Co., $2,074.

Baconby, Marcelle—S. Strauss, $336.

Considine, Lulu T.—J. H. F. Magna, $404.

Charles Britton Trucking Co.—P. Coleman, $224.

D. & L. Building Co.—A. M. Bliss, $2,144.

Davis, Jerome L., and Club Garage Co.—Ninth Ward Realty Co., $264.

Emanon Building Corporation—L. Goldstein, $519.

Eagle Meat and Poultry Market—Figge & Reutweiler Co., $252.

Empire Dye Works, Inc.—McElravey & Hauck Co., $119.

Field, Lowell T.—S. C. Paddock, $248.

Fulton, Albert, Corporation—Painted Post Lumber Co., $402.

Fraser, Oscar A.—E. L. McLean, $170.

Fallon, William J., and Christian B. Zabriskie—R. Beck, $750.

Fifth Avenue Cathedral Realty Co., $419.

Greenwald, Max—D. Feldman, $105.

Gardner Crusher Co.—McGraw Publishing Co., Inc., $308.

Same—Municipal Journal, $144.

Getteys, William, and Morris Greenfield—H. J. B. Willis, $331.

Gutman, Eugene; Sidney Gutman, and Alexander Nicholson—C. Kurland $245.

Geriach, Alex—Pooley & Co., $100.

Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Co., Marvel Waterproofing Co., and Abraham Goldstein—Mercantile Security Co., $664.

Grape Ola Co.—A. L. Siff, $121.

Gerhardt, Joseph—G. Richards et al., $4,525.

Greenwald, Barry—E. de Noyelles, $2,172.

Guryan, Ike—Frank, Endel & Peles, $526.

Same—S. Ducker et al., $632.

Goodwin Manufacturing Co.—R. Waldt, $6 082.

H. C. Partridge & Co.—Arnold Behrer & Sons, $161.

Hecla Iron Works—J. Barry, $150.

Hitchcock, John C.—G. H. Allison, $729.

Hamilton, Francis—E. C. Jones, $2 000.

Isaac, Moe H., and Henry Dine—M. Siff et al., $147.

Jaros, Arthur C., and Walter R. McDonald—Security Bank of New York, $218.

Jones, Richard A.—E. S Auchmuty et al., $162.

Klatt, Emil, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1 000.

Kirmandi, Albert—C. J. Kraemer et al., $269.

Kraus, Cecilia—F. Baumeier, $580.

Levitsky, Morris—Unger Greenspan Co., $1,504.

Lippman, Louis—N. Back, $303.

Llewellyn, William D.—C. L. Schlens, $115.

Lidval, Erick—Country and City Corporation, $370.

Lundstrom, Uno—De Grauw, Aymar & Co., $120.

Mulvaney, Ed

HUBER HEIRS WIN IN WILL CONTEST

Surrogate Ketcham Directs Jury to Find Against Grandchildren of Brooklyn Brewer.

PART OF $7,000,000 INVOLVED

Brother of Contestants Was Willing to Sign Away $100,000 in Order to Help Them.

The trial of the contest to break the will of Mrs. Emilie Huber, widow of Otto Huber, the brewer, disposing of an estate of over $7,000,000, before Surrogate Ketcham and a jury in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, ended yesterday in a victory for the Huber heirs, Max and Joseph Huber. The suit was brought by William H. D'Esterre, Jr., and his brother, Louis, grandsons of the testator. The plaintiffs were cut off from a share in the estate by the will of Mrs. Huber, and they charged that undue influence was exercised on her by her two sons to cause her to disinherit them.

As previously agreed by counsel, the jury was asked to answer three questions in deciding the case. One read: "Was the paper executed by Mrs. Emilie Huber on Oct. 8, 1912, her last will and testament?" Another: "Was the paper executed by Mrs. Emilie Huber on Oct. 23, 1913, a codicil to that will?" and the third was "Were these papers executed voluntarily by Mrs. Emilie Huber withotu any undue influence or fraud on the part of Joseph or Max Huber, or any one acting for them?"

At the conclusion of the testimony, John F. Clarke, attorney for the Huber heirs, asked the Surrogate to direct the jury to answer all three questions in the affirmative, and he granted the motion. The Surrogate then ordered that the will be admitted to probate. The case is the first will contest tried here before a jury under a recent amendment to the Surrogates' law.

During the hearing yesterday there was a long argument over the admission of the testimony of Joseph D'Estehre, a brother of the two D'Esterres, disinherited by their grandmother. Joseph was given a legacy of $100,000 by the will, and appeared willing to sign away this fortune to be allowed to testify in behalf of his brothers and help them to win the suit.

Mr. Osborne, attorney for the plaintiffs, produced a release signed by the witness in which he gave up his rights to a share of the Huber estate. The jury was excused from the room while the court and lawyers argued over a question of law. The Surrogate then ruled against certain clauses in the release and Mr. Osborne's assistants had another form of release ready for the witness to sign. Joseph D'Esterre was willing to sign the document, but on the strength of the argument of Attorney Clarke, the Surrogate ruled that the witness was a direct heir and a party in interest in the final will and therefore could not convey away his rights to the estate. The court said that if the witness had been a simple stranger and had received a legacy under the will he could then sign the release. The same ruling applied to Mrs. Louise D'Esterre, the wife of one of the contestants, who had a dower interest in the estate and was also willing to sign a release of her rights in the Huber property. She, too, was not allowed to testify.

Following the testimony of Joseph Huber, President of the First National Bank and President of the Otto Huber Brewery Company, who was the last witness to be examined, the Surrogate directed the jury to give a verdict against the plaintiffs.

LIFE STORY WINS FREEDOM.

Judge Wadhams Merciful to Mrs. Rogers, Who Shot Her Niece.

By telling the story of her life to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday, which took nearly four hours, Augusta Rogers, a dressmaker of 453 West 152d Street, won a suspended sentence. She pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing a revolver. In a quarrel with her niece, Selma Strame, on Sept. 25, the niece was shot through the ear.

Through an interpreter Mrs. Rogers said she grew up in Russia with Waldemar Rogers, and he asked her to come to America with him as his wife. For eight years, she said, they lived together as man and wife, and had a child, a boy now 7 years old. In 1911 her niece, Selma Streme, who was then 18 years old, came to live with her. Her husband was attracted by the niece, she said, and in 1912 they separated and Rogers and the niece lived together in West 163d Street. In September, 1912, Rogers went to his old home and took the child away. According to Mrs. Rogers, he returned with the child a few days later and said that Mrs. Rogers had better take her own life. "I found a revolver in the bed," Mrs. Rogers swore. "I asked him to take it away, and he did not do so."

On Sept. 25 last Mrs. Rogers followed her husband to his new home and there met her niece and rival, and the shooting followed. She was arrested for assault and on the charge of carrying a revolver.

"There was very great provocation," Judge Wadhams said at the end of the woman's story. "Fortunately for you, no damage was done, and I am satisfied that the act was committed when you were in a condition of mind which was brought about by continued abuse. You have been sufficiently punished."

MINSTRELS FOR CARDINAL.

Prelates to Attend Show to be Given by Sons of Xavier.

Cardinal Farley, accompanied by Bishop Cusack and Bishop Hayes, will attend the minstrel and vaudeville show to be given by the Sons of Xavier at the St. Francis Xavier College theatre, at 40 West Sixteenth Street, on the evening of Nov. 18. The Rev. Joseph Mass, S. J., Provincial of the Jesuit Society in this province; the Rev. Joseph H. Rockewell, President of St. Francis Xavier's; the Rev. Thomas F. White, S. J., and their communities will be present also.

The headliner on the programme is Vincent Sullivan, who will appear with "The Doll Girl" company at the Panama Exposition. There will be six vaudeville acts in all, and the songs will be given by a chorus of fifty, trained by Lawrence A. Riley.

AUTO HITS SUBWAY KIOSK.

Truck Beyond Control Finally Stalled in Stairway.

Albert Olding, driver of a five-ton motor truck loaded with coal belonging to the Weber-Bunke-Lange Company, at Ninety-sixth Street and the North River, lost control of the machine on the west side of Broadway, at Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday at 3:15 P. M., and the big auto smashed into the downtown Subway kiosk, demolishing most of the wire glass and steel frame and falling half-way into the staircase leading into the Subway station.

Olding clung to the wheel and escaped practically uninjured. The truck, suspended over the Subway staircase with a quantity of coal, broken steel and wire glass beneath it, blocked the Subway entrance so effectually that no persons could enter or leave by it for two hours.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys New Upper West Side Apartment House—West Twenty-third Street Sale—Bronx and Brooklyn Deals—Business and Dwelling Leases.

An investment deal involving the purchase of a newly completed apartment house in the upper Manhattan section formed an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. The structure was the five-story house on the southwest corner of Northern Avenue and 180th Street, fronting 100 feet on the avenue by 75 on the street. It was sold by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President.

It is one of four similar houses erected on the Northern Avenue frontage by the selling company, and negotiations for the adjoining building on 179th Street are practically closed, it is said, for purchase by another investor. The house sold was held at $125,000, and it carries a first mortgage of $90,000, held by the Germania Life Insurance Company. The brokers in the transaction were the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company. The building is fully rented.

Investors Buying Flats.

The Nehring Company has sold to a client 217 West 140th Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 28 by 99.11. The property was held at $36,000, the buyer being an investor.

E. Wolta has purchased for investment from the Owners' Standard Realty Company 180 East 117th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.11. In part payment the buyer gave two lots, 22 by 100 each, on the east side of the Eastern Boulevard, 25 feet south of Swinton Street. The E. A. Polak Realty Company negotiated the sale.

Deal on West 23d Street.

The estate of Caroline A. Livingston has sold through Henry Brady and William H. Archibald the three-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 98.9, at 358 West Twenty-third Street, to Ella M. Perrella.

This property was offered at auction by Mr. Brady on Oct. 21, 1914, and bid in by the estate at $18,650 after fifty-two bids had been received. The present purchaser will alter the property for business.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of the Schoen Westchester Realty Company has purchased from Julia Dufram, 878 Southern Boulevard, a four-story flat on a plot 33.4 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The estate of John Deiner has sold to Henry Heines the property at 1,421 Myrtle Avenue, through James M. Hawley. The same broker also sold for Laura V. Carlisle, the private dwelling at 404½ Pulaski Street, to Flora Converse for investment.

John E. Henry, Jr., has sold 13 Herkimer Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on plot 16 by 100, for Mrs. Harriet Colyer, and the three-story dwelling at 143 Halsey Street, for Mrs. Agnes Godwin, on lot 20 by 95.6, to Mrs. M. F. Bell.

Flats Traded for Farm.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company has sold for Stanley J. Bell his two three-story flat properties at 233-235 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, to Anna N. Patterson, who gave in part payment a two-acre farm at Nesconset, Long Island.

Long Island.

In the fourth ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on Kinsey Avenue, to A. O'Reilly, also a plot 40 by 100 on Sterling Street, to G. A. Hannon.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot 60 by 100 on Hemlock Avenue, to C. J. Meyer; a plot 40 by 100 on Hazel Avenue, to Fred Krueger, and a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue, to Miss Fiorence Johnson.

Staten Island Sale.

The Princes Bay Realty Company has sold a house and plot at Huguenot Park, for M. Cohen, to a New Jersey investor.

Suburban.

John Crawford has sold a plot on Long Island Sound, at Norwalk, Conn., to William, M. Lybrand for the Shorehaven Realty Company. It adjoins the fifteen-room concrete house which Mr. Lybrand bought last week through the same broker. Both parcels are part of the former country home of Woodbury G. Langdon.

Business Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John T. Taylor, as Trustee, to Abraham Zucca, the building at 94½ Greenwich Street, also the building at 336 Water Street for Mrs. Anna Walsh, for the estate of Catherine Hammerschlag to Abraham Miller the building at 5 Essex Street, and for the Schulte Realty Company to I. N. Maaskoff, the store at the southeast corner of William and Beekman Streets.

Joseph Weintraub is the lessee of the old Cosmopolitan Hotel at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Chambers Street. Mr. Weintraub will pay $20,000 a year for the hotel for the next twenty years and four months, according to the lease which has just been recorded.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Hommel Manufacturing Company the sixth and seventh floors in the Oppenheim-Collins addition, now nearing completion, at 58 and 60 West Thirty-fifth Street, to Michael, Bloom and E. A. Adler & Co.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased the store and basement at 316 West 145th Street to M. Hyman the store at 123 East Fourteenth Street to Alexander Fahri and the store at 218 East Fourteenth Street to Joseph Rice.

Chris Schlerich has rented for Mary C. O'Brien the two top floors at 1,568 Broadway to the Comedy Vaudeville Club.

Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for E. Sanders to R. T. Mascan the three-story dwelling at 30 West Ninetieth Street; to C. H. Mason the four-story dwelling at 110 West Seventy-first Street, and the four and one-half-story American basement dwelling at 337 West Seventy-first Street for Mrs. C. Miller.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the lease of the Mrs. James A. Burden residence at 908 Fifth Avenue to ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

City Discovers Ownership to Queens Plot.

By obtaining possession of a section of land fronting on Cypress Avenue in the Evergreen section of Queens the City of New York has added to its real estate holdings property valued at $25,000. This property is now used by one of the cemeteries in that locality. The fact that this land was owned by the city was discovered by property owners when improvements were about to be made. Park Commissioner Weier of Queens then found that the land belonged to the city, but that its original use was for a drain for the Brooklyn water works. Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity has now taken charge of the matter and he will move to have the actual possession of the property restored to the city.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

80th St, 323 West, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43x49.6x irregular, five-story dwelling; Hudson City Savings Institution against J. E. Stone and others; Collier & B., attorneys; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $42,775.83; taxes, &c., $1,186.55; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

95th St, 49 West, n s, 318 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8, three-story dwelling; J. C. Veith against Theodore Killian and others; Finch & C., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $15,846.01; taxes, &c., $1,035.78; to the plaintiff for $17,300.

By Henry Brady.

52d St, 636 West, s s, 225 ft e of 12th Av, 20x100.5, two-story stable, all r. t. i., J. J. A. Hickey against Maria Stoops and others; R. J. Heisler, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $1,256.88; to the plaintiff for $1,256.88.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Trinity Place, 70 to 76, w s, 203.1 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x42.4x108.9x52; six-story loft and store building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against B. H. Shepard and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $110,432.80; taxes, &c., $2,002.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, 1,922, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 70x138.11, two-story theatre; E. S. Appleby and others against Adolph Freund and others; Cannon & C., attorneys; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $29,207.35, taxes, &c., $966.49.

By James J. Donovan.

169th St, 602 East, n s, 30.2 ft e of Trinity Av, 23.2x50x29.11 to Trinity Av x25x52.11x75, two-story dwelling; M. T. Rennard against R. H. Neville and others; partition.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

19th St, 29 to 33 East, to an eight-story loft; David Kendall Estate, 21 Liberty St, owner; D. Scott, 119 West 33d St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 102.2 ft s of 75th St, 85.8x100; Jacob Herb and others to Hortense Prowler, at Rutherford, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 4; attorney, M. S. Hoffman. 85 Nassau St $100

BEDFORD ST, w s, 20 ft n of Morton St, 20x80; George D. Bartholomew to Giuseppe Lavezzolo, 82 McDougal St, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Co. 160 Broadway $100

FULTON ST, 216, s s, 81.4 ft e of Greenwich St, 21.11x33.8; Samuel B. Corning to David S. Naugle, 300 Macon St, Brklyn, quitclaim, Oct. 29; attorney, E. E. Fay, 7 Beekman St $1

HENRY ST, 211-215, n s, 24 ft e of Clinton St, 45.2x88; Margaret McKibbin to Amelia Zeman, 125 Hancock St, Brklyn, July 21, 1913; attorneys, Hirsh & Newman, 391 Fulton St, Brklyn $100

MINETTA ST, 16-22, n w s, at s w s of a lane, n 80x75; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, Nov. 4; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St. .....

WEST END AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 65th St, 50x100; Thomas F. Devine to Gotham National Bank, 1,810 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 9; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St .....

1ST AV, 394-8, n e corner of 23d St, 74.1x81.6; Henrietta Hirsch to Louis A. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av, ½ part, May 1, 1913 .....$1

5TH AV, n e corner 19th St, 40.8x irreg and 125; Alfred P. Gardiner to Richard A. Barker, 116 Fort Greene Pl, Brklyn, all title, Oct. 31 .....$100

13TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x75; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel and another, executors, &c., Herman F. L. Ziegel, to Emma Ziegel, 756 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 14; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway. $10,000

39TH ST, 124 East, s s, 135.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.10x98.9; Friend Hoar to Inner Circle Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, (mtg $29,000,) July 8, 1912; attorney, F. Hoar, 24 Broad St $100

34TH ST, 502 West, s s, 20.6 ft w of 10th Av, 25.6x98.9; William S. Dempsey to William S. Dempsey Realty Co., 548 West 55th St., (mtg. $17,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St $100

50TH ST, 512-514 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Theresa Weil and ano to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, Oct. 26; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St $10

133D ST, s s, 20 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Catharine C. Chambers to J. F. M. Co., 1,029 East 163d St, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

138TH ST s s, 62.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; also Tinton Av, e s, 146.2 ft n of 152d St; David Elmer to Elmer-Reichard Realty Co., 46 East 84th St, (mtgs $83,450,) Nov. 4; attorney, Louis Diamant, 132 Nassau St .....

139TH ST, 499 East, n s, 16.8x100; also 140th St, 446 East, s s, 16.8x100; also 140th St, 454 East, s s, 16.8x100; Minnie Pfeiffer to Frank L. Lescault, 392 Elm St, Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 5; attorney, Frank L. Lescault, 290 Longwood St, Long Island City $100

142D ST, 484 East, s s, 16.8x121.5; Lena Roth to Minnie Lefkovits, 484 East 142d St, ½ part, Oct. 21; attorneys, Brown & B., 206 Broadway $1

166TH ST, 290 East, s s, 65x120; Mary E. Henderson to Catherine F. Brady, 560 East 162d St, (mtg $9,700,) June 24; attorney, J. C. Brady, 156 Broadway $1

181ST ST, 615 East, n s, 17.2x95; Julia J. Raymond to Ralph Levy, 609 East 181st St, (mtg $2,500,) Nov. 2; attorney, Ralph Levy, 609 East 181st St .....

181ST ST, w s, at n s of Lot 32, 124.5 to s s of Tiebout Av, x255x25x254.9, being part of Lot 32, Map R. Bassford; Wenigmann Construction Co. to Theodore Roehrs, 165 East 175th St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 31; attorneys, Martin & H., 307 Tremont Av $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 80.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x98; Hannah Elias to Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway, Nov. 2, (prior mtg $20,000,) due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $4,100

LENOX AV, w s, 61.5 ft s of 120th St, 20x85; Mary F. Place to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 4; due as per bond $10,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 22d St, —x—, leasehold; Frank Curran to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, Oct. 30, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St $2,000

13TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x75; Emma Ziegel to Beatrice S. B. Ziegel and another, Exrs., 8 West 86th St, Oct. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

91ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 30.8x100.8; Charles De H. Brower to Seamen's Bank for Savings in City New York, 70 Wall St, Oct. 29, due March 15, 1916, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & J., 40 Wall St $1,000

113TH ST, 540 West, s s, 306.3 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11, (prior mtg $20,000;) Sigma Nu Realty Association to Hy Leerburger, 542 West 113th St, Nov. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Keith & Abbot, 45 Cedar St $4,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 715, w s, 18.9x115; also Cauldwell Av, 717, w s, 18.9x115; Rosa Alper to Abraham Axler, 1,825 Franklin Av, (prior mtg $12,000,) Nov. 2, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. M. Hutner, 320 Broadway $4,200

HOE AV, 1,287-1,289, w s, 50x100; M. H. Realty Co., Inc., to Galveston Building Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

LOT 215, map of Lohbauer Park; John T. Rolf to Annie R. Daily, 1,525 Zerega Av, Nov. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $2,800

LOTS 89 and 90, map Ruser Estate; Friedoline Roeser to Christopher Schmitt, 1,974 Belmont Av, Sept. 22, 1913, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. R. Liberman, 44 Cedar St $1,800

LOT 13, map sub-div. Lot 1, Clason Point; Arcangelo La Callmita to Domenico Clemente, 300 West 50th St, Nov. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Ferme, 102 Broadway $500

SEDGWICK AV, w s, at s e corner of Lot 7, map of William O. Giles, 50x111.11; Matilda K. Bowne to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Nov. 5, installs 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Frank, 238 East 138th St $400

TINTON AV, 1,089, w s, 18.9x100; Lisette Julich to Herman Julich, 3,145 Decatur Av, Oct. 22, 1 year; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St $3,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 66 ft e of Welen St, 22x90; Elizabeth M. Coughlin to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Nov. 5, installs 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Frank, 238 East 138th St $310

WILDER AV, e s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; John Strand to Land Co., C. Edenwald, 299 Madison Av, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway $300

162D ST, 299 East, n s, 43.6x115; Melrose Building Co. to Elizabeth C. Hays, 324 Clarkton Av, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $37,000,) Nov. 2, due Oct. 2, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Theodore C. Wood against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corp., lessee; Frank Willetts, contractor $400

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 1,059.7 ft s of Dyckman St, 1,031.7x irregular to Hudson River; Pheon Contracting Co. against Vermont Hygeia Ice Co., owner and contractor. $1,987

3D AV, 1,520 and 1,522; Evans Bros., Inc., against John and Jacob Spies, owners; Frank Wall, contractor $36

3D AV, 871; Thomas Worrell against Anton Rauch, owner; Jones & Tressell, contractors $159

7TH AV, 230; Superior Cornice and Skylight Works against 230 Fifth Avenue Corp., owner and contractor $1,900

90TH ST, 65 East; Evans Bros. Inc., against Elise Ruckert, owner; Frank Wall, contractor $27

204TH ST, 428 to 438 West, Northern Cornice and Roofing Co. against Orosant Construction Co., owner and contractor. .$890

232D ST, n s, 323 ft e of Brussing Av 50x114; Beith & Reilly Co. against William J. Smith, owner; R. Johnson, Thomas S. Cressell, and William Verhofsky, contractors, (renewal) $350

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, 1,805 and 1,807; Julius Oehrlein against Henry Parfitt, owner; J. H. Hass, contractor $41

SAME PROPERTY; Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc., against same, owner; same contractor $201

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Zang against same, owner; same contractor $110

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Moore against same, owner; same contractor $44

ELY AV, e s, 97.6 ft s of Boston Road, 25x irreg; Vincenzo Mendino against Fred Byron, owner and contractor $10

KELLY ST, 1,013; J. Rosenblum & Co. against Kelbert Construction Co., owner and contractor $135

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Dean Av, 55x100; Combi Bros. against Francesco Santamareno, owner; Max Kreindel, contractor. $390

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 30.10x100; Nicholas Gregoria & Co. against Maleke Building Corp., owner and contractor $9,026

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St; Thomas F. Keogh against William Hobson and others, Sept. 24, 1914 .....$20

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Fordham Road; Salvatore Naccarato against John Doe and others, May 26, 1913, (by bond) $90

LIS PENDENS.

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Goldschmidt and others against Joseph Liebling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Goldschmidt.

LEXINGTON AV, 196; William L. Condit against Louis Levine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Goldschmidt.

MADISON AV, 402, office 20, on 3d floor; Carlton Chambers Co. to Briarcliff Lodge Association, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Butler, B. W., & Co., 54 Wall St. $720 to $960

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,422, also 181st St, 587 West, part of 2d floor; William Welman to Chu Stai, 552 Lenox Av, 4 10-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, F. W. Fielding, 233 Broadway $2,400

2D AV, 1,907, all; John McCarthy to Jacob Duberman, 1,907 2d Av, from Nov. 1, 1914, to date fixed by notice from landlord, $1,320

3D AV, 716, all; George Goetting to Patrick J. Doyle, 157 East 45th St, 11 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph M. Lesser, 35 Liberty St $4,500

8TH AV, 237, all; Katherine T. Moore to Frank Curran, 237 8th Av, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St $2,220

34TH ST, 11 West, part of 5th floor; Frances A. F. Cohen to Jacob Green, 427 34 Av, 3 years, from Nov. 4, 1914 .$1,200 to $2,400

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West, all; Frederick Ayer to Benjamin Blum, 565 West 144th St, 21 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, D. E. Goldfarb, 38 Nassau St .....

$9,250 to $10,500

Bronx.

180TH ST, 701 East, store, &c.; Louis Gates and another to Edw. Naumann, 701 East 180th St, 15 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Edw. Naumann, 701 East 180th St. $480 to $600

177TH ST, 262 West, part of first floor and part of basement, to be used as branch Post Office; Edwin F. Branning to United States of America, 5 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, U. S. A., 1,823 Sedgwick Av $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Theodore C. Wood against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corp., lessee; Frank Willetts, contractor $400

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 1,059.7 ft s of Dyckman St, 1,031.7x irregular to Hudson River; Pheon Contracting Co. against Vermont Hygeia Ice Co., owner and contractor. $1,987

3D AV, 1,520 and 1,522; Evans Bros., Inc., against John and Jacob Spies, owners; Frank Wall, contractor $36

3D AV, 871; Thomas Worrell against Anton Rauch, owner; Jones & Tressell, contractors $159

7TH AV, 230; Superior Cornice and Skylight Works against 230 Fifth Avenue Corp., owner and contractor $1,900

90TH ST, 65 East; Evans Bros. Inc., against Elise Ruckert, owner; Frank Wall, contractor $27

204TH ST, 428 to 438 West, Northern Cornice and Roofing Co. against Orosant Construction Co., owner and contractor. .$890

232D ST, n s, 323 ft e of Brussing Av 50x114; Beith & Reilly Co. against William J. Smith, owner; R. Johnson, Thomas S. Cressell, and William Verhofsky, contractors, (renewal) $350

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, 1,805 and 1,807; Julius Oehrlein against Henry Parfitt, owner; J. H. Hass, contractor $41

SAME PROPERTY; Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc., against same, owner; same contractor $201

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Zang against same, owner; same contractor $110

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Moore against same, owner; same contractor $44

ELY AV, e s, 97.6 ft s of Boston Road, 25x irregular; Vincenzo Mendino against Fred Byron, owner and contractor $10

KELLY ST, 1,013; J. Rosenblum & Co. against Kelbert Construction Co., owner and contractor $135

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Dean Av, 55x100; Combi Bros. against Francesco Santamareno, owner; Max Kreindel, contractor. $390

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 30.10x100; Nicholas Gregoria & Co. against Maleke Building Corp., owner and contractor $9,026

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St; Thomas F. Keogh against William Hobson and others, Sept. 24, 1914 .....$20

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Fordham Road; Salvatore Naccarato against John Doe and others, May 26, 1913, (by bond) $90

LIS PENDENS.

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Goldschmidt and others against Joseph Liebling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Goldschmidt.

LEXINGTON AV, 196; William L. Condit against Louis Levine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Goldschmidt.

40TH ST, 420 WEST; Clarence J. Carroll against Patrick J. Costello and others foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

Bronx.

FOX ST, n s, 191.3 ft e of St. John's Av, 40.7x125; Jenny Greenbaum against Landrew T. McKegney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Greenbaum.

INSTRUCTION.

Woman's Law Class of New York University

Lectureship endowed by the Woman's Legal Education Society

A course of forty-five lectures on law for business women and those interested in the management of property. Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, 11:30 A. M. or 8:30 P. M. at the Law School Building, Washington Square, Manhattan. First Lecture, November 11th. Limited number of scholarships available. For bulletin address

G. W. PERGUE, Registrar.
New York University, Washington Square, N. Y. City

The mothers' department of the Froebel League under the direction of Mrs. Marion B. B. Langzettel will open its Winter course of lectures at half past three o'clock on Thursday, November 5, at 112 East 71st Street; regular class work begins Wednesday, November 11, at half past ten. The subjects considered are those pertaining to the upbringing of children, discussed from a psychologic and practical standpoint and include psychology, handwork, stories, Bible study, science, art history, music. Circular on application.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening: Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

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PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
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Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HILL TOP OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House, 8 rooms and bath; large plot; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas, electric light; 30 minutes from city; 44 trains daily; privileges of beautiful bathing beach, dock, etc.; $500 cash, balance monthly; title guaranteed. C STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS
22 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call, 'Phone or write.
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Myerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Attractive new dwelling, 10 rooms, baths, all modern improvements; stable, chicken houses; 3 acres; very high elevation; extensive views. Price, $17,500; easy terms. Fox Realty Company, 22 E. 42d St.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

BUNGALOW.
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 5 rooms and bath; large living room; beam ceiling; panel walls; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; owner compelled to sell at once; will take as low as $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments from responsible party; best bargain of the year; only 50 minutes out. Address C JOHNSON, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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A LOFT
Modeled and Equipped So as to Comply with the New Labor Law in Every Detail
133 Mercer St.
One block from new Prince St. Subway Station.
RENTAL ONLY $800
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Low Insurance and Power Rates. Two Fireproof Staircases.
Ideal home for an up-to-date manufacturing plant.
Ready for occupancy December 1.
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WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

STABLE
Five story and basement, 441-443 E. 19th St.; accommodate 90 horses, 60 wagons. Owner will alter for manufacturing purposes. John J. Bagley, 25 W. 42d St.

STOCK AND SALESROOMS
S. W. Corner 4th Av. and 20th St. Eighth floor; best of light; rents $1,500 and $2,000; very low insurance.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 B'way at 26th St. Phone Farragut 8464.

433 BROADWAY,
N. W. CORNER HOWARD ST.,
first and third Lofts to let, size 26x75; freight elevator; possession at once; rents very low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS LOFTS
PRINTERS—MANUFACTURERS
50x90, 70x90, and 50x150; best location; all facilities. Brokers, or OFFICE, E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. Tel. 4218 Garmercy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BOHNE McLAUGHLIN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the above Court the personal property and effects of the above company, consisting of a large quantity of woolens, silks and laces; Communion Certificates, Prayer Books, Metal Crosses, Certificates, Beads, Crucifixes, Ruby Glasses, Small Pictures, General Religious Articles, Chalices, Ciboria, Sanctuary Lamps, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Vestments, Banners, Priests' Cassocks, Boys' Cassocks, Albs and Surplices, Marble Fonts, Leather Laces, Statuary, Candles, Tapers, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, to be held at the store and building formerly occupied by said company at No. 34 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Friday, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in accordance with terms of sale, which will be then announced, and subject to confirmation by the Court.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1914.
WILLIAM A. SHIELDS,
Receiver of Bohne McLaughlin Co.

EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney for the Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SEABOARD TOWEL AND LOCKER SUPPLY INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 16th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 Jones Lane, near Front and Wall Sts., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, tanks, barrels, wine manufacturing equipment, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 13th and 14th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES SCHUELER, Trustee.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the Matter of the General Assignment of EA

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., Auctioneers, 95 Liberty St., N. Y.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

VACANT LOT IN THE SEVENTIES, east of 3d Av., 25x100, suitable for garage, &c.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 58th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $65 adjoining houses for less than $100; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

West 88th St., 123.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms; 2 baths; rent $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What's offered for Washington Heights corner apartments; equity $30,000? Owner, 3,525 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

In the new EDISON SHOP BUILDING, at 473 Fifth Avenue, between 40th and 41st Streets, opposite public library, fourth FLOOR. Also STUDIO with fine north light and skylight. Moderate rental.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar Street.

A.—SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY AND WALKER ST. LARGE, ATTRACTIVE STORE, (3,400 SQ. FT.); OR WILL DIVIDE; TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS; POSSESSION; LOW RENT. JOHN P. KIRWAN & SONS, 138 WEST 42D ST. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKER.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

LOFT, 5,400 SQUARE FEET, $120; FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR, HEAT, &C. APPLY 408 WEST 18TH ST.

LIGHT outside office, $15 unfurnished; $22 fully furnished, including typewriter, or will sell furniture; immediate possession. Room 1,520, 29 Broadway.

Desk room, highest class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 406 Times Building, Times Square.

LOFTS, modern fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents. Galbreath, 319 West 95th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th, 44 West.—Parlor floor, for high-class business, doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

To Rent.—Two desirable offices. Apply Room 622, 115 Broadway.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BERWIND-WHITE COAL MINING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, Defendant.—Restraining order.

And now on the 30th day of October, 1914, this cause came on to be heard upon the ancillary bill of complaint and on the answer of the defendant thereto, and it appearing to more fully set out in the ancillary bill of complaint herein that a Bill of Complaint has been filed by the complainant herein against the defendant herein in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to which this bill of complaint is ancillary, and that the defendant appeared in the said District of Maine in open court and joined in the prayer of the said complaint, and that the said District Court of the United States for the District of Maine has entered an order directing all persons interested to appear before the said District Court of the Western District of Maine at Chambers in the City of Portland on saturday, November 7, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M. to show cause why receivers should not be appointed, and it appearing that the defendant has property within this jurisdiction, and after hearing Philip W. Russell, of counsel for the complainant, and Charles E. Littlefield, of counsel for the defendant, and upon motion of the said complainant's counsel, and the consent of the said defendant's counsel it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said and every of the officers, directors, agents and employees of the defendant and all other persons whomsoever be and they hereby are required not to remove any property of the defendant of whatsoever nature, outside the Southern District of New York which is now within the said Southern District of New York except vessels and the appurtenances thereto plying between the port of New York and other ports, and then only in the ordinary and usual course of the business or the defendant in transporting freight and passengers until further order of this court, provided, however, that all of said vessels that are within the jurisdiction of this Court and may be temporarily removed therefrom under this order will be whenever so ordered returned to this jurisdiction so as to be subject to the order of this court.

Further ordered that all creditors of the defendant corporation and all others having or claiming to have claims of whatsoever sort or nature against the defendant corporation be and they hereby are enjoined and forbidden from commencing any proceedings whatsoever whether in law or in equity looking to the enforcement of the said debts or claims, or from further prosecuting the same if they have already been commenced until further order of this court.

The intent and purport of the within order and decree is to maintain the condition of the assets of the defendant corporation within the Southern District of New York unimpaired and unimpaired as far as may be with due regard to the operation of its business as a public carrier pending the return day of the said order.

Further ordered that the parties hereto show cause before this court at the United States Court Room where the motion calendar will be held, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on November 9, 1914 at 10:30 o'clock A. M., why a decree should not be made appointing ancillary receivers of the property of the defendant within the Southern District of New York in the event that receivers for the property of the defendant shall have been theretofore appointed by the United States District Court for the District of Maine in the cause to which this cause is ancillary, at which time the parties hereto, or any parties in interest, may be heard and make any application with reference to this cause, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order, duly certified by the clerk of this court, be published in New York Times, a daily newspaper in the City of New York on November 6 and 7 1914.

Dated New York, October 30, 1914.
JULIUS M. MAYER,
United States District Judge.

The foregoing order is hereby consented to.
CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD,
Solicitor for Eastern Steamship Corporation.

A true copy
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk. (Seal)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District and Ohio, Western Division in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 43, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of the-after having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1908, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

For Sale.—Private residence; on plot 95x100 feet, northeast corner of Grand and Seventh Avenues, North Asbury Park, N. J., at public auction, November 16, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the Court House, Freehold, New Jersey. Excellent piece of property in best section of North Asbury Park, to be had cheap. For further particulars inquire Albert Robbins, Asbury Park; McCarter & English, Prudential Building, Newark, and Schryver & Geyler, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance, $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reiss, 137 Times Downtown.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell at sacrifice, $1,200 plot, $650; 50x150 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna station; 35 min. to N. Y. C.; select residential neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses, 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

We specialize in Bergen Co. real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

TO SUBLET AT A BARGAIN.
Nicely furnished 3-room elevator apartment with private bath and kitchenette, cooking utensils, dishes, linen and silver included, near "L" and Subway, overlooking Morningside Park, near Central Park. Inquire at 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av. Tel. River 3970.

Completely furnished 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; first-class elevator apartment house; going South; will rent to desirable tenant for $85 a month. Foster, 210 West 107th St.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3847.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

For Winter, furnished delightful eight-room apartment; elevator; reasonable; near 86th Subway. Telephone after 10 o'clock, 4015 Schuyler.

121st., 509 West, (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

West End Av., 83d St.—Luxuriously furnished apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths; Winter months. Phone Murray Hill 4900.

Women's bachelor apartments; private dinner club; breakfast served in room. N 149 Times.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath, good service; for gentleman.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class location, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long or short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ. 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.— CLAREMONT HALL,
601 West 112th St., (corner Broadway.)—Apartments five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent $600 to $1,100; possession Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $60.

56th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great convenience. 536 W. 111th St., Apt. 8F.

[illegible] 14 West.—Private house; bachelors [illegible] room suite; convenient "L."

[illegible] Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room [illegible] would divide if convenient.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor. 137th St. $900 to $1400.

50th, 43 West.—Handsome parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or professional use.

East Side.

58TH ST., 63-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

48 EAST 88TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large and single rooms, excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional convenience; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms in house with owner; board optional.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; bath adjoining; unlimited hot water.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; reference.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 108-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST.—Kenilworth; attractive rooms; ideal location; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

93D, 139 WEST.—Warm double room; $14; single, $8; splendid home cooking.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Pretty room, southern exposure; board optional; refined surroundings. Janzen.

104TH, 267 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH, 590 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

124TH, (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Large front room; excellent German table; private family; first-class elevator house. Apartment 46.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

143TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Comfortable furnished and sunny front room; first-class table; homelike; phone.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter home, overlooking river; beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up. with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS,

Central Park West; very attractive rooms for gentlemen or couple who can appreciate apartments with beautiful appointments. N 138 Times.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 1020, 243 WEST.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Refined couple desire large, comfortable front room and board, private house, 75th to 95th, Lex. to 5th Avs. S 122 Times.

Country Board
Thirty Cents a Line.
Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Parlor suite, overlooking Park; elevators; telephone; reasonable. Apt. 7i.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 189 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Unusually large room, southern exposure; private bath; $7; others.

30TH, 145 EAST.—Parlor and alcove, small room; private entrance; steam-heat apartment; reasonable. Janitor.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

45D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large handsome room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Large rooms suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $8, $7. Ackermann.

88TH, (1,230 Madison Av.)—Large front room; running water, bath, for couple; $8.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home; (owner.)

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

97TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; rooms $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

87TH, 17 WEST.—Small furnished, well-heated room for business woman; also large room and bath.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath; steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; baths; private bachelor residence.

52D, 236 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

68TH, 168 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; conveniences.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, en suite or single, for bachelors; shower bath; all conveniences; Broadway express Subway. Mrs. V. G.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, connecting rooms, private bath; also medium size rooms and bath, heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; front room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with or without bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, light, front room; Subway; [illegible] Subway.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references. Dutton.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; moderate.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath, steam heat; $7; refined.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guidemeister.

85TH, 406 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589. Barcus.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

88TH, 259 WEST, (near West End.)—Exceptional large front room; new, handsomely furnished; twin beds; running water; electricity; near bath; suitable two gentlemen or couple; private house. Phone 7800 River.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Excellent room, every convenience; private house. 4807 Schuyler.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, connecting, separate; southern exposure; elevator. Apartment 54.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

94TH ST., 162 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, (entire floor,) breakfast optional; references required; lady or married couple.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; HOT WATER; CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOME; $5.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. Phone 4268 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 129 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

109TH ST., (near Riverside.)—In exclusive apartment, nicely furnished room; young man only; $25 per month. S 129 Times.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6240 Morningside.

111TH ST., 511 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Exceptionally light, steam-heated rooms; block Subway; first floor front; $6, $8.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3583 Morningside, Clark.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 5C.

115TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

118TH, 370 WEST, corner Morningside Av.—Alcove room, small room; housekeeping. Bell.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1, 2, or 3 rooms or en suite. Superintendent.

119TH, 430 West, (opposite Columbia.)—Gentleman occupying apartment offers outside room to another gentleman; dining room. Apartment 37.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive rooms overlooking Columbia Campus; excellent dining room in building. Apt. 28.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 367 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements, telephone; private house; very reasonable.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large front room; very desirable; elevator. Apt. 42. Blake.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms, newly furnished; electricity, telephone; Subway.

127TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience; private house; breakfast optional.

136TH, 224 WEST.—Large, sunny, attractive room; refined home; conveniences; references.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable two; board optional; homelike; reasonable. Earle.

140TH ST., 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

142D, 688 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room for business man; private family; city, country. Licorish, 142 West 124th St.

144TH, 605 WEST.—Woman; one flight; in 5 P. M. Phone, electricity. Lewis.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman, every convenience. Apt. 31. Phone Audubon 3870.

BROADWAY, corner 96th St., (Wollaston.)—Large front room, exquisitely furnished in white; partial bkfg. plans; $14, beautiful home for high-class people; also smaller rooms; all transit facilities. 3D.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in ten-room apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CONVENT AV., 492.—Attractive room; telephone; electricity; gentlemen; reference. Lax, Apartment 23.

FURNISHED suite two large rooms and bath; centrally located; bachelors only. D 133 Times.

NURSE wishes to rent room to nurse, near 137th-Broadway Subway station; all conveniences. By mail, address J., 3,375 Broadway.

Party wishes to rent beautifully furnished room on Riverside Drive to refined young couple, or will share her apartment with lady alone. L 20 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Elegantly furnished suite, 2 or more rooms, with private bath; single rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 6F.)—Unusually attractive room; Hudson view; Subway; breakfast or board optional. Phone 7028 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

59th, 220 West.—Five rear, unfurnished rooms; bath, southern exposure; electricity, elevator; $45; can only be seen by appointment. Telephone 511 Columbus.

97TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

Wanted.—Large furnished bedroom, bath, and parlor (phone) for couple, in private family, preferably 50th-90th Sts., West; reference; state rent and particulars. Y 288 Times Annex.

TWO QUIET ROOMS and bath, for music studio, vicinity Grand Central or near 5th Av., 40th to 60th; apartment or private house; must be absolutely respectable; rental moderate. S 116 Times.

Gentleman wishes room facing street; limit $3.50; state size rent. S 144 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

GOVERNESS.—German, excellent French; piano. A. V., 235 East 60th St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 307 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, refined, to take charge of child afternoons; references. L 31 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty Cents a Line.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students; short, thorough, complete course. 7281 Madison Square.

Employment Agencies.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, an efficient COOK of European birth and training. Two in family. Also trained CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS with above qualifications.
Also LADY'S MAID, preferably Swiss, Belgian, or German; expert needlewoman, who must be efficient packer and traveler and who thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's clothes.
In

WM. ROCKEFELLER AND BILLARD PLEAD

Appear Personally in Court and Answer Not Guilty to New Haven Indictments.

CAME EARLY TO AVOID CROWD

Oil Man Seemed Nervous and Answered Clerk's Questions Indistinctly.

BILLARD HAS OWN LAWYER

Does Not Use Counsel Provided for Other Directors — Rockefeller Poses for Photographers.

William Rockefeller and John L. Billard went yesterday morning to the Federal District Court to enter pleas of not guilty to the indictment found against them and nineteen other Directors of the New Haven for conspiring to monopolize the transportation business of New England. Mr. Rockefeller appeared in the morning and Mr. Billard in the afternoon, and each was admitted to $5,000 bail, with leave to change his plea or to demur before Nov. 23.

Interest centred in the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller. Not only because as a Director from October, 1888, to his resignation a few weeks ago, he had been a leader in the policy which has called forth the Government's condemnation, but because he has in the last year or so put forward his condition of health as a reason why he should not be obliged to testify at Government investigations. It was thought that there would be a large gathering to see him enter his plea, so it was announced that he would not appear before 2 o'clock.

Consequently, when Mr. Rockefeller arrived with John A. Garver of the firm of Sherman & Sterling in Judge Foster's court at 10:20 o'clock in the morning, there were no persons present not connected with the court except the talesmen awaiting the summons to the box for an ordinary jury trial. Mr. Rockefeller, who wore a dark gray sack suit and carried an overcoat, a square-topped derby hat, and a malacca cane with a curved handle, took his seat inside the rail, and talked with Mr. Garver until the Judge took his seat on the bench.

Then the jury roll was called, and the talesmen had no idea that anything unusual was about to occur until Clerk Leary called:

"Mr. Rockefeller to the bar."

Rockefeller Seemed Nervous.

The defendant stepped forward promptly. He was evidently nervous, his hands trembling upon his stick. He bowed as the Clerk asked him formally if he would waive the reading of the indictment, and then, when he was called upon to plead, without leaving as other defendants had done his answer to his counsel, he replied:

"Not guilty."

His voice was husky, and the Clerk could hardly hear what he said.

Mr. Garver then asked the court to grant the same conditions concerning a change of plea and the right to demur as had been granted to the other defendants. Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Swacker and Assistant District Attorney Stephenson assented, and bail was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Rockefeller then withdrew, and came before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton. All formalities had been arranged, and, like most of the other defendants, he signed a bail bond prepared by William A. Thompson, Vice President of the National Surety Company. As he was leaving Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he had anything to say.

"I'm sorry, young man," he replied, pointing to his throat, "but you see it's impossible."

Then he touched his hat in military style and walked away.

Mr. Garver was also unwilling to be interviewed. Some one asked him if he would care to discuss the indictment from the political point of view.

"I should if I was a politician," he answered.

Waylaid By Photographers.

As Mr. Rockefeller came out of the Federal Building on the Park Row side at the north end he encountered a corps of newspaper photographers. He took their attentions with good humor. When they asked him to pose he consented with an "All right, young men," and he followed their instructions about attitude and light. When they had finished he went away with Mr. Garver.

Mr. Rockefeller has for a long time been suffering from an affection of the throat, although his health in other respects is said to be good. For this reason he was excused from testifying at the investigation of the New Haven before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then, when the Money Trust inquiry was on foot, he was at Jekyl Island, and in order to obtain his evidence a delegation of Congressmen visited him and took his deposition rather than force him to come to Washington. This step was taken after physicians sent by the Government had examined Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Billard came before Judge Foster at the beginning of the afternoon session of the court, attended by his counsel, Homer S. Cummings, who was at one time Mayor of Stamford, Conn. The formalities followed precisely the same course as in the case of Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Cummings made the application for the right to demur, notwithstanding the plea of not guilty and Assistant District Attorney Stephenson suggested the $5,000 bail which the other defendants in the case had supplied.

Separate Counsel fo. Billard.

It was noticed that Mr. Billard was represented by a different counsel from most of his codefendants. He and six other officers of the Billard Company are the defendants in a suit brought on Oct. 5 in the Connecticut courts by the New Haven and the New England Navigation Company for the recovery of $3,828,147, which, it was alleged, they held in secret trust for the New Haven Company in connection with the sale of the Boston & Maine stock. Mr. Billard has asserted that all the transactions in connection with this sale were his private affair.

Thomas De Witt Cuyler, James S. Elton, and Charles F. Brooker, who of the twenty-one New Haven Directors indicted have not yet appeared, are expected in court today.

TRAIN HITS YALE MEN.

Plunges Into a Crowd of 75, but Only Two Are Hurt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Two of a party of seventy-five Yale men taking part in a geological field excursion were struck today by the Knickerbocker Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near East Haven. They were severely injured, Kirk Bryan, an instructor in geology, was thrown many feet by the locomotive, but escaped with a wrenched arm and bruises. Robert Theobold of Toledo, Ohio, has a fractured leg and a broken arm.

Other members of the party jumped out of the way. The crowd had stepped from one track on which a freight train was approaching and did not hear the fast express coming from the opposite direction.

MURDERER KREBS ACCOSTS WIFE HERE

Woman Runs to Police for Protection from Maniac Sought in New Jersey.

THREATENS TO KILL HER

Man Who Killed Mrs. Rheil and Shot Her Husband Boasts to Wife of His Crime.

Richard Krebs, the former inmate of the State Hospital for the Incane at Trenton, N. J., who murdered Mrs. Henry Rheil and shot her husband, a farmer, living near New Brunswick, on Wednesday morning, was in Manhattan last night and threatened to murder his former wife. This was learned by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, when Mrs. Krebs ran into the station shortly after 7 o'clock and pleaded for protection from the maniac. She told her story to Policeman Broderick, and asked him to accompany her out of the neighborhood.

"He knew that I had been living at 794 Ninth Avenue and had been supporting myself since I left him several years ago," Mrs. Krebs told the policeman. "He came to the house several times and tried to force his way in.

"This afternoon I read of the murder in the newspapers and feared that he would came back. I was afraid to go home at first, but then decided to go and was walking up Ninth Avenue when, at Fifty-second Street, I saw a man standing in the shadow and glaring at me. I had not recognized him when he ran out and said, 'And so you would divorce me, would you?' I was so scared I couldn't say anything, and he then told me that he intended to kill me for leaving him. He said:

"'Do you know what I did in New Jersey?'

"He told me that that proved that he meant what he said. He had talked to me for only aminu te or so when I turned about and ran down the street. I don't think he followed. Then I walked about a while wondering what to do and finally decided to come to the police station for help."

Mrs. Krebs has been living in a lodging house near Fifty-third Street. She told the policeman that she would not go home last night, but would spend the night at the home of a brother in Forty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue. At 794 Ninth Avenue it was said late last night that Krebs was known to other persons living in the house, but that he had not been seen there in the evening. Police searched the vicinity in which Mrs. Krebs had seen her husband, but no trace of the murderer could be found. Close watch was also kept on the tenement house at 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, near 121st Stret, where it was known that Krebs occasionally visited his sister, Mrs. E. Brehm. Mrs. Brehm died last Tuesday. The janitor of the house said yesterday that Krebs was at the house on Tuesday, which was the day before the murder in New Jersey, and that he seemed deeply affected by his sister's death.

The search for Krebs was kept up yesterday in the vicinity of New Brunswick. Henry Rheil, who was reported to be in a critical condition on Wednesday night, showed improvement yesterday at St. Peter's Hospital, and it was thought that he would live. An autopsy will be performed today on the body of Mrs. Rheil.

POLICEMAN GUILTY OF THEFT

Woman Said Duhamel Robbed Her While Pretending to Help Her.

Victor Duhamel, 30 years of age, a policeman attached to the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, was convicted of petty larceny yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. He was remanded to Raymond Street Jail to await sentence on Nov. 12.

The complainant was Mrs. Jennie E. Balk of 143 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, who has a Summer home at Amityville, L. I. She testified that on Aug. 20 she left her home in Manhattan to go to Amityville. When she reached the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad she became faint and went into a nearby saloon to get some stimulant. She says she met Duhamel there and he gave her some whisky, when she again became faint. After Duhamel left Mrs. Balk found that her purse had been opened and $30 was missing.

CLERK AND GEMS MISSING.

Bowery Jeweler Says He Has Lost 'Kid' Lewis and $15,000 from Stock.

The disappearance of David, known as "Kid" Lewis in east side pugilistic circles, and of $15,000 worth of jewelry was reported to the police yesterday by Henry Hebald, proprietor of a jewelry store at 247 Bowery.

Hebald said that Lewis, who was 24 ears old and lived at 25 Allen Street, had worked for him as a clerk for five years and that he trusted him implicitly. Hebald was in a back room of the establishment for an hour yesterday morning, and on returning to the store he found the show wnidows stripped of their displays and the clerk gone.

HOTELS DANCING
RESTAURANTS
on Page 12

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50, Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
HIPPODROME NEXT SUNDAY Sousa
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
SUZI with JOSE COLLINS and notable Cast, Including THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
SEE HOW THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL TEACHER PUT TO ROUT A BAND OF KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS!
THE BATTLE CRY
"REALISTIC AND STIRRING."—World.
with WILLIAM FARNUM AND GRACE ELLISTON
Prices 25c to $2. Wed. Mat. Highest Price $1.
Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
The Big, Picturesque Human Brady Play,
LIFE
"MAKES 'THE WHIP' LOOK LIKE A SIDE SHOW."—Journal.
PRICES 25c TO $1.50.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
THE HAWK
48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.
WINTER GARDEN DANCING AROUND
B'way & 50th. Evs. at 8. Mat. Tom'w Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT—15 Star Acts.
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Tuesday 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling high comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—De Foe, World.
39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
"Entertainment of a kind none too often provided."—Tribune.
"It will be very hard to beat 'The Only Girl.'"—American.
BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
MOST TALKED OF PLAY IN NEW YORK.
Experience
BETTER THAN "EVERYWOMAN"
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc. 50, 75c, $1.
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wednesday
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.
PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face' a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
44TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
"Best Singing in New York."—All Papers.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Bryant 46 (Pop.) 2:15.
UNDER COVER
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES
Next Week—Guy Bates Post—"OMAR."
THESE LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
SANDERSON JULIA BRIAN DAVIS CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL "A PERFECT LADY."
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.
BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
Leo Ditrichstein — Phantom Rival
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. FIRST MAT. TOMORROW 2:20. TONIGHT at 8:20 (FIRST TIME.)
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT."
A New Modern Drama by BASIL McDONALD HASTINGS.
New York B'way, 45th St. JOHN MASON 25c to $1. Last Week. Mat. Sat. "Big Jim Garrity," Next Week—Mme. PETROVA in "PANTHEA." Evs. 25c to $1. Matinees 25c and 50c.
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
You Know The Old Saw "It's a Wise Child That Knows—"
It Won't Take You Long to Know That
KLAW & ERLANGER'S NEWEST TRIUMPH,
PAPA'S DARLING
at THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Isn't A CHILD, BUT THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY THAT EVER DIMPLED NEW YORK WITH LAUGHTER! Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant. "BAL TABARIN" NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG LEGS
LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
NEXT MON Mrs. Patrick Campbell In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED. 2:20.
Twin Beds
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75. "BRINGING UP FATHER." Next Week—"THE DARKTOWN FOLLIES."
"Travel Without Trouble"
Elmendorf
ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR,
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Eve. at 8:30. Monday Aft. at 2:45.
"AROUND THE WORLD"
THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.
Colored Views, Motion Pictures and Narrative by Mr. ELMENDORF.
TICKETS NOW 50c TO $1.50
COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Rose Sydell's LONDON BELLES Today
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"The Man from Home."
VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. TWO WOMEN | THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK
FOOTBALL TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley. YALE vs. PRINCETON Choice seats for sale. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE 1,388 B'way, cor. 38th t.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Night & Sat. Mat., "LIEB VATERLAND."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Singer's Midgets, Joe Howard & Mabel McCane, Robt. L. Dailey, Dainty Marie, Norcross & Holdsworth. 10 other.
MURRAY HILL Burlesque Evs. 8:15. CHARMING WIDOWS Mat. Today.
"A NATIONAL B&K INSTITUTION"
Browning King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
The Smartest Coat
We overheard the phrase: "The smartest coat we've got in stock."
The salesman was speaking of our "Sackville," an extreme form-fitting, button-through overcoat, and a beauty.
But there is the "Newcastle," a form-fitting coat with a fly-front.
And the "Scott," our double-breasted form-fitting overcoat, a "swagger" garment.
These are all distinctly stylish models for young men. Let us show them to you.
$25.00 to $45.00
Men's sack suits in half a dozen models, $15 to $40.
The new patterns in Shirts and Scarfs are very beautiful, and we've everything you may want in Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.
Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N. Parker
Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.
*** SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.
PARK Phone Col. Col. Circle. Mat. Tomorrow 2:10. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
In G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"
Moving to Liberty Theatre Nov. 9th.
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.
MIRACLE MAN
Bronx Opera House 149th St. and 3d Ave.
THE DUMMY
25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow. Next Week—"THE THINGS THAT COUNT."
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., November 8, at 3.
Violinist.
MR. FRANK GITTELSON
(first appearance in New York.)
SCHUMANN. Rhenish Symphony; BACH. Violin Concerto in E; ELGAR. Overture, "In London Town"; BANTOCK, "Pierrot of the Minute."
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.
PHILHARMONIC
Society of New York.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTION
Box Office now open at Carnegie Hall. Nov. 12 & 13. All Tschaikowsky Program. Nov. 15, Soloist Arrigo Serato, Violin.
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFT. AT 3.
Costume Song Recital Yvonne De Treville
Three Centuries of Prime-Donne.
Tickets $2 to 50 cents at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert Tues. Evg., Nov. 10, 8:15,
Kneisel Quartet
Seats. $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.
CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2
Tonight & Sat. Night: "Tales of Hoffmann," with Ewell, Freeman, Macbeth, Howard, Bergman, Kreidler, Kaufman, Zuro. Sat. Mat.: "Boheme." Nxt. wk.: "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Aida." Concert Sunday Night.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
Song Recital by HAROLD Percy Hemus
PROGRAM OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
CASINO B'way & 39th Street Matinees, Wed. & Sat.
Press Comment on "SUZI," the New Casino Success:
The Herald: "SUZI was melodious and merry and won applause."
The Press: "SUZI was filled with European charm. Not since the production of SARI has a foreign operetta of more charm been given to the public."
The American: "A Casino hit! A whirl of mirth, with tuneful songs charmingly sung, and fetching, fascinating dances."
The World: "Lively in its mood. The appeal to the eye was one of SUZI'S most successful accomplishments."
Evening Post: "SUZI deserves a long and prosperous career, as it pleases from every point of view."
Evening Telegram: "Sparkling—tuneful!"
Evening Globe: "Budapest has sent over another attractive musical comedy."
Evening Sun: "Tunes that are charming."
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
INGA ORNER, Celebrated Norwegian Soprano.
Della Robbia Orchestra. Josef Fejer, Director.
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents
THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS
SOIREES ET MATINEES ARTISTIQUE, HOTEL RITZ-CARLTON BALLROOM. Nov. 9 and 10, 2:45 and 9 P. M.
DANCING EVENING DRESS
Tickets Tyson Co. Offices.
Benefit for the relief of the destitute families of artists in France.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Mae Murray & John Daly Mat. 25c. Hughes, Jas. & Bonnie Jarrott, Cressy & Dayne. Thornton, Cross & Josephine. Henry, E. Dixey, Odiva.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Kitty Gordon, Adelaide & Vernon, Eddie Leonard & Mable Russell, "THE BRIDE SHOP." Valerie Bergere.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
RETURN ENGAGEMENT At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Thurs., Friday & Sat., Nov. 5, 6 & 7
RAYMOND L. DITMARS' WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES OF WILD ANIMAL LIFE
Added Attraction
Only Pictures of GUNDA, Man-Killing Bronx Zoo Elephant, Ever Taken.
Auspices B'klyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Afternoons at 4. Evenings at 8:15. Prices 25-35-50. Prices 35-50-75.
Saturday Matinee at 3 o'clock.
MAJESTIC MATINEE SATURDAY. 600 Seats Evening $1.
Next Week—"The Third Party." Seats Selling.
DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00. Mme. Petrova—"PANTHEA." Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS."
ADVERTISEMENT.

The Campfire
Truly Warner announces the introduction of an entirely new thought in a soft hat. It's named The "Campfire"—sort of an overcoat hat. See it today. It's great $2.
Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid
Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.
THE ART OF THE THEATRE
AN EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av.
FOR 10 DAYS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY.
Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.
Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway and 52d Street
"THE SPOILERS" FOUR TIMES DAILY
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher
B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.
Admission Free till 10 P. M.
ADELPHI Today Only THEATRE, B'way & 8th St. 1, 3:40, 6:30 & 9 P. M.
CABIRIA 15c.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of Broadway.
Inaugural Opening Tuesday Night, Nov. 10
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"
OVERCOATS $15
$25 Style, $25 Fabric, $25 Tailoring.
If you could get one bit more style for $25 at any fashionable Fifth Avenue or Broadway store than we give you for $15—there would be some excuse for going there.
But you can't. The $10 more that you pay won't get you 50c worth of additional style, tailoring, fabric or service.
Our Suit or Overcoat at $15 is a real $25 value—and our other garments up to $35 are worth much more in the same proportion.
We can save you this money without sacrificing one bit of style, quality or workmanship—
because we are our own manufacturers and save the profit the ordinary retailer pays the manufacturer—
because rents are low in Walker Street and we take the small fortune we save each year in rent off our prices, and—
because we buy, sell and manufacture in such tremendous quantities that manufacturing and operating costs and selling prices are kept down to a minimum.
FOR INSTANCE—Silk-lined coats made of the famous Carr's Melton are selling all over New York at $40, $45 & $50.
But, as an example of the way our manufacturing methods save you money, we offer—
Carr's Melton Overcoats $25
Each one bears the famous "Isaac Carr's Genuine XXX Melton" label and stamp, and each is full lined with Skinner's silk lining.
And the Price Is Only $25.00.
Every garment we sell bears our positive guarantee of complete satisfaction or money refunded. If our clothes needed this guarantee we couldn't afford to give it.
Moe Levy & Son
119-125 Walker Street
Evenings 9 P. M. Saturdays 10 P. M.
OUR ONLY STORE
Take Elevator Save $10
Come Upstairs to Our SECOND FLOOR SHOP for Your
OVERCOATS
Right now at the beginning of the season the high-rent stores get the absolute top prices for their goods—they will shave the prices later, but now you have to pay the limit.
We save you $10 on your overcoat because we don't have to add $10 to our cost to pay for high ground floor rents, expensive (and useless to us) office force, floor walkers, credit accounts, and fancy fixtures.
None of these unnecessary expenses adds one cent's worth of wear, style, fit or fabric to your overcoat, but just costs you the extra $10. You don't have to pay it if you trade here, UPSTAIRS, where every garment is guaranteed to be worth $25, and any one is yours for

One of our Form Fitting Models, beautifully tailored and built for service—a model that will especially appeal to you. You can select from dozens of patterns, and each one guaranteed to be worth $25. Get yours here for $15.
No Charge for Alterations
$15 Instead of $25
No Charge for Alterations
Come up and see why hundreds of men are buying their clothes here, and remember, if you can duplicate any garment for less than $25 come back and get your money.
Monroe Clothes Shop
2nd Floor { Broadway, Corner 42d St. Open Evenings 206-208 Broadway Corner Fulton St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; warmer Sunday; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,741. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LAMAR ARRESTED AT THE WALDORF

Secret Service Men Get "Wolf of Wall St." and He Spends Night in Police Station.

TRIED TO GET BAIL, FAILED

He Long Resisted Removal to This City—Charged with Impersonating Congressman Palmer.

David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," who has been since July, 1913, fighting his removal from the District of Columbia to avoid answering an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on the charge of impersonating Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, was arrested outside the Waldorf-Astoria last evening by Joseph Tucker and Daniel J. Scully, Government Secret Service men. They took their prisoner to the office of Division Supt. William Offley in Park Row.

Lamar sent for his lawyer, Lionel P. Kristeller of 949 Broadway, who tried to have Lamar taken before a Federal Judge and released on bail, but no Judge could be reached and Lamar was locked up for the night in the Greenwich Street Police Station. Lamar said he had been in this city for three weeks, but refused to say where he had been staying. Supt. Offley said that Lamar had not been here three weeks, but that he had slipped out of Washington and into New York on several occasions.

His arrest was due to his boldness. On Thursday afternoon he walked alone up and down Wall Street. Numbers of persons recognized him and inquired what he was doing in this city. Far from attempting to make himself inconspicuous in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Lamar was walking up and down "Peacock Alley" when the Government agents found him. When he was asked by reporters where he had been staying he replied:

"You see, I am now a guest of the United States Government. I will only discuss the present."

Lamar was originally indicted in the District of Columbia on the charge of impersonating a Federal officer. After being released on bail, he was arrested on a similar indictment found in this district. He resisted removal from Washington to this city. The indictment, which was found under Section 32 of the United States Criminal Code, gives Lamar the alias of David H. Lewis, and charges him with impersonating Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer in order to defraud Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation.

Lamar became a figure in the Summer of 1913, when Robert S. Lovett testified before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, telling of the various efforts that had been made to induce him to engage the services of Edward Lauterbach, the New York lawyer, to prevent a Government inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lamar admitted that he had called up Mr. Lovett, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Paul D. Cravath, and a number of other prominent lawyers and financiers, suggesting that they would find Lauterbach useful in staving off Federal investigations. Lamar admitted to the Senate Committee that he had represented himself to be a Congressman in telephone conversations with Lovett and others, but said that his only purpose was to do a "friendly service" to Lauterbach.

AUSTRIAN ORDER FOR HALE.

Emperor Decorates Former Assistant Secretary of State.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred honors upon Chandler Hale, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, according to a radio message received tonight at the Austrian Embassy here. The message said:

"The Emperor has conferred on Mr. Chandler Hale the first-class Red Cross Order, in acknowledgment of his efficient intervention in favor of Austrians and Hungarians detained in England. Mr. Hale lately also visited Englishmen detained in Austria and Hungary, and convinced himself personally of their humane treatment."

CUBAN SOLDIERS TRAPPED.

Band That Slipped Out to Attack Police Caught by Rural Guards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—About seventy-five members of the permanent army stationed at Cabana fortress, on the other side of the bay from Havana, after taps tonight slipped out of quarters with arms and ammunition. Their departure was speedily noted and a general alarm sent to the Havana police, warning them to be on guard against a probable attack.

The Government meanwhile in anticipation of possible trouble had stationed bodies of rural guards near Havana and a body near Regla, a town opposite Havana. These were sent out against the mutineers, and police headquarters was informed by telephone late tonight that the guards had already captured forty soldiers

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS BUSIER

Baldwin Plant Adopts New Time Schedule Until Further Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced to-day that the big plant at Eddystone, Penn., until further orders, would increase the working time to a five-day shift a week. The new order goes into effect at once and applies to 1,239 men, or 280 more than were on the payrolls three weeks ago.

The plant for several months has been working only two or three days each week. It was stated officially to-day that the five-day shift would continue so long as the work in view demanded; but it was pointed out that as yet the improvement was not decided enough to guarantee the permanency of the increased hours.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.

HEALTH BOARD BANS FRIEDMANN CURE

Finds, After Hospital Tests, that It Is Not a Specific for Tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The seal of official disapproval has been placed upon the tuberculosis "cure," so-called, cure for tuberculosis." The abstract brought to this country in 1913 by Dr. Friederich F. Friedmann of Berlin. The announcement was made today by the United States Public Health Service in making public an abstract of the report of its investigations in hospitals and laboratories where tests of the Friedmann cultures were made. It asserts that conclusions of the American physicians are in line with previous reports both in this country and abroad "which have refuted Dr. Friedmann's claim to the discovery of a specific says that the bacteria germs used for injection by Dr. Friedmann "show that the germ is different from varieties of tubercle bacilli commonly known at the present time and that their injection into smaller animals rendered the subject more susceptible to tubercular infection instead of more resistant, as was claimed."

Continuing, the abstract says in part:

"It is pointed out that the manner in which Dr. Friedmann presented his claims before the Berlin Medical Society made them paramount to a contention that he had discovered at last the sovereign cure for tuberculosis in all its forms, provided, of course, that the disease had not already progressed beyond all hope of recovery. These claims the report takes up in detail and then draws the deadly parallel between them and the results of the application of the treatment to patients under the observation of the Service doctors.

"Whereas, the claims are based on cases which always seem to get well, or at least to show phenomenal improvement, after one or two injections, the cases which reacted in this manner among the test series, were conspicuously few. The report does not commit itself as to whether the improvement noted in these few cases was due to the treatment, or to the stimulus of a great hope, or to unassignable causes which work improvement in some cases of every large series, but it does point out distinctly that if any one prefers the first explanation, he must, in justice, attribute also to the treatment the very distinct and unusual deterioration in the condition of certain other patients which progressed in some of them to a speedy death."

FRESH FIRES START IN JERSEY FORESTS

Since Last Sunday an Area 25 Miles Long and 10 Miles Wide Has Been Swept by Flames.

While the efforts of hundreds of men, continued day and night since last Sunday, checked some of the forest fires blazing in New Jersey, a new blaze which began Thursday afternoon swept over an area ten miles wide and twenty-five miles long yesterday and left behind it a score of ruined farm houses, outbuildings which had been stored with crops, and crops ready for harvest in the fields. Smoking ruins of houses, smoldering heaps of ashes, glowing masses of peat marking what had been some of the finest cranberry bogs in New Jersey, and devastated timber lands still glowing and smoking were all that remained in the trail of the blaze. The damage has been estimated at nearly $200,000.

The fire, which is still burning, though over a greatly reduced area, is expected to burn itself out in the meadows along Wading River. The fire started southeast of New Gretna and extended to within thirty miles of Atlantic City. Motorists who reached there yesterday told of racing between lanes of fire and of seeing the ruins of homes and fields.

The flames swept through the towns of Harrisville, Batsboro, Old Washington, Greenbank, Moorebank, Jenkins, Wading River, and outlying sections of New Gretna. The townsfolk in each place gathered at the outskirts of the villages and succeeded in keeping the flames from passing entirely over the towns. In Old Washington alone, however, fourteen houses were destroyed, five in Harrisville, and three in Jenkins.

BIGGEST OF ALL NAVY GUNS.

Sixteen-Inch Rifle Now Being Tested for Our New Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The largest and most powerful naval gun ever designed has just been completed for the United States Navy. It is a giant 16-inch rifle, which has been constructed without publicity at the Washington Navy Yard. This became known tonight and it was said that the gun was being tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on the Potomac.

If the new weapon proves to be the success its initial trials promise, it may be adopted as the type of gun for the main battery of the three dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of Congress. These vessels, contracts for two of which already have been let, will be larger by several thousand tons than any ship now afloat, and navy men believe they can easily carry the heavier guns.

The largest weapons now used in the American Navy are the 14-inch guns, carried by the dreadnoughts of the Pennsylvania, Nevada, and New York class. The newest battleships of the British Navy carry 15-inch rifles, eight of them in four turrets.

It is said that the 16-inch gun will have a range of fifteen miles and at least twice the penetrating power of the famous German howitzers.

CANNON SUES FOR $25,000.

Ex-Speaker Files Action Against Danville Newspaper.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—Congressman-Elect Joseph G. Cannon today brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Danville Press-Democrat.

The papers filed do not give the cause of action. An article contributed by ex-Senator Pettigrew, which was printed by the defendant during the recent hotly contested election in which the former Speaker defeated Congressman Frank T. O'Hair, is believed to have given offense to Mr. Cannon.

STOPS ALL COPPER BOUND FOR ITALY

England Says Big American Shipments Have Been Going Into Germany.

STRONG AMERICAN PROTEST

Copper Companies Engage John Bassett Moore to Present Their Case and Deny British Assertions.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Information is in the possession of the British Government, it is said, which proves conclusively that large shipments of copper, rubber, and other commodities are passing through Italian ports on their way to Germany.

In New York large purchases of copper are being made by representatives of houses in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen, who, it is said, are working on German account. These consignments of copper are said to be shipped through Italian ports to the order of various financial institutions which are supposed to be controlled largely by German capital. American copper refiners appear to be capable of protecting their own interests, since they usually insist on payment in cash before they allow the copper to be shipped.

The British Government is determined to use every legitimate means to prevent copper reaching Germany, where it is being made into ammunition for use against the British forces. Great Britain, therefore, is diverting various steamers which are carrying copper to Italy, to Gibraltar, where the copper is discharged. The steamers are promptly released. Some of this copper actually has been found packed in cases marked for Danzig. Other lots are shipments made upon orders through German houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Some of these houses are said to be connected with the Krupps, manufacturers of big guns. It is understood that representatives of some big copper refining firms recently sailed from New York for Europe with the object of consulting agents of German firms as to the best means of forwarding copper to Germany. Italian firms also have been approached by German purchasers of copper with a view to arranging for the use of the names in order to conceal the fact that American copper shipped to the purchasers is destined for Germany.

Since Oct. 25 vessels from New York bound for Italy, having on board a total of 7,700 tons of copper, have been diverted to Gibraltar, and the British Government is informed that some thousands of tons more is now en route to Italy. The larger part of these copper shipments was for Genoa. Official returns just published show that for two and one-half months prior to Oct. 10 imports of copper into Genoa amounted to only 1,316 tons. A comparison of these figures with the more recent shipments shows, it is said, that the present trade with Italy is entirely an artificial one and that the Italian imports are not for use in that country.

In view of all this accumulative evidence the British Government maintains that there is no alternative but to stop this contraband trade in copper with Germany through Italy. With a few possible exceptions American exporters do not suffer, they having received pay for the copper, but the British Government, not wishing to be unreasonable in any way, is prepared, so far as concerns shipments made before Oct. 29, when copper was transferred from the conditional to the actual contraband list, to arrange for the purchase of copper which it has detained.

COPPER MEN ACCUSE BRITISH.

Say England Wants to Seize Control of the Trade.

Copper men in this city said last night that the British Government was seeking to give a false impression in regard to shipments of copper to Italy and other European countries, and that England's real purpose was not to prevent the use of American copper for war supplies by her enemies, but to get control of the business of copper manufacturing.

Advances had actually been made by responsible parties in London, it was said, in the last few days to bring about a situation by which England would agree to take a large fixed amount of copper on condition that American producers should not ship to Europe through other channels and that their total shipments to Europe should be restricted to the amount to be taken by England.

The intimation that American interests were shipping great quantities to Italy for transport into Germany was without foundation, it was said, and it was added that export statistics did not show any such quantity going to Italy as was stated. It was also pointed out that Italy had long been a large consumer of copper on her own account, that she was generally understood to be preparing for all eventualities in the present European conflict by the manufacture of munitions of war for her own use, and that she had formerly drawn heavy supplies of sulphate and of manufactured copper from Germany, which were now naturally cut off. Not only was it necessary for her to import manufactured copper from this country, but it was natural that she should be undertaking manufacture on her own account, importing sulphate from us.

The idea that Germany was in need of copper from this country was ridiculed. The Mansfield mines in Germany have an annual output of 25,000 tons, and Norway and Sweden produce 10,000 tons more, which would be readily available for German importation. One copper man said Germany could scrape enough copper to provide for her needs for war purposes.

In answer to the statement from London that Italy's copper imports had increased greatly from the 1,316 tons taken in the two and a half months preceding Oct. 19, it was pointed out that during most of this period no ships were sailing and naturally shipments dropped off to almost nothing.

"Copper," said one of those interviewed, "is used for many things besides in the manufacture of ammunition. It was never contraband on that list until a short time ago, when it was declared so by England. Suppose it were true that shipments going to Italy were intended for Germany, the place for England to interfere would be with Italy, which would then be shipping to a belligerent country. In any case,

Continued on Page 4.

433,241 PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Berlin Says These Figures Do Not Include Men Who Are Not Encamped.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that advices received there from Berlin are to the effect that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners:

French, 3,158 officers and 188,618 men; Russians, 3,121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 531 officers and 34,907 men; British, 417 officers and 15,730 men; total, 433,241.

The correspondent adds that the Berlin dispatch says these figures do not include prisoners not encamped.

GERMAN GUN DEADLY TO HOSTILE AIRMEN

It Fires Incendiary Shells, Exploding With Such Force as to Upset an Aeroplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—French airmen have learned by experience to give as wide a berth as possible to the new German anti-aircraft gun.

This is a most formidable weapon, and it is common talk among airmen that to be caught by a battery of these guns at 6,000 feet is as good as having one foot in the grave. Their fire is deadly between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, first on account of the incendiary shells, and second because of the force of the explosion, which displaces the air to an extent sufficient to capsize an aeroplane.

Lastly these guns are fitted with ingenious range finders that not only give the height of an aeroplane, but signal its speed at the same time.

WARSHIPS ESCORT CECILIE TO BOSTON

German Liner's Trip From Bar Harbor Uneventful—Her Captain Feared Trouble.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Under protection of two torpedo boat destroyers of the United States Navy the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie steamed into this port late today after a thirteen-hour run from Bar Harbor, Me.

The transfer of the ship, which has been interned at the Maine port for three months as a result of the war, was accomplished without unusual incident. Her Captain, who was deeply concerned over the possibility of molestation by a hostile ship, paced the bridge during the entire voyage, but his fears proved groundless.

"I am a very much relieved man," he said, when he had brought the vessel to anchor in President Roads, between two other German steamers, which also are confined here because of the war.

Most of the voyage was made within the three-mile limit, but on several stretches the big liner was more than ten miles off shore. The destroyer Terry was close alongside throughout, while the destroyer Lamson held to a course about ten miles out, on the watch for the appearance of any possible element of danger to the Cecilie. Aboard the steamer Lieut. W. K. Kilpatrick, U. S. N., assisted Capt. Polack in the navigation of the vessel and supervised the operation of the steamer's wireless apparatus, which was unsealed for the first time in many weeks.

Almost at the time that the United States Marshal for Maine turned the custody of the vessel over to Deputy Morse of Massachusetts, an agreement was arranged in the Federal Court here postponing a hearing on the principal suit against the steamship company until Nov. 20. It had been scheduled for today.

The suit was brought by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for damages alleged to have resulted from the failure of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to deliver in Europe a consignment of $11,000,000 of gold.

AUSTRIANS DROP BOMBS ON ANTIVARI

Building Wrecked and Minor Damage Done in Montenegrin Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CETTINJE, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austrian aeroplanes have renewed attacks on Antivari, dropping a number of bombs and firing from Maxims.

A large Italian building was wrecked and a number of wagons set on fire, while minor damage was done in the shape of windows broken and walls cracked. A woman was also injured.

These attacks upon the peaceable civilian population have aroused the utmost indignation.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—A newspaper of Arisbach, Bavaria, prints a letter from a post in the field, dated Oct. 28, in which the writer mentions attending a dinner on the previous evening to celebrate the return of two aviators from the vicinity of London, who had dropped bombs near Dover.

WALES AS AN AUCTIONEER.

Sells His Oxford Furniture for War Fund—$10,000 for Three Canes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The furniture and other personal belongings of the Prince of Wales in his rooms at Oxford were this week auctioned in aid of the Prince's fund to aid sufferers from the war.

The sale realized $75,000. The Prince himself conducted the sale, which was held in his rooms.

Among the bidders was one of the Rothschilds, who bought three walking sticks for $20,000.

TSING-TAU SURRENDERS TO JAPANESE; GERMAN FORTS HELD OUT 2 MONTHS; BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF GOOD HOPE

LAST ASSAULT WON A FORT

Then Germans Opened Negotiations Which Ended in Submission.

STOOD A SIEGE OF 65 DAYS

Garrison of 5,000 Pitted Against 25,000 Japanese Troops and Allied Warships.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Last Days of the Siege Marked by the Dropping of Bombs from Aeroplanes.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 7, 11:25 A. M.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing-tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight last night when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The charge was led by Gen Yoshimi Yamada at the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock this morning at the Weather Observation Bureau of Tsingtau. The quick capitulation of the Germans was the cause of much surprise to the men of the army and navy operating against it and also to the people of Tokio.

In yesterday's official communication regarding the progress of operations it was announced that the bombardment continued, and that aeroplanes were dropping bombs and circulars into the besieged port. The circulars warned the civilian inhabitants not to take any part in military operations.

It had been suggested by the Japanese General Staff that the assault on the main positions around Tsingtau, the Iltis, Bismarck, and Moltke forts might be deferred until after the capture of the five forts south of the Haipo River, where behind strong defenses the German artillery and infantry were making a determined stand. These five forts are 2,400 feet from the Japanese trenches.

Complete casualty lists containing the names of the killed and wounded in the operations around Tsing-tau up to yesterday show that the British had two killed and eight wounded, their wounded including two Majors, and that the Japanese had 200 killed and 878 wounded. The total losses of the Japanese and Germans up to the time of the surrender were heavy.

SIEGE LASTED 65 DAYS.

Japan Engaged to Restore Kiao-Chau to China if Victorious.

The fall of Tsing-tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents and in many of the islands of the seas where colonies of the warring nations were planted combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession of the Shantung Peninsula of China there has been waged, on a reduced scale, a conflict which from all accounts has duplicated nearly all the features of the war in Europe, so far as the capture of fortified positions is concerned. The taking of Tsing-tau deprives Germany of her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe.

For two months the little German garrison, nearly wholly composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-tau was taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

War Declared on Aug. 23.

Japan declared herself to be in a state of war with Germany on Aug. 23. The day before her fleet had sailed for Kiao-Chau, Germany's leasehold of 117 square miles, with a population of 60,000, on the coast of China.

For nearly a month Japan had been preparing for this eventuality. No sooner had the international rupture occurred in Europe, with Great Britain involved, than she prepared to participate if required to do so. On Aug. 4 the British Government asked Tokio what Japan could do in the way of safe-

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Summary of War News.

The German fortress at Tsing-tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces, according to an announcement made in Tokio.

The British Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Good Hope, which participated in the naval battle last Sunday with German cruisers off the coast of Chile, has been lost, apparently, with Admiral Cradock and the 900 men on board. Two other British vessels took part in this engagement, the Monmouth, which had been previously reported sunk, but whose fate is said now to be unknown, and the Glasgow, which was not extensively damaged.

The French War Office announces that the Allies have retaken the village of Soupir, in the region of the Aisne, which was evacuated several days ago. German trenches on the heights of the Meuse and to the east of Verdun have been captured, and the German attacks between Arras and the Oise have been repulsed. The fighting in the vicinity of Ypres continues to be severe.

Th British Press Bureau announces that the vigor of the German attacks seems to be decreasing, while the Allies are steadily pushing them back, especially in the vicinity to the south of Dixmude.

The Germans report important gains in the vicinity of Ypres and St. Mihiel.

The Russians state that they have gained their greatest victory since the beginning of the war. Their forces have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw, seventeen miles from the fortress of Przemysl, and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

The Turkish fleet has bombarded the Russian seaport of Batum.

BATTLE RAGING AROUND YPRES

British and French Reports Tell of Advance—Berlin Also Claims Progress.

NEW ATTACKS ON ARRAS

Germans Report Gains There and Are Bringing Up Big Guns to Aid Campaign.

PARIS, Nov. 6, 10:40 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

To the north the fighting continues to be severe. According to the latest reports our offensive was proceeding in the region to the south and east of Ypres.

In the region of Arras and from Arras to the Oise several German attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of the Aisne we have retaken, to the east of Vailly, the village of Soupir, which was lost the other day.

In the Argonne the enemy keeps attacking violently, but without result.

On the heights of the Meuse and to the east of Verdun we have captured some trenches.

An afternoon bulletin said:

There was no perceptible modification, during the day or yesterday, anywhere on the front. The fighting continued between Dixmude and the Lys with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the north of Arras, and also directed upon Arras, without result for the enemy.

The German effort in Belgium and in the north of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region, and are reinforcing their reserve corps, composed of new organizations, which have been very severely tested, with active troops with the idea of undertaking a new offensive movement, or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them.

Between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the Meuse there have been minor actions. We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andechy, to the west of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery, at long range, in the region of Nampoel, to the northeast of the forest of Aigue.

Near Berry-au-Bac we have retaken the village of Sapigneul, which had been captured by the Germans.

There has been a furious fight in the Argonne, where, as a result of fighting with the bayonet, our troops drove the Germans back.

In the Woevre district fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

To the southeast and to the east of the Grande Couronne of Nancy, in the region of the forest of Parroy and between Baccarat and Blamont, our advance posts have been attacked by mixed detachments of the enemy whose movements everywhere were checked.

Germans Still on the Yser.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—A Belgian official bulletin given out today says:

The enemy is showing no activity on the Yser front, but several detachments with quick-firing guns still occupy the left bank of the

Continued on Page 3.

RUMANIA MUST FIGHT, HER KING DECLARES

Remark Attributed to Him After Talk With Russian Envoy—Ex-War Minister Urges It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported that M. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, had a highly significant and strictly private conversation with the new King of Rumania, and after a few days' stay in the Rumanian capital he has left for Petrograd, whither other members of the Embassy proceeded direct without delay.

Moscow newspapers report that the King of Rumania declared to his entourage: "We shall certainly have to go to war."

Seventy-two wagons of munitions of war, including several submarines, sent by Germany to Turkey and detained by Rumania, have now been returned to Germany, but the export to Germany of foodstuffs and benzine continues in such quantities as to arouse protests on the part of the Rumanian people.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — In acknowledging a public demonstration M. Filipsco, ex-Minister for War, expressed the opinion that Rumania should abandon her policy of neutrality in order to undertake the liberation of the Rumanians in Hungary. Should Austrig-Hungary prove victorious the opportunity would have passed, and the Transylvanian Rumanians would be suppressed under a régime of denationalization.

"I prefer war now," said M. Filipsco. "Better war now by the side of France, Russia, and Great Britain than in a year or two, when Rumania might have to face Austria alone. The fate of your brothers is in your hands. If you desire their liberation, march at once, and you will have a great Rumania."

SEE GERMAN FORTS IN LONDON BUILDING

Detectives Say They Dominate Vital Points and Are Equipped to Harbor Airships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Standard says that a month ago an inspection was made of certain buildings in the London district, owned by a foreign firm, ostensibly as a factory. A military expert described them as "nothing more or less than terrifically strong fortifications which dominate some of the most vital points in London."

This factory is situated near Woolwich and commands several miles of the River Thames power and ammunition reserves at Purfleet, and a large part of Woolwich Arsenal. All the buildings are of reinforced concrete of strength and thickness altogether out of proportion to the nature of the work carried on in this factory. Every floor is of exceptionally thick concrete and flat roofs, of certain of the buildings, of the same material, and also of unnecessary thickness and strength for manufacturing.

From these roofs, which are strongly supported, an uninterrupted view is obtained of some of the most important points in London. Other significant features are the fact that certain of the buildings could be used as aeroplane sheds, while every facility is offered for landing and mooring of airships, and the existence of a powerful electrical plant would render the fitting up of a wireless telegraphic apparatus an easy matter. Finally, many Germans were employed on the works under the direction of a manager of the same nationality.

After a very thorough examination of the premises by detectives and military experts nearly a month ago, exhaustive reports were sent to the War Office and Home Office, strong recommendation for immediate and drastic action being made. Nothing more has been heard of the matter.

WENT DOWN WITH 900 MEN

British Report Says Cradock's Flagship Caught Fire and Foundered.

HOPE FOR THE MONMOUTH

Believes Light Cruiser Was Run Ashore and Not Destroyed in Battle.

SAY CRADOCK FORCED FIGHT

Official Statement Asserts That Germans Held Off Until Darkness Gave Them Advantage.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the British cruiser Good Hope caught fire during the engagement with the Germans off the coast of Chile last Sunday and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported as having been sunk, was run ashore. The cruiser Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight.

The Admiralty has not divulged the source of its news regarding the details of the battle, or whether it has heard from any of the crippled ships. The fact, however, that it says the Glasgow is not extensively damaged leads to the inference that she has reported from some port not far from the scene of the fight.

A dispatch to The Central News from Lima, Peru, says the Glasgow has arrived at Puerto Montt, Chile, and it may be from her that the news has come.

The statement says:

"The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast.

"During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea.

Germans Held Off.

"The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile during the whole action fought the Leipzig and the Dresden. On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

"The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties.

"Neither the Otranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

Report Warship Ashore.

"Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable."

This was the news given to the British public by the Admiralty this evening just as the people were beginning to think that the German accounts of the result of the battle in the Pacific had been exaggerated. The only bit of satisfaction for the British was that their little Pacific fleet had itself chosen to give battle to a very much stronger squadron and had not been overwhelmed until the last possible shot had been fired at the enemy.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was with the Good Hope and Monmouth, too, put up a fight against two German cruisers, and when her bigger sisters were put out of action managed to escape.

There is still a ray of hope that the Monmouth, which the Germans said was sunk, may be the warship reported as being ashore on the coast of Chile. So far as known, none of the Good Hope's crew survived.

Rear Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation as one of the followers

of that naval school which believes that the enemy should be engaged no matter what his superiority. According to the Admiralty, it was he who brought about the action, for the German squadron at first was disinclined to give battle. It was only when dusk came on and the light was in their favor, the Admiralty says, that the Germans engaged the British, who were three to their four, while superiority in number and range of guns was also in favor of the Germans. The battleship Canopus, which was sent to reinforce Rear Admiral Cradock, evidently had not arrived in time to place the advantage on the British side, and the transport Otranto was of no value in the fight against armored ships. The loss of the ships and men is a matter of very deep regret in England.

Chilean Aid to Stranded Craft.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Chilean Government, in a statement issued last night, says the Governor of the State of Constitucion has reported that a warship is ashore on Cape Carranza, and that it may be one of the combatants in the battle between the Germans and British off Chile on Sunday. It adds that the Chilean Government will send aid to the stranded vessel.

Nothing is known here concerning the British warships Canopus and Defense, which are reported to have passed through Magellan Straits to join the battle cruiser New Zealand.

CRADOCK WAS TRAPPED.

Admiral's Daring Led Him Into Error, Says London Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In reference to the naval engagement off Chile the naval correspondent of The London Times suggests the possibility that Admiral Cradock fell into a trap. He says it is conceivable that he was refueling at some Chilean port and when one of the smaller German cruisers came in sight he left the slower battleship behind to look after his colliers and chased the raider with his faster vessels.

"Such a proceeding," says the correspondent, "would be entirely in keeping with what we know of his impulsive daring and dauntless valor. It may be assumed that the chase would continue to such distance from land as would enable the heavier German cruisers to appear when the interference of the Canopus was rendered unlikely."

GLASGOW IN PREVIOUS FIGHT.

Cruiser at Coronel on Saturday Showing Scars of Shells.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6.—That the British cruiser Glasgow was in an engagement with a German warship or warships prior to the fight last Sunday evening off Coronel, in which the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope were lost and the Glasgow and the transport Otranto were reported to have been badly damaged, is indicated by advices received here from Coronel.

These advices are to the effect that the Glasgow entered Coronel last Saturday and took on coal and made repairs of injuries made by shells. One of her four smokestacks was destroyed, there was a big hole in one of her sides, and her bulwarks were smashed, according to the report. The cruiser left Coronel the day following her arrival, Sunday.

The German Admiral Von Spee said that after the fight of Sunday had ended the Glasgow was heard calling the flagship Good Hope by wireless, but received no reply. Since that time nothing has been heard from either the Glasgow or Otranto.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 6.—Nothing is known here concerning the British warships Canopus and Defense, which are reported to have passed through Magellan Straits to join the battle cruiser New Zealand.

CONFIRMS BRITISH LOSSES.

Germans in Peru Hear Good Hope and Monmouth Sank.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 6.—A German firm here has received a telegram confirming the sinking of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope in the battle between the German and British fleets off the coast of Chile last Sunday.

Nothing has been heard here concerning the whereabouts of the other vessels reported to have taken part in the fight.

CRADOCK'S BROTHER HOPEFUL.

Too Good a Sea Fighter to be Caught, Says Coloradoan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—Despite the official announcement by the British Admiralty that the cruiser Good Hope is lost and Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock drowned, the Admiral's brother, who lives near here, believes his brother is alive and is in battle with the Germans off the coast of Peru.

Charles Cradock lives at Petersburg, Col., a suburb of Denver, and has been visited frequently by his relatives, "the hard-riding Cradocks." These include Col. Montague Cradock and Major Sheldon Cradock of the Fifth Dragoon Guards. Charles Cradock keeps in communication with his three military brothers, but it has been eight years since he saw the Admiral.

"I do not believe the Admiral has been lost, or I should have been notified of it," he said tonight. "I have been trying to confirm newspaper reports of his fleet's disaster, but without success. There is one thing that leads me to believe Admiral Cradock and his flagship escaped. It was reported that the Good Hope had a range of only four miles, and I know personally she had guns capable of piercing an enemy at nine miles. Admiral Cradock is not the man to be caught and sunk, and I firmly believe that when the superior force of the enemy defeated him and perhaps wounded his own ship he took the Good Hope to a refuge on the coast of Peru.

"I report that the British and Japanese fleets are engaged with the Germans off Peru strengthens my belief because that was the reason the Admiral was away from his base in Bermuda. He was waiting for the Japanese.

"Admiral Cradock, you know, is the rescuer of the Duchess of Fife and is a favorite at the Court, so I feel quite certain that if the Admiralty were convinced of his death I should have received official notification. I would suggest that an effort be made to learn definitely of the battle in Peruvian waters, and I am certain it will be found that Admiral Cradock is there aboard the Good Hope or another ship."

FIGHT OFF PERU'S COAST?

Report That Japanese, British, and Germans Are Engaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Private advices today to prominent British shipping agents here, from their correspondents in Valparaiso reported that an engagement was in progress off Yayos, Peru, between British, German, and Japanese warships.

No details of the engagement were given. Closer reading of the cable message seemed to indicate that Yayos was not the name of a town off which the engagement was in progress, but a code word which had been left blank of meaning in the firm's code book. An inquiry to the firm's home office at London for a translation of Yayos had brought no answer late tonight.

This translation was substantiated by the fact that the Peruvian town of Yauyos, first thought to have been intended, is some distance inland, and that it did not seem likely the German Squadron would have had time to reach the Peruvian coast in the short time since the first engagement.

It is possible that the message was a belated report of the fight off the Chilean coast on Sunday.

CRADOCK'S MANY TALENTS.

Won Honors as Sailor, Horseman, and Author.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher G. F. M. Cradock was in command of the British squadron in Mexican waters when the American squadron took possession of Vera Cruz. He was born in 1862 and was a Lieutenant at 28 and a Rear Admiral at 48. His career was unusually varied in nature and distinguished in character—even as a writer he was known as the author of "Sporting Notes in the Far East," "Wrinkles in Seamanship," and "Whispers from the Fleet."

In the Sudan campaign of 1891 he was mentioned in dispatches and received the Khédive's star with clasp. Among his other decorations were the Royal Spanish Order of the Second Class for Naval Merit and the Royal Humane Society's testimonial for saving life. He also had the Board of Trade silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea—the wreck of the Dehi. He was made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order for personal services in 1912.

As an illustration of the variety of his career, he once served on the Royal yacht, in the transport service in China, when he took part in the relief of Peking in 1900, and as A. D. C. to the King, during which service, in 1909, he was decorated with the Order Royal of the Crown of Prussia, second class with swords.

Cradock first came prominently into American view in December, 1913, when he visited Mexico City to investigate the charges made by the British Minister Carden that British lives and property would not be safe unless the Huerta régime were recognized.

Both Huerta and Carden arranged for his visit. The former received the navy man in a special audience and entertained him at luncheon. Later Cradock said that Huerta did most of the talking, repeatedly asking him what Great Britain would do in case the United States intervened.

Cradock's report to his government is believed, in a measure, to have confirmed Carden's fears, for privately he was reported to have said:

"Huerta doubtless would have succeeded in placing his Government on a firm basis had it not been for the opposition to him on the part of the United States."

When the war broke out Cradock had for his flagship the cruiser Suffolk. With this vessel and two others he cruised up and down the Atlantic Coast, and on Aug. 12 announced through the British Acting Consul General at New York that the Atlantic Ocean had been cleared of shipping as far south as the Island of Trinidad. On Aug. 18 Cradock had under his command, besides the Suffolk, the armored cruisers Lancaster, Essex, and Berwick, and the protected cruiser Bristol. Later, in the West Indies, he transferred his flag to the Good Hope, and proceeded to the Pacific.

Aside from being a sailor and author, the late Rear Admiral added to his other accomplishments that of horseman, not only as a follower of the hounds, but also as a gentleman jockey. He rode horses to victory in several flat races and steeplechases open to the service, and once he won the Grand Military Gold Cup on his horse Prizeman at the Sandown races.

The Good Hope was one of the Drake class of cruisers and was 12 years old. The four vessels of this class were considered the last word in cruiser design at the time they were launched, and have only recently been superseded by the "battle cruisers," which have four knots more speed and carry much heavier armament. Her sister ship, the Blake, was well known to New Yorkers a few years ago. In 1905, when Prince Louis of Battenberg, then a Rear Admiral, cruised around the world with his squadron, he made the Blake his flagship, and when he visited this city she was anchored in the Hudson River for some time. Like the Drake, the Good Hope was 530 feet over all, with a beam of 71 feet, and a displacement of 14,100 tons. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, mounted fore and aft in turrets on the top deck, being, with the exception of the bridge, the highest points above the water; sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, three 3-pounders, and two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes. The 6-inch guns were arranged in superimposed turrets, the guns in the upper turrets being lower than the 9.2-inch guns. This is the reason for the statement made that these 6-inch guns were useless on account of the rolling of the vessel. The lower turrets were very close to the surface of the water, and with a slight roll, or with rough water, would be submerged so that the guns could not be fired.

266 OF YORCK'S MEN MISSING.

Berlin Reports Cruiser Sunk by Accidental Contact with Mine.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via The Hague and London.)—A report reaching here from Wilhelmshaven shows that 266 men are missing from the crew of the German cruiser Yorck, which was sunk recently off the North Sea coast of Germany as a result of accidental contact with a German mine. Three hundred and eighty-four members of the crew, including the commander and the first officer, were taken off by another vessel.

STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE.

Large German Ship Blown Up Off Island of Langeland.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Nov. 6.—A large German steamer has been blown up south of the Danish island of Langeland, in the Great Belt, by a mine, said to have been placed by the Germans. A number of her crew were lost.

During the past fortnight two German trawlers and one German steamer have been destroyed in this region. There are no Danish mines in the waters where the disasters have occurred, as they were gathered up by a Danish steamer some time ago.

THE OPHELIA'S STATUS.

British Say She Was Not Included in List of Hospital Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The German charges that the British have seized the hospital ship Ophelia, wrongfully interfering with the Ophelia's operations in seeking German wounded in the North Sea, is denied in official circles, where it is stated that neither the Admiralty nor the Government had been informed that the Ophelia was a hospital ship.

An investigation has been started which leads back to Washington to ascertain if Germany included the Ophelia in the list of hospital ships which, at the outset of the war, was furnished to the American Government for transmission to England, just as England furnished a list of her hospital ships. It is also being ascertained if Washington, in case it was so informed, transmitted the Ophelia's status to England. The British Government declares it was never done.

Points of Activity on the Western Battle Front.

1. Little activity is being shown by the Germans along the Yser north of Dixmude, according to the Belgian official report which admits some Germans still cling to the west bank of the river. Unofficial advices say the Germans are setting up big guns along the coast north from Ostend.
2. The British official report tells of marked advances (presumably of British troops) south of Dixmude. Severe fighting continues south and east of Ypres, where the Allies continue their offensive movement, according to Paris. Berlin, however, says the German troops are making progress in this neighborhood.
3. The Kaiser's troops are still attacking the allied forces around Arras, but they have been repulsed, according to the French official report. Amsterdam hears that heavy guns are on their way from Essen to Arras to assist in the effort to pound a way through.
4. The French official report says, "we have consolidated our advance" on Andechy, west of Roye.
5. The French say they have retaken the village of Sonpir, east of Vailly.
6. Paris also reports that the Allies have recaptured Sapigneul, near Berry-au-Bac.
7. Furious fighting is reported in the Argonne region. French reports say the German attacks have failed.
8. Trenches, occupied by the Kaiser's forces east of Verdun, have been captured, according to Paris. The German official report says that important positions south of St. Mihiel have been taken, at heavy cost to the Allies.
9. New activity is being shown by the Germans southeast and east of Nancy.

BATTLE RAGING AROUND YPRES

Continued from Page 1.

Yser near St. George and Stuyvekenskerke.

The Germans have placed numerous cannon, including all calibres, on the Belgian frontier between Middlekerke and Zeebrugge.

On the Dixmude-Bixschoote front the Anglo-French offensive movement continues. Violent German attacks in the direction of Bixschoote have been repulsed.

Between Wytschaete and Messines the offensive movement of the Allies has progressed as far as the road joining these two towns.

British Tell of Steady Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 11:25 P. M.—The official Press Bureau tonight issued this statement:

The enemy's attack has decreased in vigor, and the process of pressing them back is making slow but steady progress.

The advance has been most marked to the south of Dixmude and toward Gheliwelt, but the weather has been misty and has tended to hamper operations.

Berlin Reports Important Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Marconi Wireless Company has received this official statement, issued by the German Headquarters today:

Our offensive to the northwest and southwest of Ypres has made good progress.

At La Bassée, to the north of Arras, and in the Argonne region we have gained ground.

Our troops captured important positions southeast of St. Mihiel and have inflicted heavy losses on the French.

BRITISH SHIPS SHELL MORE BELGIAN PORTS

Bombard Knocke and Zeebrugge to Prevent Use as Submarine Bases.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, has again taken action along the Belgian coast and has been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

A Reuter despatch from Flushing says:

"Heavy guns have been mounted on the sand dunes along the coast from the north of Ostend to the Dutch frontier. Trenches have also been dug in the neighborhood of Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week.

"The Germans have issued a new proclamation prohibiting an approach on the waterways at Bruges. Trespassers are warned that they may be shot."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News states that forty heavy guns arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday from Essen, destined for Arras.

Twelve long empty trains are also proceeding to Namur and sixty armored automobiles, with mitrailleuses, have left Aix-la-Chapelle for Ostend, according to the same advices.

"An aviator from the Allies' lines dropped two bombs on German naphtha tanks at Bruges Thursday, killing eight marines," says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message continues:

"Guns were thundering yesterday and again today in the direction of Thourout and Ypres.

"The Allies make constant sallies from Passchendaele at night.

"Apparently scouts have blown up the railroad between Bruges and Ghent, as a trainful of wounded was obliged to return to Bruges to-day."

A Daily Mail correspondent in the north of France says the retreat of the Germans amounts to nothing less than a rout. He sends this dispatch under date of Thursday:

"The German right is smashed like a fallen wineglass. Guns, stores, rifles and even the wounded were abandoned in the rush from this fatal battlefield. The chance of the Germans was well on the wane when the flooding of their positions came as a climax to the disaster.

"There is now left no more than a remnant of the German force which met its fate at the Yser. Thirty thousand Germans, say the Belgians, have been put out of the fight on this line. There must be many thousands of prisoners."

A Times correspondent in Pas de Calais telegraphs:

"I am credibly informed that the German losses in the supreme attack on the British between Ypres and Lille are well over 50,000. The fighting is still proceeding, but its fury has spent itself."

A Daily News correspondent in the north of France telegraphs under date of Thursday:

"The main fighting is now proceeding further south around Armantières and on the frontier line a few miles east of Nieppe.

"Lille is burning and battered. The Allies have been in and out of the city and their shells set the town alight at the western end.

"It is reported that Emperor William with his staff is directing the whirlwind from Tourmai, Belgium, with Boulogne and Calais as the objective via Hazebrouck and St. Omer, where, if the Germans can break through, there is a clear road to the coast. The battle here will not be decided for several days."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"The Telegraaf learns from Sluis, Holland, that the Germans have retired from the Yser and that the Belgians have occupied both banks of the river. The last village evacuated was Stuyvekenskerke, the troops returning from there to Bruges.

"The battle is proceeding in the triangle of Dixmude, Roulers and Ypres. Many inhabitants are leaving Bruges and are making their way toward Holland."

TRAP GERMAN GUARD IN ARRAS

French Conceal Themselves in City —Capture a 16-Inch Gun.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The violent German attacks at Arras indicate, it is thought here, that another attempt is being made to turn the French forces similar to the effort last Saturday, which failed because the French obtained early information of the German plans.

A dispatch to the Soleil du Midi from Boulogne says that the attacks were made by two columns, one from Lens and the other from Doual. The dispatch continues:

"The French had evacuated the villages north of Arras and kept their troops carefully concealed in the city. The Germans expecting no opposition marched into the suburbs of St. Nicholas with bands playing and colors flying. Suddenly fire was opened from the houses as the enemy debouched on to the bridge over the Scarpe.

"A battalion guard with fixed bayonets dashed forward, hoping to escape into the city, but French dragoons unexpectedly appeared. Caught between quick-firers and the sabres of the cavalry, the guardsmen threw down their arms, while the troops behind them beat a hasty retreat.

"Meanwhile a French aviator dropped bombs destroying the track behind an armored train which was following the columns. On the train was found a 16-inch gun, which was being transported in sections and accompanied by a number of engineers from Krupps."

ORDERS SUPREME EFFORT.

Renewed Report That Kaisch Will Strike Again for Calais.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6 (Dispatch to The Daily Mail).—It is before the great battle is fought in Poland near the Silesian frontier and the River Warthe, the German Army in Belgium and North France has been ordered by the Kaiser to make one more effort to vanish the Allies and force their way to Calais.

The effort is to be made with all the available force that the Germany Army can command, and the losses that the attack may involve are not to be considered for one moment.

In the event of the German Army before Breslau being defeated, it is recognized that it will be necessary for the Germans to confine themselves to acting on the defensive in France and Belgium and sending a great portion of the army at present there to Silesia.

CHARGES FIRING ON RED CROSS

English Correspondent Says Germans Did It After Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After desperate fighting around Armentières and Arras, where the Germans employed their new heavyweight mortars, their losses have been so severe that their offensive was brought to a dead stop for three days.

Out of one regiment, which went into the fight full strength, but forty men and a Corporal survived at the close of the second day's fighting. The mortality among the officers of the German line regiments was exceptionally severe. The country around Armentières, whence the Kaiser hoped to discover a new route to Calais, is full of unburied dead.

The Germans have drawn off, leaving the fallen and wounded to the mercy of the Allies. The various Red Cross corps sought to bring aid to those lying on the field, but, smarting under the fresh defeat, the Germans fired upon those engaged upon the mission of burying the dead and rescuing the wounded.

Snipers, perched in trees which lined a canal bank, subjected the stretcher bearers to persistent annoyance. Several of the bearers, including four of the Indian contingent, were wounded while searching for British and German fallen.

Ultimately all the Red Cross doctors and assistants had to be recalled behind the line and the British commander of one part of the intrenched area determined, if possible, to teach the snipers a lesson. He took with him several hundred infantry and two machine-gun sections.

Moving out direct to his front, he was speedily subjected to an irregular rifle fire by hidden marksmen, which was more galling than deadly. The officer suspected that the tree tops might be worth prospecting. He treated them to a volley and the result more than exceeded his expectations. Twenty Germans were brought down, dead or wounded, and ever since there has been an end to tree-top sniping in front of the British lines.

The German attack has been shattered, and it is difficult to see how with their attenuated ranks and depleted ammunition supplies they can venture afresh upon the offensive. In the region around Armentières and Arras they appear to be greatly hampered by the absence of supplies. Something went wrong last week with their transports, and British detachments, capturing isolated bands after the recent heavy fighting, found that they had been subsisting on raw horse flesh. They showed marked eagerness to surrender and pleaded that something be given them to eat.

There is now a lull in the fighting, which has been welcomed by the Allies no less than by the Germans. The latter, according to latest reports from their sphere of operations, are pushing up additional reinforcements from two points, which are linked up by rail to two of their important bases. Three fresh mortars of the kind which came into action the other day and which the facetious Tommy Atkins has nicknamed "Barking Billy," presumably on the ground that the amount of its barking is in inverse ratio to the effectiveness of its biting, are said to be making their way laboriously to the front. The roads to be traversed are in impassable condition, furrowed into great ruts by the combined effects of rain and the repeated passing and repassing of heavy guns.

150,000 GERMANS COMING.

Fresh Forces to be Brought Into Belgium, It Is Said.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Germans have concentrated in Munster, seventy-eight miles northeast of Cologne, 150,000 fresh troops, who will be sent into Belgium on Sunday, when all railway traffic will stop for the purpose.

KAISER OFFERS GUN REWARD.

Will Pay 750 Marks for Each Machine Gun Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A telegram from Berlin announces that the Emperor, in a Cabinet order, has promised a reward of 750 marks (about $188) for each machine gun captured."

G. B. SHAW PETITIONS PRESIDENT WILSON

Wants Neutral Powers to Request Warring Nations to Quit Belgian Soil.

MISTAKE BELGIUM MADE

Should Have Appealed to the World Instead of to Triple Entente—War of German Kings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Nation today prints an open letter to the President of the United States of America from George Bernard Shaw, from which the following are extracts:

"Sir: I petition you to invite the neutral Powers to confer with the United States of America for the purpose of requesting Great Britain, France, and Germany to withdraw from the soil of Belgium and fight out their quarrel on their own territories.

"However, the sympathies of the neutral States may be divided and whatever points now at issue between the belligerent Powers may be doubtful, there is one point on which there can be neither division nor doubt, and that is that the belligerent armies have no right to be in Belgium, much less to fight in Belgium, and involve the innocent inhabitants of that country in their reciprocal slaughter.

"You will not question my right to address this petition to you. You are the official head of a nation that is beyond all question or comparison chief of the neutral powers, marked out from all the rest by commanding magnitude, by a modern democratic constitution, and by freedom from the complication of a monarchy and its traditions which have led Europe into the quaint absurdity of a war waged formally between the German Kaiser, the German Czar, the German King of the Belgians, the German King of England, the German Emperor of Austria, and a gentleman who shares with you the distinction of not being related to any of them and is therefore describable monarchically as one Poincaré, Frenchman.

"I make this petition on its merits, without claiming any representative character except such as attaches to me as a human being. Nobody here has asked me to do it. Many Englishmen will say that a request to the belligerents to evacuate Belgium forthwith would be refused, could not be forced, and would make the asker ridiculous. We are, in short, not a prayerful nation; but to you it will be clear that even the strongest power or even an allied group of powers can have its position completely changed by an expression of the public opinion of the rest of the world.

"In your clear Western atmosphere and in your peculiarly responsible position as the head centre of Western democracy you, when the European situation became threatening three months ago, must have been acutely aware of a fact to which Europe was so fatally blind, namely, that a simple solution of the difficulty in which the menace of the Franco-Russo-British entente placed Germany was for the German Emperor to leave his Western frontier under the safeguard of the neighborliness and good faith of the American, British and French democracy and then await quite calmly any action that Russia might take against his country on the East.

"Had he done so we could not have attacked him from behind, and had France made such an attack, and it is in the extremest degree improbable that French public opinion would have permitted such a hazardous and unjustifiable adventure, he would, at the worst, have confronted it with the fullest sympathy of Great Britain and the United States, and, at best, with their active assistance.

"Unhappily, German Kings do not allow democracy to interfere in their foreign policy, do not believe in neighborliness, and do believe in cannon and cannon fodder. The Kaiser never dreamt of confiding his frontier to you and to the humanity of his neighbors, and the diplomatists of Europe never thought of that easy and right policy, and could not suggest any substitute for it, with the hideous result which is before you.

"Now, that this mischief has been done and the two European thunderclouds have met and are discharging their lightnings, it is not for me to meddle with the question whether the United States should take sides in their warfare as far as it concerns themselves alone, but I may plead for the perfectly innocent neutral State of Belgium, which is being ravaged in a horrible manner by the belligerents.

"I grant Belgium in her extreme peril made only one mistake: she called to her aid the Powers of the Entente alone instead of calling on the whole world of kindly men. She should have called on America, too, and it is hard to see how you could, in honor, have disregarded that call. But if Belgium says nothing, but only turns her eyes dumbly toward you whilst you look at the red ruin in which her villages, her heaps of slain, her monuments and treasures are being hurled by friends and enemies alike, are you any less bound to speak out than if Belgium had asked you to send a million soldiers?

"Not for a moment do I suggest that your intervention should be intervention on behalf of either the Allies or the Entente. If you consider both sides equally guilty we know you can find reasons for that verdict. But Belgium is innocent, and it is on behalf of Belgium that so much of the world as is still at peace is waiting for the lead from you.

"No other question need be prejudiced if Germany maintains her claim to a right of way through Belgium on a matter which she believed, however erroneously, to be one of life or death to her as a nation. Nobody, not even China, now pretends that such rights of way have not their place among those common human rights which are superior to the more artificial rights of nationality.

"I think, for example, that if Russia made a descent on your continent under circumstances which made it essential to the maintenance of your national freedom that you should move an army through Canada, you would ask our leave to do so and take it by force if we did not grant it. You may reasonably suspect, even if all our statesmen raise a shriek of denial, that we should take a similar liberty under similar circumstances in the teeth of all the scraps of paper in our Foreign Office dust bin.

"But the right of way is not the right of conquest, and even the right of way was not, as the Imperial Chancellor imagined, a matter of life and death at all, but a militarist hallucination, and one that has turned out so far a military misake.

"You can leave every question between the belligerents fully open, and yet in the common interest of the world ask Germany to clear out of Belgium into France or across the Channel into England if she can, or to go back home if she can force no other passage, but at all events to go out of Belgium. A like request would, of course, be addressed to Great Britain and France.

"Here in England and France men are going to the front every day. Women and children are all within earshot and no man is hard-hearted enough to say the worst that might be said of what is going on in Belgium now. We talk to you of Louvain and Rheims in the hope of enlisting you on our side or of prejudicing you against the Germans, forgetting how sorely you must be tempted to say as you look on at what we are doing: 'Well, if European literature as represented by the library of Louvain and European religion as represented by the cathedral of Rheims have not got us beyond this, in God's name let them perish!'

"I am thinking of other things, of the honest Belgians whom I have seen nursing their wounds, and whom I recognize at a glance as plain men, innocent of all warlike intentions, trusting to the wisdom and honesty of the rulers and diplomatists who have belied them, taken from their farms and their businesses to destroy and be destroyed for no good purpose that might not have been achieved better and sooner by neighborly means.

"I am thinking of the authentic news that no papers dare publish, not of the lies that they all publish to divert attention from the truth.

"In America these things can be said without driving American mothers and wives mad. Here we have to set our teeth and go forward. We cannot be just. We cannot see beyond the range of our guns. The roar of the shrapnel deafens us; the black smoke of the howitzer blinds us. And what these do to our bodily senses our passions do to our imaginations. For justice we must do as the mediæval cities did—call in a stranger. You are not altogether that to us, but you can look at all of us impartially, and you are the spokesman of the Western democracy. That is why I appeal to you."

Commenting on the letter The Nation says:

"We are glad to publish Shaw's brilliant appeal, because we believe that when the time for settlement arrives the influence of America will be a powerful, perhaps a decisive factor in obtaining it. We agree, too, with him that while she is not likely to respond to an appeal to intervene on the side of the Entente or Alliance, the case of Belgium, the innocent victim of the war, is bound to find her in a very different mood.

"But on the vital point we disagree with Shaw. His Irish mind puts the case with an indifference to which we cannot pretend. We have got to save Western Europe from the victory of Prussian militarism as well as to avenge Belgium and set her on her feet again."

TO MOVE AMERICAN UNIT.

Physicians and Nurses Going to Hospital at Paignton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An American Red Cross unit of four physicians and twelve nurses, which was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth some weeks ago, will be transferred to the American Hospital at Paignton, and will be in the Paget ward. This ward was named for Lady Arthur Paget, President of the American Women's War Relief Fund, who said today:

"We will be glad to have this second unit. These American physicians and nurses have done splendid work since they came and have received the highest praise from the English Hospital officials."

Lady Paget said she had been informed by the American Red Cross that additional physicians and nurses could be provided whenever needed.

"The time will undoubtedly come," she said, "when we will need these doctors and nurses, but we will require more money to enlarge the hospital."

Lady Paget said the English felt deeply grateful for what America had done and was doing. She told of having received a cable dispatch today from America, saying that a large quantity of woolen underwear and socks was being sent through the Women's War Relief Fund for British soldiers.

Lady Paget and other American women of the War Relief Fund are much interested in Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Hospital project for Northern France, for it is known that there is a great need for such a hospital there. Members of the Relief Fund expect to see Mrs. Whitney when she arrives in England.

ITALY'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

New Cabinet Will Preserve Neutrality, Says Diplomat Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. — Formation of the new Italian Cabinet, news of which officially reached the embassy here today, probably will mean the continuation of Italy's policy of strict neutrality, according to opinions expressed at the embassy.

"The appointment of Baron Sidney Sonnino as Minister for Foreign Affairs," said an Italian official today, "does not mean a change of policy, but with a Cabinet representing more broadly the various elements of the country, the Government's policy will be a more truly national expression of Italy's interests."

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IN THIS ISSUE

"War and the Future of Civilization" by Roland G. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism"; "The Duty of Harsh Criticism," by Rebecca West, the woman H. G. Wells called "the best man in England"; "The Empire of the East," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Cotton Crisis," by Alvin S. Johnson; "Has German Strategy Failed?" by Frank H. Simonds, of The New York Evening Sun.

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GREAT VICTORY WON BY RUSSIANS

News of Austrian Defeat Wired by Grand Duke Nicholas to Kitchener and Joffre.

CALLED WORST OF THE WAR

Galician Armies Driven from San River Are in Retreat Along Entire Front.

JAROSLAW IS RECAPTURED

General Advance Into East Prussia Also Said to Wait Only on Taking of One Position.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent a telegram to Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French forces, saying the Russians have gained their greatest victory since the beginning of the war.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The British Embassy gave out the following this evening:

Lord Kitchener has received the following telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas:

Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole of the front in Galicia. Our strategical manoeuvre has thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war. I am most confident of the speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task, persuaded as I am that decisive victory will be gained by the allied armies.

This dispatch is almost identical with one sent to Gen. Joffre.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners, according to a telegram received here to-day from Lemberg. Jaroslaw is seventeen miles northwest of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl.

The Austrians for the last few days have been attacking furiously day and night. Their artillery fire has been particularly severe, and leads to the impression that they have been making their last supreme effort. The last engagement was over an extended front, and enormous forces endeavored to prevent the Russians crossing the San at a point near Monastyrzek. Their efforts were unavailing, and the Austrians all along the river are now retreating. Reinforcements are pushing over the Carpathians in an attempt to support them, but it is reported that these troops have been exhausted by the struggle through the snow-filled mountain passes and are incapable of a serious resistance.

On the extreme northern front, Wirballen is said to be the only obstacle to a general advance of the whole Russian front into East Prussia. The Germans, it is declared, soon will be forced to evacuate, being threatened by a flanking movement of the Russians. The backward movement of the remainder of the German line left this point without sufficient support.

The Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander in Chief; the imperial suite, and all the members of the General Staff attended the religious services which were celebrated today when news was received that the Austrians had retreated all along the Galician front.

RETREATING ON CRACOW.

Austrians Will Seek There to Protect German Line of Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—Austrians are in full retreat over the entire Galician front. The movement is such as to indicate less a general defeat than a general obedience to orders to withdraw. The Russians have been pressing with great energy upon the upper Vistula and San fronts, especially since the settlement of the main fight further north against the German and mixed forces, but I understand that the Austrians were in possession of strong fortified positions which were still giving the Russians considerable trouble in spite of their constantly increasing numbers.

On that subject, by the way, I cannot too frequently correct the repeated error in the press about Russia piling up numbers at the front only in proportion as her mobilization reaches more and more distant regions of the vast Empire. This is altogether wrong, but it is recognized here as a natural mistake for Englishmen, engaged in procuring and training volunteers in batches progressively. Russia maintains a large army at all times, and since the Japanese war it has become a new army in many senses.

I have before explained how the Grand Duke takes a fighting front sufficient for the purpose of his strategic plan. Behind these men and within easy reach are others ready to fill gaps in the fighting line, and these constitute practically a second army, while in the distant provinces yet another army is being polished up. Ever since the war began a continual flow in regular sequence has been taking place, and thus the fighting front always is kept up to full strength.

From remarks in the British press one might suppose that mobilization in Russia meant every able-bodied man being enrolled in the active army and getting there as fast as distance and sparse means of communication permit. This is a ridiculous notion. It would bring 20,000,000 men, at least, into the field. Russia does not want them, but she takes all the men she wants as she wants them. It may be accepted that for every regiment at the fighting front there is a duplicate, partly at the nearest base and partly marching to fill gaps in the fighting front, while at more distant bases a second duplicate is having the final polish put on and is moving up as required.

It is plain that the Galician front was left until the Vistula front had been cleared, when a proportion of the troops released here proceeded to add to the fighting front in Galicia, thereby causing the retreat of the Austrians along the whole front. The Austrians will retire to especially strong fortified positions resting on Cracow on the south and Kalish on the north, seventy miles apart. The object of making an impregnable stand here is, of course, to prevent the Russians attempting to turn the line of defenses of Germany along the Oder.

If a successful resistance is maintained here Germany will be free to throw the greater part of the armies which invaded Poland back to the western front in an effort to crush the Anglo-French defense. From information I have received these forces, in spite of the Polish disasters, will be considerable in number and valuable in quality.

When retiring after their failure before Warsaw the Germans planted a heavy rear guard to fight a battle and succeeded in getting their troops away with comparatively small losses. In fact, they obtained twenty-four hours' start and by this time have doubtless got back into Germany, still in good fighting condition, and possibly already proceeding toward France.

On the East Prussian front the Germans continue to retire along the whole line, the Russians following them up closely. The only point still held by the Germans is in the neighborhood of the well-known frontier station, Wirballen, where a strongly intrenched position is still untaken, but it will naturally have to be abandoned now that it has been left isolated by the general retirement.

I have several times noted how extremely severe the fighting has been on this front since the failure before Warsaw. I hear that the dead before the Russian lines, where they were not heaps, were regular swaths, mowed down by Maxim fire during repeated and heroic attempts to force the Russian defenses. Among the dead is a painfully noticeable proportion of boys 16 or 17 years old.

The spirit of the Russian troops is at a high pitch of exaltation, to which fact the doctors attribute some extraordinary recoveries from appalling wounds. The use of explosive bullets by both the Germans and Austrians has been definitely proved. In a multitude of cases the Austrian bullets are, in fact, a miniature shell with a detonator. Doubtless, they were originally invented for signaling purposes, as they throw a puff of smoke in the daytime and flash at night.

It is possible to explain the use of these as accidental in some cases, but too frequent instances have been registered entirely to accept this excuse. Apart from the usual cases and contents of clips found on wounded, a correspondent has seen what nothing can explain away, namely, a number of Austrian machine gun belts loaded up with cartridges of which every tenth had an explosive bullet. By dropping a cartridge on a stone the bullet can be exploded without exploding the firing charge.

POLAND INVASION NEAR END.

German Armies Still Retreating to Frontier Strongholds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—During the last week the retreat of the German and Austrian armies in Poland has been monotonously rapid. The invaders have made such haste to reach their own territory that frequently the Russians have had difficulty in overtaking them. Here and there the retreating armies have fought rearguard actions, but in every case with considerable loss to themselves.

At Radom the Austrian and German armies are separating, the Germans retiring westward toward the Silesian frontier and the Austrians southward toward Kielce and Sandomierz with Cracow as their ultimate objective.

Now that the Austrian and German armies are approaching the frontiers, operations are again entering upon an interesting phase. It was expected that before falling back on their elaborately fortified positions at Kalish and Czenstochowo the Germans would try to make a stand on the River Wartha, which, flowing in Western Poland from south to north, would form a good rallying point for a retreating army, but the Russians in their unresting pursuit have occupied Kola on the Wartha, thirty-one miles from Kalish, and have nullified whatever defensive value the river may have possessed for the Germans.

The German invasion of Poland is therefore practically at an end, and this is so not only on the Silesian frontier, but also further north on the East Prussian frontier, where prolonged German attacks on the Russian right flank have been repulsed.

LONDON BUYING MOURNING.

One Shop Sells Twenty Widows' Bonnets in Three Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At many well-known West End women's tailoring establishments and millinery shops no guarantees are given as to the time of filling ordinary orders, for everything must give way to orders for mourning gowns and hats. In one millinery establishment twenty widows' bonnets are conspicuously displayed. When asked why so many were kept in stock the answer given was:

"They are for twenty widows and represent orders given in three days' time."

At tailoring places it was said that additional help had been obtained to complete at the shortest notice mourning clothing, and in consequence all other orders had been accepted on the understanding that completion depended on circumstances at the front.

American women in London plan no social functions for this Winter, according to a titled American, who in the past has had notable affairs at her home. Some weeks ago the King expressed the opinion that social life in the capital should not be abandoned this Winter, but since then many families have been thrown into mourning.

"If social functions were given," the American woman referred to said today, "who would attend them? Many families recently have been grief-stricken over the loss of one or more of their members. No one has the heart to entertain, and I know that American women in London have absolutely no idea of entertaining."

It was added that a number of men who contributed much to social events had been killed, others were wounded, and still others now were on the fighting lines.

PROBLEM FOR THE KAISER.

How to Reinforce His Western Armies with Russia Winning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Commenting on the statement of the Italian military critic, Col. Gatti, in the Corriere della Sera, that now or never the Germans must bring reinforcements against the allied troops, the Temps says:

"Even if Germany can afford to send further troops against us, which the Russian victory renders improbable, it is almost impossible that sufficient officers can be found to command them."

The Intransigeant, on the other hand, refers with satisfaction to the dispatch saying that the Germans are sending troops eastward, and adds:

"If this information is correct Gen. Joffre's prophecy of victory is likely to be fulfilled soon."

It seems likely that the French offensive movement into Alsace, which the defeat at Charleroi halted, will now be resumed. The Lausanne Revue, which the Temps quotes, says that the French troops on the Alsace frontier have been heavily reinforced for this purpose. The same newspaper states that the inhabitants of Largin, a small hamlet only three hundred yards from the German frontier, were recently forced to seek the shelter of cellars owing to a sudden hail of German shells. A party of Swiss dragoons were simultaneously forced to leave the barn where their horses were stabled.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The movements in Belgium indicate that the Germans have given up their attempt to break through the part of the line held by the Belgians, and that they are moving their troops southward to add to the vigorous attacks that have been delivered during the last week against the British army that is holding the line from the Yser to the Lys.

The reports from allied sources have announced various victories in this district, but nevertheless their line proves to have been forced back seven miles to Bixschoote, five miles north of Ypres. Both to the north and to the south of this city the Germans have forced back the opposing armies, but in the immediate vicinity of Ypres the British resistance stiffened after the first retirement.

In fighting such as that which has been going on in Western Belgium during the last three weeks, the expenditure of ammunition is enormous. In maintaining at the front the supplies of this essential accessory of modern fighting, the Allies have a decided advantage, in that they can make use of water transportation to bring the shells and powder within thirty miles of their fighting line. They have this aid also in getting their reinforcements up to the front.

With the immense numbers of men now engaged in the fighting, the matter of supplying the armies with food, forage, clothes, and ammunition is an enormous problem. It is impossible for large numbers to be concentrated except where they can readily be supplied by railroads and by trains of automobiles, traveling on paved roads.

In the battle area in Northern France, the great net work of railroads and paved highways gives the armies on both sides great latitude in selecting points for concentrating their troops in large numbers. After the war of 1870 the French Government devoted part of its energies toward constructing a railroad system so that each army corps would have a direct through route from its home district to its designated position on the northern frontier. The same roads carry trains of supplies and reinforcements going to the front, and the returning stream of empty cars and sick and wounded soldiers. Each corps gets supplies by its home district. The army headquarters is thus relieved of much detail work and is free to give attention entirely to the military movements and the battle plans.

The administrative centres of the French corps districts were at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Chalons, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Nancy. Parts of the Lille, Chalons, and Nancy districts are now occupied by the Germans, so that supplies for their corps must be furnished by the General Government. By following on a map the railroad line from the remaining corps—district centres to the battle lines in the northeast—one may see the general method by which the French are able to maintain in the field such immense forces without taxing the powers of their administrative departments.

The same system is used by the Germans with the difference that they are more handicapped in obtaining rail or highway routes for their communications close to the battle front. Their operations are consequently limited to two large fields.

The northern one includes the district that can be reached by trains, which run from Aix-la-Chapelle through Liége and then along the railroads that spread out fan-like to all points of the battle line from the sea coast southward as far as Soissons.

The southern theatre of operations is based upon the network of railroads between Luxemburg and Strassburg. Between these two is the eighty-mile front between the Meuse and the Aisne where the hilly Argonne and the Ardennes district prevent operations on such a large scale.

By following back the rail lines from this front to the German corps districts a similar outline of their lines of supply can be obtained. The German system is likewise decentralized; each corps is recruited, reinforced, and supplied as far as possible from its home districts. The administrative centres are found at Koenigsberg, Stettin, Berlin, Magdeburg, Posen, Breslau, Menster, Coblens, Altona, Dresden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Strassburg, Metz, Dantsic, Frankfort, Leipsic, Allenstein, Saarbrucken, Menich, Wurzburg, and Nurnberg.

The tracing of the above lines on a map throws light upon the conduct of operations by the opposing nations and gives an idea of the problem involved in an attempt by Germany to shift forces from one border to the other. Something of this sort seems, however, to be occurring this week. The German retreat in East Prussia and Poland seems to be greater than is called for by the Russian operations. It seems probable that they have fallen back rapidly to take up positions where they can act on the defensive and hold back the Russians while part of their forces move against the French and British in the west.

Reports from Russia generally refer to the fighting of three days ago. Operations of this sort must always be carried on by successive steps. After the first rush the forces are collected and gotten in hand ready to deliver the next blow. The Russian forces are now going through this stage, the outcome of which must take a number of days to develop.

The predicted retreat of the Austrians from the San River north of Przemysl seems to have started. The Russians have crossed the river on a hundred-mile front from Jaroslav to the Vistula, which could hardly have been carried out, unless the Austrian resistance had been very much weakened.

The Russian invasion of Turkey is still merely a reconnoissance. The force which they have available is insufficient to make an invasion on a large scale, though it may be able to occupy the border provinces. If Russia intends to advance to Constantinople it is certain that the move will not be made by Trans-Caucasia. The march of a large army through a country devoid of roads of any sort is impossible of accomplishment, unless months are allowed for a slow advance and for the construction of ample road facilities behind the army as it progresses.

This advance of four army corps into Armenia is principally a demonstration to force the Turks to send part of their army to this region. The Allies will then be better able to press their attacks in whatever other districts they may select for the purpose.

The surrender of Tsing-tau mave have effects that will extend even to the fighting in Europe. The release of the British Hongkong regulars and their Indian troops will almost certainly result in these forces being sent to Egypt.

Another Neutrality Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the conflict between Great Britain and Turkey. It is the same as those issued to cover the conflicts between the other belligerents.

New Zealand Puts Embargo on Wool

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—New Zealand has declared an embargo on wool except to the allied powers. Formal notification was received today at the State Department.

SAY MOSLEMS' HEAD IS AGAINST ALLIES

Germans Also Assert the Afghan Ruler Has Sent a Big Army to Attack India.

BORDER TRIBES IN REVOLT

Some British Officials Slain, Others Arrested—Anti-British Statement by Khedive Reported.

BERLIN, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.,) Nov. 6.—According to information given out in official quarters today to the press, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary of Mohammedanism in Turkey, has issued a decree in Constantinople saying that, in the fighting with Russia, England, and France, the duty of every Mussulman is to his faith. This decree has been spread throughout the Mohammedan world and announced to the pilgrims at Mecca.

A report received here from Constantinople says that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an army of 170,000 men, with 135 guns, to the Indian frontier. This news was given out in official quarters in Berlin today to the press.

The railroad from Herat to Kushk in Afghanistan has, it is added, been destroyed, and it is stated that a number of Indian border tribes have joined the Afghans.

It is further asserted that British officials on the border have been arrested, and several of their number have been killed.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, who transmits an interview with the Khedive of Egypt.

The Khedive expressed himself as undisturbed by the reported British annexation of Egypt. "The people of Egypt will soon recognize," he declared, "that the situation created by the British cannot continue, and the Britons will soon see that the annexation of the historic and holy territory of Egypt can only be of a temporary character."

TURKS BOMBARD BATUM.

Cruisers' Operation Successful, Says Sofia Telegram to Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin has published a dispatch from Sofia saying that Turkish cruisers have successfully bombarded the Russian fortified seaport of Batum, on the east shore of the Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Batum has transferred its deposits and documents to Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

ARMENIANS FIGHTING TURKS.

Besieging Van—Others Operating in Turkish Army's Rear.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—A dispatch received by The Daily Telegraph from Tiflis, capital of the Government of Caucasia, by way of Moscow, says:

"The Turkish town of Van (140 miles southeast of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia) is being besieged by a detachment of Armenians, who are aiding the Russians. The town has a large arsenal.

"Another Armenian detachment is operating in the rear of the Turkish Army."

TURKS SEIZING MERCHANDISE.

Mobilization Order in Syria an Excuse for Robbing Tradesmen.

All merchandise of any value is being seized by officials of the Ottoman Government in cities of Syria, following the general orders of mobilization of troops, according to reports from missionaries made public yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Under the order of mobilization," the board says, "unwilling conscripts are being gathered, each soldier being required to bring with him from his home eight days' rations, with a certain amount of money.

"The local officials have turned the orders to commandeer horses, mules, food, and fodder into a most wicked and unbridled system of plunder. They have entered the shops at Beirut at all hours of the night and day and have seized not only flour and articles of food, but dry goods, clothing, household utensils, silk stockings by the gross, foreign-made shoes for women, and expensive sets of furniture."

At present there are working in Syria, under direction of the Presbyterian Board, thirty-nine missionaries, of whom twenty-four are women. Fifteen of the missionaries are at Beirut, twelve at Tripoli nine, at Sidan, and three at Lebanon.

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"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Fatima—"The *original* Turkish-blend" increases in popularity every year to the discomfiture of all competition!

ENVER THANKS KAISER'S HEIR.

Tells Him Turkish Army Hopes to "Annihilate All Our Enemies."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"It is officially stated from Constantinople that Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, replying to recent congratulations from the German Crown Prince today, (Friday,) sent the following message:

"'The Imperial Turkish Army thanks your Imperial Highness and the Fifth Army Corps for your fraternal good wishes. It hopes, with the aid of the German Army under the supreme command of the Emperor William, to crush and annihilate all our enemies.'"

RENAME CONSTANTINOPLE.

Russian Papers Use Slavonic Word "Tzargrad" in Speaking of It.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a Petrograd dispatch regarding the operations of the Russians in Armenia. It also says that the Russian newspapers refer to Constantinople by its old Slavonic name of Tzargrad. The dispatch follows:

"The Russians in Armenia are operating along a front of 160 miles. They entered Turkey by two routes, one column toward Erzerum and the other striking southward. The Armenians everywhere welcomed the Russians, regarding the war as one of liberation.

"Several entire Turkish regiments have been taken prisoners.

"The name of Constantinople has been replaced in the Russian press by the old Slavonic name of Tzargrad."

WAR SURPRISED THE TURKS.

Russian Consul General Says German Action Caused It.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The Russian Consul General at Constantinople stated on arriving at Odessa that the Turkish officials were as surprised as Russia by the sudden offensive taken by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. He added:

"The news of the Turkish bombardment became known in Constantinople some time after the occurrence. Admitting that Turkey was fully prepared for war, nevertheless, German action caused the crisis. I regard the extreme courtesy shown to Russian officials two days after the Turkish attack as proof of Turkish surprise at recent events."

An unusually large guard of picked troops was placed at the disposal of the Russian Ambassador, the Consul General said, and the Grand Vizier's private secretary personally superintended and facilitated the departure of the Russians.

DAMAGES A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Dardanelles Shot Effective—Steamer Sunk—Two Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6, (Via Sofia and London.)—According to a Turkish official announcement, one of the British warships bombarding the Dardanelles was struck by a shot from one of the forts and an explosion on board resulted.

A British steamer, it is also stated, has been sunk off Aivali, (Kidonia,) Asia Minor, after the crew and cargo had been put ashore.

TURKS MOVING ON EGYPT.

Troops in Sinai Advancing, Berlin Hears from Switzerland.

BERLIN, (by wireless) Nov. 6.—An advance of Turkish troops in the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of Egypt is reported in Berlin from Switzerland.

The Turkish army operating against Egypt is said to number 250,000.

This news was given officially to the press in Berlin today.

GERMAN APPEALS FOR JEWS.

Their Safety in Turkey Twice a Subject of Representations.

The safety of Jews in Turkey has twice been the subject of representations made to the Porte by Germany, according to a statement given out in New York last night by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States. The statement reads:

"Some time ago the German Imperial Government warmly recommended to Turkey the protection of Jews, of whatever nationality. Recently, prior to the outbreak of the war, this recommendation was renewed.

"It had been feared that the numerous Jews in Turkey would, in case of war, be endangered, not only on account of their religion, but also for their non-Turkish nationality. Many Jews who have resided in Turkey for years are not, up to this day, Ottoman citizens.

"It is, therefore, reassuring to learn that Germany has warmly recommended to Turkey the protection of all Jews, irrespective of nationality."

New Evidence Produced Every Day

EXPERT testimony, from gentlemen who have worn Weber and Heilbroner clothes and return to purchase more, is quite usual.

They have learned to expect a difference between these and any other ready-to-wear clothes.

★ ★

But the NEW evidence, from men who have not before examined these clothes and who are now purchasing our Fall and Winter suits and overcoats, is gratifying.

★ ★

They have had more recent experiences with other clothes.

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Tailoring and fabrics, so close to those of the highest priced custom tailors of this city, are a revelation—unexpected in ready-made clothes.

Suits, $20 to $45; overcoats, $20 to $50.

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Weber and Heilbroner prices and qualities are ALWAYS special—not comparative, because there are no similar values with which to compare them.

Autumn silk scarfs, underwear, Manhattan shirts—only those kinds that the particular New Yorker wants.

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¶ Fabrics that combine beauty with service.
¶ The finest cloths we can get from abroad.
¶ The choicest weaves we can buy at home.
¶ Suits that are restful and leisurely of line.
¶ Topcoats that team with individuality.
¶ Overcoats that are comfortable and consequential.
¶ Greatcoats that are triumphs of making.
¶ Full dress suits that are elegance itself.
¶ Tuxedos that are a perfect after-dinner address!

And merit native to them all!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Special today—Men's

Pin Dot Stripe Shirts

with collar to match—value $2.00

at $1.45

¶ One of the really smart novelties of the season—a shirt of imported percale, in pin dot stripes, shepherd plaids and checks of black, blue or helio on a white ground, with plain or pleated bosom, starched cuffs and a collar to match.

600 Satin Stripe Flannel Shirts Special today at $1.15

¶ Helio, blue, black, tan and white satin stripes on white flannel ground. Soft French cuffs.

Special today—$1.50 & $2.00

Men's Gloves at 89c

perfect to the finger tips

A prominent maker's sample and showroom selections of Mochas, Capeskins, suedes and glaces, for morning, afternoon and after dark.

¶ At $1.50 & $2.00 the maker of these gloves wins hands down. His gloves are standard at those figures. And every pair in this sale carries the maker's name. Tan cape gloves, gray Mocha gloves, slate suede gloves and white glace gloves,—and at 89c a pair every man who reads this should stock up with at least six to a dozen pairs.

Today—$2.00 & $3.00

Wool & Tweed Hats at 95c

¶ Admirable for knockabout use, for motoring, riding, and rainy days. Wool hats from England and Germany *(and they're not making so many of them right now!)* in a variety of smart colors, and many of them waterproofed. Also, Tweed Hats in black and white checks and mixtures. Perfect, every single one of them, and will give a period of service out of all proportion to the nominal price we ask for them. Main floor.

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THE LOST PRINCE

The New Serial Story by

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Author of
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It is a story which will appeal to young and old—the kind that only Mrs. Burnett can write—the story of a young Prince, heir to a throne, whose family had been outcasts for five hundred years from a country like the fabled Zenda. You will love the young hero from the first chapter, and you will follow him with delight in his wanderings in Europe as they are unfolded in the coming numbers of St. Nicholas.

Buy a November St. Nicholas—on all newsstands, 25 cents—or send 25 cents direct to the publishers for three recent copies of St. Nicholas, including the first instalment of "The Lost Prince," and a very special Christmas gift offer to new subscribers.

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The book the critics called

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Says the hero: "A week ago I was an editor in London and afraid of everything and everybody. Now I've been in the river and I've stolen a ride on a wagon, and I've had a devil of a fight with a wagoner, and I've kicked a policeman head over heels into a ditch, and I've been nearly burnt alive, and I've broken out through the roof of a barn and fallen a frightful buster off it, and I've slung a chap into a pond, and I've nearly killed a chap and half-drowned him in milk, and I've nailed a man to the floor by his night shirt, and I've jumped out of a high window and been chased for my life, and I've stolen a ride in a motor car, and where the devil I am now I haven't the remotest idea." *And all this before the book is scarcely a third under way.*

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KAISER'S SOLDIERS SHOT IF THEY FLEE

German Private Tells His Captors His Own Side Wounded Him.

PRAISED BY THE BRITISH

Col. Swinton's Official Report of Ypres Fighting Pays Tribute to Their Bravery.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The official press bureau today issued the following account of events at the battle front as witnessed and written by Col. E. D. Swinton, of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff. The recital is dated Nov. 1 and says:

"Friday, Oct. 30.—I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our right which were without success to the enemy. In the centre the bombardment was heavy. Indeed, so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires frequently were cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force, and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the oncoming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire, and after two efforts to advance, they gave way.

"On Saturday, Oct. 31, a most determined attack was made upon our left and our left centre, the pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the sheer weight of metal and numbers, but it was almost all recovered again before night. Against our centre the enemy did not advance, while against our right they were not nearly so active as they were farther north.

"So far, with the assistance of the French, who have been co-operating most effectually, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which by the end of October the Germans had set their heart.

"A Soldiers' Battle."

"As may have been gathered, the fighting of the last five days has been of the most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldiers' battle, and without exaggeration or any undue self-congratulation, it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged resistance, well upheld the reputation of our army.

"Heavy as have been our losses, we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy, and we have prevented them gaining the object upon which all their energies have been concentrated. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been fighting with all the dash for which they are famous. Judging from all accounts they have made at Dixmude and along the Yser a name for themselves which will never die. The Belgian army, likewise, has resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy with the utmost gallantry.

"The German troops also have won our respect for the way in which they have advanced. Whether it be due to patriotism or to the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily press forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death.

"That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"'I was enlisted in October of 1913. On mobilization, the weakly and those backward in training, to the number of about 60 per cent. of the company, were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a reserve regiment which was completed by men from Baden and Württemberg belonging to the second section of the Landwehr. We received uniforms after a number of ten weeks of hard training we traveled for three days and two nights, from Thuringia up to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were told that our nearest enemies were the English.

Germans Shot by Their Officers.

"'On the 17th and 18th of October we performed such fatiguing forced marches that many men fell out on the road. On Oct. 19 we each received 285 rounds of ammunition and had our first taste of fire. Although we were told that there were only sharpshooters in front of us, I saw French cavalrymen and no other foes. From this day onward the fighting was uninterrupted. On Oct. 20 my section received orders to go forward to attack, and our officers warned us that if we gave way fire would be opened upon us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was by a German bullet that I was wounded.

"'Having fallen to the ground, I remained between the lines without food or care for two days, at the end of which time I dragged myself to a ruined house. During all this time German shells, which were short, were falling about my shelter, located a few hundred paces from the French lines. The French having advanced on Oct. 24, I myself moved forward and called out to a passing patrol and surrendered.

"'We have received no distribution of food since our arrival in France. The commandant of my company was a reserve Lieutenant, 28 years of age. The Colonel, whose name I do not know, also belonged to the reserve, as did all the other officers of the regiment. The officers told us that if we fell into the hands of the French we would be sent to the Foreign Legion, and that we surely would be massacred by the Moroccans.

"'I saw only one man shot. He was a priest, who they said was a spy.'

"The results of the inundation to the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups on the dikes which intersect the flooded area where, according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our airmen also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb-dropping and machine-gun fire.

Germans Use Motor Buses.

"The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front line is now carried out to a great extent by motor omnibuses, of which long lines are visible from above. During the past few days large numbers of refugees have been streaming back along all the roads from Belgium and crowding the empty trains returning from the front upon which the French have, most humanely, allowed them to travel. In these trains whole families may be seen jostled together in horse trucks and having with them what few household goods they have been able to carry away. But the less fortunate have to trudge the roads, making use of any shelter they can find.

"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads from morning to night and listen to the sound of the guns, there being nothing else for them to do. As the dull roar waxes and wanes, so does their confidence die away or return, and in such alternations of fear and hope is each weary day passed. All this traffic to and fro of civilians entails the utmost vigilance in order to guard against espionage."

PRISON FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Germany Will Place Adult Males in Detention Camps.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—The following announcement is given to the press from official sources:

"Germany's warning of retaliation in case German subjects between the ages of 17 and 55 who are now detained in England were not treated differently before Nov. 5 has been unanswered by the British Government. Therefore the German Government has ordered the detention of all British of similar ages [presumably males only] who are residing in Germany.

"This measure is not only for English subjects, but soon will be extended to British colonials unless Germans living in British colonies are left unmolested. This measure also orders the detention of inactive officers who are more than 55 years of age. The detained will live quietly in a detention camp ten kilometers (about six miles) from Berlin, near Spandau.

"All other Britishers who are left free after this measure has been enforced will be required to register twice daily at the nearest police station and will not be permitted to leave that immediate police supervision."

The Bundesrat has established maximum prices for oats. The price in Berlin is to be 212 marks per ton (approximately $53). The highest figure permitted is 223 marks in Dortmund and Strassburg, and the lowest price is 202 marks, established in Gleiwitz.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the statements issued officially to the press in Berlin today are the following:

"The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, giving details of the situation in Servia before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, says that the Crown Prince of Servia, a number of high Servian officials, and the late M. Hartwig, Russian Minister at Belgrade, were parties to the conspiracy for the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne.

"Referring to the recent naval engagement off Yarmouth, German papers today declare that this is the first time in centuries that the coast of England has been attacked by foreign warships.

"The newspaper Social Demokraten, published in Stockholm, suggests an economic league of neutral powers against the encroachments of England.

"The Minister of Finance of Baden has declared officially that unemployment at the present time in the Grand Duchy is much less than had been expected. The economic situation, he asserts, shows considerable improvement as compared to August.

TAKES UP WIRELESS RUMORS.

British Embassy Investigates Reports of Secret Stations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—As a result of letters offering, for various considerations, information of German wireless stations on American territory, some of which claim information of secret stations in Maine, the British Embassy has started an investigation of these rumors.

Other letters tell of stations on the Pacific Coast, in South America, and in the mountain country of Scotland, where the stations are said to communicate with German ships waiting to raid the English coast.

The recent mobilization of German ships off the coast of Chile has strengthened the belief of British Embassy officials that some secret means of communications extend into South America, and that the German ships operating in southern waters may have been receiving supplies from somewhere on the West Coast.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE IS WELL.

German Diplomat Denies Rumors of Wounds and Death.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—According to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, the German Minister there, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, has issued a statement categorically denying the rumors that the German Crown Prince and Prince Albert were either wounded or killed.

He says that both are in the best possible health.

ENGLISH EAT GRAPEFRUIT.

Large Supply and Few Americans to Buy Them.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The price of grapefruit has fallen in London, and more English people are eating it than ever before.

London papers say this is due to the few Americans in the hotels, but inquiry in commercial quarters reveals the fact that it is much more probably due to the German fruit market's failing America.

"The anonymous, uncontrollable activity of certain unscrupulous newspapers, (this worst nuisance of the modern world,) with all their accompanying fakes and inventions, did not poison alone the little-thinking population of the English, but also was transferred to the press of the American and European nations, who are in the habit to appropriate the frequently excellent news services and style of the London papers. Then, when a diplomatic difficulty occurs, prepared or by chance, one hears the call: 'The people wished it.' Now, nothing remains for the intellectuals to do, who long have been observers, but to use the slogan, violating every morality: 'Right or wrong, my country.'

"What, after all, does England care if the bones of her conscript army are shot to pieces or the world converted into a fiery cauldron? They are sitting protected by army and navy—at least, as they believe—on their island, and can stand it a long time. Such noble gentlemen will probably then bestow a new organ for a church, a round sum for a hospital, and even receive praise for the act as a friend of humanity. Sir Edward Grey, whether he knows it or not, is only their tool. With them, and not only with him, we have to fight, and in time will have to make peace, with a hard-hearted company, which, if it soon gives in, would only do it in order with the aid of national military service and a doubled navy, to be better armed for a second war."

SAYS PLUTOCRACY WARS ON GERMANY

Brandl, German Shakespearean Scholar, Calls Grey Its Tool.

BLAMES THE NEWSPAPERS

Charges Ours with Following the Lead of the English—Sneers at Britain's "Conscript Army."

Dr. Alois Brandl, head of the department of English in the University of Berlin and the leading Shakespearean scholar of Germany, who a few years ago startled the literary world with the announcement of the discovery of one of the lost sonnets of Shakespeare, is the latest of German men of letters to attack England. The article in which Dr. Brandl says what he thinks about the English was given out by the German Information Service in the Hotel Astor last night. The official translation of it is in part as follows:

"The individual Englishman is on the whole a person of remarkable decency. English policy in this respect is the very opposite. It was once said of Sir Edward Grey that by his gentlemanly manners he had fascinated many Germans, and yet he now has set all manner of devils against us while posing as playing the peace-maker.

"If we survey a few of the things which he has done against us it can be shown how the wind blows. With an uncanny business sense he has captured our merchant vessels, has declared our patents scotfree, and has organized a stoppage of the means needed by us for industrial production. All this undoubtedly smells after money. I do not say that Sir Edward Grey, for himself, is looking for money; not at all. But his actions show the kind of people backing him. In recent years one could repeatedly hear in England that the Parliament had lost in power. Cabinet and press had enormously gained, but stronger has become the English plutocracy which pays the Cabinet, the party press.

"In Germany one hardly has an idea of the amount of money an English political party needs. The English people are made to believe that they are governing. They are proud of their British democracy; therefore, they are led to believe by the governing classes that they govern themselves. No elections under £4,000, no party organs without financial subsidy. Daily papers cannot exist on the half-penny which the single copy nets on the street corners. Monthly magazines pay enormous honorariums. The money allowed for these is received from where? These demands are satisfied by loans obtained from wealthy private persons.

"English wealth is enormous. There are house-owners in London who own not only whole streets, but also whole quarters. One man is the owner of half of the Paraguyian railroads; another of one hundred coffee plantations; a third monopolizes phosphate of soda, a small thing, but one which every one needs and which has made the owner a Croesus. As a rule these millionaires receive patents of nobility. The conferring on them presupposes that the new Baron, Viscount, or Earl has deposited a million as a guarantee that their heirs will be able to live according to their high station. These men command the public opinion which after a time demands peace or war, and thus it has been for centuries. Cromwell did not only execute the King, but with him the genuine people-protecting Kingdom, and then significantly proclaimed the navigation acts and the drastic prohibition of English imports and exports in non-English ships by which the power of English money caste was first established.

"English wire pullers threatened us with the introduction of a protective tariff; but this did not do, owing to the English colonies, which frequently have other interests. Then Lord Haldane and others, who knew Germany, told the English to their faces that they should work as industriously as the Germans, learn foreign languages, study the wants of their customers, and peruse technical matters. But the English people were too easygoing for this. They preferred to play golf and sport of a similar kind more agreeable. Finally arose a whispering, a muttering, an appreciative praise of the recipe which had proven effective against the Boers: war. It is interesting, but sad, to observe how the decent people of England were won for this indecent programme.

"The anonymous, uncontrollable activity of certain unscrupulous newspapers, (this worst nuisance of the modern world,) with all their accompanying fakes and inventions, did not poison alone the little-thinking population of the English, but also was transferred to the press of the American and European nations, who are in the habit to appropriate the frequently excellent news services and style of the London papers. Then, when a diplomatic difficulty occurs, prepared or by chance, one hears the call: 'The people wished it.' Now, nothing remains for the intellectuals to do, who long have been observers, but to use the slogan, violating every morality: 'Right or wrong, my country.'

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NERVOUSNESS IN ANTWERP.

Germans in Forts Await Attack—More Residents Take Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The people of Antwerp are convinced that it is becoming perilous to remain longer, and the train to Rosendaal today brought thousands more of refugees, including many Germans.

Members of the Citizens' Committee declared that not one German officer slept in Antwerp last night, all of them being at their posts in the forts apparently ready to resist an attack.

Extreme nervousness is shown among the Germans in the town at night as so many motor cars are dashing through the streets, obviously connected with a new and unfavorable situation for them. Anybody in the streets after 9 o'clock at night is taken to prison.

The central station is surrounded by machine guns.

ENGLAND SELLS US MORE.

London Exports for October Were $1,000,000 Above Average.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Consul General Skinner announces that exports from London to the United States for October were more than $1,000,000 in excess of the average for July, August, and September, in spite of the many things which the British Government will not allow to be exported.

No particular material preponderates in these exports, the increased amount of which is largely due to closed German markets.

NO GUNS NEAR CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop of Rheims Emphatically Denies German Charges.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Pope has received from Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, an emphatic denial of the reports that the Cathedral of Rheims has been used by French troops for military purposes.

The Cardinal says he has personally ascertained that the cathedral has not been used as an observation post. He says that no guns have been placed near it, and no soldiers have been employed in its vicinity.

LONDON EXCHANGE WON'T REOPEN YET

New Year's the Earliest Date Suggested for the Resumption of Business.

TRADE WAITS ON COTTON

England's Purchases from Us Conditioned by Her Ability to Ship Products to the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The general opinion in London financial circles on Sir George Paish's reported cable to the British Government, asking if it would undertake to keep the London Stock Exchange closed if the New York Exchange remained closed, is that in all probability the London Exchange will not be opened until after the first of the year, and that if it opens then it will be only on a restricted basis. The Stock Exchange Committee has agreed "not to reopen the Stock Exchange without submitting the proposed date and the conditions of such reopening to the Treasury and obtaining their consent." This in effect puts the control of the date of opening in the hands of the Treasury.

London feels also that the New York Exchange will not open unless the London Exchange does, but it is characteristic of the London financial world to think that New York will not act independently of it in matters of such importance.

Another reason for not expecting an opening earlier than Jan. 1 is that it will take at least a month to arrange the technical difficulities connected with the settlements postponed by the war, the date for which is now fixed as Nov. 18.

Well-informed observers are inclined to believe with Sir George Paish that the United States will pay its debts to England through ordinary trade channels instead of by shipments of gold. The uncertainty of cotton shipments is said to be the chief doubtful factor in the Anglo-American trade question. How much cotton England can take depends probably upon the degree of safety with which she can ship her manufactured goods to the East.

LIVERPOOL DEALS IN COTTON.

Fair Demand When Its Exchange Resumes Its Sessions.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The Lancashire spinners are much gratified over the results attained the first day the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been open since the war began. Although trading was hedged about by many restrictions, the spinners believe that even restricted dealing is a decided step forward, and confidently expect that the Liverpool Cotton Association will remove all impediments to general trading as soon as the New York Exchange opens. President Roxburgh of the Liverpool Association believes that this will be about Nov. 16.

China has begun placing orders with the Lancashire spinners, which has stimulated the market and is regarded as the forerunner of orders from India and a general demand for cotton goods.

While the Liverpool Market was closed the Lancashire spinners had little trouble in buying all the spot cotton they needed, but the opening of the Chinese trade makes it imperative that futures be bought to cover orders booked. The Liverpool Spinners' Association has fixed 5/16 cents a pound as the minimum price to protect the trade against loading up at a ruinously low price on the 6,000,000 bales of American cotton raised this year in excess of estimated demands.

The Liverpool market ranged from 9 to 20 points above the minimum fixed by the association. Futures have been so generally sold heretofore that there is abundant demand to justify today's prices, in the opinion of The Manchester News, which intimates that the orders for raw cotton were much larger than was generally believed.

Under the restrictions of the Liverpool market spot cotton is not affected. Buying orders for May and June futures also are not restricted, but selling orders for May and June are limited to old business and must be certified by the association.

The Association limited futures to May and June delivery because the limited supply in Liverpool would be exhausted by filling heavy orders booked before the war if brokers were compelled to deliver in January and February of next year.

It is estimated that the Lancashire cotton workers are now employed from 50 to 60 per cent. of the time. Orders for army supplies have somewhat offset the dullness the war has caused to general trade.

Business is active in some classes of yarns, especially coarse counts, but the finer classes are sluggish.

RED INDIANS WOULD FIGHT.

Canadian Tribes Give $12,350 and Offer to Send Warriors.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—As much as Canada has done since the war began to show her loyalty, there is nothing more noteworthy than the response of the Red Indian of Canada. The survivors of the once great races that roamed these broad acres are few, and most of them are poverty stricken, but nearly every tribe has subscribed something for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Every Chief has offered help in the fighting line, and many of them, in fact every one who is of fighting age, has demanded as his right that he should be allowed to take a place in the forefront of battle.

The two head Chiefs of the famous Blood Indians, Shot Both Sides and Ermine Horses, send $1,000 "to be used in whatever way may be deemed of most advantage to British arms in this time of peril."

In all the descendants of the former owners of this great dominion have already subscribed $12,350. Several regiments of warriors can be recruited if it is considered necessary.

SEE BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

Chicago Bankers Say Financial Conditions Will Soon Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Bankers of this city today admitted that a turn for the better financially seems to be at hand. Conditions at this centre have been rather slow in responding to the influences of betterment elsewhere, but there has been a good reason for this while the banks here have had the strain of the crop movement upon them. Now it is believed the corner has been turned and by the time the Federal bank system is opened money rates will be ready to decline.

Several of the large national banks of this city report a substantial gain in deposits since the date of the bank call, Oct. 31, which indicates a further return flow of funds from the interior.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank reports that its deposits this morning are about $6,000,000 larger than they were on the day covered by its public statement.

"While this is not an absolute indication, it is a favorable sign," said George M. Reynolds, President. "I am disposed to believe that we have passed the worst period and that from now on the general trend will be in the right direction."

The Committee on Trading of the Chicago Stock Exchange today added nine more issues of bonds to the list where the minimum sale price has been marked down four points from the July 30 closing level. The complete list of fourteen issues, showing the lowest quotations at which trading can be done through the committee, is as follows:

	July 30 Minimum.	New Minimum.
Armour & Co. 1st 4½s.....	90	86
Chicago City Ry. 1st 5s....	99¼	95¼
Chicago Railways 1st 5s....	97	93
Chicago G. L. & C. Co. 5s..	103	99
Chicago Telephone Co. 5s....	100¾	96¾
Commonwealth Ed. Co. 5s..	100¾	96¾
Commonwealth Elec. Co. 5s..	100¼	96¼
Consumers' Gas Co. 5s.....	100¼	96¼
Cudahy Packing Co. 5s.....	100¾	96¾
Morris & Co. 4½s.....	87	83
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s.....	100½	96½
P. G. L. & C. Co. trdg. 6s.	100	96
Swift & Co. 5s.....	95½	91½
Western Elec. Co. 5s.....	99¾	95

As in the cases of the first five bond issues to be lowered, the nine additional bonds are practically all selling above the new minimum for those issues.

ROCKEFELLER PICTURE SOLD

Johnson Sketch of Financier at 50 Brings $70 for War Sufferers.

A sketch of John D. Rockefeller at 50, by Eastman Johnson, was sold at auction last night at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The purchaser was Henry C. Folger, Jr., President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who obtained the sketch for $70. The proceeds from the sale of the picture were directed by Mrs. Johnson to be sent to the Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is President.

The large portrait for which the sketch is the first finished proof, is owned by Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago, Mr. Rockefeller's daughter.

George Inness's "Autumn" was sold for $300 to S. D. Young. "The Marriage at Cana" was sold for $355 to a purchaser.

SAYS SWEDEN PROTESTED.

Government Said to Have Objected to Closing of North Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In a dispatch from Stockholm the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a circular issued by the War Insurance Committee to Swedish shipowners announces that the Government has protested to England against the order closing the North Sea.

A significant phrase in the circular is the statement that the committee thinks it is its duty to allow insured vessels to follow, without change in the insurance rates, either the ordinary routes of sea travel or the new route suggested by the British Admiralty.

TSING-TAU GIVES IN TO THE JAPANESE

Continued from Page 1.

guarding British shipping in the Far East. Japan replied she could do nothing so long as Germany occupied Kiao-Chau. Japan would, however, undertake to safeguard her ally's interests if the British authorities acquiesced in her taking Kiao-Chau from Germany with the understanding that it was subsequently to be returned to China.

Great Britain consented, and Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany, giving the latter until 12 o'clock Aug. 24—23, Western time—to evacuate the place, to disarm the warships there, and to surrender it to Japan.

When Germany made no reply, an imperial decree was issued which declared war against Germany. It contained the following remarkable passage:

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained the hope of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality. But the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is, at Kiao-Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising the seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally.

"The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy. Accordingly, our Government and that of his Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, have agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance; and we, on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our Government to offer with sincerity our advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our Government failed to receive an answer accepting the advice."

Although Japan's action was in legal accord with the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905, renewed in 1911, it was said in Berlin that Japan had made use of an opportunity to "get even" with Germany. On the Kaiser had been laid the blame of scheming to force Japan's "Yellow Peril," and on his Government the blame of scheming to free Japan's evacuation of Port Arthur after the war with China. This is really proved in the memoirs of the late Count Hayashi. Japan had also accused Germany of trying to set America against the Tokio Government.

Tsing-tau, the principal town of Kiao-Chau, had from 1900 been provided with ten or a dozen modern forts and, at the outbreak of the war, had as a garrison three artillery and infantry regiments and three or four troops of cavalry, in all about 5,000 men. It also had three aeroplanes and a few machine guns. In the harbor were four small gunboats and an Austrian cruiser.

Japan proceeded deliberately. She prepared to land 25,000 men from transports while a dozen warships blockaded the harbor. Early in the investment of Tsing-tau she seized a railway in the Chinese hinterland in order to facilitate the movement of her troops, thus violating the neutrality of China. At the direction of Berlin, Peking objected. Japan's reply was that the railway was owned by Germany. So the investment proceeded. Great Britain was represented in the besieging force by a contingent of East Indian troops and several warships.

On Sept. 2 Japan landed 10,000 troops in Shantung, and on Sept. 25 occupied Weihsien, a German outpost. On Sept. 27 the Japanese captured fifty men and four machine guns operated from intrenchments south of Tsing-tau, and the next day they occupied the heights around the town and prepared to plant naval guns there. On Sept. 29 the Germans blew up the bridge at Tayuho, and on Oct. 1 two German cruisers which had arrived shelled the Japanese positions. On Oct. 5 the Germans made a sortie from the town which was repulsed. On Oct. 7 the Japanese occupied Tsinan, the western terminus of the Shantung Railway, and two days later reduced two of the forts.

Last Tuesday all wireless communication between Tsing-tau and Peking ceased; at the same time it was reported in the Shanghai newspapers that the Japanese had decided to postpone their final assault. Then the end came.

Women Offered to Dive for Mines.

The details of the movements have been kept secret; but the first general operation undertaken by the Japanese was the sweeping of the waters around Kiao-Chau for mines which the Germans had laid. A hundred Japanese women shell divers offered their services, thinking that they could dive and release the mines unseen by the enemy. But the offer was declined, since the Japanese law prohibited the employment of women in warlike operations. During the mine-sweeping campaign at least one of the Japanese mine-dragging boats was blown up.

The number of the expeditionary forces has never been officially divulged, but it is said to have been upward of 30,000 men. A British detachment, consisting of several hundred Southwold Borderers and 400 Indian Sikhs, under command of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, commander of the North China forces, was at their head, and is said to have formed a part of the centre of the Japanese line in the investment of Tsing-tau.

On the night of Oct. 1, occurred the most serious of the Japanese naval losses, when the cruiser Takachiho was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-90.

It was reported on Oct. 23 that the Japanese had finally installed their siege guns under cover on Prince Henry Mountain and other hills near the town. The German fortresses included three lines of defense. The first of these, on the outskirts, appears to have been evacuated some time ago, and the garrison concentrated in Forts Moltke and Bismarck and Iltis, which occupy commanding positions on the range of precipitous hills that circle the harbor city. The Germans also had five forts exclusively for shore defense.

The heights back of the city are penetrated only by the railway line, and it is probably through this path that the Allies proceeded into Tsing-tau, once the defending fortress had been silenced.

Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau dates from 1897, when she obtained the title to a leasehold from China. This was before the Anglo-Japanese alliance. At the time of the Boxer campaign in 1900 Great Britain and Japan, however, acted in concert, and it is believed that this circumstance then prevented Count von Waldersee, who was in charge of the Internationals, from expanding Germany's sphere in China.

STOPS ALL COPPER BOUND FOR ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

we are not shipping to Germany, and the question remains what right England has to stop our exports to a neutral country.

"Our State Department has taken much gratification in obtaining the release of vessels held up by England, ten days after the event and after the damage had been done. Copper is not exported by the shiploads and the owners of vessels hold up because part of their cargoes consist of copper will accept no more shipments after they have been delayed to their own loss and that of shippers of other material than copper.

"If England had her way all our copper would go to her and every other European nation would be prevented from obtaining copper or from manufacturing it, to the great benefit of English trade."

The importance of the present action of England was emphasized by the fact that hundreds of thousands of American workmen are engaged directly or indirectly in the production of copper and hundreds of thousands of others have their savings invested in the securities of copper mining and smelting companies.

Our normal exports, it was pointed out, amount to $125,000,000 a year and copper is the third largest article of export, coming next to wheat and cotton.

At a time when every effort is being made to correct the foreign exchange situation through increased exports of American products, it was added, it was important for the general financial and trade interests of the country that copper exports should not be interfered with, especially when there was a good demand for copper and but little for cotton.

STRONG AMERICAN PROTEST.

John Bassett Moore Engaged to Present Copper Men's Case.

John Bassett Moore, former counsellor to the State Department, has been engaged by the leading copper mining, refining, and exporting interests of the country to lay a protest before the authorities at Washington against the seizures by British ships of consignments of copper destined to neutral countries. Mr. Moore is at work on the matter, assisted by other prominent attorneys who are skilled in international law, and will call upon Secretary of State Bryan in a few days. It is planned to send to Washington with Mr. Moore representatives of all the copper exporting companies to lend additional force to the arguments presented.

The principal exporting companies interested are the American Smelting and Refining Company, the United Metals Selling Company, which markets the product of the Amalgamated Copper properties, and the Consolidated Metal Company. The mining concerns united in the movement are the Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Miami, Ray Consolidated, Chino, and Anaconda Companies. Heretofore the mining organizations have been less active than the selling concerns in efforts to improve export conditions, but the practical paralysis that has fallen upon exports since copper was declared contraband of war has brought the different branches of the industry together. Exporters have already made representations to the Department of State, acting more as individual concerns than as a compact body.

It was learned that after the Kroonland and other ships were taken to Gibraltar offers of purchase, through British Government channels, came to the consignees of copper on the vessels. The price was about 12¾ cents a pound, but on cargoes seized since the offer has been no higher than 10¾ cents, a figure slightly below the present average cost of production in this country.

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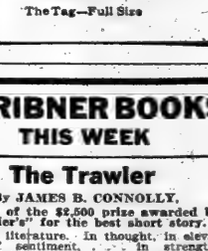

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400,000 MEALS A DAY GIVEN TO BRUSSELS

American Commission Will Now Reach Out to Other Belgian Districts.

COUNTRY IS DIVIDED UP

An Agent In Each Province Will Sell to the Communes Through Their Former Officials.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Provisions sent to Brussels by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily, and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

The Dutch steamer Jan Block will sail some time tonight loaded with 2,000 tons of wheat, rice, peas, beans, and flour, and it is expected that the Dutch steamer Tellus will leave tomorrow with 1,700 tons of wheat. Both ships will proceed to Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be taken over by representatives of the American Commission.

Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission, today received the following telegram from Capt. T. F. Lucey, the commission's representative at Rotterdam:

"Langhorne, Wyman, and Bell, (Morris M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; E. B. Wyman, member of the Relief Commission, and Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London,) have returned from Brussels, where 400,000 meals per day are being issued. Those people who are able to pay are being charged 5 cents for the meals. The meal costs 10 cents, and Bell says that rich and poor stand in line for these meals, as it is the only way they can get food.

"They state that very complete plans have been entered into by the Central Committee for receiving and distributing supplies throughout all Belgium. The country has been divided into provinces, each province handling its own distribution and being represented by two members of the Central Committee. All requisitions on this office will come from the Central Committee through the American and Spanish Ministers. A sub-committee in turn will sell food to the communes, which will re-sell or distribute free to those in need.

"The sub-committees are formed generally by members of the town councils, so that the whole organization has an official and unquestionable standing. They are all in accord and are holding meetings from time to time at Brussels and compiling data as to the needs of every district regardless of how remote. The people are elated at the shipments and the practical results given.

"Some uneasiness is felt here by Belgians as the result of quotations from the American press to the effect that supplies would be seized by the military authorities. They are afraid that this will stop the shipment of supplies. I have assured them that the supplies would come regardless of these unfounded suppositions.

"Whitlock (Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium) is personally supervising and compiling the detailed requirements of the various districts, to be forwarded to you."

That all emergencies are being met is evident from a note issued by the Central Committee in Belgium, in which it is stated that the commission will have a delegate in each province who will see that the shipment of food supplies arrives intact, and he must be informed of any infraction by the German troops of the guarantees given by Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, Military Governor of the occupied portion of Belgium. If this delegate, protected by the American flag, learns of any such infraction, he will verify it and immediately call attention to it, when the Ministers of Spain and America will make proper representations to the German authorities.

At a meeting of the Belgian Central Committee Ernest Solvay, the Belgian manufacturer, who is a member of this committee, in thanking the American and Spanish Ministers and the American commission for the service rendered to Belgium said that the population of Belgium was at the point of famine and that fear of disaster was general in view of the terrible days they had endured. Thanks to the Americans, he said, they had overcome, at least for the time being, the terrible position in which the country had been placed, and the future now looked more favorable.

Joseph Botogne, a Belgian Deputy and member of the Namur Town Council, and A. Jourense, Deputy and member of the Liege Town Council, in a signed statement sent to the commission say:

"We have rudely suffered. After the atrocities and horrors of war we are now threatened by famine. The German armies since the beginning of the invasion have lived on our soil by requisitioning victuals of all nature. Our production of grain normally is hardly sufficient for a fifth of the consumption. The maritime route being closed for the import of grain, our country would fatally be famished in a very short time. Solely for Liége and its environs 1,500 bags of grain are necessary per day. At the moment of writing we have hardly grain enough for a few days.

"Without the generous assistance of the United States it would mean for us famine with its unavoidable consequences of riots and plundering. We have suffering enough. At least let this misfortune be spared us. We are convinced that you will sympathize with our undeserved miseries.

"In the province of Liége, the city has first been compelled to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000f., ($6,000,000,) while the requisitions which have been made so far exceed 30,000,000f. The City of Liége has a population of 117,000, and its ordinary annual budget hardly reached 14,000,000f."

Emile Dignefft and Paul Staes, members of the Liége Town Council, in a statement to the commission, say:

"To sum up the situation, an industrial population of high efficiency is entirely out of work and cannot earn its food. It has not reserves any more in food or savings, and rescue is immediately and urgently needed for fear that catastrophe would be brought about by impending starvation; and food for relief is only the beginning of all kinds of relief up to the time when the population is allowed to organize its work again."

SAY GERMANS SEIZE FOOD.

Letters from Belgium Tell of Levies in Ostend and Bruges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Letters have been received from Belgium transmitting evidence that in several instances local German commanders have stated finally they would not furnish food to the Belgian population, needing all available food for their own soldiers. It is also alleged here that since the American Relief Commission began its operations the German military has been seizing food in several Belgian towns, including Ostend and Bruges.

Recent German food levies are similar to those made during the earlier stages of the war as the German Army advanced. The fact that the Germans are taking food which must be replaced doubtless accounts for the British Government's refusal to permit further exportations from here.

OPPOSES WAR RELIEF WORK.

Los Angeles Official Says It Will Only Prolong Strife.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—While efforts were being made to raise funds here to succor the war victims of Belgium, Dr. Milbank Johnson, President of the Municipal Charities Commission, published a statement today declaring that relief sent to Europe meant prolongagtion of the strife, and suggesting that charity should begin at home.

"Scientific methods of war," said Dr. Johnson, "as exemplified in Europe, have brought to the combatants realization of the potency of suffering women and children in compelling the conquered to sue for peace. If Europe is determined upon a war of extermination relief efforts may only prolong the war.

"War in Europe has thrown thousands in this country out of work. The consequent suffering and privations are appalling. Charity should begin at home. Has it occurred to many who eagerly hearken to Europe's cry that they have not contributed to the relief of our own unfortunates?"

BRING WAR ORPHANS HERE.

The Chicago Tribune Asks Americans to Adopt Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Chicago Tribune prints the following:

"In this war and world crisis what is the most helpful thing that can be done? This is the question which The Tribune has been carefully considering for weeks. The obvious answer is to stop the war. When the time is opportune for the President of the United States to act The Tribune and its friends will lend him their heartiest support.

"What is the most helpful thing that can be done now? An answer to this question is the movement which we launch today.

"The war orphans are in need. Some are without mothers. Some are on the shoulders of poor, overburdened women. Left to themselves, hundreds will starve, other hundreds will freeze, while penury, want, privation, suffering, and disease will visit hundreds of thousands.

"On the other hand ours is a blessed land. God has been good to us. Our poor are rich compared with the orphans of Europe. A little of our waste would relieve the worst portion of the European situation. Thousands of American families want children. Their hearts are hungry; their firesides are vacant.

"The Tribune, after deliberate consideration, has come to the conclusion that the best service which can be rendered now is to bring together the wants of the war orphans of Europe and the wish of American homes for children.

"The service will be one that will give permanent, abiding, substantial help. It permanently removes a burden from the shoulders of the borne-down mothers. It saves from suffering the women and children of the war-stricken land. At the same time it contributes to our country what will prove in time a substantial resource.

"The plan is to give the people of the United States an opportunity to ask for these children. We prefer, and it is best, that the children be adopted. To this end we will send to Europe a corps of physicians and nurses who will see that no children are accepted except those free from taint of every sort—strong, sturdy, bright-eyed, clean-limbed children, such as can be welcomed in The Tribune homes with safety.

"This is no ordinary time. Never in the world's history has disaster been so appalling as at the present time. Our response must not be ordinary. Every man must square his conscience with the extraordinary need."

ARGENTINA ASKS FOR GOODS

Americans Can Have Trade, Says Cable from Foreign Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Government of Argentina has proposed to the United States a plan for closer commercial relations which contemplates that American manufacturers shall take the place left vacant by European industry in all branches.

This plan was laid before Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in an interview which he had last night with Dr. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina to the United States. During this interview Dr. Naon gave to Secretary Redfield a cable message embodying the plan for exchange of products between the two countries.

Commenting on the plan tonight, Secretary Redfield said:

"At an interview between the Argentine Ambassador and myself last night an important cable message bearing on the commercial relations between the two countries was presented. Through the courtesy of the Argentine Ambassador and with the consent of his Government the publicity of this dispatch is permitted. Its importance is obvious. The Department of Commerce hopes and expects that American manufacturers will take full advantage of the opportunity thus extended them through the courtesy of the Argentine Government."

SUFFRAGISTS RAISE $105,619 AT RALLY

Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall Opens Campaign for the Vote in 1915.

PROMINENT WOMEN SPEAK

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Tells of Gains in West—Extols Men's "Magnificent Work."

A fund of $105,619 was raised at a suffrage mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last evening which opened the campaign of the women of the State to get the vote in 1915.

"It is $30,000 more than was ever raised at any suffrage meeting in the world before," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who presided. "If we don't win in 1915, we will at least give the enemy a great run for the money."

It was one of the biggest suffrage meetings held in Carnegie Hall, which had seen many. Every seat and every box was filled, and the upper galleries were crowded. There was much applause, the entire audience rising when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffragists' National President, who had been campaigning in the Western States for the last two months, went on the stage.

The stage was filled with suffrage leaders, and addresses were made by Mrs. William Grant Brown, the State President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party which has organized the City of New York; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, head of the Manhattan Borough organization; Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of the State of Washington, President of the National Council of Women Voters, and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado.

Reads the "Battle Hymn."

Edith Wynne Matthison, wearing a soft gown of yellow, read Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Mrs. Julie Opp Faversham, in a clinging gown of white, read the suffrage resolution—her first public appearance as a suffragist. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Illinois, and Miss Helen Todd of California also were speakers. There was a group of other women from the equal suffrage States.

Sitting in one of the front orchestra seats with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the little English suffragette, and among the persons who filled the boxes was Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. One of the donors to the collection was a Miss Chittenden, and they called twice for the name from the platform, but the donation did not come from the anti-suffragist.

"I am all here except my voice," said Dr. Shaw, when she was introduced, the audience again standing. "I left my voice in Nebraska, but I am going back after it All our States in the West gave us a great victory. Our great cause never will and never can lose. I have sympathy with the antis, from whom we took two States. It is hard to belong to an organization which never can win. When we began the fight the anti-suffragists had the whole earth. Pretty soon there won't be enough left for them to stand on, but we will take them in."

Dr. Shaw flung out the eight-foot ballot of Nebraska, and she said it was no wonder it took them so long to count in that State. There was great applause when she told of the "magnificent work of the men" in the suffrage campaign in the West, and less enthusiastic applause when she spoke of the help of Secretary of State Bryan in Nebraska.

"Don't forget to rejoice over the great gain made in the States in which we did not win," said Dr. Shaw in conclusion. "It was greater than we would have made in ten years without the campaign. With such a magnificent leader as you have in New York, you should rally for this campaign as you have never done for anything before in your lives."

The contribution was given in pledges from all over the house, from Assembly Districts, from clubs and from private individuals. Mrs. Catt, in asking for it, said that $200,000 was to have been asked for the campaign for the State, but on account of financial conditions the women were asking only $150,000.

Says Women Waited Too Long.

"We are told that with the great need and suffering there is at the present time we should not make this demand," she said. "It seems to me that that terrible thing that is going on in Europe should teach every woman in the world that she has postponed too long getting behind the government of the world."

General pledges began with $1,000 and dropped gradually to $25. The first actual pledge was credited merely to "A Man." The best man in the world," Mrs. Catt said as she announced his gift of $200 a month during the campaign, $2,400 in all. Three women gave $5,000. Mrs. Jacob Litt gave $1,000, and so did Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. George D. Pratt, William G. Willcox of Staten Island, and Mrs. Joseph Fells of Philadelphia among others. The Misses Katharine, Mary, and Dorothea Dreier of Brooklyn and Anne and Ellen J. Stone gave $500 each, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. Shaw, and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, $100 each. Mrs. George H. Lewis of Buffalo gave $300. Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Amos Brown of Seattle gave $50 each.

Mrs. Anderson of Greenwich gave $1,000. Mrs. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn and Mrs. Helen C. Mansfield, each gave $250. Many contributions were received in the name of "a man," "a friend," "a wellwisher." Adolph Lewisohn gave $100, and there was tumultuous applause when the Commissioner of Correction, Katharine B. Davis, from the rear of the platform offered $100.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond gave $100, and the Wadleigh High School women teachers gave $100. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Frederick Ackerman of Bronxville, and Miss Grace Strachan of the Interborough Teachers' Association also contributed. Mrs. Faversham, from the platform, gave $50, and Miss Hedwig Reicher, the German actress, who was also on the platform, gave $50. Mrs. Camden Dyke of Brooklyn gave $25, and Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer the same. Mrs. Elmer Black gave $200 for the Peace and Arbitration League. In addition to the pledges, the ushers took a contribution.

1,000 Americans Sail on Oscar II.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Nov. 6.—The Danish steamer Oscar II. sailed for New York today with 1,000 Americans aboard. By permission of the British Admiralty she will proceed over the usual course.

Since 1823 we have made our Whiskey for the man who drinks wisely.

Our best customer—*always*—is the man who uses good things *moderately*.

So, for his protection we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle—that he may be sure of getting *Real WILSON—mild and mellow—every time.*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Rated at $25 or Better Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats at $17.50

Top-notchers, that recommend themselves very highly on the score of most recent good style, and a splendid capacity for service. Bought by us with discretion from our reliable makers at very favorable prices:

Velvet-collar Raglan Overcoats at $17.50

Silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats Medium Weight **at $17.50**

Loose Overcoats, fine fabrics, at $17.50

Men's Winter Suits, many models, at $17.50

Materials in the suits are in the popular patterns and colorings of the season—rough, plain blues, plain grays, black and white stripes, Tartan Plaids, and handsome mixtures.

Wide choice in every size in each group.

Fourth Floor

Men Are Lucky To Get These Fine Gloves at $1.50

Disturbed conditions in Europe and at home are making good gloves scarcer than ever yet. We ordered these in plenty of time to avoid advances in prices or falling off in quality.

At $1.50 a pair they are mighty good investments nowadays.

Men's Washable Tan Cape Gloves at $1.50

You can make them spick and span with ordinary soap and water. Fine leather, handsomely finished.

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves at $1.50

Unusually fine, firm skins, now very scarce, especially at this price. One-clasp, P X M sewn. Main Floor

Sale of 2,500 Men's Shirts Plaited & Tucked Bosoms

$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Grades

All at $1.15 Each

This is a radical clearing out from our own stock of surplus lots of these fine Shirts.

Splendidly made, especially for us, carefully chosen colorings and patterns.

Mushroom or "thousand tucked" bosoms, also finely plaited bosoms, with stripes running across or lengthwise.

All have turn-back cuffs, some soft, others laundered.

About one-third of the quantity are $1.50 Shirts; the others $2 and $2.50 grades.

Today, $1.15 each—a very tempting price.

Main Floor

1,800 Men's Derbies, $1.75 Each

Seconds of $3 and $4 Grades

So near to "perfect" are these hats that even our own experts had difficulty in discovering the flaws. The majority are a trifle over or under weight; a few have other slight imperfections.

Conservative shapes and novelty styles in flexible or stiff models. A full range of sizes to start off with.

$3 English Cloth Hats, $1.75

For motoring, traveling or outdoor sports.

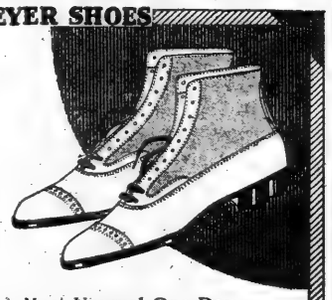
$3 Felt Hats, $1.75

All the broken lots of the different styles have been grouped together at this price. Fourth Floor

CAMMEYER SHOES

Gun Metal Lace and Blucher.
Gun Metal Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops.
Russia Mahogany Calf Lace and Blucher.
Russia Mahogany Calf Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops.

Reduced from $5.00 to $3.95



Today—Saturday—A Most Unusual One Day

Sale of Cammeyer $5.00 Men's Shoes $3.95

Well worth the five dollar price at which they have sold this Fall.

and a correspondingly rare chance for Men who habitually wear fine Shoes to secure a maximum value.

Cammeyer

Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

6th Avenue at 20th Streets

THE STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street *Founded 1826*

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

The First Big Clearance of Oriental Rugs

To Be Held in the New Fifth Avenue Store

The enormous business resulting from the Great Removal Sale held in the Old Store last Fall enabled us to open the New Building in the early Spring with practically a complete new selection of Oriental Rugs. Now we have a Clearance Sale of this magnificent stock, so that we may again display entirely new selections next year.

To Give Even Better Values Than Heretofore

We have greatly reduced a number of lots taken from regular stock, among which

This Extraordinary Offering of Fine Kermanshah Carpets

in the most desirable designs and colorings

At Half Former Prices

Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
11.4 x 7.10	$325.00	$165.00	10.2 x 8.10	$345.00	$172.50
12.4 x 9.1	$355.00	$178.00	13.5 x 11.1	$530.00	$265.00
14.2 x 9.3	$395.00	$197.50	10.2 x 9.8	$350.00	$175.00
12.4 x 9.3	$410.00	$205.00	11.0 x 8.8	$455.00	$227.50
10.9 x 9.0	$375.00	$187.50	16.0 x 10.10	$1200.00	$600.00
10.7 x 9.8	$375.00	$187.50	22.5 x 13.5	$1500.00	$750.00
15.4 x 10.8	$650.00	$325.00	14.8 x 9.2	$360.00	$180.00

This Semi-Annual Event is of unusual importance this year; we have included several large purchases which arrived from the Orient two months overdue. The time for the disposal of them is, of course, cut short, and to offset this we have in marking them made very large concessions from our regular moderate prices.

The values in this Sale and the splendid assortments of representative weaves from the various Oriental Rug countries Far Surpass our best efforts of other years.

Persian Gorevan Rugs (Room Sizes)
$125.00 to $475.00
Usual Prices $185.00 to $675.00

Persian Mahal Rugs (Room Sizes)
$87.50 to $350.00
Usual Prices $125.00 to $575.00

Persian Sarouk Rugs (Room Sizes)
$165.00 to $1,000.00
Usual Prices $225.00 to $1,750.00

Kermanshah Rugs (Room Sizes)
$165.00 to $750.00
Usual Prices $300.00 to $1,500.00

Asia Minor Rugs (Room Sizes)
$65.00 to $1,000.00
Usual Prices $85.00 to $1,850.00

Afghan Rugs (Room Sizes)
$40.00 to $245.00
Usual Prices $65.00 to $350.00

Bokhara Saddle Trappings
$9.50 to $25.00
Usual Prices $15.00 to $40.00

Daghestan Rugs (Fine Antiques)
$45.00 to $75.00
Usual Prices $60.00 to $125.00

Fine Kurdistans & Irans (Large Sizes)
$85.00 to $600.00
Usual Prices $150.00 to $875.00

Karabagh Rugs
$8.00 to $10.00
Usual Prices $10.00 to $14.50

Fine Beluchistan Rugs
$9.50 to $25.00
Usual Prices $15.00 to $35.00

Mosul Rugs
$14.50 to $22.50
Usual Prices $18.50 to $35.00

Kurd Mosul Rugs
$32.50 to $95.00
Usual Prices $45.00 to $150.00

Kirman Rugs
$32.50 to $85.00
Usual Prices $45.00 to $135.00

Fifth Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

The Day for School and College Boys

An Autumn Saturday—with the season turning the corner—is the most opportune time to prepare for the cooler days ahead.

The De Pinna reputation among college men and preparatory school boys is growing apace.

It has been a matter of close and accurate study to exactly meet the needs and tastes of this growing generation, in clothes and haberdashery.

Things which do not look like younger editions of older apparel, but which are designed and made to fit the years of the wearers.

Young Men's Suits

Following the example of the specialists in London who provide clothes exclusively for younger men.

Autumn and Winter woolens, in fashionable olive and brown mixtures and grey—a finer quality than is ordinarily seen in young men's clothes.

Patch pocket models and the regular styles, cut on English lines. Sizes 33 to 40.

Most unusual values at $18.

In this assortment are a number of Norfolk models, in the same fabrics.

Young Men's Distinctive Overcoats

Conservatively smart coats, with the campus air and without the exaggeration of style which offends rather than pleases.

In a great variety of woolens,—mixtures, plaids and plain colors—in English Balmacaan and slip-on models, at $25.

DE PINNA Norfolk School Suits for Boys

The widest assortment this house has ever offered—in sturdy, smart woolens chosen expressly for boys from 7 to 15.

By specializing on these suits, the values have grown better season by season. These assortments at $8.75 represent the best we have ever been able to produce.

Young Men's Haberdashery

This special haberdashery store for young men and boys has added to its prestige by its Fall and Winter assortments of things no other store can furnish.

Everything essential to the smart outfitting of the boy, the youth and the young man.

Exclusive shirtings in madras-and-silk and college flannels; neckwear of handsome imported silks; all the desired underwear and bath robes; pajamas; college sweaters.

English Last Shoes

The newest young men's shapes, with broad shank and low heel—in dark mahogany brown or black leathers.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

VOTED FOR SULZER TO DEFEAT TAMMANY

Heavy Support in Up-State Counties, Voters Say, Was Meant for Rebuke.

RAILROAD MEN HELPED

Times Correspondents Find That Sympathy for Ex-Governor Was Expressed at the Polls.

Students of the vote cast for the candidates for Governor on Tuesday have puzzled much over the generous support which ex-Gov. William Sulzer received in several of the counties.

Correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES were asked to sound public sentiment in these counties and obtain the reasons which actuated the voters in supporting the ex-Governor. Most of the Sulzer support came from men who believed that he was treated unjustly when he was removed from office. They voted for him as a rebuke to Tammany which they held responsible. The Prohibition support helped and the support of the railroad men was another factor. The reports of the correspondents follow:

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 6.—William Sulzer received 4,637 votes out of a total of 16,834 in Broome County. This astonishing vote caused much surprise among politicians. Levi Hoag, who led the Prohibition Party, asserts that Sulzer's support came from the element among the citizens who were for better government, and believed that Sulzer was free from entangling alliances. It was an indication, he said, that Prohibition was gaining ground as was demonstrated by the strong no-license vote in the city. It was for this that Sulzer stood.

A. D. Wales, who led the fight in Broome County for the American party, said today that voters supported Sulzer because they thought he had been sacrificed for refusing to bow to the dictates of the Tammany leaders. His illegal impeachment by a biased coterie of politicians, Mr. Wales said, had aroused citizens as never before.

An analysis of the vote in Broome County shows that Sulzer carried wards and towns which two years ago gave Hedges substantial majorities, but none of the wards or towns carried by him as the Democratic candidate two years ago gave him a plurality this year.

These factors, it is asserted, account for the Sulzer vote in the county—the Prohibition vote, the railroad and laboring vote, and the disaffected Republican vote. There was a strong feeling throughout the county against the Barnes machine following the primary campaign. Mr. Hinman, at the Whitman meeting, spoke strongly in favor of the Whitman ticket, but the Republican rank and file preferred to vote for Sulzer. As the Prohibition vote is 800, 3,200 votes came from laboring men and disaffected Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Sulzer vote, 3,830, came within thirty-one of equaling the Glynn vote in Chemung County. Menzo Beardsley, who directed the Prohibition campaign, asserts that Sulzer pledged himself not only to eliminate Tammany control of State affairs, but also pledged himself to lend his aid in putting an embargo on the liquor traffic. These, he says, were the chief cause of the Sulzer vote here.

Others say that Sulzer owes his large vote in the county to the fact that several thousand railroad men live here. Just before election a straw vote was taken among a number of railroad men. Sulzer had the support of 35, Glynn 6, and Whitman 5. The county on election day gave Glynn ,861 votes, of which 523 were Independence League votes.

Milo Shanks, who ran for Congress on the Sulzer ticket, said today:

"Thousands of voters who would have been glad to support Sulzer with a view of giving him a vindication and rebuking crooked politicians who threw him out of office to make room for themselves, were afraid to do so lest they would weaken their chance of beating Glynn."

Had Support of Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 6.—It is the belief here that the Sulzer vote of 2,748 in Chenango County was due to dissatisfaction among anti-Tammany Democrats who opposed Glynn. It is understood that at election all the anti-Tammany men, about 1,200, voted for Sulzer. The Republicans lost 700 votes, which probably went to Sulzer. Sulzer's stirring speech here some time ago won many votes for him. Many Prohibitionists and Progressives also supported him.

Chenango County people in general think that Sulzer was misused as Governor. Many supported him because they wanted him for Governor, while others wanted to strike at Glynn. The farmers supported Sulzer, and hundreds say that as long as he is a candidate they will stand by him. It is said that Sulzer may take up his residence in Chenango, as he is greatly impressed with a farm here.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Throughout Steuben County, among the followers of Sulzer, there is great joy over his vote of 5,640. Edwin L. Evans, a leading Sulzer man, said today:

"Yes, we feel proud of Sulzer's showing in the State, and feel proud of the part played therein by his Steuben County supporters. The county gave him a vote larger than Glynn. He is the second candidate in the county, and this, too, without money to finance a campaign, and without newspapers to lend moral support. Mr. Sulzer is vindicated, and his candidacy has cost Democracy its control of State affairs."

George M. Landers, another Sulzer man, said: "We supported Sulzer because we considered him an honest candidate. We voted for him because we believed he had suffered a rank injustice at the hands of an organized political 'gang,' which placed him in office under the impression that he would lend himself to their schemes, good and otherwise; that when he refused to act the puppet and chose to exercise his own policies according to his convictions, retaliated by lending itself to his unjust impeachment and removal from office."

Eugene Hicks, who also supported Sulzer, said: "I voted for Sulzer because I believe he is a man who stands fearlessly by his convictions. I refused to identify myself with either of the old-line parties, but was glad to support Sulzer, whom I believe to be honest, capable, and fearless. The stand I have taken is the same as taken by numerous old-line Democrats throughout the county."

The Bath Sulzer Club sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Sulzer on Wednesday in which it said that his fight for clean politics had just begun and that it would be a fight to the "end of the road."

Rebuke for Impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Schoharie County Democrats who to the number of 2,115 voted for Sulzer and helped to put this Gibraltar of Democracy in the Republican column for the first time in history, agree that they supported him, not because of admiration of the man or of his acts, but because they wished to register their disapproval of his impeachment after he had been elected by the people. They feel that he should have been held accountable to them and they advance the argument that they know of no act of his while Governor that warranted his removal.

Democrats here deplore the fact that in many instances it became necessary to break away from the party to which they had been faithful from boyhood. One old Democrat expressed his views in this wise:

"This is the first chance we have had to show how we feel about the impeachment."

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6—Before election it was not known that Sulzer had any active organization in this county other than that of the Prohibition Party. In the town of Barton, where Sulzer received almost half of his 1,743 votes there was a secret organization of Republicans, Progressives and Democrats. This organization, it is said, was anti-Catholic. At secret meetings at Waverly, a slate was made up from the candidates of the three parties. Lists of these selected candidates were printed and circulated secretly. Sulzer was the "League's candidate for Governor, Wadsworth for United States Senator, Milo Shanks of Elmira for Member of Congress, and Morris Halliday of Ithaca for State Senator.

Byram L. Winter, of Waverly, town of Barton, the leader of the Progressives and Progressive candidate for constitutional Delegate at Large was indorsed. Practically the whole Progressive vote in Tioga County was turned over to Sulzer.

Railroad men and farmers in this county were the most enthusiastic supporters of Sulzer. Leading Democrats and some Republicans said that they voted for Sulzer in order to rebuke Tammany Hall for his impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 6.—When asked why they supported Sulzer many voters here said that they wished to repudiate Glynn and Tammany. Sulzer received a vote of 4,532, or practically one-fourth of the vote cast in the county. He led Glynn by nearly a thousand votes, and received twice the vote of the Socialist candidate, despite the fact this has been a strong Socialist county, and ran but 2,500 behind Whitman.

As further evidence that the voters in this county resented the impeachment of Sulzer, Senator Loren H. White, Democratic candidate for re-election, was defeated by a plurality of 6,000. White voted for the impeachment.

Ex-Mayor Lunn was a strong supporter of Sulzer, and this led many Socialists to cut their ticket and cast their vote for him. Stroebel received but 2,484 votes, whereas the other State Socialist candidates averaged about 3,500 votes.

Sympathy for Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 6.—The Sulzer vote of 1,585 in Rockland County was almost entirely one of sympathy. One Democrat in Nyack, a leader of the Sulzer forces, said that he supported him because he had been removed from office through the machinations of Tammany. This man served in the Legislature with Sulzer. A Democratic lawyer here said that he voted for Sulzer because he was anxious to hit Tammany a hard blow.

"I do not think Sulzer is an angel," said a Democratic business man in Haverstraw, "but after the way he was treated by Tammany I would vote for him if he was the devil."

Similar opinions were expressed by nearly all the Democrats here who voted for Sulzer. A member of the Bull Moose Party in Rockland County said he supported Sulzer because he would not vote for Glynn, and knew Davenport had no chance.

Special to The New York Times.

DELHI, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In Delaware County Sulzer polled 2,805 votes and the reason most frequently advanced by Democrats, as well as Republicans, is that Sulzer was unfairly removed from office. It is also true that Glynn was not popular here, as is shown by the primary vote, which was 4 to 3 in favor of Hennessy. The Progressives also had become dissatisfied with the party management.

The strongest Republican town in the county, Walton, gave nearly two-thirds of its entire vote to Sulzer. This town, however, has been freakish on election days for years. Wherever Sulzer made speeches he received a flattering vote, irrespective of party, but otherwise his following was principally Democratic.

The conclusions drawn from a careful inquiry into the subject are that this anti-Tammany county was bitter at the punishment meted out to the Governor last year and it rankled in the minds of Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In Otsego County Sulzer polled 3,532 votes. Here are typical replies received from men who were asked today why they supported the ex-Governor:

"I wanted to see what he would do at Albany"; "I voted for Sulzer because he was impeached for refusing to obey the orders of Murphy"; "He was the friend of the laboring classes, signing the Full-Crew bill, and we stand by our friends"; "I voted for Sulzer because I believed he would remove the crooks, stop grafting, and clean house at Albany"; "He was removed because he fought the bosses, and I am against the bosses who try to run things for the benefit of their own pockets."

Deep-seated resentment at Sulzer's removal was not quieted by the issues raised between Whitman and Glynn, and the large vote given Sulzer was an expression of protest and of a desire to rebuke the men who inspired his impeachment.

HICKS TO ASK A RECOUNT.

Brown Appears to Have Won by One Vote, but Courts Will Decide.

Leander B. Faber has been retained to represent Frederick C. Hicks, who is going into the courts to try to obtain a recount of the vote for Congressman, First District. Mr. Hicks and Lathrop Brown, the present Democratic representative, according to the unofficial canvasses, are only one vote apart. Brown has the odd vote. Mr. Hicks and his friends want a scrutiny of all the votes cast under the eye of the court after the ballot boxes have been opened.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
548 FIFTH AVENUE

ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

A gentleman's dress boot of patent leather with tops of gray cloth or buckskin. For less formal wear—lace boots of black calf with gray tops, or tan calf with tops in contrasting shade. A bit "different."

Eight dollars a pair.

WHITMAN PREPARED TO SWING THE AXE

Intimates That State Civil Service Board Will Not Last Long.

NOR BANK SUPT. RICHARDS

Governor's First Message May Urge Many Changes in Workmen's Compensation Law.

Before leaving yesterday for Lakewood, where he will remain until next Monday, Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman intimated very strongly that among his first acts after going to Albany will be the starting of investigations in various State departments with a view to sweeping them clean of any graft or mismanagement. The Banking and Insurance Departments, the Conservation Commission, and the State Civil Service Commission will receive the new Governor's attention first, it can be stated positively.

The Governor-elect declared also that in his first message to the Legislature he would follow closely the proposed remedial measures embodied in the platform of the Republican Party in the State. If this plan is carried out the next Legislature may be asked to modify considerably such measures as the workmen's compensation law, sections of the election law and the direct primary law.

The platform adopted at Saratoga last August declared that the workmen's compensation law was "passed in a form burdensome and expensive to industry and oppressive to wage earners." It added: "This beneficent principle, which we heartily indorse, was thus brought into undeserved disrepute."

The platform also recommended that the State Convention, with delegates elected by direct vote at the primaries, be restored. As for the election law, it was denounced as deliberately inviting repeating and colonizing in cities and deterring the honest voters in rural districts from going to the polls.

Hint for Eugene Lamb Richards.

Mr. Whitman is already giving special attention to the State Superintenent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, who was appointed last Spring for a three-year term. Mr. Whitman indicated pretty strongly yesterday that Mr. Richards would not serve out his term. In his scheme of investigation and housecleaning Mr. Whitman will invoke the Moreland act, which was written into the statute books in Gov. Hughes's administration. It was used effectively by John A. Hennessy in his investigation of highways and other contract graft.

He has given considerable attention also to appointments, and in this connection it can be said that one of the first radical acts of the new administration at Albany will be to legislate the State Civil Service Commission out of office. The Governor-elect's attention was called to the report that Tammany Hall and the up-State Democrats had quietly been placing many positions in the civil service list so as to protect present incumbents.

"Well, there is an easy way for two to play at that game," said Mr. Whitman, and he did not deny that the way he had in mind was the turning out of the present State Civil Service Commission.

"I respect and believe in Civil Service," said Mr. Whitman, "but I shall see to it that the Civil Service laws are not used under me to keep incompetent officials in office. At the same time there will be no ex-convicts appointed to or allowed to remain in any State department. A number of appointments which I am credited with power to make are Civil Service appointments or appointments which properly should be made by the heads of the various departments, and there are really very few appointments for me to make before the present incumbents are out."

No Fear of the Old Guard.

Mr. Whitman said he expected the full co-operation of the Legislature in his plans to destroy graft and make the right kind of appointments. When he was informed that there was talk that the Old Guard, which antagonized Gov. Hughes, was laying plans to establish itself in the State Capitol, Mr. Whitman said he did not think any such plan would be attempted, and that, if such was the case, he felt sure he could put a stop to it. He remarked that the people by their overwhelming vote had evidently intended that he should control the government of the State, and he did not intend to allow any clique to cheat the people of their desire.

Asked as to what action he intended to take if any effort should be made to interest the Legislature in the teachers' mother agitation with the view to have a law enacted to prohibit the Board of Education from peremptorily removing teachers who obtain leave of absence to become mothers, Mr. Whitman said:

"I would rather not discuss that matter now."

He said he would not attend the trial of Henry Siegel in Livingston County next week or participate in the prosecution. He said he had had a conference with Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court regarding the matter, and he made this statement:

"The Presiding Justice and his associates on the bench advise me that it is their opinion that I should not personally conduct the People's case or appear at the trial, and I shall be guided in my conduct entirely by the opinion of this court."

The Siegel case will be handled by Arthur C. Train, assisted by Robert S. Johnstone and William D. Embree, all Assistant District Attorneys.

No Offer to Tanner.

Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner went to Boston yesterday to attend the Harvard-Princeton football game today. He said he intended to resume at once his legal practice, which had been neglected since he started in to elect Mr. Whitman. Asked if he would succeed Mr. Whitman as District Attorney, he said:

"The place has not been offered to me."

Between the time that Mr. Whitman resigns as District Attorney and the appointment by the new Governor of his successor as prosecutor an acting District Attorney will be designated by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions as provided by law. Four of the Judges—Crain, Swann, Mulqueen, and Malone—are Democrats, and three—Rosalsky, Nott, and Wadhams—are Republicans. It is understood that Mr. Whitman's wishes will not be disregarded when the designation is made.

Brown Wins Congress Seat.

William G. Brown, Jr., a Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Second District of West Virginia by a plurality of more than 2,000 last Tuesday over G. W. Bowers, his Republican opponent. The first returns received by THE TIMES indicated that Mr. Bowers had won.

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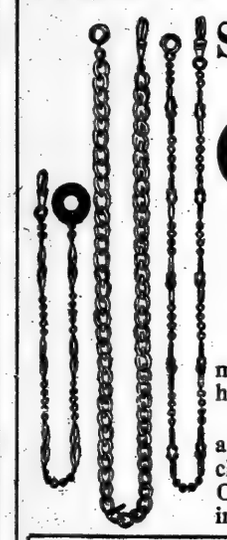

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Newest Fall and Winter styles; formerly priced to $18; today, at $8.85

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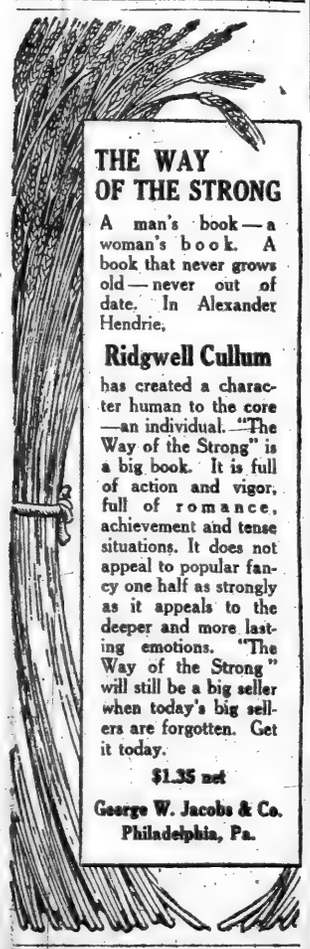

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DENY INSANITY IS DUE TO 'TWILIGHT SLEEP'

Physicians Practicing Painless Child Birth Treatment Reply to Dr. Gregory.

CITE 5,000 CASES ABROAD

Scopolamin Reduces Danger of Mental Derangement, One Says—Controversy in Germany.

Hospital authorities who have introduced in this city "twilight sleep," the new method of painless childbirth, took issue yesterday with Dr. Menas S. Gregory, alienist in charge of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, who said that three New York women recently became demented owing to the treatment. They declared the charge that insanity was likely to result was one of the first made by opponents of the treatment when it was introduced in Germany, and that long ago it had been disproved by eminent authorities in that country.

Dr. Gregory said last night that he had been misquoted in some quarters but that he was willing to stand by his original statement. This was that the delirious condition of the three women was due to the effects of the "twilight" drug, scopolamin, and not to other causes, as contended by the practitioners of the treatment. The three women had been taken to him for observation at Bellevue, Dr. Gregory explained, and one of them recovered after a few days. The others had to be committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

"I am not attacking the treatment," Dr. Gregory added, "because I don't pretend to know all about it. But as an alienist who has thousands of cases brought before him each year I think I can say that these women had been rendered delirious by the drug used to produce twilight sleep. This was not only my own diagnosis but that of the hospital staff. It is true that childbirth under ordinary conditions sometimes causes delirium or insanity—call it what you please—on the part of the mother, but no alienist would confuse this with drug cases. The difference is readily recognized. Any number of cases of the ordinary sort come to us each year, but these three women were not of that class."

Two Out of 250 Affected.

Members of the staff of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, at 270 East Broadway, where the "twilight sleep" treatment is administered regularly to free patients, admitted that two of the three women referred to by Dr. Gregory had gone from their institution. One of them, according to Irwin Arnow, Superintendent of the hospital, recovered after a few days in Bellevue. Both women, he declared, were suffering from post partum psychosis, a phase of insanity not uncommon in ordinary cases of child-birth.

"This hospital has been here eight years," said Mr. Arnow, "and we have had twelve cases of post partum psychosis in that time. There is nothing the least unusual about the two cases mentioned by Dr. Gregory. They occurred three weeks ago, and one of the women has since recovered and gone home. These two were the only cases of post partum psychosis out of 250 twilight operations performed at this hospital. We have found the treatment in every way a success, and the results are the best proof of the absurdity of Dr. Gregory's charge."

Mr. Arnow said that scopolamin was not an accumulative drug, and that as it easily was thrown off by the system after six hours, the assertion that it could produce insanity was ridiculous. The first dose, he said, was 1-133d of a grain, and after that doses of 1-400th of a grain were injected at intervals of about an hour. As the usual number of injections was eight, Mr. Arnow said, the patient never received a sufficient quantity of scopolamin to cause any serious harm.

Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, a German physician, who brought the treatment over from Freiberg, is the "twilight" specialist in charge of the work at the Jewish Maternity Hospital. Dr. Schlossingk, who studied in Freiberg under Drs. Krönig and Gaus, said that the Freiberg specialists had made a study of 5,000 "twilight" cases, and had found no evidence that the treatment increased the danger of insanity.

Used Throughout Germany.

"As a matter of fact," he declared, "it is a common practice throughout Germany to use scopolamin in all kinds of surgical cases as a preliminary anaesthetic. It certainly would have been stopped long ago if the danger which Dr. Gregory speaks of existed."

In New York, members of the Jewish Maternity Hospital staff explained, the treatment was too new to enable them to furnish accurate statistics. The total number of "twilight" births here had not reached 1,000, it was said. For purposes of comparison with the old method, at fewest 5,000 cases would be needed.

Dr. A. J. Rongy, attending physician of both the Jewish Maternity and Lebanon Hospitals, said he had foreseen trouble from the opponents of the new treatment and that he had anticipated Dr. Gregory's criticism in an address which he delivered before the Buffalo Academy of Medicine on Oct. 21, last. At that time, referring to 220 "twilight" operations performed by him, Dr. Rongy said:

"In this series two patients developed post partum psychosis on the fourth day. Within the same week two more cases occurred in my obstetric service at Lebanon. Owing to my absence from the city, scopolamin had not been given in these two cases. I consider it most fortunate that this method was not used in two of these cases, for I feel certain that the mental derangement would be attributed to the use of the drug. This naturally would tend to discredit this mode of treatment, resulting most probably in its discontinuance. That this coincidence would create a most peculiar situation was impressed upon me by the fact that when the attending neurologist was asked to see these patients, he immediately inquired as to whether they had had twilight."

Another physician who would not permit his name to be used, but who had come back from Freiberg an enthusiastic champion of the new treatment, told how the criticisms raised by Dr. Gregory had been met and answered in Germany. In his opinion, this physician said, the "twilight sleep" treatment would be found to reduce the danger of insanity after childbirth.

"This insanity cry was one of the first raised against the twilight sleep method in Freiberg," he said. "It was raised more than eight years ago in Germany, and was taken up and answered in Dr. Gaus's first paper, published in the 'Archives of Gynecology' in 1906. One of the biggest psychiatrists in Germany, Dr. Hoche, added his weight to the discussion by denying even the possibility of insanity being caused by scopolamin. This silenced the German critics, but apparently the whole thing will have to be thrashed over again here.

FLAGG PLEADS HARD TO AVOID SENTENCE

Convicted Speculator Tells the Court His Methods Were Like "Other Brokers."

ASKS WHY HE'S SCAPEGOAT

Says the Government Counsel, In Summing Up, Dealt Him Many Blows Below the Belt.

Jared Flagg, pale and nervous, made a final effort yesterday to escape the sentence which is hanging over him for having used the mails to defraud in connection with his stock speculations. With Miss Madeline Russe, his confidential stenographer, sitting behind him and prompting him, he argued his own cause for half an hour before Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court and made application for a new trial.

What he said was largely of the nature of a personal appeal, and an assertion that what he had done did not differ from the methods of a hundred other brokers. The purely legal side of his application had already been treated at length by J. M. Coleman, his counsel. He had attacked the action of the Government in seizing Flagg's books and papers, and had asked the court to order a new trial, because, he said, it had been held that to take information from a prisoner's papers in a criminal case was as directly contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution as to make him give evidence by word of mouth against himself.

Flagg had broken in once or twice to bid his counsel keep away from a discussion of his speculating methods, as he was himself prepared to deal with them, and as soon as Mr. Coleman ceased he sprang to his feet. He was as carefully dressed as he had been through all the trial, but his thin, pale face looked more drawn and sharply defined than it had been when he was confidently cross-examining the witnesses or making sharp points with the jury. With painful earnestness he addressed the court.

"I want a new trial," he said, "because I did not have a fair trial. I cast no reflections upon your Honor, but 999 men out of 1,000 do not understand the difference between an indictment and a verdict, and from the first moment I was considered a guilty man.

"I have no complaint to make of the trial itself. It was as fair as any I have heard of, but I have this to complain of: For a time I could swap blows with the prosecution without hindrance, but at the end, with my hands tied down, without power to defend myself, I was forced to receive blows not on my body or my face but beneath the belt."

Then Flagg quoted some of the charges Assistant District Attorney Thompson had made in his address to the jury, which he asserted were unsupported by the evidence. They were written on a sheet of paper, and as he hesitated Miss Russe prompted him in a whisper, and pointed out points he had omitted. As he spoke District Attorney Marshall and Assistant District Attorney Thompson sat grim and silent, and listened to his allegations without a word of protest.

His methods next were explained by Flagg. They were absolutely fair, he assured the Court, and differed in no way from those of other brokers. When Mr. Thompson was inclined to argue with him Judge Rudkin cut them short by declaring that he fully understood the point, and, still coached by Miss Russe, Flagg proceeded.

To prove the legitimacy of all he did he produced a Clearing House sheet such as is used in Wall Street, and coming forward with his quick, brisk stride, he handed it to the Judge. He waved a package of blue tickets and asked the Court to see that his business was carried on in exactly the same way as any other Wall Street man's.

"Why should I be selected from all the others?" he cried. "I must and do object that I should be made the goat."

As he finished his plea Mr. Thompson quietly announced that he had nothing to urge, and the Court gave counsel until this evening to submit briefs. Judge Rudkin will hand down his decision on Tuesday, until which time Flagg was continued in his old bail.

BOOK MEN GET TWO YEARS.

Counsel for Farmer and Hartley Files Writ of Error.

James J. Farmer, President of the Anglo-American Authors' Association of 225 Fifth Avenue, and Col. William J. Hartley, convicted for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of so-called rare books, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to two years' imprisonment in Atlanta. The corporation was also fined $2,000.

Their counsel at once filed a writ of error, which acted as a stay of sentence. They were then held in $10,000 bail each, and, bowing to the Judge, they left the courtroom.

With Farmer and Hartley nine others were indicted for a similar offense. Of these, two, Willis N. Cooper and George M. Fisher, were ordered by the court to be acquitted. Samuel T. Warfield was acquitted at the same time, but he was arrested on a State warrant and is now awaiting trial in General Sessions on the charge of grand larceny in connection with the sale of $30,875 worth of books to Mrs. Auvernette Crombie. Winfield Scott is now in a Long Island asylum, Thomas P. Dunn was acquitted at the same time that Farmer and Hartley were found guilty, and Romeo W. Nathan and E. J. Marr pleaded guilty at the beginning of the trial. The Government has not yet moved for sentence upon them.

The last two, Glenn Farmer, son of J. J. Farmer, and Sam Rosenfield, were convicted for a similar offense recently in Boston with James Michael Power. Power and Glenn Farmer have been sent to prison for from two to four years, and Rosenfield for from four to six years.

SECRETARY QUIZZED ON SULLIVAN DEALS

Miss Burkhardt, Who Had Favored Convict's Confidence, Before Grand Jury.

CALLED TO APPEAR AGAIN

Synagogue Manager Asked About Mortgage Held by Bank Wrecker's Dummy.

Miss Louise D. Burkhardt of Yonkers, who is supposed to know much about the business transactions of David A. Sullivan, the bank wrecker, since he has been in Sing Sing Prison, was the star witness yesterday in the Kings County Grand Jury's investigation of the convicted banker's reported property dealings.

When Sullivan was President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Brooklyn, afterward known as the Union Bank, Miss Burkhardt was his secretary and exercised a power of attorney from him. It is believed that she continued to act as his agent after his conviction and that Sullivan consulted her about his affairs on several of his reported automobile trips to Yonkers from Sing Sing.

District Attorney Cropsey, who is investigating a complaint that Sullivan has been collecting money from alleged concealed assets of the Union Bank, hopes to obtain from Miss Burkhardt important information as to the convict's business activities.

Miss Burkhardt appeared voluntarily after the District Attorney had for some days tried vainly to serve her with a subpoena. Placing herself under the jurisdiction of the District Attorney, she expressed willingness to answer questions. She was before the Grand Jury for half an hour and was then excused until Monday. A subpoena to appear on that day was served upon her. It is understood that she has been asked to produce for inspection on Monday whatever papers, checks or other records having to do with Sullivan's supposed dealings which she may have in her possession.

Miss Burkhardt was questioned yesterday as to what business relations she has had with Sullivan since the former banker was sent to prison, early in 1913. She was asked, it is believed, whether she knew of any collections of money from securities or other property in Brooklyn or elsewhere made by Sullivan since he has been in prison.

The hopes of Mr. Cropsey to obtain an indictment against Sullivan on the complaint of larceny now before the Grand Jury are said to rest largely upon testimony he expects to get from Miss Burkhardt.

When Miss Burkhardt arrived at the office of the District Attorney she refused to talk to reporters, and complained of the swarm of photographers who were trying to take her picture. She declared that when she agreed to come to Brooklyn it was with the understanding that she was not to be annoyed. Miss Burkhardt was called before the Grand Jury at 1 o'clock. When she came out she hurried away, with her handkerchief before her face to foil the camera men.

Another witness called yesterday was Elias Ruderman, manager of a synagogue in Christopher Street, East New York. A mortgage for $2,500 on the synagogue property is said to have been held by a security company which was a dummy concern used by Sullivan in some of his operations while he was President of the bank.

Mr. Cropsey's interest in this mortgage is to learn whether any payments of interest or principal might have reached the hands of Sullivan. It is understood that it was on this mortgage that the present investigation of Sullivan was originally based. The loan was made seven years ago, but it is said that the mortgage does not appear among the assets of the wrecked bank.

William T. Watson, who was secretary to Thomas J. McCormick, the deposed Warden of Sing Sing, was again examined before the Grand Jury yesterday. He is said to have been questioned further about the alleged automobile rides and other extraordinary privileges enjoyed by the bank wrecker while he was supposed to be at "hard labor" in prison.

Socialists to Hold a Rally.

The Socialists will hold a rally tomorrow afternoon in Madison Square Garden to celebrate the election of Meyer London to Congress. Speakers will include Charles Edward Russell, Morris Hillquit, Eugene V. Debs, and James Larkin, the Irish Labor leader.

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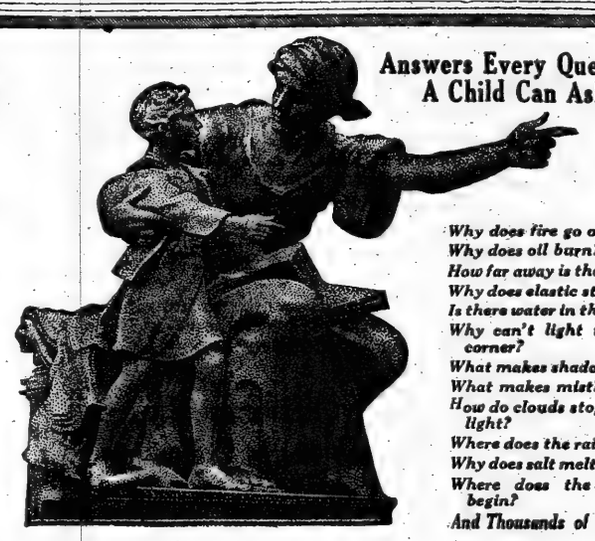

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Cigar Cutters, many with diamonds, from	$3.49 to $20.89
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FEAR CATTLE PLAGUE WILL COST MILLIONS

Scourge Is Spreading and Two More States Are Put Under Quarantine.

POULTRY'S PRICE RISING

State Authorities Aroused at Situation Here—Commissioner Huson Declares a General Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Further spread of the live stock foot and mouth disease caused the extension of the Federal quarantine today to two more States, Massachusetts and Iowa. Reports to the Department of Agriculture announced the presence of the epidemic at South Attleboro, Mass., and at Parnell, Iowa. Cattle, sheep, and hogs now cannot be moved out of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, or Iowa.

In addition to the States already quarantined, a suspected case exists at Como, Miss., where it is reported a herd owner himself has contracted the disease. The Federal authorities are advising State officials to impose stringent quarantine against infected herds and even to prevent children from leaving the farms to attend school.

New cases were found today in Lancaster County, Penn., and in three more counties in Illinois. The spread of the disease makes it certain that a huge sum must be spent to put down the epidemic. It would not surprise officials if the cost would be nearer the $2,000,000 expended by the German Government to eradicate the disease a few years ago, than the $300,000 spent by the American Government in fighting the 1908 outbreak of the disease. Ten more Inspectors were sent today to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Massachusetts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Chicago Stock Yards were closed this afternoon and will remain closed until Nov. 16. In the interval efforts will be made to stamp out the germ of the foot and mouth disease. The packers to-night sent to Kansas City and their other western branches one thousand butchers to kill and dress animals which ordinarily would have been sent to yards here. They announced that the products from their western plants would be sufficient to supply the market without any change in prices. A. G. Leonard, President of the Stock Yards, said:

"By the middle of next week every animal in the yards will have been killed and the thousands of pens and miles of water troughs will have been cleaned and disinfected."

It was discovered to-day that 216 more cattle and 600 hogs had been infected. No sheep so far have been infected. The 800 prize cattle brought here for last week's dairy show from twenty-eight states and Canada are still held in quarantine. Eighteen of the herd have been infected.

Anticipating a stronger demand for poultry because of the epidemic, the price of live fowl has advanced 4 cents a pound in the last forty-eight hours. The price of dressed meats thus far has not been changed, and assurances are given by the packers to the effect that it will not be.

J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., in a public statement today, said:

"Meat eaters need have no fear from the foot and mouth disease. No particle of meat from an infected animal is used, even for soap, fertilizer, or leather. Every such animal is shot and buried in quicklime at once. Government Inspectors have examined carefully every bit of meat sold by the packers and the vigilance has been doubly watchful for a week."

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The State authorities, thoroughly aroused over the situation in this State, are bending every effort to find the centres of infection. Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, late tonight telephoned the following order of quarantine against the disease from his temporary headquarters at Seneca Falls:

To whom it may concern:

In order to prevent the further spread of foot and mouth disease in the State of New York and pending an investigation to determine the various points of infection and the extent thereof, I do hereby order and direct:

1. The bringing of cattle, sheep, and swine from the Dominion of Canada into the State of New York is hereby prohibited until further notice.

2. Trailing, driving, or herding of cattle, sheep, and swine upon the public highways within the State of New York or their transportation by common carrier or otherwise within said State is hereby prohibited for the period of ten days from the date hereof unless otherwise ordered.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Live-stock commerce for ten days, both interstate and intrastate, was prohibited by action of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, taken this afternoon. Under the ruling no cattle, sheep, or hogs will be admitted into or shipped out of New York State.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—An indefinite suspension of shipments of cattle in and out of Massachusetts was ordered today by Fred Walker, Commissioner of Animal Industries, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, today issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine against cattle from New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Because of the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in Massachusetts the State Board of Agriculture today declared a quarantine against all cattle, sheep, and swine from that State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The State Department of Agriculture today announced that all cattle and sheep coming into the local stock yards would be detained until inspected for foot and mouth disease by a State or Federal Inspector.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 6.—The foot and mouth disease has been discovered in Montana. A carload of cattle was cut out of a train at Glendive today and quarantined under orders of Government officials.

PLAGUE IS A MYSTERY.

Has Ravaged Europe in the Past—Its Cause Unknown.

The foot and mouth disease among cattle, which now is epidemic, is known by veterinarians as aphthous fever. It is a virulent infectious disease peculiar to cloven-hoofed animals. The cause is unknown, but it is established that it may be transmitted to cats, fowls, and human beings. Foot and mouth disease in the past has ravaged Europe and South America. The last outbreak here, was in 1908, in Michigan, and it was quickly stamped out.

The disease is characterized by a condition of fever and by blisters on the mucous membranes and on the outer skin. In cattle these blisters appear on the lips, muzzle and pads of the hoof and around the coronary band of the hoof. There is also lameness. In the grave form eruptions occur on the internal surfaces of the digestive or respiratory tracts. The symptoms in such cases are those of acute bronchitis or pneumonia. The mortality in this form varies from 15 to 20 per cent.

The disease spreads rapidly among animals confined in the same stable. Infected water is another common means of dissemination. The period of incubation after infection is from two to six days.

INDICTED FOR TRAIN TRIP.

Railroad Accused of Not Charging Full Rate for Private Car.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A trip taken by the late Edward Morris, the packer, and seven members of his family to Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 26, 1912, in a private car was made the basis today of Federal indictments against the Chicago & Alton Railroad and W. L. Ross, its former Vice President, now President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway.

It is charged that six full fares and two half fares were paid by Mr. Morris, while the statutes require the payment of eighteen full fares for the use of a private car.

The indictments charge that when Mr. Morris made known his desire to go to Hot Springs, Mr. Ross arranged for the assignment of a private car to B. C. Stevenson, the Assistant General Freight Agent. The car then proceeded with Mr. Morris and his family, and Mr. Stevenson, although he was on the same train, occupied a berth in another car.

The railroad company is liable to a maximum penalty of $20,000, while the offense said to have been committed by Mr. Ross carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. Mr. Stevenson is now Vice President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

An official of the Chicago & Alton tonight said that when Mr. Morris boarded the train he met an official of the railroad who was making the same trip in his private car and who invited the family to share his car.

SLATE TRUST LOSES SUIT.

Court Awards Judgments for Triple Damages Against Vermont Firm.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—What are said to be the first substantial judgments for triple damages entered in the United States, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, were awarded today by Judge George W. Ray of the Federal Court against firms constituting the American Sea Green Slate Company of Granville.

The judgments, aggregating $25,962.49, were awarded the firm of O'Halloran and Jacobs of Pittsburgh on the finding of the court that "the defendants violated the Sherman act in the formation of a combination to restrain and to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, the interstate trade in sea green slate."

This material constitutes approximately 90 per cent. of the roofing slate produced in Vermont.

POLICE SET TRAPS IN VAIN FOR SLAYER

Von Krebs's Former Wife Hides and Others He Threatened Fear Attacks.

AVOIDS SISTER'S FUNERAL

Lunatic Supposed to Have Telephoned Undertaker—Search Goes On In Two States.

Richard von Krebs, the madman who killed Mrs. Henry Rheil and seriously wounded her husband in New Brunswick, N. J., last Wednesday, and who was reported by his former wife to have threatened her at Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, on Thursday night, remained at large all day yesterday and last night, while the police of New York and New Brunswick searched for him. The wife who divorced him six years ago remains so securely hidden that no one save the police knew her whereabouts. Other persons in both New Brunswick and New York whom von Krebs at one time or another had threatened were wary in their movements and were constantly on the lookout for an attack from the maniac.

A mysterious telephone call which the police thought was made by von Krebs was the only trace of the man yesterday. His sister, Mrs. Edna Brehm-Mahn of 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, who died at her home on Tuesday, was buried yesterday morning from the undertaking rooms of Philip Zügner at 163 East 116th Street. The police thought the maniac might go to the funeral, so a watch for him was set. The funeral was held, and he did not appear, but Zügner reported to the police that shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning a man called him on the telephone and said:

"Is my wife there?"

"Who is your wife?" Zügner replied.

"It's all right. I'll find out. I'll be there soon!" the man shouted, and then hung up his receiver.

Think He Seeks ex-Wife.

The police were unable to trace the telephone call, but were convinced that von Krebs had been talking to the undertaker. It was their theory that while they were looking for him to prevent his committing another murder he was looking for his former wife to kill her. Fearing that the man might meet the funeral cortege, two detectives went with it to the Lutheran Cemetery at Midland Village, L. I., where the body of Mrs. Brehm-Mahn was interred.

Detectives Brenner, Myers, and Mills of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, and six detectives from New Brunswick who knew von Krebs by sight conducted the main search for him. They watched Mrs. von Krebs's rooms on the third floor of 794 Ninth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, the home of von Krebs's deceased sister and Mrs. von Krebs's hiding place which was said to be in Harlem. At the same time detectives in New Brunswick watched for the man in his former haunts there. Once it was reported to the New York police that the man had been seen in the vicinity of Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue.

A general alarm for the man was sent out Thursday night as soon as Mrs. von Krebs reported that he had threatened her near her home, and yesterday police all over the city were on the lookout for him.

Von Krebs's enmity towards his former wife is thought to have grown in his diseased brain from resentment over the divorce to murderous hatred. For three years Mrs. von Krebs has been living alone at 794 Ninth Avenue, where she has three rooms. It is said that in the last few months von Krebs has gone to the house several times and made unsuccessful efforts to see his former wife. On one occasion, according to a tenant in the house, he tried to break in her door, but was convinced that she was not at home and went away.

It was only after diligent searching that von Krebs learned his wife's address, for she took every precaution to hide. She has made her living by housework.

Escaped from Asylum.

Before their divorce, von Krebs and his wife lived on the farm near New Brunswick on which Mr. and Mrs. Riehl were shot on Wednesday. After the divorce, von Krebs was confined to the State Asylum for the Insane at Trenton, but he escaped and, although he was seen several times in New Brunswick and New York, was not taken back to the asylum. His former wife, who became the owner of the New Brunswick farm, rented it to the Riehls and after his escape from the asylum, von Krebs seemed to think the farm had been stolen from him by the tenants. His attack on them, it is thought, was inspired by his belief that they had robbed him.

It became known yesterday that von Krebs indirectly threatened to take steps against the Riehls last Tuesday, the day his sister died, and the day before he killed Mrs. Riehl and wounded her husband. On that day he was in his sister's apartment, where he had visited often, and he terrified everyone in the house by a violent outbreak in which he threatened to kill several persons in New Brunswick who, he imagined, had injured him. In particular he denounced the Riehls, saying that they had his farm; and, as he left the house, he exclaimed, "I'll go over there tomorrow and settle things."

Von Krebs is described as five feet nine inches tall, with high cheek bones and a smooth shaven face. He dresses well and is inclined to be talkative and friendly until someone crosses him, when he is thrown into a violent rage. He has a slight German accent. Little is known of the man's origin, but it is said that before becoming a New Jersey farmer he was a butler employed in the Roosevelt family. He is reported to be a crack shot with a revolver and never goes unarmed.

Barbarossa Back at Her Pier.

After lying at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., for two months, the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa returned to her pier at Hoboken yesterday afternoon. It was believed in shipping circles that the Barbarossa had gone down the harbor to wait for a chance to get away clear of the cruisers on guard outside, but their watch was too keen.

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Germany and the Next War, by General F. von Bernhardi, although published some little while ago, has created a sensation. You will want this book. Paper cover, 25c.

Pan-Germanism, a Critical Study of the German schemes for the conquest of the world, by Roland G. Usher—a vivid explanation of international politics, $1.58.

How Germany Makes War, by Friederich von Bernhardi, a real sensation in war literature, $1.12.

Germany's Fighting Machine, by Ernest F. Henderson, a profusely illustrated book showing what this great military monster is—the Army, the Navy and the Air Fleet, $1.25.

Germany and England, by J. A. Cramb, with introduction by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, explains clearly the deep seated cause of the present war, $1.00.

What Germany Wants, by Edmund von Mach, a Reply to Bernhardi and Pan-Germanism, containing facts, by means of which the reader can interpret correctly the diplomatic and military acts with which Germany opened hostilities, 90c.

AN ATLAS IN FULL COLORS—a little pocket affair which you can carry around with you everywhere—and an atlas is indispensable if you would clearly keep in touch with the progress of the war, 25c.

And These Books for Christmas Giving Not a Bit Too Early to Begin Collecting

Hawthorne's Complete Works—full ¾ red morocco, hand tooled, 13 volumes; finest photogravure frontispiece on Japan vellum, University Edition, $34.75.

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Macaulay's Complete Works, 10 volumes, dark green, ¾ morocco, $26.75.

Thackeray's Complete Works, 15 volumes, dark brown, ¾ morocco, $39.50.

Shakespeare, 6 volumes, ¾ morocco, dark brown, $18.50.

Robert Browning, 6 volumes, ¾ morocco, dark brown, $18.50.

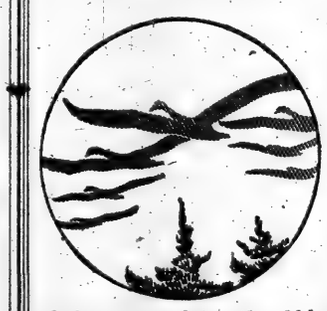
Emerson's Works, 12 volumes, ¾ morocco, dark green, $32.00.

Arabian Nights, ¾ calf, 17 volumes, Bagdad Edition, beautiful illustrations, $45.00.

Muhlbach's Complete Works, 20 volumes, Luxemburg Edition, $23.50.

Charles Dickens's Complete Works, 30 volumes, ¾ red morocco, hand tooled, London Edition, $110.00.

Carlyle's Works, ¾ morocco, 20 volumes, $75.00.



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London, by Sir Laurence Gomme, illustrated with sepia drawings from old engravings, $1.80.

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Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware, by John Martin Hammond, 65 illustrations, $5.00.

Through the Brazilian Wilderness, by Theodore Roosevelt, with illustrations from photographs, $3.15.

Round the Wonderful World, by G. E. Milton, 12 color plates, numerous text illustrations, $2.25.

California, described by Mary Austin, painted by Sutton Palmer, 32 beautiful color plates, $3.60.

Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

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Emerson, 5 vols.; published price $25; now	$7.50
Kipling, 10 vols.; published price $50; now	$15
Poe, 10 vols.; published price $50; now	$15
Stevenson, 10 vols.; published price $50; now	$15
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Main Floor, Livingston Street.

History Making Event in Misses' Dresses

$20 to $30 Samples of Tailor Models at $9.75

Sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18 Years.

THESE ARE THE SAMPLES—the business-getters—of a famous New York maker of high grade garments for misses and "junior" girls.

They are made of the finest materials he handles, of first quality serges, broadcloths, gaberdines, poplins, etc. In some instances these are combined with satins.

They show the fashionable shades of navy, green, midnight, Ethiopian brown, tete-de-negre, black, etc.

The newest variants of the moyenage and basque themes, beautiful graceful lines, exquisite tailoring, the finest finishing and decoration.

Sizes for misses and juniors, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. Real values, $20 to $30. The price, $9.75, probably the lowest ever quoted for Dresses of this quality. Just 78 of them, and no duplicates.

None will be sent C. O. D. None will be exchanged or credited.

Misses' $40 Suits, Three Models, $25

One of broadcloth has the short Russian belted back with plaited peplum, yoke front, wide collar of skunk fur.

Another, also of broadcloth, is a long Russian model, the coat skirts plaited at side, military collar of skunk fur.

The third, of fine broadcloth, is edged with skunk fur on the panel skirt of the coat and on the long panel tunic of the skirt, as well as upon collar and cuffs. A very handsome copy of an imported model.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Ostrich Trimmed Velvet Hats

$3.50 to $5 for Values $7.50 to $12

EVERY MODEL of the many in this record special sale speaks of *value.*

The velvet is of good quality, the ostrich bands and plumes have wide flues, beautiful colorings, rich appearance.

The Hats are on the best lines of the season, reproducing the ideas of the best milliners of Paris. You will find medium and small shapes, those large and those close-fitting as you choose.

In black, sand and white trimmings, cunningly and artistically posed.

The woman fortunate in securing one of these will be pleased to find that every woman will estimate the cost to her at least double the small price she paid.

Girls' Hats, 25c. to $1.98

Those at 25c. are of felt or corduroy, smartly trimmed with bands and bows, suitable to give service for school wear all Winter.

At higher prices small, medium and large shapes, velvet, felt, etc., some of them trimmed with ribbons, some with fancy.

The Loeser Millinery Store gives especial attention to the needs of youthful faces, and, we are told, girls like Loeser Hats for their becomingness, while parents appreciate the low prices.

Dressy Hats for Girls and Misses, $4.98 to $12

Charmingly designed, trimmed in the best French manner, excellent and smart in every detail.

Scarcely a duplicate in the lot, and scarcely an equal anywhere in the city.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

30c. Corded Moire Ribbons, 15c.

A large stock, especially made for a South American merchant, an order countermanded because of difficulty in delivery.

A beautiful moire taffeta ribbon with white satin cord stripes in groups. In white, brown, old rose, pink, blue, red, maize, etc., and 4¾ inches wide.

Matching Ribbons, Hair Bow and Sash

55c. Jacquard Ribbons, 33c. These are the so-called five-inch Ribbons, measuring a trifle less. Exquisite patternings of rose and bow knots and of lace and starflowers upon moire grounds. All the pretty colors.

75c. Jacquard Ribbons, 49c. The same designs as those above, but very nearly seven inches wide; for sashes.

12c. Narrow Dresden Ribbons, 5c.

Inch wide, dark dresden patterns, with a fancy white satin cord edge. Lovely for fancy work.

55c. Satin Edge Moire Ribbons, 33c.
55c. Satin Edge Wide Dresden Ribbons, 39c.
30c. Moire, Satin or Taffeta Ribbons, 19c.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

A $6 Vacuum Sweeper Which Equals Any Sold at $10

EQUALS THEM SO EVIDENTLY that we are scarcely able to keep these new $6 Sweepers in stock.

They produce a strong suction, will gather up lint threads and other difficult-to-sweep trash, and are most compactly and durably made. The pans are easy to empty, the front is low and will go under furniture, the bearings are of fiber and very resistant to wear.

We have seen many Sweepers but none which does better work than this new style, although many are higher priced.

Basement.

Women's 35c. to $2 Silk Hose, 25c. to $1.40

35c. and 50c. Silk Hose at 25c. Black thread silk; also black, white and tan; full fashioned silk boot with lisle tops and soles.

85c. and $1 Silk Hose at 60c. Black, white, gray, smoke, navy, sky, red, purple, heliotrope, gold, green, maize, bronze, tan and pink thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.50 to $2 Silk Hose at $1.10. Black and white thread silk and most of the popular plain shades, with double silk tops and soles.

$2 Silk Hose at $1.40. Black heavy weight silk Hose with double silk tops and soles.

Main Floor.

Framed Carbonettes, 50c.

Marine and Landscape Subjects

On Special Main Floor Table

LITTLE THOUGH THE PRICE IS, you will find these Pictures in good taste and admirable. We provide them as today's main floor table feature.

In artistic one-inch antique gold frames with ornamented corners, finished with brown mat. Sizes 12x20 and 16x20 inches.

A pleasing variety of landscape and marine subjects. Upright and oblong style.

Main Floor Table.

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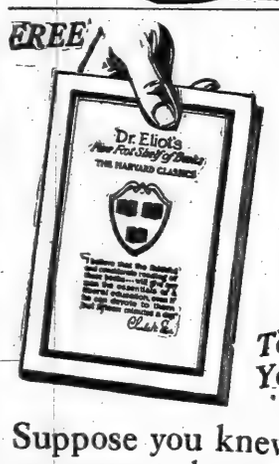

To You

Suppose you knew you were to be cast on a lonely island—and would have to spend the rest of your life there.

What books would you take?

What few great histories, biographies, dramas, novels, poems, works of science and travel, philosophy and religion, are so good that they would never lose their interest—would have in themselves all the elements that make a satisfying, well-worded mental diet?

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for forty years president of one of the world's greatest universities, from out of his sixty years of reading, study, and experience, has answered that question.

His answer is printed in a free booklet; ask for your copy; it tells the story of

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Before you add another volume to your library, you should have this free booklet. Out of the millions of books that have been written, you should know what 418 Dr. Eliot considers most worth while—the 418 that best picture the progress of the human race from the earliest times down to the present day, through the writings of those who have made our civilization what it is.

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In which he speaks without flattery of American life and characteristics. It is of dynamic power.
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By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
The story of an Anglo-German domestic alliance that is a lingering delight. It is a satire that stands alone.
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Handbook to the Poetry of Rudyard Kipling
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An authoritative guide prepared with the sanction of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. A book for every lover of R. K.
Net $2.00.
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GIANT SUBMARINE MARKS NAVAL EPOCH

New Craft Designed for Our Fleet May Revolutionize Warfare at Sea.

INTERESTS OTHER NATIONS

Naval Attaches, Diplomats, and Strategists at Washington Keenly Alive to Its Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There was keen interest in naval and diplomatic circles in Washington today in the exclusive announcement in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning announcing the completion of plans and specifications by the American Navy Department for a new type of war vessel to be technically designated a fleet submarine. The construction of this new and powerful vessel is a part of the Government's plan for increasing the general efficiency of the navy.

Official confirmation of every essential detail of the dispatch regarding the submarine was obtained today from Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, under whose general direction the drawings for the new type of war craft were prepared. With the permission of Secretary Daniels, in response to inquiries from newspaper correspondents, Admiral Watt replied categorically to a series of questions which were based on the statements made in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, and in his responses, made in the presence of Secretary Daniels, Admiral Watt confirmed the published facts regarding the characteristics of the new submarine, as well as the fact that bids for its construction would be opened on Dec. 15.

Admiral Watt admitted that the fleet submarine would be a new type of war craft, that it would be double the size of any other submarine yet built or designed for the American Navy, that it would be a sea-keeping, fleet-going submarine of more than 20 knots speed, intended for offensive attack in contradistinction to the existing type of coast-going submarines, which are designed primarily for naval defense.

It was made plain by Admiral Watt that the feature of the specifications was not the mere size of the new fleet submarine, but the fact that it would provide for an entirely new type of naval war craft. It is designed to be the biggest and fastest under-water craft in the world, but the fact that it will be able to go anywhere the American battleship fleet goes, instead of hugging the coasts, that it may cross the Atlantic Ocean under its own power, something no other submarine has yet done, and can go to the middle of the Atlantic to attack an enemy's warships and still have the ability to return to its base on the American coastline, makes the proposed fleet submarine a radical departure in naval construction.

WILL Cost $1,250,000.

Congress has appropriated $4,460,000 for the construction of eight or more new submarines, of which one will be of this new type. After subtracting $1,250,000, the estimated cost of the fleet submarine, the navy will have about $3,210,000 with which to build the other seven or eight coast defense submarines which Congress authorized when it quietly provided funds for this new type of craft. This means that the other seven or eight submarines for which bids will be opened on Dec. 15 will cost about $450,000 each, and a comparison of this with the sum of $1,250,000 that is to be spent in building the monster new submarine is of itself evidence that the new vessel will be fully double the size of the old ones.

The announcement attracted particular attention among members of the Diplomatic Corps, and especially engaged the attention of Naval and Military Attachés of foreign Governments. There was much speculation among them regarding the plans for machinery and for armament for the new submarine. The details of the plans and specifications will be kept secret by the Navy Department, and the most rigid secrecy will be preserved at the yard where the new ship will be built.

The American Navy has never attempted to send a submarine across the Atlantic Ocean under its own power, and would not dream of sending the coast defense submarine from an American port to the Philippines. The few submarines in the Philippines were transported there on the decks of warships. Nor has any foreign power sent any of its submarines across any of the big oceans. The fact is that no submarine ever has crossed the Atlantic or Pacific except on the deck of another ship, and none is in existence that would be risked on such a voyage.

May Cross Any Ocean.

The fleet submarine will be expected to go wherever the battleship fleet may go; to cover as much distance as a dreadnought, and maintain the same speed as a heavy battleship. It will be expected to go from New York to Liverpool or to Gibraltar under its own power. Under forced draught our battleship fleet is expected to make 20 or 21 nautical miles an hour. Unless a submarine were able to do the same thing it could not accompany a fleet, because the speed of a fleet is determined by the speed of its slowest unit. Our present submarines make 11 knots on the surface.

The German U-9 displaces about 250 tons, and 600 tons is about the limit of size necessary for coast defense submarines. The new fleet submarine will displace 1,200 tons and will be six times the size of the German U-9. The mission of the fleet submarine will be primarily to attack the enemy's battleships of the first line on the high seas. It may either be sent out to the far reaches of the ocean alone to search for dreadnoughts and sink them, or it may be sent out with a battleship fleet to aid in destroying the enemy's dreadnoughts.

What the influence of the complete success of a fleet submarine, highly developed and built in large numbers for offensive attacks will be upon the future of the dreadnought and superdreadnought is as yet problematical, but it is bound to exert a marked influence upon the use if not upon the design of the future battleships.

STARVING MAN GETS WORK.

Frank Schwarzer Takes His Choice from Three Jobs.

Three jobs were ready yesterday for Frank Schwarzer, who nearly starved to death on Fifth Avenue the other day, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Besides the one that was to be given to him at the Claridge, another was open at the McAlpin, and a third at the Astor. Schwarzer heard about the Astor job first, and immediately presented himself at the steward's office, and went to work.

Later in the day a woman who said she had come from the same town as Schwarzer telephoned to the Claridge to say that she had read the story in THE TIMES, and that she would be very glad to give him assistance. Schwarzer lost no time in writing a grateful letter to the woman who had befriended him the day before.

NEW DIPLOMATIC WAR JOBS.

Additional Secretaries to Take Care of Added Embassy Duties.

The United States diplomatic service now carries what have been called "Additional Secretaries." They have been developed out of the exigencies of the European war, which not only gave the embassies and legations a lot of extra work handling American refugees but the care of the affairs of belligerents.

Sam B. Trissell, who used to be a war correspondent in Siberia and an editor in Manila, and later an editor in Porto Rico, has become one of these additional secretaries in London. He is leaving today for his post. Mr. Trissell said he had heard that three additional secretaries would be sent to Petrograd soon.

CHARGES BANKERS INFLATED ASSETS

Special District Attorney, in Kobre Cases, Says False Value Was Put on Real Estate.

MEN INDICTED SURRENDER

State Alleges Defendants Dumped More Than a Million Dollars Into Wall Street.

Max Kobre of 115 West 122d Street, head of an east side private banking house which was recently taken over by the State Banking Department; David E. Singer of 1,890 Seventh Avenue, Kobre's son-in-law, and Moses Ginsberg of Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, a partner of Kobre's, surrendered to Detective Bernard Flood of the District Attorney's office yesterday on indictments which were filed on Wednesday by the September Grand Jury.

The inquiry into the five banks, which resulted in the filing of twenty indictments, disclosed that one of the bankers dumped $600,000 in Wall Street and another one more than $500,000. The favorite way of the bankers to cover up alleged deficits, Mr. Dushkind, Special Assistant District Attorney, said, was to jack up the values of real estate holdings. He says a farm that was purchased for $16,000 was placed on the books at a valuation of $195,000.

"In another case," Mr. Dushkind said, "the banker, knowing that he would soon have to apply for a license under the new banking law, and not having enough real estate to inflate, purchased a number of vacant lots in June and July for $300,000 and valued them at $700,000."

The charges on which the indictments were filed against Kobre and Ginsberg related to the receiving of deposits when they knew that the bank was insolvent. There were three indictments against Kobre on that charge and four against Ginsberg. Kobre was also indicted for forgery in the third degree for altering the books of the bank. Singer was indicted for a misdemeanor for "knowingly receiving property to defraud creditors."

Judge Mulqueen said that he thought the offenses demanded high bail, and fixed Kobre's at $50,000 and Singer's at $20,000. Later Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, submitted an affidavit stating that the bankers' money was in the hands of the State and asserting that they would be dependent on the charity of friends for the bail money. Judge Mulqueen then reduced the bail to one-half in each case. Ginsberg was arraigned later and was held in $15,000. All of the men furnished bail.

"The State penal laws are entirely inadequate to deal with such cases," Mr. Dushkind said yesterday. "These people are all in the bankruptcy court now, and I intend to place before the Federal authorities considerable information that I collected in the course of the investigations. These may result not only in the recovery of considerable assets but in the punishment of these offenders under the Federal law."

Eaton, Jewel Thief, Pleads Guilty.

Herbert J. Eaton of 610 West 178th Street, who was shot on Sept. 30 while attempting to escape from detectives who arrested him on a charge of stealing jewels from Mrs. Arthur Pike of 640 Riverside Drive, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to the theft of $13,000 worth of jewels from Marie A. L. Kohn of Sheepshead Bay. He will be sentenced on Friday.

FIVE LAWYERS DISCIPLINED.

Court Disbars One, Suspends Two, and Censures Two.

The Appellate Division yesterday disciplined five attorneys, one of whom is Clarence F. Birdseye, author of many authoritative books on law, who was suspended from practice for one year for failing to keep his own funds separate from money collected for clients. Mr. Birdseye maintained that he was entitled to keep in bulk all collections until his contract was fulfilled with his clients, when he was to take out 10 per cent. as fees. The Appellate Court decided that he had no right to retain more than his fee. Mr. Birdseye has been a practicing lawyer for thirty-seven years.

Harry J. Nichols was disbarred for pretending to have sent a letter and check to a client. Nathan Kopf was suspended for one year for aiding a bankrupt to dispose of property fraudulently and endeavoring to hide it from creditors. Abraham G. Lampke was censured "for his unbusinesslike methods." Charles H. Stoddard was censured for making affidavits that "concealed pertinent facts."

NO JOB FOR HENNESSY.

Denies That He Is Slated for a Place Under Whitman.

John A. Hennessy yesterday added his own denial of the report that he was slated for a job under the Whitman Administration to that of the Governor-elect. The post-election gossip has had it that Mr. Hennessy would be State Highway Commissioner, superseding John N. Carlisle, or that he would serve Mr. Whitman in the wholesale investigation of State departments the Governor-elect is said to contemplate.

"There is no truth in these statements," said Mr. Hennessy yesterday. "Mr. Whitman will have my cordial support and that of many thousands of Democrats who prefer good government by the Republican Party to bad government by their own.

"Mr. Whitman, however, should, and undoubtedly will, give a straight-out Republican Administration and have direct party responsibility. Nowhere is party responsibility more necessary than in the Department of Highways, which is now completely broken down."

PLANET CROSSES SUN TODAY

Mercury's Journey May Be Observed with Aid of Smoked Glasses.

The planet Mercury will make its journey across the face of the sun this morning. It will be invisible to the naked eye, but with smoked glasses an observer will be able to discern from sunrise on a small speck making its way so slowly across the lower part of the sun that its progress is almost imperceptible.

The transit of Mercury takes four hours. The planet will be speeding at the rate of 1,775 miles an hour. Against the background of the sun, however, the diameter of which is 866,000 miles, the planet's speed does not make much of a showing. The distance between the Sun and Mercury will be about 36,000,000 miles.

Mercury is one of the three bodies which can make a transit of the sun, the other two being the moon and the planet Venus. Usually both Mercury and Venus pass above or below a line between the earth and the sun, and thus avoid making a transit. The intervals between transits are unequal. Venus made a transit in 1874, and again in 1882, but its next transits will not take place until 2004 and 2012.

The transits of Mercury are more frequent, however, averaging about thirteen every century, occurring at intervals of from three and a half to a dozen years. The crossing this morning will be visible from this part of the world.

SAYS HE DESERVED TO DIE.

Louisa Magalusio Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge.

When Louisa Magalusio, 18 years old, was arriagned yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to plead to an indictment charging her with the murder of Giuseppe Marino in an East Thirteenth Street tenement on April 19, she smiled and said: "Not guilty. He deserved to die."

Following the discovery of Marino's body, William Flack confessed that he de did the killing. Then the girl came forward and said that Flack's confession was untrue and that she alone did the killing. She said that she hardly knew Flack, and told Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge that Marino tried to kill her and she shot him.

COMMISSIONER SMITH WINS.

Threatens to Resign if Budget Reduction is Upheld.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, it was learned yesterday, threatened to resign unless the amount cut from his budget application by the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate was replaced by the full board. The reduction would have meant the discharging of 750 men. The Commissioner was appeased by the board agreeing to add enough money to his estimate to give the men half time at least. The amount added was about $173,000.

It was also discovered yesterday that the sub-committee raised the salaries of George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson. The former is Director of the Bureau of Standards and the latter of the Bureau of Contract Supervision in the Board of Estimate, two places created since Mayor Mitchel assumed office. Both now receive $6,000 a year, and if the raise is not cut out by the Board of Aldermen they will get $7,500 a year each, the same amount received by department heads.

It was said that the Aldermen probably would cut this raise in salary, although it was allowed by the full Board of Estimate. The Mayor has called a special meeting of the board for half an hour before the regular session next Tuesday, so that the Aldermen can receive the budget and act on it.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
NEXT SUNDAY
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R's.

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

Next SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th
Also Sunday, Nov. 22d.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 370, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway; 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 34 Court St., Brooklyn.

The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 275,000, both daily and Sunday. This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday. —Advt.

To Be Published Immediately

Treitschke

12o Cloth $1.50

Treitschke's own writings, (translated from the German,) in which his Pan-Germanic doctrine is amply evidenced. This volume shows how the premier German historian marshalled his forces to perpetuate his all-German ideas, and how the present teutonic "kultur" has its roots deep in the past.

Partial contents: The Army—International Law—German Colonization—The Two Emperors—In Memory of the Great War—Germany and Neutral States—Austria and Germany—German View of Russia—On Liberty. Life of Treitschke by his intimate friend Hausrath.

Lord Acton pronounced Treitschke to be "the one writer of history who is more brilliant and powerful than Droysen." "He writes," he continues, "with the force and fire of Mommsen. He accounts for the motives that stir a nation, as well as for the councils that govern it."

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

B. Altman & Co.

will continue this day (Saturday)

A Sale of Men's Overcoats

in semi-fitting and full box back models, made of vicunas, meltons, kerseys and fancy cheviots, some with velvet collar and full silk lining, others having self collar and silk-lined yoke and sleeves,

at $18.50

Also a Sale of Boy's Clothing

at special prices.

Junior Overcoats, sizes 3 to 9 years, at $7.50

Ulsters and Raglan Overcoats, sizes 10 to 18 years . . . . . at $10.50

Sweaters with shawl collar; in navy blue, gray and maroon . . . . at $1.75

Negligee Shirts and Blouses
each . . 65c. per half dozen, $3.50

Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs . . at 25c.

Pajamas of outing flannel . per suit 65c.

Children's Imported Gloves

smartly made, of good qualities, attractively priced.

Tan Walking Gloves . . . per pair 85c.

Tan Cape Gloves, seamless wool-lined, per pair $1.25

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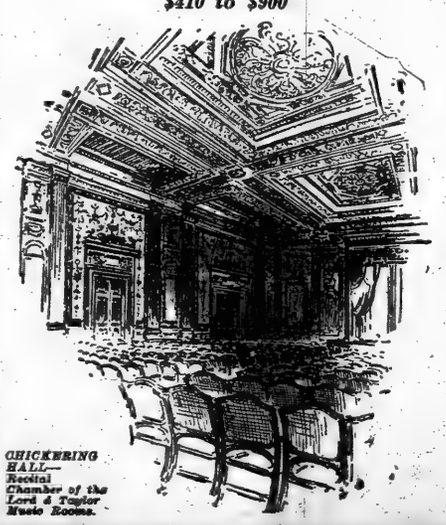

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   Welte-Mignon
   As played by Josef Hofmann.
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   Miss Harris.
5. Player Piano—*Selected.*
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   (b) Lungi Dal caro bene.....Secchi
   Mr. Jahn.
7. Rigoletto Paraphrase.....Verdi-Liszt
   Welte-Mignon
   As played by Ferruccio Busoni.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1914.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

The schoolboy who panoplies his person with newspapers feels not the rod of the master, but the value of the chastening lies in the smart. Injudicious friends of the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Party, though they could not avert the blows that fell on Tuesday, are now busily applying soothing lotions to the cuts and welts, insomuch that the patient, already smiling, is well-nigh persuaded that the lash of popular reproof "never touched him." We would not for the world rub any salt into the all too visible lacerations, but it would be a mistaken kindness to let the victim of the drubbing go about his concerns under the impression that what he really received was a reward of merit. That is what some of the members of the Administration at Washington are saying—that the Democrats won a great victory in the election. They and those who would aid and abet them in that contention insist that it was a victory because, while many Presidents have lost the House of Representatives in the second year of their term, Mr. WILSON'S party still retains control in the lower house.

A little attention to the statistics of party representation in the House will correct this erroneous impression. The misfortune that in the second year of their term befell two Republican Presidents, HARRISON and TAFT, has been chosen for contrast with the good luck of Mr. WILSON. In the little table here printed we show the political composition of the House, representation other than that of the two great parties being disregarded, in the first year and in the third year of the Administrations of Mr. HARRISON, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. WILSON, respectively, in each case the changes being those accomplished in the Congressional election in the second year:

Congress.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Majority.
HARRISON.			
Fifty-first	169	161	8R.
Fifty-second	87	237	150D.
TAFT.			
Sixty-first	219	172	47R.
Sixty-second	162	227	65D.
WILSON.			
Sixty-third	127	290	163D.
Sixty-fourth	200	227	27D.

It is true that Mr. WILSON has saved his House majority, while both Mr. HARRISON and Mr. TAFT lost theirs. But what was the saving force in the election just held? The figures make it as plain as noonday that nothing but the unconscionable Democratic majority of 163 over the Republicans in the Sixty-third Congress has saved the Democrats from the disaster and humiliation of becoming a minority party in that body. The Democrats owed this majority to the activity of the Progressives in 1912. The Opposition vote was divided between Republicans and Progressives, and there were 18 Progressives elected. Even though the Republicans are this year united, the allurement of a Roosevelt campaign being lacking, they could not altogether overcome the great Democratic majority. But the Opposition gain was 73 Congressmen in the elections this year. Such an Opposition increase in 1890 and in 1910 would have been more than ample to deprive the Harrison and the Taft Administrations of their support in the House. The Democratic majority this year was saved by its bigness, not by the virtue of party. Probably the majority would have disappeared altogether if the country's lack of confidence in Congress had extended to the President. In him as a guiding and controlling force the country certainly puts great trust.

But it is futile, it is almost wicked, to attempt to persuade the Democratic Party that it has not received a stern warning. The country has taken note of the shameless extravagance of the Democrats, who, forgetting their preaching and their professions about economy, have shoveled out the Treasury funds so lavishly that new taxes have been levied, taxes that might have been spared to the people but for the wastefulness of Congress. The country no longer demands that every day a corporation shall be tortured at the stake for its delectation. Business has been demoralized and industry impoverished by too long indulgence in that pastime, and the people no longer have a taste for it. Quite the contrary. But Congress has fashioned new fetters for business, and its talk has been so much worse than its acts that Tuesday's vote would have been one of want of confidence but for the party's great majority in the House, due to the accidents of 1912.

The Democratic Party is not yet on its good behavior. It will never learn the lesson of correct behavior if its foolish apologists persist in their effort to prove that the vote cast on Tuesday was one of comprehensive sanction and approval. Deluded by these extenuations of adversity, the Democracy may make such a blundering and fatal use of its respite that the year 1916 will cast it out altogether.

OUR NEW SUBMARINE.

A submarine nearly twice the size of the best now in our navy, with a speed under water three times greater, and the swiftness and capacity on the surface of the largest destroyer, will be a most welcome addition to our water defenses. The efficiency in war of submarines is no longer a matter of doubt, and the recent marine operations in European waters have tended to justify the opinion of many naval experts that the submarine boats of this type are to be more useful in warfare than the dreadnought. The Naval Appropriations bill passed in the last session of Congress, as announced in the Washington dispatches of THE TIMES yesterday, authorized the construction of eight new submarines, including "a fleet submarine of not less than twenty knots speed." The designs and specifications for this new engine of war have been completed. It will be 800 feet long, with a displacement of 1,200 tons, and will be able to accompany a battleship fleet wherever it goes. There could be no more gratifying navy news than this.

The submarine boat for naval use is practically an American invention. J. P. HOLLAND'S model, upon which the first of this sort was built here in 1877, was a development of the earlier designs of BUSHNELL and FULTON, but European navies have thus far paid more attention to the construction of submarines than our own. We have fifty now while England undoubtedly has more than the eighty-five credited to her in the naval statistics of last year, and France must have been increasing her fleet of ninety. How many Germany has is purely a matter of conjecture, but the work of destruction thus far accomplished by her submarines constitutes one of the many marvels of this war. If our own "fleet submarine" equals expectations we should spare no pains to strengthen the offensive power of our navy with more boats of that class.

THE FULL CREW LAW IN POLITICS

The Missouri referendum upon the full crew law is the second best thing which could have happened. The first best thing would have been for the voters to have elected the sort of Legislature which neither could nor would pass a law necessitating its veto at the polls. The one thing about the referendum above criticism is that it cannot be misunderstood or misrepresented. The issue presented was so naked and so clear that the vote of three to one in the negative speaks for itself. The result in this State was equally decisive, but the issue was so entangled with other issues that the lesson is obscure. Yet it cannot be without significance that Mr. WHITMAN had no record upon legislation of that sort, and that both his opponents had a record which entitled them to defeat on that issue.

Mr. SULZER boasted that he signed the New York full crew law, and Mr. GLYNN made the claim that SULZER could not have signed it unless it had been first signed by him. Evidently both thought the signature of that sort of law was an asset with the sort of voters to whom they appealed. But the result in New York as well as in Missouri discloses that even the total labor vote is a debit when it is obtained at the cost of repelling voters tenfold as numerous whose interests are antagonized by such class legislation. The Missouri full crew law was rejected because it was perceived that the employment of every unnecessary man by compulsion of law was the same thing as taking away an equal number of jobs from necessary men. Yesterday the Secretary of the Central Federated Union declared that the labor vote was loyal to Mr. GLYNN. Said he:

> As to the support of Gov. GLYNN by the labor unions, I believe that when the vote comes to be analyzed it will show that organized labor, at least, was true to its pledge to support the Governor and that the vote of the labor unions was overwhelmingly for him.

Today Mr. GLYNN and the unions alike perceive that the labor vote is worse than worthless if it is obtained at the cost of alienating the sentiment opposed to such legislation as both Mr. SULZER and Mr. GLYNN approved. It is not to be forgotten that New York has a full crew law record as well as Missouri. New York started where Missouri ended. Govs. HUGHES and DIX vetoed the law before it came to Mr. SULZER and Mr. GLYNN for their signatures. The vices of the proposal were as clear then as now. It was only by persistency on the one hand and demagogy on the other that the law was finally passed, and now recoils upon those who were accomplices in the degradation of legislation to class interests.

It is waste of time to flog a dead horse, but this issue is far from dead. It embodies the spirit of both the anti-capitalistic legislation and the false humanism of the so-called "social justice" movement. It cannot be said to have run its course because one State has rejected it. To understand it is necessary to have some knowledge of the manner in which such laws are passed. Labor is not allowed to speak its honest opinion about it. Yet labor is so opposed to such laws that union discipline is necessary to prevent their defeat by labor's disgust. For example, the full crew laws have been passed mainly by the activity of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The opposition of its membership was so pronounced that it was necessary to pass a resolution forbidding members to sign petitions against labor legislation, and also forbidding them to "interfere with the "work of their legislative representa-"tives without violating the law of "the brotherhood, which would mean "expulsion for the offending party."

That is the way to secure legislation unfit to be passed. It is not the way to get the confidence of the voters, or to give labor legislation a high place in the esteem of non-unionists, who are nine-tenths of the people. It is only in such ways that it was possible to enact this law in Massachusetts, for example. It was pressed through ten years of effort, and finally was passed over the adverse report of the Railway Commission, and vetoed by Gov. Foss. There have been eight full crew laws before Congress, but as yet none has run the gauntlet. The repeal of the full crew laws in the score of States which have passed them would be almost as good as an advance of rates confined to those States. The repeal of all the anti-railway laws in all the States would be better than the advance of rates upon which so much is thought to depend. Yet not one word has come from the Interstate Commerce Commission on the subject. The Commission has an eye solely for the reduction of rates, and thinks not at all of reducing costs. Yet the reduction of costs and the reduction of rates must proceed together. The Supreme Court, for all its dignity, reversed itself in time. Can it be possible that the Commission is less accessible to popular opinion than the Supreme Court?

TOO MANY LEADERS.

None of the Mexican patriots seems to think as much of his country as of himself. The perpetual war of personalities goes on while the people suffer. In four years DIAZ and his nephew, MADERO, REYES, OROZCO, HUERTA, and many others have been eliminated, one way or another, but the dispute is still about men. CARRANZA wants to rule, not to secure peace to Mexico; VILLA will retire, or says he will, if CARRANZA will do likewise; the personal pretensions of ZAPATA, OBREGON, ANGELES, and others are in the way of a sensible settlement of the national problems, and that is merely a repetition of Mexico's old trouble.

The will of the people, or of any part of the people, is never taken into consideration. There are too many leaders every time there is a political overturn, and they all want to rule. That might happen in any country, but in most the peoples have learned that the good of all is superior to the desires of a few. Until Mexico comprehends the idea of a republic, or until some man of unquestioned authority gets hold of the reins of government, the trouble must continue. There is no big man, no military or executive genius, now in sight. Wherefore, there could be no better time than this for the establishment of a real republic if the few men whom circumstances have placed in the limelight would stop squabbling.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1915.

Elsewhere upon this page will be found an analysis of the increase in the city's next budget, and a reference to its causes. The actual increase is a little over 3 per cent. It may be said that is 3 per cent. too much. Even so, it is about half the average increase over the last dozen years, and about a quarter of the increase of 1907. That is not a bad record in itself, and it appears better upon tracing the causes of the increase, such as it is. The "net city expenses"—that is city expenditures other than debt service less the deficiency in taxes—actually shows a decrease of $422,468, which comes pretty near a miracle.

It is not a miracle because it is possible to explain it. This year the city budget has the help of relief from the State tax and rents to a total of $4,437,832, which is not fairly a credit to the city administration. And the cost of the city's expensive foreign borrowings—$3,000,000—is a deduction from economies which otherwise would be larger. It is buried in "debt service," but it will not appear again, and will be a relief to the next budget in the same hidden manner as relief from the State tax is a relief this year. Altogether the showing is creditable. The efforts to keep down the budget have been great and successful in considerable degree compared with other years. Yet the budget ever grows.

There is a superfluity of reasons why the budget is uncontrollable. All are undeniable. There is nothing wrong with them, except that they come from the men intrusted with a mandate to find ways and means to control the conditions to which they surrender. There is no disposition to underrate the difficulties which confront them. The mandate was given them upon the argument that the city's growing needs could be provided for by economy and efficiency. There is reason to believe that there is an improvement in those respects, but if so there has been greater extravagance than the figures indicate. It is quite true that the city's business is like a railway's, in that it must go on in good and bad times alike. No fault is to be found with reasons like these. What is wanted is reasons of a different sort, and proposals to make the reasons which are good this year unnecessary hereafter.

There are some suggestions of this character, but they do not come in the quantity or with the enthusiasm expected from those elected upon that platform. Excuses for this year are no substitute for action another year. This year is the year to expect and to make them, because it is the year of the Constitutional Convention, which might be looked to for what the Legislature has denied. From the Legislature the city has received the equal pay law, the prevailing rate of wages law, and other similar orders to spend money, given by those who do not pay the taxes. The city suffers also from special as well as general laws. For example, of the county salaries 78 per cent. are mandatory; the city is allowed to use discretion in 22 per cent. That is a mockery of Home Rule. If this year's budget is condoned it should be upon the distinct understanding that the reduction of the budget next year is to start from those who make it, not from outsiders whom it is so easy to put in the wrong on details.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Twilight Sleep" Once More: Long and careful search through the literature of medicine would not reveal many articles on a medical subject better in any way than is one contributed by MARY BOYD, a "layman," to the current issue of The Survey. Its title is "The Story of Dämmerschlaf," and it is admirable alike for its style, which is concise, simple, and vigorous; for its tone, which is that of reason and moderation, and for the conviction which its assemblage and presentation of facts must carry to every unprejudiced and disinterested mind.

Attentive reading of this article is especially commended to those American doctors in and out of the editorial rooms of medical journals who have widely promulgated certainly false and probably libelous statements to the effect that the "exploitation" which the "twilight sleep" has received was planned and executed to put money in the pockets of two obscure German physicians who were using an anaesthetic long since tested and discarded by many eminent members of the medical profession. As a matter of fact, the heads of the Freiburg Frauenklinik were wholly innocent of instigating the "advertisement" they have received. So scrupulous, indeed, were they in adhesion to the so-called ethics of their profession that, to the full extent of their ability, they discouraged and opposed the activities of the little group of American women who, having themselves learned, partly by experience and partly by prolonged observation, the value of the "twilight sleep," were determined that their sisters throughout the world, if they could accomplish it, should become equally well informed.

To "medical ethics," as applied in such a case, Mrs. BOYD and her associates were fortunately quite indifferent, as they were to Berlin's jealous antagonism to any discovery made in Baden, and as they were to the fact that the "twilight sleep" saves women from their immemorial tortures only by making doctors learn a new, delicate, and time-consuming technique. The reward of these women has been fierce and reckless denunciation by "authority," but their purpose is already in some considerable measure achieved.

Psychology Applied to Typography. What are called "typographical errors," besides being the pest and humiliation of both journalism and the wider domain of which journalism is a humble but not unimportant part, also have a psychological interest that only recently has been realized. Every one of them, it is now known, is significant of a discoverable something as to the functioning or condition of its maker's mind. Not infrequently, of course, they are the results of mere carelessness or incompetence, but, as is the case with slips of the tongue and pen, they often reveal to the amateur psychanalyst, and still oftener to the experienced one, a desire or intention which may or may not have been known to the blunderer himself.

Whoever wishes to experiment in this interesting and not unfruitful domain might try his hand at elucidating a truly queer typographical error which appeared on this page yesterday. It was in the reproduction of four lines from another paper that formed the beginning of one of our editorial articles. The "copy"—good clear print, by the way—read: "The Full Crew bill was decisively defeated by 3 to 1." It appeared in THE TIMES: "The Full Crew bill was decisively defeated by 3,101"—which, for the writer of the article, was exasperating, as well as wrong, particularly as the next sentence of the quotation disclosed the error by saying: "In St. Louis the vote stood 64,517 nay, to 49,931 yea."

Why and how the "3 to 1" changed to "3,101" is not very hard to guess, but more difficult of explanation was the recent substitution of the word "caribou" for "carbon" in a TIMES review of a scientific book on the elements that enter into the composition of living beings, and much more amusing, certainly, was what is perhaps the most famous of typographical errors—the one that turned "the Great I Am" into "the Great 9 A. M."

No psychologist, so far as we know, has yet tackled the problem, long since given up by people having to do with printing—the problem which lies in the too familiar fact that a blunder which is invisible to human eyes while in copy or proof, becomes as big as two large houses as soon as it gets into the paper.

Really, They Went Over-far. A dispatch from Havana announces that the election held in the island last Sunday may be annulled on account of the frauds that marked it. In the Province of Havana alone, it seems, 1,200,000 votes for Congressmen found their way into the ballot boxes, a fact certainly calculated to excite some suspicion, since the total population of Cuba is only about 3,000,000.

Of course, the stuffing of ballot boxes is not a newly invented crime, and no Americans except those of memories dangerously short will see in this resort to the practice by the Cubans an indication of "Latin" inability for self-government. We, too, or some of us, used to stuff ballot boxes not so long ago, and the Latinity of the Havana episode, if there be any in it, seems to consist of failure to observe a decent moderation. It's not what they did, but their excessive zeal in the doing, that exposes them to the stoning of people who recently occupied residences built after the manner of greenhouses and still have a good many windows in their abodes.

The Cuban Republic is very young, as nations go, and it is a mark of youth to sin largely when it sins at all, and to be rather proud of being very "bad." The Cubans will get over that, as we have done—in this particular matter of ballot-box stuffing.

Eugenic Law Evaded. Wisconsin's "eugenic marriage law" has been the object of hot criticism from many sources, but a young man and young woman in Milwaukee found, the other day, a new reason for refusing to submit to it. Their objection was that the law unjustly discriminated between the sexes by failing to impose its utmost rigors on women, and that it did not insist on using the ultimate tests for eligibility that science provides.

So this interesting pair declared that they would neither get a certificate as the law demands nor evade the law by getting married outside the State. Instead they went before a Justice of the Peace and called upon him to certify that they had signed in duplicate a contract declaring themselves man and wife and assuming all the responsibilities of that condition. Moreover, they quoted to the Justice a Wisconsin law that recognizes and validates a marriage entered into in just that way.

The Justice protested and persuaded in vain, but he finally rendered the service asked of him, taking care, however, to make it clear that he did not perform a marriage service, but simply acted as a notary public.

"SPIN THE COTTON."

We Should Then Find Large and Easy Markets for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE TIMES headed "Spin the Cotton" is an approach to a suggestion both apropos and timely.

The "hard times" of the early nineties, when Kansas farmers found it profitable to burn corn for fuel and Southern farmers used cotton for humus rather than gather it, were attributed to overproduction. Yet in the South thousands hungered for bread and in the West thousands were inadequately clothed. Millions the world over went both hungry and cold for the lack of food that was burned and cotton that rotted in the fields. The complex system of distribution was demoralized, just as it is demoralized now. There was neither too much grain nor too much cotton.

Now we have the peculiar situation of a high demand for foodstuffs and a demoralized market for cotton.

War has increased the demand for grain—a demand so potent and necessitous that the complexities of distribution, less intricate by far than those of cotton or textiles, are overcome, and paths from producer to consumer kept clear and open.

The intermediaries between the Western farmer and the European belly must of necessity continue in operation.

But those between the Southern farmer and the European and Asiatic back are in most part suspended. Why? Because the distribution of two-thirds of our raw cotton has been dependent upon the operation of European mills and European vessels, now silent and motionless by reason of war fright or war necessity. War conditions have so cramped the purchasing power of all the world that even the potential demand for textiles no doubt is below average. But the need is as great or greater, and the potential demand still so great that were we in position to meet it raw cotton would now be finding a ready market at from 9 to 10 cents a pound. Cotton must pass through the process of manufacture before it is available for general use, and two-thirds of the world's spindles are within the war zone.

But are we supplying as much of the demand as we might? The countries now at war have been exporting annually approximately a billion dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, ($873,156,562 were the actual figures for 1911.) We ourselves have been purchasing from them around $80,000,000 worth. Meantime 95 per cent. of our manufactures have been for the domestic trade, and we have imported from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 more cotton manufactures than we have exported.

It is out of the question for us to take up on such short notice and command a market so big and various as that of world textiles. But there is no good reason why this country should not supply a very large part of that market and lay a foundation upon which ultimately to capture most of it.

Sufficient spindles are now established in America to consume, if operated at capacity, three-fourths of our cotton. And there are markets available, despite war, for all the cotton goods they can produce. Other mills could be established within the next year whereby it would be possible for American mills to absorb at least 12,000,000 bales the following year. Unquestionably markets for the manufactured product exist.

A. H. ULM.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1914.

Germany in the Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank your correspondent, F. L. Schmidt, Sr., for the very excellent letter in today's TIMES, which is an answer to Mr. Seggebruch's letter. I am a born German and a woman who sees with open eyes and who knows that Germany is in the wrong. Alas! it is not an easy matter to confess to this, because I love my country, but I will belong to those who are frank enough to face the situation squarely. Germany is in the wrong, and all who are able to judge, know that this is the most unrighteous and sinful war that ever raged, and that it is the result of Prussian militarism, headed by an aggressive and conceited Government.

As yet Germans living in this country have not risen up in public to tell the world the truth, but that does not mean that in our hearts we do not see the wrong committed by our country, and inwardly we rise in horror and dismay for the ruthless destructions and barbaric ferocities of this terrible war. I think, in fact, that every true German must see how our country people across the water are blinded and befogged through the deceitful statements they are fed upon. But let us hope that the day may not be distant when the full truth will come to light, and when every German will be free to speak and will stand up for righteousness in the Fatherland. Then, and only then, when the military caste is abolished shall we have peace.

MARTHA FINDAL.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

ANALYSIS OF 1915 BUDGET FIGURES

As Passed by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in Comparison With Previous Years.

By B. FULTON CUTTING.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reduced to a percentage basis the increases in the total budget of the last twelve years are as follows:

Year.	Amount.	P.C.
1904	$9,555,923.99	9.84
1905	3,142,637.94	2.95
1906	6,967,897.34	6.38
1907	13,616,015.29	11.66
1908	13,150,760.51	10.06
1909	12,980,481.97	9.04
1910	6,575,522.23	4.20
1911	10,839,574.79	6.54
1912	7,122,421.35	4.04
1913	11,824,184.65	6.42
1914	284,110.46	.15
1915	6,237,784.88	3.23
Average percentage of increase		6.22

It thus appears that the 1915 per cent. of increase is but slightly more than one-half the average per cent. of increase for the last twelve years. It is four and one-half points less than the average from 1904 to 1910, at which later date the Fusion Board of Estimate and Apportionment took office.

An analysis of the total in such manner as to show the amounts for county and State purposes, as distinct from the amounts for city purposes—showing a comparison of the years 1914 and 1915—gives us the following results:

	Decrease.	Increase.
County and State Government, net	$4,172,402.27	
State tax	$4,576,906.48	
County Government		$408,551.16
City Government, net		10,410,487.17
Borough assessments	$520,015.06	
Deficiency in taxes		$3,612,092.44
Debt service		7,220,963.39
Current expenses		97,546.40
Total budget, net		$6,237,784.88

From the foregoing it will be seen that in the 1915 tentative figures there is a net decrease of $4,172,402.27 for county and State purposes, and a net increase of $10,410,487.17 for city purposes. Eliminating the amounts for county and State purposes the comparative percentages of increase for the last twelve years would be as follows:

NEW YORK CITY PURPOSES.

Year.	Amount.	P.C.	Av. Percentage of Inc.
1904	$9,560,909.05	10.30	Van Wyck Administ'n
1905	2,651,501.81	2.59	McClellan first Administration. 4.48.
1906	6,692,278.64	6.37	
1907	13,930,464.85	12.47	McClellan second Administration, 9.05.
1908	12,753,441.58	10.13	
1909	12,902,548.02	9.32	
1910	6,896,193.62	4.23	Fusion Board, 3.63.
1911	10,740,884.38	6.51	
1912	2,359,072.32	1.40	
1913	7,656,644.91	4.48	
1914	3,259,335.19	1.88	3.23.
1915	6,237,784.88	3.23	

Average percentage of increase, 1904-1913, 6.10.

Average percentage of increase, 1904-1910, 7.92.

The significance of the 1915 increase of 3.23 per cent. for city purposes can be understood only after further analysis. Stated comparatively the tax budget totals for city purposes should be considered in two parts. Thus separated the totals of the last twelve years as compared with 1915 are as follows:

EXPENDITURES FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Year.	Other Than Debt Service.	Debt Service.
1903	$89,151,740.83	$23,694,068.85
1904	72,695,428.69	29,711,290.04
1905	75,791,525.51	29,366,694.73
1906	80,634,289.97	31,116,207.21
1907	90,422,516.66	35,258,445.37
1908	98,019,631.03	40,454,772.86
1909	104,153,873.58	47,228,078.83
1910	111,329,449.81	46,443,695.72
1911	117,852,207.92	50,661,821.99
1912	119,618,574.26	51,254,528.17
1913	123,552,366.00	54,977,381.34
1914	129,177,504.88	52,611,517.65
*1915	132,367,188.66	59,832,381.04

*As passed by Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

As contrasted with current expenses it will be observed that there has been a rapid increase in the amount of debt service, as will be seen from the following table:

EXPENDITURES—CITY PURPOSES.

	Other than Debt Service.	Debt Service.	
Year.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
1904	$3,543,687.86	$6,017,221.19	.....
1905	3,096,097.12	.....	$444,595.31
1906	4,842,764.16	1,849,512.48	.....
1907	9,788,226.69	4,142,238.16	.....
1908	7,597,114.37	5,196,327.49	.....
1909	6,134,242.55	6,788,305.47	.....
1910	7,175,576.23	.....	779,382.61
1911	6,522,758.11	4,213,126.27	.....
1912	1,766,366.34	592,706.18	.....
1913	3,933,791.74	3,722,853.17	.....
1914	5,625,198.88	.....	2,365,863.69
1915	3,189,623.78	7,220,863.89	.....

Since 1907 a special item has been included in each budget for a deficiency in taxes. Subtracting these amounts the net increases in expenditures other than debt service are as shown in Table A.

TABLE A.—Net Increases in Expenditures Other Than Debt Service.

Year.	City Exp'tres Other than Debt Service.	Deficiency in Taxes.	Net City Expenses.	Increase.
1907	$90,422,516.66	$3,000,000.00	$87,422,516.66	.....
1908	98,019,631.03	3,000,000.00	95,019,631.03	$7,597,114.37
1909	104,153,873.58	2,922,447.08	101,231,426.50	6,211,795.47
1910	111,329,449.81	4,000,000.00	107,329,449.81	6,098,023.31
1911	117,852,207.92	10,000,000.00	107,852,207.92	522,758.11
1912	119,618,574.26	3,287,366.74	116,331,207.52	8,478,999.60
1913	123,552,366.00	2,300,000.00	121,252,366.00	4,921,158.48
1914	129,177,564.88	2,500,000.00	126,677,564.88	5,425,198.88
1915	132,367,188.66	6,112,092.44	126,255,096.22	*422,468.66

*Decrease.

The foregoing may suggest comment on the following subjects:

1. The policy and practice relative to deficiency in taxes.
2. Additional cost imposed in this year's budget on account of the present war.
3. Increase in the cost of debt service.
4. Decrease in ordinary current expenses.

Policy and Practice Relative to Deficiency in Taxes.

It is estimated that approximately $5,000,000 per annum is required to meet the deficiency caused by failure to collect tax levies.

The purpose of the appropriation for the deficiency in taxes may be better understood by the following analysis of the amount of $6,112,092.44 included in the budge for 1915.

1. Difference between amount included in 1914 budget for deficiencies and the amount estimated to be required:	
Amount of estimate	$5,319,042.28
Amount included in 1914 budget	2,500,000.00
	$2,819,042.28
2. Tax cancellations, including estimated amount of uncollectible personal property taxes and allowances for discounts	$3,296,050.16
Total	$6,112,092.44

It will be noted that the large increase in the provision for deficiencies in taxes is largely due to the fact that in providing for deficiencies in the budget for 1914 only $2,500,000 was included—a policy which is open to grave question, for it was estimated at the time the 1914 budget was prepared that over $5,000,000 would be required.

A glance at the amounts included in budgets from 1907 to 1915 inclusive discloses either a lack of policy or a temporizing in regard to a financial requirement that should be squarely faced each year. To include $10,000,000 in the 1911 budget and only $2,300,000 in 1913, when it is known that approximately $5,000,000 will be required, does not contribute to sound thinking about public affairs.

Additional Cost Imposed on Account of Present War.

That New York has been made to feel a part of the cost of the present European war appears directly in a number of items of the budget, among them the following:

1. An item of $3,000,000 was included as the approximate increased cost of foreign exchange in the redemption of city bonds aggregating $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 which were held abroad.
2. Due to the disturbance in the money market the city was put to the disadvantage of being required to borrow at a rate approximately 2 per cent. higher than usual on an estimated $3,000,000 for 1915, making an increase of $640,000 of interest charge.

Increases in Cost of Debt Service.

What is considered for debt service includes the above items of increased interest charge and foreign exchange. The analysis of the debt service increase is shown in Table B.

TABLE B.—Analysis of the Debt Service Increase.

	1914.	1915.	Increase.
INTEREST—			
On bonds of constituent corporations issued	$4,997,070.26	$4,488,225.41	$190,844.85
On outstanding bonds of the City of New York as constituted since Jan. 1, 1898	29,326,166.82	32,175,078.44	2,848,912.12
On bonds to be issued except revenue bonds	2,569,000.00	3,000,000.00	430,000.00
On bonds to be issued after Sept. 30 of current year and during following year	1,391,077.19	1,750,000.00	358,922.81
REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT—			
Sinking fund installments	6,022,225.00	8,931,000.00	2,908,775.00
Redemption of maturing bonds of constituent corporations	1,500,000.00	1,750,000.00	250,000.00
Redemption of maturing bonds of constituent corporations	1,463,477.19	1,400,000.00	*63,477.19
Total	$52,611,517.65	$59,826,881.04	$7,214,863.39
Increase.	14,985,691.07	17,414,477.19	2,428,786.12
Decrease.			2,548,786.12

The increases in interest other than those due to a temporary increase in rates on short time loans are the natural result of increased borrowings. The items to which special attention should be given are those having to do with redemptions aside from the sinking fund installments. There are two kinds of maturities: (1) those of bonds assumed at the time of consolidation not covered by the sinking fund, and (2) special revenue bonds. Those which have been assumed are met as they mature. With respect to the latter it is to be noted that there is an increase of $2,908,175 for 1915. Included in this sum is the $3,000,000 of foreign exchange above referred to and $1,850,000 representing the increased cost for snow removal which the new Administration was required to meet. Sundry decreases account for the difference.

Decreases in Ordinary Current Expenses.

Leaving out of consideration debt service and deficiencies there has been only a few thousand dollars increase for the year 1915. In past years the increases have not kept pace with the increases in the growth of the city. These figures, when considered in relation to service rendered, are the index to economy. With a proportionate decrease in expenses, has the public been receiving less or poorer service, has the city been better or worse policed, have its streets been better paved and cleaned or have they not, has the city become more or less healthful, have its institutions become less efficiently or benevolently managed, has the city been more or less businesslike in the payment of its bills and in the making of the purchases—these are the questions that the citizen should answer before coming to a conclusion as to whether the index to expenses means increased or decreased efficiency.

TEAM WORK IN FOOTBALL

Might Suffer if the Individual Players Were Numbered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion that football players be numbered seems to have met with no little favor from the newspapers. In fact, the papers seem to have gone out of their way to give publicity to this idea. That this numbering of players is a matter for the decision of the individual colleges seems never to have occurred to the editors and sporting writers. They assume that the end and purpose of football are an appeal to public support; and that the general public should be first considered in the conduct of the games.

Were it true that football is primarily a money-maker, this point of view would be natural and quite justified; were it true that the games and fallen generally had the same class as professional baseball, horse racing, six-day bicycle riding, or semi-professional track athletics, the contention of the newspapers would be perfectly proper. If football is to be considered in that grade of sport, every player should certainly wear his label on his back.

As it is, however, and so long as football remains the cardinal illustration of a sport of team-play as opposed to individual play, any such numbering of players would be a sad step in the direction of professionalism. It is the team, not the man, to whom belongs the honor of victory or of hard-fought defeat. A Brickley would be impossible were it not for the Hardwicks and Mahans. Eckersall, Daly, Poe, Sam White, Harold Weekes, and all the rest of the gridiron heroes could never have been heard of had they not had the sturdy support of the other tan men of their respective teams. Let us give the honor where it is due—to the eleven men, not to the one.

KINGSLEY MOSES,
Member of the Central Board of Football Officials.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

George Haven Putnam Replies to a German Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible that the inclosed letter from a German neighbor (who is a stranger to me) may be of interest to your readers as an example of a curious confusion of thought into which have fallen Germans, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the issues of the present struggle and the conduct and the actions of the German Army. I am inclosing copy of my reply to Mr. Thienes.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

Mr. George Haven Putnam.

Dear Sir: Now that you have shown your "true" spirit of neutrality toward Germany, would you not be kind enough to give us a similar piece of your wisdom and describe in detail the way the Russians acted in East Prussia during their short stay there, and how they murdered, tortured, and assaulted women and girls, and cut children and infants to pieces without even the provocation of "sniping"?

This, your new article in THE TIMES, I anticipate with the greatest interest.

RUDOLF F. THIENES.

Rudolf F. Thienes, Esq.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th inst., intended as a rejoinder to a letter recently printed by me in THE TIMES, is written under a misapprehension in regard to one important matter.

The Americans, who are in a position to judge impartially in regard to the issues of the war, have criticised the official acts which have attended the devastation of Belgium, not because these acts were committed by Germans, but because they were in themselves abominable and contrary to precedents and to civilized standards.

If the Russians had, under official order, burned Lemburg, including the university and the library, and executed the Burgomaster, they would have come under the same condemnation from Americans that has been given to Germans for the burning of Louvain and Aerschot and the shooting of the Aerschot Burgomaster. I am myself

VILLA OFFERS TO QUIT ARMY

Ready to Retire to Private Life if That Is Necessary to Eliminate Carranza.

CONVENTION CHEERS HIM

But Takes No Action, Waiting to Hear Where Carranza Now Stands on Presidency.

OFFER VERA CRUZ ACTION

Report of Gutierrez's Resignation and Hint That Villa May be President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Villa has formally notified the national convention at Aguascalientes of his willingness to resign command of his troops and retire to private life if that is necessary to bring about the elimination of Gen. Carranza.

The convention, according to official reports received here today, received Gen. Villa's communication with a tumult of applause. No action was taken on it, pending the report of a commission which went to Puebla to notify Carranza of the selection of Gen. Gutierrez as Provisional President.

Villa's statement is in answer to the stipulations of Gen. Carranza that with his own retirement Villa and Zapata should be eliminated from military authority. According to reports from American Consul Silliman, resistance by Carranza of the convention's orders will depend on the attitude of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the division of the east. He is at Queretaro with several thousand troops, and indications are that he will remain loyal to Carranza. Carranza's visit to Gen. Obregon, commander of the division of the northwest, it is believed by officials here, may have an important bearing on the situation, as Obregon had declared his loyalty to the convention, and will endeavor to persuade Carranza not to plunge Mexico into another civil war.

Five thousand Villa troops were invited to Aguascalientes by the convention to guard the city, according to today's dispatches, when Gen. Gonzales had assumed a threatening attitude at his headquarters a hundred miles south of Aguascalientes. Thereupon the delegates telegraphed Villa to send a force to defend the city against attack. No fighting had taken place when today's report was dispatched, both sides awaiting the outcome of the conferences at Puebla.

Gutierrez has stated to American agents that as soon as he is sworn in as Provisional President, he will issue the proclamation giving the guarantees desired by the United States before withdrawing its forces from Vera Cruz. Villa has agreed to support Gutierrez in enforcing the proclamation which Carranza declined to issue.

High officials here, however, said today that such a proclamation would not be sufficient to bring about the American evacuation while the forces of Gen. Candido Aguilar, who is loyal to Carranza, are in command of the State of Vera Cruz. Should Villa send a force to that vicinity and demonstrate that his troops are able to back up the guarantees, American troops then might be withdrawn.

REPORT GUTIERREZ OUT.

Unofficial Advices That Villa May Succeed Him as President.

EL PASO, Texas, Saturday, Nov. 7.—According to unofficial advices reaching El Paso late last night, Provisional President Gutierrez has resigned and may be succeeded by Gen. Francisco Villa himself.

CARRANZA GOES TO SOLEDAD.

Discusses Evacuation with Mexican Commander Near Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Gens. Eduardo Hay, Antonio Villareal, and Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, who were commissioned by the Aguascalientes convention to inform Gen. Carranza of the selection of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President, departed this morning for Apizaco, where they will confer with the First Chief.

Gen. Carranza left Puebla this morning en route to Soledad, where it is reported he will confer in regard to the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Apizaco is the junction of the Puebla branch with the main line of the Mexican Railway which Gen. Carranza has to take for Soledad, and therefore is chosen as the meeting place between Gen. Carranza and the convention Commissioners. Gen. Obregon remains in this city.

The afternoon papers announce that Vera Cruz will be evacuated soon.

Pachuca advices say bandits under Lauro Mendez attacked Apam on the Mexican Railway, but were dislodged with severe losses of men and supplies.

El Democrata says five priests were shot in the State of Michoacan, accused of leading rebel bands.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Men were busily engaged today in placarding the billboards and walls with a proclamation headed "Citizens to Arms." These proclamations, purporting to be signed by high Mexican officials, call on the citizens to drive the foreigner from their shores.

The State Department at Washington has advised the Mexican Government that the decree declaring void all mining and oil concessions granted during the Huerta regime is not tenable. Washington has advised the Mexican foreign office that property must be respected.

Gen. Carranza has again telegraphed to the Aguascalientes peace convention insisting upon the actual elimination of Generals Villa and Zapata as a condition which must be fulfilled before he himself will resign. He intimated tonight that he might go to Queretaro City later to carry on direct negotiations with the convention.

POPE TO MEXICAN CLERGY.

Sends Message of Sympathy and Some Money to Archbishop.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Pope Benedict, writing under date of Oct. 25, sent a paternal letter to the Archbishop of Mexico, comforting him and the Mexican Episcopacy in their distressing situation in that they have been almost all forced into exile.

The Pontiff encourages the Mexican clergy to trust in a better future, and says that he adds his prayers to theirs for the triumph of the Church and of justice. In the meanwhile he sends them money for the aid of such priests as have been deprived of their possessions, as well as to succor the congregations driven from their homes. He regrets that his poverty does not permit him to send more.

Reports received at the Vatican depict disastrously the present condition of the Catholic Church in Mexico. According to this information, priests have been expelled from their dioceses and exiled to Vera Cruz or the United States; sacred images have been broken and trampled upon, and churches have been used for barracks, stables, and public dancing halls.

Mexican leaders have not refrained from persecuting the Church, according to these reports at the Vatican. Gen. Villa ordered the hanging of Jesuit Christian Brothers, and Gen. Carranza ordered the confiscation of property of the clergy. The Vicar General of Mexico, under threat of pillage of the churches, was obliged to give up the administration of the archdiocese, and the Catholic University, the archbishopric, and several Catholic colleges at Puebla were converted into barracks.

These reports contain a long list of injuries to the Church, which include insults to the clergy and cries of "Down with the Pope."

TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION.

President to Start Fair at Grand Central Palace Tonight.

The final festivities in connection with the tercentenary celebration will be inaugurated tonight with the opening of an international exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, which will continue for two weeks. President Wilson will put the exhibition in motion by touching a button in Washington, the managers announce.

One of the features will be exhibits showing the progress of daily newspapers in this city. There will be reproductions of the old Herald, Tribune, World, TIMES, and other newspaper buildings. The Republic of Cuba will have a special exhibit, and the Cuban National Band will give concerts daily. Rodman Wanamaker has sent his collection of Indian pictures for the Indian exhibit. J. D. Crimmins will have on view his historic collection of paintings of old New York. The Government Mint will show how money is made.

A music festival was held last night in Morris High School in the Bronx in connection with the tercentenary celebration. Prof. Fleck, Chairman of the Music Committee, spoke on the progress and development of the city, and said that no finer example of its civic improvement could be found than in the school buildings. Miss Grace Hoffman's singing and Maurice Kaufman's violin solos were enthusiastically received by a large audience. The last musical festival of the celebration will be held tonight at the Washington Irving High School.

PERCY HEMUS SINGS.

Western Baritone Heard in Songs by American Composers.

Percy Hemus, a Western baritone who was heard here last season in a recital of songs by American composers, gave his second recital of that kind last night at Aeolian Hall. There was an audience of very respectable proportions and from its manner it was to be gathered that the singer with his propaganda is now to be taken as one of our musical "institutions."

Mr. Hemus has a voice of power and rich quality, and sings with intelligence and dramatic force. The declamatory style suits him notably well, but in, for instance, two songs from Burns by Edna Rosalind Park, he showed that the quality of his voice and his manner of using it could be brought to bear eloquently on the purely lyric. Of his some two dozen songs more than half were thoroughly interesting and distinctive, while there were but two or three really obscure commonplaces, and a single case of downright unworthiness.

The list of songs and composers would be rather formidable, so it must suffice to record the fact that the American composers were equal to holding the audience to the end, even though the recital really dragged through, obviously to tire the singer's voice. The experiment of having two songs accompanied by string quartet in addition to the piano was attended by unhappy results, for the strings, in a dull arrangement, did little but muddy the accompaniment and drive the singer off the key. Charles Gilbert Spross, one of the composers, played the piano accompaniments most capably.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, of 2 East Sixty-first Street, will give a reception on Dec. 3, at her home, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Aldrich, youngest daughter of ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, and Stephen M. Edgell of Newport, N. H., and Denver, Colo., whose engagement has been announced, will take place on Dec. 10 at the Aldrich country home at Warwick Neck, R. I.

A benefit for the Virginia Day Nursery will be given on Nov. 30 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The entertainment will include some of the tableaux features of the recent charity affair given at Clarence H. Mackay's mansion at Roslyn, L. I. Miss Caroline Morgan, of 521 Park Avenue, is Treasurer.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown will entertain this afternoon with a tea dance at her country place at Dobbs Ferry for her débutante daughter, Miss Phyllis W. Brown.

Lyman N. Hine, whose marriage to Miss Sybil E. Young will take place on Nov. 10, will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's.

William A. Boyd has sent out invitations to the wedding of his daughter, Miss Leontine Augusta Boyd, to Harold Lusk Flint, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 4:30 o'clock, at his residence, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street.

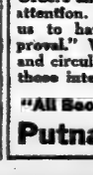
Among the brides of today are Miss Priscilla M. Bull, who is to marry Leonard J. Wyett, at 3:30 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Anne C. Harper, who will wed Noel Armstrong in St. George's Church at Newburg-on-Hudson, 900 invitations having been issued for this wedding, and Miss Hilda Bull of Chicago, who will become the bride of Lee J. Perrin, in the Phillips Chapel in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Straus.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Straus are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, 929 Park Avenue. The child is to be named Oscar S. Straus, 2d.

Mrs. Straus was formerly Miss Gladys E. Guggenheim, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and she was married to Mr. Straus, who is the son of Oscar S. Straus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Straus, last January.

Mrs. Straus and her child, it was said last night, are getting along nicely.



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SOCIETY AMATEURS IN 'ROMANY MAID'

Comic Operetta by J. B. Archer Produced at the Biltmore for War Sufferers.

75 IN CAST AND CHORUS

Mrs. R. C. Hunt and Wm. M. Sullivan in Leading Roles of Romance in Pyrenees in Time of Napoleon.

"The Romany Maid," a comic operetta in two acts by John B. Archer, was produced last night before a large and fashionable assembly in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, for the benefit of the International Red Cross. The proceeds are to be turned over to Miss Mabel Boardman for the relief of the suffering in the war zone.

The stage was at the east end of the ballroom, with curtains of large black and white checks, which harmonized with the picturesque decorations of the ballroom. Dancing followed the performance, music for which was provided by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

Everybody seemed to like the operetta, and there were many encores. There were seventy-five in the cast and chorus, including many socially prominent young matrons and girls. The plot had to do with Pietro, only son of Don Miguel de Hernando, who ran away from home after a quarrel with his father and joined a band of gypsies. The scene was laid in the Pyrenees, on the border of France and Spain. Pepita, a gypsy girl, captures Pietro's heart, but Pepita is a flirt and refuses to marry Pietro. Complications ensue, which allow of a serenade, an abduction and plenty of chasseurs. Of course it all ended in the proverbial happy manner. The costumes were of the Napoleonic era.

Mrs. Richard C. Hunt was Pepita, and William M. Sullivan appeared as Pietro. J. Doddridge Peet was the irate father. Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory was an innkeeper, and Mrs. William F. Irwin was Manuella, her maid. Miss Henrietta Buckler had the rôle of Lola Leblanc, Don Miguel's ward. Others in the cast were Mrs. Philip R. Mallory, Miss Elsie Robinson, H. Duncan Bulkley, Francis Humphreys, William F. Irwin, John H. Livingston, Jr., Franklin I. Mallory, and Alfred C. Bossom.

Among those in the chorus were the Misses Madeline De Sylvia, Elizabeth Bowland, Margaret Eldridge, Lorraine Craven, Katherine Hamilton, Mildred Ward, Lynette Craven, Laura Fonrose Wainwright, Harriet Mulpin, Marion Drake-Smith, Mollie Kilner, Ida Eldredge, Marguerite Kennelly, Elizabeth Chrystie, Jane Hall, Cecil Cornwall, Mrs. Douglas Miller, Mrs. C. B. Brophy, Mrs. Alexander von Gontard, Mrs. L. E. Appleton, Mrs. John H. Livingston, Jr., Mrs. Albert T. Maurice, and Mrs. A. C. Bossom.

Also Ellsworth Ford, C. B. Brophy, Charles Eldredge, Daniel Goreen, Charles Drake, Boswell Drake, Herbert Sherman, William B. Neergaard, Albert Maurice, L. E. Appleton, Garnet Day, Sanford Eldredge, Andrew Fraser, Roy Manny, and Douglas Miller.

Among the society girls who acted as ushers were the Misses Edith Adams, Anna Ballard, Martha S. Gay, Helen Flagg, Olive S. Erdmann, Mildred Dodge, Faith and Ruth Hayden, Mildred Holmes, Constance Moore, Gertrude Pardee, Estelle Romeyn, Gladys Robbins, Mildred Sawyer, Cecile Thayer, Anne Woodin, and Dorothy Adriance.

The patronesses included Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. Hobart D. Betts, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. J. Howland Hunt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, Mrs. A. H. Joline, Mrs. G. T. Kirby, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, Mrs. George L. McAlpin, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Theodore Pratt, Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Mrs. F. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. John Van Nest Sloane, Miss Helen Frick, Mme. G. Fara Forni, Mrs. Donald W. Brown, and Mrs. Stephen Baker.

COUNTESS TO WED PRINCE.

Widow of Third Earl Amherst Engaged to Jean Sapieha.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Morning Post announces the engagement between Prince Jean Sapieha and Alice Countess of Amherst.

The Countess Alice of Amherst is the widow of the third Earl Amherst, and was his second wife, the first, Lady Julia Cornwallis, having died in 1883. Previous to her marriage with Earl Amherst, Countess Alice was the widow of Ernest Augustus Malet, the fifth Earl of Lisburne. Her maiden name was Perry, and she was the eldest daughter of Edmund Boyd Jones Jackson, of Hill Grove, Monmouthshire, and Trumpsley Manor, in Gloucestershire, one of the landed gentry of England. The present Earl Amherst of Aracan, East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale of Holmesdale, Kent, and Baron Amherst of Montreal, is her brother-in-law.

MRS. POLLOCK'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Edward Chappell Ely on Nov. 20.

The wedding of Mrs. Louise Carsoot Pollock of 230 Riversde Drive to Edward Chappell Ely of 128 West Seventy-second Street will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a cousin of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., will act as matron of honor, and Grosvenor Ely is to be Mr. Ely's best man. The ushers will include Thomas Biagden, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Paul Bessal Welles of Scranton, Penn.; Francis Eames Walton of Brooklyn, Douglas B. Green of Pottsville, Penn.; Franklin W. Glazier of South Glastonbury, Conn., and Henry W. Goddard of this city.

Miss Xenia Taylor Engaged.

Miss Olga C. Taylor of 98 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Xenia Taylor, to Harry Colyer of Elmhurst, L. I. Miss Taylor is a daughter of the late Benjamin A. Taylor and Louise T. Taylor, who for years lived in Riverside Drive, New York, and is a granddaughter of the late Col. John D. Todd of Mobile, Ala. Mr. Colyer is a student at Columbia University. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SCHWARTZ—SILVERBERG.

Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz of 107 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Schwartz, to Jacob Silverberg of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

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At your druggist's, in collapsible tubes, 25 cents.

SON TO DUCHESS OF CROY.

Husband of Former Miss Leishman Now Serving in Kaiser's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—John G. A. Leishman, former American Ambassador to Germany, who is now living in the country near London, was notified today that a son had been born to his daughter, the Duchess of Croy, at Duesseldorf.

The Duke of Croy is with the German Army at the front.

The Almanach de Gotha describes the marriage of Miss Leishman and the Duke of Croy, which took place at Versois, near Geneva, Oct. 27, 1913, as one "not of equal birth," "en mariage non-égal de naissance," and there is no record that the Duchess of Croy has subsequently been raised to her husband's rank. Whether any change will now be made in the status of the former Miss Leishman, and consequently in that of her new-born son may depend on whether the Duke's service with his Emperor causes the latter to elevate the Duke's wife to her husband's rank.

Another view of the affair taken at the time of the marriage was that the title is a French one. But in that case, it was pointed out, it would be merely a social distinction, for the republic recognizes no titles of nobility or royalty; nor, in the circumstances, would the Duke be likely to avail himself of his French prospects which would, in any case, bring no distinction to his son's legal status in Westphalia, the present seat of the family.

FINGERS TO DISPLACE ETHER

Osteopaths See Demonstration of Fitzgerald Anaesthesia.

The sixteenth annual convention of the New York Osteopathic Society brought together about 200 members from this State and New England yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel. At the afternoon session R. Kenrick Smith, D. O., of Boston gave what is said to be the first demonstration in New York of the Fitzgerald method of producing anaesthesia by finger pressure and Dr. L. van Horn Gerdine, of the American School of Osteopathy, announced that he had cured certain forms of insanity by osteopathy.

In his paper, Dr. Smith said the Fitzgerald method might be more properly described as producing analgesia, or absence of pain. Dr. William F. Fitzgerald, the author of it, was not an osteopath, but the chief surgeon of the nose and throat department of St. Francis Hospital, at Hartford, Conn. So far its practical application had been mainly in dentistry.

Dr. Gerdine, who is a graduate physician, has a ward in the osteopathic hospital at Kirksville, Mo., devoted to the treatment of mental diseases by osteopathy. He announced that he had succeeded in curing some cases of insanity, and that some other cases had got progressively better. He said that the cases in which the greatest improvement had been made were those in which he had found errors of adjustment in the vertebrae of the neck, which interfered with the blood supply of the brain. He asserted that even some cases of dementia precox had improved to a degree which had been believed impossible. His observations covered some 200 cases.

Dr. George M. Laughlin, of the American School of Osteopathy, who had conducted many Lorenz operations, announced his discovery through experiments, that the correction of the vertebral alignment in the middle of the back so improves the function of the organs of elimination—liver, kidneys and bowels—as to improve so-called articular rheumatism more rapidly than was possible under the classic routine treatment.

At the evening session, Dr. George H. MacKee, of New York gave a demonstration of radiography as an aid to diagnosis.

There will be morning and afternoon sessions today. The most important paper to be read is believed to be one by Dr. Louisa Burns, of the A. T. Still Research Institute, of Chicago, who is said to have made the discovery that a lie may be detected by the blood pressure test, and who asserts that the truth or falsity of a witness's statements may be scientifically determined by this means. She is expected to make some important announcements about the interpretation of essentials in the examination of the blood, with special reference to blood pressure.

Charles S. Green, D. O., of New York, is the president of the Society.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—The Rev. N. Ashley, Mrs. W. Barton, Miss E. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bevan, A. A. Blair, E. Boydell, Mrs. A. N. Datar, B. C. Edmunds, Miss F. F. Folson, Miss E. V. Gardner, Reginald Harrison, J. H. Hill, E. B. Low, James Jack, Sir Harry Johnson, W. H. Kilgour, A. W. Maley, J. Mollerson, Miss F. Penson, Mrs. H. G. Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rose, C. Steele, Dr. W. Tattersall, Miss A. M. Vail, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—Charles Kennedy, Mrs. M. Graham, Miss E. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Whitted, P. A. Tyson, M. Stirling, and W. Truscow.

TAGUS, (London, via West Indies.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison, John Allen, Dr. H. H. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bow, James Jack, M. Fleming, J. Gordon, R. Hanna, Percy Lindo, W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. M. Nash, Miss I. Nash, M. W. Piper, W. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thompson.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—C. T. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brietling, Miss Louise E. Coolidge, J. H. Hough, B. Nebel, the Rev. Paul Mellen, Con. Robert A. Poole, and Count S. Ranuzzi, Italian Consul at Altoona, Penn.

Yvonne de Treville Gives Recital.

Yvonne de Tréville, a soprano, who has been known to the lyric stage for some time, though not especially by New York concert-goers, gave a costume recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, in which she sang music of the generation of Lulli and Henry Carey, that of Jenny Lind and that of today. Taking into account the fact that a portion of her programme would tax the resources of a world-famous coloratura, the singer may be said to have finished her task with credit, if not with distinction. There was no doubt of her sucess, however, in those portions of the programme where delicacy, charm, and refinement were the requisites. She is accomplished in all the effects and graces of artistry, and Florence McMillan was a very capable accompanist.

Dance for Blue Anchor Society.

For the benefit of the Blue Anchor Society, which for many years has supplied the life saving stations along our coasts with clothing for the shipwrecked, a dance took place last night at the Marie Antoinette. The patronesses were Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. John W. Love, R., W. Lau, Mrs. E. L. Young and Mrs. S. M. Seymour.

Dancers Disagree at the Palace.

The dancing team of Mae Murray and John Jarrott, which has been appearing at the Palace Theatre this week, came to a sudden ending yesterday afternoon and was withdrawn from the vaudeville theatre's programme. Adelaide and Hughes, another dancing couple, were substituted on the Palace bill last night. At the Palace Theatre it was said that Miss Murray and Mr. Jarrott had discovered that their temperamental and terpsichorean rhythms did not coincide. The discovery was made, it was said, after several more or less violent outbursts between the young dancers.

'THAT SORT' A PLAY OF GREAT INTEREST

Written by Basil Macdonald Hastings and Produced at the Harris.

NAZIMOVA IN A HARD ROLE

Originality of Treatment Vitalizes a New Variation of the Paula Tanqueray Story.

THAT SORT, A play in three acts, by Basil Macdonald Hastings, with Mme. Nazimova. At the Harris Theatre.

Dr. Maxwell	Charles Bryant
Philip Goodier	Vincent Serrano
Sir John Heppell	David Glassford
Hon. Derek Dallas	Wilfred Seagram
Roy Heppell	Master Cornish Beck
Mr. Klein	John Burkell
Lady Heppell	Charlotte Granville
Maureen Heppell	Beatrice Prentice
Page Boy	Charles Brown
Servants at Hotel	Carrie Merrilees, Jessie Abbot, Nona Murray
Butler at Sir John Heppell's	Clinton Hamilton
Diana Laska	Nazimova

A play which tells an interesting, if by no means an untold story, and which has been written with considerable imaginative force and both literary and dramatic skill—this is "That Sort," which came last evening to the Harris Theatre. It is a piece in three acts by Basil Macdonald Hastings, author of "The New Sin," an unusual and effective play which was seen for a brief time some seasons back at Wallack's Theatre. The rôle of its heroine, a "woman of that sort," falls to Mme. Nazimova.

The woman is Diana Laska, a dancer who has made her name notorious in all the capitals of Europe, the divorced wife of a distinguished English surgeon. The law gave him their child, and she, bitter and desolate, has driven a reckless pace until, completely wrecked, she comes to the point of suicide. Withheld from this, she makes one mighty effort to see and know her daughter, now grown to a member of seventeen years, always kept in ignorance of the fact that the present Lady Heppel was not her mother.

It is Diana's thesis that, come what may, it is ruthlessly inhuman for the law to separate mother and child, that whatever the superficial advantage of society might seem to be gained by such a course, no good can come by tearing from a woman a part of herself. She fights for this and, gaining step by step, comes to the point where she is confronted with the essence of the problem in concrete example. Then, when she finds she can keep the girl near her only on the terms miserable for both, that her daughter read her story, she gives way, and herself makes the decision which at the beginning society had made, and against which she had fought so passionately through all the years of the separation.

Diana, like Paula Tanqueray, had been to the end of the world and come back again. Much as they moved in the famous Pinero play, events move in "That Sort" to bring Diana face to face with the spectres she could not banish. She is wooing the young girl's affection and confidence when she finds that her daughter's fiancé is a man whose mistress she herself has been. She can perform the service of packing him off, but it means that she, too, must go out of her daughter's life. It is then that she makes her decision. It is the final curtain.

Mr. Hastings is a man of imagination and a goodly amount of originality. He has the needful, though by no means an extraordinary, dramatic sense, but from this play there is a refreshing absence of theatricality. There is no scent of the grease pot in the people he pictures, and at a dozen points there are incidents and manners unlike those employed by a man who writes close to the footlights, and that bear the suggestion of having been imported from another field of expression.

What may be called his literary interest in his characters, while it gives a thoughtful cast and a welcome flavor to his work betrays him, however, into an occasional artificiality that mars his play. There are moments, some of them important ones, when the people in "That Sort" speak without that simplicity and directness of utterance which suggests human speech and which, in the passages of emotional intensity, is absolutely necessary to full conviction.

Nazimova, who is always interesting enough to reward a visit to the theatre when she is playing, is not entirely at her ease in the rôle of Diana Laska. Her accent and especially her marked individuality are not of continuous assistance. They always serve to arrest the restless attention of theatre goers but it is not because of them, but in spite of them, that she is so eloquent and able to interpret with such cunning art the nicest shades of an author's meaning.

She is admirable throughout the wretched and resentful misery of the first act, she plays with great discretion and a really electric suggestion of repressed force in the passages of the second act. In the third, when the passion to be expressed is maternal passion and a certain nobility of suffering, the sympathetic follower of the play is disturbed by a performance too angular and restless. There is force aplenty, but the picture lacks the light, the appealing color.

This detracts from but is far from destroying the interest in this finely dramatic third act, which has an accumulated strength that is dissipated only a little by such forestalling as is done by the invoked memories of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Mr. Bryant meets no difficulties in the rôle of Diana's confidant and champion. Mr. Serrano brings charm and thrust to the part of Diana's walking past. Cornish Beck as a very small child acted achieves the unique success of conveying no impression that he is acting at all. Miss Prentice gives a pleasing performance of Diana's daughter. The girlishness is there, the proper manner and just the hint that, for all the forces of environment, there is a bit of Diana Laska in Diana's daughter. All told, it is an able presentation of an interesting play.

ROBERT MACLAY BULL DIES.

Union Club Member Belonged to One of New York's Oldest Families.

Robert Maclay Bull, a member of one of New York's oldest families, died yesterday at his residence, 441 Park Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Bull's family originally came to this city from Savannah, Ga., and he was born here, his father being Thomas W. Bull, and his mother a sister of the late Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education for many years, and head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Mr. Bull was graduated from Columbia University with the class of 1880, and was a member of a number of clubs, among them the Union, Century, Racquet and Tennis, the Brook, and the St. Anthony, and he also belonged to the St. Nicholas Society.

Mr. Bull is survived by his daughter, Miss Dorothy Maclay Bull, and a son, George H. Bull, a graduate of Columbia with the class of 1908, a member of the Union Club and the New York Stock Exchange.

COUNT VON SCHWERIN DEAD.

Dispatch from Rome Says He Was the Kaiser's Cousin.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a Petrograd dispatch which says: "Emperor William's cousin, Count von Schwerin, died at Lodz from wounds received in an action near Skiernlewice."

There are no fewer than eight Count von Schwerins more or less prominent in Germany, but none of them appears to be related to the Kaiser. Of the two reported in "Wer ist's?" to be in the army, one, Otto, recently spoken of in the dispatches as "the Saxon cavalry" was reported to have been captured by French chasseurs on Aug. 23 near Harlebeke.

On Oct. 25 a dispatch from Berlin said the Count was at the front in France.

If the Count von Schwerin, whose death is now reported, was the same man, he must have recently changed his field of operations for Lodz and Skiernlewice are both in Poland.

J. GABRIEL BRITT DEAD.

Head of Board of Elections Succumbs After Appendicitis Operation.

J. Gabriel Britt, President of the New York City Board of Elections, who was operated on for appendicitis on Oct. 29 in Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken suddenly ill on Oct. 28, and the operation the following day showed that the appendix had ruptured and that peritonitis had developed.

Mr. Britt was 37 years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents at 458 East Fifty-seventh Street. He had served as an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel for seven years before he was appointed President of the Board of Elections by Mayor Gaynor on Dec. 22, 1910, to serve a term ending on Jan. 1, 1915.

Mr. Britt, who was a Tammany man, was accused in October, 1911, by A. S. Gilbert, of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, of favoring Tammany Hall in the filing of Judicial nominations. A hearing was held before Magistrate Appleton and Mr. Britt was exonerated.

Mr. Britt was a leader in advocating the use of schools and other public places for election purposes.

Philo W. Scofield.

Philo W. Scofield, who was in the insurance business in Manhattan and formerly prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 9½ Sayre Place, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventieth year. Mr. Scofield was born in this city, but had lived for a number of years in Brooklyn, where he was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, for years a Secretary of the Kings County Sunday School Convention. A few years ago, under the direction of the National Temperance Society, Mr. Scofield organized the Youth's Temperance Alliance of America with branches in a number of cities.

William B. Lasscell.

William B. Lasscell, 93 years old, who was associated with Prof. Morse in the early days of telegraphy and who was one of the first telegraph operators, died Thursday night at his home, 445 North Fulton Avenue, Mt. Vernon. Mr. Lasscell, who was born in the western part of the State, was one of the pioneer settlers in Mt. Vernon. After giving up the telegraph business Mr. Lasscell was connected with the Howe Sewing Machine Company. For years he traveled all over Europe and South America. For thirty-six years he was connected with the Willcox & Gibbs Company in an official capacity. Mr. Lasscell was one of the oldest Masons in the State.

Obituary Notes.

ISRAEL HYMAN, known as "J. Hyman" to the jewelry trade, of which he was a member for more than fifty years, died on Thursday at his home, 2 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country when 16 years old. During nearly all his business career he had an office at 7 Broadway. He is survived by three sons and one daughter.

JOHN BRANDS, a business man of Harrisburg, Penn., dropped dead on Thursday, after running several blocks to catch a train in Paterson, N. J. Relatives arrived in Paterson yesterday and removed his body to Harrisburg.

Miss LILLIAN E. BRANDT, 22 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandt of Elizabeth, N. J., died at her home yesterday from pneumonia. Miss Brandt was a member of the Edward Clark Club and Vice President of the Coral Adian Society. She was an active worker in Grace Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. FORAN, employed in the Highways Department, died on Thursday at his home, 2 Martin Mark's place, Brooklyn, of cancer. He was 42 years of age and unmarried.

ROBERT SMITH, 48 years old, a trustee and active worker in the Trinity M. E. Church, Richmond Hill, is dead at his home, 173 Grove Avenue, leaving his widow, two daughters, and a son.

JAMES BURRALL, who was a political leader in the old town of Gravesend during the reign of John Y. McKane, died on Thursday night at his home in Goshen, N. Y., aged 70 years. Mr. Burrall lived for a number of years on the property that comprised a part of the Gravesend race track.

WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, who lost seventeen relatives in the Slocum disaster of 1904, died on Thursday at his home, 479 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, from heart disease. His wife was also on board the vessel, but was rescued. Mr. Ganzenmuller was 48 years old, and Treasurer of the J. Rheinfrank Coal Company of Manhattan. His widow and son survive him.

THOMAS J. DREW, a well-known church singer and formerly a member of the Brooklyn Opera Company, died at his home, 749 East Twenty-fifth Street, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday. He was 60 years old and left his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE SEAMAN, widow of Valentine Seaman, a wholesale milk dealer of Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died on Thursday at her home, 810 Macon Street, aged 79 years. Mrs. Seaman was one of the organizers of the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. CAROLINE C. FRANK, wife of Frederick J. Frank, a Civil War veteran, for forty years employed by the North American Iron Works, is dead at her home, 46 Walton Street, Brooklyn. She was 84 years old.

FREDERICK ALLEN, 65 years old, the New York and Philadelphia sales manager for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, is dead at his residence, 79 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Miss MINNIE ISABEL RUSSELL, born in Jamaica, West Indies, sixty-five years ago, and long a resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 273 Adelphi Street.

HENRY A. MARSH, Mayor of Worcester, Mass., in 1893-1894 and 1895, and one of the city's leading bankers, died there yesterday, aged 78 years. He was one of the late Senator George F. Hoar's closest friends. Mr. Marsh was President of the Central National Bank until it was absorbed by the Worcester Trust Company in 1902, and since then he was Vice President of the trust company.

HENRY D. SEXTON, President of the Southern Illinois National Bank and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association, died at his home in East St. Louis yesterday of heart disease.

JOHN A. HENNEBERRY, Chief Clerk under District Attorney Jerome for two terms, died Thursday night in a Stamford, Conn., sanatarium. After his eight years' service in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Henneberry became manager of the New York office of the Brazilian Importation Company at 71 Broadway.

Miss EMMA McALLISTER LAWRENCE, 61 years old, a member of the famous old New York family of that name, died at the Lawrence homestead at Mastic, L. I., on Wednesday, and will be buried in Trinity Cemetery this morning.

Dr. PHILIP G. CREVELING, 80 years old, is dead at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel D. Crispin, at Broadway, N. J. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

VALUE OF HEINZE ESTATE IN DOUBT

Attorney for Dead Speculator Says It Will Be Three Years Before It Is Definitely Known.

SEARCH STARTED FOR A WILL

One That He Made Several Years Ago Left All to His Mother, Who Has Since Died.

The value of the estate left by F. Augustus Heinze, who died in Saratoga on Wednesday, will not be known for at

HARVARD FAVORITE OVER PRINCETON IN FOOTBALL--BASEBALL--LAKEWOOD GOLF REVERSALS

PRINCETON EXPECTS TO DEFEAT HARVARD

Tigers Have Been Gradually Strengthened and Are Fit for Battle Today.

Princeton is going to rush into the Harvard Stadium this afternoon expecting to beat Harvard. Princeton always expects to beat the Crimson on the gridiron, because in the eighteen times that these elevens have been opponents Harvard has won only five games. As far as actual performances go, the Crimson looks like the better team, but it has looked this way several times before on the eve of battle.

Princeton's poor showing against Williams last Saturday was the best thing that could have happened to the eleven. It roused a dormant spirit and swept away any confidence which may have come after the victory over Dartmouth. With Eddie Hart working on the line during the past week, the defense has been greatly strengthened and a polish and finish has been put on the offensive game. It is easy to believe that Princeton under the policy which has been followed this season has a greater versatility of attack than they have yet shown. In fundamental football the team has been thoroughly schooled.

If Princeton wins it will be by an alert play at some unexpected moment. The team is brainy and sharp-witted. Harvard cannot afford to make any mistakes. Young Ames is not as good a field general as Logan. Logan will run his team according to a mapped-out plan of action, which comes from Haughton and Brickley on the side lines. If the team plays mechanically, according to the system mapped out, the Harvard team will win as it has won before, when it has carried its campaign on strictly to the letter. There is an abundance of good material at Harvard. The Crimson will not lack good men to carry on the fight. It only remains for them to play according to the scheme which the Crimson strategists have mapped out.

With Mahan, Bradlee, Francke, and Logan the Crimson has a back field which is perhaps superior to Glick, Driggs, or Law and Fred Trenkmann. But the Tigers also have a reserve force which matches that of Harvard. Hardwick is a better end than either Lamberton or Brown, but the Princeton pair are the equal of the other Crimson wing, Coolidge.

The absence of Soucy and Capt. Brickley will be felt by Harvard. Harvard won last year by a remarkable field goal by Brickley, when he booted a water-laden and slippery ball over the goal posts. The fear which Brickley can put into an enemy will be missing at the Stadium today.

Princeton will depend on its resources and its defense. The Tigers will have a difficult time in stopping the Crimson rushes. As far as open football goes, Princeton has shown as much as Harvard. Both should have by this time worked up an effective defense against the perils of the forward pass.

Yale should have no difficulty in beating Brown. It will be good practice for the Princeton game the following week. With Sheviin at left guard Yale's main attention is being given to Yale's weak end rushes. By next week these positions should be properly filled. The leading men for the places now are Brann and Stillman, with several "subs" running them a close second. The back field is settled and it is a good one. The line also looks solid. Brown, easily downed by Cornell, should not have much of a chance.

Penn will play Michigan at Ann Arbor. The easy defeat of the Wolverines by Syracuse gave Penn much hope, which faded after the great showing of Yost's team against Harvard last week. Penn's team is in fine shape and will give a good account of itself.

The Army and Villanova game at West Point will not furnish the sensation of last season because the Western team's tactics are now known and the eleven is not as strong as last season. The big game in the West will be between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

HARVARD LOOKS FOR BATTLE.

Crimson Realizes Tigers Are Fit, Powerful, and Resourceful.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—Soldiers Field was practically deserted this afternoon. The Harvard football players, who tomorrow will be called upon to play their first great football match of the year against the Princeton Tigers, put in an appearance only as stragglers. The boys came over to College to attend their lectures, but very early in the afternoon all reassembled at the Country Club in Brookline, where they are spending the night before the game.

Early in the afternoon the Princeton backfield men, who came to Boston last night, went out to the Stadium and practiced kicking, as well as handling kicks. This experience was good for them, as the wind in the Stadium is most bewildering.

Out in Brookline the Cambridge team had plenty to think about as Coach Haughton made them go over their plays and also had a short drill, not only for the kickers and ends, but for the team as a whole. It is figured here that Harvard is due to show some real football tomorrow. Certainly the team is the strongest the coaches can put upon the field at present. It really is a question, after all, whether Wallace or Bigelow is the better man for centre rush. Wallace has a shade on Bigelow for defensive play, but on attack there is little to choose between the men, neither being regarded as remarkably strong in the plays in which Harvard is carrying the ball.

The coaches expect that both Mahan and Pennock will be able to go through the game from start to finish, and indeed they are likely to be needed. Much interest will centre in the work of the three new linemen, Weston, Parson, and Bigelow, who will be playing under the pressure of their first championship game, and surely it may be figured that Harvard's success or failure will largely depend upon their work. Harvard is confident that it can win the game, but realizes that it must play its best football, and all the time, in order to do so. The attack is known to be good and there is great faith maintained in the kicking department, this meaning not only in the punting ability of Mahan and Francke, but in the down-the-field work of the veteran end rushes, Hardwick and Coolidge, as well.

Harvard by no means underestimates the fighting spirit which the Tigers are sure to show tomorrow. The coaches have tried hard to solve the Tigers' offense this year, but as a matter of fact are very much up in the air, because Princeton has put on such a variety this Fall, but at the same time has not shown exactly the sort of offensive football on which it is pinning its faith for the final game. A year ago Harvard was surprised by the strength of the Tiger attack, and after the game was over figured that it was mighty lucky to win, because of Brickley's timely goal from the field.

Princeton's regular players arrived at Auburndale, some ten miles from here, at dinner time tonight. The coaches stated that their team is absolutely fit, and that the men are in every way ready to give a good account of themselves in the Stadium tomorrow. It is assured that McLean will start at right tackle, and this in itself is a source of great confidence to Princeton, as McLean, in shape, is regarded as a real rush-line power. There is some question, however, regarding the Princeton end rushes. The latest statement tonight was that Highley and Shea would start the game on the wings in preference to Brown and Lamberton. Princeton anticipates not only on getting a man loose in order to obtain its scores, but also figures that Harvard very likely will misplay some of Driggs's hard punts and that the keenness of the end rushes will be a very important factor in the game from a Tiger standpoint. Harvard fears Princeton's rushing game very little and is well prepared against the lateral pass and forward pass methods of offense. Glick alone in the Tiger backfield, is regarded as a dangerous man with the ball, while Tibbott's ability as a drop kicker is by no means underestimated.

HARVARD-PRINCETON LINE-UPS.

HARVARD.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
T. J. Coolidge, '16, L. E.	21	5 11½	175
K. B. G. Faron, '16, L. T.	22	6 02½	187
M. Weston, '15, L. G.	20	6 03½	194
D. J. Wallace, '16, centre	21	5 11	174
S. B. Pennock, '16, R. G.	22	5 08½	203
W. H. Trumbull, '15, R. T.	21	6 01½	180
H. R. Hardwick, '15, R. E.	23	5 11	171
M. J. Logan, '15, Q. B.	21	5 08½	150
E. W. Mahan, '16, L. H. B.	22	5 11	169
F. J. Brandlee, '15, R. H. B.	22	5 11½	178
H. Francke, '15, F. B.	20	6 00¾	189

SUBSTITUTES.

J. L. Bigelow, '16, T. & C.	22	6 00	182
A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, E.	20	5 10½	161
L. Curtis, '16, E.	21	6 01½	175
W. Rollins, '16, H. B.	20	5 07½	158
H. St. J. Smith, '15, E.	23	6 01	174
E. G. Swigert, '16, Q. B.	22	5 07	147
D. G. Watson, '16, Q. B.	19	5 09	148
A. J. Weatherhead, '15, E.	22	5 10	168
W. Whitney, '16, H. B.	21	5 10	157
W. Willcox, '16, Q. B. & H. B.	19	5 06	143
F. B. Withington, '15, G.	23	6 01¼	184

PRINCETON.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
H. M. Lamberton, '16, L. E.	21	6 00	178
W. McLean, '17, L. T.	19	5 11½	180
W. J. Shenk, '15, L. G.	23	5 10½	179
A. E. Gennert, '17, Cen.	18	5 11	180
E. Trenkmann, '15, R. G.	21	5 11½	194
H. R. Ballin, '15, R. T.	20	6 01	194
H. G. Brown, '16, R. E.	20	5 11	174
K. L. Ames, Jr., '16, Q. B.	20	5 10½	150
F. Trenkmann, '15, L. H. B.	23	5 08	180
F. Glick, '16, R. H. B.	21	5 09	178
E. H. Driggs, Jr., '17, F. B.	19	5 11	178

SUBSTITUTES.

P. Bigler, '17, tackle	21	5 10	176
J. S. Baker, '15, end	20	5 10	174
M. A. Charles, '17, end	21	5 10½	176
J. T. A. Doolittle, '15, H. B.	22	5 08¾	159
C. C. Dickerman, '17, H. B.	22	5 10	169
C. C. Highley, '17, end	19	5 11	162
T. T. Hogg, '17, guard	20	6 01	193
W. D. Love, '16, tackle	21	5 10	188
E. C. Law, '16, H. B.	19	5 11	163
R. Nourse, '17, C. & T.	19	5 11½	186
E. L. Shea, '16, end	21	5 10	166
D. M. Tibbott, '17, H. B.	18	5 10	170

Teams' Records for 1914.

HARVARD.

Harvard	44	Bates	0
Harvard	44	Springfield	0
Harvard	10	W. & J.	9
Harvard	13	Tufts	6
Harvard	13	Penn State	13
Harvard	7	Michigan	0
Total	181	Total	28

PRINCETON.

Princeton	12	Rutgers	0
Princeton	10	Bucknell	0
Princeton	12	Syracuse	7
Princeton	14	Lafayette	0
Princeton	16	Dartmouth	12
Princeton	7	Williams	7
Total	73	Total	26

Harvard Battles with Princeton.

The record of the Harvard-Princeton games is as follows:

1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 touchdown. Second game—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 2 touchdowns. Princeton won. (Goal kicked from touchdown taking precedence over four touchdowns.)
1878—Princeton, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1879—Princeton, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.
1881—Princeton, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 safety.
1882—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 goal from field; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal after touchdown. Harvard won game.
1883—Princeton, 26; Harvard, 7.
1884—Princeton, 34; Harvard, 6.
1886—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Princeton, 13; Harvard, 6.
1889—Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15.
1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.
1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1911—Princeton, 8; Harvard, 6.
1912—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6.
1913—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0.

Montclair Ties East Orange.

The Montclair High School boys tied the strong East Orange High School's team yesterday on the Montclair A. C. field by a score of 7 to 7. East Orange gained their touchdown after the Montclair boys were penalized fifteen yards for being off side. This brought Montclair back to the two-yard line, and after three downs Loft of East Orange carried the ball over. On a fake kick formation Syrette, Montclair's plucky quarter back, carried the pigskin through centre for a touchdown, tying the score. Moore, Knight, and Starrett did good work for Montclair, while Loft and Schwartzfelt starred for East Orange. Line-up and summary:

East Orange H. S.	Position.	Montclair H. S.
Franks	Left end	Starrett
Moore	Left tackle	Butler
Jenkins	Left guard	S. Hill
Schwartzfelt	Centre	Knight
Flint	Right guard	Crane
O'Brien	Right tackle	Schultz
Thompson	Right end	Ayres
McLean	Quarter back	Syrette
Loft	Left half back	Moore
Reynolds	Right half back	G. Hill
McKeer	Full back	Francisco

Touchdowns—Syrette, Loft. Goals from touchdowns—Starrett, Schwartzfelt. Referee—Mr. Chappel. Umpire—Mr. Devitt. Head linesman—Mr. Steele. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Navy Interested in Fordham's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6.—Great interest is being taken here in tomorrow's game against Fordham, which is expected to be a real test of the strength of the local team. Fordham is a new team on the Navy's schedule, and the outcome is regarded as very uncertain. Though the Navy is minus the services of several regulars, its strength will not be below that in most of the games this season, while the general work, particularly in the backfield, has progressed satisfactorily this week. The only change in the line-up from last week is due to the injuries received by Jackson, the right end, during the week. The Navy line-up will be: Left end, Capt. Overesch; left tackle, Kennedy; left guard, R. H. Jones; centre, Perry; right guard, Graf; right tackle, Schlossbach; right end, T. Harrison or Kenworthy; quarter back, Miles; left half back, Blodgett; right half back, Failing; full back, H. Harrison.

Brown After "Channel" Record.

As soon as the war is ended Commodore Alfred R. Brown of the American Life Saving Society will again visit England and try to beat the record of the late Capt. Webb in swimming the English Channel. Commodore Brown recently swam through the Panama Canal, was the first to make an authenticated swim from the Battery to Coney Island in 1904, and in 1914 swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook in 13 hours and 38 minutes. This was a record for the distance, as was Commodore Brown's swim from the Battery to Coney Island in 4 hours and 22 minutes, made in September last.

GRAB HARVARD MONEY.

Princeton Men Cover $1,200 Sent Down at Odds of 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Princeton is deserted this evening as the result of the general exodus to Cambridge today. The undercurrent of excitement that has pervaded the town throughout this week culminated in a stampede last night when it was learned that $1,200 on Harvard's chances of winning was being offered at 5 to 2. The odds show the supreme confidence that Harvard men are placing in the Crimson machine, but within ten minutes' time every cent had been covered by Princeton undergraduates.

Early this morning the student body turned out to send off the twenty-two football men leaving for Auburndale on the 9:38 train to meet the back field and centres who started for Cambridge yesterday afternoon. The undergraduates, one thousand strong, marched from the Cannon to the station and cheered the team individually and collectively. As the team pulled out "Old Nassau" was sung.

This afternoon the migrations continued, thirty-one substitutes and 800 students leaving town on a special train scheduled to make connections with the Fall River boat at New York.

Only a few undergraduates are left in town to see the freshmen battle with the Yale youngsters tomorrow on University Field and to get the returns on the Harvard game. Realizing to the fullest extent the power and drive of the Harvard juggernaut, the undergraduates feel, nevertheless, that the Princeton team will fight to the finish and that the victory is by no means so completely assured as the Harvard betting indicates.

FORMER YALE COACH PRAISES HINKEY

Johnny Field Says He Knows More Football Than Any Man in Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—In addressing a Yale football mass meeting of 2,000 students, Johnny Field, the former head coach, outlined what he thinks Harvard will do about the Yale game. He said:

"Head Coach Frank Hinkey knows more about football than any man in the country. He has gone about the work in a broad-minded way. He saw the value of the Canadian passing game, the Western open game, and the Eastern air-tight defense, and he has put all these things into the team this year. The defense of the team has been worrying some men.

"Hinkey has been working out the defense, and has nearly everything stopped from the ends to the tackles. Opponents still are making gains through the centre of the line, but it will only take about one more week to close this hole. The first thing on which to build a defense is against the forward pass, and I think we have done this. As for the offense, we have the best in the country.

"Both Princeton and Harvard deserve a lot of respect. Princeton seems to have a wonderful line this year, and has been doing some good work on end runs, which we will have to stop. Harvard has developed Mahan to take Brickley's place, and will probably play the game of carrying the ball to the twenty-yard line and then kicking. They also have a good line. But I think the Yale offensive machine can score twice to any other Eastern team's once. Before I stop I want to add some praise for Capt. Talbott. He has handled every situation wonderfully and is the best man for Captain at this time that there could be."

Yale's eleven had only a light signal drill to-day in preparation for the game to-morrow with Brown. Capt. Talbott will play for the first time in several weeks, having recovered from his injuries. Legore, full back; Wilson, quarter back, and Carter, end, will go to Cambridge to see the Harvard-Princeton game. Head Coach Hinkey, Walter Camp, and Walter Bull, two of the coaching staff will also attend.

Guernsey will take Legore's place in the backfield and Scovil will run the team at quarter. The line will be unchanged.

Army to Get Revenge Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Army is ready for Notre Dame tomorrow. The Westerners arrived at noon and went to work an hour later on the "plains." Coach Harper drove his charges through an hour's signal drill. The Western mentor said tonight he expected to find the Army one of the stiffest teams in the East, but that his own men would fight all the way. He bewailed the loss of Finnegan, star half back, who was left at home, and said that Ray Eichenlaub, who caused such trouble for the Army last year, would not start in tomorrow's game. The Army players took their final workout in preparation for the game in a driving signal drill and a kicking practice. The cadets will be without Oliphant and Meacham tomorrow, and there are doubts of McElwain's chances to get in the game. None of this big trio was in today's drill. The Army wants to win, to redeem itself for last year's lacing at the hands of the Hoosiers, and will uncover everything if necessary to land the game. The cadets will line up as follows: Merrillat and Neyland, ends; Weyand and Butler, tackles; Herrick and O'Hare, guards; Goodman, centre; Prichard, quarter back; Hodgson and Hoge, half backs; Benedict, full back.

Penn State Visits March Field.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 6.—March Field was the scene of great activity this afternoon. From 2 to 4 o'clock the Penn State College team practiced on the Lafayette grounds. They arrived in Easton this morning, and selected March Field as the most inspiring spot to prepare for the clash with Lehigh tomorrow. Lafayette was glad to receive Penn State after the clean game of last Saturday. At 4 o'clock the Lafayette team came upon the field and had its last practice before the Muhlenberg game. The Eastonians, though they are crippled, practiced with snap and dash. The white ball was used, and the practice lasted until it was quite dark. There was nothing on the programme except signal work and kicking. Coach Crowell made frequent changes in the line-up, and he does not know himself who will start the game tomorrow. Between the practices of the State and Lafayette teams "Bill" Crowell and "Bill" Hollenback, the coaches of the two teams, and Pete Mauthe, a former famous full back at State College, engaged in a kicking duel. It was a lively bout, and the old-timers showed that they have lost none of their prowess.

Lehigh Team for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 6.—Lehigh today finished work for the Penn State game tomorrow with a short signal drill. Tonight it is stated that the physical condition of the men is good, with the exception of Mattern and Cahall. The former will not get in the game. There is some doubt as to whether Cahall will be able to start. Notwithstanding there is a general feeling among the members of the squad that Lehigh has an even chance against Penn State. In the signal drill today the men showed fine spirit and much "pep." Green and Sawtelle have been decided on for the ends, Tate and Richards for tackles, Ostrum and Becker or Pons for guards, and Scruggs for centre. Cheneweth will play at quarter back, and Hoban and Cahall or Maguinnes will play the halves. Halsted will start at full back. Tonight the students held a rousing smoker and parade. The biggest crowd of the season is expected to attend the game tomorrow.

Penn Polishes Off at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The football eleven of the University of Pennsylvania completed its preparation today for the game with Michigan at Ann Arbor tomorrow. Secret signal practice was held on a local gridiron this forenoon. This afternoon Coach Brooke gave his men a stiff work-out, and again spectators were barred from the field. The day was cool and clear, with a snappy breeze blowing. Brooke devoted considerable attention to punting. The squad will leave for Ann Arbor tomorrow forenoon.

Reports received from Ann Arbor this afternoon said Coach Yost put his men through a long signal workout, but scrimmage was not attempted, as several Michigan stars are recovering from injuries.

Williams Confident of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 6.—Today passed off without any scrimmage on Weston Field, either for regulars, scrubs, or freshmen. Following the usual light loosening-up drill in handling the ball the 'Varsity ran through signals for half an hour, and was then dismissed. Driscoll and Brown, who were out of the game early in the week, are both back in the line-up. Dewindt, however, who was back at quarter back yesterday afternoon, will have a hard job to win back his position from Jones, who drove the eleven this afternoon. Every one is in top form, and the squad feels confident of victory over Wesleyan tomorrow.

Columbia Soccer Schedule.

Manager D. D. Blanchard of the Columbia University soccer team last night announced the Columbia schedule for the season. Eleven games are on the list, seven of which will be played at South Field and four abroad. There are six Intercollegiate League games—three to be played at Columbia against Pennsylvania, Haverford, and Yale, and three to be contested at Princeton, Ithaca, and Cambridge. Of the remaining five games, four will be at home and the fifth with the Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn. The schedule:

Richmond County at South Field, Nov. 7; Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 10; Cornell at Ithaca, Nov. 14; Pennsylvania at South Field, Nov. 21; Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn, Nov. 26; Montclair at South Field, Nov. 28; Haverford at South Field, Dec. 2; Yale at South Field, Dec. 5; Harvard at Cambridge, Dec. 12; Staten Island at South Field, Dec. 19; Bensonhurst at South Field, Dec. 24.

Harvard-Princeton Soccer Tie.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Harvard and Princeton association football teams played a 1 to 1 tie in an Intercollegiate League game here today.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

Yale vs. Brown, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan, at Ann Arbor.
Cornell vs. F. & M., at Ithaca.
Pittsburgh vs. W. & J., at Pittsburgh.
Wesleyan vs. Williams, at Williamstown.
Penn State vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.
Navy vs. Fordham, at Annapolis.
Army vs. Notre Dame, at West Point.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Poly, at Troy.
Trinity vs. Haverford, at Hartford.
N. Y. U. vs. Union, at Schenectady.
Lafayette vs. Muhlenberg, at Easton.
Amherst vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at Springfield.
Colgate vs. Rochester, at Rochester.
Dartmouth vs. Tufts, at Hanover.
Exeter vs. Worcester Academy, at Exeter.
Carlisle vs. Holy Cross, at Manchester, N. H.
Andover vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Cambridge.
Syracuse vs. Rutgers, at Syracuse.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

Curtis vs. Bay Ridge, at New Brighton.
De Witt Clinton vs. Mount Vernon, at Mount Vernon.
Commerce vs. New York Military Academy, at Cornwall.
Boys' vs. St. John's, at Brooklyn.
Flushing vs. Commercial, at Flushing.
Fordham Prep vs. Stamford, at Stamford.
Morris vs. Peekskill M. A., at Peekskill.

CORNELL'S LAST HOME GAME

Ithacans Expect a Hard Battle with F. and M. Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Cornell football team anticipates the hardest game of the year so far at the hands of Franklin and Marshall tomorrow, and the Ithacans are well prepared for it. They will missetwo regular 'Varsity men from the line-up, but the fine showing of the team in the scrimmages of the last week indicates that Cornell will be going at top speed against the Pennsylvanian eleven.

Bailey, Cornell's right tackle, is in poor shape. He has been out of condition for a couple of weeks, and the coaches are somewhat concerned about him. They will play either Fisher or Jameson in the position tomorrow. Jameson has been first substitute most of the Fall, but Fisher's improvement has been rapid, and he may get the place. Fisher is a big, strong forward, but lacks experience. Another position which is the cause of worry is right end. Capt. O'Hearn may start tomorrow, but if he does not develop more speed than he did last week it is probable that Lautz will soon be in the line-up. O'Hearn has thus far failed to come up to last year's form, and the coaches are perturbed over the fact, with the big games coming along now.

The Cornell team held no outdoor practice today, but talked over plays with the coaches at a blackboard session. With the exception of the two men mentioned, the regular Cornell line-up will be on the field, but there is a chance that Philippi will be sent in at full back early in the first half. The latter's line plunging recently has been a feature of practice. He stands out as the best plunger on the squad, now that Kleinert is out of the game. Tomorrow's game will be the last on the home schedule, and it will be the last football game to be played on Percy Field. The stadium at Schoellkopf Field, on Alumni Field tract, will be completed next Spring, and all future football games will be played there. Cornell has used Percy Field for twenty years.

Dartmouth Loses McAuliffe.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6.—The most serious misfortune which has yet come to the Dartmouth team occurred today when John McAuliffe, who has been the mainstay of the line, was taken to the hospital in a serious condition. His ailment has not yet been successfully diagnosed, but it is believed that he has appendicitis and chronic indigestion. When it is considered that Child, another tackle, is out for the season with water on the knee, Dartmouth's prospects for victory in its games with Tufts, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse are seriously impaired. Cotton is the only regular tackle left. The end position caused the coaches to make a shift and to announce in addition that Whitney and Curtis, who were to be saved, would play tomorrow against Tufts. Murdock is not in shape to play full back, and Gerrisch, a half back, will start for him. Winship and Redfield will be at end, the latter being absolutely inexperienced and only picked because of the ineligibility of Telfer and Ellms. Pudrith, an end, will take McAuliffe's place at tackle, and Cotton will pair off with him. Merrill and Colby will play the guards and Milmore holds his place at centre. Ghee will run the team. The Tufts team arrived tonight and with them the largest crowd of visitors to attend a football game at Hanover in recent years.

Girls Tie In Hockey Game.

In the first of a series of three field hockey contests the teams of Teachers College of Columbia University and Barnard College played a 1 to 1 tie on Barnard Field yesterday. Two periods of ten minutes each were played. Teachers College lost its best chance to win in the opening half, when a long drive by Miss Anna Booth sent the ball only half way across the goal line. According to the new rules of field hockey the leather must be sent entirely across the chalk mark; Miss Booth also registered the only goal scored by Teachers College. The line-up:

Teachers College.	Position.	Barnard.
M. McKee	Centre	M. Stamborough
O. Dikeman	Left forward	A. Pearson
M. Smith	Right forward	M. Louria
E. Epstein	Left wing	S. Sharp
M. Markwell	Right wing	Miss Franklin
E. Lindholm	Centre half back	Miss Patten
M. Wilson	Right half back	Miss King
A. Booth	Left half back	S. Meyer
D. La Salle	Left full back	Miss Levi
A. Smith	Right full back	H. Lott
M. Gross	Goal	

Goals scored—For Teachers College, Miss Booth; for Barnard, Miss Franklin. Coach and referee—For Teachers College, Mr. Wilson; for Barnard, Mr. Fisher. Time of game—Two periods of ten minutes each.

Novelty Race at Garden.

A novelty race will be introduced at Madison Square Garden this evening in connection with the roller skating carnival. The feature is a medley relay race in which William Blackburn, holder of the national roller skating championship title, will race against Jimmy Fitzgerald of Australia, holder of the world's professional fifteen-mile indoor running record of 1:21:42. Blackburn will endeavor to skate five miles while Fitzgerald runs three miles. The latter is a long-distance performer, claiming to have victories over some of the country's best runners, including Billy Queal. He made his indoor record for fifteen miles against Jack Norman, champion of the Northwest, in a race at Tacoma, Wash.

Substitute Bout at New Polo.

Jem Smith disappointed a large crowd at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night, when he failed to put in an appearance for his ten-round bout with Johnny Wilson. Wilson was present in the club house, but when it was apparent that the boxer had no intentions of reporting a contest was arranged between Jim Thornton, a featherweight of Scotland, and Billy Meyers of Harlem. The Scotch boxer won the honors by a large margin, and throughout the ten rounds administered a severe beating to his opponent.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village was easily entitled to the honors over Bob Dawson, a Bronx welterweight. The first bout, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, in which the contestants were Bert Skillert of College Point, L. I., and Frankie Young of the east side, was stopped by the referee in the first round, when Young fell to the floor without being hit in an endeavor to deceive the referee.

New Orleans Boxers' Mecca Now.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—After it became known that the anti-prize fight measure had been passed in California, a contract was let here for the erection of a fight arena that is expected to seat at least 10,000 persons. Louisiana now is said to be the only state in which twenty-round boxing contests may be legally staged.

Will Judge Airedales.

Harold Ober of this city has been engaged to judge the dogs at the specialty show of the Airedale Club of Philadelphia, which will hold its annual show at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on Nov. 21.

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BASEBALL PROBLEMS REMAIN UNSOLVED

No Change in Yankees' Ownership, Nor Is Peace with Federals in Sight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—American League club owners, in winding up their annual convention today, left unsolved the two most important problems supposed to be on the programme. The question of peace with the Federal League appeared no nearer solved in spite of all the debate on the subject and no change in ownership or in the list of stockholders in the New York Club was announced.

Regarding the latter point it was announced that no formal discussion of it had taken place. But it was known that, while most of the directors left on early trains for their home towns tonight, Frank Farrell of the New York Club and Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Club, Farrell's leading supporter, stayed over, saying they would start East tomorrow. A shakeup in the membership of the New York Club was considered advisable by some of the magnates as a preliminary attempt to strengthen the team in Manhattan.

The rather definite statement that the Ward-Gilmore owners of the Brooklyn Federals, would not buy the New York Americans was the only announcement on the Federal situation. Everybody admitted that terms on which peace would be reached would not be possible until after long negotiations.

The club owners decided to erect a monument over the grave of Umpire "Jack" Sheridan, whose death occurred this week at San Jose, Cal.

Charles Somers of the Cleveland Club was re-elected Vice President of the league without opposition, and the Board of Directors for the ensuing year will include representatives of the Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Boston Clubs.

Most of the owners declared themselves in favor of a reduction in the number of players carried. They agreed that twenty was a more convenient number than twenty-five, but definite action was deferred until the Spring meeting, and meantime the National League will be consulted on the plan.

Reduction in the price of seats at world's series games also found unanimous support, and the magnates agreed that the prices charged should exceed the regular admission prices only by a small margin, if at all. The National League again will have to agree to this suggestion before any change is made.

Believing that the games played last year, in a good many cases, extended far beyond the time really necessary, the club owners agreed that managers, umpires, and players should be instructed to hurry up the games.

In connection with the American League meeting, some of the minor league problems were discussed in the lobby of the hotel where the meeting was held. Among the statements that came out was one that there is now no prospect of Roger Bresnahan's purchasing the Cleveland or St. Paul American Association franchises and putting a team in Toledo.

Bresnahan this afternoon conferred for a long time with Charles Thomas, President of the Chicago Nationals, and it was reported, though neither would confirm it, that the catcher had agreed to stay with the Cubs. Whether he would succeed Hank O'Day as manager could only be guessed at.

Most of the American Leaguers scattered for their homes tonight. A number of minor league leaders stayed over to leave for Omaha Sunday night to attend the National Association of Minor Leagues meeting. It was announced that President A. R. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans probably would attend the Omaha meeting.

Nationals Beat American Nine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The All-Nationals defeated the All-Americans in baseball, 4 to 3, here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Nationals	4	8	0
All-Americans	3	8	0

Batteries—Mitchell and McAvoy; Vaughn and Clark.

Cornell's Team to Run Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Cornell cross-country team which will run against Pennsylvania tomorrow was picked today by Coach Jack Moakley as follows: Capt. Cadiz, Corwith, Grime, Inglehart, Silbert, Speiden, Sullivan, Eldred, Potter, and Windnagle. Hoffmire, one of Cornell's champions, did not take the trip. He is suffering from an injury and Moakley is resting him for the intercollegiates. Sullivan is the only new man since the selections were made for the Harvard race.

Maine's Cross-Country Title.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 6.—The University of Maine today for the third consecutive time won the Maine intercollegiate cross-country race, scoring 26 points. Colby was second, Bates third, and Bowdoin fourth. Roger Bell of Maine, who finished first, was 28 minutes and 37 seconds covering the five-mile course.

Bedford Park Tennis Players Best.

In a club match between members of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club and the Tremont Tennis Club, members of the former won all five matches. The feature of the meeting was the match between Frank Oliver, Secretary to United States Senator O'Gorman and Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Price, in which the former won through his ability to play the ball deep and hard to his opponent's back hand. Summary:

Singles—O. C. A. Child, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Ernest Haveman, Tremont T. C., 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Frank Oliver, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Thomas Price, Tremont T. C., 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; Maskell Fox, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Frederick Millett, Tremont T. C., 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.
Doubles—Brinckerhoff and Raymond, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Cassell and Price, Tremont T. C., 6—1, 6—1; Maskell Fox and Howard Hoffman, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Frederick Millett and Ernest Haveman, Tremont T. C., 6—2, 6—3.

RUBIEN FOR A.A.U. SECRETARY

Metropolitan Association President Slated to Succeed Bartow S. Weeks.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, will be the next Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to the consensus of opinion of New York's athletic leaders. He is certain to be the choice of the Eastern and Southern delegates to the National A. A. U. meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 16, and all that remains to insure his election is the indorsement of the representatives from the Middle and Far West.

Since the death of James E. Sullivan Mr. Rubien has been groomed for the position. Bartow S. Weeks, acting Secretary and Treasurer, will be unable to give up enough time in the future to warrant his selection to the position. The re-elected Supreme Court Justice would not accept it were it tendered to him.

Mr. Weeks has been active in the campaign for Mr. Rubien, which has been conducted quietly but effectively. The election of the St. George Club man to the Presidency of the Metropolitan Association probably only served as a stepping-stone to the higher position in the national organization.

The fight to keep the Secretary-Treasurship a strictly amateur position has apparently been successful, for it is said on the best of authority that no salary will be connected with the job.

As yet the West has put forth no candidate for the berth held for many years by the late James E. Sullivan. With the election little more than a week away, indications point to the unopposed election of Mr. Rubien, for were he to have a rival for the position something undoubtedly would have been heard by New Yorkers before this time.

COLUMBIA TO JOIN A. A. U.

Blue and White Athletes Want to Compete in Athletic Championships.

Columbia University has applied for admission to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. President Rubien received the request for membership yesterday and immediately ordered a mail vote on the application, so that if favorable action is taken, which is very likely, the Blue and White athletes can compete in the coming association and national cross-country championships.

The Morningside Heights institution of learning has never been enrolled with the governing athletic association. It has contemplated joining for several years.

By affiliating itself with the local association, Columbia will be privileged to enter teams in all the A. A. U. championship events, cross-country, indoor and outdoor track, and field championships, and any other contests held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. Already Columbia has promised to enter a team in the junior Metropolitan cross-country title event, which will be held next Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the Blue and White ath

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES,
Eight o'Clock Sharp.
PASTOR RAYMOND.
Topic:
"TWO SALVATIONS,
BUT NO SECOND CHANCE."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service.
W. E. Van Amburgh's Topic: "EARTHLY KINGS OR HEAVENLY KINGS."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
ASCENSION BAPTIST CHURCH, East 160th St., between Park and Morris Ave.—Rev. Frederick W. Hagar, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services.
123 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Gospel is Hagga!." Lantern Lecture. 8—"What I saw in India."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 53d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING SECRETLY TO THIS WORLD TO TAKE THE TRUE CHURCH TO HIMSELF AS HIS BRIDE, SEVEN YEARS BEFORE HE APPEARS WITH THE CHURCH IN GLORY AT JERUSALEM."
8 P. M.—"THE SON OF GOD FORETOLD THAT THE PROFESSING CHURCH SHOULD BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, BECOME APOSTATE, INFIDELIC AND FINALLY BE SPEWED OUT OF HIS MOUTH. HAVE WE REACHED THE DAYS OF THE LAST CHRISTIAN, AND THE COMING OF THE LORD?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, will preach at both services.
11—"The High Court of Appeals."
8—"How Do We Know That Jesus Was Divine."

HOPSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. 11—"World Cities." 8—"The Holy War."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
REV. DAVID LEE JAMISON
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"AN ANCIENT VISION WITH A MODERN MEANING."
8 P. M.—"WHAT I HEARD AND SAW IN ASIA."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. JOSEPH HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Healing of the Nations."
8 P. M.—"Master Morality vs. Slave Morality," in the teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON HGTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Beatitudes."
8 P. M.—Dev. Dr. Stephen Wise.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10 A. M. Illustrated Bible lesson. Service 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE."
How is this to be understood and applied?

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M., The Lessons the War is Teaching."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Home Secretary of the American Board, will preach in the morning.
Evening, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton will preach, his subject being "A Prosperous Soul."
Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8. Evening, People's Forum.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Public worship, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St.
11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "IS THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY A SAFEGUARD AGAINST WAR?"

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
"The Soul of America and the Jew."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11, INSTALLATION OF RABBI DAVID FICHMAN.
ADDRESSES: Dr. WISE, Dr. HARRIS, Mr. ELKUS, RABBI FICHMAN.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman.
"Religion as a Fine Art."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman.
"What Can We Do for Palestine?"
Monday, 11 A. M. Library. Lecture by Dr. Enelow.
"The Spiritual Character of the Bible."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.
Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.
CHANCELLOR BROWN, M. Y. U., LECTURES SUNDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock, on "THE NEW WORLD."
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. 86th St. 9th Ave. Cars connect with 86 St. Crosstn. Cars.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner, D. D., 11, "A Homelike Church." 7:45—"Southern Religion." Cotton bolls presented.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor. 60th Street.
REV. LUTHER FREEMAN of Columbus, Ohio, preaches at 11 A. M. "Why Make Jesus King?" 8 P. M., "How We Ought to Think About God."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON M. E. CHURCH, 46th St. at Broadway. J. LEWIS HARROCKS, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Christian Vocation." 8 P. M.—"Peace Proposals."

New Thought.
ARTHUR DUDLEY HALL of Boston will address the Unity Society, 59 Madison St., Wednesdays at 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST.
CHURCH HOME, 257 W. 104TH ST., SUNDAY, 11:00, Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Work." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
MISS HARRIET HALE REX,
Sundays, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Healing Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.)
Lecture Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M., Mark Rose, C. S. B., Lecturer, 123 West 80th St. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St., Sundays, 11 A. M., Thursdays, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
ASHLEIGH HALL, 7 W. 36th St., Sunday services Nov. 22. Subject: "Tested by Time."

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. WEST END Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam, at 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "THE CONVERSION OF SAUL OF TARSUS."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Chapels and Schools.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St. near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Rev. H. S. Murdoch of Buckhorn, Ky., preaches at 10:30. Dr. Albertson at 7:45.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 70d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—The pastor will preach.
8 P. M.—Choral service, sermon, Dr. Montgomery.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. DUGALD MACFADYEN, M. A., of Letchworth, England.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, { JAMES GORDON GILKEY.
Mr. Janeway will preach at 11 and at 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. H. L. Bowlby, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Wm. Harman Van Allen.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Evensong and procession of the parish guilds, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector.) 4:30 and 8, (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av. and 90th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, the Rector.
12 M. Holy Communion.
3 P. M. Children's Service.
4 P. M. French Service.
8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. S. N. Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, The Rector ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Communions: 7, 8, 9, 10:30. SERMON and YOUNG MEN'S MASS: EVENSONG 4 o'clock, Solemn Recessional.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
8 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION.
10:30 A. M., THE LITANY.
11 A. M., MORNING PRAYER, HOLY COMMUNION, AND SERMON.
4 P. M., EVENSONG AND SERMON.
8 P. M., SERVICE AND SERMON.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES:
7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M.
SHORT SERVICE FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE DAILY AT 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and West 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Unspeakable Tenderness."
8 P. M.—"Cheating Yourself."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Rev. John S. Allen, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. H. Smythe.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Lord Looked Down to See."
8 P. M.—"Our Grapple with Our Evil Stars."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "What's the Matter with the World?"
Church School and Bible Classes 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Subject: "Christ's Estimate of Greatness." The choir will sing Gounod's "Gallia."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship at 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8-8 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th and Madison Av., Christensen, Danish Psychic.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The Great Egos of the War." Mr. Vance Thompson. Admission Free. Strangers Welcome.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. 11—Preach. Subject: RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCY AND RELIGIOUS TRADITION—THE RECONCILIATION. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
will preach at 11 A. M. on
"THE MENACE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS TO PUBLIC GOOD."
(A specific indictment and a specific remedy.)
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.
Park Av. and 34th St.
8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Supt. Wistar L. Sears and Commissioner George H. Bell. "Organizing the Labor Market."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at eleven. "RELIGIOUS PROTOPLASM." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "REAPING TIME." and at 4:30 P. M., "GOD'S GREATNESS. Flows around Our Incompleteness." Vesper Music, Sponsa "God Thou Art Great."

Y. M. C. A.
DR. FRANK CRANE,
"CHRIST AND ANTICHRIST."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

FRED B. SMITH
At Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th, SUNDAY, 4 P. M., MASS MEETING OF MEN. SUBJECT: "AMERICA'S GREATEST SIN."

Other Services.
BOWERY MISSION,
227 Bowery.
J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
NOVEMBER 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, 1914.
Saturday, 7th, at 8 P. M.—Re-Union of Bowery Mission Brotherhood, 22,525 men on the roll.
Sunday, 8th, at 11 A. M.—Anniversary Service. Address by Rev. J. S. Avery. At 8 P. M., Evangelistic Meeting.
Monday, 9th, at 8 P. M.—Annual Rally. Addresses by Rev. W. H. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, D. D.; John Lloyd Thomas, Esq., and others.

SPECIAL GALLERY FOR VISITORS.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? See for yourself. Stereopticon Lecture, 8 P. M. "Spiritism: What is the Source of its Wonder-Working Power?" Religious Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Dr. Wolfram, Soloist.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Chas. Inglis.

NEW MISSION.
KEY TO THE BIBLE.
Genealogical Hall, 266 W. 58th Street.
Mrs. I. de V. Plunkett, First Missionary. Lectures, Sundays, 3 P. M. Subject: "The One Genuine Key to Man's Thoughts." Wednesdays, 8 P. M. at 613 W. 204th St. Welcome.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda. "Secret of Concentration," 8 P. M.

85TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Memorial Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 85th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come it only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Nagwell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, the dedicatory address on the new educational buildings of Plymouth Church, by Dr. Hillis.
Evening, the sixth sermon on the Great War. Subject: "Turkey: the Balkan Situation, and the Stake of Humanity in the Issue of the Great Struggle."

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN E. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. S. PARKES CADMAN.
"THE FACT OF GOD." QUESTIONS ANSWERED. TILL SISTERS. BELGIAN MUSICAL CLASSES. Sunday, 3:00 P. M. Men only. Free.
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Languages taught in classes or privately.

NEED FOR ALL GIFTS, SAYS R. W. DE FOREST

America's Destitution, as Well as Europe's Distress, Must Be Relieved.

BELGIAN FUND LEADS ALL

Red Cross Warns Against Use of Symbol—Christmas Fund Grows Rapidly.

Robert W. de Forest, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, and also Vice President of the American Red Cross Society, has issued to members of the Charity Organization Society, of which he is President, a statement in which he answers the question whether people should contribute for relief of European war sufferers. Owing to Mr. de Forest's important official connection with both the Red Cross and Belgian funds, his statement is of particular interest at this time, when the whole country is contributing so generously. In his statement Mr. de Forest says:

Should we contribute to the Red Cross? Emphatically, yes. But not at the cost of neglecting suffering in America.

Many officers and members of the Charity Organization Society are associated with the American Red Cross and other committees formed to help women, children, and non-combatants in Europe. They are giving liberally of their service and money to this cause, but they are giving no less service and no less money to the work of this society.

The need in Europe is great, very great. Let us help Europe to meet it if we can. But the direct responsibility for meeting that need falls on the great nations of Europe—nations wealthier than our own; nations that are our creditors to the amount of tens of millions, which they are now very properly asking America to pay.

This is the chief cause of our present financial difficulties and a cause of much suffering here, and much more suffering still to come. Moreover, we will be called upon to bear some of Europe's burdens, for many who have gone to Europe to fight have left their wives and children here.

We cannot expect help from Europe. Our own burden will be greater than ever before and we must perforce bear that burden alone.

Therefore, while we should give and give liberally to relieve suffering in Europe, we should hold ourselves sufficiently in reserve to be able to relieve suffering at home. It means more sacrifice and more self-denial.

Offers Honor to R. A. C. Smith.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith received a cablegram from Ambassador Herrick on Thursday night asking him to organize and manage a Paris central bureau for all American money and relief supplies for Continental Europe and asked the Commissioner if he would come to Paris immediately.

In a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday Commissioner Smith said he felt obliged to decline the honor. He gave the Mayor a copy of the cablegram he had sent the Ambassador, which was as follows:

I should like to join you at once, and I ask you to accept my assurance of appreciation for the compliment in mind in offering me the chance to organize and manage Paris Central Bureau for American money and relief supplies and thus share in the big humanitarian work you are doing. Personal consideration would not be considered with the chance to aid you, but I feel responsibility for constructive work started here. Besides, we have some humanitarian problems at this end that demand consideration. You will therefore realize that my duty to the Mayor and to the city requires my presence here and I must deny myself the opportunity you offer me.

Belgian Fund Gets $17,220.

The Belgian Relief Fund continues to increase more rapidly than all the other funds combined. On Thursday and yesterday $33,000 was added to this fund. Of that amount $17,220.79 was received yesterday. The fund now totals $349,438.71.

Contributions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions (cents omitted) were:

Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu	$3,000	Charles Dumper	5
Anonymous	1,000	W. Clark	10
C. W. Harkness	1,000	Weber & Heilbronner	25
Estate of S. S.	1,000	Arthur Blot	2
Anonymous	500	R. B. Symington	25
C. B. Webster	500	Carolyn Boynton	25
G. Speranza	25	E. F. Wilcox	25
Mrs. G. C. Speranza	25	M. L. Sand	5
Mrs. F. A. Baldwin	1	Rev. G. L. Curtis	10
Two business women	2	H. & K. Emgelmeier	10
	2	H. Houser	50
Mrs. S. W. Downes	50	A. B. Bates	5
Mrs. C. W. Brownson	10	R. C. Mitchell	10
F. Stillman, Jr.	50	G. S. Merritt	5
Emily B. Shepard	50	F. C. Allen, Jr.	5
C. F. Willis	100	Miss B. Mitchell	10
Gladys Waterbury	50	N. C. Wise	10
Mrs. J. I. Waterbury	500	G. W. Byck	5
Dr. Jennings	300	W. Nellorgan	10
G. W. Hill, Jr.	250	A. Macdonald	10
J. H. Whittemore	200	A Friend	5
Mrs. G. D. Lord	200	George Luberaky	5
Waterbury, Jr.	100	Mrs. D'Anna	5
Dr. S. Quinn	5	Dr. C. B. Farrar	5
Mrs. J. Dryden	100	M. T. Keeney	5
B. Lacombe	100	Mrs. D. W. Ward	5
Horace Hanover	100	W. H. Strawn	15
James Brand	100	Selma	2
Edmunds Hyban	100	A. G. Nobila	2
Frank Lyman	100	Charlotte M. Kent	5
E. W. Mente	100	H. E. Hardy	1
Mrs. A. W. Coats	100	H. E. Townsend	25
Miss E. G. Hewitt	100	N. E. Cottrell	10
Hartman Evans	100	Ladies' Aux., Y. M.	
P. B. Bowers	100	C. A., Catskill	10
J. M. Swift	100	A. Girard	10
Mrs. B. B. Hyde	100	A. Robaut	1
A. M. C.	100	R. Page	3
G. F. McKinney	100	Dr. Robert Abbe	25
Mrs. W. Sloane	100	A. G. Hubert	2
Annie M. Merriam	100	J. T. Browne	1
David Keppel	100	Mutual Life Clerks	5
A. H. Harris	100	J. C. Roblij	1
J. M. Blair	100	H. Williams	1
Robert Bowles	100	Julia B. Cox	15
T. O'Callaghan	100	E. Mason	10
J. A. Church	100	Rev. E. A. Lyon	15
H. R. Mallory	100	A Friend	20
Mrs. F. G. Ayres	100	M. K. S.	25
Mrs. W. Fisher	50	H. G. Blair	5
Mrs. J. N. Shreve	20	Little Girl	3
Mrs. W. Carstepean	100	Emily M. Jaffray	25
Polly and Adele Shreve	20	W. F. Robertson	1
Mrs. Cook	20	Mary Dougall	1
Rev. J. W. King	48	J. A. Essex	1
W. V. Miller	50	Mrs. A. J. Spafford	10
W. Parish	50	Mary E. Kelton	5
A. W. Putnam	50	J. H. N.	10
A. S. Dumont	50	G. W. Dominick	5
H. J. Munger (col.)	50	A. Lathers	25
F. W. M. Cutcheon (2d)	50	H. B. Dwenger	2
Mary Gans and Mrs. Stein	50	Nagle & Tomming	2
A. R. Morris	50	Carrie J. Histon	1
G. D.	50	Mrs. J. E. Lancaster	10
Rose and Frank C.	50	A Swiss	5
E. D. Morgan	50	George Abeel	25
Herbert Moore	50	John S. Rogers	25
A. B. Fletcher	50	Mary H. Alexander	5
Mrs. S. B. Styles	50	Dr. H. C. Coe	10
P. B.	50	Max Sackheim	5
J. Greenleaf	50	H. T. Thek	2
Mrs. M. N. Barrett	50	W. Ellis	5
C. F. Fattberg	20	Mrs. S. G. Avery	25
Miss T. Thomas	5	S. L.	5
Ida H. Spencer	5	A. C. Bainbridge	10
Miss C. B. White	5	Dr. W. Caulle	10
S. A. Strauss	25	G. M. Massey	1
Y. P. Ryan	25	M. T. Dempsey	5
George W. Scott	25	H. Lyons	3
Robert Stuart	10	Dorothy Baldwin	25
Camille Enyrard	5	Ellen H. Clarke	25
Mrs. M. P. Novak	5	S. M. Seaman	5
Lydia H. Root	10	W. G. Lane	25
Wolfe Banks	10	H. Thomson	25
C. H. T.	5	E. Talban	25
F. E. Ogden	10	E. H. Allen	5
Helen G. Vahler	10	B. Adams	10
Mannegale	10	Frank Wilmot	25
Mary R. Peck	10	Edward C. Bailey	10
G. P. Putnam	25	J. Pulleyn	10
Miss K. Gardner	5	Emma C. Sehring	10
J. M. V. Hicks	25	Anonymous	25
Red Bank High S. Juniors	7	F. B. Ransom	25
H. C. Deming	25	Julius Ferman	25
Erwin H. Morris	10	Miss A. De Camp	10
Frank H. Canty	10	Mrs. W. J. Hostetter	5
F. M. Myle	10	W. M. Bennett	5
A. S. Bourne	10	Mrs. A. Adams	10
Edith K. Lyle	25	Mrs. M. V. S. Armstrong	5
Mrs. T. F. Brownell	10	G. Rubin	3
G.	5	Miss K. Boyle	25
Eaton Beach	5	Eileen Howells	2
M. Egleston	10	J. L. Wheelock	5
Miss V. A. Meech	5	T. S. Easterbrook	5
A. E. Hodge	25	Mrs. W. H. Macintyre	25
H. F.	25	J. W. Patterson	25
J. W. Patterson	27	Dr. R. J. Hamilton	25
Dr. R. J. Hamilton	25	Morewood & Co.	25
Morewood & Co.	25	C. D. Hardie	2
E. M. Scarsdale	5	E. Scurrah	5
Mrs. W. J. Thomson	2	F. S. Riley	10
Mrs. M. W. Turner	5	Mrs. J. H. Dereheim	5
A. A. Fowler	25	C.	25
A. Fowler	25	C. Chinese	25
Mrs.	25	M. Jacobus	25
[illegible]	50	J. Keyes, Jr.	100
		Eva M. Parker	100
		Mrs. J. McGeorge	1
		Clinton & Frank	1
		Cash Box 588	1
		B. Burbidge	1
		Louis Rich	1
		A. W.	1
		An American	1
		J. Engh	1
		Cornelia Bird	1
		A Friend	1
		Muriel Dudley	1
		George Pilgrim	1
		R. D. Covert	1
		Mrs. Howes	30
		Mrs. A. W. Billings	1
		Agnes Silsova	1
		Will L. Davis	1
		Marie Richards	1
		Nell Litchfield	1
		A. Joachin	1
		G. F. Weldin	1
		George Coleman	1
		C. W. Parkhurst	2
		Miss F. Fairbanks	5
		Cash	1
		Ami	1
		Onunda	5
		Miss K. Coolbaugh	5
		H. S. Martin	1
		Cash	1
		Harry S. Orr	1
		H. D.	5
		Mrs. A. Cruwys	5
		Anonymous	200
		Mrs. C. L. Bissell	1
		Rev. F. F. Butterworth	10
		Subscriber	10
		D. L. Shoemaker	2
		Margaret Richardson	2
		Cash	1
		Harry S. Orr	1
		H. D.	5
		Mrs. A. Cruwys	5
		Anonymous	200
		Mr

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Prices to Yield 4½% to 6%
municipal bonds which ordinarily yield only 4% to 5½%
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Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

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WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent.
Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."
The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

WANTED BY MANAGER OF GOING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—One hundred thousand dollars to buy out other shareholders and insure efficient financial backing and business management. O. M., Box 16, 376 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Investment Improvement—Progress of Reserve Bank Organization.

The fact that one of the largest of the national banks practically completed yesterday the retirement of the Aldrich-Vreeland circulation which it took out in large amount in August is one tangible indication of the continued progress toward normal conditions. Including the amounts paid in to retire circulation, it was estimated yesterday that the banks had suffered a loss in cash for the week, but these estimates, perhaps, did not take count of the fact that the retirement of this circulation would not show any cash loss in the weekly bank statement to the extent to which the national banks are using the notes of other banks to retire their own circulation, and this is being done on a fairly large scale. Such notes when held by national banks, as is well known, are not counted in their cash holdings in the reports which they make to the Clearing House at the end of the week, but are deducted from gross deposits.

It is natural, of course, that with money rates declining, and it was possible yesterday in some instances to obtain loans under 6 per cent., the demand for high-grade issues should become keener, and this went on yesterday as on other days recently. New York City short-term notes sold at new high prices, and further improvement was reported in the market for the city's long-time bonds. More selling orders are being withdrawn from the bond market, which is an important even though negative contribution to its strength. The call yesterday of another installment of the money which the New York City syndicate is supplying for the paying off of the city's obligations abroad served as a reminder of the smoothness with which this transaction is being carried through. Bankers of course feel much relieved regarding the foreign exchange position, for we have made really notable progress toward the clearing up of the difficulties which existed in that quarter of the money market in the early days of the war.

Further formal steps of organization were taken by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York yesterday, making certain the bank's preparedness to undertake such business as may come to hand in the early days after its formal opening on Nov. 16. It is expected that the Reserve Bank will become a member of the Clearing House, and that thereby the operation of the clearing system will be still further simplified. Such an arrangement will increase the willingness of member banks to place with the Reserve Bank not only the amount of reserve required by law, but also the part of their reserve which they are free to keep either in their own vaults or with the Reserve Bank. If debit and credit balances at the Clearing House can be settled by an entry on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank the chief reason for keeping in a member's vaults more than the minimum cash reserve required will be done away with.

ROCK ISLAND PLAN DROPPED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Abandons Scheme.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Rock Island Company, which is headed by William A. Read, has issued a circular stating that, as it has been found impossible to put into effect any plan for reorganizing the company, the shareholders are requested to withdraw the stock deposited with the committee.

"The committee is in no better position than an individual stockholder to protect the interests of depositors under the protective agreement," the letter reads. It states that a decree of foreclosure has been entered in behalf of holders of the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, "and hereby waives the payment by each depositor of his proportion of the money borrowed, advances made, and expenses incurred by the committee."

The plan originally contemplated for placing the Rock Island on its feet called for the issue of about $32,000,000 preferred stock by the operating company which was underwritten tentatively. The proposal was abandoned when it was estimated that dividends on the stock might not be earned for two years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days, 5¾@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅞	$4.90¾	$4.90⅞
Cable sterling	4.91¼	4.90¾	4.91¼

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90⅝	$4.91¼
Paris	5.11½	5.10½
Berlin	.83½	.83⅝
Switzerland	5.17½	5.17
Italy	5.33	5.32½
Holland	.40⅝	.40 15-16

New York Clearing House exchanges, $240,702,034; balances, $15,339,653. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $827,990.

The local banks lost $13,125,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, 50c permium; Minnesota, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 35c premium; Montreal, 5.62½c permium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, unchanged; in New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

GAIN FOR INDUSTRIAL ROADS

Commerce Commission Re-establishes Allowances from Trunk Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In a supplemental decision today in the industrial railways case, the Interstate Commerce Commission directed trunk line railroads to re-establish allowances or divisions with the United States Steel Corporation railways, which are concededly common carriers. Tens of thousands of dollars annually will accrue to the industrial lines through the decision.

The commission said:

"We shall expect the trunk line roads, under the modification here made of our original findings, to re-establish allowances, divisions, or demurrage or per diem arrangements with the industrial roads only in instances in which the transaction is bona fide and in which it is clearly lawful and proper. Each case must be judged by its own facts and merits."

The commission modified its original findings on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in the tap line cases. It says, however:

"What we have said relative to establishment of allowances or divisions with the industrial roads referred to is not to be understood as a finding by us that those industrial roads can resume these relations with the trunk line carriers without transgressing the provisions of the commodities clause. If infractions of that law come to our notice we shall in the proper way bring them to the attention of the Department of Justice."

Chairman Harlan, who prepared the original decision in the industrial railways case, dissented from the findings of Commissioner Clark and the majority in today's decision. He holds that an order should be entered on the basis of the original report, so that the whole matter might be judicially reviewed and some definite principle established by which all similar cases could be disposed of.

ROAD'S REVENUES INCREASE

Annual Report of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

The report of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad for the year ended June 30 shows a surplus after deductions for interest on bonds and for "reserve on account of advances, Toledo Terminal Railroad," of $118,306, as against $63,762 in the preceding year. President W. L. Ross says:

"The results of the operation of the property for the year show the largest operating revenues in the history of the road, there being an increase of $252,954, or 5.83 per cent. over the preceding year, regardless of the general business depression which prevailed throughout the country, especially during the latter period of the fiscal year. This showing, however, was more than offset by the increase in operating expenses and taxes of $263,220, or 8.54 per cent.

"While increases in wages have been granted to certain classes of employes, nevertheless applications from other classes are confronting your management at the present time."

Mr. Ross also complains of higher taxes and expresses hope of a substantial increase in rates. Income from investments increased $276,805, and total income showed a gain of $63,639.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Further improvement appears in the financial markets, and although the area of war is extended, important progress has been made in restoring order out of the recent chaos in international exchanges. That the movement of trade is still greatly retarded is shown by the decreases in bank clearings, railroad earnings, and iron and steel output; but the situation is clearly much better than these statistics indicate. An immense expansion is daily made in exports; a surplus in bank reserves has been restored; emergency currency is being steadily retired, and a notably widening demand for investment securities has set in.

Although some increase appears in bank clearings as compared with the previous week, aggregate payments through the banks, as reported to Dun's Review, continue much smaller than those of the two years immediately preceding, the total this week being only $2,178,271,738, against $3,005,914,219 in 1913 and $3,002,566,788 in 1912, thus showing a loss of 27.5 per cent, in each case. Decreases of 34.1 and 34.7 per cent., respectively, are shown by the returns at New York City.

Bradstreet's says:

Continued improvement in sentiment, additional ease in money market matters, increased interest in stocks, and bonds at higher prices, heavy grain exports, sustained demand for war materials at remunerative prices, high prices for cereals and live stock, somewhat better collections, excellent Winter wheat conditions, and undeniable betterment in the Southern cotton situation, due to a rise in exports, furnish a budget of favorable news this week. On the other hand, there is considerable idleness, which reduces the purchasing power in many sections, and warm weather adversely effects retail trade, while likewise restricting reorders.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bohemia	1	1	1	1
600	Chief Cons	.81c	82c	81c	81c
10	Cortez	.20c	20c	20c	20c
125	Crown Res	.90c	92c	90c	92c
500	Davis-Daly	.55c	55c	54c	54c
25	Eagle & Blue bell	80c	80c	80c	80c
10	Dome Exten	4c	4c	4c	4c
100	Goldfield Cons	.92c	93c	92c	93c
100	La Rose	.70c	70c	70c	70c
100	Mex. Metals	.15c	15c	15c	15c
25	McKinley-Dar	.42c	42c	42c	42c
800	Nev. Douglas	.43c	48c	43c	48c
1,700	Ohio Copper	7c	9c	6c	6c
100	U. P. Shar	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaverd	.70	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.48	.50
Atl. G'f'd	.15	.20	La Rose	.72	.75
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.20	.25	Mex. Met.	.14	.16
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-D.	.41	.45
Bost. Ely	.20	.25	M. of Am.	2	2¾
Butte & L.	.10	.15	Nev. Doug.	.46	.53
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Balt.	.50	.65
Chief Con.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.05	.06
Cons. Cop.	.85	1	So. Lake	1⅛	2¼
Cr. Res	.90	.94	Stew's M.	1	1 1-16
Davis-D.	.50	.56	Ton. Min.	6¼	6⅝
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.80	Ton. Bel.	4⅜	4½
1st N. Cop.	.78	.80	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅞
G'f'd Con.	.92	.96	Ton. Merg.	.23	.27
G'f'd Merg.	.16	.18	Un Verde.	.85	1
Houghton	½	1⅛	Un Pr Sh.	8½	8⅝
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛	Yukon G'd	1⅛	2
Jim B'ler	.49	.50			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.35	4.95
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.90
But., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.45	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.80
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	6.30	5.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.30
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.30	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.80
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Penn. Gen.	1914-'23	5 @4½	5.12	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.30	4.90
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	6.50	5.40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99½	99¾	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98⅞	99¼	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	98	99	7.00
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	...	98	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co., 6%	June, 1915	100½	100 11-16	4.57
Erie R. R. 5%	Apr., 1915	97¼	98½	8.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96½	97½	7.50
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motors Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99½	100¼	5.70
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98½	99	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	98	12.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.	June 10, 1915	5.35	5.00	Disc
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	99	...	...
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	...	99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	95	98	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98¾	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Oct., 1915	98	98¼	6.50
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	95	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	96¾	99¾	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 6%	Mar., 1916	96½	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	99	6.50
Southern Railway, 6%	Feb., 1916	97	99	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	97	96¼	6.45
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	98	98¼	6.55
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.60
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

New York City Notes.

New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.80
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.60
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	4.60

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK HAS A HOME

Takes the Fish Offices, on the Ground Floor of 62 Cedar Street.

FULL STAFF APPOINTED

William Woodward Will Serve as Deputy Governor—James F. Curtis of Boston Acting Secretary.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is to be opened a week from Monday, announced yesterday that a lease had been signed for the banking room and offices on the ground floor of the building of Harvey Fisk & Sons at 62 Cedar Street. The offices of the Fisk firm have been moved to the second floor, and the banking quarters were made ready yesterday for the occupancy of the new institution. The removal from the bank's temporary headquarters at 27 Pine Street will probably begin today.

The organization of a temporary staff was also announced yesterday. William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank, will serve as Deputy Governor, but will be called upon only in the absence or disability of Governor Benjamin Strong, Jr., and will receive no compensation. C. E. Gregory, Cashier of the National City Bank, will serve as Acting Cashier. B. W. Jones, Assistant Secretary, and R. E. Giles, Assistant Treasurer, of the Bankers' Trust Company, and S. A. Welldon, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, will continue as Acting Assistant Cashiers, in which capacity they have been serving this week in receiving the first installments on account of capital stock subscriptions.

James F. Curtis of Boston has been made Acting Secretary and will also advise the Directors on legal matters. Mr. Curtis was for several years Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Messrs. MacVeagh and McAdoo. He resigned early this year, and has since been practicing law in Boston.

I. B. Hopper, manager of the credit department of the Chemical National Bank, will organize the credit system of the Federal Reserve Bank.

These temporary appointments, it was stated, were necessary in order that the bank might open on Nov. 16 and were only until permanent officers and clerks could gradually be selected.

The directors have also appointed an executive committee consisting of Gov. Strong, chairman; Chairman Jay, William Woodward, Henry R. Towne and William B. Thompson. Under the bylaws of the bank, this committee, subject to the supervision and control of the full board, is empowered to pass on all commercial paper submitted for discount; to apply for and provide for the security of such Federal Reserve notes as may, in the judgment of the committee or of the board, be necessary for the general requirements of the bank; to employ or to delegate to officers of the bank authority to employ clerks and other subordinates and to define their duties and fix their compensation; to approve bonds furnished by the officers and employes of the bank and to provide for their custody; to exercise such other powers as may be from time to time delegated to it by the board of directors—in general to conduct the business of the bank and to recommend to the board from time to time changes in the discount rate.

Messrs. Jones, Giles and Weldon were still busy at the Clearing House yesterday taking in the payments on account of capital stock subscriptions and at the end of the day all the member banks but one had paid in their installments of one-sixth of the amount subscribed. This one bank has an allotment of 78 shares and its payment, amounting to $1300 will probably be received today. The membership consists of all the national banks in the state, numbering 480, and the number of shares allotted is 199,317, the aggregate subscriptions being $19,931,700.

The allotments amount to 6 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the respective members. The first call, as provided by the law, was 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus, or one-sixth of the amount subscribed. The second one-sixth is to be called by the Federal Reserve Board within three months and the third within six months. The remaining half may be called at any time.

The amount due on the first call was $3,320,650, but in the aggregate those that have paid have turned in more than the $1,300 still outstanding. Adjustments are being made with the banks that have overpaid, as well as with a few that have underpaid, so that in the end the total payment will be exactly $3,320,650.

The amount to be paid in on Nov. 16 on account of the reserves of the member banks is estimated at $100,000,000. This is payable in gold or lawful money, except that half of any member's payment may be made in approved commercial paper. The stock subscriptions are payable only in gold or gold certificates. This fund is being kept in the vaults of the Clearing House Association for the present.

J. A. BRODERICK, AUDIT CHIEF.

State Bank Examiner Resigns to Go with Federal Reserve.

Joseph A. Broderick has been appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Chief of the Division of Audit and Examination of the new system. This was learned yesterday through an announcement by State Superintendent of Banks Richards of Mr. Broderick's resignation as State Bank Examiner in charge of the Credit Bureau and the Private Bankers' Bureau.

Mr. Broderick has a national reputation as an authority on bank examinations. Before his appointment to the Banking Department in 1910 he was connected with the Morton Trust Company for more than ten years. He was responsible for the introduction into the State Banking Department of a system of foreign exchange department examinations. In this connection in 1912 he went to Europe, and was the first American official to examine banking branches abroad.

During the same year Mr. Broderick organized the Credit Bureau of the Banking Department, the work of which consists of collecting and recording detailed information concerning banking institutions and the credit standing of bank borrowers. The system which he perfected has been the means of increasing the effectiveness of bank examinations and of protecting banks against unscrupulous and overcredited borrowers. This system has since been adopted by the banking departments of other States.

In the latter part of 1910 Mr. Broderick made the discoveries which led to the closing of the Northern Bank, the Washington Savings Bank, and the Carnegie Trust Company. He was thereafter associated with District Attorney Whitman in the investigation and trials which resulted in the conviction of William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichman, and other bankers responsible for the failure of the closed institutions.

Mr. Broderick is a member of the New York Credit Men's Association, and has been active in the affairs of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, of which organization he is an honorary member. For a number of years past he has been prominent in the educational activities of the American Institute of Banking.

State Bank Examiner Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., has been appointed by Supt Richards as examiner in charge of the Private Bankers' Bureau, and State Bank Examiner George W. Egbert has been placed in charge of the Credit Bureau.

Mr. Quinn was appointed State Bank Examiner in October, 1910, from the civil service list. Prior to that time he had a practical experience of ten years in the National Bank of Commerce and the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. He has acted for the Banking Department in a number of special investigations, has been Special Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Woodhaven Bank, and, at the request of District Attorney Whitman, is now associated with the prosecution of Henry Siegel, whose trial will begin on Monday next at Geneseo.

Mr. Egbert has been a State Bank Examiner for the last four years, having been appointed from the civil service list in September, 1910. He has had twenty years' practical banking experience. Since January, 1911, he has been acting as Special Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Carnegie Trust Company. He will continue to hold this position in addition to assuming the duties of examiner in charge of the Credit Bureau.

CALL FOR $16,765,975 OUT.

Syndicate Managers to Send Only $80,000,000 Abroad.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., managers of the syndicate to take care of the city's maturing obligations abroad, called on the members yesterday for the payment of the eighth installment next Monday. The amount is twice as large as that of any previous call, totaling $16,765,975. Practically 10 per cent. may be paid in clearing house checks, as the syndicate managers have bought that amount of exchange below the present gold export point, which is $4.90. The balance may be paid either in gold or in foreign exchange.

Of the $100,000,000 subscribed only $80,000,000 is for payments abroad, the rest being for the city's domestic purposes. The payment of the $16,765,975 on Monday will bring the total turned in for this purpose to $51,549,015, leaving less than $80,000,000 to be provided for by gold shipments to Ottawa or by forwarding exchange. Another call for about the same amount is planned for a week from Monday, leaving some $14,000,000 to be paid later.

City bills and notes to the amount of $12,500,000 will be due abroad on Nov. 30, and these have been provided for. The present and later calls will take care of maturities in London and Paris in December.

COMMITTEE SEEKS PROXIES.

Hopes to Elect Five New York Railways Co. Directors.

A committee consisting of Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life; Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Allan Forbes, head of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, is seeking the proxies of income bondholders of the New York Railways Company to be voted at the annual meeting on Dec. 7. Under the indenture of the 5 per cent. bonds the holders got the right to elect five of the company's eleven Directors.

"Heretofore the election has gone by default," said Mr. Kingsley last night. "We propose now to remedy this and have the bondholders express their choice. The five Directors now technically representing the bondholders have, as we believe, misinterpreted the indenture, and as a result the holders of these securities are not now receiving the income to which they are entitled by the earnings of the road."

The institutions represented by the committee are large holders of the income bonds. Recently they brought suit against the company for an accounting on the ground that bond owners had not received all the income to which they were entitled.

POOL ALMOST SUBSCRIBED.

Only $20,000,000 of Cotton Fund Remains to be Pledged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Only $20,000,000 of the $100,000,000 to be raised for the "cotton pool" by banks in the States that do not grow cotton remains to be pledged, according to a statement issued this afternoon by Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo's statement reads:

"Highly satisfactory progress is being made in the formation of the proposed cotton loan fund. Already $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 allotted to the non-cotton producing States has been pledged, leaving only $20,000,000 more to be subscribed. I am confident that the remainder will be provided shortly.

"All talk about the plan being in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust laws is sheer buncombe. There is no foundation for it."

MORE CURRENCY RETIRED.

Local Banks Take Up Emergency Bills for $10,432,750.

There were further heavy retirements of emergency currency by the New York banks yesterday, the total being $10,432,750. This brings the whole amount retired so far to about $34,000,000, out of about $133,000,000 issued to New York banks. The National City Bank, which has turned back large amounts in the last two days, has now cancelled nearly all it had taken out.

The advance of the tax on emergency currency to 3½ per cent. on Nov. 1 and the prospective advance to 4 per cent. on Dec. 1, with the approaching opportunity for rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank, taken with the continued heavy inflow of currency from the interior, have operated to stimulate these retirements.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, has been elected a Director of the Federal Sugar Refining Company.

Directors of the Federal Utilities Company, Inc., yesterday elected George T. Ordway President to succeed De Forest Candee, resigned. Mr. Ordway is connected with the banking firm of Bertron, Griscom & Co. Mr. Candee will continue as a Director.

So far this week $3,500,000 of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company have been deposited with the Protective Committee of Bondholders, making the total to date exceed $37,000,000 of the $71,000,000 bonds outstanding.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.32
Belcher	.73	Ophir	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.04	Union Con	.03
Crown Point	.28	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.65	Diamondf. Daley	.02
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B.	.02
Midway	.06	Florence	.27
Mizpah Ext	.20	Goldf. Con. Mines	.92
Montana	.39	Goldfield Merger	.16
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext	.49
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.25	Nevada Hills	.25
West End	.56	Round Mountain	.28

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.19	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.02		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	5	5¼
Elkton	43½	44	McKinney	36	42
El Paso	85	105	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	2		Portland	102½	104
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	109	111
Isabella	10⅝	11	Rav. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 4:

	Nov. 4.	Month.	Fisc. Year.
Customs	$107,587	$931,477	$76,949,021
Ordinary	644,045	2,332,021	110,334,327
Corp. & inc. tax	16,627	42,333	8,513,914
Miscellaneous	40,485	257,197	28,897,674
Total	848,746	3,563,025	224,395,437
Expenditures	2,589,109	7,673,238	209,798,011
Deficit	1,740,363	4,110,213	45,402,573

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Keusch & Schwartz Co. Inc.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade / New York Produce Exchange / Buffalo Chamber of Commerce / Phila. Commercial Exchange
GRAIN BROKERS
Direct Private Wires to The Chicago Board of Trade
INSTANTANEOUS SERVICE
Produce Exchange, New York — Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago — Bourse Building, Philadelphia

To Holders of the First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF
KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY
DUE MAY 15, 1913
AND
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing such Bonds:—

The Committee representing the holders of bonds deposited under the agreement dated April 3, 1913, announces that it has arranged for the payment on November 16, 1914, at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on said bonds from May 15, 1914, to November 15, 1914, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. The interest received by the Committee on the deposited bonds will be paid at said time and place to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds. **The bonds and Certificates of Deposit must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment and must be accompanied by the Certificates required by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax Law.**

Dated November 7, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
J. J. HANAUER,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON, New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, Boston, Counsel.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$59,995,069.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,214.27
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		5,077,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		19,626,204.94
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		28,460.00
Bonds loaned		820,202.37
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		27,057,630.40
All other stocks		52,900.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Customers' liability, account letters of credit		15,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$2,651,809.42	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	220,829.63	
Checks and other cash items	136,996.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,238,914.45	
Notes of other national banks	3,909,790.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	799.56	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	24,913,763.65	
Legal-tender notes	1,138,102.00	
		37,266,004.77
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		1,430,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed), less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		482,422.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,003,850.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		161,506.84
Total		$154,771,465.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
New York, November 4, 1914.
The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 16th, 1914.
The Transfer books will close from 12 o'clock noon of November 7th, 1914, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 17th, 1914.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
New York, November 4, 1914.
The Board of Directors of Pratt & Whitney Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 16th, 1914.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon of November 7th, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 17th, 1914.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
43 Cedar St., New York City.
A dividend of Three (3.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 25th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th instant of November, 1914, upon receipt of a dividend order.
Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Coupons due December 1st upon the first mortgage bonds of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. will be paid in full without deduction, upon presentation to the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, with the certificates attached required by the Treasury regulation in relation to the collection of income tax.
Dated November 7th, 1914.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 7, 1914.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 11th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., November 6th, 1914.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY INCORPORATED for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 182 William Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
VICTOR F. RIDDER, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 31, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 18 minutes to Forest Hills. Take
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 miles from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

In the Heart of the Pines
Laurel House
LAKEWOOD
NOW OPEN.
Providing the acme of comfort with most attractive surroundings. Thorough appointments and service.
ANNUAL FALL
GOLF TOURNAMENT
NOV. 5TH, 6TH, 7TH.
Detailed information and terms may be obtained by addressing
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Fall Tournament Lakewood Country Club, Nov. 5, 6, 7.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. I. WOEHR, Prop.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular. Booklet. Phone 135. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL & COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Latz-Keller "; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA
Hotel Green—Pasadena
FIREPROOF. ELEVATION, 1,000 FEET.
The de luxe Hotel of Southern California.
D. B. PLUMER, GENERAL MANAGER.
B. F. CUSHING, Ass't Manager.
"The Land of Sunshine and Flowers."
Finest Winter Climate in the World.
Winter rendezvous for America's most representative families. 300 miles of boulevards for motoring. Four splendid golf courses.
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DUTY ON COMMISSION.

Non-Compliance with Tariff Law Causes Complication.

The Government lost yesterday in an attempt to bar importers' invoices in cases where shippers of goods or their agents here have failed to comply with the requirements of the Tariff act of 1913, relating to the data to be supplied in accordance with Paragraph C, Section 3. Busk & Daniels of this city purchased mantle tweeds of Ashton, Hoare & Co., Limited, Manchester, England. On each invoice is set forth an item entitled "commission," which was allowed by the Customs Examiner, although that official was unable to learn from the entry or invoice papers when, where, and of whom the goods were purchased, as well as the price paid for the cloth.

Collector Malone, dissatisfied with the omission in the invoices of the information called for by law, filed an appeal for reappraisement with a single General Appraiser, claiming that as the law had not been complied with, the commissions should be held dutiable. The case came before Judge Sullivan, who took much testimony. The evidence was conflicting. An affidavit upon the back of the invoices made by one of the Directors of Ashton, Hoare & Co. declared his firm to be the sellers of the goods, while the report of the Special Treasury Agent stated that Mr. Hoare admitted to him that his firm were not agents and never acted in any way as commission agents for Busk & Daniels.

The invoices all declared that the merchandise was purchased for Busk & Daniels, London, the English firm, and are signed by the latter without stating whether the firm was purchaser, seller, or agent. At the hearing a private letter was introduced showing the mill cost of the cloth, but not stating from whom purchased. The facts disclosed that Ashton, Hoare & Co. are not the manufacturers of the goods, although from the documentary evidence the house was the seller.

Judge Sullivan, sitting as a single reappraisement official, held that as there was an entire non-compliance with the tariff law with reference to what an invoice must show when the goods are purchased, the Examiner erred in allowing the commission. The General Appraiser ruled that the commission must be disallowed under the circumstances, and included in the dutiable foreign market value of the cloth. "Unless compliance is had," said Judge Sullivan, "it is a serious question whether a reappraisement ought to be heard on appeal. The habit of filing invoices and not complying with the law, or concealing the real conditions, is a vicious one, and ought not to be permitted under a statute as clear and expressive as the Tariff act of 1913. In my opinion, the statute does not permit an appeal to reappraisement when no attempt has been made to comply with its terms, and certainly no effort was made to comply in the present reappraisement."

Board 3, however, took a contrary view from the single General Appraiser and accepted the importer's appeal. The board, consisting of Judges Waite and Hay, reverses the single General Appraiser and holds that the commission is non-dutiable, as claimed by the importers. While the board hands down no opinion, it is understood that the usual practice of this Collector accepted the invoices in the first place, it was incumbent upon the board to consider the case. It is inferred that the Collector should have rejected the invoices when they first were presented at the Custom House.

Return of Goods Flourishing.

Retailers, accustomed in the past to return goods shipped to them where an immediate market did not offer itself for their sale, are taking advantage of the present situation of business to indulge more than ever in this practice. There have been recently, according to credit men who have cases of the sort come up, a number of new names added to the list of old- offenders. The feature of such practices now, however, is that no excuse is offered when the merchandise is shipped back. The impression is conveyed that the manufacturer should know enough of depressed conditions to take back the goods without question. How to deal with this evil at the present is a question that is puzzling those who are made its victims. It is hardly profitable just now to take steps toward compelling the purchaser to keep what has been delivered. Most creditors believe that it is best to reserve action until the customer attempts to place another order and then obtain a guarantee that no return will be made in the second instance.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Prices.
New Orleans	2,320	7 5-16c
Galveston	1,000	7⅜c
Mobile	50	7¼c
Savannah	2,903	7¼c
Charleston	200	7¼c
Wilmington	...	7¼c
Norfolk	436	7¼c
Memphis	4,150	7¼c
Augusta	1,303	7¼c
Houston	4,852	7⅜c
Dallas	10,062	6 15-16c

WAR TAX QUESTION RAISED.

Bankers Seek Decision on Ownership Certificates.

Banks and trust companies that handle large amounts of bond coupons for collection expect an early ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question that has been raised as to the possible collection of a war tax on the certificates of ownership that must be filed with such coupons under the income tax regulations. The War Revenue act says:

"Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act, 10 cents."

It is not believed that Congress had any intention of putting a tax on these ownership certificates, which are used largely for claiming exemption from the income tax for the interest received. In many cases it would be cheaper to pay the income tax, although there were no liability for it, than to pay a ten-cent war tax on each certificate.

The point has been made that these certificates are not "required by law," as they are not provided for in the income tax law, but expert legal opinion is that they are required by law, nevertheless, inasmuch as rulings of the Internal Revenue Collector, if not contrary to the law, have the force of law, and these certificates have been demanded by the Commissioner in the administration of the Income Tax act.

The prevailing opinion among bankers is that rather than be forced into any such technical interpretation the Treasury Department should ignore the possible application of the war tax to these certificates, and this has been suggested to the Washington authorities. The further point is made that ownership declarations are not in realty certificates at all, although loosely described as such, but are merely notices in writing that the coupon payments are or are not exempt from the income tax.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TEHUANTEPEC RUBBER CULTURE COMPANY.—Judge Hand of the United States District Court has appointed Ernest A. Cardozo receiver. The company has a rubber plantation in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and an office in this city at 82 Beaver Street. An equity suit was brought by Eugene H. Caplan, a bondholder. The company is said to have 3,000 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz covered by a mortgage to secure the bonds, but no other assets.

AARON GARFINKEL, tailors' trimmings, 64 Hester Street, has assigned to Jacob Stutsky. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Bernard Levine, Seilg Lasher, and Alex Friedman.

MAX N. WARNOW, Druggist.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Henry Klein & Co. and Harry Gottfried. It was alleged that he has made an assignment to Alfred Wood. Liabilities are $3,400 and assets $1,000.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him as the Yonkers Merchandise Company at Yonkers by Benjamin Hyman, Joseph Sindarsky, and H. Chervon. Wallick Iron Works; $5,000; D. A. Linsky, J. Pollack, H. Chervon, 180 Thatford Av., B'klyn.

Delmont Cafe; $10,000; S. M. Winget, E. Davis, V. Specht, Buffalo.

Sanitary Sugar Dispenser Corp.; $20,000; H. Bondnar, I. and J. Cohen, 90 E. B'way.

S. Koty & Son, shirts; $7,500; B. Harry and S. Koty, 123 Berriman St., B'klyn.

Cleveland Metallic Bed Co.; $10,000; F. Gilbert, A. Murry Rosenthal, L. Lanterstein, 43 Exchange Pl.

Oronoque Realty Corp.; $10,000; E. S. Ross, F. Sowers, D. W. Richards, 141 B'way.

Voluntary dissolutions: Wilson Kenney Optical Co., Ithaca; The Hermluck Co., B'klyn; New Process Rawhide Co., Syracuse.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 6.—Charters filed today: Cranford Homes Co., Orange, real estate; $20,000. James S. Reap, Brooklyn; Thomas A. Davis, E. L. Davis, Orange.

R. H. B. Mfg. Co., Irvington, automobiles and motor cycles; $20,000. William P. Reibold, Irvington; Gerald Hanney, Herbert L. Edinger, East Orange.

Sentinel Safety Elevator Switch Co., Elizabeth; $20,000. Louise A. Euler, Helena E. Croft, Eugene J. Croft, Elizabeth.

Zimmer Chemical Co., Clifton; $15,000. Jacob Zimmer, Louis Levy, Clifton; Michael J. Kocck, Passaic.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting a gain and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$2,716,103	+ $90,461
Twelve roads	10,573,472	— 3,659,074
Total (15 roads)	13,289,575	— 3,568,613

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

25 roads	$80,119,365	+ $3,954,975
43 roads	148,853,537	— 12,288,818
Total (68 roads)	228,972,902	— 8,333,843

NET.

29 roads	$39,263,663	+ $4,244,719
39 roads	64,060,376	— 6,025,165
Total (68 roads)	103,923,939	— 1,780,446

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September:

	1914	1913	Increase
Mileage	2,038	2,035	3
Gross	$4,066,891	$4,076,342	$20,540
Net af taxes	1,340,486	1,232,878	107,612
Other income	178,399	63,199	115,200
Total income	1,518,885	1,296,072	222,812
Surp's aft chgs	1,119,905	912,538	207,372
Three ms.grss	11,831,020	11,882,527	*51,508
Net aft taxes	3,729,116	3,556,141	173,975
Other income	415,506	177,628	237,878
Total income	4,144,715	3,732,768	411,946
Surp's aft chgs	2,949,529	2,601,138	348,391

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE for September:

	1914	1913	Increase
Mileage	2,319	2,325	*6
Gross	$1,743,779	$1,527,845	$215,934
Net aft taxes	583,853	187,206	396,646
Three months gross	4,747,396	4,445,158	302,238
Net aft taxes	1,306,803	477,278	831,529

*Decrease.

QUEBEC CENTRAL for the year ended June 30:

	1914	1913	1912
Gross earnings	$1,533,174	$1,529,741	$1,354,811
Oper. expenses	1,078,617	1,086,640	948,976
Net earnings	474,557	463,201	410,835
Other income	11,461	30,527	11,744
Total income	486,018	493,728	422,579
Charges	257,560	269,897	282,285
Surplus	228,458	223,831	140,344
Prev. surplus	75,878	74,979	77,000
Total surplus	304,036	298,810	217,349
Special appro	93,000	87,967	28,000
Diva	135,264	135,264	114,370
P. L. sur	75,771	75,578	74,979

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for September:

	1914	1913	Decrease
Gross	$597,213	$602,368	$5,155
Net aft taxes	276,695	276,723	28
Three ms.grss	1,639,328	1,678,681	39,353
Net aft taxes	690,489	740,517	50,027

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1914	1913	Increase.
T'l r'c's fr. op.	$2,900,522	$2,857,571	$42,951
Exp. priv.	1,379,150	1,413,321	*34,170
Total tran. rev	1,521,371	1,444,250	77,121
Total op. exp	1,542,299	1,447,507	94,791
Net oper. rev.	20,432	28,428	*7,996
Taxes	17,380	15,810	1,570
Oper. income	3,045	12,618	*9,571
Mileage st'd	39,356	33,488	5,867
Mileage oth. l's	4,731	4,856	*225

*Decrease.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1914	1913	Increase.
T'l rec. fr. op.	4,093,273	3,804,405	454,868
Exp. priv.	2,006,230	1,777,007	229,812
Total tran. rev	2,062,458	1,837,397	225,055
Non-transp. rev	182,186	191,810	*9,623
T'l oper. revs.	2,224,940	2,019,208	215,432
T'l oper. exp.	2,287,124	1,980,473	267,651
Net oper. def.	22,484	129,734	32,218
Taxes	33,623	31,878	3,745
Oper. def.	55,126	2,148	55,983
Mile st'm rd.	70,170	57,247	12,923
Mile other l's.	3,675	4,059	*383

*Decrease. †Surplus.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the nine months ended September 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net earn.	†$39,900	†1,603,138	$958,062
Other income	68,506	41,513	28,787
Total inc.	658,406	1,644,651	1,016,850
Chgs., sk. fd. deprec., &c.	734,222	876,824	592,585
Net deficit	75,816	*767,827	*424,284

*Surplus.
†After deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative, and other expenses.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER AND LIGHT for 1914—

	October.	September.
Gross earnings	262,883	266,126
Net after taxes	121,962	107,640
Surplus after chgs.	79,633	64,986
Bal. aft. pf. divid's.	59,288	44,641

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	435,844	446,208	*10,364
Net	252,194	253,649	*1,455
†Surplus	41,892	44,632	*2,040
3 mos. gross	1,299,324	1,294,539	4,785
Net	747,659	726,007	21,652
†Surplus	110,283	109,582	701

*Decrease. †Surplus after charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1914	1913	Decrease
Total rec. from oper	1,174,079	1,122,879	51,200
Express priv.	598,752	574,448	24,303
Total trans. rev.	575,327	548,430	26,896
Non-tran. rev.	23,479	22,565	913
Total op. rev.	598,807	570,996	27,810
Total op. exp.	535,715	537,614	*1,898
Net op. rev.	63,091	33,381	29,709
Taxes	14,786	13,656	1,130
Oper. income	48,304	19,725	28,581
Mil. steam rds.	33,777	32,541	1,236
Mil. other lines	301	305	36

*Decrease.

WHEAT TRADING TO REOPEN.

Consolidated Exchange Names Wednesday as the Day.

The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday announced that next Wednesday, Nov. 11, trading would be begun in wheat. This statement was issued:

"The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange has voted to trade in American wheat. Deliveries will be nation-wide, delivery prices being based upon the New York price, less the cost of transportation from the point of delivery to New York, deliverers to have the option of delivery in New York or at various points agreed upon. Thus the validity of the contract cannot be questioned and it will be impossible to effect a corner in the option. Trading will begin at 10:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning next, Nov. 11."

The Consolidated recently began negotiations with the petroleum producing companies to start on the board of dealings in certificates for stored oil. Final steps have not yet been announced.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Incorporated today:

Fabiana Sugar Corp.; $100,000; J. J. Bisshy, L. Hesse, J. A. Keenan, 494 4 St., B'klyn.

Crippen Co., musical instruments, talking machines; $50,000; W. S. Furman, W. G. Chittick, J. A. Harway, 32 B'way.

Dexter Co., printers, bookbinders; $25,000; M. M. Keyes, C. Smith, I. H. Dexter, Pearl River.

Italian Coffee Roasting Co.; $10,000; J. and A. Ruggiero, Z. Winsten, 181 Lenox Av.

Gilson Realty Co.; $100,000; G. G. Wells, W. Hanford, 1 E. McDonald, 182 W. 88 St.

Layman Pressed Rod Co.; $100,000; A. Inderbitzen, M. H. Nason, G. B. Hutchings, Stamford, Conn.

Charles Shoe Co.; $75,000; A. and C. Jacobs, G. Goldstein, 585 W. 178 St.

Robert Sayre Kent, Inc., engineering, construction, machinery; $100,000; R. U. Bunker, E. C. and R. S. Kent, 253 80 St., B'klyn.

Home Baking Co.; $5,000; G. G. Wells, J. B. McDonald, W. H. Hanford, 35 Nassau St.

Russell T. Sherwood Grain Co., Monsey; $5,000; W. E. Mullen, P. Granger, R. T. Sherwood.

United Supply Stores, tires, hardware, sporting goods; $5,000; A. W. Chatfield, A. S. Stein, L. G. Duquet, 107 W. 86 St.

Julius Alcan Sons, metal goods, iron work; $5,000; E. J. and J. Mock, Jr., 777 Rutland Rd., B'klyn.

Frederick Meis Realty & Holding Co.; $10,000; R. Sherk, E. Palmer, F. Meis, 893 Jamaica Av., B'klyn.

B. Mayerson & Co., trimmings, textiles; $5,000; H. and D. Mayerson, S. Rosen, 199 6 Av.

Westchester Realty Corp., Mt. Vernon; $10,000; J. A. Bernstein, J. Blank, T. Haebler, 32 Mt. Morris Park W., N. Y. C.

N. Klipstein Co., dairy products; $5,000; S. Spindel, M. Lubarsky, N. Klipstein, 967 Kelly St.

Loechner & Co., seeds, plants; $10,000; O. and M. V. Haase, C. Loechner, 11 Warren St.

Cherwon-Block Iron Works; $5,000; D. A. Linsky, J. Pollack, H. Cherwon, 180 Thatford Av., B'klyn.

Delmont Cafe; $10,000; S. M. Winget, E. Davis, V. Specht, Buffalo.

Sanitary Sugar Dispenser Corp.; $20,000; H. Bondnar, I. and J. Cohen, 90 E. B'way.

S. Koty & Son, shirts; $7,500; B. Harry and S. Koty, 123 Berriman St., B'klyn.

Cleveland Metallic Bed Co.; $10,000; F. Gilbert, A. Murry Rosenthal, L. Lanterstein, 43 Exchange Pl.

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Sentinel Safety Elevator Switch Co., Elizabeth; $20,000. Louise A. Euler, Helena E. Croft, Eugene J. Croft, Elizabeth.

Zimmer Chemical Co., Clifton; $15,000. Jacob Zimmer, Louis Levy, Clifton; Michael J. Kocck, Passaic.

DRY GOODS MEN CAUTIOUS.

Taking Great Care in Placing Orders for Spring Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The warm weather continues to retard retail business, and has its corresponding effect on wholesale business.

"Merchants are cautious in the placing of orders for merchandise for Spring delivery, which indicates that stocks for next season will be on a very healthy basis and not speculative in any sense.

"Annual sales on novelty lines and fancy goods, including ribbons, are showing very good volume."

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrams, William—F. F. Proctor, $347.
Arverne Estates Co., and Alfred C. Michaud—E. T. Sayre et al., $879.
Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.—American Appraisal Co., Inc., $2,626.
Same—Atlas Portland Cement Co., $3,569.
Ader, Eugene—Lord & Taylor, $606.
Augenblick, Irving E. and Samuel Augenblick Co.—A. Warteis, $7,020.
Baker, William—Schulte Realty Co., $562.
Briggs, Lewis W.—H. L. Manges, $252.
Bradhurst, Henry M., Trustee—City of N. Y., $216.
Burgner, James—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $106.
Barrett, E. D.—W. Thomson, $144.
Buschens Hotel Co., Inc.—John Jamsson & Son, Ltd., $329.
Blake, William Z.—W. P. Macleod, $102.
Century Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.—Boaker Contracting Co., $180.
Cooper, Hewitt—M. Cooper, costs, $108.
Consumers Fruit & Produce Stores—United Electric Light & Power Co., $120.
C. W. Jean Co.—G. W. Kennedy, $790.
Conveyer Park Construction Co., and Walter Cohen—A. B. Fletcher, $3,925.
City of N. Y.—H. E. Fox, $308.
Carroll, Daniel J.—Manhattan Bottlers Supplies Mfg. Co., $518.
Cohen, Louis—R. Cohen, costs, $106.
Dreyfuss, Rosalie—International Provision Co., $122.
Dalton, Pauline K.—Sonn Bros. Co., $528.
Doelger, Charles J.—A. Hoffman, $102.
Same—Hagedorn Brewery, $504.
Empire Flour Co.—City of N. Y., $105.
Elbaum, Harry—J. J. Etchingham, $184.
Fort Pitt Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $133.
Feldman, Jacob M.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $181.
Fried, Ike—Central Stamping Co., $128.
Fenton, Webb, Inc.—Canawarta Knitting Co., $2,255.
Friedlander, Philip M.—National Nassau Bank, $216.
Fairfield Landscape and Nurseries Co., William J. Zartman and George P. Pearson—National Surety Co., $963.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—G. H. Brown, $100.
Goldberg Brothers, Frost & Samuel—M. Gross, $2,150.
Glen Island Realty Development Co.—Westchester Lighting Co., $604.
Gottehrer, Aaron—B. K. Bloch, $228.
Gray, Olin D.—Niebold Press, Inc., $8,437.
Gold, Max—Invisible Roll Screen Co., $220.
Gaede, George C.—Joseph H. Davis Building Co., $740.
Gandnar, I. and J. Cohen, 90 E. B'way.
Haight, Allen T.—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $263.
Glass, Louis—M. Vandeweghe et al., $219.
Huddy, Xenophen P.—S. C. Hadden, $121.
Hartstein, Adolph—J. H. Wanzer, $130.
Halsted, Amanda M., J. Henry Halsted and Amanda M. Halsted, executrix; James D. Halsted and J. Henry Halsted, executors—J. W. Place, $3,611.
Hoffeld, Louis—Henry Kupfer & Co., $461.
Hinkel, Edward J.—M. J. Healy, $1,043.
Hyman, Albert—F. E. Aiken, $197.
Imperial Auto Renting Co.—E. D. Erdelye, $419.
Jones, Charles E.—G. A. Bloch, $113.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Edderg, $19,788.
Koch, Henry W. and Henry W. Koch Hair Co.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $276.
Klein, Annie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $500.
Kiefer, Paul, and Jacob Peller—Park Avenue Construction Co., $836.
Kohlreiter, Molly or Minnie and Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $551.
Kost, Eugene J.—M. Aronson, $226.
Kliot, Samuel and Hyman—A. Lebin, $229.
Kleinberger, Henry I.—Royal Weaving Co., $8,106.
Kohlreiter, Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $279.
Lin, Max, and Isidor Ofcharoff—United Electric Light and Power Co., $101.
Louis Bauer Co., Inc.—John F. Boyle Co., $1,000.
Langill Commercial Phonograph Co.—Chemical Engraving Co., $169.
Linch, George W., rec'r—O. Sabella, $144.
Lackenick Realty, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $150.
Murray Hill Transfer Co. and Robert E. Rider—W. Thomson, $302.
Marshall, Ward & Co., Inc.—Goldberg Printing, $569.
Mulvany, Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.
Mackie, Cecil D., and John E. Ward—I. Feinberg, $206.
Metz, Coleman—M. Kaplan, et al, $130.
Martin, William N.—G. A. Carleton, $491.
McGrim, Frank—J. Dietz, $506.
Meadows, Thomas G.—Whilden Hancock, N. Y., $1,571.
Maraseo, Carmine, and Pietro Alvino, ex'rs—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of N. Y., $11,344.
Mitchell, Caroline R.—C. B. Smith, $2,162.
Minocio, John—B. G. Bloch, $130.
McKnight, Edgar S.—F. C. Kehoe, $129.
Mannillo, Zelinda E.—Saranac Realty Co., $5,146.
Myers, T. Franklin—C. A. Dards, $194.
Matham, Siegmund or Samuel—First National Bank of Jamaica, $718.
O'Rourke, Daniel J.—Huron Cigar Co., $126.
O'Neil, Thomas—H. Koehler & Co., $868.
Pain Fireworks Display Co. of America—H. Nassberg, $1,519.
Power, Maurice J.—Brooks Bros., $124.
Reliable Amusement Co.—W. Diener, $142.
Royal Theatre Co.—N. Y. City Car Adv. Co., $155.
Robertson, Joseph A.—Monolith Realty Co., $281.
Ray Auto Renting Co.—M. Blitfeld, $229.
Sievers, Geo. W.—Borwell, Keller & Co., $496.
Steinlein, John—A. Ekelman, $158.
Streithorst, William—B. K. Bloch, $369.
Steinlein, John—A. Ekelman, $138.
Schmitt, Conrad—N. Sobel, $153.
Small, Cyrus W.—D. Mackey, $534.
Sellitto Construction Co., Philip de Blasi, and Alfonso de Blasi—G. Singer, $2,572.
Scott, Ellen R., executrix—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in City of N. Y., $23,840.
Smith, Aaron—Security Bank of N. Y., $267.
Sobolsky, Isaac, and Annie Jacobs—People, &c., $1,500.
Stampler, Dora, and Coppel Stugensky—Same, $500.
St. Olga's Ladies' Aid Society of N. Y.—E. Honkowska, $116.
Starkey, Thomas J.—Meyer, Donker-Sinram Co., $231.
Soresi, Angelo L.—H. Picard, $512.
Schweiger, Max, and Hyman Raphain—J. D. Silberstein et al., $136.
Sutherland, Clarence E.—O. L. Lesser, $743.
United Haberdashers, Inc.—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., $346.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—N. Schweitzer et al., $671.
Vikman, John D.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $447.
Walsh, John F.—Michael Cohen & Co., $884.
White, Evelyn H.—S. Blumberg, $197.
Wasserbach, John C.—Fichtenberg Goods Co., $125.
Zimat, Victor, and Elias Randel—Frankfurt-Barnett Co., $184.
Zenker, Charles—Irving National Bank of New York, $521.
Zucker, Robert M.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $1,314.

In Bronx County.

Bronx Variety Co.—M. Marks, $150.
Dale, William L.—Motor Boat Publishing Co., $247.
Klausner, Samuel—A. Berustein, $3,818.
Lietta, Alonzo W.—E. Thompson & Co., $220.
Mondschein, Louis—H. Hollander, $176.
Milone, Antonio—Same, $282.
Munn, Charles A.—Same, $447.
Margald, Emil—Same, $125.
Monahan, Edward F.—Same, $222.
McKeon, Francis P.—Same, $1,975.
Mayer, Gustav—Same, $192.
Moss, Louis A.—Same, $140.
Mount Company of New York, $234.
McWilliam, Robert—Same, $125.
Moresch, Samuel—Same, $126.
Murray, Thomas—Same, $125.
McLoughlin, Thomas J.—Same, $125.
Potter, Emily C.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $125.
Palumbo, Vincenzo—L'Araldo Italiano Pub. Co., $112.
Schreiber, Fiora and Mooney—John S. Lamson & Co., $388.
Same—Same, $390.
Smith, Barry D.—City of New York, $126.
Smith, Edward L.—Same, $220.
Smith, Eugene N.—Same, $104.
Smith, Henry B.—Same, $125.
Schwarsler, Joseph, Jr.—Same, $125.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when the judgment was filed:

Alton, Lee G.—L. D. Lovell, Feb. 9, 1914, $768.
Astoria Glass Works and Harry L. Smith—J. T. Trunst et al., April 18, 1900, $558.
Campbell, Wm. F.—T. Kenny, Feb. 17, 1914, $1,154.
Hoadley, Geo. W.—Long-Bell Lumber Co., April 10, 1911, $514.
London Construction Co., Louis London, Louis E. Gunast, Louis London, and Albert London—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $519.
Otis, Chas. E.—J. C. Shilling, Dec. 13, 1913, $109.
Spencer, Scott C.—E. F. Spencer, Oct. 21, 1906, $145.
St. Martin, Elizabeth—J. Klugman, June 24, 1914, $1,087.
Middleton, Merle

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

216—Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. Ada R. Wright.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to affirm on or before the 9th inst.

66—Frank J. Willoughby v. Chicago.—Submitted.

67—Edwin J. Mercelis v. John A. Wilson.—Submitted.

74—Joe Judge and M. Bunting v. Frank M. Powers.—Passed, to be restored.

68—New York Elec. Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Argument continued.

64—Peter H. Anderson v. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Nov. 9: 67, 69, 71, 72, (and 54,) 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10 A. M.

Note.—Trials begin Nov. 11. Term ends Nov. 20.

Nat L Co<CNY.	Woods<Edwin Terry.
Devlin<H N Dubois.	Connett<New Haven.
Goodwin-Gallagher< Transfer 17.	Nooney<Knick Ice.
Collins<Ashbourne.	Cent Leather<Hyperia.
G F Harms Co<Union.	Burke<Peter Dahl.
Youker<Onondaga.	Tebo Basin<Priscilla.
Moore<Hamburg-Am.	Stillwaggon<Auburn.
Smith Co<No. 9.	Nat L Co<Edwina.
Eady<Luckenbach.	Munde<Mongebello.
Livingston<L. Rugge.	Ylfobre<Atlantic and Caribbean Co.
Postal Tel Co<P San-for Ross.	Nooney<Paulsen Co.
Mesick<Bully.	Cannon<Majestic.
Lippman<Wapello.	Bogg<E J Walter.
Woods<W E Cleary.	Hansen<Campenello.
Parker<Victoria.	Jacobi<Meadow-Hen.
Boston P Co<CNY.	C T Harms<CNY.
Moran Co<Molengraard	Moran Co<A W Snow.
White Star Co<Nancy	Niagara Co<Nettie.
Rogers<NYC No. 4.	Duane<Herni.
Aswad<Montauk.	Lehigh V Co<Bath.
Downey<Allison White	NY & P R RR<Barry
Quigley<P Hoffman.	CNY & P R RR.
Smith<Wrestler.	Lehigh V Co<Trans 6.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS:

People ex rel. Eugene T. Lenahan, relator, v. Max S. Grifenhagen as Register, &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

German Savings Bank in the City of New York, applt., v. Philip Wagner as committee, &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs.

John Batt & Co., Ltd., respt., v. Ellis P. Earle, applt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff on verdict, with costs to appellant.

Charles Frohman, plff., v. William G. Fitch and another, defts.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs.

William J. Shaw, an infant, respt., v. Hethschild Realty Co., applt.—Judgments and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Sixty Wall Street, respt., v. Joseph R. Clevenger, applt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to appellant to abide event, and judgment of Municipal Court reversed and new trial granted.

Stephen K. Watts, respt., v. Doull Miller Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and disbursements, (Clarke, J., dissenting.)

Kaufman Costume Co., respt., v. Kaufman Gown Co., Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, (Clarke, J., dissenting.)

Joseph Larocque, respt., v. New York Herald Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., applt., v. Charles E. Littlefield, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Greenbaum, J.

Re the account of William N. Bavier and Nathaniel A. McBride, as exrs., &c., of Mary A. B. Burns, decd.; re the account of William N. Bavier and Nathaniel A. McBride, as exrs. of Robert Burns, decd.—Decree, so far as appealed from, reversed, and clause inserted as directed in opinion, with costs to the trustees and guardian payable out of the estate.

Eugene Higgins, plff., v. Alwold Realty Co. and ano., defts.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Hotel Claridge Co., Inc., respt., v. George Rector, Inc., applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

James H. Warner, applt., v. Edwin D. Morgan and ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Garabaldi Realty and Constr. Co., respt., v. Giuseppina Saltangelo and ano., applts.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellants in this court and in the court below.

Morris Levenson, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co., applt.—Order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in this court and in the court below.

Scott & Fowles Co., respt., v. Nannie H. Wright, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Robert G. McGann, plff., v. Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co., deft.—Judgment ordered by plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs.

John C. Stinner, respt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event on the ground that the verdict of the jury as to the negligence of the defendant and the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence is against the weight of evidence.

Samuel Goldberg, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., applt.; Charles S. Wise, respt., v. Joseph H. Hoadley, applt., John B. Butler, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.; Katherine T. New and another, applts., v. Anna M. Burnett, impld, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Stephen A. Nethercott, rel., v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commr., &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Ruth A. Hagan, respt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Essex County National Bank, respt., v. Fourth Nat. Bank of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, Inc., respt., v. John R. Hoyt, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Hub-Dusha Co., respt., v. Germania Bank of the City of N. Y., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. (Ingraham, P. J., and Betchelder, J., dissenting.)

Clement H. Smith and another, respts., v. Susan C. Steers, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. (Ingraham, P. J., and Betchelder, J., dissenting on the ground that the contract between the parties did not authorize the plaintiff to make repairs at the expense of the defendant.)

Globe Lithographing Co., respt., v. Morris Park Estates, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peek Bros. & Winch, respt., v. Archibald Davidson, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William S. Hereshoff, respt., v. American & British Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Ebling Brewing Co., applt., v. Giuseppe Fusco, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William I. Cohn & ano., respts., v. Standard Mail Order Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Empire Cream Separator Co., respt., v. Walter J. Diamond, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

U. S. Asphalt Refining Co., applt., v. Texas Co., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel., John Mulhern, applt., v. Independent Dock Builders' Benevolent Union, &c., respt.; People ex rel., August Heimstrom, v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions granted, with $10 costs.

Charles D. Barry et al., appits., v. David Silberstein et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re Henry Nichols.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Abraham G. Lampke.—Respondent censured.

Re Clarence F. Birdseye.—Respondent suspended for one year.

Re Nathan Kopf.—Respondent suspended for one year.

Frank R. Foss v. Lillian K. Foss.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re Charles H. Stoddard.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Cohn< Rosenberg — Phoenix Ingraham. D'Alesio< Battilore—Orson R. Raynor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Amer. Slicing Machine Co., applt., v. Maxwell Corkedale, rspdt.—The motion to dismiss appeal is granted, with $10 costs.

Martin Behrer, &c., respdt., v. Mary Ernst, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, on condition that appellant place the case on the calendar for the December term, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mary L. Clark, rspdt., v. James M. Clark, applt., and Hudson Iron Works, rspdt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs to each of the rspdts.

Same v. same.—Motion to restore appeal to calendar denied.

Luigi Cucco and ano., rspdts., v. Classon Bldg. Co. and ano., rspdts.—The respondents should deposit with the County Clerk for inspection, pending certification of the case, the exhibits; and the appellants may have five days after notice of the submission of such exhibits to the County Clerk to procure certification of the case of appeal, place the same on the calendar, and be ready for argument when reached.

Francisco Dioguardi, applt., v. Nassau RR., rspdt.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Charles Fresuck, rspdt., v. Pittsburgh Const. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Mary E. George, as Exec'tx, &c., v. Margaret J. Johnson as Admix., &c., def.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Herbert R. Gibbs, rspdt., v. Knickerbocker Savgs. & Loan Co., applt.—Motion granted on condition that within five days after entry of order herein, applt. pay to rspdt. the sum of $10 costs; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park for condemnation of certain lands, &c.—Appeals Nos. 1 and 2.—Motion to resettle orders in accordance with stipulations signed by the parties, granted.

Re petition of William W. Farley, Comm. of Excise, for an order revoking and cancelling Liquor Tax Certificate No. 23,169 issued to Abram V. Decker, and transferred to Elnathan Gazley.—Motion for stay granted by default.

Re Supplementary Proceedings, Charles S. Gladden, judg. deb., v. Robert H. Archbold, and ano., judg. debtors.—Motion to resettle order made and entered, granted, without costs.

Edward B. Kinsella, rspdt., v. Lee Shubert, applt.—Motion denied.

McNulty Bros., plt'ff, v. Carston Henry Offerman et al., applts., impleaded, &c.—Motion granted.

Charles M. Nolson, an infant, &c., applt., v. Benjamin F. Connor, rspdt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel Ida von Claussen, relator, v. Henry Scholtan, Warden of the City Prison, &c., rspdt.—Motion for stay denied, and temporary stay vacated.

William J. Rague, applt., v. N. Y. Evening Journal Pub. Co., respt.—Motion granted.

Mary Rosenberg, rspdt., v. Rose Hallock, applt.—Motion for stay granted on condition that within ten days the applt. file a bond to pay the amount of the fine, together with any costs and disbursements on appeal. In default thereof, motion denied.

Arthur Suhr, an infant, applt., v. Benjamin F. Connor, rspdt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob Bachmann, applt., v. Mathilde Spinghel and August Bergemann, def.; Simon Fritz and ano., rspdts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackmar at Special Term.

Leopold Brand, applt., v. Frank Hasbrouck, Supt. of Ins., rspdt.—Judgment is affirmed, with costs.

Frank A. Cunningham, applt., v. Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry., rspdt.—Judgment modified by striking out the words "upon the merits," and as thus modified affirmed, without costs.

Curtis Lumber Co., rspdt., v. Thrall Const. Co. et al., applts.—Order of County Court of Kings Co. reversed, with $10 costs, on authority and motion remitted to said court for disposition in accordance with said authority.

James R. Davis, applt., v. Emma Estelle Davis, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. No opinion.

John Pugh, applt., v. Atlantic Stevedoring Co., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Annie Epstein, plff., v. Rebecca Werbelovsky et al., defs.; Abraham Werbelovsky et al., as exrs., &c., applt.; Albert E. Richardson, rspdt.—Appeal dismissed on consent, without costs.

Elizabeth Fatum, rspdt., v. Bklyn. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Queens unanimously affirmed, with costs.

A. Brendan Ford, applt., v. Robert E. Ford, as admr., &c., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gustave A. Gutting et al., rspdts., v. Othilda Eliermann, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George S. Hays, applt., v. Attilio Pasquini, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ewald Horning, as admr., &c., rspdt., v. Beadleston & Woers, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

In application of Frank D. Carver, applt., for peremptory writ of mandamus; William H. Abbott, Jr., Acting Comm. of Tenement House Dept., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of George B. Hawthorne, applt., for writ of mandamus, against Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Comm., &c., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Aaron Johanson, rspdt., v. James Shewan et al., applts.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Machs. Kochman, rspdt., v. Sona Ratner, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

George Loudon, applt., v. William A. Solling, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Charles H. Mills, respdt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Esther Mirr, an infant, respdt., v. Robert S. McCreery, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within 20 days plaintiff stipulate to reduce the amount of recovery to the sum of $7,500, exclusive of costs in which event the judgment as so modified, and the order are unanimously affirmed, without costs.

John O'Leary, respdt., v. Hay Foundry and Iron Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Michael Pratt, respdt., v. Henry D. McKee and William Beers, &c., applts.—Order of June 29, 1914, reversed, and stay vacated, without costs. Appeal from order of July 6, refusing to modify the prior order dismissed, without costs.

Peoples National Bnk., respdt., v. Paul Schissel, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel Bowery Bay Bldg. and Imp. Co., appl't, v. Lawson Purdy, et al, Comm. of Taxes, respdts.—Final order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel George B. Hawthorne, relator, v. Rhinelander Waldo, respt.—The determination of the Commissioner is therefore confirmed, and the writ quashed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel Urban Water Supply Co., applt., v. Maurice F. Connolly, as Pres. of Queens, respdt.—Order denying motion for a writ of mandamus affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, as a matter of law. Appeal from order denying motion for reargument dismissed, with $10 costs.

Eloise F. Regan, as admx., &c., respdt. v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co., applt.—Judgments and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Morris Schneider, respdt., v. William W. Farley, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs of the appeal, and the complaint dismissed, with costs.

William E. D. Stokes, respdt., v. Orlando T. Carpenter and Reese Carpenter, applts.—As one of the defendant-appellants has died since this appeal was taken the action should be revived against his representatives before the appeal is determined. After the order of revival has been entered the appeal may be placed upon the calendar and resubmitted.

E. Platt Stratton, plff-applt., v. Elizabeth J. Graham, def.-applt.—Judgment varied so far as to make the defendant's recoveries of possession of the diamonds dependent upon her payment of the amount theretofore adjudged to plaintiff for his debt, interest, and costs; and as thus modified judgment affirmed, without cost of these appeals to either party.

Julius Straus, applt., v. Robert Y. Slater, et al, defs. and respdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Hyman Suss, respdt., v. William W. Farley, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs of the appeal and complaint dismissed with costs.

Aaron D. Templeton and Evanda R. Templeton, respdts., v. The Panobrocis Society et al, defts., Winfield L. Morse, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ulster Brick Co., respdt., v. Murtha & Schmohl Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward Van Fradenburgh and Katherine G. Wiggins, respdts., v. Home Fire Ins. Co. of Broome Co., N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs.

Charles W. Winne, applt., v. Queens Land and Title Co., Inc., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Demarest< Deane—Benjamin F. Gerding.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Luigi Castaldo<George Esposito—J. D. Tobias.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Gerewitz<Neuberger—James T. Bunt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The assignment of 1st Lt. J. M. Armstrong, M. R. C., to active duty Oct. 5 to 8 in orders of Oct. 15, Ft. Snelling, Minn., is confirmed and approved.

Orders Oct. 5 as to 1st Lt. N. M. Beardslee, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. J. K. Jemison, C. A. C., 146 Co., to unassigned, and to Ft. Monroe, Va., Dec. 30 to take course at Artillery School.

Orders June 24 as to 1st Lt. (now Capt.) J. A. Mack, C. A. C., and Capt. S. F. Dallam, Q. M. C., (now 9 Cav.), revoked.

Capt. R. M. Mitchell, C. A. C., 129 Co., to unassigned, and to staff of commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett.

2d Lt. E. Korjan, Phpns Scouts, Letterman Hosp., San Fran., to Manila, sailing about Dec. 5.

Changes in C. A. C.—Maj. W. R. Smith, from asst. to chief of Coast Artillery, Dec. 1, then to Ft. Monroe, Va.; Capt. S. D. Embick, 98 Co., to unassigned, Dec. 1, and as asst. to chief of Coast Artillery.

1st Lt. C. C. Hewitt, C. E., on arrival in U. S., to this city and report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Maj. S. H. Wathsam, M. C., inspr. instr. of New York militia, will assume duties of inspr. instr. of sanitary troops of Mass., R. I., and Conn., in addition to his present duties.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., 2 visits per month, beginning this month and ending May, 1915, to Boulder, Colo., to instruct militia cav. there.

Maj. D. L. Reynolds, M. C., to Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 18, to check up property pertaining to field hospital issued to that State.

Maj. S. M. Waterhouse, M. C., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. R. Harris, M. C., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., temp. duty until arrival of Capt. G. I. Jones, M. C., when he will return to his station.

1st Lt. E. E. Bayils, M. C., from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., to Hastings, Col., to inspect Troop A, Col. Nat. Guard.

Capt. L. S. Sheeppard, M. C., to temp. duty at Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. W. S. Grant, 3 Cav., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to his regt.

Leaves: 2d Lt. W. P. Ball, 6 Inf., 2 months, on arrival of 2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21 Inf., at Alcatraz, Cal., and Capt. W. G. Sills, 8 Cav., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Jr. Lt. L. Hingram, the Arkansas to the Wisconsin.

Engrs. H. A. Ellis and M. J. Foster, the Des Moines, to the Nebraska.

P. A. Surgs. H. Shaw, the Prairie, to orders; R. G. Heiner, Atl. Res. Fleet to the Prairie.

Mach. J. A. Davie, resignation accepted.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado, at Bremerton; Walke, at New York Yard; New York, Arkansas, Utah, and New Hampshire, at Southern Drill Grounds; North Dakota, at Tompkinsville; Maryland, at Bremerton; Solace, at Guantanamo; Hull and Lawrence, at Sausalito; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, and E-1, at Norfolk Yard, and the Raleigh, at Manzilo.

Sailed—Saturn, Magdalena Bay for San Diego; New Jersey, Boston for Newport; Proteus, Honolulu, for Hampton Roads; Sacramento, Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H.; Iroquois, Mare Island for San Diego, and the West Virginia, Mazatlan for San Blas.

The North Dakota, now at Tompkinsville, ordered to Norfolk Yard for repairs.

The flag of the commander, 3d Div. Atl. Fleet temp. transferred to the New Jersey.

From Hampton Roads—The collier Proteus goes to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

The Dolphin, now at Washington Yard, will proceed to Norfolk Yard, to arrive by Nov. 9.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Trinity Place, N. s, 70 ft. e. 208.1 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x42.4x108.9x52; six-story loft and store building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against B. H. Shepard and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $110,432.90; taxes, &c, $2,022.50; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, 1,922, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 76x100; two-story theatre; E. S. Appleby and others against Adolph Freund and others; Cannon & C., attorneys; Harry Kampner, referee; due, $29,207.35; taxes, &c, $866.40; to the Dochterman Realty Co. for $45,000.

By James J. Donovan.

160th St, 602 East, s s, 30.2 ft e of Trinity Av, 23.2x50x29.11 to Trinity Av x25x62.11x irr, two-story dwelling; M. T. Rennard against R. H. Neville and others; partition; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; E. J. Flynn, referee; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Morris Park Av, 629, n s, 1,481.11 ft e of Walker Av, 25.2x189.6x28.6x174.2; adjourned to Nov. 20.

226th St, 848 to 856 East, s s, 205 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; Samuel Stecher and others against Grosue Arcolon and others; Charles Tollenis, attorney; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $3,669.65; taxes, &c, $823.58; subject to mortgage of $16,000; to the plaintiff for $17,100.

By George Price.

Edwards Av, n w corner of Marrin St, 50.4x 98.10x50x100; Henry Stellman, trustee, against M. F. McGrail and others; John Kadel, attorney; H. Bayden, J. C. Nat. Bk., referee; due, $1,528.20; taxes, &c, $138; to the plaintiff for $1,550.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 165, east basement; Calogero Caputo to Corrado Carubs and another, 165 Bleecker St, 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Hugo Heyman, 96 William St.

BROADWAY, 1,886, store; Studebaker Corporation of America to Harry S. Houpt, Inc., 1 to 7 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Herman Goldman, 18 Park Row; $4,500

BROADWAY, 1,418, all; Alger Realty Co. to Adolf Lorber, 230 West 113th St, 4 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Isidore Herschfield, 30 Nassau St. $18,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x 70, all; 582 Madison Avenue Co., Inc., to Charles B. Halsey and another, 1,002 Park Av., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

MADISON ST, 28, basement; Vito De Paola to Gaetano Butera, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Guarini & C., 23 New Bowery $234

3D AV, s w corner of 33d St, 24x50; all; Hy. Tichman to Daniel O'Brien, 221 East 33d St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Pakula, Gilbert & Rector, 149 East 84th

3D AV, 1,315, store; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Albert G. Gehmann and another, 1,322 3d Av, 4 8-13 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Hugo Koelker, 149 East 15th St. $650

5TH ST, 536 and 538 East, all; Sarah Gans and another to Abraham Bernstein, 536 East 5th St, 1½ years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph Held, 174 Rivington St. $6,700

10TH ST, 230 East, all; Pasquale Ferri to Israel Kloth, 230 East 10th St, 2 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Edward M. James, 13 Park Row $1,440

37TH ST, 458 to 448 West, tenth, eleventh and twelfth floors; Elsie T. Underhill to Atlantic Lithographic and Printing Co., 128 Mott St, 15 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 31 Chambers

148TH ST, 412 to 418 West, apartment 64 on sixth floor; Nellie E. Peck to Morris Epstein, on premises, 1 years from Nov. 1, 1914 $768

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 166th St, store; George Schaefer to Angelo Riffone, 1,185 Union Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, A. Riffone, 1,185 Union Av. $800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

WABST, Adelaide A., to Kate Glatzmer.. $500

FRANK, William A., to Adelaide A. Wabst $500

LINSLEY, Loretta L., to First National Bank of Southampton, N. Y. $17,500

HAYCOCK, Allan R., to Sarah Haycock..$1

HAYCOCK, Sarah A., to Columbia Trust Co., trustee $1

SMYTH, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co $100

BRATTER, Ignatz, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co $5,500

BOTH, Julia R., to Regina Hyman $1

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Apartment House Site in Fort Washington Section—East Side Baking Plant Sold—Group of Old Greenwich Village Tenements Traded for Bronx Corner.

More activity was seen in the realty market yesterday than was noticeable for the last few days. The Greenwich section and the lower east side both furnished good deals and in the upper Manhattan apartment house area a large sale was closed which will lead to the erection of another apartment house in the Fort Washington section. The property involved is the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street, 125 by 125 and irregular, which has been purchased by Harry and Joseph Falk from Sonn Brothers.

The new owners, who have been active operators in the upper west side area, are preparing to erect a six-story apartment on the Haven Avenue corner and they have obtained a building loan of $120,000 from the sellers. Diagonally opposite, on the southwest corner, the sale of a new five-story apartment was reported yesterday.

East Side Baking Plant Sold.

The old five-story loft structure at 92 to 96 Elizabeth Street, 52 feet south of Grand Street, and which for nearly half a century was used as a bakery, has been sold to on investor who plans to remodel the building for other uses. It has been vacant for about seven months and has been owned for thirty years by Thomas S. Ollive, now Vice President of the National Biscuit Company. The property, covering a plot 75 by 100, has been sold for Mr. Ollive by Hiram Rinaldo, as broker.

For many years the building was the plant of the Bolivar Biscuit Company and which was taken out several years ago by the National Biscuit Company, but it continued to be used as a bakery until a few months ago.

Big Twenty-third Street Lease.

An important step toward the rehabilitation of the old Twenty-third Street shopping block was made yesterday in the leasing of a portion of the building formerly occupied by the furniture firm of Flint & Co. at 43 to 47 West Twenty-third Street and running through the block to 24 to 28 West Twenty-fourth Street. The store, basement, and first three lofts, about 60,000 square feet, have been taken by S. Steinfeld & Co., importers and jobbers, of 600 Broadway. They have been in the old dry goods section for thirty years.

The lease was made by the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter and Heil & Stern for the estate of William C. Schermerhorn and it completes the renting of the north side of Twenty-third Street, with the exception of the four upper lofts in this building and the old Shepard-Knapp Building.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

M. Maier has purchased for investment through O'Reilly & Dahn 121 West 134th Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 25 by 100.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Sykes Realty Company purchased from Mark S. Reardon 494 and 496 Hudson Street, running through to 107 to 115 Bedford Street, near Christopher Street. The Hudson Street frontage is 43 feet, covered with two four-story tenements, and the Bedford Street frontage 80 feet, covered with five three-story tenements.

In exchange the buyer gives the one-story building, containing three stores and a theatre, at the junction of Southern Boulevard, 174th Street and Boston Road, on a plot 75 by 130.

Brooklyn.

Elisha T. Everett has sold for Robert M. Wilson the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 809 Sterling Place to a client, for occupancy.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 75 North Oxford Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, on a lot 25 by 100, for Maude M. Wade to Timothy and Johanna Crawley.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst L. N. Nicholson & Co. have sold to William E. Noble a six-room house on Third Avenue with all improvements and a large plot for $2,650; to Elbert Ellsworth a six-room bungalow with all improvements on Lyndhurst Avenue for $3,250, and to Alphonse Favior a six-room house on Third Avenue with all improvements and a large plot for $2,550.

Suburban.

The Nehring Company has sold to a client Orchard Grove Villa, comprising about thirty-seven acres, located at Saugerties, N. Y. The property was held at $2,200.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company, Inc., has leased for Mrs. Frederick Tilden Brown to Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk for the season of 1915 her property known as "Windward," in Bannister Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years for Mrs. E. S. Dyer to E. T. Herman the four-story high-stoop dwelling 137 West Eighteth Street; also the three-story high-stoop dwelling 129 West Eighteth Street for A. S. Darlington to E. M. Bowen, and the four-story American basement dwelling 235 West 100th Street for Mrs. M. E. Claussen to K. D. Shaw.

Harry Levy has leased for a term of years for the estate of Ludwig Traube a private dwelling located at 80 East Ninetieth Street to Kerin F. Carroll, a member of the firm of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll.

Porter & Co. have leased for the E. Sharaun Company to Joseph Pollard the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 17 East 130th Street.

Commercial Leases.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased for Madison Grant, as trustee of the De Forest Manice estate, the corner store in the building 167 Madison Avenue, being the southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, to Wallach Brothers, who will occupy same as a cigar store; also the store adjoining the corner to Joseph Schneman, who will occupy same for the electrical business.

Building in October.

Building operations in the United States during October showed a sagging tendency, revealed in returns to Bradstreet's Journal by seventy-one cities, which report an aggregate expenditure during October this year of $29,120,875, as against $30,211,356 in September and $34,609,234 in October last year. There is here shown a decrease of 3.6 per cent. from September and of 15.8 per cent. from October last year, with only twenty-five cities showing increases, while forty-six show decreases from the like month of October, 1913.

Realty Notes.

Trinity Court, a six-story loft and office building, at 70 to 76 Trinity Place, was acquired by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on a bid of $90,000 in foreclosure proceedings yesterday. Joseph P. Day, was the auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 290 to 294, n w corner of Orchard St, 65.2x56.6; Earl A. Smith to Bank of Washington Heights, 1,915 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $56,000,) June 4; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway $10,000

CHERRY ST, n s, 100 e nr of Jackson St, 25x108.6x25x107; Michael Gorman to Mary A., his wife, 1,761 Popham Av, all liens, July 16, 1907 $1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88, e s, 62.5 ft s of Grand St, runs e 38.3x e 10.1x n 29.10 x w 19.10xn 0.6x w 20.2x s 5.1x w 29.11x w 12.8x w 30.8 to beginning; Morris Rose and others to Benson Construction Co., Inc., Orchard St, (mtg $73,000,) all liens, Oct. 25; attorney, Isidore E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St. $100

LIBERTY ST, 124, s e corner Greenwich St, 44.4x54.8; also property in Bronx; Edw. F. Robinson to Angeline W. Robinson, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 31; attorney, B. C. Meighan, 38 Park Row $1

PLEASANT PL, n w corner of 106th St, runs w 200x n 100.11 x w 50x n 100.11 to 107th St, x e 75x n 100.11 to avenue x s 100.11 to beginning; Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Elizabeth M. Miller, 730 Riverside Drive, Nov. 2; address, 59 Cedar St. $51,100

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x51; James O. Farnell, referee, to J. Edward Jeiter, 109 East 94th St, Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Rose Jetter to same, quitclaim, Nov. 5; attorney, same $1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 76, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6, John J. Gibbs to Catherine G. Tully, 2,183 Broadway, 3-15 part, subject to liens, Nov. 5; attorney, Patrick J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St. $1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 76; John J. Gibbs to Mary Gibbs, 2,183 Broadway, 4-15 part, Nov. 5; attorney, Patrick J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Ellen Gibbs, 2,183 Broadway, 8-15 part, Nov. 5; attorney, same $1

1ST AV, 1,748, e s, 100.9 ft n of 90th St, 24.11x94; Laughlin Coyne to Mary A. and Margaret R. Coyne, 1,748 1st Av., (mtg $9,000,) all liens, party of first part reserves life estate, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

5TH AV, s w corner 57th St, 100.5x125; 734 Fifth Avenue, Inc., to August Heckscher of Huntington, L. I., (mtg $1,750,000,) Nov. 5; attorneys, Parks, McK. & T., 60 Wall St. $100

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Hermen Harris to Hannah Friedman, 2,453 7th Av., (mtg $27,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St. $1

24TH ST, 316 East, s s, 231.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, B. & S., Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; George A. Gilfeather to Elsie Gilfeather, his wife, 723 St. Nicholas Av all title, Nov. 5; attorney, H. S. Cook, 38 Park Row $1

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph B. Hawkes to Robert C. Fulton, 240 West 102d St, (mtg $11,000,) Oct

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There has been no rain in the last twenty-four hours except in the State of Washington.

A maximum temperature of 80 degrees was registered on Friday at Omaha, Neb., the highest November temperature recorded at that station in the last forty-three years. Record-breaking maxima were also recorded at Kansas City, Mo., and Concordia, Kan.

The Northwestern depression is now central in Minnesota, but it does not promise precipitation, except in the lake region.

Higher temperatures will prevail on Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and on Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Elsewhere the changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coats will be light northwest on Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast.

FORECAST TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	45	43	4 P. M.	63	47
9 A. M.	40	43	6 P. M.	59	44
10 A. M.	50	44	9 P. M.	54	43
12 M.	58	47	11 P. M.	50	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:30—Split Rock Rd., near N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Bridge; Robert Brindel .....Slight

1:25—45 Greene St.; not given.....$50

1:45—152 St. and Exterior St.; Rogers & Hagerty .....Slight

3:40—599-2 Av.; Samuel Miller.....Slight

3:40—200 W. 133 St.; Crever Donald..Slight

3:50—296 W. 142 St.; Tony de Vito...Slight

8:10—159 Hester St.; Consol. Gas Co..Slight

10:20—813 W. 141 St.; Nelly Kennedy..Slight

10:50—165 E. 98 St.; Jacob Fisher.....$5

11:55—60 E. 82 St.; E. J. Phelps.....Slight

P. M.

12:45—1,988 Webster Av.; Wm. Leith..Slight

1:45—11 W. 49 St.; Morris Chapin.....$50

1:50—2 Essex Market Pl.; C. N. Y.....Slight

2:20—530 W. 127 St.; R. Pindolph.....Slight

4:00—Bear Swamp Road & White Plains Av.; M. Fippenger $25

4:15—811 9 Av.; not given.....Slight

5:00—294 South St.; Acme Burlap Co..Slight

5:10—256 W. 117 St.; Van Buren Co..Slight

5:20—41 Henry St.; Harry Koretzky....$250

5:30—33 St. & 7 Av.; Penn. R. R.....None

5:30—67 E. 4 St.; Mrs. C. Silpe.....Slight

5:40—243 Centre St.; E. Mitchel Mfg. Co., Not given

5:55—41 St. & 1 Av.; Edison Co.....Slight

6:15—1,551 Odell St.; Max Steiger.....Slight

6:35—123 Bleecker St.; Blackie Bros., Not given

11:30—19 Greenwich Av.; L. Oppenheimer.. Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for superintendent, employment agency, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Nov. 13. A physical examination will precede the mental test. The age limits are 25 to 50 years. There is one vacancy at a salary of $3,500 a year. Persons who accept appointment must thereafter reside in New York State. Among the requirements is managerial experience in connection with public employment agencies, semi-public or philanthropic employment agencies, and the employment departments of large organizations.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 17 a competitive examination for oil and gas inspector for mapping oil and gas wells, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines. Department of the Interior, for service in Oklahoma at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,160 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, and thesis

At least one year's practical experience, including the construction of maps, instrumental location of wells, platting of such locations on map, and actual field experience in land surveying, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their 20th, but not their 35th, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 6, to prects. indicated from 17: T. J. Ryan, 4; Otto Hettler, 31; Arthur Strachan, 149; Frank Donnelly, 7; Michael Connolly, 39; L. G. Hellmuth, 159.

Temporary Assignments: Sergts. R. V. McCauley, 38, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 7; L. J. Valentine, 159, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 6 P. M. Nov. 5; Patrol. George Prigge, 63, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; George Downey, 88, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 7; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and James Petrano, 150, to 9 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from noon Nov. 9.

Leave, without pay: Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Grade Edmund Leigh, Det. Bu., for 15 days from noon Nov. 5.

Fire Department.

Joseph I. Riley, H. & L. 34, is appointed a fourth grade fireman.

Leaves, without pay: Capt. James Hayes, Eng. 6, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 8; William J. Barron, Eng. 93, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association (1A to 6B teachers) will hold a meeting in Terrace Garden Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, at 3 P. M., on Nov. 10.

Professional examinations of eligible applicants for License No. 1, to act as grade teacher in the elementary schools, will be conducted on Jan. 13, 14, and 15, and June 7, 8, and 9. The male applicants will be examined at the Board of Education Hall and the women applicants at Public School 27.

Academic examinations of eligible applicants for License No. 1 will be held on Jan. 11 and 12 and on June 10 and 11 at the Board of Education Hall.

It is expected that Mayor Mitchel will soon appoint a successor to the late James E. Sullivan as a member of the Board of Education.

The terms of the following members of the Board of Education will expire on Jan. 1, 1915: Nicholas J. Barrett, Ernest F. Ellert, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, George C. Miller, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, Michael J. Sullivan, John R. Thompson, and former President Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

The general meeting of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association will be held this morning in Memorial Hall, Y. W. C. A. Building, Schermerhorn Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

President Churchill's proposal to designate the public schools by distinctive names instead of by numbers has been approved by the Board of Superintendents.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

RBAXTON, SARAH E., (Oct. 14;) personalty, $850; to Georgetta, Jones Lawrence, Katie Logan, Ruth Graves, Jennie Taylor, Alice Lloyd, Maria Mackerson, Cornelia Williams, and mother, A. M. E. Zion Church, $50 each; Martha Robinson, Alice Duncan, and George S. Braxton, each $25; Elizabeth Johnson, $15; residue to W. David Brown.

EAGAN, MARY A., (Oct. 25;) personalty, less than $1,000; all to husband, John J. Eagan.

EICHOFF, ELISA N., (Oct. 24;) realty, $300; personalty, not less than $20,000; to daughter, Pauline Miebling, $5,000; to Louise Lemon, Robert Bender, and Emilie Moody, each $2,000, and William Bender, $1,500, grandchildren; one-half residue to Pauline Miebling; out of other half, $6,000 in trust for education of children of son, Henry Eichoff; remainder to latter.

FRAAS, CHARLES, (Oct. 10;) personalty, not over $3,000; all to sisters, Barbara and Ellen.

Le ROW, CAROLINE B., (March 8;) personalty, $750; all equally to Ellen M. Ames, Mrs. A. M. Rawson, Maria H. Le Row, Mrs. George L. Le Row, Mrs. B. M. Dunklee, Mrs. J. J. Hill, and M. A. Sprague.

PORTER, MARY, (July 18;) personalty not over $300; gifts of trinkets and jewelry to friends; residue to two sons, Thomas M. and James Frederick Porter.

WEIS, SALOME, (Oct. 11;) realty, over $8,000; personalty, over $100; furniture to children, George, Frederick, and Lena; residue, one-fifth each to same; one-fifth to children of deceased son, John, and one-fifth to children of deceased son, Louis.

Prompt Returns

97TH ST., (Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished room; bright and sunshiny; in private family of two; no other roomers; bath adjoining; $25 per month; references required. Phone 2498 Riverside.

The room was rented to a Times reader before nine o'clock the first morning the advertisement appeared in The New York Times.

Want advertisements in The Times on Saturday, Sunday and Monday receive a special rate. Inquire—

Want Department
The New York Times
Phone Bryant 1000.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. at Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To sublet, furnished, to responsible party, nine-room corner apartment, ten windows on street, elaborately furnished, including linens and silverware; monthly rental, $175. Any day between 10 and 12 or by appointment. Telephone Lenox 7611. S. Weil, 1,219 Madison Av.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Handsomely furnished apartment of 10 large, sunny rooms, $350 per month. 125 East 57th St. fifth floor.

Riverside Drive, 222. Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

Sunny 3-room suite; use kitchen; handsomely furnished; bargain. Lyons, 207 West 85th.

50th, 14 West, 2 or 4 rooms, kitchenette, doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

Broadway, 2,532.—Three nicely furnished rooms, with kitchen, $30 a month. Hodges.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 22d St.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ.
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted to rent four months, furnished apartment six rooms, below 90th St.; no children; only first class. Telephone 3985 Greeley, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Immediate possession for six months, 7 or 8 outside rooms, four bedrooms; references exchanged. Phone A. B. D., 6810 Plaza.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 9?.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor. 137th St. $900 to $1400.

50th, 43 West.—Handsome parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or professional use.

146th, 479 West.—5 rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $28.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

17TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $25.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment buildings; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 880 Beck St. between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

0 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn.

Second floor, seven rooms, tile bath; all light; good closets; abundant heat and hot water. 1,058 Bergen St.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J., 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Young bachelor in town three nights a week, wishes room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, east side, between 34th and 86th Station cross street, not on car line; must be sunny and free from street noises. Box Y 302 Times Annex.

West side, between 86th and 116th Streets; 6 rooms and bath; $660 per year; must be exceptional value. T 2 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty Cents a Line.

For sale, good stock of second-hand radiators and boilers at Centre Iron and Metal Dealers, 158 Centre St.

One Ballard cutting machine, straight knife, almost new; sell cheap. H. & L. Cloak Co., 34 West 17th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owing to the War.—Exceptional opportunity to the right party. Will dispose of lease of an unusually attractive house, 17 rooms, elevator, and 5 bathrooms, in a very choice locality, for $8,000, to Oct. 1, 1915; and will sell at great sacrifice entire contents and furnishings, which cost over $20,000, for $5,000 to immediate purchaser. Tel. Columbus 8016.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 66th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $65 adjoining houses for less than $190; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

For Sale.—Private residence; on plot 65x100 feet, northeast corner of Grand and Seventh Avenues, North Asbury Park, N. J., at public auction, November 16, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the Court House, Freehold, New Jersey. Excellent piece of property in best section of North Asbury Park to be had cheap. For further particulars inquire Albert Robbins, Asbury Park; McCarter & English, Prudential Building, Newark, and Schryver & Geyler, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful, restricted plots at Freeport; also several houses; your terms. Room 1,001, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Cozy country home, 26 miles out, West Shore R. R.; house 7 rooms; about half acre; barn, fruit trees; will sell cheap for cash. Mrs. George Dunbar, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Real Estate for Exchange.

EXCHANGE PROPERTY ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
We have 1 & 2 fam. houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey & Freeport, L. I., ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester & Freeport. Brokers note. New booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Bklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

13th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; good light and air; heat; elevator; wired; rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

LOFT, 5,400 SQUARE FEET, $120; FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR, HEAT, &C. APPLY 408 WEST 18TH ST.

Beautiful studio to rent for dancing studio three nights a week. The Crafts and Arts Studio, 307 6th Av.

Desirable desk and desk room; stenographer and telephone service. Frank & Mitchel, 95 William St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th, 44 West.—Parlor floor, for high-class business, doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av.—Single, double rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

102D, 58 EAST.—Heated room, good board; $4 weekly; Christian young people.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity. references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; moderate; telephone Columbus 10,121.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D ST., (at Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence will accommodate a refined couple. 8350 Columbus.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year: large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.
Table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Largge and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 120 WEST.—Kenilworth; attractive rooms; ideal location; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

85TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two fine rooms, singly or en suite; private house; homelike; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

88D, 29-31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Pretty room, southern exposure; board optional; refined surroundings. Janzen.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

111TH, 253 WEST.—Room and board in private family; references. Apartment 21.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; handsomely appointed bachelor apartment; excellent cuisine; evenings. Apt. 3D.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

124TH, (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Large front room; excellent German table; private family; first-class elevator house. Apartment 4G.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

140TH, 544 WEST (Near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside).—Nicest, healthiest section; (The Audubon;) select private family hotel; three vacancies; bright, large room; bath; $18, two; another, $16; smaller room, $8, including good home board; dining room main floor; separate tables; reception parlors; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Comfortable furnished and sunny front room; first-class table; homelike; phone.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (414 West 121st St.)—Double and single rooms, suite; running water; all light; new high-class elevator apartment; refined home surroundings; excellent table; transients accommodated; table guests. Apt. 2.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Windsor residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 248 WEST.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

FOREIGNER wishes room, with private bath and board in distinguished, strictly private family; select location. T 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires board in American private family; $7 weekly. S 159 Times.

Country Board
Thirty Cents a Line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, house bath, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 6076 Orange.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, well furnished; clean, quiet, telephone; reasonable.

11TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

42D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

48TH ST., 247 EAST.—Furnished, large and small rooms; heated; gentlemen; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Furnished rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

82D, 130 EAST, "Near Museum."—Rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $5, $6.50. Ackerman.

88TH, (1,230 Madison Av.)—Large front room; running water, bath, for couple; $8.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references: select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.
Large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; baths; private bachelor residence.

52D, 218 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH, 346 WEST. — Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; conveniences.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water,

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, en suite or single, for bachelors; shower bath; all conveniences; Broadway express Subway. Mrs. V. G.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10,106.

71ST, 147 WEST. — High-class accommodations in private residence; meals optional.

72D, WEST.—Private apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, to business man or woman. Owner uses during day for music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Phone Columbus 4080.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST. — Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, large, second-floor, sunny front room; also small.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful large, single room; select house; bath; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with or without bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; front room; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and sunny rooms; private bath.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; moderate.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guldemeister.

85TH, 405 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589. Barcus.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite; private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

90TH, 119 WEST.—2 furnished rooms; private family. Telephone 7922 Riverside, White.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; clean; conveniences; reasonable. Gross.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room suitable for two; plain, select house; references.

92D, 133 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 139 WEST.—Warm double room; $14; single, $8; splendid home cooking.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—One, two rooms; bath; (entire floor;) breakfast optional; references required; lady or married couple.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; HOT WATER; CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOME; $3.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Well-furnished front bedroom; elevator apartment; near Riverside; $7.

95TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator

NEU AND COUDERT IN A WAR OF WORDS

State Civil Service Chairman Orders Counsel from Hearing.

FRANK MOSS IS ATTACKED

Lawyer Says His Questions Are Simply Speeches to Discredit Charities Department.

Frederic R. Coudert, who was privately retained as counsel for the Municipal Civil Service Commission and for John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of the Department of Charities, in the present investigation by the State Civil Service Commission, bitterly attacked the procedure of the investigation yesterday. His complaints were centred on Jacob Neu, Chairman of the State Commission, and on Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General assigned to conduct the investigation. At the height of the argument which followed his objections, Chairman Neu ordered Mr. Coudert from the hearing.

Mr. Coudert did not leave the room, however, and he was not ejected. His reply was a continued objection to the irrelevancy of the proceeding, and in the argument he held his own. The incident emphasized the hostility between the State Commission and the Municipal Commission, which has been increasing daily since the investigation began about two months ago.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp, head of the clearing house for mental defectives in this city, was on the stand when the storm broke. Mr. Moss tried to get admissions from Dr. Schlapp that Mr. Kingsbury's policy as to the discharge of mental defectives from the public institutions was all wrong, and Dr. Schlapp, despite protests from Mr. Coudert, said that mental defectives were a menace to a community, and that they ought to be public charges. Chairman Neu also permitted the expert psychologist to say that defectives should not be discharged on the recommendation of Commissioner Kingsbury's exempt charity investigators without first submitting to a "careful and serious examination."

Orders Coudert from Room.

"I object to this line of questioning," said Mr. Coudert, after Chairman Neu had permitted the admissions of considerable testimony as to what Dr. Schlapp considered the best treatment of mental defectives. "Mr. Moss's questions are simply a series of speeches made for the purpose of discrediting the Charities Department. I object to them as utterly unfair."

"The objection is overruled, and this is not a proper way to characterize the questions," retorted Chairman Neu.

When this colloquy had been carried on between Mr. Coudert and Commissioner Neu, both shouting loudly:

Mr. Coudert—That is the way I characterize them.

Commissioner Neu—I insist that you shall not do so any more.

Mr. Coudert—I except to the ruling on the ground that it is utterly unfair; I shall have to do it in my own way.

Commissioner Neu—I would like it not to occur again.

Mr. Coudert—I shall have to state my objection as I think proper.

Commissioner Neu—You shall not, because I shall not permit it again. Don't do it again. I shall not permit it again. I will request you to leave the room if you do. I will protect the counsel of this committee just as far as I can in this investigation.

Mr. Coudert—If you desire to proceed without counsel I am willing to leave the room and let you carry on any star chamber inquiry you desire.

At this point Chairman Neu's voice rose louder and he shook his finger as he shouted:

That characterization I resent to the utmost and you may leave the room now.

Mr. Coudert—Do you order me out?

Commissioner Neu—I say you may leave the room.

Mr. Coudert—If you order me, Sir, I will go.

Commissioner Neu—You are simply here by courtesy.

Mr. Coudert—Whenever you order me to go, Sir, I will go.

Commissioner Neu—I do not like that sort of characterization.

Mr. Coudert—I say if you order me out of the room you may carry on any proceeding you want without counsel.

Commissioner Neu—That won't be a star chamber proceeding; there are other counsel here besides you.

Mr. Coudert—I take it that applies to my colleague and myself.

The reference was to Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover, who is appearing for the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Stover did not enter into the argument.

"No, you can go alone," said Chairman Neu. "I do not think that your characterization of the question of Mr. Moss is proper at all. It is very undignified."

Charity Investigators Again.

The argument continued for a minute longer, but Mr. Coudert made no move toward the door and neither did Mr. Stover. Dr. Schlapp went on with his expert testimony, but when Mr. Moss finished the direct examination Mr. Coudert refused to cross-examine. The lawyer again protested that the testimony was irrelevant, and the State Civil Service Commission, he argued, had no jurisdiction to investigate the Charities Department. Mr. Moss insisted that there was relevancy and Chairman Neu sustained him.

It was brought out through Dr. Schlapp that Commissioner Kingsbury had demanded that solicitation of private funds for the maintenance of the clearing house for mental defectives cease. More than $5,000 was collected for this work last year. Dr. Schlapp, while displaying no hostility toward Commissioner Kingsbury, said that much of his work would have to be dropped if he were not permitted to accept outside help. The city, he said, made no provision for the special work of the clearing house, but that work, he said, would now fall on the city's shoulders.

More cases aiming to show that Commissioner Kingsbury's charity investigators had proved inefficient were produced at yesterday's hearing. A tinsmith named Englestein, of 2,977 West Fifth Street, Coney Island, was one of the witnesses. His son Benjamin, 12 years old, who is suffering from mental weakness, was treated for some time on Randall's Island, but was discharged recently by the special charity investigators.

"Business is bad in Coney Island," said Englestein. "A woman investigator came to me in August and told me I must take my boy back. He is very nervous and he used to threaten to kill himself with a knife. I live in four rooms with my wife and five children, two of them under school age. I am very poor. I had $375 in a bank, but the bank failed and now I have only a few cents left. I saved this money up for the Winter because I can earn only a few dollars a week in Coney Island during the Winter.

"The woman investigator made me take my child back. I asked her for a job, but she didn't give me any. I would be glad to support my boy if I had a job. I would be willing to have the boy go back to Randall's Island, but his mother won't let him go, I'm afraid. Whenever we mention Randall's Island he wants to kill himself. He can't go to school because they won't take him. He must stay in the house all the time."

According to Mr. Moss a doctor at the Randall's Island institution refused to sanction the discharge of this boy. The discharge, he said, was made by order of the special charity investigators over the doctor's head.

Tells Dr. Moskowits of Forgery.

The State Commission has officially called the attention of the Municipal Commission to the case of five tree climbers and pruners from the Queens Park Department who, it is alleged, used forged vouchers to get jobs through the civil service. Chairman Neu, in his letter to Dr. Moskowits, asserted that proper precautions had not been used in the preparation of the civil service lists to prevent fraud in these cases. He asked for an immediate investigation by Dr. Moskowitz.

The statement on behalf of the State Commission that such forgeries could not have gone undetected if the Labor Bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Commission had not been abolished, was resented by Dr. Moskowitz yesterday. He said there had been no change in the method of examinations. "Why, in the days of the Labor Bureau," said Dr. Moskowitz, "men were taking the places of dead men in the civil service ranks. We have done all that could be done to prevent fraud under the civil service and are about to initiate a finger print system in certain departments which will further eliminate the possibility of frauds."

The investigation will be resumed next Tuesday morning.

MRS. CLAUSSEN IN ASYLUM.

Court Refuses Stay of Execution, and She Is Taken to Matteawan.

Mrs. Ida Claussen, who has figured in several episodes in which her sanity was questioned, was removed in a closed automobile yesterday from the Harlem prison to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. This followed a decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn which said in effect that Mrs. Claussen must go to Matteawan and could not be granted a stay of execution of a sentence of six months imposed by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions several months ago.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Claussen, who was then in the Queens County Jail, threatened Commissioner Davis with a suit for $500,000 damages for not releasing her. Commissioner Davis ascertained that Mrs. Claussen was suffering from the delusion that she had been a candidate for Governor. Dr. Davis decided to remove Mrs. Claussen to the Harlem Prison to await the decision of the Appellate Division, which was expected yesterday at noon. Those in charge were instructed to make the removal regardless of fainting spells and to restore Mrs. Claussen to consciousness while the automobile traveled, if she should faint. It was while on this journey that Mrs. Claussen threw a note from the automobile declaring that she was being kidnapped.

W. E. J. Collins, attorney for Mrs. Claussen, insisted that Commissioner Davis had transferred his client merely to prevent him from serving another habeas corpus writ upon her. He said that he proposed to prosecute Commissioner Davis for contempt of court for removing his client from the Queens County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Ida Claussen arrived at the Matteawan State Hospital this afternoon on her second commitment to that institution. She was assigned to Ward No. 1, in charge of Dr. Spencer, where she will remain for a few days under observation. She refused to make any statement regarding her case.

COULDN'T STAND FUTURISM.

Theatrical Men Found Artist's Stage Designs Impossible.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A. A. Wolmark, an artist born in Warsaw, who at the age of 21 came to London and won a scholarship and silver medal at the Royal Academy, brought an action in the King's Bench Division yesterday against W. H. Baker of Regent Street to recover money for work under a contract.

The plaintiff said he was ordered to design scenes and costumes for a fairy play, and asserted that they were approved by the defendant's agent.

Justice Horridge inspected the painting of a fairy glade that had been shown at a model theatre in the West End, and said that to get a proper view one had to stand some way off. It looked, he said, like a futurist painting.

Mr. Baker denied breach of contract, and said she told the plaintiff that the designs were "absolutely unsuitable."

Mr. Kenwyn, an actor, said the play was staged at his model theatre, and when the curtain went up the scene was greeted with laughter.

Mr. Peterson, a theatrical contractor, said that if the model were reproduced on the regular stage, it would have been greeted in an uncomplimentary way.

The Judge: "You have not put on any of this modern Russian scenery, which we are told is made in Germany?"

"No," said the witness.

Mr. Wighton, Chairman of the Committee of the Moss Empires, also testified. The Judge asked: "You have not had any of this new art?" Witness replied: "They have tried it on me, but it has not got further than the office."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $30.

BOY KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Unidentified Western Union Messenger Falls in Front of Train.

Messenger Boy No. 187, 16 years, employed in the branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at 91 Wall Street, was crushed to death last night at 8 o'clock by a northbound Third Avenue elevated train at Fourteenth Street, where he had fallen from the rear platform of a train just ahead. He wore a Boy Scout belt. Up to a late hour last night the body had not been identified because the employment lists of the Western Union were locked up.

The messenger boy, accompanied by three boy associates, among whom was John Leon, 16 years, 290 East 158th Street, started home together. They went to Chatham Square, entered the station on the downtown side, and started to cross over the bridge when a Bronx express rolled into the station. The boy who was killed ran ahead of the other boys and boarded the express. Seeing the other boys left behind, he got off and waited for the next train at Fourteenth Street. He did not discover that the other boys were on it until the train started to pull out. Messenger No. 187 tried to board the moving train, but fell on the tracks unconscious and the train following ran over him.

A hook and ladder company had to be sent for to extricate the body, and this took about twenty minutes. Dr. Carr, from Bellevue Hospital, said the boy had been killed instantly.

DEER JUMPED TO TRACK.

Train Crew Had Venison After Dog Chased Animal Over Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 6.—Cotton Bowers, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, got a 200-pound deer late yesterday afternoon without using his shoulder a gun and search the woods for it. Bowers was bringing a freight train into the Phillipsburg yards when, as he approached Furnace Hill, he saw a deer being chased by a dog.

The deer, going at top speed, was unable to stop as it approached a sixty-foot cliff and pitched over it and on to the railroad tracks. In the fall, one of the animal's legs was broken and its antlers were snapped off. The deer was brought to the roundhouse and killed and the venison was divided among the train crew.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Associate Alumni of City College will hold memorial services in the Great Hall of the college tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Philip Lamhut, 18 years old, of 64 Malten Avenue, Queens, was seriously injured yesterday when he attempted to jump aboard an elevated express train passing the Marcy Avenue station, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Sarah Hyland, 47 years old, of 310 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, after a quarrel with her husband attempted suicide yesterday by drinking arsenic and carbolic acid and turning on the gas.

Twenty-two girls and two men, strikers from a cigarette factory in West Fourteenth Street, were sent to jail for ten days each yesterday for disorderly conduct by Magistrate House in the Jefferson Market Court.

While Minnotti Canderino, a prisoner, charged with assault, was sitting in a patrol wagon at Police Headquarters yesterday, Antonio Balrondo made signs to him. He was arrested and later identified as Canderino's accomplice.

Axel Josephason, counsel for the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, will deliver an illustrated lecture on Sweden this evening at the Charity Building, 106 East Twenty-second Street.

The In-er-seal Baseball Club and the Fife, Drum, and Flute Corps of the National Biscuit Company held their ninth annual entertainment last night at the Palm Garden, 146 East Fifty-eighth Street.

WARD & GOW LOSE $11,400,000 GRANT

Service Board Disapproves Contract for Advertising on Traction Systems.

PROPOSED RIGHTS ABRIDGED

Separate Agreement to Cover New Lines When Finished—No Plan of Competition.

The $11,400,000 contract for the advertising and news stand privileges on the subway and elevated lines which the Interborough had granted for fifteen years to Artemas Ward, as the successor of Ward & Gow, was disapproved yesterday by an unanimous vote of the Public Service Commission. This contract dated from Jan. 1 last, and had been the subject of many protests on the part of magazine proprietors and rival vending companies, such as the Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate Co., which asserted that they had never had a fair chance of competing for the privileges.

Ward & Gow had a contract covering the existing subway and elevated lines and expiring on Dec. 31 last. There was a five year renewal clause which Mr. Ward asserted had been assigned to him. When the matter came up before the Interborough directorate, other firms expressed a desire to bid for the concessions, and the Interborough itself questioned Mr. Ward's right to enforce the renewal clause. The opinion was maintained at a meeting of the directors that, if any other firm should offer better terms than Mr. Ward, he should have the opportunity to meet them.

A new contract, with greatly increased annual payments, was drawn up between Mr. Ward and the Interborough, according to the opinion presented to the Public Service Commission yesterday by Commissioner Williams, as a compromise or readjustment. As soon as it was announced it provoked a storm of protests. Not only did the firms prepared to bid on the entire concession protest at the way in which it had been awarded, but many magazine proprietors complained of the way in which they alleged they had been treated under the old contract. They asserted they had had to pay too much for the right to display their publications for sale, and that unequal privileges had been granted to certain magazine proprietors, who were in a position to make themselves unpleasant.

Small Newsdealers Protested.

Moreover, the small newsdealers objected. They pointed out that a fifteen-year contract dating from Jan. 1, 1914, and covering the entire Interborough system, would take in the stations on the new subways and elevated lines, and that it was laid down specifically in the dual system contracts that the right should be granted to individuals to bid for the newsstand privileges at single stations.

It was alleged also that a "joker" had been inserted into the Ward contract by which it would be impossible for the small men, however, to bid for single stations, to give the company any more money than it would get by granting the entire lines to Mr. Ward. If a station should be granted to an individual dealer the amount which he was to pay would be deducted from the sum for which Mr. Ward was liable for all the rest of the stands. Thus, it was argued, the contract had been drawn so as to remove any inducement which might persuade the Interborough to favor the small men.

These complaints were brought out at a public hearing in February before the entire Public Service Commission, at which President McAneny represented the Board of Estimate. No further action had been taken publicly in the matter as the commission had been trying to devise some way by which competition for the news stands might be made free and open, without cutting off or diminishing an important source of revenue, in which after the dual system was in operation the city would have a half share.

Commissioner Williams now has recommended that the commission disapprove of the contract because the proposed bargain would cover for about two-thirds of its term the new as well as the existing lines. He pointed out that it may be taken as a general proposition that the advertising and news-selling privileges will increase in value as the rapid transit lines are extended. The increased rental asked of Mr. Ward for the first five years, during which only the old lines will be in operation, is plainly a reflection of the value of the privileges to be granted over the enlarged system, he contended. From this it followed that as the amount to be paid for the first five years was somewhat more than would be asked if there was no extension in contemplation, so the amount to be paid for the following ten years had been diminished to make up for this increase.

Life of Contract Cut Down.

This, Commissioner Williams argued, meant that for the next five years the Interborough would get more than it could demand rightfully, and in the next ten years the city and the Interborough would share less than they could demand rightfully. On his recommendation the commission has decided that the two periods shall be separated; that the present contract shall cover only the period until the new subways are open, and that a separate contract shall be made for the enlarged system.

Commissioner Williams said that there was doubt about the rights of Mr. Ward under the renewal clause of the old contract. So the commission does not see its way at present to provide any means by which competition for these privileges shall be thrown open to all without detracting from the price to be paid for them.

KOENIG AND PERKINS LOSE.

Five Republicans Go to Convention from Manhattan and Bronx.

The Republicans elected on Tuesday only five out of the thirty-six district delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Manhattan and the Bronx. The five successful ones were Frederick C. Tanner, Courtland Nicoll, and Gordon Knox Bell, in the Seventeenth Senatorial District, which takes in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, and Martin Saxe and William M. K. Olcott in the Eighteenth Senatorial District.

George W. Perkins, who had the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League nominations, was defeated in the Bronx. The Progressive vote in the Bronx dwindled from 26,000 two years ago and 13,000 last year to 1,880 on Tuesday.

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican Chairman, was also beaten for district delegate. He ran not in his own east side district, but in Harlem.

MAY CLAIMS RE-ELECTION.

Secretary of State Says He Won by a Plurality of 10,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Mitchell May, Secretary of State, in a statement today, declared that unofficial returns indicated his re-election by a plurality of 10,000 over his Republican opponent, Francis M. Hugo. Mr. May based his estimate upon the vote cast for Ambassador James W. Gerard for United States Senator.

"In approximately every county above the Bronx," says the May statement, "I have run far ahead of Mr. Gerard. Unless the figures received so far are incorrect, and there seems to be no reasonable ground for such belief, it seems as though I have been elected."

Mr. Gerard ran 12,500 ahead of Mr. May in Greater New York, according to the latter's figures, while in Erie County alone Mr. May's vote exceeded Mr. Gerard's by 23,500.

ANTIQUE FIRM SUES HEARST.

Demands $18,155 on Bill, and He Files Counter-Action.

Charles of London, dealers in antiques, who have a branch office at 718 Fifth Avenue, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William R. Hearst for $18,155, said to be due on $40,235 worth of antique furniture bought by Mr. Hearst between March 1, 1908, and April 21, 1913. Mr. Hearst replied to the suit by beginning an action against the dealers for $3,000, which he said he was overcharged for an Elizabethan chimney piece of carved stone.

Among the articles charged against Mr. Hearst were:

Stone Tudor mantelpiece	$4,500
Renaissance centre table	1,350
English armchair	600
Six XVII. century Italian chairs	3,800
Elizabethan chimney piece	4,000
Two stained glass windows	6,000
Oak room ex-Bristol, with 250 feet of carved frieze included	7,500
Carved oak Elizabethan cabinet	2,000

In his suit Mr. Hearst said that the chimney piece was represented to him as being designed and built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and that the defendants agreed not to make or sell a copy of it. He alleged they afterward did sell a duplicate to a man in Minneapolis, and that the chimney piece sent to him was only a copy and was not worth more than $1,000.

Mr. Hearst also complained that the copy of the chimney piece sent to the man in Minneapolis was imported free of duty as an antique, while his chimney piece was registered as a copy, and so he had to pay duty. He said he refused to use it and had it stored by the Lincoln Trust Company.

'BEAUTY SHOP' NOW NEUTRAL

Women Patrons of McAlpin Asked to Avoid War Discussions.

Although notices to the employes to refrain from war discussions have had some effect, the management of the McAlpin hasn't been able to keep its patrons to neutral topics, and upstairs on the sixth floor, where most of the unattached women live, the discussions had reached such an acute and troublesome stage by yesterday that Mrs. Lois Pierce-Hughes, the manager of the floor, had to take action.

Most of the discussions on that floor take place in the beauty parlor. The women have a habit of dropping in and discussing the news and airing methods of strategy for the campaigns in the East and West which would give even the military critics pause. It so happens that the three women who minister to their superficial needs in that department are all representatives of the belligerent powers. Mme. Leonie Robert is a Frenchwoman, Miss Muriel Anthony is English, and Miss Florence Dressler is a German.

Most of the women who air their opinions in the beauty shop are pro-Allies, and while their talk in the main is pleasing to Mme. Robert and Miss Anthony, it is very disturbing to Fraulein Dressler, who these last few days has spent most of her time in tears.

Mrs. Hughes had heard of the barroom sign, "No war talk," but slang was not desirable. Therefore she caused to be printed a polite request to patrons to please be so good as not to talk of the war while in the beauty parlor, mentioning that those employed therein were of various nationalities.

CUYLER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Another New Haven Director Gives Bail—Two More to Appear.

Thomas De Witt Cuyler, a Director of the New Haven, went before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court yesterday afternoon and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment found against him and twenty others on Monday for conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He was accompanied by Morgan J. O'Brien as counsel and the proceedings were formal.

Mr. Cuyler received, as did the other defendants, the right to withdraw his plea on to demur before Nov. 23, and he also was admitted to $5,000 bail.

When Mr. O'Brien was asked whether Mr. Cuyler was likely to interpose a plea in bar, on the ground that as he had given testimony on New Haven matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission he was entitled to immunity, Mr. O'Brien replied that no consideration had yet been given to the matter. James S. Elton and Charles F. Brooker are still to plead. The Government has not received notice of the date of their appearance, but it is likely that they will plead Monday.

97,760 MEN IN OUR ARMY.

Total Now Only 9,726 Below Authorized Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The actual strength of the American Army at the beginning of this fiscal year was 5,275 greater than it was a year ago. The annual report of Gen. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the army, made public tonight, shows there are 97,760 officers and enlisted men in the army, which is only 9,726 below the strength authorized by law.

The infantry branch is strongest with 32,633 men. The coast artillery ranks next with 18,659, then the cavalry with 14,601 men, and finally the field artillery with 5,258 men. There are also 5,278 men in the Philippine Scouts. Approximately one-third of the army is serving beyond the seas. In the United States there are 64,579 men. The distribution of the rest of the army is as follows: Alaska, 862; regular army in Philippines, 9,572; Philippine Scouts, 5,278; China, 942; Porto Rico, 707; Hawaii, 8,105; Panama Canal zone, 2,179; Mexico 4,090; troops en route and officers at other foreign stations, 1,449.

AGED MAN BEATEN, DYING.

Found in Room After His Young Companion Has Disappeared.

A servant who opened the door of a room on the fourth floor of the Polish National Alliance and Immigrant Home at 180 Second Avenue at 10 o'clock yesterday morning found an old man in bed dying from blows on the head and forehead which had crushed his skull. A new hammer, stained with blood, was found in the room.

The man, who wore a G. A. R. button in the lapel of his coat, had registered the day before as George W. Rogers, 72 years old, of Noroton, Conn. He was accompanied by a young man registered as Frank Grabowski of Noroton. Grabowski attracted the notice of the clerk, Joseph Rengell, because his left eye was injured badly, and Grabowski said that he had come to this city to have it treated by an oculist. The two men went to the room on the fourth floor. The pair went out together late in the afternoon and returned early in the evening, but the young man left again at 9:30 o'clock and did not return. The home closes its doors at 10 o'clock.

After the old man had been removed to Bellevue Hospital, the police found in his belongings a bank book showing deposits of $518.98 in a bank at Fort Dodge, Iowa, a letter from a daughter in Des Moines, Iowa, a railroad ticket from Washington, D. C., to this city and a commutation ticket between this city and Dover, N. J.

Detectives were sent out to look for Grabowski, of whom the clerk had furnished a good description, and telegrams asking for information about the pair were sent to the police of Noroton, Conn., and Dover, N. J.

WOMAN ROBS SLEUTH.

Sent to the Workhouse for Picking Detective's Pocket.

Mrs. Celia Ehlman collapsed in the Night Court last night when Magistrate Levy sent her to the Workhouse for two months. Detective Warshow of the Delancey Street station caught her in the Williamsburg elevated railroad station on Oct. 27 putting her hand into his pocket. She gave a fictitious name and address, and after Warshow had followed her there and established this he arrested her.

Mrs. Ehlman has a husband and two small children at 317 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, and Magistrate Levy said he would have sent her away for six months except for the children, one of whom is ill so that Ehlman could not be in court last night to help his wife.

NEW SUBWAY ENTRANCE.

Stairway to Pass Through Fitzgerald Building at Times Square.

A new entrance to the Times Square Subway station at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street was approved yesterday by the Public Service Commission. It will be through the Fitzgerald Building and is the subject of an agreement between the City, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, the owner, and the 1,482 Broadway Corporation, the lessee of the building.

No money consideration is named for the easement granted to the city, but the owner receives permission to maintain a window opening on to the station platform and in return undertakes to keep the entrance properly heated, lighted, and policed.

BULL MOOSE LACK QUORUM.

Executive Committee Will Talk It Over at Chicago on Dec. 2.

George W. Perkins presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party at headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building yesterday, but so few of the members appeared that it was decided to postpone the meeting until Dec. 2, at Chicago. Only William Flinn of Pennsylvania, George C. Priestly of Oklahoma, and Harold Ickes of Chicago, who held a proxy for Jane Addams, faced Chairman Perkins.

There was a discussion of Tuesday's election, but nothing was given out for publication. During the session Oscar Straus, Frederick M. Davenport, William H. Childs, Albert J. Beveridge, Chauncey J. Hamlin and Bainbridge Colby dropped in. Col. Roosevelt was not present and it was said he sent no message.

The Campfire

"THE CAMPFIRE" is our answer to the man who usually comes at this time of the year to learn if there is anything new. Just look at this new hat in our show windows—its a classic. $2.00.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Trueby Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodrese.

HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.

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EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
HIPPODROME Tomorrow Night
Sousa
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
SUZI THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK
with JOSE COLLINS
and notable Cast, including TOM McNAUGHTON
Tomorrow "SALOMY JANE" (Pictures.)

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE BATTLE CRY of Kentucky.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats Today & Wed. 2:30. Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Experience

"THIS PLAY WILL FIND YOU; ITS MESSAGE WILL WIN YOU. IT FOLLOWS THE STYLE OF 'EVERYWOMAN.' ONLY IT DOES THE BUSINESS A DEAL BETTER."—Dr. Frank Crane, Evening Globe.
PRICES 50c to $2.00. GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY 50c, 75c & $1.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
THE HAWK

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. | AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Today & Wed.
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE, By Louis Anspacher
Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.
*** SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

PARK Phone Col. 8960 | Col. Circle. Mat. Today 2:10. | Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion."
Moving to Liberty Theatre Nov. 9th.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Musterieux.
Miracle Man

Bronx Opera House 149th St. and 3d Ave.
THE DUMMY
25c to $1. Matinee TODAY. Next Week—"THE THINGS THAT COUNT."

OPENS TODAY
Tercentenary Exposition
Wonderful Indian Exhibition.
Illus. Lectures and Motion Pictures.
U. S. and Cuban Government Exhibits.
Streets of Old New York.
Daily Concerts by Cuban Nat'l Band.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
46th St. and Lexington Ave.
Nov. 7 to 21, 2 to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c. TO ALL.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
MR. FRANK GITTELSON, Violinist.
(first appearance in New York.)
SCHUMANN, Rhenish Symphony; BACH, Violin Concerto in E; ELGAR, Overture, "In London Town"; BANTOCK, "Pierrot of the Minute."
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK | CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.
Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert Tues. Evg., Nov. 10, 8:15,
Kneisel Quartet
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat.: "Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Tonight: "Tales of Hoffmann." with Ewell, Freeman, Macbeth, Howard, Bergman, Kreidler, Kaufmann, Zuro. Next Week: "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Aida." Popular Concert Sunday Night.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30.
Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
Recital HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. CARL MUCK.....Conductor
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.

$25.
here Today buys a Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit or Overcoat that must give you absolute satisfaction or your money back.
Wallach Bros.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
Broadway at 29th St.
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. at 8. Mat. Today Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, Incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT—15 Star Acts.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST
in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy,
"MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling high comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—De Foe, World.

39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
By HENRY BLOSSOM and VICTOR HERBERT.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face" a bare-legged scream"—Herald.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LIFE
"Everyone in New York will go to see it sooner or later."—Times.
25c to $1.50. 500 Good Orchestra Seats at $1.

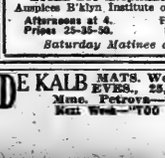
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today & Wednesday
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF LAND with JULIA DEAN.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. | 46
UNDER COVER

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES
Next Week—Guy Bates Post—"OMAR."

Madison Square Garden
Sunday, November 8, 3 P. M.
Socialist Party MEETING
to celebrate the Election of Meyer London.
Speakers:
Congressman-Elect Meyer London, MORRIS HILLQUIT, ABE CAHAN, and others.
Admission: 25c and 15c.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE

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FOR 2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY
Open Daily from 10 A. M. on
ADMISSION 50c
Arranged by the STAGE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK for the BENEFIT of the COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

TERCENTENARY
President Wilson Opens Tonight
At New Grand Central Palace
Big INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Closing Feature of TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION. See how U. S. Government makes its money. See the Indian Show; see the old newspaper offices, see the rise and progress of general commerce, and the famous
CUBAN REPUBLIC EXHIBIT
TERCENTENARY
Concerts every night by the Municipal Band of Havana, 70 pieces.
Doors Open 2 to 11 P. M. Daily.
TERCENTENARY

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre and 52d Street
"THE SPOILERS" FOUR TIMES DAILY
Commencing Tomorrow, THE WISHING RING.
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.

B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.
Admission Free till 10 P. M.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., West of Broadway.
Inaugural Opening Tuesday Night, Nov. 10
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Irene FRANKLIN & Burton Green. ADELAIDE & HUGHES. Cressy & Dayne. Daily Mat. 25c. | Henry E. Dixey. Others.

THEATRE TICKETS Telephone 4189 Greeley | Choice Seats All THEATRES AND OPERA JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, 1,386 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Strand B'way 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico." Strand Orch. & Quartette. 10c to 50c. Next Week—"The Man from Home."

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. Tercentenary Group. Kinemacolor.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT
At the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Thurs., Friday & Sat., Nov. 5, 6 & 7
RAYMOND L. DITMARS'
WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES OF WILD ANIMAL LIFE
Added Attraction
Only Pictures of GUNDA, Man-Killing Bronx Zoo Elephant, Ever Taken.
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Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

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Sunday,
November 8, 1914

CUPOLA OF A MAUBEUGE FORT SHATTERED BY THE GERMAN 42-CENTIMETER SIEGE GUN
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

WRECK OF THE FIVE UNCONTROLLED LOCOMOTIVES HURLED BY THE BELGIANS AGAINST THE GERMANS ENTERING MALINES BY RAIL
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER
This Is One of the Few War Photographs to Reach America Showing the Field Movements of a Large Body of German Troops

GERMAN SOLDIERS AMID THE RUINS OF A POWDER MAGAZINE AT MAUBEUGE
BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH TO ESCAPE CAPTURE

DUCHESS OF VERDOME, SISTER OF KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM, PINNING A ROSE ON A LONDON POLICEMAN'S COAT. With Her, on the Right, Are Her Daughters Princess Genevieve and Princess Marie
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

RED CROSS NURSES
CARRYING A
WOUNDED SOLDIER

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

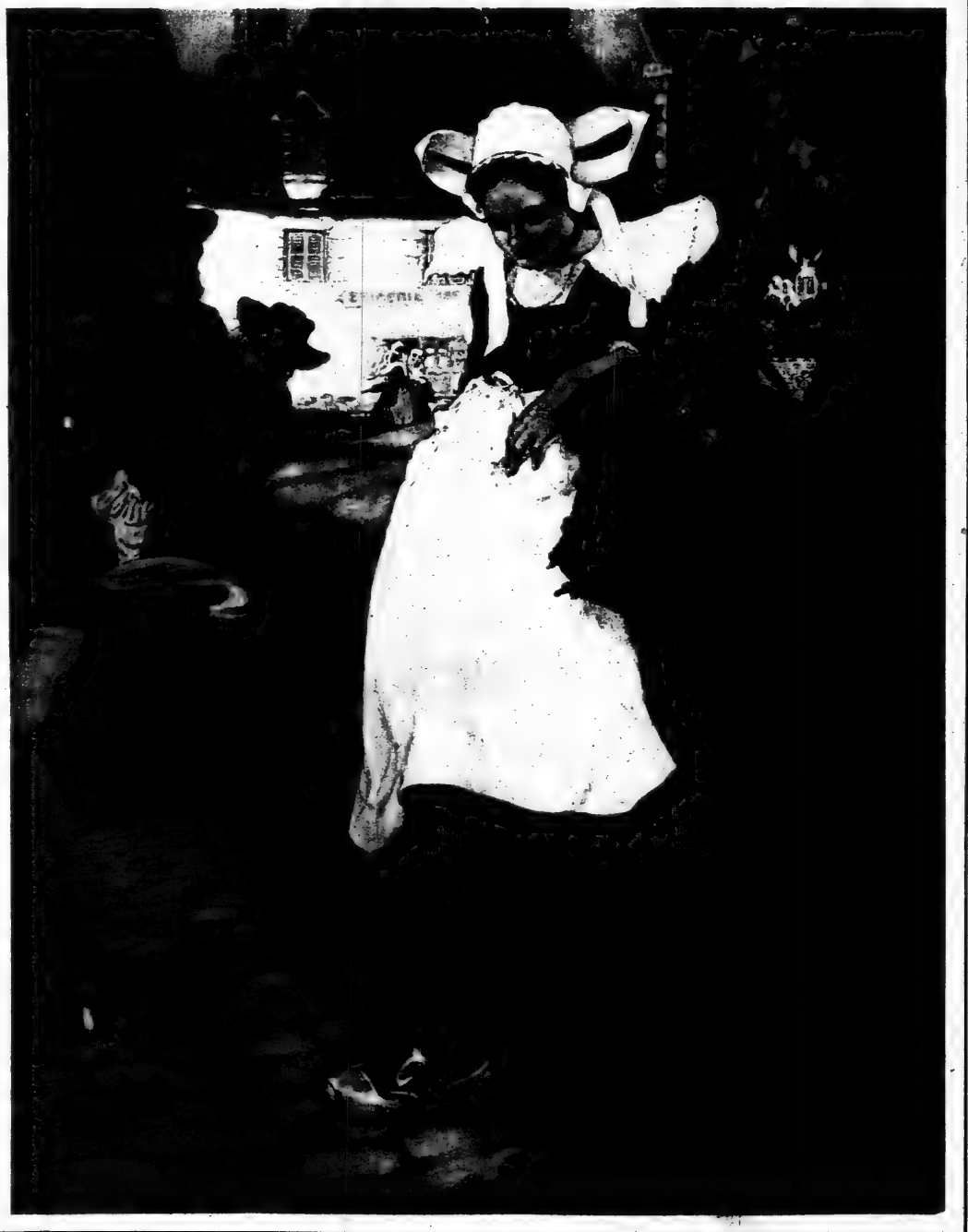
ENGLISH SCHOOL CHILDREN GREETING WITH CHEERS THE ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS BRINGING CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)

WALKER WHITESIDE AS "MR. WU,"
at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.
(Photos by White.)

SCENE FROM "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

At the George M. Cohan Theatre, with, From Left to Right, Will Deming, Grant Mitchell and Ruth Shepley.
(Photo by White.)

JOHN BARRYMORE, JANE GREY, EDWARD GILLESPIE IN
"KICK IN,"
at the Longacre Theatre.



"YVONNE," BY H. C. MERRILL,
at the Annual Exhibition of the New York Water Color Club.
(Photo by Peter A. Juley.)

SCENE FROM "THE PHANTOM RIVAL," at the Belasco Theatre.
Laura Hope Crews as the Wife, and Leo Ditrichstein as the Great Opera Singer, in Her Day Dreams of Her Phantom Lover.

MISS MARGARET HUNTINGTON ERHART,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Erhart.
(Photo (C) by Campbell Photo Co.)

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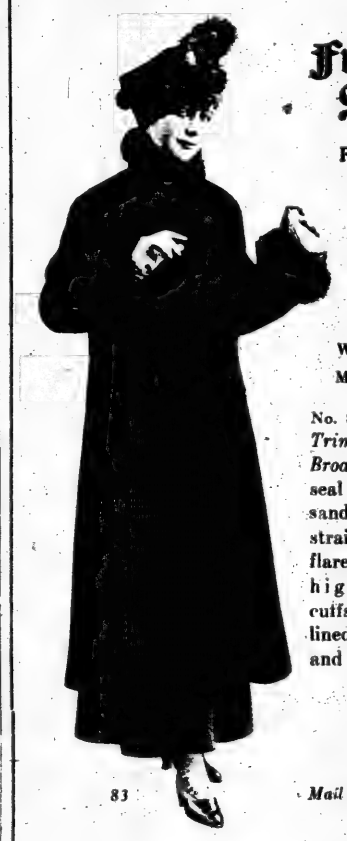

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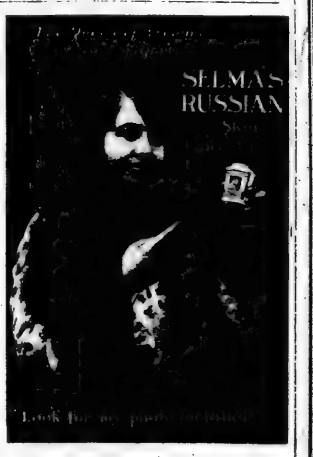

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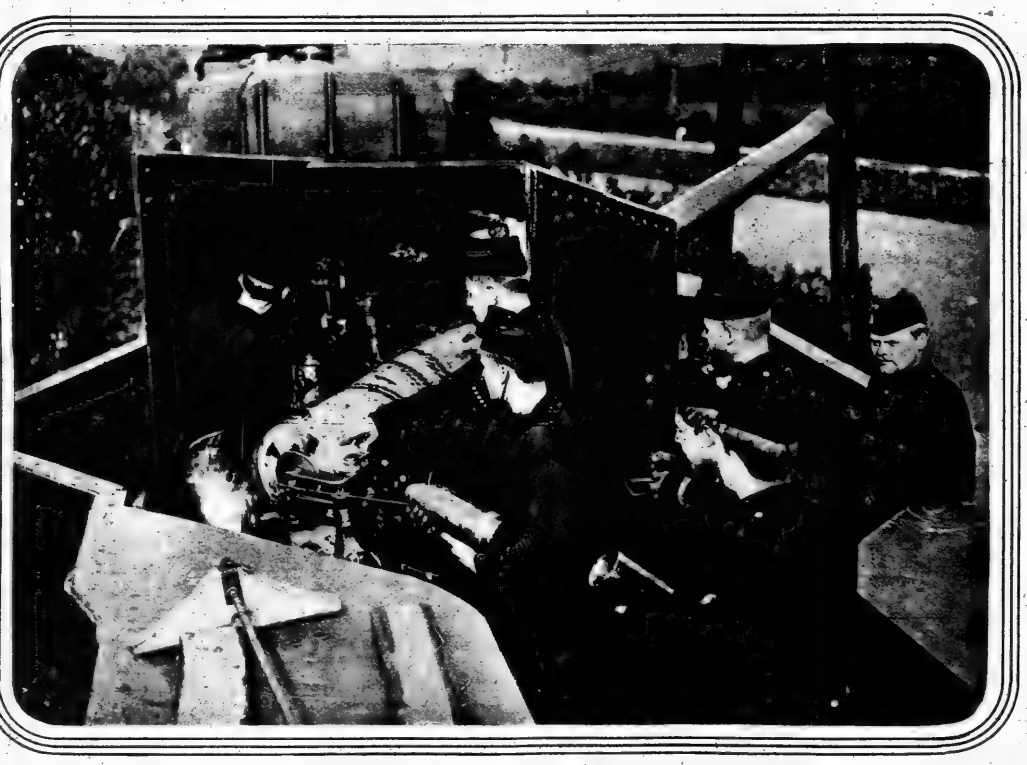
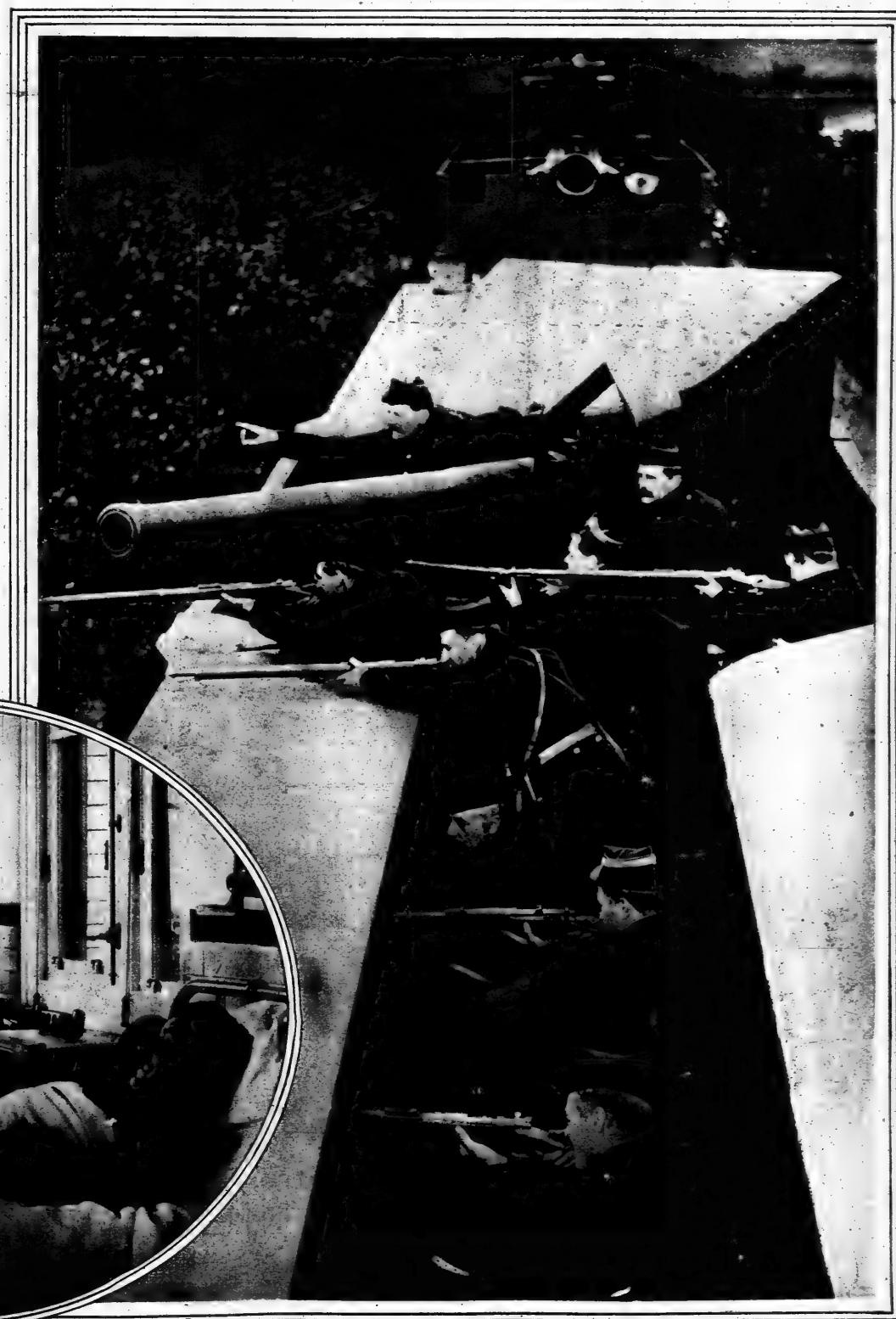
A BELGIAN OUTPOST IN ACTION ON THE BATTLE LINE NEAR THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER.
(Photo from International News Service.)



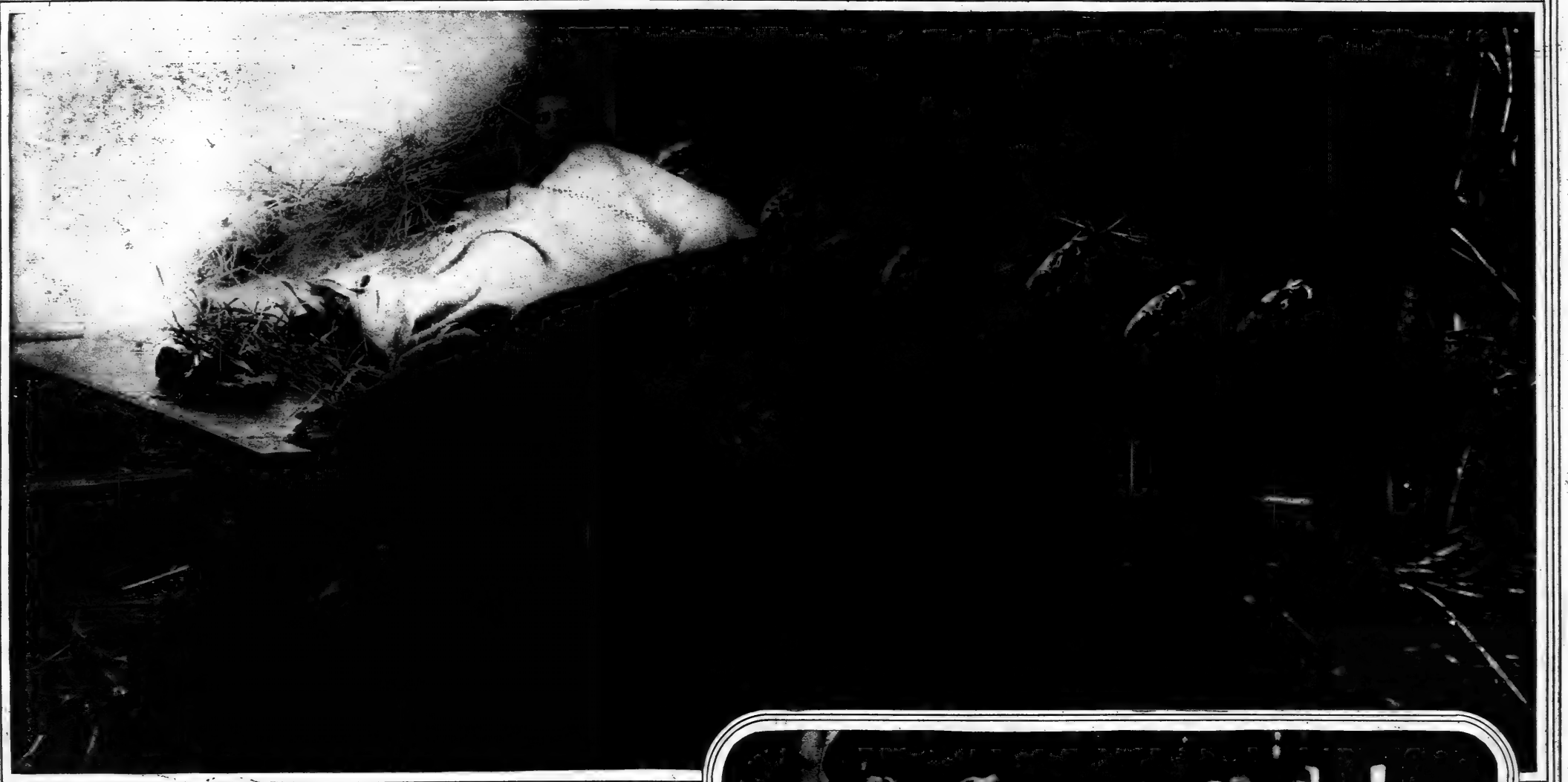
BRITISH NAVAL GUNNER ON AN ARMORED TRAIN AT YPRES FINDING THE RANGE WHILE THE BELGIAN CREW STAND READY TO LOAD.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



BELGIAN SOLDIER FROM THE CONGO WITH A GERMAN TROPHY.
(Photo from L. N. A.)

MME. PATTI AT THE BEDSIDE OF A WOUNDED BELGIAN IN SWANSEA HOSPITAL, LONDON
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

BELGIAN SHARPSHOOTERS ATTACKING FROM AN ARMORED TRAIN IN THE VICINITY OF YPRES.



BELGIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLEEPING ON STRAW AT ROSENDAAL, HOLLAND
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

HARBORNE HALL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, MANSION OF WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, BROTHER OF THE LATE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, GIVEN OVER TO BELGIAN REFUGEES

BELGIAN REFUGEES REACH ENGLAND IN SAFETY, The Children Little Realizing the Tragedy of Their Condition
(Photo from L. N. A.)

OSTEND FISHING SMACK, WITH ITS CARGO OF REFUGEES, REACHES DOVER
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

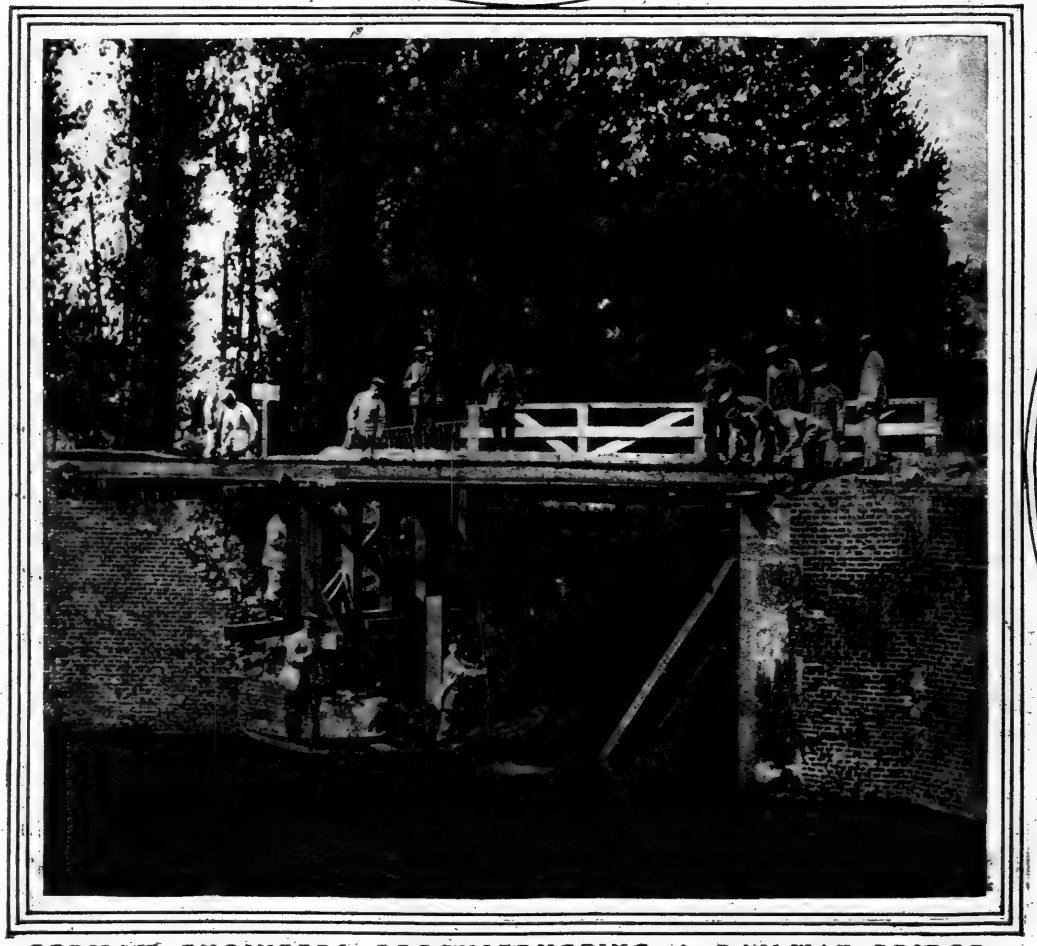
OSTEND WOMAN WHO, WHEN SHE HERSELF COULD NOT ESCAPE, SAVED HER NEIGHBOR'S DESERTED PETS
(Photo from L. N. A.)

GERMAN SOLDIERS AT MALINES DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO DESTITUTE BELGIANS
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIER OUT FOR A WALK IN BERLIN WITH HIS NURSE

ROUNDING UP GERMAN RESIDENTS IN LONDON →



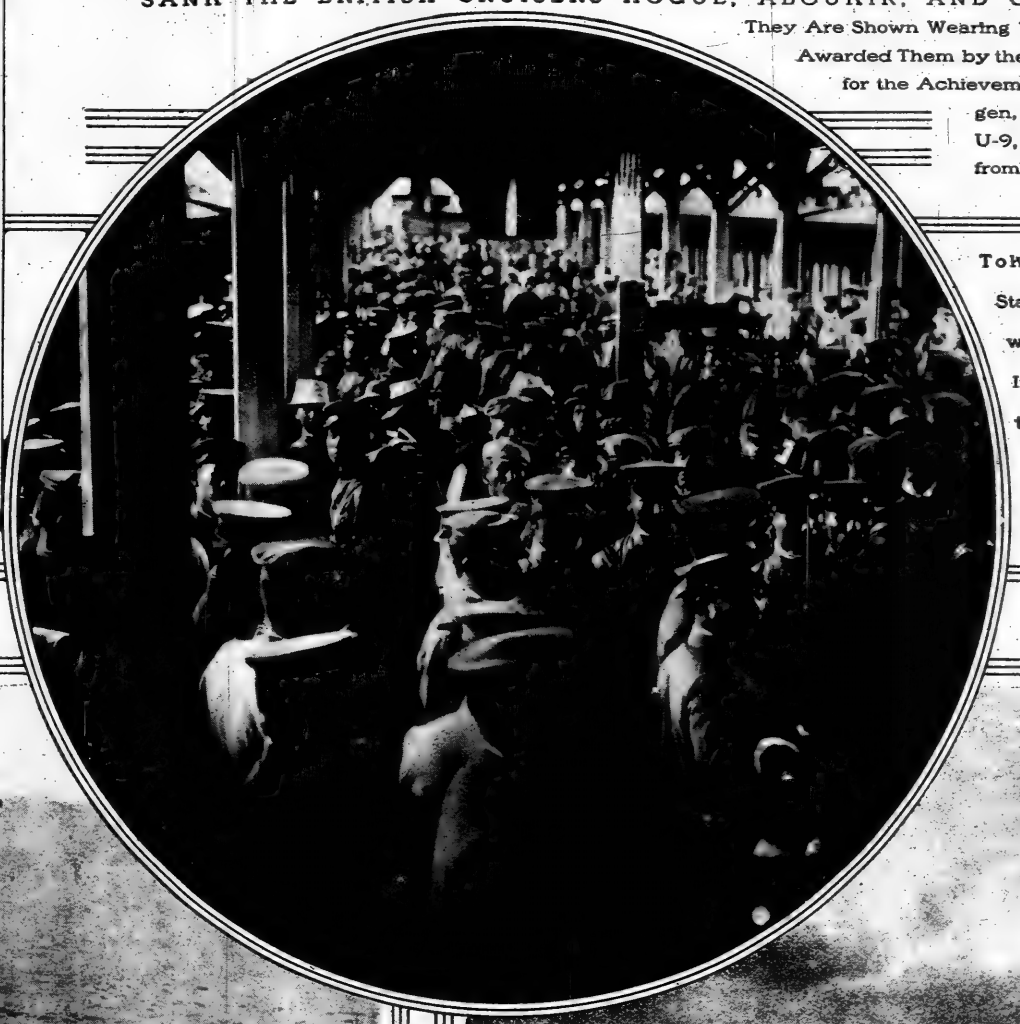
GERMAN ENGINEERS RECONSTRUCTING A RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR LA FERE DESTROYED BY THE FRENCH
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

RUSSIAN EQUIPMENT CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AT ALLENSTEIN
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN SUBMARINE U-9, WHICH SANK THE BRITISH CRUISERS HOGUE, ABOUKIR, AND CRESSY.

They Are Shown Wearing Their Iron Crosses Awarded Them by the German Emperor for the Achievement. Lieut. Widdigen, Commander of the U-9, Is Seated Third from the Left.

JAPANESE TROOPS MANIFESTING ENTHUSIASM AS THEY LEAVE FOR THE WAR.



Tokio Railway Station Crowded with Japanese Infantry About to Entrain for the War with Germany in China.

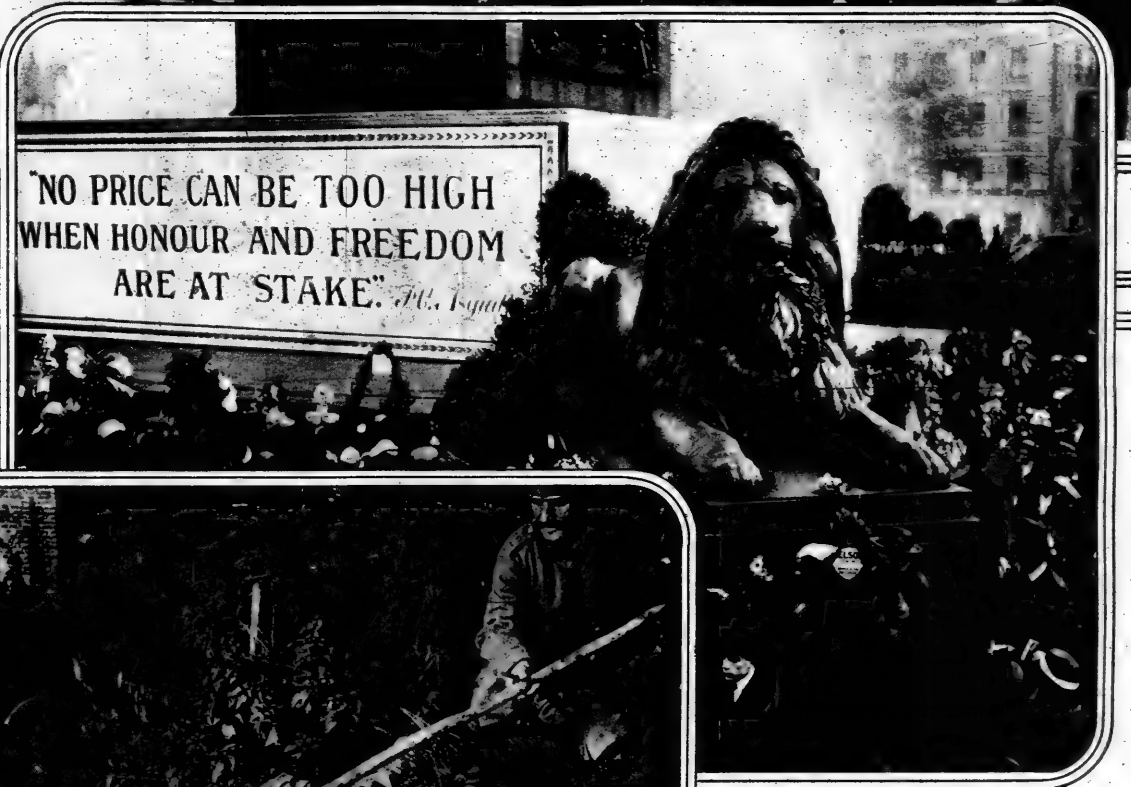
JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS COMING ASHORE NEAR TSING-TAU.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

German Infantry in the Eastern Theatre of the War Shooting from the Trenches at a Russian Aeroplane.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE FROM ANTWERP CROSSING ONE OF THE CANALS IN WESTERN BELGIUM.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

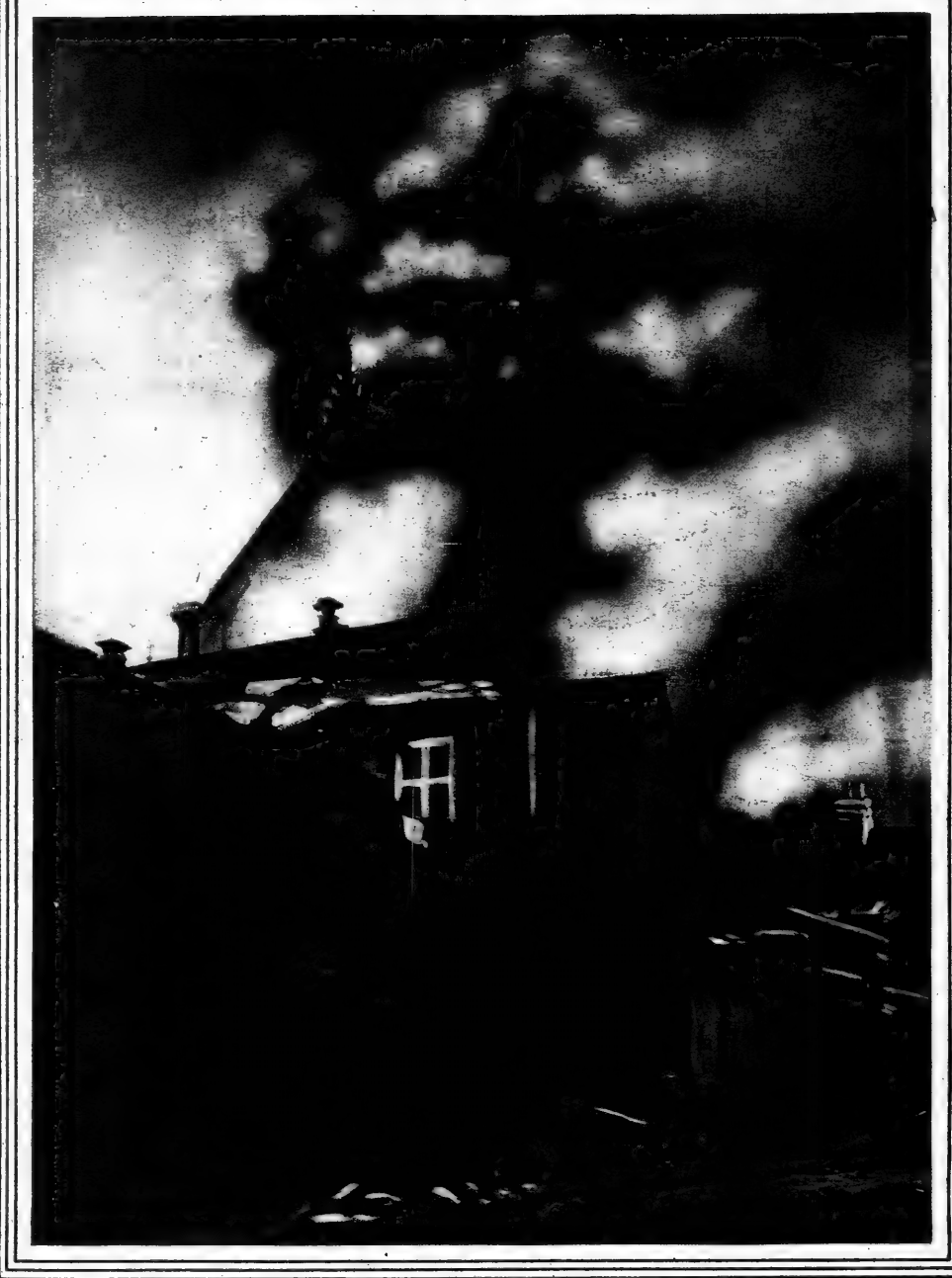
Two Soldiers and an Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral Visiting Nelson's Tomb in the Crypt of the Cathedral, Which Was Thrown Open to the Public Free on Trafalgar Day.



NELSON COLUMN IN LONDON INSCRIBED WITH PATRIOTIC MOTTOES FOR THE TRAFALGAR DAY CELEBRATION.

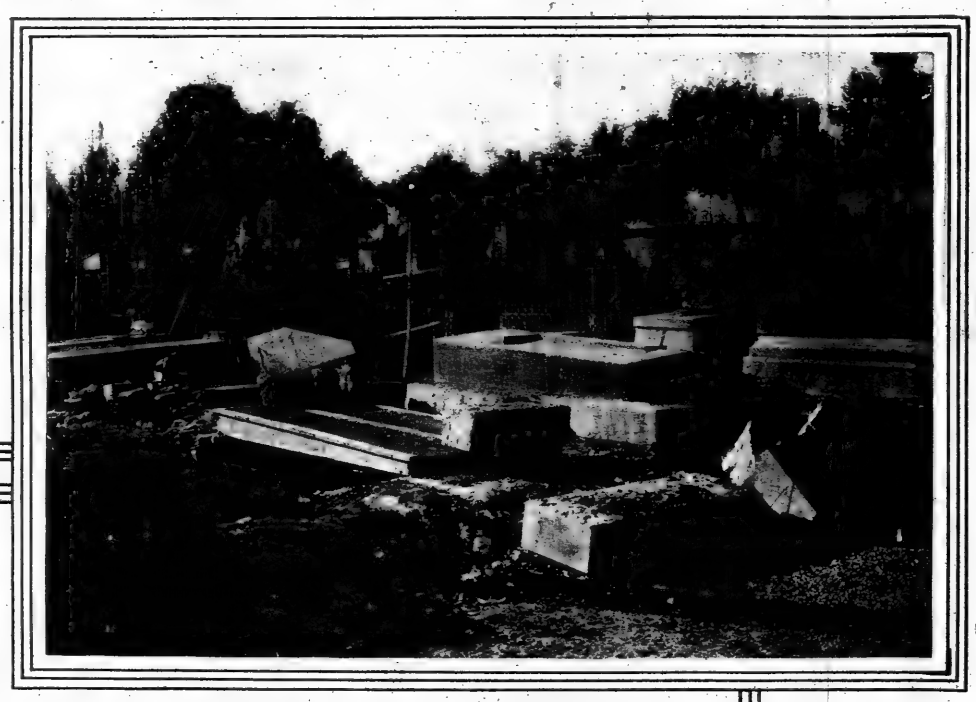
GERMAN SOLDIERS HOOKING A DUCK FROM THE RIVER NETHE, NEAR ANTWERP.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS LISTENING TO A SERMON ON THEIR FIRST SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL IN FLAMES

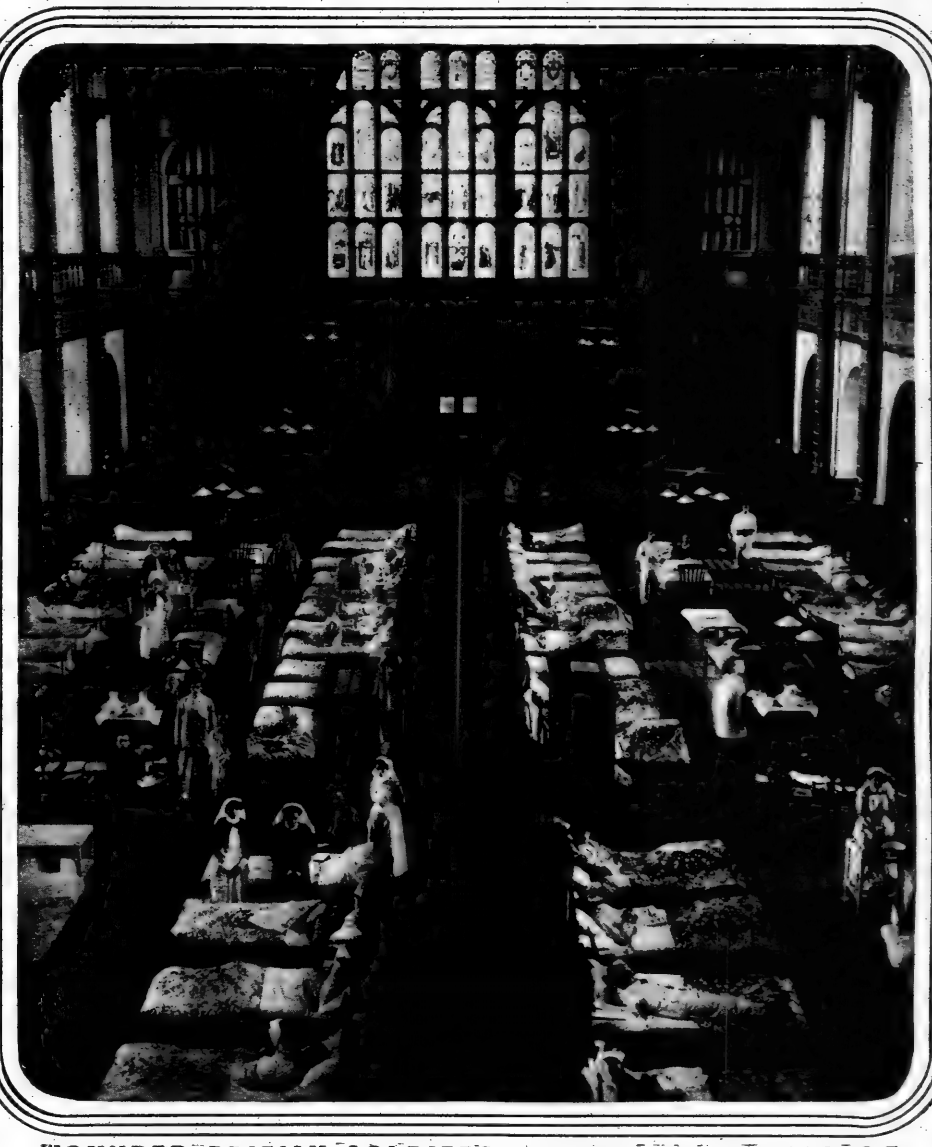
(From L'Illustration.)



CEMETERY NEAR RHEIMS WHICH DID NOT ESCAPE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER

(Photo by Photopress War Service.)



WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE GREAT HALL OF BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

BRITISH AIRMAN IN FRANCE HAVING HIS WOUNDS DRESSED BY A RED CROSS DOCTOR.

LONGWY, FRANCE, LAID WASTE BY THE BOMBARDMENT.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

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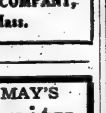

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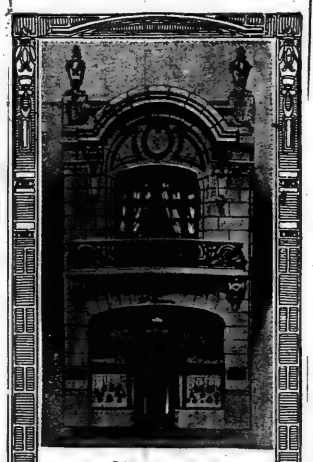

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Whatever your corset need, Ivy corsets can fill it. Smartest corsets and corset novelties in New York for all figures. Originators of the seven ounce dancing corsets like picture. Price, $3.00.

MOLLIE MAYERS,
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In the Shopping District.

Equipped for cleaning, repairing and alterations on all makes of corsets. Phone and we will call, renovate and work promptly attended to. Corsets copied, made to order. Stock corsets and brassieres fitted.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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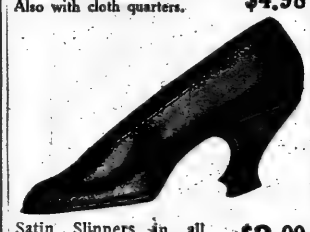
Patent Leather or Dull Vamp with grey or fawn buckskin quarters, welted sole, Spanish heel. Also with cloth quarters. **$4.98**



Satin Slippers in all staple and new colors. **$3.00**

Also in black velvet, **$4.00.**

Silk Hosiery to match, 95c. and $1.50.

Send for Booklet T with illustrations of new Fall and Winter Models.

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We also carry extra large sized garments for stout figures.

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Apparel is scientifically designed to give style and comfort. If interested, write for Catalog TM

No. 1707—Smart dress of serge and satin with becoming lines. Long, straight back, with soft satin sash and bow in back. White stiff collar and cuffs. Made in all shades and sizes.

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Catalog T, with illustrations of our newest garments, and order blanks sent out of town on request.

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1707

Waltière

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Announces a Clearance of 200 Attractive Copies of

FRENCH HATS

At Specially Low Prices

$7.50 *Actual Value $15.*

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The Hat illustrated above is an exceptionally charming model prepared especially for this event. It is an example of the wonderful value we are offering at **$7.50.**

Smart, Durable & The Price is only $5

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TO INAUGURATE THE OPENING OF OUR MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT IN OUR NEW SHOP AT

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We are offering this boot at a special price.

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Ladies' Shoes exclusively at

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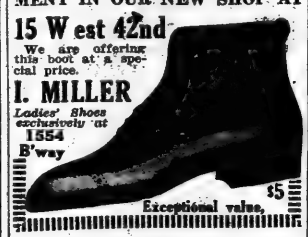

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of various Cretonne designs

Also made in all college colors.

Charming little boxes that keep crackers and candy clean and fresh. Particularly acceptable as **Week-End Gifts** or **Bridge Prizes.**

When ordering by mail add 10 cents for postage.

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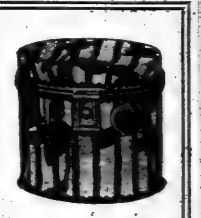
Diameter, 7½ inches. Height, 6¼ inches.



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$6.00

Outside measurements 16 inches by 10 inches. Mirror 9¾ inches by 5¾ inches. *Special price* $6.00

An Unusual Sconce

with frame carved from solid wood handpainted after the manner of the old Italian furniture in polychrome coloring on a black background.

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Interior Decorations
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"The Crescent" TALKING MACHINES

Play Any Style Record

A $75 Phonograph and Cabinet Express Prepaid for **$40**

"No Higher Price Can Give Greater Tone-Value"

SPECIAL FEATURES

Make "Crescent" equal Phonographs that sell for more than double our prices.

Handsome design, best material, careful finish.

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Tone-Quality of Sound-Box is unsurpassed.

UNIVERSAL TUBE makes it possible to change from Steel Needle- to Diamond-Point Record by mere turn of Sound-Box.

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If there is no Representative in your locality, we will ship C. O. D., subject to examination.

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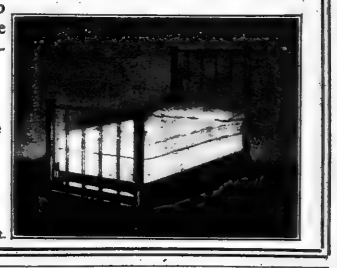
A Beautiful Whitcomb Pattern

This brass bedstead indicates the dignity, beauty and strength that are in all Whitcomb patterns.

Whether you want an elaborate brass bedstead, a simple enamel bed, or a crib, there is one to meet your need at your price—each backed by The Whitcomb Factory.



Brass Beds from $16 up
Enamel Cribs, $5.75 up
Bedding—Mattresses remade

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
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In Pearl, Black and Aluminum Plain or with Handle

LEMAIRE FIELD GLASSES & PRISM BINOCULARS

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At your Jeweler's or Optician's

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Mae R. Sayre

Maternity Corsets a Specialty

Made to order at any period because of the additional lacings at side. Normal appearance preserved with all fashionable gowns. The meritorious point of the garment is the abdominal support, which affords great comfort. Mail orders promptly attended to—or visit my establishment.

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THIS Louis XVI Bird Cage, suitable for milady's boudoir or morning room, is the last letter in daintiness.

It is of white enamelled brass with a charming ribbon flower wreath encircling the top, tied at each end with blue ribbon motifs. Complete to the smallest detail, with sliding bottom tray, feed cups at each end, with guard rail. Size 15 inches wide, 13 inches deep and 14 inches high, and is specially priced at $23.50. Carefully packed for express or parcel post.

You will be interested in our catalogue illustrating our unusual line of Electric Lamps, sconces, frames, mirrors, clocks, fan cases, tables and boudoir articles.

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CORLISS LACED STOCKINGS FOR LIMB TROUBLES

Trade Mark, Reg.

VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb troubles.

SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.

COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging.

COOL, light, porous.

ECONOMICAL. Cost $1.50 each, or two for the same limb, $2.50, postpaid. Send for self-measurement blank No. 4.

Consultation FREE.

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SPECIAL NOVEMBER SALE

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New Illustrated Pearl Booklet sent on request.

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Jeweler and Pearl Maker
SHOP AT
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$3.50 SHORT VAMP SHOES

3 STORES

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
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Uses EASTMAN Standard Size Film

Price of Camera **$50.00**

Projecting Attachment Separately Listed

Ask your dealer or write direct for Catalogue 10.

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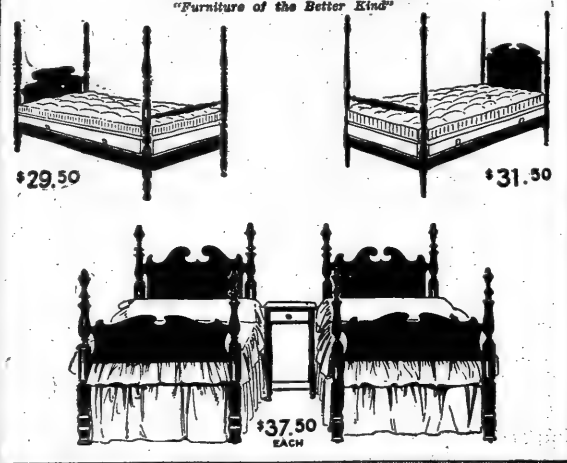
At prices which are very low in every case and which range down to $19.50, we are offering this week a selection of extremely handsome Mahogany Four-Post Beds. The variety of models is very extensive and most of them are offered in all the sizes from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. The Hathaway standard is maintained in each. We feel sure that you never have seen so attractive a display of Colonial Beds in accurate reproduction.

The Hathaway Brochures, illustrating some of our many handsome pieces, will be sent on request.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"



Buy it Because it is Better

—better because it means more loaves of better bread from a barrel or bag,

—the finest kind of biscuit—most delicious cake and pastry.

—really ideal for all household uses.

Heckers' FLOUR

—safe, sure, "easy to work"—no risk, no waste. ***At All Good Grocers.***

HECKERS' CREAM FARINA — DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE—(Direct from Factory)
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS AT 50% of Regular Prices.

ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up
In wide variety
CHAIRS, TABLES, DESKS, ETC.
Solid Mahogany—Inlaid

Sheraton Sewing Table
Two Drop Leaves, Two Drawers, with Mahogany Sliding Tray.
Special at $12.25
REGULARLY $22.

Standing Book Holder
SOLID MAHOGANY
Special at $5.25 REGULARLY $9.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852.
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 108-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

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The "Emeralite" Floor Lamp is the ideal eye-resting lamp for the library or den. Like all "Emeralite" Lamps, it has the scientifically adjustable shade—emerald green glass outside, opal inside—that concentrates a strong, "daylight-white" light exactly where you want it. No hurtful glare, no annoying shadows. Just an even, soothing brightness.

Booklet Free—Shows in actual colors the thirty different styles of "Emeralite" Lamps—for office, library, parlor, sickroom, piano, etc.

Dealers everywhere can supply you.
H. G. McFaddin & Co.
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MAJOR'S CEMENT

10c and 15c EST. 1876.

Major's Cement is the strongest on Earth for mending broken articles and tipping billiard cues. Major's Rubber and Leather Cement same price. For sale by druggists and others.

MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
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We Pack Hamilton Coupons.

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and perfecting of Blyn-Plan Shoes was a master stroke for us—an important service for children.

It is a generous money's worth in leathers and shoemaking.

In comfort and assurance of future foot health—it is invaluable.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes	
5 to 8.....	1.75
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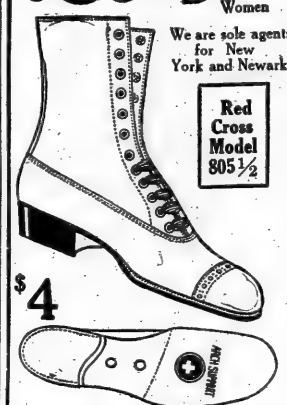
10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women



We are sole agents for New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 805½

$4

Ladies' Red Cross Arch Support Shoes of soft vici kid with built-in Arch Supports, Arch Supporting heels and shanks and Red Cross-flexible soles.

These shoes afford quick and permanent relief from the pain and weakness caused by "flat feet." Wonderfully effective and remarkably low priced.

Blyn Shoes in Newark
New Store in Newark's Shopping Centre,
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Opposite Military Park.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
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Mme. Fried HAIR SHOP

RIKER BUILDING

Allow us to show you how to arrange your hair most becomingly.

CHARGES 50c

Extra hair for all the newest coiffures at very reasonable prices.

New Fall Modes

Pompadours and Transformations $8 and up

Natural Wavy Switches $5 and up

Wholesale or Retail

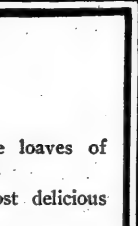
MANICURING THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

15 West 34th Street
Riker Building
Entire Third Floor
Opposite Waldorf.

REDUCE YOUR FLESH

Wear my famous medicated rubber garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated Rubber Garments for Men & Women.



ETON JACKET. Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

SPECIAL BUST REDUCER, $5.00.

Will reduce your flesh on any part of the body. Write today for further particulars.

Dr. JEANNE WALTER,
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Bulbs for the Easy and Clean Treatments

Japanese Gardens. Novelties for Window-Gardens. Prepared Fibre and Pebbles. Cat. free.

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Highest Prices Paid
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Discarded Clothing, Furs, Fine Evening and Street Costumes.
Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware.
Call or address
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PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

Quickly cleanses the scalp of dandruff and other imperfections; will keep it in a clean and cool condition; promotes the growth of healthy, abundant rich hair, and makes it dressy and fluffy. Valuable for dry, harsh, stiff, and brittle hair.

Personal consultation given. Individual cases. Send today for free booklet "P" on "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL SAYS
Dear Mr. Parker—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

HERBEX makes the **HAIR HEALTHY**, keeps the scalp clean, cool, making the hair soft and fluffy. 50c. bottle. Ask for Book, "Healthy Hair."

Frank Parker, Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
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Eugene Builder of **HATS**
AT MOOD'S
30 West 39th Street
Special Exhibit of MODELS at **$8-$10**
FURS REMODELLED

Ladies, improve your looks. Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment, Shampooing, Marcel Waving, Hairdressing, 25c. each. Manicuring 15c. Bleaching, Dyeing, Hair Restoring. Recoloring of old switches and hair pieces. Reliable hair work, combings made up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Operators sent to residences. Your patronage solicited. Most sanitary place in city.

MME. HUDSON'S PARLORS, 626 Sixth Ave., Between 36th and 37th Sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKINGS TO MATCH

Perfect matching of any color of gown or slipper has been one of our specialties for 29 years. An absolute match from any sample is guaranteed.

Peck & Peck Guaranteed Silk Stockings matched to any sample and absolutely guaranteed not to "ladder" or drop-stitch. Pure silk in medium weight, suitable for all occasions. $2.50 plain; $3.00 clocked. Mail Order Service.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
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NEW YORK CITY

VAN RAALTE Veils

"At All Good Shops"
Made in America

Freshen your face by frequent changes of veils. You will be surprised at the great variety of Van Raalte Veils, to suit every face, every fancy, every occasion. Ask "What is newest in Van Raalte Veils?"—at your favorite shop.

VAN RAALTE MARK

For Your Protection—this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.

MATERNITY APPAREL

129

Dresses Made After Our Patented
KWICK-KONFORM
SYSTEM
To conform quickly to desired size
"Just Pull the Tape"
Eliminates old methods. No clumsy elastic. No hidden plaits. Preserves normal appearance.

Latest Popular Styles and Materials, $2.50 to $30.00

Ready to Wear and Made to Measure.

No. 129—Maternity Dress of Satin Stripe Mercerized Crepon. Trimming of Satin and Shadow Lace, **$4.95**

Send for loose-leaf Catalogue "T. M." of Dresses, Skirts, Coats, Capes, Corsets, and Negligees.

The American Women's Wear Co.
119-125 West 25th St., New York City.

VACUUM CLEANERS
AT CUT PRICES
All Makes, Styles & Sizes
EUREKA SALES CO.,
Vacuum Cleaner Experts,
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Rebuilder of Gowns

If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.

Also **ARTISTIC GOWNS** for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

How to make your skin fine in texture

As a baby, your skin was fine and smooth. Nature intended you to keep it so.

If the delicate pores have become enlarged and coarsened, it is because of cleansing methods unsuited to your skin. As a result, the pores have lost their power to contract and expend as they should.

You can restore them to their normal healthy condition and rebuild a smooth-textured skin by persistent use of the Woodbury treatment below.

Begin this treatment tonight

Just before retiring, dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take the cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in the bowl of water and rub *the cake itself* over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion. Rinse the face thoroughly, first in tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, rub the face with a piece of ice. Always dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that greater smoothness and finer texture that the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

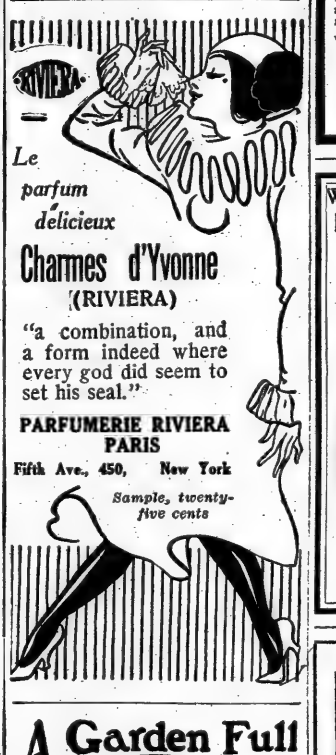
Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today—now!

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this Facial Soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.
The Andrew Jergens Co., Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, O.



A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00

75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT NOW

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with dollar bill, stamps or money order or present at our store, and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1914 Fall Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
30-32 Barclay Street, NEW YORK.

KEEP DRY DRESS SHIELDS

ABSORBENT
MOISTURE-PROOF
A NEW DRESS SHIELD
With New Merits
To appreciate them you must try a pair.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED
For sale by leading Department Stores. Send 25c. for Sample Pair to
J. J. BEYERELE MFG. CO.,
99-101 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

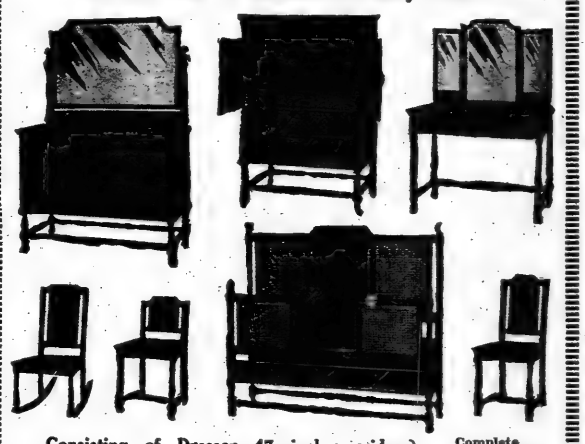
One for $15, $20, $30, or $50 for her—Christmas!

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quality Furniture

This Beautifully Grained 7-Piece Genuine Antique Mahogany Bedroom Suite of William and Mary Period.



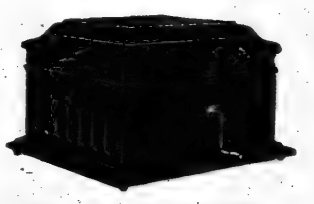
Consisting of Dresser 47 inches wide, Chiffonier 36 inches wide, Dressing Table 39 inches wide, Bed 53 inches wide, Rocker, Bedroom Chair, Dressing Table Chair, constructed of Solid Mahogany with cane panels; Chairs and Rocker have seats and backs of cane.

Complete as illustrated.
$287.50
Regular selling price, $375.00.

Joseph L. Herschmann
625-627 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.
Bet. 36th & 37th Sts. (Established 1862) Phone 444 Greeley.

Pathephone for real music!

The joys of music in the home are manifestly increased by the NATURAL, EXACT, and CLEAR-TONED reproduction of the tones. The PATHEPHONE is the perfect instrument for this purpose.



THIS IS THE $50 INSTRUMENT.

It uses a ball-shaped Sapphire instead of a needle. The sound is produced by an easy up-and-down wave-motion—truest to Nature. No needle-changing necessary, no fear of scratching records, no wearing out of discs possible.

WRITE FOR CATALOGS—CONTINUAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT

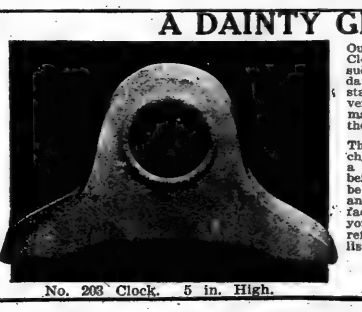
PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 West 38th Street.

We have maintained a prestige for distinction in furniture for 23 years.
Est. 1892 **Furniture of Distinction** Est. 1892
23rd Annual November Sale

Living Room Suite—Beautiful Louis Seize (XVI) design—solid mahogany, hand carved frame, cane panels, antique finish. Upholstered in suitable colors with fine silk moire damask. Regular price $450. Special for this week only $290.00

49-51 W. 23d St. **Geiger & Braverman** Furniture Company Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

A DAINTY GIFT



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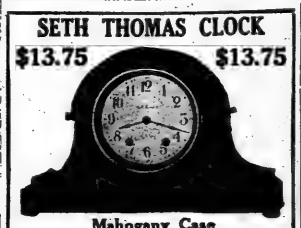

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday, fair, colder; strong south, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,742. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1914.—84 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Includes Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MEXICANS BATTLE NEAR VERA CRUZ

Three of Huerta's Former Generals Take Tehuacan from Carranza—200 Slain.

RUMORS DISTURB OFFICIALS

Gen. Funston Is Asked if There Are Any Signs of an Impending Attack on American Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Ex-Federal soldiers who have been operating more than a month in the Mexican State of Puebla, between Vera Cruz and the Mexican capital, have captured the town of Tehuacan, State of Vera Cruz, in a battle in which 200 men were killed. The battle was fought between Carranza troops and the ex-Federals operating under the command of three former Huerta Generals, who are understood to have a working agreement with Gen. Francisco Villa.

These Generals are Higenio Aguilar, Benjamin Argumedo, and Almazan Ruiz. The official news of the battle was received late this afternoon by Acting Secretary of State Lansing in a dispatch from W. W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, who said the battle was fought several days ago, but accounts of it were delayed in reaching Vera Cruz. No details were given. When this dispatch was received it was recalled in official circles that Gen. Funston on Sept. 26, in an official dispatch to the War Department, had furnished a line on the character of the movement led by Aguilar and Ruiz.

Higenio Aguilar, who figured in this battle, should not be confused with Gen. Candido Aguilar, the Carranza General at Tejeria, who has been delegated by Carranza to accept Vera Cruz whenever the American forces are ready to evacuate.

In his dispatch of Sept. 26 Gen. Funston described Higenio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo as "revolted ex-Federals" who had at that time destroyed telegraphic and railway communication between Vera Cruz and the Mexican capital. This destruction was accomplished by the ex-Federals at the same time that Villa executed his coup of seizing the Custom Houses and other Carranza offices in Northern Mexico. Gen. Funston estimated the force of Higenio Aguilav and Benjamin Argumedo as from 3,000 to 6,000 men, and said they probably would be joined by others from Cordova, Orizaba, and elsewhere as "agents of Villa have been here recently conferring with ex-Federal officers and furnishing them with funds."

At that time efforts were being made by the Aguilar-Argumedo forces to isolate Gen Jesus Carranza, brother of Provisional President Venustiano Carranza. Jesus Carranza had been sent to the southeastern part of Mexico with a large number of troops. This movement failed, and Gen. Jesus Carranza managed to bring most of his troops back to the Mexican capital by another route to strengthen the position of his brother.

Gen. Villa, according to official advices to the State Department, to-day from Consul Canova at Aguascalientes, is now at Aguascalientes in command of his forces. Villa, it is understood, is soon to lead his forces against Carranza, upon whom he has served notice that unless Carranza accepts the action of the convention by Nov. 10, armed force will be used against him and his followers.

Consul Canada today notified the State Department that the Aguascalientes Convention officially proclaimed Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez Provisional President of Mexico at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and that he would take the oath of office on Nov. 10.

American Government officials manifested both interest and concern today over the reports from Mexico of anti-American demonstrations of one sort or another and intimations that the American forces under Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz would be attacked unless they evacuated that port in the immediate future. But this apprehension was based wholly on press dispatches from Mexico City and not on any official information received by the State, War, or Navy Departments. It was insisted by high officials that there was no official apprehension here based on known facts, because neither Gen. Funston nor any other American representative in Mexico had given any intimation that Vera Cruz might be attacked.

The reports which aroused the interest of the State, War, and Navy officials were the press dispatches printed in this morning's papers from Mexico City saying that Carranza had gone to Soledad, near Vera Cruz, and that men were busily engaged placarding Mexico City yesterday with broadsides in the form of a proclamation headed "Citizens, to Arms!" calling on Mexicans to drive the foreigner from their shores. Secretary Garrison said tonight that none of these things had been officially reported to the War Department.

On the basis of the newspaper publications the first thing Secretary Garrison did after reaching his desk this morning was to cable to Gen. Funston. The Secretary's dispatch said he presumed that Gen. Funston was hearing the same reports and rumors that had been telegraphed to this country and asked him for "any facts" he might have relative to any threatened attack. Up to a late hour nothing had been heard from Gen. Funston in response to Secretary Garrison's message and this convinced officials that Gen. Funston was without any corroborative evidence. Gary this week Gen. Funston cabled that there were reports reaching Vera Cruz of displays of anti-American sentiment in Mexico City, but since then he has sent no confirmation.

No arrangements have been made for the execution of President Wilson's order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz beyond working out the details and sending the transports to Vera Cruz. Army transports are now waiting at Vera Cruz, but the American forces will not be withdrawn until definite assurances have been given that the guarantees demanded by the United States respecting amnesty and against double taxation at Vera Cruz will be furnished in writing by the Mexican Central Government. With Carranza and Gutierrez each claiming to be Provisional President these guarantees would probably have to be given by both.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, chief of the

Continued on Page 14.

PENNSYLVANIA SEES BUSINESS REVIVING

Some Towns Even Report Booms Amid a General Renewal of Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Reports from all over the State indicate an improved business sentiment. In Chester the American Steel Castings Company will resume full operations Monday. The Federal Steel Company started full time today. At Reading notices were posted in the Reading Railway Company's shops that, beginning next week, the shops would work fifty instead of forty hours a week. The Oley Steel Mills will resume Monday after a month's idleness.

Big Government orders given to the Bethlehem Steel Company, with many orders from the English and French Governments, have started the mills on full time and promise a boom all through the Winter. The company is adding a new plant to employ 500 more men. The Pullman Motor Car Company at York is operating under full time, with many extra employes. This concern has big orders for French delivery. From all over the State come similar reports of orders due to the European war.

From the Connellsville coke region comes the announcement tonight that the H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Company and the W. J. Dalney Company, the largest coking concerns in Western Pennsylvania, will fire in more than 21,000 ovens within the next two weeks. Thirty thousand ovens are now idle. It is expected that all will resume within a month. Thousands of men will get steady employment.

In the anthracite coal belt all the collieries are working overtime, with unlimited orders filed. Scranton reports the textile industries, particularly the silk mills, resuming full schedules. At Coatesville the Worth Brothers Tube Mills, one of the largest in the State, will resume Monday. Lukens Iron Mills are running at 50 per cent., and expect to resume full capacity shortly. Altoona, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Allentown, and Easton report business booms.

McGOVERN ASKS RECOUNT.

Governor of Wisconsin Asserts That Ballots Were Wrongfully Cast Out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Gov. Francis E. McGovern began here today formal proceedings for a recount of the ballots cast in Milwaukee for United States Senator in Tuesday's election. The Governor, who was the Republican candidate, is 1,378 votes behind Paul O. Husting, Democrat, according to complete official returns from sixty-four counties in Wisconsin, and complete but unofficial returns from the seven remaining counties.

Gov. McGovern asserts that enough ballots to change the result probably were thrown out in Milwaukee and its suburbs by mistaken election officials, who thought they were defective. The demand for a recount of the Milwaukee ballots probably will be followed by a demand for recounts in other cities, it was stated today at Republican headquarters here.

Copies of the official demand for a recount, which it is necessary to serve on the other candidates on the ticket for United States Senator, were sent to Madison this afternoon for verification. They then will be served on the different candidates.

ANIMALS HUNGRY AT SEA.

Wireless Call for Food for Some Coming to the Brooklyn Zoo.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Wild animals, starving and fighting in their cages on board the British steamship West Point, bound to this port from London, will be relieved by fresh meat which will be sent to them on a fast tug early Sunday morning.

A wireless received late today from the West Point said that the supply of food for the cargo of bears, deers, wolves, lions, monkeys, and other animals was exhausted several days ago and that the hungry animals were now fighting among themselves. The consignment of animals is the largest ever bound for this port. It is intended for the Brooklyn Zoological Gardens.

The relief of the hungry animals is a brand new use for the wireless. The message received today did not give the position of the West Point, but told of the plight the ship was in, and said that she expected to arrive at the Delaware Breakwater tonight. The West Point was due to arrive last Thursday, but it is believed that heavy weather delayed her.

GOELET'S HOME IN DANGER.

Forest Fires Nearing $1,000,000 Mansion at Glenmere Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Fires which had been smoldering in the woods around the Glenmere Lake section during the past week broke out furiously on Wednesday and spread very rapidly. A large area has already been burned over. The fire is now nearing the new million-dollar home of Robert Goelet, which he built about a year ago for his wife. Shortly after its completion his wife left him.

A large force is out fighting the blaze, and it has been checked to some extent. The damage so far reaches $100,000, as near as can be estimated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Although admitting that the situation is still serious and will remain so until rain falls, State Forester Alfred Gaskill today asserted that the reports respecting the forest fires in North and South Jersey have been exaggerated. He said he could not yet estimate the damage or approximate the area covered by the flames.

Earth Shocks Felt in California.

CHICO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Two distinct earthquake shocks, fifteen seconds apart, were felt in the town of Vina, twenty miles north of here, last night, their general direction being from east to west. So far as known no damage was caused.

HAMILTON BROS.—Suppers in fine quality china, $2.50. 36-38 University Place, bet. 10th & 11th Sts.—Advt.

NEW LAMAR CHARGE NAMES LAUTERBACH

Lawyer Included in Indictment Served on "Wolf of Wall Street" in Court.

KEPT SECRET FOR A YEAR

Defendants Charged with Conspiracy Involving Impersonation of Officials—Lamar in Tombs.

David Lamar, the so-called Wolf of Wall Street, learned yesterday when he was arraigned before Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court to plead to the two indictments found against him for impersonating an officer of the United States that there was a third indictment awaiting him. As his counsel were arguing that it was impossible to arrest him in this district, as he was out on bail granted by the United States Supreme Court, Marshal Henkel stepped up to him and served a warrant based upon an indictment for conspiracy, which had been returned against him on July 31, 1913, but had been kept sealed.

With him in this was named Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer, whose services were pressed upon Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific; Lewis Cass Ledyard, Paul D. Cravath, and others by Lamar. According to his own admission, Lamar, while impersonating Congressman Palmer, had told the Union Pacific officials that Lauterbach was the best man to stave off a Government investigation of Union Pacific affairs. Not until yesterday was it known that for more than a year Mr. Lauterbach had been under indictment. District Attorney Marshall said that the lawyer would surrender tomorrow to plead to the conspiracy charge.

The effect of the new indictment was to knock from under Lamar's feet any chance of escaping from Marshal Henkel's custody on a technical point, and the only question left was how much bail would be exacted. Judge Rudkin fixed this at $30,000, and as Lamar was unable to get a bondsman he was locked up in the Tombs, where he must stay until this morning.

Prisoner Fashionably Dressed.

Lamar spent Friday night in a cell at the Greenwich Street Police Station, but he appeared in court yesterday well dressed in a black morning coat, with unusually long tails, and a large four-in-hand tie of dark green pattern bulging over his vest. He seemed perfectly at home, and lounged on the rail round the jury box or moved restlessly about the court room.

When he was asked to plead to the indictments charging him with impersonating Congressman A. Mitchel Palmer of Pennsylvania, Speaker Champ Clark, and Senator Stone in an attempt to defraud the United States Steel Corporation and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Louis B. Williams, who, with Henry J. Goldsmith, appeared as his counsel, objected, on the ground that he was not legally within the custody of the court.

He pointed out that Lamar had been admitted to bail by the United States Supreme Court, to which he had appealed in his fight against the removal proceedings started in the District of Columbia. As Mr. Williams concluded his argument, Marshal Henkel stepped forward and served the notice of the third indictment for conspiracy upon Lamar. The defendant was plainly disconcerted by this, but he recovered his composure quickly.

District Attorney Marshall in his argument began by reviewing the long fight which Lamar had waged against the indictments against him and contended that by returning here from Washington voluntarily he had brought the proceedings at Washington to an end. Lamar's action was in itself a waiver of the bond given on appeal, he asserted.

Judge Rudkin ruled that if Mr. Williams wished to test the right of the Government to arrest Lamar he could do so by habeas corpus proceedings. Lamar was then arraigned before Clerk Leary and entered a plea of not guilty, with the privilege of changing it on demurring within a week.

Held in Heavy Bail.

Then arose the question of bail. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood thought that $50,000 would be a reasonable figure. Mr. Williams and Mr. Goldsmith opposed this. In Washington, they pointed out, $3,000 had been held to be sufficient.

"I suppose your Honor is aware," Mr. Marshall said, "that this man has a long, bad record. He has already deliberately forfeited a bail bond of $3,000. In another district he has been fighting this charge merely on a point of law—as to whether a Congressman is an officer of the Government or not; $50,000 is not an unheard-of amount of bail, and it would be ridiculous to admit him to a trifling amount."

Notwithstanding Mr. Williams's objections that only a few days ago very prominent men had been admitted to $5,000 bail in that very court, Judge Rudkin decided to fix the bail at $10,000 on each indictment, or $30,000 in all. As he is not a Judge of this district, he gave Lamar permission to apply to any of the local Judges to have this amount reduced.

With his counsel, Lamar sought out Judge Hand in his chambers, but his request for a reduction of bail was denied promptly. He was then led to Marshal Henkel's office, while his counsel began to scurry around to find bail. As he sat there he sent out for sandwiches for luncheon and told the reporters that he had come to New York fully prepared to be arrested as soon as he was discovered. He had been here three weeks he said.

J. Simons, one of Lamar's friends, came to the Federal Building to assist him in the search for bondsmen, but by 3 o'clock, the hour which Commissioner Houghton and Marshal Henkel had set as the latest at which bail would be accepted, the security had not been obtained. As he passed along the corridor with Marshal Henkel and a Deputy on the way to the Tombs, he seemed to take his fate with nonchalance, and he smilingly posed with the Marshal for the photographers for nearly five minutes. Then he walked up Park Row and Centre Street to the Tombs, where he was locked in a cell.

The conspiracy indictment which was served upon Lamar yesterday contained three counts. The first charged that Lamar had conversations by telephone with Lewis Cass Ledyard on Feb. 4 and Feb. 8, 1913 in furtherance of a conspiracy. The second charged that the conspiracy was formed on Jan. 1, 1913, when it was agreed that Lamar should represent himself as Congressman Palmer; and the third asserted that Edward Lauterbach held a conversation with Mr. Ledyard "against the peace of the United States and their dignity."

When Mr. Lauterbach was asked about the charge against him last night, he said:

"I only heard of the indictment today, and I have been out of the city for only one day since July, 1913. I suppose they wanted to prove a conspiracy, and had to get a co-conspirator, and so they picked on me. I am not conscious of ever conspiring, and can't discuss the charge now."

ITALY MOVES FOR BALKAN FEDERATION

Negotiating With Rumania for a New League of Neutral States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia states that Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister to Italy, has been in Bucharest for the past fortnight on a special mission.

This is intended to remove the last remaining differences between Rumania and Italy, so as to prepare the way for Italy's mediation between Rumania and Bulgaria and the subsequent constitution of a federation of Balkan neutral States under the auspices of Italy.

AUSTRIANS IN GALICIA CUT OFF, ROME HEARS

Only Line of Retreat Is Through Carpathians, Which Are Impassable for Great Army.

ROME, Nov. 7.—A special dispatch to The Tribuna from Petrograd says:

"The Russians have cut off the Austrian Army from the Germans. The Austrians were encircled on their left flank and compelled to precipitately retreat, but Thursday the Russians, with a swift movement, occupied all the ways of retreat toward Cracow, and thus the entire Austrian Army was pushed toward the Carpathian Mountains, against which they are closely pressed.

"Their condition here is desperate, as their only line of retreat lies across the Carpathians into Hungary. But the Carpathians at this time of the year, and with the recent snowfalls, are almost impassable to a million and a half of men with provisions and munition trains and artillery.

"Petrograd is rejoicing over the present victory, which surpasses all former ones because of its decisive character. Great demonstrations have been held at which the army, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander in Chief, and Emperor Nicholas were cheered, and in all the churches services to celebrate the event also have taken place.

"Emperor Nicholas remains at the front."

MOLTKE'S FALL LAID TO COURT INTRIGUES

Crown Prince Blamed—Many Germans Fear Consequences of Chief's Removal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The dismissal of Gen. von Moltke, which is now officially announced, has produced a significant and far-reaching effect on Berlin. Nobody, of course, believes that Gen. von Moltke has left his post on account of ill health, as the authorities declare. Everybody knows, too, that there was a rupture between the Kaiser and von Moltke. Nevertheless, nobody believed that the Kaiser would decide at such a critical moment to dismiss the leader of the German General Staff.

Although the illness of Gen. von Moltke is not a myth, the true reasons for his dismissal were strifes, court intrigues and disputes, the desire of the Crown Prince to act entirely on his own initiative, and, finally, the autocratic ways of the Kaiser himself. Recent failures in the theatres of war also contributed in no small extent to the Kaiser's decision.

In Germany complications are foreseen with alarm as the result of Gen. von Moltke's being succeeded by Gen. von Falkenhayn. The appointment is regarded as manifesting the desire of the Kaiser to take into his own hands the complete control of all military operations. In military circles it is thought that, with the exception of the Kaiser's support, the new chief possesses no qualifications whatever. Neither has he sufficient authority or requisite military knowledge to be able to command the German Army successfully. Some people hold that the change in the General Staff may create the same unfavorable situation as in Austria, where similar changes had very serious consequences and were splendidly made use of by the enemy. It is openly maintained by competent men that Gen. von Falkenhayn will merely be a puppet of the Kaiser, and in no sense can be compared with Gen. Joffre.

DUTCH TROOPS ALLEGE GERMAN ATROCITIES

Protest to Kaiser's Minister, Threatening Revenge for Acts on Belgian Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Mention has been made of the frequency with which the Dutch regiments on frontier duty have to be relieved in order to prevent them from coming to blows with the Germans. The German Minister at The Hague has just received an address from three Dutch battalions in Limberg, who ask him to inform the Kaiser that they can personally testify to atrocities committed by German troops on the Belgian frontier. The communication concludes with an expression of profound indignation at the sights witnessed, and warns the Minister that if by chance German troops should violate Dutch territory the Dutch would kill them to a man, if only to take some small revenge for what the heroic Belgians had to suffer.

The Minister has communicated all this to the Dutch Government, and made a formal demand that the affair be inquired into and the soldiers punished for what he terms "their insulting and lying communication."

ALLIES CHECK NEW GERMAN ATTACK; BRITISH SEIZE FAO, A TURKISH PORT; JAPANESE FLEET CLOSE TO GERMANS

BATTLE NEAR IN PACIFIC

Tokio Hears Japan's Fleet Is About to Engage Germans.

PERU GETS RUMOR OF FIGHT

But Valparaiso Denies Capture of the Cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

VAIN SEARCH FOR GLASGOW

Freighter Arriving at San Francisco Confirms Reinforcement of Allies in the Pacific.

TOKIO, Sunday, Nov. 8, 9:30 A. M.—A well authenticated report is in circulation here to the effect that the Japanese Admiralty has received information that a battle in the Pacific between the Japanese and German fleets is impending.

No indication has been given as to the present whereabouts of either the Japanese or the German men of war.

Report Germans Captured.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 7.—It is reported here that a Japanese squadron, cruising along the coast of Peru, has captured the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

These are the cruisers which led the German fleet in the fight with the British squadron off the coast of Chile last Sunday night, in which the British flagship Good Hope and the cruiser Monmouth were reported to have been sunk.

Four warships were reported to have passed Callao, Peru, southbound, yesterday.

They kept far out from the coast and their nationality could not be made out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 7.—The renewal of Japanese steamship sailings from Callao for Yokohama yesterday apparently confirmed the presence of a Japanese fleet in these waters.

Discredited at Valparaiso.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 7.—The reported capture of the German cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, as advised from Tokio, is generally disbelieved here because the Japanese squadron, whose approach was reported from Easter Island, was only today sighted off Callao, Peru.

The Chilean transport Maipo and a scout were sent to Santa Maria Island by the Chilean authorities and searched the coast at Punta Carranza, where it was rumored that the British cruiser Glasgow stranded. No sign of the vessel was found. The English cruisers, Defense and Canopus, are likewise searching these waters for the missing ships.

The Chilean transport Rancagua passed from Carranza to Mocha Island without getting any trace of the Glasgow. The English authorities hired two steamers under Red Cross colors, sending them out equipped as hospital ships, but without result. No wreckage or other signs of any of the vessels has been found, probably owing to the fact that the battle took place too far from the coast.

The rumor to the effect that the Monmouth is still afloat although on fire is baseless. It would be impossible to confuse her with the Good Hope, because she had three funnels and the Good Hope four.

Saw the Monmouth Sink.

The first version of the sea fight of last Sunday was based on statements made by Admiral von Spee, who arrived here on Tuesday, and was confirmed with more details through Chilean naval officers. whose interviews with the Admiral were published by El Mercurio. The Monmouth undoubtedly was sunk, for she was seen capsizing, while the Good Hope was badly damaged and was set afire through an explosion. Her fate remained unknown to the Germans, who saw her flee with the Glasgow. The British Admiralty's statement is probably due to the Glasgow's wireless messages. It is sup-

Continued on Page 2.

LEGITIMATE PUBLICITY planned, directed, and executed; best business references given; only highest class business desired. Address Confidential, T. 48 Times.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The British Admiralty announces the occupation of Fao, an Asiatic seaport, by a military force from India and a naval detachment from the sloop Odin, after silencing the Turkish guns.

An unofficial report from Athens states that the Dardanelles forts have been smashed by the bombardment of the allied fleet.

The Japanese announce that their Pacific squadron is pursuing the German cruisers which, on last Sunday, defeated the British cruisers off the coast of Chile. Reports of the capture of the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, off the Peruvian coast, are not credited.

The French War Office announces that the Germans resumed their furious attacks along the whole battle front yesterday, but were repulsed everywhere. Trenches which were taken by the Germans several days ago were again in the possession of the Allies after the day's fighting, and progress was made at several points, especially along the heights of the Meuse.

The Germans report that their attack is progressing favorably, especially southwest of Ypres, where 1,000 French soldiers and three machine guns have been captured. The evacuation of Soupir and the western part of Sapigneul, on the centre, are admitted, while other French attacks are said to have been repulsed.

The Russians report that their offensive on the East Prussian front is developing and the Germans are being dislodged from their intrenched positions. Minor engagements are said to have occurred along the Warthe. In Galicia, the Austrians are said to be in full retreat, leaving behind them their wounded and field pieces.

The Germans report that three Russian divisions which crossed the River Warthe have been defeated and pushed back across the stream.

GERMANS BLEW UP TSING-TAU FORTS

Town Was in Ruins When the Allied Forces Entered.

JAPAN TO ADMINISTER IT

Will Hold Kiao-Chau While the War Lasts—Warships Now Free to Chase Germans.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—The formal capitulation of the garrison of Tsing-tau took place late this afternoon in the Moltke Barracks.

After desperate assaults, in which the Japanese are said to have rivaled the bravery of their forces at Port Arthur, in the face of a heroic resistance by the Germans, at 9:20 o'clock this morning Gov. Meyer-Waldeck hoisted white flags on the forts and sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Anglo-Japanese lines. Then the conference was arranged which a few hours later resulted in the giving up of Germany's Chinese possessions.

The Japanese officers pay unstinted tribute to the bravery of the Germans, who fought tenaciously to the last. Unofficial reports say that the Germans blew up what was left of their forts before surrendering, and that practically the whole town is in ruins. A Japanese torpedo boat flotilla that entered the bay found that nearly all the ships had been destroyed.

An official estimate places the number of Japanese killed in the final assault last night at thirty-six, with 182 wounded. The British took an important part in the victory, and two British officers were wounded. No statement of the German casualties is available, but it is believed that they were heavy.

Japan to Administer Tsing-tau.

Vice Minister of the Navy Suzuki, speaking today of the future of Tsing-tau, said:

"While the European war continues Tsing-tau will be administered by Japan. At the conclusion of the war Japan will open negotiations with China."

The Minister of War says that the lessons learned from the siege were, first, the destructiveness of the new heavy guns that the Japanese used for the first time, and, second, the effectiveness of the aeroplane observation service, whereby the methods of the defense were discovered.

The prisoners, who number, it is said, between 6,000 and 8,000, will be brought to Japan.

The official version of the Anglo-Japanese victory, issued by the Japanese War Office tonight, follows:

"A general bombardment on Oct. 31 permitted the occupation on Nov. 1 of the first attacking position—36.5 meter hill, 3,000 feet south of our previous position and bounded by the Shi-ho and the Shunkas-ho. We intrenched and prepared for a further advance, and on Nov. 4 made progress to a second position at Pompuga, on the Fusaus-ho, where we met a galling fire, yet never flinched. The heavy artillery moved closer and co-operated with and protected the infantry.

"On the night of Nov. 6 we occupied the third and final attacking position in front of the entanglements that screened the forts. Gen. Yoshimi Yamada's command advanced from the centre and forced its way through three heavily wired defenses, crossed the intervening ditches, and, charging courageously, captured the centre fort. This helped Gen. Horiuchi to occupy the northerly fort.

British In the Final Assault.

"The right wing, under Gen. Yoffoyi, and the British right centre, led by Lieut. Col. Barnardiston, jointly charged, and early on Nov. 7 completely occupied Forts Iltis, Moltke, and Bismarck, forcing the enemy to fly flags of surrender."

Additional details of the fighting are given in the reports sent to the Gov-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH CAPTURE PORT OF FAO

Detachment from India Landed After Warship Silences Turkish Guns.

DARDANELLES FORTS RUINED

American Captain's Report—Russians Bombard Turkish Black Sea Ports.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty announces the occupation of Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey at the mouth of the River Shat-el-Arab on the Persian Gulf.

A military force from India, covered by the sloop Odin, landed a naval detachment after the Turkish guns had been silenced, according to the announcement. There were no British casualties.

Fao is the terminus of the submarine telegraph line to India.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Friday, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—An American ship which lay within the entrance of the Dardanelles reported, on departing, to the British Admiral that the forts on either side had been completely demolished by the British bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish fleet is bottled up between the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in the Sea of Marmora.

It is added that the effect of the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts must have been serious, since the German commanders of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have asked for over 1,000 workmen to repair the damage.

Russians Bombard Ports.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives the following statement from Turkish army headquarters, received from Constantinople by way of Berlin:

"The Russian army showed no activity on Friday."

"This morning the Russian fleet bombarded the Black Sea ports of Zunguldiak and Kuzlu for two hours.

"At Kuzlu the Greek steamer Nikoa was sunk. At Zunguldiak the French Church and the French Consulate were destroyed."

Another report from Turkish army headquarters in Constantinople was received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. It says:

"On the eastern frontier our troops are in touch with the enemy along the entire front.

"In the Roads of Smyrna three large English ships and several English and French steamers have been seized."

In a dispatch from Athens dated Nov. 6, the correspondent there of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the authorities of Smyrna have confiscated all the British, French, Belgian, and Russian steamers lying in the port.

The public Treasury has been transferred from Smyrna to the interior, the correspondent continues. The transmission of cipher telegrams between neutral Consulates and legations has been forbidden by the Porte.

Turkish Fleet Fears to Fight.

ROME, Nov. 7.—According to a telegram from Odessa, the Russians consider themselves absolute masters of the Black Sea.

The Turkish fleet, it is stated, has retired behind the Bosporus, and does not seem disposed to come out.

Dispatches from Constantinople describe the situation there as outwardly much as it was during the Balkan war. Foreigners, except Germans, are re-

Continued on Page 2.

BATTLE FROM SEA TO ALSACE

Assaults All Along the Line Are Repulsed According to Paris.

ALLIES GAIN IN THE CENTRE

Recapture Lost Trenches Near Vailly and Take St. Remi by Bayonet Charge.

BIG GUNS REACH OSTEND

Germans Set Them Up Facing the Sea—Big Troop Movements Toward Ypres.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 10:45 P. M.—The French official communication, issued tonight, says:

Today the activity of the Germans has been general on the whole front, but all their attacks have been repulsed, notably those which they directed on Cambrin, Aix-Noulette, and La Quesnoy-en-Santerre.

We have taken a few trenches in the region of Thiepval, at the north of Albert, re-occupied our former trenches at the northeast of Vailly, and taken at the point of the bayonet the village of St. Remi on the heights of the Meuse.

The official bulletin, given out in the afternoon, said:

On our left wing the situation is relatively quiet on the Yser downstream from Dixmude. The Belgian troops, which advanced along the right bank of the Yser from Nieuport in the direction of Lombaertsyde and had been counter-attacked by the Germans, were sustained in time. The situation has been entirely re-established in this locality.

At Dixmude the Marine Fusiliers repulsed a fresh counter-offensive movement. Further to the south the attacks of the enemy around Bixshote also were repulsed by French troops, who subsequently advanced.

To the east of Ypres the situation is without change. To the southeast of this town we have resumed the offensive in combination with the British troops operating in this region, and repulsed an attack, particularly violent and pronounced, by detachments belonging to the active army corps recently brought into this region by the Germans.

Between Armentières and the canal of La Bassée the British army, on its side, repulsed a violent attack on Neuve Chapelle.

Between the canal of La Bassée and Arras, as well as between Arras and the Oise, several counter-attacks, delivered by night and by day, have been checked. We even made some slight progress in the region of Vermelles and to the south of Aix-Noulette.

On the centre, in the region of Vailly, we continued during the day of yesterday to recapture ground previously lost by us.

In the Argonne fresh attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed, and at the end of the day our troops made progress at several points.

To the northeast of Verdun we have taken possession of the villages of Maucourt and Mogeville.

In the wooded region along the heights of the Meuse, southeast of Verdun and in the Forest of Aprêmont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the offensive movements of the enemy failed. Some trenches in the vicinity of St. Remi were carried by our troops.

On our right wing the attacks of the Germans on the advanced positions of the Grande Couronne of Nancy resulted in perceptible losses for the enemy. A surprise attack, undertaken by the enemy against the heights which dominate Mount Ste. Marie, resulted in complete failure.

Belgians See Signs of Retreat.

HAVRE, Nov. 7.—This Belgian official bulletin was given out here today:

The situation on the Yser shows no change. The enemy has posts on the left bank of the river, but has contented himself with a feeble artillery fire directed against the roads in the environs of Ramscapelle.

The defeats in Russian Poland seem to have resulted in the retreat of portions of the enemy's troops in Belgium.

There has been reported particularly, in this connection, the departure toward the east of 8 divi-

tion of 5,000 men, who have been seen marching from Bruges toward Ghent. Furthermore, five troop trains left Brussels recently going in the direction of Louvain.

Favorable Report from Berlin.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 7.—The following bulletin was issued from army headquarters:

Our attacks in the direction of Ypres yesterday progressed favorably, especially southwest of Ypres. Over 1,000 French soldiers and three machine guns were captured.

The French attacks, west of Noyon, Vailly, and Chavonne, were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

The village of Soupir, which had been defended by a small German force, and the western part of Sapigneul, which was heavily bombarded by French artillery, were evacuated by us.

French attacks near Servon were repulsed, and in the Argonne the French were forced back.

MOUNT BIG GUNS AT OSTEND.

Krupp Engineers Place Them So as to Command the Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Engineers from the Krupp gun works are mounting heavy guns at Ostend and facing them seaward, according to a dispatch from Rotterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France, writing under date of Friday says:

"The big contest for Ypres, which raged all last Sunday, culminated Monday afternoon in a supreme effort. The Germans advanced all along the line after a terrific cannonading of the British position, but the entrenched British soldiers had not been shaken, and as the German infantry approached they met them with volley after volley of rifle fire.

"The Germans staggered forward, falling by dozens under the withering hail of bullets. They held on bravely for ninety minutes, determined to win through, if at all possible. Then finding all attempts vain they withdrew under cover of darkness, leaving thousands of their wounded behind on the field.

"Now that the Germans are short of uniforms, it is becoming a common practice for them to strip the wounded of every scrap of military clothing. Great numbers have died of exposure from this cause.

"Though railway communication with Lille has not been re-established, the Germans evacuated the city five days ago. Wells and cisterns were full of dead bodies, and there was not a drop of water fit to drink. Rigorous sanitation will precede the granting of permission to the inhabitants to return to their homes."

The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German authorities at Bruges have placed a proclamation on the front of the Town Hall, stating that the German army has evacuated its positions on the Yser in order to open a strong attack on Ypres, where the troops are slowly progressing.

At Gits, Roulers, Litchervelde, and Theurout, as well as in other villages to the east of the fighting line, great movements of German troops can be observed. Exhausted soldiers are returning from the battlefields, while reinforcements of fresh men are advancing in the direction of Ypres and Dixmude.

The fighting between these two cities is still extremely severe and both sides appear to have suffered terrible loss. Long columns of cars, filled with the wounded, are arriving at Bruges from Roulers, Ypres, and Ingelmunster.

AIMING FOR BOULOGNE NOW.

New German Troops Trying the Ypres-Arras Line.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Paris is watching with interest the progress of the battle in the north. Having been driven by gunfire and by flood from the road to Dunkirk, the Germans appear to be concentrating all their energies on the Ypres-Arras line, with the object of reaching Boulogne through the Valley of the Canche River, Department of Pas-de-Calais.

In the region between Roulers and the Lys and around Ypres the Allies now hold the advantage, on their centre and right wing. The Germans' extreme positions are at Wytschaete and Messines, facing west.

Running from Kemmel toward the Lys, the hills rise to a height of 400 feet above sea level and dominating positions near Kemmel are in the hands of the Allies. The Valley of the Lys, through which the Germans are advancing, is only fifty feet above sea level so that the Allies have the benefit of stronger ground.

Three newly formed army corps—the Eighteenth, from Frankfort; the Eighth, from Coblenz, and the Tenth, from Hanover—have been brought up to stiffen the German troops, who are exhausted after nine days of ceaseless fighting. These troops are being massed around Arras, behind strong positions established at Beauvais, Tilloy, and St. Laurent de Blapsy.

Preparatory cannonading has become intense in the last two days, according to a resident of the district, just arrived in Paris, and attacks by infantry have been made, apparently with the object of testing the French strength. It was remarked that the Germans seemed to be abandoning the method of advancing in mass, and had tried attacking in open order, making use of all available cover, moving forward by short spurts and throwing themselves down when the French quickfirers opened on them. The result, it is said, has been no better, as the men seem to lack initiative required to make this method effective.

At times shells have fallen into Arras at the rate of 82 to the minute, but the French lines are established skilfully, making every possible use of the hills on the west and the small rivers Crinchon and Scarpe, which flow near-by, so that the Germans have failed to make any impression on them. French artillery from well-chosen positions sweep the plain over which the Germans are obliged to advance, inflicting severe punishment.

The country between Arras and Boulogne is well wooded and hilly, lending itself admirably to offensive fighting, and every preparation has been made to utilize it for it is realized that the Germans will make an even greater effort, if possible, than before.

The army, formerly commanded by the German Crown Prince east of the Argonne region, has resumed its attempt to force a passage across the forest to join the army on the other side. The French, however, retain command of the only roads across this difficult region, and all attacks, though made with great determination, have failed to shake the French positions.

During the action against the positions on the Grand Crown of Nancy, according to a semi-official announcement issued today, one German battalion left 900 dead on the battlefield.

Many prisoners were taken yesterday along the whole front, in some instances entire units being captured. In the district of Lens, where a thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surrender voluntarily. One included an officer, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty men. The Germans, the communiqué says, were weary of the hardships and fatigues imposed upon them.

One of the latest of the German ruses is to disguise themselves as women, according to semi-official information given out today.

In this garb German soldiers recently went out to gather potatoes in a field near Benones. In the neighborhood of Frois Maisons a German convoy was observed apparently escorted by a group of women.

In both cases the fraud was discovered by the French troops, who opened fire. The disguised soldiers ran, and under their skirts appeared the boots of cavalrymen.

KAISER IS DISSATISFIED.

Travels Constantly Behind Flanders Lines, Keeping His Route Hidden.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An Express correspondent on the Belgian frontier telegraphs, under date of Friday:

"The Kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders, making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais.

"Despite the nearly successful bomb attack on him at Thielt Sunday, the Kaiser continues to drive daily through the territory behind the Bruges and Courtrai roads. His route is always kept secret, and he uses a new car of different appearance each time, in order to prevent a description from reaching the Allies.

"Daily he singles out certain soldiers for acts of exceptional bravery and personally gives them the Iron Cross. He visits the field hospitals and talks to the wounded, invariably saying:

"'Good day, comrade. The Kaiser wishes you a speedy recovery.'

"The Kaiser dined with the staff at Ghent yesterday, and returned to the staff headquarters thoroughly dissatisfied with the result of the past few days of the campaign.

"A part yof refugees saw the Kaiser in an automobile yesterday. One of them said:

"The Kaiser sat on the rear seat with the Duke of Wirttemburg. The front seat was occupied by infantrymen, while a pilot car, filled with soldiers, went in front. The Kaiser's extreme pallor and rigidity of features were very marked. He sat like a statue, wrapped in a gray coat, and listened to the report of a passing officer. At the end he saluted, but without a smile, and then nodded silently to the soldier-chauffeur to go ahead."

SAXON CROWN PRINCE OUT.

Forced by Wound to Give Up Further Participation in Campaign.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Owing to a serious wound in the leg, received in action on the battlefield in France, Crown Prince George of Saxony has arrived at the Royal Castle at Dresden, and will take no further part in the campaign, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Crown Prince George of Saxony is twenty-one years of age, and a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Grenadiers. The Iron Cross was awarded him on Sept. 20, for bravery on the field of action.

TYPHUS IN GERMAN RANKS.

Confinement in Trenches Also Developing Dysentery and Pneumonia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is established that owing to the constant sojourn of German soldiers in the trenches and the inadequacy of food typhus is developing in the ranks.

Many instances have already been recorded of soldiers being taken ill with dysentery and pneumonia.

RUSH BOYS TO BATTLE FRONT.

Germans' Latest Reinforcements Are Only 17 to 20 Years of Age.

ROSENDAAL, Holland, Nov. 7.—A Belgians who under cover of darkness managed to cross the frontier at an unguarded point and reach this city says that Antwerp and other Belgian towns are very lightly guarded.

Every available German soldier, he says, has apparently been called to the front. Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvain are rapidly filling up with an ever-increasing number of wounded soldiers. No civilian is allowed near the railway stations, but the age of most of the men, who are transported in litters, indicates that they are members of the older Landsturm. On the other hand, trains arriving from Germany, en route to the front, are filled with boys 17 to 20 years old, who, having volunteered at the beginning of the war, are now sufficiently trained to enter the combat.

No correspondent, if known, is allowed near the front, but the gist of opinion of several Dutch correspondents, who, because they are able to speak Flemish and behave like citizens, frequently manage to reach villages on the front, is that the Germans are slowly but surely retreating.

They base their opinion on the fact that the German Division Staff last Monday moved from Thielt to Ghent, thirty-three kilometers to the east, and that the line from Ghent and Alost to Brussels was being heavily intrenched until Wednesday, when the engineers in charge were hastily called to the front to fill vacancies.

It is clear, according to these correspondents, that the Germans have been concentrating large forces, drawn from the southeastern battle line, upon the front near Nieuport and Dixmude.

WAR FACTS IN COW PICTURES.

German Drawings Said by French to Contain Scouts' Information.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Crude drawings of cows of varying proportions, some in attitudes of defense, belligerency or alarm, and others in grazing positions, were noticed by French officers during the early days of the campaign on the Aisne.

The sketches were at first regarded as the simple efforts of school children, but the frequency with which this subject appeared on walls, buildings, bridges, and in every available place in the departments of Oise and Somme puzzled French officers, who conducted a thorough investigation. They are now convinced that the system was used by German scouts to direct the armies that were to follow.

There was a great variety in the sizes of the drawings and in the positions of the heads and other particulars. By comparing notes and dates, it was discovered that these crude pictures had a very intimate relation with passing events. Certain pictures coincided in every case with the same developments in the military operations and, continuing their researches, they discovered that a perfect system of communication had been organized, similar to the system often employed by gypsies and tramps for indicating information to those of their confreres that come after.

The position of the animal's head was made to indicate the direction in which the French troops were to be found and the size of the animal indicated the importance of the forces. A very small cow meant that the route was not very strongly guarded; a cow in a natural position of defense indicated fortifications in the neighborhood and the size of the animal indicated the strength of the fortifications and the pose of the head its exact location.

A cow which had its head raised on high indicated that prudence was necessary in exploring the neighborhood before venturing farther.

BOMB KILLS A BARONESS.

Airman's Missile Ends Life of German Noblewoman, Acting as Nurse.

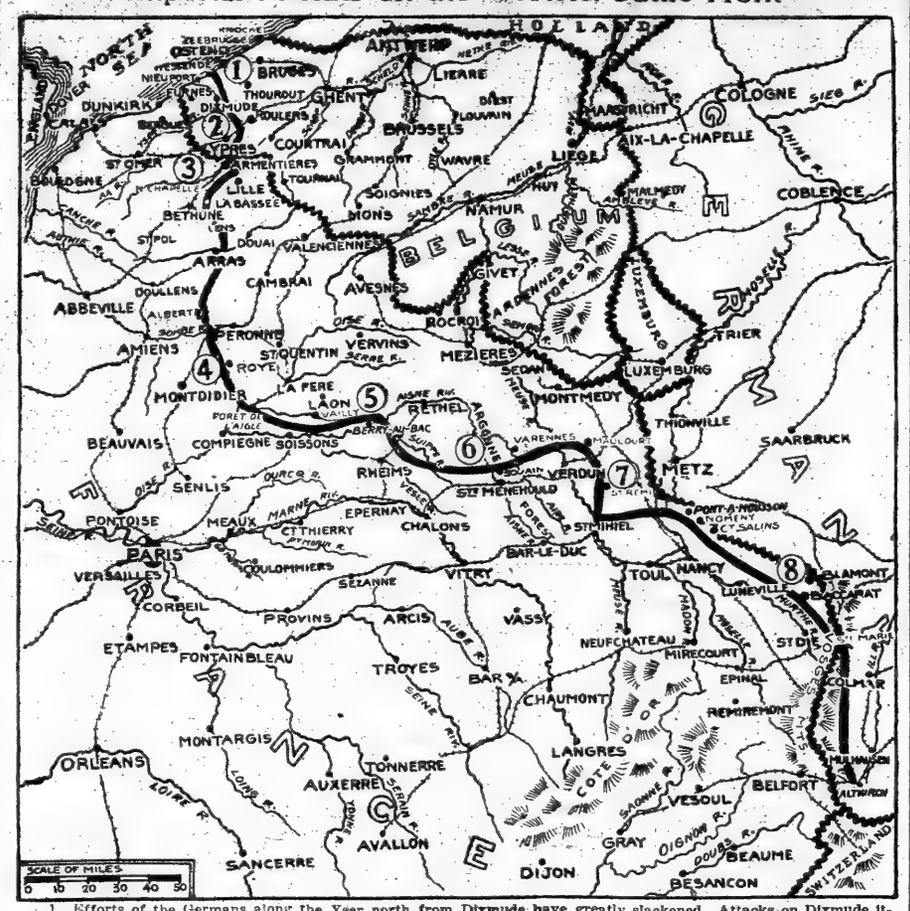
DRESDEN, via Rome, Sunday, Nov. 8.—The first German woman reported to have lost her life, while serving in the present war was Baroness Margarethe von Falkenhausen.

She was killed by a bomb, dropped from an aeroplane, while acting as a nurse, in a hospital at Sissonne, France.

Bond Issue for Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The French Government has authorized the City of Paris to issue bonds to the amount of 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000), redeemable in a year. The bonds will bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

Important Points on the Western Battle Front



1. Efforts of the Germans along the Yser north from Dixmude have greatly slackened. Attacks on Dixmude itself and on Bixschoote to the south are reported repulsed.
2. The French official report says that French and British troops have resumed the offensive southeast of Ypres, beating back some of the Kaiser's fresh forces. Berlin, on the other hand, says that their attacks are progressing, and that they have taken 1,000 French prisoners.
3. The British are heavily engaged south of Armentières, according to Paris. A violent German assault at Neuve Chapelle failed, it is said. A very severe attack at Cambrin, southeast of La Bassée, was also repulsed.
4. There has been fighting at several points between Arras and the Oise. Paris chronicles the taking of some trenches near Albert.
5. The Allies, according to the French official report, have re-occupied the trenches they lost northeast of Vailly. Berlin admits that the Germans have evacuated Soupir, close to Vailly, also Sapigneul, further east, near Berry-au-Bac.
6. The French say they have made progress at several points in the Argonne after meeting German attacks with success.
7. Mancourt and Nogeville, two villages northeast of Verdun, and close together, have been occupied by the French troops, according to Paris. The village of St. Remi has been taken at the point of the bayonet.
8. Advanced positions of the Grande Couronne de Nancy have been under fire, but Paris reports that the Germans have been forced back.

ROULERS IS A WRECK FROM FIRE AND SHELLS

Germans Said to Have Burned Part of Town in Retaliation and Shot 43 Citizens.

ROULERS, Belgium, Nov. 7, (via London.)—This city, which is the headquarters of the German Staff during the attack on Ypres, has suffered terribly. It has been bombarded twice and was partly destroyed by an incendiary fire after the Germans had accused citizens of shooting at German soldiers and in retaliation had burned down a large section of the districts occupied by the working classes. The Belgians, however, contend that French cavalry were responsible for the shooting and deny any participation by Belgian citizens.

It is impossible to determine the truth of these accusations and counter charges, but it is commonly reported that up to the present time forty-three citizens have been shot by the Germans, while a fine of 100,000 francs ($20,000) was levied upon the town. Later this fine was doubled, and the money to pay it was collected by the daughters of some prominent citizens, who, in a house-to-house canvass, were able to raise the amount in cash.

The city is now under strict military law, and the Mayor and six leading citizens are obliged to reside in the Town Hall as hostages.

Since Wednesday no one has been allowed to leave the northern part of Belgium. Although the Dutch Government continues to keep the frontier open to all refugees, the German military authorities will not issue passports to allow persons to leave the occupied territory.

THE KROONLAND RELEASED.

On Her Way to Naples — Cargo Held for Prize Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The steamer Kroonland of the Red Star Line, which was detained at Gibraltar, has been released and presumably is en route to Naples with her passengers and such of her cargo as was not challenged by the British naval authorities. This action, however, meets only half the American representations urging that the steamer and cargo be released at once.

The copper and rubber in the cargo were taken off the steamer at Gibraltar, where they will be sent before a prize court for a decision as to their ultimate destination. The shippers of the copper and rubber will have an opportunity to defend their shipments before this court. American Consul Sprague will see that they are properly represented, but it is understood that the United States Government will not intervene in the case before the trial court.

If the American shippers are willing to sell the copper and rubber to the British Government, that Government is ready to pay their value rather than run the risk of the shipments entering Germany.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, tonight issued a statement, based on instructions from his Government, concerning the British attitude toward shipments of copper, rubber, and other contraband goods through Italian ports. This statement is practically the same as the one given out in London yesterday, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. It supports the contention that the British Government has conclusive proof that large shipments of copper have been passing through Italy into Germany.

The British Ambassador's statement says that large consignments of copper are to be shipped through Italian ports to the order of such institutions as the Banca Commerciale, a banking concern largely controlled by German capital.

REVOLUTION IN ANGOLA.

Berlin Reports German Emissaries Successful in Portuguese Colony.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says:

"The Reichstag will assemble on Dec. 2. A preliminary conference of members of all the political parties will be held the day before the opening of the session to consider the business to be put before the body.

"It is reported that the revolution kindled by German emissaries in the Portuguese colony of Angola, West Africa, is spreading. The colony's troops are insufficient to defend the southern frontier against German attacks, and a brigade of troops is being sent from Portugal."

GERMANS BLEW UP TSING-TAU FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

ernment by Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato, the commander of the Japanese naval forces, and Lieut. Gen. Kamio, commander of the troops operating in Kiao-Chau.

After the capture of the central fort, it appears from their statements, the left wing of the attacking forces advanced and occupied Chanshan at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning. Chanshan was the base of the right wing of the German line and is a triangular fortification. Then the other forces at the point of the bayonet captured the forts of the first line, including the intricate and dangerous defense works connecting them. Other forces advanced in rushes on the main line of defenses made up of the forts of Iltis, Bismarck, and Moltke.

"Suddenly," says the report, "the flag of surrender ran up in the morning breeze on the Weather Bureau Mount, towering above the sea and land."

In the last two days of the fighting the warships continually rained shells on the forts and the city from the east and south, inflicting great damage and havoc. Taisichen Fort, the official accounts say, seemed to explode.

Crowds collected everywhere here today, and many processions were formed, the enthusiastic people dragging about with them floats decorated with flowers as a symbol of victory. Japanese and British flags are floating everywhere throughout the city.

Exchange Congratulations.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 8.—The following telegrams of felicitation have been exchanged between the British Board of Admiralty and the Japanese Minister of Marine:

"The Board of Admiralty send its heartiest congratulations to the gallant army and navy of Japan on the prosperous and brilliant issue of the operations which resulted in the fall of Tsing-tau."

The Japanese Minister of Marine replied to this:

"I fully share with you in felicitations on the fall of Tsing-tau. It affords me great pleasure to assure you that the outcome of the efforts of the navy of our ally in co-operation with ours during the investment of Tsing-tau was splendid."

Ships Released to Pursue Germans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Official dispatches telling of the fall of Tsing-tau were received today at the Japanese Embassy and interpreted as signaling the beginning of an offensive naval campaign in the Pacific. Three squadrons of warships which have been occupied in blockading Kiao-Chau will now be released, it is said, to hunt down the German ships in the Pacific.

It was stated at the embassy that in all probability a joint occupation of British and Japanese forces would take place at Tsing-tau immediately.

REJOICING IN LONDON.

Belief That Tsing-Tau Blockading Force Will Hunt German Cruisers.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The fall of Tsing-tau naturally caused rejoicing here. It is believed that with the surrender of the German fortress the Anglo-Japanese fleet which took part in the siege will be detailed to hunt down the German cruisers still at large in the Pacific.

No announcement has been made concerning the amount of booty the Allies obtained through the surrender of Tsing-tau, but it is believed that the Germans destroyed everything possible before capitulating. When the siege began in the port were one German cruiser, four gunboats, and three destroyers, the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, five German merchantmen, and several prizes the Germans had taken. Of these vessels one destroyer ran ashore and was captured, and it is believed the Austrian cruiser was blown up. It is possible that the German ships met a similar fate.

TO LESSEN LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—With a view to decreasing the loss of officers in the German Army, all their conspicuous emblems are being removed.

Their silver badges have been replaced by leather straps, and in battle they carry rifles, no longer pistols and swords.

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TOO FEW HOUSES FOR GERMAN WOUNDED

Too Many Buildings Destroyed —General Staff Sees Need of Recovered Men to Fill Ranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—By the frontal attacks in mass which the Germans are compelled to make and the consequent flood of wounded that flows back upon them after every such effort, their task in the centre and east of Belgium becomes hourly more and more difficult. They are even now in almost desperate stralia in regard to both accommodations for the wounded and provisions for medical service.

It is suggested that the wounded Germans' value is recognized by officers to have risen many degrees during the last few weeks. The massed attacks have failed and it is beginning to be realized by the German chiefs that the supply of men is not unlimited. Hence, it becomes more urgent than ever that the German armies will have to draw largely on the recovered cases for filling up the gaps made by the fire of the Allies. It is a callous view, but I am told that it is the view held in the circle of the German General Staff.

Regrets have been expressed by the same staff that such a clean sweep of buildings was made on the line of the German advance. It is a fact that they have not left half enough buildings standing to accommodate their own wounded. They have made Louvain the centre for a vast crowd of these.

So many thousands of the wounded, says one who has visited the district, have been taken there that every building left standing has long since been filled, and there is the direst need for more nurses, doctors, and medical supplies of all sorts.

It was noted by this eye-witness that wounded officers were usually carried to points much nearer the fatherland than was the case with the men.

In order to keep the lines clear for this traffic engineers are at work erecting temporary bridges where the permanent structures have been destroyed.

One can see more clearly than ever that the Germans never dreamed of the possibility of having to retrace their steps. They imagined that next year or the year after would be soon enough to set about bridge-building in Belgium.

Though no news of fighting is allowed to reach the Louvain district, the people who remain there find all the news they want in the sight of the trainloads of wounded incessantly arriving, and in the sight of new troops being hurried forward.

On Sunday twelve trains passed westward through Louvain. Eleven were filled with soldiers and one was loaded with guns and ammunition.

Last Saturday a Zeppelin sailed over Aerschot, north of Louvain, and scattered leaflets over the land. In these it was stated that Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany and that the Turks had already seized hundreds of Russians and put them into prison. This rapid issue of German news suggests a little intelligent anticipation. One wonders how long those leaflets had been printed and how long the distributer had awaited the signal for their dispersal.

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BRITISH CAPTURE PORT OF FAO

Continued from Page 1.

garded with suspicion and keep to themselves. Germans may be seen everywhere. German money is so plentiful that it is often accepted as though it were Turkish.

In the cafés the German language is constantly heard, and it is true also of places of amusement.

The governing classes are described as appearing solemnly confident, but the army is declared to be totally unprepared for war. The storehouses are said to be empty, and no commissariat exists. Many soldiers are still wearing the uniforms worn in the last Balkan war. The army officers have not all been paid.

There is a scarcity of ammunition, according to the correspondents, who add that since the beginning of the present war the Germans have been trying to overcome these drawbacks, and, to a certain extent, have succeeded. They have poured into Turkey German officers, privates, sailors, arms and ammunition, and, above all, money. It is also said that they have sent a submarine to Turkey.

Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, and Gen. Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Ottoman Army, are the idols of the moment, says one correspondent, who adds:

"They have promised the people military glory and certain conquests, followed by riches and prosperity through the spoils of war. Enver Pasha already is depicted as the Ottoman Napoleon, but meanwhile, notwithstanding German assistance, the financial necessities are so pressing that new taxation has been imposed and the salaries of officials, including the diplomats, have been curtailed."

Russians Report Land Victory.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—An official communication from the General Staff in Caucasia dated Nov. 5 says:

There has not been any considerable action as yet. Some Kurdish regiments, supported by infantry and masses of the population in arms, attempted an offensive movement in the region northeast of Kara-Kilissa. The Turks were driven back with great losses.

The Russians continue to pursue the Turkish and Kurdish troops, who were defeated in the hilly regions of Passine, Diyadin, and Bayazid. These places have been occupied by our troops. The Turkish troops have been in part exterminated and in part dispersed.

A dispatch received here from Tiflis says Armenian refugees reaching there report that volunteer bands of Armenians have had several sharp engagements with the Turkish garrison at Van, Armenia.

These bands of Armenians have come together in the interior of Turkey for self-defense.

SULTAN'S NEPHEW PROTESTS.

Sends a Telegram Bitterly Attacking the Turkish War Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Temps prints a telegram of protest addressed to the Sultan by Prince Salah Eddine, his nephew, a well-known member of the Turkish colony in Paris, and President of the Ottoman Liberal League, which egram reads:

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Sire: In drawing the sword for Germany your Government condemns our country to death. Your Majesty cannot but know that the national conscience of all loyal subjects revolts against such a monstrous action, because it wholly sympathizes with the Allies, but is compelled to silence by the condemnations and executions of the military courts.

Your Majesty must remember the ancient friendship between Turkey and England and France, which prevents us from considering the Russians as enemies. So we ought to attack the German vessels instead of offering absurd hospitality to them.

Now that my appeals have been left unanswered your Ministers, I make a last effort to persuade your Majesty to prevent a war contrary to the interests and wishes of the Turkish Nation.

The Temps also publishes an Algiers is utterly opposed to the Committee of Union and Progress. (Young Turks.) The Prince was forced by the Young Turks to leave Constantinople. The telegram stating that the native Municipal Councilors, through their mouthpiece, Ali Mahemeddin, President of the Arab Section of Financial Affairs, have protested their loyalty to France and disapproval of the Turkish action to the French Governor—General of Algeria, who on Nov. 5 issued a statement, regarding the causes of the rupture. Similar protests have been received from influential natives at Bona, Algeria, and even from Constantinople.

Mohammedan religious circles are equally faithful to the French Government.

BRITAIN THANKS MORGENTHAU

Grateful for "Friendly and Invaluable Assistance" of Our Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The British Government has officially thanked the American Government for the friendly and invaluable assistance rendered by Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, today presented to the State Department the following communication to Secretary of State Bryan:

British Embassy,
Washington, Nov. 6, 1914.

Sir: His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Athens from his Majesty's late Ambassador at Constantinople, in which he requests that an expression of his warm acknowledgment of the great services rendered by the United States Ambassador at Constantinople to him and to the British community in that capital during the past few days should be conveyed to Mr. Morgenthau.

No words, Sir Louis Mallett says, can express his sense of indebtedness to Mr. Morgenthau and to his staff. His Excellency accompanied Sir L. Mallett to the station, greatly assisting his departure and that of his staff, and it was entirely owing to his exertions that a large party of British subjects, who were prevented from leaving on the night of his departure, were allowed to go on the following day.

I have the honor, under instructions from Sir E. Grey, to request you to be so good as to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the deep gratitude and warm appreciation of his Majesty's Government for the friendly and invaluable assistance rendered by him, and at the same time Sir E. Grey desires me to express his own personal thanks to his Excellency for the help accorded by him to Sir L. Mallett.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
CECIL SPRING-RICE.

NO WORD OF BEIRUT LANDING.

Inquiry Sent to Our Warships in the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Neither the State Department nor the Navy Department has any information that American bluejackets have been landed at Beirut, but because of the persistence of such reports Secretary Daniels today made inquiry of the commanders of the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina.

Both Captains, after having delivered gold for the relief of Americans, had instructions to wait in the Mediterranean to protect American interests if necessary. Their instructions were broad, and it is possible that, at the request of an American Consul, and perhaps with the permission of the local authorities, bluejackets may have been landed to guard a consulate.

The officials, however, believe a report would have been received here by now had such an action been taken.

RUMANIA LIKELY TO FIGHT.

Her Intervention May Decide the Campaign Against Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times, in an interesting survey of the position of the Balkan countries in the European war, thinks there is now a prospect of the resumption of the movement in Rumania favorable to intervention, and he points out that the well-equipped army of 400,000 men would, on Austro-Hungarian territory, probably decide the issue of the campaign in Galicia and Poland.

JAPANESE FLEET CLOSE TO GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

posed that she saw the Good Hope go down. The two British cruisers, therefore, are probably lost.

The German Admiral laments having been prevented by darkness and bad weather from helping the Englishmen.

The three German vessels which entered Valparaiso on Tuesday were the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, and the Nürnberg. The Dresden remained outside convoying a transport. The Leipzig was absent pursuing the Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Capt. H. Kikuchi of the Japanese freighter Azumasan Maru said today that he had been convoyed from Japan to the Pacific Coast by two Japanese battleships, but he refused to divulge their name.

He said the warships left him two days out from San Francisco.

SANK SHIP, MAROONED CREW.

British Tanker's Men Abandoned on Island by German Captors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—San Francisco agents for the owners of the British tank steamer Elsinore, sunk on Sept. 11 by the German cruiser Leipzig off the northern coast of Mexico, received today from her Captain, John Roberts, a detailed account of the destruction of his command.

"On Sept. 11, at 2:15 A. M.," says the Captain, "the second officer reported to me that he saw smoke off the port bow. I went to the bridge and was almost covered by a searchlight from a vessel unknown. After twenty minutes, the vessel 'Morsed' me in a foreign language. I could not understand and was immediately fired upon. I stopped the ship and hove to.

"A boat fully manned came alongside. The officer in charge said he was from the Leipzig and that my steamer was a prize of war and myself and crew prisoners. I was then ordered to provision my small boats and to steer north till signaled not stop.

"We were ordered to abandon the Elsinore and board the German ship Marie, which was standing by. Myself and crew did so at 12:30 P. M.

"The Leipzig commenced firing upon the Elsinore from a distance of about a mile. I could not bear to see the sight, but my officers told me afterward that they fired twelve shots into her. She began to blaze and sank stern first."

AWAIT NEWS FROM CHILE.

British Believe Two German Ships Were Damaged in Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Great Britain is not yet satisfied that all has been told of the Pacific naval battle, and continues to hope that the German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden, which engaged the Glasgow and which have not been reported since the battle, have at least been damaged.

SEA FIRING SHAKES ENGLISH COAST TOWN

Herne Bay, Near Canterbury, Roused by the Rumble of Guns at Midnight.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Residents of Herne Bay, a seaside resort on the east coast of England, were awakened between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning by the sound of heavy firing in the North Sea.

Herne Bay is situated on the estuary of the Thames, six miles northeast of Canterbury.

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Our glasses (the "EVER-LOCT") have no holes nor screws, the lenses always being tight.

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SEARCHING FOR SECRET WIRELESS STATIONS

Navy Department Takes Up the Reports of Neutrality Violations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Reports that secret wireless plants are being used from points in the United States for the purpose of sending military information for the benefit of one or more of the European belligerents have attracted the attention of the Federal Government, and an investigation is said to have been undertaken with the object of ascertaining whether the reports are true. Today Secretary Daniels, who, as head of the naval administration, is in charge of the enforcement of the Government wireless regulations as far as they concern the observance of neutrality by the United States, had a consultation with members of the United States Secret Service and afterward accompanied them to the State Department, where they had an interview with Acting Secretary Lansing.

These reports have been in circulation for several days. One of them was to the effect that a secret radio station had been established in the Maine woods and that it was sending to warships at sea information as to the whereabouts of warships and merchant vessels of other belligerent countries. Nothing has come to light here to confirm this rumor, and it is not believed that the inquiry which the Government is said to have undertaken is based on the supposition that a secret wireless station is located in Maine. The navy has a wireless station on the Maine Coast, and it is doubtful if any secret station could be operated in its vicinity without the knowledge of the operators in the Government plant.

CANDY

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Closes 10 pm Daily.
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Closes 11:30 pm Daily.

Loft 12 Stores

206 Broadway
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
147 Nassau Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 9 pm
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at

GERMANS DEFEND LINE OF WARTHE

Russians Begin Attack on the Last Fortified Position in Poland.

RUSH ON TOWARD CRACOW

Say They Have Taken 18,500 Prisoners Near There and Large Number of Guns.

BERLIN REPORTS A CHECK

Repulse of Russians Across River at Kola—Czar's Forces Still Hold Offensive in East Prussia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—Russian forces are attacking the German position at Sieradz, on the Warthe River, in Russian Poland, southeast of Kalisz, and about fifteen miles east of the German border, according to information reaching Petrograd today.

This engagement marks the beginning of the Russian advance against the last fortified German position on Russian soil.

The Germans are heavily intrenched at Sieradz and appear determined to dispute the crossing of the River Warthe.

The left wing of the Russian Army, in engagements taking place between Oct. 23 and Nov. 4 on the front in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoner 274 officers and 18,500 men of the enemy.

This information was given out semi-officially in Petrograd today.

In addition to these prisoners, the Russian forces captured three howitzers, forty pieces of artillery, thirty-eight rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of material for the manufacture of cartridges.

The Russian General Staff has issued the following:

On the East Prussian front the Russian troops are developing with success an offensive in the region of the forest of Rominten and Lyck (East Prussia).

The German rear guard was dislodged by us from Mlawa on Nov. 4 suffering great losses.

Beyond the Vistula the enemy continues to fall back. A German column passed through Czestochawa, Russian Poland, moving west.

Minor engagements have occurred near the Warthe and on the road from Andrejew to Miechow, near Merzava.

In Galicia the Austrians in their retreat left behind them many soldiers ill with cholera at Jaroslaw, Przeworsk and villages on the San.

General Retreat of Austrians.

Paris, Nov. 7.—An official statement by the Russian General Staff is given in a Petrograd dispatch to the Havas Agency. It says:

"Fierce combats on the River San and south of Przemysl, which have been going on for more than three weeks, resulted on Nov. 5, in a general retreat of the Austrians.

"On the preceding night the Austrians made a last effort to repulse our troops who were crossing the San. Until a late hour the enemy attacked on an extended front, taking the offensive in dense, successive lines, but everywhere they suffered enormous losses and were repulsed.

"On Nov. 5 the enemy's columns commenced to move from the San in the direction of Dukla Pass, across the Carpathians, and south of Przemysl, seeking everywhere to leave the battle front. We pursued them energetically all along the line.

"The abandonment by the main Austrian forces of the line of the San is the result of the victorious battle fought at the end of September, the original purpose of which was to block the offensive of the Austro-German armies against Warsaw and Ivangorod.

"At the beginning of October our troops were engaged along a front extending, for 330 miles and passing through Warsaw, Kozienica, Przemysl, and Czernowitz. Toward Oct. 20 we succeeded in gaining a decisive success over the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula, in the region of Warsaw, that is to say, on the right wing of our general strategic front.

"Our next object was to strike from the north those portions of the enemy's forces still holding positions on the Vistula and the San. In the fighting, which lasted from Oct. 23 to 27, we succeeded in breaking the stubborn resistance of the Austro-German army in the Kozienica-Ivangorod region. In danger of being turned beyond Pilitza, this army fell back, pursued by our troops.

"Between Oct. 28 and Nov. 2 we overcame the enemy's resistance in a new region, that of Alexandria and Sandomierz. On Nov. 5 the Austrian army in Galicia was compelled to retreat.

"Following up our successes during eighteen days, on a front of 330 miles, we broke the resistance of the enemy who is in full retreat. This victory we owe to the inexhaustible grace of God, who blesses the superhuman heroism of our admirable warriors of whom Russia has a right to be proud.

"This victory enables our troops to proceed to a realization of further tasks which will inaugurate a new period of the war."

Germans Tell of Check.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The following official communication was given out at German Army Headquarters this afternoon:

In the eastern arena of the war three divisions of Russian cavalry which crossed the River Warthe above Kola were defeated and pushed back across the stream. There have not been any encounters elsewhere.

BERLIN, (via Wireless to London,) Nov. 7.—An official report from Vienna states that no fighting took place in the north yesterday. The movements of the Austrian Army in Russian Poland and Galicia are taking place according to pre-arranged plans and are undisturbed by the enemy.

Although at certain places along the front conquered territory has again been temporarily ceded to the Russians, notwithstanding its locally favorable position, this is justified in the interest of the general situation.

AUSTRIANS SEE A GAIN.

Russians Forced to Abandon an Attack on German Frontier.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 7.—The war correspondent of The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, surveying the situation in the eastern war theatre, gives the first picture of the progress in Russian Poland last month that has been available on this side.

"Early in October," he says, "the Russians had begun the siege of Przemysl with five army corps and great masses of cavalry and several mixed columns had been shifted to the north to launch a blow against the German frontier. The surprising advance of the Austrians against Ivangorod and the movement of a new German army against Warsaw forced the Russians behind the Vistula. Their deployment, however, was delayed by the highly successful attacks of the armies of Gens. von Hindenburg and Dankl."

After detailing the already reported Austrian successes in Galicia by which Przemysl was relieved and the Russians driven back from central and southern Galicia, the report continues:

"The Russians meantime brought superior numbers in Russian Poland into action, but were forced to direct them in a southwesterly direction instead, as contemplated, against Germany. Hindenburg and Dankl retired before the Russians, who kept throwing in fresh corps. The Russians followed, but did so slowly.

"Our advance in Russian Poland brought it about that the Russians were diverted from their contemplated main attack against Germany's east frontier, and all their forces were engaged in operations on a front contemplated by us."

VIENNA DENIES DEFEAT.

Withdrawal Made with Entire Success, Embassy Here Is Told.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Summarizing dispatches received from Vienna since Nov. 1, a statement issued tonight by the Austrian Embassy states that the Austrian forces which withdrew from Ivangorod now hold new positions in Galicia which have been successfully defended against all Russian assaults. The statement follows:

"On the Vistula-San line, because of encountering superior Russian forces, first the German left wing at Warsaw, and then our army in action near Ivangorod, voluntarily withdrew. The withdrawal was accomplished with entire success and without any disorganization.

"The new grouping of these forces, carrying out the retirement, established the line through Kutno, Rawa, and Radom to the junction of the San and Vistula Rivers.

"In Galicia the positions occupied were held at all points, despite violent attacks by the Russians, which were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

"In Servia we took strong Servian positions in the district between the Save and Drina Rivers. Otherwise the situation is not altered.

"In Bosnia the province has been cleared of the enemy.

"The bombardment of Cattaro (by the Allies) continues without success.

"It is characteristic of the unscrupulous conduct of the Russians that a price of 80,000 rubles has been offered for the capture or assassination of the commanders of our army. As a result, an attempt was made on the life of one of our commanding Generals, which, however, was fortunately frustrated."

ALL REARGUARD ACTIONS.

Russians on the Heels of the Retreating Austro-German Force.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of The Times at Kielce, Russian Poland, under date of Nov. 3, describes the fighting in that region. He says:

"This town was occupied by the Russian forces about noon today, after a brisk night attack. For once we were well forward, and we entered the town with the Russian troops on the very heels of the enemy. The opposing forces were composed both of Germans and Austrians.

"Though the action was a rearguard affair and characteristic of the fighting which has been prevalent lately, this retreat seems to have been marked by a stronger resistance than usual. The Russians attacked over a front of about fourteen miles, taking the centre about seven miles east of here by a vigorous night attack. The Austrians made a strong defense in a churchyard and in a village, but they were driven out with the bayonet, as I can testify from observing the wounds of the dead. The losses on both sides were heavy in this action, and Austrian prisoners to the number of above 6,000 were taken.

"After entering the town I found that the Germans had left last night, leaving the Austrians to conduct a rearguard action, which seems to be their policy in all these operations now. The Austrians did not leave town until 10 o'clock this morning, and we entered about noon.

"The Russians are pushing on with their advance with the utmost vigor, averaging in this quarter about fifteen miles daily, while certain regiments on the flanks make nearly twenty-six miles. From information given by people in the villages it is learned that the Germans secured supplies of all sorts, but that Warsaw and Ivangorod caused them to abandon their whole project.

"The situation on this front is splendid, and the troops are in fine condition and their morale is high."

TELL OF PANIC IN RETREAT.

Reports in Rome Say Cavalry Has Suffered Terribly.

ROME, Nov. 7.—Official communications received in Rome from the Russian army headquarters say that the Austro-German reverses in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by the fugitive troops communicating panic to their reserves.

The Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in an especially pitiful condition. A part of this force, it is said, was massacred by the outnumbering Cossacks, the remainder being routed and pursued in the utmost confusion.

Austria and Germany had centred about 20,000 of their best cavalry, half of which force, the Russians maintain, is now lost.

Once the Austrian and German cavalry was disposed of, the Russians directed their efforts to cutting off the five armies, into which the Austro-German forces were divided, from their western base of operations. The Russians forced them to the southward, at the same time inflicting heavy losses.

The Austro-German casualties are said to aggregate 30,000 in dead and prisoners. The Russians also claim to have captured twenty-four cannon.

CZAR AND KAISER AT FRONT.

Russians Already Acclaim Ruler as Conqueror of the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 7.—All news received here points to the conclusion that the Austro-German defeat by the Russians is most serious, as the Kaiser himself rushed near the line of fire and held an important council of war, questioning especially Duke Albert of Württemberg, who was intrusted with the direction of the main part of the gigantic engagement. Gen. von Hindenburg gave his opinion, while Gen. Conrad represented conditions in the Austrian army.

On the Russian side the presence of the Czar at the front is described as one of the greatest events in Russian history. The army acclaim him already as the conqueror of the Germans. It is declared no human force can now arrest the Russians.

RUSSIA TO TAX INCOMES.

New War Levy Is Expected to Yield at Least $42,500,000.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The draft of a bill to raise a war levy has been issued by the Minister of Finance. It proposes a general tax on the incomes of individuals, corporations, and companies, with an annual revenue of more than $500 and a personal tax on men who are absolved from military service.

The income tax will range from $8 on incomes of between $500 and $550 to $7,000 on incomes of between $95,000 and $100,000. Incomes exceeding $100,000 will pay 8 per cent. of their total amount.

Finland and the Cossack provinces are exempted from the personal tax. It is expected that the war levy will produce not less than $42,500,000.

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To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c. —Advt.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The arrival at the battle front at the Belgian border of three new corps of German troops means the continuation of the German aggressive campaign in this field with increased vigor.

By shifting their attacks from the swampy district along the coast to the higher rolling country, south of Ypres, the Germans get the advantage of the better roads and the firmer ground for the manoeuvres of their artillery. In spite of the fact that they are advancing straight against intrenched lines, they can do this with chances of success, provided they can mass sufficient artillery at their point of attack. By moving their guns at night to concealed positions, withing range of the enemy's line, they are able to start the fighting with a sudden burst of shell fire that so sweeps the trenches of their opponents as to force every one to keep under cover.

It is conditions like this that test the staying power of troops. They must crouch down in their bomb-proofs, watching the havoc that is spread by the shells as they burst in the rear of the positions. This impresses upon them most vividly the danger that awaits them when they are called to man the parapets, that they must be ready to spring forward promptly when the command comes in order to deliver the rifle fire that will check the assaulting columns in the last stages of their attack.

It is this use of artillery and of the protection of the bombproofs, or earthen cellars in the trenches, that has so often brought the troops to close quarters in the present war.

The fighting in Cuba during the Spanish war gave very few chances for bayonet work, while the battles of the Boer war in South Africa were decided with 300 to 800 yards distance between the fighting lines.

By 1903 the bayonet was believed by many military authorities to be obsolete for fighting in open country, and the United States abandoned the knife bayonet for the use of her armies.

The stubborn fighting of the great war in Manchuria in 1905 showed decisively that determined troops would wait for an actual clash of forces before the outcome could be decided. All nations then went back to practicing bayonet fighting and armed their infantry with long bayonets to be fastened on the ends of their rifles. France made the greatest effort to give her soldiers the advantage of longer reach in this infighting and provided a bayonet and rifle that together have a reach of six feet. The Germans came next with a weapon only four inches shorter. The weights of the respective arms are the same, but the French gain their extra length by supplying a thin blade that is easily snapped off. Accounts from the battlefields state that the French often lose their bayonets at the first thrust and have to continue the fighting with clubbed guns. The British rifle and bayonet are much shorter than the Germans, but the soldiers of their regular army are rated the best bayonet fighters of the world.

Just as in any other form of close fighting long reach gives an advantage, but in bayonet fighting particularly it is more than offset by alertness in parrying the thrusts and in strength to make a quick riposte. Just as the Roman soldiers, armed with their famous short swords were able to conquer the world, so will expert soldiers of the present day win the victory in the bayonet fighting, regardless of the length of their weapons.

The new attacks of the Germans, northeast of Nancy, can hardly have been made in sufficient strength to check the French in this district unless they have been sending to this region some of the reinforcements that have recently been reported as moving to the aid of their Western armies.

Climatic conditions call for them to make a great effort during the next month to break down the resistance of the Allies in France. The two regions where they can best mass their troops for this purpose are near Arras in the north, and near Nancy in the south. It may be that the German plan includes strong aggressive moves in both of these fields.

The reports from the fighting in Poland indicate that the Russians are again concentrating their main efforts upon crushing the Austrian field armies. The German Army along the East Prussian border is for the present allowed to retain its position. The Russians aim only to hold this force to the border while they send to the south every man that can be spared in order to make sure of success in the theatre selected for their principal operations

During their seventy-five-mile retreat in Poland the Germans have destroyed all the railroads and highway bridges. A rapid pursuit by the Russians would land them opposite the German armies with largely reduced strength and deprived of the support of their heavy artillery.

The Russians are apparently going slow and taking precautions to have their full strength in hand before they move against the German line near the Polish border. Meanwhile they are pressing their main attacks to the southwest in the effort to drive the Austrians back from Kielce to the Vistula River. Already the Russian advance in this district has forced the Austrians again to abandon their defensive lines along the San River. The Austrians are now falling back toward Tarnow, where they checked the Russian advance in the campaign of September.

If the Russians are able to carry out their strategic move by way of Kielce, however, the Austrians will be unable to make a stand on the Donajec River at Tarnow, but will have to make a rapid retreat to Cracow in order to obtain the strong support of their fortifications in the effort to stop the Russian invasion.

These continued Russian successes in Poland are having a direct influence on the campaign in France. Germany has been counting throughout the war on massing her strength first in one direction and then in the other. While the Russians are so closely following up her troops on the east, it is impossible for her to make any large shifts to the west without inviting disaster during the transfer of troops when both borders are deprived of their services.

If Russia succeeds in ousting the Germans from Poland and capturing from the Austrians their Galician province, these successes are likely to influence the attitude of the nations that are now hesitating as to taking part in the present war.

ACCUSES HOTEL HERE OF WAR PROPAGANDA

London Paper Says it is Seeking More Information About Ritz-Carlton Group.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Evening News, which began the recent campaign against the employment of Germans in London hotels, today says:

"We are receiving complaints from Englishmen in New York as to the attitude of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel there, now the centre of the anti-British propaganda in the United States.

"We shall be glad to receive in confidence information as to the finances and personnel of the Ritz-Carlton group both in Great Britain and in the United States. We have already much information in our possession."

Regarding the charge that the Ritz-Carlton hotels were the centres of anti-British propaganda, this statement was given out at the Ritz-Carlton in New York last night by an officer of the company:

"No anti-British propaganda has gone out from the hotel here with the sanction of the operating or owning companies. What has happened is easily explained. Many of the Ambassadors in Washington, including those from Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Holland, and several attaches of the British Embassy, have rooms in the Ritz-Carlton, and when the war began most of them came to the hotel because New York was the centre of activity in the United States.

"In many cases the embassies were practically transferred from Washington to the Ritz-Carlton. Now, many of these foreign representatives issued statements from their rooms setting forth the claims of their respective sides, and it is quite possible that fanatical Englishmen, seeing statements coming, for example, from Count von Bernatorff at the Ritz-Carlton, have classed the statements as 'propaganda,' and have connected them with the hotel company because the hotel was mentioned as the German Ambassador's temporary address. But the utterances of foreign representatives and other guests of the hotel have been the only ground for complaint of any violation of neutrality on the part of the Ritz-Carlton Company.

"Furthermore, contrary to general belief, the Ritz-Carlton hotels in New York and Philadelphia are not controlled by foreign capital. Robert W. Goelet owns the hotel property here, and P. A. B. Widener owns that in Philadelphia. The operating company here is incorporated in this State, and that in Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and more than three-fifths of the stock in each company is owned by Americans residing in America.

"The remaining two-fifths in each case is owned scatteringly by Englishmen, Germans, Swiss, and other foreigners. Both hotels are American hotels and as such are neutral. Neither has any connection with the English hotels except that there is co-operation between the management here and there."

REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF 15,000 SERVIANS

Austrians Now Operating in Their Territory, to the Southwest of Belgrade.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An official statement issued in Vienna, and reaching here by way of Amsterdam, says:

"On the 7th, in the southern war theatre, attacks made against the enemy, strongly fortified behind barbed-wire entanglements in the district of Compianine and south of Shabatz, (Servia,) are progressing slowly. The strategically important Heights of Misar were captured and 200 prisoners taken.

"Together with these operations we began yesterday an attack on the position near Kroupani, (62 miles southwest of Belgrade.) The details cannot yet be published. Yesterday some Servian intrenchments were stormed and 15,000 prisoners, four cannon, and six machine guns were taken."

GERMANS OCCUPYING THEIR WINTER LINES

Falling Back Everywhere to Strong Defensive Positions Near Their Border.

By Perceval Gibbon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle):—For the last two days all the fighting on the East Prussian front has taken place on German soil. The whole Russian line has advanced and now occupies a position across the border from Schirwindt in the north to Lyck. At every point where they were attacked the Germans have now withdrawn, except from the fortified positions west of Bakalargewo. An attempt of the Germans to drive the Russians from Schirwindt has been repulsed.

In many districts thousands of bodies of Germans have been buried. Owing to the frozen condition of the ground the Germans have abandoned their wounded everywhere and the service of the Russian Medical Corps is heavily taxed in dealing with them. The practice of not granting an armistice for removal of the wounded means that large numbers die of cold during the nights.

In Poland the German retreat, even at those points where the Russians are not actually in contact with them, is a systematic withdrawal toward a line of strongly fortified positions which have been prepared along the frontier from Czestochowa to Kaliss. Here with Breslau at the rear the Germans have accumulated stores and all equipment for standing on the defensive in the Winter preparatory to a new advance. Each town through which they retire they wreck. All railway bridges have been blown up, station buildings burned, embankments overthrown; telegraphs destroyed, and attempts were made at many places to set the towns on fire.

At Radom, which the Russians occupied as long ago as Oct. 29, it has been proved that the Germans, before leaving, shot all prisoners then in their hands, including one Cossack officer, who was first compelled to dig his own grave.

At Czestochowa all local notables were arrested by personal order of the Kaiser.

ARREST DIPLOMATS IN PERSIA.

Alleged Action by Russians — Our Envoy Protests.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that a message received there from Vienna says that the Austro-Hungarian Consul General and the Turkish diplomatic representative at Tabris, Persia, have been taken prisoners by the Russians and transported to Tiflis.

The correspondent adds that the Persian Government and the American Minister at Teheran, John L. Caldwell, have protested to Russia against this alleged infraction of international law.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—The entire northern part of Persia is being flooded with placards, printed on Turkish presses, urging the Persians to unite with the Turks in the present warfare against Russia, according to dispatches reaching Petrograd from Teheran. These placards refer to the Persians as "brethren in the Faith," and make use of the term, "The holy war on Russia."

The Persian Government, however, is strongly opposed to any action at the present time on the part of Persia. The Government's object is to safeguard Persian territory against permanent occupation by Turkish or Russian troops. This view is shared in parliamentary circles.

BRITISH CIVILIANS INTERNED.

Males Between 17 and 56 Sent to a German Detention Camp.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 7.—The police at 6 o'clock Friday morning notified all Englishmen from the ages of 17 to 56 to report to the police stations for transportation to Ruhleben, near Berlin. They were advised to bring two blankets, sheets, and so forth. The exodus is now proceeding.

Ruhleben has hitherto been chiefly used as a camp for Russians, but about 100 Englishmen, subjects of suspicion or without domicile, were earlier interned there. The quarters at Ruhleben, hitherto used as stables, are well built, and prisoners there were supplied with straw mattresses, but more recently they have had bedsteads. The new arrivals will probably be housed in the same fashion. No arrangements have yet been announced for family visiting.

All day long Englishmen made their way to the Ruhleben detention camp. Most of them are well provided with rugs and bedclothes and other necessities. The largest group, numbering 1,400 men, came from Hamburg. It is composed of about 300 residents and 1,100 non-residents, the latter mostly sailors from British ships. Among the 300 residents are many men of wealth and important position.

From Dresden there have come 100 Englishmen; from Hanover, 80; from Berlin, 500, and from the suburbs of Berlin 500 more.

Among those en route from Bad Nauheim are a British Admiral and two members of the British Parliament.

In addition to interning Englishmen of military age, the Government has taken strict measures against the nationals of other hostile States. The latter must report twice daily at a police station and are not permitted to depart from their precinct or to leave their houses between 8 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning.

The English Church in Berlin has not yet been closed. Service will be held there as usual in the English language.

Bonwit Teller & Co. Announce the Departure of their Representatives for Europe Wednesday, November 4th, on the S. S. Lusitania for conference with the leading Paris Couturiers relative to the development of Spring Fashions.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

An Important Sale

Women's Cloth & Velvet Coats

Women's Tailleur & Fur Trimmed Coats
—Cossack and French flare models, in white and black herringbone cloth, plaid plush de laine, black broadcloth, and some fur trimmed Coats 29.50

Women's Fur Trimmed Velvet Coats
A particularly smart, full skirt model with large collar and cuffs of skunk-raccoon 59.50

Fur Trimmed Seal Plush Coats
Imported fabrics, designed in exclusive models with beaver or chinchilla squirrel 97.50

A Collection of Exclusive

Evening Coats & Wraps

One model of a kind made up from our own materials—black panne velvet, amber brocade velvet, mouse gray chiffon velvet, chartreuse velvet, gold embroidered chartreuse chiffon; plain color moire.
All Trimmed With Rich Furs.
At the Exceptional Price
75.00

An Unusual Special Sale

Women's Tailleur and Costume Suits

Types that are not seen on every hand, but that possess distinct touches of originality and individuality.

Fur Trimmed Tailleur Suits
Models in the fashionable fabrics and colorings which feature the very smartest coat and skirt effects 29.50

Fur Trimmed & Plain Tailleur Suits
The accentuations of fur are applied in a manner which depart from the commonplace types. The plain tailleur models are military in chic and simplicity 35.00

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits
Formerly Up to $79.50
Both the coat and skirt express the very latest style motif, while the fur is applied in an unusually unique manner 49.50

Three Piece Costume Suits
The gown is of chiffon combined with broadcloth. The jacquette is chic and belted. Both gown and jacquette have touches of flat silk embroidery 75.00

Misses', Small Women's, Flapper & Girls' Apparel

This department specializes in apparel for the younger set. The models provided for Jeunes Filles are removed from the mature and express in every silhouette the verve and esprit incorporated in the models designed by the celebrated Jeanne Lanvin, of Paris.

Special Values Prepared for Monday.

The Newest Blouses

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Tailleur model with high collar, chiffon vest, satin trimming. In flesh pink, brown, navy and black 8.50

Putty and Sand Color Blouses
In Georgette crepe, combined with thread embroidered net. Mounted over flesh chiffon 14.50

Costume Blouses
In combinations of cafe au lait lace, with brown and black and white lace net and chiffon 21.50

Shirts of Crepe de Chine
Sports model, with adjustable collar, worn high or open low. Self ball buttons 7.50

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR
Greatly Reduced Prices

French & Bonwit Teller Hats

10.00 15.00 25.00
Formerly 20.00 to 40.00

A collection of model hats from the leading Paris modistes, together with accurate replicas from the Bonwit Teller workrooms.

Mourning Millinery a specialized feature; reproductions of the correc French models.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—FIRST FLOOR.

Introduction of the New Winter Panama Hats in Sweater Colorings

An original creation exclusive with this shop. The new mode for sports wear.

A large assortment of corduroy field and motor hats in newest shapes and colorings,
2.95 3.25 3.75

Women's Frocks & Gowns

Compose Frocks
Short velvet bodice, velvet banded chiffon tunic skirt. Collar of fur. In the new colorings 29.50

Afternoon Gowns
A voluminous flare skirt model in an original design, made of crepe meteor 49.50

Chiffon Velvet Gowns
Reproduction of an imported model. A simple, charming style with touches of embroidery 55.00

The Newer Danse Gowns
Corsage of heavy satin, in mustard, turquoise or gold, done in a metallic embroidery motif. Double flare skirt of silk net with French brilliant jewel trimming 69.50

Sale of Women's Gloves

One Clasp Pique Gloves
In white, white or black stitching ..... .95

Two Clasp French Chamois Gloves
In white or natural; absolutely washable 1.50

16 Button Doeskin Gloves
In white; absolutely washable 2.25

Sale of Lingerie

Batiste Nightgowns
Of sheer batiste; Empire, with Val. heading and ribbon. Regularly 3.00 ..... 1.85

Combinations
Of nainsook or batiste; princess and waistline models, with lace and embroidery 1.50

Special Sale of Negligees

Regularly 19.75
12.75
Four charming models.

Negligees of satin with ostrich trimming, accordeon plaited crepe de chine with chiffon or lace coats trimmed with rosebuds and ribbon.

Very Special Sale Monday

One Thousand Pairs of Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

Regularly 1.25
.75
Three pairs for 2.15

In delft blue, gold, canary, orange, green, turquoise, rose, cerise, orchid, purple, nile, Russian green, tan and light gray.
Re-enforced garter, heel and soles.

Special Sale Monday
Women's & Misses' Fur Coats & Small Furs

Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats
40 inches long, full flare model. Collars of Ermine, Kolinsky or Fitch 65.00

Baby Caracul Coats
42 inches long, Bernard model. Shirred back, large collar 95.00

Natural Skunk Sets
Large four skin muff and animal scarf to match 38.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
40 inches long, flare model. Collars of Skunk or Chinchilla-Squirrel 85.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Select dyed muskrat. Reproductions of Pari models. 42 to 48 inches long 125.00

Hudson Bay Lynx Sets
Black lynx. Large Pillow Muff. Animal scarf to match 42.50

BLOCK OF WOUNDED PASSING TO THE REAR

On They Come, Hundreds of Them, All Bandaged, Filling Road from Hedge to Hedge.

AND HUNGRY FOR TOBACCO

Friendly Motorists Dispense Cigars and Cigarettes—Men of Many Nations, from Scotland to Hindustan.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—We were crossing a battlefield four days old. It was remarkable how it resembled the ordinary kind of field. The French had conquered quickly at this point and the dead had been buried. Except for frequent mounds of earth headed by sticks forming a cross; except for the marks of shrapnel in the roads and on the trees; except for the desertion of every living thing, this country side was at peace.

The sun was shining. The frost had brought out flaming tints on the hills. It was glorious Indian Summer. The road we were motoring wound far away through the battlefield. For the armies had fought over a front of many miles. We traveled slowly. As we topped a rise we stopped and searched into the valley below with our glasses. A mile away in the cup of the valley we saw a moving mass. It filled the roadway from hedge to hedge and appeared to be approaching us. We drove more slowly and stopped several times. We saw that the moving mass stretched back a considerable distance—perhaps the length of a city block. We stopped our engine and waited in the road.

As the mass came nearer it outlined itself into men. We saw that they were soldiers, but we could not distinguish the uniform. So we waited. We even got our papers ready to show if necessary. Then we saw that the soldiers were not of the same regiment—that their uniforms were conglomerate. We saw the misfits of the French line regiments, the gay trappings of the Spahis and Chasseurs d'Afrique, the skirt trousers of the Zouaves, Turcos, and Sénegalese, the khaki of the English Tommies, and the turbans of the Hindus. But all these men in the varied costumes of the Army of the Allies wore one common mark—a bandage. Arm or head or face was wrapped in white cloth. For these on whom we waited were the wounded who could walk. They were going from the battle trenches to the rear.

The men in the front rank glanced wonderingly at the big motor that blocked the middle of the road and moved aside in either direction. Those behind did likewise, until there was a lane for the car to pass. But we waited. As the front rank came level with us, a dust-caked British Tommy, with a bandage over one eye, winked his good eye at us and touched his cap in salute. We took our hats off as the tragic crowd surrounded us. The Tommy sat down on our running board and I handed him a cigarette.

"Is This France or Belgium?"

The cigarette established cordial relations at once. Tommy's lean face was browned by the sun and streaked with dirt. About the bandage which encircled his head and crossed his right eye were cakes of dirt. He asked me: "Is this Frawnce, or is it Belgium?" At my answer he squirmed around on the running board, called to a companion in khaki just coming up, his arm in a sling. "'E says its Frawnce." The other shrugged his shoulder indifferently and saluted us.

I asked the man concerning the battle but again he only shrugged his shoulder. The man on the running board turned his eye upward and said: "It's 'ell, that's wot it is." I replied that my question had to do with the course of the battle—which side was winning; and he, too, shrugged at that. Then he arose and plodded on, and I gave a cigarette to his companion.

A score of men stood about the front of the car, where the chauffeur was busy handing out apples and pears. My companions were busy on the opposite side with a dozen French infantrymen, telling the latest news from Paris and giving out newspapers. I leaned over them, the box of cigarettes still in my hand. A tall Senegalese standing back from the group caught sight of the box and called out: "Cigarette, eh?" I motioned him to my side of the car. He came running weakly, followed by fifty others. I handed out until that box and several others that I dug from my valise were exhausted. I called several times that I had no more, but still they crowded about, stretching out their arms and crying "Cigarette, eh?"

One of my companions warned me that we might ourselves feel the want of tobacco—that money would not buy it in the country we were traversing, because it did not exist. We still had a box of cigars, and I had several loose in my pocket.

The black face of a Turco appeared at the car window. One arm was in a sling and a bandage was wound about his brow. But his eyes shone brightly at the thought of tobacco; and at the smell of it now arising on all sides. He was tobacco hungry. He was more than that. He was tobacco starving. He poked his other arm into the car. I motioned him to crowd his entire bulk into the window so that the others would not see.

Then I game him a cigar. He hung over the car frame as I held out the lighted tip of my own cigar. He puffed a cloud into the interior. He looked at his cigar fondly and seemed to measure its length. It was a good cigar. If it had been a miserable cheroot his regard would have been the same. He took another puff, and drew a complete mouthful into his lungs. His cheeks bulged and his eyes glinted inward as though he looked at the tip of his nose. I wondered how long he could keep that huge mouthful of smoke within him. Again he held the cigar close to his eyes and seemed to measure its length. Finally he poured forth the smoke from nose and mouth and ejaculated the only English word he know, "Good!"

Simply Knew They'd Been Fighting

I nodded and asked in French where he had been fighting. He cocked his head toward the fore part of the car and took another puff. I asked him where he had been wounded, and he replied that he did not know, but that it occurred in the trenches "la bas." I asked him how long he had been fighting in France—how long since he had left Africa—and he spread his arm far out to indicate that the time had been long. I asked him where he was going; he rolled his eyes to the rear of the car and said that he did not know.

I sank back in my seat and he climbed down into the road. Most of the troop had limped off. To the few still lingering we indicated that our stock of things to give away was exhausted. They eyed us wistfully, then passed on.

The chauffeur asked if he should start the car, but some one said: "No; let's wait until they all pass." The rear guard straggled up; many were ready to drop with fatigue and pain and loss of blood. I asked a Britisher how long they had been on the road. He replied, "since sunrise," and plodded stoldily on. It was then noon. Several sank down for moments under the trees by the road side. A chasseur stopped and asked our chauffeur to tighten a thong of his bandage. We asked him where they were going and he replied vaguely: "To the rear."

"And what then?" one of us asked.

"Oh, I hope we will all be fighting again soon," he replied.

They were all like that. They wanted to be fighting again soon. They were not happy. They were not unhappy. They were indifferent, more or less, made so by utter fatigue and the pain of their wounds. But they all wanted to be fighting again soon.

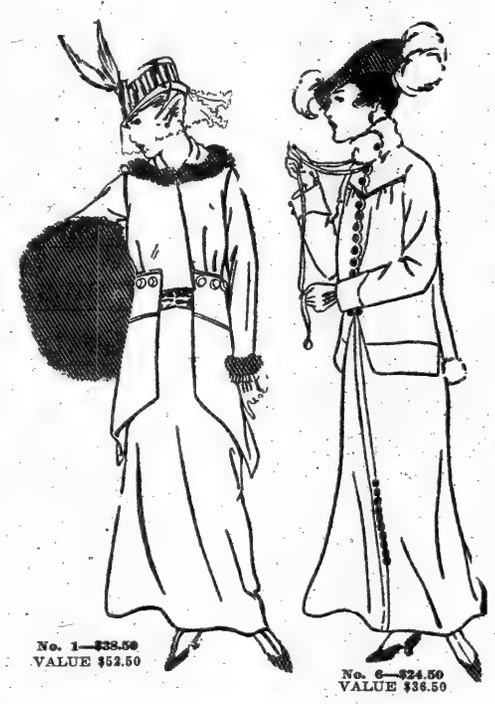
We watched them top the hill and disappear down the long road to the rear. The last straggler, his head bound with white and red, vanished. They were all privates—common men of all the world from Scotland to Hindustan. The majority were coming from and going they knew not where, and wanting to fight again.

We cranked up the car.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH *5th Avenue*

A Remarkable Sale of Women's and Misses' Smart Apparel



No. 1—$38.50 VALUE $52.50

No. 6—$24.50 VALUE $36.50

TAILORED & FANCY SUITS

Novelty Fancy Fur Trimmed Suits,—copies of several high cost models,—Wool Velour, Gabardine, Velvet or Imported Broadcloth. One model illustrated,—No. 1. value 52.50 **38.50**

Several new Short Coat models in Fur Trimmed Suits,—lustrous Broadcloth, Gabardine or Velveteen. One model illustrated,—No. 6. value 36.50, **24.50**

Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Diagonal Cheviot or Ripple Cloth, in a number of the season's smartest models. value 28.50, **19.50**

Smart Tailored Suits of French Serge or Broadcloth, in a wide range of the newest and most desirable colors. value 38.50, **28.50**

Handsome Tailored Suits,—in a variety of the season's smartest designs; in Gabardine, Imported Broadcloth or Soleil. value 40.00, **32.50**

Attractive Suits,—Smart Short or Three-quarter length Coats, including several exact reproductions of Imported models. Made of Silk Velvet, Wool Velour or combination Broadtail Cloth and Broadcloth. value 75.00, **48.50**

The remaining stock of handsome Dressy Suits, also Dinner, Reception and Evening Gowns, at Unprecedented Price Concessions.

AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS

Dancing Frocks of Crepe de Chine of an excellent quality, combined with Shadow Laces; pastel shades. One model illustrated.—No. 3. value 25.00. **17.50**

Handsome Trotteur Dresses, of fine all Wool Serge, embroidered in unique designs; also Dresses in combination Serge and Satin. One model illustrated,—No. 4. value 29.50, **22.50**

Smart Street Dresses of Crepe de Chine or All Wool Serge, in two of the season's most attractive models; a wide range of colorings. value 19.50, **12.50**

Afternoon and Dancing Dresses of rich Satin Charmeuse or Crepe Meteor, including several distinctive models elaborately hand-embroidered. All the new Fall colorings represented. value 40.00, **28.50**

Smart Afternoon and Danse Dresses, in a large assortment of rich and appropriate materials, including Chiffon Velvet, Crepe Meteor, Panne Velvet and Chiffon Cloth, many trimmed with iridescent sequins and silver lace. values to 50.00, **35.00**

Handsome Afternoon or Dinner Dresses of Chiffon Velvet, Broadtail Cloth, Silk Faille or Satin Meteor,—exact copies of several of the season's best Imported models. values to 75.00, **48.00**

No. 3—$17.50 VALUE $25.00

No. 4—$22.50 VALUE $29.50

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Sleeveless Basques of Black Velvet, with collar and lapels of Satin; finished with fancy ornaments at sides. value 4.00 **2.95**

Dressy Blouses of Embroidered Net and Shadow Lace, with fancy flat collar; Black Moire ribbon cravat. value 5.00 **3.95**

Smart Tailored Blouses of "Radium" Silk, with turn-over collar; finished at neck with ribbon. value 6.75, **5.00**

Embroidered Crepe de Chine Blouses, in various styles; Flesh or White. value 6.75, **5.00**

Handsome Blouses in All-over Shadow Lace, with White Satin piping; pretty ribbon bodice effect. value 7.95, **6.50**

Smart model in Embroidered Net over Chiffon lining; fancy collar; Black Silk Velvet girdle. value 8.75, **7.25**

Attractive model in Georgette Crepe, with sleeves and collar of Gold Lace; box-plaited in front and back. Navy or Copenhagen Blue, Brown, Russian Green, Prune or Black. value 9.25 **7.50**

Gold Lace Blouses, with bodice of Chiffon; vestee of Flesh color Chiffon; trimmed with Velvet buttons; fancy collar of Gold Lace. Navy Blue, Brown, Green or Prune. value 9.25 **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, trimmed with scalloped Satin and veining. Flesh or White. value 10.50, **8.75**

Unusual Sale
WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" SHOES

Fawn and Gray Top Boots

Regularly 7.00 and 8.00

At 4.75

All the above Shoes have the Genuine Spanish Louis Celluloid Covered Heels

THE FUR DEPARTMENT

Offers most attractive assortments of Furs and Fur combinations in all the fashionable pelts, made into the newest styles, introducing many artistic effects in the luxurious as well as the more practical garment at popular prices.

Exceptional Values

Dyed Blue Fox Muffs,—the season's most fashionable and newest style. value 65.00, **37.50**

Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs to match. value 60.00, **32.50**

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Muffs. value 125.00, **85.00**

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs. value 65.00, **40.00**

Blended Fisher Muffs. value 125.00, **95.00**

Blended Fisher Scarfs. value 65.00, **40.00**

Caracul Coats,—collar of Ermine, Russian Fitch or Natural Skunk. value 110.00, **85.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—made from fine selected skins, 40 inches long. value 125.00, **95.00**

Extra Size Hudson Seal Coats,—choice skins; sizes 44 to 50 in. bust measure. value 140.00, **125.00**

A Complete Line of Choice Fur Trimming at Moderate Prices.

HAIR GOODS SALON

Very Special Price

20-in. Naturally Wavy First Quality Switches. value 6.95, **3.95**

Prompt and careful attention given to Mail Orders

Extraordinary Reductions
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Imported Models—also Exclusive Styles, originated in our own workrooms

Suits ..... **65.00 to 175.00**
formerly 95.00 to 275.00

Gowns ..... **65.00 to 250.00**
formerly 125.00 to 450.00

WOMEN'S DRESSY WRAPS & COATS

No. 5—$32.00 VALUE $42.00

Smart Coat, as illustrated,—No. 5, of Corduroy Velvet with fur collar; handsomely lined. value 42.00, **32.00**

Dressy Coat of Duvetyne, as illustrated, No. 2—collar and cuffs of "Tigerette" Plush or self colored Velvet. value 45.00, **32.00**

Evening Wraps of Imported Plush or Broadtail Cloth, lined and prettily trimmed. value 45.00 to 65.00 **25.00, 29.50 and 39.50**

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Imported Chiffon Velvet, copies of latest Foreign models, value 65.00 to 69.50 **38.00 and 49.50**

Theatre Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, with fur collar; full lined and interlined. values 65.00 and 85.00, **38.00 and 55.00**

Smart Coats of Corduroy Velvet, prettily lined. value 32.00, **23.50**

Evening Wraps of Imported Chiffon Broadcloth, with collar of Iceland Fox; warmly lined and interlined. value 35.00 **25.00**

Dressy Model in Wool Fabrics, suitable for street and afternoon wear. value 32.50 to 47.50 **22.50, 25.00 and 35.00**

Black Broadcloth Coats,—lined; prettily trimmed. value 25.00 to 35.00 **16.50, 19.50 and 24.50**

No. 2—$32.00 VALUE $45.00

Smart Afternoon Coats, in the newest fabrics. value 12.50, **9.50**

Travel and Motor Coats, with fur collar; a variety of materials. values 29.50 and 35.00 **18.50 and 25.00**

Afternoon and Street Coats, in Broadtail or Persian Lamb Cloth. value 27.50, **19.50**

Practical Coats of Black Broadcloth, silk lined; some trimmed. For stout figures. Sizes 44 to 55 bust measure. value 35.00, **28.00**

Street Coats of various fabrics. Sizes incomplete. value 17.50 to 25.00, **7.50, 9.50 and 12.75**

Smart Utility Coats of Seal Plush, with fur collar; suitably lined. values 29.50 and 35.00 **19.50 and 24.50**

Utility Coats of Broadtail Cloth, beautifully marked. value 29.50, **19.50**

Raincoats of Showerproof Cloth. values 16.50 and 19.50, **9.50 and 12.50**

Raincoats of Imported Rubberized materials, guaranteed. value 9.50, **7.50**

"McCREERY'S SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silk the World Produces

Prevailing weaves and colors in fashionable Silks, Satins, Chiffons and Velvets. Elaborate new Period designs in Pompadour Silks. Exquisite Novelties in Metal Brocades for Evening Wear; latest tones of subdued colors for afternoon wear. Black Silks of Standard Qualities for general utility wear at Reasonable Prices.

The following Weaves in Double Width Dress Silks are shown in our usual wide range of latest colors, also White, Cream or Black:

Genuine Crepe Meteor. values 1.50 and 2.00, yd. **98c and 1.35**

All Silk Crepe de Chine. values 1.25 and 1.75, yd. **88c and 1.35**

Satin Messaline. values 1.25 and 1.75, yd. **95c and 1.25**

Velvet Department

Another Shipment of Superior Quality, Double Width

Chiffon Dress Velvet

A Parisian selection of this season's most fashionable colors, including the new Bordeaux series of shades and Black. value 5.50, yd. **2.85**

Colored & Black Dress Goods

5,000 Yards of the newest Brown and Green Woolen Dress Fabrics in a large variety of styles especially adapted to this season's coat-suits. yd. **1.10 to 1.95**

Imported Tartan Plaid Suitings. value 1.25, yd. **88c**

Imported Black Broadcloth,—sponged and shrunk. value 3.00, yd. **1.95**

Specially Arranged Sale
SUITS, COATS & DRESSES
For Misses and Girls

Misses' Suits,—two new and exclusive fur-trimmed models of fine quality Velveteen. Navy Blue, Black, Negre or Green. Size 14 to 18 years. value 42.50, **29.50**

Misses' Suits,—eight smart and effective models in Gabardine or Broadcloth. Navy Blue, Black, Negre or Green. Size 14 to 18 years. value 35.00, **26.50 and 29.50**

Misses' Coats,—new models for practical wear in English Mixtures, Zibeline or Broadcloth. Size 14 to 18 years. values 18.50 and 26.50, **12.75 and 18.50**

Misses' Evening Dresses,—attractive models in Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine or Satin, combined with lace. Size 14 to 18 years. values 22.50 and 27.50, **14.75 and 18.50**

Juniors' Suits,—six new youthful models for the "hard to fit" girls. Made of Gabardine, Diagonal Cheviot or Corduroy. Navy Blue, Negre or Green. Size 13 to 17 years. values 22.50 and 29.50, **16.75 and 19.75**

Girls' Coats,—full length models; lined throughout with silk serge or with self lined yoke. Made of Zibeline, Chinchilla, Cheviot or Invisible Wool Plaid materials. Size 6 to 16 years. values 9.75, 10.75 and 12.75, **6.95, 7.50 and 9.75**

Girls' Wool Dresses,—practical models in Serge, Poplin, Wool Plaid or Check Materials. values 8.50, 9.75 and 12.75 **4.95, 6.95 and 9.75**

NEGLIGEES & ROBES

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, in a variety of styles; attractively trimmed. values 22.50 and 29.50, **14.50 and 19.50**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, hand-embroidered bodice; plain skirt. value 12.50, **9.50**

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models; daintily trimmed. value 7.50 to 14.50, **5.00, 8.50 and 9.50**

Negligees of Albatross, in a variety of models. values 5.75 and 7.50, **3.75, 4.50 and 5.50**

Quilted Japanese Silk Robes. value 8.50, **5.50**

Eiderdown or Blanket Robes, in pretty colorings. value 3.75 to 5.75, **2.95 and 3.75**

Kimonos of Flannelette. value 1.95 to 2.65, **1.35 and 1.65**

Imported Japanese Kimonos. value 8.50, **6.50**

SILK & MERINO UNDERWEAR

Glove Silk Combination Suits, band top; reinforced. White or Pink. value 3.75, **2.90**

Glove Silk Combination Suits, embroidered yoke; bloomer knee; reinforced. value 4.50 to 5.00, **3.65**

Glove Silk Bloomers, reinforced. Black, White or Pink. value 2.25, **1.85**

Glove Silk Bloomers, reinforced; brocade effects. value 3.50 **2.50**

Women's Gymnasium Bloomers of Black Poplar Cloth. value 2.75, **2.25**

Gymnasium Bloomers for Misses and Children, in Black Poplar Cloth. value 2.25, **1.85**

Swiss Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. value 1.50, **1.15**

Light Weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits, low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. value 2.00, **1.35**

Quilted Silk Jackets. Black or White. value 2.00, **1.65**

"MERODE" UNDERWEAR

A comprehensive line in all the desirable shapes adapted to the prevailing style of dress.

Vests, Drawers and Tights. regularly 50c, **35c**

Extra Sizes. regularly 65c, **50c**

Union Suits. regularly 1.00, **75c**

Extra Sizes. regularly 1.25, **1.00**

ENGLAND TO FIND WORK FOR BELGIANS

Relief Committee, Government, and Labor Organization Working Together on the Problem.

YIELDS TO PUBLIC OPINION

Fear That Continued Idleness Will Have a Bad Effect on the Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Those in charge of the Belgian refugees in England have at last yielded to the public opinion that some consideration should be given to employing these people, on the ground of the unhappiness and degeneration which would follow the complete idleness for an indefinite time of the working population.

Hitherto the Belgian Relief Committee has resisted the idea of employing the refugees, on the ground that it would unsettle the English labor market and that Belgians might not be anxious to return to their own country and take up the hardships of rebuilding the invaded territory if they were comfortably settled and employed in England. Lady Lugard, from the first, was one member of the Belgian Relief Committee who favored finding employment for the refugees, and she has been instrumental in organizing the "Belgian Employment and Repatriation Committee," which at present is working upon this problem in conjunction with the committee of the Government under the Chairmanship of Sir Ernest Hatch. An advisory committee consisting entirely of Belgians is also in process of formation.

The object of these committees will be to place the Belgian labor now resident in England in those trades which need workmen or workwomen, and to do this in such a manner that it will not arouse the jealousy of the English working people. To this end a labor representative has a seat on the Government committee which is looking into this question. It is also planned to employ as many Belgians as possible upon the land, because it is felt their traditional skill in intensive cultivation will be very useful. Other trades in which many of the refugees are skilled laborers are the zinc industry, lacemaking, and diamond cutting.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SAILS.

Jan Block Carries 2,000 Tons of Supplies from London.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The steamer Jan Block, laden with 2,000 tons of supplies for the relief of Belgians, which were purchased by the American Relief Commission, sailed from London today for Rotterdam. Tomorrow the steamer Tellus will depart with 1,700 tons of wheat.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission, has received a report from Alderman Jacomain Maes describing the relief work in Brussels. The city has been divided into twenty-one districts, in each of which a local committee arranges for the distribution of supplies. Bread and soup are delivered to these committees before 10 o'clock every morning from a central kitchen, where thirty-six cooks and fifty assistants begin preparing the soup at 2:30 A. M. The cooks are divided into two squads, and their work is supervised by a special committee, of which Senator Catteau and the President of the Brussels Hotel and Restaurant Society are mmebers. While the soup is being conveyed by fourteen trolley cars to the distribution centres the cooks immediately begin preparations for the next day's supply.

WON'T BAR GERMAN STUDENTS

Rhodes Scholarship Trustees Will Welcome Them After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Dr. George R. Parkin, organizing representative of the Rhodes Trust, states authoritatively that there is no intention of annulling the codicil to Cecil Rhodes's will making provision for the allocation of a number of Oxford scholarships to German students.

"We should be sorry to lose them," he says. "In future we would like to see a new Germany arise which would send men again, to justify Mr. Rhodes's hope about the influence of his scholarships."

AMERICAN UNDER FIRE.

Richard Norton Describes German Attack on French Village.

Eliot Norton of 2 Rector Street has received the following letter, dated Le Doulens, France, Oct. 23, from his brother, Richard Norton, who is with the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps at the French front:

Here we are some fifteen miles north of Amiens, which town we reached day before yesterday in the evening, having left Boulogne in the morning. In the afternoon we went to Albert, a town the Germans laid flat about a month ago. We were about a kilometer from the town when a motor met and stopped us. Out of it stepped the Mayor of Albert who said the Germans had just begun to bombard the place again. Sure enough we heard the guns. Along the road behind the Mayor streamed all the poor villagers, with their few pitiable belongings. One had two small tables on a barrow, others had bread and eatables in cloths hung over their shoulders, babies in perambulators, and little children and old people stumping along as fast as they could. They had during the last days begun to return to the ruined town, and now were driven into the fields again. They were without plan of where to go, but were footing it across the fields, settling for the night under the haystacks. They were not sure who was left in the town or whether there were any wounded, so we left the motor and [illegible]

The Germans were shooting with their big guns and field artillery and were apparently trying to hit a sugar factory and the railway station. At the first houses we found an old peasant behind a thick holly tree, who said there was no one left, so, as the shells were falling about 150 yards off, we withdrew, filled the car with some ten women and children and took them to a village. That was my first experience of war, and in many ways it was less unpleasant than having Arabs pot at me by night down at Cyrene.

This morning we received orders to come here, where many wounded are being brought from the firing line a few miles away. The officers here are a very pleasant lot, and greatly pleased at the evidence we give of American sympathy.

The work we have started is a good one, so go on and get all the money you can and any good, sound volunteers. Pass this letter on, will you?

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

An exceptional sale tomorrow of Women's

Fancy Tailored & Three-Piece Costume Suits

reproducing the most advanced styles in tailored modes, at prices which are substantially lower than the customary reproduction figures for tailored garments of such character and distinction.

Suits at $23.50
Customary price, $35
Fur or broadtail trimmed
The newest short and medium length coat suits, with circular flare or double ripple skirt, tailored in broadcloth, gabardine, wool faille and cheviots.

Suits at $28.50
Customary price, $45
Fur-trimmed
Short coat, sport coat and military models, with new flare or circular skirt, in broadcloth, corduroy, gabardine, wool faille and Duvetyne.

Suits at $37.50
Customary price, $65
Velvet-trimmed
Three-piece costume suits, made of chiffon broadcloth, with fancy chiffon blouse, velvet trimmed, fancy skirt and a stylish medium length coat. Fourth floor

A most important sale tomorrow of 550 pairs of Women's

$7.00 Buckskin Overgaiter Boots at $4.85

This is the finest value this season in polite footwear

A new button model, made with vamp and heel foxing of patent coltskin, or black Russia calf; leather Louis heels, and genuine buckskin overgaiter tops in gray or faun.

Looking forward to December 25th!

The Saks Leather Shop announces for tomorrow

A tremendous sale of Leather Novelties

which is nothing more nor less than an exhibition in leather, presenting the cleverest, choicest conceits in leather craft, at prices which tell their own story far better than we can!

$3.50 Sewing Baskets at $1.50
1,400 of them, in two sizes—a vachette leather cover on wicker basket, with all necessary fittings.

$5.50 Dressing Rolls at $3.75
Black goat seal, with imitation pigskin lining, fitted with military brushes and 10 other toilet articles.

$7.50 Watch Bags at $4.75
1,000 fine velvet leather watch bags, in the new pleated models—no values ever like them.

$2.50 Morocco Bags at $1.65
Morocco bags on plain metal frame, with four fittings—chiffon velvet bags in new full shirred effect.

$9.50 Party Boxes at $5.95
Of fine beaver calf, in all colors, moire lined; contain six gold-plated fittings, mirror and moire purse.

$8.50 Dressing Boxes at $4.95
100 of them—of black long grain Morocco, with violet moire lining, mirror and 7 gold plated toilet articles.

$6.50 Moire Bags at $3.85
Just 150—deep pleated and oblong pouch models, with inside compartments, mirror and purse.

$6.50 Bags at $2.95
A velvet leather bag, with self-covered frame, inside compartment and powder puff and mirror.

3,000 Leather Novelties *Regularly $1.50 & $2.00 apiece* } **$1.00**

Great!—both the values and the variety. Make a list of your Christmas requirements and sail in. Jewel boxes, tie racks, sewing rolls, bachelor cases, telephone registers and leather covered clocks, military brushes, cloth brushes, hat brushes and manicure articles.

We have prepared specially for tomorrow

An important sale of Women's Party and Dancing Frocks

and the savings prove it!

New models that will lend lustre to the occasions for which they are designed—distinctive creations, chosen especially because they are divergent and unusual. Developed in those most wanted of evening materials, crepe de Chine, satin, and crepe meteor, and shown in festive pastel shades. Fourth floor

Dancing Frocks of Crepe de Chine *Value $20.00.....special at* } **$15.00**
Made of excellent quality crepe de Chine, with very full pointed envelope tunic, 3½ yards wide and surplice draped waist. Sleeves of net. In light blue, maize, white, pink and Nile green. Sizes 34 to 42.

Evening Gowns of Crepe Meteor or Satin *Value $25.00.....special at* } **$18.50**
The newest full circular tunic skirt, lace waist pointed with silk, and shirred girdle with sash. The neck trimmed with rhinestones. Crepe de meteor or satin, in white, Nile green, maize, pink and light blue. Sizes 34 to 42.

Callot Model Frocks of Satin Charmeuse *Value $25.00.....special at* } **$18.50**
Designed with V neck of net, sleeves and undertunic of silk lace, and smart draped tunic skirt, flower-trimmed. The assortment includes pink, light blue, white, maize and Nile green. Sizes 34 to 42.

Lace and Satin Dancing Dresses *Value $35.00.....special at* } **$25.00**
Tunic skirt of lace on band of satin, with two accordion pleated flounces of net. Satin surplice waist, and sleeves and front of waist of net. Entire dress over pink, light blue or Nile green. Sizes 34 to 42.

Special for Monday only

Superior quality Silk Petticoats

$4.00, $4.50 & $5.00 values

at $2.90

Five of the season's latest models.
Two styles developed in Silk Jersey.
Three styles made of peau de cygne.
All in black and the new street shades.
Fresh merchandise made expressly for this sale.
And values that are unequalled anywhere. 3rd floor

For Monday only

Boys' Norfolk Suits

With extra knickers, Value $7.50—special at } **$5.00**

Made of fine all-wool cassimeres and cheviots, in the newest designs and colorings, and tailored into natty Norfolk models. Style in the cut, service in the cloth, and sanity in the value. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Boys' $7.50 Chinchilla Overcoats at $4.95

Made of an all-wool chinchilla cloth, in double breasted Balmacaan and half-belted models, with convertible collar and lining of plaid wool flannel. Splendidly tailored garments that will outwear expectations. Ages 3 to 10 years. Second floor

A Remarkable offering tomorrow of

Women's Coats and Evening Wraps

that are the six most attractive values in town Fourth floor

Salts' Astrachan Coats
Value $25.00
at $15.00
Full flare models, large collar, revers and cuffs of Salts' plush, and fastening with braid ornament. Full lined.

Ural Lamb Coats
Value $35.00
at $22.50
Full length model, with full collar of kit fox or Hudson seal, and lined throughout with yarn dyed satin.

Silk Corduroy Coats
Value $35.00
at $19.50
Full ripple model, with detachable belt, and convertible collar. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. Selected in black, navy, brown, taupe, white and beaver.

Fur Trimmed Coats
Value $39.50
at $25.00
Made of Albanian, Sylvanoff or Matalam, with collar of leopard, natural or skunk raccoon, skunk opossum, sable squirrel, civet cat or seal. Full length and full lined.

Evening Wraps
Value $37.50
at $24.50
Circular ripple model of broadcloth, with pointed sides, and collar and cuffs of white moufflon. Lined with brocade satin and interlined. Black and the new colors.

Evening Wraps
Value $50.00
at $33.50
A Bernard model, made of broadcloth, with draped back and double corded belt, the collar and cuffs of white moufflon. Lined with peau de cygne. Black and the new colors.

The Saks Blouse Shop Announces for tomorrow

An unusually important sale of Fine Blouses

comprising the prettiest conceits of the hour and marked at prices which are the event of the moment.

Shadow Lace Blouses
Special at $3.95
White over flesh chiffon, or black over white, daintily trimmed with shadow lace and silk soutache braid.

Crepe de Chine Blouses
Special at $3.95
Double-breasted model, with military collar and revers, the front of blouse bound with soutache braid.

Crepe de Chine Blouses
Special at $5.00
Handsomely embroidered crepe de Chine styles, designed with the new button-up collar.

Embroidered Net Blouses
Special at $5.95
Made of embroidered net, combined with navy, green or brown chiffon—new, novel and smart.

Crepe de Chine Blouses
Special at $5.95
The crepe de Chine of a heavy quality, hand-embroidered in Wall of Troy design. Newest collar effects.

Sand Color Blouses
Special at $5.95
Of crepe de Chine in a smart model, trimmed with soutache braid and large novelty buttons. 3rd floor

Black Velvet Blouses at $5.95

The very newest mode in black blousewear

Model No. 1
Of black chiffon velvet, with military collar, black chiffon sleeves and smart jet buttons.

Model No. 2
Of panne velvet, with long chiffon sleeves, and collar, cuffs and revers of white satin.

Model No. 3
Of panne velvet, in sleeveless model, with double-breasted front, and soutache braid.

A special Fur feature tomorrow

Seal Muskrat Coats

worth $90 and $120

at $75 and $90

We have reproduced two new flare skirt models in this fine muskrat fur—one 38 inches and the other 45 inches long. But this cursory designation is totally inadequate to convey the singular beauty of their lines, and only examination can disclose the fine workmanship and finish which our own furriers have put into them. They are made of choice selected skins and are handsomely lined. 6th floor

Matched Sets of Natural Skunk—Special

$40.00.....Four Skin Muffs.....at $24.50
$65.00.....Six Skin Muffs.....at $49.50
$27.50.....Two Skin Neckpieces.....at $19.50
$48.00.....Four Skin Neckpieces.....at $34.50

Sale of Cotton House Dresses

Desirable models, made of percale, gingham and poplin, both light and dark colors. Sizes 34 to 50.

Regularly $1 & $1.50.....special.....at 69c
Regularly $2.00.....special..at $1.00
Regularly $5.00.....special..at $2.50

Special sale of Misses'

Fur-Trimmed Velvet Suits at $35

And an intelligent comparison with prevailing prices for fur-trimmed velvet suits will substantiate the statement that

the actual value of these suits is $50

There are four models, all with the new wide circular flare skirt, and each a novel and distinctive example of the vogue in short coat suits. Very dressy styles, made of imported velveteen, in black, Russian green, seal brown and navy, tailored with that excellence which is the cumulative result of infinite pains, and

trimmed with natural or dyed, raccoon and skunk opossum fur.

Plush Fur Coats *Value $29.50.....Special at* } **$19.50**
Dressy flare back, broad belted models, made of a fine quality fur plush, with a smart new collar, which can be buttoned close to the neck. Lined throughout with guaranteed satin. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Second floor

To close out—127 Misses' Dresses

$16.50 Dresses **$9.50**
$22.00 Dresses **$12.50**
$29.50 Dresses **$14.50**

Just two or three of a kind, in many of the season's most favored models. English serge, and satin and serge combined, in black and colors. 14 to 18 years. Second floor

Sale of Hair Goods

Every three months we reassemble our hair stock, and close out a limited number of switches and transformations at reduced prices. These are the reductions tomorrow: Third floor

$4 and $5 Wavy Switches.....reduced to **$3.50**
$4 and $5 Wavy Gray Switches.....reduced to **$3.50**
$5 and $6 Wavy Transformations.....reduced to **$4.50**

Obtainable in practically all shades. Experts in attendance.

Children's $10 to $12 Coats—$7.50

Warm Winter coats for little people. Made of Zibeline, chinchilla and corduroy, in various colorings, and in a selection of pretty, practical models. 2 to 6 years. Second floor

Sale of Children's Sweaters

$1.50 value at $1.00
$2.50 value at $1.50
$3.50 value at $2.00
$5.00 value at $2.95

Gray, brown, navy and white. Not all sizes in any style, but complete sizes in the lot as a whole. 2 to 5 years.

$5 Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, $3.95

A couple of most attractive models in pink and white, one a hemstitched effect, the other prettily lace-trimmed. An exceptional value especially prepared for Monday.

French Hand-embroidered Under Apparel—value $1.50 } **$1.00**

Chemises, drawers and corset covers in half a dozen effective hand-embroidered styles. Unusual value. Third floor

BRODSKY
IMPORTER
20 West 39th St.
Near Fifth Avenue

Special Sale
THIS WEEK IN OUR
Dress Department
Ground Floor
Seventy-five Distinctive
MODEL DRESSES
$35.00 up
Regularly $75.00 to $150.00
Assortment includes Charmeuse trimmed with Fur. Velvets, Nets and Serges, combined with Satin. All the fashionable colors.

Exclusive Dancing Frocks, Evening Gowns and Wraps *at Great Reductions.*

FROM ENTENTE TO ALLIANCE

German Semi-Official Organ's Effort to Trace the Transformation Since 1911.

BRITAIN AS FRANCE'S TOOL

Led by the Nose, Norddeutsche Zeitung Says, Since the Moroccan Crisis.

TEXT OF RUSSIAN COMPACT

Adduced to Show England's Promise of Thorough Naval Co-operation in the Event of War.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Oct. 16 published correspondence bearing upon the events leading up to the war, with particular reference to what it regards as the long-meditated transformation of the Triple Entente into a hard and fast alliance.

In view of the efforts of our adversaries, it says, to put the blame for the present war on a German "military party" and German militarism, we publish herewith a number of dispatches of German diplomatic representatives abroad which have for their subject the political and military relations between the powers of the Triple Entente before the outbreak of the war. For obvious reasons the exact dates of the dispatches and the offices from which they were sent are not indicated here. The documents speak for themselves.

I.

England "the Tool of France."

"March —, 1913.—Tighter and tighter are growing the meshes of the net in which French diplomacy is succeeding in entangling England. It is well known that in the early phases of the Morocco conflict England had made certain promises of a military nature to France which have since grown into positive agreements. Concerning their arrangements with regard to naval co-operation, I learn the following from a generally well informed source:

"The British fleet undertakes the guarding of the North Sea, the Channel, and the Atlantic Ocean in order to make it possible for France to concentrate her naval forces in the western basin of the Mediterranean, for which operation Malta is placed at her disposal for a naval base. Detailed arrangements have been made with regard to the use of French torpedo craft and submarines in the Channel, and relative to the British Mediterranean squadron, which will be placed under the command of a French Admiral at the outbreak of hostilities.

"Meanwhile the attitude of the British Government during the Morocco crisis of 1911—during which it proved the non-reasoning and obedient tool of French politics and by Mr. Lloyd-George's speech encouraged French chauvinism and inspired it with new hope—offered an opening to the French Government to drive another nail into the coffin in which England's policy of ententes has already put to rest her freedom of deciding her own course.

"Through a trustworthy source I have obtained knowledge of an exchange of notes which took place between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Cambon last Autumn, which I have the honor of transmitting herewith, with the request that it be treated as strictly confidential. In these notes, the British and the French Governments agree that, in the event of a threatening attack by a third power, they will at once enter into an exchange of opinions about the question whether common action for preventing the attack is advisable, and, if this should be found to be the case, whether and to what extent the existing military arrangements should be carried out.

"With subtle ingenuity the agreement is worded in such a manner that it suits the peculiar English mentality. Formally, England enters into no obligation whatsoever to give armed assistance; according to the letter, she retains full freedom to do whatever her own interests may demand. However, that, in point of fact, England has by this agreement and the existing military arrangements already given herself up beyond salvation to the French revanche idea, requires no lengthy explanation.

"The British Government plays a dangerous game. By its attitude in the Bosnian and in the Moroccan questions it has twice created a crisis which each time brought Europe to the verge of war. The encouragement which, directly and indirectly, it grants to French chauvinism may on some future day bring forth a catastrophe in which English and French soldiers may have to pay by their blood, on French battlefields, for England's policy of isolation.

"King Edward's seed is germinating!"

II.

Grey's Letter to Cambon.

Sir Edward Grey to the French Ambassador, Paul Cambon:

"Foreign Office,
Nov. 22, 1912.

"My Dear Ambassadeur:

"From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not and ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets, respectively, at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to cooperate in war.

"You have, however, pointed out that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

"I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them."

III.

Plan for Franco-British Action.

The French Ambassador Cambon to Sir Edward Grey:

"London, Nov. 23, 1912.

"In your letter of yesterday (Nov. 22) you remind me that in recent years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain have consulted together from time to time; that it has always been understood that these conversations did not restrict the liberty of each Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their arms; that on both sides these conversations between specialists were not, and ought not to be, considered as agreements obliging our Governments to act in certain cases; that, moreover, I observed to you that if either Government had serious reasons for fearing an unprovoked attack on the part of a third power, it would become necessary to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other. Your letter answers this observation, and I am authorized to declare to you that, in case one of our Governments should have serious cause for fear, whether the aggression of a third power or some event threatening the general peace, this Government would instantly ascertain whether both Governments ought to act in concert, with a view to anticipate the aggression or to preserve peace. In this case, both Governments would deliberate on the measures they would be disposed to take in common; if these measures warranted action, both Governments would immediately examine the plans of their General Staffs and then decide how these plans should be executed."

IV.

King George's Visit to Paris.

"May —, 1914.—With regard to the political results of King George's visit to Paris I learn that a number of political questions have been discussed between Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue. Moreover, it has been suggested on the French side to complete the special military arrangement existing between France and England by an analogous arrangement between England and Russia. Sir Edward Grey has received this suggestion in a sympathetic manner. He has, however, pointed out that he is unable to bind himself without a previous consultation with the Cabinet. It is said that the Minister has been much impressed by the reception accorded to the English guests by the French Government and the French population. It is to be feared that the English statesman, who has made an official visit abroad for the first time, and, as it is affirmed, even left England's soil for the first time on this occasion, may in future succumb to French influence in an even higher degree than he has done heretofore."

V.

New Triple Alliance Predicted.

"June —, 1914.—The news that, on the occasion of King George's visit to Paris the suggestion was made to conclude a military arrangement between England and Russia, has been confirmed to me. From a reliable source I learn that M. Iswolsky is responsible for that suggestion. His has been the idea of using the expected high spirits of the days of Paris for transforming the Triple Entente into an alliance of the type of the Triple Alliance. If, in the end, Paris and St. Petersburg had to be satisfied with a little less, this has, evidently, been done out of consideration of the fact that in England a large part of public opinion is positively unfavorable to the conclusion of formal alliances with foreign powers. In view of this fact, despite the numerous proofs of British diplomacy's entire lack of power to resist the influence of the Entente—I refer to the servility with which, quite recently, England supported Russia, in the question of the German military mission to Turkey—it has evidently not seemed advisable to let the cat out of the bag at once. It has rather been decided to advance gradually, by slow steps. In a meeting of the Cabinet Sir Edward Grey has warmly recommended the Franco-Russian suggestion, and the Cabinet has accepted his views. It has been resolved to prepare a naval agreement the negotiations for which are to be conducted in London between the Admiralty and the Russian Naval Attaché.

"Great is the satisfaction among the Russian and French diplomatists. They consider the conclusion of a formal treaty of alliance only a question of time. To accelerate this result, St. Petersburg would even be ready to make certain sham concessions to England in Persia. The differences of opinion in this regard which have recently occurred between the two powers have so far not been settled. As for England's apprehensions with regard to the future of India which have made themselves felt again recently, Russia follows the policy of giving appeasing assurances for the time being."

VI.

Disclaimers of the New Alliance.

"June —, 1914.—The French indiscretions with regard to the Anglo-Russian naval convention cause a great deal of uneasiness in St. Petersburg and London. Sir Edward Grey is afraid that the matter will cause a question in Parliament. The naval attaché, Capt. Wolkov, who has spent several days in St. Petersburg with the obvious intention of getting his instructions for the parliamentary debate, has returned to London. Parliament has already opened."

VII.

"June —, 1914. In the House of Commons the Ministerial side addressed an interpellation to the Government as to whether Great Britain and Russia had recently concluded a naval convention, and whether negotiations with a view of concluding such a convention had recently taken place between the two countries or were going on at present.

"Sir Edward Grey in his answer referred to similar questions addressed to the Government in the preceding year. The Premier had at that time, Sir Edward Grey went on to say, replied there were no unpublished agreements with European powers apt to restrain or hem in the free decision of the Government or Parliament as to whether Great Britain was to participate in a war or not. This answer held good today, just as it did a year ago. No negotiations with any Power had since been concluded which would detract from the truth of the declaration in question; no such negotiations were in progress, nor was it likely, as far as he could judge, that such would be entered upon. In case, however, that an agreement was to be concluded which might necessitate a retraction or alteration of the above-mentioned declaration of the Prime Minister of last year, such an agreement, in his opinion, would have to be and, he felt sure, consequently would be, submitted to Parliament.

"The great majority of the English press withholds all comment on this declaration of the Minister.

"Only the two radical papers, The Daily News and The Manchester Guardian, have short editorial articles. The first mentioned expresses satisfaction at Sir Edward Grey's words, saying that they are clear enough to dispel all doubts. England, it says, is not in tow of any other country. She is not a vassal of Russia's, not the ally of France, and not the enemy of Germany. The declaration, it continues, is a salutary lecture to those English journalists who would give currency to the belief that there is a Triple Entente of the same nature as the Triple Alliance.

"The Manchester Guardian, on the contrary, is not satisfied with the declaration of the Minister. The paper finds fault with its tortuous wording, and tries to prove that it admits of interpretations which would not entirely exclude the existence of certain, perhaps conditional, agreements of the rumored kind.

"The declarations of Sir Edward Grey correspond with a confidential utterance to the following effect of a person of the Minister immediate entourage:

He was in a position to assert most emphatically and decisively that there were no agreements of any military or naval nature whatever between England and France, although the wish for such had been repeatedly expressed on the French side. What the British Cabinet had refused to France it was not likely to concede to Russia. No naval agreement had been concluded with Russia, nor was any going to be concluded."

VIII.

"June —, 1914.—It would seem that Sir Edward Grey felt a need at once categorically to repudiate the remarks of The Manchester Guardian in response to his answer to the interpellation made concerning the rumored Anglo-Russian Naval Entente. The Westminster Gazette prints in a prominent place, from the pen of Mr. Spender, who is well known to be one of Sir Edward Grey's most intimate political friends, a denementi which leaves nothing to be desired as regards emphasis. Therein it is said: that no naval agreement exists, and no negotiations are pending about a naval agreement between England and Russia, and that nobody who knew the character and the methods of Sir Edward Grey could think for a moment that the declaration which he made was intended to veil the truth."

IX.

The Disclaimers Disbelieved.

"June —1914.—The fact that Sir Edward Grey's declaration in the House of Commons concerning the Russo-English naval conventions was so readily accepted by public opinion in England has caused great relief here and in St. Petersburg. The wire-pullers in this action had feared that the beautiful dream of the new Triple Alliance had come to an end. By the way, I find it hard to believe that it should have been reserved exclusively for the Manchester Guardian to see through the trick which Sir Edward Grey was playing in not answering the questions whether negotiations were pending or in progress about a naval agreement with Russia, and denying the question (which had not been put at all) whether England had entered into binding obligations relative to her participation in a European war. I am, on the contrary, inclined to believe that the English press in this case gave a new proof of its well-known discipline in the treatment of questions of foreign policy, and that it kept silence either in response to a 'mot d'ordre,' or from political instinct. What criticising and fault-finding would the Imperial Government not have been subjected to on the part of the German popular representatives and the German press; what a clamor would not be raised about our foreign policy and our diplomats, if a similar declaration should be made in the Reichstag! In parliamentary England everybody remains silent when a Minister tries in such an evident manner to mislead his own party, the representatives of the people and public opinion. What is there that England does not sacrifice to her Germanophobia?"

X.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

"June —, 1914.—The fact that Sir Edward Grey has preserved its old sympathies for Germany, the accompanying notes have been sent to me with a request for strictest secrecy, concerning a conference which took place on the 26th of May of the present year, at which the Chief of the Russian Naval Staff presided, and in which the basic principles were fixed for the negotiations about the Russo-English naval convention. My informant knew nothing as yet about the result to which the negotiations have led until now, but he expressed grave fears with regard to the promotion which the cause of Russian nationalism would experience if the convention should really materialize. The moment they were sure of England's participation, the well-known Pan-Slavic agitators would not hesitate to seize the first opportunity to bring about a war. Also, M. Sasonoff was visibly drifting into the wake of the Russian war party."

(Inclosure.)

St. Petersburg, May 13 (26), 1914.

Led by the considerations that an agreement was desirable between Russia and England, with regard to co-operation of their naval forces in the case of military operations conducted by Russia and England with the participation of France, the conference arrived at the following conclusions:

As the contemplated naval convention is to regulate the relations in all their details between the Russian and English maritime forces, an agreement must be reached concerning signals and special ciphers, radio-telegrams and the mode of communication between the Russian and English Naval Staffs. Besides this, the two Naval Staffs are to inform each other regularly about the fleets of third powers and about their own navies, in particular about technical data and newly introduced machines and inventions.

Following the example of the Franco-Russian naval convention, a current exchange of opinion is to take place between the Russian and the English Naval Staff in order to examine questions which are of interest to the Naval Minister of both States.

The Russian naval agreement with England, like the Franco-Russian agreement, is to make provision for actions of the Russian and English Navies, which, previously agreed upon, are to be fought separately. In respect of the strategic aims, distinction is to be made between naval operations in the Black Sea and the North Sea, on the one side, and the expected naval warfare in the Mediterranean on the other. In both spheres Russia must endeavor to get compensation from England for deflecting a part of the German Navy upon the Russian fleet.

In the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, temporary activities of Russia are to be considered as strategic operations in case of a war.

Russian interests in the Baltic Sea demand that England shall keep the largest possible part of the German fleet in the North Sea. That would do away with the overpowering superiority of the German fleet as against the Russian, and might make it possible for the Russians to land in Pomerania. In this the British Government could be of essential assistance by dispatching a great number of merchantmen to the Baltic ports before the beginning of warlike operations, so as to make up for the lack of Russian transport vessels.

As regards the situation in the Mediterranean, it is of prime importance to Russia to have an unquestionable superiority of the forces of the Entente over the Austro-Italian fleets established. For in case the Austro-Italian forces command the Mediterranean, attacks of the Austrian fleet in the Black Sea would be possible, a contingency which would mean a dangerous blow to Russia. It must be assumed that the Austro-Italian forces are superior to the French. England would, therefore, have to secure the preponderance of the fighting forces of the Entente powers in the Mediterranean, at least for so long a time as the development of the Russian Navy has not made such progress as to be able to undertake this task itself. Russian men-of-war must, through England's consent, be allowed to use the English ports in the Eastern Mediterranean as a base, just as the French naval agreement permits the Russian fleet to base itself upon French ports in the Western Mediterranean.

XI.

Poincare's Visit to Russia.

"July —, 1914.—During the course of my conversation today with M. Sazonoff the talk also turned to the visit of M. Poincaré. The Minister laid emphasis upon the pacific tone of the toasts exchanged. I could not refrain from drawing M. Sazonoff's attention to the fact that not the toasts that were exchanged at such visits were wont to give material for uneasiness, but the comments made by the press in connection with them. Such press comments had been made this time also, even spreading the news of a reported conclusion of an Anglo-Russian naval convention. M. Sazonoff, seizing upon this remark, said, in a vexed manner, that such a naval convention existed only 'in the mind of the Berliner Tageblatt and in the moon.'"

XII.

"July —, 1914.—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 25th inst. at St. Petersburg, sent to a Russian Grand Duke, who is sojourning here for the present, by his adjutant, and about the gist of which I have already made telegraphic report. The letter, which came to my knowledge in a confidential way, is proof, to my mind, that as early as the 24th inst. people in Russia were determined to go to war."

(Inclosure.)

St. Petersburg, July 12, (25,) 1914.

In St. Petersburg we have had great disorder among the laborers, which strangely coincided with the presence here of the French and with the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. Yesterday I heard from the French military agent, Gen. de Laguiche, that he had been told Austria was not innocent of these labor disturbances. But now everything is quickly reverting to normal conditions, and it seems that, encouraged by the French, our Government has ceased to tremble with fear of the Germans. It was about time! It is better once to speak one's mind clearly to the other party than to hide continually behind the professional lies of the diplomats. Austria's ultimatum is of an unheard-of insolence, as all papers here say unanimously.

I have just read the evening papers. Yesterday there was a meeting of the Ministerial Council. The Minister of War spoke very strongly; he confirmed the statement that Russia is ready for war, and the other Ministers agreed. In accordance with this spirit, a report to his Majesty was made up, and this report was acknowledged the same night. Today a preliminary communiqué of the Government was published in the Russky Invalid to the effect that "the Government is very anxious in consequence of the events that have taken place and the dispatch of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. The Government is following carefully the development of the Servo-Austrian conflict, to which Russia cannot remain indifferent." This communiqué was printed by all papers with very favorable comment.

We are all convinced that this time there will be no Rasputins to prevent Russia from taking her duty. Germany, which is pushing Austria forward, is determined to measure her strength against ours before we build up our fleet, and the Balkan States have not yet recovered from the war. We also must look danger bravely in the face, instead of hiding our heads during the Balkan war, when Kokovtsoff had no other thoughts than of the purse. At that time war would have been easier, as the Balkan League was fully armed. But in Russia the street demonstrations which were directed against that detestable Austria were dispersed by the police. Now, however, such demonstrations would be gladly welcomed.

Altogether we will hope that the reign of the poltroons and of certain bawlers and mystics is a thing of the past. War is like a thunderstorm. Even though catastrophes should come, it would be better than to endure this sultriness longer. From experience I know to a certainty that for myself the quietest place is at the front, where I can see the danger in its natural proportions, and that is not so terrible. The worst is in the realm where an atmosphere of cowardice prevails, where improbable rumors are abroad, and panics develop. And in the future war the Russian interior will be the rear guard.

WAR HITS BRITISH STAGE FOLK

Half the Road Companies Disbanded —Plans for Relief.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Many cases of dire poverty are being reported to relief committees from among the classes that depend upon amusements for their livelihood. Small-part actors, stagehands, and others are threatened with starvation. The war has hit the theatres and theatre folk of the United Kingdom a hard blow.

Whereas in ordinary times there are 400 companies on the road, there are today fewer than half that number. The darkened streets in London have already resulted in a decision by many managers to give matinées daily and night performances twice weekly, thus reversing the established order of things, and many theatres have been closed. To the high-salaried actor or actress who has saved up for a rainy day the situation is not as serious, but the theatre employe must have substantial aid at once.

To relieve the situation several movements have been started, among them a plan to have a special variety week at the Women's Theatre, for which the public has been urged to purchase tickets. Well-known actresses and actors will give their services.

CHURCHILL IS LORD RECTOR.

Succeeds Carnegie as Titular Head of Aberdeen University.

ABERDEEN, Nov. 7. — Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, in succession to Andrew Carnegie.

ALLIES FIGHTING FOR US, SAYS OSLER

If They Lose We Will Have to Take Up Task of Guarding World's Freedom.

GERMANS' BIG MISTAKE

Thought British Empire Would Crumble, but Instead There Is a Splendid Exhibition of Loyalty.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and formerly Professor of Medicine at McGill University and head of the department of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, has given to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES an interview upon the spirit with which Canada is entering the present crisis and the point of view from which the United States should study and understand the situation.

Sir William is qualified to speak upon these questions, as a native and former resident of Canada, as a distinguished figure in the medical world of the United States, and as one whose present supervisory work in connection with the general medical preparations of the British forces has kept him in close touch with many persons in a position to gauge the public opinion both of Canada and the United States. He said:

"At the very outbreak of the present war Canada gave an immediate and unhesitating indication of the sacrifice which she was prepared to make for the empire of which she is a part. I have received since early last August eight or ten letters by every post from doctors and educationalists in Canada, and in the light of what these correspondents have told me, as well as of what I know of the Canadian people and what I have read in the press, I think that Canada has given the world a clean-cut example of spontaneous and inspiring patriotism.

"Canadian troops are now in England. By the time that this interview appears in print it is not unlikely that they will be with fellow-Britons at the front. And the Canadian Government, in perfect accord with Canadian public opinion, has given a further proof of its willingness to pay the toll of the trenches by promising Lord Kitchener a further contingent of 30,000 men, to be sent, 10,000 at a time, as fast as they can be assimilated into the fighting forces of the Allies.

"Canada has not even stopped to measure any financial sacrifice that aiding England might involve. She has buried all party differences and to a large extent even economic conflicts. I believe that she feels as intensely upon the question of German aggression as does England, and she expresses this feeling with more enthusiasm, for Anglican reserve is less a part of her people's nature than it is of the English.

German Statesmen's Error.

"And all of this surprises no one, except, perhaps, the German statesmen, who, dragged by the chain of their frigid and misleading and uninitiative logic, counted upon the British Empire crumbling like a house of cards when the tramp of Prussian armies shook the earth. In Canada there are three distinct and compelling forces working toward an imperial loyalty. Firstly, there are the British born living from Quebec to Vancouver. Secondly, there is the spirit disseminated by the United Empire Loyalists, who largely peopled the Provinces of Ontario, and who have passed from father to son the mantle of loyalty to England and English imperial ideals. And, thirdly, there are the contented French Canadians, who, with complete freedom of law, language, and religion, feel themselves safer as a nationality within an empire than in any other political situation.

"Thus Canada's present attitude toward the mother country is political bread cast upon the waters of a democratic empire. It is a phenomenon common enough within this empire, but found nowhere, as far as I know, save where the Anglo-Saxon theories of government have been the ruling political force. These theories may seem irregular and unsystematic to textbook directors of human institutions, but they have borne the comforting fruits of South Africa, at war with England one decade, her satisfied and loyal ally the next; of India, pouring forth her darker sons to fight and die beside their white rulers; of enthusiastically loyal Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

Fighting Our Battle, Too.

"I think the United States realizes all of this, and understands and admires the peculiar tie which, in spite of few formal and legislative bonds, fastens the Anglo-Saxon countries, and what would United States knows, I believe, that the Allies are fighting her battle as well as their own. If Germany is victorious and puts upon the face of Europe the imprint of the iron heel of Prussian militarism, the task of playing the rôle of political big brother to the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be the destiny of the United States. She may seek to sidestep this destiny; she may begrudge the sacrifices and the military efforts which such a responsibility will carry with it, but I am convinced of this—her own highest interests and the deeper feelings of her own people will make clear that hers is the task of conserving the Anglo-Saxon liberty—that government of the people, for the people, by the people may not perish from off the earth.

"This does not mean that I think the United States should intervene now or in the near future. I see no need for it now, and I trust none will develop. The Allies, I think, can fight and win their own battles, or at least the larger issues of their own wars. And the adjusting head of a great neutral power, when the fate of the world trembles in the scale of battles, is not to be minimized. The political ideas and aspirations of the United States cannot be other than akin to those of all other Anglo-Saxon countries, and what would be her position if the German sword broke up throughout this British Empire the machinery through which th ideas have expressed themselves?

"I think that the enlightened public opinion of the United States appreciates what this position would be, and feels closer to England and closer to Canada than ever before since 1776."

MAY MEAN 1,000 YEARS' PEACE.

Bishop of London Says War Is a Crisis in the World's History.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Bishop of London, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, asserted that if England should win in the war, it might mean peace for a thousand years. He said he believed England was fighting America's fight as well as her own, and for that reason should get unstinted sympathy from America. The Bishop said:

"I am speaking to you both as a Christian and an Englishman. This is a great day of God, and among the things to be decided is the fate of the British Empire, which also involves the future of America. When I was over there I found we were more than cousins, we are brethren, and England is really fighting America's battle.

"As an Englishman I would rather die than see England a German province, and as a Christian I would rather die than see the Germans' new God, might is right, prevail."

The Bishop said that England had her faults, but that she had tried to carry out the ideas of the New Testament, such as abiding by her treaties and protecting weaker nations. He added:

"Our word is our bond. So enormous is the stake in this war that we must fight on with iron sacrifice. It is a crisis of the world's history. To lose would be to lose all that is worth having in the world. To win may mean peace for a thousand years. We must show fortitude, as when such a defeat as that in the Pacific faces us."

It is the opinion of the Bishop that the only hatred felt in England for Germany was for the spirit of militarism, the "Kaiser spirit," whereas, he pointed out, Germany fiercely hated the English nation. He went on:

"We are a nation of gentlemen, who show chivalry to women and children and have the spirit of forgiveness. We must be above hate. We must fight our battles with majesty, which is with bigness of soul, and when the gospel of might is right is crushed, we may be better friends with the poorer classes of Germany than ever before."

The Bishop was dressed in khaki. He has taken a conspicuous part in the recruiting work, and an appeal he made in two territorial camps resulted in six battalions volunteering for foreign service. For this he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief. The Bishop said he was to address a recruiting meeting today, and remarked, "I hope to obtain 1,000 recruits."

The interview took place in the Bishop's London house in St. James's Square. One conspicuous photograph in the drawing room is that of ex-President Taft. The Bishop spoke warmly of both Mr. Taft and President Wilson.

DUKE'S BROTHER A PRISONER.

Lord Hugh Grosvenor in Germans' Hands—Capt. Robert Bruce Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Announcement is made that Viscount Henry William Crichton, eldest son of the Earl of Erne and Major of the Royal Horse Guards, and Lord Hugh Grosvenor, brother of the Duke of Westminster, are prisoners in the hands of the Germans. The men are brothers-in-law, Viscount Crichton having married the sister of Lord Hugh Grosvenor, while the latter married the sister of the Viscount.

Another statement issued here says that Capt. Robert Bruce, heir to Lord Balfour of Burleigh, has been killed in action, and that Lord Francis Scott, the son of the late Duke of Buccleuch, has been severely wounded.

Lord Reginald Ardee, eldest son of the Earl of Meath, is among the wounded in a hospital at Boulogne. Richard Wyndham-Quin, son of the heir presumptive to the Earldom of Dunraven, is in a hospital at Weymouth, suffering from wounds received in action, while the Hon. Charles Douglas-Pennant, son of Lord Penrhyn, is wounded and a prisoner.

VAST BRITISH TRADE LOSSES.

October Imports Decreased $100,850,000, Exports $90,100,000.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The effect of the war on British trade is shown in the figures published by the Board of Trade for the month of October.

Imports decreased £20,170,000 ($100,850,000) and exports decreased £18,020,000, ($90,100,000.) The principal loss in imports was £5,500,000 ($27,500,000) on raw cotton from America, and £1,500,000 ($7,500,000) on cotton from Egypt, together with £7,000,000 ($35,000,000) on manufactured articles. The exports of coal declined £2,000,000, ($10,000,000,) and the exports of manufactured articles declined £13,500,000, ($67,500,000.) Of the latter cotton yarns made up £5,250,000, ($26,250,000,) and wool yarns £1,250,000, ($6,250,000.)

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CANADA'S SOLDIERS TOURING LONDON

Hundreds on Leave from Camp Go Sightseeing in Taxicabs.

MAY HAVE A PARADE

Proposition to Give Them a Popular Welcome Is Again Being Agitated.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Squads of Canadian private soldiers touring London in taxicabs afford a new war spectacle. Several hundred of the Canadians have visited the metropolis this week on short leaves of absence from their camp at Salisbury Plain. They appear to have plenty of money and to enjoy the sights of London thoroughly, while Londoners find equal pleasure in fraternising with the visitors. The American newspaper offices have supplied a keenly felt want by being able to give the Canadians some news from their country.

The assumption of the command of the Candians by Gen. Alderson and his orders for the establishment of a canteen and greater liberality in granting leaves of absence from camp have relieved the principal causes of discontent which beset the contingent from overseas on its arrival. They still complain somewhat of their food, isolation, and quarters. Few huts have been built yet, and although the thermometer stands higher than at home, the men feel the greater dampness of the English climate. There have been two or three days of rain since they went into camp, and the tents they occupy are not wholly rainproof.

The Canadians may yet get the popular reception which was lost because they were disembarked and were entrained for their camp at night. The project of having a parade in London is being agitated with some hope of success. The Canadian colony is particularly anxious to give a warm reception to its compatriots.

November 9th to 14th

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Same in extra sizes	" "	75c. at 50c.
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Extra sizes	" "	$1.35 at $1.00

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12.4 x 9.3	$410.00	*$205.00*	11.0 x 8.8	$455.00	*$227.50*
10.9 x 9.0	$375.00	*$187.50*	16.0 x 10.10	$1200.00	*$600.00*
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150 Smart Chinchilla Coats — For street or touring wear. Navy blue, negre brown, gray, Oxford, Copenhagen blue and black. Usually $22.50 — *$12.50*

200 Street or Touring Coats
Smart models of fancy boucle, zibeline, wool plush, mixtures and two-toned zibelines; many of them are lined throughout, others are half lined.
$19.50 & $25.00

Fur Collared Corduroy Coats — Distinctive models, handsomely lined throughout with peau-de-cygne and warmly interlined. Black, navy, Russian green and negre brown. Usually $45.00 — *$29.50*

Fur Collared Zibeline Coats — Two exceptionally good models handsomely lined throughout and warmly interlined. Russian green, negre brown and black. Usually $39.50 — *$29.50*

Fancy Velour Coats — Suitable for street, afternoon or dressy wear, lined with beautiful brocade and warmly interlined. Usually $35.00 — *$19.50*

Fur Trimmed Afternoon & Evening Wraps — Of silk chiffon velvet richly lined and warmly interlined. Black, amethyst, sapphire, Copenhagen blue, white, rose, taupe, brown and betrave. Usually $85.00 — *$69.50*

Fur Collared Broadtail Cloth Coats — Of a very fine quality, handsomely lined and warmly interlined. Usually $65.00 — *$45.00*

Third Floor

Important November Sale of
"Lord & Taylor Linens"
Affording extraordinary inducements for Thanksgiving Linen requirements at Unusual Price Attractions.

Table Cloths & Napkins
in best Scotch and Irish Makes
At Less Than Today's Wholesale Prices.

Table Cloths

Sizes 2 x2	yards	$2.00, $2.45, $2.75 & $3.10
Sizes 2 x2½	yards	$2.50, $2.95, $3.38 & $3.80
Sizes 2 x3	yards	$3.10, $3.50, $4.00 & $4.50
Sizes 2¼x2¼	yards	$2.75 to $3.75
Sizes 2½x2½	yards	$3.50 to $4.75

Napkins to Match, $2.60 & $4.75 per dozen.
Some of the above cloths and napkins are hemmed ready for use.

500 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels
$2.95 per dozen—Usually $4.20

400 Dozen Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins
$6.95 per dozen—Reduced from $10.50 and $12.00

French Hand Made Lace Trimmed Linen
Doylies, Centrepieces, Scarfs, Tea and Luncheon Cloths,
Averaging 50% Less Than Regular Prices.
Second Floor

An Attractive Offering of
Women's Angora Sweaters

Very fine and very comfortable are these sweaters with soft roll collars. They come in all the leading shades—rose, Copenhagen blue, tan, green and brown. The border and cuffs being white, with a white sash striped at the ends. Usually $12.50 — *$7.00*

Fourth Floor

Elaborate Showing of
Women's Waists
Introducing the most distinctive and latest models and materials, both imported and domestic.

Special Values for Monday

Cream Lace & Net Combined — Over chiffon lining, dainty tie of black moire finishing collar. — *$3.95*

White Georgette Crepe Waists — Embroidered in black and white, collar and cuffs of organdy or double frill of net. — *$8.75*

Cream Lace Combined with Chiffon Cloth — New ruche collar, front band finished with tiny rose-buds. — *$12.75*

Special Attention is called to
The Mourning Section for Blouses
Models in all black, and black combined with white faille, organdy or batiste in Pussy willow, taffeta, georgette crepe (plain and embroidered), chiffon cloth, crepe-de-chine and net,
$5.95, $7.95, $8.75 to *$58.50*
Prices Ranging According to Materials (sizes 34 to 44)
Third Floor

Sale of Corsets
Remarkable Price Reductions
Mme. Irene Corsets

Silk Tricot Model — In pale pink and white, lightly boned, semi-girdle top and straight hips. Usually $10.00 — *$5.00*

Successo Model — Of handsome brocade, medium low bust, free over hip. Usually $6.00 — *$2.95*

Closing Out Incomplete Sizes in
American Lady, La Vida Florita & Augustine Corsets
$1.25, $1.95 & $2.95
Usually up to $7.50

Second Floor

An Interesting Display of Women's Dresses
Smart and effective models for afternoon and evening wear are being shown in a large selection of Silks, Velvets and Chiffons.
Excellent Values at
$25.00 to $235.00
According to style and material.

Sample Dresses — Therefore odd sizes and in some instances only one of a model. Silk and a few in velvet for afternoon or street wear. Special at — *$25.00*

Serge Dresses — in various models; good styles. — *$15.00*

Third Floor

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture
At Great Reductions from Former Moderate Prices

Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite — 10 Pieces. Usually $750.00 — *$500.00*

A highly artistic dining room suite, in which every Adam detail is faithfully carried out. Buffet, 72 inches long; eight legs; swell front centre. China Cabinet, 50 inches wide; bent front glass; four front legs. Server, 46 inches wide; four front legs. Table, 54-inch top, 8-foot extension.

Sheraton Mahogany Suites — 10 Pieces. Usually $275.00 — *$195.00*

Adam Mahogany Suites — 10 Pieces. Usually $350.00 — *$240.00*

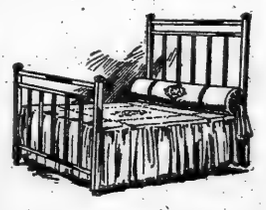
Georgian Oak Jacobean Suites — 10 Pieces. Usually $500.00 — *$300.00*

Georgian Suite — 10 Pieces. Usually $770.00 — *$500.00*

Elizabethan Suite — 11 Pieces. Usually $1245.00 — *$1000.00*

Suites and Separate Pieces that have played an important part in the most successful business the Furniture Section has ever known will be closed out during this Sale.
We can only give a few examples here of the unusual values the sale affords.

Brass Bedsteads
$22.50
Usually $40.00
Square tubing, 2-inch posts, 1-inch fillers, 1¼-inch top rods, all sizes, bright or satin finish.



Box Springs, all regular sizes.....$12.50
$15.50 Layer Felt Mattresses.....$12.50

Living Room Furniture

Buckingham Damask Suite — 6 Pieces. Usually $1200.00 — *$900.00*

Solid Mahogany Suite — 3 Pieces, brown velour. Usually $400.00 — *$300.00*

Large Mahogany Book Cases — Usually $170.00 — *$125.00*

Handsomely Carved Mahogany Desk — Usually $210.00 — *$125.00*

Sheraton Mahogany Book Case — Usually $85.00 — *$42.50*

Red Morocco Leather Sofa — Large loose cushions. Usually $320.00 — *$250.00*

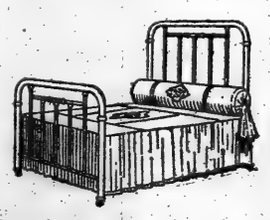
Arm Chair — To match the above. Usually $158.00 — *$100.00*

Early English Sofa — Upholstered in Spanish Leather. Usually $75.00 — *$50.00*

Fumed Oak Arm Rocker — Upholstered in Spanish Leather. Usually $47.50 — *$35.00*

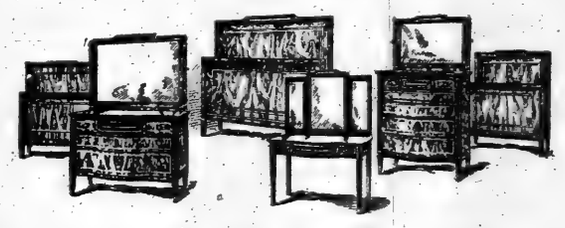
Fumed Oak Arm Chairs or Rockers — Spanish leather spring seats. Usually $27.00 — *$18.50*

Brass Bedsteads
$15.00
Usually $25.00
2-inch posts, 1-inch fillers; all sizes; bright or satin finish; square tubing in panels.



$1.50 Hair Mattresses.....$25.00
$2.00 Pure Feather Pillows.....$1.50

Bed Room Suite — 4 Pieces. Usually $500.00 — *$300.00*



An elaborate Sheraton design in mahogany or Circassian walnut. Dresser 52 inches long. Chiffonier 44 inches long, with 30-inch mirror. Toilet Table 44 inches long, with three mirrors.

Same Suite, with Twin Bedsteads, $360.00
Usually $575.00

Georgian Oak Bed Room Suite — Usually $660.00 — *$330.00*

Antique Ivory Bed Room Suite — 11 pieces, including twin bedsteads. Usually $608.50 — *$395.00*

Ivory Bed Room Suite — 7 Pieces. Formerly $925.00 — *$500.00*

Bed Room Suites — Usually $1200.00 to $1350.00 — *$775.00*

Fine Adam Satinwood Suite — 11 Pieces. Usually $2487.50 — *$1650.00*

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK DONE BY KINGSBURY

Winthrop D. Lane, in The Survey, Warmly Commends the Charities Commissioner.

REUNITED MANY FAMILIES

He Finds Special Examiners Men Particularly Qualified to Perform Department Labor.

The administration of the Department of Public Charities by John A. Kingsbury, which has been under fire during the investigation of the State Civil Service Commission, is warmly defended by Winthrop D Lane in an article in The Survey of Nov. 7.

In obtaining the exemption from civil service examinations of forty-seven new examiners of charitable institutions, who began their work on July 13 as a "special reinvestigation bureau," Mr. Lane argues that the work laid out for these new examiners was of an entirely different character from that done by the regular investigators. Mr. Lane says:

"Mr. Kingsbury had other plans for his prospective employes than merely ousting improper municipal charges from public and private institutions. He wanted to rehabilitate family homes in an effort to restore to them the dependents the city had been supporting. He wanted to dismiss from institutional care all those whose families or relatives, by a little constructive effort, could be put in position to support them. This might mean the reuniting of separated parents and the smoothing over of other family difficulties. It might mean finding suitable jobs for both men and women. It might mean any phase of the skillful case work done constantly by charity organization societies, but seldom attempted by the Department of Public Charities.

"The field work called for by his plan for the re-examination of dependents obviously required special training for and experience in social investigation. Workers would find it necessary to get accurate information with regard to family incomes, the mental condition of parents, records of unemployment, and many other facts calling for special information."

Mr. Lane says that sixteen of the special examiners were college graduates, fourteen others had received some college training, twelve were high school graduates, and the remaining five had had an elementary school education. All but five had been students of social conditions and these five possessed either professional or technical training.

Mrs. W. J. Gaynor at Hotel Wolcott

Mrs. William J. Gaynor, widow of the late Mayor of New York, will spend the Winter in this city, and has taken an apartment at the Hotel Wolcott. Her daughter, Miss Ruth Gaynor, will be with her. Their home at 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, has been closed.

WHITMAN OR WILLIS IN 1916.

President Said to Believe He Will Face One of These.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Interest has been aroused here by statements wired out by Washington correspondents that President Wilson is convinced that either Charles S. Whitman, Governor-elect of New York, or Frank B. Willis, Governor-elect of Ohio, will be his Republican opponent for the Presidency in 1916.

Frank B. Willis, who already is being discussed by Republicans of the Middle West as a Presidential possibility, and President Wilson were both born on Dec. 28. But Mr. Willis is sixteen years the President's junior. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1872, while the President was born in Staunton, Va., in 1856. Eight Presidents have been born in Virginia, while six were Ohioans by birth.

Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Willis began life as schoolmasters. Before his election to Congress in 1910, Mr. Willis had served two terms in the Ohio Legislature. He was for several years a professor in the Ohio Northern University.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7.—Senator Gallinger today expressed the opinion that Charles S. Whitman of New York would lead the Republican national ticket in 1916.

"While I might personally prefer some other man," he said, "it seems to me that District Attorney Whitman's great triumph in New York makes him not only the logical but the inevitable Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1916. But a lot may happen politically in two years.

"Mr. Roosevelt has been thrown into the political discard. The Progressive Party as a separate political entity has been practically eliminated, and thus has shared the fate of all third party movements."

Senator Gallinger added that the recent elections showed that the American people were returning to "sanity." He called the direct primary law an "abomination" and announced that the New Hampshire Republicans, having regained control of the Legislature, would get rid of it at once.

"The people," he added, "have registered their disapproval of a tariff for revenue policy which will continue to disturb business till the end of the present Administration."

A. F. L. DECLARES FOR BEER.

Holds That Prohibition Would Throw Brewery Workers Out of Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Brewery workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor won a victory today when the Union Label Trades Department went on record as opposed to prohibition. The resolution, which probably will be carried to the convention of the federation, which opens here next week, reads:

"Whereas, the principle of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer in America is fundamentally in contradiction to the principles of a free people, and,

"Whereas, the passage of such laws will deprive hundreds of thousands of workers employed in this and closely associated industries of a livelihood, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declares its sympathy for and support of the Brewery Workers' Union in its efforts to defeat laws which tend to and do deprive its members of the means of earning an honest living at their trade and calling."

B. Altman & Co.

DESIRE to remind their patrons and friends of the advisability of beginning their Christmas shopping now. To those whose homes are situated in New York or its vicinity the recently enlarged Store—with its abundance of floor space and its incomparable facilities for the effective display of the large assortments of newly received merchandise appropriate for holiday gifts—offers every opportunity for discriminating selection and leisurely purchasing; while to those who reside at a distance the services of the Mail Order Department, with its staff of expert shoppers, are ever available whether shopping be done in person, by telephone or by mail, the merchandise offered is equally desirable, and the prices are equally reasonable. Suggestions for holiday gifts will be mailed if requested.

WORTH-WHILE MERCHANDISE AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY:

1,500 Yards of 40-in. Black Chiffon Velvet

will be specially priced at $3.80 per yard

The Velvet Department is now displaying, at reasonable prices, a very generous assortment of Chiffon Velvets, Silk Plushes, Karakul, English Velveteens and Corduroys.

An Additional Shipment of Broadcloths

in black, dark green, tete de negre and navy blue, will be placed on sale at the special price of $1.35 per yard

An opportunity of rare occurrence in the Lace Department (on the First Floor) will be

An Important Offering of Real Laces

comprising Duchesse with Point combination, Duchesse, Bruges, Point d'Applique, Point de Milan and Carrickmacross, at the following unprecedented price concessions:

Duchesse with Point Lace combination, usually $4.50 to $40.00 per yard at . . . . . $2.90, 4.50, 5.75 to 22.50

Duchesse Laces, usually $2.00 to $9.50 per yard at . . . . . $1.10, 1.65, 2.85 to 5.75

Bruges Laces, usually $1.25 to $16.50 per yd. at 85c., 1.65, 2.90 to 8.75

Point d'Applique Laces, usually $2.25 to $40.00 per yard at . . . . . $1.25, 2.50, 3.75 to 22.50

Point de Milan and Carrickmacross Laces will be marked at equally interesting prices.

An Unusual Offering of French Hand-made Lace Curtains, Panels and Bedspreads

will comprise most desirable goods at very decided price concessions.

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS per pair, $3.75, 4.50, 5.50 to 12.50

FRENCH LACE PANELS each . . $6.00, 7.50 & 9.00

FRENCH LACE BEDSPREADS each . $9.75, 14.00 & 17.50

A Sale will be commenced tomorrow (Monday), in the Department for Women's Ready-to-Wear, of

Smart Tailor-made Suits

of superior materials and workmanship, fur-trimmed and modeled on the latest fashionable lines. The fabrics include chiffon velvet, English velveteen, broadcloth and karakul.

Special Prices: $65.00 & 75.00

being about one-half those usually asked.

An Important Offering of Women's Undergarments

(American-made) in crepe de Chine and the muslins in demand, will present special inducements to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday at these prices:

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Nightrobes	$3.45, 4.90, 6.25 & 7.75
Combination Garments	$3.90 & 4.85
Corset Covers	$2.15, 2.90 & 3.85
Envelope Chemises	3.25, 3.90 & 5.25
Knicker Drawers	2.90 & 3.90

Muslin Underwear

Nightrobes,	95c., $1.45, 1.90 & 2.90
Combination Garments	95c., $1.10, 1.45, 1.75 & 1.90
Corset Covers	55c., 85c & $1.10
Drawers	48c., 68c., 85c. to 1.45
Envelope Chemises	95c., $1.15 & 1.45
Chemises	85c. & 1.10

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

50,000 Pairs of Silk Hosiery

in desirable qualities, at special prices.

Women's Silk Hose, in black or white, per pair	85c.
Women's Black Silk Hose, including extra sizes	per pair 95c.
Women's Black Silk Hose, with hand-embroidered clocks	per pair $1.50
Men's Black Silk Half-hose,	per pair 1.10
Men's Silk Half-hose, in black, white, tan, navy and slate,	per half-dozen pairs $2.00

Women's French Lingerie

(Hand-embroidered)

in a special selection, will be featured at unusually low prices.

Nightrobes	at $1.50, 1.95 & 2.75
Chemises	at 95c. & 1.10
Petticoats	at $1.25 & 2.25
Pantalons	at 1.10 & 1.45
Corset Covers	at 1.10

Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits

in three distinct, attractive styles, will be specially priced at $19.50, $29.50 & $36.00

(Department on the Second Floor)

An Interesting Sale of Men's Shoes

now in progress, offers desirable Shoes featuring the seasonable leathers and a variety of shapes, including both conservative and ultra-fashionable models (formerly priced at $5.00 to $11.00 per pair)

at $3.50, 4.75, 5.85 & 8.75

Department on the First Floor, Thirty-fourth Street Entrance.

A Special Sale in the Infants' and Little Children's Department, on the Second Floor, which will offer unusually tempting values, will comprise

Little Children's Coats

(sizes 2 to 5 years)

of chinchilla, flannel-lined	$5.00
of broadcloth, fur-trimmed	6.50
of corduroy, silk-lined	$7.75 & 8.75

Infants' and Little Children's White Coats

(sizes 6 months to 2½ years), made of imported materials, hand-embroidered, lined with silk and interlined.

Long Coats	$5.50 & 7.75
Short Coats	5.50 & 6.25

Also Little Children's Hats

in colors to harmonize with the coats, at the special prices of $1.90, $2.85 & $4.25

A Sale in the Department for Women's Knitted Underwear (Second Floor) will consist of

Imported Swiss Ribbed Underwear

at exceptional prices.

Wool-and-cotton Vests, low neck and sleeveless	at 65c.
Wool-and-cotton Tights, in knee or ankle length	at $1.35
Wool-and-cotton Combination Suits, low neck, sleeveless and in knee or ankle length, at	$1.85

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th Street

INTRODUCES THE STYLE

At the Fashion Fête this was the only house to show a new style.

The new creation met with the instant approval of the fashion critics and the public as a distinctly original conception.

MISS ANNE RITTENHOUSE, who is recognized here and in Paris as America's foremost fashion authority, says:

"From the standpoint of originality, the Kurzman line has not only the first mention, but, in my opinion, the only mention. * * * Again I repeat that I consider the Kurzman line the only one that is marked by originality, and that is, of course, what the exhibition was arranged for. * * * * * * * *

But I could not find a single detail that I had not seen in Paris design, either here or abroad, except in the line of Kurzman."

Similar expressions of approval and praise were voiced by such eminent papers as

THE EVENING SUN	THE SUN
THE EVENING POST	THE GLOBE
THE EVENING MAIL	THE HERALD
	THE TRIBUNE

EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS for

THE OPERA

and all social functions

Afternoon Dresses
Dancing Frocks
Tailored Suits

Exact reproductions that assure Correct Style, Perfect Fit and Superior Workmanship may be secured at reasonable prices.

Trimmed Hats

Furs

COATS, MUFFS, NECKPIECES

Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

LUCKY IN REALTY, UNLUCKY IN LOVE

Mrs. A. H. Stoddard of the Biltmore Appeals to Domestic Relations Court.

NON-SUPPORT HER CHARGE

Romance of Business Began When She, as Corporation President, Met Present Husband.

The romance of business which culminated in the marriage on Feb. 4, 1914, of Miss Mabel H. Cole, President of a real estate corporation at 500 Fifth Avenue, and Albert H. Stoddard, had an unromantic sequel in the Domestic Relations Court yesterday, when Mrs. Stoddard obtained a summons directing her husband to show cause why he should not be compelled to contribute to her support. At the Biltmore, where Mrs. Stoddard has lived since the hotel was opened, she admitted that the court proceedings were not intended solely to get money from her husband, but as a preliminary step for a legal separation.

Mrs. Stoddard, who came here from Montreal, Canada, in 1910, first attracted attention by her operations in Wall Street. She subsequently organized the M. H. Cole Company, Incorporated, and was interested in many large realty operations thereafter. It was in a business transaction that she met Mr. Stoddard at the Waldorf. He was then a member of the firm of Stoddard & Van Horne. Shortly before their marriage he took an interest in the realty company and became one of its Vice Presidents.

When the Tercentenary Commission was organized Mr. Stoddard was appointed director of the pageants, continuing his office with that of the realty company. The Chairman of one of the committees of the commission said last night that Stoddard no longer was connected with it, because the commission had objected to his making contracts for about $45,000 worth of floats for the pageants. The commission repudiated these contracts, it was said. Mr. Stoddard brought suit and obtained judgment against the commission for $7,500, part of his salary of $10,000 a year.

Mrs. Stoddard is about 35 years old, tall, blonde, and attractive. It is said Mrs. Stoddard possesses independent means. When she was found with friends in the tearoom of the Biltmore she said she and her husband could not agree, and their separation had followed six weeks after their marriage, but this was known to but few of their intimate acquaintances. She has retired from the realty company because of ill-health, she said.

At 500 Fifth Avenue the superintendent of the building said the M. H. Cole Company had closed its office there some time ago. After the company had withdrawn from the office Mr. Stoddard continued to occupy it until recently. He is now living at 39 East Thirtieth Street. He was not at home last night.

Mrs. Stoddard is the daughter of Robert Cole of Montreal, from whom she learned the real estate business. She was educated in a private school adn at the Royal Victoria College of McGill University at Montreal. Her cleverness as a business woman was shown in successful real estate transactions. Her chief recreation is music, and she is a pianist. She is a member of the Harmony Club, the Latin-American Circle, and the Public Good Society.

SEE MERCURY CROSS SUN.

Observers Here Have a Clear View of Planet's Transit.

Weather conditions were ideal yesterday for the observation of the transit of the planet Mercury across the face of the sun. Astronomers trained their telescopes on the sun and watched the passing of the smallest of the sun's satellites across the lower part.

Fifty members of the Department of Astronomy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences gathered to make observations at daybreak. Albert J. Brooks, President of the Department of Astronomy, said that Mercury reached the edge of the sun between 4 and 5 A. M., but it was not visible to the observers here until the sun was seen clearly at about 6:34 o'clock. Two telescopes were used for viewing the transit. One was rigged with a projecting screen, upon which the progress of the planet could be followed. Through the other the observers looked directly at the sun through green glasses. When they got their first good view of the sun Mercury was well in the face of the disk. Conditions for making the observations were ideal, Mr. Brooks said. The distance between the sun and Mercury was about 36,000,000 miles.

The next journey of Mercury across the sun will be in May, 1924.

Several groups of sunspots were observed yesterday by the astronomers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Astronomers at the Naval Observatory here today trained their big telescopes on the heavens to observe Mercury, the smallest planet of the sun's satellites, the appearance of which had been awaited with keen interest. The little planet entered upon the sun's disk at 5 A. M. today and disappeared four hours later, not to appear again until May, 1924. Its last daylight appearance was in November, 1907.

Mercury was not visible to the naked eye. Through the lenses of small telescopes it appeared as a black dot traveling across the southern portion of the sun from east to west, but through the huge glasses at the observatory the phenomenon could be seen more plainly. It was visible in all States except the Far West.

CASUALTIES OF BRITISH OFFICERS REACH 1,598

50 Killed, 135 Wounded, 25 Missing in Last Week Covered by Statistics.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A tabulated list of the casualties among commissioned officers in the various regiments composing the British expeditionary force in France between Oct. 20 and Oct. 27 raises the total number of officers killed, wounded, or missing to 1,598.

Among the regiments to suffer heavily were the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who lost seven officers killed, eight wounded and two missing, and the Royal Field Artillery, ten of whose officers were wounded.

The list follows:

Regiment.	Killed.	W'ded.	Miss'g.	Total.
First Life Guards	1	..	..	1
Second Life Guards	2	5	2	9
Coldstream Guards	1	..	..	1
Seaforth Highlrs.	..	1	..	1
1st Dragoons	1	1	..	2
4th Drag. (Irish)	..	3	..	3
5th Dragoons	..	1	..	1
3d Hussars	..	2	..	2
4th Hussars	..	2	..	2
18th Hussars	..	1	..	1
19th Hussars	2	..	..	2
20th Hussars	..	1	..	1
11th Hussars	1	..	1	2
12th Lancers	1	..	..	1
16th Lancers	..	3	..	3
Royal Horse Art.	..	1	..	1
Royal Field Art.	..	10	..	10
Royal Engineers	..	1	..	1
Royal Army M. C.	..	2	2	4
Army Serv. Corps	..	1	..	1
Bedfordshire	4	5	..	9
Cheshire	..	3	1	4
Dorsetshire	4	..	..	4
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	..	3	..	3
Gloucester	..	3	..	3
Derbyshire	..	1	..	1
Royal Irish	..	3	9	12
King's Own Scottish Borderers	..	1	..	1
Royal West Kent	..	1	..	1
Border Regiment	1	..	..	1
Loyal North Lancashire	..	2	..	2
South Lancashire	..	2	2	4
Royal Lancaster	..	1	..	1
Lincolnshire	1	3	..	4
King's Liverpool	..	1	..	1
Manchester	..	..	2	2
Middlesex	2	1	..	3
Norfolk	..	2	..	2
Northampton	1	1	..	2
Northumberland	1	2	..	3
Rifle Brigade	1	1	..	2
Royal Fusiliers	1	4	1	6
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	..	2	..	2
Royal Irish Fusiliers	1	1	..	2
Royal Irish Rifles	..	2	..	2
First Scots Fusiliers	2	6	1	9
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	7	8	2	17
S. Wales Borderers	2	1	..	3
East Surrey	..	2	..	2
West Surrey	..	6	1	7
Warwickshire	8	2	1	10
Wiltshire	1	2	..	3
Worcester	5	4	..	9
Yorkshire	2	6	..	8
Royal Horse Gds.	..	2	..	2
Durham	..	2	..	2
East Kent	..	3	..	3
Devonshire	1	4	..	5
Leinster	1	2	..	3
Total	50	135	25	210
Previous totals to Oct. 20	334	741	313	1,388
Grand total	384	876	338	1,598

15 MORE OFFICERS KILLED.

British List Dated Nov. 1 Also Includes Names of 60 Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A casualty list dated Nov. 1, and issued here tonight, gives the names of fifteen officers killed and sixty wounded.

Among the killed are Col. Frederick Walter Kerr of the Gordon Highlanders, third son of the late Admiral Lord Frederick H. Kerr, and Lieut. Sir Gilchrist Nevil Ogilvy of the Scots Guards, who married a daughter of the Earl of Elgin.

In the wounded list occur the names of Lieut. Lord John Wodehouse, well-known as an international polo player; Capt. Sir Victor Audley Falconer Mackenzie of the Scots Guards, son-in-law of Viscount Knollys, private secretary to King George; Lieut. the Hon. G. E H. Macdonald of the Scots Guards, son of Lord Macdonald; Lieut. the Hon. D. S. P. Howard of the Third Hussars.

Seventeen officers are reported missing, including Lieut. the Hon. V. D Boscawen of the Coldstream Guards, and Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant of the Coldstream Guards, son of Lord Penrhyn.

BELGIANS IN AFRICA AID BRITISH FORCES

Send a Column From the Congo to Operate Against German East Africa.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 7.—A report of the operations of the Belgians in the Congo, as published in the Courrier l'Armée Belge, says:

"Our troops have conducted themselves bravely in the colony of the Congo. A flying column has just taken Kissegnie, a fortified point on the bank of Lake Kivu. The troops in their assault on the fort inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"A German attempt to take Albertville, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, failed. A Belgian column from Katanga has entered Rhodesia to aid the British forces from Abercorn in an operation directed against German East Africa."

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Have in course of preparation for

Tuesday, November 10th,

An extraordinary sale of

Women's Evening Slippers

Which occasion will present a remarkable opportunity to secure high-grade footwear greatly underpriced.

Also exceedingly important sales of

Desirable Furniture, Oriental Rugs and Hall Runners

At Extremely Low Prices

Details of these events will appear in Monday evening's newspapers.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor

Tomorrow, Monday, Another Very Important Silk Event

Has been arranged, involving the most desirable weaves and colorings that accord with the present fashions, at unprecedented price concessions.

Black Satin Duchesse, 36 ins. wide, Suitable for skirts and sleeves, at 85c a yard. Regularly $1.50 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in white, ivory, cream, black and all colors; Regularly $1.50 a yard, at 88c a yard

Imported Plushes, 40 inches wide, in a full range of this season's colorings, at $3.95 a yard. Regularly $7.50 a yard

Plaid and Roman Striped Velvets, 40 inches wide, In the latest Fall combinations and colorings, Regularly $6.50 to 9.50 a yard, at $3.95

Black Dress Velvets, 44 inches wide, erect pile, suitable for suits and coats, Regularly $7.50 a yard, at $3.75

Women's Coats and Wraps

LIBERAL reductions have been made in our entire stock of Evening, Street and Motor Coats, which afford a remarkable opportunity to secure the season's choicest models, reflecting the best ideas of the foremost Parisian modistes in design, material and coloring, at most advantageous prices, of which

These special inducements for Monday are notable examples:

Street Coats, . at $25.00 — Of black broadcloth, full lined and warmly interlined; trimmed with skunk opossum. Very desirable and serviceable garments.

Evening Coats at $59.50 — Of chiffon velvet and silk plush, in black, white and desirable evening shades; moufflon collar and cuffs.

Women's Tailored Suits

ARE assembled in a representative collection of Imported and American-made models, distinguished by their pre-eminently smart style features and harmony of line, color and material. Excellent values now prevail throughout the entire department occasioned by general reductions on all garments.

A very unusual offering tomorrow will comprise

Broadcloth Suits at $29.50 — In black, navy, brown, green and plum; effectively trimmed with Hudson seal. Actual Value $45.00

Women's Suits at $47.50 — Of broadtail cloth, wool velour and imported broadcloth, smartly trimmed with fur. Actual Value $65.00

Fine Leather Goods

Reduced greatly below original cost.

Imported and Domestic Hand Bags, in a variety of leathers, silks and chiffon velvets, at $2.95, 3.85, 5.00. Originally $7.50 to 15.00

Imported Hand Bags, of novelty leather or fancy silks, attractive frames, at $6.50, 8.75 to 19.75. Originally $15.00 to 39.50

Limousine and Dressing Cases, Originally $6.00 to 14.50, $3.95, 4.75 to 7.95

Imported Overnight Cases, of fine morocco, French gilt fittings, at $8.95. Originally $12.50

Imported Cigar, Cigarette and Card Cases, of leather and silk, sterling silver or gold mounted, at $1.75, 2.50 to 6.25. Originally $5.95 to 15.00

The Glove Dept.

IS showing new importations of Women's Alexandre, Lupin and Babbette Kid Gloves, in all the correct styles and shades for every occasion. These gloves are manufactured exclusively for us in France and embody workmanship and skins of the highest excellence.

The leading standard American makes for Men, Women and Children are also maintained in complete assortments at moderate prices.

An unparalleled offering, tomorrow, of

Women's French Glace Kidskin Gloves at 75c a pair

2-clasps, with three rows of embroidery on backs; in black, white, and white with black embroidery.

Regularly sold for $1.50 a pair

The Toy Shop

Which has been greatly enlarged

ON the Fourth Floor, is now displaying the latest Imported and Domestic Toys at prices that invite immediate attention. The novel features are

Aeroplanes that really fly;
Mechanical Battleships and Submarines,
Electric Trains, Moving Picture
Machines and Radiopticons,
Walking Dolls and Animals;

Electrically Lighted Automobiles and numerous other interesting toys suitable for boys and girls of every age.

The Mechanical Trains and Moving Picture Machines are being operated daily. Inspection is cordially invited.

The Most Desirable Articles in Sheffield Plated Silverware

For Monday and Tuesday, at about One-Half Less Than Regular Prices

Bread and Butter Plates, 6 and 7 inch, . at 70c and 95c. Regularly $1.15 and 1.50

Bread Trays, Single Vegetable and Chop Dishes, . . at $3.00. Regularly $5.75

Gravy Boat and Tray, Chop and Serving Dishes, at $4.85. Regularly $7.50

Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters, Large Chop Dishes, . at $6.75. Regularly $10.00

Gallery Serving Trays, Well and Tree Meat Platters, Vegetable Dishes, Fish and Meat Platters, ... Regularly $15.00 each, at $9.75

A Monogram of Three Letters will be engraved free of charge on Sheffield Ware only

Quadruple Plated Tableware

Coffee Sets, three pieces, at $5.50. Regularly $9.75

Pudding Dishes, . . at $4.35. Regularly $5.95

Tea Sets, four pieces, . at $7.25. Regularly $11.50

Hot Water or Tea Kettles, at $6.75. With alcohol lamp; Regularly $12.00

Rogers' Silver Plated Flatware (sectional plated)

Tea and Coffee Spoons,	half doz.	69c	
Oyster Forks, . .	" "	1.00	
Dessert Spoons & Forks,	" "	1.25	
Dinner Knives, flat handles,	" "	1.60	
Table Spoons and Forks,			
Soup and Bouillon Spoons, round bowl, . .	half doz.	$1.38	
Butter Spreaders,	" "	1.45	

Fancy Needlework

THE Art Needlework Department, on the Main Floor, is showing an interesting variety of attractive novelties, appropriate for the adornment of the home and acceptable for dainty gifts, at attractively low prices.

A sale of unusual interest, tomorrow, will comprise

Brocaded Picture Frames, - - - at 75c and 1.25

Brocaded Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, - at $1.10

Decorated Trays, in white and gold, at $1.25 to 1.75

Brocaded Book Covers, - - - - at $2.25

Decorated White Enamel Baskets, at $2.25 to 7.50

Parisian Model Dolls, Regularly $8.50 to 13.75, $5.00

Imported Fancy Boxes and Scrap Baskets, Regularly $10.00 to 20.00, - at $7.50 to 10.00

Artistic Fans

Tomorrow, at much less than ordinary prices:

Balloon and Pompadour Fans of net gauze, etamine, cloth of gold and silver; spangled, painted and embroidered, at $1.75, 2.50, 4.50 and 8.00. Regularly $2.50 to 10.50

Ostrich Feather Fans

in white, natural, black and evening shades, mounted on mother of pearl or tortoise shell sticks, at $17.50 and 35.00. Regular Values $25.00 to 50.00

The Upholstery Department

ANNOUNCES exceptional price inducements for tomorrow, which will include a final offering of

Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres, in the leading color combinations, made with open edge and bottom, Value $22.50 a pair, at $12.25

French Lace Curtains, - - Pair $6.25, 8.75, 12.50. In white and Arabian shades; Regular Values $8.50 to 16.50

Novelty Irish Point Curtains, pair $5.50, 7.50, 12.50. Regular Values $7.50 to 18.50 a pair

Also an exceptional collection of

575 Lounging Cushions, Value $4.50 each, . at $2.45. Of Broche, Tapestry and Silk Velour, trimmed with metal galloon.

An Eventful Thanksgiving Linen Offering

ON the Main Floor, Monday, will feature a large purchase of Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens at very decided reductions.

Tray Covers, at 20c, 35c, 75c

Napkin Pouches, 40c, 60c, 75c

Show Towels, at 85c, 1.25, 1.75

Center Pieces, $1.00, 1.75, 1.95

Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, at $2.75, 2.95, 3.50

Luncheon Sets, 3.95, 4.95, 6.75

Doyleys, finger bowl and tumbler size, dz. $1.75, 2.25, 2.90

Plate size, dz. 4.25, 5.75, 6.50

Tea and Luncheon Napkins, corner effects, dz. 4.25, 4.75, 6.50

Tea Cloths, at 5.25, 5.90, 7.50

Luncheon Cloths, 8.50 to 14.00

Also, on the Second Floor, French and Italian Reception, Dinner and Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, in combinations of Handmade Laces and Embroidery,

At One-Third to One-Half Former Prices

STERN BROTHERS' and INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

WILL be placed on sale tomorrow, in full, demi and steamer sizes, constructed with every improved device for conveniently carrying wearing apparel and accessories at these very exceptional prices, which are the lowest ever quoted:

$50.00 Wardrobe Trunks, - at $29.50

$35 and $40 Wardrobe Trunks, at $22.50

$20 and $25 Wardrobe Trunks, at $13.50

CRIMINAL INSANE A MENACE IN JERSEY

State Has Failed to Provide Separate Hospitals for Their Care.

ESCAPE FOR THEM IS EASY

Murder Committed by von Krebs Calls Attention of Authorities to a Constant Danger.

The murder and assault committed last Wednesday in New Brunswick by the madman, Richard von Krebs, and the menace his liberty has been to others in New York and New Jersey whose lives he has threatened, has called attention to methods of dealing with the criminal insane in New Jersey which have been deplored by investigators for a number of years. Dr. John Nevin of Jersey City, a member of the Dependency and Crimes Commission of New Jersey, said yesterday that the von Krebs case only forcibly illustrated what was possible in New Jersey with its present system of caring for the criminal insane. The same thing might happen in the case of another man, he said, unless more precautions were taken. Briefly, according to the Director of the State Asylum at Trenton, von Krebs's experience was this:

Some years ago he was committed to the Trenton Insane Asylum for criminal tendencies. Later he was released, and subsequently he was recommitted to the same institution. In 1910 his friends made application for his release and obtained the indorsement of the prosecutor of Middlesex County, upon their promise to care for the man. Von Krebs was released in consequence, although he was not declared cured and was known to have shown criminal tendencies. After a time the oversight of his friends became nominal, and he was left free to kill Mrs. Henry Rhell and seriously wound her husband last Wednesday in a fit of maniacal rage.

The mistake of von Krebs's release was possible for two reasons, Dr. Nevin pointed out yesterday; first, the insane asylums in New Jersey are so overcrowded that the authorities welcome the discharge of a prisoner, and second, no provision for criminal insane is made in the State and no record of them as criminals is kept. There is real danger from fugitive maniacs in New Jersey, as well as from released madmen, Dr. Nevin said. At present, he said, there are six or eight criminally inclined persons at large in New Jersey, who have escaped from the State Asylum at Morris Plains, and as many more have escaped from the asylum in Trenton. Their escape was made possible by the fact that neither institution is equipped or regarded as a prison.

Regarding the danger from a failure to differentiate between the criminal and harmless insane, Dr. Britton D. Evans, the Medical Director of the State Asylum at Morris Plains, said:

"I have often called attention to the practice of confining criminal and non-criminal insane persons in the same asylum and under the same conditions. One of its evil effects is that necessarily hospitals for the innocent insane are not provided with the safeguards of penal institutions to prevent escapes of inmates, and a cunning criminal can easily contrive to get out and become a serious menace to the community in which he takes up his abode."

A building equipped to accommodate less than 200 criminal insane is now being erected in Trenton. There are at present more than 200 criminal insane in the two asylums in Trenton and Morris Plains, Dr. Nevin said. In other words, the building will be full beyond its capacity as soon as it is opened for use.

Concerning the overcrowding of insane patients in New Jersey, Dr. Nevin referred to the last report of his commission, which gave the figures for Oct. 31, 1912. At that time there were 2,412 inmates in the State institution in Morris Plains, although there were accommodations for only 1,600 there. In the Hudson County Asylum there were 301 more patients than the building was intended to accommodate. In the State asylum in Trenton, with accommodations for 1,000 inmates, there were only 1,562, but this excess of capacity over patients was soon wiped out by transfers from other institutions and new patients. Last year New Jersey had in its charge 1,067 more insane patients than it had accommodations for.

ARRESTED ON GIRL'S CHARGE

Three Men Accused of Abduction After Runaway Is Found.

On the identification of Dorothy Katz, 16 years old, of 775 Jennings Street, the Bronx, three young men were arrested yesterday and charged with abduction. A fourth was arrested on a charge of acting in concert with them, and detectives were assigned to find several others against whom the girl entered complaint. She herself, on the complaint of her mother, was arrested as incorrigible.

The girl disappeared from her home Oct. 29, and was found yesterday living in a furnished room house in West 112th Street. She said she had gone there as his wife with one of the men later arrested, and when the police asked where this man was, she led them to 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, where he was found. She also identified the other three men when they came to the corner to keep appointments with her.

The four said they were Bernard Shapiro of 811 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx; John Insler of 149 East 118th Street, Louis Brown of 3,265 Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, and Jacob Frank of 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, the last named being the alleged accomplice.

Later the police arrested Irving Davidson, 22 years old, of 1,527 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, on a charge growing out of statements made by the girl.

Finds Suicide's Body in Woods.

Policeman Woods of Weehawken entered the woods at the foot of Sterling Place, Weehawken, on a short cut to his post yesterday afternoon, and came upon the body of Gustave Schumke, a plumber of 219 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, with a wound in the right temple and a revolver in his hand. His wife said he had left home for work as usual yesterday morning, and that she knew of no reason for his suicide. He was prosperous, apparently happy, and had several children.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Its Afternoon Concert Devoted to Three Composers.

The afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday in Carnegie Hall, was devoted to three composers—Brahms, George W. Chadwick, and Jean Sibelius. Brahms's Second Symphony was given for the second time here in a fortnight. Dr. Muck's performance of it showed all the sympathy with the music that he has so often shown before. It was most minutely studied, and the performance a complete setting forth of Dr. Muck's conception of it. Again there was to be observed the exquisite tonal balance and the careful consideration of values that are needed to show the reserved beauty of Brahms's orchestration, and especially to show its exact fitness for the expression of his ideas. How strong and potent the appeal now made by the adagio, that once seemed crabbed and dry, or by the fiery finale, that also had its inscrutable passages! The audience was enraptured with the music and its performance, and recalled Dr. Muck until he made the players rise to bow with him.

Mr. Chadwick's "Symphonic Sketches" have been heard in New York before. They are of unequal value, but at their best they show the American composer in music that may well be considered to have an American character, robust-ness and vigor, humor, gayety. Few native composers have had so great a technical ability in orchestral writing as Mr. Chadwick, and it enables him to be effective in simplicity; to deal in straightforward melodic ideas without fear or shame. There is no striving after profundity in these sketches, and the music is to be appreciated in the vein in which it is written, in which sometimes a rollicking gayety appears, as in the first movement, "Jubilee," and the last, "A Vagrant Ballad," with its burlesque suggestion, conveyed in its thoroughly disreputable motto. There is a quotation here, played on the xylophone, of the subject of Bach's G minor organ fugue; whether or not it has ever been authoritatively explained, the allusion is a little elliptical to the uninformed listener.

The second theme of the "Jubilee" movement suggests Dvorak's treatment of the negro music. The composer has a little difficulty in "letting go" in this movement, which is continued unduly after all is said that the composer had to say. The "Noel" is written in a sonorous and effective orchestral diction, but its substance has somewhat less of distinction than the other movements. The work is one that eminently deserved a performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Jean Sibelius was represented on the programme by his symphonic poem, "Finlandia," which was heard in New York as long ago as 1905.

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

A Programme Devoted to Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

Mr. Harold Bauer is one of the pianists whom the most musical audiences in New York most like to hear; and at his first recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon there was a large audience. His programme was characteristic: Bach, in pieces that Bach wrote for the clavier, not arranged; the toccata and fugue in C minor, and, wonderful to relate, seven of the little pieces called "inventions," which most piano students know, but which it would not be risking much to say have never appeared on a recital programme here before; Brahms's variations on a theme of Handel, and wo sonatas of Beethoven, one in F sharp minor, Op. 78, also unknown to the recitals of public pianists, and that in A flat, Op. 110.

Mr. Bauer's playing delighted his listeners by its vigor and power, its grace and poetical feeling, its variety and depth of tonal coloring, and the close sympathy that enabled him to give a real interpretation of the wide gamut of style and expression that even these three composers alone set before him. Perhaps in a way the most fascinating of his performances were those of the "inventions"—more properly, those in two parts are called "inventions," those in three Bach himself entitled "symphonies." They were, in the composer's purpose, to teach "a pure manner of playing, in two and three parts," and "especially to attain a cantabile style," and "a strong appetite for composing." All of which, and more, may be learned from Bach's original title for the collection.

We are not informed about Mr. Bauer's appetite for composing; but he had unquestionably gained the pure manner of playing and the cantabile style. The little pieces, all of them little tone poems, notwithstanding the strict polyphonic style in which they are written, were deliciously played; they disclosed a charm, a variety of expression, and mood that were irresistible.

Nobility and poetical insight marked his playing of the later sonata of Beethoven's, and he gave especially a clear view of the fugue and its complications, and point and significance to the passages in recitative. After the programme was finished he played a capriccio by Brahms and a minuet by Beethoven, thereby not disturbing the character and balance of an extraordinarily unconventional and delightful programme.

200 IRISHMEN SHUN WAR.

Came Here on the Lapland to Avoid Military Service.

Two hundred strong, healthy-looking young Irishmen arrived here yesterday on the Lapland from Queenstown, having emigrated to avoid going to the front and fighting against their conscience. When the ship was being made fast at her pier a dozen of the Irishmen sat on the rail forward singing the chorus, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and one of them added "and the longer away you get the better it is for your health."

The Lapland experienced very rough weather and, being in ballast, she bounced around in a lively manner that made some of the passengers very thoughtful. She left Liverpool on Thursday, Oct. 29, and Queenstown the following day.

Chinese Officials Land Here.

Five Chinese officials, headed by En Yed Sheng, who was accompanied by his wife and four children, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Lapland to visit the Chinese Minister at Washington, who had made arrangements for their landing without delay. Mrs. Sheng is a daughter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking.

DETECT BEST LIARS BY SCIENTIFIC TEST

Dr. Louisa Burns Tells Osteopaths Action of Pulse Is Bound to Betray Them.

USED FOR DIAGNOSIS ALSO

She Is Certain She Can Find Out the Truth from Witnesses in Criminal Cases.

The man isn't born who can tell a lie under the close observation of physiological experts without an increase in the pressure of the blood, according to a statement made by Dr. Louisa Burns of the A. T. Still Research Institute of Chicago, at the final meeting of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the New York Osteopathic Society, yesterday afternoon, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Dr. Burns has drawn her conclusions from a long series of experiments, conducted in her laboratory.

It was pointed out to the three hundred osteopaths by Dr. Burns that any habitual liar could tell an untruth without betraying the slightest sign of deceit in the expression of his face or the movent of his body. But the action of the pulse, she said, was far beyond the control even of the best liar. She explained that this was so because the pulse or pressure of the blood was influenced chiefly by the change of emotions, and the most finished liars, she observed had sometimes the strongest emotions.

"The action of the blood pressure is an indicator to the person who is accustomed to work with it. By watching it you are able to get the true history of a case, even in spite of the reticence of the patient, in the same way in which you are able to find a hidden object in the game of hide and seek, when your search is guided toward that hidden thing by the warning, 'You're getting hot,' and away from it, by the counter warning, 'You're getting cold.'

"When a patient comes to my office I always find it is better to work with him lying on a table. In order to avoid distracting his attention it is better to sit quietly beside him rather than stand over him. He is engaged in a conversation at first simply about the nature of his complaint. Meanwhile I have found his pulse, and as the conversation progresses, the patient soon forgets that his pulse is the one thing under observation. If the patient is asked about a certain thing which may have been true of his case he will confirm your guess by the action of his pulse, even though he may evade your question. If he is trying to keep from disclosing this fact to you the pressure of his blood will inevitably be increased."

Dr. Burns said she was certain she could take a witness in a criminal case and find out absolutely to her own satisfaction whether he was telling the truth or lying. However, she would be unwilling to give testimony this way for conviction. Asked if a man of low mentality responded differently in the pressure of his blood to a man of higher mentality, Dr. Burns explained that he did, yet the truth and the lie were as easily distinguishable in one as in the other.

The management of pneumonia, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever with technique was discussed by E. C. Link, D. O., Stamford, Conn.; G. V. Webster, D. O., Carthage; J. A. De Tienne, D. O., Brooklyn, and J. E. Foster, D. O., Butler, Penn. "Osteopathy and Acute Conditions," was the subject of a paper by Dr. George M. Laughlin, M. S. D., D. O., of the American School of Osteopathy.

These were elected officers of the society: W. A. Merkley, D. O., Brooklyn, President; Louisa Dieckmann, D. O., Buffalo, Vice President; C. M. Bancroft, D. O., Canandaigua, Secretary, and Cecil Rogers, D. O., New York, Treasurer.

SAYS HE'S A BIGAMIST.

Scranton Man Comes Here to Have His Brother-in-Law Arrested.

A visit made recently to his newly married sister by John McVarish of Scranton, Penn., resulted yesterday in the appearance of the sister's husband, George C. Hawkins of 169 Seventh Avenue, before Magistrate McGuire in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, on the charge of bigamy. McVarish not only claims that Hawkins has a wife still living and undivorced in Scranton, but that he served a term in the Pennsylvania Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, for swindling women.

McVarish's sister, Mrs. Mary Ford, a well-to-do widow of Scranton, was married to Hawkins on Sept. 14. After the wedding Hawkins bought a cafe on Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, and it was here that his new brother-in-law visited him shortly after the marriage. McVarish became suspicious, and when he went back to Scranton he looked up Hawkins's record. The result of his investigations appeared when he returned to New York and swore out a warrant for Hawkins's arrest, which was made by Detectives Ward and Christie on Friday night.

Hawkins pleaded not guilty before Magistrate McGuire, and was held for further hearing on Monday.

GEN. SICKLES'S WILL FILED.

Not Much Left for Heirs After Debts Are Paid.

The will of the late Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the contents of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 22, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed on Aug. 30, 1912, before the reconciliation between the General and his wife and son Stanton, from whom he had been estranged for twenty-seven years. They were cut off without a cent. At the time the will was read Stanton Sickles said that he would rather have his son mentioned than himself. The other residuaries are George Christopher Crackanthorpe and Ida Blanche Crackanthorpe, the younger children of the General's daughter Ida, who married an official of the British Consular service. The eldest of her children, Frank, received no money bequest, inasmuch as he was the heir of his father's family, but he is to be given one of the General's three war swords.

It is estimated that little will remain of the estate after the accounts are settled up. At the time of the General's death it was said that his only property was the house at 23 Fifth Avenue, on which there were two mortgages. The will left $5,000 to the testator's "good friend," Eleanor Earle Wilmerding, now dead, who was the General's housekeeper and the cause of his estrangement from his family. Miss Wilmerding was also to have one of the war swords, the third of which was left to Daniel E. Sickles.

The sum of $1,000 was left to Gen. Horatio C. King, and there were small legacies to the General's servants. Daniel P. Hays, attorney and executor, is empowered to revise and publish the General's memoirs.

CITY UPHELD IN WATER SUIT

Franchise Power Under Emergency Contract Is Denied.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has handed down a decision in favor of the city in the litigation involving the emergency contracts made by the city with local water companies for supplies of water for certain parts of the Borough of Queens. One of these contracts was with the Urban Water Supply Company, which has its source of supply in Newtown.

Under an amended certificate of incorporation reciting such contract, the company claimed a franchise power to go into the busines of supplying water to additional territory. It sought by mandamus to compel the Borough President of Queens to issue to it permits to lay its water mains in Long Island City.

Justice Van Siclen of the Supreme Court denied the motion for a mandamus, holding that the company had obtained no such franchise. The Appellate Division sustained Justice Van Siclen.

ARREST CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Military Authorities Find Men Threatening Other Outbreaks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Sixty-five soldiers were arrested as a result of last night's mutiny. Army officers assert they have the situation under control, but the soldiers generally appear in an ugly mood, and more trouble is likely to break out any time, owing to the soldiers' desire to avenge the death of their comrade, who on Wednesday night was killed when they attacked Havana policemen.

Military authorities say the guilty soldiers will be sentenced to two years in prison.

Government detectives have informed the special judge who is investigating the soldiers' attack on the police on Tuesday that several commissioned officers instigated it. The judge has indicted thirty-two soldiers for that attack.

BOLD FORGER CHEATS BANK.

Two Out of 161 Stolen U. S. Money Orders Traced.

A forged Post Office money order for $15, which was paid by the Greenwich Bank of New York, is practically the only clue on which detectives hope to trap a person who stole 161 blank money orders from a branch of the Newark (N. J.) Post Office in the stationery store of Morris Greenblatt at 169 Plane Street, Newark, recently. Two of the missing orders, filled out for small amounts have been cashed, according to Post Office Inspectors.

The one cashed by the Greenwich Bank was made public. This was signed with the name of E. A. Gimble and made payable to the order of L. A. Gimble, 229 West Thirty-eighth Street, who apparently had indorsed it to Charles Proser & Co., Incorporated. It bore no Post Office stamp, and was signed with the name H. H. Wallace, as Postmaster, instead of Postmaster Frank J. Bock. A general alarm has been sent out cautioning every one against money orders bearing serial numbers from 8,485 to 8,646.

NO MORE ELECTIONS IN 13TH

Regiment Decides That Hereafter Officers Shall Be Appointed.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has adopted the appointive system in place of the elective system of selecting officers. Under the elective system the men of each company elect the company officers, while the commissioned officers elect the field officers.

"The viciousness of this system," said an officer of the regiment yesterday, "has been pointed out again and again by prominent military authorities. It violates the principle that military authorities should come from above, not from below. It makes popularity, not efficiency, the test for office. It provokes discussion and criticism among subordinates of their superiors, which is subversive of discipline. It has done more than any other one thing to retard the progress of the militia toward real efficiency for service.

ABSOLVES TEACHER WHO WAS HIS DUPE

Rapelye, Convicted of Forgery, Asks That Charge Against Mrs. Sage Be Dropped.

ADMITS PREVIOUS CRIME

Ex-Postmaster of Corona, L. I., Was Indicted in 1900 for Stealing Government Funds.

George L. Rapelye, ex-Postmaster of Corona, L. I., and a member of one of the best known families on Long Island, was sentenced yesterday to nine years in Sing Sing by County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens, on a confession of guilty to an indictment, charging that he had obtained $1,500 from Henry and Lena Schmidt of Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, by a bogus mortgage.

Before he was sentenced Rapelye asked the court to dismiss an indictment charging grand larceny against Mrs. Mary Searl Sage of Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, who is a lecturer for the Board of Education, saying that she was his innocent victim in the transaction. Rapelye also asked the court to be lenient with him, and said that if he was released from jail he would endeavor to pay back the money he had obtained fraudulently.

Judge Humphrey told Rapelye that he was pleased to hear the statement about Mrs. Sage, and he took under advisement a motion to dismiss the indictment. He told Rapelye he was a dangerous man to be at large and gave him the limit of sentence provided for his offense.

Previously when in court Rapelye had refused to acknowledge that in 1900 when he was Postmaster in Corona he had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, for stealing $800 of the funds of the Government, but before sentence was passed upon him and the records were produced he admitted that he had been guilty of his offense, but said that sentence had been suspended.

In February, 1911, Rapelye went to Mrs. Sage, who was a friend of his family, and told her that he had purchased property on Lake Street, Corona, but did not want to take it in his name because of judgments against him. He asked her to take title to the property and she agreed to do so. Several days later he produced Schmidt and his wife, who wanted to loan $1,500 on mortgage and had Mrs. Sage execute a mortgage. He then took the money. Later it was discovered that Rapelye had no title to the property. Mrs. Sage is still responsible on the bond she gave to secure the money. Rapelye took the money and spent it.

Board Honors Memory of Britt.

The Board of Elections at a special meeting yesterday adopted resolutions of regret on the death of J. Gabriel Britt, President of the board. The resolutions were introduced by Commissioner James Kane, who will act as President of the board until Mr. Britt's successor is chosen.

HER WEDDING AT 16 BINDING

Justice Goff Denies Annulment to Woman Pleading Youth.

Justice Goff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to annul the marriage of Mrs. Wilhelmina Stahl to Jacob Stahl. The Stahls were married twelve years ago, when Mrs. Stahl was only 16 years old. She admitted that she had told the clergyman who performed the ceremony that she was older.

The practice had been to annul marriages on request of women who could prove that they were married before they were 18 years old, and had not lived with their husbands after having reached that age. Mrs. Stahl said her husband disappeared a few months after the marriage, and she wanted to get married again.

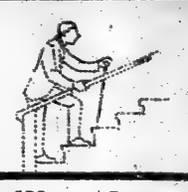
Justice Goff said he would like to have more evidence as to just what the age of Mrs. Stahl was when she was married.

NOT ALL FISH FOR OUR NETS.

Salesman Finds That Not All Europeans Are Here to Buy Goods.

So many Europeans have come to this country to buy supplies for the Governments involved in the war that it is now only necessary for a foreigner to arrive here and look mysterious or busy to attract throngs of persons who want to sell him anything from shoes to armor plate.

On the last Italian steamer three Italians arrived who registered at the Imperial. Soon callers began to seek them. One of these was seen yesterday after a brief interview with one of the foreigners. He looked very much disgusted. "Sell him anything?" he repeated. "Why, he is a moving-picture man, come over here to sell a lot of films."



Worn Out

Dead tired after an exacting day at the office. Harassed by countless little things—when night comes it's all he can do to drag one weary foot after another. For just this condition there is no tonic in the world like

Johann Hoff's
MALT EXTRACT

the greatest body builder the world has ever known. Used for general debility, convalescence, and for mothers while nursing. Makes flesh and blood. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle. (3)

Brooklyn Priests Honored.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday announced the elevation of two priests to the rank of Monsignor. They are the Rev. Michael G. Flannery, rector of St. Paul's Church, and the Rev. John P. Hoffman, rector of St. Nicholas's Church. This makes five priests in Brooklyn who have been so honored.

Best & Co.

Direct Attention to Several

Advantageous Sales Arranged for Monday

Which will comprise, at very interesting prices, new merchandise of latest fashions for Women, Misses and Little Children.

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Tailor-made Suits

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

22.50 35.00

Which are at Least One-third Under Regular Values

A careful selection of new models, of fine broadcloths, cheviots or duvetyn, in navy, black, brown or green, fur trimmed; coats silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 40.

A Special Sale of Women's Inexpensive Fur Sets

Fully Guaranteed—2nd Floor—For Monday Only

Blue Wolf Sets
Consisting of large barrel or fancy animal muff and single animal double fur neckpiece
Actual Value 42.50 **32.50**

Taupe Wolf Sets
Consisting of large barrel muff and single animal double fur neckpiece.
Actual Value 45.00 **35.00**

Women's Silk Petticoats

Very Excellent Values—3rd Floor

Offering superior quality in both material and make; all the new shades.

Of Silk Jersey, with plain or plaid messaline flounce **2.95**

Of All Silk Jersey, or with messaline flounce **3.95 5.00**

Popular Priced Sales for Misses and Children

Arranged for Tomorrow, Monday

A Sale of Misses' Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits

Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

29.50

The Actual Value is 39.50

Handsome and entirely new models of superior velveteen, fur trimmed.

A Sale of Misses' Afternoon and Evening Frocks

Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

18.50

The Actual Values up to 25.00

Presenting several very charming models of silk or chiffon.

A Sale of Corduroy Coats

Misses' Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

25.00

The Actual Value is 35.00

Smart, new flare models, silk lined throughout.

A Sale of Children's Knickers

24c

The Regular Price is 35c.

Of muslin with embroidery edge. 1 to 6 years.

A Sale of Girls' Drawers

55c

The Regular Price is 85c.

Of cambric, embroidery ruffles. 6 to 14 years.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Trade Mark—Copyrighted

An Important Sale Monday of Little Children's Fur Trimmed Coats

Sizes 1 to 3 Years—3rd Floor

8.75

At Least One-third Under Regular Value

A number of handsome new models, of fine materials including broadcloths and velveteen, fur trimmed and warmly interlined.

A large variety of Winter Hats and Bonnets for small children at very moderate prices

Popular Prices **Best's Toy Shop** *On the 4th Floor*

Is ready to make thousands of children happy, for we have bigger stocks than ever before of both Imported and American toys, games, dolls and all other playthings, and a great many things not shown elsewhere.

A big stock of Juvenile Books at Popular Prices

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At 35th Street

E. KUMKE
MANUFACTURING FURRIER

RICH FURS
SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Blue Fox Sets (*dyed*)
Animal shape Muff and Scarf. *From* **125.00**

Skunk Sets
Two Skin Animal Scarf and Pillow shape Muff. *From* **75.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (*Choice Skins*)
Three-quarter length Models. *From* **125.00**

Caracul Coats (*Choice Skins*)
Three-quarter length Models. *From* **125.00**

19 West 38th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 FIFTH AVENUE AT 42D ST.

Monday, Nov. 9th
EXTRAORDINARY SALE
BLOUSES
$2.00
Regularly $2.95, 5.00, 7.50, 9.75

Charmingly and Exquisitely Tailored. Very Newest Designs.

Made from Poiret Silk, Crepe de Chine, French Batiste, Marquisette, Habatiau Silk, Imported Laces.

Sizes 34 to 44.

No. C. O. D'S. No Exchanges.
No Mail Orders.

RESERVE BANK CALL IS PROMPTLY MET

First Installment of Capital Stock of New System, $17,947,106, All Paid In.

NEW YORK HEADS THE LIST

Makes Payment of $3,320,380 — Banks Hold $190,409,504 Cash Above Initial Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Federal Reserve Board announced this afternoon that practically the whole of the first installment of the capital stock of the Federal Reserve banks, called for Nov. 2, had been paid. New York heads the list with a payment of $3,320,380.10. Chicago comes next with $2,191,000, and Philadelphia third with $2,068,559.41. Payments received so far total $17,947,106.73, distributed as follows:

Boston	$1,617,225.00
New York	3,320,380.10
Philadelphia	2,068,559.41
Cleveland	2,012,353.80
Richmond	1,063,458.55
Atlanta	777,248.63
Chicago	2,191,000.00
St. Louis	912,000.00
Minneapolis	704,500.00
Kansas City	916,000.00
Dallas	951,335.00
San Francisco	1,322,346.24
Total	$17,947,106.73

The Controller's abstract of reports of the condition of national banks contains a table showing that on Sept. 12 the national banks held cash of $190,409,504 above the sum required to put the new system into operation. The Controller estimates that on the showing made at this call the amount of reserve which would have been transferred to the Federal Reserve banks was $248,262,709, the total reserve required in vault $384,641,806, and the reserve required either in vault, or with Federal Reserve banks $84,638,434, a total of $712,542,949. The cash on hand for these needs was $902,952,453, an excess of $190,409,504.

On this compilation, the banks in each of the twelve reserve districts show a surplus over the cash required. If all of the member banks heed the board's request that cash for subscriptions to the capital stock and for the reserve fund be taken from their own vaults the estimate will be realized. On the other hand, if banks in the country call on their correspondents in the reserve cities, making it necessary for them in turn to draw on the central reserve cities, banks in the latter districts would show a shortage of cash. While the banks were not ordered to contribute their quota out of their own vaults, the board expects that this will be done in most cases, so that the central reserve cities will not be called upon to transfer an excessive amount to the new Federal Reserve banks.

Reports to the Federal Reserve Board indicate that the new banking system will go into operation a week from Monday with very little confusion. The short time allowed to the boards in the various cities to build up a working organization has made strenuous efforts necessary, but this was characterized by one of the Governors today as a blessing in disguise by bringing up for immediate decision a number of points that would have delayed the inauguration of the new system had the board waited until all of the banks were ready before setting a date for the opening.

Dr. James Bartlett Brewster.

Dr. James Bartlett Brewster, 73 years old, a descendant of Elder Brewster and Gov. Bradford of the Pilgrims, and a former State Medical Examiner of Massachusetts, died yesterday at his home in Phillips, Mass. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1862, from Bellevue Hospital in 1866, and from the University of Vienna in 1868. Dr. Brewster served with the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers during the civil war, and when mustered out was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. He was a former Acting Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and Surgeon General of the Department of Massachusetts of the G. A. R. Dr. Brewster belonged to the Boston Club.

Ex-Senator John Kean Buried.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—Ex-United States Senator John Kean, who died at Liberty Hall, his home near here, on Wednesday, was buried this afternoon from St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Lyttleton E. Hubard, rector of St. John's, and the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church, New York, held the services, at which the choir of Grace Church sang. Prominent officials of the State and county, members of the Union County Republican Committee, and the Union County Bar Association, as well as business acquaintances, friends, and relatives, attended the funeral.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN JAY GRIFFIN, for many years one of the best known agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with offices at 149 Broadway, died on Friday at his home, 188 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Griffin was born in Yonkers, and had been in the insurance business for more than thirty years. He was a Mason and a member of the Lambs and the Dunwoodie Country Club.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, a well-known business man of Boston, Mass., died yesterday, aged 58 years. He was a native of Beverly, a graduate of Williams College, and the recipient of the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University. Mr. Endicott was President of the New England Trust Company for twenty-seven years and had been prominent in Western railroad companies.

SNEAK THIEF GETS $2,000.

Steals Woman Depositor's Money Bag in Jersey Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—A young woman depositor in the Mechanics' National Bank here put a small bag containing $2,000 on a shelf in front of the receiving teller's window today while she made out a deposit slip. She never moved from the shelf, yet when she looked for the bag it was gone. Her frightened cry aroused the teller and other bank officials, and a hurried search was begun for the bag or the person who had taken it. No trace of either was found.

It is thought that the thief ran his arm under the young woman's as she was filling in the deposit slip and deftly removed the bag. It would have been easy for him to have escaped in the crowd in the bank. The young woman's name was not revealed by the police.

FIGHT THE WAR ON A LINER.

St. Paul's Trip Enlivened by Hot Debates Among Passengers.

The St. Paul of the American Line, which arrived late last night from Liverpool, brought several Germans, Austrians, and Belgians among her 250 cabin passengers. Purser Thomas Kinsey said that there were more arguments among the passengers than he had heard since he was first made purser in 1890 in the old Inman Line.

One passenger, who the other passengers said had been turned out of England on suspicion that he was a German spy, caused a row in the smoking room on Thursday night, which ended in blows. The passengers heaved a sigh of relief last night when they landed on American soil.

MISS BROWN A DEBUTANTE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown Makes Her Bow.

Miss Phyllis W. Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, was introduced to society at the home of her parents, Springhurst, Dobbs Ferry, yesterday afternoon. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums, roses, and Autumn leaves.

Miss Brown was assisted in receiving by her mother and her sister, Miss Dorothy E. Brown, and twenty of her young girl friends, among whom were Misses Charlotte Baylies of Boston, Marion Woodward, Eunice Clapp, Elizabeth Griggs, Anne Brown, Christine Snelling of Boston, Almy Gifford, and Marian Sturgis.

Six hundred guests were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hare Powel, Miss Powel, Mrs. Waller C. Baylies of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Dr. and Mrs. Caroll Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barney, Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mairs, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, C. C. Paulding, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. D. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Archbold Taylor, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jarvis, Miss Hurst, the Misses Gregory, Mrs. H. H. Lawrence, Miss Eldridge of Boston, the Misses Masters, and Mrs. W. U. Parsons.

In the evening informal dancing and supper were enjoyed by the young people in the hall and theatre, which is a feature of the Brown home.

A. W. BOORAEM MARRIES.

Deputy Water Commissioner Weds Miss Elsie Fuller.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Fuller, daughter of Mrs. William F. Fuller of Brooklyn, and Alfred W Booraem, Deputy Water Commissioner, and son of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Vorst Booraem, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Miss Clara Belle Adams was maid of honor, and the Misses Adele H. Bull and Helen Ray the bridesmaids. Little Miss Frances Fuller, a niece of the bride, was flower girl.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with point lace and veil of tulle very simply put on without the cap effect. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

J. Francis Booraem was best man for his brother, and the ushers were W. Fordham Faye, Otto Heinike, Isham Henderson, and J. Henry Lienau.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Lapland and St. Paul.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers, were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—Douglas Alexander, N. H. Bacon, Miss L. W. Bailon, Mrs. W. L. Davis, Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, Mrs. H. S. Bevan, M. F. Boyd, J. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Corbin, Marquis A. di Campo, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodge, F. C. R. Keed, Mrs. Madeline Lewis, William Moore, E. W. Nuttal, Mrs. A. Onslow, H. M. Slater, Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., retired; the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Vail, Baroness A. von Romberg, Samson Welles.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—W. C. Ambrose, J. Barnett, Miss A. Beresford, Miss L. E. Boot, J. H. Brown, Dr. D. Carteret, C. Dale, Bishop T. F. Gailor of Tennessee, Mrs. Gailor, Capt. Frank Geere, U. S. A.; S. H. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Webber, Will Irwin.

Dates of Chansons en Crinoline.

The series of four Chansons en Crinoline, under the direction of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, will take place at the Plaza on Thursday mornings, Dec. 3 and 17, and Jan. 7 and 21. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. Samuel Valentine, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. John J. Mason.

A. G. Vanderbilts Plan Yachting Trip

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are planning a trip to Southern waters as far as the Panama Canal with a party of guests on Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Wayfarer, which was sold to Harry Payne Whitney by Frederick W. Vanderbilt as the Warrior and then bought by Mr. Vanderbilt and changed to the Wayfarer.

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS SOLD

39 Disposed Of at Caldwell Sale; One, with Chimes, for $205.

Crowds of people packed the upper gallery of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon to buy clocks at the concluding afternoon of the Caldwell sale. A small army of grandfather clocks followed the manuel clocks, and the bidding was enthusiastic. There are thirty-nine persons in New York who now have grandfather clocks which they did not have yesterday morning. Among the clocks were a number of miniature tall clocks. One which struck the hours and quarters, with chimes, brought only $50, and Mrs. E. V. Douglas paid $50 for another in a carved mahogany case.

A. T. Scoville paid $130 for a tall clock with Whittington and Westminster chimes, and two others with chimes brought $135 each. What was said to be the cheapest clock in the sale was in a mahogany case of Chippendale design, struck the hours and chimes on five gongs, and sold for $77.50. E. V. Loomis paid the highest price, $205, for a clock, in a carved Gothic case, with Whittington, Michael, and Westminster chimes. Mrs. James Beck gave $190 for an elaborately carved oak case clock with Westminster and Whittington chimes. These were all modern. The only antique clock to bring more than $100 was one with movement by William Element, St. Albans, having a carved English oak case with the figure of Richard Coeur de Lion and dated 1691. This brought $140.

The returns for the day were $6,109, and for the sale $28,229.

CHARLES H. LEEDS DEAD.

First Mayor of Stamford Expires in Atlantic City at 80.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Charles H. Leeds, the first Mayor of Stamford, died in Atlantic City, N. J., tonight. Mr. Leeds was elected Warden of the old Borough of Stamford in 1893, and when the city was incorporated in 1894, he became Mayor. He served one term. Mr. Leeds was a lineal descendant of early New England families. He was a Yale graduate, and after leaving college was in the manufacturing business.

He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Stamford Yacht Club for years, Governor of the Suburban Club, Director of the Stamford Hospital, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, and manager of the Children's Home here. He is survived by four sons and two daughters. Mr. Leeds was 80 years old.

GEN. ZAMOR AT CURACAO.

Fugitive Haytian President Arrives with Family on Dutch Steamer.

CURACAO, D. W. I., Nov. 7.—Gen. Oreates Zamor, ex-President of the Republic of Haiti, arrived here today on board the Netherlands steamer Willem V., driven away from his country by the successful revolutionists. Gen. Zamor is accompanied by his wife and a group of friends.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

Owing to a readjustment of stocks *unusual values* in *Fashionable Apparel* will prevail, beginning Monday.

150 Tailored Suits

Taken from our regular stocks — beautiful fine materials which cannot be duplicated—mostly *fur-trimmed.*

$45—$55—$65—$75

Formerly $65, $85, $95 to $125.

Beautiful Dinner & Evening Gowns

Superior values at $75, $95, $125, $145—Usually $125 to $195

Of rich satins, velvets, and brocades, in beautiful jeweled and lace-trimmed effects.

Dancing Frocks

Superior values at $35 and $55—Usually $55 to $75

Of chiffon, net, tulle and new shades of taffeta; in Grecian, pagoda and drape effects.

Afternoon & Walking Dresses

Superior values at $65, $75, $95—Usually $95 to $150

Of serge, gabardine, broadcloth, silk and velvet or in smart combination styles, trimmed with embroidery, fur and beads.

Serge Dresses—Usually $40 to $65—*at $25, $35, $45*

Fur-trimmed Wraps

Superior values at $55, $65, $75 to $95—Usually $75 to $135

Of fine chiffon velvets, trimmed with Japanese Sable, Fox, Skunk, Raccoon and other stylish furs.

Fashionable Fur-trimmed Coats

At $45, $55 and $65—Usually $55 to $85

In new flare effects, of soft vicuna, velours de lain, suede cloth, and corduroy, with large full fur collars.

Coats without fur—regularly $45—*at $35*

Smart mixtures and velvets.

Fashionable Millinery

Heretofore $25 and $30—*at $15 and $18*

Smartly trimmed with fur, flowers and exclusive novelties.

Handsome Fur Coats

New flare effects, plain or trimmed with Ermine, Fitch or Skunk.

HUDSON SEAL COATS—*at $125 and $150*
Usually $150 and $195

CARACUL COATS—*at $95 and $125*
Usually $125 to $150

Also Featuring

An Exhibit of Winter Fashions

Supplementing displays of late Paris Modes with American ideas exhibited only in our own Salons.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Make to Order for One Week*

Women's Tailored and Dressy Suits, copies of late Paris models, of duvetyne, broadcloth, gabardine, chiffon velvet, velveteen or covert cloth; fur trimmed and tailored models.

Display in Custom Tailoring Salon. *Regular Price $125.00* **85.00**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

The Following Special Offerings Monday

Sand and Putty Color Waists

New Colors and Models for Women and Misses.

Crepe de Chine Waists
Sand Color Crepe de Chine Waists.
Dressy V-neck model, high standing roll collar; hemstitched yoke and sleeves. *Value $8.50* **5.75**

Dressy Satin Waists
Sand Color Satin Sublime Waists.
Combined with crepe de Chine, hemstitched front and self buttons. *Value $11.50* **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists
Putty Color Georgette Crepe Waists.
Dressy hemstitched model, made over all over putty spider web lace. *Value $18.50* **13.75**

Fur-Trimmed Waists
Putty Color Georgette Crepe Waists.
Dressy hand embroidered model, collar and cuffs trimmed with bands of fur. *Value $19.75* **15.75**

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits—New Models

Wool Velour Suits
Semi-Empire model of imported wool velour, in brown, navy, green or black, new demi-tailored flare Empire belted coat with skunk opossum collar, circular flare skirt. *Value $45.00* **29.50**

Chiffon Velvet Suits
New semi-belted model of imported chiffon velvet in black, taupe, brown, Copenhagen or green, large square collar of taupe opossum fur, new circular flare skirt with belted girdle. *Value $69.50* **59.50**

Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Dressy Suits
Fur trimmed suits of chiffon velvet, velour de laine, broadcloth or gabardine, in short, long or medium length models; collar and cuffs of various furs. *Heretofore $59.50 to $69.50* **39.50**

Women's Afternoon Gowns
Dressy models for afternoon or theatre wear, of crepe meteor, Georgette crepe, chiffon velvet, charmeuse and various silks, richly hand emb'd. *Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50* **29.50**

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats—New Models

Fur-Trimmed Coats
Afternoon or evening coats of broadcloth, chinchilla, wool plush, velvet velour or mannish tweeds; collars or trimmings of various furs. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Duvetyne Evening Coats
Dressy model of silk duvetyne, in melon pink, dull gold, cornflower blue or putty, large collar, cuffs and deep border of white moufflon fur. *Value $69.50* **45.00**

Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices

21 Paris Model Coats
Dressy model coats for afternoon or evening wear, of chiffon velvet, velour, silk plush or fur cloth, majority fur trimmed. *Heretofore $125.00 to $195.00* **65.00**

10 Paris Model Wraps
Handsome model wraps of chiffon plush, chiffon velvet or duvetyne, trimmed with real beaver, Silver rat, wolverine or Kolinsky. *Heretofore $195.00 to $295.00* **95.00**

Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Women's Negligees and Tea Gowns

Of crepe de Chine or Brocade; Empire, draped or semi-fitted models; elaborately trimmed with lace and flowers.

9.75 and **12.75**
Heretofore $14.50 to $24.50.

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Women's "Parfait" Corsets
Of Silk Tricot or Broche.
New medium high bust and slightly curved waist corset to conform with the present style of dress, of white broche, pink or white silk tricot.
5.00 *Value $10.00*

Fashionable Laced Boots
For Women and Misses.
New model laced shoes of patent leather, with fawn or gray cloth tops, trimmed with patent leather lace stays and black laces; perfect fitting high arch last, with concave heels.
5.50 *Value $7.00*

"Kayser's" Jersey Silk Combinations
For Women and Misses.
Heavy quality Jersey silk, in white or pink, embroidered in exclusive designs, fully reinforced.
2.45 *Heretofore $3.75*

Women's Silk Hose
Pure Thread Silk Hose.
Black, white, fawn, beige, taupe, brown, bronze and colors to match boots; lisle sole; lisle or silk garter top.
Value $1.35 **.85** 3 pair for $2.50

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Black Broadcloth Skirts
New Circular Model for Women and Misses.
Of imported black broadcloth, circular model from yoke, with stitched box pleated front and self button trimmed.
6.75 *Value $9.75*

Real French Kid Gloves
Two Clasp, for Women and Misses.
In white, black, taupe or tan; overseam sewn; Paris point embroidered back.
1.00 *Regular price $1.50*

Angora Sweaters
For Women and Misses.
Of soft Angora wool, in rose, white, Copen, gray, tan, gold, with half belted back, roll collar, two pockets.
6.95 *Value $8.75*

Women's Neckwear
High Collar with Ruche and Vestee.
Of white bengaline silk, with point d'esprit ruche at neck or white organdie with shirred collar and ruche.
1.45 *Value $1.95*

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$50.00 VICTROLA, Latest Model, to match your Furniture. RECORD CABINET for holding and filing 50 records; suitable for easy carrying. 1,000 VICTOR NEEDLES. CHOICE OF FOURTEEN SELECTIONS. 10-inch records. Instrumental or Vocal.

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A Collection of

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Precious Stones, Gems, and other Antiquities.
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Triton Phonograph

Thousands of dollars of fun and frolic in the Triton. This little wonder weighs only six pounds; equals in tone any higher priced needle-disc record machine you ever heard. **Plays All Records Made for Standard Needle-Disc Machines.**

Price $10—Delivered to your home. Guaranteed one year. Package two-tone needles FREE. Columbia Records, 65c. and $1.

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Have made DECIDED reductions in their

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Fur Trimmed Coats	Now $55.00
Coats Without Fur	Now 35.00
Serge Dresses	Now 35.00

HANDSOME SUITS OF IMPORTED MATERIALS AND ELEGANT FUR TRIMMINGS

Now $85.00 Upward

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

CATTLE INSPECTORS ATTACK GIANT TASK

Will Trace Every Shipment from Infected Territory in Last Two Months.

DISINFECT CHICAGO YARDS

Rats, Cats, Dogs, and Pigeons Being Killed as Disease Carriers—Argentine Beef for New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—With the Federal quarantine against the foot and mouth disease covering practically every suspected cattle market, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry today organized a force of inspectors to trace every shipment of cattle made from the infected area during the last two months. Officials believe the quarantine already established covers all herds at present affected, and that the strict maintenance of quarantine and the slaughter of infected cattle will stamp out the disease.

The bureau today had about 150 agents in the field, tracing every head of cattle that passed through the Chicago yards in the past sixty days, and every railroad car used to transport the cattle. With a single exception, the agents are destroying all herds where infection appears. The exception is the National Dairy Show at Chicago, where about 1,000 of the best-blooded breeding stock of the country are under quarantine. Thirty-four cases have been discovered in the show animals, but the department is endeavoring to prevent the sacrifice of the entire herd.

In all the States where quarantine has been declared State officials have joined with the Federal agents. In several States local quarantines have been established, and it is expected that States outside of the infected area will generally prohibit the shipment of cattle from quarantined States.

Chicago Stock Yards Empty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Men who have grown up with the great Chicago stock yards scarcely recognized the place today, the first of the absolute quarantine against the epidemic of foot and mouth disease. In all the vast acreage of cattle pens, ordinarily marked by tossing horns and eddies of sheep and swine, there was little life save where men handling the disinfecting machines waged battle against the germ of the costly malady—a germ so small that it will pass through a porcelain filter.

The twenty-five miles of streets and alleys were snow white with the lime spread over them. The detonations of shotguns emphasized the lack of usual sound. One hundred and fifty members of gun clubs were shooting pigeons which are numerous around the pens, and which carry the germ. Bad marksmanship, however, prevented much slaughter in this direction.

Unless the unforeseen intrudes, the yards will resume business Nov. 16, a nine-day quarantine having been declared.

A force of 1,000 men, working night and day in three shifts, is spreading disinfectant over the 340 acres of ground comprising the yards, in addition to miles of chutes, pens, water troughs and big packing buildings.

Professional rat catchers began to destroy the thousands of rats which infest the yards and trap shots blazed away at pigeons, thousands of which live among the cattle pens. Both rats and pigeons, Government experts said, carry the disease. All dogs and cats within the neighborhood of the yards were ordered killed.

No shipment of livestock will be made into the yards until the quarantine is released. Shipments of dressed meats, however, will continue as usual. A majority of the 40,000 employes will be kept at work during the enforced suspension.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—For the first time in many years no cattle, hogs, or sheep were received today at the Herr's Island stock yards. It was said that packing houses were well supplied with dressed meat and butchers with cattle, and higher retail prices were not expected unless the quarantine should be continued for a considerable period.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—Philadelphia and York have been added to the counties under quarantine for the foot and mouth disease in Pennsylvania, making ten in all.

Reports reached the State capital that the disease had appeared in Wilmington, Del.

Federal Inspectors Busy.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Government Inspectors arrived in this city today to fumigate 600 stock cars in the railroad yards as a result of the quarantine.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—President A. P. Sandles of the State Agricultural Department today took personal charge of the work of exterminating the hoof and mouth disease among cattle. Two herds, one of 96 animals on the Caples farm, and another of 29 on the Taylor farm, were ordered quarantined and killed. Eight Government Inspectors arrived also today to aid in the inspection and enforce the quarantine.

WASHINGTON, R. I., Nov. 7.—Six cases of foot-and-mouth disease, the first to be discovered in Rhode Island, were found here today. The farm was quarantined and the thirteen head of cattle there will be killed. The infected cattle are said to be part of a shipment received from Brighton, Mass., Oct. 29.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—After Gov. Walsh and the Executive Council had considered at a meeting today the situation arising from the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease orders were issued that the permission of the Commissioner of Animal Industry must be obtained before any shipment of live stock is made in this State. The shipping of hay or grain from any of the quarantined premises, such as the stock yards at Brighton, Somerville, and Watertown, is forbidden.

WILL SELL ARGENTINE BEEF.

Immense Quantities Now Stored in This City—Supplies from Albany.

It was said yesterday that in the event of meat becoming scarce in this city as the result of the cattle quarantine, wholesalers here would attempt to unload the heavy stocks of Argentine fresh beef, which have been arriving of late on refrigerator ships from South America. Stocks of this beef have been rapidly accumulating, and now more of this meat is stored here than at any previous time since the tariff removed the duty.

According to Customs House statistics available yesterday, imports of Argentine beef in the last six weeks aggregated 18,900,000 pounds, with a wholesale foreign value of $1,772,949. Most of this beef is in storage in this city. The Lamport & Holt liner Vandyck, captured and sunk off the South American coast ten days ago, by a German cruiser, had a large consignment of Argentine beef for wholesalers here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Five hundred head of cattle, billed from the West to points in New England, are held in the West Albany Stock Yards, under embargo. They will be sold tomorrow if no infection is found. Local butchers, with abattoirs of the capacity of 125 head of cattle a day, are buying up nearby cattle for slaughter for the New York market.

LORILLARD IN JAIL FOR UNPAID ALIMONY

Relative of Tobacco Family Represented as a Hermit in Westchester Hills.

TOO POOR TO PAY, HE PLEADS

Wife's Lawyer Says Hermitage Story Is Only a Ruse to Deceive Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 7.—Irving Lorillard, a relative of the Lorillard tobacco family, joined Sheriff William J. Doyle's "Alimony Club" in the County Jail here tonight. Lorillard is behind in his alimony to Mrs. Lenora A. Lorillard of 521 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and his arrest tonight was at her instigation. Lorillard offered no objection to going to jail, but remarked that he couldn't pay the amount he had been directed to pay by the courts, no matter what happened to him.

Lorillard has been represented as living the life of a hermit in the hills below Scarsdale, but friends say that he has been very different from a hermit, attending church regularly and numbering most of his neighbors as his friends.

His home is a small cottage, which he is said to have built himself out of field stone, but it is equipped with a telephone and, as the residence of a recluse, would be something of a hermitage de luxe.

He has been separated from his wife since 1901, and it was last August that she started her first action to recover back alimony. At that time she said she had waited nearly fourteen years for the sake of her two small daughters, now grown to young womanhood, one of them being a school teacher, and the other a finished musician. Through her lawyer who first applied the term hermit to Lorillard, she accused him of living in retirement so as to impress the court with his inability to carry out its orders though, actually, there was "another household, well supported, which often sees him and gives him welcome."

Lorillard's neighbors say that he has never been wealthy, but has always been friendly and anything but a hermit.

TWO WIDOWS CLAIM ESTATE.

Relatives of Robert Steen Deny Pretentions of Both.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Two women, each declaring herself the widow of Robert Steen, who died in Acquackanonck in 1911, appeared before Surrogate Beggs today to claim the estate. Steen, who formerly conducted the Clifton Race Track Hotel, died intestate and left personal property valued at $26,000.

The claimants are Nellie Steen, who says she was Steen's legal wife, and Lena Steen, a common law wife. The relatives protest the claims of both women.

WOMAN DIES IN AUTO CRASH

Motor Van Collides with Touring Car on Hudson Boulevard.

John F. Tucker, negro chauffeur for Mrs. Catherine Wirtz of 69 Van Winkle Avenue, Jersey City Heights, whose husband, G. W. Wirtz, died two weeks ago, was guiding her automobile south in Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J., late yesterday afternoon when a big automobile van belonging to the Eagle Van Company of 28-44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and driven by J. B. Weed, started across his path to turn into Twenty-sixth Street. In the touring car were Mrs. Wirtz, her daughter, Clara, and Frank Healey of 1,022 Washington Street, Hoboken.

Instead of waiting for the van to clear his path Tucker tried to swing past it by circling far out to the left. The truck and car came together with great force. Mrs. Wirtz was sent flying out of the car and struck on her head. Healey and Tucker ran to the aid of Mrs. Wirtz and, finding her unconscious, called an ambulance from the North Hudson Hospital. The elderly woman—she was 65 years old—was hurried to that institution, but she died within ten minutes. Her skull had been fractured.

Her daughter was unhurt, though Healey's left leg and left elbow were cut and bruised. Tucker and Weed were arrested by Chief of Police Marcy and Sergt. Simmen.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

For Monday and During the Week

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Of Silks, Velvets, Laces, Nets and Chiffons, at Most Radical Reductions from the Former Prices

Merchandise aggregating a value of over $150,000.00, comprising only a part of our immense general stocks, and being but one of the series of these great Removal Sales, now in progress in every department, is offered

For quick disposal at a fraction of original prices:

Imported Silks	Formerly per yard	NOW yard	½ piece per yard	1 piece per yard
STRIPE CHIFFON CLOTH—44-inch; evening shades	2.50	1.25	1.13	1.05
STRIPE PONGEE—32-inch; narrow black stripes on natural, Lavender and Rouge grounds	3.50	1.25	1.13	1.05
EMBROIDERED PONGEE—32-inch; small colored embroidered designs on natural grounds	3.00	1.25	1.13	1.05
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD and Printed Fleur de Soie—40 to 42 inch	2.50	1.25	1.13	1.05
PRINTED SATIN VOILE METEORE—42-inch; changeable polka dots on black grounds	4.00	1.50	1.35	1.25
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD—42-inch; variety of colors	4.00	1.85	1.67	1.57
PRINTED CHIFFON CLOTH—43-inch; street and evening shades, printed in floral effects	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
PRINTED CREPE GEORGETTE—42-inch; evening shades	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
CANTON CREPE—42-inch; white grounds, printed floral designs, in gray, green, brown and blue	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE—42-inch; in pin stripes; printed in floral effects	5.00	2.00	1.75	1.65
TAFFETA FACONNE—32-inch; changeable grounds, street shades	3.00	2.00	1.75	1.65
CREPE FACONNE—44-inch; street and evening shades	4.00	2.75	2.50	2.40
COLORED CREPE FACONNE—42-inch; fashionable colors	5.00	3.00	2.65	2.50
CREPE MATELASSE—40-inch; satin face, small Matelasse designs in street shades	5.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
BROCHE CREPON—42-inch; street shades; also Ivory and black	6.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
BROCADED CREPE—43-inch; black or white	8.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
CREPE MATELASSE—45-inch; in two-tone designs	9.00	4.50	4.00	3.75
BROCADED CREPE—43-inch; black or white; very rich effects	10.00	5.00	4.50	4.25
BROCADED CREPE ARMURE—44-inch; Armure grounds of Taupe, Navy, Old Rose, Plum and black, with self color rich satin brocades	10.00	5.00	4.50	4.25
PRINT WARP TAFFETA—43-inch; changeable and plain grounds; street and evening shades	7.50	5.00	4.50	4.25
CHIFFON CLOTH—Metal Broche; 43-inch; handsome steel embroidered designs	12.00	8.00	7.00	6.75
CHIFFON CLOTH—Metal Broche; 43-inch; beautiful silver brocades; evening shades	15.00	10.00	9.00	8.75

Imported Velvets	Formerly per yard	NOW yard	½ piece per yard	1 piece per yard
BROCADED VELVETS—39-inch; on voile grounds; several colorings	9.50	6.50	5.50	5.25
RICH BROCADED VELVETS—39-inch; crepe, voile and satin grounds, with velvet brocades in a variety of choice designs and fashionable colorings; also black or white	16.50	10.00	9.00	8.75

Laces and Nets	Formerly per yard	NOW yard	½ piece per yard	1 piece per yard
COTTON DRESS NETS—36-inch; clear, round mesh; white and ecru	55c	40c	38c	35c
COTTON DRESS NETS—72-inch; same style	90c	75c	72c	70c
WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT—45-inch; fine cotton	1.35	75c	70c	65c
ORIENTAL FLOUNCINGS—18-inch; embroidered Net, in white and ecru	75c	48c	45c	40c
ORIENTAL FLOUNCINGS—22-inch; fine quality and desirable patterns in white and ecru	90c	58c	55c	50c

Special Offering of Laces and Chiffons

An extra special discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on the following, provided uncut lengths are purchased:

INSERTIONS, white, cream and ecru in an extensive assortment of very choice patterns, including Venise, Oriental, Silk Run and Lierre, ranging in width from 2 to 12 inches.
Formerly yard, 55c to $17.00.
To Close 25c to 9.00

BLACK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, including beautiful examples of fine Chantilly, Venise, Cluny and Silk Embroidered Net Tops, in various widths, from 2 to 12 inches.
Formerly yard, 50c to $5.50.
To Close 20c to 2.95

CHIFFONS—42-inch; in a large variety of beautiful Ombre colorings. *Formerly yard, 75c.*
To Close 50c

Broadway & 19th Street

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Buffalo
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34th Street—New York

Announce an Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

Motor and Sport Coats
Practical models in belted and yoke back effects, of Rough Mixtures and Pebble Cheviots.
Regular 22.50 & 25.00 Values **15.00**

Fur Trimmed Coats
Stunning models of Broadcloth and Corduroy, silk lined throughout and wool interlined.
Regular 39.75 Values **29.75**

Women's Street Coats
Latest styles of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Plush, Corduroy and Mixtures, many lined throughout.
Regular 30.00 Values **22.50**

Dressy Plush Coats
Attractive models, in black only; for Afternoon and Evening wear, full lined and interlined.
Regular 50.00 Values **37.50**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Unusually Attractive Values Offered in

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

Taken from the regular stock, tailored and semi-dress models, including fur trimmed Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine and other fashionable materials, superior tailoring and lining. Regular Values to 39.75 **25.00**

Women's and Misses' High Cost Suits

Suede Cloth, Gabardine, Broadcloth, Plush, Velvet, Broadtail Cloth, Corduroy and other fashionable materials in a specially selected collection of newest models.

Actual 45.00 to 75.00 Values.

29.75 35.00 48.00

Important Sale of Women's Blouses

In White, Black, Pastel Shades and Colors to Match Tailored Suits.

Crepe Georgette, Chiffon Cloth, Radium Silk, Crepe de Chine, Figured Nets, Arabian Lace and other desirable materials, in newest styles, embracing latest fashionable effects. Regular Values to 9.75 **5.00**

Women's Dressy Blouses in an infinite variety of exclusive models, introducing new ideas *not heretofore shown,* of Silk and Oriental Laces, Embroidered Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Velvet, Laces and other fashionable fabrics and combinations.

8.90 12.75 19.75 25.00

Crepe de Chine Underwear and Negligees

An Unusual Assortment of Dainty Garments of Superior Crepe de Chine; Lace and Ribbon Trimmed.

Women's Crepe de Chine Combinations	Value 5.00	2.95
Women's Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises	Value 2.95	2.00
Women's Crepe de Chine Petticoats	Value 5.90	3.95
Women's Crepe de Chine Nightgowns	Value 6.50	3.95

Women's Crepe de Chine Negligees, in popular pastel colorings, elaborately hand embroidered and shadow lace trimmed. Regular 8.75 Values **5.90**

Imported Japanese Crepe de Chine Kimonos, in pink, light blue, Copenhagen, rose, navy and lavender, elaborately hand embroidered; China Silk lined. Actual 16.50 Value **9.75**

Especially Prepared Sale for Monday

Misses', Juniors' and Small Women's Suits

14, 16 and 18 Years, or 32, 34 and 36 Bust Measure.

Many smart, youthful models, featuring latest coat lengths, including suits with trimmings of fur.

About 275 Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Cheviot and other fashionable materials, some of this season's best tailored and semi-dress models, including fur-trimmed. Regular Values to 35.00 **20.00**

Misses' Suits of Corduroy and other fashionable materials, including models of cloth, trimmed with fur.
Regular 35.00 Values **25.00**

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Velvet and Cloth Suits, new short coat models, in Black, Brown, Green and Blue.
Regular 39.75 Values **29.75**

TELLS POLICEMEN TO BE GENTLEMEN

Inspector Cahalane's Book Instructs Members of the Force in Behavior.

STUDY PEOPLE ON POST

Importance of Knowing Automobiles —How "Dutch Housemen" Do Their Work.

Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane has written a book called "Police Practice and Procedure," designed to help policemen in their work. It is an illustrated book of 241 pages, and discusses police work in all its phases. More than 10,000 copies of the book have been printed. Commissioner Woods has had these books distributed to all the policemen in the department. Inspector Cahalane offers this advice to policemen on discipline and deportment:

When in uniform, whether on or off duty, you are a target for the eyes of the public, and if you do not conduct yourself in a gentlemanly manner you will be quickly observed. Do not do anything that is not gentlemanly. Do not spit on the sidewalk, cough in any one's face, chew tobacco or gum, talk loudly or too much, or make unnecessary noise. Excellent physique alone does not make the perfect policeman. He should possess sufficient strength of character, will power, and moral courage to successfully resist any temptation to do wrong.

Oftentimes persons engaged in undertakings requiring police supervision or individuals of unsavory reputation will endeavor to induce you to overlook a violation of law, and may, if arrested, seek either directly or through friends to have you give weak or evasive testimony in court so that justice may be defeated. Be jealous of your character and reputation. Social companionship and intimate acquaintance with such persons should be carefully avoided, for in the majority of cases they seek your friendship with an ulterior object in view.

The author has this to say on patrol duty:

Much of the success of the department depends upon the manner in which patrol duty is performed. At night be suspicious of strangers who appear friendly and engage you in conversation. They may be interested in the commission of a crime on your post and endeavoring to hold you in conversation so as to permit their pals to escape.

In using your pistol to summon assistance great care must be exercised for the safety of innocent persons. It is better to have the guilty person escape than to kill or injure an innocent bystander.

Do not hound or persecute ex-convicts. If a man has been convicted of a crime and has paid the penalty he is entitled to start life anew and should receive assistance and co-operation from you in his endeavor to live a decent life. If he lives on your post do not tell his neighbor of his past; if he is seeking employment or is employed, do not inform the employer for the sole purpose of having him discharged. Tell your superiors or members of the Detective Division so that they may keep a watch on him. If he is hounded by the police and prohibited from engaging in a lawful vocation, there is only one door open to him, again to become a criminal.

The best detectives are those who possess a keen sense of observation. In the Detective Division there are two grades—first grade, paying a salary equal to that of a Lieutenant of police; second grade, at the patrolman's ordinary salary. To sharpen your observation, when assigned to a post for the first time, scrutinize the persons passing and try to gather from their carriage, actions, and manner of dress what their occupations are; then make discreet inquiries to verify your deductions.

Do not be satisfied with simply taking the number of an automobile. If it has been used for the purpose of committing a crime or as a means of escape, the first or last number is likely to have been painted out. Familiarize yourself with the characteristic lines of the different models. It will in most cases narrow a search down to about 5 per cent. of the machines in use in the city if you report, for instance, that the car wanted is a "five-passenger 1914 X. Y. Z., blue, with top."

Inspector Cahalane devotes a chapter to arrest, in which patrolmen are told about the summons and the warrant and how they should be served. In making arrests he tells them that they must be in the right, as it is a serious offense as well as a great injustice to the person accused to make an illegal arrest. Writing of blackmailers he says:

There are organized bands of blackmailers, who terrorize business men and shopkeepers by demanding large sums of money, and threatening to do some injury to them, their property, or families if they are refused. The victim is usually directed to leave the money at some place where one of the gang will call for it, and is warned that if he refuses or notifies the police his house will be blown up, his children kidnapped, or his horses poisoned. A great many persons submit to this form of extortion when their children are in danger. The principal sufferers are foreigners, not familiar with the English language or customs. Similar methods are also used by unscrupulous merchants to drive competitors to move, and if they refuse hire bomb throwers to place explosives near the places of business to scare them. The material used in the manufacture of such bombs is generally stolen from contractors, who make use of explosives, by the laborers employed on their work.

Discussing the different types of thieves he says:

There are many different types of burglars, who resort to various means in plying their calling. The burglars most dangerous to society are those known as "Dutch housemen." They are the most desperate. They always work heavily armed, and to accomplish their purpose or to avoid capture will take life under the slightest provocation.

They usually operate in an inhabited dwelling, and to gain entrance secrete themselves in some part of the building or grounds until they think the occupants have retired; then, if necessary, they make their way to a roof, fire escape, or porch, and get in by prying open a skylight or jimmying a window sash. As a rule householders fasten windows leading to fire escapes or porches, but are careless about the other windows.

"Dutch housemen" know this failing, and often take advantage of it. They fasten one end of a rope to a chimney on the roof, and drop the other end over the ledge. One of them will lower himself to the desired window, open it, and enter. They generally seek the place where it is most likely that valuables were left before the owner retired, such as the tops of dressers or the pockets of clothing.

Going from room to room they usually place some obstruction, a table or a chair, in such a position that if the occupant should awaken and attempt to leave the room he would trip over the object, and make enough noise to warn the burglar that his presence had become known. Unless they are sure that no alarm has been given, they will seldom leave by way of the street. Usually they secrete themselves on the roof or in the backyard, and remain until there is an opportunity to escape. When your attention is called to burglars of this kind try to get assistance. Have your pistol drawn ready for instant use. Surround the building before entering. When the place is securely guarded make a systematic search of every part of the building.

The department has commended the book to members of the force, and advises citizens to read it.

DEFENDED BY PRENDERGAST

Tirrell and Adamson Deserve More Pay, He Contends.

Controller Prendergast yesterday came to the defense of George Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, heads of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate, respectively, who were criticised because the 1915 city budget had provided for an increase of salary for each from $5,000 to $7,500. Several members of the Board of Estimate had received letters signed by city employes saying that it was an outrage to increase the two salaries, while the wages of laborers were being cut down. Controller Prendergast said:

"These proposed increases in salaries came before the Board of Estimate last Saturday afternoon and were debated for a long time. The general feeling was that as these two gentlemen had accepted their positions early this year at salaries less than those paid to other officials in the board it was only proper to equalize their salaries, particularly as both Mr. Adamson and Mr. Tirrell had demonstrated their ability to perform the work the board expected of them. The main decreases in the budget have been brought about almost entirely through the efforts of these two bureaus."

If Mr. Tirrell and Mr. Adamson succeed in getting their increase through the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday they will get $2,500 a year more than President McAneny, who has three votes in the Board of Estimate and is Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Mitchel, and the same amount in excess of the salaries of the Presidents of Queens and Richmond.

SEEKS SULLIVAN'S PAPERS.

Grand Jury May Get Dooument from Miss Burkhardt.

Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, formerly private secretary of David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, is expected to throw much light on the business dealings of Sullivan after he was sent to Sing Sing when she takes the stand tomorrow in the Kings County Grand Jury investigation of the ex-banker's affairs. It is expected she will produce documentary evidence of Sullivan's property transactions.

District Attorney Cropsey, it was said, had been unable to serve a subpoena on Thomas J. McCormick, the deposed Warden of Sing Sing, to tell what he knows of the activities of Sullivan.

Mr. McCormick left his home in Yonkers a week ago yesterday with his family. His friends said he would be back in a few days, and that he went away for a rest. At his plumbing and heating establishment at 6 Wells Avenue, Yonkers, William J. Watson, who was his secretary at Sing Sing, is back at work as bookkeeper.

There was a report in Brooklyn yesterday that Sullivan had recently written to District Attorney Cropsey stating that he knew a way by which the depositors of the Union Bank could get much of their money. Mr. Cropsey was said to have asked Sullivan to make known his plan, but to have received no reply. No one connected with the District Attorney's office would discuss this report.

TABLET GIVEN BY REFUGEES.

Capt. Baron and Holland-America Line Rewarded.

A bronze tablet has been presented to the Holland-America Line and Capt. Jan Baron, commander of the Nieuw Amsterdam, by passengers who reached New York on the liner after she had been held up seven times by British cruisers. The tablet, which is three feet long and two feet and three inches high, was executed by the Gorham Company. At the top are shown the crossed flags of Holland and the United States, and on either side of the flags are sprays of laurel. The inscription reads:

This tablet is presented to the
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
and
CAPT. JAN BARON
by the
Passengers who sailed from Rotterdam to New York on the
S. S. Nieuw Amsterdam,
Aug. 8-17, 1914.

In grateful appreciation of the successful efforts of both the company and the Captain, to render safe, comfortable, and pleasant a hazardous voyage when American citizens were compelled to leave Europe upon the outbreak of the war.

The formal presentation was made on Monday afternoon, and the tablet will be placed in the main companionway under a portrait of the Prince Consort of the Netherlands. Among those who took part in the presentation were Joseph Elias, Consul of the Netherlands, Philadelphia; E. D. J. Luening, W. Van Doorn, W. Piek, Jr., A. C. Nyland, Edward Holbrook, Hiram A. Bliss, E. J. Hathorne, Louis Seibold, Charles W. Troughton, Leopold Zimmermann, E. Arnstein, Rudolph Block, George de Vries, F. E. Kaley, and J. C. Harvey.

HELD FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Maine Physician Charged with Murder of Miss Sullivan.

HOULTON, Me., Nov. 7.—Dr. Lionel E. Dudley of Presque Isle was arrested to-day and charged with the murder of Mildred Sullivan, a young girl of this town, who has been missing since Sept. 4.

Dr. Dudley and Kate Michaud of Wallagrass, a nurse, have been awaiting Grand Jury action, on the charge of performing an operation on Miss Sullivan, who was last seen alive at Presque Isle, where she had gone ostensibly to visit a county fair. Alice Pelletier of Presque Isle was held as an accessory after the fact of the alleged operation. All three were arrested at Boston more than a month ago.

The authorities gave no intimation of any developments in their investigation that necessitated the arrest of Dr. Dudley, on the new and more serious charge. The warrant set Sept. 4, the day of the girl's disappearance, as the date of the alleged murder.

As the Prosecuting Attorney is absent, the physician will not receive a preliminary hearing before Tuesday.

TROWN INTO PANIC BY FEAR OF KREBS

Tenants of House in Which Murderer Lived Think He Returned There at Night.

POLICE SAY HE IS NEAR BY

Maniac Who Shot Farmer and Killed His Wife Had Little Money; They Believe.

Although detectives lounged about in lunch rooms and cigar stores opposite the tenement houses at 222 St. Nicholas Avenue and 794 Ninth Avenue all yesterday and last night, and kept a close watch for Richard von Krebs, the German maniac who murdered a farmer's wife near New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning and later appeared in Manhattan and threatened to murder his divorced wife, tenants of the buildings guarded their doors closely for fear the madman would carry out some of the threats of murder which he is said to have made. One of the tenants in the house at 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, where von Krebs made his home with his sister, the late Mrs. Edith Mahn-Brehm, told of having heard steps in the hall during the night and of finding the hall light burning and the front door open early yesterday morning. Other tenants expressed the conviction that von Krebs had returned during the night.

Mrs. Leone von Krebs, who divorced her husband several years ago, and who, on Thursday night, ran to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and told of having been threatened by von Krebs at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, called again at the police station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked that policemen be sent with her to her room in the house at 794 Ninth Avenue, which she had not occupied since Thursday. She was afraid von Krebs might meet her again.

The story of the madman's actions before Wednesday's murder was pieced together by the detectives of the Third Branch who worked on the case yesterday. Von Krebs had been living at his sister's home since his escape from the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton several months before. He received a letter from New Brunswick on Tuesday morning, and on reading it flew into a rage and said it concerned his little farm near New Brunswick, on which Henry Rheil was living. Mrs. Brehm, who has long been ill, died that morning, and von Krebs left the house, saying he was going to New Brunswick. It was early the next morning that he shot Rheil and then, as Rheil's wife ran from the house, shot and killed her.

The police do not believe von Krebs has gone far since Thursday, as it is thought that he has little money. For several months before the shooting he worked as a valet, according to persons in the St. Nicholas Avenue house who knew him, and never seemed to have much money. A man answering Von Kreb's description was seen on a surface car in Brooklyn on Friday night, and the Brooklyn police have been asked to look for him.

Owing to the fact that the revolver with which Mrs. Rheil was shot has not been found, the police fear that Von Krebs may be still armed with the weapon. The police of the Forty-seventh Street Station were advised by their Captain yesterday to take no chances if they meet the madman, but to shoot him if he made any resistance or seemed about to draw a weapon.

AMERICAN BARONESS HERE.

Mourns Husband, Capt. von Romberg, Who Was Killed in Battle.

Baroness Antoinette von Romberg arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the Red Star liner Lapland, dressed in deep mourning for her husband Maximilian, who was a Captain in the German Army, and was killed on Sept. 22 at the head of his company before Belfort. She was accompanied by her little son Maximilian, and will stay at Greenwich, Conn., with her father, E. C. Converse.

The Baroness declined to talk about her plans. It was understood from friends that the Baron had been buried with the soldiers killed in battle with him, and that it would be most difficult to find his body to give it a private burial.

GETS 90-DAY PAROLE TO PROVE HIS SANITY

Retired Army Officer, Sued by Children, Must Show Himself Competent.

ALIENISTS FAIL TO AGREE

Man of 74, Proved to Have Written Maudlin Letters to Pretty Music Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—An "insanity parole" of three months was granted to Col. Louis Orleman, U. S. A., retired, today by Judge Clarence Cole, his actions in that period to determine whether or not he is competent to manage his $100,000 estate in New York, Atlantic City, and Washington. He must return to court at the end of ninety days and submit his affairs to a legal review.

The decision is a victory for the Colonel, for three years ago his children succeeded in having him adjudged "insane, with lucid intervals," and his son, Carl, was appointed his guardian. Recently the Colonel brought suit to reestablish himself in the law as a sane man, and the testimony of alienists was balanced so evenly for and against the former army man that the court hit on the novel parole plan.

It was in December, 1911, that Mrs. Violette Orleman Smith and Mrs. Daisy Orleman Robinson, the Colonel's daughters, had him adjudged incompetent. At that time his counsel, Charles Babcock, said the suit was not brought through pure motives, but because the daughters, though well off financially, "are afraid they will not secure their share of the property."

It was brought out at the trial that the Colonel, who is 74 years old, had written maudlin letters to Miss Ellen Cornell, a pretty music teacher, who had been his housekeeper for eleven years, and that he had given money to her.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND

James Speyer Names Committee to Get Subscriptions.

James Speyer, Chairman of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, announces the formation of an especially strong committee in order to increase the subscriptions this year and to enable the forty-seven associated hospitals to continue their indispensable free work for the poor. The committee is made up as follows:

James Speyer, Chairman; Albert H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Allen B. Forbes, Walter E. Frew, A. E. Goodhart, H. Horace Harding, Alexander J. Hemphill, Gates W. McGarrah, George B. Post, Jr., William Salomon, Frederick Strauss, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Francis M. Weld.

A part of the great Aeolian manufacturing organization. In these modern plants the advantages and the economies of concentration and specialization are manifested in the highest degree.

The Birth of a New Piano

THE Aeolian Company takes great pleasure in announcing the production of a new Grand Piano—smaller than any other high-grade Grand yet produced—more perfectly conserving the full "Grand" tone than any instrument hitherto known which approximates its dimensions.

Indeed, this tiny Steck Grand Piano has in many respects the most perfect, the most beautiful tone to be found in the market today.

The reason for this lies in the unparalleled conditions surrounding its manufacture.

Product of the Most Advanced Piano Builders in the World

During the past ten years The Aeolian Company has brought to the problems of piano building a degree of skill, of scientific attainment, and a lavish expenditure of capital for experiment far beyond the resources of any other piano manufacturer.

Its eleven great factories are recognized as models of modern scientific management and methods. It has equipped and maintains experimental laboratories unlike anything hitherto dreamed of in the piano industry. Its corps of musical and mechanical experts include the most highly paid men in the piano field.

The problems of piano building do not differ from other manufacturing problems. The firm with the greatest resources, the best and largest organization, and the determination to excel in all its products, will unfailingly accomplish its purpose.

This new Steck Grand Piano is the latest achievement of The Aeolian organization. It represents in tone, in action, in durability and architecture, the best knowledge of the present day.

Price, $625

Payable $15.00 per month

A very liberal allowance will be made on other pianos in exchange.

To those who recognize the superiority of Grand construction to that of the Upright—who prefer the Grand musically and architecturally, and who have been deterred hitherto by the size and cost of a satisfactory Grand—this wonderful new, little pianoforte is most strongly commended.

The Aeolian Company is exclusive manufacturer of The Steck, The Wheelock, The Stuyvesant, The Stroud, The Beckman, and The famous Weber Pianos. Grand and Upright Models. On sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. Prices from $250.

Here at Aeolian Hall is the complete Talking-Machine Department. Grafonolas, Victrolas, Standard Red-Seal Victor Records and the famous Columbia Records.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

29-31-33 West Forty-second Street **Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues**

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

will close out week beginning Monday

FUR TRIM'D VELVET SUITS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Formerly $50.00

29.75

Made of very fine imported novelty corduroy and velveteen, green, brown, navy, black and gray in two distinctive styles showing box coat and blouse effect with new flare skirts

It is well to remember ourselves and selling regular prices are that manufacturing direct, even our lower than elsewhere.

PARK and TILFORD

The finest most delicious

COFFEES

At unequalled prices

FAVORITA per lb.
Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb tin ..... .30

MARACAIBO
Special selection ..... .30

JAVA AND MOCHA
Finest quality ..... .30

PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS IN PACKAGES

	Lb.	¼ Lb.
India and Ceylon	Pkg.	
Extra Choicest	.60	.25
Choice, green and gold label	.40	.20
Orange Pekoe Ceylon Very fragrant and delicate flavor		
Extra Choicest, No. 1	.50	.25
Choicest, No. 2	.50	.25
Choice, No. 3	.40	.20

AMERICAN VEGETABLES

	Doz.	Can
Asparagus, Green, Del Monte, No. 2½ cans	2.35	.20
Asparagus Tips, Green, Del Monte, No. 1 cans	2.10	.18
Beans, String, Cut, Conewago, No. 2 cans	.90	.08
Beans, Refugee String, Conewago, No. 2 Cans	1.15	.10
Beans, Extra Stringless Conewago, No. 2 cans	1.60	.13
Beans, Refugee Stringless, small, P. & T. No. 2 cans	1.35	.15
Beans, Fancy Stringless, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.25	.20
Corn, Sweet, New York State, No. 2 cans	1.00	.09
Corn, Sugar, Maine, Poland, No. 2 cans	1.35	.13
Peas, Selected Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	1.40	.12
Peas, Sweet, Blue Bells, No. 2 cans	1.60	.14
Peas, Ungraded Daisy Sweets, Hart, No. 2 cans	1.35	.12
Peas, Extra Sifted Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.00	.18
Peas, (petit pois) Small, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.50	.22
Succotash, Marcellus Brand, No. 2 cans	1.15	.10
Succotash, Extra Fancy, Little Quaker, No. 2 cans	1.45	.13
Tomatoes, Extra, S. & E., No. 2. cans	.95	.08
Tomatoes, Doverdel, No. 3 cans	1.15	.10
Tomatoes, New Jersey, Superior Brand, No. 3 cans	1.35	.12
Tomatoes, Highest Grade, P. & T., No. 3 cans	1.65	.15

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR
H & E Eagle brand—
5 lb. cotton bags ..... .25
10 lb. cotton bags ..... .45

FLOUR
Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags ..... .85

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. cans. Each .15
Baker's plain Chocolate, per lb. .32

CEREALS

	Cartons
Corn Flakes, Quaker Brand	.08
Rolled Oats, Quaker Brand	.08
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food	.12
Puffed Rice	.11

BUTTER, No cold storage Butter sold.
Creamery Butter per lb. cut ..... .34
Finest Creamery—
Special selection, lb ..... .40

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford	Can
Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford	
Pint cans	.80
Quart cans	.95
½ gallon cans	1.75
1 gallon cans	3.25

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

	Doz.	Can
Del Monte Brand—		
Apricots, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18
Peaches, Yellow Cling, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18

SAUCES

Tomato Catsup "Blue Label" Medium size bottle	.19
Chili Sauce, Snider's, pint bottles	.22

OLIVES

	Doz.	Bot.
Queen "Don Carlos" 6 ozs.	1.15	.10
Queen "Don Carlos" 16 ozs.	2.65	.23
Manzanilla "Don Carlos" 6 ozs.	1.05	.09
Manzanilla, Stuffed with Sweet Peppers, Gulden's 5 ozs.	.90	.08

SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS

Babbitt's Best	7 cakes for .25
Kirkman's Borax	7 cakes for .25
Gold Dust, 4 lb. carton	.15

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot.
Dry, in square bottles	3.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	3.25	.70

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT
Park & Tilford Bottling—
Bottles, per dozen 1.50
Splits, per dozen 1.00

STORES IN NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Lenox Ave. and 125th Street

Charges not prepaid on Sugar, Flour, Soap, Etc. Send for Catalog.
Out of town Mail Order Department
IN OUR NEW WAREHOUSES
529-549 West 42nd Street, New York

Paris Key West Habana
West End, N. J.

CHECKS DYNAMITE AS HAND BAGGAGE

Italian Caught in Railway Station with Enough Explosive to Wreck a Block.

GIFT TO FATHER, HE SAYS

Draws Pistol from Suitcase When Detectives Demand to Know Contents.

Anthony Manuli, a 22-year-old laborer, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon with one of the largest magazines of explosives that has been carried about the streets by hand for some time. Manuli is from St. Johnsville, N. Y., where he was employed by the St. Johnsville Dredging Company.

On Friday night there was a fight among Italian residents of the town, in which there was much gunplay, and several men were shot. Manuli received a slight flesh wound in the right shoulder. Immediately after the fight most of those concerned left town, Manuli among them, and the Chief of Police of St. Johnsville sent out a general alarm and descriptions of the men wanted.

Among the pickets watching New York stations for the fugitives were Detectives Conroy, Enright, and De Martini of the Third Detective Branch, who were on guard at the 125th Street station of the New York Central. It was about 12:30 when they saw a man answering Manuli's description come down the stairs, go to the baggage checkroom, and take out a suitcase and a wooden box. The property had come in the baggage car without damage, and Manuli picked up the suitcase, thrust the box under his arm, and was making off when the detectives stopped him.

After a few minutes of parley the detectives asked him what he had in the suitcase, and when he replied "Nothing," they ordered him to open it and show them. Manuli bent over, unfastened the catch, and when he stood up he had a .38-calibre revolver in his hand. Before he could use it, however, the detectives had disarmed him and started off to the headquarters of the Third Branch in 116th Street, near Third Avenue.

Further inspection of the suitcase was not made until the branch was reached, and meanwhile the baggage that Manuli had brought with him was handled rather carelessly.

When the suitcase and box were opened, however, they were treated with great respect, for in the former, besides the revolver, were six railroad torpedoes, a number of percussion caps, and many feet of fuse.

The box contained eleven sticks of dynamite, and the whole was an excellent outfit for any Black Hander or anarchist who might have felt warlike.

When questioned as to the disposition he had intended to make of the explosives, Manuli said that his father was a contractor in Northern Sicily, and that he was taking the explosives back home to help out the business. This explanation did not convince the police, however, and Manuli was locked up in the East 126th Street Station on the charge of carrying explosives through the streets and of violation of the Sullivan law.

SEIZED IN BROADWAY CHASE

Young Man Accused by Children of Attempted Kidnapping.

A little girl who was very much excited ran up to Policeman Winegar at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway last evening and, pointing to a young man who was hurrying toward them, exclaimed:

"Please arrest that man. He tried to kidnap my cousin."

Winegar saw a crowd turn the corner in pursuit of the youth, and grabbed him. He walked back to 51 Columbus Avenue, where he found Reta Murphy, 10 years old, recovering from a fit. The child asserted the prisoner, who said he was Ralph Jones, a private detective of 1,541 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, had seized her in the hallway and tried to stuff a handkerchief into her mouth. She broke away and screamed, and he ran.

In Night Court Jones told Magistrate McQuade he had met the child in the hall, and she had been so frightened she fell in a fit, whereupon he left, fearing he might be accused. He had entered the hall, he said, to remove his scarf pin and tie clasp. He had spent all his money and wanted to pawn them.

The Magistrate fined him $10, which he couldn't pay, as he had not had a chance to pawn the pin.

F. C. HICKS WANTS RECOUNT.

Claims Election to Congress in the First District.

Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, L. I., Republican candidate for Congress from the First New York District in the recent election, yesterday instructed his attorney, Leander B. Faber of Jamaica, to seek a court order for a recount of the ballots in the district.

Congressman Lathrop Brown of St. James claims his re-election by one vote, as the returns indicate, but Mr. Hicks says that he himself is really four votes ahead. A long legal battle is expected.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Nellie O'Connor, a widow, was found unconscious and her seven-year-old son Maurice dead from gas yesterday in their room on the third floor of 102 East 117th Street. There was no suggestion of attempted suicide.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held here on Feb. 21 and 22, 1915.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor said yesterday that they intended to investigate the defeat of Gov. Glynn, as they were unable to understand why a candidate supported by trade unions could be so overwhelmingly defeated.

After he had failed to identify in court yesterday two men whom he had charged under oath with robbing him, Fred Riedermann, a street sweeper of 285 East 135th Street, the Bronx, was arrested on a charge of perjury.

The Western Union messenger boy who was killed Friday night by a Third Avenue elevated train at the Fourteenth Street station was identified yesterday by his father as Arthur Johnson, 15 years old, of 926 East 180th Street, the Bronx.

John McInerney, 30 years old, of 605 East Fifteenth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday as a result of injuries suffered in a fall from a fourth floor window of the house in which he lived.

John Palson of 140 Tenth Avenue was shot in the left cheek last night as he was crossing Tenth Avenue at Nineteenth Street. He did not see his assailant.

More than 900 members of the Municipal Engineering Club of New York were the guests yesterday afternoon of the Aero Club on the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field. Albert Heinrichs was the only aviator to fly.

MEXICANS BATTLE NEAR VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

Carranza Mexican Constitutionalist Agency, who now occupies the Mexican Embassy in Washington, issued tonight this statement relative to the reports that Carranza intended to order an attack on the American troops occupying Vera Cruz:

"I have been authorized by Mr. Carranza to brand as false the reports that he ordered an attack against the American troops in Vera Cruz, and that Sunday had been designated as the time for the assault.

"Mr. Carranza had manifested on many occasions, and publicly declared many times, that it is the desire of both the Mexican people and himself to maintain the friendliest relations with this country. It has always been the firm purpose of Mr. Carranza to maintain the most amicable attitude toward the American people and the American Government.

"He wishes above all else that the American troops will evacuate Vera Cruz in a peaceful and friendly manner."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 7.—A committee representing Gen. Candido Aguilar is canvassing the city asking resident merchants to sign a petition for American withdrawal, threatening punishment later if they refused. Some money is extorted by this means.

GUTIERREZ FOR CARRANZA?

Bureau Here Cites a Message Repudiating Acts of Convention.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, recently named as Provisional President of Mexico by the Aguascallentes Convention for twenty days, has sided with Venustiano Carranza, refuses the nomination, and repudiates the convention and all its acts, according to a statement given out last night by the Mexican Bureau of Information at 17 Battery Place. The bureau made public a copy of a telegram said to have been received from Gen. Gutierrez, Gen. A. I. Villareal, Col. Trevino, L. Cabrera, and Gen. Jesus Carranza.

The bureau contends that the convention was dominated by Francisco Villa and that the appointment of Gutierrez was made to force him to declare for Villa or Carranza. Gutierrez, it is alleged, has sided with Carranza. The telegram given out follows:

"The undersigned with all the energy and dignity incumbent to all good Mexicans who are Constitutionalists and who are well intentioned for peace and prosperity of Mexico desire to enter our solemn protest against all of the acts of the so-called Aguascalientes conference which is in session at the said City of Aguascalientes—the evidently illegal act of declaring themselves the sovereign power and by this means openly revolting against the First Chief in charge of the executive power, and finally bringing their deplorable conduct to a climax by naming a Provisional President, thus violating the very terms of the Plan of Guadalupe to which they had sworn fealty and obedience as soldiers.

"We protest most energetically against every act of the so-called convention, because they are all illegal, and the violent action of the delegates of the Division of the North and of the South have been and can only be considered as treasonable acts against the precepts of said Plan of Guadalupe, and we now refuse to recognize the Provisional President named by the convention, and again reaffirm our allegiance to Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in charge of the executive power in conformity with the Plan of Guadalupe."

EL PASO, Nov. 7.—Gen. Villa, in a telegram to The Associated Press from Aguascalientes yesterday, said:

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez having taken oath of office today, before the military convention assembled in this city, as Provisional President of the republic, I want it made known to the Mexican people and the world in general that I am in accord with his designation and that I will sustain him with the force of arms, because I consider him a revolutionist of a heart identical with that of the people, and that I am disposed to respect and make respected the law and to produce betterment and well being for the people of my country.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General in Charge.

BOY SHOOTS BENEFACTOR.

Jersey Farmer Gives Him a Ride and Is Repaid with Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Nov. 7.—George Filling, a well-to-do farmer of Pomona, is in the Atlantic City Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a bullet wound in the head inflicted by a boy to whom he had given a ride. Filling was returning home after selling a load of produce in Atlantic City when he overtook two boys, who asked him to let them ride with him. After they had proceeded some distance one of the boys drew a revolver and shot Filling back of the ear, the bullet going clear through his head and coming out over the eye. Robbery apparently was the motive, but as an automobile approached immediately after the shooting the boys took to their heels.

Two brothers named Hand were later arrested and locked up by District Fire Warden Job Abbot. It is said that the revolver with which the shooting was done was found on one of them.

EARTHQUAKE AT MESSINA.

Activity of Vesuvius and Etna Increases People's Alarm.

MESSINA, Oct. 7.—A severe earthquake shock which has been felt in this vicinity has caused considerable alarm among the populace, especially as it followed so closely the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius.

Fears are entertained that the new shock is but the forerunner of another period of earthquakes.

According to the registrations at the Observatory, the centre of today's earthquakes was about seventy-seven miles distant from Messina.

CATANIA, Nov. 7.—Mount Etna is again showing signs of unrest. Rumblings are heard from the interior of the volcano, accompanied by the emission of great quantities of smoke.

These phenomena are believed to be connected with the earthquake near Messina today and the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Young Huntsman Accidentally Shot.

SEA SIDE PARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—William Reed, 19 years old, is in the Spring Lake Hospital and may die as the result of being accidentally shot last night. He had been out gunning, and while beaching his boat it is believed the gun caught in a seat, releasing the hammer. The entire load of shot struck him in the left side.

HEINZE LEFT SEALED NOTE.

Sister Thinks It Contains Instructions for Care of His Son.

A careful search of the private papers of F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate, has failed to reveal thus far the existence of a will or of any memorandum containing suggestions for the disposal of his estate. His sister, Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, wife of William Medlicott Fleitmann of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, said last night:

"We have not yet found a will, but it is not certain that my brother did not make one. This cannot be finally determined until we have completed the examination of all his personal effects and private papers.

"I have found certain sealed papers addressed to me, which I have not yet had time to open. I do not think they contain a will, but rather relate to personal matters he had arranged to direct to my attention in that way. Among his effects were found also a sealed letter, directed to me, which I have not yet examined. The directions on the envelope indicate that this letter contains instructions to me for the care and education of his infant son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr. We expect to examine these papers on Monday."

Mrs. Fleitmann was appointed administratrix of the estate pending the production of a will. The court also appointed her guardian of her nephew. One of the secretaries of Mr. Heinze estimated the value of the estate at $1,500,000.

FUGITIVE TRAPPED ON FENCE

Compelled to Ask Police to Help Him Off High Perch.

Policemen who were looking for Michael B. Smith, who was accused of robbing the apartment of Meyer Eisenberg at 102 East Broadway, traced him for some distance along the street yesterday and then lost him. They found him again when Smith himself called to them from the top of a board fence thirty feet high at 90 East Broadway. How he got up there he would not tell; but having got up there was no way to get down alone, except by jumping, and Smith lost his nerve. The policemen helped him off and then arrested him.

Two silver candlesticks which Eisenberg identified were found near Smith. The prisoner said he had gone to Eisenberg's apartment to get clothing he had left there, but Magistrate Campbell held him for trial.

CHILDREN ACT A PLAY.

Orchestra of 32 Pieces Was Also Composed of Youngsters.

"A Rebel Royalist," a play of Revolutionary days in three acts, was given in the east ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon by children between 10 and 15 years old belonging to the International Art Society Juniors. The young actors were drilled by Mrs. James Ballantine of 331 West Eighty-seventh Street. They were Joseph Kantrowitz, Gordon Oppenheim, Grace Brown, Fannie Marx, Howard D. Eichler, Edward de Grandmont, Herburt Gunther, and Albert Kantrowitz.

A thirty-two-piece orchestra composed of children between 10 and 15 years belonging to the society played several pieces under the direction of Max Jacobs of 6 West Ninety-eighth Street. Dr. J. Christopher Marks is musical director of the society.

CYRIL MAUDE IS BACK.

Theatricals in England Almost at a Standstill, Actor Says.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, and his company, which is to present "Grumpy" in Boston commencing tomorrow night, arrived here yesterday on the Lapland, and will leave for Boston this morning. Mr. Maude said that the theatrical business in England was almost at a standstill as a result of the war.

"A few of the plays are making money," said Mr. Maude, "and one of them is 'Peg o' My Heart,' with Laurette Taylor as the star. Miss Taylor scored an immense personal success as Peg, and in any other season her play would have been an enormous success.

"My daughter Marjorie, who was my leading woman here last season in 'Grumpy,' has not returned with me. She has been playing in London in 'Young Wisdom,' which was seen over here first, but although the critics received the piece favorably business was not good, and I have withdrawn it.

"I dare say the American people are much concerned over the war, for I saw them today standing around in crowds reading the newspaper bulletins, but then New York seems very gay and happy as compared to London. In London, however, the people who have come over to England from France say 'You all seem very gay here,' so I suppose New York looks to me like London does to the French.

"I am 52 years of age, and England cannot use me in the army for that reason. I should like to be at the front where my brother and several cousins are fighting, but I find that I can do some good by working hard and contributing as much money as possible to the relief funds.

"Lord Kitchener, who, at the outbreak of the war, said that he believed that the terrible affair would take three years to settle, told a friend of mine just before I sailed that he honestly believed next Spring would see an end of the whole business. We can only hope that he is right."

Auto Driver Kills Youth and Runs.

The police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station are trying to establish the identity of a motor truck driver who yesterday ran down and fatally injured Harry Carlson, a clerk, 19 years old, of 238 Franklin Street, on Greenpoint Avenue. After the accident the chauffeur put on extra power and disappeared in the direction of the Borough of Queens. Carlson died later in the Eastern District Hospital of a fracture of the skull.

GETS EMBEZZLER ABROAD.

Detective Returns from England with William Chandler.

Detective George Barnitz of the Central Office returned last night on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, where he went to bring back William J. Chandler, 24 years old, who was charged with embezzlement. Until June 16 last he was a clerk in the employ of Linderman & Co., piano dealers of 142 Fifth Avenue, and disappeared with $986.

Chandler was arrested by the police of Liverpool on Sept. 14 as he was boarding a steamship for Montreal. He had been visiting his old home at Pontypridd, South Wales. When arrested the prisoner gave the detective $250 in cash, and said he had $250 more he would restore in a bank in this city.

The passengers were not aware that Chandler was a prisoner. They thought he and the detective had formed a sort of Damon and Pythias friendship.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The end of Rose Stahl's play, "A Perfect Lady," will come next Saturday night, and on the following Monday "The Big Idea" will be presented at the Hudson Theatre by Charles Gilmore under the direction of Cohen & Harris.

Lew Fields has elevated Jose Collins to stardom in the musical play "Suzi" at the Casino Theatre.

"The Ballet Girl" has been decided upon as the name for the new musical comedy in which Emma Trentini is to star. The piece opens next Wednesday night in Albany.

On Monday evening, Nov. 23, the performance of "My Lady's Dress" at the Playhouse will be for the benefit of the Little Italy Neighborhood House of Brooklyn.

Commencing next Monday night the Princess Theatre will present a complete new programme of one-act plays.

Oliver Morosco has branched out into the motion-picture business and will make film dramas of the plays he has presented on the regular stage.

A surprise party was given last night to Kenneth Douglas, leading man of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by the members of his company in the green room of the Little Theatre on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his going on the stage.

The Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of Greater New York, comprising almost every motion picture theatre in the city in conjunction with the War Children's Christmas Fund of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is national Chairman and Miss Mary Garret Hay is Secretary, will give special performances in the theatres of New York to assist in the collection of gifts for the war-stricken children of Europe.

Charles Frohman has arranged a Chicago engagement for "The Beautiful Adventure" with Ann Murdock in the principal part at the Blackstone Theatre on Nov. 30.

Established 15 Years

E. Charles

62 West 47th Street

Between 5th and 6th Avenues

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

(Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)

In order to make room for an unusually large selection of Dancing Frocks and Gowns for Evening wear,

Beginning MONDAY

We Will Close Out

The entire line of Suits, Embracing all the latest winter models,

which we are now selling from $28.50 to $32.50, $34.50 up to $38.50,

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There are suits selling elsewhere from $8.50 to $16.50, but it is well-known we do not carry suits at those prices, and can assure you this is your only chance to secure an exclusive suit really worth from $28.50 to $38.50, for only $16.50.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

YOU MAY BUY FURS

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SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

Coats made to order if we can't fit you. Gentlemen's high-grade fur-lined coats. C 121 Times.

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SALE OF FURS

Sets of Natural Blue Foxes

Regular Prices $250 to $475.

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Smart Sets

White, Dyed Blue or Taupe Fox, Skunk, Kolinsky and other Novelties

Former Prices $85 to $200.

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Fur Coats in the New Models AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

GALERIE DE LA MODE

Exclusive Ladies' Apparel

308 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 31st & 32d Streets

REMOVAL SALE

Furs of the Moment in Sets and Coats, at

One-Half Regular Prices

For Quick Clearance.

75 Evening Gowns
35 Afternoon Dresses
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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

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Important Announcement

Just Arrived from Abroad
A Notable Collection of
Evening and Dinner Gowns

In which the inimitable charm of style and the wonderful genius of the master designers of Paris are shown to the highest advantage.

Copies and adaptations as desirable as the originals will be placed on sale tomorrow at moderate prices.

29.50 to 325.00

Some of the more striking models are of broche silks, chiffon velvet and charmeuse, with trimmings of bugle and crystal beading, fishscale and metallic embroidery and fur.

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY, A SHOWING OF NEW

Covert Cloth Suits

Accurate copies of two PREMET models, in the new plain tailored modes for midwinter.

29.50 Value $37.50 **39.50** Value $47.50

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WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

CHIFFON VELVET SUITS
Included are a number of superb suits of silk plush; about 40 garments in the entire lot. **39.50**
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FANCY TRIMMED SUITS
Of imported chiffon broadcloth only; trimmed with silk velvet, military braiding and fur. **24.50**
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Correct copies of high priced models; in chiffon broadcloth and Gabardine, lined with peau de cygne and interlined and trimmed with guaranteed furs. **18.50**
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Of chiffon velvet or silk plush; many are handsomely fur trimmed; in all the desirable colorings, including the new light shades. **24.50**
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In the new loose back models, silk lined and interlined; in all the fashionable colors. **19.75**
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ZIBELINE & MIXTURE COATS
In the mixtures the popular black and white predominate; the zibelines are in all the wanted colors; handsomely tailored and lined throughout with satin. **15.00**
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By Direction of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., and W. Butler Duncan, Esq., Executors of the late

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Bronzes, Marbles, Antique and Modern Silver, China, Glass, Porcelains, Bric-a-Brac, Arms and Armor, Books, Prints and Water Colors, Draperies, Electric Light Fixtures and many other interesting Objects;

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CATALOGUES

A descriptive Catalogue, with half-tone illustrations, the edition of which will be limited, will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of One Dollar.

On the Afternoons of December 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th, Beginning Each Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock

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Mr. Clarence J. Dearden

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His Very Important Collection of Early English and American

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Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.

This Collection, One of the Most Important Ever Offered at Public Sale

Together with a large number of

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PURCHASED BY A PROMINENT NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR, NOW DECEASED, FROM

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Beginning "New Year's Day," 1915

And the Unrestricted Public Sale Will Take Place On the afternoons of January 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th

The Very Notable Collection OF ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS

Formed during the past Eight years by the well-known connoisseur

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This notable Collection, numbering over six hundred specimens, the majority of which have not heretofore been exhibited, range in origin from the Ming era products of three Centuries, by far the greater proportion being of the eighteenth century, largely of the reign of Ch'ien-lung, with a number from that of K'ang-hsi.

Some among them are marvels of beauty, others exquisite examples of the rug weaver's and designer's art, some museum pieces and many for every variety of homely use.

Mr. Clarke has bought largely and freely, seizing the opportunities of obtaining the best, and they are all here—prizes of a lifetime's prescient selection.

*** A CATALOGUE is being prepared, with full descriptions and measures and upward of 50 illustrations, including several specially prepared color prints, and will be mailed to applicants on receipt of one dollar.

Particulars will be given in future announcements of a number of

Highly Important Sales of Notable Paintings, Oriental Porcelains, Extraordinary Antique Oriental Rugs and Literary Property Already Booked for the Winter Season.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his Assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

The American Art Association, Managers

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HENGELMULLER DEFENDS AUSTRIA'S CAUSE.

Ex-Ambassador, In a Letter to Roosevelt, Blames French Hate of Germany and Russia and British Greed for the War.

Col. Roosevelt has received the following letter from an old friend, the former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, which he deems it only just to have published in connection with his own articles. Baron Hengelmuller was Austrian Ambasssdor here for many years, knows the United States well, and has a very unusual knowledge of American history. Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryce wrote two prefaces for Baron Hengelmuller's recent book, "The Life of Rakotski," the great Hungarian patriot of the beginning of the eighteenth century. Hereis his letter:

Abbazia, Sept. 25, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Our correspondence has suffered a long interruption. Your last letter was from July of last year. I do not know whether you ever received my answer by which I thanked you for your preface to my book. You were in Arizona when I wrote it and soon after your return you started for Brazil. At the occasion of your son's wedding I sent him a telegram to Madrid, but I had no chance to write to you because I had no information with regard to the length of your stay and your whereabouts in Europe.

Now I write to you at the time of a most momentous crisis in the world's history and I do so impelled by the desire to talk with you about my country's cause and to win your just and fair appreciation for the same. I wish I could address my appeal to the American people, but having no standing and no opportunity to do so, I address it to you as to one of America's most illustrious citizens with whom it has been my privilege to entertain during many years the most friendly relations.

Since the outbreak of the war our communications with America are slow and irregular. In the beginning they were nil. From the end of July to the middle of August we received neither letters, telegrams, nor papers. I suppose it was the same with you concerning direct news from us. Our adversaries had the field all for themselves and they seem to have made the most of it. To judge from what I have learned since and from what I could glean in our papers, the New York press seem to have written about us and Germany very much in the same tone and spirit as they did about you during your last Presidential campaign. I have seen it stated that The Outlook published an article in which Austria-Hungary was accused of having brought about the war through her greed of conquest and the overbearing arrogance of her behavior toward Servia. I do not know whether I cite correctly, as I have not seen the article and I am aware that you have severed your connection with The Outlook after your return from Brazil. I only mention the statement as an illustration of what I have said above, for if a review of the standing of The Outlook opens its columns to such a glaringly false accusation the daily papers have certainly not lagged behind.

It is natural that our adversaries should be anxious to win the sympathies of the American people. So are we. But it is not for this purpose that I now write to you. Sympathy is a sentiment, and as a rule not to be won by argument. What I want to discuss with you are the causes of this war and the issues at stake.

The Cause of the War.

Undoubtedly the war broke out over our conflict with Servia, but this conflict was not of our seeking. We had no wish of aggrandizement or extension of power at the expense of Servia, but Servia covets territory which belongs to us, and for years has pursued to the ends by the most nefarious and criminal means. The assassination of our heir to the crown and his consort was not an isolated fact, but only the most glaring link in a long chain of plotting and agitating against us. This attitude of Servia toward us dates back to the day when the gang of officers who murdered their own King came to power, and when it became their policy to keep a hold over their own people by exciting their ambitions against us. This policy reached its first climax when we declared the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which we had occupied and developed for thirty years. You were in office then and the events of the time are familiar to you. The crisis ended then by Servia's formal acknowledgment that our annexation violated none of her rights, and by her promise to cultivate henceforth correct and friendly relations with us. This promise was not kept. The plotting continued, lies were disseminated about a pretended oppression of our South Slav population, and associations were formed for the purpose of stirring them to discontent and if possible to treason.

Things came to a second climax with the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The plot for this crime was hatched in Servia, the bombs and revolvers for its execution were furnished there, and Servian officers instructed the murder candidates in their use. At last we could stand it no longer. What we wanted from Servia was the punishment of the plotters and accomplices and a guarantee for normal relations in the future. This was the object of our ultimatum. Servia made a show of complying with some of our demands, but in reality her answer was evasive.

These facts are proved and authenticated in the note which we sent to the powers after having presented our ultimatum in Belgrade and in the memorandum which accompanied it. I do not know whether the American papers published these documents at the time. Today they are outstripped by greater events, but for the just appreciation of our proceedings in regard to Servia they are indispensable.

In reality, however, our conflict with Servia was not the cause of the great war now raging, but only the spark which brought the overloaded powder barrel to explosion. Who talks of Servia today, and who believes that France, England, and Japan are making war on Germany and on us because of Servia? The war broke out because Russia decided to shield Servia against the consequences of her provocations and because, owing to preconcerted arrangements, the situation in Europe was such that the action of one great power was bound to bring all or nearly all the others into the field. And again those preconcerted arrangements were the outcome of a mass of pent-up passions, of hatred, envy, and jealousy, the like of which—all Hague conferences and pacific unions notwithstanding—the world has never seen before.

We were fully aware of the danger which threatened us from Russia when we formulated our demands in Belgrade. Russia's population is three times as large as ours and it was not with a light heart that our Emperor-King took his final resolution. But our national honor and our very existence as a self-respecting power were at stake. We could not hesitate. Now we are in a struggle for life or death and we mean to carry it through with full confidence in the rightfulness of our cause and in the force of our arms. In one respect events have already belied the calculations of our enemies, who counted on internal dissensions within our own borders. I am happy to say that Croatians, Slovenes, and a large majority of our own Servians are fighting in our ranks with the same valor and enthusiasm as Czechs, Rumanians, Poles, Magyars, and Germans.

But why did Russia decide to assail us? During the whole nineteenth century she has shown herself a very shifty and unreliable protectress of Servia. She made use of the smaller country when it suited her own aggressive purposes against others, and she dropped it whenever it served her ends. It was so at the time of the Turkish war of 1877 and of the Berlin Congress, and it remained so until with the advent of the present dynasty Servia offered a sure prospect of becoming and remaining a permanent tool in Russia's hands and a thorn in our flesh.

Russia is an aggressive power. For 200 years she has extended her dominions at the cost of Sweden first, of Poland and Turkey afterward. Now she thinks our turn has come. Finding us to be in the way of her ultimate aims in the Balkan Peninsula, she began to regard us as her enemy. For years the propaganda for undermining the bases of our empire has been carried on in the name of Panslavism. It seems that she judged that now the time had come to draw the consequences and to bring things to a final issue. With what result remains to be seen.

Germany Bound to Aid Austria.

By the terms of our treaty of alliance Germany was bound to come to our assistance if we were attacked by Russia. There was no secrecy about that treaty. Its text had been made public long ago, and its purely defensive character brought to the knowledge of the world. No more than we did Germany entertain hostile intentions or nourish hostile feelings against Russia. There were no clashing interests to excite the first, no historical reminiscences to justify the second. If it is otherwise in Russia, it is because her present leaders find German power in the way of their conquering aspirations against us. Germany, true to her obligations, hastened to our side when she saw us menaced, and when she declared war she did it because she had positive information that in spite of formal and solemn assurances to the contrary Russian mobilization was proceeding.

The terms of the Franco-Russian alliance have never been made public. Whether it was concluded merely for defensive or also for offensive purposes, and whether France was obliged by her treaty to draw the sword in the present case, remains therefore a matter of surmise. But there is no mystery about the feelings of France with regard to Germany and no doubt about the greed for revenge which during the last forty-four years has swayed the overwhelming majority of her people and been the dominant factor of her foreign policy. It was for this object that she entered into her alliances and agreements, and it is for this cause that she is fighting now.

It is simple hypocrisy to talk about German aggressiveness against France. France stood in no danger of being attacked by Germany if she had chosen to remain neutral in the latter's war with Russia. Asked whether she would do so she replied that her actions would be guided by her interests. The meaning of this reply was clear, and left Germany no choice. The formal declaration of war became then a mere matter of political and military convenience and has no bearing on the moral issue of the case.

But why has England plunged into this war? Officially and to the world at large she has explained her resolution by Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, and in the royal message to Parliament it was solemnly declared that England could not stand by and passively tolerate such a breach of international law and obligations.

No Austrian can read this declaration otherwise than with a mournful smile. Its futility has been exposed by the question which Englishmen of standing and renown have put to their Government, viz., whether they would equally have declared war on France if that violation of neutrality had first come from her side. In face of this question having remained unanswered, and in face of what has come to light since about French preparations in Belgium, there is no need to expatiate on this subject. All that there is to be said about it has been said by the German Chancellor in open session of the Reichstag, and all that may be added is the remark that, considering England's history and what she did before Copenhagen in 1807, she of all nations should be the last to put on airs of moral indignation over the application of the principle that in time of war "salus reipublicae suprema lex est."

Jealousy Led England to Fight.

The existence of a convention binding England to France in case of war has—as far as I know—never been admitted officially by England. As I see now from manifestations of Englishmen disapproving of their country's participation in the war, the belief exists nevertheless that such a convention had been concluded. But whether England's declaration of war was the consequence of previously entered obligations or the outcome of present free initiative, the main fact remains that in the last resort it sprang from jealousy of Germany's growing sea power and commercial prosperity. This feeling was the dominant factor in English foreign policy just as greed for revenge was in France. It was the propelling power for the agreements which England has made and for others which she endeavored but did not succeed in bringing about.

England claims the dominion over the seas as her native right, and, what is more, she holds it. Her title is no better and no worse than that of the Romans when they conquered the world or of the Turkish Sultans in the days of their power. Like them, she has succeeded in making good her claim. For three centuries the nations of Continental Europe have been hating, fighting, and devastating each other for the sake of strips of frontier land and a shadowy balance of power. These centuries were England's opportunity, and she has made the most of it. That she should mean to keep what she has and hold to her maritime supremacy as to the apple of her eye is natural. Whether it is for the benefit of mankind that it should be so and whether the world in general would not be better off if there existed a balance of power on sea as well as on land does not enter into the present discussion. What is more to the purpose is that in reality England's sea power stood in no danger at all. To any thinking and fair-minded observer it must be clear that Germany, hemmed in by hostile neighbors in the east and west, and obliged, therefore, to keep up her armaments on land, would not have been able to threaten England's maritime superiority for generations to come. If the issue has been thrown into the balance it has been done so by England's own doing.

But it is not only the nascent German Navy that excited the distrust and envy of England. German colonies and every trading German vessel seem equally to have become thorns in English eyes. The wish to sweep those vessels from off the seas, to destroy all German ports, in one word, to down Germany, has long been nourished and lately openly avowed in England. Norman Angell's theories about the great illusion of the profitability of modern warfare seem to have made mighty small impression on his countrymen.

Russian lust of conquest. French greed of revenge, and English envy were the forces at work in the European powder magazine. The Servian spark ignited it, but the explosion was bound to come sooner or later. What alone could have stopped it would have been England's stepping out of the conspiracy. That she did not do so, in fact became its really directing power, will forever remain a blot on her history.

About Japan's motives and methods I do not think it necessary to write. American public opinion will hardly need any enlightenment on this subject. America forced Japan out of the isolation in which she had lived during centuries. I hope the day may not come when she will wish that she had not done so.

The issues of the war stand in relation to its causes and the same attempts have been made to distort and falsify them in the eyes of the American public. I have seen it stated in a New York paper that this war is a fight between civilization and barbarism and I have seen a member of the present English Cabinet quoted as having said that the issue was one between militarism and freedom, civilization and freedom standing, of course, in both cases on the side of our enemies.

Not a War for Civilization.

More idiotic rot—excuse the expression—I have never read in my life. What has civilization to do with Servia's murderous plotting against us? What with Russia's desire to shield her from the consequences of her aggressions and to demonstrate to the world that we are of no account in the Balkans and to establish her own—more or less veiled—protectorate there? And if the case of civilization is advanced by Japan's ousting Germany from Kiao-Chau, why should it not be equally furthered if Japan did the same to England in Hongkong, Singapore, or, if the opportunity offered, in India itself? And a person must be indeed at his wits' end for arguments to proclaim Russia as a standard bearer of freedom in her war against us. Compare her treatment of Poles, Finns, Ukrainanians (small Russians) and Hebrews with the freedom which the different nationalities enjoy in our empire! And England herself. Is it for freedom's sake that she holds Gibraltar and that she subjugated the Boers?

No! Civilization and freedom have nothing to do with the issues at stake now, least of all in the sense that our enemies have drawn the sword for their cause. It is a war for conquest and supremacy stirred up by all the hateful passions in human nature, fully as much as any war that has ever been waged before. But we did not stir it up. We are fighting for our existence, right and justice are on our side, and so we trust will victory be.

The causes of the war are clear. To make its issues still clearer, imagine for a moment and merely for argument's sake the consequences of our adversaries being successful. Russia, England, and Japan would remain masters of the field. Is this a consummation any thinking American can wish for?

These are the considerations I wished to lay before you and I ask your assistance to bring them before the American people. I ask for no reply, no manifestation of feelings or opinion from you. What I ask you is to publish this letter as an open letter addressed by me to you signed with my full name. How to do this I leave entirely to you. It goes without saying that your private reply, if you favor me with one, will be treated as such.

Hoping to meet you in better times and sending our kindest regards to Mrs. Roosevelt, believe me, yours most sincerely,

BARON L. HENGELMULLER.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Notice.—A member of the force who has been injured or, temporarily disabled, and believes that he is entitled to full pay because such disability was incurred in the performance of police duty, shall immediately forward, through official channels, an application therefor. If the disability is of such a nature that he cannot himself make the application his commanding officer shall include in the report, regularly forwarded in compliance with Paragraph 697, a statement as to whether or not, in his opinion, the officer is entitled to full pay.

Transfers, patrolmen, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 6: Samuel S. Fuchs, 167 to 13 Prect; to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 8, 1914: John T. McCarthy, 278 to 2, as operator of motor patrol.

Temporary assignments: Inspector John Daly, 8 Insp. Dist., as Borough Insp., B'klyn and Queens, in addition to his own, for 3 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; Lieuts. John McMullen, 35 Prect., to Det Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 10; Charles F. Farley, 28, to 33 Prect., for 30 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 9. Sergt. James F. McGrath, 81, to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 10.

Patrol. A. T. F. Browne, 23, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs as chauffeur of motor truck, for 11 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 16; D. J. Collins, 28, to Det. Bureau for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 9; C. P. Lander, 162, to Det. Bureau for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 10.

To Det. Bureau from commands indicated for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 10: Louis Barbieri, 10; David Gordon, 18; Richard Golding, 37; Harry Morton, 152; Charles E. Savage, 162; John L. Dawson, C. O.

Assignments discontinued: Joseph A. Brady, 2, as operator of motor patrol wagon, from 4 P. M. Nov. 8; John F. Benner, 12, to Det. Bureau, from 8 A. M. Nov. 10.

Leaves of absence with pay: Borough Inspector James E. Dillon, B'klyn and Queens, for 3 days, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 12, (deducted from vacation.) Without pay: Patrol. James Regan, 4, and Albert von Frank, 63, for 1 day.

Fined: Lieut. Thomas M. Hughes, 147, improper patrol, smoking; ½ day. Patrol. Franklin J. Oliver, 38, absent from post; 4 days. John McLaughlin, 58, absent from post; 4 days. William J. Kennedy, 62, absence from residence while on sick report, intoxicated; 15 days. Arnold W. Koster, 62, absent from post; 3 days. Charles L. Link, 62, allowed prisoner to escape; 2 days. William D. Lander, 68, absent from reserve; 5 days. Frank Anderson, 68, improper patrol; 1 day. Samuel E. Blythe, 145, (2 charges,) false statement, 25 days; failed to make false statement, 25 days; failed to make entry, failed to deliver property to desk officer; 5 days. Timothy Daly, 145, (2 charges,) improper patrol, failed to be properly relieved, failed to attend, 2 days; absent from post, failed to obtain permission; 3 days. Thomas Paynter, 149, improper patrol; 1 day. William J. Lawlor, 150, failed to signal; ½ day. Patrick J. Walsh, 152, improper patrol; 2 days. William J. Butler, 152, absent from post; 2 days. John Stossell, 165, sitting; 2 days. John C. Lazenby, 276, failed to be properly relieved; 2 days. Joseph E. Allen, 276, failed to be properly relieved; 2 days. Richard Dillon, 279, absent from post; 5 days. Joseph E. Byrd, 281, failed to report promptly; ½ day. Prob. Patrol. Daniel Curtin, 43, absent from post; 4 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol, Emanuel Zwerling, 15, conversation, &c.; James P. Le Strange, 17, late in relieving; Frederick W. Young, 21, smoking; Edward W. Weissner, 29, absent from post; Kyrie D. Clemens, 36, failed to make proper investigation; Charles Hartwig, 37, absent from school crossing; Frederick L. Siems, 38, failed to take proper police action; John S. Bennett, 38, absent from post; Frederick Beers, 39, absent from post; Robert J. Scanlon, 43, absent from school crossing.

Relieved from suspension: Mounted Patrol. Alexis Kleinmeier, 65, to take effect 1 P. M. Nov. 6.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. William J. Henry, 7, to take effect 12 P. M. Nov. 6.

Dismissed from the force: Patrol. Victor E. Duhamel, 152; conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of the rules, abstracted money from purse of woman, failed to make report.

Appointed special patrol.: Charles Cass, with Finance Dept.; Joseph M. Hayden, with Street Cleaning Dept.; Andrew Jacobs, with B'klyn Public Library.

Fire Department.

Appointed fourth grade firemen: Richard J. Hanley, Eng. 29; Alex. F. Godsman, Eng. 33.

Penalties imposed: John D. Leamy, Eng. 39, Disobedience of orders; reprimanded. (2) Absence without leave, Recreation leaves withheld for 12 days: Frederick W. Green, H. & L. 1. Absence without leave; sentence suspended, and ordered before medical officers for examination; John E. Matthies, H. & L. 15. Violation of Section 107. Leaves withheld for 12 days: Lieut. Wallace R. Pelham, H. & L. 15. Absence without leave; fined 10 days' pay. Violation of Section 107; fined 10 days' pay; Dennis J. Cronin, H. & L. 15. Neglect of duty; reprimanded.; Maxime J. Bayard, H. & L. 30. Absence without leave. Leaves withheld for 12 days. Disrespect to superior officer; reprimanded; Charles M. Ingram, Eng. 1. Violation of Section 103. Leaves withheld for 12 days. Thomas J. Finnegan, H. & L. 5. Absence without leave. Leaves withheld for 17 days. Martin J. Gleason, H. & L. 10. Absence without leave; reprimanded; Daniel J. Hanley, H. & L. 10. Absence without leave. Leaves withheld for 12 days. John H. Matthies, H. & L. 15. Absence without leave; reprimanded. Alfred V. Hennerty, H. & L. 15. Neglect of duty. Leaves withheld for 7 days.

Lieut. Wallace R. Pelham, H. and L. 15, violation of Section 103, 10 days' pay, neglect of duty, 10 days' pay, and ordered transferred. Francis X. Shields, H. & L. 21, absence without leave, leaves withheld for 12 days; disobedience of orders, leaves withheld for 14 days. Jeremiah T. Flynn, H. and L. 43, violation of General Order No. 53, reprimanded.

Charges dismissed: John P. McNamee, Eng. 10, reckless driving; John H. Matthies, H. and L. 15, being under the influence of drink, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, disrespectful language; Thomas H. Norton, H. and L. 43, violation of General Order No. 53.

W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Comr., is hereby designated to hold all trials in the Bronx and Richmond until further orders.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 8, 1914: Lieuts. Wallace R. Pelham, H. and L. 15, to Eng. 157, and Charles M. Lauth, H. and L. 76, to H. and L. 15.

BIG STOCK YARDS FIRE.

Thirty Acres of Pens Destroyed by Blaze in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—A fire that burned fiercely for several hours early today in the Kansas City stock yards destroyed thirty acres of pens, covering one-third of the cattle section of the yards. The loss, at first estimated at $750,000, was a little more than $125,000, according to stock yards officials.

Several men were slightly injured. Whether any cattle perished in the flames was not known. Officials said they believed all had been removed.

The loss to the yards will result in only temporary inconvenience, it was said today. Stock receipts are normally light at this time of the year, and while the business here has been greatly increased by reason of the closing of the Eastern stock yards on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among the cattle in several States, all shipments would be taken care of, it was announced. Work was commenced at once on temporary pens to take the place of those burned.

It was believed a cigar stub thrown in hay started the fire.

BEAT AND ROB SAMARITAN.

Beggars Turn Upon Man Who Had Bought Them a Hot Meal.

Charles Bunker, an engineer, was going home to 160 East Sixty-eighth Street early yesterday morning when two men asked him for the price of a cup of coffee.

It was cold and Bunker was shivering, so he took them into a restaurant and bought them each a meal. Then he walked with them as far as Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street and was about to bid them good night when his guests gave him a beating and took $70 from his pockets.

Bunker told the police, who later arrested Michael Callahan, 35 years old, of 533 East Eighty-eighth Street, on whom it is said the money was found. Magistrate Breen held him for examination on Monday.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Navigator, at Cadiz, Nov. 6.
SS Bristol City, at Bristol, Nov. 7.
SS Rosheim, at Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
SS Stella, at Copenhagen, Nov. 5.

Sailed.

SS Mont Cervin, from Marseilles, Nov. 6.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.

Passed.

SS Splendor, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Idaho, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Scilly.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 261 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 159 miles N. W. of Portugas at noon.
SS Alabama, Tampico to New York, was 300 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 371 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, San Juan to New York, was 492 miles S. at noon.
SS Henry T. Scott, San Francisco to New York, was 340 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, passed Alligator Reef at 6:15 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.
SS Seguranca, Havana to New York, was 276 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 396 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 492 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tivives, Limon to New York, was 494 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 82 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Relay, Galveston to New York, was 310 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 774 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Winber, Bellingham to New York, was 2,642 miles S. of San Pedro at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Edgar D. Vance, San Francisco to New York, was 548 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 60 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 8 P. M. 6th.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Married.

GOLDNER—DONOHUE.—Miss Anna Donohue of Central Park West and Mr. Frederick Goldner of 143 West 44th St.

Died.

BRITT.—Members of the Wyandot Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother member, J. Gabriel Britt, from his late residence, 453 East 57th St., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 9:30 A. M.

GROSSMAN.—Aaron, beloved son of Katie and the late Max Grossman, residence 400 Home St., on Nov. 7. Funeral services private.

KEYES.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, 1914, at her residence, 600 West 138th St., Ann, widow of Richard Keyes and mother of Margaret Keyes, Mrs. Joseph McCloskey, and Mrs. Charles J. Nasmyth. Funeral services and interment in Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, the 11th inst.

KILLIAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, 1914, Bernard Doran Killian, in his 78th year. Funeral from his late residence, 426 East 16th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn. Thence to the Church of Holy Innocence, Beverly Road and 16th St., Flatbush, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery, Staten Island. St. Louis papers please copy.

KING.—Nancy Maria, (McFarland,) widow of Rev. Dr. James Marcus King and beloved mother of Clarke B. and Arthur M. King, on Nov. 6, 1914, at Cambridge, N. Y., in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cambridge, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment immediately following.

LEEDS.—On Nov. 6, at Atlantic City, Charles H. Leeds of Stamford, Conn., in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at Woodlawn Station Chapel Monday, Nov. 9, on arrival of trains leaving Grand Central Station (Harlem Division) at 2:30 P. M. and Stamford, Conn., 1:46 P. M.

LITTLEJOHN.—On Nov. 7, at Elmhurst, N. Y., after a short illness, Sara, beloved daughter of Sarah Littlejohn. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 89 Forley St., the Elmhurst, N. Y., on Monday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment on Tuesday at convenience of family.

RING.—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 7, 1914, George William Ring, in his 78d year. Funeral private.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

218T, 224 WEST.—Married couple, all ladies; sunny living room and bedroom, modern elevator house; breakfast or kitchen privileges; phone Chelsea 1182. References. Hand.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, large closet, bath, $4; telephone.

57TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive suite, sitting, bedroom, and bath; open fireplace in sitting room; references. 4 E.

71ST, 230 WEST.—Large front room, also suite adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Bright, cheerful front room, with dressing room, for one or two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Light, sunny, well-furnished rooms, high-class apartment. Apt. 7 N. Riverside 7140.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 39.—Large room, desirable for two persons; single, $2.50; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room, private bath, $7; others, $3 to $5.

Country Board

Twenty cents a line.

Long Island.

PRIVATE family having comfortable home, convenient trolley and station, Flushing, L. I., would rent two large, well-furnished rooms; excellent cooking; references required. T 101 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

NEW DEPARTURE—MOVIES.
Parties with good connections have unexcelled opportunity for moderate capital. T 102 Times.

Manufacturer desires party having $10,000 to invest with services. S 181 Times.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The absence of rain under the conditions which prevail along the Northern border is the prominent feature of Saturday weather. Maximum temperatures that have equaled the previous high record were registered Friday in the Missouri Valley and on Saturday in the Ohio Valley.

A depression that is proceeding eastward over the Province of Ontario will cause some cloudiness and possibly sprinkles of rain in New England and along the lower lakes; elsewhere fair weather will continue.

It will be colder in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake regions, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys Monday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes and along the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong southwest Sunday and Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Sunday, preceded by local rains. Monday, fair.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, cooler Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	47	40	4 P. M.	59	49
6 A. M.	47	40	6 P. M.	54	49
9 A. M.	53	45	9 P. M.	53	50
12 M.	62	50	11 P. M.	54	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44, at 5 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature 51 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 39 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:05—110 2 Av.; G. J. Schneider	$250
3:45—951 Forest Av.; Bond Brothers	Slight
7:00—1-23 E. 134 St.; A. Napoleon	$2,500
11:40—58 Varick St.; Consol. Gas Co.	$10
11:45—234 E. 50 St.; not given	Slight
12:00—1,134 St. Nicholas Av.; J. A. Zidon.	Slight
P.M.	
12:40—29 W. 187 St.; P. Mascola	Slight
3:05—2,962 3 Av.; not given	$5
4:40—185 10 Av.; Jacob Atiel	Slight
4:40—346-348 Front St.; Murphy Cooperage Co.	Slight
5:40—Speedway and Sherman Creek; the City	Slight
5:45—184 Allen St.; Yetta Greene	Slight
6:35—480 Broome St.; Miller & Sons	$5,000
9:30—64 E. 100 St.; Hyman & Davis	Slight

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	1,295	7 5-16c
Galveston	647	7 7-16c
Mobile	....	7¼c
Savannah	2,414	7⅛c
Charleston	....	7⅛c
Wilmington	....	7⅛c
Norfolk	276	7⅛c
Memphis	2,900	7 5-16c
Augusta	1,602	7 5-16c
Houston	6,147	7 9-16c
Dallas	9,671	7c

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun., except rain on the e. coast. Mon., fair; moderate e. to n. e. winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon., colder Mon. in n. w.; light s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sun., colder in n. Mon., cloudy, possibly rain in n.

Utah—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair and cooler Sun. Mon., fair.

Ark.—Cloudy Sun., probably rain and colder, Mon. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain in w., fair in e. Sun. Mon., fair.

Ohio—Fair and colder Sun. Mon., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun., except rain in extreme s.; colder, Mon., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair, cooler Sun. Mon., fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, colder Sun. Mon., fair; moderate w. and n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun., probably light rain or snow along Lake Superior, Mon., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.; light w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Sun. Mon., fair.

Neb.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.

Kan.—Fair Sun., except possibly rain in extreme s. Mon., fair.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

85TH, 9 EAST.—Desirable large room; southern exposure; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 436.—Third-floor front alcove room; large closets; well-kept house; accommodate table boarders; reference.

72D, 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

BROADWAY.—Connecting rooms, southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Janzen, 245 West 104th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Instruction. Thirty cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Complete courses. Individual instruction. 30 driving lessons, repairing; license guaranteed and positions furnished through State Chauffeur Employment Agency. NEW-WAY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 870 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN; 6 years' experience; best references; Address Box 624, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) all-around handy, experienced butler; first-class reference; wife first-class laundress; fancy wash; home or by day. Erskine, 26 W. 99th.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT; experienced steam elevator work. Charles Koehler, 2,333 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1347 J Bushwick.

JAPANESE.—Experienced, useful houseman; willing houseworker; city; best references. Inoue, 798 Lexington.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TEACHER desires permanent engagement; fluent French, Italian, German; European experience; excellent references. 30 West 61st St. Columbus 9374.

WAITRESS, &c.—Competent waitress or chambermaid; personal city references; small private family. Carroll, 409 East 69th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

53th St., 220 WEST.—Three large, light studio rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class apartment; beautiful view of Park; open fire, steam heat; kitchenette; maid if desired; best references. Telephone Col. 511.

A family leaving city will rent apartment from November to May; 4 front, sunshine-flooded rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping. 609 West 114th, Apt. 61.

45 West 11th.—High-class, light apartment, 4 rooms, bath; elevator; $75.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Two gentlemen desire furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, between 42d and 72d St. T 100 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

Attractive parlor floor studio, living rooms; electricity; $95 monthly. 40 West 36th.

East Side.

185 LEXINGTON AV., (32D.)—SPLENDID APARTMENTS, TWO, THREE, FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, BATH; REASONABLE.

GRADE A
HOME MILK
RAW

averages less bacteria then even the Certified Milk Standard permits as safe. This because we require our farmers to supply us with milk that averages as good or better than the Certified Standard.

Physicians will tell you there is more nutrition in pure raw milk than in any meat you can buy, whatever the price you pay.

And there is no safer or more nutritious milk than GRADE A HOMER MILK—RAW. It costs less than the average Certified milk and infinitely less than meat.

Is there any reason why you should not have it?

11 cts. PER QUART

Twice a Day, Deliveries

Phone Bryant 1547

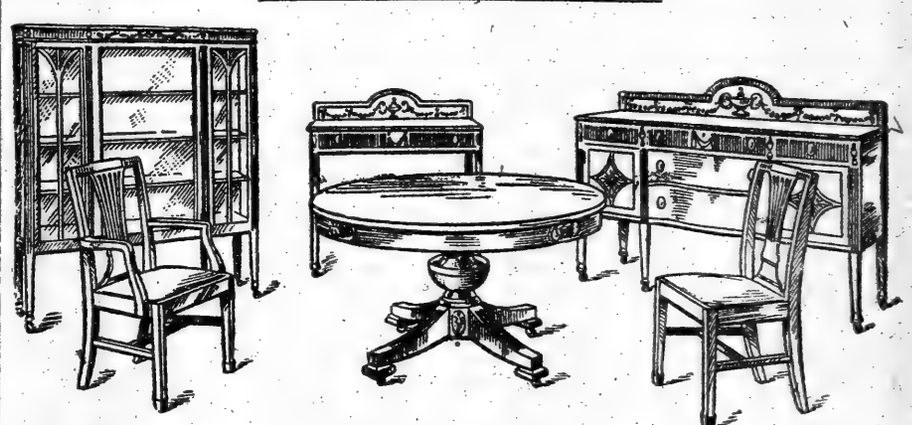
James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Extraordinary Values

Commencing Monday, November 9th

DINING ROOM FURNITURE



Adam Model, as Illustrated

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated,—made of selected Solid Mahogany especially for James McCreery & Co. The Extension Table is 54 in. in diameter,—extending to eight feet. Chair seats upholstered in Haircloth. **395.00**
regularly 500.00

Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; finished in dull Mahogany. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; inlaid with Satinwood. regularly 450.00, **365.00**

Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; inlaid with narrow line Satinwood. **250.00**
regularly 325.00

Ten-piece Suite,—Adam model; made especially for James McCreery & Co. of the finest selected Mahogany. regularly 375.00, **295.00**

BRASS B

Tuesday, November 10th
Last Day on Which Deposits Made
Will Be Credited with 4% Interest
From November 1st.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers.
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.) Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

A Tea Room Luncheon
Is a treat to look forward to after a busy morning's shopping.
Do you know about the delicious Special Breakfast at 50c served from 8 o'clock on?
Eighth Floor

A Revelation--- That Will Again Prove the Power of the GIMBEL Blouse Shop

1200 Crepe de Chine Blouses at $2, $2.95, $3.95

Days, and not merely hours, of painstaking planning and examining were spent by our Blouse Chief in preparing this event. Materials received first consideration, for we insisted that they should be the best. The styles selected were the best that Paris has sent us. The buttons and every detail of the trimmings had to measure up to our high standard.

White and Flesh Color in both the Dressy and Tailleur models. Altogether 12 styles, including one with cape and sleeves of transparent shadow lace.
Third Floor

Semi-Annual Disposal of Women's Tailleur and Sport Hats from

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY

Balch, Price & Co.

The Famous Hatters who supply the specialty shops of Fifth Avenue and GIMBELS.

At $3
Regular Prices—$6 & More

Hats of fine Austrian Velours, French Felt and genuine Lyons Velvet—in the newest styles, with soft, stiff and telescope crowns. Trimmed with bands, bows and cocards of silk.

White	Tan	Green
Black	Brown	Navy

Third Floor

2,000 Yds. $2.50 Imported Broadcloth $1.65 Yd.

Shown in those wanted shades of dark green and dark brown, also dark navy blue and many more colors and black. Finished with a deep, rich lustre that only a fabric of unquestioned quality can attain. Sponged and shrunk.

$4 Black Broadcloth, $3 Yard
An imported, 54-inch fabric, sponged, shrunk and spotproof; medium weight.

$1.25 All-wool French Serge, 85c Yard
The latest arrival from abroad, showing the new shades of brown, green, taupe, cadet, navy blue, and also black. A quality hard to duplicate at this price or considerably more.

$7 to $8 Black Broadtail Caracul and Baby Lambs Cloth, $5 Yard
In deep, brilliant black; several weights and designs, suitable for both suits and coats. All imported from abroad.
Second Floor

Sale Of "Harvard Mills" Underwear for Women

(GIMBEL BROTHERS, Sole Distributors for New York.)

"Harvard Mills" Week is planned for two reasons:

First, to give to the thousands of women in and about New York, who know this finely finished, perfectly fitting, and most serviceable underwear, the opportunity to buy a favorite style at a welcome saving.

Second, to increase largely the number of friends of Harvard Mills Underwear.

For this reason we offer FOR THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 9th to 14th ONLY

4200 Pieces of Vest, Drawers and Tights
2400 Union Suits of All Styles
all of the famous

"Harvard Mills" No. 806

made of the finest American bleached white combed cotton, of seasonable weight, and adapted to the present styles of dress. These special prices:

Vests, Drawers and Tights, all shapes, 35c; regularly 50c.
Extra sizes at 50c, regularly 75c.
Union Suits at 75c, regularly $1.
Extra sizes at $1, regularly $1.35.

All these garments are made with the new flap lock seam—a remarkable improvement in underwear.
Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. Main Floor

Dress Trimmings

30c for yard Rosebud Trimming; a variety of colors and styles. Regularly 40c to 75c.

25c for Shoulder or Boutonniere Bouquet. Regularly 40c.
Main Floor

A Never-Equaled Sale of

New **INNOVATION** TRADE MARK *Genuine*

Wardrobe and Special Purpose Trunks

Made for Europe; Re-shipped from London to New York; Now offered by GIMBELS only at the LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED for Genuine INNOVATION Trunks!

This is the history of, and the reason for, this most extraordinary event:

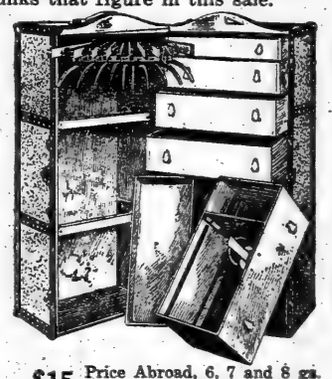
Foreseeing a greatly increased demand abroad for their world-famous trunks, the INNOVATION Company newly made up and shipped to London the huge number of trunks that figure in this sale.

$10 Price Abroad, £5.15.0. Equal to $28.

They arrived there just after war was declared, and were as quickly shipped back to New York, without ever being taken out of their wrappings; for the English warehouses of the Innovation Ingenuities, Ltd., were turned into commissariat depots; the Continental warehouses into hospitals.

Since GIMBEL BROTHERS are acknowledged by the Innovation Company to be, by all means, the largest individual privileged distributors of INNOVATION products in the world, outside of the Innovation stores themselves, the enormous quantity was offered first to us.

We took it, for CASH, having first taken the trunks out of their original cartons, thoroughly examined them, and passed them as perfect. They are in the latest styles and intended by the Innovation Company for their most discriminating European trade; 1,568 Trunks all told, or



$15 Price Abroad, 6, 7 and 8 gs. Equal to $30 to $40.

$55,073 Worth to be Sold for $29,411

The values quoted are the absolutely fixed European prices for these trunks—hence the savings are actual. To begin with—for the first time ever quoted:

INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, at $10

Price Abroad, £5.15.0, Equal to $28

The new "Gazelle" model; already a great favorite—4 hangers; 41 in. high; canvas covered. One less drawer than full-sized Innovation Wardrobe Trunks. Ideal for week-end and steamer trips, and especially for boys and girls going to preparatory and boarding schools. Also—
"Gazelle" Wardrobe Trunks, Grades 5 and 7, at $20. Price abroad, £9.9.0 and £10.10.0, equal to $45 and $50.

INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, at $15

Price Abroad, 6, 7 and 8 guineas ($30, $35 & $40, According to Size)

Lowest price for which these splendid Grade 1 Trunks have ever been sold. Canvas covered; in Petite, Demi and Full sizes.

Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Grade 3, at $25. Price abroad, £9.0.0, £10.0.0 and £11.0.0, equal to $45 to $55.

INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, at $32.50

Price Abroad, £11.11.0 to £15.15.0, equal to $55 to $75 (Grade 5)
Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Grades 6 and 7, at $40. Price abroad, £15.0.0 to £19.0.0, equal to $75 to $95.

$10 Price Abroad, £4.10.0 to £5.15.0, equal to $22.50 to $30.

INNOVATION Shoe Trunks at $7.50

Prices Abroad, 4, 5 and 6 Guineas, $20 to $25

One of the greatest luxuries of traveling; holding from 14 to 16 pairs of shoes; 21 and 32 in. long; splendid shoe closets when at home.

Innovation Shoe Trunks at $10.
Price abroad, £6.6.0, equal to $30.

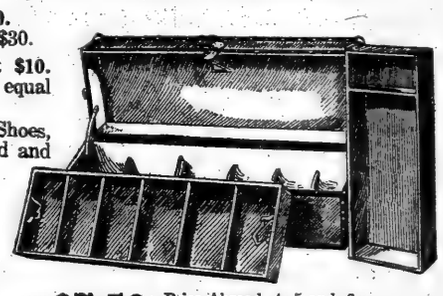
Innovation Combination Trunks at $10.
Prices abroad, £4.10.0 to £5.15.0, equal to $22.50 to $30.

For hats and Shoes, Waists and Shoes, etc.; black enamel or canvas-covered and bound with fibre.

Innovation Hat and Shoe Trunks at $15.
Price abroad, £8.10.0, equal to $45.

Innovation Shirt Trunks (5 only) at $12.50.
Price abroad, £7.0.0, equal to $35.

Innovation Combination Trunks at $15.
Prices abroad, £6.10.0 to £12.12.0, equal to $32.50 to $62.50.



$7.50 Price Abroad, 4, 5 and 6 gs., equal to $20 to $25.

INNOVATION Steamer Trunks at $8.50

Prices Abroad, £3 to £5—equal to $15 to $25.
Splendid travelers; sizes 28 to 44 in.; canvas covered and fibre bound.

INNOVATION Dress Trunks at $10

Prices Abroad, £5 15s to £7—$27.50 to $35.
Style 7, canvas covered and fibre bound; most conveniently appointed; sizes 34 to 42 in.

INNOVATION Steamer Trunks at $12.50

Prices Abroad, £5 to £7 12s—equal to $25 to $35.
Corrugated, fibre covered; lengths, 28 to 44 in.; highest grade.

1,000 Feet of Aisle Space Devoted to the Sale on the Main and Fifth Floors and in the Subway Store.

We realize that this event will outrank all of our previous tremendously successful Innovation Sales in the public interest it will arouse; and that it will be the most extraordinary Sale of Trunks in history.

Great as the quantity is, many styles of which lots are limited will undoubtedly be sold out on the first day, especially among the very desirable Hat, Shoe, Steamer and Small Wardrobe Trunks, which have never been sold at anything like these low prices. Early attendance is therefore highly desirable.

Record-Breaking Sale of Utica Bedmuslins and Timely Bedcoverings at Season's Lowest Prices

Great initiative was exerted in planning this event months ago, when the wholesale market was free from any disturbing elements. The result of our advance orders is that now we are able to sell AT LAST YEAR'S LOW PRICES.

Provident housekeepers generally, hotel, boarding house and institution managers cannot afford to miss the savings, whether on an inexpensive Pillow Case at 16c or on a fine Imported Blanket at $15.

Additional Space on Main Aisle, Main Floor and Second Floor

Utica Bleached Sheets—Size Before Hemming

Size	Reg.	Now	Size	Reg.	Now
54x90 in.	80c	55c	72x108 in.	$1.10	85c
63x90 in.	85c	60c	81x 90 in.	95c	70c
63x99 in.	95c	70c	81x 99 in.	$1.05	80c
72x90 in.	85c	65c	90x 99 in.	$1.15	90c
72x99 in.	$1	75c	90x108 in.	$1.25	$1

Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

Size	Reg.	Now
42x36 in.	20c	16c
45x36 in.	22c	18c
45x38½ in.	25c	20c
50x38½ in.	28c	22c

50c Embroidered Initial Pillow Cases, 32c each
45x36 in.; made of a standard grade bleached muslin; scalloped in initialed daytime and open-work eyelet pillow cases.

$2.85 New Satin-Finish White Bedspreads, $1.75
Only 500; full size; hemmed and ready for use. The same, daintily scalloped and with cut-out corners; regularly $3.25, at $2.

50 $15 to $20 Imported All-Wool Colored Blankets, $10 each
A special lot imported from Austria early this season; plain and dainty combination of colors; for three-quarter and full-size beds.

75 $22.50 to $27.50 Fine Imported All-Wool Blankets, $15 each
The best blanket offer ever made. Imported from Austria; in light pink, blue, yellow, green and lavender; for three-quarter and full-size beds. Some slightly soiled from displaying.

$6.25 to $6.75 White Woolen Blankets, $5 Pair
300 pairs; a family blanket specially warm; in sizes 70x90 and 72x90 inches.

All-Wool Plaid Blankets
60x80 or 68x80 inches—regularly $6.25, at $5 pair.
70x80 inches—regularly $8, at $6.50 pair
72x84 inches—regularly $9, at $7.50 pair

$4 to $4.50 White Woolen Blankets, $3 Pair.
500 pairs; warm and serviceable; white mohair or wide colored silk binding; 66x80 inches.

White Heavy Woolen Blankets—Extra Sizes
72x90 inches—regularly $8, at $6.50 pair
76x90 inches—regularly $9, at $7.50 pair
80x90 inches—regularly $12, at $10.00 pair

Single Bed Sizes
60x80 inches—regularly $5.00, at $4.00 pair
60x80 inches—regularly $6.25, at $5.00 pair
60x90 inches—regularly $8.00, at $6.50 pair

$5 Indian Blankets, $3.75 each
All cotton, but are exact copies of the all-wool Navajo Blankets; bound all around; 66x80 inches.

$10 to $12.50 Satin-Covered Comfortables, $7.50 each
Just 125. Pure lamb's wool filling; prettily figured satin covering; plain satin border to match; all the new colors. Full size.

$18 to $22.50 Satin and Silk Comfortables, $12.50 each
100—A large mill's sample line. Pure down and lamb's wool filling; covered with a fine grade pure silk or satin. Full size.

$3.50 Silk-Mull Comfortables, $2.75
500 all told; new floral effects, in pink, blue, yellow and lavender; plain borders to match; fluffy white cotton filling; full size.

$7.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $6
150 of them, covered with American sateen; in light, medium and dark grounds; full size.

$6.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $5
150; filled with pure lamb's wool and covered with silk mull, in all the wanted colorings; plain border; full size.
Main and Second Floors

Framed Pictures In Popular Styles

This is the second lot of these pictures that we have received; the first sold out in an amazingly short time. Famous subjects, artistically framed and finished, at wonderfully low prices.

60c Sepia Prints with Handsome Oak Frames, 35c
75c to $1 Pictures, 50c
Mezzotypes, Carbonettes and Old Master reproductions; framed in many styles.

$1.75 and $2 Pictures, $1
Hand colored Sepia Prints, Mezzotypes, etc., in both close frames and mat-surrounded styles. Antique frames with ornamental corners, some with festoons; sizes 12x16 in. and 16x20 in.; ten different styles.
Sixth Floor

$5,000 Worth of Silver Gift Pieces

They are precisely the articles in sterling silver that you like to send as wedding gifts or save for Christmas presents. This is a beautiful showing of them, and the best part of it is that all are much below usual prices.

Designs are new and charming—the silver comes from several of the best makers eager to sell us their goods. Most of them are in handsome brocaded gift cases. You will find:

Bread Trays, $12.75 to $21.
Compotes, $15 to $21.75.
Bonbon Baskets, $4.25 to $9.50.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, cut glass, silver tops, 65c.
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, $24.50 and $30.
Sandwich Trays, $17.25 to $20.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.75 to $9.
Jam Jars, $2.25 to $3.
Child's Cups, $3.75 to $7.75.
Almond Sets, $10.25 to $27.
And many other extremely pretty pieces—all most moderately priced.
Main Floor

ALBANY AWAITS BIGGEST SHAKE-UP

Democrats Are to be Swept from Office Under Whitman Reform Plans.

$1,000,000 IN PATRONAGE

Thirty Department Heads or Commissioners to Retire as Terms Expire.

EXEMPT JOBS IN JEOPARDY

Score of Commissions, Including the Athletic, May Be Abolished—Legislature to Help.

The biggest shake-up in the history of the State is impending at Albany. Gov.-elect Whitman, when he takes office, it may be stated on the highest authority, will go through all the departments with a fine-tooth comb and weed out the undesirables in the interest of the general scheme of reform to which he stands pledged.

Every office holder of the present Democratic régime whom the Governor can reach is to be swept out of office and a Republican put in his place, according to the programme. That applies not only to heads of departments, but to employes in the exempt class who can be removed summarily. Not even State employes who may believe that they are protected by the civil service will be secure whenever the Governor shall have become convinced that they ought to be thrown out in the interest of efficiency.

In the general scheme of house cleaning patronage to the value of $1,000,000 and upward in annual salaries will be transferred from Democrats to Republicans.

"Chief Prosecutor of State."

Gov.-elect Whitman is prepared to take drastic steps to bring about the changes which he believes the people of the State, when they gave him his tremendous plurality, commissioned him to put into effect.

The Governor's power of summary removal will be brought into play freely, his power to act as Grand Inquisitor will be utilized whenever the summary power of removal does not apply, and he intends to make good his promise, frequently made in the campaign, that during his term of office he will be "the Chief Prosecutor of the State, as well as its Chief Executive."

If investigations by Executive authority are required before the Executive axe swings they will be ordered by Mr. Whitman, and half a dozen of the most important State departments, including the Highway Department, the Public Service Commissions, the State Banking Department, the State Insurance Department, and the State Excise Department, are already on the list, with the distinct possibility that any derelictions discovered in their management may be called to the attention of the courts as well as occasion a change in the personnel.

Where the Executive power does not prove sufficient to effect the desired changes, the powers of a willing Republican Legislature to abolish departments and create new and differently organized ones will be invoked.

For Republicans Only.

Thirty appointments of department heads or members of commissions with salaries ranging all the way from $15,000 to $2,500, and with patronage a-plenty in their gift, can be made by the Governor without resort to any drastic method, because their terms will expire in the Whitman administration. But these are overshadowed in importance by the changes that may be effected by any general scheme of reorganization of the State service Mr. Whitman may decide to undertake with the aid of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, both of which bodies will be controlled by his own party.

His scheme for a general house cleaning at the capital is likely to meet with few obstacles, especially as he has more than intimated that it is his intention to put only Republicans on guard.

Where legal obstacles intervene against the removal of a Democratic officeholder the incumbent can be legislated out of office either through a general reorganization of the department involved or by refusal to make an appropriation for the payment of his salary. Both methods were freely resorted to in 1911, when Tammany Hall dominated the Democratic State organization and the Democrats were in unchecked control of the Legislature.

Appointments to Be Made.

Here are appointments which the new Governor will be in a position to make without resort to legislative action or any other method of "reorganization":

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS.—Three Commissioners to succeed Milo R. Maltbie in the First District and Martin S. Decker in the Second District, whose terms will expire on Feb. 1, 1915, and J. Sergeant Cram in the First District, whose term will expire on Feb. 1, 1916. The salary is $15,000 and term of office runs for five years.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Secretary to the Governor, $5,500; counsel, $5,000; military secretary, $2,900; executive legal assistant, $4,500; executive auditor, $4,000; appointment clerk, $2,500; record clerk, $3,500; minor positions, $7,200.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE to take the place of Calvin J. Huson whose term expires on Jan. 22; salary, $8,000; term of office three years. The incidental patronage in this department includes four deputies, secretaries, and counsel.

STATE FAIR COMMISSION.—Two Commissioners to take the place of Charles A. Wieting of Cobleskill, whose term expires in May, 1915, and W. Barry Murphy of Medina, whose term comes to an end in June, 1916. Salary, $3,000; term of office, five years.

STATE ARCHITECT in place of Lewis J. Pilcher of Brooklyn. The State

Continued on Page 4.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits At $22.74 and $26.75

COPY OF BERNARD MODELS

These fine Broadcloth Suits show exceptional tailoring, newest styles, at low prices named.

Two Examples Selected from the Above Suits

At $22.74

A dressy Broadcloth Suit of either navy, brown or green. The short coat is the new loose straight line effect. It is fur-trimmed at the bottom, and the fur forms the collar and cuffs. The full tunic skirt is banded with fur.

At $26.75

Very fine quality broadcloth in shades of navy, brown and green. The coat is Russian blouse effect with fur band for collar, cuffs and elongated back. Self-covered buttons are used generously as a trimming. The full gathered skirt is finished with a narrow stitched belt.

74 Fine Tailored Suits

ORIGINALLY $32.75. Now $16.74

The materials are cheviots, gabardines and broadcloths; styles include various length Coats in the season's favored models. THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Special Purchase 131 High Grade Afternoon Dresses $28.75

If bought in the usual way the price would be $42.00 to $60.00

THIS is a choice sample collection of Afternoon Dresses for every occasion. The materials are satins, plain and chiffon velvets and crepe de chines. Many are elaborate, with chiffon, laces, and embroidery—others are fur trimmed. Colors: Black, Navy, Burgundy, Copenhagen Blue, and many unusual shades typical of the new season. These are smart costumes for the tea dansante, matinee, calling, promenade or restaurant. THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

Women's Dress and Walking BOOTS, (pair), $3.96

Standard Price, $6.00

This very dressy Shoe (*as illustrated*) is made of Patent Leather or Gun Metal, fine quality black cloth tops, welted soles and Louis Cuban heels.

Handsome Shoe Ornaments about One-Third Off

A most comprehensive assortment of high-grade rhinestone and cut steel buckles and slides, in beautiful designs, many of which are imported, are offered at a saving of about 33⅓ per cent. To facilitate selection, these Ornaments will be displayed on a special table in our Shoe Department, and the prices will range from:

69c to $24.89

Macy's prices were 98c to $36.89. SECOND FLOOR, REAR.

Mercerized Silk Tricot Corsets, $1.89

Standard Price, $5.00

This Corset is designed for misses and small women. Made of excellent quality silk mercerized tricot, with elastic top, slightly boned, and two pairs of silk elastic supporters. Pink and white. Copy of an imported model, *as illustrated.*

THIRD FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Dining Room Furniture

Beautiful Suites and Odd Pieces, Most Attractively Priced

The Furniture Department's contribution to the unusual offerings for the coming week is a collection of Dining Room Suites and Odd Pieces, which cannot be matched elsewhere in New York at anything like the Macy prices.

***Venetian Oak Dining Room Suite,* $336.19**

BUFFET, 61 inches high and 60 inches wide.

CRYSTAL CLOSET, glass ends and front with lattice work.

SERVING TABLE has one large drawer and bottom shelf.

EXTENSION TABLE extends full six feet.

SIDE CHAIRS, six in number.

ARM CHAIR, one. All covered in real leather.

Fumed Oak Dining Room Suite, $102.77

Quaint and attractive in design. Every one of the ten pieces made of solid oak in a rich brown fumed finish. The buffet has a French plate mirror 38x10 inches; top is 20x48. China closet is 56 inches high and 32 inches wide. Serving table is 24 inches high and has a large shelf. Extension table is 48 inches in diameter and extends to full 6 ft., with a heavy pedestal base. Five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in a brown leather. **Price, $102.77.**

***Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite,* $227.19**

BUFFET has French plate beveled mirror.

CHINA CLOSET has straight glass ends and swell front.

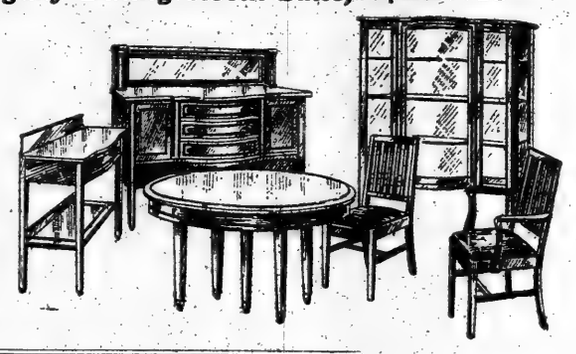
SERVING TABLE has a large bottom shelf and drawer.

EXTENSION TABLE, 48 inch top and extends six feet.

SIDE CHAIRS, five in number.

ARM CHAIR, one.

All covered in real brown Spanish leather.



Other Dining Room Suites

10 pc. Sheraton mahogany,	$418.84	10 pc. Jacobean oak suite,	$510.20	10 pc. Jacobean oak,	$362.44
4 pc. Sheraton mahogany,	$351.00	3 pc. golden oak suite: buffet, china and extension table,	$289.50	4 pc. Georgian oak,	$272.00
10 pc. William and Mary mahogany,	$345.34	4 pc. dining room suite, brown oak; buffet, china, serving and extension table,	$271.50	10 pc. mahogany Adam,	$221.00
10 pc. Sheraton mahogany,	$248.14	10 pc. Cathedral oak,	$324.69	10 pc. golden oak,	$229.94
10 pc. Birwal, in mahogany finish,	$510.40			10 pc. inlaid antique oak,	$297.69
4 pc. golden oak,	$256.25			10 pc. Dorothy Vernon, in Jacobean oak,	$354.94
				10 pc. old oak,	$423.19

ODD PIECES in Dining Room FURNITURE

Mahogany tables,	$29.75 to $87.50	Golden oak china closets,	$15.74 to $72.25
Golden oak extension tables,	$10.49 to $49.75	Mahogany side chairs,	$3.67 to $8.49
Golden oak side chairs,	$2.67 to $8.67	Mahogany arm chairs,	$6.89 to $12.49
Golden oak arm chairs,	$3.89 to $13.24	Mahogany china closets,	$24.67 to $80.50

SIXTH FLOOR.

Crepe Kimonos

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN

This novel collection of Kimonos embraces many new features in design and trimmings that are truly "Oriental." Hand embroidered in brilliant colors, new shape Mandarin coats, graceful, clinging models—all combine to make this offering a most memorable one. And the prices for these very elaborate Negligees are no more than is usually asked for plain house gowns of inferior quality.

***Canton Crepe Breakfast Sacque,* $3.74**

Mandarin Coat effect, embroidered all over in beautiful design; slashed sleeves and sides held in place with loops and buttons. Pink, Lavender, Light Blue, Copenhagen, and Rose.

***Figured Silk Crepe Sacque,* $4.89**

Similar to above, lined throughout with silk.

***Japanese Crepe Kimono,* $2.89**

Heavy quality of crepe, with broad banding down front and on cuffs; embroidered in white. Colors are Lavender, Rose, Pink, Light Blue, and Grey.

***Japanese Crepe Kimono,* $1.89**

Embroidered in white in charming Oriental pattern. Colors: Pink, Light Blue, Rose, Copenhagen, Grey, and Lavender.

***Figured Crepe Kimono,* $2.29**

Tied down front, around neck and on cuffs with silk cording; three frog ornaments. Pink, Light Blue, Copenhagen, Rose, and Lavender.

***Crinkled Crepe Kimono,* $3.74**

Heavy quality, beautifully embroidered in several designs. Rose, Pink, Lavender, Light Rose, and Copenhagen.

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

THE CHILL OF WINTER HAS BROUGHT A DEMAND FOR THESE

Fine Comforters

We place on sale tomorrow 200 Cases of Sanitary Comforters, some filled with cotton, others with wool and down, made to our order by the best mill in the country.

***Silk Mull Comforters* (ea.) $2.19**

Standard Price, $2.75

Figured Silk Mull Center finished with plain silk mull border; large variety of durable colorings; for double size beds.

***Extra Heavy Laminated Cotton Filled Comforters* (ea.) $2.39**

Filled with double layers of the choicest pure white cotton; stitched on both sides and tufted in center. For full size beds.

***Jap Silk Comforters* (ea.) $6.74**

Standard Price $10.50

Filled with a high grade of lambs wool, in pink, blue old rose and green. Size 72 x 78.

***Silkoline Lined Comforters* (ea.) $1.24**

Elsewhere $1.65

White cotton filled, in light and medium weights; for full size beds.

Laminated Cotton Filled Comforters

Single size (ea.) $1.73
Double size (ea.) $1.79
Extra large (ea.) $2.39

Covered with extra fine quality silkoline in light and dark colorings.

***Down-Filled Comforters* (ea.) $3.24**

Both sides covered with figured sateen; for three-quarter and full size beds.

***Lambs Wool Filled Comforters* (ea.) $15.89**

Standard Price, $18.50

Satin covered in pink, blue, old rose and green.

BASEMENT, REAR.

Body Brussels Carpet (yd.) 98c

Macy's Usual Price (Yd.), $1.50

Every roll is perfect. The great reduction in price is due to the fact that the patterns have been discontinued at the mill.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Inlaid Linoleum (sq. yd.) 59c

Elsewhere (sq. yd.), 85c and $1

Some of the rolls are slightly imperfect in the outlining of the pattern, although otherwise perfect.

FOURTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Ostrich Hat TRIMMINGS

AT REMARKABLE SAVINGS

***Ostrich Plume Garnitures* $2.97**

Standard Price, $5.00

Consisting of two beautiful French Plumes, each about 20 inches long, with full heads; made of high-grade Ostrich stock. Very effective trimming for Dress Hats (*illustrated*). Black, White, New Cerise, Sand, Saxe Blue, Bottle Green, etc.

***Rich Ostrich Lyre Bands* (ea.) $1.98**

Standard Price, $3.25

Made of fine soft Ostrich, forming a full trimming around brim, with two small tips in the back (*as illustrated* on hat). Black, White, Sand, New Cerise, Saxe Blue, etc.

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

OUR FAMOUS

"MACY" SHIRTS

2,400 SHIRTS AT

68c

Made of high count fast-color fabrics.

Laundered cuffs attached. Pleated or plain negligee style. Newest designs and colorings. Fresh and crisp from the laundry. Sizes 14 to 17, sleeves 34 and 36. A good assortment of 36-inch sleeves for the larger men. Fit, style and comfort in Shirts at a most tempting price.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

500 Boys' Suits Very Special

$3.49

THE models represent all the new Norfolk effects. One style is *illustrated.* It has a box-pleated back, patch pocket front and stitched-on belt. The choice of materials are all-wool cheviots and cassimeres. Colors—brown, tan and gray mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST., BEAR.

Blended Havana CIGARS (Box 50) $1.74

The Famous "N. Y. A. C." Bismarck Size

Made with a fine imported Sumatra wrapper and clear Havana filler. Sweet and mellow. These Cigars sell elsewhere at $2.50 a box.

***El Pruebo Deliciosos El Preso Medio Regalia* (Box 50) 99c**

Sold elsewhere at $1.50

A very nice panatella shaped Cigar. Made in Manila of a fine grade of tobacco.

Humidor for 50 Cigars, 89c

Fumed oak, early English and light oak. Patent moistening pad. Lined with aluminum or copper.

Only 200 for this sale.

Rameses II. Cigarettes box 100, $1.59.

FIFTH FLOOR & MAIN FLOOR, MEN'S ENTRANCE, 35TH ST.

Noteworthy Sale of 48-to-50 inch

Ponyskin Coatings (yd.) $2.69

Advertised Elsewhere as a Special at (yd.) $2.90

Weight suitable for extra Coats or two-piece Suits. A beautiful black and very silky.

***50-Inch Seal Plush* (yd.), $4.96**

Ideal for Coats and Capes. Equal to $8.50 grades sold elsewhere.

***56-Inch Storm Serge* (yd.), 79c**

Macy's Usual Price, 98c.

Navy blue, and a few colors.

***50-Inch Artificial Silk Brocade Plush* (yd.), $2.88**

Macy's Usual Price, $3.96.

Splendid grade, in Black only. Made expressly for Wraps.

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

***Foreign and Domestic Crepe Granite Cloth* (yd.), 86c**

All-wool, 54 inches wide. Black and the newest street shades. Splendid for two-piece suits or dresses. Similar qualities elsewhere $1.25.

When in the Dress Goods Department, visit our great Velveteen and Corduroy Section. The most complete stock at Lowest-in-the-City Prices.

760 All-Linen Damask Tablecloths

Reduced ⅓ to ½ Less Than Usual Prices

A splendid assortment of high grade Damask Tablecloths. Some show a broken thread or some other slight imperfection. Others are slightly soiled from handling. On sale on a special table in the **Linen Department, Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.**

SIZES 2 YARDS TO 4 YARDS. **Prices (ea.) $1.98 to $6.49.**

***Madeira Napkins* (doz.) $2.97**

Lowest price Real Hand Madeira ever offered.

Very fine round thread linen, neatly hand scalloped: Suitable for holiday gifts.

Imported Brown Linen Friction Towels

Also full-bleached Turkish Towels.

	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Brown Linen (ea.)	39c.	(ea.) 24c
Brown Linen (ea.)	49c.	(ea.) 39c

***All-Linen Damask Towels* (doz.), $4.68**

Macy's Usual Price (doz.), $5.88.

Heavy all-linen, full bleached Damask Towels, hemstitched and scalloped.

TURKISH (ea.) $1.98 (ea.) $1.49 | TURKISH (ea.) $1.12 to $1.49 (ea.) 98c

SPECIAL Attractions in BANQUET CLOTHS

Sizes up to 6 yards long and 2½ yards wide, with Napkins to match in three sizes.

CLOTHS AND NAPKINS HEMMED READY FOR THE TABLE.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1914.

OUR DUTY UNDER THE HAGUE TREATIES.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT had been President instead of Mr. WILSON we might have become involved in the European war. At least, our policy in respect to the war would have been different. In the sixth article of the series he is writing on the lessons of the conflict, which is published in our Magazine Section today, Mr. ROOSEVELT is severe in his criticism of the Administration's view of our duties as a neutral nation. "It will "never be possible in any war to "commit a clearer breach of inter-"national morality than that committed by Germany in the invasion "and subjugation of Belgium," he says, yet we have taken no steps to redress the wrongs of the Belgians. Mr. ROOSEVELT caused the signature of our Government to be appended to The Hague Conventions of 1907. "Mr. WILSON'S Administration," he writes, "has shirked the duty plainly "imposed on it by the obligations of "the conventions." We must assume from the language of the ex-President that had he still been in the White House our Government would not have "shirked" its duty. On proof of the charges made as to violation of The Hague Conventions he declares that it must be considered "the duty of the United States "to take whatever action may be necessary to vindicate the principles of "international law set forth in these "conventions." We see no way in which those principles could have been successfully vindicated save by the use of force against the German aggressor, although another passage of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S article, in which he says that having informed itself as to the facts the United States Government "should at least put itself on record in reference thereto," may be construed to mean that he would regard the making of a formal protest as a sufficient performance of our duty.

It is true that both Germany and the United States, with the other Powers, signed The Hague Conventions. In the convention relating to the rights and duties of the neutral powers it is declared in Article I that "the territory of neutral powers is inviolable"; in Article II that "belligerents are forbidden to move troops "or convoys of either munitions of "war or supplies across the territory of a neutral Power." It is declared in Article 49 of the convention embodying the laws and customs of war on land that in the territory occupied by the army of one of the Powers levies of money contributions shall be made only "for the needs of "the army or of the administration "of the territory in question." It is quite beyond controversy that by her acts in Belgium Germany has violated these provisions of the treaties. She has doubtless violated other articles of the treaties, as for instance by dropping bombs upon undefended places. Mr. ROOSEVELT argues that it was a farce for us to sign the treaties and enter into these agreements if our Government does not consider itself bound to see that the regulations are actually observed.

What then was our duty on Aug. 4 last when Germany invaded Belgium? Should we have gone to war with Germany? That would have been a complete abandonment of the doctrines of the Farewell Address. It would have been an abandonment of one-half of the Monroe Doctrine. President MONROE said in his message:

> In the wars of the European Powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence.

Before preparing that message MONROE invited an expression of opinion from JEFFERSON, who wrote:

> Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to meddle with cis-Atlantic affairs.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S argument brings clearly into view the fact that our participation in The Hague Conventions is at variance with the letter of the rule of conduct laid down by JEFFERSON in his advice to MONROE, and by MONROE in his message. When we signed the Congo agreement made at Berlin in 1885 we expressly stated that our part in the matter was merely "deliberative" and without binding force so far as we were concerned. President WILSON ended our participation in the six-Power loan arrangement with China because the carrying out of the agreement might involve the use of force. We signed The Hague Conventions without any reservations whatever. Was it then our duty to vindicate the principles of those agreements by using force to punish the violation of them by Germany?

In the light of reason, no. We may summon common sense to our aid in finding the answer to the question. In going to war with Germany we should have accepted as already in effect Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan of an international posse comitatus to enforce the obligations of treaties and respect for international law and morality. What land force could we have sent against Germany? Could we with our navy have hoped to accomplish works of retribution which Great Britain with her much greater sea power has thus far failed to perform? For three months an exceedingly formidable posse comitatus made up of the armies of Great Britain, France, and Russia has been hammering away at the Teuton. It would have been a strange spectacle, it would have amazed the world, had we sent our troops and ships to reinforce those of the Allies. President WILSON was wise in accepting for his guidance the doctrine of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and of MONROE. We have not the slightest doubt that the American people, with exceptions so few as to be quite negligible, heartily approve the policy we have pursued, which the ex-President calls a shirking of the nation's duty.

There remains the question of protest. It is debatable. It might not have been unneutral, it might not have been an impropriety for us, as a signatory power, to protest against the devastation of Belgium. But how faint and colorless and feeble would have been a written protest signed by the Secretary of State when compared with the unsparing denunciation that the whole American people have pronounced upon Germany for her savage treatment of the Belgians! Save those among us who are of German birth or ancestry, the exceptions have been infinitesimally few in number. It is quite impossible to recall any great question of policy or conduct upon which the American people have been in such agreement, so much of one mind. A written protest Germany might have passed by as an incident of the war, a mere "scrap of paper," at most it would have moved her to transitory resentment, but in the universal condemnation visited upon her by the American people Germany feels that she has suffered an immense moral loss. The measure of her disappointment and of her sensitiveness to the reproof is to be found in the multitudinous and indefatigable efforts she has made and is still making to convince the American people that she is blameless, that she battles only to guard her own. Some of the first men among her publicists, men of high place and renown, have joined in that effort, by tongue and pen they have labored without ceasing to make us feel as they do, think as they do, believe as they do. They have altogether failed. They have told us that we were ill-informed, that our minds had been poisoned by the lies put forth by the enemies of Germany There never was a greater delusion. The American people made up their minds after a candid inquiry into the causes of the war as set forth in the official correspondence. Out of Germany's own mouth they have had the evidence which was the basis of their conclusions as to Belgium. The official testimony which THE TIMES has put before our people cannot be blotted out, it is beyond refutation. American public opinion rests solidly upon that basis, it has been in no way or degree modified by the pleas made in behalf of Germany, it stands as it will stand, unchangeable.

In no conceivable way could we have made our protest to Germany more effective, or one-half so effective. The judgment of the greatest neutral nation sternly condemns her. A penalty for the violation of treaties more punitive and exemplary will not be devised or decreed until Mr. ROOSEVELT'S posse comitatus has been organized and armed.

APHTHOUS FEVER.

The plague among cattle of foot-and-mouth disease, known to the scientists as aphthous fever, epizootic aphtha, and eczema epizootica, finds no known remedy to prevent contagion, which has spread over broad areas of the United States. Nine States, from Connecticut to Iowa, and including New York, have been quarantined against the export of cattle, sheep, and swine; in these States, but for the energetic work of the public health authorities, the disease might have spread to human beings. The blisters which it causes in the mouth and nasal passages and the crippling of the feet are not usually fatal; the animal under hygienic treatment may get well. Meanwhile it is a menace in its neighborhood. For this reason the Government Inspectors have ordered every affected animal to be shot and buried in quicklime.

Dr. THEOBALD SMITH of Harvard, who last May accepted the Directorship of the new Department of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute, would confer a great boon on mankind and upon the animal kingdom by finding the cause of this scourge. The discoverer of the parasite that causes the Texas fever of cattle by transmission through ticks, Dr. SMITH was the first scientist in the world to prove the theory of insect carriers of disease. He has done epoch-making work in proving that the bovine type of tubercle bacillus is dangerous to man. Research such as he is intent upon has permitted the conquest of anthrax, another scourge of cattle and sheep; of the contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, and better control of glanders, rabies, and hog cholera. Aphthous fever may yield to patient study, which has detected the subtle causes of other plagues of animals.

PROMISE OF THE OPERA.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the people who support the opera in New York should appreciate fully the difficulties that have been overcome to provide adequately for the opening of the new season at the Metropolitan Opera House a week from tomorrow night. Early in the Autumn all the singers, the manager and his chief assistants, and many of the orchestra were in Europe. To most of them getting here in time for rehearsal was no easy work. Some of the men had been compelled to take up arms, some were in foreign prisons. To assemble the forces seemed an almost impossible task. But they have been assembled, the rehearsals have been under way for a month or so, the mechanical work has all been attended to, and the first opera of the season is practically ready. The choice of VERDI'S strictly neutral "Masked Ball," with Italian music set to a French story and the scene changed to Puritan New England, is happy. This still potent work has served before to open a season, and it will serve as well again. But Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA, of course, will arrange his programme without regard to the nationality of the composers or of the theme, and there will be no lack of competent German singers for the masterworks of Teutonic music drama.

We have already predicted a successful season for the grand opera and our prediction was made when it seemed likely that the programme might be curtailed by the enforced absence of some of the most popular singers. Opera viewed either as aesthetic entertainment or as a social diversion is only relatively expensive. It costs less than most of the other diversions of the wealthy in a normally gay season, the range of prices is such that a reasonably poor man need not deny himself operatic entertainment in a time of many economies. While there is no concerted effort apparent to restrict the gayeties of social life this Winter, it is probable that there will be a tendency toward wise economies, and that opera as a means of rational enjoyment will benefit thereby. We expect to hear of full houses all through the twenty-two weeks of the season, and, in view of the rich promise of the programme set forth by the impresario, we also expect a season of abundant artistic interest.

EVERYBODY'S UNCLE.

The memory of man runneth not back to a time when the election of a single Representative in Congress has been treated as a national event; but that has come to pass, and the election of a Congressman in the Danville district is being treated from Bangor to Los Angeles as an event worthy of consideration along with the elections of Governors. It will be a triumphal return that Uncle JOE will make on the first Monday in December, 1915, and it will be worth a trip to Washington to see the uproarious welcome both sides of the House will give him when he makes his appearance, escorting the newly elected Speaker to the chair.

It was almost worth while staying out for two years from one of the only two games he cares for to come back in such a way. He will be the central figure of the House, and the Republican leadership is his by predestination. Whether his old lieutenant, MANN, retains the title or gracefully passes it over to him, where MacGregor sits will be the head of the table. Had the House been Republican, no one would have had the temerity to run against him for Speaker; but it is better as it is. The Speakership chained Uncle JOE, and we missed those hurricane speeches of his; it is a long time since we saw him work himself into a fury which made clothes an impediment and shed his outer garments for the freer egress of utterance, in a speech packed with common sense and shot through with whimsical anger.

The House used to dote on Uncle JOE. A few years ago, when progressivism was sweeping over the nation, the country's judgment was clouded, and it saw in him a baleful figure, a Machiavellian plotter for plutocracy. In the cure of the general antigmatism Uncle JOE is returning to his true proportions; an incarnation of quaint common sense and humor and shrewdness, the prairie on two legs, Brother Jonathan in politics, execrably wrong in his political views and altogether forgivable. He will have a high office in Congress; he cannot be Speaker, but he will be Sage.

MASONRY IN MEXICO.

The reappearance as a threatening factor in Mexican politics of Scottish Rite Masonry is a phenomenon which merits a word of present comment. In 1824, with the very beginning of modern Mexico, the two principal political factions were allied either with the Scottish or York Rites of Masonry. The Scottish Rite had grown up under Spanish influence and was all-powerful until our first diplomatic representative in the young republic, JOEL POINSETT of South Carolina, remembered now chiefly as the botanist who gave his name to the poinsettia, founded the York Rite purely as a political factor. The lodges of the Yorkinos, who were much less exclusive than the Escoseses, multiplied rapidly and exerted all the influence of the various branches of an American political machine. Of course, POINSETT was not authorised by our Government to meddle in Mexican politics or to extend the influence of Masonry in Mexico, and his imprudence eventually led to his recall. But for many years Masonry exerted a strong factional force throughout the country, and the sudden reappearance of the Scottish Rite, in a pronunciamento against the United States Government for not withdrawing the troops from Vera Cruz without conditions, suggests that Masonry may have been exerting its influence quietly in the upheavals of the last four years.

Of course, the historic Masonry of Mexico took on its political purpose accidentally. The order of Scotch Masons was largely composed of men of Spanish blood, the aristocracy of the country which had thrown off the foreign yoke, put its first Emperor to death, and asserted itself as a self-governed community. They worked together for protection. But POINSETT'S York Grand Lodge was founded deliberately with political intent and inevitably lent fresh political strength to the older lodge. The survival or the revival of Masonry as a force in politics in Mexico is interesting and may be important. The report that all the signers of the inflammatory document have been put in jail indicates that the authorities in Mexico City do not view favorably the intrusion of secret societies in politics.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST MUSIC.

The first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city Thursday evening proved conclusively that German music will not suffer through any feeling there may be in this cosmopolitan country against Germany. Probably there is no such feeling so far as any of the products of German art are concerned, and the matter would scarcely justify comment if so many poets and artists of the nations at war had not been loudly proclaiming their renunciation of the art of their enemies. Their mood will not last. Empires are temporary, art is permanent.

The militarism of BEETHOVEN'S Eroica symphony may have been inspired by the victories of NAPOLEON, though the composer's admiration for the Corsican vanished after he made himself Emperor. But BEETHOVEN'S music is German music, one of Germany's greatest glories, and the tribute to the military spirit in this composition is far beyond the powers of expression of a BERNHARDI. Performed under the leadership of a German musician by an orchestra of diverse nationalities this noble work had its usual effect upon an audience of typical Americans, descended from the various peoples of Europe. The same is true of the works of HAYDN and WEBER, RICHARD STRAUSS and BRAHMS. The aesthetic did not come in conflict with the political. Dr. MUCK made no error in arranging his programme.

A GERMAN FORGERY.

Richard Harding Davis Characterizes "Confession" of Col. Gordon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen in The New York Sun a letter in regard to soft-nosed bullets, which purports to be a statement from Col. W. E. Gordon, V. C., Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, and to be signed by him.

I will bet the German Ambassador $100 to 1 penny that Col. Gordon did not write that letter, that his name signed to it is a forgery, and that the German officers who witnessed the so-called "confession" knew it was a forgery. We will leave it to Col. Gordon. When he no longer is in a German fortress, but free to protect himself, if he admits he wrote the letter, I will send the German Ambassador the $100. Meanwhile, I am satisfied that when, in order to prejudice public opinion in America against the Allies, Germany must lie, forge, and take a contemptible advantage of a prisoner, the state of that country must indeed be desperate.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
New York, Nov. 6, 1914.

Hoboken's Change of Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hoboken, for the first time in its history, "went" Republican last Tuesday. It is explained that this reversal was due to the hard times existing there as a result of the tying up of the German steamship lines.

While I knew that the Democrats were responsible for a great many things, I didn't know before that the European war was one of them.

LOGIC.
New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

A Fair Hearing to Both Sides.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What the American public wants is a fair showing for both sides in the war, and every effort made by THE TIMES to give the Germans as much of a hearing as their enemy, who controls all the cables, will win general appreciation. For every reader like the Rev. Dr. Stoddart, whom THE TIMES may lose by following such a course, it will surely gain at least five others. The level of intelligence in New York is not low.

THOMAS SMITH.
New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

FACTORIES IN THE COUNTRY

Would Solve the Problem of Congestion in a Profitable Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Since Jan. 1 276 children have been killed on the streets of the greater city" is the opening sentence of an article in your issue of this date, entitled "Vehicles Kill 276 Young." Without other comment, not even more than allusion to the heavy sorrow which this means to hundreds of homes, it is your correspondent's desire to express the thought that a very large city is not the ideal place for childhood. There can be no question that juvenility is congested in the metropolis. What will reduce this? There is one way. That way is the reduction of industries in the large centres of population. Why should great manufacturing enterprises have more than an office in the city? Here, for example, is the whole Hudson Valley waiting for the establishment and enlarged accommodation of labor activities. What benefits to all concerned would accrue were these locations utilized! The wealth of the greater city itself would be incalculably enhanced by such contributory vicinage.

Not alone the lives of children, but the lives of future American citizens would also be conserved. Nor is the physical preservation the only asset. Think of the moral advantages. The employes themselves would realize the benefits. For well-nigh half the year employes cannot secure the rest and recuperation which sleep induces. Living in cheap tenement houses, as near the seat of labor as possible, families are crowded uncomfortably. Workmen who cannot secure comfortable and refreshing slumber are unequal to their daily tasks. It may be safely stated that industries do not receive more than 75 cents on the dollar out of men whose domestic environment is metropolitan. For the same rent houses twice the size could be occupied in village residence. Nor is the unlimited supply of fresh air to be slightly estimated.

Under rural conditions the offspring of labor is an increasing source of recruitage—and stronger recruitage at that—for industries operated in outlying regions. Manufacturing concerns would also be enabled to reduce expenses. Ground is less expensive, taxes also. While temptations are not entirely absent in urban situations, they are, indisputably, minimised. The character side of human development is augmented. The little ones grow up with higher conceptions along every line. Better men and women are the result.

ALEXANDER ALISON.
Coldspring-on-Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1914.

CITIZENS, BUT NOT AMERICANS.

Conduct of German Partisans in This Country Is Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express warmest appreciation of your great articles and editorials on the European cataclysm. No daily has interpreted the real issue and its vast significance more clearly than THE TIMES. Behind President Wilson's appeal respecting neutrality not a few of our dailies are conducting a contemptible and cowardly straddle, mortally afraid of offending the Pan-Germanists.

And, by the way, this great war is disclosing the sad fact that America has many thousands of citizens that are not even hyphenated Americans. They are essentially Germans. It should be evident even to the dullest American that should the Pan-Germanists win in this war the United States may begin at once to double its navy and quadruple its army. For what the war party that has been running Germany for many years thinks of the Monroe Doctrine, what was its attitude in our Cuban-Spanish war, and in our trouble with Mexico, we know only too well. In both cases the contention of the Pan-Germanist press was the same, that we had sent emissaries into Cuba and recently into Mexico expressly to make trouble that we might have some pretext to annex both countries. Our protection has been not so much our own navy as that of Great Britain, which Germany is now compassing heaven and earth to destroy.

To these facts might be added many others, as, for example, the strenuous kicking of the Pan-Germanists against our celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace with England, the unpatriotic motive here being the wish to keep England and the United States as much estranged as possible.

JAMES WALLACE,
Macalester College.
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6, 1914.

SHORT BALLOT IN OPERATION.

Many Voters in Tuesday's Election Neglected Minor Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your firm stand on the short ballot is admirable. On Election Day, while watching the vote and count at a polling place on West Sixty-fourth Street, I gathered some facts which help to prove your arguments. The electorate of the district was largely made up of not very intelligent colored men.

Out of the valid vote of 187, five ballots were left absolutely blank. Eight men did not vote for Governor. The number of those expressing no choice among the candidates for the other offices varied. The smallest number of blanks for any one office except that of Governor was twenty-seven for Controller. The other extreme was for one of the City Court Justices, where the blanks numbered fifty-one. That means that 28 per cent. of the valid ballots showed no choice for that office. The only cross on many of the ballots was for Governor. Even those neglecting to vote for United States Senator were as numerous as forty-two, or over 23 per cent.

These figures appall me. If the voters had known about the candidates, most of them would have voted one way or the other. The great number of failures to vote shows that the candidates and their abilities were scarcely known to many of the voters. Of course the average intelligence of the voters was lower than in many election districts. But yet the illiteracy must have been far less than in places densely inhabited by recent immigrants. Only one or two men were unable to sign their names. The natural conclusion is that ignorance about the candidates prevented men from voting for them. The number of candidates to be voted on ought certainly to be limited. A move in this direction ought to be made by the Constitutional Convention. It will be, I believe, a distinct step toward better government.

MASON OLCOTT.
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 5, 1914.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.

Serious Injury Caused by the Careless Use of an Air Rifle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A handsome ten-year-old boy, a friend of mine, has just lost an eye by an accident so unnecessary and so wantonly careless that his mother requests me to write you with a view to saving other mothers from the possibility of suffering such a terrible shock, and such long distress as she herself experienced.

The boy I refer to was playing in the back yard of a schoolmate, who had in his hand an air rifle, charged with buckshot or the like. The boy with the rifle fired at random through the crack of a partly opened door, which served as a loophole. The moment he fired his playmate passed in front of him and received the shot full in his right eye. What the agony was to the wounded boy; what the shock meant to his mother, when he was taken home; how cruel the repeated shock to the mother, when she learned a day or so later that the eye must be removed by the surgeon's knife—these things I need not dwell upon.

Is not such an accident sufficient to cause any parent who hears of it to keep such hateful playthings out of the hands of children?

And also is there no law to prevent the sale of such pestilent guns? If there is such a law, it is not observed, for thousands of them are for sale in the toy shops of the city. Moreover, I have seen these guns fired with recklessness in the street by careless youngsters.

E. S. KAT.
New York, May 5, 1914.

CULTURE VS. KULTUR.

By FRANK JEWETT MATHER, JR.,
Marquand Professor of Art at Princeton University.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Current discussion of the worth of German culture has been almost hopelessly clouded by the fact that when a German speaks of Kultur he means an entirely different thing from what a Latin or Briton means by culture. Kultur means the organised efficiency of a nation in the broadest sense—its successful achievement in civil and military administration, industry, commerce, finance, and in a quite secondary way in scholarship, letters, and art. Kultur applies to a nation as a whole, implying an enlightened Government to which the individual is strictly subordinated. Thus Kultur is an attribute not of individuals—whose particular interests, on the contrary, must often be sacrificed to it—but of nations.

Culture, for which the nearest German equivalent is Bildung, is the opposite of all this. It is an attribute not of nations as a whole but of accomplished individuals. It acquires national import only through the approval and admiration of these individuals by the rest, who share but slightly in the culture they applaud. The aim of culture is the enlightened and humane individual, conversant with the best values of the past and sensitive to the best values of the present. The open-mindedness and imagination implied in culture are potentially destructive to a highly organized national Kultur. A cultured leader is generally too much alive to the point of view of his rival to be a wholly convinced partisan. Hence he lacks the intensity, drive, and narrowness that make for competitive success. He keeps his place in the sun not by masterfully overriding others, but by a series of delicate compromises which reconcile the apparently conflicting claims. Moreover, he has too great a respect for the differences between men's gifts to formulate any rigid plan which requires for its execution a strictly regimented humanity. He will sacrifice a little efficiency that life may be more various, rich, and delightful.

Hence nations with cultured leaders have generally been beaten by those whose leaders had merely Kultur. The Spartans and Macedonians had abundant Kultur; they generally beat the Athenians, who had merely very high culture. The Romans had Kultur, and the Hellenistic world wore their yoke. Germany unquestionably has admirable Kultur, and none of the mere cultured nations who are leagued against her could hope to beat her singly.

On the other hand, Germany has singularly little culture, has less than she had a hundred years ago, does not apparently desire it. She has willingly sacrificed the culture of a few leading individuals to the Kultur of the empire as a whole. Thus it is not surprising that Germany, as measured by the production of cultured individuals, takes a very low place today. Not only France and England, Italy and Spain, but also Russia and America, may fairly claim a higher degree of culture. Here the fetich of German scholarship should not deceive us. Culture—a balanced and humanized state of mind—is only remotely connected with scholarship or even with education. A Spanish peasant or an Italian waiter may have finer culture than a German university professor. And in the field of scholarship, Germany is in the main chiefly laborious, accurate, and small-minded. Her scholarship is related not to culture, but is a minor expression of Kultur. Such scholarly men of letters as Darwin, Huxley, Renan, Taine, Boissier, Gaston Paris, Menendez y Pelayo, Francis J. Child, Germany used to produce in the days of the Grimms and Schlegels. She rarely does so now. Her culture has been swallowed up in her Kultur.

The claim of Germany to realise her Kultur at the expense of her neighbors is at first sight plausible. Her Kultur is unquestionably higher than theirs. She has a sharply realized idea of the State, and she has justified it largely in practice. In a certain patience, thoroughness, and perfection of political organization her pre-eminence is unquestionable. The tone of her apologists shows amazement and indignation over the fact that the world, so far from welcoming the extension of German Kultur, is actively hostile to that ambition. Yet, even if it be conceded that Germany's Kultur is wholly good for herself—surely a debatable proposition—it does not follow that it is or would be a universal benefit. Nations may deliberately and legitimately prefer their culture, with its admitted disadvantages, to the Kultur which pleases Germany. England is often mocked for the way in which she "muddles through" successive perils, yet she may feel that the stereotyping of her people in a rigid administrative frame might be too high a price to pay for constant preparedness. As for us Americans, we have made a virtue, perhaps overdone it, of avoiding a mechanical Kultur. We prefer the greatest freedom for the individual to the perfectly regimented state. We will move toward culture and cheerfully assume the necessary risks of the process.

In a broader view, the war may be regarded as a contest between the metallic, half-mechanical Kultur of Prussianized Germany and the more flexible civilizations of States that have inherited culture or aspire to it. Germany herself has rejected the humane and somewhat hazardous ideal of culture, so she cannot wonder or complain when she sees that the culture of the world is almost unanimously hostile to her. There is no quarrel with German Kultur itself, merely a feeling that it has its drawbacks, that it is, on the whole, as unlovely as it is impressive, that there is quite enough of it in the world already, and that its broad extension would be disastrous.

Meanwhile the nations of culture have much to learn from Germany's Kultur Flexibility may mean weakness. The United States, for example, could well have a standing army and an army reserve commensurate with its history and prospects, without incurring any danger of militarism. There is, finally some disadvantage in being merely a culture nation, for such a nation can add a large measure of Kultur without belying itself. On the contrary, so highly developed a Kultur nation as the German Empire puts itself in a position where it is almost impossible to acquire any considerable degree of culture. Culture is the enemy of such a state—it must remain in the Spartan or Macedonian stage. Rome began to decline as soon as Hellenistic culture got the ascendency over the old Latin Kultur. Kultur, in short, galvanizes; culture liberates. A survey of modern Germany hardly warrants a desire for her world dominion.

If any reader is still unclear about the distinction between culture and Kultur, let him examine his most-gifted friends as to their sympathies in the present war, choosing, of course, persons who have no racial reasons for taking sides. Almost without exception he will find they fall into two sharply defined classes. The mental characteristics of his pro-German friends will pretty certainly illustrate Kultur quite concretely, while he may read the meaning of culture in his more-gifted friends who favor the Allies.

Belgian Resistance to Caesar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a matter of contrast, it may interest your readers to recall the following facts as set forth in "Belgium: The Land of Art," by William Elliot Griffis, D. D., published by Houghton Mifflin in 1912. In 57 B. C. Julius Caesar entered that part of Gaul now known as Belgium. He there encountered the Nervii, or confederated Belgic tribes, who made a terrible fight for existence. To quote:

> The Nervii fought to the last man. . . . Only 500 survivors were left. The tribes were virtually annihilated. It was the submission only of old men, widows, and orphans which Caesar received.

And, now, mark this:

> To them, in admiration, the conqueror granted the protection of Rome, the status of a free people, exemption from taxation, and the name, style, and title of allies, instead of subjects.

When we read of the enormous war tax levied on the modern cities, the refusal to feed the unfortunate people in those cities, and the intended complete Germanisation of prostrate Belgium, one can but mark the vast difference between the Caesar of ancient Rome and the Kaiser of modern Germany.

FANNY CANNON.
New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

The Times's War News in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You goodnaturedly complain of our censorship. I can tell you that your readers are well off! I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES regularly since almost the commencement of the war, and even with its seven days' journey, it gives me a far clearer idea of how things are going on, with now and then a few words which throw light on some highly censored or almost non-recorded bit of war news in the London papers.

W. H. M. GRIMSHAW.
Eastry, Kent, England, Oct. 27, 1914.

For German Consumption.

THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial article of Oct. 12, entitled "Why We Want Peace," is quoted in part in the Berliner Vossische Zeitung of Oct. 15, which draws conclusions of its own therefrom. As a special dispatch from London, it publishes the following:

> The Morning Post reports from Washington: Sentiment in favor of a speedy conclusion of peace grows in the United States, because the United States are made to suffer heavily by the war. THE NEW YORK TIMES says:
>
> "Our foreign trade has been to a great extent destroyed, our domestic trade has been hampered, our finances have been disturbed, our Exchanges have been closed. We protest earnestly against having such heavy times put upon us." (It is noteworthy that this American protest emanates from a newspaper which is so outspokenly pro-English. For the protest is directed against England, which is waging the war against the trade of neutral countries. Ever more and more is the sentiment in neutral lands turning against England.)
>
> The actual wording of THE TIMES editorial article quoted was:
>
> Our foreign commerce is pretty much destroyed, our internal trade is depressed, our finances are deranged, our Exchanges are closed, and hard times have come upon us in a year when renewed and great prosperity was at hand. We seriously object to having such sore burdens imposed upon us because Ministers have planned seizures of territory, or because Emperors want to find a use for great armies and with the false splendor of military glory cheat the people whose substance they have taken to pay for the cheap guns and the loss of opposition.

Roosevelt Professors' Temptation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us exercise all charity in our judgment of our Roosevelt Professors who are presenting arguments in favor of the Kaiser's policy. In reading their remarkable utterances allowance must always be made for the peculiar and subtle temptations to which these exiles have been exposed. The fierce light that beats upon a throne does not so much illumine the occupant as dazzle the near beholder. Conversations with an Emperor, half-hour chats about the affairs of the universe with the one person most competent to conduct them—who can be sure that his own views of right and wrong would remain unaltered after such experiences? Is it certain that we produce Republicans of a type so austere as to be unsoftened by the unveiled splendor of royal favor?

FAIRFAX.
Alexandria, Va., Nov. 2, 1914.

THE SECRET GARDEN.

There is a secret garden of the soul,
All sweet with perfumed lilies, pure and white,
Where I may rest, and gain fresh self-control,
In the quiet shadows of approaching night.

No flowers are half so fair as those that grow
Within that garden, peaceful and serene;
No stars so bright as those that softly glow
Above it, cheering with each fitful gleam.

Swaying in long and lovely slenderness,
Each lily speaks of purity and peace;
Breathing of love in all its tenderness,
Each rose imprisoned perfumes doth release.

Here all my dearest memories bloom as flowers
Which I may tend and cherish through the years,
Living once more through half-forgotten hours
Threaded with laughter, tremulous with tears.

Oh, my soul's garden! I have wandered there
When all the world seemed full of angry strife;
When, hydra-headed, grief and pain and care
Threatened the whole foundation of my life.

Bereft and shelterless, I turned to flee
From shapes that menaced peace and happiness;
My garden opened wide its gates to me,
And, entering, my spirit was at rest.

And now I have a refuge always near
When problems baffle and grim cares oppress,
For in my garden is no room for fear,
For pain or trouble, anger or distress.

Who understands me not, cannot pursue
Beyond my secret garden's magic gate;
It opens not for hatred to pass through,
Nor ill nor harm therein can penetrate.

Oh, my soul's garden! Beauteous thoughts and rare
In its quiet solitude have found release;
Daily it grows in beauty, and while there
I walk with Love and Truth, and Perfect Peace.

BEATRICE M. HARRY.

INDIAN CHIEF OPENS TERCENTENARY FAIR

White Man Runs Him Flashes Out Peace Signal at Grand Central Palace.

OLD NEW YORK IN MINIATURE

Exposition Gate Money Will Be Used to Build Huge Memorial to the Red Man.

A wrinkled Indian Chief with a big medal on his breast which proclaimed him to be White Man Runs Him, stepped out of a tepee arranged on the ground floor of the Grand Central Palace at 7:30 o'clock last night and raised his right arm, pointing the first two fingers upward. At the same time a wireless instrument at his left began to sputter and lights flashed on in a replica of the Woolworth Building, which stood beside the tepee.

The Indian's sign was a message of peace to all the world, and the wireless instrument caught it up, flashed it out in code to a receiving station across the long floor space, and to a sending station on the roof, which wafted it out to space in general. As the wireless instrument spluttered the Indian Chief picked up a blanket and waved it according to a code system so that Chief Corn Planter, who was far down the corridors, caught the signal and replied to it. Then twenty Indians, surrounded by what looked like primeval forests leading directly into the old-time Park Row, began a dance of peace.

The ceremonial function was the way those in charge of the New York Commercial Tercentenary Exposition, which will remain open at the Grand Central Palace until Nov. 21, chose to usher in its first evening. The exposition was arranged so that New York business men could show goods of the day's markets in a historical setting commemorating "the town's 300th trade birthday."

Most all of the space on the ground floor of the Grand Central Palace was taken up with commercial exhibits, but the walls and the general setting were arranged purely for sentimental, historic, and scenic value. The pictures brought back from the Western Indian country by the Rodman Wanamaker Exposition formed the background for a long arcaded entrance to the model of the Woolworth Building, and an Indian village pitched down beside it.

Dr. George F. Kunz, who presided at the exposition's opening exercises, said that the gate money taken in would practically all go to the building of a memorial to the American Indian at Fort Wadsworth, the crowning feature of which would be an American Indian in the posture Chief White Man Runs Him had taken, flashing his sign of universal peace to all the world.

The speech of Dr. Kunz had hardly been concluded when the Havana Municipal Band of seventy pieces, especially contributed through the courtesy of President Menocal of Cuba, attracted the hundreds of visitors to its particular corner.

As visitors came in at the main entrance they found themselves between rows of early Dutch structures, typical of the structures in which the progenitors of the Knickerbockers dwelt under the shadow of the Wall Street palisade. Further down the ancient-appearing street crowds collected in front of Colonial Hall, a famous building of the early days. Facing it was a reproduction of the quaint old-time homes of The New York Sun, The Evening Post, The Herald, and The Tribune. St. John's Chapel and the commanding towers of the Woolworth Building completed the picture. It was stated that the elaborate reproduction of the Woolworth Building would be shipped to Berlin at the close of the exposition, and would become a permanent part of a technical exhibition there.

In erecting the large Indian tepee beside the Woolworth Building, Dr. Joseph Dixon, who had charge of the task, encountered many troubles. The tepees, with its thirty-five-foot poles, had been shipped in from the Crow Indian country in Wyoming. Chief White Man Runs Him had lived in it and had painted his life history on the canvas covering. But for all that, when Dr. Dixon asked White Man Runs Him to put up the poles in tepee fashion the old chief grunted an exclamation of disgust. "Heap no savvy," he said; "catch 'em squaw. Squaw fix 'em."

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE COURSE

President Lowell Favors It for Those Who Would Enter Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—At the final session of the Association of American Universities which has been in conference on the campus this week President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, was elected President, President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, Vice President, and Provost Edgar Fahs Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, Secretary. President John Hibben of Princeton and President H. McBride of the University of Iowa were elected to the Executive Committee.

The feature of today's conference was a paper by President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, on the "Economy of Time in Education," in which he discussed the education of future business men. He said he would not be opposed to a college course of two years and a graduate course of two years in place of the present four years' general college course.

AIM TO TEACH DEFECTIVES.

Many Enrolled in N. Y. U. School for Training Teachers.

The

DUKE GIVES $10,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Tobacco Man's Gift, with $30,000 from Boston, Makes Week's Receipts $118,453.

TOTAL MORE THAN $400,000

American Women Give Fleet of Motor Ambulances to British War Office.

In the six days ended at noon yesterday the Belgian Relief Fund received $118,453.68, by far the largest sum given to any of the relief funds in any week since the beginning of the war in Europe. Yesterday's half day's receipts amounted to $45,522.97, which brought the Belgian fund total to $394,961.68. Subsequent receipts not included in yesterday's list of donors, it was said, probably put the fund above $400,000.

One of yesterday's checks was for $30,000 and one for $10,000. The $30,000 check came from the Boston committee, and the check for $10,000 was the gift of James B. Duke. Only one of the other checks exceeded $250. More than twenty Chambers of Commerce throughout the country have notified the Belgian Relief Committee that they have started Belgian relief funds.

Subscriptions to the Belgian fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions to the fund (cents omitted) were:

J. B. Duke	$10,000	I. V. McGlove	$25
Boston Comm.	30,000	Mrs. E. W. Adams	10
Mrs. L. Lord	500	Mrs. A. Dalton	10
Y. H. Truesdale	250	Estelle Christie	10
Yonkers Tea	214	Sunshine Society	
William Bunker	200	Haverstraw	5
Parker Sloane	200	Anonymous	3
F. Townsend	150	J. W. Miller	20
Adelia A. Dwight	100	Lawrence Dunham	100
H. C. Haskins	100	Mrs. L. Dunham	100
F. M. Leonard	100	Dunham children	10
J. P. Bamborn	100	Geo. C. Howe	25
J. A. Ripley	100	G. P. Messerve	100
Mrs. T. P. Fowler	50	K. H. Homan	200
T. P. Fowler	50	Anonymous	50
W. E. Lane	50	Ellen Otis	10
L. B. Burton	100	Isabel M. Peters	15
H. O. Nelson	100	Selmar Hess	25
Seneca Falls Club	60	C. Haggimann	5
J. Sim	50	W. G. Morell	10
William Achan	50	Miss G. M. Hodges	5
M. B. Bryant & Co.	50	S. Hathaway	5
Mrs. M. S.	50	Henry M. Wise	5
Anonymous	50	St. Luke's Church, Marietta, Ohio	3
Mrs. J. E. Newburger	50	Harry Dessau	10
Miss L. E. Fountain	50	L'Exportateur American staff	21
D. P. Kingsford	50	Nellie J. Duryea	25
W. E. Malley	50	Mrs. M. Murphy	4
G. W. MacCulloch	50	Orlane Sacon	4
K. Cranford	50	Mrs. G. W. Read	25
Miss A. M. Davis	50	Ethelwyn Dithridge	5
M. A. R. Shipman	50	David Taylor	5
D. A. Saint Co. of Shinglerlands	50	Dance, Mme. Desbrugeell	1
Dorothy	50	F. Genselle	1
Crestwood women	41	Mme. Bandenbosh	1
L. Farragut	100	Mme. Tacautot	1
Cleo Tice	3	Blaire Perry	1
B. Newhall	25	Mlle. Barthelemeau	1
J. F. McGuire	25	Mlle. Debousselt	1
S. L. Bethea	10	Mme. Y. Climinot	1
H. Pratt	10	Mme. Philippo	1
A. H. Fletcher	10	I. Philippo	1
Mrs. T. F. Bush	10	A. Bandenbosch	1
Thomas Smith	10	B. Bencenbosch	1
J. Frankin	10	Mme. Thal	1
Mrs. G. H. Simms	1	Mme. Lapsiff	1
Olive S.	1	Camille Tavre	1
Elmcroft Sanitor'm	18	Mme. Dubois	1
H. F. Hayes	5	Y. Gruselle	1
Augusta White	41	Mme. Bernard Raphi	1
H. D. Baker	10	Ida M. Peacock	10
H. Hein	25	L. B. Marks	25
Alice M. Miller	1	C. Hanson	5
Mrs. E. Rothschild	10	Anonymous	3
A. E. Smith	10	C. J. Fechheimer	25
Marie A. Allnall	25	Mrs. C. B. Hegardeen	25
Mrs. M. G. Nixon	25	Mrs. G. E. Bernheim	25
Cyrus D. Mead	10	E. W. Halford	25
F. D. Carter	10	F. W. Blackford	10
J. L. van Zeipn	5	S. Halstead	5
Mrs. M. E. Philp	5	Marguerite S. Pyle	1
J. B. Righter	5	W. L. Well	25
Wm. A. Morgan	1	M. M.	1
W. Ellicott	25	Etta M. Colin	1
A. E. Smith	10	John Keeting	20
T. M. Peters	10	Anonymous	3
M. M. Dewar	5	Mrs. P. F. Sheehan	5
G. W. Kuehler	25	Mrs. McPike	2
Mrs. H. V. Kennedy	25	Mary Paulding	2
George E. Brown	2	Eleanor Paulding	2
Mrs. H. Draper	10	Anonymous	5
Wilson Farrand	10	C. H.	5
T. J. Wetzel	10	Philip H. Chase	14
L. Elliott	25	Hustin M. Forman	30
F. Bonnoff	25	W. J. Morgan	2
R. D. Blum	2	Mary L. S. Haines	10
A. C. Soper	5	Charles Holv	23
H. L. R. Eckar	10	W. F. Porter	50
J. J. Given, Inc.	25	W. P. Morgan	2
H. McAllister	10	Susanne P. Rennett	5
Anonymous	25	Grace E. Varian	5
H. G.	25	E. D. Gambler	10
J. O. Edwards	25	Pittsburgh	2
U. P. Ch. Castoria, N. C.	7	Nellie Mueller	1
M. E. S.	1	Miss M. D. Kellum	10
St. Timothy's Sch'l, Catsville, Md.	43	R. H. Miller	2
J. H. Duncan	25	Anonymous	1
Mrs. D. T. Davis	15	M. A. W.	1
E. P. Tysen	20	Lewis J. Crenshaw	1
Henry Burden	10	H. M. Rogers	10
K. B. Turner	5	A. Hartigan	2
Mrs. A. L. Colly	1	H. T., in chorus	1
Mrs. C. H. Cushman	10	E. H. Marks, Jr.	1
Waccabac C'try Cl.	25	Manuel Martin	1
Miss L. Horowitz	1	M. B.	2
S. Jacobs	5	Martin Weber	1
Miss E. M. Butler	5	Mrs. C. F. Mathewson	5
Harriet Gaylord	15	Miss Dabaker	1
Misses Davis	10	G. Van Valkenberg	15
E. S. Fatterson	1	Anonymous	10
Marion H. Beckett	15	W. J. la Mantague	10
J. J. Newbury	10	M. P. Cleland	20
Elise S. Jacoby	2	Betty and Bubby	2
Mrs. E. C. Cobb	10	A Sympathizer	1
Miss Cobb	10	Mrs. H. S. Brooks	23
		Mrs. M. H. Knapp	5

Red Cross Fund $334,016.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Red Cross amounted to $1,509.28, which brings the fund to $334,016.83. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions (cents omitted) follow:

Carnikow-Rionda Co.	$500
Troy Red Cross	230
"Cash"	200
Schenectady Red Cross	93
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	80
Oneida Red Cross	61
Mount Kisco Red Cross	60
Through Staats-Zeitung	57
"E. H." and "M. E. H."	25
Elizabeth Johnson	20
Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport, N. Y.	16
Fifth Avenue Red Cross	16
M. E. Church, Windham	11
"A. P."	10
Market St. Mission, Morristown, N. J.	10
"From a Friend"	10
Grace P. E. Church, the Plains, Va.	10
Mrs. Kinzie Bates	10
Mrs. D. Linkletter	10
Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen, Fayetteville, Tenn.	8
Trinity P. E. Church, Palm Beach	7
P. E. Church of the Regeneration, Pine Plains	5
"Some ladies in Portsmouth, N. H."	5
Walter L. Bogert	5
E. W. Halford	5
Ep. League, 18th St. M. E. Church	5
F. R. Richmond	4
P. E. Mission, Eureka, Mon.	3
P. E. Mission, Fort Washakie, Wyo.	2
Margaret Johnson	2
Harcourt Parish, Gambier, Ohio	1
St. Cornelius P. E. Church, Dodge City, Kan.	1
"Miscellaneous"	1

Residents of Riverdale, Spuyten Duyvil, and Kingsbridge have been active in Red Cross work the last month. The women, in addition to raising funds, have made 800 garments and have filled 500 comfort bags with funds raised by the sale of candy and jelly made in the playhouse of the Edward C. Delafield children and peddled by the Delafield and Janeway children in their pony cart, and partly with funds contributed by the Darwin P. Kingsley children and Mrs. David Carse. The households of Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. James Dodge, Mrs. George W. Perkins, and Miss Webb have made a large boxful of knit woolen articles.

An appeal was issued yesterday for relief for the families of artists in France and Belgium. Many of the best-known sculptors, painters, and other artists in the United States are identified with this new appeal, which has the indorsement of the French Ambassador, and which numbers among its patrons many of the best-known women in New York. In aid of the fund there will be held in the Hotel Plaza, on Dec. 19, a sale of art, to which, it was said yesterday, a majority of the country's leading artists have already signified their intention of contributing. The works to be sold will be shown at the Clarke Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street, for three days previous to the sale. Contributions of pictures and other works of art should be sent to the French and Belgian Artists' Fund, 15 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Gift of Motor Ambulances.

The American Women's War Relief Fund has presented a fleet of motor ambulances to the British War Office for service in the field. Mrs. John Astor is Vice President of the fund, of which Lady Paget is President. The Chairman is the Duchess of Marlborough, and other officers include Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Harcourt, and E. Paris Singer. Mr. Singer has given his house at Paignton, Devonshire, to be transformed into a hospital, with a complete operating theatre for the reception of the wounded of all nationalities.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy Fund, the address of which committee is the Fifth Avenue Building, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions to that fund, which now totals $17,847.

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. J. French	$25	Mary N. Wilmerding	$5
Ellen King	25	Anonymous	25
R. J. Macbach	10	Anonymous	25
S. W. Childs, Jr.	1	Mrs. P. Morgan	100
David M. Kelvy	10	Mrs. J. F. Crumbie	10
Mrs. J. H. Schiff	100	Mrs. T. E. Haidenbugh	10
Anonymous	1	Mrs. C. Kellogg	10
Anonymous	1	T. M. Evans	10
Mrs. J. S. Bassett	10	Elizabeth Babcock	50
Elizabeth R. Delafield	5	Miss Mirla Babcock	50
A. G. Hodenpyl	100	Augusta de Peyster	25
Annie P. Hodenpyl	25	Anna R. Morris	3
Silberberg Bros	10	Mary L. Handley	10
Anonymous	2	Morton C. Nichols	5
L. Hoerner	5	Mrs. Phillip Kidd	4
E. S. Kuhn	5	Mrs. W. Holmes	4
M. Wimburgh	5	John Lewis	3
H. L. Trowbridge	5	Fred Rines	82
Anna E. Kidd	10	E. C. Klipstein	10
W. B. Firmm	10	F. McW.	25
Mrs. H. P. Mawson	2	August Olson	1
Samuel Carey	50	Peter C. Beck	5
		Gus Le Bolt	5

BELGIAN FUND.

J. R. Smith Cigar Co.	$10	Anonymous	1,000
L. C.	25	Ellen G. Perkins	25
C. I. Treadway	10	Mrs. R. F. Howland	5
Mrs. C. M. Raymond	100	Mrs. F. Quimby	2
Elsie Forrest	2	Miss A. E. Smith	100
F. S. Wicks	10	M. H. Gordon	100
Virginia B. Carnegie	50	Mrs. H. E. Sawyer	10
		Mrs. J. P. Benkard	25

FRENCH FUND.

Henry I. Judson....$50

GERMAN FUND.

Anonymous $1

The Vacation War Relief Committee announces the receipt of the following amounts for yesterday: General donations, $304.50; general supplies, $40.55; orders for French and Belgian refugees, $102.75; medical supplies, $100; field supplies, $111.70; total, $468.28.

It is interesting to note that in the committee's statement among "general donations" is an item of "Depositors' donations," meaning donations from the Girl Deposit Association Fund, amounting to $6.25. In this report is the acknowledgment of one check for $100 and an acknowledgment of 13 cents' worth of needles.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, issued an appeal yesterday for additional subscriptions. Mr. Clews says that all money collected will be cabled to Europe before Dec. 20. The money will be devoted to Belgian relief work.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, it was announced yesterday amounts to $25,323.28, of which amount $1,211 was received yesterday from the following:

Mary Ames	$25	E. M. E.	$15
Mrs. J. M. Sears	20	Mrs. C. Dunham	20
Mrs. R. Russell	100	Mrs. M. Loon	10
Anonymous	500	Mabel C. Gage	5
Anonymous	100	Mrs. Plum m'l's School	1
Gaston Donay	5		
G. H. Michler	5		

The War Relief Committee, composed of Anne Morgan, Elsie de Wolfe, and Elisabeth Marbury, with headquarters at 670 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday the receipt of $1,729, making the total to date $4,635.60. Yesterday's gifts were:

Mrs. C. A. Coffin	$100	Mrs. J. E. Porter	$5
Mrs. L. Kinball	5	Elsie Janis	25
Harry S. Welsh	20	Josephine Kneissel	5
Dr. E. Cadgene	20	Mrs. Hittingham	1
Mr. Salamber	10	Fisher	10
H. Russell	20	Mrs. Kimball	20
Mrs. G. Goodridge	25	Mrs. A. L. Harriman	25
W. R. Knobloch	25	man	25
Anonymous	50	Dr. Emily Buhler	25
Thomas Snell	5	Judkins	10
Mrs. B. Thayer	5	Mrs. M. McKay	50
Anonymous	25	Mrs. William Bliss	10
Miss Almirall	25	Anonymous	500
Mrs. G. G. Smith	100	Mrs. Van Wyck	10
D. Hart	5	Mrs. W. Rauck	10
Mrs. E. Huybers	1	Roger & Gallet	100
Elvine Richard	25	Mrs. E. L. Welch	20

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris now amounts to more than $138,000. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday follow:

Mrs. T. K. Lothrop	$1,000	L. C. Baker	$25
Mrs. W. G. Weld	500	Marion H. Beckett	15
R. H. I. Goddard	250	William Hayes	10
E. B. Butler	200	Emery J. Thomas	10
James Speyer	200	Anonymous	5
M. A. Ryerson	100	Remley J. Glass	5
Sachems Wood	100	H. Palmer	5
F. Schenck	50	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. L.	2
Jones Dairy Farm	50	Sash	1
Caspee D. A. R.	25	Mrs. R. A. McCord	1
M. Shoenberg	25	Alice H. Scott	1
Mary M. Parke	25	Mrs. A. P. Wiswell	1
Marie L. Parke	25		

Subscriptions to the above fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Mrs. William Faversham is collecting clothing to send to London for actors, actresses, and their children who are suffering as a consequence of the war. She has already sent 1,000 garments. E. Lyn Sweete of the Haymarket Theatre has written to Mrs. Faversham of the need of providing clothing. The appeal is for new and old garments of all kinds, boots, shoes, clothes, good enough to wear on the stage, not too old to wear at home or in the streets: Winter clothes, men's, women's, and children's, and babies' garments of every description. Garments may be sent to Mrs. Faversham at the Shubert Theatre.

A big vaudeville benefit will be given at the Park Theatre in Columbus Circle tonight, the proceeds of which will go to the Committee of Mercy. About forty stars playing in New York, and as far away as Boston and Philadelphia, have volunteered. It is said that the entertainment will be the largest benefit performance since the last Lambs Gambol. Because many of the actors will be playing elsewhere, and will therefore have to rush from theatre to theatre, the Manhattan Transportation Company has offered twenty-five taxicabs for their use. The entertainment is under the direction of Laddie Cliff, and the list of patrons and patronesses includes many notable names.

PAVLOWA FOR RED CROSS.

European Relief Benefit at Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 24.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for a big Pavlowa Red Cross benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, to raise funds for the relief of the women and children refugees as well as the wounded soldiers of Europe. The funds from the entertainment, planned by the Music League of America, are to be distributed among the sufferers of all the warring nations.

Some of the leading society matrons have given their support to the benefit performance, and a committee is now being formed to sell tickets, programmes, and autographed photographs of Miss Pavlowa on the evening of the entertainment. Posters already have been made by direction of Miss Malvina Hoffman. These are patronesses of the benefit performance: Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. James Burden, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Rumsey, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

Phipps Children Arrive from Abroad

After deciding to remain in England and devote their energies to Red Cross work, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps sent their four children back to America in charge of their governess on the Red Star liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. The three boys, Howard, Herbert, and Michael were very much interested in the news of the war, and Howard, the eldest, asked the reporters for the latest news of the English soldiers.

For Dinard Relief Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of a check for $32 from Mrs. C. C. Marshall of Kingston, N. Y., in response to Mrs. Nina L. Duryea's letter describing the suffering in Dinard, France, and asking aid from America. This article was reprinted by The Kingston Daily Freeman.

RUSH THE LOADING OF CHRISTMAS SHIP

Artillerymen Are Working Night and Day So That Naval Vessel May Sail on Time.

WILL BRING JOY TO ORPHANS

Public Responds Generously to Another Christmas Fund of Which Mrs. Hammond Is in Charge.

Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, where the United States naval auxiliary steamship Jason is being loaded with Christmas presents for the orphaned children of Europe, was a busy place yesterday. The Jason, which is in charge of Lieut. Commander C. E. Courtney, U. S. N., will sail for Europe on Tuesday afternoon, and the artillerymen from Fort Hamilton, who are putting the cargo on board, are working in day and night shifts to get all of the thousands of packages in the holds so that the ship can depart on time. Major Frank H. Lawton of Governors Island is directing the work of the artillerymen.

The Christmas cargo of the Jason has been gathered under the auspices of about 200 American newspapers, among them The Chicago Herald, The New York World, The St. Louis Republic, The Philadelphia North American, and The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Since Aug. 10 the Christmas packages have been arriving, and it was said yesterday that there was probably not a town in the United States of more than 5,000 inhabitants that was not represented in the great accumulation of barrels, boxes, and packages that are being hoisted on board the Jason. The gifts come from public schools, colleges, manufacturing establishments, big and little stores, rich and poor persons, grown-ups and little children. From the Methodist missions alone a consignment of 100 large boxes was received, each packed with warm clothing for the destitute little ones in the war zone.

From the young women of Teachers College, Columbia University, came three large cases of clothes for little girls, another large consignment came from a Catholic church in Bangor, Me., still another package of capes and caps and petticoats was the gift of the Camden, N. J., chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; there was a great bundle of warm blankets from a firm in the Far West, a dozen big bags of presents of all sorts from the children of the Children's Home in Englewood, N. J., a box full of knitted hoods from the children of a kindergarten school in the northern part of this State, and a package of toys from some little boys in Chicago. There were also several barrels of big red apples from Washington and Oregon.

One sort of toy, however, is not represented in the cargo of the Jason. Such things as toy cannons, pistols, and fireworks; all things that suggest war are barred from the manifest of the big Santa Claus ship.

Another Christmas fund for the children of the countries at war, which is independent of the Christmas ship, has been collected by an organization of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the national President. The headquarters of this organization are at 35-37 West Thirty-ninth Street in this city. The fund was started several weeks ago and Mrs. Hammond said yesterday that the response to the committee's appeal had been very generous. More than $3,000 in cash and about $10,000 worth of clothing, toys, dolls, and candies have been collected. The steamship companies are taking the packages to Europe free, having agreed to carry fifteen tons a week on ships departing up to Dec. 10. Among recent contributors to this fund are:

Women's Club, West Lebanon, Ind.	$10
Sans Century Club, Coudersport, Penn.	10
St. Agnes's Chapel, city	25
Women's Club, Elizabeth, Tenn.	10
Hillside School for Girls, Norwalk, Conn.	25
Women's Club, Rogersville, Tenn.	5
Through Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del.	192
Grace S. S., Brooklyn	10
Presbyterian S. S., Pleasanton, Kan.	10
Civic Club, Lewisburg, Penn.	10
Columbia Club, Piqua, Ohio	10
Indiantown (S. C.) S. S.	9
Aid Society, Lancaster, Penn.	10
Women's Club, Norwalk, Conn.	5
Mary Pearose Wayne Chapter	5
Women's Club, Momence, Ill.	10
Helen Clay Frick	100
Grace Church S. S., Norwalk, Conn.	36

The fund of which Mrs. Hammond is the head has been indorsed by President Wilson, Mayor Mitchel, and many other prominent men and women from all parts of the country.

PICTURES FOR WAR RELIEF.

Exhibition of Photographs and Engravings Opened.

An exhibition of war photographs and engravings was opened yesterday afternoon by the Museum of French Art in the Scribner Building, 597 Fifth Avenue. It was the idea of American artists who were educated in Paris, and about 400 of them and their friends were present. Richard Harding Davis presided at an informal meeting, and spoke about his experiences abroad. W. Francklyn Paris, a Trustee of the museum, also made a short talk.

The exhibition will be open daily for two weeks and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings moving pictures of war scenes will be shown. They have been lent by Pathé Frères. Admission will be charged to the exhibition and the proceeds donated to the relief of French and Belgian women and children. Nearly $1,000 was taken in yesterday.

TO AID ROCKEFELLER WORK.

Colin Herrle, Just Back from China, Going to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Colin Herrle of the Headquarters Staff of the American Red Cross, will sail on the White Star liner Lapland from New York on Nov. 11 as assistant to Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, who is one of three Commissioners to handle relief of non-combatants in Europe for the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Bicknell and the other members of the commission will sail on the Lapland also.

Mr. Herrle returned recently from China, where he served as disbursing officer for the American Red Cross Chinese River Board.

From Mrs. Joseph Ransdell, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Red Cross today received an additional check for $2,274 contributed by 117 chapters of the D. A. R.

N.Y.U. TO HAVE ALUMNI PAPER

Central Association Is Formed by the Various Schools.

With the object of beginning the formation of a central alumni organization which shall bind the bodies of alumni of all the different schools into one unit, New York University has just organized an association of class Secretaries among the alumni of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science. The new body will publish an alumni magazine, operate a bureau for securing positions for new graduates, and establish an alumni Secretary who will care for the records of the alumni bodies of each of the different schools. The new institution has the support of Chancellor Elmer E. Brown. The university has 25,000 graduates.

One of the first steps of the new organization will be the compiling of a complete roll of the graduates and non-graduates. It will be the duty of each member to obtain the presence of as many members of his class as is possible at the annual meetings of the alumni at University Heights. Another important duty of the organization will be the arranging of the annual class dinners, to which the graduates and non-graduates are to be invited.

PERRIN-BULL WEDDING.

Daughter of Wm. B. Bull of Chicago the Bride of Lee J. Perrin.

The wedding of Miss Hilda Bull, daughter of William B. Bull of Chicago, and Lee J. Perrin, son of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin of this city, formerly of Yale University, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Phillips Chapel of the Madison Avenue Church. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. There was no reception.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, was unattended. Mr. Perrin had as best man his brother, Lester W. Perrin. The ushers were Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn.; F. Huntington Babcock, Walter R. Cowles, Clarence Stetson, Spencer Turner, and A. Rex Flinn of Pittsburgh.

The bride's sister, Miss Margaret Bull, married Alan Campbell, son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, and he is now with the British Army at the front.

BRIDAL PAIRS AT ASHEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Jr., Among Those Spending Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 7.—Prominent members of the last week's newly married contingent here were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Neilson Hinckley of New York. Mrs. Hinckley was the former Miss Catherine L. Hamersley. Another bridal couple spending their honeymoon here were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Jr., of Warwick, N. Y., the latter having been Miss Frances Burr of Lawrence, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Love of St. Louis are members of the bridal colony at the Grove Park Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taft of Washington returned home, after a honeymoon spent at Clematis Cottage, in Albemarle Park. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lockwood, who were married recently in New York, have arrived at the Battery Park, and Lieut. A. E. Brown, U. S. A., and his bride, formerly Miss Jessie Sewell Weaver of Louisville, Ky., are spending their honeymoon at the Battery Park.

An evening party at the Grove Park Inn this week was attended by a large number of guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Love of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Griswold of New York, W. E. Macarda of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dommerich of New York and Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Horace Bell of New York, and Mrs. S. H. Samma of Dayton, Ohio.

Among recent arrivals at the inn are Mr. and Mrs. Romaine C. Hassrick of Philadelphia, Mrs. Robert Russell and Miss Olga Ahler of Boston, Mrs. H. S. Penn of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Stewart of Havana, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Weidon of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey A. Schulte of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Barnard of Dalas, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patten of Chattanooga, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Kenney of Frankfort, Ky., Mr. William B. Turner of Boston, and Norton R. Weyl of Philadelphia.

MISS FLOWER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Clarence M. Chauncey on Dec. 5.

Miss Estelle H. Flower, a daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower, whose marriage to Clarence M. Chauncey will take place on Saturday, Dec. 5, at the Tuxedo home of her sister, Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, will have Mrs. Barbey as her matron of honor. Her cousin, Miss Helen Ladd of Portland, Ore., will be her only other attendant.

Mr. Chauncey's ushers are to be H. Coleman Drayton, Jonathan Thompson, Clark Potter Read, Andre F. Pillot, Charles A. Fowler, Jr., and Dr. Clarence Hinestosa. Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., is to be the best man. Miss Flower's brother-in-law, Pierre L. Barbey, will give her in marriage.

On their return from their honeymoon trip to the Virginia Hot Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey will live at 780 Madison Avenue.

Miss Gerhard to Wed R. B. Hill.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Hildegard Gerhard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frederick Gerhard of Nuthurst, East Orange, N. J., to Robert Billings Hill of Calcutta, India, formerly of Boston. Mr. Hill has been in business in India for several years, and after their marriage he and his bride will make their home there for at least two years. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dinner for Miss Annette Gladwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice O'Meara gave a dinner last evening at their home, 344 West Seventy-second Street, for their niece, Miss Annette Gladwin, whose engagement to William Richards Bigelow was recently announced. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Roe Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Meara, Mrs. William T. Lyons, Miss Dorothy Tremaine, Samuel Wheelock, Charles Peck, and Mr. Bigelow.

Lissiner-Weaver Wedding Nov. 18.

The wedding of Miss Anita Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Weaver of 380 Riverside Drive, and Leo W. Lissiner of Newark, N. J., will take place at Sherry's on Nov. 18. Only the relatives are to attend. The couple will make an extended tour in the South.

Post-Farnum Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ethel M. Post, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Alfred Seton Post of Flushing, L. I., to Charles S. Farnum of Philadelphia, is announced. Mr. Farnum is a widower, his first wife having been Miss Mary B. Thayer. Miss Post's father, Col. Post, died several months ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston and Mrs. George G. McMurtry, Jr. Alfred Seton Post, Jr., is her brother. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Van Dyke Cox of Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Frame Cox, to Morris Lyon Beard, son of Mrs. Mary Adelaide Beard of Flushing. Mr. Beard was graduated from Yale University, class of '07. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. B. Clarke of 1,925 Seventh Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie L. Clarke, to Carl Dudley of Northboro, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rushmore Wake of Waterbury, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Benton, to Edward Earle Wyman of New York and Waterbury, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyers of 450 West Fifty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Matilda Meyers, to Max Hertz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hertz of 1,215 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Henry A. Strauss of 400 Manhattan Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Estelle Harris Strauss, to Julius P. Barin of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Brooks of Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Brooks, to Dr. Simon G. Lenzer.

James Owen of Montclair, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Hildexarde Owen, to Willis Miley Rose of Washington, D. C., and New York. Miss Owen is a sister of Mrs. James Dugald White of 110 Riverside Drive. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bianchi Tompkins of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeline Bianchi Tompkins, to T. Murray Reamer of Montclair, N. J.

BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED.

Boston Executive Charged with Illegally Obtaining Money.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Joseph A. Plouff, President of the Lafayette Savings Bank of Boston, was indicted for larceny today.

The indictment contained five counts alleging $9,727 to have been obtained illegally by Plouff from five national banks and trust companies.

L. J. WYETH WEDS PRISCILLA M. BULL

Younger Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull Married in St. Bartholomew's Church.

SISTER MATRON OF HONOR

Four Bridesmaids in Frocks of Vivid Green Satin and Tulle—Reception at Bride's Home.

The wedding of Leonard J. Wyeth, a grandson of Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, and Miss Priscilla Mullens Bull, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The church was decorated with palms massed in the chancel and vases of white chrysanthemums on the altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a soft satin gown having a flat corsage cut very low, from which fell a satin tunic, long at the sides, short in the front, over a petticoat of white tulle bordered with crystals over a satin slip. A crystal girdle with a tasseled pendant at the left side joined the tunic, and the short-waisted corsage. The corsage, which was sleeveless, was held by two crystal bands going over the shoulders. Tulle partially filled in the neck, veiled the shoulders, and ran down in long sleeves to the wrists, where frills finished them. There was a long, narrow court train of the satin, and a voluminous tulle veil caught to the end of the train with orange blossoms. The veil terminated in a most novel way on the coiffure. It was banded at the back and sides by sprays of orange blossoms, and the upper edge was carried half way over the head, terminating in soft plaits just back of the pompadour dressing of the hair. The bride carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Mrs. Butler Whiting was her sister's matron of honor. She wore a frock of apricot satin. The corsage was on the Eton coat order, opening over folds of chiffon and edged with brown fur at the neck and also around the waist line, simulating a jacket. The skirt had a tunic of the satin falling in scant godet folds over a longer skirt of chiffon over satin. Miss Elise Francke Huntington, whose engagement to Reginald M. Banks was announced at the same time as that of Miss Bull and Mr. Wyeth, was the maid of honor. She was in an apricot-colored taffeta frock, having a scalloped skirt with a flounce border, also scalloped. The draped corsage was finished with fold of brown tulle laid about the lower edge and in the V-shaped neck opening.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Caroline Wyeth, cousin of the bridegroom; Margaret Doolittle of Utica, N. Y.; Susanne Warren, and Amy Johnson. Their frocks were vivid green satin and tulle, that showed peacock blue tones when the sunlight struck them. The short stra

ASSERTS ROOSEVELT WILL NOT RUN IN 1916

Hotchkiss Says Gov. Johnson, If Anybody, Will Head Progressive Ticket.

COLONEL AS ADVISOR ONLY

Leaders Meet Here, but Meagre Returns from Other States Leave Them Undecided.

Hiram W. Johnson, the Progressive Governor of California, if anybody, will be the Bull Moose candidate for President two years hence. Col. Roosevelt is out of it and will content himself with being the counselor, philosopher, and guide of the Progressives, according to William H. Hotchkiss, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee in 1912, when the Progressives in this State did better than they did in the recent campaign.

"I know that Col. Roosevelt will not be a candidate for President in 1916," said Mr. Hitchkiss yesterday. "I know that the Colonel has no idea of running two years from now, because he told me so a week or two after the election of 1912. The Colonel does not want to stand before the American public as a potential office seeker."

Mr. Hotchkiss said that the Colonel from now on, in his opinion, would be the guide of the Progressive Party, rather than its active leader, and that as a source of inspiration he would be of inestimable value to the Progressives.

"The Progressive Party as an organization," he continued, "is not formidable. The Progressive movement—and I make a distinction—is as strong as ever. In six years, if not in two, it will be the dominant factor in American politics, as sure as you live. It will become so either through the Republican Party or through the Democratic Party, or if neither becomes imbued with the Progressive thought that alone can solve the problems of the future, then as a third party, either under its present or some other name, will it be placed in charge of the Government."

The Progressive leaders were stunned by the small vote for their candidate for Governor in this State, Frederick M. Davenport. From other States the returns are so meagre that the leaders do not know exactly where they stand. The conference which met yesterday at the office of George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, could not hold even a post-mortem in the absence of reliable figures from other States. The work will be resumed in Chicago, where there is to be a general Progressive pow-wow in December.

Mr. Perkins was asked if he intended to remain at the head of the Progressive National Committee, but declined to answer. Another Progressive leader, when asked tthe same question, replied:

"In my opinion, Mr. Perkins will be the last man to leave the Progressive Party. I would be less surprised to hear that Col. Roosevelt had quit than I would be if I received the same report regarding Mr. Perkins."

Mr. Davenport was asked, just before he boarded a train for Utica yesterday afternoon, what comment he had to make on the election.

"I think I had better keep still and say nothing," was his reply. "Don't you think that is the best plan, in view of the small Progressive vote?"

DINNER FOR WM. A. GRAMER.

City Officials and Colleagues to Honor Veteran Reporter.

Politicians, regardless of party affiliations, city officials, and newspaper men will give a dinner on Nov. 21 at the Hotel Savoy to William A. Gramer, who will celebrate his twenty-fifth year as a political reporter on that date. Mr. Gramer is now the City Hall reporter for The Globe. Everybody has subscribed for his individual plate at the dinner. This includes Governor-elect Whitman, who gave his promise to attend before his election, and Mayor Mitchel.

Among those who will attend the dinner will be three former Mayors of New York City, Seth Low, George B. McClellan, and Ardolph L. Kline, and the members of the Board of Estimate. The occasion will combine the elements of the Amen Corner dinners and the dinners of the City Hall Reporters' Association, as representative of the political life of the city.

Job Hedges will be toastmaster, and the Committee on Arrangements has left to him the oratorical display of fireworks. On the Dinner Committee are Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former Judge of General Sessions; John Whalen, ex-Corporation Counsel; Judge Michael F. Blake, Ira H. Patchin, secretary to Corporation Counsel Polk; Thomas F. Smith, Luther B. Little, Willis Holley, Robert A. Livingston, Lloyd D. Willis, secretary to Mr. Whitman, and Henry L. Walsh.

Aid for Paris American Hospital.

A series of dances will be given at the Cosmopolitan Club, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 24, for the benefit of the American Hospital in Paris. They are for the married set and the younger girls who have been out for several years. Among the patronesses and subscribers are Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mrs. Charles Platt, and the Misses Marjorie Curtis, Eleanor Lamson, Frances Wendell, and Eleanor Townsend.

Lectures on Poetry of Israel.

The Rev. Walter Drum, S. J. Professor of Hebrew and Scriptures at Woodstock College, Maryland, will deliver a series of lectures on "The Poetry of Israel" at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on six consecutive Thursdays at 4 P. M., beginning Nov. 12. This course will be given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of the Arts and Sciences.

Neutral Holland Left $87,474.

Michael P. Holland, one of the pioneers of old Rockaway Beach, for whose family Holland's Station was named, left an estate valued at $87,474, according to affidavits filed yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser Philip Frank of Queens. Two-thirds of the estate goes to his widow, and one-third to his daughter, Mrs. Fannie H. Bamman.

BAD BOARD THE BANE OF RURAL TEACHERS

U. S. Department of Education Finds Living Conditions Often Degrading.

FEW GOOD HOMES OPENED

Country School Unattractiveness—Drives Best Teachers to the Towns.

While New York is stirred over the teacher-mother question, the United States Bureau of Education at Washington has found another problem affecting women teachers which is of wider application. It is the problem which thousands of rural women teachers face, that of finding a place to live decently while at work. The national bureau found at the rural conferences held by the States this Summer that the problem was far enough from a satisfactory solution to constitute a serious menace to the system of common school education over the country.

In many instances it was found that the teachers are unable to get fit boarding accommodation, with the result that they will stay only until they have attained the teaching experience necessary to fit them for village or city positions. It was noted that communities which provide satisfactory accommodations get and hold good teachers, while those which do not must take the poorer teachers, with the result that their schools are inefficient and ineffective and the children do not get fair school opportunities.

A County Superintendent in a Southern State reports that the only place obtainable as a boarding house for the teacher was in a home where the husband was living with his second wife, while his first wife lived there also with her second husband. In this home were five children from the father's first marriage, six from the mother's first marriage, and five from their second marriage. There were more children in this home than the teacher had in her school, and, while the parents were generally in harmony, there was no lasting agreement among the three sets of children. The teacher was forced to resort to the schoolhouse for privacy.

In a certain district in a Northwestern State the teacher writes in regard to her boarding place that she has no privacy. She has her meals at the same table with father and mother and eight children, and spends the evening preparing herself for the next day's work in the common living room. She does not object particularly to this, but adds: "I do object to sharing at night the common sleeping room with the family of ten."

A New England teacher reported her experience. She went to the community where she was to teach one week before school was to open. She intended to spend one day arranging for a boarding place. She spent the week, however. The community had many good homes, any of which was willing to keep her for one night, but none wanted the teacher as a regular boarder. By the end of the week she had become personally acquainted with every family in the community, but had not found a boarding place. But this teacher was a little more resourceful than some of the others. She went home and notified the Chairman of the School Board she would report for duty when he sent word a satisfactory boarding place had been arranged for. Word came promptly and she returned. She has proved unusually successful in the district as a teacher.

Teachers report from all parts of the country one particularly disturbing condition. They say they are often obliged to fall back for a boarding place on the home of a woman of the gossipy type, who wants to board the teacher for the sake of the information about neighbors which comes to her through the children, and which a sharp woman of this type expects to be able to extract. If the teacher balks her desire the living conditions are apt to be uncomfortable.

In taking up the work of combating these conditions the United States Bureau of Education points out to County Superintendents that the best home in the community is none too good for the teacher who is heart and soul in her work. It is also pointed out to the Superintendents that there are many people who would refuse an application from the teacher for board, but consider it an honor to be solicited diplomatically by the County Superintendent in behalf of the teacher.

The bureau lays down the principle that to do her best work and make the school a vital factor in the community the teacher must live comfortably in the school district and not journey back and forth from the neighboring town. It says that the best homes in the community should be opened to the teacher or a cottage built at public expense for her.

524,359 IN SCHOOLS HAVE BAD TEETH

Bureau of Child Welfare Finds Urgent Demand for More Free Clinics.

ONLY SIX NOW AVAILABLE

Expenditure Justified as a Matter of Economic Public Health Policy.

Edward F. Brown, Superintendent of the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has mapped out a definite programme for this city in 1915 for providing a sufficient number of dental clinics to take care of the teeth of necessitous pupils. Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson gave the money which created the Bureau of Welfare, and this philanthropy has awakened an intelligent interest in the oral hygiene movement.

As soon as the bureau was started a survey was made, to learn what steps were desirable. Part of this preliminary effort was a study of the dental clinics maintained by the Health Department for school children. The survey resulted in these conclusions:

That the Health Department had made a commendable beginning in the establishment of school children's dental clinics.

That there was urgent need for an extension of this work, in the interest of public health.

There are now six clinics devoted to this work, with a staff of nine dentists and nine nurses. Two of the clinics are in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, and three in Brooklyn. The Bureau of Welfare asks for nine additional clinics, with an equal number of additional dentists and nurses.

Mr. Brown has discussed the whole matter in an article in The Journal of the Allied Dental Societies. He says:

In 1913 the medical inspection of the Health Department found 194,207 cases of dental defects among school children. Owing to inadequate funds, the staff of Medical Inspectors is so limited that only 87.3 per cent. of the school enrollment were examined. If we assume the same ratio of defects in the unexamined 65.7 per cent. of the school population, there are apparently 524,359 cases of dental defects—major and minor—in the city schools, all, however, in need of immediate dental attention. This represents 58 per cent. of the school enrollment in need of such care. Without casting any aspersions on the work of the medical examiner, it is not unfair to say that even this is an underestimate, because the examinations were necessarily hurried, not made by dentists, nor with the aid of a probe.

Of the 69.7 per cent. of the children found in need of medical aid, only 23.8 per cent. are reported treated for the defects discovered. A large number of the dental cases, estimated for the Borough of Manhattan alone at 31,512 children, are probably too poor to go to a private dentist. It is particularly to this group that we are to give attention.

The unattended cases of dental defects and disease seriously affect the physical condition of the child, rendering it susceptible to other disease through the general devitalization of the body. The community suffers in so far as it must harbor and ultimately in many cases must maintain dependents who may have been rendered unproductive because of the neglect of the oral cavity and the serious consequences which flow from such negligence. Educationally, the child is handicapped in not being in a physically fit condition to benefit to the instruction. Economically, through the absences from school due to aching teeth, the child is frequently retarded in grades and the city must spend large sums of money in re-educating such children. Thus the need is apparent.

At the invitation of the Bureau of Welfare of School Children a council was called. The gist of the principles laid down by this group of New York's leading dentists follows:

"That the dental clinics be established in school buildings.

"That the clinics be open from 9 to 5, with two shifts of dentists, each working half time.

"That the supervising dentist, for adequate compensation, devote his entire time to the work.

"That the clinics should extract, provide plastic fillings, and clean teeth only.

"That the Bellevue equipment be utilized for the surgical work.

"That the dentists be paid $1,200 a year for half-time work.

"That a system be devised whereby the work of the dentists be checked up to insure treatment of each schoolchild.

"That the clinic concentrate its work on the children between 6 and 8 years of age.

"That the treatments be absolutely free."

The actual money cost in taking the first step in the admirable programme of the Health Department is approximately $18,000 for the first year for professional service alone. Adding equipment and supplies, the total cost will in all probability not exceed $27,000.

Willard D. Straight is Chairman of the Bureau of Welfare of School Children, and the address of the organization is 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Highways Employes Suspended.

Alfred I. Ostrander, assistant engineer, of 2,886 Commonwealth Avenue, the Bronx, and Robert J. Jacques, Inspector, of 108 Commonwealth Avenue, the Bronx, employed by the Highways Department, were suspended yesterday on the request of Borough President Douglas aMthewson, pending the filing of charges by Richard H. Gillespie, chief engineer of the Department of Sewers and Highways of Bronx County. The suspension is the result of charges that a contract to regulate and grade White Plains Avenue, between Pelham Parkway and Lydig Avenue, was faultily fulfilled.

WILL GIVE SCHOOLS DISTINCTIVE NAMES

President Churchill Suggests They Be Called After Noted Americans or Events.

TO RETAIN NUMBERS ALSO

Board of Superintendents Approves the Plan and Recommends Complete List of Names.

The public schools of this city are to be designated hereafter by names as well as by numbers. The City Teachers' Association advocated this plan some years ago. In his recent report to the Board of Education President Churchill said:

"A recommendation, which has often appeared, to which no objection has been offered, but which has so far failed of fruition, is that you give to all our schools, in addition to their designating numbers, names commemorating events or persons worthy of remembrance. This adds a fitting touch of sentiment to service prone too much to sameness and mechanism. New York is behind the other cities of the country in the observance of this interesting custom. I recommend that you invite the Teachers' Council to submit a working plan, whereby the local boards will select names for their schools, whereby a committee of the council may canvass the suggestions and eliminate duplicates."

The Board of Superintendents has approved President Churchill's proposal, and the Board of Education is expected to do the same.

Edward B. Shallow and John H. Walsh, who were appointed a Committee of the Board of Superintendents to consider this subject, made a report, in wh'ch they said:

The names of all of the Presidents of the United States and of the most distinguished of the Governors of New York State, the names of heroes of the Revolution and great Generals might be selected. Nearly all such names have been given to the streets in the various boroughs, and on many of such streets public schools are now located.

"Names of historic localities within the City of New York might well be given to schools. Among these are Fordham, West Chester, Washington Heights, Yorkville, Greenwich, Hudson, Corlears, &c. At the present time there are several schools in some of these localities. Hence, in selecting one of these names, we suggest that the name of the locality be given to the school of largest standing in the district."

Some of the high schools have already been named after distinguished persons or well-known localities. Thus in Manhattan there are: De Witt Clinton, named for this Governor of the State; Julia Richman, Wadleigh, Washington Irving, and Stuyvesant. There is also the Murray Hill Vocational School. The Bronx has the Morris and the Evander Childs, the latter named for a well-known local school Principal. In Brooklyn there are Erasmus Hall, Bushwick, Eastern District, and Bay Ridge. Queens has the Bryant, named for the distinguished editor and poet; Jamaica, Newtown, Flushing, Far Rockaway, and Richmond Hill High Schools. There are also the Jamaica Training School for Teachers and the Jamaica Model School. Richmond's one high school is the Curtis.

In Manhattan there are elementary schools located in the following streets named for well-known or famous men and places: Amsterdam, Clinton, Madison, Macdougal, St. Nicholas, Jackson, Houston, Pitt, Mott, Bayard, Washington, Monroe, Broome, Delancey, Willett, Broadway, Lexington, Lewis, Lafayette, Roosevelt, Wadsworth, Allen, Gouverneur, and Audubon.

The suggestion is made that for the high schools such names as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, John Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and U. S. Grant, among the Presidents, be given preference, and that Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Bancroft, James R. Lowell, Henry D. Thoreau, Walt Whitman, and Bret Harte be among the representatives of the literary men.

Another proposal is that as "The Star-Spangled Banner" is now recognized as the national anthem, its author, Francis S. Key, ought to be given a front rank in the selections.

OPENING MUSIC RIDE OF THE 1914-1915 SEASON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK
To be Held at
HORSE SHOW — MUSIC RIDE
Riding Academy
Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, New York City.
PROGRAM
Cotillion Ride—Mr. CHARLES T. KRAUSS, Commander.
HORSE SHOW CLASSES
CLASS 2.—Pair of Harness Horses shown to appropriate vehicle.
CLASS 3.—Saddle Horses over 15.2.
CLASS 4.—Runabout Class
CLASS 5.—Saddle Horses under 15.2.
CLASS 6.—Jumping, open to all, 4 ft. 6 in.; performance only to count.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
As the purpose of the Show is to stimulate interest in horses to help assure a large attendance at the Red and White Cross Benefit Show to be held in Madison Square Garden, December 7 to 12, no admission or entry fees will be charged.
Wm. Durland, President the Durland Company.

ALBANY AWAITS BIGGEST SHAKEUP

Continued From Page 1.

architect can be removed at the Governor's pleasure. The salary is $10,000. The incidental patronage includes a deputy and assistant deputy at $5,000 each, a private secretary at $2,500, and other exempt employes with salaries totaling $16,500.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.—One Commissioner in the place of John D. Moore of New York, whose term expires on May 28, 1915. Salary, $10,000; term of office, six years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ELECTION.—The places now held by John R. Voorhis of New York, William J. Hillery of Buffalo, and John Pallace of Brockport, will become vacant in July. The salaries are $5,000, and the terms of office four years. The patronage in this department includes three chief deputies with salaries aggregating $13,500; a secretary at $2,000, and 175 deputies, with salaries aggregating $189,500.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER.—William W. Farley of Binghamton, the incumbent, if permitted to serve out his term would remain in office until April 1, 1916, but Gov.-elect Whitman has indicated his intention of stringent action to create a vacancy. The salary of the Commissioner is $7,000 and his term of office five years. The department budget is about $450,000 annually. The Commissioner has the appointment of a First and Second Deputy, thirteen Special Deputies, and sixty Special Agents, all of whom are in the exempt class. In addition, the Commissioner is empowered to appoint special counsel to assist the deputies. About $65,000 was spent last year to defray the cost of such counsel.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK to take the place of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell of Brooklyn, whose term will expire in February, 1916.—The Health Officer has a host of appointees in the exempt class, and is entitled to an annual compensation of $12,500. The term runs for four years.

STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION.—Two Commissioners whose terms expire in 1915 and 1916, respectively. The salary is $7,000 and the term of office five years.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.—Two members to take the places of Richard J. Cullen of New York, whose term expires on Dec. 1, 1915, and Charles J. Fitzsch of Unadilla, whose term ends on Dec. 1, 1916. The salary is $3,000 and traveling and other expenses.

ADJUTANT GENERAL to succeed Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton.—Gen. Hamilton's term of office expires with that of Gov. Glynn. Salary, $6,000.

PORT WARDENS.—Nine members whose terms will expire in 1915 and 1916. Salary, $2,500. Term of office, three years.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS to succeed John F. Donovan of Albany, whose term expires on Jan. 28, 1916.—Salary, $5,000.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS to succeed Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse, whose place will become vacant on Jan. 1.—His salary is $8,000. He has the appointment of a Deputy and Assistant Deputy, three Assistant Superintendents, and exempt appointments with salaries aggregating $63,900. Hundreds of laborers along the Barge Canal also are appointed annually by the Superintendent, who for that reason is in a position to help organization leaders greatly in patronage.

STATE TAX COMMISSION.—Two Commissioners to succeed William H. Sullivan, whose term expires next February, and Joseph S. Schwab, whose term will expire on Jan. 7, 1916. The salary is $6,000 and the term of office three years. The commission has exempt appointments involving aggregate salaries of $88,900 a year.

"Exempt" Men Threatened.

The "exempt" positions will be reached first by the coming shake-up at the Capitol. These have grown enormously in number since the Democrats gained control. In the nine months that Gov. Sulzer held office 239 new exempt places were created with the aid of a Civil Service Commission which Mr. Sulzer himself had created and which, of course, was eager to do his bidding. The annual salaries in these new places which could be filled without competitive examination were $445,780.

In the wholesale ousting of Democrats that is being planned it is more than likely that hundreds of employes who regard themselves as amply protected by the civil service law will suffer, too. Mr. Whitman has indicated that he will not permit employes of whose efficiency there is any doubt to seek shelter behind the civil service regulations. Under the circumstances it is expected that one of the first acts of the Governor will be the appointment of a Civil Service Commission that will be in close sympathy with his plans.

The Civil Service Commissioners can be removed only on charges. The present members, Jacob Neu of Brooklyn, Dr. Meyer Wolff of New York, and James A. Lavery of Poughkeepsie were appointed by Gov. Sulzer, who also had legislation enacted to raise their salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 and to extend their term from three to six years. Commissioners Neu and Wolff are Democrats; Commissioner Lavery is a Republican.

The Excise Department, the State Banking Department, the Insurance Department, the Highway Department, the Public Service Commissions of both the First and Second Districts, the Labor Department, the Prison Department, the Conservation Commission, and the Election Department, it is believed, will undergo a reorganization thorough enough to sweep out of office not only the heads but a majority of the exempt employes. In these departments the present heads have found snug and easy berths for hundreds of Tammany retainers and pets of the Democratic bosses throughout the State.

Departments Likely to Go.

The Department of Efficiency and Economy, of which John H. Delaney is the head, and the Fire Marshal's department, of which Thomas F. Ahearn, a brother of John F. Ahearn, Tammany leader of the Fourth Assembly District, is in charge, probably will be abolished. An attempt was made by the Republican Assembly this year to do away with both, but these efforts stranded on opposition in the Senate, which was controlled by Tammany Hall.

Another department which probably will be abolished is the State Athletic Commission, which came into existence in the administration of Gov. Dix as a result of legislation introduced by Senator James J. Frawley. The commission was created to supervise boxing exhibitions.

After the first big exhibition, conducted under the supervision of the Athletic Commission at Madison Square Garden, had developed a scandal and given rise to the charge that the commission was used by some powerful Tammany politicians interested in boxing clubs, Gov. Dix took steps to atone for his share in creating it by recommending its abolition. The Legislature, controlled by Tammany, however, resisted the attempt and a similar attempt made at the present session also proved futile with only one branch of the Legislature controlled by the Republicans.

There are a score of other commissions which either have outlived their usefulness or else, created for political purposes purely, never served any useful end to the State. They have drawn on the State Treasury for running expenses and undoubtedly will go if Gov.-elect Whitman lives up to his own promises and the pledges of the Republican State platform. There is every reason to believe that he will, especially as the joint action of Governor and Legislature, which would be necessary to do away with these useless commissions, would hurt only the Democrats through the loss of patronage involved.

Senate Hearings Necessary.

Investigations under the Sherman Moreland act, which was passed in the first term of Gov. Hughes and which gives the Governor the power to appoint one or more Commissioners to investigate the State Departments, may be used to get rid of some of the department heads.

In the case of the State Superintendent of Banks, whom Mr. Whitman has declared he will get rid of at an early date, removal from office can be effected only on charges made before the Senate and sustained by that body. The same is true about the head of the Insurance Department which, according to the Governor-elect, also will come in for a housecleaning.

Public Service Commissioners can be removed by a less tedious method. In their cases the Governor merely is called upon to file charges, give them an opportunity for a hearing and when ordering their removals, file a statement with the Secretary of State, giving his reasons for removing them.

There are six places in the State Banking Department which are exempt from the civil service law. The occupants of some of them have been in the department for a score of years, and it is doubtful if the new Governor will disturb them. First Deputy George I. Skinner has been in the department seventeen years. He is a Republican and has been active in politics in Chenango County. Second Deputy Edward J. Graham is an Independent Democrat and has been in the department twenty years. Previous to that he was a national bank examiner. He was appointed by Supt. Cheney.

Guernsey Jewett, who was head of the Liquidation Bureau of the department, was appointed Third Deputy by Supt. Richards. He was formerly private secretary to John R. Davies, ex-Attorney General, and is a Republican. A. K. Moore, who was assistant to Mr. Jewett, was appointed Mr. Jewett's successor by Supt. Richards. Miss A. G. Bristow, confidential stenographer to the Superintendent, has been in the department twelve years. Edward S. Brogan, secretary to the Superintendent, is an organization Democrat and lives in the Nineteenth Senatorial District.

WAGNER TO ASK NO FAVORS.

Senator Says Minority Job Will Give Him Chance to Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Robert F. Wagner, President pro tem. of the Senate, was here on official business for a short time today. He will most likely be selected for the minority leader on the floor of the new Senate. Anticipating such an event, he declared that "a good minority was a healthy thing" and that he hopes to show by the minority of the new upper house that many pretentions of reform are all sham.

"I shall be in a position to pound," he said today. "That will be all that I shall be able to do, but I hope to make it effective. It is my purpose to ask for no patronage or favor from the party in power, no matter how small. This will allow me to be independent in all my dealings. I feel that the minority will be able to check some of the more unreasonable and unnecessary legislation which will be attempted."

Further than this Senator Wagner would not commit himself.

PRAISES SUFFRAGISTS HERE.

Western Women Encourage New York Co-workers.

Western women voters who came to attend the big campaign suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall Friday night were given a reception at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternooon.

"I didn't believe New York would get the vote in 1915 before I came to New York," said Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, "but since I have seen the wonderful organization of the Woman Suffrage Party here I have hope for you. I have the biggest family on record, 275,000 children, and we have a holiday on the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, and all the children know what she did for their State in the enfranchisement of the women."

"There is great work of education after you have got the vote," said Miss Helen Todd of California. "You have in New York the greatest fight of your life before you against thoroughly organized forces."

JURORS GIVE $4,500 TO POOR

Sheriff's Three Panels Devote Dinner Souvenir Money to Charity.

Sheriff Grifenhagen's plan to have the three panels of Sheriff's jurors spend no money for souvenirs at their dinners, but to turn the money over to him to help the poor of the county, has been a complete success. The first and second panels gave $1,500 each to the Sheriff some weeks ago, and yesterday he received a check for the same amount from the third panel, making a total of $4,500.

Benedict J. Greenhut, a member of the third panel, sent a letter to the Sheriff in which he approved of the charitable plan. He said he considered it better to distribute the money among our own poor than to send it to Europe. The Sheriff said that no attempt would be made to distribute any of the money until the pinch of Winter came.

Selected FAMILY Dinner $1
"Diner Choisi" $1.50
BUSTANOBY'S
99th St. on Broadway and 42d St. near B'way.
TEA AND SUPPER DANCES
Prizes to best dancers.
"Never fail." Cabaret Artistiques.
Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

CHARITIES.

THE CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.

The New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 800 needy and homeless mothers.

It has now under its care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses it must raise annually about $80,000.

It begs those making bequests to remember

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
175 East 68th Street

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS

These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality.)

HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.

The 28th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.

HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STAND, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 31 WEST 8TH STREET.

NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS
443 and 445 East 123d Street.
Non-Sectarian and Free.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
Your help in this worthy cause is earnestly solicited. Phone 4367 Harlem.
Rev. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, Treas.

One branch of service rendered by the
MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street
is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

CHARITIES.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
229 East Broadway, New York.
Can furnish male help, skilled and unskilled. Tel. 2635 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants.
The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.

The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to

District Nursing Committee,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

COMMANDER MISS BOOTH of the SALVATION ARMY is conducting an "Old Linen Campaign." Gifts of old linen are solicited, to be made into bandages and pads for wounded soldiers on the European battle line. Cotton goods can also be used. A fund of $25,000 is also being raised. Your gifts are requested. Address Miss Evangeline Booth, 123 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

MY "SO-MUCH-A-WEEK" PLEDGE

Now—to Thanksgiving—to Christmas—to New Year's

For the Destitute Belgian Women and Children

Is.....Dollars | .....Cents

I enclose herewith my initial contribution to the

Belgian Relief Fund
10 Bridge Street, New York

and expect to send at least as much each remaining week of 1914.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

The above coupon may help you to help.

Please clip, fill in, and send today to "So-Much-a-Week" department, Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, New York.

Checks, money orders, etc., should be made to "J. P. Morgan & Co. For Belgian Relief Fund."

New clothing, sent prepaid, to Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Ave., will be forwarded for distribution.

Uptown "Shopping District" Branch, (office rent contributed,) 281 Fifth Avenue, corner 30th Street, is at your service. Information, clothing patterns, "Belgian Christmas Barrels," etc.

Brooklyn Branch (Office rent contributed) 180 Montague St.

Belgian Relief Fund Belgian Relief Fund

Received yesterday, $45,522.97 To date, $394,961.68

GET IT ON THURSDAY
The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

A TWENTY-FOUR-PAGE MAGAZINE containing over half a hundred photographs just arrived from the various war zones and beautifully reproduced with all the detail and tone values of the original prints by The Times's new process of printing in rotogravure.

Among other features, to be announced later, the next issue will contain the latest photos from France, Holland, Belgium, England, Tahiti, China, and South Africa.

There will also be a large print, beautifully reproduced in sepia, of the great tryptich painted to order for the French Government and now in the Luxembourg at Paris,

THE BATTLE SONG
By Edouard Detaille

This is a masterly interpretation in paint of the spirit of the second battle song of France, "Le Chant du Depart," which every art lover will appreciate.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

$1.25 for 3 months. $5.00 a year, postpaid.

For those who wish to preserve their copies of the Pictorial War Extra, The New York Times has prepared suitable binders, specially made for the purpose.

Price of binder, postpaid, to any address in the United States:

Full cloth..... $1.00
(with one year's subscription to the Mid-week Pictorial War Extra, $6.00.)
Half leather, gold trimmed..... 1.50
(with one year's subscription to the Mid-week Pictorial War Extra, $6.50.)

Size of binder, 12x17 inches; holds complete file for one year (52 copies.) Send stamps or money order, and state style of binding preferred.

The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

COTTON SYNDICATE DECLARED LEGAL

$135,000,000 Bank Pool Does Not Violate Anti-Trust Laws, Attorney General Holds.

NO CONTROL OF MARKETS

Price Fixing, Restriction of Production and Division of Territory All Absent, President Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Upon the written request of President Wilson, Attorney General Gregory has submitted an opinion in which he holds that there is nothing in the plan for handling the cotton crop through a pool of banks that runs counter to the anti-trust acts. In his letter asking the Attorney General's opinion the President suggested that the proposed plan was "in a class by itself" and that the circumstances from which the plan arose could hardly be repeated to make the pool itself a dangerous precedent. In declaring the proposed pool in full agreement with the Sherman, Clayton, and Trade Commission acts Mr. Gregory stressed the fact that the plan involves "nothing in the nature of price fixing, restriction of production, division of territory, or control of markets."

The correspondence was given out this afternoon by Secretary McAdoo. The President's letter follows:

The White House, Nov. 7, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General: I am sending the inclosed papers, submitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to ascertain whether, in your opinion, the proposed "cotton-loan fund" may be lawfully formed. I know that it is contrary to the practice of the department to give opinions beforehand as to contemplated transactions, and I think that such opinions ought never in ordinary circumstances to be given, but the circumstances with regard to the handling of the great cotton crop which have been created by the European war are most extraordinary and seem to justify extraordinary action. It is for that reason that I venture to ask you to depart in this case from the usual practice of your department.

It occurs to me that the "fund" contemplated stands in a class by itself. It is hardly conceivable that such arrangements should become settled practices or furnish precedents which would be followed in the regular course of business or under ordinary conditions. They are as exceptional in their nature as the circumstances they are meant to deal with and can hardly be looked upon as, by possibility even, dangerous precedents. It is for this reason that I feel the more justified in asking you your opinion in the premises. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To this communication Mr. Gregory replied:

Nov. 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to reply to your request for my opinion as to whether the Federal Anti-Trust laws, (the so-called Sherman act, the so-called Clayton act, and the Trade Commission act,) would be violated in any respect by the carrying out of a plan which has been devised for raising and administering a fund of $135,000,000 to be lent on the security of cotton. A copy of the plan is attached hereto.

Countries which take annually about 8,000,000 bales of American cotton—more than half the crop—are now engaged in war. Trade between the United States and those countries in some cases virtually has come to a complete stop and in others has been seriously hindered. Foreign exchange has been badly demoralized. In consequence of these extraordinary conditions, it has been impossible to obtain in the usual ways the large amount of cash required to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in the course of raising and marketing the cotton crop.

To meet this situation the plan in question has been proposed. It contemplates the making up by a syndicate, composed principally of banks and bankers, of a fund of $135,000,000 to be lent on the security of cotton to borrowers in the cotton-growing States under the direction of a Central Committee, composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board and various auxiliary committees.

Nothing in the nature of price fixing, restriction of production, division of territory, or control of markets is involved. Loans will be made freely to buyers of cotton as to producers. The members of the syndicate will be perfectly free to make other loans in any amount, to any persons, and on any lawful terms. Borrowers will be under no restraint whatever as to the price or the time at which they may sell their cotton. Nor will their free agency in borrowing or in not borrowing as they see fit and from whom they see fit in any manner be restricted. In short, the plan simply provides the cash which is imperatively required to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in the course of raising and marketing the cotton crop, but which cannot now be obtained from the usual sources of supply because of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the money markets and in the trade of the world.

The amount of this fund is barely more than 1 per cent. of the total outstanding loans and discounts of banking institutions in the United States, and is much less than the amount of cash usually employed in marketing the cotton crop. Nor would even this small part of the banking capital of the United States become impounded as a result of the plan; but, upon being lent, would return at once into general circulation.

I am unable to see how such a plan could be thought to fall within the purview of the anti-trust laws. Sincerely Yours.

T. W. GREGORY, Attorney General.

The Treasury Department announced yesterday that banks outside the cotton-growing States already had subscribed $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 assigned to them.

War's effect on the price of cotton and cottonseed has caused a loss of about $455,000,000 to American cotton farmers this year, it was announced today by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. This year's prices are the lowest since 1898.

Cotton prices on Nov. 1 averaged 6.8 cents a pound, while a year ago the price was 13 cents. This reduction represents a total shrinkage of income of cotton farmers for lint cotton of about $420,000,000. Cottonseed was sold by producers on Oct. 1 at about $15.25 a ton, while a year ago the price was about $22 a ton. This reduction represents a shrinkage of about $30,000,000.

COURT FIXES COTTON PRICE.

Decision Making It Nine Cents May Reopen Exchanges.

The price at which cotton held under contract by S. H. P. Pell & Co. may be sold was fixed yesterday by Judge Mayer, in the Federal District Court, and the opinion was expressed that a long step had been taken toward clearing away the difficulties of reopening the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. The Judge decided that a syndicate of Cotton Exchange members might take up the 80,000 bales for which the bankrupt firm had contracted, but which it was not prepared to buy in itself, at 9 cents.

The application for the court's approval of this arrangement was made yesterday by David H. Miller, as counsel for thirty-one creditors of the firm. Most of this cotton had been contracted for at the average price of 12½ cents, and the closing price of cotton when business was suspended at the end of July was 10.32. Judge Mayer's action, according to Mr. Miller, will have a most important effect in causing the reopening of the Exchanges and the resumption of the cotton business throughout the United States.

An objection to the motion was raised by Robert Forsythe Little, counsel for the Pell receivers, on account of the question of the responsibility of the firm for the difference between the selling price and the price at which the cotton was contracted for. If the syndicate were to get it at 9 cents and the average contract price had been 12½, he said, the firm might be held responsible for 3½ cents a bale. Charles Pope Caldwell, counsel for the Pell firm, also urged that the arrangement was not equitable, as the closing price when the Exchange shut its doors was 10.32.

Judge Mayer settled this by ruling that the syndicate might go ahead with the deal and that the question of the responsibility of the firm would be adjudicated by him later. This adjudication, he said, would be on a basis of a price for the cotton of not less than 9 cents and not more than 10.32.

Stephen M. Pell, the senior member of the bankrupt firm, later expressed the opinion that the ruling amounted almost to the mandatory opening of the Cotton Exchanges, and he was sure that the spirit of Judge Mayer's decision would expedite the resumption of business.

THINK A CHANGE NEEDED.

Why Retailers Oversupply Themselves with Embroideries.

Well-posted factors in the embroidery trade are inclined to think that a change is gradually occurring which should restore that business to its old-time prosperity. For four or five years unsound conditions have militated against steady profits for the reason that the retailers have been induced to oversupply themselves with goods that might find a ready sale for a time, but part of which in the end would have to be sacrificed much below cost. The manufacturers, in short, have been pushing sale merchandise, as against over-the-counter goods, where steady profits might be realized.

As one embroidery man pointed out, it is now customary for a salesman to "flash" a line of twenty-five or thirty style numbers selling at the same price. When the customer has picked from these, he is shown another novelty line also selling at one price. From consideration of these goods the merchant turns his attention to selecting the staples he will buy. By the time he is through picking out the samples he wants, he has bought more than he should.

"In the old days," said this man, "we would spend a whole day with the customer going through samples. He would first select from the staple line, examining it very carefully and, this finished, would pick out a few 'leaders' to liven up his stocks. Nowadays the salesman can complete his visit in a few hours' time, get an order for an equal or a larger amount than the retailer was accustomed to give in the past, and reach another or possibly two other customers in the same day. But the results, as a glance over the business for the past few years will prove, have not been satisfactory. Plunging on a few novelties never helped any manufacturer. It is the steady business of a well-distributed character that really shows returns. I think both the manufacturer and the retailer are beginning to recognize this, and lately operations have become more conservative."

RECEIVER FOR SHIP FIRM.

Calvin Austin Named to Act for Eastern Steamship Corporation.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7.—Calvin Austin of Boston, President of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, was appointed receiver of that corporation by Federal Judge Putnam today on petition of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia, which recently filed a creditors' bill. The appointment was unopposed and the court was assured that practically all of the creditors, representing a floating indebtedness in excess of $1,150,000, favored the proceedings.

Mr Austin's compensation for services while operating the steamship lines under the supervision of the court was fixed at $21,000 a year, the same amount he now receives as President. He filed a bond for $25,000.

The receivership is part of a plan for the reorganization of the corporation, which is one of the subsidiaries of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

LONDON WOOL PRICES UP.

Strong Demand for Greece Cross-Crossbreds, Slipes and Merinos.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The wool market closed today with offerings of 8,441 bales, which were well absorbed at steady prices. Forty-five thousand bales were offered during the week, and about 40,000 were sold for home trade. The Government prohibition has stopped the export demand. Compared with previous sales Greece crossbreds were 10 to 15, slipes 10, and Greece merinos from 5 to 7½ per cent. up. Scoureds were unchanged. Inferior carbonizing merinos suitable for the Continent were 10 per cent. down.

There was a strong demand on this market for American domestic pulled wool, which realized from 18 to 20 pence per pound.

PREPARE TO WIND UP BIG COFFEE CONCERN

Friendly Receivership Created for the Potter-Sloan-O'Donehue Company.

SUFFERS FROM LACK OF CASH

Company Capitalized at $1,200,000 Has Assets of $388,000 and Liabilities of $844,000.

Alfred P. Sloan of 240 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Vice President of the Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Company, importers of coffee and manufacturers of coffee cans at 75 Front Street, Manhattan, was appointed temporary receiver yesterday to continue the business of the firm by Judge Chatfield of the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The action was taken on account of the company's decision to retire from business, and the receivership was established to protect the assets during liquidation. Mr. Sloan said that the action was a friendly one and was unopposed by the officers of the company.

The applicants for the receivership were Warren H. Dunn and the Frank H. Hedden Company, both of New Jersey, creditors of the concern, who submitted in their application that the company was perfectly solvent, but was short of ready cash, and that the receivership would prevent a sudden rush of creditors which might have a bad effect. The assets are given as $388,000 and the liabilities as $844,000. The liabilities consist of $212,000 outstanding obligations, $115,000 in bills near maturity, and $17,000 letters of credit.

The assets consist of: Outstanding accounts, $95,000; cash on hand, $30,000; an equity in raw cotton, $10,000; coffee on hand, $10,000; brass material and cans in the factory in Seabring Street, Brooklyn, $90,000, and machinery in the same factory, $10,000; machinery in the factory in Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, $73,000. The officials of the company say that in time they can meet all obligations.

The Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Company was incorporated on Dec. 10, 1910, with a capital stock not to exceed $1,200,000. It was a merger of the Potter Coffee Company of Brooklyn, Bennett, Sloan & Co. of New York, and the O'Donohue Coffee Company, also of New York. All of these had been in business for several years. It was said yesterday that the actual capital stock consisted of 330,000 shares of preferred stock at $1 a share and 500,000 shares of common stock, the value of which was not given.

POSTERS ON CHILD LABOR.

Set of Ten Shows New York as Leader of Eastern States.

New York appears as a leader of the States east of Ohio in a set of ten posters to be put on exhibition today in the Calvary Parish House, 104 East Twenty-second Street, to show what has been done and what remains to be done regarding child labor. Because New York laws do not permit children under 14 years to work in factories, or children under 16 to work in mines, and because of local requirements for work permits and factory inspection, this State is ranked as the only one in the East that in child-labor legislation meets the provisions of the Palmer-Owen bill introduced in Congress.

The posters and charts show that Massachusetts and New Jersey are not far behind New York, and that Ohio has even more strict child-labor legislation than this State. The exhibition was prepared by Lewis W. Hine of the National Child Labor Committee.

TO FIGHT THE HOOKWORM.

Rockefeller Foundation Opens Laboratories on Isthmus of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The International Health Commission, organized by the Rockefeller Foundation, has opened laboratories on the Isthmus of Panama for a systematic campaign against the hookworm. The disease has been found to prevail there to an unsuspected extent.

Out of the first thousand persons examined at one laboratory more than 700 were found to be harboring hookworms. The blood of a boy of 10 years of age, from whom the parasites had been recovered, made only a plain yellow spot on a blotter, registering only about 10 per cent. normal richness and color.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Incorporated today:

Magnesite Mines Corpn., $600,000; C. W. McGuire, George Heaslip, Jr., L. Crossing, 101 Park Av.

N. H. Borenstein & Sons, headwear, $150,000; Henry, Theodore, and N. A. Borenstein, 46 Wooster St.

New York Transatlantic Steamship Company, $100,000; Joseph W. McGuire, Samuel L. Crossing, George Heaslip, Jr., 156 Bway.

American Consolidated Canneal Coal Co., $100,000; J. R. Rose, T. G. Macy, P. L. Hoffman, 280 Bway.

William Vogel & Bros., stamping, pressing, lithographing metal goods, $100,000; H. W. Edwards, W. H. and H. Vogel, 37 B St., Bklyn.

Gettays Studios, Bklyn, tooled leather, art goods, decorators, $25,000; Lucy L. Liebske, Adele M. R. Gettays, P. S. Erricson, 500 W. 121 St.

Eversharp Overshoe Co., safety device equipment for horses, $24,000; I. N. Ehrman, William Lewis, Manuel Blackman, 204 W. 82 St.

Maico Waist Co., ladies' commodities; $10,000; G. B. and Meyer Klein, Alex Werner, 49 W. 117 St.

Acorn Press, $10,000; Harry Laitin, Joseph Sanders, A. P. Bogitsh, 1,818 Clinton Av.

Climax Chemical Co.; $5,000; I. D. Brokaw, Anna J. McDonnell, F. W. Foncar, Queens.

Roncoli Tile Corp.; $3,000; Geo. A. Aubry, Adeline and James Roncoli, 110 Macdougal St.

Medford Knitting Mills, Medford; $15,000; Carl and E. Broman, F. Agricola, 780 Quincy St., B'klyn.

Challenge Waist Corp.; $5,000; Julius Hollander, Alexander Aaronson, A. P. White, 141 B'way.

F. S. Ferguson, Jr., Inc., express, storage; $10,000; David Eberard, Alice and F. S. Ferguson, Jr., 1,005 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

American Dental Laboratory, $5,000; Isaac Maslow-Slicomie, Abram Greenblat, 21 Morrill St., B'klyn.

International Export Co., merchandise, $10,000; W. M. and H. A. Meek, Alwin Termeer, 304 W. 113 St.

Clinton Public Market, Rochester, $10,000; Anna L. Lalbert, C. W. and Eleaner E. Storandt.

Turecamo Contracting Co., $5,000; Bartholomew Dalbora, Mario and Bartholdi Turecamo, 121 Bay 11 St., B'klyn.

Capital Increases: Searle Manufacturing Co., Troy, $250,000 to $500,000; Percy Kent Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $200,000; Cassadaga Spring Water Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: N. Frooks, Engine Company, N. Y.; The Realty Co., Corning; Jackson Miller Sayles Service, N. Y.; Rockland County Transportation Co., Haverstraw; Kirk Realty Co., Syracuse.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.35
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Sag. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Sierra Nevada	.03
Crown Point	.27	Union Con	.07
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.17

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	C. O. D.	.06
Jim Butler	.03	Comb. Fraction	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.06	D'field Bl.	.02
Mispah Exten	.21	Florence	.27
Montana	.54	G'field C. M.	.04
North Star	.13	G'field Merger	.15
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten	.49
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.18	Vernal	.04
West End	.54	Nevada Hills	.25
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.12
Atlanta	.21	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'got.	6¼	6¾	Jackpot	5	5¾
Elkins	.42	.43	McKinley	.34	.43
El Paso	.09	.10	Old Gold	.03	.04
Findley	2	3	Portland	.101	1.15
Gold Cup	4	4	Tomboy	.112	.12

RAW SILKS INACTIVE.

World's Markets Also Report Irregularities in Prices.

The Japanese raw silk market was very quiet last week, but prices were unchanged. This was due to an agreement made between the reelers and the banks in Yokohama that the various grades of silk should not be sold under certain prices.

The Canton cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers said that the demand there was limited and that prices were irregular. Shanghai also reported a limited business, and, though present prices should be attractive to the trade, no sizable orders have been placed of late.

The Milan market is easier, and the reelers are contemplating the closing of their establishments for the balance of the year rather than lose money. In this city there have been more inquiries of late, and, as manufactured stocks are rather small, owing to the fact that only 40 per cent. of all the looms are running, some revival of business may be looked for in the near future.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Capt. R. O. Van Horn, Gen. Staff, transferred to 20 Inf.

2d Lt. H. W. Harms, 9 Cav., to Douglas, Ariz, for examination for fitness in aviation section.

1st Lt. R. W. Ashbrook, 9 Inf., retired on account of disability.

1st Lt. C. A. Dougherty, S. C., in addition to his other duties is appointed an Acting Q. M. for 1st section Washington, Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph system.

Capt. C. M. Bunker, 1 F. A. is assigned to 3 F. A. Dec. 1.

C. A. C. officers from assignment to Co. indicated to unassigned: 1st Lt. M. Murray, 65, and 2d Lt. L. MacDill, 132.

A board: Maj. C. D. Buck and Capt. W. A. Duncan, M. C., to meet at Washn., D. C., to conduct physical examination of officers below the rank of Major who are on duty in the Dist. of Col. and not under the jurisdiction of Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

2d Lt. W. G. Kilner, 3 Inf., from assignment to that regiment.

Orders Nov. 4 as to Capt. J. R. Harris and Capt. G. I. Jones, M. C., revoked.

Capt. J. A. Wilson, M. C., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y. for temp. duty until arrival of Capt. G. I. Jones, M. C., when he will return to station.

1st Lt. A. J. Gorvey, M. R. C., to active duty and Maj. Moultrie, S. C., until arrival at that post of Capt. G. F. Juenemann, M. C., then relieved from active duty.

Orders Oct. 8, as to 1st Lt. C. A. Spelsagger, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders relieving 1st Lt. C. W. Cullen, M. R. C., from active duty Nov. 5, revoked.

Major T. C. Lister, M. C., in addition to his other duties, is designated as visiting surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Capt. T. D. Woodson, M. C., to Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., as visiting surgeon.

1st Lt. W. F. Sharp, 5 F. A., to recty. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., relieving 1st Lt. J. R. Starkey, 6 F. A., who will join his regt.

2d Lts. F. J. Gerstner, 10 Cav., and L. MacDill, C. A. C., are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly in aerial flights from Sept. 28 and Nov. 2, respectively.

1st Lt. G. M. Barnes, O. D., to W. Reed Hosp., sick.

Orders June 23, directing 2d Lt. C. A. Shephard, 30 Inf., to the Phpns, Nov. 5, revoked.

Leaves—2d Lt. C. A. Shephard, 30 Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. A. H. Mueller, Cav., 1 month, on arrival in Japan.

1st Lt. C. W. Cullen, M. R. C., extended to include Dec. 5; Capt. C. J. Ferris, 8 F. A., (transferred to 1st F. A. Dec. 1,) one month's ext. and sail for Hawaii Jan. 5 instead of Dec. 5.

Navy Orders.

Lts. C. Bean, the Virginia, to orders; J. J. London, the Mayflower, to the Wyoming; H. A. Stuart, the Wyoming, to the Virginia; J. W. W. Cummings, to Mare Island Yard, and H. T. Dyer, commissioned.

Ensigns W. A. Edwards, Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., to N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., to fitting out the Ericson and on board when commissioned; E. P. A. Simpson, to the San Francisco; R. Gatwood, the San Francisco, to the Mayflower; J. M. Creighton, Commissioned Med. Inspr.; A. R. Alfred, commissioned from Nov. 20, 1913.

P. A. Surgn. L. W. McGuire, to the Maine.

A. A. D. Surgn. J. R. Barber, appointed from Aug. 21.

Chief Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn, the Glacier, to duty connection fitting out the Prometheus and on board when commissioned.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Terry, at Boston; Hector and Mars, at Bristobal; Texas, at Galveston, and the West Virginia, at San Blas.

Sailed—Manly, New York for Annapolis; New Jersey, Newport for Southern Drill Grounds; Lamson, Boston for Newport; Roe, Lynnhaven Roads for New York; Saturn, San Diego for San Francisco; Buffalo, Mare Island for Tiburon, and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Amoy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission is considering the advisability of dividing all positions, except the uniform force into appropriate groups, with a certain definite standard for each group, that will meet the needs of every position contained therein. At present the classification is divided into eight groups. Dr. Dougherty of the Bureau of Municipal Research has submitted to the commission a plan reducing these groups to three.

Since Jan. 1 about 20,000 candidates have taken physical examination.

The mental test for disinfector will be held on Nov. 19 at 54 Lafayette Street. The 111 candidates have been notified.

The physical test for Inspector of Licenses will be held on Nov. 4, 6, and 9.

An examination for Civil Service Examiner has been ordered. There will be two tests, viz.: one for examiner and the other for examiner with knowledge of accounting and business methods. The minimum age is twenty-one years.

United States:

The commission announces for Nov. 18 a competitive examination for Junior Explosive Engineer, for men only, at the New York Custom House, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Penn., or at other places in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Competitors will be examined in elementary chemistry and physics, essay relating to one or more of the following subjects: Manufacture, transportation, storage, or use of blasting explosives; testing and properties of blasting explosives; precautions to be observed in the testing and use of blasting explosives, and education, training, and experience. An educational training equivalent to that required for graduation from a technical school or university of recognized standing, or at least three years' actual experience with mines or in the manufacture, testing, and use of explosives, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that the demand for grade teachers in the elementary schools is such that the eligible lists resulting from the examinations Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 and June 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 will probably be exhausted within eight months thereafter. Appointments, he says, are made in strict order from the eligible lists, no name being passed over except where the licensee waives in writing his right for consideration at that time or where the Board of Superintendents furnishes to the Board of Education a written statement of the reasons for passing a name.

William McAndrew, the newly elected Associate City Superintendent, is delivering educational addresses in the West.

William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., who was recently appointed at a salary of $10,000 for one year to organize the vocational and pre-vocational courses in the public schools of New York, returned to Gary yesterday. He will be back in New York in about a month's time.

A large majority of the teachers of Washington Irving High School have signed a petition addressed to the Board of Superintendents requesting it to nominate as Principal, to succeed William McAndrew, some one identified with the school.

The plan to shorten the vacations of public school teachers was attacked yesterday at a meeting of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association held in Memorial Hall. The evident determination of the Board of Education to conduct the vacation schools with members of the regular teaching staff was discussed and many of the members of the association spoke in opposition to such a plan. Speakers said that in considering the length of the teachers' vacations the many extra hours spent by them during the year with examinations, corrections, and other work were not taken into account. It was decided to appoint a committee to work against the plan.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOUVIER, ALEXINE R., (Oct. 30;) personalty, $200,000; all to sister, Mary H. Bouvier.

HILL, HENRY, (June 11;) personalty, $300; all to Isabel Mary, friend.

McNEIL, JAMES, (May 18;) realty, $3,000; to George McNeil, $600; Annie McNeil Angel, $1,000; residue equally to David McNeil and Miss Mabel McNeil.

MAY REDUCE WAGE SCALES.

Contemplated Action by Steel Trust Prevents Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 7.—Notwithstanding the fact that the results of the elections are estimated to be thoroughly favorable to the steel industry, talk of wage reductions on Jan. 1 was heard all week. Though Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation issued a positive denial during the week of the report that his firm was preparing new wage schedules providing for readjustments downward, employes in the Carnegie mills here generally expect some action on wages at the first of the year, unless business and prices improve. At the opening of October the Carnegie and Illinois Steel Companies served the formal notice required in their wage agreements with their men of the termination of the present contracts on Jan. 1. It is explained that the object of these notices was simply to be prepared for an emergency.

The coke market has taken rumors of a wage reduction at the Steel Corporation coke plants in the Connellsville region with great seriousness, resulting in the closing of negotiations for first quarter coke. Buyers argued that cheaper labor may mean still lower prices.

The Steel Corporation is operating, in the aggregate, at about 45 per cent. of its maximum capacity in its plants as a whole. Wire and sheet mills will increase operating capacity slightly the coming week, however. The shape and plate market continues very dull, and heavy lines generally are at their low point for the year in point of output. Prices in crude and finished steel lines, however, show no appreciable change aside from the cut of $1 to $2 in merchant and line pipe, announced by the Steel Corporation at the beginning of the week, and concurred in by the independents. Prices of billets and crude bars remain at the old base of $19.50, Pittsburgh mill, for Bessemer or open hearth billets. Plates and merchant steel are not obtainable under the 1.10c. minimum.

The month's total of 1,783,000 tons, shown by the October pig iron production reports for the country, makes certain that the present year will show an aggregate of less than 25,000,000 tons of pig iron production, this comparing with 30,960,000 tons last year. In only two of the last eight years has the production of pig iron dropped under 25,000,000 tons. The present month probably will show a falling off from October in the pig iron total, since the steel works furnaces still were reducing output at the opening of the month. The Connellsville coke region is working at about 38 per cent. basis, the coke production of the region for the week ended Oct. 30 being 205,000 tons, as against the maximum output of 445,000 tons.

Pig iron prices show a softening tendency, one sale of Bessemer iron being reported at $13.60 Valley furnace, or $14.50 delivered, Pittsburgh, as against $14 at furnace up until the middle of October. The latest quotation on basic iron also shows a drop of 25 to 50 cents, to a new low figure of $12.50 at furnace. The tonnage of iron passing hands in this district during the last four weeks, however, has averaged less than 6,000 tons a week—which is hardly sufficient on which to base quotations in this territory.

Thrown Silk Demand Improves.

The feature of the thrown silk market in the last week, according to John Dunlop's Sons, has been the better demand from manufacturers of broad silks. This reflects the slightly better feeling in the broad silk trade as a result of the recently improved inquiry for these goods. Prices especially on Japan silks, are well maintained and no further declines are expected.

QUICK WORK AT CANAL.

Waterway Reopened in Six Days After Culebra Slide.

How they do things in the Canal Zone has never been better illustrated than it is in the report just received in this country of the way that the canal force under Gov. Goethals removed the 725,000 cubic yards of rock and earth that blocked the canal as a result of the recent Culebra slide. They reopened the canal in six days.

"A large slide on the east bank of Culebra Cut," says the bulletin, "directly north of Gold Hill, moving between 5 P. M. Oct. 14 and 9 A. M. the following day, carried about 725,000 cubic yards of earth and rock into the canal prism, and blocked the channel for 1,000 feet to the passage of vessels larger than towboats, causing the suspension of traffic. This occurred two months to the day, after the official opening of the canal to commercial traffic."

Immediately following the discovery that the Culebra slide was under way, the dredges at work on the Cucaracha slide ceased work there and steamed rapidly north to meet the "Culebra slide half way."

"But for this action," says the canal report, "the results could not have been accomplished, as the condition of the channel was such that loaded barges could not be passed through the slide. The dredges were worked under triple shift, and the channel was cleared sufficiently by noon of Tuesday, Oct. 20, to allow the passage during the afternoon of seven vessels which had been delayed at the south end of the canal. The vessels had been taken to Pedro Miguel lock and moored alongside the approach piers and within the lock.

"The actual passage of the seven vessels through the cut occupied about four hours; they followed each other at intervals of about half an hour, propelled by their own power, but passing the slide under the control of a tug fore and aft, to hold them to the course. Thirteen vessels were awaiting passage from the Atlantic entrance, and they were passed through Culebra Cut the following day."

The slide that blocked the canal so completely was 2,100 feet long, and broke about 1,000 feet from the centre line of the Panama Canal channel, and occurred in a part of the bank formerly involved in the East Culebra slide. The old slide appeared to be dead, and the channel opposite it had been cleared to almost full width and depth. It will be many weeks before the last of the débris carried into the canal prism by the latest and greatest of slides is completely removed.

"Following the preliminary survey made on the morning of Oct. 15," the Canal Bulletin states, "and after the slide had come to rest, it was estimated that unless further movement occurred the channel could be opened in one week. A still later estimate set Oct. 22 as the first day on which vessels could pass the slide. The performance of the dredging forces in clearing the channel in two days' less time than was believed to be possible indicates the fitness of the equipment and the loyal persistence of the personnel. The Governor was greatly pleased with the results accomplished."

Warns Buyers of Greek Currants.

American buyers of Greek currants would do well, this season particularly, to acquaint themselves in advance with the exact condition of the fruit they propose to purchase. The present currant crop suffered heavy damage from rain, according to A. B. Cook, Consul at Patras, while it was on the drying grounds. The damage was worst in the districts from which most of the American supply is drawn.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

New York's Suburban Hotel de Luxe"

Gedney Farm Hotel

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

The ideal suburban home located in a charming country estate, 22 miles from New York, where country life may be fully enjoyed during the exhilarating Autumn season.

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Under personal direction of

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A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel

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An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.

Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.

Daily orchestral concerts.

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FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

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Beechwood Villa Open Oct. 1; first-class, large sun porch. Booklet. M. L. BIGREN, Manager. Est. of Mrs. M. A. Paul. 'Phone connection.

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GOOD QUAIL SHOOTING.

Choice accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen. Best chef south of Potomac.

NOT A CHEAP PLACE!

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Asbury Park, N. J., overlooking ocean, boardwalk, and Arcade on the east and Sunset Lake on the west. Desirable Winter home; steam heat; moderate rates. Booklet. J. K. DODMAN, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS Co., Props.

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PICK GEN. H. L. SCOTT AS NEW ARMY HEAD

President Expected to Make Him Chief of Staff When Wotherspoon Retires.

OFFICER OF BROAD SERVICE

Important Work in Cuba and Philippines — The One Man Who Knows All Indian Signs.

The War Department will make public this week President Wilson's selection of a successor to Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon as Chief of Staff of the Army, and the opinion in army circles is practically unanimous that the honor will go to Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the present Assistant Chief of Staff. Gen. Wotherspoon will be 64 years old a week from tomorrow, the age fixed by law for the compulsory retirement of officers of the army. In the navy the limit is 62 years.

Gen. Wotherspoon has had forty-one years of continuous active service. He went into the army from civil life as a Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry in 1873, being an appointee of President Grant. He did not attain his Majority until 1901, and never served as a Colonel, skipping that rank when promoted to be a Brigadier General in 1907. When Major Gen. Leonard Wood became Chief of Staff, Wotherspoon was ordered to the War Department as Gen. Wood's assistant. He was made a Major General in May, 1912.

The retirement of Gen. Wotherspoon recalls the interesting fact that while he is in years the oldest of the Major Generals, he is in rank the junior of every Major General now serving the United States. He has served only a few months as Chief of Staff. He was born in the District of Columbia and has always made his home in the District, and will continue to make it his home after his retirement.

As to the successor of Gen. Wotherspoon as head of the General Staff, which in importance ranks next to the position of Secretary of War, there are four Major Generals and fifteen Brigadier Generals who are eligible for the position. The Major Generals are J. Franklin Bell, chief commanding the troops at Galveston, which are held in readiness for Mexican service; Thomas H. Barry, Commander in Chief in the Philippines; William H. Carter, commanding in the Hawaiian Islands, and Arthur Murray, the commanding officer of the Western Division of the army, with headquarters in San Francisco. The Brigadiers, in addition to Gen. Scott, are Frederick Funston, commanding at Vera Cruz; Albert L. Mills, John J. Pershing, Ramsay D. Potts, Montgomery M. Macomb, Robert K. Evans, C. R. Edwards, James Parker, Hunter Liggett, John P. Wisser, Thomas F. Davis, Eli D. Hoyle, and Charles J. Bailey.

But the one best guess in the whole lot is Hugh L. Scott, who was the first officer honored with a promotion by President Wilson when he became President, and who, following a brilliant tour of duty on the Mexican frontier as the cavalry commander at El Paso, was ordered to Washington as Wotherspoon's successor when the latter was named to succeed Gen. Wood as head of the General Staff. The retirement of Gen. Wotherspoon makes a vacancy in the family of Major Generals and there is every reason to believe that Scott will be advanced to that rank simultaneously with his appointment as Chief of Staff.

No officer of the army has had a career more interesting or more thrilling than that of Gen. Scott. In the West in the old Indian days, in Cuba as Gen. Wood's Adjutant General, in the Moro country of the Philippines, where he subjugated the wild men of those islands and made himself their idol, as Superintendent at West Point, as commander of the famous Border Patrol regiment, the Third Cavalry, and as the commander of all the forces on the Western Mexican frontier, and lastly as Assistant Chief of Staff, Gen. Scott has been constantly in the public eye for more than two decades.

In matters pertaining to Indians, Gen. Scott is recognized as the highest authority in this country. He is the only white man who has mastered their sign languages, and he is the only man who can in a crisis gain the sympathetic ear of the most belligerent redmen, and in nine cases out of ten he will settle the trouble without recourse to arms or even threats. He is the one man that every Indian trusts, and on every reservation in this country he is affectionately known as "Tell-Me-Quop," the Indian words meaning "He talks with his hands." The list of Indian troubles that Gen. Scott has settled peacefully and with credit and honor to the Government would fill a page.

In the Philippines, when he was a Major, and when Gen. Wood was commanding, Gen. Scott was ordered to Jolo as Governor. Within six months he had tamed the wildest of the chieftains and had made the little Sultan and all his satellites his warm friends. When Gen. Scott was recalled from Jolo to return to the United States to become Superintendent at West Point the whole Moro population joined in a tribute of trust and affection which ended with the population adopting him as "the father of all the Moros." When they communicate with him they still sign themselves "your children," and there is always something said about the distant day when all the Moros hope he will return to be their "Governor again." To them he is the "great and good Gov. Scott."

As commander of the troops on the West Mexican frontier, Gen. Scott met Francisco Villa in the centre of the International Bridge at El Paso and Gen. Scott promptly won the confidence, and, as subsequent events proved, the warm friendship of Chihuahua's chief. Gen. Scott gave Villa a lesson in international warfare, and Villa promised to, and did, follow his advice in all subsequent actions in Mexico. A few months ago he sent to Gen. Scott an Indian blanket said to be one of the finest in all Mexico, the blanket being a token of his trust in and affection for the American officer.

The stories of Scott that are told in the army would make a big book. Of his work in Cuba the records in Washington show a service of honor and fidelity to his Government and his superiors. He is an old and intimate friend of Gen. Wood, and a great deal of his hardest service has been under Gen. Wood's command in Cuba and the Philippines. He is a native of Kentucky and Benjamin Franklin is one of his ancestors. He is a graduate of West Point of the Class of 1879.

HE WAS JUST PLAIN "W. A."

Hotel Clerk Kept Full Name Secret from Briton.

An Englishman walked into the Biltmore yesterday morning and engaged rooms.

"By the way, what's your name, in case I want to call you up before I get back?" he asked the clerk.

"W. A. Helmold," was the reply.

The visitor scanned the features of the clerk.

"Ah! Scandinavian, I presume," he remarked.

"Something like that," said the clerk.

"I didn't like to tell him that my given name was 'Wilhelm August,'" said the clerk later. "From the way he scrutinized my features I don't believe he would have come back."

Murphy Settles Auto-Damage Suit.

Charles F. Murphy, Jr., and William J. Lien have settled for $1,250 the suit brought against them for $10,000 for injuries inflicted upon George Chicos, who was struck by their automobile on July 29 last.

KEATS'S OWN BOOKS WILL BE SOLD HERE

Copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" Has Passages Marked by Poet.

HIS SCHOOL PRIZE INCLUDED

Historical Letters in the Correspondence of Commander Conner in Philadelphia Auction.

John Keats's own copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is among the valuable items in a sale of rare books from the library of Mrs. J. F. Lovejoy of Pittsburgh, Penn., which will be held by the Anderson Auction Company on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

On the title page of the Spenser volume Keats wrote his initials and "Vide Spectator No. 540." Numerous passages throughout the work were marked by him, and on Page 153 he wrote a reference, "Milton," indicating a parallel or suggestive passage. The autograph of his brother, George Keats, with date 1816, also appears on the title.

Little is known of the life of John Keats before 1816, when he was 21 years old and a student at a London hospital. The date on the title page of the "Faerie Queene" would indicate that this is one of the earliest known autographs of Keats, and that after reading the work he gave it to his brother George, who left England for America in 1818.

Another book from Keats's library is Oliver Goldsmith's "Grecian History." It contains the autograph inscription, "To John Keats from his ardent friend, B. R. Haydon, 1817." Leigh Hunt introduced Keats to Haydon, the painter, in 1816. Their admiration for the myths and art of ancient Greece seems to have drawn them closely together. On the blank leaves of Vol. I. of Goldsmith's work are slight outline sketches of classical figures by Haydon. It is interesting to note that on the appearance of Keats's first volume of poems in 1817 he presented a copy to Haydon, who drew on the blank leaves sketches similar to those in the Goldsmith history.

Prize Won by Keats.

"An Introduction to Astronomy," by John Bonnycastle, is the prize awarded to Keats when a pupil in the private school of John Clarke at Enfield, whose son, Charles Cowden Clarke, the Shakespearean writer, was assistant. The volume contains the original label: "Assigned as a reward of merit to Mar. John Keats at Mr. Clarke's, Enfield, Mid., 1811." On the title page is written: "John Keats to his brother, George, 1818." The poet was in his 16th year when he received this prize.

A first edition of "Poems. By John Keats," has the autograph inscription, "To G. A. Wylie from her friends, the Author and his Brother George." Georgiana Augusta Wylie afterward became the wife of George Keats.

An interesting letter by William M. Thackeray to his daughter Harriet is dated Charleston, S. C., March 11, (1853.) He addresses her as "My dearest Finnikin." The third page is occupied by two pen drawings, one full-length seated, and the other half-length profile of "Margaret, the pretty peanut girl," surrounded by a description of her and her occupation. Further on Thackeray says:

"Slaves they are and that's wrong; but, admitting that sad fact, they are the best cared for poor that the world knows. Besides it's being wrong, Slavery is 6 times as dear as free labor. People having 12 servants to do what 2 will do in England."

Other special features are: A series of letters by Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln written during the last years of her life, a first edition of Sir Walter Scott's first published work, "The Chase," Edinburgh 1796; the Revolutionary Orderly Book of Sir Archibald Campbell, detailing the operations around New York; a fine copy of the first edition of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," in the original parts.

Historical Letters to be Sold.

Important historical letters are in the correspondence of Commander David Conner of the United States Navy, which will be sold in Philadelphia on Friday by Stan. V. Henkels. To Conner were awarded a medal by Congress and a sword by his native State, Pennsylvania, for his gallantry in the War of 1812. He also took a prominent part in the war with Mexico, directing the landing of Gen. Winfield Scott's army at Vera Cruz and assisting in the reduction of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. Among the letters are half a dozen by Zachary Taylor to Conner.

A letter by James Fenimore Cooper to Conner, dated Cooperstown, Nov. 7, 1842, reads as follows:

"You have got one precious fellow in your new Cabinet, Mr. Jno. C. Spencer. If he does not 'breed a riot' I shall be mistaken. At Albany the Whigs publicly exult in his removal. Take a specimen of his character. I offered to sell the new edition of 'Naval History' to a bookseller in New York, who agreed to take it if a certain person would do so and so. After a few days I found out the 'certain person' was Mr. Spencer, and that the 'So and So' was his consent, as Superintendent of our common schools, to put the work in the District School Library, a series of books published by Harper, under his Imperial Patronage. I immediately declined selling a work on conditions so humiliating to a freeman, and disposed of it subsequently in Philadelphia."

John Canfield Spencer was appointed Secretary of War in 1841, and in 1843 was transferred to the Treasury Department, but, opposing the annexation of Texas, resigned in 1844 and resumed the practice of law.

HE ROBBED GOULD'S CAR.

Recaptured Thief Boasts to Police of His Crimes.

John Gaskin, 21 years, who escaped from the Court House in Brooklyn last Wednesday and was captured again in Manhattan on Friday, pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of robbery in the first degree as a second offender and told the police that he had committed a long list of crimes which had not been brought home to him. He said his biggest theft was silverware worth $50,000 belonging to George Gould.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Charles Steyn of the New York Central denied yesterday that any silverware of George Gould's had been stolen from New York Central cars, and said that Gaskin was probably confessing to a share in the robbery in July, 1912, of Mr. Gould's private car, Dixie, from which silverware was stolen while the car was in the yards of the Erie and West Shore Lines at Weehawken. In Oct., 1912, John Mansfield and Rocco Naddeo were convicted of taking part in this burglary. A little later Gaskin was sent to Elmira Reformatory for a year on the charge of a separate freight car robbery in the Erie yards.

Gaskin told Judge Fawcett that he had obtained $3,000 from the sale of the Gould silverware and other loot and that he lived at the Hotel Astor on the proceeds. Although several different charges of burglary could have been placed against Gaskin, he was allowed to plead guilty to the single charge as a second offender. The maximum sentence for this is forty years.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

U. S. OFFICER FOR MILITIA.

Lieut. Rich to Command Model Company for School of the Line.

For the first time in the history of the New York National Guard an officer from the United States Army has been detailed by the War Department regularly to command a company of infantry. The officer is Lieut. Albert T. Rich, Third United States Infantry, from Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor. The company he will command will be known as the "school company," and will be the model company of the National Guard of the State.

The company, which will be organized on entirely new lines, will be a part of the Seventy-first Regiment, and will be paid for drilling. The company will be used in the instruction of officers attending the School of the Line.

To make room for this new unit, the members of Company F of the Seventy-first Regiment have been transferred to other companies.

NEW THEATRE FOR YONKERS

Five-Sstory Structure Will Also Contain Offices.

The Edgar Allen M. S. Epstin Company of 1,493 Broadway, today awarded to George T. Kelly of Yonkers the contract for the erection of a theatre and office building at the corner of South Broadway and Prospect Street, Yonkers. The contract price is said to be about $300,000, and does not include the ornamental and decorative work.

The building, which is to be completed in one year, will be five stories high and of fireproof construction. The theatre will have a seating capacity of 2,000, and there will be thirty offices.

A Scrapbook of the Carman Case.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is exhaustively represented in an odd scrap book which has just been prepared under the direction of a newspaper of Great Britain. This newspaper wanted to see exactly how the New York City papers handled a big story. The Atlas press clipping concern was directed to make a scrap book of the Carman story from the first announcement of the shooting until the indictment of Mrs. Carman. The work has been completed and bound in a great volume, bearing the title "How the Story was Handled," containing over 700 newspaper columns and considered unique in the history of scrap books.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Baker.

TOWN CAR FOR SALE.
BAKER ELECTRIC.
Chauffeur driven landaulet, iron-clad body; guaranteed 2 years; has every equipment; perfect condition; cost $4,000; price very reasonable. For particulars apply W. H. S., 297 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 1226.

Benz.

Benz limousine, like new; fully guaranteed six months; must sell at once; price, $1,750; cost, $2,500. L. Spilo, 250 West 54th St.; phone Circle 976.

Buick.

BUICKS—BUICKS.
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
2231 West 58th St.
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

Cadillac.

For Sale, Cadillac 1913, 30 H. P., seven-passenger touring car, electric equipment; best condition. T 94 Times.

Chalmers.

Chalmers 6-cylinder touring car, 1913 model, in excellent condition; has every equipment; self-starter, electric light, and many extras; for sale. A. Stern, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 5484.

Chalmers 1915, complete, almost new; bargain. Particulars H. Asendorf, 11 Broadway. 1220 Rector.

Fiat.

FIAT.
24 H. P. landaulet just overhauled and repaired; guaranteed perfect; quick deal; accept $850. See Mr. Grace, 250 West 54th. Telephone Circle 976.

Fiat, demi-tonneau, full equipment, excellent condition, $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford

WE	Ford Delivery	$250
	Packard 18 Taxi	350
BUY,	Maxwell Limousine	400
	Packard Coupe	350
SELL,	Cadillac Sedan	650
	B. C. H., almost new	300
EXCHANGE.	Pullman Limousine	500
	Jackson 7 Passenger	350

METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 351-5 W. 52d St.

Garford.

Garford limousine, perfect condition, fully equipped. See Carroll, Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 touring car; full electric equipment; run 2,000 miles; guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; extra shoes, tubes, &c.; $775. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile "20" roadster, fine condition, $280. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile "32" touring car, first-class condition, $375. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile "32" roadster, full equipment, electric lights, $500. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Jackson.

Jackson 1914 3 passenger roadster; full electric equipment; perfect order; three new Overman tires; extra rim and shoe. J. A. Chipperfield, 251 3d Av. 'Phone 4966 Gramercy.

Locomobile.

LOCOMOBILE 1912 "48" Limousine car. Painted dark blue, black striping. In good condition. Equipment includes Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims, two extra shoes and tubes, two tire covers. (No. 789.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

Locomobile "12, 6-48, landaulet, and touring; perfect; $1,050; cost $6,150. Mr. Grace, 250 West 54th; phone Circle 976.

Lozier.

Lozier—Light, four-cylinder, self-starter and lighter; used six weeks; cost $2,200; quick deal, $1,250. Mr. Grace, 250 West 54th.

Mercer.

Mercer roadster; fully equipped, up to date; $500. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Oakland.

Oakland 1914 six-cylinder; seven-passenger; absolutely perfect condition; a sacrifice, $1,400. Call Columbus 9445.

Overland.

Overland touring, 1913, self-starter, like new; sacrifice. Lovell, 246 West 56th St.

Packard.

PACKARD "4-48" Touring car. Painted Packard blue, yellow striping. In good condition. Equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, front and rear bumper, Klaxon horn, two extra wire wheels equipped with shoes and tubes; two tire covers, and set of slip covers. Owner's Winter plans compel sale of this car at a heavy sacrifice. It represents greatest value we have been authorized to offer in years. (No. 774.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

PACKARDS	'14 "6-38" Sedan body.	
	'12 "30" 7 pass. tour. & lim.	
	'11 "30" 7 pass. tour. & lim.	
	'11 "30" and "18" runabouts.	
ONLY.	'10-'09 "18" landaulets.	
	'10 "18" touring.	
	'09 "30" touring and limousine.	

Open and closed bodies.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,876 Broadway. 'Phone Col. 5078.

PACKARDS.
PIERCE ARROWS.
Limousine landaulet and touring cars by the hour, day, trip, or month; most reasonable prices for first-class service only.
HESS BROS.
Tel. Bryant 3650. 212 West 43d St.

Packard, seven-passenger touring car, fine condition, good for livery work, $200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Must sell at once my $5,000 Packard limousine; fully equipped; $600. Mr. S. Frankenstein, Hotel Cecil.

Will sacrifice my Packard 18 landaulet; good for taxi service; $350. Mr. T. Hyman, 545 West 144th St.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Must sacrifice 1914 Hudson Sedan, closed body, inside drive, suitable owner or doctor; 4-passenger. Edward C. Ely. Owner, 128 West 72d; Garage, 213 West 69th.

NEW AND USED MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE.—A variety of sizes, and easy terms, whether new or second hand. B. R., 318 Times.

Gentleman desires to sell gray 48 Pierce Arrow 1912; no reasonable offer refused. Address Victor, 15 Ash St., Flushing.

40 H. P. touring, complete equipment, perfect condition, $900; bargain. H. H., 137 Reade St.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE.
Finely finished foreign cars by the hour, day, week, or month.
Also taxi service.
SMILDSIN AUTO COMPANY, Inc.
Tel. Col. 8281-8282. 235 West 50th St.

FOR HIRE—PACKARD 1915.
Berlin landaulet; by the month or season; Westinghouse shock absorbers; also reasonable; liveried chauffeur. N 82 Times.

For Hire, Monthly.—Late model, 7-passenger Pope-Hartford limousine; reasonable. Lenox 8176.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Foliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

For Hire—Packard landaulet; excellent condition. Rates reasonable by week or month. Owner drives. Phone Columbus 4422.

Pierce-Arrow seven-passenger limousine, hourly; monthly; reasonable. Salmirs, phone 5382 Harlem.

Packard limousine; late model; monthly service; $400 per month. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Packard, late model, limousine or landaulet, for hire by the month. Ray Auto Renting Co., 1,482 Broadway. 8303 Bryant.

A fine limousine (Packard car) to hire by the month or year; reasonable. 5206 Lenox. 112 East 75th.

Packard limousine, hour, day, week; reasonable rates by month. Maroney, 7201 Columbus.

To Rent.—Packard Landaulet, monthly; owner drives. Gilbert, 103 West 51st. 8186 Columbus.

Beautiful Packard; $2.50 hourly; $275 monthly; careful owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard for Rent—New limousine body; also elegant landaulet; references. 354 Plaza.

For hire, Packard 1914 6-48 limousine; monthly $400. Telephone 3448 Riverside.

For Hire.—1912 Packard limousine; hour, week; monthly preferred. Tel. 6583 Plaza.

For rent, fine Packard town car; take $325 monthly. Nygren, 148 West 67th.

Packard landaulet, limousine or touring, by hour, day, monthly. 8669 Plaza.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street (at Broadway.)

Largest and Best School in U. S.
WEST SIDE. Send for Booklet and Pass Y. M. C. A. to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobile Repairing.

WE Auto lamps, radiators, fenders,
SELL windshields, &c., of every de-
AND scription. Hudson Auto Lamp Co.,
REPAIR 1,650 Broadway. Columbus 8194.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

CHAS. C. TOUGH,
Dead storage, fireproof and clean, for automobiles, 510 E. 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Supplies.

For Sale, Cheap.—Beautiful $1,200 limousine body; fit any large touring car. C. S. Huntley, 597 5th Av., New York City; telephone 1645 Murray Hill.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile Wanted.—Have a few hundred dollars ready cash to buy automobile, from a private party only; must be an expensive car when new. Answer by mail only. Bootcher, 660 East 166th.

Wanted—Limousine body to fit 13-48 Packard, right-hand drive; state price and particulars. A. V. Frost, 394 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

$3,500 to loan, first mortgage, on improved property. James F. Marshall, 38 Park Row.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

N. E. COR. OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 144TH ST., 100x125, VACANT PLOT, CAN BE PURCHASED AT A BARGAIN PRICE. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 CEDAR ST. TEL. 5700 JOHN.

For Sale—Eight-story loft building, equipped with freight elevator and steam power plant; located in heart of printing district; suitable for printer or lithographer. Edwards, T 41 Times.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 38 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, seven rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar, large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address PARK, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME.
$8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Waterfront factory property with Penn. R. R. connection for sale or lease. A. P. Palmer, 101 Park Av., New York City.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Private buyer can purchase my beautiful St. Mark's Av. home; elegant in every respect; well located; 14 rooms, 2 baths; actually worth and sold for over $40,000, for $24,500; little cash required; extraordinary opportunity. Prompt investigation invited. "Owner," Box 606, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Big Bargain to Quick Buyer.—Two-family white stone house, Stuyvesant section, Brooklyn, paying 10 per cent.; easy terms; bank books accepted. No agents. Owner, N 218 Times Downtown.

Estate must sell 16 lots, 176x265 feet, with house, situated on Mount Olivet Av., Brooklyn; $8,500. Wonderful opportunity. Fred C. Kleiman, 551 West 149th St.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

Private house, opposite Tompkin's Park, at a bargain. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Two-family modern stone house, Stuyvesant section Brooklyn; must sell. Bargain, T 24 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

No. 25 West 11th St.—Three-story and basement, on lot 20x103; large yard; long lease if desired. Caretaker, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

House, 1,069 Madison Av., near 81st St., unfurnished, 10 rooms, bath; rent $1,200. Caretaker.

Wanted.

Wanted for the season handsomely furnished dwelling house in the neighborhood of 5th Av. not higher than 70th St. for two bachelors. T 76 Times.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

For Sale.—Private residence, on plot 95x100 feet, northeast corner of Grand and Seventh Avenues, North Asbury Park, N. J., at public auction, November 16, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the Court House, Freehold, New Jersey. Excellent piece of property in best section of North Asbury Park to be had cheap. For further particulars inquire Albert Robbins, Asbury Park; McCarter & English, Prudential Building, Newark, and Schryver & Geyler, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A COZY MODERN SMALL HOUSE.
Suburban bungalow of five rooms and sun porch; fireplace; linen closets; ample storage, and maid's room in attic; all improvements just completed; owner cannot occupy on account of sudden reverses; $5,600; handy commuting distance; just over line in Westchester County.
C. C. Mullaly, care of Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

WONDERFUL HOME.
Will be sold at cost, $18,000; owner moving to California; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, and large verandas; plot 100x100; located at Nepperhan Heights, on Putnam Division, N. Y. C.; 30 minutes from Battery; overlooking the surrounding country; will call with or send photos; haste necessary; can be purchased furnished.
C. C. M., 261 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

IMMEDIATE RENTAL.
Seven-room modern house on high land in Westchester County; 40 minutes from 42d St.; $35; all improvements; handy to cars, trains, churches, schools, and stores, yet in select neighborhood.
H. C. W., 261 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Owner will sell new seven-room semi-bungalow on large plot at Larchmont; tiled bathroom; hot water heat; small payment down; balance on mortgage. Address Sacrifice, 91 Times.

Pelham, (30 minutes from New York.)—Attractive house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, gas, electricity; pleasantly situated; high ground; rent moderate. L. M. Simonson, Cliff Av., Pelham.

$500 will secure fine, new seven-room house in Larchmont; balance on terms; between station and Sound. Widow. Box 99 Times.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

Beautiful Corner Property.—Three fine houses, New Rochelle; all improvements; near harbor; $24,000, easy terms; fine investment. Charles H. Noxon, Attorney, Temple Court, City.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old house, nearly one acre of good ground; six rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down; rest on right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address C., Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Delightful bungalow home of six beautiful, large, airy rooms; verandas; everything new and up to date; on south shore of long Island; only 45 minutes from city, fronting bay; handsome spot; refined neighborhood; can be bought very cheap now; $200 cash needed; balance $20 a month. Address Bungalow, Box 127 Times Downtown.

Couple wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful site for all-year home; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price $500; will take $25 cash, balance $3 a month; one hour from city. Address Couple, Box 131 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Echuse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Beautiful, restricted plots at Freeport; also several houses; your terms. Room 1,001, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Garden City.—Attractive homes, rent or sale; bargains. Gage E. Tarbell, 320 5th Av.

Lots, 22 minutes from Penn. Station, C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Two lots, all improvements, $190 each, easy terms. Madden, 316 Water St., N. Y. City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Unique bungalow at Lake Mahopac; living room in centre, with large stone fireplace; service in one wing; chambers in the other; large plot on hilltop, with water views and permanent waterfront rights, with boat mooring. Further particulars from Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, No. 40 West 32d St., New York City. 'Phone 0800 Madison Square.

For sale, cheap, 100-acre farm; 80 tillable, 12 woodland; fruit; good house and buildings; also 124½ acres; nice brook, all kinds fruit. Other farms, all sizes and prices. J. T. Tank, Chatham, N. Y.

Large manufacturing concern who can use six-story brick and concrete buildings, containing 140,000 feet space, centre of State, can get rare opportunity. Tolman, Room 714, 56 Pine St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale.—Fine farm of 80 acres; 20 of it is pine and chestnut timber; new 10-room house, all hardwood floors, 2 open fireplaces, bathroom; wide verandas on two sides of house; large barn, with basement; chicken house; great view from house; trout stream; only 15 minutes' walk from 300-acre lake; 5 miles from Gt. Barrington Village and station and trolley; price, only $4,000; also 30 acres. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale.—The finest trout hatchery in the State; $7,000 worth of trout now in the ponds; large and never-failing stream of pure soft water running through the 16 ponds; large house, with modern improvements; barns, stables, garage, and chicken house; 23 acres; situated 6 miles from Gt. Barrington Village, station, and trolley; ¼ mile from 300-acre lake. Price very low. Easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Fine site in Berkshires, Mass.—150 acres, for country home, estate, or hotel; elevation 2,000 ft.; fine view Greylock and October Mountains, lakes, &c. Particulars, George J. Crosman, 1,022 South Grove St., Irvington, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Hour out; 10-room house; modern improvements; furnished, unfurnished; three acres; barn, chicken house, fruit; one mile to station. Winter. Yearly lease. T 38 Times.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Stock, grain, fruit, truck, and poultry farms, all sizes and prices; reasonable terms; mild climate, fertile soil, no stone. Tell me your wants; I will find it. Free list. W. Chas. Boyer, Dover, Del.

Real Estate for Exchange.

EXCHANGE PROPERTY ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
We have 1 & 2 fam. houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey & Freeport, L. I., ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester & Freeport. Brokers note. New booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Bklyn.

HELP YOURSELF by helping us with full facts; best confidential prices; quick satisfactory action. THOMPSON-FABRE COMPANY, World Bldg. Telephone Beekman 270.

West Orange—Beautiful home, 20 acres; $45,000; exclusive (Orange, N. J., residence. C. H. Stiles, "Bright Church Site.") E. Orange, N. J.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FULLY EQUIPPED POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM, ALL STOCK, POULTRY, EQUIPMENT.
On account of accident, owner must sell this desirable, equipped farm. Includes 2 horses, cow, 750 splendid chickens, wagon, machinery, tools, buggy, delivery wagon, incubators, 1 acre beets, 3,000 cabbage, 100 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, everything for Winter for stock and home use; 15 acres rich land, fruited with apples, pears, cherries, grapes, asparagus, 500 young peach trees; corner property, long frontage on 2 avenues; 7-room dwelling, bath, toilet, hot and cold water; fine barn, carriage house, root cellar; 3 new, modern laying houses for 1,000 chickens; tool and machinery house. Everything complete; a good farm and paying, established business. Quick possession. Price for everything, $7,000; satisfactory terms. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue.

A FARM OF 219 ACRES.
175 acres of splendid mountain loam soil now under cultivation; fully equipped as to implements and stock; more than two thousand healthy young fruit trees in bearing; artesian well water supply; 1½ miles from main line station; 40 miles from New York; buildings consist of dwelling, 17 rooms, improvements; large barn, cow barn, carriage house, granary, silo, &c.; elevation, four hundred feet; extensive and attractive view; low price to prompt purchaser.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

A PRETTY HOME
at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions, must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars House, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

FOR RENT—Suite four large outside rooms, bath, all improvements, heat, &c., in large private home; beautiful, extensive grounds on all sides, fine old trees, superb surroundings, views; on South St., residence section of Morristown; six min. to Ex. station, Lackawanna R. R. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Hilltop country home for all-year, stucco craftsman style; 9 rooms; open stone fireplace, steam heat, sleeping porch, tiled bath; 700 feet above sea level; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $4,200; responsible people can make own terms. Write for details, Cragmere, 40 West 32d St., New York City. Tel. Madison Square.

MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY.—105,000 square feet, excellent brick buildings, good labor section, large power plant, rent fifteen (15) cents per foot, or will sell, terms payable as rent; immediate possession. We build industries to your order. Frost & Feist, Inc., 788 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Country property for sale, Morris County, about 2½ acres; dwelling, steam heat, bath, toilet, laundry; barn, garage, poultry houses, ice house; complete home; Summer or all the year; five minutes to station; value $3,200. Investigate. Box 4, Middle Valley, N. J. No postals.

The most productive big farm (496 acres) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale, to close estate, at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot; healthful surroundings; 6 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward. The Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

Bungalow, lake plot; furniture, boat; $500, easy terms.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment buildings; all improvements; 6 rooms, $28; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 630 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

6 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.) — Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms porches, garden; $28 monthly. D. Sloat, 813 Broadway, New York.

Storage

Thirty Cents a Line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3083 Riverside.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

18 Boulevard, Whitestone Landing.—Large sunny room, private bath, hot-water heat; good table. 2249 Flushing.

Westchester County.

One large room, with private bath; one room, convenient bath; gentlemen; terms moderate for Fall and Winter; ideal location; all modern improvements; real, comfortable Winter home; convenient to station; 32 minutes on train. Arnold, H 29 Times Annex.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $2 up. Tel. 528 J.

A lady having attractive home in Pelham Manor, 35 minutes from Grand Central, offers room and board to bachelors wishing homelike surroundings. T 127 Times.

Attractively furnished room and board; adjoining bath; small private family; Hudson River; 25 minutes from 42d St.; couple preferred. Phone Yonkers 828W.

Beautiful suburban home, every comfort; large, light rooms; 30 minutes Grand Central; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Beautiful home, Chester Hill; every comfort; excellent table; best references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New York State.

A home in a private family for a few elderly ladies; best of care; in a country town near New York; beautifully situated. For terms apply S 125 Times.

Central Valley, N. Y.—Private family; all modern conveniences; will accommodate parties week ends or longer; references. Box 844

Accommodations for three patients; professional care; home environment; highest recommendations. Box T 66 Times.

New Jersey.

Refined private family of two has one or two large sunny rooms and bath to spare for Winter or longer at reasonable rates; attractive suburban home near N. Y.; pleasant companionship desired; highest credentials required. Y 307 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5076 Orange.

Commuting distance; refined surroundings; excellent table; home comforts; all modern improvements. Telephone Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisades, N. J.

Nurse's country home; quiet, refined, convalescing and elderly people; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Montclair—Commuting distance; attractive rooms, good table; central; all conveniences. 164 Valley Road.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE, board children, (country); delicate preferred; good home; mother's care; references; particulars. 201 East 51st St., Hedberg.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; stea.m.

11TH, 20 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST. — Desirable large, small rooms, heated; running water; excellent table.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.—
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Table board; also single room for gentleman.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone; Jewish.

63D, 22-30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av.—Single, double rooms; excellent table, parlor dining room; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST. — Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,945 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

103D, 58 EAST.—Heated room, good board; $4 weekly; Christian young people.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, 'phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place,) facing Washington Square.—Suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

8TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

11TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive front room; suitable gentlemen, married couples; excellent table.

12TH ST., 23 WEST.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen or married couples.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; excellent table; telephone.

36TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, with piano; very reasonable; small; $6 up.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4389 Bryant.

69TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; double room; running water; electricity; excellent table.

80TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms in house with owner; board optional.

83D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

90TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable, small, medium rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

98TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

99TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

99TH, 32 WEST.—Well-furnished pleasant room; good home cooking; references.

99TH, 67 WEST.—Large, sunny room; will be vacated Tuesday; small room.

99TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

99TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; moderate; telephone Columbus 10,121.

103D, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

130 WEST 70TH.
Second story front, piano; handsomely furnished; hot water supply; parlor dining.

71ST, 131 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

71ST, 114 WEST.—Comfortable front room; desirable location; board; table guests; reference.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D, 268-265 WEST.—Sunny double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D ST., (at Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence will accommodate a refined couple. 8350 Columbus.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite; private bath; other rooms; breakfast in room.

72D, 264 WEST, (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—One attractive room; table guests.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

73D, 260 WEST.—Newly established, attractive house; place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; two dining rooms; separate tables; will accommodate table guests, $7 per week; meals proportionate prices; superior cuisine and service; centrally located; two minutes to Subway, "L," all car lines.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwiiga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface car; table boarders; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; reference.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second-floor front room, with board; refined home; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select pension, those seeking refined surroundings, with superior table, will find an immaculate home; sunny, double rooms in rose, blue, red; velvet carpets, draperies harmonize; electricity, phone.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Room; good table, parlor dining; private family; table boarders.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 129 WEST.—Kenilworth; attractive rooms; ideal location; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Desirable front room; home comforts; private family; business people.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

82D, 139 WEST.—Room and board for two business ladies. McCarthy.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; desirable outside room; running water; $7.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, superior board; special rates permanent guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished warm room, adjoining bath; first-class board.

85TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two fine rooms, singly or en suite; private house; homelike; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; single rooms; unexcelled table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, front rooms; private family; few boarders; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large room; newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals.

93D, Broadway, 2,493.—Beautiful large room, running water; abundance good food; every comfort with small congenial family; $20 for two. Apartment 15.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive room; Southern cooking; parlor dining; moderate; references; telephone.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; moderate; references; telephone.

94TH, 140 WEST. — Beautiful large front room; refined surroundings; good home cooking; parlor dining guests; under new management.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large, warm front room; superior home table; park; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Near Central Park; good rooms and board; terms moderate.

103D SUBWAY.—909 West End Av.; private; medium small room; table guests.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has suite, single and double rooms.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few refined guests accommodated; reasonable, home comforts; handsome apartment.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home cooking; near Broadway. Hart.

113TH, 611 WEST. (Near Drive.)—In private family, a comfortable, attractively furnished room; suitable for two or one; breakfast optional. Apartment 61.

116TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST. Apartment 42.—Private family near; large, airy room, connecting with bath; suitable for two; German cooking; references exchanged.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Esehr.

118TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; handsomely appointed bachelor apartment; excellent cuisine; evenings. Apt. 5D.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

122D, 160 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, light, airy, well heated; excellent table; guests.

124TH, (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Large front room; excellent German table; private family; first-class elevator house. Apartment 45.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room; excellent board; steam heat; telephone.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 627 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 544 WEST. (Near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section; (The Audubon;) select private family hotel; three vacancies; bright, large room; bath; $18, two; another, $16; smaller room, $8, including good home board; dining room main floor; separate tables; reception parlors; every comfort. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

161ST, 555 WEST.—Comfortable furnished and sunny front room; first-class table; home like; phone.

BROADWAY, 2,782. — Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Jansen.

CLEAN FRONT ROOM, suitable two; good board; Subway, elevated; small family. Marble, 322 St. Nicholas Av., (126th.)

COUPLE want board, large, sunny room, large closet, electricity, hot and cold water, between 59th and 86th, near Subway; moderate; references. N 218 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONALLY good accommodations for gentlemen in American family of adults. Address 561 West 144th St., apt. 21.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (414 West 121st St.)—Double and single rooms, suite; running water; all light; new high-class elevator apartment house; convenient to surroundings; excellent table; breakfasts accommodate table guests. Apt. E.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Near 157th St.—American lady having large, expensive, beautifully furnished apartment, will board for Winter couple or business man desiring atmosphere of a Southern home of culture; references. W., B 114 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $10-$15 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 885 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4413.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS.

Central Park West; very attractive rooms for gentlemen or couple who can appreciate apartments with beautiful appointments. N 138 Times.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

BUSINESS MAN desires board near Subway or elevated express station, 72d St. section preferred; refined surroundings; electric lights and steam required. State price. N 211 Times Downtown.

GERMAN-JEWISH family of three wants two large rooms with board in Flatbush with family. Address Box N 265 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY gentleman desires heated room with board, located between 5th and 8th Avs., below 23d St. Mackey, 132 Christopher St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, well furnished; clean, quiet, telephone; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Subway; overlooking park; attractive parlor suite, five outside windows; elevators; telephone; piano; moderate. Apartment 71.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 157 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

38TH ST., 19 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; elevator; restaurant.

48D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

48TH, 158 EAST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; parlor; private bath; reasonable; telephone.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large handsome room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone; references.

48TH ST., 247 EAST.—Furnished, large and small rooms; heated; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 62 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Furnished rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Elegant front room; hot water, steam, bath, telephone; private; references.

62D, 130 EAST, "Near Museum."—Rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $5, $6.50. Ackerman.

88TH, (1,230 Madison Av.)—Large front room; running water, bath, for couple; $8.

90TH, 74 EAST.—To rent for refined business people, elegantly furnished room; strictly private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 568, (624.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 786.—One and two-room apartment; both; suitable studio. Busse.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; convenient all cars.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

11TH, 146 WEST.—Front room; hot and cold water; private family; gentlemen.

12TH, WEST.—Private house; large, heated rooms; improvements; reasonable. L 59 Times.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

30TH, 137 EAST.—Well-furnished room, large closet; next to bath. Beston.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; this same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

37TH, 330 WEST.—Well-furnished private house; $9.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

40TH, 64 WEST.—Single room; private house; references.

40TH, 58 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, dressing room and bath; references.

45TH, 313 WEST.—Large room; telephone; private house; conveniences; block from Broadway.

46TH, 28 WEST.
Large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, well furnished, warm rooms; bath adjoining; house desirable.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; baths; private bachelor residence.

52D, 28 WEST.—Well-furnished front room, second floor; bath; electricity; heated; closet room; gentlemen only; not seen Sunday.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front parlor; modern house; congenial neighborhood; convenient Subway; moderate.

52D, 226 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

52D, 241 WEST.—Small and large rooms; shower bath, telephone; all conveniences; near Broadway. Columbus 5489.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

53TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice warm room; close; quiet house; telephone; near Subway.

55TH, 407 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; hot water; telephone; $2 up.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Exceptionally quiet, well-kept rooms, adjoining bath; beautiful parlor.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH, 346 WEST. — Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Housekeeping suite of five rooms rear; sunny living room, large kitchen; steam heat, bath, electricity; high-class elevator apartment; furnished, unfurnished; $45; best references. Tel. 511 Col.

61ST, 26 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; conveniences.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, well-furnished rooms; heated; electricity; continuous hot water; gentlemen; Subway.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large, first floor; private bath; telephone; man's optional; ladies.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, light; private bath; well heated.

70TH, 50 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, en suite or single, for bachelors; shower bath; all conveniences; Broadway express Subway. Mrs. V. G.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, connecting rooms, private bath; also medium size rooms and bath; heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 154 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, with adjoining; phone; reasonable; references.

70TH, 250 WEST.—Desirable front parlor; private bath; kitchenette; large and small rooms; television.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—PARLOR SUITABLE DANCING STUDIO; ALSO LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; UNEXCELLED BOARD; TABLE BOARDERS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Large room, one flight, containing strictly private bath; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen. Call mornings only.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, southern exposure; also smaller room; modern, private house; references.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10,106.

71ST, 161 WEST.—Comfortable medium size; also small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all conveniences.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Large, sunny room, convenient elevated, subway; meals optional.

71ST, 147 WEST, — High-class accommodations in private residence; meals optional.

72D, (Subway.)—Attractive front room in high-class apartment; with or without bath. Apt. 1-C; phone Col. 884.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST. — Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

73D, WEST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive room; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentleman; references exchanged. Y 332 Times Annex.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractive furnished room for two; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

73D, 172 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

73D, 272 WEST, (between Broadway-West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, large, second-floor, sunny front room; also small.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; electricity; phone. Schuyler 7703.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; every convenience; moderate; exclusive; Subway, elevated.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, single bed; private house; electricity; steam heat; references exchanged.

75TH, 103 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; continuous hot water; adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large, also small room; outside; telephone; elevator, reasonable. Herderson.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; Southern exposure; $3 weekly; reference.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms; bath adjoining; all conveniences; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; 3d floor; kitchenette; conveniences; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; twin beds; all conveniences; phone; private house.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive large and small heated rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences light housekeeping; $5 up.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large single rooms, private baths; electricity; subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; front room; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Very well furnished room, adjoining bath; block subway; gentleman; telephone.

80TH ST., 225 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Van Mater.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant room; gentlemen; adjoining bath; select; private house; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Sunny suite, adjoining bath; all conveniences; one flight. Jauss.

80TH, 207 WEST.—Young couple will rent one room, daintily furnished; $3.50; kitchen privileges. Rael.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive parlor bedroom; also single room; private house.

81ST, 251 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; BACHELORS OR BUSINESS PEOPLE; NEAR SUBWAY. ELEVATED.

81ST, 109 WEST. The Ingleside.—Attractive large front room, beautifully furnished, absolutely clean; smaller room, $3; telephone. Fuller.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 41 WEST.—Desirable room; also back parlor; 1-2 gentlemen; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Very attractive large room; every convenience; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 236 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references Dutton.

82D, 76 WEST.—Beautiful, large, outside room, running hot water, $4. Meehan.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and sunny rooms; private bath.

83D, 219 WEST.—Two unusually attractive rooms; southern exposure; bath; piano; gentleman; private entrance; no other rooms. Dunne.

83D, (Riverside.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; bath. Phone Schuyler 8776.

83D, 221 WEST.—Fine room, bath; Christian family; $3 per week; references. Beck.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, cheerful room; private bath; $7; another, $5; steam heat; continuous hot water.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful single, sunny room; attractive private house; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Refined private family offers two well-furnished rooms; lavatory; single or en suite. Apartment 3W.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Elegant outside room; steam; telephone; $7-$4. Bishop.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; single room; convenient; bath; $3. Martin.

87TH, 43 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished, large room and alcove; private bath.

85TH, 406 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 6569. Barcus.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—First-class private house; large, small rooms; convenient; telephone.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suits, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

87TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, small rooms, running water; elevator; well furnished. Beach.

86TH and WEST END AV.—Living room, bedroom, and bath; handsomely furnished; also single room; private house. Telephone Schuyler 6020.

86TH, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running water; subway station; telephone; gentleman.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Small and large rooms, running water, electricity; private house.

87TH, 152 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

87TH, 174 WEST.—Large double rooms; one small; running water; refinement. Bruns.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 239 WEST, (near West End.)—Exceptional large front room; new, handsomely furnished; twin beds; running water; electricity; near bath; suitable two gentlemen or couple; private house. Phone 7600 River.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium-sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, southern exposure; also smaller room; private dwelling; references.

90TH, 106 WEST.—Desirable parlor; private family; independent entrance; newly decorated; moderate. O'Shea.

90TH, 119 WEST.—2 furnished rooms; private family. Telephone 7922 Riverside. White.

91ST, 205 WEST.—Beautiful front and back parlor, suitable for two, $7; bedroom, $3.50; apartment all outside rooms. Lindley.

91ST ST., 8 WEST.—Fine, sunny room in private family; moderate; excellent location; two doors from park. Call Wagner.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; references exchanged.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room suitable for two; plain, excellent board; reference.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Possons.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, connecting, separate; southern exposure; elevator. Apartment 54.

92D, 133 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family offers homelike accommodations to refined gentlemen; large and small; electric light; excellent board. 3355 River.

93D, 309 WEST.—Superior furnished room, private bath, also single room, to people who can appreciate elegant home surroundings; steam heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; private residence; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50; phone.

93D, 52 WEST.—Light, heated, furnished room; all transit facilities. Birch.

93D, 139 WEST.—Warm double room; $14; single, $8; splendid home cooking.

94TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, one medium-sized room; steam; phone; hot water. McIntyre.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, private family; elevator apartment. Gibb.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor; bright and sunny; private bath; skylight room.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, $6; medium room, $4; hot, elevator, telephone; cleanliness assured. Ackerly.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; HOT WATER; CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOME; $8.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Well-furnished front bedroom; elevator apartment; near Riverside; $7.

95TH ST., 256 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

96TH, 88 WEST.—Beautiful room in private home; very reasonable; board optional. Fick.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 117 WEST.—Large front room, telephone; bath; all conveniences; near "L," Subway.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private home; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. 'Phone 4206 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Large, front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 239 WEST.—Elevator apartment; pleasant room; convenient cars; private family. Nahm.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; electricity; references. Apt. 6S.

103D, 239 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive front room; very desirable; reasonable. Apt. 2.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $6, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

106TH, 248, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, find same, moderate price. Dalee.

**

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Forty-five cents a line.

IF CAPITAL BE DESERVED,

LEWIS, INC.,

Park Row Building,

New York.

Our President (Mr. LEWIS) was the founder and builder of the "Blue List."

Interested SEVERAL MILLIONS of capital in five years!

Investigated and passed judgment upon over 4,000 financial propositions WITHOUT ONE ERROR OF JUDGMENT!

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If you deserve capital for any legitimate business, (or have capital to invest,) call or write

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A New York corporation, having developed and placed on the market electric household ranges and numerous other electric appliances, all of unquestioned merit, fully protected by patents, desires additional capital in a business of ever-increasing growth and large profits; technical knowledge not absolutely necessary to investor. The business is sound, has large contracts in abeyance, unlimited possibilities, and no outstanding debts. Address "Reliable," G 139 Times.

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PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

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Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, 194 Bowery. (Bank Building.)

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance. 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes and books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

PRINTING—"SAME DAY"—PRINTING, 1,000 letter heads $1.25; books, booklets, catalogues, folders, labels, cards; every; thing low; high-grade work; 2-minute service; small orders careful attention; inquiries requested on large or intricate work anywhere; Art Department: Designs for trademarks, stationery, advertising booklets, folders, labels. Engraving Department: Cuts made of machinery; houses, maps, photographs. Publicity Department: Forceful literature written on any subject. Linotypes, stone, cylinders. Phone Gramercy 1910. Call's (C. Fowler) 390 6th Av. (23d-24th) over Childs, New York.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

A DESIRABLE SITUATION IS OPEN WITH A HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT FOR A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO HAS HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING FINE BLOUSES. ADDRESS WITH DETAILED REGARDING EXPERIENCE, C 97 TIMES.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A PRIVATE CORSET BUSINESS; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; THOROUGH TRAINING GIVEN; APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER TO THE SPIRELLA COMPANY, 506 5TH AV., WHEN AN APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER.

A RESIDENT POSITION in doctor's family is offered for educated young woman; must assist in office and help in care of young child. Answer, giving references, salary, experience, age, full particulars. No servants must apply. S 112 Times.

BUYER.—High-class store will entertain applications for buyer and head of stock of embroidery and art department; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of managing department; state experience and salary expected; position permanent. L 42 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Well-trained English, Scotch, or Swedish girl for chamber work and waiting; private family; references required. Apply in afternoon, 635 West 115th St.

COPY WRITER WANTED; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH DRUG STORE MERCHANDISE AND SUNDRIES. Y 331 TIMES ANNEX.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in apartment; two adults in family; strong, active, (white); good, plain cook, washing and ironing; must be clean and neat and able to speak English; wages moderate; one who will appreciate a good home; good reference required. Call Monday, between 10 A. M. and 12, Apartment 33, 600 West 115th St.

GOVERNESS.—German visiting governess seeks occupation, morning or afternoon. Write P. A., 1,033 3d Av.

NURSE.—In Pelham Manor, N. Y.; French, Scandinavian, German, or Scotch for child of 4; light sewing; highest references demanded; wages $30. Call between 2-3:30 Monday, 244 Lexington Av.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Strauss, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand stampers on bronze and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Supt.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, absolutely experienced in insurance business; state age, references, salary expected; those with such requirements answer by letter only. S. G., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Bright young woman; salary $8 and early advancement to rapid and accurate worker; state age, experience, and reference. N 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, speaking French, of neat appearance, to help in perfume shop; must have good references. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

YOUNG LADY conduct exclusive dancing studio. Kaplan, ballroom Navarre Hotel, 28th St., (afternoons.)

Instruction.

Thirty Cents a Line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.

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COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.

Secretarial training for educated students. Our Evening Course, beginning Dec. 1st, will qualify you for stenographic work in from three to four months. Enroll now. 7281 Madison Square.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 12d St.

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FASHION DRAWING as a practical field opens possibilities for large salaries; demand for competent graduates exceeds supply; all kinds of drawing taught by mail under direction of world's famous artist in this special line; free booklet and particulars. Metropolitan School of Fashions, at 8 East 29th St.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO WOMEN, $65 to $150 month; list positions open, free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 679 S., Rochester, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY.—Speed and accuracy always secure good positions; one of five sisters, each earning over $23 weekly, will teach you quickly; speed, $5 monthly. Miss Elliott, T 19 Times.

Employment Agencies.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed & Barton Building, 320 6th Av., 9th floor, (agency.) reliable servants for permanent and temporary situations. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 3082 Morningside.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

Two salesmen for visiting throughout country, packers, fertilizers, provisioners, leather manufacturers, hotels, reduction plants, and the like; can obtain agency for patented fat, oil and like fluid waste water separating apparatus which has been adopted by some of the largest packers in America. Only salesmen of wide acquaintance and commanding business in these trades need apply. Box 2 East 103d St., Downtown.

USE your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Both sexes; we manufacture and control fastest selling household article ever invented; exclusive territory. Connelly, 228 Liberty St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; intelligent; good writer and mathematician; liberal salary; must have exceptional references. T 62 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED.

WE REQUIRE FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE HIGH-CLASS, EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OUR ADVERTISING ACTIVITIES AND CATALOGUE BUILDING; MUST BE A MASTER OF COPY AND LAYOUT; EXPERIENCED IN MERCHANDISING AND CAPABLE OF ORIGINATING BROAD, PROMOTIONAL PLANS; ADEQUATE SALARY AND AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. DO NOT REPLY UNLESS YOU ARE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AND CAN SHOW CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER. REPLY BY LETTER ONLY; GIVE DETAILS OF BUSINESS HISTORY AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION. SEND WRITTEN REPLIES TO VICE PRESIDENT THE CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES, NEW YORK CITY.

ADVERTISER is need of a man of education and selling ability capable of interesting Church, Hospital, and other committees in very attractive and successful way of raising cash Christmas funds; temporary position that will pay handsome commissions; no advances paid; high-class proposition with long list of successes. L 38 Times.

BOY for office; good writer; quick and accurate at figures. T 83 Times.

BUYER.—Wanted, young man, thoroughly experienced in domestics and linens, capable of buying and managing department in high-class store; state experience and salary expected. L 41 Times.

COLOR GRINDER.—First-class coach color grinder for Western plant; none but thoroughly experienced men need apply. N 222 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Wanted, a competent credit man for large stationery house. Address Good Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,806, New York City.

FITTER.—A competent fitter on fur garments; only men with long experience need apply. T 10 Times.

HIGH-CLASS MAN wanted, possessing individuality, a good dresser, to call on credit men; position permanent to right party; state past experience, salary. T 63 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Family of 3 adults desire Japanese or Chinese general housework; must be good cook; wages $35. 1,017 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J., (via Forty-second Street Ferry.)

JUNIOR SALESMAN and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity for a young man in the New York office of a jewelry manufacturer; college graduate preferred. G 29 Times Annex.

MANAGER WANTED MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT FOR MANUFACTURER IN IMPORTANT CITY OF MIDDLE WEST, DOING NATIONAL BUSINESS, MUST BE SKILLFUL CORRESPONDENT AND ABLE TO DIRECT OTHERS; ONLY MEN WITH RECOGNIZED ABILITY WILL BE CONSIDERED; APPLICANTS MUST STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS TIRES, L 36 TIMES.

MANAGER wanted, capable at managing lace, embroidery neckwear, hosiery, gloves, and all other small wear departments in strictly dry goods store; must be fully acquainted with the buying of same, also competent to employ and manage help. Applicants please state fully experience, age, married, and references. Fellman Dry Goods Co., Galveston, Texas. New York office, care of Alfred Santi, 120 West 32d St.

OFFICE MAN.—A good office man wanted to take charge of selling and following up correspondence and work co-operatively with salesmen, with a view of building up a rapidly growing Western institution manufacturing corsets; must be a man of ability and capable to handle trade in a diplomatic manner; one with experience in the corset line preferred; must come highly recommended; good future prospects for right man; position open to be occupied Dec. 1. Y 209 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK in office of manufacturing stationer; must have experience and a general knowledge of paper, printing, &c. Address, stating qualifications, Box N 221 Times Downtown.

POULTRYMAN wanted who understands handling dressed poultry for wholesale and retail establishment; state age, experience, references, and salary desired; An opportunity for advancement to right man. Opportunity, Y 298 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE man, expert on leases, to secure store tenants for an entirely new proposition in downtown financial district. Liberal commissions paid and the exclusive privilege of soliciting special line. R 317 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — An energetic man wanted for New York City to represent an old-established hardware specialty manufacturing company; must have extensive and intimate acquaintance among architects, contractors, and building trade in general; good references from leading architects and contractors absolutely essential; splendid opportunity for proper man; salary or commission. Address Box Y 315 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—WANTED, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG SALESMAN FOR PIECE DYED WORSTEDS ON COMMISSION; ONE WHO CAN BRING TRADE. ADDRESS Y 203 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN FOR THE CUTTING UP TRADE, women's and children's wear. To those who have had a wide experience and are well known to the trade salary and commission will be paid. Give full particulars. T 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—An aggressive salesman with intimate following of underwear knitting mill trade of New York State and New England can find unequaled opportunity with well-established firm in the sale of staple commodity. Applicant must favor us with full information of former or present connections, which will be treated in strict confidence; salary. Box L 40 Times.

SALESMEN, RESIDENT AND TRAVELING IN ALL TERRITORIES, NOW CALLING ON NOTION OR ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENTS, TO HANDLE STAPLE ARTICLE FOR EASTERN MILL; LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND TERRITORY. HOX Y 329 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN, SILK WAISTS,

residing in New York State, between Albany and Buffalo, to represent the best known silk waist house of Boston on a commission basis; applicant must have trade established and finance himself. Caro's Waist House, 125 Kingston St., Boston.

SALESMEN.—Three salesmen accustomed to meeting best class of business men; must be willing to travel and work for small salary during first month to prove ability; unusual opportunity for the right men when selected. Address, with "personal history" and references; state salary expected. "Salesman," 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Live men calling on jobbers or manufacturers, in or out of town, to carry as a side line on commission one of the greatest advertising novelties. The right kind of men can make about $40 a week. American Blank Book Company, 150 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN. — An established concern requires the service of a hustling and energetic man in the cigar line, who has an established trade and can produce business. All correspondence will be treated strictly confidential; salary or commission, depending upon applicant. Address M., L 32 Times.

SALESMAN to call on retail toy dealers, department stores, &c., with new, most attractive drawing outfit on market; quick seller; attractive proposition; commission; chance for advancement. Novelty, 102 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, popular man for selling high-class brand of cigarettes. Here's your chance to make from $10 to $20 a day. Take it. Commission. T 48 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with delicatessen trade, to introduce new popular-priced food article; splendid opportunity for competent man; commission. G 37 Times.

SALESMAN; — High-class, experienced silk salesman; must be thoroughly familiar with cutting-up trade in New York City; drawing account against commission. S 148 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by cardboard house; one acquainted with lithograph, stationery, and printing trade; salary. Apply N 255 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Man with impelling personality wanted to solicit advertising for high-class proposition; position permanent, if satisfactory; state past experience; salary. T 64 Times.

SOLICITORS—Men wanted to solicit subscriptions for Safety First magazine; best commission on the market. N 217 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—A solicitor, possessing marked ability and an exceptionally good address, can secure immediate and satisfactory income on a large commission basis by negotiating with the most prominent business and professional men on an unusual and dignified proposition. N 237 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced, for interviewing prospective clients for a well-known collection agency. Write briefly, stating salary expected and qualifications, N 230 Times Downtown.

STAMPERS.

Abraham & Strauss, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand stampers on bronze and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Supt.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

5TH AV.-MADISON AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS.,

require for their upholstery department an experienced, active man as general assistant. Apply by letter, stating previous experience.

YOUNG MAN wanted with talent for drawing; excellent opportunity beginners. T 92 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.

AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.

Secretarial training for educated students. Our Evening Course, beginning Dec. 1st, will qualify you for stenographic work in from three to four months. Enroll now. 7281 Madison Square.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H 11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MECHANICS.—Mechanical drafting, blue print reading, mathematics, machine tool designing; diploma; monthly payments allowed. Ask catalogue, or call. Kovach's Engineering College, 343-345 Lenox Av.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; lay or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the Dental Profession, Est. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and list of large openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

STENOGRAPHY.—Speed and accuracy always secure good positions; one of five sisters, each earning over $25 weekly, will teach you quickly; speed $5 monthly. Miss Elliott, T 19 Times.

UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY. — Earn while learning mechanical dentistry; NUMEROUS POSITIONS WAITING; $20 to $50 weekly; taught rapidly and thoroughly; day or evening; easy payments. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of the Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 25 West 45th. Tel. Bryant 2946.

Employment Agencies.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER, male, experienced, $10-$12; Elliott Fischer biller, male, young man, $15; office assistant, good penman, young man, $3; stenographer, male, young man, experienced, $12. The Credential Employment Corporation, a Licensed, Bonded, and Incorporated Agency, 253 Broadway.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York City.

SALES MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in wholesale dry goods, notions, &c.; location, Central New York; $2,000-$3,000.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly practical and a hustler, familiar with latest and best machine shop practice, who has had experience in manufacture of pumps, turbines, &c.

MANAGERS FOR RETAIL GROCERY STORES.—Preferably men with chain-store experience; salary and bonus.

SALESMAN.—For New England territory, thoroughly experienced in selling of butchers' tools and supplies; $1,000 per year and commission.

CHIEF HERDSMAN.—For large dairy farm, preferably an agricultural college graduate, capable of making milk tests.

BOOKKEEPER.—Who speaks and writes German, to take full charge; $65 month and board.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, to take dictation in German and English; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—With 2 years' experience; $15.

OFFICE, clerical, executive, sales and technical openings. Clerk (age 20 years) $18; stenographer, $18; salesman, (advertising); salesman, (clay products, sewer pipes); publishing (investment); others. Mighill (Agency.) Flatiron Building.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, typist; expert; whole or part time. C 100 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN WIDOW, 35, Protestant, desires position in apartment of refined family adults; no objection one child; everything except laundry; competent, willing; reference, present position; $30 month. T 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer and office worker; knowledge switchboard; 4 years' thorough experience; best reference; moderate salary. Scheer, 15 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of typewriting and stenography; competent, reliable; three years' experience. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — 9 years manager of busy office; good correspondent; familiar with advertising. N 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; six years' experience; age 22; manufactory, wholesale, retail experience; $12. N 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' manufacturing experience; high school graduate; $10. N 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, capable taking charge books. Miss S., 342 West 16th.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid, who has been in her employ six years and who she can highly recommend, apply at present employer's, 836 West 86th, Monday morning.

CHAMBERMAID, HOUSEWORK. — Colored woman; half time daily. Lucas, 142 West 124th.

CHAMBERWORK, HOUSEWORK half time; colored woman. Lucas, 142 West 124th.

CARETAKER.—Thoroughly respectable woman wishes position as caretaker for bachelor apartment; will take care of clothes; best city reference. K. A., 501 West 124th, care of Post.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. — GENTLEWOMAN; BRIGHT, ADAPTABLE, GOOD READER, TYPIST; EXPERIENCED TRAVELER; KNOWLEDGE OF NURSING; MODERATE SALARY; HIGHEST REFERENCES. Y 300 TIMES ANNEX.

COMPANION, &c.—Gentlewoman, well educated, practical, wishes position as useful companion, secretary, or manager of household; congenial home preferred to salary; city or country; city references. T 21 Times.

COMPANION.—Educated, intelligent woman of 38 desires position as companion by day or hour; excellent reader; highest references. Address Elliot, 525 West 175th St.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman desires position as useful companion; experienced in housesewing and needlework; generally useful. Downtown. T 75 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

COMPETENT colored girl wants work 7-6 daily. Le Gall, 144 West 136th.

COOK, mother's helper, waitress, nursery governess; two English sisters require position same household; willing, refined, capable; any position; good references; salary moderate; city or country. D. R., Times Harlem.

COOK, &c.—Two girls would like positions together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference first class. Call at 39 West 97th St.

COOK, first-class, competent, wants position, kitchen maid kept; best city references; wages, $50. Apply Monday, (9th,) between 9-12. 118 East 76th, (no cards.)

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Settled woman, adult family; short distance, country; $25. Address L. Chelsea, Advertising Agency, 352 6th Av.

COOK.—For parties; cooks, waits, cleans up; reasonably; references. Mrs. R. Bergsen, 470 West 165th St.

COOK.—First-class Southern; furnish best city references. M. B., 46 West 99th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Excellent reference. Leamard, 301 West 118th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wishes day's work, any kind. 387 West 68th. Ellen Green.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class, late of Redfern, London, will make gowns reasonable, out by day; 24 A. Morris, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 5880 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, first class, with assistant, wishes few more customers; out by day; excellent remodeling of gowns; references. De Rose, 110 West 118th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Etcellent dressmaker by day; reference; will call evenings. Uibel, 501 West 156th.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Artistic leading dressmaker designer; more engagements daily, references. Sabel, 1 Arden St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter; gowns remodeled; misses' dresses specialty; reasonable. 359 West 47th St., 4th bell east.

DRESSMAKER would like work; alterations and remodeling a specialty; out by day. Mrs. M. J. Harold, 208 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; remodeling; out, home; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th St.)

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, designer; $3 a day. Write Room 317, Junior League Hotel, East End Av., corner 78th St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,549 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. S 25 Times.

DRESSMAKING.—Vienna, out by the day; $3; references. Neuer, 215 East 66th.

FURRIER.—An expert lady furrier remodels fur sets and coats to new prevailing styles at half store prices; work finished in four days; out, home preferred. Apt. 1-A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 164th.

GIRL, colored, wants morning work studio; references. Sturges, 228 West 63d St.

GOVERNESS. — Cultured visiting governess desires position as companion, housekeeper, or place where executive ability would be appreciated; absolute command of three languages. T 91 Times.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A young lady wishes position as governess, nurse, or lady's maid; must have 5 years' experience in hairdressing, manicuring and face massage; all kinds of embroidery done. Write to Box T 52 Times.

GOVERNESS of high education, teaching German, French, speaking English; accomplished musician; best references. A. H., 1,053 8d Av.

GOVERNESS, German, French, (Paris,) speaking English, wishes position to children 4 years up; physical care, teaching; good sewer. F. G., 235 East 60th. 3223 Plaza.

GOVERNESS.—English gentlewoman wishes position, governess, resident or daily; eight years' experience; French, Italian; music; city reference. Redford, 72 West 124th.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced; English branches, French, (Paris,) music; Froebel's and Montessori's methods; physical care. S 118 Times.

GOVERNESS, &c.—French gentlewoman as nursery governess or lady's maid, to travel; best city references. T 22 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French; experienced; entire charge one child; any location. A. V., 365 West 20th St.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Young lady, educated, refined, excellent experience, desires position temporary or permanent; highest references. J. D., 250 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Near lady, middle-aged, competent person, desires position, full charge household; neat server; would consider apartment where her musical studies would be allowed; trustworthy references. P., 7 West 107th, all day Sunday.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged lady seeks position as housekeeper or companion in refined family of one or two adults; best references. N 256 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of refinement, educated, desires position; useful companion; sew; fond of children; references exchanged. Call Box 84, East Orange Post Office, New Jersey.

HOUSEKEEPER AND MAID.—Position desired as housekeeper and maid with good family in city or country; ten years' experience; excellent references. M. O'Connor, 1,471 Vyse Av., Bronx, City.

HOUSEWORKER.—Visiting housekeeper to care for apartments part time; would get breakfast, luncheon, do mending. Housekeeper, Box 5 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by an honest, trustworthy woman; first-class reference. Call at 442 Amsterdam Av., Owenden.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl wishes position. 161 West 136th. Grant.

LADY'S MAID wishes position; speaks German and English. 11 Hensler St., Newark, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress, colored, will do fine laundry or family washing, without tearing; home or out, drying in fresh open air, plenty sunlight; can please the most particular lady, trial will convince; anywhere in the city. Ida Roberts, 230 West 28th.

LAUNDRESS, conscientious, desires work home, for fastidious trade only, or out; reference. Mrs. Margaret Romalin, 206 West 60th.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Colored woman, washing, home, or day's work; reference. Wilson, 138 West 89th.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants fine lingerie to do at home. Mack, 311 West 119th St.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants employment; references. Call or write K., 112 East 106th.

LAUNDRESS.—Home or out, work of any kind; reference. Baker, 40 E. 132d St.

LAUNDRESS, German, takes family and ladies' washing home. Arnold, 305 W. 127.

LIGHT DUTIES.—Position wanted by refined young woman to assist with light duties, mornings only; city or country; no compensation, only room and board; highest references. Address Box 201, Montclair, N. J.

MAID, do light chamberwork and sewing. Elliott, 360 West 36th St.

MASSEUR. — Splendid treatments in facial massage, &c.; young colored lady; first-class ladies' homes. Miss Davis, 329 West 52d St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—English woman desires daily position as mother's helper or assist with sewing or light housework; good references. Y 294 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Middle-aged, trustworthy nurse; infant or older; personal references; would go to Washington or South; city, country. Becker's, 231 West 112th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—Girl 4 years or older; American Protestant, (24;) also speak German; good education; very willing. Address Anxious, 2,110 Maspes Av., Bronx.

NURSE.—Knowledge stenography, typewriting; secretary and general assistant to physician; will transcribe manuscripts at home. S 164 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mother's helper, kindergarten training; understands physical care, useful, willing; best references. Competent K 318 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place trained infants' nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge. Mrs. George I. Storyard, Milford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and French; best care; excellent seamstress; references. Experienced, T 23 Times.

NURSE. Scotch, thoroughly experienced and capable, wishes position; good references. M. Y. P., 253 West 24th St.

POSITION OF TRUST.—By a widow lady from Montreal; a position of trust or confidence, chaperon, companion, or housekeeping; highest references. S 162 Times.

OFFICE WORKER.—Accurate at figures, neat in appearance and a good penman; aged 16. (E) F. B., 162 Madison Av, M. H. 906.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID. — Middle-aged woman, ten years' reference; no objection city or country. Address W., 40 West 100th St., care Mrs. Connely.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient, seeking part or whole-day engagement; executive; moderate. Address Experienced, T 74 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined woman as maid and seamstress; references. M. D., 203 West 13th St.

SECRETARY, (preferably social or professional work.)—Refined, well educated, thoroughly capable; exceptional experience; best references. S 181 Times.

SECRETARY.—Enthusiastic young college graduate, business training, desires secretarial or stenographic position; previous literary and library experience. S 180 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, and clerical worker; has worked for magazine in subscription and advertising department; best references. (S) F. B., 162 Madison Av, Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Lady desires position; expert; colleges graduate; would work part of day or all at low rate; permanent or temporary. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' machinery, advertising experience; high school graduate; legible penman; good references; $12. N 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' real estate experience, good speller, mathematician, grammarian, $6, seeks permanency; good references. N 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' law, real estate experience; touch typist; operate all machines; neat appearing; $10. N 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; one year's experience; a good penman and familiar with all office detail. (M) F. B., 162 Madison Av. M. H. 906.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, open for responsible connection; years of experience and superior executive ability are my assets; A1 creuentials. T 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 4 years' broad, technical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; office details; $10. N 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; capable taking rapid dictation; accurate transcription; A1 reiergences. P. Roch, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Short experience; intelligent American girl; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; no agency; $4. N 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; Wadleigh graduate; thoroughly competent, refined; moderate salary; highest references. Howard, N 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position, busy office, where ability will be appreciated. Cecelia Walsh, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. Spanish, English, several years' experience, desires steady position; excellent references; salary, $18-$20 weekly. Ambitious, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; good education; operate switchboard; conversant up-to-date methods; experienced; $8. N 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined; well connected; accurate; legal and business experience; $8. M 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands office work; references; $8. N 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; good education; superior foundation; bright; $6. Magdalen, 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; $8. M 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar filing, billing, switchboard; $10. N 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business education; reference; $6. M 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; 1¼ years' experience; competent; American; $6, $7. N 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. N 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (formerly Civil Service employe,) desires position with law firm. M. M., 871 Tiffany St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; take difficult matter; American; $10. N 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly, correctly; refined American; references; $8. N 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; accurate, rapid; best of experience, but limited. E. N., 201 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; experienced; operate switchboard, filing; start $9. B. G., 23 Avenue C.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; salary no object. F. R., 306 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class every detail, experienced, desires position immediately. G. R., 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent beginner; assist with office work; $6. Y. E., 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, having machine, will call for and deliver work. T 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, knowledge of bookkeeping. O'Leary, 212 West 114th St.

SUITABLE POSITION wanted by young woman with a thorough knowledge of the German, English, and French languages; experienced in correspondence, technical and literary translations, writing German and English shorthand. Y 309 Times Annex.

TRAINED NURSE, experienced stenographer, with knowledge of German, wishes position in doctor's office or with invalid; best references. Address H. G., 327 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

TRAINED NURSE desires position, semi-invalid; generally useful in home; moderate. S 140 Times.

TWO NURSES wishing a chronic case together; either in or out of town; best of references given. Address M. H. Brown, 182 Claremont Av., New York City.

TYPIST, &c.—Young woman, competent typist and Spanish-English translator, eight years' experience in export business, wishes position; knowledge of stenography. R 316 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, &c.—Young woman, competent typist and Spanish-English translator, eight years' experience in export business, wishes position; knowledge of stenography. R 316 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Good cook, washing, reference; city or country. McCormick, 361 W. 30th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — Thoroughly understands her business, wishes position, widower or business couple, family; writes; industrious. 66 Columbus.

YOUNG LADY.—Highly educated, charming young lady, brilliant conversationalist, of prominent Southern family, desires situation in a private home as entertainer or companion; references. T 85 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, thorough knowledge of accounts, stenography, and secretarial work, desires position in latter capacity; no objection to residential position with lady. N 148 Times.

YOUNG LADY, American, college graduate, desires to exchange services as tutor or teacher of piano for living, in private home; country or city. T 86 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Neat young girls; personal reference; city, country; $30-$35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED DOMESTICS. — Absolutely first-class help furnished; cooks a specialty. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th. Telephone Riverside 4375.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1880.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting for help; have white, colored, woman by days or by hour or halftime. Mrs. Neal, 101 West 86th. 5062 Riverside.

Harlem Employment Exchange.—Satisfactory help promptly supplied. (8699 Audubon.) 305 West 148th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl; partly trained; $18; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

N. Y. AGENCY, 41 West 99th.—Help supplied, day, week, month. Phone 4793 River.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

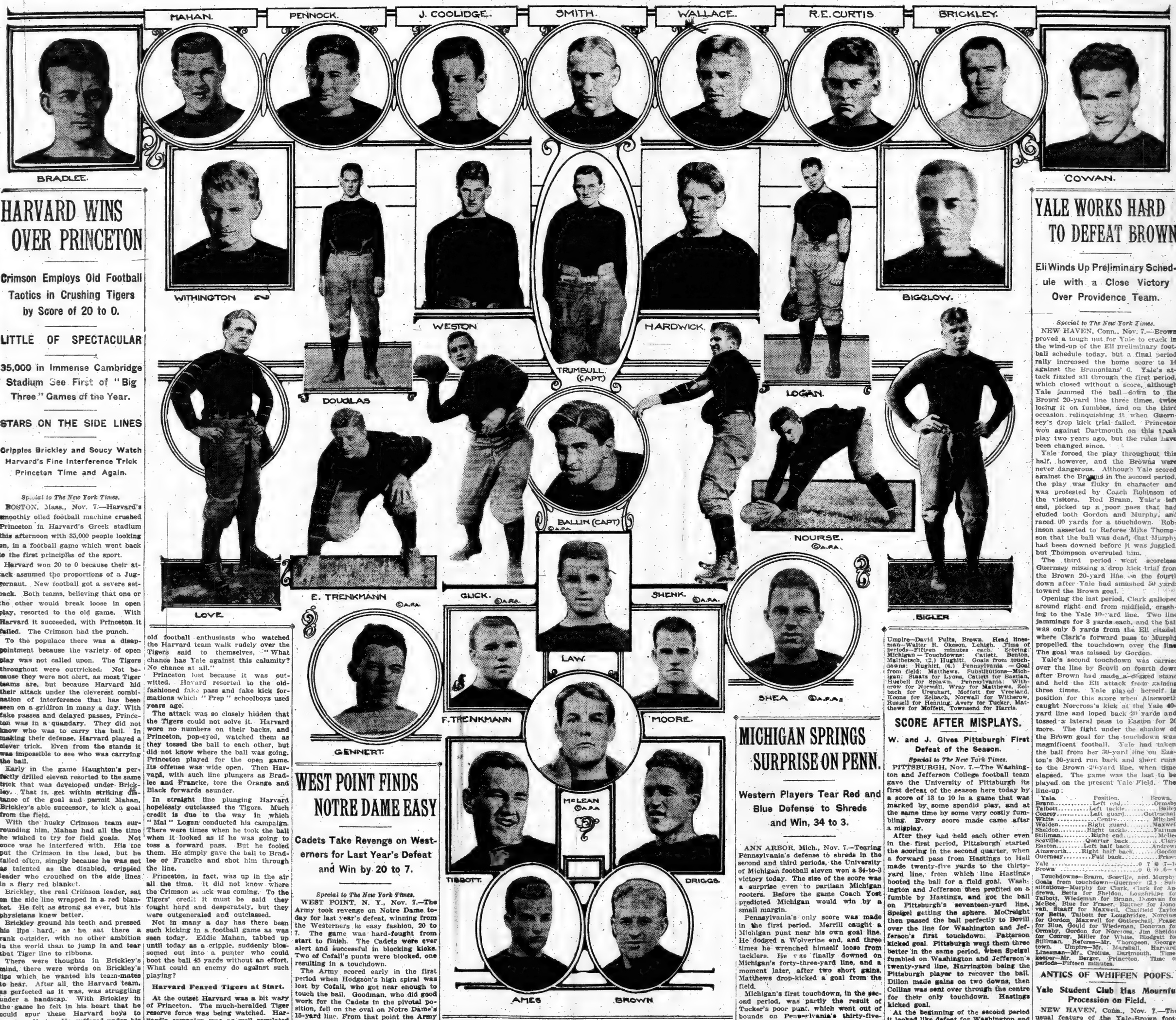
Dancing.

ALBERTO S. ARRIAGA, who has just returned from Europe and South America to instruct in the genuine Argentine tango. Maxixe waltz

The New York Times.

PRINCETON CRUSHED IN HARVARD STADIUM --- YALE, MICHIGAN, AND ARMY EASY VICTORS

THE HARVARD AND PRINCETON FORCES THAT CLASHED ON THE FIELD AT CAMBRIDGE YESTERDAY



HARVARD WINS OVER PRINCETON

Crimson Employs Old Football Tactics in Crushing Tigers by Score of 20 to 0.

LITTLE OF SPECTACULAR

35,000 in Immense Cambridge Stadium See First of "Big Three" Games of the Year.

STARS ON THE SIDE LINES

Cripples Brickley and Soucy Watch Harvard's Fine Interference Trick Princeton Time and Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Harvard's smoothly oiled football machine crushed Princeton in Harvard's Greek stadium this afternoon with 35,000 people looking on, in a football game which went back to the first principles of the sport.

Harvard won 20 to 0 because their attack assumed the proportions of a Juggernaut. New football got a severe setback. Both teams, believing that one or the other would break loose in open play, resorted to the old game. With Harvard it succeeded, with Princeton it failed. The Crimson had the punch.

To the populace there was a disappointment because the variety of open play was not called upon. The Tigers throughout were outtricked. Not because they were not alert, as most Tiger teams are, but because Harvard hid their attack under the cleverest combination of interference that has been seen on a gridiron in many a day. With fake passes and delayed passes, Princeton was in a quandary. They did not know who was to carry the ball. In making their defense, Harvard played a clever trick. Even from the stands it was impossible to see who was carrying the ball.

Early in the game Haughton's perfectly drilled eleven resorted to the same trick that was developed under Brickley. That is, get within striking distance of the goal and permit Mahan, Brickley's able successor, to kick a goal from the field.

With the husky Crimson team surrounding him, Mahan had all the time he wished to try for field goals. Not once was he interfered with. His toe put the Crimson in the lead, but he failed often, simply because he was not as talented as the disabled, crippled leader who crouched on the side lines in a fiery red blanket.

Brickley, the real Crimson leader, sat on the side line wrapped in a red blanket. He felt as strong as ever, but his physicians knew better.

Brickley ground his teeth and pressed his lips hard, as he sat there a rank outsider, with no other ambition in the world than to jump in and tear that Tiger line to ribbons.

There were thoughts in Brickley's mind, there were words on Brickley's lips which he wanted his team-mates to hear. After all, the Harvard team, as perfected as it was, was struggling under a handicap. With Brickley in the game he felt in his heart that he could spur these Harvard boys to greater efforts. He suffered under his restraint. It was all unnecessary, because Harvard players, who know their leader, were fighting harder simply because he was crippled on the side lines. And there was another figure, too, who invited sympathy. It was Soucy, the Harvard centre, hobbling along on crutches with a bad ankle. Oh, how he yearned to get into the fray and do his share to crush those arrogant Tigers!

Stadium Crowd a Picture.

The picture in the Harvard stadium this afternoon was an inspiration. There were banks of fair-haired youths and rosy-cheeked girls on both sides of the big amphitheatre. From one side came the yells and songs of "Old Nassau," from the other side in double volume came the cries and the chants of the Crimson horde. Girls, pretty girls, lots of girls in furs and lots in suits of blue serge, more of them in suits trimmed with collars and cuffs of Roman stripe. There were young women with great coats of leopard skin. All an inspiration for the youths fighting on the field.

Gray-haired "grads" of Princeton who came here believing in the Tiger team bowed their heads in sincere subjection. There was no stopping this Crimson Juggernaut. It was overwhelming and irresistible. Here was a football eleven as compact and as interwoven as eleven men could be. Eleven men of the same mind who worked together in perfect harmony. And the old football enthusiasts who watched the Harvard team walk rudely over the Tigers said to themselves, "What chance has Yale against this calamity? No chance at all."

Princeton lost because it was outwitted. Havard resorted to the old-fashioned fake pass and fake kick formations which "Prep" schoolboys used years ago.

The attack was so closely hidden that the Tigers could not solve it. Harvard wore no numbers on their backs, and Princeton, pop-eyed, watched them as they tossed the ball to each other, but did not know where the ball was going. Princeton played for the open game. Its offense was wide open. Then Harvard, with such line plungers as Bradlee and Francke, tore the Orange and Black forwards asunder.

In straight line plunging Harvard hopelessly outclassed the Tigers. Much credit is due to the way in which "Mal" Logan conducted his campaign. There were times when he took the ball when it looked as if he was going to toss a forward pass. But he fooled them. He simply gave the ball to Bradlee or Francke and shot him through the line.

Princeton, in fact, was up in the air all the time. It did not know where the Crimson attack was coming. To the Tigers' credit it must be said they fought hard and desperately, but they were outgeneraled and outclassed.

Not in many a day has there been such kicking in a football game as was seen today. Eddie Mahan, tabbed up until today as a cripple, suddenly blossomed out into a punter who could boot the ball 45 yards without an effort. What could an enemy do against such playing?

Harvard Feared Tigers at Start.

At the outset Harvard was a bit wary of Princeton. The much-heralded Tiger reserve force was being watched. Harvard's campaign was as well regulated as if Brickley had been in the game. It was built up around Mahan. The scheme of campaign was to get within striking distance of the Tiger goal and let Mahan boot the ball over. It was the same with Brickley a year ago.

After Harvard had done this twice it suddenly dawned upon them that Princeton's flaunted strength was only a myth. Then Haughton, from the side lines, rushed in substitutes, with orders to hammer the Tiger line relentlessly. And the Harvard players carried out these orders to the letter.

There has not been a line breaker at Harvard since Percy Wendell who can compare with Bradlee. He was tireless. The way he squirmed his way through that Tiger line was a revelation. And Hugo Francke, a last-moment entry on the Harvard team, with his catapult delivery, gave a wholesome shock to the Princeton defense.

Another feature which had a part in Harvard's victory was the fact that they ran back their punts, while Princeton did not. In other words, the Tiger ends were weak. When Law came into the game, he was more of a match for Mahan than Driggs, but what good did it do? Harvard ran back her punts all the time, while the Tigers were downed in their tracks. Princeton was very weak at the ends.

Mahan's Field Goals.

The story of the Harvard triumph is not a spectacular story. In the first

Continued on Next Page.

WEST POINT FINDS NOTRE DAME EASY

Cadets Take Revenge on Westerners for Last Year's Defeat and Win by 20 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Army took revenge on Notre Dame today for last year's defeat, winning from the Westerners in easy fashion, 20 to 7. The game was hard-fought from start to finish. The Cadets were ever alert and successful in blocking kicks. Two of Cofall's punts were blocked, one resulting in a touchdown.

The Army scored early in the first period when Hodgson's high spiral was lost by Cofall, who got near enough to touch the ball. Goodman, who did good work for the Cadets in the pivotal position, fell on the oval on Notre Dame's 15-yard line. From that point the Army began smashing the Notre Dame defense, Hodgson, Hoge, and Benedict all doing good work until the former was sent through Jones and Keefe for the touchdown. Benedict kicked goal. The Army scored again in this period, when Butler smashed through and blocked Cofall's punt. When the ball came down Benedict held on to it after a wild scramble, and fell over the line for the touchdown.

Notre Dame's score came in the third quarter after fine offensive work, Pliska and Cofall carrying the ball forty yards to the Army's one-yard line, from which point Cofall went over for the tally. Hodgson scored for the Cadets again in the last quarter. The Army was on the way to another tally when Notre Dame made the prettiest defensive stand of the game and took the ball away from the Cadets on their one-yard mark.

Woodruff was sent in to try a goal from placement for the Army in the last period, but missed an easy try from the 30-yard mark. The features of the Army's play was the fine work of Hodgson at half back and Butler and Neyland on the line. For Notre Dame Pliska, Mills, and Cofall did the best work. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Notre Dame.
Neyland	Left end	Elward
Butler	Left tackle	Jones
Herrick	Left guard	Keefe
Goodman	Centre	Fitzgerald
O'Hare	Right guard	Bachman
Weyand	Right tackle	Lathrop
Merrill (C.)	Right end	Baujan
Prichard	Quarter back	Berghman
Hodgson	Left half back	Pliska
Hoge	Right half back	Cofall
Benedict	Full back	Dugan

Touchdowns—Hodgson, Cofall. Goals from touchdowns—Benedict, Cofall. Goals from placement—Woodruff. Substitutions: Army—Kelly for Neyland, Tully for Kelly, Neyland for Tully, Woodruff for Herrick, Beach for Meacham, Timberlake for Beach, McEwan for Goodman, Bradley for Butler, Goodman for Bradley, Bradley for Goodman, Holmes for O'Hare, Coffin for Hodgson, Ford for Hoge, Benedict for Ford, Oliphant for Benedict, Woodruff for Benedict; Notre Dame—Mills for Baujan. Umpire—Mr. Leuhring. Referee—Mr. Louis Hinkey. Head linesman—Mr. Vail. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

HARVARD RUNNERS WIN.

One Point Difference in Cross-Country Run Score with Yale.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—Harvard harriers defeated a cross-country team from Yale today in their annual dual hill-and-dale run. The score was 27 to 28. Over a varied course of 5¾ miles J. W. Ovington of Yale sped to individual honors, his time being 33 minues 7 2-5 seconds. Capt. H. G. MacClure of Harvard was second, three seconds behind. Harvard freshmen defeated Yale first-year men easily, 13 to 38.

CORNELL EASY VICTOR.

Seven Men Lead Pennsylvania Runners Over Hill and Dale.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Cornell cross-country team today defeated the University of Pennsylvania hill and dale men, 25 to 33. The first seven to finish were Cornell men. Potter finished first in 28 minutes 10 seconds.

Cornell Freshmen's Score Perfect.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Cornell freshmen made a clean sweep in winning this afternoon's cross-country run with the Pennsylvania freshmen, scoring a perfect score of 15 to 45. Campbell of Cornell was the pace, and he was followed by four other Red and White runners.

CHIP A MARK FOR CLABBY.

New Castle Boxer "Cut to Pieces" in Bout at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., gave George Chip of New Castle, Penn., a sound beating last night and won the decision at the end of twenty rounds of hard fighting. Clabby fought cautiously, but never failed to take the aggressive when the opportunity offered. In the fifth round he solved Chip's awkward but dangerous style, and from that time on began to cut the larger man to pieces at long range and smother him with blows in the clinches, keeping himself well covered.

In the ninth round, while Chip was going backward, Clabby shot in a straight left that knocked the Pennsylvanian to his haunches. He got up instantly, somewhat jarred, but not badly hurt.

Chip did his best to finish with a rush in the last round, but Clabby easily battered him down, and when the referee gave his decision Chip walked over and congratulated the winner.

Promoters hope to hold another fight before the anti-prize fighting amendment adopted Tuesday goes into effect, which will be five days after the vote has been certified.

Old Harness Horseman Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—William G. Layng, prominent in the harness horse world, died here last night as a result of a series of heart attacks. He was born in New York in 1858. Mr. Layng came to the Pacific Coast a number of years ago and became manager of the Breeder and Sportsman.

MICHIGAN SPRINGS SURPRISE ON PENN.

Western Players Tear Red and Blue Defense to Shreds and Win, 34 to 3.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Tearing Pennsylvania's defense to shreds in the second and third periods, the University of Michigan football eleven won a 34-to-3 victory today. The size of the score was a surprise even to partisan Michigan rooters. Before the game Coach Yost predicted Michigan would win by a small margin.

Pennsylvania's only score was made in the first period. Merrill caught a Michigan punt near his own goal line. He dodged a Wolverine end, and three times he wrenched himself loose from tacklers. He was finally downed on Michigan's forty-three-yard line, and a moment later, after two short gains, Matthews drop-kicked a goal from the field.

Michigan's first touchdown, in the second period, was partly the result of Tucker's poor punt, which went out of bounds on Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line. Catlett made the score, and Hughitt kicked goal. Then Michigan opened up. Fake kicks and delayed and long forward passes from complicated positions seemed to demoralize Pennsylvania's secondary defense. Benton made the second touchdown after receiving a long forward pass. Hughitt kicked goal. A similar play again brought the ball close to Pennsylvania's goal, and Maltbetsch went across. Hughitt missed the goal.

Splawn's long punts, which kept Pennsylvania on the defense during the second period, were also effective in the third. Hughitt made a touchdown after Maltbetsch and Catlett carried the ball to Pennsylvania's two-yard line. Maltbetsch made the final touchdown after carrying the ball nearly forty yards on line plunges averaging from three to ten yards. Hughitt again goaled.

The game was rough. There were many penalties, and each team suffered often. Maltbetsch, Catlett, and Merrill were the stars on offensive. Dorjsas stopped several of Maltbetsche's rushes. Michigan's line held like steel, and Pennsylvania made most of its gains on forward passes and running back punts. The line-up:

Michigan.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Benton	Left end	Hopkins
Remann	Left tackle	Henning
McHale	Left guard	Norwall
Maynard (C.)	Centre	Jourdan
Watson	Right guard	Dorjsas
Cochran	Right tackle	Harris
Lyons	Right end	Urquhart
Hughitt	Quarter back	Merrill
Maltbetsch	Left half back	Wreland
Bastian	Right half back	Matthews
Splawn	Full back	Tucker

Score by periods:

Pennsylvania	3	0	0	0—3
Michigan	0	13	7	14—34

Referee—Walter H. Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—David Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Scoring: Michigan—Touchdowns: Catlett, Benton, Maltbetsch, (2.) Hughitt. Goals from touchdowns: Hughitt, (4.) Pennsylvania.—Goal from field: Matthews. Substitutions—Michigan: Staatz for Lyons, Catlett for Bastian, Huebell for Splawn. Pennsylvania: Witherow for Norwall, Wray for Matthews, Zelbach for Urquhart, Moffett for Vreeland, Koons for Zelbach, Norwall for Witherow, Russell for Henning, Avery for Tucker, Matthews for Moffett, Townsend for Harris.

SCORE AFTER MISPLAYS.

W. and J. Gives Pittsburgh First Defeat of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The Washington and Jefferson College football team gave the University of Pittsburgh its first defeat of the season here today by a score of 13 to 10 in a game that was marked by some spendid play, and at the same time by some very costly fumbling. Every score made came after a misplay.

After they had held each other even in the first period, Pittsburgh started the scoring in the second quarter, when a forward pass from Hastings to Heil made twenty-five yards to the thirty-yard line, from which line Hastings booted the ball for a field goal. Washington and Jefferson then profited on a fumble by Hastings, and got the ball on Pittsburgh's seventeen-yard line. Speigel getting the sphere. McCreight then passed the ball perfectly to Bovill over the line for Washington and Jefferson's first touchdown. Patterson kicked goal. Pittsburgh went them three better in the same period, when Speigel fumbled on Washington and Jefferson's twenty-yard line, Harrington being the Pittsburgh player to recover the ball. Dillon made gains on two downs, then Collins was sent over through the centre for their only touchdown. Hastings kicked goal.

At the beginning of the second period it looked like defeat for Washington and Jefferson. When Patterson kicked off for the Red and Black the ball went to Collins on Pittsburgh's five-yard-line. Collins fumbled and Wesbecker got the ball on Pittsburgh's seven-yard line. The big full back, Young, then smashed the centre twice, going over the second time. The punt-out was a failure. The line-up.

Pittsburgh.	Positions.	Washington and Jefferson.
Carlson	Left end	Bovill
Thornhill	Left tackle	Patterson
Smith (Capt.)	Left guard	McKean
Beck	Centre	Grutkowank (Capt.)
Sopplit	Right guard	Younkins
Hockenshmith	Right tackle	Wesbecker
Herron	Right end	Heyman
Heil	Quarter back	Goodwin
Hastings	Left half back	Speigel
Miller	Right half back	Fleming
Fry	Full back	Young

Referee—Lieut. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—J. H. Moffett, Princeton. Head Linesman—C. McCarty Jr., Germantown Academy. Time of Quarters—Fifteen minutes. Touchdowns—Bovill, Young, Collins. Goals from Touchdowns—Patterson, 1; Hastings, 1. Goal from Placement—Hastings. Substitutions—Pittsburgh, Harrington for Carlson, Carlson for Harrington, Jones for Thornhill, Matson for Jones, Sutherland for Matson, Reese for Smith, Shapira for Beck, Peck for Shapira, Healey for Herron, C. Morrow for Hastings, Dilon for C. Morrow, Hastings for Dillon, Ward for Hastings, Dillon for Miller, Miller for Dillon, Dehart for Miller, Collins for Fry, Healey for Collins, Collins for Hanley, Fry for Collins; Washington and Jefferson, Moser for Speigel, J. Drew for Fleming, Fleming for J. Drew, Stobbs for Fleming, McCreight for Young, Young for McCreight.

YALE WORKS HARD TO DEFEAT BROWN

Eli Winds Up Preliminary Schedule with a Close Victory Over Providence Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Brown proved a tough nut for Yale to crack in the wind-up of the Eli preliminary football schedule today, but a final period rally increased the home score to 14 against the Brunonians' 6. Yale's attack fizzled all through the first period, which closed without a score, although Yale jammed the ball down to the Brown 20-yard line three times, twice losing it on fumbles, and on the third occasion relinquishing it when Guernsey's drop kick trial failed. Princeton won against Dartmouth on this trick play two years ago, but the rules have been changed since.

Yale forced the play throughout this half, however, and the Browns were never dangerous. Although Yale scored against the Brunns in the second period, the play was fluky in character and was protested by Coach Robinson of the visitors. Red Brann, Yale's left end, picked up a poor pass that had eluded both Gordon and Murphy, and raced 60 yards for a touchdown. Robinson asserted to Referee Mike Thompson that the ball was dead, that Murphy had been downed before it was juggled, but Thompson overruled him.

The third period went scoreless, Guernsey missing a drop kick trial from the Brown 20-yard line on the fourth down after Yale had smashed 50 yards toward the Brown goal.

Opening the last period, Clark galloped around right end from midfield, crashing to the Yale 10-yard line. Two line jammings for 3 yards each, and the ball was only 5 yards from the Eli citadel, where Clark's forward pass to Murphy propelled the touchdown over the line. The goal was missed by Gordon.

Yale's second touchdown was carried over the line by Scovll on fourth down after Brown had made a dogged stand and held the Eli attack from gaining three times. Yale played herself in position for this score when Ainsworth caught Norcross's kick at the Yale 40-yard line and loped back 20 yards and tossed a lateral pass to Easton for 20 more. The fight under the shadow of the Brown goal for the touchdown was magnificent football. Yale had taken the ball from her 30-yard line on Easton's 30-yard run back and short runs to the Brown 20-yard line, when time elapsed. The game was the last to be played on the present Yale Field. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Brown.
Brann	Left end	Ormsby
Talbott	Left tackle	Bailey
Conroy	Left guard	Goltschall
White	Centre	Mitchell
Walden	Right guard	Maxwell
Sheldon	Right tackle	Farnum
Stillman	Right end	McBee
Scoville	Quarter back	Clark
Easton	Left half back	Andrews
Ainsworth	Right half back	Gordon
Guernsey	Full back	Fraser

Yale	0	7	0	7—14
Brown	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns—Brann, Scoville, and Murphy. Goals from touchdown—Guernsey (2.) Substitutions—Murphy for Clark, Clark for Andrews, Betts for Sheldon, Loughridge for Talbott, Wiedeman for Brann, Donovan for McBee, Blue for Fraser, Buttner for Donovan, Staaff for Maxwell, Chatfield Taylor for Betts, Talbott for Loughridge, Norcross for Gordon, Maxwell for Gotteschall, Fraser for Blue, Gould for Wiedeman, Donovan for Ormsby, Gordon for Norcross, Jim Sheldon for Conroy, Miller for White, Blodgett for Stillman. Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Crollus, Dartmouth. Timekeeper—Mr. Berger, Princeton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

ANTICS OF WHIFFEN POOFS.

Yale Student Club Has Mournful Procession on Field.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The usual feature of the Yale-Brown football game, which was played here today—the antics of the Whiffen Poofs, a student club—was put under the ban, by order of Dean Jones of the college, this year. When the first half ended the 15,000 or more spectators were surprised to see eight black-robed figures march on to the field, bearing a coffin, while the band played Chopin's "Funeral March." In the centre of the gridiron the "mourners" intoned a chant over the coffin, and then marched slowly off the field. A large sign, borne behind them and which was unveiled as they moved off, said:

"Sorry, fellows, but our teacher won't let us be funny this year."

As the procession left the field the Yale cheer rose from the stands with a slow, mournful cadence. It was followed by the singing of Yale's famous "undertaker" song.

Cardinals Want Dick Egan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Cardinals is after either Dick Hagan of the Brooklyn Nationals or Marty Berghammer of the Cincinnati Reds to fill the hole at short which was the weak spot in the Cardinal infield this year. He will attempt to engineer the deal for one of these two players at the Omaha Minor League meeting next week.

It was semi-officially announced that Huggins would attempt to land Max Carey of the Pirates. If he gets Carey either Carey or Hyatt will figure in the trade for Bergbammer, who is on the market. Hub Perdue, acquired late last year and released to Cincinnati, the recruit first-sacker, or Kenneth Nash, the infielder, will be the offer for Carey.

Kavanaugh Re-elected President.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—W. M. Kavanaugh today was re-elected President of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs at a Directors' meeting of the organization held here.

NAVY OVERWHELMS FORDHAM--- HOW HARVARD BEAT PRINCETON--- SCHOOLBOY FOOTBALL

NAVY SHATTERS FORDHAM ATTACK

After Middies Get 21 Points They Experiment on Forward Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 7.—Fordham's attack was not as strong as was anticipated here, and the Naval Academy team had no difficulty in winning by 21 to 0, scoring all of their points in the first half. In the second half the Navy experimented with long forward passes, and was unable to make them successful. Blodgett passed accurately and for great distances, but the green Navy ends muffed several balls that they should have handled properly and which would have resulted in great gains. The Navy coaches also tried a number of new men in the third and fourth quarters, and this accounts for their failure to increase the score of the first half.

A touchdown was scored by the Navy in the first quarter, and two in the second. Miles, the fast quarter back of the local eleven, carried the ball over the line each time, and some of his runs were upward of 40 yards. Blodgett, the old player of New York High School of Commerce, kicked all the goals. He also made telling gains throughout and punted splendidly, except on one occasion. Blodgett's one poor punt after the Navy had scored in the first quarter gave Fordham its best chance to score. Line-up and summary:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Fordham.
Armstrong	Left end	Kane
Kennedy	Left tackle	Mulroy
R. H. Jones	Left guard	Rice
Perry	Centre	Wymard
Graf	Right guard	J. Conklin
Schlossbach	Right tackle	May
Jackson	Right end	Corrigan
Miles	Quarter back	McCaldi
Blodgett	Left half back	Dunn
Craig	Right half back	Regan
H. Harrison	Full back	Yule

Touchdowns—Miles, 3. Goals from touchdowns—Blodgett, 3. Substitutions—Naval Academy—T. Harrison for Armstrong; Armstrong for T. Harrison, McCoach for Kennedy, Ward for Schlossbach, Fisher for Jackson, Kenworthy for Fisher, Mitchell for Miles, Curley for Craig, Craig for Culbert, Collins for Craig Baters for H. Harrison. Fordham—Dorotz for Wymard, N. Collins for J. Conklin, Rice for Dorotz, Wymard for Rice, Kelliher for Kane, Rouin for Dunn, Rowan for N. Conklin. Referees—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Howard, University of Virginia. Head Linesman—Mr. Stollenwerck, University of Virginia. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

UNION DEFEATS N. Y. U.

Schenectady Collegians Win Their Seventh Straight Victory.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 7.—Union College won its seventh straight football game here this afternoon, defeating New York University in a hard-played game by the score of 9 to 0. A kick from placement from the thirty-five-yard line in the first period by Anderson netted three points, and a touchdown by Girling in the fourth gave Union six points, as Girling failed to kick the goal. Next Saturday Union will close its season, playing Hamilton in this city.

Numerous penalties were inflicted, Union losing sixty yards and N. Y. U. fifty yards. Girling, who made the only touchdown, failed in two easy kicks from placement in the third period, the first from the forty-yard line and the second from the twenty-five-yard line. In both instances he booted the ball into the opposing line. N. Y. U. was in really dangerous territory but once, this at the close of the third period, when the teams were fighting on the ten-yard line when the whistle sounded. Two successive penalties for New York put the ball back in the centre soon after the final period opened, and there was no further danger. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Union.
Waldman	Left end	Starbuck
Weiner	Left tackle	Brokaw
Hagemeyer	Left guard	Gardner
Rauschbaum	Centre	Hokerk
House	Right guard	Rockwell
Somers	Right tackle	Jenkins
Mackenzie	Right end	Akins
Huntley	Quarter back	Beaver
Bernstein	Right half back	Mudge
McNally	Left half back	Anderson
Sokolower	Full back	Rosecrans

Substitutions—N. Y. U., Carlough for Somers, Schutt for Sokolower, Sokolower for Carlough, Suizer for Rauschbaum; Union, Jackson for Rockwell, Vrooman for Hokerk, Hokerk for Vrooman, Alpert for Gardner, Gardner for Hokerk, Roof for Mudge, Rockwell for Woods, Vrooman for Jackson. Touchdown—Girling. Place kick—Anderson. Referee—Mr. Watkins, Syracuse. Umpire—Mr. Williams, O'Berlin. Head linesman—Mr. Starbuck, Union. Time of periods—12 minutes.

INDIANS FAIL TO SCORE.

Holy Cross Plays Carlisle to Scoreless Tie in Exciting Game.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7.—Opposing the forward pass to line plays, Holy Cross football team held the Carlisle Indians to a no-score tie at Textile Park to-day. The Worcester collegians displayed strength and generalship which surprised even their most loyal supporters, and the Indians goal was several times in danger. A 25-yard forward pass, in the second period, put the ball on Carisle's 22-yard line, and Devlin, by a 15-yard run around left end, landed the pigskin on the Indians' 7-yard line. Two attempts to break through the Carlisle line having resulted in failure, resort was had to the forward pass. A double pass was negotiated before Quarter Back Devlin tossed the ball. It was a pretty throw to Lee, who stood back of the Carlisle goal-post, but the ball was dropped.

In the third period, also, Holy Cross threatened her oppenents' goal, but was unable to make any impression on the Indian line. Carlisle made most of her gains on line plays, while Holy Cross relied mainly on the forward pass. Calac, the principal ground gainer for Carlisle, put up a spectacular game, keeping the Worcester boys busy with his savage line plunges. Devlin made several long runs for Holy Cross and McCabe and Brawley distinguished themselves by defensive work. The summary:

Holy Cross.	Position.	Carlisle.
McCabe	Left end	Brokaw
Haggerty	Left tackle	Ranco
O'Connor	Left guard	Hill
Brawley	Centre	Mowrin
O'Keefe	Right guard	Bush
Cahill	Right tackle	Martell
Donovan	Right end	Pratt
Lee	Left half back	Crane
McCarthy	Right half back	Broker
Cain	Full back	Calac

Substitutes—Holy Cross, O'Connor for Haggerty, Lynch for O'Connor, Morrissey for Brawley, Donlan for McCarthy, Murphy for Caine; Carlisle, Lassa, Hawk, and Eagle for Ranco, Gilman, Warford, and Broker for Crane. Referee—Mr. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Duffy, Georgetown. Head linesman—Mr. Pearson, Exeter. Linesmen—Messrs. Look Around and Healy. Time—Fifteen-minute periods.

Wooden Bleachers Must Go.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The wooden bleachers at the Harvard Stadium and Fenway Park have been condemned by the Building Commissioner as unsafe, and must be replaced by metal or concrete structures before next season, it was announced today. The Stadium stands will be allowed to remain for the Harvard-Brown game next Saturday, which [illegible]

RUTGERS TIES SYRACUSE.

Loss of Two Guards Weakens Orange Line Against Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Rutgers and Syracuse battled to a 14-14 tie here this afternoon. The visitors completely outplayed the Orange after officials removed the two star Syracuse guards from the game. Penalties totaling 130 yards inflicted against Syracuse worked havoc with the Orange. Rutgers was penalized only fifteen yards. Rutgers completely outrushed the Orange and made many more yards on forward passes, many of which were of the sensational order.

Syracuse scored first in the first quarter, after seven minutes of play. After Syracuse recovered a Rutgers fumble in midfield Wilkinson and Rose made first down. A pass, Kingsley to Shufelt, made 12 yards, and then Kingsley went around right end for 16 yards and a touchdown. A series of forward passes and line charges carried the ball in midfield after Rutgers took the kick from the Orange.

Forward passes and a Syracuse penalty put the ball on the four-yard line, from where Bracher went over the line for Rutgers' first touchdown. Syracuse scored again after four plays following the kick-off. Kingsley took the kick-off to the 10-yard line, Seymour and Wilkinson each made 12 yards, and Rose went through the entire field for a touchdown. Rutgers scored again in the third quarter.

After taking a punt from Wilkinson Bracher brought the ball to the 37-yard line. Syracuse was penalized 15 yards for alleged tripping Todd tore through centre for 18, and Bracher made the touchdown in two plays. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Position.	Rutgers.
Woodruff	Left end	Rockafeller
Schlacter	Left tackle	Nash
McElligott	Left guard	McCloskey
Forsythe	Centre	Miller
Meisner	Right guard	Twins
White	Right tackle	Toohey
Shufelt	Right end	Garrett
Seymour	Quarter back	Scarr
Wilkinson	Left half back	Todd
Rose	Right half back	Tallman

Touchdowns—Kingsley, Rose, Bracher, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Wilkinson, 2; Tallman, 2. Substitutions—Morton for Todd, T. R. Johnson for Meisner, Wilbur for Rose, R. Johnson, Trigg for McElligott, Hiltinger for Woodruff, Randall for Morton, Smithson for Wilbur, Oconnell for Kingsley, Todd for Randall, Woodruff for Hiltinger, Meisner for Smithson, L. Johnson for Seymour, Seymour for L. Johnson, Hiltinger for Shufelt. Officials: Referee—B. A. Fisher, Columbia. Umpire—T. A. Godcharles, Lafayette. Linesman—P. G. Dwyer, Notre Dame. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

BREAKS EXETER'S RUN.

Worcester Academy Scores Two Field Goals Against Winning Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7.—Exeter by snappy playing in the last periods of a closely fought contest on Gaskill Field to-day managed to score two touchdowns, which with a goal and a safety netted them a total score of 15 against 6 for the local prep team. The New Hampshire players, for the first time this season, were scored on, and up to the third period it looked as though the Academy lads would capture a victory, the score being at the closing of the first half 6 to 0 in their favor; Malone, captain of the local team, sending the ball through the uprights from the field twice for a goal.

The Academy lads gave the Exeter players the hardest fight they have had during the season, but lacked the strength to force their men through and over the line when the ball was in their possession. In the third quarter within a few minutes after Ackerman had made a safety on Academy's fumble Casey and Kirkpatrick of Exeter executed a pretty forward pass, which allowed the former to score the first touchdown, while Wehner kicked the goal.

Both teams fought hard during the final period of the game, div ding the time practically on holding the pigskin, with the Exeter lads finally carrying it to the Academy's five-yard line, from where they forced it to with'n a foot of the white mark. In the next plays Capt. Casey made two attempts to take the ball over, but was forced back by the hard fighting Academy players. The third attempt proved successful, Casey plunging through the Academy's line and over for the second touchdown, but Wehner failed to kick the goal, making the score 15 6 in favor of the visitors.

After several hard and snappy scrimmages the officials called the game off, there being but three minutes more to play, but darkness making it impossible for any one to follow the game closely. The lineup:

Exeter.	Position.	Worcester Ac.
Martin	Left end	Cogswell
Kirkpatrick	Left tackle	Shaw
Smith	Left guard	Ackerman
Wehner	Centre	H. Robertson
McZenner	Right guard	Mitchell
Comerford	Right tackle	Munyan
Lowe	Right end	Weeks
Kempton	Quarter back	Malone
Potter	Left half back	Hass
Casey	Right half back	Bower
Lake	Full back	Robertson

Touchdowns—Kirkpatrick, Casey. Goal from touchdown—Wehner. Safety—Ackerman. Goals from field—Malone, 2. Umpire—Mr. Johnson, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Referee—Mr. Coyle, Springfield Training School. Linesman—Mr. Gorden, Tufts. Time—Fifteen-minute quarters.

ADELPHI PLAYER HURT.

Capt. McCormack Kicked in the Head During Game with St. John's.

Girls helped the others players give first aid treatment to Capt. and Half Back Leo McCormack of the Adelphi College football team as he lay unconscious on Adelphi Field, Ridgewood Avenue and Crescent Street, yesterday afternoon, having been injured in a scrimmag in the last half of a game between the Adelphi College and the St. John's College elevens that ended in victory for Adelphi. Score, 26 to 7.

As he rushed the ball down the field for the final goal he was tackled and thrown heavily on the enemy's line. Players piled on him. He received a severe kick in the back of the head that laid open his scalp. As the players moved off he appeared lifeless. He revived while frightened players and Adelphi College girls, who had rooted for him in his dash, worked over him, binding his wound and bathing his head with water.

Ambulance Surgeon Blankenshipp of Bradford Street Hospital treated him and took him to his home at 104 Macon Street. He said the youth was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Yale Youngsters Defeat Tiger Cubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—In the annual Princeton-Yale freshman game played here today, the Eli youngsters triumphed, 26 to 0. Outweighed and outplayed, the Tiger Cubs were kept on the defensive throughout most of the game, while Yale displayed a drive and power of attack seldom seen in a freshman team. Time after time Black and Yates, the giant Blue forwards, ripped open the Princeton line for long gains, but Markle and Hutchinson, and once within scoring distance Yale always had the final punch. Three touchdowns, two goals from touchdowns, and two field goals constituted the scoring of the afternoon. Line-up and summary:

Princeton Fresh.	Position.	Yale Fresh.
Collins	Left end	Smith
Smith	Left tackle	Yates
Warden	Left guard	Black
Haaren	Centre	Vorys
Halsey	Right guard	McGrath
Kauffmann	Right tackle	Baldridge
Wilson	Right end	Mosley
Blake	Quarter back	Van Nostrand
Young	Left half back	Wiser
Goodspeed	Right half back	Markle
King	Full back	Hutchinson

Touchdowns — Smith, Mosley, Bingham. Goals from touchdowns—Yates, Gates. Goals from field—Hutchinson. Substitutes—Arrot for Young, Bingham for Markle, Wylie for Vorys, Brewster for Collins, Gates for Smith, C. Smith for Wiser, Milliken for Hutchinson, Lewis for Baldridge, Dowd for Goodspeed, Newton for Black, Hutchinson for Milliken, Hammond for King, Helm for Warden, Goodspeed for Dowd. Referee—Lieut. Prince of West Point. Umpire—Mr. Taussig of Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. Dalla of Wesleyan. Time of periods—Fifteen minute each.

HARVARD WINS OVER PRINCETON

Continued from Preceding Page.

period Harvard, faking their offensive tactics, found Princeton asleep and rushed the ball to the 25-yard line. Harvard waited until the third down and then Mahan dropped back and, surrounded by a defense which could not be penetrated, kicked a field goal. In the next period, Harvard did the same thing. Surrounding Mahan with a proper defense, they rushed the ball up the 10-yard line, and when the Princeton defense got stubborn Mahan dropped back and kicked another goal from the field.

In the second period Harvard showed its real strength. Princeton, forced to punt, sent a kick to Francke, who ran the ball back to his own 40-yard line. Then the Crimson cut loose.

Bang! bang! bang! went Bradlee and Francke into the Tiger line. It was sixty yards to the Tiger goal. In just nine plays Harvard carried the ball over those sixty yards, and Bradlee bored his way over for a touchdown.

It was the same in the last period, when Harvard turned its back field rampant, and, without favor, it rode roughshod over the Tiger team. Yard by yard Harvard drove Princeton back. Yard by yard the Harvard backs collected courage and confidence. Yard by yard the ball went down the field with Bradlee and Francke the human catapults, the Crimson battering rams which would not be denied.

The terrific onslaught went on and on over each chalk mark on the field steadily, but with deadly advance, until Bradlee dived through the maze of Orange and Black jerseys for another touchdown. There was no stopping the Harvard juggernaut.

In the last period, Princeton, in desperation, tried a lot of forward passes. The team spread out all over the field to try their own invention, the-slit line forward pass. Harvard's defense suffocated it and the game was over.

How Game Was Played.

It was as fair as a September afternoon when Referee Bill Langford called Capt. Balling and Acting Capt. Trumbull to the field and tossed the coin. Trumbull called "heads" and Harvard chose to defend the south goal, with the sun and the wind in their favor. Driggs booted a booming kick-off to Logan, who squirmed ahead five yards before Capt. Ballin of the Tigers laid him low. Harvard at once began a line-smashing game. Bradlee was hurled through the Tiger forwards for three yards.

Mahan punted to Tibbott, who made a fair catch on Princeton's thirty-yard line. Driggs kicked to Francke, who was thrown on Harvard's forty-five-yard line. Mahan punted fifty yards, but the ball bounded back to Princeton's ten-yard line. Glick failed to gain and Driggs punted to Logan, who fumbled, and McLean recovered the ball for Princeton on Harvard's forty-eight-yard line. Glick failed to gain through Harvard's left guard. Weston was injured in the play, but remained in the game. Driggs punted to Logan, who was downed without a gain on Harvard's fifteen-yard line.

Mahan failed in a smash at Princeton's left tackle. Mahan then failed in an attempt to make a drop kick from the thirty-five-yard line. It was Princeton's ball on its twenty-yard line. Driggs punted out of bounds and it was Harvard's ball on Princeton's forty-yard line. Francke made three yards through centre. Mahan made three yards on the next play, and Francke rammed the Princeton line for first down on the next play, taking the ball to Princeton's thirty-yard line. Mahan made two yards through centre.

Bradlee made a yard through Princeton's right guard. Mahan dropped back to the 35-yard line and kicked a field goal.

Driggs kicked off to Hardwick, who was thrown on his own 30-yard line. He fumbled and Ballin recovered the ball for Princeton on Harvard's 35-yard line. On the next play Glick fumbled and Mahan recovered the ball. Mahan punted to Driggs who punted back to Logan, who fumbled the ball, but Mahan recovered it for Harvard on Harvard's 23-yard line. Bradlee made 7 yards through Princeton's left flank.

Francke was thrown back for a four-yard loss. Mahan then punted to Ames and Driggs immediately punted back to Mahan. It was Harvard's ball on the 33-yard line. Bradlee made 5 yards before he was thrown. Mahan punted out of bounds. Princeton had the ball on Princeton's 25-yard line.

Driggs punted to Mahan who was thrown without a gain on Harvard's 40-yard line. Bradlee tried a line shift play and it worked for a 20-yard gain.

The entire Harvard line was shifted over to the left side and then while the three other Harvard backs dashed for Harvard's left side Hardwick broke through the other side, and, without interference, made the big gain for the Crimson team, carrying the ball to Princeton's 42-yard line. Hardwick was hurt in the play, but stayed in the game. Mahan made 3 yards through centre and Francke made 7 through the same place. The period ended with the ball in Harvard's possession on Princeton's 30-yard line.

Forward Passes Fail.

The play began with the ball in Harvard's possession on Princeton's line. Mahan made three yards through right tackle, but Bradlee was thrown back for a two-yard loss. Mahan tried a forward pass, but it failed. Mahan on the next play failed in an attempt at a field goal from the thirty-yard line. It was Princeton's ball on its own twenty-yard line. Driggs punted to Mahan, who ran the ball thirty yards back to midfield. Bradlee made four yards around Princeton's right end, and then added two more through the centre. Mahan attempted a forward pass, but the play failed. Mahan punted out of bounds on Princeton's twenty-eight-yard line. It was Princeton's ball. Driggs punted to Mahan, who was thrown out of bounds on Princeton's forty-eight-yard line. Mahan punted. The ball fell on Princeton's eight-yard line and lay there after bouncing around while the twenty-two players stood watching it. Trenkmann finally grabbed the ball. Driggs then punted from behind his own goal line to Logan, who was thrown on Princeton's forty-yard line. Francke made twenty yards on a trick play that sent him through the Princeton line. Mahan added six more through centre. Bradlee made three yards through centre. Francke failed to gain when he smashed at the Princeton line. Francke made it first down for Harvard on the next play. Mahan made three yards through the Princeton line, taking the ball to Princeton's ten-yard line on a fake punt, and Francke made three yards more.

Mahan dropped back to the fifteen-yard line and kicked another field goal, making the score Harvard 6, Princeton 0.

Driggs kicked off to Francke, who was thrown on his own 35-yard line. Hardwick made 20 yards on a trick play that carried him around Princeton's right end Francke failed to gain through centre. Bradlee made a seven-yard gain through right tackle. Bradlee's jersey was torn off and the game delayed until he got a new one.

Bradlee made two yards on a line drive, and Hardwick, making a run around Princeton's left end, made it ten yards more. Bradlee carried the ball to Princeton's 13-yard line.

On a fake double pass, Bradlee went through Princeton's line for a ten-yard gain, carrying the ball to Princeton's three-yard line. Harvard failed to gain when it sent Bradlee against the Princeton line, but Bradlee gained two yards on the next play, and then on the play that followed the Crimson line-breaker went over for a touchdown. Hardwick then kicked an easy goal.

Driggs kicked off for Princeton. Mahan got the ball and was thrown on Harvard's 25-yard line. Francke failed to gain through centre, and Mahan then punted out of bounds. Tibbott tried two forward passes, which failed. Ames kicked to Mahan. It was Harvard's ball on Harvard's 37-yard line. Bradlee failed to gain through centre.

Mahan lost two yards on an end run. Mahan punted to Tibbott, who was thrown by Coolidge without a gain on Princeton's 34-yard line. Driggs punted to Logan, who was thrown without a gain by Trenkmann on Harvard's 35-yard line.

Coolidge made six yards around left end. Francke made two yards through centre. Mahan punted to Ames, who carried the ball back 10 yards to Princeton's 25-yard line. Then the first half ended with the score: Harvard, 13; Princeton, 0.

Punting Duel in Third Period.

The third period was a punting duel. Law, for the Tigers, was a big improvement over Driggs, and many of his kicks carried 50 yards. Princeton showed more ginger in the second half, but they were already beaten. They called upon their reserve force too late. Princeton now for the first time began to try their lateral pass. Tibbott fumbled, and the play was spoiled, although the Tigers retained the ball. In this period Princeton made its first effort to score, Tibbott dropping back to the 45-yard line, but made a forlorn attempt to boot the ball over the goal posts. The kick was far short, and Logan grabbed the leather and ran it back 10 yards; Law and Mahan both got away kicks of from 40 to 50 yards, and there was little to choose between them. Twice more in this period the Crimson smashed its way into Princeton's territory, and Mahan tried two drop kicks, both of which failed. One was from the 40-yard line and one from the 47-yard line. Both times he kicked the ball far enough, but his direction was not true. The third period ended without an additional score.

After Mahan's attempt for a field goal in the third period the ball was put into play at the 20-yard line. There was an exchange of kicks which favored Harvard. Again the line-plunging game was resumed. Bradlee scampered through an opening in the Tiger line for 15 yards. Again they gave him the ball, and on a fake double pass the Tiger forwards were completely mystified, and Bradlee carried the ball through to the 5-yard line. Another line smash by Francks just as time was called brought the ball within six inches of a touchdown.

The ball was shifted then to the north goal. Hardwick, who had retired in the previous period, was called into play. Princeton rushed in three fresh sturdy substitutes for the final assault. Again the ball was passed to Bradlee, who jammed his way through for another touchdown and Hardwick kicked the goal.

Harvard felt so certain of victory then that numerous substitutes were rushed into the game, and from that time until the contest ended in the gathering dusk Harvard ripped the Princeton lines to bits, and although the Tigers resorted to desperate chances with the forward pass it was of no avail, and not once did they come within striking distance of the Crimson ballwick. Line-up and summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Princeton.
T. J. Coolidge	Left end	Highley
Parsons	Left tackle	McLean
Pennock	Left guard	Shenk
Bigelow	Centre	Gennert
Weston	Right guard	E. Trenkmann
Trumbull	Right tackle	Ballin
Hardwick	Right end	Shea
Logan	Quarter back	Ames
Bradlee	Left half back	Tibbott
Mahan	Right half back	Glick
Francke	Full back	Driggs

Score by periods—Harvard—3, 10, 0, 7—20.

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—C. S. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Scoring: Harvard—Touchdowns — Bradlee, Hardwick. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick, 2. Goals from field—Mahan, 2.

Substitutions: Harvard—C. A. Coolidge for T. J. Coolidge, Elken for Parsons, Withington for Pennock, Harris for Bigelow, Underwood for Weston, Curtis for Trumbull, Smith for Hardwick, Weatherhead for Smith, Watson for Logan, Swigert for Watson, McKintock for Bradlee, Hardwick for Mahan, Whitney for Hardwick, King for Francke, Rollins for King. Princeton—Lamberton for Highley, Highley for Lamberton, Bigler for McLean, Brown for Shea, Mott for Brown, Brown for Mott, Doolittle for Tibbott, Dickerman for Doolittle, F. Trenkmann for Glick, Law for Driggs, Driggs for Law.

Amherst Falls Before Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College easily defeated Amherst here this afternoon, 20 to 0. The Springfield eleven cleverly mixed forward passes, line plays, and turning of the end, and had little difficulty in making the required distance in the allotted number of downs. Amherst threatened to score only once, but the Springfield line held the plunging attack of the opposing backs for three successive charges on the four-yard line and soon punted the ball out of danger. This was early in the first period, the demonstration of defense being the only timely bit of work it needed to show during the remainder of the game.

Big Score for Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 7.—Dartmouth's offense tore the Tufts' line to shreds this afternoon, and the rejuvenated Green team won, 68 to 0. The "shoe string" shift of the Medford men had no effect on the Dartmouth line. Two lone runs by Ghee and one by Tuck were features of the game. Curtis's line plunging was also spectacular. In the third quarter snow and rain spoiled the fast work of the first half.

Forward Passes Beat Horace Mann.

Well-executed forward passes enabled the Hackley School football team to score a 28 to 19 victory over the Horace Mann eleven on the latter's gridiron yesterday. In the early stages of the game the heavy Mann line found no difficulty breaking through the visitors' defense, but in the last half Hackley broke up nearly every play of their opponents and scored with their forward passes, which invariably netted them big gains. The feature of the contest was a pass from Orthwein to Reiss, good for eighteen yards in the final period, which gave Hackley the final touchdown.

BAY RIDGE RECORD FREE FROM DEFEAT

Victory Over Stuyvesant Gives Brooklyn Schoolboys Tight Hold on Championship.

The Bay Ridge football eleven tightened its hold on the scholastic football championship yesterday afternoon by defeating the Stuyvesant High School team at West End Oval by a score of 46 to 0. Bay Ridge has a clean record this season and had not been scored against since they opened their season.

In spite of the heavy score, the Bay Ridge team did not spring many of its spectacular plays, owing to the fact that the coaches of the Manual and Adelphi teams were on the sidelines, and the weak opposition offered by the opposing eleven. Within three minutes of the starting whistle the Bay Ridge team had swept down the field for a touchdown and five more followed in the course of the four periods. Stuyvesant never came much closer than midfield, although on one or two occasions they worked down to the thirty-yard line. There they were easily checked by the Bay Ridge team on downs.

Karlson and Capt. Grace shared with Jack Bright the honors of the game. In the last five minutes, "Butch" Karlson, brother of "Dutch," brought down a forward pass thrown by McGuinness on his thirty-eight-yard line, and with the whole Stuyvesant team at his heels, scored a touchdown, winning applause from the howling crowd of Bay Ridge rooters. The line-up follows:

Bay Ridge.	Position.	Stuyvesant.
Grace	Left end	Murray
Caddell	Left tackle	Schreiber
E. Karlson	Left guard	McMillan
Nordstrom	Centre	Haight
O'Neill	Right guard	De Bravo
M. Ottenstein	Right tackle	Webster
Washington	Right end	Walsh
Aldman	Quarter back	McGuinness
H. Karlson	Left half back	Sampson
Bright	Right half back	Dillon
Diamond	Full back	Bergilind

Touchdowns—Grace, Bright, 2; H. Karlson, 2; Diamond, B. Karlson. Goals from touchdowns—H. Karlson, 4. Substitutes—W. Grace for Washington, Grossman for M. Ottenstein, Cudmore for Adiman, Marcus for Adiman, Meister for O'Neill, Rosalsky for H. Karlson, Delatour for Karlson, Walkman for De Bravo, Mauer for Murray, Schreiber for Fernandez. Referee—Major Bigelow, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Goddard, Brooklyn College. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Run of Richmond Hounds.

A party of twenty-one members of the Richmond County Hounds, Frank M. Patterson, Master, had a delightful run over the fields of Staten Island yesterday afternoon. The meet was at the kennels at New Dorp, the hounds being thrown in on the Vanderbilt farm, with a smart run through the fields and thence across the Tyson farm, where the hounds were checked. The throw-in was on the Finley place, with a run across the Moore farm, through Platt's pasture, where the hounds were checked once more. They were thrown in again at White's farm for a good run which took the riders across Metcalfe brook to the Waltingville Road, and then across the La Tourette estate, where the run finished. The course covered approximately seventeen miles over a fairly stiff country, which called for good horsemanship. The hounds worked well and the sport was the best the riders have had this year.

Among those who rode were Miss Edith McDonald, Miss Louisa McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. McGuire, Miss Betty Stettinius, Mrs. Frank Hughes, Mr. McCladie, T. A. Hart, James Butler, Jr., E. W. Dorsay, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Naughton Seabury, and Frank M. Patterson, Master of Fox Hounds.

Interscholastic Football.

At Adelphi Field—Adelphi, 27; St. John's Prep., 7.

At Flushing—Commercial, 7; Flushing, 0.

At Hawthorne Field—St. Francis Prep., 59; St. Augustine, 0.

At Poly Field—Erasmus Seconds, 13; Poly Seconds, 0.

At Cornwall—New York Military Academy, 7; Commerce, 0.

At Peekskill—Morris, 25; Peekskill M. A., 7.

At Bay Ridge—Bay Ridge, 46; Stuyvesant, 0.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Yale, 14; Brown, 6.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 26; Franklin and Marshall, 3.
At Manchester, N. H.—Carlisle, 0; Holy Cross, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 68; Tufts, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 21; Fordham, 0.
At West Point—Army, 20; Notre Dame, 7.
At Pittsburgh—Washington and Jefferson, 13; University of Pittsburgh, 10.
At Rochester—Colgate, 18; Rochester, 0.
At Baltimore—Gettysburg, 7; Johns Hopkins, 7.
At Lewisburg, Penn.—Bucknell, 42. Albright, 0.
At Hartford—Trinity, 6; Haverford, 0.
At Orono, Me.—Maine 27; Bowdoin, 0.
At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 7; Middlebury, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 17; Phillips Andover, 0.
At Princeton—Yale Freshmen, 26; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 21; Western Reserve, 0.
At Princeton—Yale Freshmen, 26; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 21; Western Reserve, 0.
At Layafette—Perdue, 40; Kentucky, 6.
At Athens, Ga.—Clemson, 35; Georgia, 13.
At Birmingham—Sewanee, 18; Alabama, 0.
At Charlittesville, Va.—Virginia, 88; St. John's, 0.
At Shreveport, La.—Arkansas University, 20; Louisiana State, 12.
At St. Louis—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 0.
At Des Moines—Missouri, 52; Drake, 6.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 34; Morningside, 7.
At Topeka, Kan.—Kansas, 20; Washburn, 14.
At Boulder—Colorado University, 33; Utah University, 0.
At Kansas City—William Jewell, 28; Westminster, 0.
At Little Rock—Henderson-Brown, 28; Southwestern, 6.
At Wallingford, Conn.—Westminster, 12; Choate, 8.
At Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn—St. Francis College Prep, 50; St. Augustine Academy, 0.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 67; Pingry School, 7.
At Worcester—Exeter, 15; Worcester Academy, 6.
At Schenectady—Union, 9; New York University, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 20; Pennsylvania State, 7.
At Springfield—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 20; Amherst, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 14; Rutgers, 14.
At Williamstown—Williams, 20; Wesleyan, 7.
At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 24; Muhlenberg, 3.
At Troy—Rensselaer Polytechnic, 32; Stevens, 6.
At Kingston—Worcester Polytechnic, 6; Rhode Island, 6.
At Waterville—Colby, 61; Bates, 0.
At Geneva—St. Stephens, 16; Hobart, 14.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 7; North Carolina A. and M., 7.
At Atlanta—Auburn, 14; Georgia Tech, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 54; Pennsylvania, 3.
At Lansing, Mich.—Michigan Aggies, 21; Mount Union, 14.
At Evanston—Iowa, 27; Northwestern, 0.
At Indianapolis—Ohio State, 15; Indiana, 13.
At Nashville—Tennessee, 16; Vanderbilt, 14.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 26; New Hampshire, 0.
At Oberlin—Oberlin, 45; Heidelberg, 0.
At Cleveland—Case, 27; Kenyon, 0.
At New Orleans—Mississippi, 20; Tulane, 0.
At Lynchburg, Va.—Washington and Lee, 10; Swarthmore, 0.
At Collegesville—Villanova, 7; Ursinus, 0.
At Morristown, N. J.—Morristown School, 42; Newark Academy, 0.
At Hackensack—Newman School, 7; Hamilton Institute, 6.
At Great Barrington, Mass.—Berkshire School, 19; Salisbury School, 0.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 20; Irving School, 7.
At Pawling—Hotchkiss School, 28; Pawling School, 0.
At New York—Hackley School, 28; Horace Mann, 19.
At Stamford, Conn.—Stamford High School, 34; De Witt Clinton High School, 0.
At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—New York Military Academy, 7; High School of Commerce, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania, 26; Centre, 0.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
20—Maine	0	44—Bates	0
21—Virginia	0	44—Springfield	0
20—Lehigh	3	10—W. and J.	9
28—Notre Dame	0	17—Tufts	6
7—Dartmouth	13	13—Penn State	13
49—Colgate	7	7—Michigan	0
14—Brown	06	20—Princeton	0
159	28	151	28

PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
12—Rutgers	0	14—Gettysburg	0
10—Bucknell	0	0—F. and M.	10
13—Syracuse	7	0—Lafayette	0
16—Lafayette	9	13—Navy	6
16—Dartmouth	13	7—Indiana State	6
7—Williams	7	40—Swarthmore	6
0—Harvard	20	3—Michigan	34
73	46	77	109

CORNELL.		INDIANS.	
28—Ursinus	0	20—Albright	0
3—Pittsburgh	9	7—Lebanon Valley	0
3—Colgate	7	6—West Va. Res.	0
21—Indians	0	6—Lehigh	21
48—Bucknell	0	0—Cornell	21
28—Brown	7	3—Pittsburgh	10
48—Holy Cross	3	0—Pennsylvania	7
26—F. and M.	3	3—Syracuse	24
		0—Holy Cross	0
205	29	45	88

NAVY.		ARMY.	
13—Georgetown	0	49—Stevens	0
7—Pittsburgh	12	13—Rutgers	0
6—Pennsylvania	13	21—Colgate	0
48—West. Reserve	0	14—Holy Cross	0
16—No. Carolina	14	41—Villa Nova	0
21—Fordham	0	27—Notre Dame	7
110	40	165	14

BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
24—Norwich	0	12—F. and M.	0
20—R. I. State	0	21—Indians	6
0—Amherst	0	3—Yale	20
16—Wesleyan	7	24—Carnegie	20
7—Cornell	28	27—Muhlenburg	0
12—Vermont	0

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE IN GARDEN --- GOLFERS OUT IN FORCE ON LOCAL LINKS --- SOCCER

MAXWELL CAPTURES LAKEWOOD GOLF

Defeats Percy W. Kendall in Final Round for the Championship.

In a match which was carried to the nineteenth hole John R. Maxwell, Jr., of Nassau defeated Percy W. Kendall of Deal in the final of the golf tournament on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood yesterday. Early in the day the last surviving favorites in the persons of Horace T. Cook of Trenton and Finlay S. Douglas of Nassau were beaten, Cook by Maxwell on the home green and Douglas by Kendall, the markin being 5 and 4.

Kendal and Maxwell had a close match from start to finish, for neither one could obtain much advantage over the other. The outward journey was productive of only a fair calibre, but the struggle was keen every moment. Maxwell stood up at the turn, which advantage he increased to two at the tenth. The most remarkable incident happened at the short eleventh. Both pulled their tee shots, Maxwell off the edge of the green and Kendall just on. Maxwell with a mashie holed out for a two and Kendall promptly sank his putt of thirty-odd feet for a half amid vociferous applause.

Each man steadied down thereafter until Maxwell became dormie two. Then he "blew up" and proceded to get into all kinds of trouble and lost the last two holes. To the nineteenth green Kendall's far too strong approach putt overran and he could not get down coming back so the match and the cup was lost to him.

W. Ernest Shackelford won the second cup from A. W. Brand on the twentieth green. Shackleford holed out a chip shot for a three to win the trophy. Percy Platt and Max R. Marston tied for the gross prize in the handicap with 79, and Platt's 79—7—72 tied with A. S. Ridley's 88—16—72 for the net. Platt won the toss for the gross, which left the net for Ridley.

The summary:

First Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—John R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, beat Horace T. Cook, Trenton, 2 up; Percy W. Kendall, Deal, beat F. S. Douglas, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round.—Maxwell beat Kendall, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, beat Louis Livingston, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; W. Ernest Shackleford, Atlantic City, beat V. C. Longley, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Final Round.—Shackelford beat Brand, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—S. K. De Forest, Lakewood, beat Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. B. Averall, Garden City, beat H. S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—De Forest beat Averall, 5 up and 4 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—William Thaw, Pittsburgh, beat F. A. Reahm, Glenview, 1 up; F. A. Soldwedel, Rockaway, beat H. E. Dewing, Rumson, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Sixteen, Final Round.—Soldwedel beat Thaw, 1 up.

Handicap.—A. S. Ridley, Atlantic City, 88, 16—72; Percy Blatt, Ridgewood, 79, 7—72; A. J. McClure, Montclair, 85, 12—73; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 79, 5—74; S. Y. Ramage, Wanango, 88, 12—76; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 81, 5—76; W. R. Simons, Westbrook, 83, 6—77; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, 92, 15—78; Charles Cooper, Oakland, 96, 15—78; W. S. Van Cleiff, Richmond County, 94, 15—79; F. D. Frazier, Essex County, 86, 7J79; G. H. Goodrich, Westbrook, 84, 12—79; F. S. Mackenzie, Scarsdale, 92, 12—80; C. L. Van Ingen, Lakewood, 92, 12—80; C. L. Tappin, Garden City, 90, 9—81; C. N. Fowler, St. Andrew's, 94, 12—82; J. C. Davies, Arcola, 92, 9—83; Dr. F. Schavoir, Greenwich, 92, 12—81; Alec C. Soper, Lakewood, 104, 18—86.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

A "freak" competition attracted a good-sized field on the links of the Canoe Brook Country Club yesterday. Members competed for a prize given by Louis Tellier, the club's professional, who in order to make conditions as hard as possible placed the holes in out of the way spots. Wherever possible Tellier had the cups on ridges on the greens, and in some instances at the far corners, practically on the edge of bunkers. F. A. McClure won with a net score of 75. It was also announced last night that the competition for the Belgian Relief Fund on Election Day resulted in R. Lee Knowles showing the way with a card of 91, 23—68. The club raised $175. Following are the leading scores in the handicap: F. A. McClure, 93, 18 —75; H. V. Caprece, 96, 20—76; Rikar Jones, 93, 7—76; W. E. F. Moore, 94, 7—77; F. H. Thomas, 99, 22—77; L. R. Jones, 96, 15—81; C. M. Ripley, 101, 15—86; M. R. Reeves, 108, 16—87; R. Hinman, 90, 8—91.

W. D. Johnson worked his way to the final round in the club championship on the Tykor Meadow links yesterday by defeating F. W. Shebley, 8 up and 7 to play. This entitles Johnson to meet H. O. Parsons in the decisive test at thirty-six holes. There were also competitions in two classes yesterday, Johnson winning the A division with a net score of 77, while C. P. Gildersleeve showed the way in the B set with a card of 90, 14—76. The scores of the leaders were as follows:

Class A.—W. D. Johnson, 81, 4—77; J. M. Callender, 89, 10—79; F. W. Shebley, 88, 8—80.

Class B.—C. P. Gildersleeve, 90, 14—76; Grant Norton, 998, 11—85; L. S. Parsons, 103, 13 —90.

Sweepstakes in two classes was the principal attraction at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. In the first class A. H. Gussman led with 82, 10—72, while in Class B, H. W. Tillard, with 92, 17—75, was the lucky man. The following returned cards:

Class A.—A. H. Gussman, 82, 10—72; C. L. Cameron, 99, 15—74; Albert Allsopp, 82, 8—74; Thomas Allsopp, 89, 15—74; V. Christi, 90, 15—75; William Allsopp, 88, 11—77; Thomas Chisholm, 89, 12—77.

Class B.—H. W. Tillard, 92, 17—75; A. Heller, 96, 17—79; C. M. Keys, 92, 16—76; H. V. Drown, 96, 18—77; W. Vance, 96, 16—80.

Because of a rule which does not recognize net scores lower than 71 there were five golfers tied for the first share in the sweepstakes on the links of the Glen Ridge Country Club yesterday. They were H. M. Walker and Russell Bickford, both of whom had 69; R. M. Bird, with 70; E. T. Chatfield, and T. E. Connell, with 71. The scores follow: H. M. Walker, 95, 26—69; Russell Bickford, 87, 18—69; R. B. Bird, 87, 17—70; E. S. Chatfield, 96, 27—71; T. E. Connell, 101, 30—71; Charles Ames, 88, 14—74; Clarence Place, 81, 7—74; W. D. Lyons, 102, 27—75; G. B. Martin, 83, 7—76; Louis N. Olds, 92, 16—76; H. B. Rogers, 106, 27—79; C. Burnham, 106, 26—80; C. B. Beekman, 103, 16—87.

The Accumulation Cup, presented by H. C. Folger, Jr., was won on the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday. E. U. Crosby, who tied yesterday with H. I. Pratt, won on the season's play with 10½ points to his credit. The members had been competing this fine all season and Crosby was the one closest to Crosby was C. Kenyon, with a total of 5 points. C. Runyon, Jr., had 3 points. There was also the annual match of "Mott Street" versus "Hanover Street," in which Hanover Street won, 44 to 36, the scoring being on the Nassau system. Following are the leading scores in the final competition for the Accumulation Cup: U. E. Crosby, 14, 18—76; H. G. Pratt, 96, 20—76; C. D. Smithers, 94, 16—78; Howard Gillette, 105, 25—80.

Members of the Yountakah Country Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday, B. F. Edwards being returned the winner with 98, 27—71. The scores follow: B. F. Edwards, 98, 27—71; F. W. Garrison, 87, 15—72; E. J. Couglin, 92, 18—74; D. H. Hemiston, 95, 18—77; C. H. Soule, 99, 22—77; R. T. Andrews, 89, 11—78; F. L. Curtis, 101, 23—78; H. W. Goodrich, 104, 26—79; L. Voorhis, 89, 9—80; W. L. Clark, 106, 22—84; E. Denton, 94, 10—84; R. E. Kipp, 98, 13—85.

Skat League to Assemble.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—J. M. Gross, President of the North American Skat League, has issued a call for a meeting of officers and Directors to be held in Chicago tomorrow to make arrangements for the eighteenth annual congress of the organization, to be held in Peoria in May or June, 1915. More than 4,000 players are expected to attend the tournament.

MONMOUTH'S HUNT.

Many Riders and Auto Parties Follow the Pack.

So popular is the hunting in Monmouth County, N. J., this year that several of the Rumson Country Club colony have decided to keep their country houses open to the end of the hunting season. Yesterday's meet was notable for the number of people out in automobiles to watch the men in "pinks" do their part in the lively run that was had with Howard S. Borden acting as master of the hounds. Among those who were well up all through the long run were Miss Mary Jones, Charles F. Hart, Herbert Strauss, Walter McClure, W. Strother Jones, M. Ellangie, Thomas Fields, E. C. Ellangie, Master "Jack" Borden, J. B. Long, J. C. Clancy, and William Stonebridge, huntsman.

The meet was at Winton's Corners, and long before the hounds arrived both sides of the lane were lined with spectators. The hounds were cast on the Weldon farms, crossing the lands of the Dyker homestead to the pasture at the Ellwood estate where the check occurred. Crossing Watrous Creek at the bridge the hounds were thrown in on the Hunter farm, the line running north over the Timlin farms to Wyckoff meadows where the fences were stiff and took some skillful work for their negotiation. There were a number of men down, but no serious accident occurred to any of them.

A number of New York people were in automobile parties entertained by Mrs. Howard S. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Herd, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meeker, Mrs. W. Strother Jones, Misses Audray and Frances Riker, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey, and Miss Haskell.

Richard Delafield's Big Outing.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Richard Delafield, President of the Park National Bank in New York, was presented with a gold split-second watch at the matinee races held this afternoon at Mr. Delafield's Brook Farm. The occasion was the closing of the racing season in Orange County. The presentation was made by County Judge Seger of Newburgh. The watch was a gift from the residents of Chester, at a token of appreciation of what Mr. Delafield had done for the place since he opened his half-mile track and stables there. The plant is one of the finest equipped in the country. During the afternoon there was a fine programme of racing. A band was present and rendered music, and the 500 people in attendance were served with food furnished by Mr. Delafield and served by the ladies of the Methodist Church. The Tuxedo colony was well represented.

A Cat Show for Charity.

All the proceeds of the thirteenth annual show of the Atlantic Cat Club, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 17 and 18, afternoons and evenings, will be devoted to the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. It will be the first show of the kind ever given for a charity, and that charity one which is just now under unusual expenses, the muzzling law having compelled the managers of the home to find a place for an exceptionally large number of deserted and homeless dogs.

As usual, the show will bring out the best of the pet cats owned in and around New York City, including not only Angoras and Persians, but the rare Siamese—which are the sacred cats from the Royal Palace at Siam—and the unique Manx breed, both of which latter still remain something of a novelty, even to those familiar with the thoroughbred cat.

Schoolboys Make Good Scores.

The rifle team of Manual Training High School defeated the Bushwick school representatives yesterday in a Whitney Trophy sub-target match at the former's range by a score of 263 to 230. Manual held the lead from the start and gradually drew ahead to a 32-point margin. Gluckman, of Manual Training, was the only one to make a perfect score of 35. The score:

Manual Training—Gluckman, 35; O'Reilly, 31; Anderson, 30; Hakon, 33; Irwin, 32, Nelson, 33; Vernet, 34; Gregory, 34. Total, 262.

Bushwick—Roemer, 29; Blauvelt, 29; Brutter, 27; Vote, 30; Rosen, 29; Stuppredt, 24; Beyerdorfer, 31; Strang, 31. Total, 230.

White Plains G. C. Opening Shoot.

Fourteen gunners faced the traps at the opening shoot of the White Plains Gun Club at Gedney Farms yesterday. W. S. Silkworth won the visitors' prize with 94 out of a possible 100. T. L. DeNyse, S. H. Core, and Dr. J. B. Ogden tied with 89 in the handicap event. Dr. Ogden won the shoot-off, winning high handicap prize. L. C. Talcott, shooting from the sixteen-yard mark, won the Distance Handicap event with a score of 24 out of a possible 25. The scores:

E. L. Haas, 88; H. S. Welles, 87; Dr. J. B. Ogden, 89; T. L. DeNyse, 89; S. S. Levings, 83; W. S. Silkworth, 94; H. O. Allyn, 41; L. G. Bond, 83; Miss L. Boles, 74; R. Talcott, 86; S. Bandler, 12; T. S. Jenks, 49; S. H. Core, 89; Tom Davis, 69.

Imports Three Pekingese.

Charles G. Hopton, a dog show judge of national fame, has just imported three Pekingese spaniels from England. The youngsters were purchased on order from an English fancier who made a specialty of the breed until he went to the front in the English Army and gave up his kennels. Mr. Hopton believes he has the makings of a champion in one of the lot, a puppy that weighs about nine pounds, has no nose to speak about, and a coat that rivals silk in its texture.

De Witt Clinton Runners Win.

De Witt Clinton High School's cross-country team scored a close victory over the Bloomfield High School harriers in a dual run at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The points were 16 to 21, against the New Jersey boys. Garlock, of the Bloomfield squad, showed the way round the course in the good time of 17 minutes 44 seconds, the best figure ever registered by a high school boy for the Van Cortlandt course. Locker, of Clinton, finished only 25 yards behind. The first ten finished in the following order: Garlock, Bloomfield High, 17:44; Locker, De Witt Clinton, 17:51; Larson, De Witt Clinton, 17:52; Unger, Bloomfield High, 18:07; Segreto, De Witt Clinton, 18:37, Natapoff, De Witt Clinton, 19:13; Dorthy, Bloomfield High, 19:16; Lustgarten, De Witt Clinton, 19:17; Temple, Bloomfield High, 19:44; Luini, De Witt Clinton, 19:46.

New York L. T. C. Finals.

The results of the final rounds for the championship of the New York Lawn Tennis Club are as follows:

Singles.—Semi-final Round—A. M. Lovibond defeated S. R. McAllister, 6—3, 6—3; W. Halsey Wood defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round—A. M. Lovibond defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Semi-final Round—W. Halsey Wood and E. T. Brennen defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. C. Laughlin, 6—3, 6—4; S. R. McAllister and W. T. Her defeated A. M. Lovibond and J. H. Taylor, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6.

Final Round—Wood and Brennen defeated McAllister and Her, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap.—Semi-final—J. S. King (plus 15) defeated W. H. Wood, (minus 30,) 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; S. R. McAllister (minus half 30) defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, (minus half 15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Final Round—King defeated McAllister, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Lovibond won the first leg on the Challenge Cup given to the club by T. R. Pell.

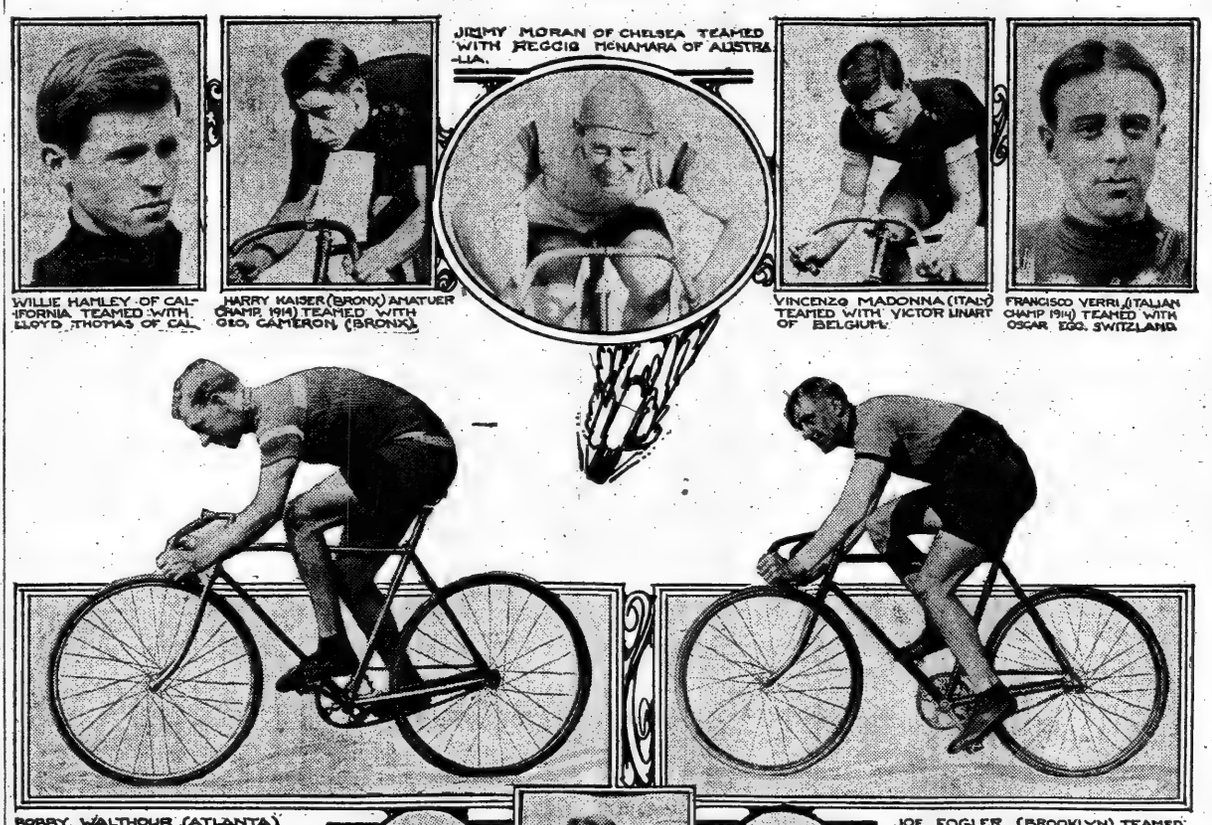
Bronx Knickerbockers Growing.

Owing to an increased membership, the Bronx Knickerbockers have completed arrangements to lease a larger club house. At a special meeting held on Oct. 27 Tom Kiernan, Jr., the President, announced a reorganization of the club in order to complete arrangements for a field and track team. Among the members are some of the most well-known athletes in the Bronx. The new home of the club will have all the facilities for indoor exercises, and in the Spring a track will be laid out on the grounds adjoining the club. The officers of the club are: Tom Kiernan, Jr., President; Jack Ducey, Vice President; Billy Montgomery, Treasurer; Ed. Laughlin, Financial Secretary; J. Meany, Corresponding Secretary; Tom Hinchman, Recording Secretary.

Geese and Ducks in Shinnecock Bay

The strong winds during the past few days have driven thousands of wild geese and ducks into the waters of Shinnecock Bay, and the shooting has been the best in many years. As there is an abundance of feed on the marshes, local gunners say the birds will remain there until early Spring. Last week Capt. Waldo Penny, a guide, with J. C. Cook and W. H. Hart of Manhattan, killed eight geese and twenty black ducks, which was considered unusually good luck so early in the season.

PRINCIPALS OF THE FAVORITE SIX-DAY RACE TEAMS



NEW SIX-DAY RACE FEATURES PROMISED

Intermediate Prizes Will Make Riders Go Harder and Faster Throughout.

New Yorkers who are interested in cycling will have their annual table d'hote of wheels, spills, and thrills served to them next week when the six-day bicycle race will get under way at Madison Square Garden. The six-day race is the same old thing year in and year out, and, like the circus, if you have seen one you have seen them all, but folks hereabout like it and they patronize it, paying out something like $100,000 annually to witness this carnival on wheels.

But this year there are many changes promised. For one thing, it will not be promoted by professional promoters. Floyd MacFarland, the old rider, who was a favorite and a sensational performer years ago, in the days of Elkes and Michael, is going to run the race this year, and MacFarland says it is going to be a purely sporting event. Another feature is the elimination of a number of the time-worn veterans, who will be replaced by young riders who have yet to know the sensations and the aches and pains of a 142-hour continuous contest. The installation of young blood in the race is expected to put "pep" into the contest and make it even more strenuous than in former years. But the greatest of the new features which will mark the contest this year will be the offering of special prizes throughout the week for intermediate races of various kinds. This is a European idea, and it is a good one.

The date of the race this year has been moved forward three weeks, and this change is calculated to make a better race. At one minute after midnight next Sunday night the race will get under way, while formerly the event was held the second week in December. By moving the date forward the riders have had a chance to train for the contest in fair weather, while invariably in the past they were forced to do most of the preparatory work indoors or on roads covered with snow.

The war in Europe has not prevented Manager MacFarland from securing foreign talent, and the field this year is the most representative that was ever brought together for the race. There will be eighteen teams in the race, and just half of them will be foreign teams. And while perfectly balanced as to numbers, the foreigners have the edge on the Yanks in the matter of class, and it would not be surprising to see a foreign combination carry off the big portion of the money.

Not since 1910 has a straight American team won the race, although each year since then Yankees have shared in the honor by being teamed with the winning foreigners. Eddie Root and Jimmy Moran won in 1910, Jackie Clark of Australia, teamed with Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, took the race in 1911; Walter Rutt of Germany and Fogler won in 1912, and last year Alf Goullet of Australia won, with the lucky Fogler again sharing the honors. Fogler saved the Yankee bacon three times, and he will try to do it again this year. If successful his triumph will be more complete, for he is teamed with Freddy Hill.

Even war-scarred Belgium and Austria will be represented in the race this year. Rudolph Rudi-Russe, the Austrian long-distance champion, and Victor Linart, the motor-paced champion of Belgium, both war refugees, will start in the race Unable to get back to Austria after war was declared, Rudi-Russe fled to America, following demonstrations against Germans and Austrians in Paris, where the Austrian was racing at the time the war broke out. Linart was in Antwerp, his home, when the Germans started to bombard the city, and he rode on his wheel from Antwerp to Ostend, where he took a refugee boat to Folkestone, England. "The Germans put me in shape for the six-day race," states Linart in a message to MacFarland. "I was one of the last to leave Antwerp, and I was chased all the way to Ostend by Uhlans and scouts on wheels. It was a hard ride, but I won."

Other countries represented in the race this year will be Denmark, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, and Australia. George Parent, the only rider who ever won three world's championships in the motor-paced class, is the star of four Frenchmen who will compete. The others from France are George Seres, the paced champion of Europe; Marcel Dupuy, and Alphonse Cousseau. Cousseau and Dupuy are sprinters and veteran six-day riders, although they have never competed here before. Norman Anderson and Norman Hansen will ride under the Danish colors, Francesco Verri and Vincenzo Madonna will wear the tricolor of Italy, England will have a lone representative in Al Halstead, while Switzerland will rely upon Oscar Egg, the unpaced champion of the world, to defend her honors in the endurance game. The biggest foreign entry is from Australia. The five best riders from the Antipodes are going to start, and they are the strongest of the foreign aggregation. Goullet, Alf Grenda, Clark, Reggie McNamara, and Charles Piercey, all veterans, make up the Australian entry, and, with the exception of Piercey, they have figured prominently in the long race at the Garden for the past five years. Goullet and Grenda will make a straight Australian team, Clark will ride with the famous Eddie Root, four times winner of the race; McNamara is doubled up with Jimmy Moran, the six-day "bearcat," and Piercey will ride with Frank Cavanagh, the "Irish Giant" from Newark.

Manager MacFarland believes in giving the youngsters a chance, and three riders who have never competed in a professional race have been signed for the grind. It will be their first professional engagement, and to most devotees of cycling it is an undertaking far beyond the pale of the most wonderful simon-pure. Not only has MacFarland confidence in the youngsters, but he believes that they will "make" the race.

"The uninitiated riders do not know the extent of the rigors of a continuous race, and they will not be harboring their strength all the while, as the veterans are wont to do," declared MacFarland when questioned as to the advisability of putting green riders in the race. "These kids will be fearless, and they will 'make' the race. They won't be able to figure ahead and stall like the veterans do when they get tired. They are sure to get tired and make mistakes and wish they had never started," continued the manager, "but I have picked boys whom I know are game enough to go through, no matter how tired they get."

The kids in the race are Harry Kaiser, the Bronx Dutchman, who won the American amateur championship this year; Willie Hamley of California, runnerup to Kaiser, and Gus Wohlrab, the hardy German from Jersey City, who has been one of the amateur stars for the past three years. These amateurs will be teamed with professionals who know the game.

The special prizes which will be put during the running of the race for the intermediate races are called premiums and will not be a part of the aggregate prize and bonus money which is larger than in former years. The race this year will be the most expensive annual sporting event in New York. The prize money and bonuses alone amount to $35,000, and with the premiums this will probably be swelled to $40,000. The total expense of staging the race is approximately $63,000. The other items of expense in addition to prizes are special police, ticket men, ushers, trainer, &c., $15,000; cost of building track and training quarters, $7,500; advertising and promotion, $5,000.

The special prizes will be put by the management, but the spectators are at liberty to offer prizes for any sort of a sprint they may wish. This idea originated in Paris and last year the spectators gave the riders over 24,000 francs. These prizes can be put up for a sprint of a mile, for the rider leading on the greatest number of laps during an hour or in any manner the followers of the sport may devise. And the riders will go after these special prizes with as much zest as they will at the finish of the race for the big purse.

Following are the winning teams of former six-day bicycle races, run at Madison Square Garden, the first named rider of each team being the sprinter at the finish.

1906—Miller-Waller.
1906—Root-Fogler.
1907—Rutt-Stol.
1908—McFarland-Moran.
1909—Leander-Krebs.
1909—Rutt-Clark.
1910—Root-Moran.
1911—Fogler-Clark.
1912—Rutt-Fogler.
1913—Goullet-Fogler.
1914—Root-Durian.
1915—Root-Fogler.

MANCHESTER CITY IN SCORELESS TIE

British Soccer Leaders Still Undefeated in First Division.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—All the clubs in the three principal soccer leagues were engaged today. Chief interest centred in Manchester City as to whether it could go much further without being defeated after nine weeks of brilliant football. In the first division of the English Association League it entertained Sheffield United and just managed to share the points in a drawn game, further improving its record at the top of the table. Sheffield Wednesday and Oldham Athletic are close upon it and although the former lost to Sunderland and the latter beat Burnley, one slip on the part of the leaders will make the position exciting. Tottenham Hotspur had a fine chance to strengthen its standing, which it took full advantage of, winning its second game of the season, beating the promoted Bradford club by three clear goals before its own supporters, getting well away from the bottom of the table. Bolton Wanderers' visit to London attracted 30,000 people to see them oppose Chelsea at Stamford Bridge. The home club was badly in need of points and just winning an exciting game by 2 to 1, moves up two pegs. Scores:

Bradford City 4, Manchester United 2; Burnley 2, Oldham Athletic 3; Tottenham Hotspur 3, Bradford 0; Newcastle United 0, Liverpool 0; Middlesborough 1, Aston Villa 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Sunderland 2; West Bromwich Albion 4, Notts County 1; Everton 1, Blackburn Rovers 3; Chelsea 2, Bolton Wanderers 1; Manchester City 0, Sheffield United 0.

No surprises were made in the second division games all resulting true to form, eight home teams winning, while the remaining two shared the points. After their big win over Grimsby last Saturday by five clear goals, Leeds City were expected to put Huddersfield Town to a severe test on the ground of the latter. After securing the lead the home team held their strong opponents and just won an exciting game by the only goal scored, which gives them a clear lead of five points over the Arsenal, who went all to pieces in their game with Birmingham, losing by 3 to 0. Preston North End entertained Fulham, but the Londoners were no match for them and lost by 2 to 1, which was a big disappointment to their supporters, who strongly fancy their chances of promotion this season. Scores:

Bristol City 5, Hull City 3; Bury 2, Stockport County 1; Preston North End 2, Fulham 1; Notts Forest 3, Wolverhampton W. 2; Leicester Fosse 3, Glossop 2; Lincoln City 0, Derby County 0; Birmingham 3, Arsenal 0; Grimsby Town 2, Clapton Orient 1; Huddersfield Town 1, Leeds City 0, and Blackpool 1, Barnsley 1.

Once more Watford is to be seriously reckoned with as the future leader of the Southern League. Drawing with Northampton on its own ground, it is only three points behind Brighton and Hove, and has a game in hand which ought to be further improved upon next Saturday when it entertains Crystal Palace, which has a very poor record. Reading found West Ham United a tough nut to crack away from home, and lost by 3 to 2, which leaves the positions at the top of the table very interesting, as Millwall scored a surprising draw at Brighton, and only three points separate the four leading clubs in the table. Exeter City and Plymouth Argyle were in a fine scoring mood, the former trouncing Southend United by 7 to 1, while Plymouth beat Southampton all ends up, by 6 to 2. Exeter by this big win has now got into fifth place in the table. Scores:

Gillingham 0, Bristol Rovers 1; Brighton and Hove 2, Millwall 2; Cardiff City 2, Queens Park Rangers 0; Exeter City 7, Southend United 1; Luton Town 2, Swindon Town 2; Watford 6, Northampton 0; Plymouth Argyle 6, Southampton 2; West Ham United 3, Reading 2; Norwich City 1, Croydon Common 1; Crystal Palace 1, Portsmouth 0.

The most important Scottish League game was played at Clyde, where Hearts opposed the local club. The home team nearly put a check on the leaders, only just losing a desperate game by 2 to 1, which leaves the winners with a clear lead of five points at the top of the table. Rangers, who so far this season have made a disappointing show, came back into their true form by getting the better of the amateur club, Queens Park, to the extent of 4 to 1. The improved Kilmarnock Club were at home to Celtic, but found the visitors too good and lost by 3 to 1. Dundee drop to last place in the table by losing their away game with Morton by 2 to 0. Scores:

Aberdeen 1, Raith Rovers 3; Airdrieonians 4, Motherwell 1; Falkirk 1, Ayr United 1; Kilmarnock 1, Celtic 3; Clyde 1, Hearts 2; Hibernians 2, Dumbarton 2; Morton 2, Dundee 0; Hamilton Ac. 2, Partick Thistle 2; Rangers 4, Queen's Park 1; Third Lanark 0, St. Mirren 0.

COLUMBIA WINS AT SOCCER.

Blue and White Defeats Richmond County Club 3 Goals to 1.

Columbia defeated the Richmond County Club in a fast game of soccer on South Field yesterday, by the score of 3 to 1. The Blue and White showed some of its real form, and after the first few minutes of the game with one tally, settled down into aggressive and steady playing and before the end of the first half went into the lead by a goal. The collegians showed improved team work all along the line.

In individual work, Marquard, a recruit on the Columbia eleven, showed up with surprising speed. He played in Capt. Hamilton's position at centre forward. It was his first important game under the colors of the Blue and White and judging from his playing he will force a reorganization of the eleven when Capt. Hamilton is sufficiently recovered from his sprained ankle to get back into the game. Marquard scored two of the Columbia goals and played a strong game on the defense.

When Columbia and Richmond County met three weeks ago the Staten Islanders held the collegians to a tie of 3 to 3, and they expected to achieve a like result yesterday if they were not successful in winning. The lineup:

Columbia.	Position.	Richmond Co.
H. Buermeyer	G.	J. D. Cave
H. Shanholt	L. B.	W. H. Whileyman
M. Stone	R. B.	C. L. Simson
G. Sanders	R. H. B.	W. Baldwin
C. Laguardia	C. H. B.	C. B. Urquahart
H. C. Nevitt	L. H. B.	H. Davidson
B. Riggs	O. R.	L. Rovini
J. S. Peat	I. R.	J. L. Watson
J. Marquard	C.	F. K. Kennedy
M. J. Fernandez	I. L.	C. Mernagh
H. Schwarz	O. L.	Z. Smith

Goals—Marquard, (2,) Fernandez, Kennedy. Referee—Mr. Davies. Time of halves—Forty minutes.

Eager to make up the ground lost in the game with Columbia, which may yet cost them the championship, the soccer players of the Crescent Athletic Club were disappointed yesterday afternoon when they met the eleven of the Bensonhurst Field Club in the Field Club League series at Bay Ridge. The game ended in a tie, after the Crescents had established a lead of 1 to 0 in the first half. The final score was 2 to 2.

Manual Training and Boys' High clashed in the high school soccer championship series for the Maxwell Trophy at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday, with the result that Manual won handily by a score of 2 goals to 0. It was Manual's seventh game without losing. Four of these games were won and the rest drawn. The leaders outclassed Boys' High, who were a bit weak in passing. The team work of the winners, on the other hand, left little to be desired.

The Saturday Amateur Soccer League game between the Overseas and Strollers at Van Cortlandt Park was forfeited by the Strollers, who had but two men. A friendly match was played instead, with the result that the Overseas won by the score of 5 to 0. At half time, the Overseas led by 2 to 0.

Playing a league game for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers from the war, the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn defeated the eleven of the Brooklyn Football Club by the score of 3 to 0 at Marquette Oval yesterday afternoon. A good sum was realised for the relief fund.

Belgian soccers suffered defeat in the championship match of the Saturday Amateur League series at Woodside, L. I., yesterday when the Fulton A. C. won the game by the score of 4 goals to 1.

For the fourth time in as many weeks the soccer teams of the Masons and Uniteds, contesting for the championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, battled to a scoreless tie yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park. These teams were opponents for the first time in a game for the championship four weeks ago, but the contest resulted in a 0-0 tie as has each subsequent game. The playing throughout was decidedly keen.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club trapshooters opened their season yesterday with two sweepstakes and two handicap matches, in which some good scores were made, considering the stiff northeast wind that sent the blue rocks flying at all angles.

J. E. Bullock carried off the honors of the day by winning three of the four prizes. In the fifty-"bird" handicap match for the Monthly Cup he broke 46 clay "birds" on his handicap of 4, winning the leg for that trophy, and he also proved the winner of the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch shoots, with scores of 9 and 13, respectively. B. R. Stoddard won the leg for the Accumulation Cup at twenty-five "birds" with 24 as his score and a handicap of 2. H. F. Bullock and C. A. Marsland tied for second place with 23 each. The scores follow:

Monthly Cup, Fifty Clay "Birds" Handicap.—H. F. Bullock, (4) 46; B. R. Stoddard, (4,) 43; H. Giriat, (10,) 43; C. A. Marsland, (14,) 42; A. E. Aldridge, (4,) 35. Won by Bullock.

Accumulation Cup, Twenty-five Clay Birds" Handicap.—E. R. Stoddard, (2,) 24; H. F. Bullock, (2,) 23; C. A. Marsland, (7,) 23; A. E. Aldridge, (4,) 23; H. Giriat, (4,) 22. Won by Rockard.

RICHMOND HILL BOYS WIN.

Capture Individual and Team Honors in Cross-Country Run.

Edward Warnke, captain of the Richmond Hill High School cross country team, was the individual winner of a triangular run held over his school course yesterday. The fast schoolboy raced home in the van through a sprinting finish in the final furlong, defeating William Fleck of Morris High School by the margin of 15 yards. Bert Hopper, another Richmond boy, was the third runner home, with only a slight advantage over Harry Dempsey, a schoolmate. The winner's time was 18 minutes 15 seconds.

From the outset, Warnke and Fleck disputed the leading honors, the Morris student showing the way to the two-mile point with Warnke close on his heels. At this point, Warnke took command, but after a series of sprinting duels relinquished the pacing position to his rival. Several times up to within one-quarter of a mile of the finish, both runners alternated in the lead, but Warnke possessed the faster sprint and outraced his opponent.

The Richmond boys, coached by Benny Mann of the Glencoes, followed the pace of their captain so well that they were returned easy winners of the team honors with a total of 27 points. They finished runners in first, third, fourth, sixth, and thirteenth positions. Morris was seven points behind, but Boys' High School, Brooklyn, was hopelessly outclassed, being third with a count of 76 points. The summary:

Name and School.	Time.
Edward Warnke, Richmond Hill	18:15
William Fleck, Morris	18:20
B. Hopper, Richmond Hill	18:40
H. Dempsey, Richmond Hill	18:43
R. Spear, Morris	18:45
F. Winne, Richmond Hill	18:49
R. Green, Boys' High	18:55
F. Cohen, Morris	19:00
J. Letta, Morris	19:04
H. Alchorn, Morris	19:07
W. Boyd, Boys' High	19:12
S. Baldwin, Morris	19:23
L. Miller, Richmond Hill	19:27
J. Welle, Morris	19:30
J. Kaufman, Richmond Hill	19:31
B. Daley, Morris	19:35
P. Hopper, Richmond Hill	19:37
W. Warshaw, Boys' High	19:39
W. Bryan, Richmond Hill	19:41
R. Hoffman, Richmond Hill	19:46
H. Greenbaum, Morris	19:51
W. Phelan, Boys' High	19:55
J. Laguta, Morris	19:57
J. Olcott, Morris	19:59
J. Smithers, Richmond Hill	20:01

Point Score:

Richmond Hill	1	3	4	6	13	—27
Morris High	2	5	8	9	10	—34
Boys' High	7	11	18	19	21	—76

Cornell Scores All Points.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Cornell University's cross-country team, favorite for the intercollegiate championship, showed its worth again today in the hill and dale race with the University of Pennsylvania over the six-mile course in Fairmount Park, when the Ithacans won the event by the score of 28 to 85. The visitors scored all the points for the first seven places, as they did against Harvard a week ago. Potter and Windnagel of Cornell had a thrilling race for first place, the former winning the honor. Potter's time for the course was 28:10. Windnagel's time was 28:14. The other Cornell point winners were Corwith, 28:15; Speiden, 28:17; Cadle, 28:20; Silbert, 28:22; Eldred, 28:33. Lieberman was the first Pennsylvania runner to finish. His time was 28:39.

Belray Beagles the Best.

At the annual meet of the National Beagle Club of America at Blue Mount, Va., on Thursday, Nov. 1, the Belray Kennels pack, owned by Raymond Belmont of this city, won the oPst Cup, donated by George B. Post of this city. A pack from the string of

BASKET BALL AT COLUMBIA.

Season's Prospects for Fast Team Are Bright.

Eckhard Calder, the crack basket-ball forward on the St. Lawrence University team two years ago, will take the place of Dan Meehan on the Columbia team when the squad starts practice tomorrow afternoon. Meehan is the only one of the team which tied for first place with Cornell in the intercollegiate race for the championship who is lost through graduation.

Capt. Reynolds Benson will have Charlie Lee playing with him at guard, Walter Dwyer at centre, and Jack Wegener as the other forward with Calder. This squad promises another championship for the Blue and White team.

Another good man who is expected out this season is Walker, from Ohio University, and he will make a strong bid at forward. Burghard, who played substitute centre for the past two years, will be on hand again, and Sandy Jacques, Captain of the 1912-13 quintet, is eligible to compete this season. Coach Fisher expects a squad of forty candidates to turn out for practice tomorrow.

Tale of the Hunting Season.

A member of the Racquet Club, just back from a hunting trip in Mifflin County, Penn., is regaling his friends with a yarn of a wonderful hunter, 90 years of age, who is performing feats along the banks of the Kishacoquillas Creek that make the city men sit up and take notice. His name is John Gantz, and he uses an old-fashioned, long-barreled, muzzle-loading rifle of the type of half a century ago. Gantz goes out for a tramp of ten to a dozen miles every few days, when the weather is good for the six squirrels the law allows him to kill. On two successive days he not only got his squirrels, but shot the head clean off every one of them. Two days later he fetched down his quota, but was disgusted because he shot two of the six through the upper body instead of decapitating them. Then he complained that his eyesight was failing him and that his days as a successful hunter were ended.

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G. C. SPRAGUE, Registrar.
New York University, Washington Square, N. Y. City

The Mothers' Department of the Froebel League,

under the direction of Mrs. Marion B. B. Langstettel will open its Winter course of lectures at half past three o'clock on Thursday, November 5, at 112 East 71st Street; regular class work begins Wednesday, November 11, at half past ten. The subjects considered are those pertaining to the upbringing of children, discussed from a psychological and practical standpoint and include pathology, handwork, stories, Bible study, dance, art, history, music. Circular on application.

Many Boys Fail to Pass

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction. Bright boy can easily make sixty points between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

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BRONX CHURCH LAD BEST IN C. A. L. CHASE

William Burkhardt, Son of ex-Champion Walker, Beats Big Field with Limit Handicap.

The trying hills and dales and leg-wearying macadamized roads of the new A. A. U. cross-country course at Van Cortlandt Park held no terrors for William Burkhardt, an eighteen-year-old boy of the Bronx Church House, yesterday, when he won the annual handicap run of the Church Athletic League in the fast time of 18 minutes 16 seconds. The distance of the new course is about three miles and a quarter. Burkhardt, who is the son of "Billy" Burkhardt, a former champion amateur walker, almost twenty years back, started from the limit handicap mark of 2 minutes 30 seconds, but it took him little more than a minute longer to negotiate the distance than it did the fast time prize winner, Abe Lemberg of the Trinity Club, who was timed in 17 minutes 13 seconds for one round of the route.

Eddie White of the Holy Cross Lyceum finished second, fifteen yards behind the winner, but was disqualified for competing under a wrong number. As there were no printed programmes it was not White's fault that he wore the competitive number of his clubmate, Eddie Kemp, and started with the latter's handicap of two minutes and a half instead of one minute, but the fault of the clerk of the course. On the strength of this mistake the Church Athletic League will give White a special medal, the same as that which will go to H. M. McLoughlin of the Knights of St. Antony, who finished behind the Holy Cross runner. Third place went to G. Gerhard of the Bronx Church House, who started off 1 minute 45 seconds.

Jack Kelly's Bronx athletes easily captured the team prize with the small total of 30 points, leading by fourteen points the second team, Trinity Club of Brooklyn. The Knights of St. Antony and St. George's A. A. were the only other clubs to finish five men, the former having a score of 77 and the latter 156.

Of the fifty-three starters who faced John McHugh only five failed to complete the entire distance. Those who did race over the whole course found the going extremely stiff, compared to that which they have been used to. Instead of sending the boys over a six-mile route, as they did last year, the C. A. L. officials cut the distance in two. It proved a good move, for a majority of the youngsters who traveled the three miles were shortwinded and distressed when they reached the finish mark. This race served as a tryout for the recently adopted Van Cortlandt course, which will be used by the Amateur Athletic Union for the first time next Saturday, when the junior metropolitan cross-country championship will be contested.

In addition to winning first prize and a team medal, young Burkhardt secured the novice prize as well. He far outdistanced all of the other competing tyros. At possibly one or two stages of the contest was the Bronx Church House lad forced to accept pace from a rival. He was the first to get away at the gun with the first batch of limit men, and for half the distance he went unchallenged. Then White and McLoughlin tagged on his heels for more than a mile, and it was not until he reached an unusually rugged stretch of ground on the meadows about half a mile from the finish that he succeeded in shaking them off. Lemberg of the Trinity Club and George Kiely of the Bronx Church House, the only scratch runners, had a hard battle for the time prize, and Lemberg won by only fifteen seconds.

Lemberg and Kiely had just passed the railroad crossing which intercepts the course three-quarters of the way out when a train came rumbling along, holding up for a short time the last twenty men. None of them had a chance of winning, though they might have bettered their positions had they not been hindered. Next Saturday's title event must be scheduled so that no trains will interfere with the contestants, or there will be a demand from the local trainers that the A. A. U. revert to its last year's course, which eliminated the train danger by taking the runners under the railroad bridge instead of across it.

Summary:

No.	Name and Club.	Hd'cp.	Actual Time.
41	William Burkhardt, Bronx Church House	2:30	18:16
46	H. M. McGoughlin, Kt. of St. Antony	2:30	18:50
23	G. Gerhard, Bronx Church House	1:45	18:10
28	H. De Silva, Trinity Club	1:45	18:12
7	E. L. Byrne, Bronx Church House	0:30	17:21
64	F. Engblom, Trinity Club	2:00	18:58
67	H. Bleier, Trinity Club	2:00	18:56
22	H. Gunther, Bronx Church House	1:30	18:32
9	J. R. Manning, Bronx Church House	0:30	17:33
33	J. McCauley, Kt. of St. Antony	1:45	18:51
29	W. F. Weise, Bronx Church House	1:30	18:36
65	J. Slathe, St. Bartholomew Club	1:45	18:54
8	A. L. Lemberg, Trinity Club	s'ch	17:13
44	W. Hefner, Bronx Church House	2:30	19:46
45	J. T. Feeney, Bronx Church House	2:30	19:49
2	F. P. Kiely, Bronx Church House, (scratch.)		17:28
57	J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, (2:30,)	20:02	
6	J. Costello, Bronx Church House, (0:30,)	18:03	
63	J. Walker, Bronx Church House, (2:30,)	20:04	
24	R. R. Estandert, Bronx Church House, (0:45,)	19:21	
40	George Crosby, Bronx Church House, (2:00,)	19:37	
38	L. Lafides, Trinity Club, (2:00,)	19:40	
21	H. Rust, Bronx Church House, (1:30,)	19:11	
10	Thomas McGreevey, Knights of St. Antony, (0:30,)	18:12	
11	W. Caufield, Knights of St. Antony, (0:40,)	18:23	
13	Charles Davis, Trinity Club, (0:45,)	18:29	
4	B. Beardsley, Central Congregational A. A., (0:20,)	18:07	
31	W. Whiteman, Trinity Club, (2:00,)	19:22	
3	J. F. Daly, Bronx Church House, (0:30,)	18:25	
31	Thomas Carmack, Xavier A. A., (1:45,)	20:03	
32	W. Jackson, Central Congregational A. A., (1:45,)	20:04	
47	O. Perlini, Knights of St. Antony, (2:30,)	20:30	
14	W. Wallace, Knights of St. Antony, (0:45,)	19:11	
34	J. F. De Hoog, Central Congregational A. A., (2:00,)	20:26	
50	Oscar Nelson, St. George A. C., (2:30,)	20:14	
5	D. Harry, Trinity Club, (1:45,)	20:33	
36	H. M. Young, St. George A. C., (2:00,)	19:41	
61	D. Scheffbruch, Bronx Church House, (2:00,)	21:28	
35	George A. Heusser, Knights of St. Antony, (2:00,)	20:59	
49	J. Summers, St. George Club, (2:30,)	21:26	
62	W. Artes, St. George Club, (2:30,)	21:55	
42	J. Killgattrick, St. Agnes A. A., (2:30,)	22:02	
58	Charles Carnegie, St. Agnes A. A., (2:00,)	21:46	
19	J. W. Atherton, Central Congregational A. A., (1:30,)	21:15	
39	M. Gehner, Bronx Church House, (2:30,)	22:08	
54	Charles Holt, St. George A. C., (2:30,)	22:16	
18	James Bracela, Trinity Club, (1:15,)	22:19	

POINT SCORE.

					Total.
Bronx Church House	1	4	7	8	10—30
Trinity Club	3	5	6	11	19—44
Knights of St. Antony	2	9	20	21	25—77
St. George A. A.	27	29	32	33	35—156

Whale of a Football Player.

The University of Wisconsin is to the front with the claim for the biggest, if not the fastest, football player among the colleges. Their new find, Arlie Mucks, is a Swede, comes from Oshkosh, weighs 365 pounds, is a trifle under 6 feet 6 inches in height, can do a quarter in 13 seconds or better, and has hurled the discus 144 feet. He is a freshman, can kick off and punt well, and is a candidate for centre on the university team, with a chance of getting into the line next year, after he has made good on the scrub line.

NO TENNIS RANKING.

Indifference of Players Will Break Up Old Custom.

The work of the Lawn Tennis Ranking Committee, composed of Frederick C. Inman, Chairman; Walter L. Pate, Secretary, and Walter Merrill Hall, has been greatly handicapped because of the failure of the players throughout the country to respond to the call for their tournament records. Less than 100 of the regular tournament competitors in this country have sent in their records to Pate, the Secretary. More than 6,000 blanks and letters have been sent out during the last three months. Of the small number who have replied to the committee, many have omitted the scores of their matches.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the National Association; Raymond D. Little of the Executive Committee, and others who have labored with the annual ranking of the players in the past are contemplating submitting the proposition at the next annual meeting of the national body in this city next February to discontinue the annual form list. England abolished the annual rating list several years ago, but the Americans have followed the custom for thirty-five years.

Pate explained that three of the men rated among the top ten—Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, Gustave F. Touchard, national indoor champion, and John R. Strachan of California—had failed to reply to the request for records. Many other famous players are numbered among the delinquents. The men who have not filed records are: S. Howard Voshell, G. Carlton Shafer, the New Jersey State champion; R. C. Seaver of Boston, Edward H. Whitney of Harvard, William L. McKim of Princeton, Edwin P. Larned, Alrick H. Man, Jr., former Yale Captain; N. H. Bundy and Nat Thornton, the two Southern stars; G. B. McCormick of California, A. J. Ostendorf, G. A. L. Dionne, G. C. Caner, and others.

"It seems ridiculous to continue ranking the players and spending several hundred dollars for postage and printing if the players care nothing about it," said Little. "The rankings have always been a matter of contention. If the players do not show an interest in them after the greatest season ever known on the American courts, then it is time the labor and expense were saved for more important purposes."

HOPPE WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Inman in Final Blocks of Mixed Style of Billiards.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 7.—Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, ran up a score yesterday and last night at the English game that was nearly three times as large as that tallied by Willie Hoppe, but the American's earlier lead in the international billiard series was too long for Inman to overcome. Hoppe won the series by 41 points, his final score being 3,005 against 2,964 for Inman.

Inman in yesterday's play aggregated 1,250 against 478 for Hoppe, but the American demonstrated that he can make a better showing at the English game than Inman can at American balk line. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Inman—12, 18, 16, 4, 8, 28, 100, 71, 5, 8, 38, 106, 77, 22, 10, 0, 6, 36, (unfinished). Total—625. Average—34.7. High runs—106, 100, 77.

Hoppe—14, 3, 4, 5, 21, 3, 6, 10, 7, 24, 12, 4, 5, 43, 0, 1, 2, 6. Total—266. Average—15.6. High runs—71, 43, 42.

EVENING GAME.

Inman—20, 32, 7, 30, 45, 2, 0, 176, 5, 0, 79, 71, 15, 106, 38, (unfinished). Total—625. Average—41.6. High runs—176, 106, 79.

Hoppe—0, 7, 9, 80, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 7, 8, 24, 15. Total—212. Average—15. High runs—80, 59, 24.

Day's total—Inman, 1,250; Hoppe, 478.
Final total—Hoppe, 3,005; Inman, 2,964.

Miss Chamblet Sells Brosseau.

Miss Chamblet, which is the nom de course of the wife of Congressman Lathrop Brown, has sold her steeplechaser, Brosseau, to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia. The big five-year-old, which has been doing particularly well during the past season, has always been giving promise of being a good one, and never quite fulfilling the promise, may do better when he gets into the stable with those top-notchers, Rellaf and Compliment, the two best cross-country performers in the country, and takes his work in company that will arouse his ambition.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Many athletic experts will be disappointed if Eddie Renz, the Mohawk Athletic Club walker, who won the seven-mile national championship at South Field Saturday, Oct. 31, does not make a clean-up of a number of walking records before another year has passed. His performance last Saturday stamped him as the best amateur walker in the United States.

The Olympic Committee will have to look no further than Renz when selecting a representative walker for the next international championships. By 1916 Renz should have attained better form and be a match for George Goulding, the wonderful Canadian pedestrian.

After viewing the seven-mile championship, which was the best contested in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union, President Alfred J. Lill, Jr., decided he would suggest to New England clubs holding games this Winter that they add a heel-and-toe contest to their programme. Walking has become almost a dead issue "down East," where once it was even more popular than running. Outside of the district championships few sets of games include a walk in the list of events.

Ted Meredith, the world's half-mile champion and recordholder, has been added to the list of entrants in the McAleenan Trophy race at 1,000 yards, which will be one of the features of the annual games of the Irish-American A. C. in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 28. Kiviat, Wilda Gordon, and Jimmy Power will be other starters in this event. Meredith's entry is conditional, the Pennsylvania runner informing the Games Committee he would not start unless Homer Baker did. Baker has not entered yet, but has promised to do so.

Tommy Lennon, the New York schoolboy, who has been somewhat of a sensation at the University of Pennsylvania this Fall, has been added to Coach Orton's freshman cross-country team. New Yorkers believe this is a mistake on Orton's part, for Lennon, being a quarter-miler, probably will find running six miles across country rather hard. Lennon has the making of a splendid "440" runner, winning a number of titles in his short career on the cinder path.

The metropolitan association's campaign for competent officials was started recently with the issuing of circulars to all local men prominent in athletics, requesting them to make selections of officials they believe capable of conducting athletic meets in the proper manner. All those making nominations were requested to have them at A. A. U. headquarters as soon as possible, so that selections of a special committee of the metropolitan association will be announced on Nov. 16.

The Sunday School Athletic League has arranged to hold its annual indoor championships and novice games on Nov. 21 in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Fred Hill, the Canadian walker, who competed in the seven-mile championship Oct. 31, will shortly become a member of the New York Athletic Club. Hill is said to be a pupil of George Goulding and showed much promise in the title contest, even though he did fail to secure a prize.

AUCTION SALES.

Executors' Sale of Great Importance.
AT THE
WISE AUCTION GALLERIES,
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BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
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TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH, AT 10:30 A. M.,
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Renaissance walnut Dining Room Suite, made by Baumgarten at a cost of $2,500; superb Draperies, Drawing Room Suite, Tiffany Bronzes and Clock Sets, Mosler Safe, Cheval Mirror, &c.
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NOVEL DISPLAYS FOR CHARITY HORSE SHOW

Blacksmith's Forge, Western, and Other Scenes to be Depicted Next Month.

When the hoofbeats resound in Madison Square Garden at the Red and White Cross Horse Show during the week of Dec. 7 it will be in unison with the sympathy now dominating America for the wounded on the battlefields and the women and children made desolate by the great war. In addition to the 181 classes, an array of new special prizes has brought the value of the premiums to be awarded to an excess over those in competition at the 1913 National Horse Show, which is supplanted for the present year by the charity features. Entries in all classes and specials close on Nov. 25.

Without verging on the sensational, there are more novelties to appeal to horsemen in the conditions, whether drivers, riders, dealers, or breeders, than have ever been grouped for an American show. The features include the opening of novice harness horse classes to dealers, the exclusion of champions from all except the classes for senior show horses, and the efforts to define and adhere to the type of horse best adapted for the purposes of the class.

It has been decided to hold the twelve-mile endurance race from Van Cortlandt Park to the Garden, for army mounts or militia mounts, on the first day of the show, rain or shine. The route will bring the horses and riders through Central Park and Fifth Avenue, and furnish an exciting finish within the show ring. The judge will be Gen. Mills, U. S. A., of Washington, and Major Charles T. Benton, a veteran of Gen. Phil Sheridan's staff, will serve as starter. He will eliminate from the race any horse that is not in evident condition and stamina for the contest.

On the first day there will be a reproduction in action of the "Horse Fair," the classic picture by Rosa Bonheur, presented by William H. Vanderbilt to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and known through reproductions to every household in the world. The draught horses, notably the massive and spirited stallions that hold the centre of the canvas, and each type of equine depicted, with their leaders in smocks and peasants' garb, will form a thrilling parade to surpass in the cost and fidelity to type of the horses any collection ever seen in the show rings of the world.

Horseshoeing is an exact pursuit as to records and its part in the horse work, and on Tuesday the preliminary will witness the transformation of the ring into a great forge. There will be no lack of aspirants for place in the spectacle and in any contests that may be arranged, for every great stable of the trotting circuits and the shows and each sales establishment maintains an expert staff of farriers who will be eager to volunteer. The picturesqueness of the flaring forges and the eager workers in the darkened ring will be enhanced by the singing of a male chorus in appropriate selections.

Wednesday a coterie of women and men riders famous at the annual cowboy contests of Montana and the Western States will provide the opening feature. It will be styled "Cheyenne Days," and wild horses, as well as horses distinguished for their beauty and high school accomplishments will be exhibited. The wild horses will provide an entertainment that will give new thrills to the onlookers, and the trained horses will revive the memories of the greatest masters and mistresses of the haute école of European circuses.

"On the Road," the inspiration for Thursday's divertissement, will bring into the ring a group of old-time stage coaches, horsed, appointed, and managed in the manner of coaching times. The passengers will wear the costumes of the periods; the guards, besides handling their "yard of tin" as masters of stirring airs, will handle and load the countless bundles and hampers to be conveyed in the boot, and for every accessory the scene will reproduce with a picturesque exactitude the ways of travel before the advent of railroads.

On Friday, just as at the London show, one day is given over to the much buttoned costers and their "mokes." There will be a muster in the ring of the most picturesque sort of trade vehicle left to Manhattan. The ring will see a muster of hansom cabs, termed by Robert Louis Stevenson the "gondolas of the pavements," and the array will be a notable one of those still to be found on the city stands as well as of the few private hansoms still maintained by city gentlemen. Four-wheelers may not be utterly absent, for there is a project to reintroduced to New Yorkers the "funeral hack" with the farcical dénouement at the end of the drive that made so great a hit in Harrigan and Hart's play two decades ago.

Details have been completed for a drill and possibly a display of their dexterity in stopping runaway horses by the Mounted Traffic Squad. This feature will be held on an evening in mid-week and Mayor Mitchel with other city officials will be the reviewing officials with the judges.

Successful Duck Hunters.

Harold C. Phipps, the young polo player who almost made the international polo team: Courtlandt Barnes, R. C. Watson, W. H. Rainey of the city, and James Spear of Lakewood, N. J., are among the successful duck hunters who made the trip to the Susquehanna Flats near Havre de Grace, Md., for the opening of the season on Monday last. While there they "met up with" Clarence and Yale Dolan and the P. S. P. Randolphs, father and son, all of Philadelphia, and T. Colsman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., all about as well known in club circles here as the New Yorkers.

All the New Yorkers and their friends had good luck on the opening day for the sport, and all succeeded in getting both canvas-backs and redheads. The Dolan brothers were high guns on the opening day for the sport and had forty canvas-backs and twenty-two redheads among 164 killed as their share in the race for the birds. By Wednesday the sport had become rather tame, with a maximum of patience and a minimum of returns, the number of gunners out in boats of all kinds the law permits being so great as to scare off the birds that were not slaughtered on the first two days of shooting.

Bernard H. Baruch and a party of his friends are enjoying the shooting at Mr. Baruch's shooting box in South Carolina, a spot frequented for duck shooting by the late President Cleveland for a number of years.

Members of the New York Rod and Gun Club, which leases Spesutie Island, in the Chesapeake Bay territory, succeeded in capturing a fine lot of canvas-backs on Nov. 2, but failed to get many of them after the first day in which shooting was permissible. Redheads were rather scarce, but blackheads and other varieties of less desirable eating qualities were plentiful.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:36|Sun sets..4:51|Moon rises..9:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:44	11:08	4:56	5:11
Governors Island	10:56	11:23	4:56	5:49
Hell Gate	12:45	1:13	6:16	7:29

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 7.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
SS Sirius, Patras, Oct. 2.
SS Welsh Prince, Santos, Sept. 30.
SS Mansanillo, Puerto Mexico, Oct. 29.
SS Benwood, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Nov. 4.
SS Canopic, Boston, Nov. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Marken	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 29
Arundo	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Zimbricoe	Piraeus	Oct. 16
Al Piemonte	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
Soriand	Rotterdam	Oct. 23
Francis	Para	Oct. 25
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 31
Dinamare	Naples	Oct. 21
Mizar	Rotterdam	Oct. 26
Nickerie	Haiti	Nov. 3
Chicago City	Swansea	Oct. 24
Korona	St. Thomas	Nov. 3
Segurance	Santiago	Nov. 3
Virginie	Bordeaux	Oct. 25
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Stampalia	Genoa	Oct. 26
Menominee	London	Oct. 20
Suriname	Tela	Oct. 25
Katonia	Progreso	Oct. 31
Rochambeau	Havre	Oct. 21
Borinquen	San Juan	Nov. 4
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 4
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 21
Stephano	St. John's	Nov. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 4
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 31
Athenai	Patras	Oct. 17
Antonio Lopez	Valencia	Oct. 28
John D. Archbold	Algiers	Oct. 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Nov. 4
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 7
Tiviras	Port Limon	Nov. 2
Matanzas	Rotterdam	Oct. 27
Medina	Galveston	Nov. 4
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 7
Sabine	Mobile	Nov. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	Oct. 30
Cadiz	Barcelona	Oct. 28
Kentucky	Leith	Oct. 27
Ferdinand Nelson	Manchester	Oct. 27
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Manitou	London	Oct. 31
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 5
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 5

DUE THURSDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Zyldyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 31
Themisto	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Tenadores	Colon	Nov. 5
Philadelphia	Guayra	Oct. 31
Trinidad	Bermuda	Nov. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Elini Bistis	Naples	Oct. 28
Mayaro	Haiti	Nov. 6
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Nov. 5
Comal	Galveston	Nov. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Augusta	Shields	Oct. 28
Gregory	Para	Nov. 3
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Voltaire, Bahia	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Denis, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Egda, Gibaja	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Melderskin, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Venezia, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Segurance, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tiviras, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Menominee, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Sailed.

SS Transylvania, from Liverpool, Nov. 7.
SS Cameronia, from Glasgow, Nov. 7.
SS Touraine, from Havre, Nov. 7.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, Nov. 7.
SS New York, from Liverpool, Nov. 7.
SS Regina d'Italia, from Genoa, Nov. 7.
SS Saratoga, from Havana, Nov. 7.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 9, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 9, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS Kristianiafjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea ..... Nov. 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Nov. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Nov. 13
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Nov. 19
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Nov. 20

AUCTION SALES.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From

The New York Times.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSSE COMITATUS

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Sixth Article in His Series on What America Should Learn from the War

MOST Western Americans who are past middle age remember young, rapidly growing, and turbulent communities in which there was at first complete anarchy. During the time when there was no central police power to which to appeal every man worth his salt, in other words, every man fit for existence in such a community, had to be prepared to defend himself; and, usually, although not always, the fact that he was prepared saved him from all trouble, whereas unpreparedness was absolutely certain to invite disaster.

In such communities before there was a regular and fully organized police force there came an interval during which the preservation of the peace depended upon the action of a single official, a Sheriff or Marshal, who, if the law was defied in arrogant fashion, summoned a posse comitatus composed of as many armed, thoroughly efficient, law-abiding citizens as was necessary in order to put a stop to the wrongdoing. Under these conditions each man had to keep himself armed and both able and willing to respond to the call of the peace officer; and, furthermore, if he had a shred of wisdom, he kept himself ready on an emergency to act on his own behalf if the peace officer did not or could not do his duty.

In such towns I have myself more than once seen well-meaning but foolish citizens endeavor to meet the exigencies of the case by simply passing resolutions of disarmament without any power back of them. That is, they passed self-denying ordinances saying that nobody was to carry arms, but they failed to provide methods for carrying such ordinances into effect. In every case the result was the same. Good citizens for the moment abandoned their weapons. The bad men continued to carry them. Things grew worse instead of better; and then the good men came to their senses and clothed some representative of the police power to employ force, potential or existing, against the wrongdoers.

Affairs in the international world are at this time in analogous condition. There is no central police power, and not the least likelihood of having one organized. Well-meaning enthusiasts have tried their hands to an almost unlimited extent in the way of devising all-inclusive arbitration treaties, neutrality treaties, disarmament proposals, and the like, with no force back of them, and the result has been stupendous and discreditable failure.

Unpreparedness Invites Conquest.

PREPAREDNESS for war on the part of individual nations has sometimes, but always, averted war. Unpreparedness for war, as in the case of China, Corea, and Luxemburg, has invariably invited smashing disaster, and sometimes complete conquest. Surely these conditions should teach a lesson that any man who runs may read unless his eyes have been blinded by folly or his heart weakened by cowardice.

The first and immediately vital lesson for each individual nation is that as things are now it must in time of crisis rely on its own stout hearts and ready hands for self-defense. Existing treaties are utterly worthless so far as concerns protecting any free, well-behaved people from one of the great aggressive military monarchies of the world. The all-inclusive arbitration treaties such as those recently negotiated by Messrs. Wilson and Bryan, when taken in connection with our refusal to act under existing treaties, represent about the highest point of slightly mischievous fatuity which can be attained in international matters.

Inasmuch as we ourselves are the power that initiated their negotiation, we can do our plain duty to ourselves and our neighbors only by ourselves proceeding from the outset on the theory, and by warning our neighbors, that these treaties in any time of crisis will certainly not be respected by any serious adversary, and probably will of necessity be violated by ourselves. They do not in even the very smallest degree relieve us of the necessity of preparedness for war. To this point of our duty to preparedness I will return later.

The second point is that we ought not, and must not, rest content merely with working for our own defense. The utterly appalling calamity that has befallen the civilized world during the last three months, and above all the horrible catastrophe that has overwhelmed Belgium without Belgium's having the smallest responsibility in the matter, must make the least thoughtful realize how unsatisfactory is the present basis of international relations among civilized powers.

In order to make things better several things are necessary. We must clearly grasp the fact that mere selfish avoidance of duty to others, even although covered by such fine words as "peace" and "neutrality," is a wretched thing, and an obstacle to securing the peace of righteousness throughout the world. We must recognize clearly the old common law doctrine that a right without a remedy is void. We must firmly grasp the fact that measures should be taken to put force back of good faith in the observance of treaties. The worth of treaties depends purely upon the good faith with which they are executed; and it is mischievous folly to enter into treaties without providing for their execution, and wicked folly to enter into them if they ought not to be executed.

Powers Must Enforce Hague Decrees.

IT is necessary to devise means for putting the collective and efficient strength of all the great powers of civilization back of any well-behaved power which is wronged by another power. In other words, we must devise means for executing treaties in good faith, by the establishment of some great international tribunal and by securing the enforcement of the decrees of this tribunal through the action of a posse comitatus of powerful and civilized nations, all of them being bound by solemn agreement to coerce any power that offends against the decrees of the tribunal.

That there will be grave difficulties in successfully working out this plan I would be the first to concede, and I would be the first to insist that to work it out successfully would be impossible unless the nations acted in good faith. But the plan is feasible, and it is the only one which at the moment offers any chance of success.

Ever since the days of Henry IV. of France there has been a growth, slow and halting to be sure, but yet evidently a growth, in recognition by the public conscience of civilized nations that there should be a method of making the rules of international morality obligatory and binding among the powers. But merely to trust to public opinion without organized force back of it is silly. Force must be put back of justice, and nations must not shrink from the duty of proceeding by any means that are necessary against wrongdoers. It is the failure to recognize these vital truths that has rendered the actions of our Government during the last four or five years impotent to preserve world peace and fruitful only in earning for us the half-veiled derision of other nations.

The attitude of our own Government during the last three months shows how worthless the present treaties, unbacked by force, are, and how utterly ineffective mere passive neutrality is to secure even the smallest advance in world morality. I have been very reluctant in any way to criticise the action of the present Administration in foreign affairs; I have faithfully, and in some cases against my own deep-rooted personal convictions, sought to justify what it has done in Mexico and as regards the present war; but the time has come when loyalty to the Administration's action in foreign affairs means disloyalty to our national self-interest and to our obligations toward humanity at large.

As regards Belgium the Administration has clearly taken the ground that our own selfish ease forbids us to fulfill our explicit obligations to small neutral States when they are deeply wronged. It will never be possible in any war to commit a clearer breach of international morality than that committed by Germany in the invasion and subjugation of Belgium. Every one of the nations involved in this war and the United States as well have committed such outrages in the past. But the very purpose of The Hague conventions and of all similar international actions was to put a stop to such misconduct in the future.

At the outset I ask our people to remember that what I say is based on the assumption that we are bound in good faith to fulfill our treaty obligations; that we will neither favor nor condemn any other nation except on the ground of its behavior; that we feel as much good will to the people of Germany or Austria as to the people of England, of France, or of Russia; that we speak for Belgium only as we could speak for Holland or Switzerland or one of the Scandinavian or Balkan nations; and that if the circumstances as regards Belgium had been reversed, we would have protested as emphatically against wrong action by England or France as we now protest against wrong action by Germany.

The United States and all the great powers now at war were parties to the international code created in the regulations annexed to The Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907. As President, acting on behalf of this Government, and in accordance with the unanimous wish of our people, I ordered the signature of the United States to these conventions. Most emphatically I would not have permitted such a farce to have gone through if it had entered my head that this Government would not consider itself bound to do all it could to see that the regulations to which it made itself a party were actually observed when the necessity for their observance arose. I cannot imagine any sensible nation thinking it worth while to sign future Hague conventions if even such a powerful neutral as the United States does not care enough about them to protest against their open breach. Of the present neutral powers, the United States of America is the most disinterested and the strongest, and should therefore bear the main burden of the responsibility in this matter.

It is quite possible to make an argument to the effect that we never should have entered into The Hague conventions, because our sole duty is to ourselves and not to others, and our sole concern should be to keep ourselves at peace, at any cost, and not to help other powers that are oppressed, and not to protest against wrongdoing. I do not myself accept this view; but in practice it is the view taken by the present Administration, apparently with at the moment the approval of the mass of our people. Such a policy, while certainly not exalted, and in my judgment neither far-sighted nor worthy of a high-spirited and lofty-souled nation, is yet in a sense understandable and in a sense defensible.

But it is quite indefensible to make agreements and not live up to them. The climax of absurdity is for any Administration to do what the present Administration during the past three months has done. Mr. Wilson's Administration has shirked the duty plainly imposed on it by the obligations of the conventions already entered into; and at the same time it has sought to obtain cheap credit by entering into a couple of score new treaties infinitely more drastic than the old ones, and quite impossible of honest fulfillment.

Unworthy Abandonment of Duty on Our Part.

WHEN the Belgian people complained of violations of The Hague Tribunal, it was a mockery, it was a timid and unworthy abandonment of duty on our part, for President Wilson to refer them back to The Hague Court, when he knew that The Hague Court was less than a shadow unless the United States by doing its clear duty gave The Hague Court some substance. If The Hague conventions represented nothing but the expression of feeble aspirations toward decency, uttered only in time of profound peace, and not to be even expressed above a whisper when with awful bloodshed and suffering the conventions were broken, then it was idle folly to enter into them.

If, on the other hand, they meant anything, if the United States had a serious purpose, a serious sense of its obligations to world righteousness, when it entered into them, then its plain duty as the trustee of civilization is to investigate the charges solemnly made as to the violation of The Hague conventions. If such investigation is made, and if the charges prove well founded, then it is the duty of the United States to take whatever action may be necessary to vindicate the principles of international law set forth in these conventions.

I am not concerned with the charges of individual atrocity. The prime fact is that Belgium committed no offense whatever, and yet that her territory has been invaded and her people subjugated. This prime fact cannot be left out of consideration in dealing with any matter that has occurred in connection with it. Her neutrality has certainly been violated, and this is in clear violation of the fundamental principles of The Hague conventions.

It appears clear that undefended towns have been bombarded, and that towns which were defended have been attacked with bombs at a time when no attack was made upon the defenses. This is certainly in contravention of The Hague agreement forbidding the bombardment of undefended towns.

United States Ought to Take Some Action.

ILLEGAL and excessive contributions are expressly condemned under Articles 49 and 52 of the conventions. If these articles do not forbid the levying of such sums as $40,000,000 from Brussels and $90,000,000 from the Province of Brabant, then the articles are absolutely meaningless. Articles 43 and 50 explicitly forbid the infliction of a collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, on a population on account of acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible. Either this prohibition is meaningless, or it prohibits just such acts as the punitive destruction of Vise, Louvain, Aerschot, and Dinant. Furthermore, a great deal of the appalling devastation of Central and East Central Belgium has been apparently terrorizing and not punitive in its purpose, and this is explicitly forbidden by The Hague conventions.

Now, it may be that there is an explanation and justification for a portion of what has been done. But if The Hague conventions mean anything, and if bad faith in the observation of treaties is not to be treated with cynical indifference, then the United States Government should inform itself as to the facts, and should at least put itself on record in reference thereto. The extent to which the action should go may properly be a subject for discussion. But that there should be some action is beyond discussion; unless, indeed, we ourselves are content to take the view that treaties, conventions, and international engagements and agreements of all kinds are to be treated by us and by everybody else as what they have been authoritatively declared to be, "scraps of paper," the writing on which is intended for no better purpose than temporarily to amuse the feeble-minded.

If the above statements seem in the eyes of my German friends hostile to Germany, let me emphasize the fact that they are predicated upon a course of action which, if extended and applied, as it should be extended and applied, would range the United States upon the side of Germany if any such assault were made upon Germany as has been made upon Belgium, or if either Belgium or any of the other allies committed similar wrongdoing.

Many Germans assert and believe that if Germany had not acted as she did, France and England would have invaded Belgium and have committed similar wrongs. In such case it would have been our clear duty to behave toward them exactly as we ought now to behave toward Germany. But the fact that other powers might under other conditions do wrong affords no justification for failure to act on the wrong that has actually been committed.

It must always be kept in mind, however, that we cannot expect the nation against whose actions we protest to accept our position as warranted, unless we make clear that we have both the will and the power to interfere on behalf of that nation if in its turn it is oppressed. In other words, we must show that we believe in right, and therefore in living up to our promises in good faith; and, furthermore, that we are both able and ready to put might behind right.

As I have before said, I think that the party in Germany which believes in a policy of aggression represents but a minority of the nation. It is powerful only because the great majority of the German people are rightfully in fear of aggression at the expense of Germany, and sanction striking only because they fear lest they themselves be struck. The greatest service that could be rendered to peace would be to convince Germany, as well as other powers, that in such event we would do all we could on behalf of the power that was wronged.

Extremists in England, France, and Russia talk as if the proper outcome of the present war would be the utter dismemberment of Germany and her reduction to impotence such as that which followed for her upon the Thirty Years' War. I have actually received letters from Frenchmen and Englishmen upbraiding me for what they regard as a pro-German leaning in these articles I have written. To these well-meaning persons I can only say that Americans who remember the extreme bitterness felt by Northerners for Southerners, and Southerners for Northerners, at the end of the civil war, are saddened but in no wise astonished that other peoples should show a like bitterness.

I can only repeat that to dismember and hopelessly shatter Germany would be a frightful calamity for mankind, precisely as the dismemberment and shattering of the British Empire or of the French Republic would be. It is right that the United States should regard primarily its own interests. But I believe that I speak for a considerable number of my countrymen when I say that we ought not solely to consider our own interests. Above all, we should not do as the present Administration does; for it refuses to take any concrete action in favor of any nation which is wronged; and yet it also refuses to act so that we may ourselves be sufficient for our own protection.

We ought not to trust in words unbacked by deed. We should be able to defend ourselves. We should also be ready and able to join in preventing the infliction of disaster of the kind of which I speak upon any civilized power, great or small, whether it be Germany or England, Belgium or Hungary, Russia or Japan.

So much for questions of international right, and of our duty to others in international affairs. Now for our duty to ourselves.

International Morality Still Low and Irregular.

A SINCERE desire to act well toward other nations must not blind us to the fact that as yet the standard of international morality is both low and irregular. The behavior of the great military empires of the Old World, in reference to their treaty obligations and their moral obligations, toward countries such as Belgium, Finland, and Corea, shows that it would be utter folly for us in any grave crisis to trust to anything save our own preparedness and resolution for our safety.

The other day there appeared in the newspapers extracts from a translation of a report made by a General of the Prussian Army Staff outlining the plan of operations by Germany in the event of war with America. Great surprise was expressed by innocent Americans that such plans should be in existence, and private individuals stated unofficially that the account was incorrect—although there were no official denials. Neither the resentment expressed nor yet the denials of fact were necessary.

One feature of the admirable preparedness in which Germany and Japan stand so far above all other nations, and especially above our own, is their careful consideration of hostilities with all possible antagonists. Bernhardi's famous books treat of possible war with Austria, and possible attack by Austria upon Germany, although the prime lessons that they teach are those contained in the possibility of war as it has actually occurred, with Germany and Austria in alliance. This does not indicate German hostility to Austria; it merely indi-

(Continued on Page 10.)

VIVIANI STATES FRANCE'S CASE

Premier's Speech Before French Legislature

Printed in Full for First Time

Republic's Position in Clash of European Powers, As Set Forth by Him at Historic Session of Aug. 4, 1914, on the Eve of the German Invasion.

René Viviani

The speech printed below was made by Premier Viviani before the French Senate and House of Deputies, Aug. 4, 1914. It has been called by M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, "the chief document printed up to now in which the French situation, with reference to the present war, has been expounded."

GENTLEMEN, the German Ambassador left Paris yesterday, after having notified us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government is in duty bound to give Parliament a truthful recital of the events which, within less than ten days, have brought about war in Europe and obliged France, peaceful and strong, to defend her frontier against an attack the premeditated suddenness of which emphasizes its odious injustice.

This attack, entirely inexcusable and begun before any declaration of war notified us of it, is the last act in a plan whose origin and aim I intend to lay bare before our republic and before civilised public opinion.

After the abominable crime which cost the lives of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and of the Duchess of Hohenberg, trouble arose between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade.

Most of the great powers were not informed of this except semi-officially up to Friday, the 24th of July, on which day the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary sent them a circular note, which has been published in the newspapers.

The object of this note was to explain and justify an ultimatum sent the evening before to Servia, through the Austrian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum asserted that a number of Servian subjects and associations were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, and implied that members of the Servian Government themselves were not without complicity in it. It demanded a reply from Servia, giving Saturday, July 25, at 6 in the evening, as the time limit.

Austria Amazes Allies.

The reparations demanded, or, at least, some among them, unquestionably were derogatory to the rights of a sovereign nation. But in spite of their extreme character Servia, on July 25, declared that she submitted to them almost without a reservation of any sort.

The advice transmitted by France, Russia, and Great Britain from the very first to Belgrade was not without its effect in bringing about this submission, which was a success for Austria-Hungary and likewise a guarantee toward the maintenance of European peace.

This advice was all the more valuable in view of the fact that Austria-Hungary's demands had been inadequately foreshadowed to the Governments of the Triple Entente, to whom, during the three preceding weeks, the Austro-Hungarian Government had repeatedly given assurances that its demands would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with justified astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg, and London heard, on July 26, that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after an examination lasting only a few minutes, had declared the Servian reply unacceptable and broken off diplomatic relations.

Germany the Stumbling Block.

This astonishment was rendered greater by the fact that, on Friday, the 21st, the German Ambassador had visited the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of reading to him a note to the effect that the Austro-Servian dispute should be localized and not made the subject of intervention by the great powers, and that, unless such were the case, "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. Like action was taken on Saturday, the 25th, at London and St. Petersburg.

Is it necessary, gentlemen, to point out to you the difference between the menacing methods employed by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments of which the powers of the Triple Alliance had just given proof by their advice to Servia to submit?

Nevertheless, passing over the abnormal character of the German action, we, in conjunction with our allies and friends, immediately instituted measures of conciliation and invited Germany to take part in them.

From the very first we were chagrined to find that our acts and efforts found no echo at Berlin.

Not only did Germany seem unwilling to give Austria-Hungary the amicable advice which her situation authorized her to give, but, from that very time and even more in the ensuing days, she seemed to place herself between the Vienna Cabinet and the propositions of a compromise emanating from the other powers.

On Tuesday, July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration of war, complicating forty-eight hours after the situation brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations, lent color to the assumption that there had been a premeditated plan to make war, a systematic programme for the subjugation of Servia.

Thus not only the independence of a brave nation became involved, but also the balance of power in the Balkans, set forth in the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913, and sanctioned by the moral adhesion of all the great powers.

Notwithstanding, at the suggestion of the British Government, always interested in the most steadfast manner in the maintenance of European peace, the negotiations continued, or, to be more exact, the powers constituting the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

To their common desire was due the proposition for quadruple action, viz., by England, France, Germany, and Italy, with the object of assuring to Austria all legitimate reparation and bringing about an equitable arrangement of the difficulty. On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent blocking of these attempts, Austria's mobilization and her declaration of war, and fearing that Servia would be crushed by military force, decided, as a preventive measure, to mobilize her troops in four military zones, namely, only those stationed along the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

In doing this it took care to notify the German Government that this step, limited in character and not constituting an offensive move against Austria, was not in any way directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs showed no objection to recognizing this.

Germany Becomes Warlike.

On the other hand, all the attempts of Great Britain, backed by Russia and with the support of France, for establishing contact between Austria and Servia under the moral auspices of Europe, was met in Berlin by a premeditated negative attitude, the existence of which is absolutely proved by the diplomatic communications.

This made a troublous state of affairs which pointed to the existence at Berlin of certain mental reservations. A few hours later these suppositions and fears were destined to be changed into certainties.

For the negative attitude of Germany was transformed thirty-six hours later into truly alarming initiative. On July 31, Germany, by declaring a state of war, cut off the communication between herself and the rest of Europe, and gave herself perfect freedom to make military preparations against France, in complete secrecy, which nothing, as you have seen, could justify.

During several days and under conditions difficult to explain Germany had been preparing to change her army from a peace to a war footing.

From July 25 in the morning, that is even before the expiration of the time limit set Servia by Austria, she had brought to their full strength the garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine. On the same day she had placed the works close to the frontier in a state of effective armament. On the 26th she had prescribed for the railroads the preparatory measures for concentration. On the 27th she had made requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th the summoning of individual reservists began, including those distant from the frontier.

Could we be left in doubt as to Germany's intentions after her taking all these measures with relentless thoroughness?

France Forced to Act.

This, then, was the situation when, on July 31, in the evening, the German Government, which had not taken any positive part since the 24th in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, sent to the Russian Government an ultimatum alleging that Russia had ordered the general mobilization of her armies, and demanding the cessation of this mobilization within twelve hours.

This demand, all the more offensive as to form when it is borne in mind that a few hours earlier Emperor Nicholas, actuated by a spontaneous feeling of confidence, had asked the German Emperor to mediate, was made at the moment when, at the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a proposition of a kind calculated to bring about an amicable arrangement of the Austro-Servian conflict and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by means of the simultaneous cessation of military operations and preparations.

On the same day there were added to this unfriendly step toward Russia acts of distinct hostility toward France: rupture of communications by roads, railways, telegraph, and telephone, seizure of French locomotives upon arrival at the frontier, placing of rapid-fire guns in the middle of railway lines which had been torn up, and concentration of troops on our frontier.

From that moment it was impossible for us to believe any longer in the sincerity of the pacific protestations which the representative of Germany continued to lavish upon us.

We were aware that, under the shelter of the declaration of a state of war which Germany had made, she was mobilizing.

We learned that six classes of reservists had been summoned and that concentration of army corps was under way, even of those corps stationed a long distance from the frontier.

In proportion as these events developed, the Government, alert, and vigilant, took day by day, even hour by hour, the precautionary measures made necessary by the situation; general mobilization of our land and sea forces was ordered.

The same evening, at 7:30, Germany, ignoring the acceptance by the St. Petersburg Cabinet of the English proposition to which I have already referred, declared war upon Russia.

Denies Hostile Acts by French.

The next day, Sunday, Aug. 2, despite the extreme moderation of France and the pacific statements of the German Ambassador in Paris, and scorning the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the treaty of 1867 guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg, of which Prussia was a signatory, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy, thus evoking a protest from the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, even the neutrality of Belgium was menaced. On the evening of Aug. 2 the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum demanding that military operations against France be facilitated by Belgium under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us.

The Belgian Government refused, announcing that it had resolved to defend energetically its neutrality respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, especially by the King of Prussia.

Since then, gentlemen, acts of aggression have been repeated, multiplied, and accentuated. Our frontier has been crossed at more than fifteen places. Rifle shots have been fired at our soldiers and customs officials. There have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom, as well as to the other great powers, we communicated these acts, did not deny them, nor even express regret. On the contrary, he came to me yesterday evening to ask for his passports and notify us of the existence of a state of war, alleging without justification hostile acts committed by French aviators on German territory in the Eiffel region, and even on the railway from Karlsruhe to Nuremberg. Here is the letter on this subject which he handed to me:

Mr. President: German civil and military authorities have taken note of a certain number of acts of a hostile character committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of the latter have clearly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that nation. One tried to destroy buildings near Wesel, others were seen over the Eiffel region, another threw bombs on the railway line between Karlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I have been charged with informing your Excellency, and now have the honor of doing so, that in view of these acts of aggression the German Empire now considers itself in a state of war with France as a result of the acts of the latter power.

I have at the same time the honor of bringing to your Excellency's knowledge that the German authorities will detain French merchant vessels in German ports, but will release them if within forty-eight hours complete reciprocity is assured.

My diplomatic mission having terminated, all that remains for me to do is to request your Excellency to provide me with my passports and take whatever measures your Excellency may deem necessary to effect my return to Germany with the personnel of the embassy and of the Bavarian Legation and the Consulate General of Germany at Paris.

With sentiments of my highest consideration, SCHOEN.

Is it necessary, gentlemen, that I should call attention to the absurdity of the pretexts brought forward as grievances? Never at any time has any French aviator gone into Belgium; no French aviator has committed an act of hostility either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany. European public opinion has already done justice to these miserable inventions.

We immediately took all needed steps against this attack, which violates all laws of equity and all rules of public law. The carrying out of these is progressing with thorough system and absolute calm.

The mobilization of the Russian Army is also being continued with remarkable energy and boundless enthusiasm.

The Belgian Army, mobilized up to 250,000 men, is preparing with magnificent spirit to defend the neutrality and independence of its country.

The English fleet is entirely mobilized, and the order has been given for the mobilization of the land forces.

Since 1912 there have been consultations between the English and French General Staffs. These had resulted in an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. The Secretary of State made these known yesterday in the House of Commons, and, in accordance with the wishes of the British Government, I shall have the honor of reading these two documents to this Parliament:

London, Foreign Office, Nov. 22, 1912.

My Dear Ambassador:

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not and ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to cooperate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them. Yours, &c., E. GREY.

M. PAUL CAMBON TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, Nov. 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward: You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22d November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not and should not be considered as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorized to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an attack from a third power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common. If those measures involved action the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their General Staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans. Yours, &c., PAUL CAMBON.

Government's Acts Beyond Reproach

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amid the applause of the members, in lofty and impassioned words, which have already elicited genuine response from all French hearts.

In the name of the Government of the republic I wish, from this rostrum, to thank the British Government for the cordiality of its words, and the French Parliament will join me in this.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made this declaration particularly:

That, in case the German fleet entered the Channel or steamed northward in the North Sea to go around the British Isles with the purpose of attacking the French Coast or the French Navy, and to harass the French merchant marine, the English fleet would interfere by giving the French fleet its entire protection, in such manner that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.

Thus, from the present moment, the English fleet is guarding our northern and western coast against German aggression.

Gentlemen, those are the facts. I think that, taking as a close-knit whole, they are sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the republic. Nevertheless, I wish to conclude by giving the true meaning of this unprecedented aggression of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870, as you know, have felt at various times the desire of renewing the blows which they had dealt us. In 1875 the war for finishing vanquished France was prevented only by the intervention of the two powers destined to be united to us later by the ties of alliance and friendship—by the intervention of Russia and Great Britain.

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of its strength and the making of diplomatic agreements, invariably lived up to, has succeeded in freeing itself from the yoke which Bismarck had been able to impose upon Europe even in days of peace.

It re-established the European balance of power, that guarantee of the liberty and dignity of each nation.

Gentlemen, I do not know whether I am deceiving myself, but it seems to me that it is this work of pacific reparation, liberation, and dignity, definitely sealed in 1904 and 1907 with the support of King Edward VII. of England and of the Royal Government, which the German Empire desires to destroy today by an audacious piece of violence.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

We have made an unprecedented sacrifice to peace by bearing in silence for half a century the wound inflicted by Germany.

We have acquiesced in other sacrifices in all the disputes which, since 1904, imperial diplomacy has systematically provoked either in Morocco or elsewhere, in 1905 as well as in 1906, in 1908 as well as in 1911.

Italy's Attitude.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation, both in the events of 1908 and the present crisis. She acted with the same moderation—and the Triple Entente with her—when, in the Eastern crisis of 1912, Austria and Germany formulated against Servia and Greece demands amenable to discussion, as the result proved.

Useless sacrifices, sterile compromises, futile efforts—today, while actually engaged in efforts at conciliation, we and our allies are suddenly attacked.

Nobody can believe in good faith that we are the aggressors; in vain the sacred principles of law and liberty, which rule nations as well as individuals, are assailed. Italy, with the clear conscience of Latin genius, has informed us that she will remain neutral.

This decision has aroused the sincerest joy throughout France. I made myself the spokesman of this to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, telling him how delighted I was that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and ideals, and a glorious past in common, are not opposed to each other.

What is being attacked, I repeat, gentlemen, is that independence, dignity, and security which the Triple Entente has restored to the balance of power in the service of peace.

What is being attacked are the liberties of Europe, whose defenders France, her allies, and her friends are proud to be.

We shall defend these liberties, for it is they which are in jeopardy; all else is merely a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war. She has done everything to prevent it. But since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany, and against every power which has not as yet announced its position but which should later on take sides with Germany in the war between the two.

A free and strong nation, strengthened by venerable ideals, firmly united in defense of its existence, a democracy which has known how to discipline its military acts, and which did not fear last year to impose upon itself additional military burdens to offset those of neighboring countries, an armed nation fighting for its own life and for the independence of Europe—that is the spectacle which we are proud to show the witnesses of this formidable struggle, which has been in preparation for some days amid methodical quiet.

We are without reproach. We shall be without fear.

France has often proved, under less favorable conditions, that she is the most formidable adversary when she fights, as she now does, for liberty and right.

In placing our acts before you, gentlemen, who are our judges, we have the comfort of a clear conscience and the certainty of having done our duty to help us bear the weight of our heavy responsibility.

MONTCLAIR'S PIONEER CO-OPERATIVE KITCHEN

Mrs. Leonhauser, at Its Head, Tells of Her Aims.

Even Trained Maids Will Be Sent Out If Wanted.

Mrs. H. A. Leonhauser.

NO sinkful of miserable, greasy, stove dishes to wash after a good dinner; no tired housekeeper to sit down with flushed cheeks and weary body to partake of food for which she has lost her enthusiasm in preparing it; no fretful, anxious, the-dinner-will-spoil waiting for menfolks, delayed perhaps at the office or somewhere on the long trip home; all these and many similar annoyances are to be done away with in the near future when the little group of housekeepers over in Montclair, N. J., headed by Mrs. H. A. Leonhauser, open their co-operative kitchen.

This culinary dream has been floating before Mrs. Leonhauser's vision for two years. She knows, as does many another housewife, how the average cook dislikes supervision how inefficient she is in a great number of cases; how prone to ruin good provisions in the cooking, in short how extremely unsatisfactory the ordinary cook may and quite often does prove to be. Then there is another side of it.

"Just imagine," said Mrs. Leonhauser to a TIMES reporter, "what an anachronism, what a waste of time, effort and money it is for forty or fifty women to be cooking a steak or a roast and vegetables all at approximately the same hour, all within a stone's throw of each other, all in small quantities. Why, those provisions might be cooked in one central kitchen and distributed to the forty or fifty households, saving much fuel and labor, to say nothing of the tremendous difference in price between fifty small purchases and one large order.

"Of course, my idea is not original. There have been sporadic attempts at co-operative cooking in the Middle West from time to time, but not along the lines we are attempting.

The Montclair kitchen is located at the junction of Valley Road and Mountainview Place. It is fitted with up-to-date cooking appliances, ranges, and labor-saving mechanical devices. In the basement are the storerooms, dishwashing rooms, and laundry. The kitchen proper is on the first floor, leading to a cheery dining room, where, if subscribers wish, they may have their meals served instead of having them delivered to their homes.

"There were two vitally important things to be considered in arranging the details of this plan," explained Mrs. Leonhauser. "First, the clean, wholesome, palatable preparation of well-chosen materials, and, again, the prompt delivery of the cooked meals in an attractive form. For the first we have selected Miss Mathilda Schleier, a dietician and rather an artist than a cook. She will scientifically prepare the bulk of the meals, presenting each day a balanced menu of meats, fruits, vegetables, and so on.

"Every day a postcard folder will be sent to all subscribers, with the dishes to be served the following day, and from the list they will choose their dinners. All prices will be plainly marked, and besides the à la carte dishes, there will always be a regular dinner for 50 cents, which will include a soup, roast, vegetable, salad, and dessert. One dinner may be ordered or a dozen, and the housewife may go to a matinée, returning at 6 or 7, and there will be her dinner waiting for her on the back steps or in the kitchen.

"We have a graduate from the domestic science department of Columbia University, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, to tell our dietician exactly what dishes she can serve at the stipulated price per dinner, and how much each separate item will cost. From these estimates the daily bill of fare will be arranged.

"We expect to perfect our system so that in cases where it is required we can send out trained maids to serve our dinners. The Housewives' League here is considering a plan whereby young women may receive a course of lessons in domestic science at a nominal rate, and it is quite possible that we may take advantage of this to provide our kitchen with competent help. Our furnishings are ordered and partly delivered, and our helpers have taken up their duties in a small way. The kitchen will probably be open in a fortnight, the exact date is not decided."

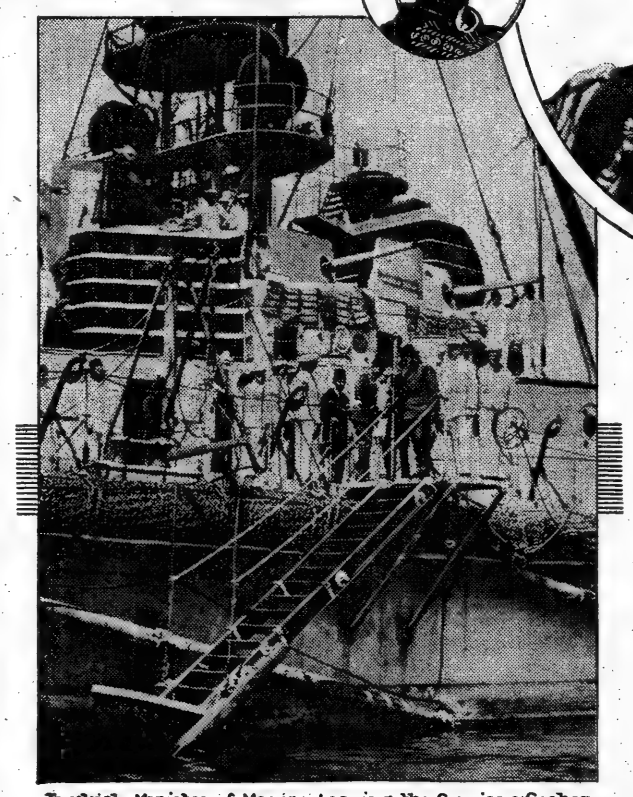
THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE IS DYING AT LAST

Noted Harvard Authority on Government Foresees That Present Situation Means the End of the Once Powerful Turkish Empire in Europe, No Matter Who Wins

Turkish Cavalry

The Sultan of Turkey and King Peter of Servia (on left)

ENVER BEY
Said to be the Real Ruler of Turkey



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Turkish Minister of Marine Leaving the Cruiser Goeben Formerly German.

By Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fearful destruction of human beings which goes on from day to day, as gigantic armies grind individuals to pieces between their flinty fronts, a soldier's funeral is a solemn event. Who can be unmoved by the black plumes, the dirge, the riderless steed led in the procession, the soldier's coffin on the gun carriage, the following of companions in arms? How much more tragic are the obsequies of a nation, the last ceremonies over a proud empire which for half a millennium has caused the people to rejoice and its enemies to tremble; the extinction of an organized Government which for ages has issued its mandates from a splendid capital city!

That is what the world is witnessing now, or rather it is looking on at the death struggle of one of the world's great powers, the erasure from the map of a once majestic empire. The Sick Man of Europe is dying at last, and his convulsive agonies are felt throughout the world. The Government offices are open; Constantinople is there; twenty millions of Turkish subjects still live, provinces and vilayets, cities and villages are busy, couriers pass to and fro with orders, hundreds of thousands of men are called soldiers, and a score of vessels name themselves a navy. Nevertheless Turkey is seeing its last days. It may live weeks, months, perhaps a few years, but the end is in sight; the country is dying.

On the face of it Turkey is a lively patient—"A Turkish Submarine Sinks the Whole Allied Mediterranean Fleet"; "A Turkish Ironclad Captures a Boatload of Tripolitan Figs"; "A Turkish Destroyer Is Sunk by a Mine Off Smyrna"; "The Goeben and the Breslau Wrecked on the Locks of the Dardanelles"; "The Turkish Navy Collides with a Steam Launch in the Bosporus"; "Turkey Mobilizes"; "Turkey Demobilizes"; "Turkey Declares War"; "Turkey Apologizes"; "Turkey Abdicates."

These statements (which are freely translated from the headlines of the American Saffron Dailies) cannot all be equally true. Yet they are no more contradictory than the makeup of the Turkish Empire, the variety of its interests, the complication of its races, and its "Wee-wawing" foreign policy. What is this Turkey? How did it come to live? Why should it be dying? And who is to inherit the property of the defunct? These are questions which this article will attempt to answer.

Little European Turkey Now.

A few people in the United States can perhaps still remember how, when they first studied geography, they learned that "The Empire of Turkey is a country lying partly in Europe and partly in Asia. European Turkey includes the Provinces of Wallachia, Moldavia, Roumelia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, and Greece. The principal religion is Mohammedan, although many of the inhabitants are Christians. Turkey is one of the strongest powers in the world. Since 1453 the capital has been the City of Constantinople."

At present European Turkey includes the City of Constantinople and a district extending a few miles westward to Bulgaria.

Two hundred years ago the Turks had a territory, a European population, and a military might superior to that of any European State east of France and west of Russia. They made the Black Sea a Turkish lake; they held half the coast of the Aegean, most of the coast of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean from the Strait of Gibraltar eastward, northward and westward to the head of the Adriatic Sea, and the interior up to Budapest.

Across the Bosporus the Turkish dominions stretched to the furthest point of Arabia, to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates; to Mount Ararat; to the Caucasus. They conquered the holiest shrine of the Moslem world at Mecca; they annexed the Caliphate, and thereby the Sultans became the religious heads of the whole Mohammedan world. The Sultans held a rich and splendid Court in Constantinople. By land and sea, in the camp, in Constantinople, across the diplomats' table the Turks were a great and majestic power. Christian nobles flattened themselves to earth before the presence of the Sultan's three-tailed Pashas. Great and splendid was Turkey!

Born Destroyers.

The success of the Turkish Empire is hard to account for; who would have dared in the year 1300 to predict that a few score Mongol horsemen could be the nucleus of an immense empire? How were they able to defeat their predecessors, the Seljuk Turks, and to take their territory? How did they manage to beat the Byzantine footmen and cavalry and galleys, and to scale the Christian stone walls? The so-called Greek Empire defended its Asiatic frontier for a thousand years, and then suddenly gave way before these Ottoman Turks. Then the Turks crossed into Europe, took Constantinople, and surged northward and westward.

In many respects they were always inferior to the people whom they conquered. The Turks had rough and barbarous beginnings. They reveled in the fierce and bloody part of the Moslem propaganda. They were born destroyers. In all the Balkans and Hungary hardly a Christian church survived, hardly a convent or a shrine or a bridge or a castle. The Turks destroyed the traditions and the artistic wealth of the ages, and had no traditions or intellectual life to take their place.

Though the Turkish Empire was built up by the strength of its army, the troops were no better individually than so many Hungarians or Russians. The Janissaries, made up from about 5,000 "tribute boys" taken each year out of the flower of Christian children, were for a long time a splendid force of infantry. Apparently the Turks were the Germans of their time in the attention they paid to the details of their army. They had the reputation of providing in advance for their campaigns, of elaborating a system for bringing up provisions and supplies for their troops from the rear. Their cavalry was more dashing than that of their neighbors. They long had the best artillery in Europe. They did not hesitate to besiege such natural strongholds as Belgrade and Budapest. They had that indescribable quality covered by the modern word "punch."

The theory of war at that time—apparently revived in our days—is that you must not only beat your enemy but ruin him. Hence the Turks fearfully ravaged the countries which they overran. They treated prisoners and non-combatants with the barbarity common to all armies in that age, and took a multitude of slaves. There is a Russian proverb that in "Alexandergrad (Constantinople) the waters are salt because of the tears of Christian slaves."

For the slow but nearly steady decline of Turkey from the position of a first-class European power to a feeble country, terribly strained by inward convulsions and pressed upon by enemies from outside, there are three main causes: the complex of races, the wretched Government of the Empire, and the pressure of foreign powers. The fundamental weakness of Turkey is that it is not Turkish. Of six million Turkish subjects in European Turkey previous to the last Balkan wars less than two million were Moslems. Even in Constantinople only about half the population is Turkish. In Asia Minor there are large elements of Greeks, Armenians, and Kurds. The Arabians are not Turks. Probably not for a moment in the last 500 years have the Turks been in a majority in their own empire.

We in the United States know what it is to entertain a multitude of race elements, which, taken together, are now about as numerous as the original British colonial stock, but we have avoided the mistake of the Turks who allowed such races to remain as units, to keep their own languages, religion, schools, village life, to be little nations inside of a great nation.

Governed by Brute Force.

Our policy has been to teach all these foreign elements to become Americans, while the Turks have never undertaken to make the Christian people citizens, even in the sense that Turks are citizens. With small exceptions the Christians have had no part in the Government or in organized national life. They have been hated and distrusted for ages. Naturally they hate the Turks, both because they are Turks and because they are masters. The Turkish Government has been trying to make a nation, as though they were constructing an iron bar by putting end to end short pieces of iron without welding them.

The Turks throughout their history have suffered from the lack of a definite and clearly organized Government. They are organized on the principle of absolute monarchy, but the rule of succession is uncertain, and there have been many assassinations and forcible setting aside of the Lord's anointed. Of popular government, of representative government they hardly had a glimmer, until in 1909 a Parliament was elected which was allowed to lapse because it really tried to legislate. While Abdul Hamid was in power he governed exactly as his forefathers governed, by brute force, by banishment, terror, murder, assassination. The present so-called "Government" has not even that authority. The Sultan is a figure-head; the dictator appears to be Enver Bey, now often Enver Pasha, who is supported by the army and who made his place good by killing with his own hand Nazim Pasha, his superior in command and far his superior in character. He and his friends divide the offices and emoluments; and in this great crisis of Turkish history a handful of men sitting around a table are forcing their country to commit suicide.

If Turkey had been let alone by outsiders the empire would have died an ignoble death a good sixty years ago, for on the European side of the Bosporus the Christians could probably have long since taken care of themselves. If unable to break their chains, Russia has stood ready to aid them ever since the treaty of 1774, in which the Turks gave them indefinite powers to look after the Christians in the Moslem Empire.

In 1850 Turkey was falling to pieces; it had long since lost the four Barbary powers of North Africa. Egypt, under Mehemet Ali, had practically made itself an independent principality. Greece had been able, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia—an alliance fateful for later times—to throw off the Turkish yoke, and had a German King. Rumania was united into a principality. Servia was practically an independent principality in which the Karageorgovitches and the Obrenovitches cordially cut each others' throats for the privilege of being Princes. All that was necessary was to form a ring of interested spectators around Turkey and allow the Christians to fight themselves free.

England and Turkey.

The collapse of the Turkish Empire would have been a righteous and natural solution of the European question of Turkey, but it was clear that whenever European Turkey broke up Constantinople would cease to be Turkish. Without this ancient capital Asiatic Turkey was sure to succumb. When Asiatic Turkey went to pieces somebody would pick up two significant fragments—the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, which is the natural overland route to India, and the Isthmus of Suez, which is on the shortest sea line to India. The fall of Turkey would also affect the Mohammedan subjects of England, especially in India, because they looked upon the Sultan as the head of their Church. Hence England came out as the friend and supporter of Turkey, and for many years Sir Stratford Canning, British Ambassador, was a focus of "spontaneous" action on the part of the Turkish Government. Friendship with Turkey required a blind eye to the most important things that were going on in Turkey, such as brigandage, murder, pillage, and rapine in the Christian States of Turkey.

The power that had the most direct and largest interest in Turkey was Russia, which at intervals had been fighting the Turks during two centuries, partly because the Russians hoped that Constantinople would soon be vacant, and they knew just the right kind of reliable tenants to move in. Allowing that the Bulgarians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and other Christians in the Balkans could look after themselves, plainly none of them was competent to hold Constantinople. A basal need of Russia was direct access to the ocean through ice-free ports; and the obvious short, direct, and desirable route to the ocean was through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. Russia is still in need of that water connection.

"Backing the Wrong Horse."

If Christian Europe could have realized the real character of the Turks and the desperation of the Christians, they would not have allowed the Sick Man to go through a racking chronic illness of sixty years; they would have left the Christians and the Turks and Russia to fix matters up to suit themselves.

Unfortunately for the present peace of the world, England adopted a policy which Lord Salisbury years later neatly described as "backing the wrong horse." Great Britain and France backed up Turkey, fought Russia in the Crimean war, and thereby probably sacrificed more lives than this fearful war year of 1914. All the murders, outrages, civil wars, executions, and combats between the little Balkan States in the last few years may fairly be charged to this interference with the political laws of nature.

For about forty years England was the particular friend of the Porte. From the British Embassy, Sir Stratford Canning long suggested spontaneous action on the part of the Turkish Government. To be sure the English firmly urged reforms upon the Turks, and the Turks as firmly did not carry them out. Even in 1877, when Russia, stirred up by the performances of the Bashi-Bazouks—irregular Turkish soldiers who were sent to teach the Bulgarians good behavior—sent an army to the Balkans, freed Bulgaria, and dictated a peace at San Stephano, within sight of the minarets of Constantinople, England still backed the wrong horse, and blocked the way of Russia; but the boundary line of Turkey was, nevertheless, pushed back far down the Balkan Peninsula.

Turks Find New Friend.

After 1890 England and Russia began to approach, just as Russia drifted out of an alliance with Germany and Austria. Soon after, the Turks found another charming friend, much nicer than that English prig, who was always saying, "You musn't." This was the Emperor of Germany, who did not stand by Bismarck's famous saying that "the whole Eastern question was not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier." Nobody knows just what the interest and purpose of Germany was, except that Germans sought and obtained concessions for railroads and other investments; and of late years the stately German embassy in Constantinople has been looked upon as the clearing house between Turkey and the Western world.

German officers replaced Englishmen as drillmasters and military and naval advisers. German steamer lines with excellent ships reached Constantinople. The Germans finally obtained permission to build a railway line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf. It is probable that these advances have something to do with a big scheme for extension of Austria down through the Balkans to Saloniki and perhaps to Constantinople, as a part of a great rail route from Germany to mid-Asia.

Whatever may have been the ultimate purpose of Germany, conditions were rudely disturbed by the Turkish revolution of 1908, which brought about the deposition of Abdul-Hamid, the only Turk who had a definite policy, and that was a wicked one. This opened the way for the Balkan war of 1912, which pushed the Turks back to the fortified lines of Tchaidja, just outside Constantinople. Emperor William at that time remarked that the result of those wars would oblige him to increase the German Army; which probably meant that it showed the Turkish weakness and the strength of the Balkan powers who were nearest neighbors to Austria.

In the great war of 1914 the Turks have been in a state almost of frenzy, for the whole struggle is so intertwined with the Balkan situation that from the first it seemed likely that Turkey must choose one side or the other: that it must be part of the hammer or part of the anvil. The danger of the Turkish Empire is acute. To side with Germany means that in case the Allies are victorious in their general war Russia will infallibly demand and must receive Constantinople and the waters leading to the Aegean Sea.

German officers trained the Turkish Army which took the field in 1912, and nevertheless it was fearfully defeated. German officers are now supposed to be the advisers of the War Department. Two German cruisers have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, and have become the instruments for bringing on war btween Turkey and Russia. Between Turkey and Germany in one direction are Greece, Servia, and Rumania, all strongly anti-Turkish; and in another direction the Mediterranean Sea, which is completely controlled by allied fleets. Germany can send no aid except by defeating the Russian armies in Poland or the fleets in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, if Germany is victorious in the end, it can only be by defeating the Balkan powers, as well as the rest of Europe. Even then these independent States could hardly be placed back under the Crescent. There will then be no probable outcome, except that the Turkish Empire will become a dependency of Germany, and eventually will drift into about the present condition of India—a complex of races and former nations taking its government from a distant European power. Constantinople would become as truly a German city as Calcutta and Cairo are English cities. There is not much comfort for the Turks in that prospect.

As to the power of the Turks to defend themselves, and, still more, to attack their enemies, no American who has seen Turkish troops and Turkish ships within the last two years is likely to believe that there is any serious military strength left in the Empire. Men are abundant—crude, good-natured, willing, patient, and long-suffering fellows, who when well fed and well led are probably as good troops as Russians or Austrians. But where are the magazines of clothing, arms, and ammunition? Where is the necessary accumulation of food? What are the arrangements for supplying marching armies or for transporting troops to Egypt, to India, to the Crimea? The available Turkish Navy is made up of two modern German cruisers, as good as some of the fleet of twenty ships which the Allies could place at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

End Apparently Near.

The Turkish Empire appears to be entering on a war with Russia, France, and England with a military preparation much inferior to that of two years ago, when it was abjectly defeated by three little Balkan States.

War on a grand scale, affecting general results, is out of the question for Turkey. There are still millions of people in Turkey, nearly half of whom are discontented Christians or discontented Arabs. But in the true sense of the words, there is no Turkish Empire, no Turkish Army, no Turkish Navy, no Turkish Government. Even the so-called Cabinet is divided, one faction holding out a white flag, while the other faction fires its gun at the Allies.

A good, hard land highway leads from the Balkans to Constantinople, and another from the Russian frontier through Armenia and Western Asia Minor also to Constantinople, but there is no road by land or sea which the Turks can follow in force to attack the allied hosts. This once mighty Empire, this former rival of Russia and Austria, this proud military kingdom, must, perforce, stand aside while its fate is decided on the battlefields of France, Germany, and Hungary. Whether it accepts or resists the hammer strokes of the combatants the anvil must receive blows and cannot return them. Apparently the end of the Turkish Empire is at hand, whether it accepts or resists the hammer strokes of either side.

THINGS HEARD ABOUT TOWN

Highest Tribute.

AN automobilist last Summer stopped one night at the only hotel in a Kentucky back-country town. After supper he joined the usual crowd of loungers on the porch.

The sole topic of discussion seemed to be a citizen who had been buried the day before. At last the visitor, becoming interested, asked:

"Was the deceased popular?"

"Was he?" echoed the chief speaker. "Was he! Stranger, every dog's tail in town stopped wagging for five minutes while the funeral passed."

A Privileged Guest.

ALTHOUGH the Sidewalk Tourist had eaten in the midtown French restaurant for many years it was the first time he had ever seen M. Batreau, the manager, condescend to wait upon table. And this despite the fact that his customer, an elderly woman attired cheaply in plain black, did not seem to be the one to "tip" extravagantly. It was inexplicable.

Whom could she be, this sad-faced woman who scarcely tasted the dainties placed before her; who apparently was oblivious of the fact that Batreau was opening a bottle of the particular wine reserved for only the ultra-privileged?

Possibly some French gentlewoman in reduced circumstances. Perhaps some impoverished war refugee whom Batreau worked for in his pre-New York days. She may be—

"Ah, the lady?" responds Henri, the waiter, "she is Mme. Loseille. Her husband used to have the table two from the door before he went to fight for France. It was a sabre cut at Soissons that killed him, they say. Now she comes to this restaurant every day for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner—for which she pays nothing. It is Batreau's way of dealing with the country that refused to make him a soldier because he happened to have a weak heart. Ah, pardon me, I forget your coffee."

No Others Need Apply.

SHE was attired in the rakish style which suggests the bashi-bazouk, and she swept into the shoe store with a dashing air.

"Oh, where is he?" she exclaimed, all her dash wilting with sudden disappointment. "I mean your little shoe clerk that had the bald head—and one of his legs is bent."

"Sorry, Madame," smiled the proprietor. "He has left our employ. He is employed by the firm across the street."

She waited to hear no more, but sailed forth making for the store across the street. There at the door stood the little bald-headed clerk on his bent leg waiting for customers like Patience on a monument, smiling.

"So glad!" she exclaimed breathlessly. "I must have a pair of shoes, and I simply cannot wear them unless you fit them for me!"

Such are the whims which govern trade in the retail market, even as the winds blow without apparent logic.

VON BERNHARDI DISCUSSES THE USE OF CAVALRY

Book by the German General, With an Introduction by Field Marshal French, Shows How and When the Mounted Arm Should Be Used in Campaigns Such as That Now On.

ONE of the paradoxes, no less strange because they might in some cases be anticipated, of such a war as the great conflict now raging in Europe is the appearance of a new book by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, the famous German militarist, with a preface by Field Marshal Sir John D. P. French, commander of the British forces now fighting the Germans in France and Belgium.

The book is called "Cavalry," is a popular edition of the same author's "Cavalry in War and Peace," and has just been issued by the George H. Doran Company of New York, price $1. Oddly enough, not only is this work, which gives illuminating directions for the operations of Gen. von Bernhardi's favorite arm, coupled with a highly eulogistic preface by the English Field Marshal, who is first and foremost a cavalryman, but it is translated by an officer of an Irish regiment, Major G. T. M. Bridges, D. S. O., of the Fourth Royal Dragoon Guards.

While Gen. von Bernhardi's new work goes into the detail of cavalry action with characteristic thoroughness and contains, therefore, many pages somewhat above the head of the layman, there break through the clouds of "deployment," "screening" and other strictly tactical matters the frequent lightnings of his spirit. The book breathes the very essence of the cavalry élan.

One thing strikes the reader especially; strikes him with added force if he has been fed upon the theory that the German Army is an inexorable machine, drilled into a slavish following of routine. This is the writer's insistence, again and again, on the importance of individual initiative in the cavalry leader even down to the commander of a patrol. He leaves no room for doubt that this independence of thought and boldness of decision is vitally necessary to cavalry success. The all too brief stories of engagements which have filtered through the censorship in the present great conflict show that many of his maxims have not been laid down in vain.

Sir John French's Views.

Before quoting from the German General's work it is interesting to see what Gen. Sir John French thinks of it, and of the duties of his own particular arm of which it treats. He writes:

> Is there such a thing as the cavalry spirit and should it be our object to develop this spirit, if it exists, to the utmost, or to suppress it? Gen. von Bernhardi thinks that this spirit exists and should be encouraged, and I agree with him. It is not only possible but necessary to preach the army spirit, or, in other words, the close comradeship of all arms in battle, and at the same time to develop the highest qualities and special attributes of each branch.
>
> The particular spirit which we seek to encourage is different for each arm. Were we to seek to endow cavalry with the tenacity and stiffness of infantry, or to take from the mounted arm the mobility and the cult of the offensive which are the breath of its life, we should ruin not only the cavalry, but the army besides. Those who scoff at the spirit, whether of cavalry, of artillery, or of infantry, are people who have had no practical experience of the actual training of troops in peace, or of the personal leadership in war. Such men are blind guides indeed.
>
> It is not only the campaigns which we and others have fought which deserve reflection, but also the wars which may lie in front of us. Gen. von Bernhardi does not neglect the lessons of past wars, but he gives the best of reasons for thinking that the wars in South Africa and Manchuria have little in common with the conditions of warfare in Europe. We notice, as we read his book, that he has constantly in his mind the enemies whom the German Army must be prepared to meet, their arms, their tactics, and their country, and that he urges his comrades to keep the conditions of probable wars constantly before their eyes.
>
> It passes comprehension that some critics in England should gravely assure us that the war in South Africa should be our chief source of inspiration and guidance, and that it was not abnormal. All wars are abnormal, because there is no such thing as normal war.
>
> In applying the lessons of South Africa to the training of cavalry, we should be very foolish if we did not recognize at this late hour that very few of the conditions of South Africa are likely to recur. I will name only a few of them. The composition and tactics of the Boer forces were as dissimilar from those of European armies as possible. Boer commandos made no difficulty about dispersing to the four winds when pressed, and reuniting again some days or weeks later hundreds of miles from the scene of their last encounter. Such tactics in Europe would lead to the disruption and disbandment of any army that attempted them.
>
> Nevertheless we are now invited to throw away our cold steel as useless lumber owing to some alleged failures of the cavalry in South Africa. Were we to do so, we should invert the rôle of cavalry, turn it into a defensive arm, and make it a prey to the first foreign cavalry that it meets, for good cavalry can always compel a dismounted force of mounted riflemen to mount and ride away, and when such riflemen are caught on their horses they have power neither of offense nor of defense and are lost.
>
> If, in European warfare, such mounted riflemen were to separate and scatter, the enemy would be well pleased, for he could then reconnoitre and report every movement and make his plans in all security. In South Africa the mounted riflemen were the hostile army itself, and when they had dispersed there was nothing left to reconnoitre; but when and where will these conditions recur?
>
> The General does not always agree with the regulations of his own army, and he is specially in conflict with them when he recommends raids by cavalry corps against the enemy's communications. My opinion upon this point is that every plan should be subordinate to what I consider a primary necessity — namely, the absolute and complete overthrow of the hostile cavalry. So long as that cavalry remains intact, with its morale unshaken, all our enterprises must of necessity be paralyzed. The successful cavalry fight confers upon the victor the command of ground, just in the same way that successful naval action carries with it command at sea. For effective enterprises in either sphere command is absolutely necessary, and can only be obtained by successful battle, whether on land or sea. * * *
>
> The opinion which I hold and have often expressed is that the true rôle of cavalry on the battlefield is to reconnoitre, to deceive, and finally to support. * * *
>
> It is suggested to us, by critics of the cavalry, that the lance is an impediment to dismounted action. If this difficulty ever existed, it has been overcome by the method of carrying the lance which has been adopted and practiced with marked success for the past two years. It is also objected by the same critics that a thin bamboo pole, carried by the side of a mounted man, will hinder him in reconnoissance and reveal his position to the enemy. The mere statement of this argument absolves me from the duty of replying to it.
>
> Gen. von Bernhardi very wisely says that it is not a question whether cavalrymen should fight mounted or dismounted, but whether they are prepared and determined to take their share in the decision of an encounter and to employ the whole of their strength and mobility to this end. In our training during the last few years I have endeavored to impress upon all ranks that when the enemy's cavalry is overthrown, our cavalry will find more opportunities of using the rifle than the cold steel, and that dismounted attacks will be more frequent than charges with the arme blanche. By no means do I rule out as impossible, or even unlikely, attacks by great bodies of mounted men against other arms on the battlefield. But I believe that such opportunities will occur comparatively rarely.
>
> We hear it said, and see it written, that we ought not to accept any guidance from military Europe, because our own experience of war has been so considerable that we can learn nothing from Europe which we do not know better ourselves. The truth is that since the Crimean war we have had little or no experience of the kind of effort which will be required of us when next we meet the trained army of a European power. In deluding ourselves with the false notion that our campaigns of the last fifty years represent the sum of military wisdom, we merely expose our ignorance and conceit, and do our utmost not only to cause disaster, but to invite it.

Early in his book Gen. von Bernhardi begins to sound those successive notes of warning against too rigid a formalism and the fallacy of judging war on the basis of peace manoeuvres which appear again and again in its pages.

In tactics the cut-and-dried methods of bygone days are clearly not yet forgotten, while for enterprises against the enemy's communications there is a want both of practical training and theoretical instruction. This state of affairs must be regarded as a great evil, as at the outbreak of a war there will no longer be time to collect experiences. From the very first day onward the greatest demands will be made upon the cavalry, not only as regards intentions, but performances. On the achievements of the cavalry in the early days of the war will depend to a considerable extent the success of the first great decisive encounter.

Value of Reconnoissance.

He declares that he has set forth his views and reflections on cavalry action and methods not from the point of view of the maker of regulations, but of one whose task it is to clear the understanding, to stimulate independent thought, and to encourage the troops themselves to form correct judgments, predicting that:

> Thus will be moulded the efficiency which will enable the soldier to act in the presence of the enemy according to the regulations, with full freedom of thought, not after the letter, but the spirit, and even perhaps, in many cases, the intention of them.

Great stress is laid by the General on the value of reconnoissance. He writes:

> There will not be a battle every day. Not in every fight will considerations of ground and other circumstances allow of the cavalry taking part in a great decision as a mounted arm. Not always will an effective pursuit by the cavalry mass be possible. It must be remembered that in order not to render itself too weak to carry out its proper rôle cavalry must not expose itself to heavy loss in battle without sufficient reason. Only the possibility of a very great success can justify the risk of staking the whole cavalry force in a decisive charge during the battle.
>
> Engagements, also, that are fought with a view of opening a way for reconnoissance will not be of frequent occurrence, and must only be expected during occasional crises. They will, however, be of decisive value for the whole future conduct of the arm and its operative success. The same may be said of raids against the enemy's communications. Such undertakings may exercise the greatest influence on the course of a campaign, but can only be undertaken under specially favorable conditions.
>
> On the other hand, the everyday task of the cavalry which goes hand in hand with all these various engagements and enterprises is reconnoissance proper carried out by reconnoitring squadrons and patrols. This is the daily bread of the cavalry, a duty that throughout a war should never cease to be performed, even if the main body of the cavalry has been driven from the field by the enemy. * * *
>
> In close and continual relation to the above is the further task of safeguarding and screening the army. * * *
>
> The relay service also makes a greater demand on the strength than is generally supposed. In the campaign of 1870-71 this cause contributed largely to the weakening of the squadrons at the front. Nowadays every effort is made by means of technical apparatus to relieve the cavalry, at least partially, from this service. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that the relay service of cavalry can be everywhere replaced by telegraph, telephone, signaling, bicycles, or motor.
>
> Circumstances will occur in war in which all these methods of transmission, which are already in themselves partially unreliable, must fail us, especially where they are exposed to destruction from the hand of the enemy. The proper performance of these interior services must never, however, miscarry throughout the whole campaign, and imposes therefore still higher and more continuous demands on the efficiency of the troops.

General Frederick von Bernhardi

The note of the whole book, the core of the distinctive spirit of the cavalryman, is struck in the opening paragraphs of the General's chapter on reconnoissance by the army cavalry, (by which is to be understood the separate cavalry units of the army as distinguished from the cavalry forces attached to divisions of other arms.) Here the veteran soldier lays down the fundamentals upon which all actions of whatever nature by that arm are based.

> The very essence of cavalry lies in the offensive. Mounted, it is incapable of tactical defense, but, in order to defend itself, must surrender its real character as a mounted arm and seize the rifle on foot. The service of reconnaissance, therefore, must necessarily be carried out in an offensive sense.
>
> The idea of the offensive is not, however, meant here in a narrow sense, such as seeking a tactical battle, but rather that the reconnoitring army cavalry must under all circumstances maintain the initiative, use its activity against the enemy, and impose its will upon him.

Secret of Success in War.

"Impose its will upon him"—that is the kernel of the teaching of all the great cavalry leaders, and especially of the school of modern German thought to which von Bernhardi belongs. Its clear echo is found throughout his pages, and again toward the close of the present work, where he writes:

> In war it will seldom be possible either to undertake or to carry out the very best course of action, but will generally be unnecessary, for we may certainly count on numerous errors and vacillations on the part of the enemy, especially in the case of cavalry warfare. It is of far greater importance that any plan once undertaken should be energetically carried through to a conclusion. Success in war is first and foremost a matter of character and will. The indomitable will to conquer carries with it a considerable guarantee of success. The determination to win, cost what it may, is, therefore, the first and greatest quality required of a cavalry leader—and the offensive is the weapon with which he can best enforce his will.

Speaking of reconnoissance, the writer dwells constantly on the value of initiative. He writes:

> It must be remembered that it is always much more difficult and dangerous in the presenceof the enemy to separate a cavalry mass for the fight than to concentrate it from a not too wide separation for common action against the enemy. In the first case the danger must be run of surrending "the proud rights of the initiative" to the enemy, and of being obliged to attack eccentrically, while in the second case one is in possession of the exterior lines, and, with them the most favorable directions for attack. * * *
>
> Leaders of the large reconnoitring bodies will have continually to consider how they may best fulfill the task of the moment in the most practical way without allowing themselves to be bound by preconceived theoretical views. * * *
>
> It remains for the genius of the leader to make his preparations in full freedom, and to solve the task confided to him in his own way. To hamper active operations by regulation is always a great evil.

Methods of Communication.

Methods of communication in use by the German Army are touched upon by von Bernhardi, and the multiplicity of them as here given may account for some measure of the wonderful fullness of German information in regard to the movements of the enemy often emphasized in dispatches from France. The writer asserts that wireless telegraphy finds its fundamental task in communication to the rear, but that the system of information to the front must be otherwise arranged for. He says:

> Communication with the reconnoitring squadrons can practically never be carried out by wireless telegraphy. Here efforts must be made to work with the light-signal apparatus (the lamp used by night and day in the German Army, combining the functions of the English heliograph and lamp,) or to employ cyclists or relay lines to facilitate and accelerate the service of transmission. A combination of all these means, and the use of the cavalry telegraph, if need be, will be found advisable. In friendly country the population can often be used to keep up communication or to send messages.
>
> It is a matter of the greatest importance for the conduct of the squadron in general whether it is acting in a friendly or hostile country. While in the first case troops may ride through towns, feed in villages, and count upon considerable support from the inhabitants, in the service both of security and information, in the second they must always be prepared against treachery or surprise, and behave as if they were surrounded by a network of spies. * * *
>
> The efforts of reconnoitring squadrons to diminish the distance between themselves and the enemy as quickly as possible by undertaking excessive marches, such as are frequently seen in peace, are misdirected and unreal, and only tend to wear out the horses.
>
> A patrol's instructions must be short and clear and must leave no room for doubt in the patrol leader's mind as to what is expected of him. The instructions must contain all that is known of the enemy, a statement of the general situation and of the system of reconnoissance as far as it may concern the patrol in question, an indication of the proposed march and the objective of the squadron, points where messages as to the position of the squadron may be deposited in case it should be found necessary to depart from the preconceived plan, exact data as to when and where the relieving patrol will be sent, and also when the patrol is to rejoin the squadron.
>
> It must be the ceaseless endeavor of the cavalry to attack the enemy wherever found. The reconnoitring squadrons in particular must undertake the duty not only of driving the corresponding hostile squadrons from the field, but of endeavoring to intervene and assist wherever the hostile reconnoitring patrols offer an obstinate resistance. They must take every opportunity of fighting with the arme blanche, or of attacking the enemy in some unfavorable situation, perhaps by night. Dismounted action for single squadrons advancing in hostile country is generally dangerous, and, on account of the weakness of the force, usually leads to failure. It should never be forgotten that for a successful action on foot great numerical superiority is indispensable.

The question of gasoline shortage for motor vehicles of all sorts has already appeared in dispatches. Gen. von Bernhardi plainly had this in mind when he wrote:

> Economy in patrols should never go so far as to allow of cyclists, or indeed a single cyclist or motor car, being used for reconnoissance, as unfortunately repeatedly happens in manoeuvres. Cyclists may be used for the purpose of maintaining communication and bringing back reports. It will not be possible to use them singly for these duties, especially in the enemy's country, but several will have to be sent together. Bound as they are to the roads, they are quite unsuited to patrol work.
>
> It is also inadmissible, at all events in hostile country, to send bicycles or motor cars with patrols. They only become a burden to the patrol as soon as it wishes to leave the road. For the motorcyclist the question of petrol is also an important one. Where will he replenish his supply in hostile country? Certainly not in villages with a hostile population, unless a sufficient show of force can be made.

Observation with the Glass.

The German General is a great believer in careful and thorough observation of the enemy with the glass. On this point, taking the opportunity of sending one of his favorite shafts against peace manoeuvres as they are conducted, he says:

> We must lay down here, once and for all, that the distant observation with the glass is by far the most important; it affords the best survey over the general conditions, and a better possibility of sending back a report safely and quickly. It is just in this method of observation that, in consequence of our peace conditions, patrols are generally so badly trained. Again and again they fall into the error of approaching too close to the enemy and, in order to see as much of him as possible, let him march past them. They are then compelled to send in their reports from places which lie behind the belt of the hostile service of security. The dispatch riders have then to ride from the rear through the hostile advance guard, outposts, and patrol system.
>
> In peace, where there are no bullets, and prisoners may not be made, these methods lead to the best results, and to their being employed again and again, particularly if the superior commanders are inclined to praise such too complete information instead of condemning it. In truth, it is the worst system that could be conceived. * * *
>
> For a patrol to move en masse without scouts, as unfortunately is often done in peace, is altogether out of the question. In war such conduct must often be paid for by the lives of the patrol and the complete failure of the enterprise. A point must always be sent so far ahead that the patrol will not come under fire at the same time with it. It should never happen that the point collides unexpectedly with the enemy. A rear guard will also in most cases be found desirable. Circumstances must determine how the flanks can best be protected.
>
> On collison with the enemy's patrols, action must be taken in as offensive a spirit as possible, but after due reflection. Should a charge promise any kind of success, the opponent must be attacked in the most determined way. It will also often be possible to defeat an enemy of superior numbers by a carefully laid ambush. Every success of this kind will increase our own moral superiority, paralyze the enemy's reconnoissance, and facilitate the transmission of information. * * *
>
> The fact that, in the Franco-Prussian war, the custom of sending single dispatch riders proved itself generally, if not entirely, sufficient, must not be regarded as of great significance, as at that time there was no question of having to reckon with the opposition of hostile cavalry. In a modern war it will certainly be different, and we may be quite sure that the cavalry of each army will strive its utmost not only to reconnoitre, but also to prevent the enemy reconnoitring. The distances to be covered, also, will be very different from those of 1870-71.

Independent Judgment Necessary.

> Independence of judgment and of character is of the highest importance, especially when on patrol. These qualities can, however, only be effective if cavalry officers are instructed as to the conditions of modern armies and are quite clear in theory as to the duties and methods of conducting patrols. It is to be hoped that they will in future realize the obligation of applying themselves most seriously to this branch of their important duties, that they may be thoroughly prepared and capable of the greatest effort when the call to arms resounds in bloody earnest through the land.
>
> Within certain limits determined by the various crises of the fight the reconnoitring duties of the cavalry are continuous. As the hostile armies approach one another, distant exploration merges into close reconnoissance, and from the latter evolves the battle reconnoissance, when the heavily charged thunderclouds of war come into collision and the brazen dice of battle are thrown.
>
> It is obvious that in periods of crisis cavalry cannot go into quarters for the night, whether in friendly or hostile country. It will be best for them to remain concealed in woods, where they will, as a rule, be discovered with difficulty. For the rest, the night is the time which will generally be used for transmitting reports.
>
> In friendly country the assistance of the inhabitants must be used for this purpose as much as possible. The enemy must continually find himself moving in the close meshes of a net of hostile enterprise. In hostile country it will be necessary to requisition supplies by force, but this should never be done in the area in which observation is required. Where requisitions have been made in the neighborhood of the enemy, patrols should quickly move away, in order not to be surprised, as Count Zeppelin was in the Schirlenhof, before the battle of Wörth.
>
> On June 24, 1870, Capt. Count Zeppelin (now famous as the constructor of airships) of the Württemberg General Staff, with a patrol of three Baden officers and eight dragoons, crossed the Rhine at Lauterburg, with orders to ascertain certain of the French dispositions. Reaching Selzbach, after various encounters, and finding it occupied by French cavalry, the patrol took refuge on the 25th in the little inn at Schirlenhof for a well-earned rest. Here they were surprised by a squadron of French hussars, who had received information of their presence from a boy at the inn. The inhabitants having locked the Germans' horses into the stable, nothing remained but to fight or surrender. The brave Germans chose the former course. Lieut. Winsloe here killed was the first casualty of the war on the German side. The whole patrol was finally killed or captured, with the exception of Count Zeppelin himself, who escaped on one of the French hussars' horses. This officer succeeded, after a nine hours' ride, in winning his way back across the frontier with valuable information.
>
> As has been indicated already in the words of Field Marshal French, von Bernhardi is a believer in raids against the enemy's communications. The immense importance of transport to the modern army raises the importance of the disturbance of this transport in his eyes. On this point he writes:
>
> It is out of the question for the horses of the modern army to find the necessary forage in the country itself. That the men of the great armies of the present day can supply themselves when rations run out remains to be proved. On paper it is indeed often possible, taking into consideration the supplies available in peace; but these calculations cannot hold good for a real theatre of war where concentration has claimed all available resources.
>
> The modern army carries enormous masses of artillery with it. All the guns are designed for a vast expenditure of ammunition, and the rafale from covered positions and against covered positions will indeed make this necessary. Modern infantry, too, is armed in a manner that will entail a prodigious expenditure of cartridges.
>
> The replacement of this expended ammunition is of vital importance. Railways will have to be laid in rear of the armies to cope with these demands. Long trains of wagons and automobiles will move to and fro behind them. On every highroad and in every railway station magazines will appear, and all operations must come to a standstill and miscarry as soon as this great organization ceases from any cause to carry out its functions.
>
> I hold, therefore, that such circumstances render a disturbance of the rear communications of an army an important matter. It will often do the opponent mere damage and contribute more to a favorable decision of arms than the intervention of a few cavalry divisions in the decisive battle itself.

He tells in detail how raids should be conducted and adds:

> Finally, the chief safety of such enterprises lies in their daring. Keen perception and foresight, rapid decision, and relentless energy are indispensable qualities to the leader of such a raid. The ability to mystify and mislead the enemy will greatly facilitate the carrying out of the enterprise. A considerable measure of cavalry ability is, at the same time, necessary to insure proper horse management. A combination of all these qualities goes to form the great cavalry leader, before whom, even in modern war, lie great prospects of distinction, if he but understands how to break loose from the routine and pedantry of the day.

Always the author seems to have in mind the conditions which must arise should such a war as that at present raging break out, and he treats of some of the matters which have been most to the fore in the campaign in France and Belgium. He says, for instance:

> We must not fall into any misconception of the fact that turning movements always contain an element of danger and can often bring about very unfavorable situations. They lay bare our own communications or lead to dangerous dispersion of force. It is necessary, too, not only to see behind the enemy, but also to defeat him, in order to gain a free hand for reconnoissance. To this end we will have to attack, and often on foot, as we may be quite sure that our possible opponent will use the rifle.
>
> Circumstances have distinctly altered since 1870-71. If we had at that time no real cavalry opponent to face, we may yet be certain next time of having to deal with a numerous and determined cavalry who will quite conceivably endeavor to meet us in shock action with the arme blanche. There will always be dashing soldierly natures everywhere who will make a bid for success by risking all. Whether the hostile cavalry, once beaten, will return to the attack is more than doubtful. I do not think so. * * *
>
> I am firmly convinced that the mutual relationship between the fight on foot and on horseback will give the modern cavalry combat its peculiar character. This relationship will always have to be reckoned with, and all tactical considerations must be guided by it.
>
> We must, I think, be resolute in freeing ourselves from all old-fashioned conceptions of those knightly cavalry combats which have in reality become obsolete owing to the necessities of modern war. We do not in this need to break with our ancient and honored traditions, for the spirit of tradition consists not in the retention of antiquated forms, but in acting in that spirit which in the past led to such glorious success. To maintain in the troops, under modern conditions, the spirit of discipline and independence, and of the greatest effort and self-sacrifice, that is the old Prussian traditions, and not the adherence to dead forms, which in our history has been bloodily enough avenged. * * *
>
> We must look forward and pierce the veil of the future uninfluenced by the ghosts of the past. * * *
>
> Daring and initiative carry in them the seeds of great success. The cavalry should continually remember this, even in defense. On the other hand, however, it must also be ready when occasion demands to defend itself with the utmost obstinacy to the last man.

Half measures are not part of Gen. von Bernhardi's doctrine. Of the cavalry combat itself he writes:

> In the mounted combat against cavalry, every effort must be directed toward falling upon the enemy at full gallop in a serried mass, and thus to overthrow him. It is not sufficient to succeed in coming to blows with the enemy. His tactical formation must be destroyed, and he must be rendered incapable either of evolution or battle. And this must be done without losing cohesion or power of command. The material damage done to the enemy is a matter for the mounted pursuit, which need only be carried out by part of the troops, or, in default of this, by shrapnel.

Believes in Close Formation.

In fights of this character he is a great believer in the serried or close formation. This is something to be aimed at above all else in his opinion, and he goes into detail to show how the teachings of Frederick the Great and of the Napoleonic cavalry leaders remain in force on this point to this day. He adds:

> In approach and deployment we must indeed ride stirrup to stirrup, and under certain circumstances, in even looser formation. But for the charge against cavalry we need a closer formation, knee to knee as of old, which can be effected on the move by word of command, as in France, where the order "Serrez les rangs!" is still in use. Besides this, we require always a second line in the Frederician sense, to assist, when necessary, in maintaining cohesion, and to be ready to meet the vicissitudes of the attack. This is a matter of experience which allows of no misinterpretation. *
>
> For cavalry attacking infantry the matter is quite different, and of such encounters the General says:
>
> In the old days, where infantry fought in serried masses, standing up, and were only able to cover a short distance to their front with a comparatively slow fire, the cavalry were able, even as against their own arm, to ride them down with shock action in close formation. They were therefore justified in attacking infantry in the same formation and with the same cohesion as they attacked cavalry. This has now changed.
>
> Nowadays, when infantry can cover the ground to a distance of 1,500 or even 2,000 yards with a hot and rapid fire, and offer in their wide extension no sort of objective for shock action, an attack on unshaken, steadily firing infantry, which has any sort of adequate field of fire, is quite out of the question. Only infantry whose morale has been shaken, or which can be surprised at quite close range, can still be charged with a prospect of success. It is, then, no question of attack in cohesion, but a matter of crossing as rapidly as possible the zone swept by the enemy's fire in some formation which will allow a portion at least of the cavalry to escape its full effect.

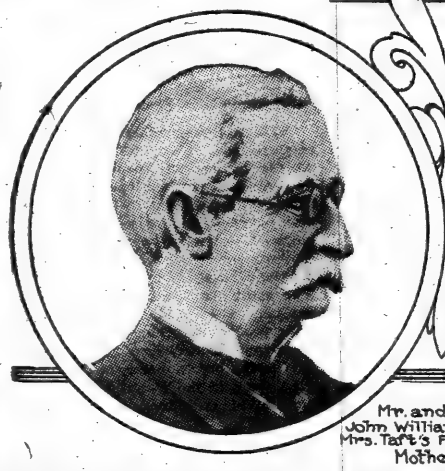
Such attacks cannot be ridden home, the writer believes, at the pace given by the cavalry regulations of the German army, which uses two speeds at the gallop, either 500 or 700 paces a minute, or a rate of speed of 14½ and 20½ miles an hour, respectively. Gen. von Bernhardi considers that it is a purely arbitrary assumption that a line of cavalry 1,500 or 2,000 yards wide can ride, stirrup to stirrup, into infantry and maintain its formation at such a pace. This is one of the several provisions of the regulations which he relegates to the parade ground or the peace manoeuvre.

MRS. TAFT'S NEW BOOK DEALS WITH BIG EVENTS

She Tells of Life in the White House and of Some of the Important Affairs That Came Under Her Observation There.

Her Experiences in the Philippines and in Rome Also Come In for Interesting Comment from ex-President's Wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft, With Members of Their Family and Staff, Including Major Noble, Aide (at left) and Mr. Fred C. Carpenter, Private Secretary (right) in Costumes Worn at the Venetian Carnival.



Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson Herron, Mrs. Taft's Father and Mother

Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Taft at the Time of Their Marriage

Mr and Mrs. Taft Returning to the White House after Mr. Taft's Inauguration

ONE hearer of President Taft's inaugural address went to his seat expecting to be bored. So he brought with him to the Senate Chamber a copy of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" in order that he might while away his tedium by the pleasant company of Long John Silver.

It was Charlie Taft that did this thing. He was at the time 11 years old. And Mrs. Taft says in "Recollections of Full Years," (copyrighted and published by Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.50,) "I consider it a great tribute to his father's eloquence that 'Treasure Island' was not opened that day."

This is, of course, a trivial incident, but it is illuminative; it gives the reader a curious sense of nearness to events that because of their greatness seem remote to most citizens. This anecdote does in its small way what Mrs. Taft's book does thoroughly—it makes the reader intimate with the Presidential household. Never before has a President's wife taken the public so thoroughly into her confidence.

Not that all the events chronicled in this long and absorbingly interesting book of reminiscences are trivial. Far from it! Mrs. Taft has had singularly favorable opportunities for watching the making of history, for watching it, so to speak, from the inside. And some of her revelations of affairs of international importance, as they appeared to her, are startling indeed.

Where There's a Will.

For instance, the reader finds that Mrs. Taft met and overcame some of the official formality which surrounds, and sometimes oppresses, the President's family, on the very day of Mr. Taft's inauguration. President Roosevelt had asked the Tafts to dine with him and Mrs. Roosevelt on the evening of the 3d of March and spend that night in the White House as their guests. Mrs. Taft writes:

Since the ex-President was not going to ride back to the White House with his successor, I decided that I would. No President's wife had ever done it before, but as long as precedents were being disregarded I thought it might not be too great a risk for me to disregard this one. Of course, there was objection. Some of the Inaugural Committee expressed their disapproval, but I had my way and in spite of protests took my place at my husband's side. * * * Perhaps I had a little secret elation in thinking that I was doing something which no woman had ever done before.

It will be remembered that during the Roosevelt Administration the White House was remodeled and made into a much more convenient and commodious residence. Before this was done, Mrs. Taft tells us, Presidents with large families were uncomfortably placed, for they were obliged to confine themselves to the rooms in the west end of the building. She writes:

There is a story that when Prince Henry of Prussia was in Washington President Roosevelt invited him to ride. The Prince accepted, and just before the appointed hour appeared at the White House in his street clothes, accompanied by a valet bearing his riding clothes. He had very naturally expected to change at the White House, but it happened that on that day there was not one room that could even be prepared for a royal dressing room, so the President was compelled to request his Highness to return to the German Embassy to change. I believe this incident had the effect of hastening the deliberations of the members of the Appropriations Committee of the House, who were then leisurely figuring on the amount necessary for the restoration.

It seems that certain Congressmen objected to the improvement of the White House, which was done under the direction of Mr. James McKim of McKim, Meade & White. She expresses her opinion of them freely:

The work took longer and cost more than was expected and this elicited much criticism of the architect as well as of the architectural result. His aim had been to make as little outward change in the main lines as possible and yet to make as great a change as space would permit in interior accommodation. Considering what he had to accomplish his success was remarkable. But the Philistines among the Congressmen and Senators, who don't like architects anyway, found much to complain of. In their daily visits to the President they did not, by Mr. McKim's plan, reach him through the historic front entrance, supported by the great, white pillars, but they were relegated to a business office, simply and conveniently equipped, and it offended the sense of due proportion of some of them as to who were the real power in the Government, the legislative representatives calling on business or the social guests of the President.

But now, after all the ignorance, illfeeling, and prejudice displayed in the most unjust attacks upon Mr. McKim, those whose judgment is worth anything, and that includes the whole body of the people of the United States, rejoice in their hearts that the greatest of American architects was given a free hand to adapt to modern needs, but also to preserve in its dignity and beauty, this most appropriate official home of the Head of the Republic.

During the Taft Administration one Congressman distinguished himself in a more conspicuous manner than his colleagues who objected to McKim's architecture. Writes Mrs. Taft:

With Congress in session nearly all Summer, Mr. Taft gave a series of Congressional diners and the last one he had served on this terrace. A curious incident marked the occasion for special remembrance. It was known that one of the Senators invited had never crossed the White House threshold because of his unfriendly feeling toward the Administration. He paid no attention whatever to his invitation—a formal one, of course, requiring a formal answer—until the day before the dinner. He then called the White House on the telephone and asked if he would be expected to wear a dress suit. Mr. Hoover, who received the inquiry, replied that evening dress was customary at White House dinners, whereupon the Senator mumbled something at the other end of the line. Mr. Hoover asked him whether or not he intended to come. He replied that he guessed he would and abruptly rang off.

The next evening the party waited for him for a full half hour before they decided to sit down without him, and even then his vacant place was kept open for him. He did not come nor did he ever offer any kind of apology or excuse for his extraordinary conduct.

Wine or No Wine?

In every Administration, it seems, there must arise a discussion as to the sort of liquid refreshment which high Government officials offer their guests. Here is Mrs. Taft's account of her husband's experience with this problem during the weeks immediately preceding his inauguration.

He was at a dinner at Hot Springs, Va. As the wine was being served one of the diners turned down his glass with the remark that he had not taken a drink for eighteen years. Mr. Taft, in the most usual and commonplace manner, followed suit, saying that he had been a total abstainer for nearly two years and expected to continue so. The incident was made the basis of a sensational newspaper story which created the impression that he had acted with great dramatic effect and that his remark amounted to a declaration of principle which he would turn into a Presidential policy.

Immediately he was overwhelmed with memorials, with resolutions of commendation framed by some of the most worthy and admirable Christian and temperance organizations in the country. It was taken for granted that he would banish alcohol in every form from the White House. In simple honesty he had to tell all the reverend gentlemen that he had made no pronouncement with regard to limiting White House hospitality, that he had no desire to interfere with any normal man's personal habits and that as President he had no intention of trying to do so.

The truth is that he is a total abstainer because never in his life has he indulged in stimulants to any extent; they have no attraction for him whatever, and he found in those days that, with so much dining out, it was wiser to decline all wines and liquors. Being naturally abstemious, he has always rather objected to being given personal credit for such virtue.

Mrs. Taft frequently refers to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, and always in a friendly spirit. But there is a passage in the chapter dealing with the Taft family's second Summer at Beverly in which she makes her final, and extremely significant, reference to Mr. Roosevelt. She has been describing Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Taft after the trip abroad, during which he represented the President of the United States at the funeral of King Edward, and she says:

I was present at this interview and remember it as being remarkably pleasant and entertaining. Everybody will recall that the question of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward my husband was even then a debatable one, but Mr. Taft had resolutely refused to believe that it could ever be anything but friendly. I did not share his complete faith, but I was glad on this occasion to find the old spirit of sympathetic comradeship still paramount and myself evidently proved to be unwarrantably suspicious.

Mr. Roosevelt had just been in England, where he acted as the representative of the President of the United States at the funeral of King Edward, and that solemnly magnificent event seemed to have overshadowed in his mind every other experience he had had during his long absence. He described the stately ceremonies and the mediaevally picturesque procession in vivid detail, and did not fail to emphasize their grave and reverential aspects, but he dwelt particularly, and to our great amusement, upon the humorous side of the situation in which he had found himself.

It will be remembered that among Kings and Emperors and Czars, and even lesser potentates, the rank of Presidents was a difficult thing to determine. Should minor royalties take precedence over the representatives of the French Republic and the United States of America, to say nothing of Mexico, Brazil, Switzerland, and all the other great and small democracies?

Mr. Roosevelt had great difficulty in finding his place. Then, too, he was constantly running into Kings and other royalties to whom he, naturally, owed ceremonious respect. They were so numerous in London at the time that familiarity with them bred carelessness in one whose tongue had not been trained to the honorifics of Court life, and he found himself making extremely funny blunders. He told us many stories of his adventures with the world's elect and, with his keen appreciation of the ridiculous and his gift of description, gave us as merry an afternoon as we ever spent with him.

I dwell on the memory of this agreeable meeting with Mr. Roosevelt and the entertainment it afforded me, because by his manner he succeeded in convincing me that he still held my husband in the highest esteem and reposed in him the utmost confidence, and that the rumors of his antagonism were wholly unfounded. I was not destined to enjoy this faith and assurance for very long.

Philippine Mahogany Bed in Mr. Taft's Room at New Haven

But Mrs. Taft had extensive experience of world politics long before she came to live in the White House. It was in January, 1900, that Mr. Taft brought home to his wife one day a telegram from President McKinley, which read:

I would like to see you in Washington on important business within the next few days. On Thursday, if possible.

Mr. Taft went to Washington, and the news he brought back was that he had been appointed head of a commission to establish a civil Government in the Philippines. He resigned from the bench and early in April the Tafts started for the Philippine Islands.

But before the party reached its destination there was a brief visit to Japan. And for Mrs. Taft it was not brief, for, with her children, her sister Maria, and some American friends, she stayed in Yokohama while her husband went on to Manila with the rest of the commission.

Therefore she did not share the excitement of Mr. Taft's first days in the Philippines. But his letters to her and the things he later told her enable her to supplement with certain important information the knowledge which the world already has of the commission's experience with the Filipinos. She writes:

The principal impression I received was that between the commission and the military Government, in the person of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, there did not exist that harmony and agreement which were considered to be essential to the amicable adjustment of Philippine affairs. In other words, Gen. MacArthur seemed to resent the advent of the commission and to be determined to place himself in opposition to every step which was taken by them or contemplated. It was not very easy for the Commissioners, but as far as I can see now, after a careful reading of all the records, they exercised the most rigid diplomacy at times when it would have been only human to have risen up and exercised whatever may be diplomacy's antithesis. * * *

The description of the arrival of the commission made me rather wish I had accompanied them—except for the heat. It was June, and my husband said the sun beat down upon and came right through the heavy canvas awnings on the decks of the Hancock. * * *

Their reception was so cool that Mr. Taft said he almost stopped perspiring. There were few Filipinos to be seen, and as Gen. McArthur's reception to the commission was anything but cordial or enthusiastic they began to feel a discomforting sense of being decidedly not wanted.

If they had any doubts on this point Gen. MacArthur soon cleared them up. He frankly assured them that he regraded nothing that had ever happened in his whole career as casting so much reflection on his position and his ability as their appointment under the direction of the President. They suggested that he could still rejoice in considerable honor and prestige as a man at the head of a division of more troops than any General had commanded since the Civil War and that he was, moreover, still enjoying the great power of Chief Executive of the Islands.

"Yes," said he, "that would be all right if I hadn't been exercising so much more power than that before you came."

Whereupon Mr. Taft gently reminded him that he had been exercising that power for about three weeks only and said he hoped he had not become, in that time, so habituated to the situation as to prevent his appreciating the rather exalted position in which he would still be left. They afterward exchanged some correspondence as to what powers each did have, but they seemed to have disagreed from the first.

One Pedro A. Paterno, who had taken the oath of allegiance but was supposed still to be in sympathy with Aguinaldo, made considerable trouble for Mr. Taft, planning, on one occasion, a dinner in honor of Gen. MacArthur, at which seditious speeches were to be made. But Mr. Taft's diplomacy and shrewdness checkmated him, the banquet was given, the Commissioners attended it, and not a speech was made.

In August Mrs. Taft joined her husband in Manila. Although she had been told the house was guarded, it naturally startled her to come to it, for the first time, past a row of armed soldiers.

Philippine Problems.

When we arrived in Manila we found the social atmosphere somewhat peculiar. Members of our own party, who had crossed the Pacific on the Hancock, welcomed us at once with dinners and teas and other kinds of parties; also a number of army ladies called without delay, and our circle broadened rapidly. But Gen. MacArthur, who was the Military Governor and lived at Malacañan Palace, did not entertain anybody except a select military circle. He sent an aid with cards, of course, and he accepted our invitations to dinner, but that was all. Not that we minded, except that it made it rather awkward and added something to the "feeling" that all was not well between the army and the new civil Government.

The commission had been for three months busily engaged in investigating conditions, as directed by the President, before they assumed any authority, and then they acted with no haste. We were impatiently awaiting news from America with regard to the Presidential election. It was thought to be futile to take any definite steps toward the establishment of local government and the inauguration of far-reaching reforms until the status of American control should be settled. Mr. Bryan had promised political independence, and if Mr. Bryan were elected all the commission's plans would go for naught.

The question with the friars became one, largely, of getting value for their property, their title to which was never seriously disputed, and it was decided that on condition of their leaving the islands the insular Government would undertake the purchase of their vast estates. The intention was then to make some arrangement whereby the lands might be sold back to the people in homestead tracts, and on terms which the poorest man might be able, in time, to meet.

It was to negotiate this transaction, involving the expenditure of $7,000,000, that my husband was sent to Rome the following year as an emissary of the United States Government to the Vatican.

The chapters which deal with Mrs. Taft's adventures in the Philippines, adventures which brought her into association with the islands' inhabitants of every sort, from Spanish aristocrats to half-naked Igorrote chiefs who decorated their houses with human skulls, are as interesting as any romance. But of historical importance as great, or greater, is her record of the trip to Rome made by Mr. Taft, Bishop O'Gorman, and Gen. James F. Smith, the trip which had as its object the adjustment with the Vatican of the friars' lands problem.

Audience with Leo XIII.

The commission's stay in Rome was extended beyond expectations, for the negotiations were delicate and difficult. One interesting detail mentioned by Mrs. Taft is that her husband, when he had audience with Leo XIII., presented to him a gift from President Roosevelt. The gift was a specially bound set of Mr. Roosevelt's own works.

The Pope alluded to this gift when he admitted Mrs. Taft to audience. She writes:

He began speaking to me in French, and finding that I could answer him in that language he talked with me for perhaps half an hour with a most charmingly graceful manner of comment and compliment. He spoke of Mr. Roosevelt's present and wished that he knew English so that he might read the books. He referred to Mr. Roosevelt as "President Roomvine," which was as near as he seemed to be able to get to that very un-Latin name; said that he himself, in his youth, had been devoted to the chase and would like very much to read "The Strenuous Life."

Finally, after the Tafts had returned to the Philippines, the friars' lands question was settled by the purchase of the lands for $7,000,000. An important factor in this affair was the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Guidi of Stauropoli. Mrs. Taft tells an interesting story in which this distinguished churchman figures.

Gregorio Aglipay, who had once been a Roman Catholic priest, had created what he called the Independent Filipino Catholic Church. Of course, he had been excommunicated, and he was conducting an active campaign against the Roman Catholic Church and gaining many adherents to his own religious body. Mr. Taft, contrary to the wishes of many of the Filipinos, did not "suppress" Aglipay, but endeavored to act in accordance with his ideas of American religious toleration. Says Mrs. Taft:

At one of my first receptions that season quite a dramatic scene occurred in the ballroom. A thousand or more people, perhaps, had passed the receiving line. Mgr. Guidi came in all his stately regalia, and shortly afterward Aglipay put in an appearance. The people wandered around all over the place, circulating through the spacious gardens and around the verandas, so there was a possibility that these two would not meet even though they were both very conspicuous figures. But it was not long before the Papal Delegate hurried up to Mr. Taft and, in a state of visible excitement, inquired who the stranger in the striking religious garb might be.

"That," said Mr. Taft, "is Aglipay."

"But, you know," said the Monsignor, "it is impossible for you to receive him here when I am present!"

Then Mr. Taft once more laboriously explained the standpoint of the American Government, saying that Aglipay was in his house in his private capacity as a citizen, that he had as much right there as any other citizen, and that it would not be possible to ask him to leave as long as he conducted himself as a guest should.

"Then I shall have to go," said Mgr. Guidi.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Taft. "I understand your position perfectly and I trust you understand mine as well."

So the highest of the insular Church dignitaries got his hat and hastened away while the "renegade and impious impostor" remained—in serene unconsciousness of the disturbance he had created? Perhaps not. At least he was serene.

Mrs Taft's Own Picture of the White House

750,000 WOMEN LEAGUED FOR BETTER HOUSEKEEPING

Organization Is About to Open Clearing Houses Here and in Atlantic City to Further the Campaign for Better Food and Simpler Management of the Home.

By Edward Marshall.

"NATIONAL housekeeping" was the text of the first comprehensive announcement of the plans and aims of the Housewives' League which ever appeared in print. It was embodied in one of these TIMES interviews in which Mrs. Julian Heath presented to the public the beginnings of the vast plan which then was forming in her mind. That was three years ago.

In the fertile brain of this remarkable organizer new plans have grown, far beyond her own earlier imaginings, until, within three years, those words "national housekeeping" have taken on a new significance, a big, almost startling meaning, which seems likely to be fully realized.

Within a few weeks this extraordinary organization, now numbering more than 750,000, and probably almost a million members, will open commodious national headquarters in this city, especially representing the added impulses which seem likely to tend toward the solution of more than one economic problem of the times and likely to have important influence upon some of our fundamental social puzzles.

Further, when next Summer comes, the Housewives' League's own pier, at Atlantic City, another new enterprise, like the headquarters announced in this article for the first time, will become, it is believed, a rallying place for women from all parts of the nation.

It is far from improbable that before the Summer ends the membership of the league will have passed beyond the million mark, and that its influence will have done bigger things even than it did a year or two ago, when it forced down the price of butter and eggs.

At any rate, it surely will have established a standard which there is every reason to believe will be more definitely effective than that which the Government intended to establish when, in the Pure Foods act, it provided for the imprint "Guaranteed under" the provisions of the Federal law, a plan which since then has been discontinued.

"Three years ago," said Mrs. J. Heath, who remains President of the organization, "the league was practically introduced to the world in the columns of THE TIMES. It began as a group of seven women. It has become the greatest women's organization ever dreamed of. It has developed into a vast economic movement, amounting almost to a crusade.

"It seems to be becoming a link between the past, of individual and generally self-sufficient homes, and the future, when homemaking and housekeeping will be done entirely by wholesale.

"I have been called its originator. I am not that. No woman is. It was a necessary and logical development of the time.

"Women had been ejected from their natural sphere of activity by economic progression. Food production had been taken out of the individual garden spot and pasture and kitchen, where it had been carried on in the past, and transferred gradually into the wholesale manufacturing plant—the packing house, the great bakery, the cannery.

Women Have Waked Up.

"Many other tasks which once had been 'housework' had similarly evolved. Weaving had gone from the household loom into the mill. Dressmaking had vanished from the family sewing room and had been intrusted to the shop modistes and ready-made-garment manufacturers.

"In other words, most of the work which women had been doing had been taken from them and they had accepted more or less gratefully their release from responsibility as to its excellence. What had been left in the home had been relegated principally to helpers called 'servants.'

"It had at last become apparent, however, that the nation was the loser through all this. Even supervision had relaxed. By no means all the sources of supply were unworthy, but many of them were, and the new housewife who had developed during the transition period was inefficient and unable to cope at all with the new conditions. Modern women were not good homemakers or managers; they were becoming mere parasites.

"It is difficult to find excuse for blaming women. They did not know what had happened or was happening. They had begun to yearn for culture, and they had been getting it with an appetite so eager that they gave the greater portion of their time to it, disregarding, in the excitement of the novelty, the loss which they and the nation were suffering because of their abandonment of old activities. That they went somewhat too far in the eagerness of their search is not surprising.

"Now, however, realization of all this has come. I regard the vast growth of the Housewives' League as a manifestation of this rather than as the cause of it.

"A few months ago as I was addressing the girls of the State Normal School at Providence, R. I., I became conscious of this. They were potential housewives and they were anxious for information in regard to the new housekeeping. They themselves are not likely ever to make pickles, but they are equally unlikely to take for granted pickles made elsewhere.

"It was plain enough that the grocers with whom those girls will deal will keep their hands out of the pickle barrel—or lose the custom of these girls. It was clear enough that these girls would know what they were purchasing when they went to the baker's. And they are characteristic of the times. Five years ago this would not have been true of many groups of girls.

League Spreading Everywhere.

"It has been the growth of this new conception of the woman's duty as a housekeeper which has built the Housewives' League, and it is spreading with immense rapidity. We have an organization in every State of the Union, and every leader is a brilliant woman, of big and broad conceptions.

"The movement has spread across the boundary to Canada. It is taking root in Japan, where already it is plain that its growth will be rapid. The Japanese are a progressive people. Their letters show that. In Europe it is doing less, but before the war began we had had many letters from the far side of the Atlantic. One, by the way, came from Germany, and reached us, although it was addressed to the 'Frau Manager of the Egg Fellowship of Housewives, New York.'

"The Texas Bulletin reached me today—its first issue. It phrases the object of the league very well. It says: 'The league is educational, defensive, and constructive. The housewife must eliminate waste, she must learn to buy economically, she must learn values.'

"In the East, through this organization, generally speaking, she has already done that. She has taught the commercial food handlers of America that women are their customers and must be reckoned with. She is gradually doing just that everywhere.

"In every State of the Union one will now find women—housewives in the broader sense—upon official food and market commissions, members and leaders in agricultural societies, in touch with and upon the membership lists of Grange committees. A woman is the First Vice President of the New York State Agricultural Society. It happens that I'm that woman, but that is not a personal matter—it is the recognition of the Housewives' League that is important. The society wanted a housewife among its officers. A few weeks ago I went to speak at the Minnesota State Fair, and found that Housewives' Day had been established as a permanent institution.

"All the State reports recognize the housewife's importance. Women are now upon the Weights and Measures Commissions of many States; they are included among the Factory Inspectors and food inspection officials almost everywhere. The league has become a natural clearing house for all information and much opinion concerning the home and the things which, under the changed conditions, are sent into the home from outside.

"The wonderful thing to me has been the frankness with which women have admitted that they no longer are competent housewives and the energy with which they have set to work to remedy the fault. In three years they have achieved the closest and most salutary touch with the manufacturers who have taken their places as providers for the family table.

"They now are upon the verge of achieving similarly close touch with the business men who have taken their places as weavers, dressmakers, gardeners, and all the other individual workers of the older times.

"In this co-operation will lie, I think, the most important development of the coming years. Already both sides are finding it a pleasant and an advantageous thing. The tradesmen and the manufacturers were forced to enter the combination. Many, if not most of them, entered it against their will. But now they know that they have gained by it.

"They will gain more by it. It will not principally reveal fraud, although it will do that. Its principal service will be the wiping out of misunderstandings. Through education it will reform many a producer whose sins have been due more to ignorance than to viciousness; through education, also, it will reform many a housewife who has allowed herself to be an 'easy mark' and thereby sinned.

"It now seems that we are ready to go a step further. It will be a very important step. It will make national housekeeping one of the most important subjects of the time, and this movement toward it must be recognized as one of the most notable movements of the time. Indeed it is destined, I believe, to be one of the most notable educational movements the world ever has known.

"We probably have passed the time when food consumers and food manufacturers will fight us as enemies before the Legislatures and elsewhere. Neither party really gains by that. Both sides have found that it is more efficient to co-operate than to combat.

"We housewives are learning, for example, that we don't have to fight the manufacturers of or dealers in impure food. That was destructive. The constructive and far more effective course is to co-operate with the manufacturers of and dealers in pure food.

Great Machine Established.

"That is, by demanding pure foods and making certain, through our organization, that we get them, we shall automatically make unprofitable the business of the manufacturers of impure products. So now, having organized the women and made them a power, we also have learned how best to exercise that power.

"A great machine has been established, and in three years there has not been a single criticism of any of its accomplishments. Our campaign for clean flour and against muslin bags through which dirt could penetrate won. Our egg campaign won. Our clean-grocery campaign won, and others won.

"So that we are ready for this next step, and after we have taken it the source of supply, the middleman, the retailer, and the housewife will be all united in a great plan for good housekeeping, and good housekeeping will mean economical housekeeping.

"In the old days all these agencies were on one farm. It produced, it delivered its products to the dwelling; there they were prepared, and there they were consumed. The farm was self-sufficient.

"That time has passed. It was a retail plan. The new plan is wholesale and in the largest sense, but that is not a reason why women should be eliminated from it. It is another reason why they should make an effort to understand it and should manage it.

"So we are at work on the establishment of the three-linked chain, or, better still, of the circle.

"It was the gaps in the old plan which caused all the trouble. We have discovered what to the muckraker will seem the astounding fact that the great food producers and most of the small ones, in the main, are honest men, anxious to give value for the money they receive; even those who have been careless of this in the past hasten to fall into line as soon as they discover that there is a general ability among women to detect bad values.

The League's Headquarters.

"The league, as soon as it opens its national headquarters, will be in a position to efficiently discover and estimate bad values and to appreciate and acknowledge good ones.

"It has taken a whole floor at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and it is to admit manufacturers to membership, for which they will pay a fee, just as housewives have paid a fee for entrance. Inasmuch as the league is purely a membership organization, with not a salary to pay to any one or one which possibly can be paid, under its charter, there is no danger that through this anything unworthy can creep into it.

"The 100 by 100 feet of floor will give space for various departments. There will be a kitchen for the demonstration and preparation of foods and for the instruction of members in food values and the merits and demerits of proprietary foodstuffs, which will be analyzed and, when found unworthy, condemned, as, when found worthy, commended. All tested foods will be purchased in the open market.

"In the general division of the remaining space will be writing desks for out-of-town members to use while visiting New York, and in the auditorium demonstrations will be given, not only for the benefit of members of the league, but for any women wishing to benefit by them. This will also be available as a free meeting place for women's clubs or any organization in which women are working along economic lines.

"There will be a large rest room, and in the library all the best books on home economics, all the magazines of especial value, and all the laws bearing upon the problems of the home will be available.

"We hope great things for our auditorium. Lectures will be given in it every day, and perhaps every hour of every day. They will cover a wide range. The domestic labor problem will be among the most important to be discussed, and it is the earnest hope of the league's leaders that something approaching a solution of this most vexing matter may gradually grow out of the league's new activities.

"The Housewives' League committees will meet here at intervals to be decided upon, studying food qualities, legal weights and measures, co-operation with retail dealers, publications on homemaking, domestic science, sanitation, agricultural production, prices, housefurnishings, household utensils, domestic architecture, home art, ready-made clothing, domestic employment, domestic science work in schools, and the thousand and one other topics which all form a part of the new and bigger housekeeping. Here, too, the newer organization, the Junior League, of obvious nature, will have its headquarters.

"The Atlantic City enterprise will, we hope, be as important. We have taken a splendid pier there, with the enthusiastic co-operation of the private owner, and that is to be Summer headquarters. Atlantic City was chosen as the site of this headquarters because travelers from all parts of the country are continually visiting this particular seashore.

"This Atlantic City branch will be especially the headquarters of the American fashion movement, which has gained such headway since the outbreak of the European war, and which we all hope will very greatly develop the ingenuity and artistic sense of American women as well as tend toward stopping a vast waste and curbing an incredible extravagance.

"This, it seems to us, is along the broader lines which we legitimately have won the right to labor upon. At first we needed to consider food, and in order to consider it carefully enough we had to give to the consideration all our time. But there are many things in housewifery which are in no way connected with food. We shall try to go to the bottom of many of them.

"That the producers and the merchants are so willing to co-operate with us is proof of the power of our organization, not only to chasten the improperly inclined, but to secure the help toward mutual development of the really progressive and honest.

Merit Is What Counts Now.

"No manufacturer will exhibit with us who does not know that the mere fact that he exhibits will subject his goods to the closest scientific scrutiny. They must be of high quality in order to get in and they must remain of high quality in order to stay in.

"It is plain to us who come constantly into contact with the sources of domestic supply that the whole psychology of American business has changed during recent years. Merit is now what counts, and this is largely because organized womanhood has insisted that it must be so.

"This brings me to consideration of what seems to me to be the very dangerous 'Made in America' slogan, which recently has been given voice as one of the results of the European war.

"It is patriotic to support goods made in the United States; it is essential that we do not permit the unscrupulous to use this patriotism as a cloak for bad quality.

"And now we must consider the necessity for some guarantee to take the place of that which the United States Government for a time authorized, but which it now has withdrawn.

"The 'Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act' did not accomplish the results which it was intended to accomplish. It meant that the manufacturer had filed a paper saying that he had complied, in his product, with the requirements of the law, but no investigation of his claims was made. It merely meant registration.

"Now, what can be done which really will be serviceable? No one can guarantee except the consumers, and here, in the Housewives' League, is an organization of consumers which will guarantee only after an actual chemical investigation. That will be one of our great future services.

"We will say that a woman comes to headquarters and asks about baking powder. She will be referred to the woman in charge of ascertained facts about all baking powders—and that woman will know. In a few years, we think, no manufacturer will be making baking powders which will not pass her test.

"A newer field of investigation includes fabrics.

"There has been much talk about adulterated foods. As a matter of fact, we are spending almost as much for adulterated fabrics as we are for adulterated foods.

Other Problems to Solve.

"'Loaded' silks have been common on our market. This evening I am wearing silk that was a part of my great-grandmother's wedding dress. Few girls three generations from now will be doing anything like that. Their great-grandmothers' dresses will have disappeared. Present-day silk won't last. But perhaps the silk of tomorrow will be equally good, because we shall have watched it and insisted on it—we, the women who spend money for silks.

"And there are things other than adulteration against which we shall battle. For one example, we shall fight chiffons. The high cost of living is due in part to waste of money upon fabrics which will not wear.

"A woman on the east side told me not long ago that her daughter had been ruined by twenty-nine-cent silk stockings and cheap laces. Good ones could not be manufactured at the price, and this manufacture of unworthy cheap goods is as much to be combated as the manufacture of unworthy high priced goods.

"At the new headquarters of the league the matter of value and economy in clothing will be considered with as great care as is given to food.

"Household utensils need investigation, too. There are those which are badly made and those which are well made; there are wasteful implements and economical implements. They can be classified by tests, and these tests must be made by some one. We shall be the agency to make them.

"Following along this line of thought we are naturally led back to the consideration of the domestic service problem. I wish I need not use that word 'service' at all.

"We shall not use it in the future, I think. We shall refer to and think of this matter as the problem of domestic employes, and when we really begin to do that we shall have gone a long way toward solving the whole problem. We want domestic employes to become members of the league.

"The woman who cooks for hire is no more a servant than the girl behind the counter of a shop or the man at the bookkeeper's desk, or the expert at the throttle of a locomotive. She is an employe. That is a better and a truer word.

"Already we have enrolled many domestic employes as members, and the older members, the employers, are as delighted as possible over the departure. There really never has been a household 'servant problem' any more than there has been a servant problem in the steel industry or the transportation business.

"It is a labor problem. By making employes members of the league, urging other league members to give their employes opportunities to become efficient, and teaching in the league schools expertly and cheaply what employes should know, we hope to accomplish a real metamorphosis.

Employe Has Been Neglected.

"This matter of educating domestic employes has been sillily neglected. All the work which has been done in the way of domestic science education, even the work of our own league, has been for the employer, not for the employe. The natural result is that our kitchens are immensely inefficient.

"Many manufacturers are handling with minute and intelligent care the products which they sell, but these same products are handled with carelessness and inefficiency as soon as they reach our kitchens, much of the good work of the manufacturer, even some of his cleanliness, being thereby nullified.

"One concern spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to keep its product, crackers, dry and crisp until sold. The domestic employe may nullify all the good results of this enormous expenditure with a very little carelessness after the product has passed into her custody.

"Vast and splendid ingenuity and immense sums of money are expended annually in the creation and manufacture of new domestic implements. If an employer gets them for her employes they very likely never will be used—for the very best of reasons: the domestic employe will not know how to use them and there is no one to help her learn. That is work for the league, isn't it?

"I remember buying a washer and giving it to the woman in my kitchen. Later I saw it covered with dust.

"'Annie, you don't use that, do you?' I inquired.

"'What! use that silly thing?' she answered. 'Not while I've got my two hands.'

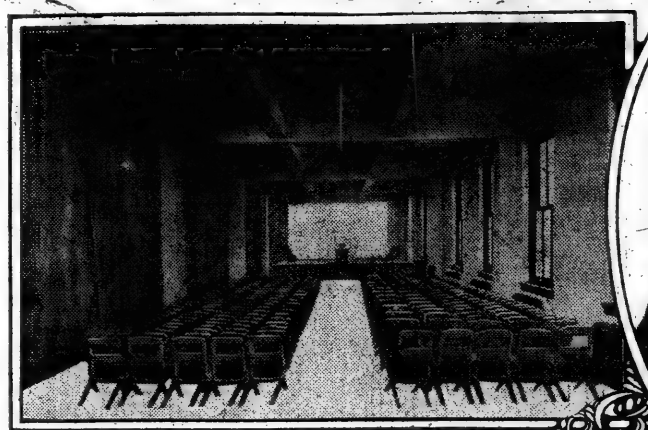
"She didn't know how good it was and there had been no one to teach her.

"Thousands and probably tens of thousands of dollars have been invested by housewives in appliances which their employes never use. This is the worst kind of inefficiency and waste. No manufacturer buys machinery which his employes do not use; but they have had a chance to learn how to use that which he supplies, while ours have not had such a chance.

"So there will be another of the activities of our new enterprise—teaching the domestic employe how to be efficient and teaching the domestic employer to realize the necessity of this.

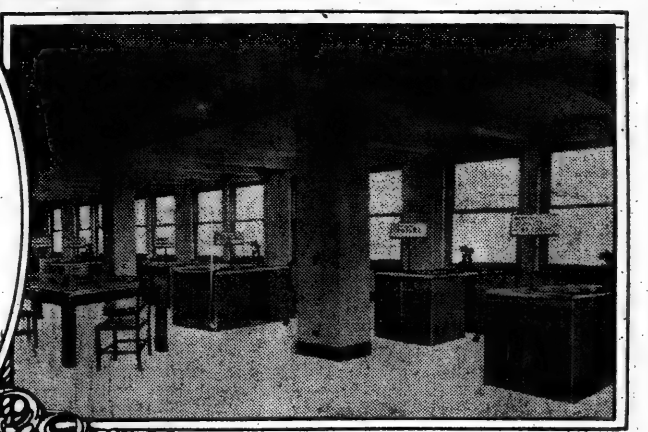
"We are going rather generally into education. Meetings of the Principals and teachers in both public and private schools will occur in our assembly room; we shall have conferences on infant-feeding and general dietetics; we shall consider price maintenance and table waters, refrigeration of household supplies and how to weigh and market.

"One good conference which we have in mind will consider what effect cash payment to grocers and one delivery of groceries a day would have upon the cost of living. Grocers tell me that it might reduce it considerably, because credit accounts and expensive and elaborate delivery services represent a large share of the cost of conducting their businesses."

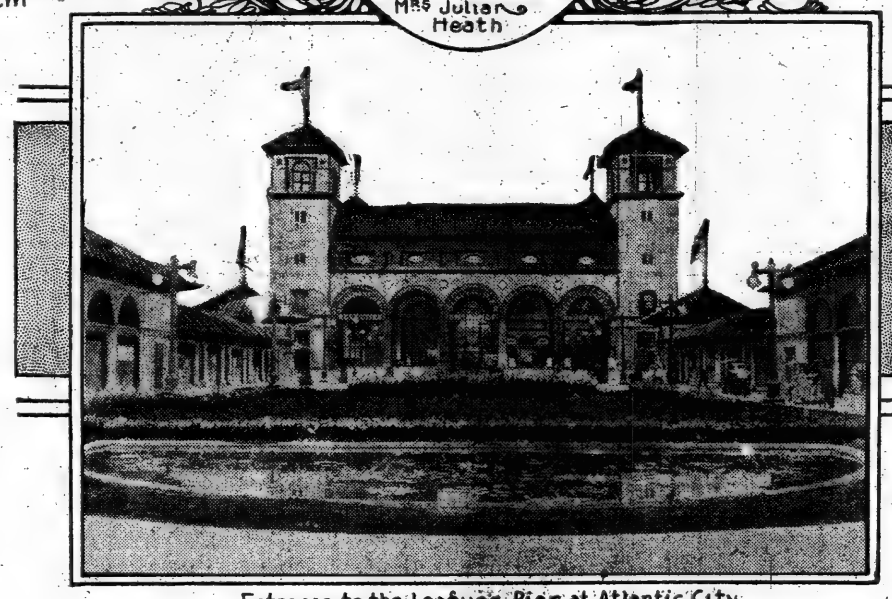


The Auditorium

MRS. Julian Heath



Executive Offices



Entrance to the League's Pier at Atlantic City

GLEAMS AND FLASHES

It sometimes takes courage to insist that you are right, but a lot more to admit that you are wrong.

Poverty is no crime. Many a man would rather be right than be rich.

Many a man spends all his life waiting for the unexpected that never happens.

Ignorance is surely bliss to the fellow who has more money than he knows what to do with.

An argument generally takes a curious form. It always has two sides, but only one end.

It's all right to take an interest in other people's affairs, but don't take more of an interest than they do themselves.

One half the world, dissatisfied with what it has, can't understand how the other half can be dissatisfied with what it hasn't.

Any poker player will tell you that it is better to be flushed with victory than to be four-flushed out of it.

The one time a man never demands a receipt is when he pays a grudge.

When a woman builds a house she wants plenty of closets. Then she spends most of her time looking in them for burglars.

Is the man who profits by his mistakes any better off than the man who never makes any?

Marriage is a tie, but some people regard it merely as a slip knot.

Many a man who thinks he knows all about women discovers his error as soon as he marries one.

A man seldom feels out of sight just because he is head over ears in debt.

Just about the time a man has the world at his feet he wakes up.

Fortunate is the man who succeeds in penetrating the disguise of his blessings.

It is quite natural for a woman to feel stuck up when she wears those big hatpins.

THE GENTLE CYNIC

Some people can't stand prosperity. The horn of plenty has started many a man on a toot.

A soft berth is always one that somebody else has.

Love, being blind, never sees itself as others see it.

If all the world's a stage, a lot of us need more rehearsals.

More of us get what we deserve than what we want.

Pleasure and Duty are a hard pair to drive in double harness.

Many a man gets a pretty bad fall from being thrown on his own resources.

Of course a woman can keep a secret. That is, she can keep it going.

Many a fellow takes advice that he doesn't know what to do with.

Any man might conquer the world if he had half as much perseverance as a female book agent.

A fool and his money are always on the go.

Lots of the mistakes of married life are home made.

The accomplished flatterer first practices on himself.

The worst thing about the dead beat is that he is so very much alive.

When poverty comes in at the door, love doesn't wait for the burglar alarm to go off.

You never can tell. Many a woman with a high instep can come down flat-footed.

Gossip never dies from lack of circulation.

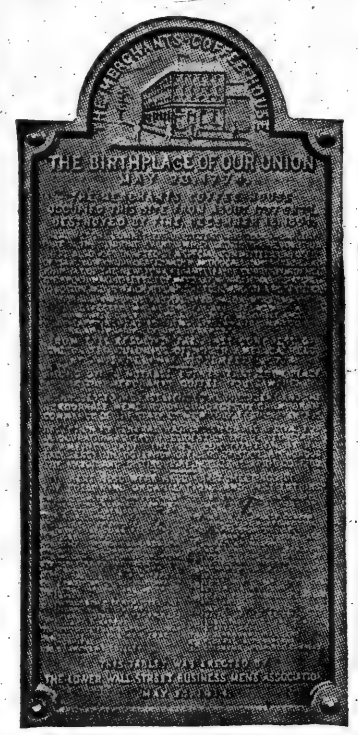
Don't envy the bluffer. He isn't always as happy as he looks.

The man who waits to be given a chance has a life job as a waiter.

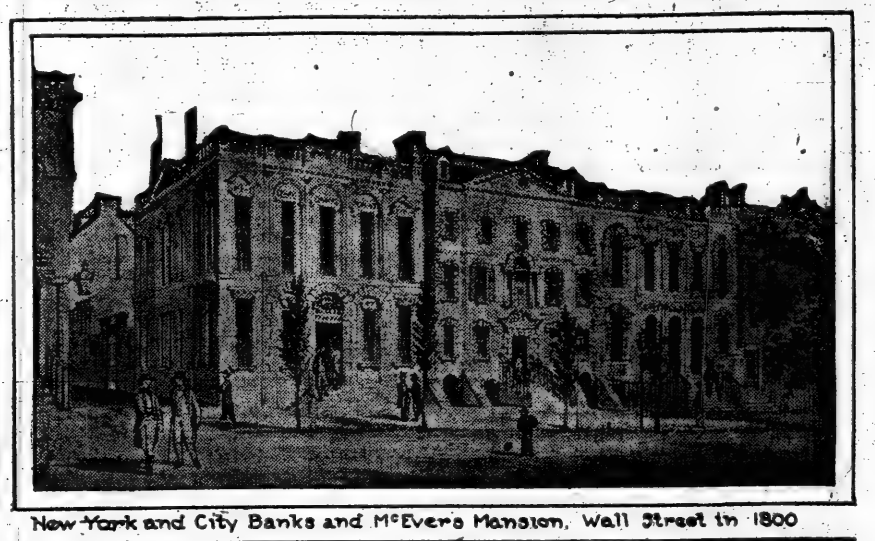
Every man may have his price, but it is generally about three times more than he is worth.

NEW YORK DEMANDS ITS PLACE IN HISTORY REVISED

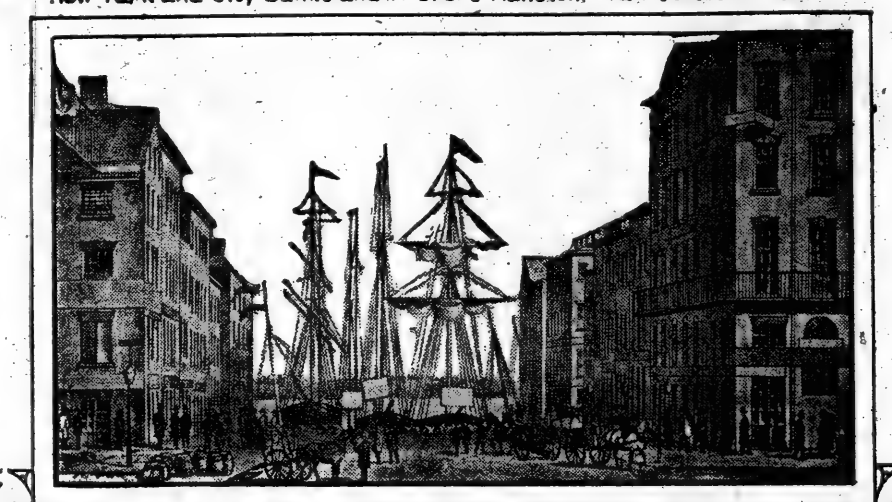
This City Was the Real Cradle of Liberty and in It the First Blood Was Shed for Independence, According to Seekers After Truthful Record, Who Declare History Has Not Done the Metropolis Justice.



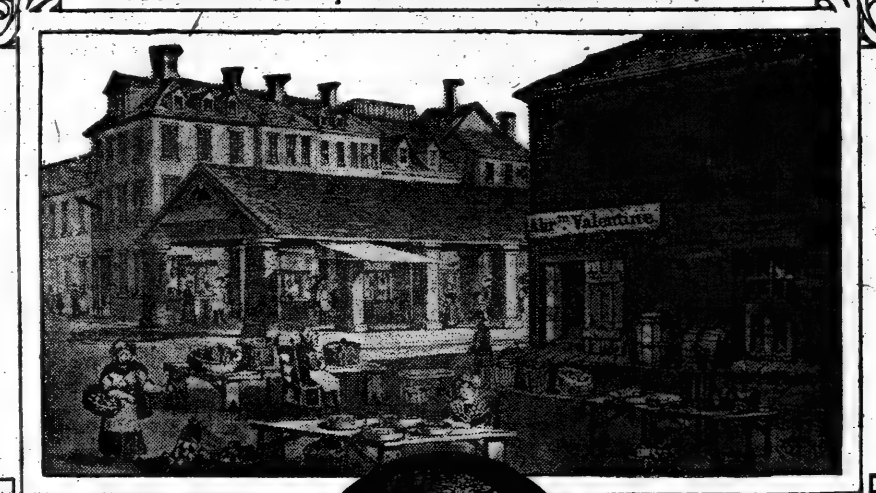
Tablet on Site of Merchant's Coffee House



New York and City Banks and McEvers Mansion, Wall Street in 1800



Coffee House Slip and New York Coffee House



Abram Valentine's Grocery Store — Corner Front St. and Maiden Lane

Jas Duane

NEW YORK'S greatest need, in the opinion of the merchants of the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, is a truthful history. Several plans are being considered as to the best means of obtaining such a work. One of the most feasible as well as practical, said Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Lower Wall Street Association, yesterday, is to offer a prize of $5,000 for a correct history of New York City.

"It would be well worth the price," said Mr. Wakeman, "for New York's true fame, especially in the part it played previous to the Revolution toward consolidating a nation out of the thirteen colonies, has never been properly presented before the world. We have had all sorts of histories by all kinds of writers, but not one of them has done New York justice. New Yorkers have been entirely too careless of their reputation in this respect. They have evidently been too busy making money and making the city grow to refute the foolish and careless statements of writers who have been recognized as good historians.

"Why, New York was the real cradle of liberty of our nation," added Mr. Wakeman. "It had its origin in the famous Merchants' Coffee House, on the southeast corner of Wall and Water Streets. Faneuil Hall is not in it beside that Wall Street coffee house. And the old records also show positively that in this city the first blood was shed for the cause of independence, antedating the so-called Boston massacre by nearly six weeks.

"Yet the latter has been treated at great length by countless historians as the first affray in the troubles which led to the War of the Revolution in which blood was shed. In the Boston affair several persons were killed, and Paul Revere added to its fame by engraving a crude but what is now a very rare print of the scene. In New York no one was killed, but several innocent citizens were wounded in the conflict with the British soldiers at Golden Hill, now the neighborhood of William and John Streets.

New York's Tea Party.

"New York also had its tea party, as did Boston, yet very few of our school histories mention the fact, and it is interesting to note that New York's tea party was conducted in the daytime and without any disguise, while the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard were dressed as Indians and did their destructive work at night."

Mr. Wakeman has been a merchant in the old coffee and tea district around lower Wall Street for over forty years, and his belief that New York history was to a large extent wrong was aroused by his investigation into old records for his "History of Lower Wall Street," which he recently compiled.

In order to formulate a definite plan for a correct historical work he invited, on behalf of the Lower Wall Street Association, all of the historical and patriotic societies of the city to meet a few days ago and discuss the question. As a result it was voted to appoint a committee of nine "to draft a plan whereby the errors and misstatements found in some of the American histories may be corrected.

"When the committee formulates its plan it will be submitted to the societies for their indorsement. Over twenty-five societies attended the meeting, including the New York Historical Society, the Holland Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Huguenot Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Marine Society, St. Andrews Society, and Tammany Hall, or the Society of St. Tammany, to which credit is given for having established Feb. 22 as the birthday of Washington for general celebration. In the early days many cities celebrated Washington's birthday on Feb. 11, which was the correct date according to the old calendar style, but under the new calendar system it should be Feb. 22, and Tammany was the first to show the reasonableness of the date and bring about a uniformity in the celebration.

"I do not know what plan will be adopted," added Mr. Wakeman, "but my suggestion would be that a prize of $5,000 be offered, either for competition or else that a historian of acknowledged ability be employed for such a sum to write an impartial history from careful investigation of the old records. I would suggest that such a history be a short work—that is, one to be easily read by all.

"To my mind, there is no good really short history of New York City. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb started to write one, but she went into so many details that more than half of her two large volumes deals with the period preceding the Revolution, and she had to finish her work on the rapid-transit process. As a result, Mrs. Lamb's history, while very interesting for the student, is too unwieldy for the average reader. I do not object to detail, but what our schools and the general reader wants is a comprehensive narrative of the career of New York, bringing out prominently and accurately its more salient features, so that its true place in the broad history of the nation may be known.

The Battle of Golden Hill.

One of the things which should receive fairer treatment in the accurate history to be written is that sanguinary affair known as the battle of Golden Hill. It was, of course, no more a battle than the Boston affair was a massacre. The two events, however, had this in common, that they were protests by the populace against the quartering of British soldiers in their precincts and the high-handed acts that inevitably followed."

Mr. Wakeman has prepared a pamphlet on what he calls historical comparisons, showing how historians have treated some of these early events in New York, and what the original records show. He finds that Bancroft gives one of the best accounts of the Golden Hill affair, but all that he says, after stating that the difficulty occurred over the cutting down of the Liberty Pole in the Fields, now City Hall Park, by the soldiers on the night of Jan. 16, 1770, is:

> The people assembled in the Fields to the number of 3,000, and without planning retaliation, expressed abhorrence of the soldiers as enemies to the Constitution and to the peace of the city. The soldiers replied by an insulting placard, and on two successive days engaged in an affray with the citizens, in which the latter had the advantage.

In Woodburn's history it is merely called a riot. Among the writers who do not even mention the affair are West, Channing, Hart, Ashley, James, and Sandford, McLoughlin, Montgomery, Muzzey, and Ellen Chase.

Mrs. Lamb does a little better by stating in a footnote that the conflict was called the battle of Golden Hill and was the first blood of the Revolution shed in New York, two months before the massacre at Boston and five years before the battle of Lexington.

Going back to original sources—that is, the newspapers of the time—in Parker's Weekly Post Boy on Feb. 5, 1770, appears an interesting account of the trouble. The scarcity of these early papers may be one reason why historians have given so little attention to this fracas, but it is also curious to note that Hugh Gaine's New York Mercury does not even mention the encounter.

The insulting placard mentioned by Bancroft, which stirred the anger of the citizens, is printed in full in Parker's Post Boy. In addition to many insults against the Sons of Liberty, this statement, which was particularly galling, appeared:

> The means of making your famous city which you so much boast of an impoverished one is your acting in violation to the laws of the British Government, but take heed lest you repent too late.

But few copies of this issue are extant. The New York Historical Society has one, but the New York Public Library only has a photographed copy. So far as is known, this account of the Golden Hill conflict has never been published, even in part, in any history of New York. According to the account, the "battle" began from the effort of Isaac Sears, the famous leader of the Sons of Liberty, to prevent half a dozen soldiers from posting their placards in the Fly Market, at the foot of Maiden Lane.

A soldier drew his bayonet on Sears, and the latter retaliated by striking him on the head with a ram's horn. Then twenty or more soldiers came up. Whitehead Hicks of the old Long Island Hicks family was Mayor at the time. He lived near by, and, with Alderman Elias Desbrosses, from whom Desbrosses Street gets its name, he ordered the soldiers back to their barracks, on what is now the north side of Chambers Street opposite the park. The ascent of Maiden Lane and John Street from the river was steeper then than is the case today, the highest part being in the vicinity of John and William Streets. The Post Boy account states:

> The people were apprehensive that as the soldiers had drawn their swords at the Mayor's house and thereby contemned the civil authority and declared war against the inhabitants, it was not safe to let them go into the streets alone, lest they might offer violence to some of the citizens, to prevent which they followed them and the two Magistrates aforesaid to the corner of Golden Hill, and in their going several of the citizens reasoned with them on the folly of drawing their swords and endeavored to persuade them to sheath them, assuring them that no mischief was intended them, but without success. They turned up Golden Hill, and about the time they reached the summit a considerable number of soldiers joined them, which inspired them to reinsult the Magistrates and exasperate the inhabitants, which was soon manifested by their facing about, and one, in silk stockings and neat Buckskin Breeches, (who is suspected to have been an officer in disguise) giving the word of command, "Soldiers, draw your bayonets and cut your way through them." The former was instantly obeyed, and they called out: "Where are your Sons of Liberty now?" and fell on the citizens with great violence, cutting and stabbing.
>
> This convinced them that their apprehensions were well founded, for although no insult or violence had been offered to the former, yet instead of going peaceably to their barracks as they were ordered by the magistrates, they, in defiance of their authority, drew their arms to attack men who, except six or seven that had clubs and sticks, were naked. These few that had the sticks maintained their ground in the narrow passage in which they stood and defended their defenseless fellow-citizens for some time against the furious and unmanly attacks of armed soldiers.
>
> One of them made a stroke with a cutlass at Francis Field, one of the people called Quakers, standing in an unoffensive posture in his door at the corner, and cut him in the cheek, and if the corner had not broke the stroke it would probably have killed him. This party that came down to the main street cut a tea water man driving his cart and a fisherman's finger; in short, they madly attacked every person that they could reach. And their companions on Golden Hill were more inhuman, for besides cutting a sailor's head and finger that was defending himself against them, they stabbed another with a bayonet, going about his business, so badly that his life was thought in danger. Not satisfied with all this cruelty, two of them followed a boy going for sugar into Mr. Elsworth's house, and one of them cut him on the head with a cutlass and the other made a lunge with a bayonet at the woman in the entry that answered the child.
>
> In closing this narrative, the writer says:
>
> Thus ended a riot which would have been productive of much worse consequences had the citizens been inclined. It is evident there has been blood spilled on both sides. I, therefore, submit to my superiors whether the reputation of the city or of the soldiers can be incontestably vindicated and indubitable information given to the Government at home unless there is a general legal inquiry into the whole of these disturbances.
>
> The narrative is signed "Impartial Citizen," and, although written in the heat of the disturbance, the readiness to submit the disgraceful affair to a legal inquiry, to ascertain where the prime guilt lay, indicates the desire of the more sober-minded citizens to do all things as justly as possible.

A Movable Tablet.

Several years ago the Sons of the Revolution erected a tablet on the northwest corner of William and John Streets to commemorate the battle of Golden Hill. The old structure on which the tablet was placed was afterward torn down, but for some reason it was not replaced on the new building, but was removed one block north, to the northeast corner of William and Fulton Streets.

Why the scene of the battle should have been moved about so recklessly was a mystery which puzzled many antiquarians of old New York, and one result was to cast doubt on the authenticity of several sites selected for memorial tablets. Evidently the Sons of the Revolution believed that something was lacking in accuracy, for they eventually removed the tablet from its second site, and no effort has since been made to commemorate the first shedding of blood, which led to the Revolution, by affixing the tablet on a site which would not be questioned by historians.

Four years later, on May 23, 1774, a memorable letter was drawn up at the Merchants' Coffee House by the merchants of New York. It was this letter, which for a long time was supposed to be lost, that led the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association last May to inscribe the words "The Birthplace of Our Union" at the top of the tablet erected on the building now standing on the Coffee House site.

The building was erected before 1740, but the earliest notice of it appears in a newspaper of 1744. For over a century it was the most famous meeting place in the city. All of the important meetings during the trying days that preceded the Revolution were held there, and it was the general headquarters for all the mercantile news of New York. A writer has stated that it would be difficult to find anywhere in the city 2,500 square feet of ground richer in historical associations than this Wall and Water Street corner. The many events which took place beneath its roof, as designated on the memorial tablet, attest to its long career of activities.

The famous letter of May 23, 1774, was a reply to the Boston Committee of Correspondence asking for sympathy and support in the hardships that the Boston Port bill had inflicted upon the inhabitants. This bill was Great Britain's retaliation for the destruction of the tea and was designed to prevent any vessels entering or leaving the harbor. Boston's letter had not gone so far as to request a general meeting of representatives from the Colonies to consider the difficulties with the mother country, which were rapidly assuming a more alarming character.

Discerning New Yorkers.

The New York merchants were more discerning, and of all historical writers the importance of the step has been grasped with a true insight by Mrs. Lamb, who says that it is evident that had New York adopted a weak policy in its reply to Boston there would have been no Continental Congress at the time, if ever.

It was only when Boston found that New York would be satisfied with nothing less than a Congress of Colonies that she consented. The letter is signed by Isaac Low, but the members of the Committee of Fifty-one named to draft it included James Duane, who became Mayor of the city after the close of the war; Gen. Alexander Macdougal, and John Jay. The letter is the first to give utterance of a general congress, and from it came the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in September of that year and drew up the famous Declaration of Rights, in which the repeal of eleven acts of Parliament was demanded.

To quote from the more important part of this document:

> The Cause is general, and concerns a whole Continent who are equally interested with you and us; and we foresee that no Remedy can be of avail, unless it proceeds from the joint Act and Approbation of all. From a virtuous and spirited Union much may be expected: while the feeble Efforts of a few will only be attended with Mischief and Disappointment to themselves, and Triumph to the Adversaries of our Liberty. Upon these Reasons we conclude that a Congress of Deputies from the Colonies in general is of the utmost Moment; that it ought to be assembled without Delay and some unanimous Resolutions formed in this fatal Emergency, not only respecting your deplorable Circumstances, but for the Security of our common Rights. Such being our Sentiments it must be premature to pronounce any Judgment on the Expedient which you have suggested. We beg however that you will do us the Justice to believe that we shall continue to act with a firm and becoming Regard to American Freedom, and to co-operate with our Sister Colonies in every Measure which shall be thought salutary and conducive to the publick Good.

The letter is preserved in the New York Public Library among the Samuel Adams papers which were obtained by George Bancroft from the estate of Samuel Adams Wells in 1854. Until a few years ago its existence was practically unknown, although historians had from time to time mentioned brief extracts from it. In his investigations amid original sources of New York history Mr. Wakeman caused a search to be made, and through the efforts of Wilberforce Eames of the Public Library it was discovered. No state paper, he says, except the Declaration of Independence occupies so honorable a position in our country's history.

New York's tea party occurred a few days before the drafting of the Continental Congress letter. It has been given but scant attention by historians as Mr. Wakeman shows in his historical comparisons, while many pages have been devoted to the Boston tea party. The latter was first on the scene, and therefore has prior claim, as the first tea ship arrived in Boston Harbor in December, 1773, and the tea was thrown overboard on the night of Dec. 16. The first tea ship to reach New York was the Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, which came into the harbor on April 2. He was not allowed to bring his cargo up to the city. On April 21 he was escorted by a delegation of merchants from the Coffee House to the wharf, where he embarked for his ship and sailed away.

On April 22 another tea ship, the London, Capt. Chambers, arrived. He, too, was not allowed to bring his ship to the dock. He denied that he had any tea on board, but a committee of the Sons of Liberty, visiting the ship, forced the Captain to admit that he had several cases on board. Later in the day a band of Liberty Boys, known as the Mohawks, boarded the vessel and threw the obnoxious cargo overboard.

Mr. Wakeman pays a high tribute to the historian of Manhattan, David T. Valentine, whose old New York Manuals have within recent years become in great demand for the reproductions of rare old New York prints. To the student of history Mr. Valentine's notes on early New York, with original documents, are invaluable. In the Manual for 1855 is the following extract, referring to New York's tea party and other Revolutionary acts, which show that the venerable Clerk of the Common Council felt even then that the city had not been treated quite fairly by many writers;

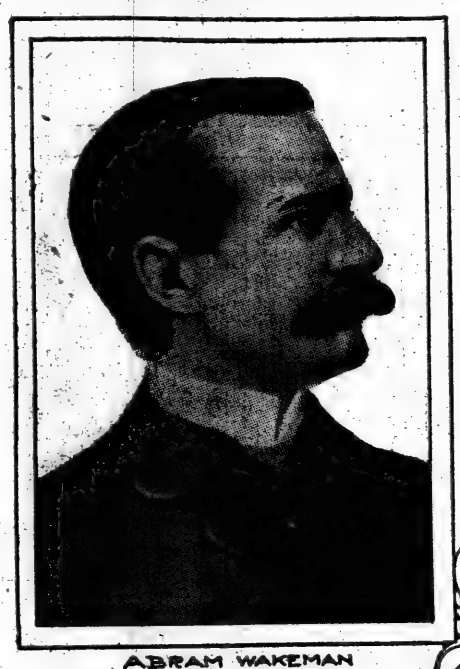
> Thus ended another of the brilliant exploits by the inhabitants of our city which attracted the attention not only of the colonists throughout America, inspiring them with courage and leading them to action, but also that of the people and the Government in England, increasing the discontent of the one, and the determined hatred of the other. As in the case of the Stamp act riots (November 1, 1765), and of the two days' conflict on Golden Hill (January 18 and 19, 1770), so in this, it was an affair of the people, acting openly, deliberately, and without disguise. They sought no concealment, either of marks or of darkness, and they hesitated not in taking the responsibility, each for himself, which their country seemed to require at their hands. Yet their names are unknown to us, with few exceptions, and while we admire the deeds and the spirit which prompted them, it is permitted us to say, as we do say, "Thus spake New York."
>
> It would not have been so, and New York would have occupied her rightful position on the roll of fame, at least beside Massachusetts and Virginia, had she felt less regard for principles, and they more. Without seeking to establish a fictitious fame for her citizens by an annual oration, and notwithstanding the efforts of pedagogues of high and low degree, who have packed alike the school books and the "standard histories" with the words of Massachusetts and Virginia, the city and the State of New York, relying on the deeds of their children, wait patiently for the justice which belongs to them, knowing that the day is not far distant when every one shall be rewarded according to his works.

Historians to Blame.

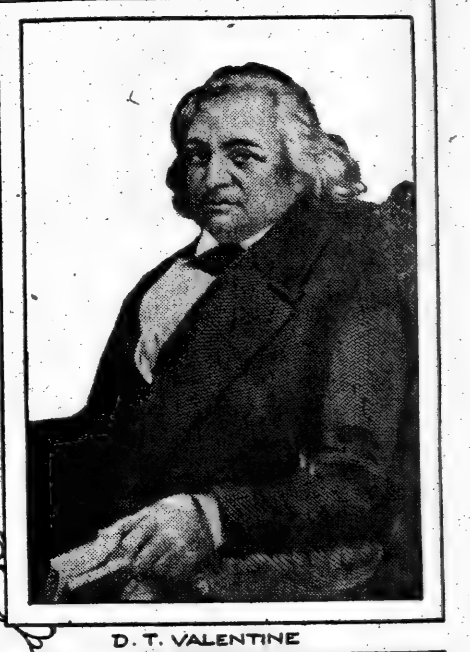
"New York owes a debt of gratitude to David T. Valentine," said Mr. Wakeman, "who in his manuals has done more in bringing to light our city's early history than any of the great historians."

The President of the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association is William Bayne, Jr., and he has been designated, on behalf of the historical and patriotic societies, to appoint the committee of nine members to draft the plan which, it is hoped, may lead to the writing of an accurate New York history.

"It is not history that has belied our city," said the committee which issued the call for the recent meeting, "but those who have written it; and there is no branch of education more worthy than that which should give to the Empire State its proper place in history."



ABRAM WAKEMAN



D. T. VALENTINE

Unanswered

SHE came to me, and in her hands she held
A fading rose; within her childish eyes
The grieving spirit, bare of all disguise,
More clearly asked than lips the question spelled:
"Why must it die?" Quick from my heart there welled
The answer old we fancy satisfies,
Of death that comes that other life may rise;
But vain such thought to heart where love has dwelled.
"Why must it die?" It seems as if the cry
Comes down the ages, echoing afar,
Unanswered still. The seer above his chart
Speaks but to change his last reply;
And we who love the Galilean are
Grown weary of dark sight and truth in part!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR ART PRODUCTS STARTED

The Newly Formed Art Alliance of America Opens Headquarters in New York, Through Which It Will Seek to Bring Into Contact, to Their Mutual Benefit, the Makers and Buyers of Art.

WE have many art schools and many artists. In recent years the complaint frequently has been made that we produce more artists than the public demand for art can support. Such a complaint is seen to be absurd as soon as we examine in even the most superficial manner the number of industries into which art enters in this country, as in other countries, and the number of objects serving purely for ornament that we require, or think we require, in our surroundings.

The trouble, for there is a very serious trouble, seems to be that a too large proportion of our artists devote themselves to painting pictures and modeling sculpture for which there is a narrowly limited public, instead of placing their trained talent at the disposal of industrial art, for which there is a large public, and also that the artists who are designers, illustrators, decorators, or craftsmen are more or less at sea as to the manner of placing their work, as to the needs of the manufacturers or tradesmen who form the bridge between them and the general buyers, and as to the taste and character of that public with which their work in the end must live. In a word, in art, as in other fields of labor, we need a clearing house through which the producer may be brought into relation with the consumer at the least possible cost of time and effort to each.

To provide such a clearing house is the initial purpose of the Art Alliance of America, organized last Spring and now opening its rooms in the Millbank Building, 45 East Forty-second Street. The alliance is an association of workers in art and users of art in all its branches. The membership is divided into four sections—active members, who contribute $10 a year; associate members, confined to those engaged in artistic activities, who contribute $3 a year; subscribing members, those willing to contribute financial support but not desiring to take active part; honorary members and persons who may be elected by a Board of Directors, at a rate not to exceed two in any one year.

The President of the Board of Directors is William B. Osgood Field of the Grolier Club. The First Vice President is Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, founder of the Art Workers' Club for Women; the Second Vice President, Luke Vincent Lockwood, lawyer and author of "Colonial Furniture in America," and other works of special research; the Secretary, W. Francklyn Paris of the Museum of French Art, and the Treasurer, Alexander S. Webb, President of the Lincoln Trust Company. The other Directors, all known to the public in their relations to art and organizations of art, are Herbert Adams, Vice President of the National Academy of Design; Joseph Chapin, art editor; Royal Cortissoz, art critic; Miss Constance Curtis, President of the Art Workers' Club for Women; John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark; Miss Grace Schuyler de Luze, decorator in stained glass; Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge of the Studio Club of New York; Arthur Dow, Art Director of Teachers College; Mrs. John Henry Hammond, President of the Three Arts Club; Dr. James Parton Haney, Art Director of the Public Schools of New York; Mrs. Montgomery Hare of the Cooper Union Art School; Albert Herter of the Herter Looms; Ripley Hitchcock, author and editor; Francis C. Jones of the Society of Mural Painters; Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Arthur I. Keller, illustrator; Herman A. MacNeil of the National Sculpture Society, Mrs. Harry Markoe of the Three Arts Club, Mrs. George Grant Mason of the New York School of Applied Design, Charles T. Mathews, architect; F. Luis Mora of the Municipal Art Society, Frank Alvah Parsons, President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Design; Walter S. Perry, Art Director of Pratt Institute; Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, ceramist; Mrs. Charles Carl Rumsey, an amateur of art; Charles Vezin, President of the Art Students' League of New York, and Miss Mary Livingston Willard, a painter. The office manager is Miss Kate Blackburn.

Standing from left to right Frank Alvah Parsons, Joseph Chapin, Arthur I Keller, Charles T. Matthews, Herbert Adams, Walter S. Perry.
Seated Miss Mary Livingston Willard, Ripley Hitchcock, Luke Vincent Lockwood, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock.
William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, W. Francklyn Paris, Miss Grace Schuyler de Luze.
Miss Elizabeth W Dodge.
Photo by Peter A Juley.

Co-operation Is Alliance's Aim.

These people are well aware of the position occupied by the decorative and industrial arts in this country, of their long relegation to a place like that held by Hans Andersen's dandelion, considered a weed until one day a famous painter put it into the same picture with the conceited apple branch, when every one immediately knew that it was beautiful and important. Although the Art Alliance is formed to promote the interests of art of all kinds in all fields, its especial interest is with the industrial artists. The founders of the organization have learned through wide experience that we have an army of workers in various departments of art who put forth their individual efforts feebly where co-operation would mean strength. "In many cases," they say, "the story is simply a repetition of vocational misdirection of efforts in unprofitable fields, of time wasted through lack of knowledge and experience. Illustrations suitable for children's books are taken to publishers of standard works; designs which might have some promise for wall-paper manufacturers are offered to manufacturers of rugs and carpets; pictures are worked out without special purpose which could have been shaped to meet the requirements of advertising."

To do away with these conditions, to bring the right manufacturer to the right designer, to tell the artist where the appropriate market for his work exists, to provide a general registry for artists, art students, artisans, and employers, which shall classify the different forms of activity and bring the situation into some semblance of business order and system, to provide a department of information for the uninitiated, all this is the first and immediate concern of the alliance.

If this were all, however, the organization would be little more than a bureau of employment, specializing in art. Its aims are much wider. The Vice President, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, was founder and for twelve years President of the Art Workers' Club for Women, and during that time learned many of the problems with which the art worker and the art employer in America are confronted. For the last two years she and Mrs. Hammond have been making a survey of the art schools and organizations in New York, and have secured in the course of their investigations a large number of letters and reports from teachers, artists, and business men, which, taken together, indicate quite clearly the need of vocational guidance for young art students looking to art as a means of making a living.

To raise the standard of efficiency in industrial design and to persuade artists toward effective co-operation in the machine-made article is the second problem of the Alliance, much more difficult of solution than the first. The machine-made article is the product of the age, suited to the age and its vast requirements in civilization. Therefore we must make of the object produced by machinery a thing of beauty and delight. For this assuredly we need the artist. But we need the artist trained to meet the modern requirements of prolific production, and to "graft upon the factory production the art feeling that once inspired the hand producer." To get this sort of training for our art students is absolutely essential if we are successfully to compete with the European manufacturers.

Herbert Adams, in an address given at the house of Mrs. John Henry Hammond preliminary to the organization of the Art Alliance, emphasized this aspect of the situation in American art, pointing out the fact that in the manufacturing establishments in this country where skill of hand and taste is required nearly all the people doing the highest type of work are foreign born and foreign trained and are receiving three or four times the pay of the American portion of the force, which is "found in the office or in the salesroom or sweeping the floor."

Europe spends large sums for its industrial art schools, which are entirely different from most of our schools of design, tending to make master workmen as well as designers, and it is these industrial schools, Mr. Adams believes, that we should demand in numbers as an economic necessity. "I feel that any institution," he says, "which can help bring the student and the manufacturer together, and also make the public realize the economic importance of industrial art, will be doing a great work." This expresses an opinion held in common by all serious thinkers on the present situation.

Dream That May Come True.

In another address on this occasion W. S. Coffin arrived at the same conclusion, starting from the standpoint of the business man and stating disconcerting truths. "For every hundred people," he said, "who will draw a nice sketch of a room there is not a competent designer to detail the sketch, and when you want competent detailers you have to get foreigners. That is an absolute fact. There is a great deal of manufacturing going on in this country, but the details and the superintendence in the factories are almost exclusively by those who have been trained abroad, where they have been carefully trained in places where they have been used to study details.

"In business we know that we need very much more artistic work, we need designers with high ideals, we need things turned out much better than we have them, and we will get that when artists bury their talents in the common garden of the drudgery of business, and from that common garden will come forth some common article of common design of uncommon merit for the use of the general public; and if that is copied a thousand times in order that economy may come in the production of a large number, it is still good work for a man to design a common article for common use uncommonly well. That is a great dream that the Art Alliance may help to come true."

The founders of the Art Alliance know that it is not an impossible dream, however far it may now seem from realization. In England the London County Council Schools have developed a theory of art education which includes not only the training of the producer along both aesthetic and technical lines, but also the training of the middlemen or shopkeepers and salesmen to the recognition of artistically good design. The schools there are preparing in advance for the disappearance of the apprentice system, which never was popular here and soon dropped out of our system, but for which we have as yet no proper alternative. By means of their trade education they fit their pupils to enter upon apprenticeship with a saving of two years, so that this education is practically an alternative to the early stages of apprenticeship. Great stress is laid by their educators upon the elimination of the unfit students who lower the standard of work and energy.

In Germany industrial education has gone further and has produced more impressive results. A German official in a Westphalian museum writes:

The modern German merchant has acknowledged the part that form plays in public life. Consequently he has reformed all the insignificant things that fly in their thousands through the world, such as letter paper, wrappings, cards, advertisements, and labels; these have been improved in their ensemble and flutter as gentle reminders to beauty down in the dusty corners of ordinary humdrum German life.

This is a modern condition. Twenty years ago, as art students well remember, it was an occasion when brown paper instead of newspaper was used for parcels in small shops of Berlin. The Deutscher Werkbund, an extensive association with a membership mounting into the thousands, includes practically all the industrial undertakings that use art, and recognizes the possibilities attendant upon the co-operation of the artist and the manufacturer. In this association the manufacturer is given the opportunity to make himself conversant with all the technical details and conditions of the artist's work, while the artist learns the conditions controlling the activities of the manufacturer and learns to adapt his design to the material and to the market.

Evolution in Furniture.

An extremely interesting example of the practical side of this education is the evolution of a kind of furniture intended for cheap production in large quantities, in which the constituent parts are made in many different but definitely standardized sizes and shapes, which admit of numerous combinations and are so carefully worked out in accordance with artistic ideas that artists of very different tendencies are able to make from them finished pieces of furniture that have each its own individuality and character, free from the mechanical appearance of the ordinary machine-made article.

What can be done in other countries can be done here with adequate knowledge and co-operative effort. Nothing, however, can be done without long preparation, and the strength of the Art Alliance lies in its realization of the fact that at the outset it is "merely a thermometer to gauge conditions," and not an organization bent upon changing the curriculum in schools and colleges before the conditions are understood from all points of view.

The first thing it has attempted along the line of education is to gain expression of opinion from practical people as to the situation that actually exists with reference to the employment of American art in American manufactures. Two of the letters received in response to detailed inquiry will serve to show the character of the material for judgment already assembled. The first is from a leading manufacturer, who says that there would be a larger demand than there is at present for designers in the United States if there were men here who had establishments such as exist in Paris, designing firms employing considerable numbers of designers who make a study themselves of the current fashions and of past fashions and make their designs to meet the requirements of the day.

He points out that at present a very large proportion of the designs for printing silk dress goods are made in Paris, and says that designs made in America do not compete in their finish and appropriateness with those coming from the Paris establishments. The same is true of upholstery designs, and those that are imported are practically all taken from museum sources, the originality appearing in the adaptation of colors and fabrics rather than in the outline of the design. He adds, also, that designers in this country have been too much given to repetition of their designs for different manufacturers, so that it is difficult to get one that is exclusive, and that while this is also true of European designers to a certain extent, their field is so large that there is little conflict.

He finds, in short, that the chief barriers in the way of larger employment of domestic designers are lack of organization, lack of designing houses of reputation, a proclivity to copy, and, in a large majority of cases, crudeness of work, the designers not understanding the requirements of mechanical art and of the fashions; that, in a word, they try to be artists, but not manufacturers.

The second letter is similar in its general tenor, but contributes information not generally known, and comes also from a leading business house. The writer says that manufacturers of all kinds seek their inspiration from France and that advance collections of textiles, wall papers, silks, cottons, upholstery goods, draperies, and a variety of other productions are obtained in France long before the goods themselves are going to be put upon the market and brought to this country by people specializing in this business who furnish advance samples to the manufacturers here. The collections show new fabrics, designs, and coloring which are adopted by designers frequently of foreign training who are employed in the manufacturing houses here.

The fundamental fact, as related to the interests of the Art Alliance, is that "no purely American art has developed to a point which can as yet be independent of the foreign inspiration, and that such a result will probably only be achieved when American art students in this field of endeavor have received a higher artistic education than the opportunities now afforded them permit."

Sifting Art Product.

From letters such as these, assembled from many quarters, it became obvious that the Art Alliance must undertake in the logical development of its programme not merely the placing of artists in communication with buyers of art, but the sifting of the art product offered and the limiting of the registration to the more competent producers, together with the direction of the less competent toward opportunities for improvement and the urging of definite training with reference to definite requirements. It was apparent that a department of information must be established, giving not only details of the market for art work, but details of the existing schools and classes where special training can be obtained, and also vocational guidance when that is needed. This in time will have its effect upon schools and industries as well, but the establishment of a thoroughly good and efficient department of experts in direction and criticism is the first step taken by the new organization toward the development of American talent to meet American requirements.

The next point of concentration for the Art Alliance was the question of exhibitions. Many of the artists to whom papers on questions were sent before organization were eloquent on this subject, some of them citing the example of the French and German exhibitions, where space is given up to such things as wall paper designed by artists, and where suites of rooms with all the accessories designed and carried out by artists and craftsmen are shown.

The Art Alliance will follow this general ideal of providing practical exhibitions where works of industrial art especially can be seen as they should be in a coherent environment. Special designs will be shown together, and in a way to bring out their possibilities. Thus, designs for advertisement cards intended for the panels of Subway cars will be arranged to show how unity of effect may be gained without sacrificing the direct appeal of each advertisement. The posters in the Underground Railway in London are excellent examples of the aesthetic beauty possible to advertising cards, and are known to be by artists of experience and recognised position. The committee on exhibition is now discussing a plan for holding an annual exhibition of decorative art to which manufacturers should send their best designs, which would be submitted to a jury, and would be shown in connection with examples of antique decoration of similar type.

To realize how wide a field these exhibitions may cover without going outside of the industrial field, one has only to consider the number of subjects already on the card catalogue of the Alliance representing the specialties of those who can make use of the organization. The following are a small proportion of the whole list: Book bindings, buttons, calligraphy, calendars, china painting, dolls, embroidery, jewelry, lace, lantern slides, millinery, posters, screens, stenciling, silks, tapestry, tiles, wall paper, weaving, and window decoration.

All these departments of industry are also departments of art, if one accepts the word in its broad meaning, as it is accepted in countries of ancient civilization. John Cotton Dana gives this significance to the word "art," and urges Americans to observe with care the many classes of objects produced by our own artists and artisans; to decide if, "regardless of price, they please a little, or much, or not at all; to learn of their many kinds and the manner of their making, of the skill that goes into their production, and of the changes they have undergone in their development." He announces a very simple formula for the promotion of American art: "First we must buy it; next we must study it; next we must criticise it, adversely where we feel compelled, and finally we must praise it where we can." It is easy to see how such exhibitions as those which the Art Alliance proposes to give will help toward this practical programme.

These exhibitions will include from time to time articles made by hand suitable for the needs of everyday life, though not adapted to reproduction by machinery. Although it wishes to emphasize the importance of meeting the requirements of the manufacturer in the present age of multitudinous production, the Art Alliance has an equal interest in the encouragement of individual workers by widening the scope of their activity.

The English artists, spurred on by the memory of William Morris, whose firm grew out of his own needs as the occupant and owner of a house, have come to this recognition of the beauty possible in the construction and ornamentation of common things more quickly than we. In the British Pavilion at the Ghent exhibition an enthusiastic critic wrote that the very drain pipes were beautiful, and the British exhibition in the Pavilion de Marsan this Summer covered the field of household furnishings from toasting forks to chimney pieces.

Will Work to Get Museum.

Even in Germany, where the recognition of the importance of art in manufactured things is so deep rooted, the artists are prodigal of their individual efforts, and a man of established reputation does not hesitate to design a stencil for the kitchen of a workingman's house or to mold a bowl and pitcher with his own hands with full recognition of their purposes as utensils in common use. The consequence is that the workingman's kitchen is a pleasant place to work in, and the bowl and pitcher can be lifted even when full without preliminary athletic training.

From the exhibition to the museum is a natural step, and the Alliance will throw its influence as an organization in favor of the establishment in New York of a museum dedicated to examples of industrial art. A letter from Dr. Valentiner urges this as a desirable and essential institution if art is to develop here to the fullest extent. He says:

In Europe one always finds two types of museum—the one where art of the highest type is collected, in which line I hope our museum (the Metropolitan) will develop, and the other which has to do with the practical education of artisans, the Museum of Industrial Art, which I hope some day will be started over here. The best work accomplished in all lines of decorative art has always come from artists of the higher order, such as the best painters, sculptors, and architects.

To sum up the aims and the actual achievements of the Art Alliance: It has established a department of registry where those who produce art and those who use it are put on record for mutual benefit. It is collecting examples of work by which the fitness of the registered artists may be judged by those desiring to employ them. It is offering vocational guidance to those applying for work whose energy and talent have been misdirected. It is accumulating the opinions of experts in every field of art as to the best methods of promoting American art in the various departments of industry. It offers a committee to undertake the arrangement of exhibitions wherever expert knowledge of this very important art is lacking. It is planning a series of exhibitions in its own rooms that shall be practically instructive and to offer prizes for superior designs. It is trying to stimulate the public in all legitimate ways to an appreciation of the economic value of art in social and industrial life.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Panama Hats Are 285 Years Old.

IT is 285 years since the first Panama hat was made. In 1629 the first bit of toquilla straw headgear was fashioned in the Province of Manavi, Ecuador, by Francisco Delgado, an Ecuadorian. At that time Panama was the great distributing centre for articles produced on the west coast of South America, the name Panama thus becoming applied to hats made from toquilla straw in Manavi.

It is stated that the two finest Panama hats ever made were the work of a native Ecuadorian named Palma. They were purchased for $200 each and presented to Emperor Napoleon III. and Marshal MacMahon.

During 1913 hats to the value of $1,127,508 were exported from Ecuador, so it is reported by Consul General Frederic W. Goding at Guayaquil. The bulk of the exports went to the United States, France, Germany, and Belgium.

In the preparation of the straw the veins are removed and the leaves are dipped repeatedly in a vessel filled with boiling water, and after being shaken well are exposed to the sun to be bleached. Exceptionally white straw is obtained by adding a certain proportion of lemon juice to the boiling water. The straw is then carefully selected, its value depending upon the length, thickness, color, and number of strands obtained from each leaf.

The straw is next very finely divided into the required widths by the nail of the little finger or thumb. A bunch of straw is bound in the middle and placed on the centre of a wooden mold, the straws arranged radially and equally distant from each other in pairs. The plaiting begins at the apex of the crown and continues round and round until the hat is finished, care being taken that no straws are added while the crown is being made. Others are added, however, in forming the brim and border. On the degree of nicety with which the straws are lengthened depends the beauty and durability of the hat. Should a strand be broken it can be replaced and so plaited as not to be noticed. The finishing touches are put on by trimming the brim, edging the border, and neatly fastening all projecting ends of the straws so as to be invisible. The hat is washed in clean cold water, coated with a thin solution of gum, and polished with dry sulphur.

The necessary qualities of a fine hat are durability, strength, elasticity, impermeability, and the quality of being easily washed when soiled.

The Refinement of Indolence.

"You think Slowleigh is lazy?"

"Lazy? Why, I've seen him wait five minutes beside a revolving door until some one went through ahead and turned it for him."

Luck.

Hewitt—Did you and Gruet have any luck on your shooting trip?

Jewett—We certainly did; we shot each other and both of us had perfectly good accident policies.

Under Cover.

Madge—Do you think that styles in our street attire will continue to grow more daring?

Marjorie—If they do, my dear, the girls will have to wear masks.

Higher Criticism.

Visitor—Don't you believe in the sand man?

Boston Child—Certainly not; how could he throw through my spectacles?

The Directory.

A BROOKLYN drug clerk tells of a man who came into his shop for the purpose of consulting the directory. He stood first on one foot and then on the other, watching the young woman who had got possession of the volume. She was a nice, leisurely sort of young person, and she had a large sheet of paper that she spread out upon the counter beside the directory, and on which she now and then inscribed a name from the volume.

The man became a little impatient. He coughed significantly, and the young woman turned to look at him.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but do you wish to consult the directory?"

Now, as the young woman was pretty, the man shifted from one foot to the other and said uneasily: "No hurry; don't let me disturb you."

Whereupon she resumed the directory. Several minutes elapsed. At last she closed the book with a sigh of satisfaction. "Thank you," said she, sweetly. "I am afraid I have kept you waiting. But, you see, I am going to write a short story in a prize contest, and I really didn't know how to begin until I had picked out the names for my characters."

What Father Did.

THE little girl who was visiting at a neighbor's house was being entertained by taking her out and showing her the horses.

"Here's one of them," she said, "that coughs and hangs his head and has watery eyes, just the way daddy's horse did last Summer."

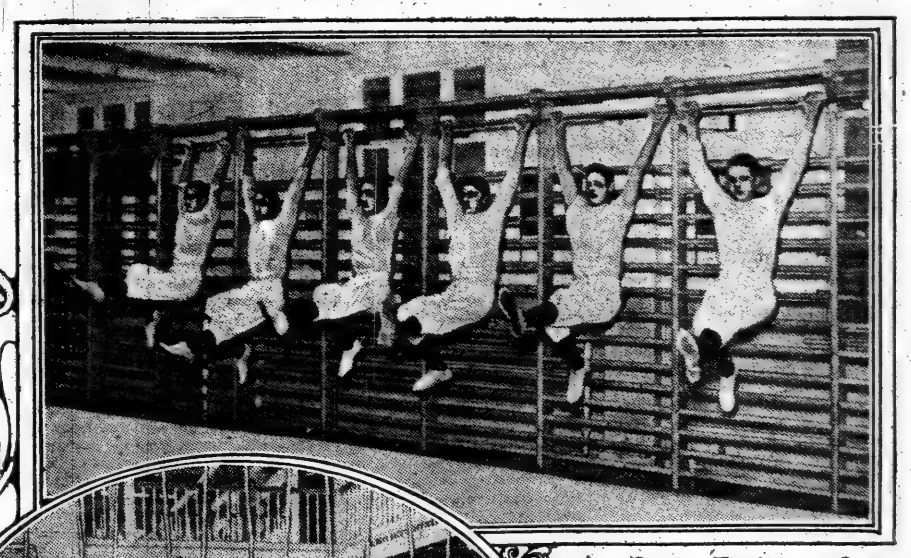
"What did your father do for his horse?" asked the owner of the afflicted animal. "Do you remember?"

"Oh, yes," said the little girl. "He sold him."

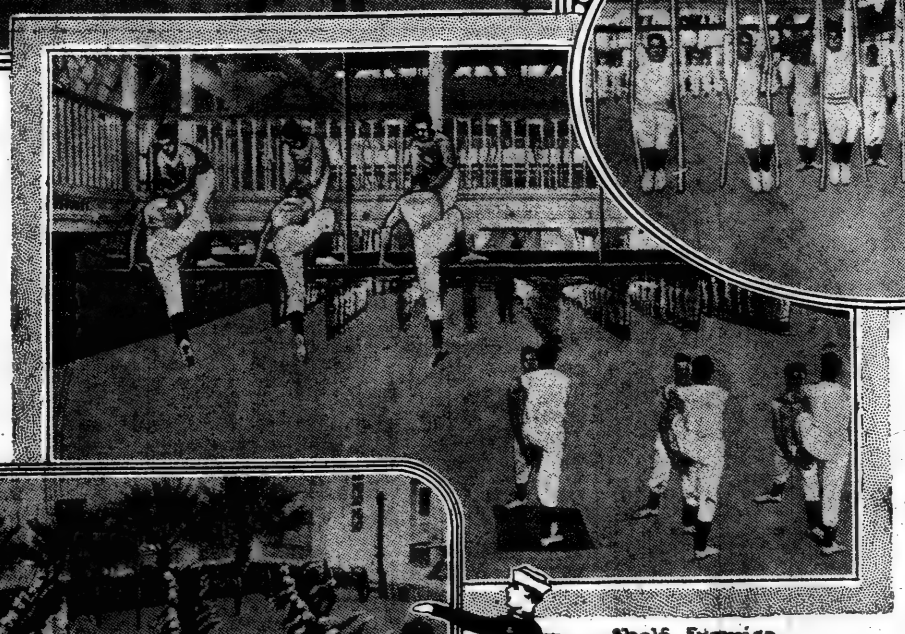
NEW SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR U. S. NAVY

Method Based on British Navy's Swedish System Now Being Introduced—Sailors of Today Not Physical Equals of Those of Sailing Ships, but Improvement Is Expected.

Stall Bar Exercise.



Another Position in the Stall Bar Exercise



Rope Exercise.

Shelf Exercise.

Free Standing Exercise.

A Third Position in the Stall Bar Exercise.

An entirely new system of physical training is being introduced into the United States Navy. It is based on the Swedish system in use in the British Navy, and experimentation with it has been going on at naval training stations in this country for months. The following description of the system by Surgeon J. A. Murphy, U. S. N., appears in The United States Naval Medical Bulletin, issued under the direction of Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Johnson, U. S. N. Surgeon Murphy was detailed to the several naval training stations successively, and at each of these he not only taught the method to the apprentices in training, but also instructed petty officers, in order that the latter might become qualified to act as teachers on shipboard. Thus the system is being gradually introduced into the service, afloat and ashore. It is at present in use on several ships, and will ultimately be in vogue on all.

By J. A. MURPHY,
Surgeon, United States Navy.

THE adoption of some system of physical upbuilding has been necessitated in the navies both of Great Britain and the United States by more or less similar causes, which may be put down as due most probably to changes in the type of ship, to possible deterioration or lack of maturity in the material applying for enlistment, and to great expansion lowering the standard of acceptance.

It is evident when general comparisons are made that sailormen of today are not the equal in all-around physical ability, general nimbleness, and lack of physical fear, of those who manned the sailing ships of former times, due probably to the fact that the life aloft strongly aided in the formation of these characteristics.

In examining various systems of physical training in order to find a substitute for this lost training as the modern ship developed, it was found that many were lacking in system and that many of the exercises tended to distort the body rather than to develop it symmetrically or to make it other than massive in quality.

The Swedish System.

In the Swedish system was discovered a system on a scientific basis, adjusted to meet necessary faulty conditions, and suitable for the gradual physical education of the different types of the navy personnel. Exercises which tend to exhibition movements alone or whose good or bad effect cannot be clearly shown have no place in this system.

The Swedish system of physical training lays stress on the following points:

1. The day's order.
2. Progression.
3. Word of command.
4. Form.

The day's order (lesson) is an arrangement of the exercises in groups in a definite, practically fixed relationship according to their effect from an anatomical and physiological standpoint, with the general plan of fitting the body parts gradually and progressively in turn to withstand the more severe physical strains which follow. This arrangement also prevents the exhaustion of one group of muscles by too long concentration of effort at this point. It provides also for a general work-out at one time of all the various muscle groups of the body.

The different muscles are grouped in the following order, chiefly because the effect sought in each instance is desirable, as mentioned above, from the anatomical, mechanical, and physiological standpoint:

Introductory: Composed of easy exercises serving to fix attention, loosen joints, and to warm up the body by mildly increasing the circulation in various parts.

Leg: Composed of exercises to stimulate circulation and nutrition and to improve nervous control in the important muscles of the lower limbs.

Span bending: An important set of exercises because of the effect on the thorax, which is cramped and fixed in most people unless exercises of this type are practiced. These movements contract the muscles of the back, pull the points of the shoulders back, stretch the muscles on the front of the chest, and bow the ribs forward as the spine is straightened. The abdominal muscles are toned up so as to counteract the tendency of the pelvic arch to drop downward in front with the production of a hollow or sway back. The ribs are rendered supple and resilient, and the heart and lungs therefore function better.

Heaving: Exercises strengthening the arm muscles and those attaching the arms to the body about the shoulder joint and shoulder blade. These exercises are harmful to a proper set-up, instead of being beneficial, if the head is permitted to droop and the chest to flatten, with the points of the shoulders carried forward and inward.

Balance: Exercises training the nervous system to control antagonistic muscles with the least degree of energy expended. The result is conservance of endurance, grace and ease of action, and increased quickness and agility.

Dorsal: Exercises which strengthen the muscles of the spine and thus counteract the tendency to collapse upon oneself, so prevalent everywhere. Erection of the body with proper carriage is made easy to maintain.

Abdominal: Exercises which strengthen the abdominal muscles and raise the forward rim of the pelvic bones, and correct thereby the condition of hollow back. Support is provided for the abdominal organs, and congestion due to dragging prevented. The movements of this group also improve the functioning of the abdominal viscera.

Lateral: These exercises strengthen the waist line and increase suppleness in this region. They produce effects similar to the abdominal exercises. The resiliency of the thorax is increased and deformities of the spine corrected by equalizing muscular pull and increasing flexibility.

Jumping and vaulting: These exercises improve nervous and muscular control, judgment, presence of mind, physical courage, and muscular teamwork. They teach an individual to handle himself in an awkward physical situation.

Breathing: Exercises given for calming effect after unusual exertion and as an exercise for the organs and muscles of respiration.

Marching and running: Exercises used to accustom the individual to use a free and easy movement in walking by their effect on the hip, leg, and foot positions.

Finishing: Exercises used to calm excitement following more or less violent effort, and as corrective exercises to overcome a tendency to faulty posture while the individual is engaged in exercises with the arm in the forward position.

Avoiding Strain.

Progression is provided by having a large number of exercises of each type, each one a step harder to accomplish than its predecessor. The effect is to avoid strain, either local or general. No exercise is used with the idea of producing size, the qualities sought being suppleness and agility. Strenuous effort is approached slowly, as the exercises are not used to test the limit of power. Prolonged effort is avoided in order that a condition of stimulation will occur rather than exhaustion.

Exercise should produce the simple symptoms of physical activity, such as a general sense of warmth and well-being, animation, sparkling eyes, cheerfulness, and mental exhilaration, instead of the opposite effect of overactivity, such as a vague sensation of discomfort about the heart, with constricting girdle sense, obscuration of vision, confused ideas, blunted sensation, and air hunger.

Progression and moderation are important features, therefore, as the effect desired is one of refreshment and rest instead of fatigue.

An Important Adjunct.

The word of command from the military standpoint is an important feature, the Swedish system of physical training proving on this account a desirable adjunct to the strictly military drills, affecting, as it does, the individual's all-around response to discipline as well as his physique. The constant introduction into consciousness of words of command, requiring attention, quick thought, and rapid muscular action, soon gives rise to a habit of obedience and quick response which greatly improves the military smartness and precision of the men. In the same period of time many more mental impressions and responses are possible than in the strictly military drills. These exercises, which through the system of application become pleasurable and exhilarating, work subconsciously in improving discipline and in creating a habit of attentiveness to the work in hand.

Form is insisted upon not so much from the show idea, but to correct faulty posture and to place the body in a designed starting position for work, with a view toward getting the physical effect desired. Certain fundamental starting positions are used, such as standing, sitting, kneeling, lying, and hanging.

Thousands of men and boys are examined for enlistment in the army, navy, and marine corps each year, and of this great number very few, relatively speaking, succeed in passing the physical requirements. The physical standard is not too high when the mental, nervous, and physical wear and tear that exist even in time of peace are considered. The individual's existence will not in time of war run along at freight-train speed, but rather at that of the fastest passenger train in comparison. A large percentage of the physical defectives appearing before recruiting officers would prove otherwise if physical training was carried out along proper lines as part of the education of the young. The results are poor because of lack of this training or of misdirected application of the idea. Many are satisfied that all is well, because the comparison standard is a common one, which, through familiarity, no longer seems unusually low. The tailor's art conceals a lot, and the freedom of choice of occupation in civil life covers physical weakness in many cases.

It is to be presumed that after careful selection the picked men enlisted for the service would stand out physically. This is not true from a muscular point of view, judging from observation covering several thousands of recently enlisted men. It is exceptional to find one who carries himself well or who is able to handle his body off the ground. The majority of boys and men are muscularly weak from the waist line up, the legs usually showing up well as regards strength. Others are strong, but through excess of weight (fat usually) prove relatively weak. Many of the strong are awkward, unresponsive, ponderous, and through stiffening of joints and contractures of muscles lack speed and agility. All of these types, with few exceptions, have rounded backs, protruding abdomens, drooping heads, and flat chests. Any attempt at effort lacks power, because orientation is disturbed and the normal straight line of thrust through the bones and joints is lost.

If called upon to advance upon an enemy's position, even though lightly equipped, of necessity in rushes, up a slope, through and over obstacles, with the effect of dread sapping physical vitality, what hope would this type of manhood give of arriving with sufficient wind and strength remaining to overcome in close combat a well-built, active individual of equal moral courage?

Observation shows that the former system of physical drills did not accomplish good results. Poor posture, already mentioned, was exaggerated, and while the men gained in weight and robustness, relatively speaking, a compensatory gain in strength did not occur. The men longest under training showed little or no improvement in ability to handle the body in situations where weight is a detriment rather than a help.

The old system consisted of a limited fixed set of exercises lacking variety and progression and performed either to music or by following the movements of a leader. After a short time, through familiarity, attention in this system becomes unnecessary, and the action soon becomes monotonous, indifferent, and spiritless. Form was only thought of from the exhibition standpoint and was considered from the point of view of rhythm rather than effect. Music drill or a follow-the-leader method is fatal to accentuation of attention and response, the action instead being dreamy and negative. Instructors in direct charge of the men at training stations unanimously criticise music drill for any purpose, because they lose control of the men once the music starts, attempts at correction interfering with the rhythmic effect. The mind is put in a dreamy unreceptive state, so that the retention of memory study is interfered with. Much time that could be better spent otherwise must also be taken to teach the men the sense of rhythm.

Too Much for Average Man.

The physical effect has been poor because the average individual could not do the difficult exercises in form, (particularly those with the rifle,) and keep up with the beat of the music. In consequence, having to keep moving or spoil the cadence, he shirks in every possible way, both in muscular thrust and by placing the body in faulty positions, to avoid the effect of weight and leverage, this last accentuating the already poor posture existing. Music drill is fascinating to the eye and ear of the spectator, but it will subordinate physical efficiency to show and display.

As applied at training stations, the Swedish exercises aim to develop uniformly both flexor, (bending,) and extensor, (stretching,) muscles at the same time, so that a proper balance may be preserved between them, thus conserving the effort required in a planned action. The muscles are brought under the control of the will by the constant attentiveness necessary, due to the use of commands which are varied at will both as to intensity and rhythm. The variation permitted here can be used by a good instructor to hold the interest of the class, the commands and the response demanded placing a recreational element in the exercises.

A Welcome Change.

Correctional exercises permit of a quickly produced marked change in the posture of the subject. A proper military carriage is a welcome change from the usual appearance of the majority of men. Everywhere are seen forward-drooping heads, rounded backs, flat chests, hollow backs at waist line, protruding abdomens, (not fat,) and pointed shoulders, provided padded clothing does not conceal these defects.

Primarily effort is concentrated on faulty posture, then on attentiveness, obedience, and responsiveness to commands; then on all-around physical condition.

Constant play of will power on the part of those under drill is brought out by the inability to know what is coming next. Physical development becomes then a companion to increased mental quickness. As a result of the drill it has been very apparent that mental processes are exercised as well as the muscles, intellectual awakening having occurred, as manifested by greater ease in learning signals, for instance, and in brightening up the almost hopelessly stupid men who occasionally pass the recruiting officers.

The thinking and acting at the same time has the opposite effect to that already described as accompanying music or imitative drill.

The effect of nervous concentration on throwing the left leg forward on the order "march" is undoubtedly responsible for making the left thigh flexor muscles average stronger than the right. This muscle group is the only group in the body to average this way. Nervous action can be counted on, therefore, to aid development, and there is no lack of it in the Swedish system.

Nervous control permits of instantaneous contraction of all the fibres of a muscle so that bulk, with its disadvantages, is not essential always to great strength. The Swedish system favors nervous concentration on parts ordinarily rarely used, and by so doing aids in uniform development.

Numerous exercises of a balancing nature provide for a better co-ordinating sense between the nervous and muscular systems. This teamwork, best appreciated when antagonistic muscles are in action, tends to easy and graceful action and conservance of endurance. Teamwork is also seen in exercises which train one limb to work with another, so that complicated physical situations or movements requiring judgment, both of time and place, can be successfully met.

With mental and motor nervous action stimulated, muscular response becomes active and smooth, effort being applied economically.

Improved mental processes, nervous impulses, and co-ordinating muscular response are favored by the use of words of command given in irregular rhythm, and by the use of unusual and contrary movements. Prompt decision, self-control, and judgment are soon developed.

Constant changes in the character of the exercises and in the variations that can be given produce a recreative feature without the loss of control and discipline. A feeling of pride, alertness, and fitness for any unusual physical situation is cultivated.

For mental and muscular quickness it is necessary to prevent draggy, monotonous, and slow action. For this snap and life in action much depends on the instructor, who should be young in physique if not in age, and be of active habit and athletic taste, and display in his own person interest, smartness, and proper bearing and form. Lax commands and no insistence on proper response soon show bad effects in the action of the class.

Improved carriage of the body besides the constitutional effect derived from giving the heart and lungs more room and improving the support and function of the abdominal organs places the body in a better position to do work by making lines of resistance pass along the bones, rather than off into space, (sway back,) and by rounding the chest gives the muscles attached to the thorax a better leverage.

Much of the physical unfitness as regards robustness and organic defects of the organs, seen in many applicants for enlistment, is due most probably to the effect of poor posture, on the proper digestion and absorption of food and deficient oxidation from defective lung and heart action.

Postural defects are sometimes due to over or one-sided development. Here, through lack of nervous control or to muscle contractures and lack of balance between antagonists, much energy or effect is wasted when attempts are made to accomplish work. It is common in swimming instruction, for instance, to meet well-muscled individuals who, because their muscles refuse to function in proper team work with each other, in a surprisingly short time become exhausted.

Correction of postural defects about the thorax and spine is not limited alone to younger subjects. The exercises in use take only slightly longer to affect older men. Older subjects, even when physically strong, need physical training to prevent stiffening in joints, sluggish mental and muscular action, development of flabby or fatty flesh, and poor balance and decreased range in the motion of their muscles.

Poor form is an evidence of weakness somewhere or is due to contractured muscles and lack of play in joints. Gracefulness and proportion as well as strength should be sought.

Practical Apparatus.

Such apparatus as is used, hand apparatus for additional weight, ropes, stall bars, booms, and shelf, is designed to provide a recreational effect that comes from exhilaration brought out by the necessity of overcoming something that presents some risk and difficulty. The various pieces of apparatus and the exercises performed thereon operate to fit the body to meet possible service conditions. The apparatus requires little space and would add but little weight aboard ship, and the cost is not great. The element of risk brings out the serious side of a man's nature so that his application to the work in hand is increased and a tendency to thoughtlessness or irresponsibility combated.

The primary object of the training should be to produce a military bearing and set-up, which, aside from the physical benefits already noted, cause an increase in esprit de corps, through personal pride developed and the reacting favorable impression on outsiders.

The secondary objects to be sought are increased attentiveness, responsiveness, obedience, and muscular power, all of which are very desirable qualities in a military body of men.

This training is essentially planned to develop the healthy and active efficiency of all and not of a specialized few. By doing this a decided gain is made in military efficiency, it being very apparent that the weaker units of a company of men slow the speed of the whole. This is of little moment when the opposing force also lacks speed and initiative. As mentioned before, the comparison standard may seem fast enough because a better standard has unconsciously been lost through slow retrogression.

The effects noted in the men and boys under training have been very marked along lines already touched on. These effects were especially pleasing in details like cooks, bandsmen, and coal passers, who, through occupation, mixed nationality, or mental dullness, lacked cohesiveness and military characteristics. These individuals were unified into concerted effort, and slouchiness, laziness, and negativeness were quickly replaced by mental brightness, speed, aggressiveness, and smartness.

NOVEL LAW DRAFTED TO GOVERN PUBLIC UTILITIES

After Long Investigation and Study, at Home and Abroad, the National Civic Federation Prepares a General Legislative Plan—Seth Low Discusses at Length the Problem Confronting Its Members.

By Davis Edwards.

WHILE many men are arguing concerning the control of public utilities some are arguing earnestly. Among these has been a notable group, working principally in New York City.

In 1907 the National Civic Federation appointed a Commission on Public Ownership and Operation. It investigated the best movements in this direction in this country and abroad. Including among its members men who did and men who did not originally believe in public ownership, representatives of organized labor, and representatives of private ownership and operation, it reported that public utilities, from their nature, tend to become and ought to be monopolies, and that unregulated monopoly in such a field is impossible.

Following this important work, the National Civic Federation, in 1911, called another conference, and, as a result, a department was created to prepare a draft bill for public regulation of interstate and municipal utilities.

I have had the privilege of making an advance study of the resultant bill and the report accompanying it, although they have not yet been made public.

All the States in the Union save Delaware, Wyoming, and Utah have regulative commissions of some sort. Therefore it is held that the desirability of uniform regulative legislation is apparent.

Members of Council.

The council named to draft the model bill consisted of Edward M. Bassett, Franklin Q. Brown, Holford Erickson, John H. Gray, William D. Kerr, Franklin K. Lane, Hewitt Lee, Emerson McMillin, Milo S. Matteis, and Arthur Williams. Mr. McMillin was selected to be Chairman. Prof. John H. Gray of the University of Minnesota was loaned as Director, and William D. Kerr acted as Assistant Director.

First, all important legislation, at home and abroad, was collected and studied. A year's work had been done before the drafting of the actual bill was begun.

The model bill which has finally resulted (not without dissenting voices) contains over 300 sections, of which only sixty were criticised by any one when the document was submitted to the National Civic Federation.

These deal, however, with important matters, so the bill goes out as the best which could be agreed upon and nothing more than that.

It provides for a salaried commission of five appointed by the Governor for five years, its Chairman being elected by its members, and none to be employed with, interested in or owning stocks or bonds in any public utility under the jurisdiction of the commission. Power of removal is vested in the Governor.

The bill grants to this commission general power to regulate and supervise every public utility; gives it the right to inspect books and examine witnesses, and receive complaints.

It gives the commission the right to investigate complaints, cost of properties, operating statistics, physical features of operation, and many other matters.

It may make orders in regard to violations by omissions, and may determine what rates are reasonable and fix them. It may also prescribe service or facilities as regards extent, discrimination, safety and justice, and may compel compliance with its rulings.

It may determine the division of expense to be assigned to utilities rendering joint service. All its records must be open, and it must render to the Governor a report annually.

It is empowered to supervise and regulate the manner in which stock is issued and loans created; but it is especially provided that the State shall not guarantee stocks, &c. It provides against issuance of bonds for more than actually required, that stock shall be issued at par only, though bonds may be issued below par.

The commission may require provision for amortization of discount and all expenses connected with such issue. Stocks, bonds, &c., must bear reasonable relation to business, actual or expected, and the commission may investigate to determine the value of properties; but notes for a year are issuable under certain circumstances without the approval of the commission.

Funds from stocks, bonds, &c., must not be applied to purposes not specified by the commission, and, upon demand, utilities must account to the commission for proceeds of such disposal.

No contract for consolidation or lease can be capitalized, franchises may not be directly or indirectly capitalized, and capital stock must not exceed the value of properties merged, as determined by the commission.

Under this plan reorganized utilities are subject to the same regulations as new and old utilities; impairment of capital may be followed by an order to repair the loss from income; and, in Article V., the bill goes deeply into intercorporate relations.

Article VII. demands reasonable rates and prohibits discrimination or undue advantage or preference. The commission may suspend rate schedules.

Full publicity is provided for, safety is demanded, and the commission is empowered to establish standards and to inspect. Physical connections may be demanded by the commission between telegraph and telephone facilities. Accidents must be reported to the commission and it may investigate them.

The bill provides for the regulation of accounts and reports, and all its regulations are applicable to municipally owned utilities. Uniform accounts may be required. A depreciation reserve is required, and rates, as well as provisions for impairment of capital, may be fixed by the commission.

To the commission utilities must make such reports as are required.

Careful provisions regarding future franchises, and authority granted by the commission must be exercised within six years. Franchises must be governed by rules made by the commission.

Municipalities are given power, under regulation, to construct and operate public utilities or to acquire old ones; but only by and with the consent of the commission, compensation to be determined at hearings before the commission, with the right of appeal to the courts reserved by both sides. The commission may enforce its requirements through suits at law and heavy penalties are provided for violations.

Seth Low's Views.

I discussed the whole matter recently with Seth Low, who was among those most importantly instrumental in the creation of the movement leading to the drafting of the model bill.

"Assuming that this country will not permit its Government utilities to go unregulated, what may be considered adequate Government regulation?" was the first question put to Mr. Low.

"The question is easier to ask than to answer," he replied. "In the first place, Government regulation of public utilities has gone hardly beyond the experimental stage; but the necessity for it has been generally recognized and has been the result of the many evils which have marked unregulated private ownership and operation of utilities the principal object of which is the service of the public.

"Evils of two kinds offered themselves for consideration. Primarily the public was receiving through many of the enterprises nominally devised for the public convenience and comfort very unsatisfactory service. This was due mainly to the fact that unregulated private enterprises were more intent upon making profit than they were upon giving good service.

"They capitalized their possible earnings at very high figures, and then gave poor service in return, pleading that they could not afford to do better. As an incident of much of this kind of financiering, minority stockholders were often treated with great unfairness.

"Public regulation, therefore, aims first of all to get the good public service for which the public utility is chartered; and, secondly, it aims to protect the investor against abuse, because experience has shown that good public service is made more difficult to obtain by bad financing.

Dr. Seth Low.

"When the public undertakes to regulate an enterprise based on private capital, the real danger is that it will regulate so severely that no more private capital will be forthcoming for other more or less similar enterprises which may be essential to the comfort, convenience, and progress of the community.

"In the older States of this country, where such facilities already have been provided upon a fairly adequate scale, existing corporations, by enlarging their operations, may cover the broadening field sufficiently well, but in the younger communities too much regulation may easily deprive communities of needed service.

"The problem involved in the regulation of privately owned and regulated corporations, therefore, is to avoid, on the one hand, demands so severe as to check enterprise, and, on the other hand, to avoid procedure so lax as to permit old abuses to continue.

"It is easy to talk in general phrases, but the problem remains difficult of reduction to definite form. The National Civic Federation committee devoted two years to the study of the subject. Its members were men familiar with the problems involved, and they brought their knowledge to bear with painstaking care.

"First, the committee collected all the information available in the United States, and this is now condensed into a volume which shows the composition of every public body charged with the regulation of public utilities in every State, how it is created, and the precise powers conferred upon it.

"Having thus obtained a basis for intelligent study, the committee then gave a whole year to the preparation of a model statute to be proposed as a basis in various States for uniform legislation.

"Before the form of this model legislation was decided upon the committee was careful to consider every point of view and study all suggestions with minute care. I doubt if such a careful and comprehensive study of this subject ever before has been made for a like purpose, and yet the draft act, as finally settled upon, means compromise upon many points.

"When it was submitted to wider criticism, outside of the committee, similar differences of opinion were immediately evidenced. This illustrates and emphasises the complicated and difficult nature of the problem involved.

"Radicals lean toward very strict regulation, and many of them seem not much to care whether or not this regulation is so strict that it will prevent the investment of private capital in public enterprises. It is not difficult to believe that at the back of such men's heads is the conviction that it would not be a misfortune were public ownership and operation to supplant private enterprise.

"Among investors, also, differences of opinion are found. Some frankly avow belief not only in the necessity for public regulation of privately owned and operated utilities, but in the advantages of such procedure. These wish to see regulation successful in the best sense.

"Others are afraid of any kind of regulation and desire to minimize as far as possible everything of the sort.

"It is evident that people approaching a problem from such different angles must reach different conclusions as to every point of great importance. If the National Civic Federation were a legislature, required to act upon the draft bill, it would make every effort to secure the judgment of the majority of its membership in regard thereto. This, however, is not its function. That is to make a contribution of general value to existing knowledge of the subject and to equip legislators who may be considering this or that proposal with material which may help them to an understanding of the questions involved.

"To this end the federation has authorized the publication of the draft bill, and submits with it a memorandum by William R. Willcox and myself, in which some of the larger aspects of the question are discussed.

"An even more important content of this publication is a study of the bill's most vital provisions by William D. Kerr, who was Assistant Director of the Committee that prepared the bill. This paper states the most important suggestions made while the bill was in preparation, and summarizes the arguments favoring and opposing each of them."

"In the light of the studies which you have made in the course of your work in connection with the preparation of this draft bill," I asked Mr. Low, "what have you now to say about the public service law of New York State?"

"My impression is," he replied, "that, in the main, the New York State law is a good one. I have very little doubt, however, that it might be improved as the result of careful study of this draft bill.

Two Important Results.

"One or two large results from the law stand out as worthy of comment. My impression is that only one new public service corporation has been formed in New York State, at least in New York City, since the passage of the law. On the other hand, perhaps every large public service corporation in existence at the time of its passage has enlarged its field since then, and is, I think, now giving better service than it did before the passage of the law.

"An important result of the law has been the creation of the dual subway system in New York.

"Until the Public Service Commission was established communities had only the opportunity to say 'yes' or 'no' to what public service corporations proposed to do; but in connection with the dual subway system, here, the Public Service Commission, in co-operation with the Board of Estimate of the city, worked out a plan in the public interest and then found private corporations to carry out the work. That is to say, the State Public Service Commission for this district gave to the public a competent and technically well informed agent to represent it in the negotiations.

"The two significant facts are, first, that the subway is the property of the city, and every dollar invested in it becomes an asset of the city as soon as it is invested; second, that if the city, after the completion of the work, is not satisfied with the methods of the operating company, it has large rights reserved which will enable it to re-enter upon possession of the operating franchise.

"Thus we find an illustration of the fact that an old community may be satisfactorily served by old existing corporations if they are permitted to enlarge their operations; while, in a community not already well served, it might be quite fatal to prevent the formation of new corporations to enlarge the facilities enjoyed by the public.

"It may be that this situation is not so much due to the law as to the fact that, in New York City, the opportunity for advantageous franchises had been largely if not entirely preempted.

Greatest Achievement in U. S.

"The dual subway system is the greatest achievement in the line of public service enterprises which so far has been accomplished in this country, and I am not sure that it has a parallel anywhere in the world. It was made possible only by giving to the public an agency like the Public Service Commission, which could take the initiative, as representing the public, and which was not confined to a passive rôle.

"In this particular instance, William R. Willcox, as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, invited the co-operation of the city, as represented by the Board of Estimate.

"Here again the city was fortunate in having a small board, thoroughly intelligent and devoted to the public welfare, to act for it. My impression is that the credit for devising the dual subway system should be accorded to George McAneny, but the good results were due to the large-mindedness of the Public Service Commission in inviting the co-operation of the city, and to the hearty and loyal co-operation between the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate.

"Ever since I was Mayor of Brooklyn I have contended that the public ought to be in a position to say what it wants and to get that done on the best possible terms; but this is the first time when such a desirable situation has materialized on a large scale.

"In my judgment this is the sort of thing that public service commissions should do for communities wherever circumstances make it possible. The result in this case has been that while the title to the property is in the city a large part of the money necessary for construction, and all of the money necessary for equipment, is furnished by private corporations in return for the privilege of operating the public utility under the conditions of a contract carefully devised to protect the public interest at every turn.

"This outcome in New York City indicates the possible development of a system of public ownership with private operation. That is really a very good outcome where it is practicable.

"All of this goes to show that the Public Service Commissions ought to command the services of the best men in the State. When the New York State Commission for the First District was appointed by Gov. Hughes it was non-partisan, and, while its members were inexperienced, their disinterestedness commanded respect. I hold it to be a matter deeply to be regretted that since the time of Gov. Hughes every experienced man has been retired from the commission as his term expired, and his position given to an inexperienced man belonging to the same party as the Governor appointing him.

"This tendency must be checked if the Public Service Commission in the future is to command the sort of confidence that makes such achievements as the dual subway system possible."

THE INTERNATIONAL POSSE COMITATUS---By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1.)

cates German willingness to look squarely in the face all possible facts.

Of course, and quite properly, the German General Staff has carefully considered the question of hostilities with America, and doubtless plans were drawn up with minute care and prevision at the time when there was friction between the two countries over Samoa, at the time when Admiral von Diederichs clashed with Dewey in Manila Bay, and on the later occasion when there was friction in connection with Venezuela. This did not represent German ill-will toward America. It represented the perfectly proper and common-sense consideration of possibilities by Germany's rulers; and the failure to give this consideration would have reflected severely upon these rulers. To become angry because such plans exist would be childish. To fail to profit by our knowledge that they certainly do exist would be, however, be not merely childish but imbecile. I have myself become personally cognizant of the existence of such plans, and of the larger features of their details in two cases, as regards two different nations.

The essential feature of these plans has been the seizure of some of our great coast cities, and the terrorization of these cities so as to make them give enormous ransoms; ransoms of such a size that our own country would be crippled, whereas our foes would be enabled to run the war against us with a handsome profit to themselves.

These plans are based, of course, upon the belief that we have not sufficient foresight and intelligence to keep our navy in first-class condition, and upon not merely the belief, but the knowledge, that our regular army is so small and our utter unpreparedness otherwise so great that on land we would be entirely helpless against a moderate-sized expeditionary force belonging to any first-class military power.

Foreign military and naval observers know well that our navy has been used during the last year or so in connection with the Mexican situation in such manner as to accomplish the minimum of results as regards Mexico, while at the same time to do the maximum of damage in interrupting the manoeuvring and the gun practice of our fleets. They regard Messrs. Wilson and Bryan as representatives of the American people in their entire inability to understand the real nature of the forces that underlie international relations and the importance of preparedness.

They are entirely cold blooded in their views of us. Foreign rulers may despise us for our supine unpreparedness, and for our readiness to make treaties taken together with our refusal to fulfill these treaties by seeking to avert wrong done to others. But their contempt will not prevent their using this nation as arbiter in order to bring about peace if to do suits their purposes; and if, on the contrary, one or the other of the several great military empires becomes the world mistress as the result of this war, that power will infringe our rights whenever and to the extent that it deems it advantageous to do so, and will make war upon us whenever it believes that such war will be to its own advantage.

In the event of such a war against us it is well to remember that the spiritless and selfish type of neutrality which we have observed in the present war will be remembered by all other nations on whichever side they have been engaged in this contest, and will give each of them more or less satisfaction in the event of disaster befalling us. These nations, if they come to a deadlock as the result of this war, will not be withheld by any sentiment of indignation against or contempt for us from utilizing the services of the President as a medium for bringing about peace if this seems the most convenient method of getting peace. But whether they do this or not they will retain a smoldering ill-will toward us, one and all of them; and if we were assailed it would be utterly quixotic, utterly foolish of any one of them to come to our aid no matter what wrongs were inflicted upon us.

It would be quite impossible for any power to treat us worse than Belgium has been treated, or to attack us with less warrant than was shown when Belgium was attacked. Bombs have been continually dropped in the City of Paris and in other cities, wrecking private houses and killing men, women, and children, at a time when there was no pretense that any military attacks were being made upon the cities, or that any other object was served than that of terrorizing the civilian population. Cities have been destroyed and others held to huge ransom. All these practices are forbidden by The Hague conventions.

Inasmuch as we have not made a single protest against them when other powers have suffered, it would be both ridiculous and humiliating for us to make even the slightest appeal for assistance or to expect any assistance from any other powers if ever we in our turn suffer in like fashion. It would be purely our affair. We would have no right to expect that other powers would take the kind of action which we ourselves have refused to take. It would be our time to take our medicine, and it would be folly and cowardice to make wry faces over it or to expect sympathy, still less aid, from outsiders.

As I have already stated, my own view is most strongly that if we were assailed in accordance with the plans of foreign powers above mentioned, it would be our business positively to refuse to allow any city to ransom itself, and cheerfully to accept the destruction of New York, or San Francisco, or any other city as the alternative to such ransom. Our duty would be to accept these disasters as the payment rightfully due from us to Fate for our folly in having listened to the clamor of the feeble folk among the ultra-pacificists, and in having indorsed the unspeakable silliness of the policy contained in the proposed all-inclusive arbitration treaties of Mr. Taft and in the accomplished all-inclusive arbitration treaties of Messrs. Wilson and Bryan.

I very earnestly hope that this nation will ultimately adopt a dignified and self-respecting policy in international affairs. I earnestly hope that ultimately we shall live up to every international obligation we have undertaken—exactly as we did live up to them during the seven and a half years while I was President. I earnestly hope that we shall ourselves become one of the joint guarantors of world peace under such a plan as that I have already outlined, and that we shall hold ourselves ready and willing to act as a member of the international posse comitatus to enforce the peace of righteousness as against any offender, big or small.

This would mean a great practical stride toward relief from the burden of excessive military preparation. It would mean that a long step had been taken toward at least minimizing and restricting the area and extent of possible warfare. It would mean that all liberty-loving and enlightened peoples, great and small, would be freed from the haunting nightmare of terror which now besets them when they think of the possible conquest of their land.

Until this can be done we owe it to ourselves as a nation effectively to safeguard ourselves against all likelihood of disaster at the hands of a foreign foe. We should bring our navy up to the highest point of preparedness, we should handle it purely from military considerations, and should see that the training was never intermitted. We should make our little regular army larger and more effective than at present.

In addition, I most heartily believe that we should return to the ideal held by our people in the days of Washington, although never lived up to by them. We should follow the example of such typical democracies as Switzerland and Australia, and we should provide and require military training for all our young men. Switzerland's efficient army has unquestionably been the chief reason why in this war there has been no violation of her neutrality. Australia's system of military training has enabled her at once to ship large bodies of first-rate fighting men to England's aid. England at the moment is saved from the fate of Belgium only because of her navy; and the small size of her army, her lack of arms, her lack of previous preparations, doubtless afford the real reason why this war has occurred at all, for there would certainly have been no war if the peoples of the Continent had had to face the fact that England could at once put in the field an army as large and effective as, for instance, that of France.

Training of our young men in field manoeuvres and in markmanship, as is done in Switzerland, and to a slightly less extent in Australia, would be of immense advantage to the physique and morale of our whole population. It would not represent any withdrawal of our population from civil pursuits, such as occurs among the great military States of the European Continent. In Switzerland, for instance, the ground training is given in the schools, and the young man after graduating serves only some four months with the branch of the army to which he is attached, and after that only about eight days a year, not counting his rifle practice. All serve alike, rich and poor, without any exceptions; and all whom I have ever met, the poor even more than the rich, are enthusiastic over the beneficial effects of the service and the increase in self-reliance, self-respect, and efficiency which it has brought.

The utter worthlessness of make-believe soldiers who have not been trained will be evident to any one who cares to read such works as Prof. Johnson's recent volume on Bull Run. Our people should make a thorough study of the Swiss and Australian systems, and then adapt them to our own use. To do so would not be a stride toward war, as the feeble folk among the ultra-pacificists would doubtless maintain. It would be the most effectual possible guarantee that peace would dwell within our borders; and it would also make it possible for us not only to insure peace for ourselves, but to have our words carry weight if we spoke against the commission of wrong and injustice at the expense of others.

But we must always remember that no institutions will avail unless the private citizen has the right spirit. When a leading Congressman, himself with war experience, shows conclusively in open speech in the House that we are utterly unprepared to do our duty to ourselves if assailed, President Wilson answers him with a cheap sneer, with unworthy levity; and the repeated warnings of Gen. Wood are treated with the same indifference.

Nevertheless, I do not believe that this attitude on the part of our public servants really represents the real convictions of the average American. As Charles Bonaparte in his recent admirable article has said: "A militia would afford little security to a free State if made up of poltroons or of peace-at-any-price people"; the ideal citizen of a free State must be a first-class fighting man, who scorns either to endure or to inflict wrong. American society is sound at core, and this means that at bottom we as a people accept as the basis of sound morality not slothful ease and soft selfishness and the loud timidity that fears every species of risk and hardship, but the virile strength of manliness which accepts as the ideal the stern, unflinching performance of duty, and which follows whithersoever that ideal may lead.

Theodore Roosevelt

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NEW YORK WATER COLOR CLUB'S 25TH EXHIBITION

Art at Home and Abroad: News and Comment

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Water-Color Club provides a sensation. Not a blood-curdling affair calling for headlines, but a genuine rich sensation of joy in work and delicate bright beauty. Flower gardens on bright mornings give a pleasure not quite so keen because less charged with that human satisfaction in the power to create which makes us prefer the art of our own making to Nature, in the making of which we have been denied a share.

It is not to be assumed that the walls of the Fine Arts Building are crowded with masterpieces, or that we shall be impelled to make our rounds steeped in devotional languors. Part of the entertainment is the general high level without the impertinence of masterpieces in a so homogeneous assemblage. These pictures have no messages. There are no deep spiritual intentions made manifest. There is not even the splendor of undertakings so exacting that failure in them seems better than any conceivable success. One finds none of these heroics in the painting of the twentieth century, except at rare intervals where some near-sighted dreamer, blind to the signs of his own age, has a vision of an age to come. But we have got this far, as the exhibition of the Water-Color Club shows: We can treat light things lightly, and discover as much art in a few scratches of the pen as in a life-size painting.

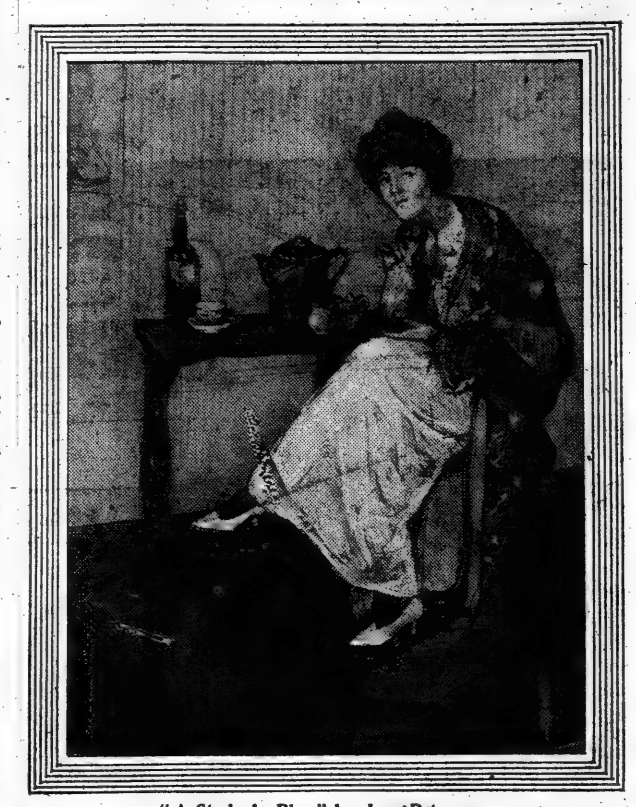
The first group to command attention is that comprising work by David Milne, Ethel Paddock, E. L. MacRae, Irene Weir, Alexander Robinson, and three or four other painters deeply concerned with pattern. There is a touch of recipe about some of these vivacious productions. Alexander Robinson, for example. It is positively disconcerting to find him so completely familiar, with a perfectly new manner, when we left him a year or two ago so perfectly familiar with a quite different manner. We think, instinctively, of the travelers who make themselves at home in the best hotel of every place. One knows beforehand that it will be the best, but, of course, it cannot cease to be a hotel. Mr. Robinson is, however, immensely skillful, and if you find that he is stopping for the moment in the hotel made famous by Gauguin you see at once how well he appears in his environment. He needed Gauguin, in fact, with his defined contours and flat planes.

David Milne invariably manages an effect of modernity. His subjects are just the same pleasant old subject—men reading, women sewing or peeling apples or having tea. It is all just the same, except that the work is dressed in the fashion of the moment, and well dressed. The artist has a genius for fashion. Not one in a thousand can spot a piece of paper as cleverly as he. It is amusing to note that in the little picture called "Posing" he goes back to the early Egyptian convention and paints the face of his man an arbitrary dark red and the face of his woman a lighter and equally arbitrary yellow. They look very nice, too.

Ethel Mars does charming things with little stains of pure color. Give her a spotted dress and a yellow parasol and an outdoor teatable, and she makes France out of it in the twinkling of an eye. Perhaps that is not so very hard, but we all know that one cannot make France in any of her numerous aspects out of ingredients alone. J. O. Nordfeldt makes France seen from a different angle with his "14 July, Paris," but here the tri-color floating over the music-stand is a help, and so is the angle made by the Parisian leg in the street dance of that renowned holiday. R. MacGill Makall does a French market where coals and wood are sold en gros et en detail, where the women carry umbrellas and there are bird cages and flowers in the windows of the watching houses. Well, that is France, too, only a shade too precise for her fluttering spirit. Still there is that dowdy note in Paris itself, and there are the little dowdy towns nearby. To paint it so, no doubt, is well. Dishcloths and dusters can be made to look too chic, and one must remember now if ever on what a solid foundation rests the blithe temper of the nation. Moreover the painter has beautifully balanced his restful walls with the little crowd of traffickers.

William Fair Kline does an old peasant woman whom he calls "Somebody's Mother," and realizes in a way far removed from sentimentality. The smiling old lady is seen against a background of the pleasant village of Meudon, nestling, redroofed, in its thick boscage, with the hill beyond and the viaduct and the lines of orderly trees; another version of the unmistakable physiognomy of France, sympathetically felt and shown.

E. Varian Cockcroft's interesting work in pastel reveals the possibilities of the medium in the direction of bold attack. His dining-room scenes at St. Malo have character and vigor. Anne Goldthwaite's painting, "A Wall Flower," tells us how well she has learned Whistler's oft-repeated lesson of economy of means. She uses her brown paper ground with much discrimination. Rhoda Holmes Nichols has been swayed of late by the delightful sport of making patterns. She shows a woman with a strip of green silk across her lap, bending toward a sewing basket from the depths of her wicker chair. The gesture is natural and the characterization is frank and decisive. One thinks of that first, and then of the spots in the wall paper, the rug on the floor, the cretonne flowers on the sewing basket, and the lovely flowers in the Chinese pot. Jane Peterson's ladies are more casual, one of them is quite uncannily clever, seeming to express herself in the short cuts of speech that we hear now in the modern plays and fill in according to our knowledge or ignorance of the argot.



"A Study in Blue," by Jane Peterson.
(In the Water-Color Club Exhibition.)

And this very "smart" lady is, on the whole, the most entertaining person in the exhibition.

Naturally there are flower pictures in numbers, but here also there is a change. Here also the pattern's the thing. Irene Weir manages a harmony between the spiritual essence of her flowers, the boldness of her handling, and the undisguised structure of design, but not every one does it well.

There is great variety in the exhibition. Pastels chalked in with a frank touch and pastels "worked up," water colors with pure tints surrounded by outline, water colors running into each other swimmingly, gouache, paintings in water color on silk, everything that could pass the jury in the way of method, but there is also an extraordinary care in the fitting of the method to the subject. The gallery visitor repeatedly finds himself saying: "That was just the way to do it."

Certain walls are dignified by Childe Hassam's beautiful studies of places, his "Antwerp Cathedral" lifting its spire against the loveliest sky that ever hung over the Scheldt, and by J. Alden Weir's landscapes, as fresh as the morning, without a touch of sophistry in their easy mastery of the medium. There is a head of a girl done in pastel by William Sergeant Kendall, interesting to study in contrast with other studies of pretty girls in which the subject charm is the whole charm. Mr. Kendall's model has all the sweetness of all the years from "sweet sixteen" to "sweet and twenty," but every touch of his chalk takes account of underlying construction and the head has the dignity of good building.

One could say much of the other things, of little delightful things like the chicken and duck miniatures of E. W. Knowles and the irresistible puppy dogs of Hilda Ward wobbling and nudging over their plate of food, and of bigger things, Hilda Belcher's picture of a child with apples "en gros" and eyes a shade too emphatically dreamy, and the fine "Philosopher" by George Luks. The bits of sculpture, too, are notable, especially the woman and child by Paul Manship. But the exhibition will last through the month and there will be chances to pass through it at a more leisurely pace.

African Carvings.

One is tempted to think that the Primitive, the first barbarian moved to express himself in terms of art, has never existed. The further back we go the further he recedes until suddenly we come to something that looks so "modern" as to seem of to-day. The Post Impressionist and the Congo savage have much in common, as the exhibition of African carvings at the Photo-Secession Galleries clearly demonstrates. The quality they share most obviously is the tendency to emphasize significance at the expense of representation. If an eye bulges make it bulge more; if a chin retreats send it back as far as it will go or obliterate it altogether; if arms are long make them like those of an ape. Certain of the carvings are, however, obviously of a much more advanced stage in art than others. One head, polished and black, with a red mouth, slightly open, hair combed back from the forehead, half-closed eyes set somewhat slanting, has a distinctly Oriental aspect and a curious haunting beauty of long lines and smooth surfaces. Other heads of apparently the same period and of the same general type entirely lack this quality of subtle charm. There are also the cruder carvings that subordinate all human likeness to a savage convention, and there are the decorative pieces not meant for decoration, probably, but rich in that vital conventionalization which is the ideal of the best decorative art. Finally, there are the purely barbarous pieces which are little more than brutal comments on life, and are not good material for exhibitions. The things come from the middle West Coast countries of Africa, and nothing is known of their date or racial origin. They will be shown through the month.

Decorations by Mr. Blashfield and Mr. Cox.

Decorations by Mr. Blashfield and Mr. Cox are on view until Monday in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building. They may be seen to-day until 7 P. M. Three of the panels by Mr. Blashfield are for the house of Everett Morss in Boston. In their delightful color, the woven mesh of many colors, these are far and away the finest things in the artist's later accomplishment. He has given himself over to purely romantic and mediaeval influences. His ladies are clad in fabrics that would have aroused the deepest envy of Rossetti's mediaeval mind, for the Pre-Raphaelite in his best hour never achieved a pattern so satisfying as those dipping in and out of the folds of these sumptuous robes, or a color so mysterious as that which lies like the bloom on ripe fruit over the textures enfolding the damsel with the dulcimer. These musical instruments, too, this illuminated volume with its rich initial glowing like imprisoned fire from its ivory-toned page, this casket with a cardinal's emblem, all these details lovingly recreated from the past, how they would have spoken to the young painters impassioned for the Van Eycks and Memling. For once Mr. Blashfield has let the contemporaneous take care of itself and for the sake of these dear delights has lived laborious days. Every touch on the panels is his own, and that is why every touch is vital. One of his subjects is "Music," another is "Books," the third is "Hospitality," and in this last a mediaeval touch is added by the element of portraiture, three of the figures being portraits of the children of the house for which the panels are designed.

In addition to these decorative panels for a private house, the artist is showing an unfinished canvas for the State Capitol of Utah in which he returns to the specific symbolism of most of his public work. The subject is called "In Peace Through Order Under the Law," and the conception is highly original. In the centre sits the genius of the place, her head relieved against the nimbus of the State seal. She holds a tablet on which is inscribed "Recognition of the Rights of Others, Fidelity to Promises, Individual Liberty in Peace Through Order Under the Law." Two men of legal type stand at either side holding books inscribed "Common Law" and "Civil Law," and about this group cluster men, women, and children of the various races making up our olla podrida of civilization. A young German girl and a Slav child stand side by side, a Russian stands back of them, a fair-haired Swede is at the left of the foreground, a negress, a Chinaman, a Croatian, an Italian are there, and each is painted from one of these children of our national adoption.

The two lunettes by Mr. Cox are painted for the Administration Building of Oberlin College in memory of the mother and father of the artist. The color is characteristically strong and arranged in boldly separated masses. Such softening as time chooses to do will mellow and enrich the effect. The drawing has the firm decisiveness also characteristic of this artist who knows not the name of compromise, but what drawing it is! Let those who prefer a more casual method observe before they leave it the magnificent foreshortening of the arms in the helmeted figure, the hands doing precisely what they are meant to do without strain or weakness in a single line. Let them observe the sinking of the neck in its deep socket, the competency of the muscles supporting the weight in the figure that leans on its hand outspread on the marble bench, the easy sway of the bodies at waist and shoulders. And for pure joy of painting let every one look long at the painting of the hand resting on the open page of a book, its relation in color and tone to the page, the shadow that it casts, and the book itself—a marvel of lovely workmanship. These are the incidents in Mr. Cox's work, subordinate to the science of the design, but they are eloquent of that passion for rightness which lifts his paintings to their high place in modern decoration.

"Somebody's Mother," by William Fair Kline.
(In the Water-Color Club Exhibition.)

Acquisitions by the Worcester Art Museum.

The Worcester Museum has been both energetic and fortunate. It announces in the current number of its bulletin the purchase of a "Madonna Adoring the Christ Child," by Perugino, which, the authorities believe, may help to solve the troubled problem as to the origin of that artist's painting. "It tends emphatically to prove," they say, "that among the various artists whose work he studied carefully Florenzo di Lorenzo held the chief place, whether as master or associate," but the evidence is withheld as being of too technical a character to interest any but special students. Another and more striking painting recently acquired is a "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic," by Ridolfo Ghirlandaio, which is regarded as that artist's masterpiece in portraiture, and which, according to the reproduction, is a work of extraordinary artistic power and glowing humanity. The note on the picture says "so profound and intimate is the revelation of benignant character and so quiet and simple the means employed that our best known critic of Italian painting thought at first sight it was the work of Raphael himself. The error was not only pardonable, but exceedingly enlightening. For the painting bears a close resemblance to various portraits by Perugino, and hence to certain portrait-like figures in the early works of Perugino's great pupil. We know, moreover, that Raphael thought highly of Ridolfo, caused him to share in the execution of some of his own paintings, and tried to induce him to go to Rome as his fellow-worker."

Paintings by Alexander Grinager.

At the Arlington Art Galleries the paintings of Alexander Grinager will be on view until Nov. 14. Mr. Grinager was born in Minnesota of Norwegian parents and studied for four years at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen, Denmark, before he entered upon his Paris training. The freshness and sturdiness of the Scandinavian impulse seems to have been somewhat dulled and weakened by the artist's attention to conventional studio problems, but occasionally it crops out as in his picture of "Boys Bathing," where the drawing of the lank young figures is unhackneyed. His other paintings lean heavily on the interest of the subject, which often, as in the case of the two drawings of the Metopes of Selinus, makes a definite and individual impression.

Board of Education Lectures.

The Board of Education opens two new courses of lectures on art this week. At Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, John Quincy Adams will open a course on "Art and Daily Life," while at Public School 59 Prof. Louis Weinberg of the College of the City of New York will begin a course on "Modern Artists and Their Message."

Jewelry at Newark and Elsewhere.

The Newark Museum Association announces an exhibition in the public library building of antique, Oriental, and modern jewelry, illustrations of the history of jewelry, also vasecraft pottery lent by the Fulper pottery. The exhibition will close Nov. 22.

At the galleries of the Society of Craftsmen is an exhibit of handwrought jewelry and silverware from the Elverhoi Colony which displays the thorough and workmanlike methods of the colony, together with its excellent traditions of design. The silverware in particular stops short of the extreme finish that obliterates the surface charm gained through personal manipulation, but goes far beyond the crudity that cheaply announces the "hand-made" article with incompetent workers. In each case the metal seems to have been developed to the limit of its capacity, and the execution appropriate to iron is not given to silver and gold as in too much of the modern work. The exhibition, as a whole, is characterized by that rarest of qualities, a combined artistic and industrial intelligence.

The table silver by George Gebelein, shown at the Little Gallery until the 14th of the month, is especially fine in the fidelity to fundamental principles shown by the artist. The scale of areas and organic planning, often wholly disregarded in industrial design for the sake of some trivial appeal, are given adequate consideration, and the different pieces grow like a building from logical and coherent beginnings. The simplicity of the designs is, of course, the most severe test that could be made of their integrity. The knowledge and skill shown in work of this kind should be an object lesson to the innumerable workers who partly learn their interesting and useful art at much expense of time, energy, and money, only to find it commercially unrewarding because they have begun at the wrong end and have tried to make themselves artists before they were good workmen.

Paintings by Bror Nordfeldt.

The paintings at the Daniel Gallery this week and until the 17th of the month are energetic applications of Post Impressionist principles. Bror Nordfeldt has a Scandinavian's interest in reality and his work is never pushed to the extreme of decorative convention, but he very well understands how to make an organic design out of pyramidal hills and figures of men and women, repeating the pyramidal form in groups without too much insisting upon the formal arrangement. It is not surprising that his small figures have character when one observes the extraordinary characterization of the "Broom Pedlar." But the colored boy against a red background is not a success. We get too much of the background, and the little brown head simply ceases to exist against it. How easily such a catastrophe could have been avoided is seen by the other brown head against an orange background, where everything keeps its place and all goes merrily. The mistakes in Mr. Nordfeldt's work are, however, all the mistakes of a strong man thoroughly convinced of the right direction of his road.

Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The official classification of the Department of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is: Department A (open to works of United States and foreign artists, whether previously exhibited or not). Group 1—Paintings and drawings. Class 1—Paintings on canvas, wood, or metal, by all direct methods, in oil, wax, tempera, or other media; enamels; paintings on porcelain, faience, and on various preparations, of purely pictorial intent; mural paintings in any media. Class 2—Paintings and drawings in watercolor, pastel, chalk, charcoal, pencil, and other media, on any material. Miniatures on ivory or ivory substitutes. Group 2, Class 3—Etchings, engravings, and block prints in one or more colors. Auto-lithographs with pencil, crayon, or brush. Group 3—Sculpture. Class 4—Works in the round, high and low relief; busts, single figures and groups in marble, bronze, or other metal; in terra cotta, plaster, wood, ivory, or other materials. Class 6—Medals, plaques, engravings on gems, cameos, and intaglios. Class 7—Carvings in stone, wood, ivory, or other materials. Group 4—Loan collection. Selections of especially interesting art works of various kinds from institutions and private collections.

The following will not be admitted to the fine arts department: 1—Copies; works resulting from industrial-mechanical processes. 2—Pictures, drawings or engravings not framed. 3—Sculpture in unbaked clay or any form of modeling wax. 4—Architectural ornaments, except such as may be included in Group 3.

The exhibit of the department will be divided into a United States section, a section for each foreign nation represented at the exposition by a commission or a national committee, and an international section. Conditions arising from the European war are such that the department can in no way guarantee the ability of its agent in Paris to receive or forward works intended for exhibition, nor can it guarantee that a jury will be held in Paris. Every effort will be made to meet whatever exigency may arise in the interest of exhibitors who naturally forward their works to Paris, but no works should be forwarded to the Paris agent without first ascertaining from him his ability to handle them; and it is urged that wherever possible artists should arrange for the delivery of their entered works to some one of the collection centres in the United States.

At the MacDowell Club.

The current exhibition at the MacDowell Club is unusually interesting, although it brings forward no unknown genius. John W. Alexander exhibits two delightful figures, and Robert Henri has a group of Irish boys and girls that include "Pat" and "Sis," the latter one of the most sensitive and bewitching types in the sum of his accomplishment. Charles C. Curran, Richard F. Maynard, Francis C. Jones, and Jules Turcas are represented by a variety of paintings characteristic of the artists in style and execution. William Laurel Harris shows a number of the studies of decorative work which he has in hand for the Corpus Christi Monastery, one in a carved and gilded frame of extremely interesting workmanship, the motive of the passion flower having been conventionalized with unusual force and vitality. Other panels by this artist are oil studies made from the stained glass of Chartres Cathedral, thirteenth century windows corresponding in period to those of slaughtered Rheims. A still finer design, one of the most splendid known, is from a window in the Frankfort Museum. Two sculptors, Anna Vaughan Hyatt and Frances Grimes, are also represented in the exhibition. One notes afresh Miss Hyatt's power of psychological characterization in her studies of animal life. The "Girl by a Pool," by Miss Grimes, is in itself sufficient reward for visiting the gallery. The contours of the long young body, pulsing with life; the exquisitely awkward gesture of the lank arm, so much lovelier than grace; the slim legs and big feet, and the tender curve of the shoulders, all combine to express the spirit of youth. Nature and art meet in the work on the most amicable terms. The exhibition lasts until the 15th of November.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

THE FINAL ELECTION RETURNS.

THE RIVALS

COLOSSUS

ANY "PORTE" IN A STORM

THE TRICK DONKEY

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1914 12 PAGES

ARMIES OF THE ALLIES

Books by Military Experts That Give an Intimate View of British and French Forces in the Field

THE FRENCH ARMY FROM WITHIN. By "Ex-Trooper." New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

THE BRITISH ARMY FROM WITHIN. By E. Charles Vivian, author of "Passion Fruit," &c.; formerly in the British Army. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

BOTH of these books were written since the present war began, and for that reason are brought "up to the very minute" both in information and comment. The expert who writes on the French Army, and who has served in it, believes that it is properly entitled to the judgment "Magnificent" from the lips of a soldier, and that it is today to be considered rather the successor of the army which won at Austerlitz than that which lost at Sedan.

The author holds that the French have done marvels in building "the great and effective machine of today" from the "sorry foundation" of the military establishment which was left when the Germans got through with it in 1871. Forty-three years, it is pointed out, is a brief period in the history of an army, yet in that short time the French have worked a military metamorphosis. The improvement has taken place both among the officers and the men; there is in all ranks a more thorough knowledge of fighting. The advance in efficiency has resulted from the conviction on the part of all Frenchmen that a combat was sure to come with Germany such as that now on. The author says that ever since 1871 the French officers, in common with the rest of the nation, have known that there would be "a life and death struggle with Germany." Accordingly the officers have set themselves the task of mastering the difficulties attendant on getting the army into such condition that it would be able to meet the Teutonic invasion with success.

The idea that the Germans would be the aggressors has been persistent in the French mind, and has amounted to a conviction, according to the author. He declares that it must be remembered that the maintenance of so huge an army, proportionate to the total population of France, has "been vital to the life of the nation." He says that, with a far smaller population than Germany, France has felt that she must keep pace with the more populous country; she "has had to train and arm man for man, produce gun for gun." It is pointed out that "when the hour of trial came it was found that the preparation had been none too great"; that every possible trained man was necessary to cope with "Prussian militarism and Prussian greed of conquest." The big army, the author insists, has been regarded by the French as "a means of defense only"; "the army is, because it must be, for the safety of the nation, not because the nation desires territory or conquest."

"Ex-Trooper" gives some consideration to the teachings of the present war thus far. In the great retreat of the French to the shadow of the walls of Paris he sees the proof that the French Army of 1914—unlike some of the French armies of the past—is capable of retreating in good order when strategy requires a retreat. It has often been insisted by students of France's long and remarkable military history that the French are only consummate on the attack. The author finds that the training of the present army has been admirable, or the men could never have stood the retreat, day after day, under the continual hammering of the Germans. The entire first phase of the war has been "all against the French way of fighting"; yet if the troops have done so well on the defensive, it may be judged how admirably they are likely to do when they are able to take a sustained offensive.

The author points out that there is a vast difference in the composition of the French Army of today and of Napoleonic times. Napoleon had armies of seasoned veterans, but the men now battling, with comparatively few exceptions, have had but two years' training apiece, and those under peace conditions. The author goes on:

> Yet out of this semi-raw material (semi-raw as far as war experience goes) France has raised an army which may without exaggeration be termed magnificent, an army that has kept the field under harder circumstances than those which brought about the surrender of Sedan, an army that no more knows when it is beaten than does the British force fighting by its side.

The strength of the active army on a peace basis is placed at 535,000 men, together with an approximate total of 55,000 men serving in Algeria and 20,000 in Tunis. The gendarmerie and Republican Guard add another 25,000, while the colonial troops serving in the colonies total about 60,000. On a war footing the total strength is approximately 4,800,000. Of these, 1,350,000 comprise the first line troops, made up of the active army and the younger classes of reserves, constituting the first field armies sent to the front in August. The author says that since the battle of the Marne it has become clear that "almost a second army" was collected under the shelter of the Paris forts to reinforce the retreating line which fell back from the Belgian border. It is stated that the traditional French method of conducting war is with 60 per cent. of the men in the firing line and the remaining 40 per cent. held as reserves. "Ex-Trooper" declares that France's conduct of the present war has shown that this method of fighting—"diametrically opposed to the German conception of war"—is being adhered to and that the troops in the firing line by no means compose the whole of the French striking force.

While the discipline is much more severe than that of the British Army, there is among the French troops far more comradeship between officers and men than prevails in England. There is a sympathy between the man with the shoulder straps and the man with the bayonet which probably does not exist in any other large army of Europe. "Republican rule and French military methods have forged bonds between officers and men which never have existed and never will exist in the army of their great opponent, for instance." The spirit of comradeship is fostered by the fact that "not less than one-third" of the total number of French officers obtain their commissions by promotion from the ranks of the non-commissioned officers, who, in their turn, began as privates. "Napoleon's remark about the marshal's baton in the private soldier's knapsack still holds good in the French Army."

Particularly high praise is given the French for equipment. "In all matters of military equipment and armament the French Republic has led the world since its reconstruction after 1870." The Lebel rifle and the 75-millimeter gun brought in new eras in their respective fields. Further, France led the world in developing the aeroplane.

THE BRITISH ARMY

Mr. Vivian, in his book on the British Army, points out that this body is now undergoing a revolution, and that many of the ideas will have to be discarded which have prevailed in the past about the small army which has been doing Great Britain's fighting in the four quarters of the world for many years. "The new army" he terms the vast force now being called to the colors, and he points out that this new army, quite unlike the old British Army, "is not a thing apart from the nation; it is the nation."

Rapidity in training the legions of recruits is the great necessity which England now faces, and in commenting on this fact the author casts some slight doubt on the value in all practical respects for field service of the training which the young soldiers are getting from the veteran non-commissioned officers of other days, who, past the fighting age themselves, are being called out in large numbers to train squads of recruits. Mr. Vivian points out as a "minor drawback" the fact that these old soldiers are out of touch with some of the details of modern weapons and drill. The field gun, for instance, now in use by the British, was only introduced after the Boer war.

It is essential that the new army should begin training itself at the earliest possible moment, says the author, and for this reason "there are endless opportunities for the man with brains who enlists at the present time." No man can foresee, of course, how large the new army will be on a peace footing after this war is over, but "not while a first-class power remains on the Continent of Europe will conscription cease altogether," although the war will probably result in the end of universal conscription; in any event, a considerable portion of the new British Army will have to be retained.

FICTION FOR NOVEMBER

May Sinclair's "The Three Sisters," Novels by the Late Mgr. Benson, William Caine, J. Forman, and Others

THE THREE SISTERS. By May Sinclair. The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

FOR the theme of her new novel, "The Three Sisters," Miss Sinclair has chosen one about as delicate and difficult as could well be found—so delicate and so difficult, indeed, that it has rarely if ever been used either in English or American fiction. While the case of the "hysteric" Alice is one familiar, not only to medical science, but to every person who has dipped into almost any one of the books on hysteria and nervous disorders, it belongs to a type with which the average reader is perhaps but scantily acquainted. Miss Sinclair has handled it with the utmost tact—else it would be intolerable. Moreover, she succeeds in making Alice an object of pity instead of repulsion. From the opening chapter of the story, when the vicar and his three daughters are first seen in the old gray stone vicarage at Garth, waiting impatiently for 10 o'clock prayers because there was nothing else for them to do—"It was all that could happen"—one cannot but feel sorry for Alice, whose "awfulness" had been the cause of her father's giving up his seaside parish on the south coast and coming to this "last village up Garthdale; a handful of gray houses, old and small and humble."

For Alice, so pitifully aware of her "awfulness" and, as she asserted, quite without the ability to play the cad the way Mary did, was not responsible for the inherited taint which was in her blood. That taint was derived from her father, whose "profession had committed him to a pose," and who was now "an unwilling celibate," his third wife having run away from him. He was very sorry for himself, was the vicar who succeeded in "spoiling everything" for his three daughters. These three daughters are, of course, the sisters of the title. First came Mary, the eldest, so sweet and good in the general opinion, and in her own; the "innocent and tranquil sensualist," self-complacent, secretive, ruthless, the most repellent character in the book—and the person who got what she wanted. For there were "three women to one man," and Mary was "the one without scruple." So she conquered Steven Rowcliffe and so she wrecked him, setting herself to destroy "secretly, insidiously," the youth and energy which threatened to take him away from her and give him to Gwenda, the vicar's second daughter. She is the novel's heroine, this Gwenda, who is about its only sane, thoroughly well-balanced character, strong and honest and generous. And it is this very generosity of hers, manifested by the great sacrifice she makes in the hope of saving poor Alice, who "would die or go mad if she wasn't married," that does much to bring about the spiritual tragedy in which the book closes. She is a fine, real, vividly drawn woman, admirably presented. All through the novel she stands in the foreground, distinct and splendid. We see her striding over the great moor she loved, what time Steven Rowcliffe caught sight of her and she "flashed by like a huntress, like Artemis carrying the young moon upon her forehead"; or we see her standing by the open window of his study while he looked at her "taking in her tallness, her slenderness, the lithe and beautiful line of her body"; and always she lives and moves before us. From the beginning until at the very last, when she receives her mortal wound, there is something magnificent about her. Even when she became terrible and fierce and mad, it was through pity and compassion. And it is she who suffers, suffers the most of all.

For though it is poor little Ally who is "tragically foredoomed and driven," it is Gwenda who in the end pays the price—the price of the perverted or excessive sexuality of practically

FICTION FOR NOVEMBER

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and "not hurried nor nothing; only human." And who but Calliope went to call on the outcast Lisbeth Note—an act which required considerable courage, even though it was not done until after dark—and so started the train of events which made the week of the "Homecoming" memorable in more ways than one?

The generosities and the meannesses, the quarrels and the love affairs of Friendship Village—is it necessary at this late day, when to so many of us that pleasant town is a well known and well loved spot, to say how real, how vivid. Miss Gale makes them all? Moreover, in these tales of life in a Middle Western village we find many of the problems which vex and worry us all—the questions of politics and poverty and the "Biggest Business" for example—treated with shrewdness and insight. Miss Gale's work possesses in abundance that quality so many writers strive for and so few attain—that quality we call humanness. It does not merely that her people are real, that we feel as though we had known Calliope and Mis' Toplady and Timothy and Silas Sykes and "Mis' Holcomb-that-was-Mame-Bliss" and the rest all our lives. It is that they are—well, just folks! We like to hear about them, and we hope that Miss Gale will tell us some more stories of them and of Friendship Village.

CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL

THE CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL. By Henry James Forman. McBride, Nast & Co.

THE young man who comes fresh from college, full of more or less vague yet splendid ideals and aspirations, to earn his living in New York is by no means an unusual figure in fiction. Often, however, as he has been portrayed, the general picture of the man and his surroundings has rarely, if ever, been any better drawn than is this of Gilbert Spottswood and the persons and places he learned to know. The number of young men—and women, too—who have gone, and are now going, through experiences akin to his is legion; there is the long, dispiriting hunt for a job, when the college education won, in his case, in the face of so many obstacles, seems to have qualified him for nothing save the position of "male governess"; the endless disappointments, the feeling of being "wretchedly and helplessly condemned to idleness." And then, when at last the job is obtained, when he becomes "the latest apprentice" of Scripps' Advertising Agency, instead of being able to do the newspaper or magazine work for which he had hoped, his chafing against circumstances, his attempt to write a play on the life of Dante, his feeling of inferiority to the other members of the little circle which presently becomes his—Mary Fairweather and Lucy Grove, both on the staff of the Manhattan Magazine; Luther Taberd, who served on commissions, possessed a multiplicity of interests, and was likely to rush off to the Balkans or Siberia at a moment's notice—is as real as the descriptions of honest, vulgar Scripps himself and his satellite, Snide.

These experiences form the first "Book" of the three into which Mr. Forman's very interesting novel is divided. For Gilbert does not remain long in the advertising business. There is a certain Clarence Coleman, a free lance in the battle of Wall Street, whose attention Gilbert Spottswood, the well-born, well-bred, well-educated Southerner presently attracts—possibly because he himself possesses none of these attributes. And in his train Gilbert enters another world, the world of slightly dubious financial operations. There he meets Ned Holroyd, who "was neither outcaste nor Brahmin, yet something of both," and Mrs. Holroyd, herself connected by birth with some of the "Archangels" as Mr. Forman calls them—the financial and social hierarchy of New York. It is this lady who introduces Gilbert to an especially futile section of New York society, which accepts him as it will always accept practically any presentable young man. And under the influence of these two Gilbert, who had once dreamed such magnificent dreams, joins the worshippers of the Golden Calf. There comes a moment when he sees himself clearly as "another Peer Gynt, seeking the unclean wealth and the princess of the subterraneum trolls," but it is soon over, and he sinks to a depth of spiritual degradation he had never believed possible—for him. So he lives in the moral miasma which is Coleman's atmosphere until two great shocks, following swiftly upon one another, teach him some much-needed lessons. And when at last we leave him, he is in the enviable position of the man who has found and is doing his own appointed work.

The book is full of strongly contrasted characters and situations, all alike admirably handled. The scenes of Gilbert's life shift from the entrancing little restaurant known as "Friquita's" to the Savarin and Sherry's, from Mrs. Holroyd's glittering ballroom to the police court, where he works as probation officer for the Prisoners' Rescue League. And the characters differ even more greatly than does their environment. There is Mary Fairweather, who represents the modern, self-supporting young woman at her best—we feel sorry for the person who does not love Mary!—full of intelligence and sympathy and understanding, neither prude nor Bohemian, capable of a great friendship as well as a great love, entirely human and far from faultless. Mrs. Holroyd is somewhat the conventional siren, but Frau Schmidt and poor little Lucy are real and delightful. Next to Gilbert and Mary, the best portrayed character in the book is Coleman, the guerrilla financier. He is drawn at considerable length, with innumerable little touches which make of him a living, if not at all admirable, human being. And then there is Luther Taberd, whose mere handclasp was a help and an inspiration, who knew "everybody worth knowing—and most of the others."

Judging from the printed list, this, though not Mr. Forman's first book, is his first novel. Yet it has none of the usual defects of a first essay in fiction. The plot is excellently developed, the whole well and firmly handled. It is long, but not one whit too long for the amount of material; the style is clear and natural, with many clever and quotable bits, and there is a well-thought-out philosophy of life. "The Captain of His Soul" is a decidedly notable novel, and places its author at once in the ranks of those who have "made good" in fiction.

TALES OF THE WEST

A VERY modern romantic adventure in engineering is the theme of Edwin Alken's "The River," (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.35,) which deals with the efforts that have been made to harness the Colorado River and tame it to work with man in the conquering of the desert. The author has taken for the central thread of her story the happenings of half a dozen or more years ago when the Colorado broke its banks, sent a chipped-off splinter of its current up into the Inland Salton Sea, and threatened to inundate Imperial Valley. She has followed rather closely the subsequent events, including the temporary stopping of the break by the Southern Pacific Railroad and the failure of an eminent engineer to carry the work on to successful completion. The chief part of her book deals with the work of a young, capable and ambitious engineer who is sent to take the job out of the other's bungling hands and pit his own brains and skill against the wild strength of the river. The thread of a love story is intertwined with his labors, and there is a graphic background, evidently written out of intimate knowledge, of the Imperial Valley absorbed in its purpose of evolving a rich garden land out of a desert, and of the banks of the river where the work is going on. The author writes in a swift, nervous, picture-making style that, pleasing in itself, does not harmonize well with the slow movement of the story and the superabundance of detail. The book has a frontispiece in colors.

Robert Alexander Wason has won a good deal of praise for his character of "Happy Hawkins," whom he has piloted through several books of Western cowboy life. His new story, "Happy Hawkins in the Panhandle," (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.35,) shows no deterioration in the standard he set in his former novels. The story is told by Happy Hawkins himself, and is concerned with what happened after he left the Diamond Dot ranch in Wyoming and went down to the Texas Panhandle to be foreman of the Lion Head ranch. His narrative, as usual, is of the leisurely sort which takes in all the outlying circumstances of every incident and follows to its end every digressing trail that starts out with a promise of interest. He says himself that "My sort of a story grows like a bush, shootin' out a root here and a twig there until it has grown to its full form." But in the course of telling his rather long yarn he manages to get into it a complicated story with plenty of exciting happenings, a great number of graphically and humorously portrayed characters and a goodly bundle of shrewd

(Continued on Page Following)

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

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every other individual in the novel. Ally is saved, saved in the one possible manner; Steven was as much the victim of his own weakness as of Mary's duplicity and Mary's "way"—it is impossible to feel any great sympathy for him, especially with the memory of that "red-haired little nurse" always in the background. And then, too, he is not quite so real as are the majority of Miss Sinclair's people. There is something reminiscent at once of Greek tragedy and of "Wuthering Heights" in the grimness and ruthlessness of this book. From the very first a terrible destiny seems visibly to hang over the gray stone vicarage in that village which "crouched there, like a beaten thing, with its huddled houses, naked and blackened as if fire had passed over them." Gray and desolate, silent and secret and dark, it is a fit setting for the leprous horror of the drama which slowly, steadily unfolds itself. The image of death which Gwenda sees in the long gray house at Upthorne is an appropriate symbol. And yet that long gray house at Upthorne was the one which ultimately sheltered happiness—of a kind. Jim Greatorex was obliged to purchase his joy dearly, even though he did not grudge its cost. He is a complex character, this Jim Greatorex of the beautiful voice, the most complex in the book. And, like them all, he is well and firmly handled, vivisected with the utmost skill.

Miss Sinclair has lost none of her ability to analyze human motives, particularly those motives which people rarely acknowledge, even to themselves. She shows us her characters as they are and as they believe themselves to be—very different things, especially with the vicar and with Mary. She gives us, too, some fine pictures of the dale scenery, when Gwenda, the inveterate walker and lover of out-of-doors, goes on her long tramps up from Morfe to where "Karva lowers its head and sinks back upon the moor," or where the flowering thorn-trees on Greffington Edge become white and beautiful in the moonlight. "The Three Sisters" is a powerful novel, written with both vigor and delicacy, dramatic, absorbingly interesting—and very painful.

ODDSFISH!

ODDSFISH! By Robert Hugh Benson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

IT was of his excellent tale "Come Rack, Come Rope!" that Mgr. Benson once said: "I fear it is the kind of book which any one acquainted with the history, manners, and customs of the Elizabethan age should find no difficulty in writing." Similarly modest, no doubt, would be his comment on "Oddsfish!" his latest novel, and, to the world's sorrow, his last.

But historical knowledge, however extensive, will not by itself enable a writer to make the people of past ages seem to live again. Mgr. Benson's study of the politics and social customs of England during the reign of Charles II. has given "Oddsfish!" accuracy, no doubt, but many a scholar has devoted to that period for a longer time a mind more specially trained in historical research.

No, it is not the author's acquaintance with history that makes "Oddsfish!" a notable book. It is his ability, never before more apparent, to infuse life into history, to recreate the loves, hates, and aspirations of a bygone time. To Mgr. Benson there were, it seems, no great names of the Restoration that were merely great names; he combined with his historian's understanding the clairvoyance of the true novelist and the sympathy of the lover of mankind.

Therefore, even more than his other historical novels, "Oddfish!" is a vivid, and, in the best sense of the word, a realistic work. Roger Mallock's account of his secret and important mission at the Court of Charles II., a mission which brought this monastically-bred young English gentleman into association with people of such tragic eminence as Dr. Titus Oates, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Portsmouth, Lord Stafford, and Pope Innocent XI.—to name only a few — has about it a curious air of actuality. It is difficult for the reader of this enthralling romance to believe that it is, after all, a romance, that Roger Mallock was not as real a person as King Charles himself. The book gives, indeed, almost as clear and convincing a picture of the time as does the immortal diary of Mr. Samuel Pepys.

This is largely due, perhaps, to the fact that in writing historical novels Mgr. Benson had a method which is peculiarly effective, but is too daring and too exacting ever to be adopted generally by novelists. As a rule, the maker of a historical romance devotes most of his attention to the fictitious characters. He introduces the names of real personages sparingly, mentioning only episodes already so well known that the suggestion of them will give the reader a pleasant thrill of recognition. The famous men and women who appear in most historical novels are nothing but decorative backgrounds before which the creatures of the author's fancy disport themselves.

But no such obvious device appealed to Mgr. Benson. In "Oddsfish!" there is, of course, much about Roger Mallock who tells the story; his servant, his cousin, his sweetheart. But there is much more about Charles II. as a King and as a man. In fact, that extraordinary monarch is the real hero of the book; we close "Oddsfish!" with the feeling that some magic hand has lifted the curtain of years and shown us England's "Merry Monarch" as he really was, has given us a more intimate knowledge of him than was possessed by most of his courtiers.

Mgr. Benson's fame rests on foundations more enduring than the most delightful novel. But both those who knew him as a distinguished member of the high profession which claimed the last ten years of his too brief life, and those who knew him only as a man of letters, will rejoice that death did not take him before he had completed this most interesting tale, this splendidly vivid study of one of the most picturesque and dramatic periods of England's history.

BUT SHE MEANT WELL

BUT SHE MEANT WELL. By William Caine. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.30.

TO be the heroine of a novel is a hard task for a five-year-old child. Generally she tries to live up to her position by wearing habitually a white muslin frock with a large pink sash, golden curls, and the cardinal virtues. If she is so fortunate as to be possessed of warring parents, she reconciles them; if not, she seeks out a young man and a young woman and embarrasses them into matrimony.

Hannah, however, is not a white muslin child. She is a good-natured child, obedient and intelligent enough for her age, but she wears no halo. And she is an entertaining child—to read about.

But Mr. Caine, her enthusiastic biographer, does not fill the reader with a yearning to adopt this vivacious infant. To see her for a few minutes, rolling her hoop through the Sternes' garden, or assisting Daniel to mend the pump, that is all very well. But there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that Hannah is safely shut between the covers of a book.

Not that she was a bad child. Her mother, who spent several eventful weeks as cook at the Sternes' country house, would be the first to deny that, and surely she ought to know. Nor could Mr. Reginald Sterne, the sensitive poet, question the excellence of Hannah's motives, although she set fire to the chimney, let the cows into the lawn, and burned up the precious manuscript of "Walpole, a Fragment."

Nor could Miss Beatrice question the goodness, the nobility of Hannah's intentions. And yet the least that she suffered from the small hands of that industrious child was the thorough blacking and polishing of her new white-kid shoes.

No. Hannah was not intentionally mischievous. She was eager to be helpful, and it so happened that all her attempts at kindness resulted disastrously for the intended beneficiaries. William Caine tells the story with characteristic sympathy and humor. He gives an air of reality to the little family group whose lives are for the time being governed by the whims of their cook's child, and he introduces with delicate skill a charming romance.

But the real plot of "But She Meant Well" does not depend upon Hubert's courtship of Beatrice. It depends upon that not unattractive and absolutely human child Hannah, her joys and sorrows, and especially her good impulses and their generally direful results. There is just a suggestion of speculative philosophy about this book—just a suggestion, for it raises in the reader's mind certain questions as to whether or not, with grown people as with children, it is safe always to judge motives by results. But those who dislike such problems need have no fear. "But She Meant Well" is first and last an entertainment. It is one of the most thoroughly amusing books to be given the public since "Hoffman's Chance" appeared. Mr. Caine meant well by his readers, and unlike those of his heroine his intentions have been delightfully accomplished.

NEIGHBORHOOD STORIES

NEIGHBORHOOD STORIES. By Rose Gale. With frontispiece. The Macmillan Company. $1.60 net.

FRIENDSHIP VILLAGE is a long, long way from New York City, yet the two places have quite a number of things in common. Among them a municipal Christmas tree. So far as Friendship Village is concerned the idea sprang up in the fertile brain of our dear old friend Calliope Marsh—bless her!—that to have a single tree which would be "all of us's" would be a fine thing. And so the great "cedar-of-Lebanon-looking" tree in the square was strung with lights and popcorn, and there was such a Christmas celebration as Friendship Village had never seen before. It was Calliope, too, assisted by her—and our—old friend, Mis' Toplady, who gave such an unexpected twist to Silas Sykes's carefully organized charity meeting—a twist which resulted in "Exit Charity." And though it was to circumstances rather than to Calliope that the breakdown of denominationalism related in "The Time Has Come" was due, she certainly took an important part in the proceedings.

Had it not been for Calliope, moreover, the Election Day whose history is recorded in "The Face of Friendship Village" might have been exactly like its predecessors, with the men all balding fast to "the party," even though that meant that they must have one of two worthless men for Mayor of Friendship Village during the following six months. But there was one man who saw it all from "up high," and who thus describes Friendship Village:

I keep seeing them skimming under me, little places whose names don't show. And it always seems that way—like the family at breakfast—or working—or sitting around the arc lamp.

The keynote of the volume is struck here—"the family"; "the family" of Friendship Village or of the city to which Calliope presently goes to visit the cousin whom she immediately shocks by marching in the suffrage parade, joining those who "were marching in a big, peaceful army toward the place where the big, new tasks of tomorrow are going to be."

Calliope is quite at home in that army and just as much at home helping the widowed Mis' Fire Chief Merriman, who "done her mourning like she done her housework—thorough," to give "The Party" which had such an unexpected conclusion, or struggling with the rest of Friendship Village to save the poor little possessions of the dwellers on The Flats when "The Flood" came. It was she who so ably assisted Mis' Holcomb in the unusual auction which made them all feel rested

(Continued on Page Following)

THE WONDERFUL ROMANCE

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JOY AND BEAUTY

Books That Suggest a Hellenistic Revival

THE JOYFUL HEART. By Robert Haven Schauffler. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

ADVENTURES WHILE PREACHING THE GOSPEL OF BEAUTY. By Nicholas Vachell Lindsay. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

It may happen that a preacher falls so deep in the love of the means of grace which he pronounces that he loses all sight of the end of salvation; many a John crying in the wilderness becomes so enamored of the joy of repentance that he forgets to what purpose he repents. It is a type of gospeller just now new. For a hundred years reformers have not been so. They have had each a programme, not for the individual, but for society, and the builder of society reformed cannot be overmuch concerned with immediate detail; all too often he fixes his eye on his distant goal and never troubles even to see if trains are running that day in such direction.

Now, however, there is come a suggestion that the prophets of this order are falling off a little, and that we are swinging toward another extreme where interest centres in the individual and his pilgrimage Heaven knows whither, rather than in consummated Utopias where the "greatest good for the greatest number" is in full blast. Not for long has so much definite information been issued about the conduct of one's individual life; never has the reader of books been counseled upon so many details of his daily existence, what to eat, what to think, how to conserve energy, how to be happy, how to be calm, how to be successful—all with relation, not to society but to the individual and with emphasis on the manner of doing rather than the end to be achieved thereby. We are still a far distance from the generous spirit revived a century since by such noble individualists as Goethe and Schiller, as Wordsworth, yet it may be that we are already making an informal approach. If there is any new tendency it is surely in the line toward the Hellenistic revival, invariably the product of an age of individualism. Some of our young poet-preachers seem to stand curiously half way in the process. There is Robert Haven Schauffler, who has just written 247 pages on joy. One cannot well accuse him of conscious treachery to that order in which, as a promising young poet, he first commenced his labors; now and again there escapes from him the bitter regret that there should be men and women denied a fair share of the world's goods, crushed, wearied, beaten down by a merciless capitalistic class, but for all that, Mr. Schauffler, in this collection of essays in defense of the life joyful, emerges not as the prophet of the working class as formerly, but as a simon pure individualist, writing for individuals to most of whom the union card is unfamiliar.

To these he urges joy for the sake of joy, as far as we can determine; not boisterousness, nor yet hilarity of temper, but that exuberance which fills the heart of the psalmist so that he sings "My cup runneth over." He proclaims joy as the coming, all-invading, efficient spirit, and that is good. He denounces—and fittingly—the pale poets and anaemic aesthetes who, according to the courage of their conviction, consume opium and absinthe or talk about it. The "sick flowers of secrecy and shade, green buds of sorrow and sin"—these are already laid away in yesterday's herbarium. The mbdern poet is not a neurasthenic; he plays handball and tennis and carries all before him on the country club links. He has a glimmering of that which Mr. Schauffler possesses as a triumphant, if partial, vision, the fine meaning of the word gymnastic as it was understood in the days of Pericles and Plato. The relation of physical and mental tension becomes more apparent, and the old "mens sana in corpore sano" takes on new life. Athens may yet be builded anew.

It is not worth our while nor Mr. Schauffler's to erect an opposition defense of melancholy, nor yet to point out certain considerations contradictory to a gospel of unmitigated joy, such as the fact that even Greek genius was at times housed in an unruly body—Socrates, for example, was far overweight, and, unless history be purely malicious, badgered by indigestion. Mr. Schauffler's efforts are in the interests of health, of laughter, of buoyant energy, and such commendable labor should not be discredited for the sake of argument over mere incidentals. Yet the reader must needs have a disquieting sense that all is not here so healthy as it looks. The man who is overconscious of his joy is no longer joyful; he who wills to be spontaneous is lost. The surest indication of approaching anaemia is all too often preoccupation with vitality.

There is another poet, fellow to Mr. Schauffler, who can rescue for him his rule of joy in life. Mr. Nicholas Vachell Lindsay does not preach joy; his gospel is the gospel of beauty, his "church of the open sky" is one that is a legacy of the Lake poet, though there have been considerable architectural alterations. "There has been as yet," writes Mr. Lindsay, "no accredited, accepted way for establishing beauty in the heart of the average American. Until such a way has been determined upon by a competent committee I must be pardoned for taking my own, course and trying any experiment I please." So he has taken under his arm a sheaf of dodgers proclaiming this somewhat hazy gospel of beauty, together with "Rhymes to be Traded for Bread," and wandered on foot through the country-side of Missouri and Kansas, stopping to recite poetry to farm hands, chop a little wood, and write the chronicles of his pilgrimage as inconsequentially and light-heartedly as he made it. And this chronicle, like much of Mr. Lindsay's verse, holds that elusive spirit which Mr. Schauffler pursues. Here is no searching analysis of spirit and no self-consciousness; here, on the contrary, are a string of intimate adventures picked up along the hot roadsides, and, incidentally, here is joy itself. Here is health, though the "slab-sided hobo" admits that he lives in perpetual fear of catching cold. Here is a genuine, rooted love for fields and simple folk, for God and little birds, all informed by a prophet's realization of beauty. Here is sweetness and serenity, and a nice awareness to the unending comedy of life. Indeed, no one will grudge Mr. Lindsay his assertion in his "Prayer in the Jungles of Heaven,"

And my foolish feet with prophets' feet
March with the prophets' drum.

It is a minor place, perhaps, among minor prophets, but it is a place secure and in the vanguard.

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Nearly half a century passed after the death of Poe before the appearance of the Stedman-Woodberry edition of his works, which embodied in its editorial departments critical scholarship of the highest class. In this volume of Poe's "Poems" the introduction and the notes treat not only of the more significant aspects of Poe's genius as a poet, but of his technical methods, and of scores of bibliographical and personal matters suggested by his verses. While the text of this volume is the same as that of the Stedman-Woodberry edition, the book has been entirely reset in larger type.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ALBANIA

ALBANIA, THE FOUNDLING STATE OF EUROPE. By Wadham Peacock, formerly private Secretary to H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires in Montenegro and Consul General in North Albania. With numerous Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Writing before the present war, Mr. Peacock thought that the autonomous state of Albania, resulting from the Balkan wars, had at least a chance of proving a national success, despite its poverty of natural resources and the proximity of unscrupulous, ambitious neighbors.

Much of the hope for the future of the little kingdom, the author believes, lies in the fact that the Albanian, though a warrior and a man who prefers to go always armed, is a hard worker. He is a first-rate shepherd, a skilful agriculturist when he has the opportunity and the soil, while in the towns he excels as an artificer, armorer, and maker of fine stuffs.

Albania will have a hard time of it politically, thinks Mr. Peacock, "surrounded by Slavs on the north and east and by Greeks on the south," and he foresees that her neighbors "will do all they can to strangle her with a view to that final partition" denied them after peace came in the Balkan war. The active friends of the new kingdom are declared to be Austria and Italy, both of which "look to her as their lever for keeping the balance of power in the Far East."

The natural and easiest step for Albania to take as a measure of protection, both from friends and foes, is to form an alliance with Greece. The Greeks and Albanians are the only non-Slavonic peoples south of the Danube, and they are outnumbered many times by the Slavs. Mr. Peacock thinks that if these two are to exist for another half century they must become allies under the protection of Europe.

In view of one phase of the present European war, this sentence is interesting:

In a very few years the Near Eastern question will resolve itself into the struggle of the Slav and the Teuton, and in alliance with Greece Albania may have a great part to play in the future.

Dostoevsky

Volume IV. is ready of the new English edition of the novels of Fyodor Dostoevsky. It contains a new translation, by Constance Garnett, of "Crime and Punishment." This novel in six parts and an epilogue is generally regarded as the author's masterpiece. (Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

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FICTION FOR NOVEMBER

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

philosophy whose sententious principles are tucked in here and there by way of comment upon people and things. Happy Hawkins is "a ridin' man" whom it is always a pleasure to meet on the trail or beside the campfire, or wherever he has time to unroll one of his wondrous yarns garnished with his mellow humor. The book has a frontispiece in color by George W. Gage.

"A Daughter of the Dons," (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25,) by William McLeod Raine, is a conventionally conceived Western story of romance and adventure, which tells of the contest between a handsome young American and a lovely New Mexican girl of Spanish blood over the title to an estate of blood over the title to an estate of half a million acres, an old land grant in New Mexico. Most of the action takes place upon the estate, and, beginning with the rescue of the young man from drowning by the señorita before she knows who he is, goes on through many stirring events, in which both sides wage stern and uncompromising battle for the possession of the property. And in the end they come to such a good understanding that each side refuses to profit by the other's loss, and so the difficulty is settled by the marriage of the two contestants. It is illustrated by C. Hutchison.

LIFE'S LURE

LIFE'S LURE. By John G. Neihardt. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

JOHN G. NEIHARDT has not only lived among the "placer miners" in the Black Hills; he has been one of them himself. That is why he can bring a new force and a new tragedy to the time-worn tale of the search for gold. He writes of the life that he himself has lived. But in the telling of his story he goes back to something older than the gold mines of our Western States, a theme more "hackneyed" than that of the forty-niners or the men who came after them; the men and women of his novel follow the call of the promise of gold; but they do that only because, through that, they are seeking something else. Their search is not for riches; it is for life, and life's vividness. The real tragedy of "Life's Lure" is immemorial.

"Life's Lure" is relentlessly ugly. Its bits of humor are grim things. Its portraits are heartbreaking when they are not ugly, too. It is one of the books that some readers will call "depressing" and some "realistic," and that another group will denounce as "morbid" because it deals so nakedly with brutal and tragic facts of a brutal and tragic kind of life. "Morbid," of course, it is not. But Mr. Neihardt knows the life of which he writes, and makes it live before us; and "depressing" the book often is. There is a sketchiness in the telling of the story—or rather, the several stories that make up the novel; there are unexpected weaknesses here and there; but "Life's Lure" is a series of unforgettable pictures of men and women and places.

The story is of the adventures of Sam Drake in search of a fortune. The author is purposely vague about the way in which his hero has "gone through" several hundred thousand dollars, left his charming and pleasure-loving wife behind him in New York, and gone off in search of gold in the Black Hills. Just why Drake should have taken this means of seeking "the end of the rainbow" is never very clear, nor is it plain just how his young wife should be able to ask for an "increased allowance" for a new opera cloak from Paris and complain of the difficulty of paying her French maid, in answer to the letter her husband wrote her when he possessed something less than $2 in the world, and a friend's loan had just saved him from suicide. These things are weaknesses. Drake himself is unsatisfactory as a hero and as a human person; he is of value as the screen upon which the author throws his pictures. It is the pictures that count.

And the pictures are of the mining camps in the hills, of the motherly lodging-house keeper, of the New England farmer lad who clung so desperately to the hope of retrieving the mistake he had made in leaving home, of "Placer Nell," whom one man believed to be all that was good, of Louis Devlin, the gambler. Drake comes among these people, lives their life, is overwhelmed by a like tragedy. The book has its "triangle plot," its false friend, its foolish woman, and weak man. It has another love story—the sorry "romance" of the New England boy and the girl of the camps—that is sadder still. It boasts no lightness, no happy solution. It is a merciless picture of a merciless life—a merciless life that is alluring still.

VALLEY OF A THOUSAND HILLS

VALLEY OF A THOUSAND HILLS. By F. E. Mills Young. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30.

Miss Mills Young's new novel of South Africa is less a story than a situation. Given a generous-hearted colonist from England, a rascally young millionaire, a beautiful Boer girl, and the varied trouble of the South African labor background, the plot of a story is not so much a question of what develops as of what exists. Not very much really happens in "Valley of a Thousand Hills"; not many incidents follow each other, or grow out of each other. Two men love the same woman. Another woman, older and less wise, is there to complicate matters for them both. And the problem of Kaffir and Hindu arouses disturbance that proves both men.

Alieta Van Der Vyver, daughter of a rich Boer farmer, thinks that she loves Harold Johnson because he is there. When Anthony Heckraft arrives from England, Alieta discovers that she does not love Johnson, not because of anything that happens, but because Heckraft, too, is there. The story has its incident, of course—incident in the part played by Mr. and Mrs. Gommet in the working out of Alieta's romance, and some excitement in the misadventures that befall Heckraft through Johnson's labor disputes. But the gist of the whole tale lies in its situation alone. This is a picture of two men and one woman and a valley in South Africa. The love-story would have worked itself out to a "happy" conclusion, inevitably, if nothing had ever "happened" at all.

Compared with such South African stories as those of Miss Cynthia Stockley, for example, Miss Mills Young's novel is a very sentimental and uneventful sort of tale. Here is none of the strangeness of the veldt, the intensity of personal living, the nakedness of human passion, and the eagerness of human thought that have marked various other stories of the colonists in the little-known continent. Miss Young offers, except in actual description of place and people, little of "local color" and almost nothing that may be called "atmosphere." Her labor uprising is, of course, a piece out of South African life. But except for such definite recordings, "Valley of a Thousand Hills" is not essentially a story of any one part of the world. It is a story of a group of people, a pleasing, well-told, and mildly interesting romance.

BEASTS AND SUPER-BEASTS

BEASTS AND SUPER-BEASTS. By H. H. Munro. ("Saki.") New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

"Beasts and Super-Beasts" is a collection of amusing satires, most of them brief flings at the "upper social stratum" of Great Britain, which have appeared in various magazines in England, and are new to the reading public here. It is really necessary to state in the first place that the stories are English, because of the peculiar ambiguity of the principal word in the title. We all of us remember our odd little shock in that wonderful first chapter of "The Dark Flower" in reading that young Lennon put his hand in his pocket and took out "a beast." To us in America a "beast" is not something that can be put in a college boy's pocket; a "beast" is a large, generally ferocious, and almost always unpleasant animal which we associate with tropical travelers' tales and with menageries. To the author of these little sketches, a hen is a beast; so is a horse; so is a lizard. To the English mind a "beast" is any kind of an animal.

And these are stories of animals and people. Some of them are tales of sport-loving Britishers who went in for private menageries, and some of equally sport-loving folk who owned prize horses, and some of the troubles that befell country people in their efforts to hold together magnificent henneries. Some of the stories are not of animals at all, but are simply funny pictures of funny men and women and naughty, adorable children. Almost without exception the brief tales are amusing things, even when they are not strictly "tales" at all, but merely bits of sarcastic conversation.

There are thirty-six stories in the book, and almost all are satires. "Saki" thrusts out at all pretenders, whether, as in "The She-Wolf," pretenders to occult knowledge, or, as in "The Schartz-Metterklume Method," pretenders from among the ranks of the newly rich. "Down Pens" is a delightful fling at givers of holiday gifts and pretenders to gratitude. "Dusk" has some grimness in the midst of its fun. In "Laura" the author strays into bad taste, but in "Cousin Teresa" he reaches almost a "tragic irony." One and all, the sketches are "smart"—which is obviously all that the author meant them to be.

NIGHT WATCHES

NIGHT WATCHES. By W. W. Jacobs. Illustrated by Stanley Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Mr. Jacobs's stories are of that "good wine" which "needs no bush." His public is sure to fall upon each new volume with cries of joy. Save for the gruesome tale of the "Three Sisters," all the "Night Watches" are told in genial vein, with a humorous twinkle of the narrator's eye. As the title imports, the scenes are mostly of the night, and concern, as is usual with Mr. Jacobs, seamen, longshoremen, and people of sea towns, a philosophical night watchman being much to the fore. It is noteworthy that in nearly every tale the woman in the case gets the better of blundering man, and that, not by militant, but by essentially feminine methods. The reader especially rejoices in the triumph of "The Weaker Vessel," blessing the terms of "Uncle George's" bequest, which made it possible. If many English husbands are built upon the lines of "Mr. Gribble," the female of the species is to be excused for any amount of deadliness. A humorist of Mr. Jacobs's quality is a boon at any time, but in these days of darkness one peculiarly welcomes the smile that cannot fail to respond to his clever whimseys.

ONE CLEAR CALL

ONE CLEAR CALL. By Frances Nimmo Greene. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

"The Right of the Strongest" was such an exceptionally good first novel that perhaps we ought not to be surprised that this new book by Frances Nimmo Greene does not attain an equally high level. "One Clear Call" is an interesting story; it has several very human, very real characters, and an ably presented and sympathetic hero in the person of Dr. Alan Hamilton. But it is upon another man, Henry Garnett, that the plot of the novel turns, and Henry Garnett, to use a phrase for which one feels almost obliged to apologise, is not convincing. That in spite of fine opportunities, splendid family traditions, sufficient money and a loving and lovable mother, a man should go wrong as Henry Garnett went wrong, is of course perfectly conceivable; that knowing himself doomed he should attempt some sort of restitution is also conceivable; but that he should prove himself one of whom a really fine man could sincerely say: "His spirit has passed mine by and gone beyond me forever" is not. The betrayer of practically every trust, the keeper of the infamous Empire Building, the man who for twenty years had led a thoroughly evil life—it is hardly possible to believe in his generosity and chivalry. Had he come up from evil surroundings, yes; had he been of those who never have a fair chance, yes; but not under the related circumstances.

With this single and great exception, the book is well done. Life in the little Alabama town is cleverly portrayed, the fast spreading gossip which so nearly destroys Alan Hamilton is natural, and he himself, with his quick sympathies and ready offer of a helping hand, is a fine and true type of the men of his splendid profession. And then there is his goodness to poor, blind Mrs. Garnett, Henry's mother, who sat on her balcony and listened to the footsteps passing by—the footsteps that always did pass by, until Alan Hamilton stopped. The book has several other interesting people, among them brave Maggie and her boy Tommy, as well as some gracefully written descriptions of the town and its surroundings.

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R. B. HAYES

Interesting Career of an American President

THE LIFE OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Richard Williams. Vols. I. and II. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. $7.50 net.

MR. HAYES was a type of American citizen, soldier, statesman that his countrymen may well regard with pride and with gratitude. His character was pure, his aims were high, his service to his country was of very great value. His talents were not brilliant. He had not the gift of telling expression by word or pen; he was modest, and while in some grave crises he did lead and lead truly, firmly, and successfully, he had not the temperament of a leader, nor had he the leader's ambition. The impression most men who recall his career—and they are a small minority of Americans of today—have of him is probably that of a commonplace man. To those who knew him well or will take the trouble to study this rather over-minute history of his career, it must seem that a republic is happy indeed in which such sterling virtues, such fidelity to duty, such ability and sagacity in the discharge of duty are really common.

For the perpetuation, even for the establishment of Mr. Hayes's true repute, it is in some ways a pity that this authoritative account of his life should be, as we have said, over-minute. Two volumes of more than a thousand large and closely printed pages, with masses of notes, are not for general circulation. They are for libraries and for relatively small numbers of readers, held to their perusal, and sustained in it, by some form of personal interest. And this is the more obvious when we note that only some two hundred pages of the thousand are devoted to the four years of Mr. Hayes's Administration. But while the bulk of the work must needs limit the number of readers, it is due to its author, Mr. Charles Richard Williams, to say that it is written clearly, in excellent order, and in an admirable spirit. Mr. Williams says that he has meant to "allow Mr. Hayes to speak for himself," and he has done so. We quote, also, a statement in the preface that bears directly on the most exciting chapter in Mr. Hayes's experience.

> I approached my work with many misgivings and prejudices, being by inheritance, by early training, and by conviction, of the Democratic faith. I had lightly accepted, without investigation or reflection, the common Democratic assumptions regarding the disputed election. As the result of my prolonged studies I have no hesitation in affirming my conviction, first, that under the Constitution the decision of the Electoral Commission was the only possible decision; second, that the decision was not only legally right and sound, and essential to the preservation of the integrity of State authority, but that it was in accord with the eternal equities of the situation, and, third, that Mr. Hayes's large wisdom of administration was vastly more beneficial to the South, to the peace and reconciliation of the country, than any course of conduct that can reasonably be thought of as possible to Mr. Tilden could have been.

Such a judgment from the late editor of The Indianapolis News—a vigorous journalist and accomplished and trained historian as well—must carry weight.

Mr. Hayes's part in the public life of the nation consisted of four years' service in the Union Army, two terms in Congress immediately after the close of the war, and his term as President from 1877 to 1881. He was also elected three times Governor of Ohio, and his conduct of the Executive office, with his firm and courageous stand for sound finance and political purity in his canvass for his third term—an unprecedented event in Ohio politics—led to his nomination for the Presidency. His record in active military service was, entering it as he did without training, a brilliant one. Each stage in his promotion from Major to Brevet-Major General was for gallant and efficient service. His personal daring and hardihood were extraordinary and were always coupled with cool and ready judgment, quick perception, and prompt action, and wounds or suffering or hardship never quelled his cheerful devotion. One searches his voluminous correspondence in vain for a querulous note. Throughout his trying and perilous service the war was to him always the call to a serious duty, but it was also—to use a favorite word of his—a "jolly" adventure.

He met the exigencies of his remarkable political career in much the same spirit. Mr. Williams's Life brings out clearly three extremely valuable services to the welfare and advancement of his country rendered in a time of great perplexity and confusion. First, as we have noted, in his canvasses for Governor in Ohio he advanced bold and high the standard of sound and honest currency. He defeated before the people in succession, Pendleton, Allen, and Thurman, two inflationists and one trimmer, and thus proved to the halting leaders at Washington that honesty was, in every sense, the best policy. And, as President, though he was unable to defeat the virtual repudiation involved in the Bland Silver bill, he vetoed it, and steadied and strengthened the popular resistance to its insidious principle. Had he surrendered to it, the country would undoubtedly have plunged from virtual to actual repudiation, and to incalculable disaster and shame. He also vetoed the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, without which a gold basis would have been long deferred.

Second, Mr. Hayes established a policy of reconciliation in the South, by withholding military support from the disputed Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina, limiting the use of the army to the preservation of order in all the South, and he put an able and loyal ex-Confederate in his Cabinet. This was a policy that demanded rare courage. It gave his opponents in his own party a powerful weapon, but he never flinched. It truly may be said that from his Administration reunion in fact and in spirit between the North and the South—the most wonderful change in the history of civil war known to the world—began.

Third, Mr. Hayes made the first earnest and systematic fight against the spoils system and in behalf of an honest, efficient Federal service independent of party politics. It was a desperate struggle against an evil almost as deep-rooted as slavery, and more pervasive. It was waged against the most powerful politicians of his party, in league with the politicians of the opposition. He exhausted every ounce of authority and influence the Executive possessed to abolish patronage and to enforce the right of the whole people to the best service attainable. He cleaned out the New York Custom House, the fountainhead of spoils despotism and corruption, and he backed Gen. Schurz in the Interior Department in setting the supreme example of absolute adherence to merit and merit only as a claim to appointment, retention, or promotion. He sought untiringly, though in vain, to secure by legislation the formal and permanent organization of the merit system, and this he did amid a steady storm of slander, misrepresentation, and enmity, open or covert, which no more intimidated or turned him aside than did the enemy's bullets in the heroic charge at Opequon.

It would be interesting, but, perhaps, not very profitable, to inquire why a man who rendered such service to his country has never been regarded as "great," has indeed fallen into relative obscurity. Doubtless the number and bitterness of his enemies counted in the process. But more than their influence, perhaps, is the fact that Mr. Hayes never thought of himself as great, and took each of the signal tasks that fell to him quietly as a part of the day's work for a citizen who happened to be assigned to them. All the more, as we began by saying, he was a type that his countrymen may well regard with pride and with gratitude.

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In a generously and well illustrated volume entitled "Geology of Today" Prof. J. W. Gregory of the University of Glasgow offers what he calls a popular introduction to the study of the science to which his book relates. The author gives an excellent summary of the ascertained facts concerning the geological history of the earth. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.)

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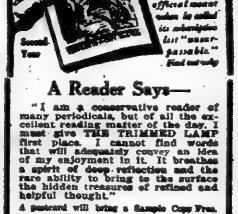

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

IF for nothing else this publishing season will be remembered for the complete demonstration it has given of the rapidity with which books can be written, printed, and circulated. The European war is not much more than three months old, yet the books devoted to certain phases of the war, written necessarily since the early part of August, are commencing, through sheer weight of numbers, to vie with some of the regular and deservedly popular departments of literature. A complete bibliography of the "war books" that have appeared during these three months would comprise, indeed, a formidable list of titles—a list from which the names of few if any publishing houses would be missing. So far these books are in the main controversial in character, attempts to justify or to condemn the course pursued by one or the other of the nations involved in the conflict. This controversial aspect of the Battle of the Books will doubtless give way gradually, as it is already showing signs of doing, to publications of a more informative character. Descriptions of the armies and nations engaged in the war are more in evidence than at first, and books giving incidents of the actual fighting are already making their appearance. These are made up largely of "letters from the front"—not letters written by newspaper correspondents, but the home letters written by the soldiers themselves and not designed originally for publication. Two of these collections have already appeared—"Atkins at War, as Told in His Own Letters," by JAMES A. KILPATRICK, and "In the Firing Line: Stories of the War by Land and Sea," by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK. They are filled with extracts redolent of camp life, like the following:

> Our fellows have signed the pledge because KITCHENER wants them to. But they all say, "God help the Germans, when we get hold of them, for making us teetotal."

Books of this sort are necessarily unique in their way, and are evidently, judging by the enthusiasm with which they are welcomed by the English reviewers, destined to become increasingly popular. Heretofore such books have made their appearance after the close of the war that they chronicle in this delightfully unconventional manner. That they are being published now may be taken as an indication that when the war is over the Battle of the Books will cease also.

IN spite of this temporary ascendency of the "War Book" English reviewers are pointing to Sir GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN'S final volume of "George the Third and Charles Fox" as the "outstanding historical work of the season." That it will be so regarded in this country is not unlikely. TREVELYAN'S work deals, of course, with the American Revolution and narrates more of the details of events taking place in England during that period than have usually found their way into our histories. He writes frankly as a Whig, and views the mistakes and perils into which the English Government blundered under GEORGE III. from the standpoint of the Opposition party in the House of Commons. From his way of looking at things it is natural enough that the American reader will frequently dissent. But aside from its occasional and inevitable partisanship, his history is an excellent contribution to an understanding of the Revolutionary period and is particularly welcome just now.

AMONG the literary "discoveries" of recent years one is tempted to include SAMUEL BUTLER. During his lifetime the author of "Erewhon" and "The Way of All Flesh" attracted little attention. As a writer of fiction he was too prone to satire to be popular; as a writer on science he was too much of a reactionary to appeal to the scientist of his day. "Erewhon" is ostensibly a romance; in reality it is an attack on the Darwinian theory and conventional religion. It was skillfully written and adorned with a fine measure of imagination. When it appeared, however, forty years ago, Darwinism occupied a sort of sacrosanct eminence in the thought of the day, and the discussion of religious problems had scarcely reached the lengths that it has since then. The indifference with which BUTLER was treated by his contemporaries is not, therefore, to be wondered at. His posthumous novel, however, "The Way of All Flesh," published in 1903, a year after his death, is probably responsible for the awakened interest in this versatile writer of the last century whose growing popularity is evidenced in the multiplying editions of his works in this country and in England, together with the posthumous publication of his letters and notebooks, that last and extremely doubtful tribute to a departed genius. Curiously enough, BUTLER'S anti-Darwinism does not seem to be particularly foreign to the existing tendency among scientists. He merely protested that DARWIN overemphasized the importance of the struggle for existence in the evolution of species, and contended that, by comparison, there was a good deal of truth to be found in the pages of LAMARCK and ERASMUS DARWIN. The bitterness of the old controversy has long since passed away, and the less belligerent attitude on the part of science as well as of religion gains for BUTLER a more patient hearing. He was content with the obscurity that was his while he lived. He wished "to be let alone and not plagued with the people who would come around me if I were known." But he wished for a posthumous success for his books, and his wish seems to have been granted.

IT is frequently the case in literature, as in other activities of human life, that a lack of success is attributed to popular inappreciation, and not to a cause that may be quite as active, although less plausible. A good book is published—and it doesn't sell. The reviewers find no fault with it, the publishers advertise it; but the popularity that both author and publisher hoped for it is not achieved. The explanation for its failure is variously given. The public no longer reads books, we are told; the season is a bad one, or this particular book, although excellent in its field, does not happen to hit the prevalent literary taste. The last reason is undoubtedly valid in the case of more than one good book. In fiction, for instance, the public may become satiated after a long diet of highly imaginative romance, and exact of its entertainers stories of an unflinching type of realism. In the face of such a demand, it would be manifestly difficult to dispose of the fanciful tales of a Radcliffe, and even a Waverley might fail to gain an audience. There is no doubt, therefore, that an ignorance of the literary tendency of the day on the part either of publisher or author is responsible for the failure of a number of otherwise excellent books every season. As for the complaint, made periodically ever since printing was invented, that the public no longer reads books—that people nowadays are so absorbed in frivolities of various kinds that they have no time for literature—there is little evidence to uphold it. The fact that more books are published now than ever before is conclusive proof that the public does read books. Given the right kind of book, the book that answers some need of the day, there is every reason to anticipate its success.

IN this matter of the success or failure of a good book there is more to be considered than the latter's ability to appeal to the popular taste. Instances are not lacking of books that apparently fulfill all the conditions that make for success, and that nevertheless fail to achieve it. Who is to blame? The public wants the book, but doesn't buy it; the publishers do all they can for it—that is, they take proper pains with its printing and binding and they advertise it extensively—and still it remains unsought on their shelves. Failure in such cases is unquestionably difficult to explain. It may be, however, that the "extensive advertising" given to the book has not always been efficiently done. Advertising is an art that is not easily mastered. An advertisement filled with closely printed lists, either of books or of anything else salable, is not likely to arrest the attention of the reader to such a degree as the advertisement that does not attempt to enforce more than one thing at a time—but enforces that one thing cleverly. Typography, as well as judicious phrasing, is a matter of vital concern in the publisher's formal presentation of his book. Such an advertisement, for instance, as was published by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS in last week's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, seemed to touch quite the ideal of efficient book advertising. It is safe to say that every reader of that number of THE BOOK-REVIEW informed him or her self of the particulars regarding the publication of Mrs. WHARTON'S books. But the same announcement, if presented differently as to phrasing and typography, might have failed altogether in its intended purpose. No amount of skillful advertising will insure the success of a bad book. But a good book oftentimes depends for its future not so much on the extent as the efficiency with which its publisher presents it to the public.

IN A FEW WORDS

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY has been spending a busy fortnight in New York where he has read from his poems before a number of audiences, among them the congregation of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. He recently spoke before several hundred business men of Cleveland; next week he will recite for the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, and afterward will address the Drama League at Chicago.

Among English authors, William J. Locke has taken a number of wounded soldiers into his home and H. de Vere Stacpoole is doing Red Cross work.

Julian Street's little masterpiece of humor, "The Need of Change," has just celebrated its fifth anniversary with a thirteenth edition newly illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg.

Ambrose Bierce, who started to Mexico last Fall for the purpose of getting material for war stories, disappeared when he reached Laredo, Texas, and no word has been had from him since last November.

Kathleen Norris's "Saturday's Child" has made a record of a new printing for each week since its publication.

Apropos of New York's celebration of its tercentenary is the remark of Thomas A. Janvier in "The Dutch Founding of New York" that "an archangel would have had his work cut out for him had he tried to govern at once wisely and acceptably the bustling, greedy, law-defying Dutchmen of New Netherlands."

Cyril Harcourt, who is appearing at the Little Theatre in his own play, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," is revising the proofs of a novel to be called "First Cousin to a Dream," which the John Lane Company will publish.

James Bryce's "Neutral Nations and the War" has been translated and published in all papers of consequence in Switzerland, and it is proposed to distribute the book in Swiss schools to lads in their latter teens.

Dr. Hendrick Willem von Loon, whose work on "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom" was to have appeared this Fall, left this country on the opening of the war in order to offer his services to his native Holland if that country should be involved. By reason of his absence publication of the book has been postponed until Spring.

Word has been received from Joseph Conrad, for whose safety in Poland his friends entertained much fear, that he is living in a small town in the Polish mountains, where he is hard at work on his new novel, "The Big Rescue."

Ceningsby Dawson learned while in London, from a son of George Meredith, that the countersign of the army of the Allies in France on the day when the British troops turned the German flank and saved Paris was "Jeanne d'Arc."

William Lyon Phelps records in his new volume, "Essays on Books," that Paul Heyse once said to him that, having always heard so much about Mark Twain's humor, he had read "with the most conscientious attention every word of 'Huckleberry Finn.'" And he added, "I never laughed once. I found absolutely not a funny thing in the book."

Alice Hegan Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs," thirteen years old, is still selling at the rate of over a thousand per month.

Miss S. McNaughten, the English novelist, author of "The Fortunes of Christina McNab" and a number of other stories, is doing field work with the Red Cross in Belgium, where she is often under fire. Similar work during the Boer war brought her a decoration from the government.

The Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, author of "Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science?" was Varsity pitcher during his college days, and since being graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary has organized churches and Sunday schools in Northern Wisconsin and studied the problems of the poorest tenement districts in New York and London.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Books of Varied Interest as Holidays Approach

NOW isn't this an attractive combination? "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales," illustrated by Louis Rhead, with an introduction by W. D. Howells, (Harpers. $1.50.) There is never much to say about these fairy tales, for both big people and little people know and love them. Mr. Howells says that in his introduction, which speaks warmly of his own appreciation. The pictures in the book are, of course, charming. The frontispiece is a portrait of Hans Christian Andersen himself, with his kind, good, ugly face set in decorative margins. There are full-page pictures, but the head and tail pieces at the beginnings and ends of the chapters are almost more interesting.

Quite new and very interesting are "Black Tales for White Children," (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.) These are mystery stories of a dark people, African and Arab, Swahila tales, which have been translated and arranged by Capt. C. H. Stigand, Swahili interpreter, and Mrs. Stigand. They are the stories handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, which the mothers tell their children before the village fires at night and the travelers before campfires. The very black and very white pictures by John Hargrave are most interesting and picturesque. They are in full pages and run all over the margins, quaint little black people or realistic animals. On the margin is the cat which "grew and grew," at the side of the chapter which tells the story. There are seven cats' heads, one above the other, the first at the bottom of the page, a tiny little head, and it "grew and grew," and at the top the seventh head is quite a big one. On the margin at the bottom are inky-black little cat footprints. It is all very well worth while.

"The Fairy Book," containing "the best popular fairy tales selected and rendered anew," by Mrs. Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," (Sully & Kleinteich,) is a large volume with many beautiful colored pictures and nice little black and white head pieces to the chapters. It is an excellent collection of stories, and one has only to see the picture of Tom Thumb as a gallant knight, riding a fully caparisoned mouse which the big cat, with green eyes and a purple ribbon around its neck, captures, to know how fine they are. Different artists have done the illustrations. It is an "edition de luxe," and there is a gay red cover.

Two handsome volumes by the same publishers are "Florence Nightingale," a biography by Annie Matheson, written for young readers, but equally interesting for all, and "A Book of Palestine for Boys and Girls," by Richard Penlake. The illustrations in the former book show Miss Nightingale's beautiful English home, and there are many portraits of the woman who did so much for nursing and for the soldier in the Crimean war. The title of the second volume explains itself. There are many line drawings in the text illustrating life in Jerusalem, with maps. The full page colored pictures are good. A thick, meaty volume, with stories of the Norsemen, As "Sons of the Sea Kings," by Alice and W. H. Milligan, (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.) "The Jolly Book of Boxcraft," by Patten Beard, (F. A. Stokes Co., $1.35,) is an explicit volume of instructions for making everything that a doll family or community might need in living the modern, civilized life. The materials required are cardboard boxes, paste, scissors, crayons or water colors, with perhaps a ruler and a pencil. There are sixty-eight photographic illustrations of houses, garages, circuses, theatres, windmills—even an apartment house, made by the author, and there are twenty-three working diagrams. The frontispiece is a picture of a pasteboard town, "Boxville."

Here are a handful of English books, (Lippincott, Philadelphia.) "Teddy Lester's Schooldays," ($1.25,) by John Finnemore, is a typical English schoolboy story. There is much excitement, including burglars, and the book winds up with a Marathon race. There is more excitement of a more exciting kind in "Sons of the Sea, a Sea-Scouting Story," by Christopher Beck, ($1,) which is chock full of adventures. Four girls books are: "Jo Maxwell, Schoolgirl," by Lizzie C. Reid, ($1;) "Rosaly's New School," by Elsie Oxenham, ($1.25;) "Moll Meredyth, Madcap," the scene of which is laid in India, by May Baldwin, ($1.25,) and "A Band of Mirth," by L. T. Meade, ($1.25.)

A half dozen good American books (W. A. Wilde Company) are in companion editions. "Beth's Wonder Winter," by Marion Ames Taggart, tells the experience of a nice little girl visiting wealthy cousins in New York, ($1.25;) there are very interesting times in "Elizabeth, Betsy and Beth, Schoolmates," by Amy E. Blanchard. This is $1, as are "Boy Scouts in the White Mountains," by Walter P. Eaton; "In Camp at Fort Brady, a Camping Story," by Lewis Edwin Theiss, and "Cinders, the Young Apprentice of the Steel Mills," by Hugh C. Weir.

A delightful set of six thin, square books in red bindings with gay colored pictures, inside and out, are most attractive for the very little people. They are all about animals, "The Busy-Bunnie Book," "The Cuddly-Kitty Book," &c., (Sully & Kleinteich.) Another set of four volumes, a smaller square in size, and with more pages, have old-time favorites for older little people. There is "Robinson Crusoe," "The Blue Bird and Other Tales of France," by Mrs. Craik; "John Dietrich and Other Tales of Germany," by the same author, and "Grim's Fairy Tales." Another set of four books are in red, blue and green bindings, with colored pictures inside and out, (Sully & Kleinteich,) "Master Mouse," "Old Mother Grunter," and "Twinkle Tail Stories," are about animals, and "Pixy Revels" is a fairy tale. A delightful little story with very pleasing illustrations is "The Bird Friends of a Country Doll," by Caroline Stetson Allen. A companion book is "The Animal School," by Frances Weld Danielson, (The Pilgrim Press, 50 cents each.) "Little Stories for Little People" is compiled by Elizabeth Hoyt, (W. A. Wilde Company. 50 cents.)

An unusual boy's story, which has to do with moral courage, is "Handicapped, the Story of a White-Haired Boy," by Homer Greene, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.35.) A couple of Indian stories of the Alamo Series by Edward S. Ellis are "The Three Arrows," and "Remember the Alamo," (John C. Winston Company, 60 cents each.)

INSECT LIFE

INSECTS. Their Life Stories and Habits. By Harold Bastin. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

About everything one wishes to know about insects is set forth in Mr. Bastin's carefully written and intelligently illustrated book. The author addresses himself primarily to those who have not studied entomology deeply, and presents his facts in simple terms, quite within the understanding of the so-called general reader.

Study of insect life, in addition to being extremely entertaining, is abundantly profitable, because it yields a store of information that greatly enriches the intelligence and the capacity for enjoyment. There are wonderful things in the insect world, and it is a pity that knowledge of them is not more widespread. It really is astonishing, in view of the very close relations existing between man and the insect, that we meet so few persons who have informed themselves to a considerable extent with respect to the characteristics of the buzzing little creatures they live with. Comparatively few are able to tell precisely what an insect is, the majority undoubtedly holding the mistaken notion that any small animal that creeps is an insect, whereas the fact is that to be an insect a creature must be six legged and winged.

It really seems that everybody should know what an insect is, and also know something of the construction and habits of the insects he sees in his home and in his daily walks abroad. All that knowledge Mr. Bastin presents most admirably.

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HALF HOURS. By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

IF there had not been a real Barrie we can be pretty sure that the race mind, or whatever it is, would have evolved him, like elves and fairies and wishing carpets and magic lamps. Luckily we didn't have to, if we are that mind, for somehow he has done himself so well that we doubt whether we could have thought him out so perfect, so inimitable, as he is. Like his faerie kin, age has naught to do with him, he is more marvelously young than eternal Spring, and like them he makes of life a wonder and a whisper, sets a charm on common things, and plays the mischief with stodgy ones.

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The first thing happens almost at once. The play—there are two hours in the book, divided into four plays—the play is "Pantaloon," and it begins this way:

The scene makes believe to be the private home of Pantaloon and Columbine, though whether they ever did have a private home is uncertain.

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With this spirit Barrie loves, and must love, not so much humanity as human beings. He sees them, amazingly touching, infinitely amusing, above all warmly alive. And as he sees them he shows them to us. And the more he pretends, with all manner of delightful by-play that they are make-believe, the more real they become.

Because they are real they are tragic, too, with that quiet, homekeeping tragedy that mingles so intimately with daily life that it never thinks to call itself such.

Here, in the make-believe room, old Pantaloon loses the earth and the glory thereof, to see it gleam again for his grandson. And in "The Twelve-Pound Look" Tragedy walks, absurdly disguised, at Sir Harry's elbow. In "The Will" it shows more plainly, and we watch it following Philip when "he goes away, God knows where."

As for "Rosalind," that is whimsically free of sadness, the very pretense at it being the merriest part of all. In this little play age and youth play tag while the lover and the woman look on; one of those Barrie women that have a touch of his mother, Margaret Ogilvie, as we know her from his best book. Once when Sir Walter Scott, searching for the ballads that were to go into his book of Border Minstrelsy, asked an old Highland dame to sing him one she was reported to recollect, she refused, saying the song was meant for singing, and that a song put into print died. That is apt to be true of women, too. But Barrie knows how to put them into print and keep them alive.

Along with the lines that are to be spoken in these plays run Barrie's remarks, suggestions, illuminations. They are the more fascinating portion, like those hints and sketches sometimes drawn by a painter along the margin of the finished painting, which reveal the impulses and intentions prompting the whole, as the expression of the face and gesture of the body tell you so much more of your friend's meaning than his mere words.

One begins by thinking that it will be impossible not to quote continually from these little masterpieces, so apt are the phrases, so packed with wise humor. But one ends by finding it impossible to quote without taking in what went before and what comes after the particular portion picked out—in the end the whole play is needed. So that it is better simply to advise all persons having any consideration for themselves to go and get the book and read therein for their own delectation, leaving the reviewer to return comfortably to his own copy, with a glance at the clock and a mumble to the effect that time was made for slaves, as every one knows, and that he and Sir James Barrie, at least, are superior to the old curmudgeon.

The Inner Life

A little book, entitled "Love, Home, and the Inner Life," contains an assemblage of pious and sentimental paragraphs written by Arthur H. Gleason and originally published in American magazines and religious periodicals. The book is embellished with a frontispiece in colors that reproduces a drawing by Spencer Baird Nichols. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. 60 cents.)

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New Books Dealing With the Great Conflict

THE GREAT WAR: The First Phase, (From the Assassination of the Archduke to the Fall of Antwerp.) By Frank H. Simonds. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

LIBERTY: A Statement of the British Case. By Arnold Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Company. 25 cents.

THE REAL "TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY" FROM THE ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW. By Douglas Sladen, author of "Egypt and the English," &c. With an appendix, Great Britain and the War. By A. Maurice Low, M. A., author of "The American People," &c. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING MACHINE. With many Illustrations. By Ernest P. Henderson, author of "Short History of Germany," &c. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

THE GREAT CRIME OF 1914: A Plea for Peace. By Frank M. Franklin of the New York Bar, author of "Prince and Profiteer," &c. New York: The Knickerbocker Press, (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

MR. SIMONDS'S book is a clearly written—in many places an illuminating—account of what he terms the first phase of the war, the period up to the taking of Antwerp. The author not only is a recorder of facts, but an explainer of them, and he shows the reasons for and the larger effects of various bits of strategy which have tended to confuse the ordinary reader of the dispatches which have appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Simonds marshals his facts and explanations in regard to one series of happenings so that they throw light on other series of happenings; he translates into a word picture, so that all can understand, the sometimes mysterious, often perplexing, movements of armies; he throws such a calcium upon the battling millions of Europe that the aims and methods of strategists and tacticians become very much less foggy to the average American mind.

Many of the chapters were first written as editorial articles for The Evening Sun, but other chapters have been added, while the original articles, in taking their places as chapters in a logically unfolded account of the war, have been revised and supplemented.

In considering the causes of the war, Mr. Simonds sees that the most serious phase of the days immediately preceding the cannon shots was the fact that national prestige was involved—not the prestige of one nation, but the prestige of the two great groups of Europe. The author writes:

> The worst phase of the July crisis was that neither Alliance nor Entente could now escape war without tremendous loss of prestige. The challenge of Austria had been made in such fashion that it left Russia no choice between war and dishonor. The German official utterance gave the thing the value of an issue between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

Of Gen. Joffre's strategy in the great retreat Mr. Simonds says:

> All Northern France had to be abandoned to the Germans. Such a strategy presupposed a strong man as commander and a confident nation, utterly willing to abide by the consequences of its military chief's plans. . . . Joffre was permitted to work out his problem undisturbed by any political consideration. The answer of France to German strategy was now apparent, a retreat to a selected position—a battle with every chance in favor of the Allies, after three weeks which brought the Russians up and compelled the Germans to weaken their line in France to save the eastern frontier. It was the calculation of a strong man, who trusted his nation and his Government, but neither the nation nor the General had been unworthy of such confidence, and both were now to be abundantly rewarded.

***

Mr. Bennett's brief book is a statement of the British belief that they are fighting for the very life of the nation against a German machine which seeks to crush them. The author thinks that, if England falls, the United States will probably be the next nation to be attacked.

The author refers, as showing the trend of at least some of the military minds of Germany, to a memorandum written by Gen. von Edelsheim of the General Staff of the army, as to the proper way to defeat the United States. Mr. Bennett says that von Edelsheim began by stating that Germany cannot meekly submit to "the attacks of the United States" forever, and that she must ask herself how she can "impose her will." Von Edelsheim is quoted as saying that a combined action of army and navy will be required, and that about four weeks after the commencement of hostilities German transports could begin to land large bodies of troops at different points simultaneously. The German authority is further quoted to this effect:

> By interrupting their communications, by destroying all buildings serving the State, commerce, and defense, by taking away all material for war and transport and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

Mr. Bennett thinks that the father of the present war was the "grandiose military legend" of Germany, while "its mother was the fecundity of the Russian peasant."

***

Mr. Sladen's book is a reply to a monograph, "The Truth About Germany," recently issued in Germany in English for American distribution, and edited under the authority of a committee of prominent Germans. Mr. Sladen takes up the German argument point by point, and answers it from the English view.

It was felt in England that the monograph contained so many misstatements on essential points that it was important that it be analyzed and replied to in detail. This is the work which has been ably done by Mr. Sladen. The volume is stated by the publishers to be the only publication which contains in book form the full text of this German appeal to American opinion.

***

"Germany's Fighting Machine" is what its title indicates—a description of the military and naval forces upon which the Kaiser relies for victory in the present contest. Some of the photographs of manoeuvres are highly interesting.

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Mr. Franklin's "The Great Crime of 1914" is an argument for peace and a discussion of the folly and wickedness of war. For the present conflict he finds "no real reason" at all.

BOOKS WORTH READING

IN an illustrated volume entitled "Feeble-Mindedness," Henry Herbert Goddard, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Training School for Feeble-Minded Boys and Girls at Vineland, N. J., presents a report of work done in his laboratory during the last five years, in an effort to discover the causes of the mental weaknesses of the children of the school and some others living in New Jersey. The study of these children is not yet completed; but certain facts have been ascertained, and in view of the great popular interest in the subject to which the study relates, it was decided to make public what already had been learned, with the understanding that later on a completer report should be issued. The data so far obtained are the result of the examination of 327 cases of various ages and various stages of defect. These data are set forth in a popular form in order that they may be available for laymen as well as for scientists. The conclusions Dr. Goddard has reached will greatly interest all who have relations, more or less close, with unfortunates to whom possession of sound minds has been denied. (Macmillan Company.)

The sixth edition has been published of Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman's "Principles of Economics," which had its first printing in 1905. The new matter includes chapters on the control of trusts, labor legislation, and labor insurance, a brief exposition of the Federal Reserve act, and a number of additions to the introduction which were required in order to bring it up to date. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.)

Prof. Shirley Jackson Case of the Department of New Testament and Early Christian Literature in the University of Chicago presents in "The Evolution of Early Christianity" what he is pleased to call a "genetic study of First-Century Christianity in relation to its religious environment." In this treatise he throws the light of modern scholarship upon a period and a problem in which religious students are deeply interested. (University of Chicago Press. $2.25.)

The Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin presents as the first volume of its projected Commercial Education Series a book by Prof. Paul H. Neystrom entitled "Retail Selling and Store Management." In this book, which was prepared primarily for use in college classes and in extension work, the author deals with the every-day problems of the retail merchant and his clerks in a notably intelligent and practical fashion. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)

Publication of "The William J. Locke Calendar" is the newest distinction accorded the author of "The Beloved Vagabond," "Septimus," "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," and other popular novels. The calendar was compiled by Emma M. Pope, and she seems to have done her work with notable intelligence. (John Lane Company. $1.)

Eight brief addresses delivered on sundry occasions by Washington Gladden are published in a volume entitled "Live and Learn." They contain practical advice with respect to self-development and character building which the author hopes will be helpful to those eager to make the most of themselves. It is Dr. Gladden's opinion that in order to get proper growth men and women must learn to think, speak, see, hear, give, serve, wait, and win, and it is with these essentials he deals in his addresses. (Macmillan Company. $1.)

Another humorous book in favor of woman suffrage has come from the pen of Miss Marietta Holley, the author of "Samantha on the Woman Question"; it bears the title "Josiah Allen on the Woman Question." In this book the author amusingly satires the opinions of those who are opposed to woman suffrage, especially the opinions of men who contend that women do not possess the qualifications essential to the useful voter. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.)

Sound, authoritative, and practical advice is well presented by E. Leichter in a little book called "Successful Selling." The author points out for those who aspire to attain efficiency as salesmen the things they must learn through study and practice. His treatise is based on his own experience as a seller and a director of selling. (Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.)

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Charles, Canon of Westminster, has contributed to the Philosophy and Religion Department of the Home University Library of Universal Knowledge a volume entitled "Religious Development Between the Old and the New Testaments," in which he makes a brief and clear exposition of the conclusions modern biblical scholars have reached with respect to the long-accepted belief that there was a "period of silence" in which no alleged divine message was delivered to the Israelites. The view he presents is that there was no period of silence, and that the 200 years just preceding the Christian Era were, in many respects, centuries of greater spiritual progress than any other two centuries Israel ever had known. (Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.)

A brief essay by Howard Sutherland is published in a volume entitled "The Promise of Life"; in it the author upholds the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Death, he tells his readers, is "merely a natural phase through which living forms must pass on the way to ultimate perfection." (Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents).

A series of lectures by Prof. Arthur S. Hoyt of Auburn Theological Seminary are published in a volume entitled "Vital Elements of Preaching." There are fifteen lectures in the collection all framed with a view to showing young men about to enter the Christian ministry how to construct good sermons and how to deliver them effectively. (Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

In "The Gospel of Jesus and the Problems of Democracy," Prof. Henry C. Vedder of Crozier Theological Seminary renews the criticism of the Christian Church, to which he gave expression in his book entitled "Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus." He holds that Christianity needs a reconstructed theology. The theology of all the churches, he remarks, has been dominated by monarchical ideas and needs to be recast in the mold of democracy. Permeated with ideas of special privilege, such as were unavoidable when aristocracy ruled the world, it needs to be restated in terms of equal rights. By way of showing the sort of restatement that should be made the author presents a programme in which he deals with problems relating to social justice, woman, the child, the slums, vice, crime, disease, poverty, and lawlessness. His criticism of existing conditions and the reforms he advocates are frankly socialistic. (Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

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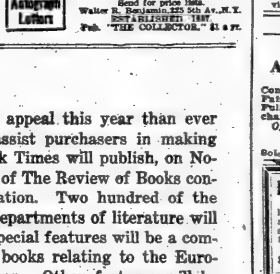

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. CARROLL WHITE.—Will you kindly tell me who Homer Lea is and whether he has written any other books than the one entitled "The Valor of Ignorance"? How was his book received by the public?

Homer Lea was born in Denver, Col., Nov. 17, 1876, and died Nov. 1, 1912. He was the son of Alfred Erskine and Hersa (Coberly) Lea. He undertook the relief of Kwang Hsu, Emperor of China, in 1900 and 1901 and raised and commanded the second army division in 1904 with the rank of Lieutenant General. Besides "The Valor of Ignorance" he wrote "Vermilion Pencil," a novel, and "The Crimson Spider," a drama. At the time of his death he had in preparation a "History of the Political Development of China." "The Valor of Ignorance" gained him an international reputation. Among those who highly praised it were Lord Roberts and the Emperor of Germany. Lea died of paralysis in this country. His success was obtained in spite of spinal trouble, which made him a hunchback.

ROSWELL GEORGE MILLS.—I should be greatly obliged if you would give me some information about Thomas Chatterton, his life and work and its merit. Also something of Jean Keate's life. Please name good works on both their lives.

These are very well-known names in English literature. Biographies of both men and criticisms of their writings may be found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dodd & Mead's International Encyclopaedia, and other works of the kind that may be had at any library. Consult Masson's "Chatterton, a Biography," New York, 1899; "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Keats" by Milnes, 1867, and "Life of Keats" by Colvin, 1887. In Vol. III. of Ward's English Poets may be found an essay on Chatterton by Watts-Dunton, and in Vol. IV. a literary appreciation of Keats by Matthew Arnold.

F. B. ADAMS.—Could you tell me where I could find a book containing the lament of a child over the arrival of a new baby in the house, beginning as follows:

I'se a poor little sorrowful baby, for
Bridget is way downstairs,
And my kitten has scratched my finders
and Dolly won't say her prayers.
My Ma's got another new baby, God
gived it. He did, yesserday,
And it cries and it cries. Oh so dreffful,
I wish He would take it away.

The poem asked for by our correspondent is printed in Slason Thompson's "Humbler Poets," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

R. A. ARCHER.—Will you kindly print the words of the old poem or song entitled "The Gypsy's Warning" and which begins "Do not trust him, gentle lady"?

This song is too long for our space. It is printed in Kavanaugh's Exhibition Reciter, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann Street, New York.

LEWIS S. BAXTER.—Have the following volumes any special value from a collector's standpoint, viz.: "A Collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions, with Occasional Notes, by the Rev. Timothy Alden, A. M., four volumes, printed by S. Marks, 62 Anthony St. 1814. Second Edition."

This work in five volumes, duodecimo, printed in New York in 1814, brought $11.50 at an auction sale here.

CHARLES LIPPMAN.—Kindly let me know who was the editor of The Monthly Magazine and American Review for the year 1826. It is printed by T. & J. Swords, 79 Pearl Street.

It was edited by Charles Brockden Brown, the American novelist, born in 1771, died in 1810.

R. L. H.—Will you kindly tell me how and where I can get a book called "The Flower Girls of Paris," and who is the author?

There is a book called "The Flower Girl of Paris," by P. Schobert, which is published at $1, and 25 cents, (paper covers.) by Rand, McNally & Co., 143 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. W. C. ALLEN.—What can you tell me about the book entitled "Discourses to the Aged," by Job Orton. It was printed in Salem, Mass., by Joshua Cushing for Thomas C. Cushing in 1301?

Job Orton, dissenting minister, was the elder son of Job Orton, a grocer, and was born at Shrewsbury, England, Sept. 4, 1717. He died at Kidderminster July 19, 1783. He wrote books and preached a number of sermons, including "Discourses to the Aged." He never was in America.

H. L.—There is a quotation I am very anxious to get. It is something to the effect that one real hour of life "is worth an age without a name." I have consulted countless books of quotations without finding it; yet I believe it is rather well known. Can you help me?

The quotation sought for by our correspondent can be found in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," Chapter 34. Its correct reading is as follows:

To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

THOMAS RUSSELL.—The song "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," about which Louis Kostelak inquired in your issue of Sept. 20, is one of the last songs Robert Burns wrote, and one of the most beautiful. The story of its writing is very interesting. Jessy Lawers, the inspirer of the song, was a near-by neighbor and true friend of Burns, who during his last dismal days paid her a visit one morning and remarked to her that if she would play some song she was fond of he would write new verses for it. The music to which the verses are now sung was composed by Mendelssohn.

There have, naturally, been many other answers to this appeal.

L. B.—This is one version for L. F. V., who requested lines about willow-ware china in issue of June 28:

THE STORY OF A BLUE CHINA PLATE.

By Wo Ge.

There was a Cochin Chinaman,
Whose name it was Ah-Lee,
And the same was just as fine a man
As you could wish to see;
For he was rich and strong,
And his queue was extra long,
And he lived on rice and chicsong.

Which he had a lovely daughter,
And her name was Mal-Ki-Ah,
And the youthful Wang who sought her
Hand was but a poor young man;
So her haughty father said:
"You shall never, never wed
Such a pauper as this penniless young
man!"

So the daughter and her lover,
They eloped one Summer day,
Which Ah-Lee he did discover,
And pursued without delay;
But the Goddess Loo, I've heard,
Changed each lover to a bird,
And from bad Ah-Lee they flew away.

Ah me! Ah-Lee; the chance is
That we all of us may know
Of unpleasant circumstances;
We would like to stay, but oh!
The inevitable things will take unto
them wings,
And will fly where we may never hope
to go.

I would further like to state,
That the tale which I relate,
You can see on any plate
That was made in Cochin China years
ago.

There is also a version which begins:

"Little maid Li-Chi loved her Chang on the sly,
When the willow tree was drooping."

EMILIE F. STEIN.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 16, I notice a request for the inclosed verses of an old English song. The words and air are to be found in the "Pocket Book of Poems and Songs for the Open Air," published by E. P. Dutton and also in "A Garland of Country Songs." (Methuen.)

ALL ROUND MY HAT.

All round my hat I will wear a green willow,
All round my hat for a twelvemonth and a day;
If anybody asks me the reason why I wear it,
It's all because my true love is far, far away.

My love she was fair, and my love she was kind, too,
And many were the happy hours between my love and me;
I never could refuse her whatever she'd a mind too,
But now she's far away, far across the stormy sea.

O will my love be true and will my love be faithful?
Or will she find another swain to court
Now where she's gone?
The men will all run after her, so pretty and so graceful,
And perhaps she may forget me, lamenting all alone.

So all round my hat I will wear a green willow,
All round my hat for a twelvemonth and a day;
If anybody asks me the reason why I wear it,
It's all because my true love is far, far away.

H. H. ROSS.—Answering the appeal of Esther Beale Pratt in the issue of THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 18, I will say that the poem (and music) "Nature's Alleluia," by John Henry Hopkins, D. D., may be found in a small book entitled "Chants, Hymns, and Songs," by John Henry Hopkins, Jr. It was published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, copyrighted 1872.

Mrs. S.—I am inclosing poem, "The Journey," asked for in REVIEW June 21, by Theo. F. Van Wagener.

I think of death as some delightful journey
That I shall take when all my tasks are done;
Though life has given me a heaping measure
Of all best gifts, and many a cup of pleasure,
Still better things await me further on.

This little earth is such a merry planet,
The distances beyond it so supreme,
I have no doubt that all the mighty spaces
Between us and the stars are filled with faces
More beautiful than any artist's dream.

I like to think that I shall yet behold them
When from this waiting-room my soul has soared.
Earth is a wayside station, where we wander
Until from out the silent darkness yonder
Death swings his lantern, and cries, "All aboard!"

I think death's train sweeps through the solar system
And passes suns and moons that dwarf our own,
And close beside us we shall find our dearest,
The spirit friends on earth we held the nearest,
And in the shining distance God's great throne.

Whatever disappointment may befall me
In plans or pleasures in this world of doubt,
I know that life at worst can but delay me,
But no malicious fate has power to stay me
From that grand journey on the Great Death route.

APPEALS TO READERS

C. E. KECK.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find "A Song of The Flag" and tell its author? The first stanza runs as follows:

Here is my love to you, Flag of the Free,
Flag of the tried and true,
Here is my love to your streaming stripes, and your stars in a field of blue,
Here is my love to your silken folds wherever they wave on high,
For you are the Flag of a land for which 'twere sweet for a man to die.

R. B.—Apropos of the several letters about the willow pattern plate, would appreciate very much if any of your readers could tell me the name of the firm who published a song which came out several years ago, the chorus of which ran:

Willow, willow, what would you say,
If ever you had loved and ran away;
And they served you up at the table every day
In the middle of an old blue plate?

I heard this sung only once to a very attractive air and have been endeavoring ever since to locate it.

MARY P. COWLES.—I would like to locate this fable: A man catches a small bird, which pleads for its life, saying "I will lay an egg for you of a solid diamond as large as your head." Upon receiving its freedom it alights on a tree and gives the man these rules of life: "Never believe the impossible; never regret the unattainable," and mockingly thanking the man for his freedom flies away. Can any of your readers help me?

CHARLES C. THORN.—About seven years ago I met a gentleman by the name of Watson at Tate Springs, Tenn., gifted as a poet and connected with one of the departments at Washington, D. C. He wrote a poem of singular beauty and terse sense, with the title of which I am not familiar, that has in part this passage:

Strange the world about me lies,
Never yet familiar grows,
And it fills me with surprise,
Haunts me like a face half known.
On from room to room I stray, &c.;
And I wonder whether guest or captive
I, &c.

I would be glad if any of your readers can help me find it.

A. C.—Can some reader tell me the words of a song the chorus of which contains the following: "Oh! I've been vanquished o'er and o'er again, by ills that never came." It was contained in a school song book about twenty years ago.

MARION J. HOWARTH.—Will some reader kindly tell me the title of the poem, the last two lines of which go:

You came for friendship,
And you took away Love.

It is spoken in "Peg o' My Heart," and I believe was said to be from Thomas Moore's works.

H. C. HURST.—Will some reader complete this poem or tell the author and where it may be found?

Pale sailors on the marge
Of magic seas, in an enchanted barge,
Stranded at sunset upon jeweled sands.

E. C. D.—Can some reader tell me who wrote the following verses, the name of the poem, and where it can be found entire?

We love him not for gifts divine,
His muse was born of woman,
His manhood breathes in every line,
Was ever heart more human?

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, thro' woe and bliss,
He saw his fellow creature.

A. P. P.—Will some reader kindly tell me where to find the words of the old song beginning:

In a cabin by the cañon,
Excavating for a mine,
Dwelt a miner, forty-niner,
And his daughter Clementine.

L. D. S.—Can one of your readers supply me with the missing lines of the following, which refers to the five senses:

We are the little airy creatures,
All of different forms and features;
One of us in glass is set,
Another will be found in jet.

M. B.—I would greatly appreciate it if some reader would kindly give the author and the poem which I think is called "Marjorie's Calendar." I remember only the lines:

Don't you think that Winter's the pleasantest of all?

SARAH B. WOOD.—Can any of your readers help me to find a poem which contains the following lines:

The thunder rolls, the lightnings flash;
I hear the heavy rain drops clash
Against my window pane.
* * * I sit alone and long to know
are all my children in.

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Lord Acton pronounced Treitschke to be "the one writer of history who is more brilliant and powerful than Droysen." "He writes," he continues, "with the force and fire of Mommsen. He accounts for the motives that stir a nation, as well as for the councils that govern it."

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NEWS OF BOOKS

European War, New York's Tercentenary, Travel

A BOOK called "Germany's Madness," by Dr. Emil Reich, will be published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co. Dr. Reich, a Hungarian by birth and late Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna, was educated in Germany, but spent much time in England. The book was written as a warning to England as to what that country might expect from Germany's overweening belief in her own destiny and "kultur." The same house will bring out this week a new and popular priced edition of Prince von Bülow's "Imperial Germany."

The Putnams announce for immediate publication a volume entitled "France Herself Again," by the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, which will be of interest to students of the great war. The author reviews the deterioration of France under the Second Empire and the early days of the republic, then takes up the consequences of the Tangier incident and studies the birth, growth, and manifestations of the new spirit of recent years. The last section is devoted to "France and the War of 1914."

Another publication by the Putnams of special present consequence is Cloudesley Brereton's "Who Is Responsible—Armageddon and After," in which the author traces the influence on Germany and on the world of the Prussian military tradition and development and shows how the real Germany is crushed under a scientific bureaucracy which makes practically impossible free speech and free criticism.

From D. Appleton & Co. will come at once a little volume called "Tales of Old New York," by Albert Ulmann and Grace C. Strachan, which has especial timeliness because of the celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of the city. It covers the Indian and Dutch periods of occupation, and is to some extent based on material contained in Mr. Ulmann's larger volume, "A Landmark History of New York."

"Life in America One Hundred Years Ago," by Gaillard Hunt, has just been published by Harper & Brothers. It is an account of the manners and customs, amusements and hospitalities, social, business, and political life of the people of our country at the opening of the nineteenth century.

The same house has also published Gertrude Atherton's "California: An Intimate History," a description of the varied history of the State from its geological beginnings down to the present year.

"With Sabre and Scalpel," by Dr. John Allen Wyeth, (Harpers,) is a volume of reminiscences in which this New York physician recounts some of the events which have filled his life as farmer, Confederate soldier, cotton planter, cattle buyer, river pilot, building contractor, medical student, and physician.

Prof. D. D. Wallace is the author of a "Life of Henry Laurens" which G. P. Putnam's Sons will soon publish. It is the first biography that has ever been written of Laurens, notwithstanding his prominence as a public man and statesman of the Revolutionary period and his Presidency of the Continental Congress. The work will present much new and important material touching upon the social and economic life of Colonial times.

Next week the Houghton Mifflin Company will bring out "The French Revolution in San Domingo," by T. Lothrop Stoddard, based on the great collections of public and private documents in the French archives and on the printed literature of the period.

A new volume in their Continental Legal History Series will be published this week by Little, Brown & Co. It is a "History of French Public Law" by Jean Brissaud, late Professor of Legal History in the University of Toulouse, and has been translated by James W. Garner of the University of Illinois. It will complement M. Brissaud's other great work on the "History of French Private Law."

From Mitchell Kennerley will come next week two volumes of biographical and critical study. Holbrook Johnson is the author of that on "Rudyard Kipling," while Frank Swinnerton writes on "Robert Louis Stevenson."

The presence in this country just now of Gen. Hwang Hsing gives special interest to "A Revelation of the Chinese Revolution," which the Fleming H. Revell Company promises for early publication. The author is said to be a Chinese of high social standing whose work has been edited by Dr. J. J. Mullowney. It sets forth Gen. Hwang Hsing as the real leader of the Chinese revolution and gives the inside history of many of the events leading up to the downfall of the empire.

Early in November the Macmillan Company will publish the revised edition of Dean Worcester's "The Philippines, Past and Present," which will include a new chapter on "One Year of the New Era."

A new "Wanderer" book by E. V. Lucas is promised by the Macmillan Company for this week. It bears the title, "A Wanderer in Venice," and is illustrated with many plates in color and in black and white.

In his "Rambles Around Old Boston," which Little, Brown & Co. have ready for publication, Edwin M. Bacon includes not only the Boston of the history-making years but the Boston of the nineteenth century up to within the memory of some of its still living inhabitants. It is said to be a companionable volume of mingled history, description, and anecdote, and has been illustrated with many full-page and other pictures by Lester G. Hornby.

In "Big Game Fields of America, North and South," Daniel J. Singer tells the story of his hunting journeys and adventures from British Guiana to the Arctic Circle, with descriptions of the habits of the big game which he has hunted through jungles and forests, and on plains and mountains. It will be published this week by the George H. Doran Company.

Mitchell Kennerley will have ready next week a story by Robert Steele called "One Man; A Novel," which tells in autobiographical form the intimate tale of one man's life. On the same date Mr. Kennerley will publish "The Enemy of Woman; A Novel," by Winifred Graham, which is concerned with the cause of woman suffrage and a speech in Parliament in its favor.

An anonymous novel due shortly from the press of B. W. Huebsch is called "The Other Kind of Girl." It is the unadorned story, told in the first person, of a girl who was driven to the streets for a livelihood.

"Dons of the Old Pueblo," by Percival J. Cooney, ready for issue by Rand, McNally & Co., is a historical romance of Southern California based on events in the occupation of Los Angeles by Gen. Frémont.

For November publication D. Appleton & Co. announce a work on "Money, Credit, and Banking," by John Thom Holdsworth, Dean of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh. It includes a discussion of the effect of recent currency legislation upon the credit and banking systems of the country.

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Section 7 | SOCIETY DRAMA

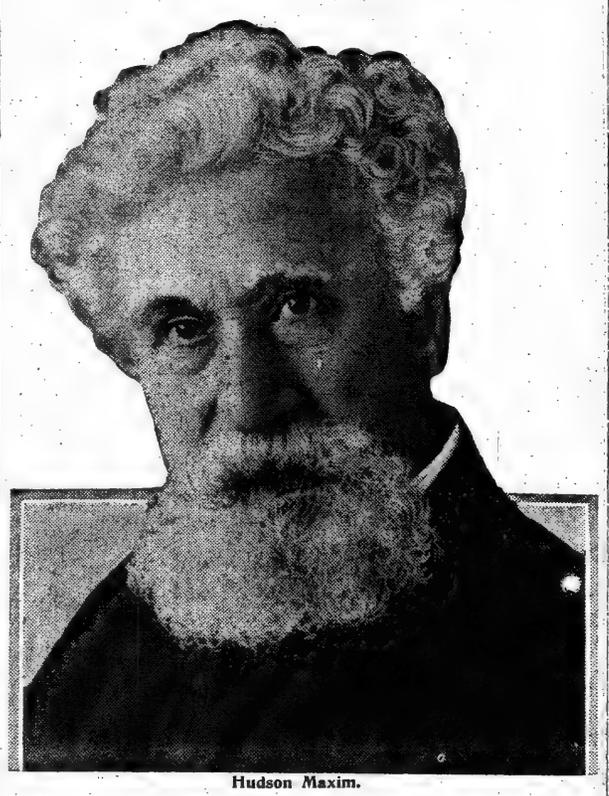
The New York Times.

FASHIONS MUSIC | Section 7

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1914.

HUDSON MAXIM DEFENDS HIS DISCOVERY OF SMOKELESS POWDER

The Noted Inventor Says That His Patents Bear a Date Previous to That Claimed by His Brother.



Hudson Maxim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THERE appeared in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES a communication signed by Sir Hiram S. Maxim of London, England, in which he has made some most amazing statements, with the object of discrediting me and of gaining credit for himself at my expense.

During the past eighteen years Sir Hiram has periodically attacked me in the newspapers. Many times I have not replied to his accusations and charges, but have maintained a dignified silence. But the statements he has recently made are of such a nature that they cannot be ignored, and as they relate to subject matter in which, at this time of war, the whole world is deeply interested, I feel compelled to let the truth be known.

The following are some of the more important of his statements and claims made in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. To quote:

> In the meantime (after the advent of the Maxim gun in 1887-1888) my brother Isaac, who had conveniently, and for obvious reasons, changed his name to Hudson, learning of my success, came to England. He was immensely interested in my work. * * * I employed him at a large salary and sent him to Springfield, Mass., where he entered my powder in the name of H. Maxim, and at the trials my powder beat all others at all points completely out of the field, and my American friends congratulated me very much. * * * But later on certain events took place in which the "H. Maxim" which was supposed to be Hiram Maxim became Hudson Maxim, and that is the way that Hudson Maxim became "the inventor of smokeless powder" in the States.

Referring to the statement of Hiram that I "conveniently, and for obvious reasons," changed my name from Isaac to Hudson, after he had invented the Maxim gun, in order that I might pose as "H. Maxim of gun-making fame," I have letters and documents in my possession which prove that I bore the name Hudson more than forty years ago, while Hiram did not invent the Maxim gun until 1887. I have a letter of recommendation from Dr. H. P. Torsey, President of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., under date of Oct. 18, 1875, wherein he refers to me as Hudson Maxim, and states that I had then already attended that school for several terms.

My brother, Samuel, in Maine, has a son nearly 30 years old, whom he named Hudson, after me.

Concerning Hiram's claim that his English patent, No. 17,994, for a multi-perforated powder grain, dated Sept. 21, 1894, bears the earliest date of any showing multi-perforated smokeless powder, be it noted here that an English patent bears the date on which it was filed in the British patent office.

On Dec. 14, 1893, I filed an application for a patent in the United States for multi-perforated smokeless powder, which illustrates the same multi-perforated grain now in use by the United States Government, (see U. S. patent No. 540,326.) Therefore, I antedated Sir Hiram with that application by nearly a year.

In January, 1894, I filed two more applications for multi-perforated smokeless powder. (See U. S. patents Nos. 540,327 and 540,328.) These applications were filed eight months ahead of Sir Hiram's English patent. I also filed an application for a process and die for making multi-perforated smokeless powder on Jan. 31, 1894, (U. S. patent No. 538,618.)

I was in the American Patent Office with one patent for a multi-cellular smokeless powder having all the characteristics of the multi-perforated grain five years before my brother Hiram filed his English patent, namely, Sept. 24, 1889. (See U. S. patent No. 552,919.)

As a matter of fact, the United States Army had actually fired the multi-perforated powder made by me at the Government Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, several months before Sir Hiram Maxim filed his English patent for multi-perforated smokeless powder. It is worthy of note that not one of the many forms of grain illustrated by Hiram in his said patent is in use, or ever has been in use anywhere in the world, because they were all of so unscientific a design as utterly to fail in their purpose as a progressive burning smokeless powder.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has paid me several hundred thousand dollars for my services and inventions since Sir Hiram claims that I came to America and posed as "H. Maxim of gun-making fame, of London, England." It is certainly most remarkable that the great E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company could have been imposed upon to the extent of being made to believe all this time that they were dealing with Sir Hiram Maxim, of gun-making fame, of London, England.

In this connection, it is well to quote from a statement by Col. E. G. Buckner, Vice President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, in Harper's Weekly of June 27, 1914, in which he gives me the credit of being the inventor of multi-perforated smokeless powder, and states that that invention is one of the four most important inventions ever made in the development of smokeless powder:

> The next problem was the adaptation of this powder to guns of different calibre. This problem was solved by Hudson Maxim, an employe of the du Pont Company, who invented the multi-perforated grain, and the du Pont Company was given credit for it by Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to Congress * * *
>
> First, Vieille had produced guncotton in France.
>
> Second, Mendeleef of Russia had told us how to colloid it.
>
> Third, Francis G. du Pont had told us how to eliminate danger in the manufacture.
>
> Fourth, Hudson Maxim, an employe of the du Pont Company, had invented the multi-perforated grain that gave absolute control over the burning.

On Oct. 25, 1910, Sir Hiram Maxim wrote a letter to President Taft about our United States multi-perforated smokeless powder, wherein he claimed to be its inventor, and the first and original inventor of all multi-perforated smokeless powders containing nitroglycerin, like that which he said was used by the United States Navy; but that, however, such a multi-perforated powder was inherently dangerous in the extreme and was responsible for the exploding of certain guns on our battleships, and he referred to an article in London Engineering under date of Oct. 21, 1910, to substantiate his statements and claims.

So astounding were Sir Hiram's statements that President Taft appointed a joint board of the Army and Navy to make experiments and investigations and thoroughly inquire into the truth or falsehood of the assertions and claims made by Sir Hiram S. Maxim in his letter to President Taft and in articles published in London Engineering.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, being the largest manufacturers of the United States smokeless powder condemned by Sir Hiram S. Maxim, which he claimed to have invented, looked into the matter on its own account.

The result of the finding of the board was that the United States Navy had never used a nitroglycerin smokeless powder, as assumed by Sir Hiram Maxim, and further that our multi-perforated nitro-cellulose smokeless powder is not only perfectly safe and absolutely free from the faults and dangers claimed by Sir Hiram Maxim, but also, on the contrary, it is the most stable and altogether the best smokeless powder made in any country in the world, and produces the best ballistic results, and that it is much less erosive than other smokeless powders, for which reason our guns wear much longer than were we to use the nitroglycerin powders used abroad.

In signing his report to the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Mason, then Chief of Ordnance of the United States Navy, made the following statement:

> In regard to the statement of Sir Hiram Maxim that he has had great experience and knows what he is talking about, it has been shown that he is ignorant of the type of smokeless powder used by the United States Government, and it is quite probable that he has had very little or no experience with it, however familiar he may be with nitroglycerin or cordite powders. * * * It is considered, therefore, unwarranted to carry out further experiments desired by Sir Hiram Maxim, and that his statements in relation to our smokeless powder are unworthy of serious consideration, except as to their misrepresentations and to the evil effects of their wide publicity on those unacquainted with this subject.
>
> (Signed) N. E. MASON,
> Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Sir Hiram Maxim, in a letter to Sir Andrew Noble, dated Nov. 15, 1895, referred to the assistance which I had rendered him in the early experiments. The following is his statement:

> Of course, I took a great many patents. The amount of experimenting I did was very great. At the time of making these experiments my brother, Hudson Maxim, was in England and assisted me. We found that by the addition of nitroglycerin we could obtain higher ballistic results, but we did not believe it would be safe to employ more than 35 per cent.

When he wrote the above, he had, however, doubtless forgotten the fact that no experiments had been conducted with nitroglycerin, and that the use of nitroglycerin in smokeless powders had not been thought of by either of us until after I had returned to America on the 9th of December, 1888. In proof of this I beg to quote the following paragraph from a letter received from Hiram S. Maxim, dated Sept. 11, 1889:

> Mr. Symon has received from Mr. Adams the letter which you sent Adams referring to your inventions.
>
> Mr. Symon was very much "up on his ear" about it, stating that they were exactly the same thing as we had ourselves.
>
> I told him that at the time you were in England we had not used nitroglycerin and that you, as far as I knew, had found it out yourself in America, and had offered it to us as a good thing.

However, in spite of the above acknowledgment on the part of Hiram, when he has since wished to have it appear that his compound of nitroglycerin with guncotton dated back as far as possible, he has told that I got my ideas of the use of nitroglycerin from him, and that my first United States patent on explosives, No. 411,127, Sept. 17, 1889, (filed May 13, 1889,) was based on information gained from him while I was in England.

In view of Sir Hiram's present claim that he was the first to add nitroglycerin to dissolved guncotton to make smokeless powder, it is interesting to see what he had to say in a letter to me under date of Aug. 8, 1889. To quote:

> There is nothing new about the addition of nitroglycerin to a solution of guncotton. It was patented fifteen years ago by Nobel.

At the time I was first in England, in the Summer and Autumn of 1888, there was much excitement in naval and military circles in England about a secret smokeless powder called the Lebel powder, which had been developed in France. I obtained a small sample of this powder from a workman in the employ of the Maxim Nordenfelt Company, who had been showing the gun in France. I showed this sample to my brother Hiram. We examined the powder and learned that it consisted merely of guncotton dissolved and dried. Therefore, it was easy for us to duplicate the French Lebel powder. This fact is verified in a letter from Sir Hiram Maxim to Lieut. J. F. Meigs, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, under date of Aug. 8, 1895, wherein Hiram says:

> My brother Hudson was the first man outside of France to obtain an authentic specimen of the original French smokeless powder, and he assisted me in my experiments for several months.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Nov. 5, 1914.

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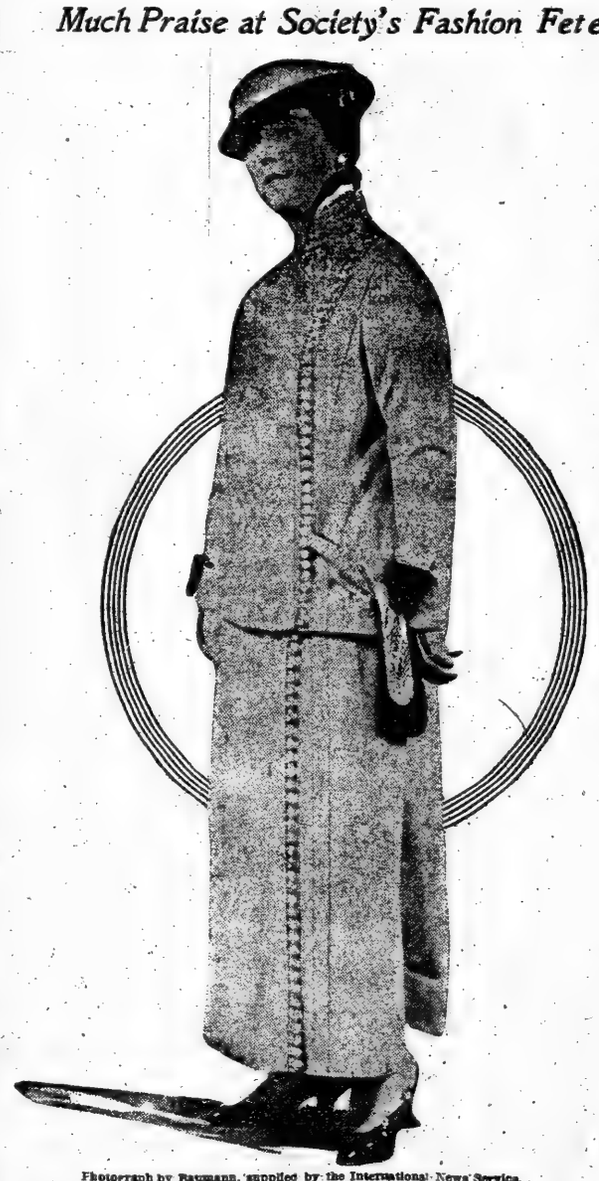
THE SUN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

Tailored Suit "Made in America" Wins Much Praise at Society's Fashion Fete



Photograph by Bachmann, supplied by the International News Service.

Stein & Blaine offer a chic model in plain white broadcloth. The row of buttons down the front gives the suit a military air, and the skirt is comparatively scant. This is one of the strictly tailored suits and has been untouched by the trend toward full skirts and misplaced waist lines. The suit was appropriately named Useful, for every model was distinguished by a different appellation that lent significance to it. Originated from a white covert cloth, it was trimmed with Hudson seal, whose rich coloring contrasted effectively with the white fabric.

Although mere numbers are not usually of much interest to the onlooker, yet they possessed a certain fascination in this model. Other designers expressed themselves that they consider this creation well forecasts the style that will be favored for the coming spring.

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Continuation of Our GREAT SALE OF AUCTION RUGS

from the great $5,000,000 sale of Alex. T. Smith & Sons entire stock of Rugs, made for this Autumn's trade. *Never in the history of Rug transactions have such low prices been known for such high class goods*.....Fit for the finest home, these rugs present an opportunity never likely to be repeated.....We were one of the largest buyers at the auction.

A delivery of five more car loads has just been received, which increases our already fine assortments by many new grades, colorings and designs. Among the higher class are exceedingly artistic neutral tints, such as soft greys and tans, mingled with rose, old blue, and other effective colorings; also many handsome border designs with plain centres; also an almost limitless variety of the always handsome and popular Orientals.

A great opportunity for those who have a Rug to buy.

$3.98 Fine Axminster Rugs..2.98 — 36x72 inch—Oriental and floral designs.

$21.00 Best Axminsters..15.98 — 8.3x10.6 ft.—Oriental, floral and medallion designs—all new.

$20.00 Seamed Axminsters..12.85 — 9x12 ft.—rich Orientals and florals.

$25.00 Wilton Velvets..18.50 — Seamless—9x12 ft.—high art and Oriental patterns.

$30.00 Seamless Wiltons and Axminsters.....22.98 — 9x12 ft.—best styles and colors.

$32.00 Seamless Wiltons and Axminsters.....22.98 — 11.3x12 ft. (extra size)—excellent styles.

$8.50 Seamless Axminsters..5.98 — 4.6x6.6 ft.—variety of patterns.

$25.00 Persian Velvets..17.98 — Seamless—10.6x12 ft. (extra large)—choicest designs and colors.

$1.50 Persian Velvets...98 — 27x54 inch—tasteful colorings.

Also as additional:

$42.50 Wilton Rugs..29.98 — 20 styles—9x12 ft.—great values.

Special Sale of Curtains Lacet, Irish Point and Marie Antoinette

Bought of an importer who wished to quickly turn his stock into cash That is why we can quote as follows:

Curtains worth $6.98.....4.98
Curtains worth $7.98.....5.98
Curtains worth $9.98.....6.98
Curtains worth $10.98.....7.98
Curtains worth $13.98 and $14.98.....9.98

Large Assortment of Designs.

$2.00 CHARMEUSE SILKS

40-inch—soft draping—twill back—firm weave—new dull finish..... } 1.69

Ivory, White, Cream, Mais, Pale Blue, Ciel, Lavender, Salmon, Old Rose, Golden Brown, Havana, African Brown, Midnight Blue, Navy, French Blue, King Blue, Porcelain, French Gray, Steel, Taupe, Amethyst, Plum, Peacock, Black

Other Hearn Opportunities in Fashionable Silks.

40-inch CREPE METEORS—1.49..1.69..1.95
Soft—kid finish—firm weave—fine crepe back—Fall shades for street wear, also beautiful evening tints, as well as black.

40-inch CREPE DE CHINES—Full crepe weave—highly lustrous..... } 1.50

White, Cream, Maïs, Pale Pink, Rose, Peach, Old Rose, Lavender, Ciel Blue, Nile, Sage Green, Olive, Russian Green, Myrtle, New Blue, French Blue, King Blue, Porcelain Blue, Navy, Gray, Taupe, Smoke, Golden Brown, Black

Regular $1.75 goods.

40-inch CHARMEUSE—Soft draping—lustrous finish—chamois back—fine range of light, medium, and dark colors, including favorite Fall tints, also black—worth $1.79..... } 1.47

40-inch CHARMEUSE BROCADES—Medium size florals and scrolls—comprehensive range of street shades—also evening tints..... } 1.25

FRENCH CHIFFON TAFFETAS—Full 40 inch—very soft—"Glaceen" finish, giving high lustre—cream and remarkably fine shades of favorite Fall and Winter colors—elsewhere $2.50..... } 1.95

Comfortables—Spreads Pillows—Feathers

New, Full Stocks in great variety at Prices you'll cheerfully pay.

Full size Crochet Spreads—hem'd or fringe—worth $1.39..... .97

Full Size Fine Crochet—hemmed—assorted patterns—worth $1.69..... 1.24

Full Size Extra Fine Crochet—hemmed or scalloped—worth $2.98..... 1.98

Full Size Satin Finish—floral designs—hemmed or fringed—worth $3.49..... 2.69

Extra Large Satin Finish Marseilles—scalloped—square and cut corners—worth $5.00..... 3.49

Winter Weight Comfortables—fig'd tops, colored backs—some fig'd both sides—regularly $1.49..... 1.00

Persian top Comfortables with Turkey red backs, some sateen top with colored backs—worth $2.25..... 1.55

Cambric Covered Comfortables with 9-inch border—wool or cotton filled—worth $2.98..... 2.39

Feathers by lb.—Mixed Goose Feathers—all new—worth .98..... .55

Three-quarter Down—worth $1.19 .69

Imported—Choice White Feathers—worth $1.49..... 1.00

Special Goose Feather Pillows—best ticking—20x28—worth $1.98..... 1.39; 22x30—worth $2.25..... 1.49; 24x30—worth $2.89..... 1.84; 26x30—worth $3.29..... 2.07

Measurements before seaming.

German Linen Tickings—plain red or blue; also blue and white stripes—32 to 72 inch—yd....19 to 1.69

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$16.98 Women's Suits.....11.45 — Poplins and broadcloths—black, navy, brown and green—fashionable models—finely lined—all sizes. WOMEN'S SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Women's Tub Silk Blouses....1.57 — White or black—emb'd effects or tailored—long sleeves—all sizes. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

69 & 98 ct. Women's Dressing Sacques. .44 — Heavy fleece—neat patterns—buttonholed or contrast collar—sizes 36 to 52. HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

29 ct. Women's Black Cotton Hose..18 — Fall weight—white soles—all sizes. HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. Women's Union Suits.....67 — Swiss ribbed or fleeced—high or low neck—sleeveless, short or long sleeves—ankle or knee lengths. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$7.50 Boys' Norfolk Suits...4.75 — Serges, worsteds and cheviots—plain navy, gray and brown—also new fancies—many with extra trousers—8 to 18 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.15 Men's Negligee Shirts.....78 — Fine percales—neat stripes and figures—new colorings—plain and mushroom pleated bosoms—hand ironed—cuffs attached—all sizes. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. All-Wool Broadcloths.....54 — 50 inch—chiffon finish—cardinal, garnet, Copenhagen, brown, olive, myrtle, raisin, gray, navy, black. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. Crepe de Chines.....77 — Double width—street and evening shades—white, ivory, cream, black. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Silk Mulls.....10 — Firm weave—soft and lustrous—plain or dotted—assortment of light and dark colors. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$5.98 French Net Bed Sets.....3.95 — Renaissance centre panel and border motifs combined with Marie Antoinette. BED SETS—BASEMENT.

$1.98 Dinner Knives & Forks.....1.18 — Best American Steel—bone and ebony handles—set of six each. CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Union Linen Huck Towels....17 — 20½x41—heavy firm weave—hemmed—damask borders. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

69 ct. Satin Cushion Tops.....44 — 22 inch—Floral and conventional designs—reds, greens, brown and rose grounds. ART GOODS—BASEMENT.

98 ct. Linen Table Damasks.....73 — 70 inch—bleached—new designs. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

19 & 29 ct. French Tooth Brushes....12 — Best makes—variety of styles. Owing to scarcity of bristles it would be well to buy for future needs. TOILET ARTICLES—BASEMENT.

$3.49 Sateen Comfortables.....2.29 — Full size—figured both sides or plain backs—contrast borders. COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

$1.98 Colonial Velvet Rugs.....1.44 — Alex. Smith & Sons best—27x54—richest florals, Orientals and medallion designs. RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

12½ ct. Outing Flannels.....8 — Heavy nap—pink, blue, and gray stripes—also plain colors. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

12½ ct. Women's Fancy H'dk'fs.....9 — Hemmed or scalloped—emb'd design all around. HANDKERCHIEFS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.69 Women's Sweater Coats.....1.17 — All wool—desirable weave—black, cardinal, tan, white, navy and gray—shawl collar—two pockets—sizes 36 to 46. WOMEN'S SWEATERS—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.98 Little Tots' Sweater Sets.....2.44 — Coat, leggins and cap—white and desirable colors—1 to 4 yrs. Not too soon to think of Christmas. INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.25 & $1.79 Rogers Knives and Forks—½ doz.....96 — Triple-plated knives on fine tempered steel; also A1 forks to match—French gray or bright. SILVERWARE—MAIN FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!
Morning Specials are wonderful Money Savers.

THIS IS A MOST FAVORABLE TIME TO BUY WINTER CLOTHES

Lessons of the Early Autumn Can Now Be Studied with Advantage—They Point the Way for Avoidance of Styles Which Have Become Too Popular and Too Cheaply Made.

THE uneasy feeling that prevailed among the dressmakers, and especially the importers, concerning fashions in August, has in some measure returned. The wholesalers have arrived at the time of the year when they put out new clothes for the Spring trade, and the fashionable shops and dressmaking places depend upon their buyers in Paris to send them advance Spring or midwinter styles to keep trade brisk until after the New Year.

Now there are no new things in Paris and few buyers. America is trying to offset the dullness ahead by twisting and turning old ideas into new ones and offering clothes and styles that will replenish needy wardrobes and supply the trunks that are checked for the South. The former is the more important work.

There are thousands of women who put off buying new Winter things until they were comfortably settled for the cold weather; until vacation days were entirely finished, until the house was papered or painted, the plumbing looked after, the parlor curtains hung, the dining room done over, perhaps, and the hall recarpeted. Such is a fair and average estimate of what the American woman has before her each Autumn.

She may be rich or poor, fashionable or unfashionable, living an overcrowded or a comparatively empty life—but face the Fall she must and be confronted with its burdens, the heaviest of the year, gainsay it who will. The wear and tear, the hustle and bustle, the renewing and discarding of household things, the planning and development of new schemes, the smoke and the grime from a manufacturing continent, each and all important factors in American life, reach a crisis in the weeks that stretch from the 15th of September to the 15th of December. Like death and taxes, there is no escaping it. I verily believe the rabbit in his burrow, the chipmunk in his tree hole, go through a similar, if reduced, process.

The women who have children must also face the marshaling of their young into the schoolroom, arranging for the change in the lazy and careless breakfast hours that creep up through the Summer, and seeing to a plentiful wardrobe that will take the youngsters through the first few months of Winter, and carry the girls at boarding school and the boys at college through the season.

And so, depending on the absorption that such onerous and exhausting duties demand, the shops await their turn to garner in the toll for clothes at this time. War or no war, we of America must be clothed, and there is no reason why the clothes should not be good to look at and as rich as our purse can buy.

Sympathy for the devastation of other lands and other trades should not keep us from helping in every way our own trade centres, and if it is possible to spend we should spend. It is not the time to hoard. It may be the psychological season to compel lower prices in the fashionable places that charge out of all proportion to value received, by refusing to pay; we are intending to do that with food; we should also do it with clothes. But there is no legitimate reason why the thousands of women and men in America who depend upon the buying of women's apparel for their bread and butter should be thrown out of employment through lack of buying caused by sympathy for the non-employment of thousands in Europe, or through panic that there will soon be no money in this country.

HERE ARE REFLECTIONS OF WAR.

Military in its smartness is this blue gown, with its high, military collar and its abundance of gilt braid. It is a Bernard model.

Now Is the Time to Buy Clothes.

Every one profits by the buying of Winter apparel at this season of the year. The woman who is fastidious is able to avoid the features of the early Fall which have become too popular and too cheaply made to warrant any one putting a large sum of one's allowance into them now.

One can, therefore, buy with more discrimination and give more time to the choice of each garment than was possible in the month of October. And one has the satisfaction of remembering that the gowns that have done duty through the first weeks of Fall have actually given full service, which is a consolation that no one but a woman with a good sense of values can appreciate. If each woman would write a chapter on "gowns I wish I had not bought," what a revelation of extravagance there would be. It might be a good idea for a club symposium to guard against future errors.

Each woman, with the best intentions, has many of these skeletons in her closet which she does not like to disclose. They stand for hurried or ill-advised buying, for moments of recklessness, for borrowings from the household budget that were never justified. If we could learn the parsimony and discriminating method of buying the most unimportant garment that the Frenchwomen practice, we might be richer and far better dressed.

The American woman in every walk of life is the most reckless and casual buyer of clothes in the world. Some will contend against this statement by arguing that they seldom buy gowns, and never buy extravagantly priced ones. Yet the purchase of any garment that is not suitable, which is seldom used and never liked, which is unbecoming to the face, the figure, and the social environment, is an extravagance, much worse than the kind of extravagance in the common sense of the word which means high-priced.

One perfect costume that serves a constant need, always looks well, and puts a woman at her sartorial best is less extravagant than three costumes that cost far less and are failures, which are dedicated to the closet instead of to the body. It is in the Autumn that every woman usually attempts to get the full service from all the odds and ends she has collected in her wardrobe, from the skeletons that swing out at her each time she reviews her closet's contents; from the skirts that once were right and which now are wrong, from the coats that cannot be altered without putting into them more money, care, and vitality than they are worth. This is the answer to the question so often asked as to why women usually look badly dressed after the Summer is over and the Winter has not commenced.

And no one can blame them, for that way lies economy, and yet it is during just such times as these that one gets the reputation for knowing less about the choice of clothes than one really merits. Women have had their credit for taste eclipsed by two months' constant appearance in the wrong clothes. Thus do we often suffer ill in a good cause.

Taking an Inventory of Failures.

This is a seasonable time to look well into the merits and demerits of one's methods of buying, and after a satisfactory conclusion is reached, one is better able to grasp a few free days out of the turmoil of things and go forth to the shops and the dressmakers with a clearer viewpoint. Taking stock of one's failures is an exceedingly wise thing to do at least twice a year, and while this is not a moral preachment, this same trick of investigating one's more serious failures leads to admirable new adjustments. Using stepping stones of our dead selves to higher things, as St. Augustine put it, is a valuable lesson to learn in every department of personal development.

I know a woman who, feeling that her genius for buying wrong or useless clothes kept her badly dressed, and, worse still, convicted her of turning money to bad account, asked a friend of excellent taste, small purse, and high reputation for always being well dressed, to go over her wardrobe and point out the instances where she had done wrong.

The friend did it with entire candor and helpful criticism. Everything wrong was put down in a book with its cost annexed, and that which was right was treated in the same way. The result was disheartening for the time, but of inestimable value for the future.

A written conviction of so much wrong buying with money that was earned by hard labor and given to one for wise spending goes deeper under the skin than any self-persuasion to do better, which usually ends in floundering into the same old mistakes.

One cannot expect to leap into the right way of remedying a wrong method, but the ingrown sense that one has been unwise and careless or injudicious in spending money on garments that are wrong, if continually kept in the front of one's mind, will go far toward establishing prudent and tempered buying.

What to Avoid This Month.

There are many women who have their hands so full of more important matters in the Autumn than the buying of clothes that they wait until this time to fit themselves out, having only the haziest notion on the subject of style. They are well aware that long coats are somewhat more in fashion than short ones, that skirts are wider than they were, that long sleeves have been revived, and that the waist line, which slipped down over the hips in June, has remained there.

But there are many features in clothes that the shops still offer and that the dressmakers (not the high-priced ones) go on incorporating into gowns, which should be avoided. They belong to a day that is done. Drapery on skirts is one. No matter what feature of the new styles one refuses to accept or desires to have moderated, the skirt drapery of the last year is to be ignored.

Nothing that rises on the hips, Dutch trouser-like, is the fashion, although there are women who cling to good cloth street suits made on this model, and make the best of it, but that is no reason for a new purchase of this description.

If one wishes, by the way, to go to the trouble of altering such a skirt, it is well to remember that Callot invented a new fashion for arranging the fullness at the sides of the waist line that falls in very neatly with the momentary desire to do away with the panniers left over from last Spring; it consists in laying the cloth in pleats that are not stitched or pressed flat, but left to stand out. They are open at the top.

The present pannier can easily be arranged into these pleats with its selvedge showing along the top. The fact that the usual pannier skirt has all its fullness at the hips and none at the hem militates against its serving for more than a makeshift. Wear it in the house for dinner, is the advice of a good dressmaker.

Bear in mind when searching for new clothes that all the various loops and folds and tucks that disfigured our coats last year are happily absent. We are dressed now in straight lines, which is the most suitable choice for the average Anglo-Saxon figure.

LACE AND SATIN CLEVERLY USED.

Not new, but still smart, are the three ruffles arranged diagonally about the hips, and very new are the long, tight lace sleeves.

Whatever is plain over the hips is good, provided it is not too attenuated at the hem.

True, the American woman nor her dressmaker is not prone to follow the new law for wide skirts. It may be that the American commercialists are holding back the full swing of this fashion until later in the season, when they count on it for combating a dull season in ideas. It will give people a new reason to buy if the really wide skirts are forced after the New Year. They will take the place of the frocks from Paris which are advanced by the French designers for the early season on the Riviera and in Cairo.

Avoid Kimono Sleeves.

The tight long sleeve is well established, and perhaps no woman needs a warning against the kimono shape, which is still shown in many garments. It is tolerated only when the sleeve reaches to the wrist and when it is tight below the elbow, but this is the only form in which it should be considered by a woman buying new clothes.

The fitted sleeve is much better in every way, for the perversion of the armhole has been a nuisance to the wearer. No sleeve is as comfortable as the one set into a regulation armhole that is properly cut. Ah, there's the rub. When is the armhole well placed? Once out of twelve times. It is too small or too large, too far over the arm—the usual trouble—or too deep at the back. In the cut of a simple armhole there is needed the highest mastery of one's trade as a cutter!

Coats or loose blouses that have the raglan sleeve are not to be avoided. This season that especial shape is accepted, and it is exceptionally comfortable. It is not strictly fashionable, mind you, and it does not look well on every shoulder, but there is no reason against buying a garment which has it if the purchaser likes it.

The elbow sleeve in every form is second class. Even in informal dinner gowns and blouses it does not rank with its two successors—the Directoire and the Grecian. One shows all the arm, or none. That is the law.

Don't Play with Roman Stripes.

It is far better to look the other way should a persuasive seller offer those gay bits of color known as Roman stripes, and which the girls in Italy wear at all seasons, regardless of the fashion. They are attractive and they do help to give color to a sombre suit, but, like all features that have merit, they have been overdone.

Even as belts on one-piece frocks they have been discarded, giving place to splendid girdles of ornate Chinese embroidery. As waistcoats they have been replaced by fur.

All stripes have not vanished from the fashions. The broadly marked silks like these worn during the French Revolution have been revived for whole gowns, not for trimmings, and there is a wonderful new fabric for evening gowns woven in gold and black stripes, the former being the foundation fabric, something like a cloth of gold.

Most of these striped materials are used for full skirts guiltless of trimming and topped by a half-fitted bodice of velvet in some brilliant color. Once in a while they come dangerously near fancy dress, a feature in the new styles that has decidedly changed during the last two years.

Chapeaux de Paris

Under the Personal Direction of LIZZIE CUMMINS

Announce That They Are Now Located At Their New Establishment,

No. One East Fifty-Third St.

And Invite Inspection of Their New Winter Fashions in

Millinery, Wraps & Furs

Formerly at 504 Fifth Avenue

SCHWARTZ BROS

Ladies' Tailors & Furriers

429 FIFTH AVENUE

OPPOSITE LORD & TAYLOR'S

Beginning tomorrow we will offer

Suits Made for Model Purposes

from which copies were made costing up to $100

(The season's finest fashions are here embodied)

This being the first sale this season, we recommend early inspection, affording a wide choice of selection, at the low price of $25 and $35

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

China and Crystal For Thanksgiving

IN the HIGGINS & SEITER Dinnerware Section there are 150 different patterns on display—the newest, most artistic designs produced by the leading European potteries—ranging from $18.60 to $599.85 for a complete Dinner Set of 108 pieces.

The beautiful Limoges China, illustrated, is daintily decorated with sprays of roses over a delicate buff background, burnished-gold edges and solid-gold handles. Service of 108 pieces includes a dozen Bread-and-Butter Plates; exceptional value at— $73

Bouillon and After-Dinner Cups and Saucers and Ramekins are shown in an extensive variety of attractive designs, ranging from a few dollars per dozen up to the usual cost of the finest China.

English Rock Crystal (illustrated)—Novel shapes in a new "open-stock" floral pattern, designed expressly for us. Service of 60 pieces, very low priced at— $64.25

100 other "open-stock" patterns in Table Glassware, from $12 per 60-piece Set, up. Many Sets at prices up to $75.

Fancy Stem Glassware in the latest effects—Rhine Wine, Cocktail, Cordial and High Ball Glasses; novelties in Liqueur Sets, etc.—at a wide range of prices.

Cut Crystal Sherbet, Ice Cream or Fruit Salad Glasses in a new floral design; special at, per dozen— $3.50

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK

(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

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BERGDORF AND GOODMAN CO.

616 FIFTH AVENUE

between 49th and 50th Sts.

direct special attention to a collection of Evening Wraps at exceptionally moderate prices.

COSTUMES

WRAPS

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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

SAVES THE HAIR AND MAKES IT LIGHT—FLUFFY—BEAUTIFUL

To insure the possession of good hair, two things are essential—reasonable care and the intelligent use of a sanitary hair-dressing.

Hair that receives no attention but the daily combing and an occasional shampoo cannot be pretty. Dandruff forms on the scalp, the hair becomes dead, brittle, uneven and falls out. There is an entire lack of that life, lustre and luxuriance which are imparted to the hair by proper care and Newbro's Herpicide.

Herpicide strikes at the very root of hair trouble by eradicating the contagion that causes dandruff and falling hair. The scalp is clean and free from scale. The hair looks alive—has gloss, beauty, snap. The itching due to dandruff stops almost instantly.

The cleanliness and purity of Newbro's Herpicide, together with its exquisite fragrance, recommend it to every refined taste.

Try Herpicide. You will be delighted and your hair benefitted.

Send ten cents for sample Bottle and Booklet—See Coupon.

Your dealer guarantees Newbro's Herpicide, and if you are not satisfied will refund your money.

Sold in two sizes at all Toilet Goods Counters.

DON'T WAIT—Send 10 cents for Sample and Booklet Today

THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 11TB, Detroit, Michigan:

Please find enclosed 10 cents for which send me sample bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, also a booklet on the care of the hair.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Eggs Offer Many Opportunities to the Clever Cook to Make Delicious Dishes—Some Recipes Which Have Been Tested and Recommended by Good Chefs.

THE season of eggs is always, but now, when fresh eggs are becoming less and less plentiful, they assume a value always given to the thing that is scarce. Here are some ways of cooking eggs in very interesting methods, methods that emphasize that the egg is an object to which consideration is due.

OMELET WITH HERRING.—Cut off head and tail of a nice fat smoked herring. Split in two through back, remove spinal bone and skin, and finally cut into small, square pieces. Place on a plate with enough milk to cover. After allowing it to stand for an hour, remove from milk and drain pieces on a cloth. Heat one and a half teaspoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, add fish, and fry for five minutes, tossing once in a while. Crack eight fresh eggs in a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, three saltspoonfuls of pepper, and sharply beat with a fork for two minutes. Drop eggs in the fish pan, mix with fork for two minutes, and allow to stand for half a minute. Fold up opposite sides to meet in centre, allow to rest for a minute and serve hot.

BAKED STUFFED EGGS.—Boil some eggs hard and throw them into cold water. Then shell them and cut them crosswise in two. Remove the yolks and cream them with a wooden spoon, and to each yolk add a tablespoonful of fine bread crumbs soaked in milk and butter and pepper and salt to taste. Cut a bit of the end of each white off and stuff the whites. Stand the halves in a buttered baking dish, the bottom of which is thinly sprinkled with bread crumbs. Over all sprinkle a little bit of finely minced parsley. Bake five minutes.

STUFFED WITH HAM.—Boil half a dozen eggs hard. Remove the shells and cut the eggs crosswise in two. Slice off a piece from each end to make them stand firmly. Remove the yolks, and mix with them a little chopped ham. Fill the whites with this mixture, heaping it up in cone shape. Put the stuffed halves on a flat dish and pour over them this dressing. Beat two egg yolks with half a teaspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, and twelve tablespoonfuls of salad oil added slowly. Thin as it is necessary with wine vinegar.

FOR CHILDREN.—Beat the whites of eggs stiff and cook in spoonfuls in milk. Remove, and into the milk stir the yolks, beaten slightly, and stir constantly to form a custard. Add a bit of salt and put the whites on the custard. This is a very good dish for children, served with salted wafers. If sugar is liked, it can be slightly sweetened for dessert.

EGGS WITH PEA PUREE.—Drop eggs on a buttered dish and put them in the oven. When they are just set slide them on to a puree of peas, made by putting canned or fresh peas through a vegetable presser and mixing them lightly with melted butter and heated cream.

AU GRATIN.—Butter a flat earthenware dish and sprinkle it with bread crumbs, and on the crumbs break eggs. Over them sprinkle grated cheese, salt, pepper, and bits of butter, with just a little cream. Put in a hot oven until the eggs are set.

MANILA POACHED EGGS.—Fry some bits of bacon in a pan, then add a couple of peppers, having carefully taken out the seeds before cutting them into strips. When these begin to brown, slice on the top a couple of tomatoes. When these are almost cooked, break on the top three eggs as if for poaching, with salt and pepper to taste. Don't stir or break them. When these are cooked—and the whole process will take only from ten to fifteen minutes—serve from the pan or the chafing dish without breaking the eggs. This is a capital dish for luncheon.

FOR AN INVALID.—For an invalid, try cooking an egg in this way: Butter the inside of a cup and beat an egg white stiff. Put it in the cup and make a hole for the egg yolk in it. Put the cup, after the yolk is in place, in a saucepan of boiling water and poach until the egg is just firm. Put a plate or a piece of toast over the cup and turn the egg out on it. Garnish with a bit of chopped parsley.

JELLY OR JAM OMELET.—Beat separately from the yolks the whites of six eggs. Mix the yolks with a tablespoonful of fine sugar, but do not stir these too much, or the omelet will be toughened. Then get the frying pan medium hot—too much heat will prevent the eggs rising properly—stir the beaten whites and yolks together, and pour in the eggs after a delicate smear of butter has been rubbed over the pan. When the omelet shows signs of being cooked soon at the other side, pour in the jam or jelly and begin to roll the egg covering over until the sweet filling is hidden and the omelet is all a delicate brown. Turn it over quickly on a hot plate, sprinkle with sugar, and serve at once. All omelets should be made after the persons are at the table, for the least delay causes eggs to "sadden," a state which renders the dish practically uneatable.

MACAROONS AND EGGS.—Take the whites of three eggs and the yolks of six. Then crush two macaroons very finely and mix them with the orange flower water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and one ounce of melted butter. Beat all together as for an omelet—lightly, that is—then butter a baking dish, pour the mixture in, and set it in a pot of boiling water to cook until it thickens. When it does, take out the dish at once, sprinkle the top with powdered sugar, and let stand for a minute in the warm oven. Serve at once.

EGGS WITH RICE.—Plunge a quarter of a cup of rice into a pint of boiling water and cook for thirty minutes, thoroughly drain, then place in a baking dish and add a scant cup of cream or rich milk, a tablespoon of butter, a saltspoon of salt, cayenne pepper, and grated nutmeg. A dash of curry powder is liked by some, but can be added or omitted at will. Mix this well together, let come to a boil, then crack over it eight or ten eggs, set in oven for ten minutes, remove and serve.

RUM OMELET.—Prepare the eggs as for a jelly omelet, except that before beating the whites and yolks you sprinkle them with enough grated lemon peel to give a good taste. When the omelet has been rolled and browned to the proper point, turn it into a fireproof dish and sprinkle it thickly with powdered sugar. Then pour over it a wineglass of Jamaica rum and set this on fire immediately, continuing to put the drip of the rum over the omelet with a large spoon until the flame goes out. This dish should be sent to the table enveloped in the blue blaze made by the burning rum.

EGG SAUCE FOR FISH.—Cod is one of the cheapest fishes for boiling purposes, but served with a properly made sauce it becomes a real delicacy. Melt one tablespoon of butter in a saucepan, but do not allow it to brown. Add one tablespoon of flour and stir until smooth, flavor with half teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of white pepper. Have ready one cup of hot milk, add this gradually, stir until it reaches the consistency of thick cream, then simmer very gently without stirring for three minutes. Add two hard-boiled eggs, chopped or diced, and, just as you remove from fire, one teaspoon of lemon juice and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Do not allow it to boil after you add the lemon juice, and drain the fish absolutely dry before pouring the sauce over it, otherwise your sauce will become watery.

ECONOMY EGGS.—The foundation of this dish is cold boiled potatoes. Select large potatoes and cut thick slices lengthwise so you have the largest oval possible. Have ready some boiling hot lard or clarified fat. Drop into this the potato ovals and cook until golden brown. Drain thoroughly. Arrange on a hot platter with a rasher or two of bacon cut thin and cooked very crisp on each slice of potato. Then poach an egg for each person, and lay this on a slice of potato with the rasher of bacon in between. A sprig of parsley on one side, and you have a very tasty service. Be sure your poached eggs are drained very dry, as the rasher of bacon and potato should be very crisp.

EGGS AND TOMATO IN RAMEKINS.—Butter your individual ramekin dishes and fit into the bottom of each one-half of a ripe tomato, laid with the skin down. Add just a little water and bake until the tomato is tender. Now scoop out a little of the baked tomato heart, leaving a cup or shell of tomato. For six portions, break into a bowl two eggs, a teaspoon of melted butter, one tablespoon of cream, a little onion juice, a tablespoon of grated Parmesan or English cheese, a pinch each of salt, sugar, and pepper, and beat until creamy. Fill the hollows of the tomatoes with this custard, set in the oven until it bakes firmly, garnish with a tiny sprig of parsley in each portion, and serve in the ramekin dishes as cooked.

BLACK VELVET WITH GRAY FUR.

The sketch shows a Drecoll coat of black velvet and gray fur. Notice the closing at the left side and the flaring lower section.

Here Are Some New and Valuable Ideas in Interior Decoration and in the Furnishing of the House—Chintz Can Be Used in Numerous Ways for Bedroom and Boudoir.

WHATEVER one may say or think of the house of Poiret, one must acknowledge that the house of Martine is superb. Interiors all over the western world reflect the ideas emanating from the house of Martine. And as the same creative genius dominates the dressmaking house of Poiret that dominates the house furnishing house of Martine, one must give credit to the master mind of Poiret.

The Martine chintz is still the striking note in interiors. It can no longer be called novel. We have known it for several months. But it is still striking.

Mrs. Donald Brian, the beautiful wife of the dancer, who more than once has taken the theatre-going world by storm, is much interested in the subject of interior decorating. And now she is planning and furnishing a most charming bedroom in which Martine chintz is used. Incidentally, she uses that cool-looking varnished wicker furniture one sees in the tropics, and perhaps the most interesting thing in the room is the wicker four-poster. A wicker four-poster is fascinating, isn't it?

This charming bed is hung with gay Martine chintz, and the rest of the furniture is hung and padded with it. So what starts out to be a very simple furniture ends in being most comfortable and most attractive.

All sorts of boudoir and bedroom furnishings are made in Martine chintzes.

There are writing desk sets—blotting pad, ink bottle, letter opener, pen holder, rolling blotter—all covered with it. There are big cushions for the floor and the feet, and flat cushions to upholster comfortable chaises longues, and other cushions of other sizes and shapes for various chairs.

Moreover, this chintz is used at the window, sometimes even in the form of roller shades. But of course one must be careful to use it with discretion, with due regard to the floor and wall coverings.

Some of the best cushions in which the Martine designs are used are of black silk or even velours, with puffed, shirred sides, and with a facing of the chintz on one side. It is best when combined with black or white.

Of course, chintz, even if it comes from the famous and smart house of Martine, is chintz. And so it is suitable only for the bedroom, the boudoir, or some other informal room.

Lengths of raw silk are in very good taste for the windows in other rooms, where it hangs with some severity and simplicity in long, straight folds.

It is a very good plan, if one must furnish a house simply, to aim at something more or less unusual. Often an effect can be gained more easily in this way than in imitating a popular fad in interiors.

A clever bride, who felt she could neither compete with a high-priced interior decorator in working out one of the new and subtle schemes of decorating, nor hire his services, planned to have the small drawing room of her little house at least unusual.

Among her possessions was a length of embroidered Chinese silk, in dark rich colors. Among her gifts were two Chinese porcelain vases of real value, a little Chinese carved ivory tiger, and a carved black Chinese table and chair.

With these things as an inspiration and several checks that she received as wedding gifts, she set out to furnish her small room in Chinese fashion. The walls were covered with yellow grass cloth and the woodwork was enameled black. There was not much woodwork in the room—just a narrow casing around the two windows and the one wide doorway.

She bought a large Chinese rug, in yellow and blue, expensive, of course, but warranted to last for a hundred years or so. Then she hung the strip of embroidered silk in the centre of the long wall facing the doorway, in straight line from ceiling to floor. The big black carved chair and table were moved in and disposed of effectively.

A low divan, covered with dull gold silk, was placed along the wall opposite the windows, and two or three cushions covered with Chinese silk were placed on it. One of the vases, the larger, was placed on the floor between the windows, and the other was turned into an electric lamp for the table, with a soft blue and yellow silk shade. By the sides of the windows hung straight lengths of yellow silk. The little piece of carved ivory took its place by the side of the lamp as the only things, save a jade bowl for flowers, on the table.

Two or three chairs of wicker or willow in Chinese design, which were to be replaced when suitable furniture could be bought, completed the furnishings of the small room.

It was not perfect, of course, but it was beautiful, and it was distinctive.

LITTLE HINTS ON FASHIONS

MANY of the new suits are trimmed with fur. Narrow bands of it are used on the edge of long tunics, belts, and collars and cuffs, waistcoats, and even sashes are made of it. One imported model shows two furs used on the same suit—broadtail for a waistcoat and sable for trimming bands.

AN evening frock of white satin shows a long tulle tunic banded at the bottom with white satin ribbon. The tunic is not more than two inches shorter than the foundation skirt, which is bordered with a two-inch band of fringe made of pearl glass beads. Thus nothing shows below the bottom of the tunic but the head fringe.

New Jersey's Greatest Store

How to Get to Hahne's

—Take any Hudson Tunnel train on Sixth Avenue, or any train from the downtown Hudson Terminal. Ride direct to Newark—the store is directly across the park.

Come Monday!—Come to Newark for Some of the Greatest Savings of the Year!

HAHNE & CO. NEWARK

Filled Surety Coupon Books Should Be Redeemed at Hahne's During this Sale.

It's the opportunity of a lifetime.

The Real Sale of All Times Is at Hahne's—Come.

"In Accordance with the Terms of an Order of the United States District Court the Business of O'Neill-Adams Company Is Now Being Liquidated"

HAHNE & COMPANY BOUGHT THE O'NEILL-ADAMS COMPANY'S DRY GOODS STOCKS

Response is the test of merit—and the response to this greatest sale of all times has far surpassed our fondest hopes. This great fifteen-acre store has been one continuous whirl of activity ever since the opening day. Never a dull moment anywhere—new goods—new values—new interest each day! The public have taken our word for the offerings—they have come—they have seen—they have bought liberally—and they have been thoroughly satisfied. The merit of this great merchandising movement has but been measured by the broad and matchless assortments and values.—**MONDAY MARKS THE ARRIVAL OF NEW O'NEILL-ADAMS STOCKS AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE!**

The entire organization of this huge Hahne Store has worked with thoroughness—extreme carefulness—and untiring industry to make this sale of the O'Neill-Adams stocks a success. It was a huge task we undertook—disposing of the stocks of a store whose area covered two whole blocks on Sixth Avenue, New York. The whole Hahne store has pulsed with energy—with excitement—in this stupendous undertaking. The goods are being emptied from their boxes daily—these must still be disposed of before our achievement is complete! Every corner of this store on Monday will fairly bristle with newness—new goods—new half-price items—new savings for you! To stay away Monday means a loss to your pocketbook. COME!

Half Price!—Less Than Half!—Near Half!

For These O'Neill-Adams Stocks

Women's Suits
Women's Coats
Women's Dresses
Women's Skirts
Blouses and Waists
Negligees and House Dresses
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats
Millinery Trimmings
Ribbons and Handkerchiefs
New Neckwear
Fur Coats and Fur Muffs
Fur Neckpieces
Muslin Underwear
Silk Petticoats
Corsets
Women's Shoes
Children's Shoes
Boys' Shoes
Girls' Shoes
Infants' Coats and Dresses
Children's Coats
Children's Dresses
Girls' Coats and Dresses

Misses' Coats and Suits
Misses' Dresses
Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Boys' Furnishings
Kid Gloves
Fur Lined Gloves
Fur Lined Mittens
Wash Dress Goods
Colored Dress Goods
Black Dress Goods
White Wash Fabrics
Black Silks Colored Silks
Linens and Muslins
Sheets and Cases
New Laces and Embroideries
Art Goods
Knit Underwear and Stockings
Misses' Stockings
Children's Stockings
Blankets and Spreads
Comfortables
Mattress Protectors
Umbrellas

Drugs and Toilets
Notions and Dress Forms
Sewing Machines
Axminster Rugs
Brussels and Tapestry Rugs
Carpets and Linoleums
Lace Curtains and Portieres
Drapery and Curtain Fabrics
Cedar Chests
Lace Bed Sets
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Men's Furnishings and Hats
Men's Underwear and Socks
Men's Fur Coats
Men's Shoes
Housewares
Kitchen Utensils
Refrigerators
Lamps
Domes and Fixtures
Baby Carriages
Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases
Books and Stationery
Jewelry and Silverware

We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

THE LITTLE FRENCH NOVELTY SHOP, 160 Sixth Ave., 52d-53d. French dressmaker returned from Paris brings exclusive gowns of character, distinction; will make you unique model; we adapt to style for you. Furs, Hats, Gowns, artistic.

MISS SWIFT

Who has recently removed to her new building at No. 11 East 55th Street, announces a sale at her former shop at No. 13 East 36th Street, where she is maintaining a showroom for the season, of attractive articles suitable for Christmas gifts, at half price.

STEIN & BLAINE

Furriers and Ladies' Tailors

Smart Fur Coats

Perfect Lines
Choicest Skins
Distinctive Models
Reasonable in Price.

Scarfs and Muffs

Especially designed to wear with the present style of suit.

Tailored Suits

Of our own creation—they have distinctive lines, and are well tailored.

8 and 10 WEST 36TH ST., near Fifth Ave.

SOCIETY FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF FASHION AND CHARITY AFFAIRS

Beaux Arts Architects to Give Brilliant Entertainment This Week for War Relief—Cotton Ball at Waldorf-Astoria to Attract Society—Debutante Formalities Begin—Mid-Autumn Harvest of Engagements—Important Rentals of Fifth Avenue Houses

THERE was not so much riding to hounds in the country last week, rather a tendency to follow in the wake of fashion and the little social activities springing up in town, which is a true harbinger of the near approach of the formal Winter season. Tomorrow week the opera season will open in all its brilliancy, for the occupancy of the "golden horseshoe" remains practically the same as last year, with a few exceptions, mainly owing to mourning.

While the November bride and the débutante are figuring largely in the social limelight these days, the engaged girl is also receiving her share of attention. Spring and Autumn always show the largest crop of engagements, coming as they do after a Winter and Summer social campaign. Usually there are more society engagements announced in the Autumn than in the Spring, due no doubt to the influence of the seashore, the fragrant country lanes, and a Summer moon, on susceptible hearts. This Autumn the crop was rather small in comparison with other years. Perhaps the tenseness of the August days, due to the outbreak of the European war, was in part responsible for the shortcomings of Cupid. The harvest moon, however, seemed to make real headway toward the resumption of the business of romance.

The war, while rudely interrupting some romances, has been the cause of a decided impulse among American girls for home products. With several exceptions, the late Summer and Autumn have been absolutely void of international alliances. Three months' running without some announcement of a marriage arrangement between an American heiress and a European title is something most unusual, according to the social statistics. Developments on this side have resolved themselves into a big opportunity for the young man at home, with thrones trembling and coronets in the trenches. There is reason to expect now, in the ranks of society, a largely increased home demand and appreciation for the young man born in the U. S. A.

An interesting engagement of the week was that of Miss Dorothy Gibb, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Gibb, to Bache McEvers Whitlock, son of Mrs. B. McEvers Whitlock of 535 Park Avenue. Miss Gibb is a daughter of Mrs. Gibb by her first husband, the late John Richmond Gibb, and her sister is Mrs. Harold W. Carhart, who was married last February. Following close on to the engagement of Miss Estelle H. Flower, daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower of 40 East Sixty-second Street, to Clarence M. Chauncey, son of the late Henry Chauncey of this city and a grandson of Col. Y. Everit Macy, comes the announcement of their wedding day, which has been set for Saturday, Dec. 5, at the home of the sister of the bride-elect, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, in Tuxedo. Miss Julia Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of New York, and great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, the eminent statesman, whose engagement to Baron E. de Nagell, Attaché of the Legation of the Netherlands in Washington, D. C., was recently announced, has selected Tuesday, Dec. 8, as her wedding day, the ceremony to be performed in St. Thomas's Church. The engagement of Ralph Stuart Rainsford, son of the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, formerly rector of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square, to Miss Marguerite Stockton Le Breton, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Le Breton, was announced last month, and their wedding is to be solemnized tomorrow in Washington, D. C.

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THE country, glorified by Autumnal tints, still affords a delightful background to weddings, but the majority of nuptials announced for this month are to take place in town.

The wedding of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth and Stephan Guion Williams, whose engagement was announced early this Autumn, will take place tomorrow afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Only relatives and a few intimate friends are to be present, and there will be no reception. On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, Miss Sybil E. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Young, will be married to Lyman Northrup Hine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine of this city. Miss Young entertained her bridal party last Wednesday, and Mr. Hine gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. The marriage of Miss Leontine Augusta Boyd, daughter of William A. Boyd, and Harold Lusk Flint, son of Mrs. Frederick W. Flint of Larchmont, N. Y., is to be celebrated on Wednesday at the town house of the bride's father, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, who is prominent in the younger set, and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Twining of New York, will be married on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 4 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, the subsequent reception to be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, who live at 56 East Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson is to be matron of honor, and the Misses Angelica S. Brown, a cousin of the bride; Gwendolin Conden, Lisa Stillman, Kathryn Motley, Mercedes de Acosta, and Genevieve Sanford are to be the bridesmaids. Little Miss Ursula W. Griswold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, is to serve as flower girl. Richard Stevenson is to be Mr. Twining's best man, and the ushers will include John Pettie, Reginald Whitman, Allister Morris, Frank Burton, Sinclair Richardson, Robert Grosvenor, Charles Reed, and Wallace Chauncey.

An interesting wedding set for Wednesday, Dec. 2, will be that of Miss Margaret Moore Riker, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riker, and Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia, which is to be celebrated at the home of Mrs. Samuel Riker, 27 East Sixty-ninth Street.

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WITH the promise of a gay season, society is busily engaged looking after the opening of town houses. Many people returned to town last week from the inland resorts. There is constant visiting, however, between the various fashionable colonies in the country, and some are spending the closing days of Autumn in the mountains of Virginia and the Carolinas. But the white lights of the town will soon lure the majority from the trails of the lonesome pine.

Upper Fifth Avenue has been figuring in the publicity columns more than usual of late, owing to the leasing of several of the finest residences in that district. Fifty-ninth Street still acts as a sort of bulwark against the advancing cohorts of commerce, and so far there is not a suggestion of trade above that thoroughfare. In Venice some of the grand old palazzos have been turned into sweatshops, and troops of employes now emerge from the picturesque portals of ancient glory. Several of the finest residences on Fifth Avenue, below Fifty-ninth Street, are already in the centre of a busy commercial mart.

Clarence H. Mackay has leased, furnished, the house owned by Mrs. J. Townsend Burden at Ninety-second Street, one of the largest and finest residences on the avenue. Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., last week leased from Mrs. James A. Burden her house at 908 Fifth Avenue. The engagement of Mr. Aldrich's daughter, Miss Elsie Aldrich, to Stephen M. Edgell of Newport, N. H., and Denver, has recently been announced, and their wedding is to take place on Dec. 10 at the Aldrich home at Warwick Neck, R. I. Mrs. John F. Dryden has just leased the J. Horace Harding house at 955 Fifth Avenue, opposite the palatial home of former Senator William A. Clark. The rental price paid for some of the big houses on the avenue soar as high as $20,000 a year.

Miss Margaret C. Overton, daughter of Mrs. Clough C. Overton, is visiting in Kentucky for several weeks.

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THE charity spectacles have begun in earnest, and they will continue throughout the season, many of them bearing a direct relation to matters brought up by the European war. These great war-time benefits are adding much to the gayety of the late Autumn, and will prove a blessing in disguise for a season that has every indication of lagging. Last week's Fashion Fete brought society out in large numbers, and a large sum was realized for the humane work of the Committee of Mercy, which is looking after the interests of the destitute women and children of the war-ridden countries. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, one of the jury of seven women on admission, sailed on the eve of the fete, with surgeons and nurses, to establish a field hospital in the war zone. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who is head of the committee, also left on the second day, accompanying Mr. Borden, who has been seriously ill, to their home in Washington, D. C., where it is believed that he will be completely restored to health.

Beginning tomorrow the Art Fête arranged for the benefit of the families of painters, sculptors, and architects in France will begin a two-day session, afternoon and evening, at the Ritz-Carlton, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The programme offers some very interesting features, including a series of tableaux representing friezes, Greek sculpture, and the Wedgwood period, a playlet by Francois Coppée, to be interpreted by the members of the French Drama Society, and a pastoral pantomime, entitled "The Judgment of Paris," in which a large number of society amateurs and professionals are to take part. Special attention has been paid to the music, costuming, and lighting effects for this number. Many dinners and luncheons are to precede the afternoon and evening sessions. Lloyd Warren is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Whitney Warren are among the patronesses.

Much interest is being shown by society over the Cotton Ball, to be given under the auspices of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on next Thursday evening. The advance sale of tickets has been large. Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, and Thomas F. Ryan are among the boxholders. One of the objects of the ball is to popularize the use of cotton fabrics and so increase the demand for cotton. Cotton costumes are to be generally worn by the women, and cotton dominos will be provided for those who come in silks and satins. The officers of the army and navy who attend are to wear cotton duck uniforms, and the decorations and entertainment will be characteristic of Southland, and two typical negro "mammies" are to march in the grand procession. Many prominent society women are among the list of patronesses, which includes several hundred names.

Looking forward, the Vacation Committee promises a splendid spectacle of "Pandora's Box," to be given under the auspices of the Vacation Committee on Dec. 4 and 5, in the Seventh Regiment Armory. Rehearsals are being held daily now at the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue. The evening performances are to be followed by a dance, and after the Saturday matinée there is to be a tea dance. The proceeds of the entertainment are to augment the fund of the Vacation war relief work, and to maintain the work of the committee in its regular channels. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman are among the boxholders for the first night. Miss Morgan is Treasurer of the Committee, which has offices at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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NOBODY is quite so busy these days as the débutantes, who have the entire Winter before them, and seemingly heaps and heaps of relatives who can be counted upon for the usual thing in the way of balls, dinner dances, and so forth. The most important entertainments in their behalf are now beginning. The Autumn dance at Tuxedo last Friday night found many of the débutantes assembled; of course the greater number will be at the first of the Junior Assemblies on Dec. 1.

Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton was introduced a little over a week ago by her mother, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, at a dinner dance at the Hamilton country place near Tuxedo. Yesterday Miss Phyllis W. Brown was introduced by her mother, Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, at an afternoon dance at her country place in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia will present their daughter, Miss Cordelia Biddle, who is well known in New York, to society, and several of this season's buds are to assist in receiving.

Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 8 East Sixty-third Street is to give a reception on Wednesday, Nov. 25, to be followed by a dinner and theatre party, to introduce her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, a granddaughter of former Mayor Wentworth of Chicago. Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will give a reception at her home on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, for her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer. On the same day Mrs. Nathan Todd Porter is to give a reception at her home in Montclair, N. J., for Miss Helen Louise Knickerbocker Porter, followed by a dance that evening at the Essex County Country Club. A small dance is to be given on Saturday by Mrs. Johnson for her daughter, Miss Marie G. Johnson, at Woodland, East Islip, L. I. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is to introduce her daughter, Miss Irene L. Gibson, to society this season at a dance on Dec. 3 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, who are now at their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., is to make her bow to society on Dec. 7 at a dance which her mother is to give at Sherry's. On the paternal side Miss Chapin is related to the Hannas of Cleveland, Ohio, and through the maternal side to the Stevens family of Hoboken, N. J. She is devoted to riding and driving, and is a great-great-granddaughter of Nellie Custis of Colonial history.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 10, Mrs. Martin Gay is to introduce her daughter, Miss Martha Stone Gay, at a reception at her home, 169 East Eightieth Street, and on Dec. 28, Mrs. Thomas Sears Young will give a dance at the Colony Club for the débutants. Mrs. Park Mason Woolley of the Apthorp is to give a reception at her home on Dec. 12 for her daughter, Miss Cornelia Woolley, and a dance on Dec. 18 at Sherry's. Mrs. John B. Walker will give a tea dance at the Colony Club on Dec. 12 for her sister, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, a débutante of the season. Miss Edith McKeever, daughter of Mrs. L. Chauncey McKeever, will be presented to society at a dance on Dec. 17 at her mother's home. Mrs. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street is giving a tea at Sherry's on Dec. 22 for her daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, instead of the dance she was to have given there the following night. Mrs. John Frederic Erdmann will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 28 to introduce her daughter, Miss Olivia Sturtevant Erdmann. Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie is to introduce her daughter, Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones, this season.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber will give a reception at her house, 18 East Seventieth Street, on Nov. 28, to introduce her daughter, Miss Justine Townsend. Mrs. George Alexander Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue, is to give a luncheon at Sherry's on Dec. 1 for her daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown. Mrs. Stephen Peabody will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Peabody, at her home, 123 East Seventy-third Street, on Dec. 1, and on Dec. 23 she will give a dance for the débutante at Sherry's. Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James of 17 West Fifty-fourth Street are to give a dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 28 for their daughter, Miss Helen James.

Mrs William F Irwin

Mrs. Irvin and Miss Nash took part in the operetta on Friday night at the Biltmore for the Red Cross Fund. Miss McClurg is granddaughter of the late David H. Moffatt of Denver, Colo.

Benefit Festival and Dance.

THE Widowed Mothers' Fund Association is to give a festival and dance at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, and on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 12. An important feature of the entertainment will be Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, the cast being made up of thirty children from the families of the ladies interested in the festival.

Dancing will be one of the principal amusements, which will be in charge of Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermeyer. The melting pot is to be in charge of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, assisted by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Joseph Schoenberg, and Mrs. Harry Fischel. Contributions for the melting pot may be of old silver flasks, spoons, buckles, or jewelry.

The tea shop will be in charge of Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer and is to specialize on waffles and griddle cakes, which will be served hot. There is also to be a mystery booth and psychic readings. A knitting class is to be one of the attractions. Lessons will be free, and there will be yarn for sale. An experienced knitting teacher is to be in charge.

Dolls and toys will be in charge of Mrs. Herman S. Rosenbaum; the soda-water fountain and candy, Mrs. Gus Minzesheimer; fancy shop, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer; fruit, flowers and cake, Miss Miriam Einstein, assisted by Mrs. Louis Ranger, Mrs. Walter Solomon, Mrs. Herbert N. Straus, and Miss Kugelman; the mystery shop, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim; fishing pond, Mrs. Lester Milins; country store, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles.

Among those who are interested in the festival are Mrs. A. N. Cohen, honorary Chairman, who in spite of her advanced years is one of the most energetic workers in the field of charities; Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Chairman of the festival and dance; Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association; Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Sigmond Herbert, Mrs. Leon Kamalky, Mrs. Max Philips, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Sarah X. Schottenfels, Mrs. Nelson Henry, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Mrs. Henry Zuckerman.

LETTERS FROM READERS OF THE TIMES ABOUT THE WAR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a wise and just thing for the American universities to take over for the present, or at least to invite over, the entire Faculty of the University of Louvain? They can help us and we can help them. Such an act of educational and international comity would, I believe, be of vast service not only to the cause of education, but to the cause of ultimate world peace. The details could easily be worked out, for the educational and financial sentiment of our country would be found, I think, solidly back of such a movement. If we are to act at all we should act quickly. C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

University of Virginia, Nov. 3, 1914.

British Soldiers' Sense of Humor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following in today's issue:

Some trenches are provided with head cover and others with overhead cover, the latter, of course, giving protection from the weather as well as from shrapnel balls and splinters of shell.

Considerable ingenuity has been exercised in naming the shelters. Among other favorites are "The Hotel Cecil," "The Ritz," "Hotel Billetdoux," "Hotel Ras Dormir," &c. On the road barricades also are to be found boards bearing the notice, "This way to the Prussians."

And yet we say that the Englishman has no sense of humor.

MARCEL STEINBRUGGE.

London, England, Oct. 18, 1914.

America's Verdict on the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please don't give us any more articles on "Who Started It or Who's to Blame." The case has been given to the jury, and the verdict is in. Every one who has a judgment worth influencing has already arrived at a conclusion, which no amount of sophistry or special pleading will affect.

It is only natural that German-Americans and Austriaks should be swerved in their judgment by their sympathies, by racial ties, but if a vote were taken in these United States tomorrow there is no question who would be held as guilty of this most abominable and wicked war! THE TIMES has editorially voiced the verdict of the American people.

The most significant article I have read recently is "Coast Artillery Short 10,000 Men." This, in connection with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy's announcement of a shortage of 18,000 men, is something to think of. God forbid that we should ever build up a military Frankenstein as these European nations have done, but I should like to see a movement among our citizens which would force Congress to give us a navy and an army which would be commensurate with our place in the world of nations, and our responsibilities to ourselves and to others.

EDWIN MILTON ROYLE.

Darien, Conn., Nov. 1, 1914.

The Debate on the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present European war has not alone called for an unprecedented number of soldiers, but has enlisted more distinguished "philosophers" into their respective campaigns than history previously records. Even "neutrals" base their "logical conclusions" deep in their own particular atavism.

Perhaps a better average of causes and effects might be attained if the present order of debate were reversed, viz.: That each side draws a veil over its own much-trumpeted virtues and gives a more liberal study to those of its opponents. When this has been accomplished the results should be subtracted from the results of a critical study and consistent analysis of its own vices.

The world could then reasonably hope to see the present unknown quantity X demonstrated. Is the Truth beyond reach of mere human nature? EDWARD MARYON.

Ridgefield, N. J., Nov. 4, 1914.

The "Sick Man" of Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On what other "horse" but the Turk could "proud Albion" put her money at the time of the Crimean war or in 1878?

Did the English have any other choice at those periods than to assist the Turk? Did they render such assistance for the sake of the Turk or was it done because England's success depended (and let us not forget, still depends) on the weakening of Russia?

As to the "sick man"—just wait and see what his German doctors have done for him and whether, with the help of a few "wise women" of Essen, (the forty-two-centimeter kind,) the renaissance of the sick man will be achieved and his place on the sickbed be taken by some one now trying to dictate laws on neutrality to this country.

MARTIN MOSES.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

Wars of Conquest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this Teutonic quibbling and hair splitting over the neutrality of Belgium? Would not Germany's offense be as rank and smell to heaven as vilely if Belgium's neutral status had never been established? A war of conquest waged against an unoffending nation on any pretext whatsoever covers the invader with an infamy so dark that not even the breaking of a solemn pledge can deepen it. Within the memory of youths not yet of voting age three great States vaunting their civilization have destroyed small nations unfortunate enough to get in the way. The United States shot to pieces the first Asiatic republic, England wiped out the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and now Germany has decimated Belgium. It can be said for America that she knew what she did; for Great Britain that she acted not absolutely without provocation; for both that they have made and are making partial reparation. But for Germany in the court of human equity there is no plea. By as much as Belgian civilization is superior to that of the Filipinos, by as much as the destruction in the little European kingdom is greater than that which was wrought in South Africa, by so much and more is Germany's crime the blackest. F. C. W.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

The First Aggressor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask for a brief and concise reply to the following queries:

Who was the first aggressor on foreign soil—England, France, Belgium or Germany?

Did Belgium commit any hostile act toward any of the above-named peoples?

Was not Belgium, which was required by the treaty of neutrality to man forts on her border for self-defense, privileged by right to employ whom she wished to aid in making her forts efficient?

Had she not the same right as Turkey had in employing German officers, or China in employing English?

Was Germany the only nation which requested the privilege of passing through Belgium?

If Belgium had granted that privilege to either France, England, or Germany, would she not have become an ally and incurred the hostility of the other nations involved?

As Germany forced an entrance on Belgian soil with the avowed intent of obtaining an easy short cut to France, and, having obtained it by warring on an apparently inoffensive nation, why did she remain to conquer and ravish the entire country?

Was Belgium right in resisting Germany? If she was right, who is responsible for the slaughter, devastation, and crimes, if any were committed, by the invading army?

These questions and answers are vital in fixing the judgment of mankind, regardless of what may be written by any historian of either side. CHARLES RICE.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914

ADVERTISEMENT.

TINY HATS TELL COMPLEXION SECRETS

—and this fall our millinery will have an unusual opportunity to betray the texture of our skin.

Street hats are overtopped by tall trimming and so small they perch high on the head.

You will need VELOGEN to keep your complexion soft and smooth. No wide-brimmed hat will hide a skin of coarse texture.

Rub VELOGEN on your skin if it is roughened by the wind or burned by the sun.

Cleanse a dusty skin with VELOGEN and use it as a base for powder. It will protect your face while motoring.

At all druggists, 25c a tube.

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That Stress the "I" and "My" of Your Personality

THE Parisian "grande dame" deems it an unforgiveable sin to wear Gowns and Frocks like another's. They needn't be expensive, but they *must* stress the "I" and "My" of one's personality.

We have no "stocks" of any models—just one or two of each. That pledges a *treasured exclusiveness* for which no price is too high to pay, but for which our prices are surprisingly low.

We are showing the most advanced innovations in smart Dancing Frocks. They will captivate at first sight.

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Distinctive in style—best models of the season.
Values $50 to $95. Reduced to $25 & $35

78 EVENING GOWNS
Many are Imported Models. Others are our original adaptations.
Values $50 to $350. Reduced to $25, $50, $75, $150

42 EVENING WRAPS
Luxurious Models of grace and beauty.
Values $75 to $210. Reduced to $50 & $75

58 SUITS
In all novelty materials. Many elegantly trimmed with fur.
Values $45 to $150. Reduced to $25, $50, $75

79 STREET AND MOTOR COATS
In a wide range of styles for motor and utility wear.
Values $35 to $85. Reduced to $25 & $50

68 FRENCH HATS
Trotteur and Semi-Dress.
Values $18 to $25. Reduced to $5, $7.50, $10

189 FRENCH BLOUSES
Hand sewed, white, navy blue, flesh, &c. Remarkable.
Values up to $12.50. Reduced to $3.50

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Promenade, a short Mink coat in 1830 style with hat and *Mimi* muff to match.

Rejane, a Russian coat in Broadtail with deep border of Silver Fox.

Merveille, a voluminous evening wrap in snow white Ermine with close fringe of natural tails. Deep square collar.

Armenonville, Chinchilla coat luxuriously trimmed with natural Silver Fox.

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READERS OF THE TIMES DISCUSS VARIOUS PHASES OF THE GREAT WAR

In Letters Addressed to the Editor They Give Their Views on Some of the Most Interesting Features of the Disastrous World Conflict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

PRESIDENT ELIOT is as fair a judge of the present European situation as can be found anywhere, and is well qualified to explain the almost unanimous attitude of thoughtful Americans in regard to Germany. Dr. Dernburg, on the other hand, has been officially sent from Germany to expound the German official version; both his point of view and his treatment of facts are essentially un-American.

He says: "Americans object to the extension of territory by force. Germany has never done that." Apparently he believes that the Poles asked Prussia to become her subjects. The facts are that they have fought and begged for autonomy for nearly 100 years, and that at the present time high German officials are members of the Anti-Polish League.

Dr. Dernburg, when he comes to Schleswig-Holstein, states that 30,000 Danes south of the Eider River (this is in Holstein) have been absorbed against their will, "a thing that can never be avoided, and that has sometimes given Prussia a little trouble." But what about the Danes north of the Eider River? Schleswig and Holstein are really two provinces. Holstein is German, but the northern part of Schleswig, north of Flensburg, is inhabited by Danes who are longing to join Denmark and who number about 200,000. Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, signed on Aug. 23, 1866, after Sadowa, between Prussia and Austria, states that the inhabitants of Northern Schleswig shall be given a chance to join Denmark, "if they should so express the desire by a free vote." Prussia has not respected this solemn promise any more than former promises concerning Schleswig. The frequently renewed protests of the annexed Danes have remained unanswered. The best proof that Prussia's title to Danish Schleswig was not considered as very substantial is that in October, 1878, Prussia finally obtained from Austria the annulment of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, which dealt with the taking of a plebiscite in Danish Schleswig.

To decide the fate of a province without consulting the inhabitants seems perfectly natural to German kultur, but to Americans it is not; the days of slavery have gone, and wherever slavery still exists it is time to make a change.

As to Alsace-Lorraine, says Dr. Dernburg, "the facts are known that it had belonged to Germany until it was taken by Louis XIV. against the will of the people, and that it was returned to Germany as a matter of right." Such an argument is mediaeval, and it might just as well be argued that Germany should now belong to France, because Germany was once conquered, civilized, and organized by inhabitants of France, led by their Frankish King. And it is not sure that in 1648 Alsace was not glad to become French, because Louis XIV., by the Treaty of Westphalia, then granted perfect religious freedom to the Alsatians, who, unlike their neighbors, lived ever since without fear of religious persecutions. Lorraine itself was not annexed by Louis XIV., nor by force, as it was peacefully united to France at the death of Stanislas, father of the Queen of France, Marie-Leszinska. As for the inhabitants of Metz, they were considered long ago as French. Metz was annexed to France in 1552, with the full consent of the then Allies of the French King, Henri II., the German Princes, who recognized by the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (1559) that Metz, Toul, and Verdun were French cities, and could not be considered as a part of the German confederation. So there were at one time German Princes who accepted the dogma of the consent of the governed!

Attacking the record of England in order to defend the record of Germany, as Dr. Dernburg does, is no justification for the necessary German aggression of today. Even granting that the English record is poor, which is a matter open to discussion, two wrongs would not make things right.

Dr. Dernburg also compares the policy of aggrandizement of Germany in Schleswig, Alsace, &c., with that of other countries in Morocco, Tripoli, &c. Even school children know that two things which are entirely unlike must not be compared. Northern Africa had too long been a den of pirates and brigands, and Latin Europe has rendered an immense service to the world in establishing order there. Algeria has been conquered in the same way as Morocco is now being conquered, and her natives enjoy more genuine liberty than they ever did before; they are even willing to fight as volunteers for the country they consider now as their own. Neither Danish Schleswig nor Alsace-Lorraine, which were as civilized as any other European country when they were last annexed, can be compared to Morocco any more than to the Philippines. So this comparison made by Dr. Dernburg also fails to pieces.

The case of the German point of view is not entirely without hope. In THE TIMES of Oct. 5 Dr. Dernburg approves the annexation of Holstein because the Germans of Holstein wanted to belong to Germany. This is a sound conclusion, and Dr. Dernburg will doubtless acknowledge later—better late than never—that the Alsatians and the Danish of Schleswig should have had their say, just like the Germans of Holstein. It cannot be possible that to him the wish of the inhabitants of a province is the voice of God when it suits Germany and the voice of the devil when it suits somebody else.

DANIEL JORDAN.
Columbia University, Nov. 6, 1914.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

German Annexation Declared a Violation of Their Nationality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Contradicting Dr. Eliot, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg says:

Schleswig-Holstein was a dual Dukedom and had never belonged to Denmark; but, having a Duke, was under sway of the King of Denmark, as long as he belonged to the elder line of the house of Oldenburg. * * * Frederick VII. wanted to incorporate the two German Dukedoms into Denmark. * * * Then the people stood up and expressed the desire to remain with the German Federation.

Such an assertion is a summary, inaccurate, and unfair manner of dealing with perhaps the most complex series of diplomatic, legal, and racial questions that arose in the nineteenth century. It would appear from the best evidence that Schleswig was indissolubly united with the Crown of Denmark. To maintain this principle Christian VIII. in 1846 issued letters patent declaring that the royal line of succession (female) was in full force, as far as Schleswig was concerned. As to Holstein, the King stated that he was prevented from giving an equally clear decision, and the reason of his hesitation lay in the assumption that the law of the Salic Saxons excluding women from the throne would naturally prevail in Holstein, where the Germans, their customs, and their language were dominant. Two years later Prussia sought to restore her prestige, lost in the Revolution of 1848, by sending troops into the Duchies in order to enforce the principle that this territory constituted two independent and indivisible States, the government of which was hereditary in the male line alone. The Prussian troops were afterward withdrawn by the hesitating Frederic William, and there followed a succession of protocols, constitutions, and compacts until the time of Bismarck, who, in his "Reflections," Volume II., Page 10, in writing of the Duchies, acknowledges: "From the beginning I kept annexation steadily before my eyes."

The master of statecraft conquered. But did the people "stand up and express their desire to remain with the German Federation," as Dr. Dernburg asserts?

If his assertion be true, why were the Danish "optants" subjected to domiciliary visits, perquisitions, arrest, and expulsion? And why—only to mention one instance of espionage—did the Prussian police confiscate the issue of a Danish newspaper published in Schleswig because it contained a reference to that Duchy under its historic name of South Jutland?

The truth stands that the whole Schleswig-Holstein question is one that involves the modern principle of "nationality," and, as such, enters of necessity into the present European crisis. It is broadly understood by Dr. Eliot and willfully misapprehended by his critic.

Passing on to consider Alsace-Lorraine, Dr. Dernburg declares that "it had belonged to Germany until it was taken against the will of the people, under Louis XIV."

In this statement, as in the treatment of the previous question, facts are mutilated and wrong impressions are given. Alsace, it is well known, was included within the confines of ancient Gaul, its original population was Celtic, and it passed, late in the fifth Christian century, under the rule of the Franks, one of whose chieftains, Clovis, became the founder of the first French monarchy. In dealing with its later history Dr. Dernburg confuses the Holy Roman (Germanic) Empire with Germany, considered in its modern sense. He appears to forget that the reign of Louis XIV. was an age of absolutism and not of plebiscites. He also ignores that the most strenuous efforts on the part of Germany to strangle the French nationality and language in the Imperial Territory (Alsace-Lorraine) have proved useless, although they have been exerted constantly for almost a half century.

IRENE SARGENT,
Professor of History of Fine Arts.
Syracuse University, Nov. 3, 1914.

EMINENT SCIENTISTS.

Five European States Have Proportionately More Than Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the significant letter from Richard J. Kelly of Dublin, Ireland, on the part played by the small nations of Europe in the development of letters and art, it may be of interest to your readers to call attention to the recently published "Who's Who in Science." The distribution of scientific men among the different nations of Continental Europe indicates that the numbers of scientific men for each million of the present populations of the European countries are as follows: Switzerland, 58; Norway, 37; Denmark, 34; Holland, 26; Sweden, 20; Germany, 19; Belgium, 12; France, 11; Portugal, 9; Italy, 6; Austria-Hungary, 5; Spain, 2; Russia, 1. It will thus be seen that five small nations of Europe surpass Germany in the number of scientific men in proportion to each million of inhabitants. Switzerland has three times as many and Norway almost twice as many scientific men of rank as the country that at this moment poses as the representative of civilization in Europe.

Prof. Cattell of Columbia University, in commenting on these figures, remarks: "The smaller nations show to advantage, and this is a factor that should be kept in mind in any redistribution of empire." Mr. Keller's contention that, in so far as the production of artists and men of letters is a measure of civilization, the small nations of Europe are the leaders, finds confirmation in Stephenson's "Who's Who in Science" (recently published by the Macmillans).

W. S. M.
Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4, 1914.

AN EVASIVE PLEA.

Prof. Burgess Failed to Mention Germany's Hague Agreement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Burgess's amazing communication on Belgian neutrality omits an essential piece of evidence. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the German Empire might repudiate all treaty obligations of the earlier German confederations, (very odd law, this,) granting also the still more novel plea that Belgium had outgrown the need and the privilege of neutralization, Germany had agreed to treat all neutral Powers under the following provisions of The Hague Conventions of 1907 concerning the rights and duties of neutral Powers:

1. The territory of neutral Powers is inviolable.

2. Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral Power.

* * * * * * *

5. A neutral Power must not allow any of the acts referred to in Articles 2 to 4 to occur on its territory.

This pledge the German Empire had solemnly made only seven years ago. It would seem that Prof. Burgess may accept the distinction ably made by Prof. Muensterberg between "pledges of national honor" and mere "routine agreements," placing Hague treaties in the latter category.

The allegation that France and England secretly did unneutral acts in Belgium is as yet without proof of any sort and must be interpreted by the common-sense consideration that a neutral Belgium was a defensive bulwark for France and England. To have tampered with her neutrality would have been motiveless folly. How much more decent and moral than Prof. Burgess's meticulous weighing of national reincorporation as a means of evading national obligations is Chancellor Hollweg's robust plea of national necessity! Prof. Burgess's whole moral and mental attitude in this case seems to be that of a corporation lawyer getting a trust out of a hole under the statute of limitations or by some reorganizing dodge.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1914.

OUR INTEREST IN THE WAR.

The Duty of Americans to Discuss Intelligently Its Merits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to applaud your pertinent editorial remarks, "Neutral, Yes, but Not in Silence." They are on the high level of thought consistently maintained by THE TIMES concerning the responsibility for this lamentable war and concerning our attitude toward it. In my judgment, THE TIMES has rendered inestimable and patriotic service in focusing attention on the vital facts.

Three considerations seem to compel intelligent Americans both to formulate and to express judgments concerning this war.

We have vital and direct interests at stake. We are admonished by the fate of Belgium that a powerfully armed nation's view of its "necessity" may wipe out its own treaty pledges and recognize as the right of another nation only what is adequately supported by military might. If that view triumph, we must assume the burden of armaments on a gigantic scale and must face the ultimate possibility of universal military conscription. These are for us unwelcome prospects.

We cherished the belief that treaties voluntarily made represent a basis of rational agreement; that they are to that extent a substitute for force and a safeguard against aggression. But if any nation, confident of its prepared power, may disregard its treaty as a "scrap of paper," we lapse at once into a regime of savage force, and civilization—in the sense of morality, mercy, honor, justice, security against aggression—becomes a mockery. On an issue of this kind we cannot be indifferent.

Able representatives of at least one belligerent adroitly make representations designed to win our sympathy for their cause. While justifying their own course, they seek to prejudice their enemies in our eyes. What is more serious for us, they rake the history of our past relations with these powers—Britain, Japan—for incidents which they interpret with a view to rekindle or arouse animosity in us. They would thereby embitter our relations with friendly powers and increase the difficulty of our delicate task to maintain a correct neutrality. Our press, though berated for unfairness and for subservience to Britain, has accorded them the hospitality of full publicity. It is then monstrous to propose that this great forum of democracy, while affording full publicity to partisan argument—even to our own detriment—should yet refuse its necessary aid in our compelling quest for truth.

M. H. VICKERS,
West Virginia University.
Morgantown, West Va., Nov. 5, 1914.

A Babel of Voices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the "White" and "Orange" papers, Muensterberg, Chesterton, Beck et al. in THE TIMES during the last month or more, babel seems just the proper word to describe the confusion and lack of understanding leading up to, precipitating, and continuing of this bloody breaking up of the building of the tower of (so-called) civilization to the sky. Man's mind evidently has absolutely failed to find a solvent to clarify this bloody broth. Perhaps God has come down again and said "Go to!"

ROBERT W. SNYDER.
Scranton, Penn., Nov. 2, 1914.

Germany's Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German position as defined by its champions seems to be about this: If I occupy premises larger than my German neighbor and do not use them to their fullest capacity, I must expect that, some day, when his business grows by leaps and bounds and the necessity for larger premises grows more and more pressing, he will try to knock my head off and possess himself of my premises. Some excuse for this attitude on his part is made on the ground that I am less cultured than he, and that instead of card indexing it under

"Thou shalt not steal,"
"Thou shalt do no murder,"

I should have used the card

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Excuse me for being so tareless, but this last quotation I found misiaid with another to which it was fastened and marked "Pagan—obsolete."

CHARLES DUNTHORN.
New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

American Unpreparedness for War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regards this country's preparation of army or navy, either for the offensive or defensive, the facts speak for themselves. With its navy dropping from a good second place to fourth or fifth place, a small army of some 80,000 men, and a National Guard of only 50,000 or 60,000 men that could be counted upon as efficient, with but one torpedo for each gun in the navy, and taking a year to make more; in our deficiency in submarines and dreadnoughts, in our "alarming condition of shortage" in field artillery, guns, and ammunition, so effective in the present war in Europe, what position are we in to assert the Monroe Doctrine, to defend the Philippines, Porto Rico, or the Panama Canal?

HORACE E. FOX.
New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

The Germans in Caesar's Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been reported in THE TIMES that soldiers, invalided home from Galicia, have been arrested in the cafes and streets of Vienna, for spreading reports of the events and conditions along the Austrian-Russian battle line. We have also some reason to suspect that all the news does not travel past the censor, but only such fractions of the news as pleases him.

Speaking of the Germans of about the year 50 B. C. Caesar said, in the twentieth chapter of the Sixth Book:

> Those States which are thought to have the best administration have decreed by law that, if any one shall have heard any rumor or report concerning the State from the neighboring people, he shall report it to the Magistrates, nor shall he impart that rumor to any other person. The Magistrates keep secret whatever they may think best, and give to the public only that which they have deemed expedient.

Does not this sound like the wail of a war correspondent in 1914? Yet Caesar wrote it of the Germans whom he knew fifty years before the birth of Christ.

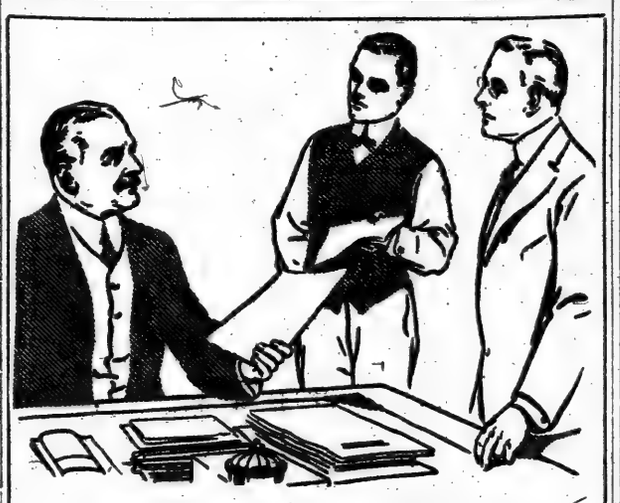
SARTELL PRENTICE, Jr.
Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1914.

Gen. Bernhardi's Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much talked of volume of Gen. Bernhardi has given us a clean cut sample of the militarist point of view, and has been credited with being an authentic utterance of the German military caste. This book, in fact, expresses a point of view in remarkable consonance with the recorded actions of the German nation since the war began. On the other hand there seems to be some dissent to the view that Bernhardi's book has been widely influential among the German people as a whole. We can, of course, only judge by an indication here and there how the people of a nation regard this or that book; but in this case it would be illuminating and of especial interest to know how this writer and his book have been and are regarded by the Kaiser and the ruling military caste of Germany, and what Gen. Bernhardi's relations with them have been. Can some one throw light upon the question?

WALDO E. FORBES.
Milton, Mass., Nov. 4, 1914.



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At $19.95, $24.95 and $27.95

Coat $27.95

ONCE AGAIN IT WAS THE WARM WINDS that blew good fortune, for here are Coats of the newest styles, including a great many that are practically exclusive, as there are but two or three of a kind, and in some instances but one. And there will be no duplicates.

The fabrics are the favorites of the season, such as sharkskin cloth, bolivias, wool bengalines, crepe cheviots, brocaded plush and a long list of the staple, fashion-favored materials.

There are Coats for evening wear, dressy afternoon Coats, snappy motor and street Coats.

At $19.95. Coats of plush, ural lamb, zibeline, brocaded plushes, and fur trimmed Motor Coats in smart mixtures, boucles and fur-trimmed Motor or the very useful Slipons.

At $24.95. Plushes and broadcloths in dainty evening shades, loose Coats and wrap effects, velvet and moufflon trimmed, warmly interlined and satin lined—Street Coats of rich broadcloths, large fur collars and velvet trimming in new flare model; black velours, trimmed with baby lamb cloth.

At $27.95. Dressy models in great range of rich materials—full length caracul cloth Coats with belted back and velvet collars, also dressy broadcloths and other new and novel fabrics, 34 to 46 bust measure. None C. O. D. or on approval.

Coat $24.95

Second floor, centre, Central Building.

A Wonder Sale of Dresses at $4.98
That Should Be Priced at $8.00
$18.75 to $25.00 Dresses at $14.98

Dress $14.98

IN SOME RESPECTS THIS IS THE RECORD SALE of a truly phenomenal season of underpricing. The prolonged unseasonable weather and other things have conspired to make this a nervous season for makers, and we have secured many remarkable collections of Dresses at simply marvelous prices—adding to them selections from our own stock—and offering them all in a sale that will bring another great crowd here Monday.

At $14.98—A number of models in broadcloths, serges, charmeuse and velvets, serge and satin combinations. We illustrate two of these Dresses. One a broadcloth model on straight lines, fur trimmed collar—new loose panel back, circular skirt. Colors, Burgundy, green and black. The other is a combination of charmeuse and French serge—vest and collar white bengaline. Waist has surplice in front, trimmed with braid medallions, long tunic of serge, with underskirt of charmeuse. Back of waist and tunic box plaited. Navy, brown and black.

Dress $14.98

At $4.98—FOUR DISTINCT MODELS that are simply wonderful value—really the record value of the season in little-priced Dresses. One model is of diagonal serge, straight lines, fastened on left side with jet buttons—collar and cuffs of white pique—belt of serge. Another is made of basket cloth with girdle of black silk—white pique collar. Third is of diagonal serge, normal waistline and natty collar of Roman stripe silk—waist and sleeves trimmed with Roman stripe silk. There is a diagonal serge model with natural linen collar and cuffs.

Sizes 32 to 44. None C. O. D. or on approval.

Second floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Misses' Dancing & Theatre Frocks
At $13.98 and $16.50

DAINTY GIRLISH Frocks, made of beaded and plaited chiffon, in all the dainty evening colors, all showing the new shirt waist line or the new coatee effect; skirts made with flounces plaited, giving freedom for dancing.

We are also showing a large assortment of simple and graceful models for misses. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon and Street Frocks.....$12.98
Misses' and Girls' Coats, $7.98 to $18.98
Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats, $13.98
Girls' Coats.....$7.98
Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, $14.98, $21.98, $22.98, $24.98
Misses' and Junior Odd Suits, $6.98, $9.98, $10.98 and $12.98
Misses' Plaid Country Club Skirts.....$3.98
Girls' Dresses, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98 to $18.50
Girls' School Dresses....$2.98
Girls' $2.98 to $3.98 School Dresses.....$1.98
Girls' Washable Play Dresses.....89c. to $1.19

Second floor, centre, Central Building.

$5.98 to $10.98 Waists, $4.98

ONLY 250 Waists, one of a kind; sizes 36 and 38; all smart dressy styles in silk chiffon and laces.

Lace and Crepe de Chine Waists, $2.98.

Of excellent quality crepe de chine, military cut, with silk raid front finished with embroidery, gold, flesh and white, also silk shadow lace; lined with chiffon. In white and flesh color.

1,000 Cotton Waists at 39c.

Clearance sale of white and colored lingerie Waists; many sold here for as much as $1.98.

Second Floor, Central Building.

Bargain Budget In Brief.

Women's Two-clasp German Kid Gloves, 59c. a pair.
Men's and Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.38.
$6 Imported Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3.89 a pair.
$1.98 to $3.49 Colored Dress Goods, 89c. a yard.
59c. to 69c. Shadow Allovers, double width, 39c. a yard.
$1.00 All-silk Messaline, 85 inches wide, 69c. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
Annual Sale of Fine Oil Paintings—superb collection, 25% to 50% reduced.
$21.98 Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, $16.98.
$2.45 American Cut Glass Fern Dish, $1.49.
$14.98 American Crystal Regulators, $9.98.
$3.75 Heavy Bleached Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, $2.75 each.
Boys' Warm Sweaters, 98c. and $1.48.
Women's Imported 25c. Stockings, 19c. Store orders only.
Misses' Dancing and Theatre Frocks, $13.98 and $16.50.
Women's 49c., 75c., 98c. and $1.48 Pique Vests, 25c.
Men's Underwear, 39c.
$1 Crepe Cloth Kimonos, 89c.
Two Wonderful Bargains in Fountain Pens, 49c.
98c. to $2.00 Batiste Allovers, 29c. and 39c. a yard.
Women's Soft Cambric Nightgowns, 69c.
Pearl Bead Necklaces—40% to 50% Less Than Regular.
$2.97 and $3.97 Leather Party Cases, $1.97.
Men's $3.50 to $5 Shoes, $2.79.
$3.25 Imported Spotproof Broadcloth, $1.95 a yard.
98c. Silk and Cotton Poplin, 59c. a yard.
Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies.
White Silk Embroidered Skirting Flannel, 59c. a yard.
Babywear Offerings that are best for great variety and little prices.
$4.75 and $5.50 White Blankets, $3.49 and $3.98 a pair.
Shaded Old English or Shaded Roman Visiting Cards, last sale of the season; 50 cards and engraved plate, name only, 98c.
39c. and 49c. White Imported Shirting Madras, 29c. a yard.
$1.00 Flannelette Embroidered Gowns, 79c.
24c. Chocolate Marshmallows, 19c.
79c. Guaranteed Lining Satin, 58c. a yard.
$2.25 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.35. None C. O. D. Store orders only. Not more than two to a customer.
$2.98 Brocaded Silk Petticoats, $1.98.
$3 Rengo Belt Corsets, $1.79.
29c. Ribbons, 19c. a yard.
$5.98 to $10.98 Waists, $4.98.
Men's Cotton Half Hose, 11c.
Men's Domet Pajamas, 89c.
Women's $5.00 Colored Top Shoes, $3.95.
Men's $20.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, $14.75.

Sale of Ostrich Plumes Half Priced
Thousands of Dollars Worth 50% Off

ONE SUCCESS CREATES ANOTHER, and the phenomenal Sale of last week attracted another importer with stock to sell at 50c. on the dollar for cash. These are just as lustrous, as perfect, stylish and beautiful as those of last week that made such a stir.

Milliners would do well to anticipate their wants for years to come, as Ostrich Plumes never go out of style.

We bought these at half price, and will sell them at half.

18-inch, regularly $2.98, at $1.49.
20-inch, regularly $3.98, at $1.99.
22-inch, regularly $4.98, at $2.49.
24-inch, regularly $5.98, at $2.99.
26-inch, regularly $7.98, at $3.99.
28-inch, regularly $9.98, at $4.99.

Fully curled, 2 in a bunch Plumes, regularly $4.95, at $2.48.

$5.98 French Curled Colored Plumes, $2.99.

In Copenhagen and paon blue, sand, maize, amethyst and pink.

$5.98 Ostrich Bands at $2.99.

Beautiful French Bands, fully curled, long enough to encircle the crown of a hat with two plumes for height; in black, white, sand, pink, green, paon and Copenhagen blue, maize, etc.

$4.00 Ostrich Pompons, $1.95.

Large shower Pompons with fancy stickup, in black, white and all the wanted colors.

Untrimmed Hats—Special Purchase and Sale

$4 and $5 Fine Velvet Untrimmed Hats, $1.95.

In black, brown, sand, white and red; large and medium flexible brims with soft crowns.

$5.00 black velour du nord large and medium Sailors, $1.95.

$2.50 erect pile plush Shapes, 98c. Medium styles, black and white, all black, all white, brown, green and red.

$2.00 black velvet and plush untrimmed Hats, 49c. Dozens and dozens of new smart styles.

Monday Mezzanine Store Offers

THOUSANDS of trimmed Hats, manufacturer's samples, and dozens and dozens from our own stock; a genuine clean-up sale.

Velvets, felts, PLUSHES, fur trimmed, flower trimmed and fancy feather trimmed. Not one Hat in the lot worth less than $5.00, many $7.00 and $3.00; all at.....$2.00 each

Street and Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Men's $20.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

Sizes again complete for tomorrow, with additional styles in wanted designs, colorings and models. SUITS IN TARTAN CHECKS, overplaids, pin and pencil stripe worsteds, linings of excellent serge or mohair, from one of our best makers. Standard $20.00 value for $14.75. Overcoats of fine domestic Elysian in Great Coat style with shawl collar, long convertible collar Coats of melton finish fabric worsted, lined with satin shoulders; chinchillas in Walking Coat models. Sizes not complete in any one style, but an excellent variety for choice in each size.

Men's $25.00 silk-lined Overcoats, $19.50. | Men's $30.00 silk-lined Overcoats, $22.50.

All from our very best maker, Dress Chesterfields with velvet collars, all hand tailored. Wonderful values.

Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Women's Small Furs at 33⅓% Saving
Neckpieces and Muffs in Great Sale
At $4.50 to $82.50; Worth $6.00 to $110.00

MEETING A GREAT SALE THAT TOOK PLACE at this time last year, we offer the most wanted small Furs of the season at prices that would have been utterly impossible had we not prepared far in advance for this event. The prices of pelts of every kind are steadily rising, and will continue to do so while foreign conditions remain as they are.

BUY NOW if you would save, and select from a great assortment.

$6.00 Natural Raccoon Scarfs at $4.50.
Snake model, head and tail.

$13.50 Natural Raccoon Muffs at $9.95.
Large pillow shape.

$10.50 Skunk Dyed Opossum Scarfs, $7.95.
Snake model, head and tail.

$11.50 Skunk Dyed Opossum Muffs, $8.50.
Large pillow.

$8.75 Skunk Dyed Raccoon Scarfs at $6.50.
Animal shapes.

$17 Skunk Dyed Raccoon Muffs at $12.75.
Large pillow.

$17 Black Fox Scarfs, $12.75.
Animal effect.

$20 Black Fox Muffs, $14.75.
Large pillow.

$17 Cat Lynx Scarfs, $12.75.
Snake with head.

$20 Cat Lynx Muffs, $14.75.
Large pillow.

$20.00 Dyed Skunk Scarfs, $11.75
Animal shape.

$26.50 Dyed Skunk Muffs, $19.75
Large pillow.

$22.00 Natural Skunk Scarfs at $16.50.
Straight with fancy bow.

$40.00 Natural Skunk Muffs at $29.75.
Large stripes, pillow.

$67.00 Nearseal Coats, $49.75.
40 inches long, new flare model.

$60.00 Caracul Coats, $45.00.
38 inches long, guaranteed linings.

$50.00 Russian Pony Coats at $37.50.
45 inches long, straight model.

$110.00 Hudson Seal Coats at $82.50.
40 inches long, flare model.

Second floor, Central Building.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

MME. GADSKI ~ Aeolian Hall

KATHLEEN HOWARD ~ as Amneris in "Aida." Century Opera House

SAMUEL GARDNER New Second Violin, Kneisel Quartet

The Trouveres and Troubadours in the Light of New Investigation—Orchestral Writing Brought to Date—Other Books on Musical Subjects.

G. SCHIRMER has issued an English translation by Claude Aveling of Pierre Aubry's popular treatise in French on "Trouvères and Troubadours." M. Aubry, who was accidentally killed four years ago at the age of 36, was one of the most learned and successful of French investigators into the obscure early history of European music. His researches into the work of the trouvères and troubadours have thrown much new light on a phase of music hitherto little known and misunderstood. There have been literary studies of the mediaeval lyrical poetry produced by these writers, but the difficulty of the subject has led to a calm ignoring by the literary investigators of the fact that these poems were verses for music and were inseparable from their music. M. Aubry establishes this fact, and by a profound study of the rich treasure of manuscripts has deciphered the melodies. In this volume he gives many of them in modern notation.

The trouvères were the poetical musicians of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In most cases they wrote both verses and tunes; but these were performed for the most part by the jongleurs, itinerant musicians who entertained alike noble lords in their castles and villagers on the green. The rules of the art were strict; it is the merit of M. Aubry and his few peers to have established the fact that melody was entirely in the bondage of prosody, and that there are but three rhythmical formulas on which it was possible to construct a melody—a striking contrast even to the strictest period of later days when, notwithstanding the despotism of the laws of harmony, the composer had complete freedom in the matter of rhythm. Having chosen his rhythmical formula, or "mode," the musician was kept strictly to it till the end; and only a few substitutions of equivalents helped him to escape from the inevitable monotony. The music was written in some of the ancient ecclesiastical modes; knowledge of the subject is still incomplete, but it seems to be established that all the modes were not used, and that already a certain number of "accidentals," sharps and flats, were allowed.

M. Aubry analyzes at length the various classes of poetry to which the trouvères and troubadours devoted themselves; ballads of a historical trend; dramatic ballads; dancing songs and "mime dances," a kind of miniature play with singing and dancing characters; Spring songs, pastorals, serenades. There were also the courtly poems, devoted to the theory of "courtly love," a highly technical subject bound by many rules and prescriptions; dialogues on more or less abstract subjects and religious songs.

The troubadours, poet musicians of the south of France, were the pioneers; their activity extended from the end of the eleventh century to the end of the thirteenth. The trouvères of the north of France covered about the same period; and between the beginning and end of this period "lies a chasm of years," says M. Aubry, "almost as wide as that which separates Bach from ourselves." This is the first chapter in French music; the art is an art of the aristocracy, yet closely in touch with the people.

The melodic ideas of the troubadours and trouvères, as may be seen from the numerous specimens given by M. Aubry, are simple, and their means of expression limited. But naïveté and grace still live in this music; as M. Aubry says, the ideas are charming and we can listen to them with pleasure. The work on them that he has done is not only an important contribution to a little understood and misunderstood phase of musical history, but has been an exploration of some of the very sources of present-day music.

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The frequency with which new books on orchestration have recently appeared is justified by the modern advance in the technique of the art. One of the most interesting as well as original of these is a recent addition to the Macmillan Company's series called The Musician's Library: "Orchestration," by Cecil Forsyth. It is a big book of 517 pages, and might have been made to contain fewer to advantage, since many are devoted to the description of obsolete instruments, interesting historically, but now of no practical interest to composers. But the information contained in Mr. Forsyth's treatise is probably more complete and more immediately serviceable to composers than what is usually given in such books.

It may be noted at the outset that he is more directly concerned with the practical technique of the orchestral instruments, with the proper way of writing for them, than he is with the art of writing good orchestration. This, indeed, hardly comes within his purview. It is surprising how many things he finds to correct in the traditional instruction of the treatises on writing for orchestra that are out of date, that are not now practiced by the men who sit in the orchestra—things that have been copied by one writer from his predecessors without taking the trouble to find out what the actual facts are.

He makes a special point of making clear the technical things that are possible, impossible, difficult or ineffective on the different instruments; and even here it is interesting to see that modern developments have altered the teachings that have been given until recently. Thus Mr. Forsyth's statement of practicable notes on the violin goes two notes higher than Berlioz's; on the oboe a note higher, and so on. In the case of wind instruments the difference and also the greater practicability of many passages are due to the introduction of improved systems of mechanism.

There are illustrations of all the instruments discussed, which include all that even the most advanced composers have aspired to, as well as the obsolete ones. And there are also very copious illustrations in musical notation. Everything in the book unites to give it an importance and practical usefulness that cannot be overlooked. Also it may be said that Mr. Forsyth has some caustic and sarcastic remarks to make that seem at times to hit the nail on the head.

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Mr. O. G. Sonneck, chief of the division of music of the Library of Congress, Washington, has issued through the Government Printing Office a version and amplification of his report on the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." This originally appeared five years ago as a chapter of an investigation that included "Hail Columbia," "America," and "Yankee Doodle." There was revival of interest in the origin of the tune to which the national hymn is sung—"Anacreon in Heaven"—and a lively controversy arose as to who composed that tune, Patriotic motives were injected into the controversy. Some sought to prove the tune was Irish in origin, or French, or even American. It has hitherto been attributed to John Stafford Smith, and thought to have been written for the Ancreontic Society of London about 1780. The discussion of the evidence relating to this involves some nice bibliographical points; and Mr. Sonneck has taken them up with minute care and traced the thread of evidence with logical consistency. It seems to lead back to John Stafford Smith, and to leave him, as before, the probable composer of the tune.

Mr. Sonneck then takes up the question of the origin of Francis Scott Key's verses, the first singing of them, when and where it was done. He frankly says that he has not written a popular history of the subject, but has given a marshaling in scientific fashion of all the available evidence, which has been increased since the issue of the first report. Mr. Sonneck has, however, written with a good deal of vivacity, and some of his discussions have something of a snap in them. One of the most interesting features of the book is the reproduction of some of the first prints of the song and text showing various changes that have been made in both. There are also reproductions of Key's autographs, and others. Mr. Sonneck is to be congratulated on this piece of research, which has applied the methods of exact scholarship with so admirable results.

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A third edition is issued by G. Schirmer of Prof. Waldo Selden Pratt's valuable little monograph, "Musical Ministries of the Church." The book is sub-entitled "Studies in the History, Theory and Administration of Sacred Music." The author is a musical scholar of high attainments, and what he says is well and wisely put. He discusses religion and the art of music, having little difficulty in showing the appropriateness of the connection, provided the music is of the right kind. The true centre of Protestant music is in the congregation, and the matter of hymns and hymn-singing is important in such a discussion. It is to be noted that Prof. Pratt does not entirely condemn the so-called "Gospel Hymns," and thinks they have had their good results as well as their bad. The choir, the organ and organist, and the minister's responsibility are the subjects of further chapters, and there is a new one, added in this edition, on "The History of English Hymnody." There are valuable bibliographies at the end.

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A little monograph on the famous English round or canon, "Sumer is icumen in," by Jamieson B. Hurry, published by Novello & Co.,, (in New York by the H. W. Gray Co.,) will be welcomed by students of musical history. It presents all the rather scanty information that is extant about this unique composition existing in a unique copy. There are a colored fac-simile of the illuminated manuscript of the song and a transcription of it in modern notation and a collation of comments on it by musical historians. The volume was originally published at the unveiling of a tablet in Reading Abbey commemorating the composition, which originated there. Its republication is fortunate, and it is a beautiful piece of bookmaking.

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A new edition of "Parsifal" is published by Boosey & Co., one of the results of the expiry of the Wagner copyrights. The words are German and English, the translation being by Edward Teschemacher. The piano score, arranged by Guillaume van den Dyck, is condensed with the purpose of making it easy. The paper and type are excellent.

A new edition of "Faust" is published by the Oliver Ditson Company; an excellent one, handsomely printed, containing the ballet music in an appendix. The familiar English version of the text has been "revised and extended" by Charles Fonteyn Manney. There is an introductory essay by Philip Hale giving an interesting account of the Faust legend, the origin of Gounod's opera its first performance, and history on the stage, and its criticisms.

The H W. Gray Company publish in this country the elaborate orchestral score of Sir Edward Elgar's cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius," in a miniature edition. This is an important addition to the abundant material now at the disposal of students of orchestration, since Elgar is one of the recognized masters of that branch of the art of music.

R. A.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November

8—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—John Philip Sousa and his band, evening, Hippodrome.
9—Marie Morrisey, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Mme. Johanna Gadski, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Arthur Herschmann, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Francis Rogers, song recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
12—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
13—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Efrem Zimbalist, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Vida Llewellyn, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Mme. Schumann-Heink, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Paul Draper, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Frederick Preston Search, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Nicolai Sokoloff, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Victor Wittgenstein, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—Willy Burnester, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
22—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
22—Barrere Ensemble, evening, Belasco Theatre.
23—Frank Gittelson, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Frederick Preston Search, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Leonard Borwick, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, Mme. Gabrilowitsch, contralto, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Arkady Bourstin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Olga Samaroff, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Ferrucio Busoni, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Adele Katz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

AT the concert of the New York Symphony Society this afternoon at Aeolian Hall Frank Gittelson, an American violinist, will make his first appearance before a New York audience. His number will be Bach's Concerto in E. The orchestral numbers include Bantock's "The Pierrot of the Minuet," "Schumann's Symphony No. 3, "Rhenish," and Elgar's "Overture Cockaigne in London Town."

Harold Bauer, pianist, will be the soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra for its concerts of next Friday and Sunday afternoons in place of Ferruccio Busoni, who has not arrived from abroad. Mr. Bauer will play Brahms's Concerto in D minor. The other numbers of the programmes for these concerts will be Weber's Overture to "Oberon," Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," in an orchestral arrangement by Felix Mottl.

***

John Philip Sousa and his band will be heard in a concert at the Hippodrome tonight. The programme contains a new suite, called "Impressions at the 'Movies'," by the band leader. Other numbers of his are a piece called "Sheridan's Ride," and a new march, "The Lambs." The assisting artists are Virginia Root, soprano; Margel Gluck, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist.

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The first talk at the piano by Walter Damrosch before the Music Lovers' Club, an auxiliary of the New York Symphony Society, will take place tomorrow afternoon at the Little Theatre. The subjects will be Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, and Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds."

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Songs in Italian, German, French, and English make up the programme which Marie Morrisey, contralto, will sing at her recital in Aeolian Hall to-morrow evening. The singer will be assisted by Elsie T. Cowen at the piano. Bruno Huhn's new song cycle, "Love's Triumph," will be sung for the first time at this recital, accompanied by the composer.

***

The Kneisel Quartet will give its first concert of the season at Aeolian Hall Tuesday evening. A novelty will be brought forward in the shape of a Quartet in C, op. 2, by Zoltan Kodály, a young Hungarian composer. The other numbers will be Schumann's Quartet in A and Mozart's Quartet in E flat (Köchel No. 428). At this concert Samuel Gardner, a young violinist trained in this country, will make his first appearance with the quartet as second violinist, in place of Mr. Letz, detained by the war abroad.

***

Mme. Gadski will give her annual song recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Her programme consists entirely of songs by the German composers, Schumann, Schubert, Franz, Brahms, Wolff, Mendelssohn and Strauss. Walter G. Charmbury will assist at the piano.

***

Arthur Herschmann will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening. His numbers, after an opening group of early Italian music, are for the most part modern, half a dozen of them being listed as sung for the first time in this country.

***

Francis Rogers, baritone, will give his annual song recital at the Little Theatre Thursday afternoon. He will be assisted at the piano by Isidore Luckstone. His programme comprises some older Italian, French, and German music; a group of songs by Mozart, Cornelius, Schubert, and Brahms; three songs by Moussorgsky, and a group of Greek, Irish, and Scotch songs.

***

Mme. Julia Culp, who was to have been the soloist at this week's Philharmonic concerts, has been detained a week or two in Europe and the programmes for the Thursday night and Friday afternoon concerts will, therefore, be changed. A Tschaikowsky programme will be given. The numbers are the "Romeo and Juliet" overture, the Symphonie Pathétique, the "Italian Capriccio" and the "Variations on a Rococo Theme" for 'cello, in which the solo part will be played by Leo Schulz, first 'cellist of the orchestra.

***

Efrem Zimbalist will give a recital Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. His principal numbers are Handel's Sonata in E, Bach's Charconne for violin alone, and Wieniawski's "Faust" Fantasie. There is also a group from the early suite writers arranged by Liebersohn and a group of modern pieces. Sam Chotzinoff will be at the piano.

***

Vida Llewellyn, a young American pianist, will make her first appearance in New York at Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon. Her programme includes Schumann's "Carneval," Richard Strauss's "Stimmungsbilder," Op. 9, and pieces by Hugo Kaun and Emil Sauer.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

The new opera for the week at the Century Opera House is Verdi's "Aida," which will be presented Tuesday night. Lois Ewell will have the title rôle, and Morgan Kingston, as on the night when the company gave its first performance, will be Rhadames. On Saturday evening Gustaf Bergman will sing this part. Kathleen Howard will again be Amneris, while Thomas Chalmers and Louis Kreidler will alternate as Amonasro, the latter appearing on the opening night and at the Thursday matinée, and the former Friday and Saturday nights. Henry Weldon will be the High Priest and Alfred Kaufman the King. Agide Jacchia will conduct. Albertina Rasch and the ballet will appear in divertissements.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" will be given during the week, but with several changes of cast. Florence Macbeth will be heard as Antonio, as well as in the rôle of the mechanical doll. Graham Marr will succeed Louis Freidler in the parts of Coppelius, Dapertutto, and Miracle. The title rôle will alternate between Orville Harrold and Gustaf Bergman, and the rest of the cast will include Mme. Lenska and Messrs. Kaufman, Williamson, Phillips, Clement, D'Angelo, Swibach, Dorfman, and Caplan. Mr. Zuro will conduct.

***

Owing to the sudden illness of Havrah Hubbard there will be no "opera talk" at the Century Opera House this afternoon.

***

The soloists at tonight's Century opera concert will be Hardy Williamson, Alfred Kaufman, Maude Santley, Thomas Chalmers, Florence Macbeth, Henry Weldon, Elizabeth Campbell, and Orville Harrold. The orchestral numbers will be the overture to "Oberon," Lisst's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, Delibes's "Sylvia," ballet suite; Johann Strauss's "Vienna Blood," and Berlioz's Hungarian March. Josef Pasternack will conduct all but the last two numbers, which will be directed, respectively, by Hugo Riesenfeld and Alexander Smallens.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The programme for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College this afternoon is as follows: Prelude in E minor, Bach; communion in G, Batiste; sonata in the style of Handel, Wolstenholme; "Cantique d'Amour," Strang; "Poeme Nuptial," Marsick; largo from symphony "From the New World," Dvorak, and concert piece in C minor, Thiele. On Wednesday afternoon he will play concerto in C minor, Handel; meditation in E, Grison; prelude and fugue in D, Bach; "At Twilight," Frysinger; "Orpheus," Liszt; Humoreske, Dvorak, and Grand Choeur in E, Kinder.

***

The list of lectures and recitals on music arranged by the Board of Education for the coming week is as follows:

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, organ recital by Gottfried H. Federlein.

Monday—"Goetterdaemmerung," by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, illustrated with selections, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Tuesday—"Technique of Music: Art Skill," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, illustrated by selections, Public School 11, 169th Street and Ogden Avenue; "Schubert, King of Song Writers," illustrated by songs, by Jessie Colston, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th Street.

Thursday — "National Songs of Many Lands," by Arthur T. Brooks, illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, Public School 46, 190th Street and Briggs Avenue; "Songs of Italy," by Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, illustrated by vocal selections by Mrs. Randegger, Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue; "Folk Songs of England," illustrated by selections, by Mrs. Honora Blakeley Bouton, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street.

Friday—"Edward MacDowell, the American Impressionist," by Dr. John S. Van Cleve, illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, Public School 90, 147th Street west of Seventh Avenue; "Folk Songs of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia," Lewis W. Armstrong, illustrated with songs, Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street; "Composers and Music of Norway and Sweden," illustrated with violin and piano selections, by Clarence de Vaux Royer, Public School 100, Suffolk and Rivington Streets.

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FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Scientific Players Are Becoming More and More Dissatisfied With the Scoring of Honors, It Being Argued That Skill Is Placed at a Disadvantage as Against Sheer Luck—Interesting Questions in Nullos.

By Florence Irwin.

FOR some months I have been mentioning the growing dissatisfaction among scientific players toward the scoring of honors. I have still much to say on the subject.

If a man has five royal honors dealt him, they are worth ninety points. Without any effort, any skill, anything whatever that redounds to his present credit as a player, he takes his ninety points.

If the same man makes five-odd tricks in royals—eleven tricks in all, on the hand—it is worth forty-five. Rather a discrepancy, isn't it?

Of course, the forty-five points are half of a rubber, and that helps. But give a man high honors all evening and he won't need to worry much about rubbers.

Over in New Bedford there is a group of six progressive players, men whose auction would be marked anywhere. I have never seen them, but they write me frequently. I am going to quote from a recent letter:

This year we are starting the season with suggestions, and the balance of auction players here would be amazed at our game, while old bridge players would hold up their hands in holy horror. We not only play minus no trump (nullos), but minus honors, minus spade bids, and have increased the slam values. And we like them all.

The opening pass the least, perhaps. It is like artificial teeth—bothersome at first, but "all right when you get used to it." But in "getting used to it," I find there is a whole lot to forget.

In the first place, we must forget to "call a spade a spade." Why is that necessary now?

It isn't. As soon as the opening pass is formally adopted we shall speak of "spades" at nine a trick. The word "royal" will soon be forgotten, I hope, together with the words "lilies," "imperials," and so forth. We will come back to our four original suits, each with its original name and its single value; to these we shall have added two no-trumpers, one positive and the other negative, and—as far as I can see—there will be nothing left to desire.

We must forget the original meaning of the one-spade bid, for it once had a meaning before nullos changed it, didn't it?

Yes, it did, before the advent of nullos, but not since. The only meaning a one-spade bid has today is this: "I cannot bid and I must." Such a meaning as that should be abolished—the sooner the better.

We must forget my pet, the two-spade bid, and take more chances with your favorite—the light no-trumper.

And a mighty good thing, too! The two-spade bid had become like an artificial support; players leaned on it unnecessarily till their muscles lost their original vigor. With the invention of warning overcalls, the light opening no-trumper was made possible and the two-spade call became a fossil.

The opening pass has worked with us like a boomerang, putting the forced bid on third-hand.

It shouldn't—that is a false conception of the opening pass. Its object is to do away with all forced bids from all players. Habit will soon establish this property of the dealer's pass.

It may be we haven't got used to the gamble. Anyhow, we have inaugurated the opening pass, as it is fair for all.

But—had you asked about the honor temptation, the time consumed in the honor adjustment, and the space spoiled by the honor count—why, we would just as soon go back to one pack of cards as to count honors again.

That letter is from a man who was so disgusted with my first suggestion of nullos that he stopped reading me for two months. Then he came back to the fold, looked into the thing, became one of the most rabid of nullo enthusiasts, and is today probably one of the best nullo players in the world. The nullo philosophy which he sends me from time to time is a joy to read.

Anent the opening pass, I played with a Chicago man this week, who was greatly surprised to find New York had not yet adopted it. It is already widespread all over the country. I am still living in hopes that New York will some day be the first to adopt officially a proposed card change, instead of falling into line when there is no other course left. Remember the new count.

Here is another New Bedford letter, from one of the six:

Our little group of auction players are strong devotees of the game as advocated in THE NEW YORK TIMES and follow the least little suggestion. Some of these have led us far afield recently, and after a two weeks' trial of the innovations I am ready to make a report.

The dropping of the spade-bid looks good to me, although I miss the two-spade call very much. (He won't long. I gave it up three years ago and missed it for a month, but I couldn't find a use for it now.)

The contention here is that a pass by the dealer makes a forced bid from his partner. This I believe to be an error, as third-hand should have the same privilege. (You see, he is right. Just a little longer practice and the light dawned.)

Occasions are rare when there are no legitimate bids on a deal; in fact, in these days of light no-trumpers I hardly think that it would ever occur. With a spade-bid from dealer second-hand would pass, unless holding a good game-going hand. Now he must bid his good suit, albeit a club, or possibly lose all chance. Under the old system he was almost sure of another chance.

We do not count honors—much to my comfort. There is small pleasure in being outbid by an opponent who holds four or five honors, setting him one trick, or maybe two, and then hearing that he has either beaten you on the hand or possibly lost 19 and incidentally held up the rubber. To the poor holder the elimination of honors is a boon.

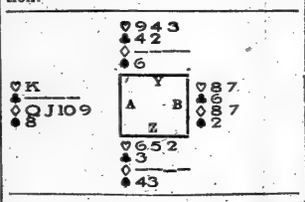
With nullos in the game and honors out, my impression of the improvement might be expressed in the following equation: (Auction+nullos)+(Auction—honors)=Auction—luck.

Isn't that well put? It comes from the man who alone, among my readers, discovered a second solution to the eight-card nullo problem sent me some time ago by "A. F."

At any rate, let us remember our equation.

(Auction+nullos)+(Auction—honors) = Auction—luck.

Here is an interesting nullo situation:



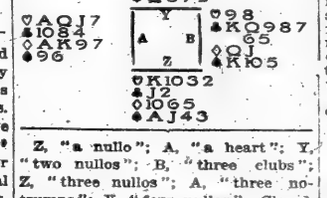
Z is playing nullos, and can afford to take no more tricks. As originally played he took no more, and made his contract, thanks to an error of B's. Had B played well, Z would have been defeated by three tricks.

B is leading. He knows his partner has no more clubs (A's two original leads were the jack and five of clubs, and subsequent play showed he had no more.) B wants to get rid of his hearts and his club and then to throw dummy in with the spade, forcing him to take the balance of the tricks.

B must lead out his two hearts and one club, but he must lead the club first. On this club, A should throw his heart; if he throws his spade he ruins everything. Then B should lead a heart, on which A (having gotten rid of his heart,) should discard a spade. B should then lead his second heart to keep dummy from getting back at him, and then his spade. Dummy would take three tricks.

The actual B made the mistake of leading a heart before he led his club. A, having had no chance to discard, was forced to take the balance of the tricks.

This was the test hand of Oct. 18, (score not given:)



Z, "a nullo"; A, "a heart"; Y, "two nullos"; B, "three clubs"; Z, "three nullos"; A, "three no-trumps"; Y, "four nullos." Closed. Neither A nor B can bid "six clubs"; at "four no-trumps" they would be badly beaten; Y would lead deuce of spades; Z, being dummy, would finesse the jack, and would then try to put Y in with a side-suit; he wouldn't lead hearts, because A had bid them, and he himself holds four to two honors. He probably wouldn't lead diamonds up to the queen-jack. Seeing the big club-hand exposed and without its ace, and knowing that A's no-trumps were bid after hearing of B's clubs, Z would probably try to find the club-ace with Y. Being successful, Z and Y would make five straight tricks.

A-B might possibly make six-odd clubs, if they didn't bid them. But on a six-bid Z would lead his ace of spades, and, of course, Y's ace of trumps must make. On the other hand, Z-Y have no trouble whatever in making their four nullos.

I heard an odd thing the other day. Three men were playing three-handed auction. At the end of the evening A had 1,100 points, B 800, and C 400. Now, of course, A should have won 300 from B and 700 from C. But B was convinced that though he had lost 300 points to A, he had won 400 from C. He subtracted the lowest score from the second and the second from the first. If this way the middle man won more than the top one. There is but one winner in three-hundred Auction, and that is the man with the top score.

Here is a hand that caused much discussion: first deal, new rubber:

(Copyright, 1914, by Florence Irwin.)

THE VAST TERRITORY OF UNGAVA IS THE SUBJECT OF AN ELABORATE REPORT

Quebec Provincial Authorities Describe This Remarkable Area of Over 350,000 Square Miles, Lately Annexed

THE Department of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec has recently published a comprehensive report on the resources and characteristics of the huge region of Ungava, which was added to Quebec in 1912 and which has increased the area of the old French province from 351,873 to 703,635 square miles, making it by far the largest province of the dominion.

Ungava, whose name is derived from the Eskimo word meaning "far away," comprises the territory lying immediately north of the former boundaries of the province. It embraces the mainland approximately between latitude 53 degrees and 62 degrees 30 minutes, and between longitude 56 degrees and 79 degrees, with the exception of Labrador, which falls under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

With the exception of the white settlements along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic Coast and the few whites employed by the Hudson Bay Company, the inhabitants of Ungava are either Indians or Eskimos. The total population at the last census numbered 3,500 Indians, 2,000 Eskimos, and 8,800 whites. The white population along the gulf coast consists largely of French Canadians, who obtain a livelihood chiefly from the fisheries and from hunting.

On the Atlantic coast the whites, northward from the Strait of Belle Isle to Sandwich Bay, are largely English speaking, being either emigrants from Newfoundland or descendants of English fishermen formerly engaged in salmon fishing. North of Sandwich Bay, the white inhabitants are generally descended from the Hudson Bay Company employes, who married Eskimo women. These are known along the coast as "planters," and gain a fairly good living from the cod and salmon fishery in the Summer and from hunting in the Winter.

The numerous large lakes and most of the rivers, especially those flowing north and east, are stocked with an enormous supply of food fishes of large size and fine quality, including, among other species, lake and brook trout, landlocked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pike, pickerel, suckers, and ling or fresh-water cod. Along the southern, eastern, and northern coasts the cod is taken in large quantities as far as Ungava Bay. Salmon are found plentifully along the coasts as far as the west side of Ungava Bay, which appears to be the western limit of the Atlantic salmon.

Little is known officially or otherwise concerning the fisheries of Hudson Bay, and great wealth may be lying dormant in its waters. The inland fisheries have never been and possibly never will be exploited fully owing to their remoteness.

The climate ranges from cold temperate on the southern coasts to arctic on Hudson Strait and the highlands of the northern interior, and is generally so rigorous that it is doubtful if much territory can be used for agriculture beyond some of the low grounds on the coast. Nevertheless good crops of potatoes and other roots are grown as far north as Fort George, (latitude, 54 degrees.)

The interior of Ungava is described as a vast plateau, which rises somewhat abruptly within a few miles from the coast to a height of 1,500 to 2,500 feet. The streams consequently afford numerous water powers, more especially where they leave the interior plateau to flow through the strip of lowlands, a few miles away, immediately adjoining the coast. The Great Whale River, for instance, within 20 miles of the coast, has three falls, of 150, 230, and 65 feet, respectively. On its south branch, a few miles from its mouth, there is another fall of 136 feet.

The most remarkable of the falls, however, are stated to be the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River, with a sheer drop of 302 feet and an estimated discharge of 50,000 cubic feet per second. For twelve miles above the falls the bed of the river rises so rapidly that in this distance the difference of level, including the falls proper, is 760 feet. The Commission of Conservation, in its "Report on the Water Powers in Canada," bases its estimates of the horse power of this river on a low-water drainage of 0.4 cubic foot per second per square mile of drainage area, the quantity generally adopted under the climatic conditions of this country. This would make the estimated horse power of the falls, 120,000, and of the whole stretch of twelve miles 300,000.

There are in Ungava numerous lakes, estimated to occupy one-fourth of the total area. Hundreds of these bodies of water have a surface area of twenty to one hundred square miles. The country also has a network of streams, large and small, so that it is possible to travel in all directions by canoe, portages seldom exceeding three miles.

The forest area and range of trees vary greatly with latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, and character of the soil. Forests cover the southern part of the territory. North of latitude 53 degrees the higher hills are treeless, and the barrens rapidly increase in number. In latitude 55 degrees more than half the surface of the country is treeless. Trees also diminish in size until on the southern shores of Ungava Bay they disappear altogether.

White birch is found everywhere through the southern portion of the region. Aspen is found mostly in the southern portion. Balsam poplar grows further north than the aspen and appears to be confined to the heavy clay soil of the river valleys. Cedar occurs around the foot of James Bay and around Lake Mishassini, from which it extends southeast. Jack pine grows freely over the western half of the peninsula, where it is often seen along with jack spruce as a second growth, covering areas devastated by fire. White spruce is found throughout the wooded area of the peninsula, but is not equally abundant everywhere, its frequency depending largely on soil conditions.

Black spruce is the most abundant tree in Ungava, and constitutes over 90 per cent. of the forest. On the southern watershed the growth is very thick everywhere, the trees attaining a large size. The northern limit of the black spruce is that of the forest belt. Balsam fir is also found nearly to the edge of the forest belt. Larch is probably the hardiest tree of the sub-arctic forest. It is next in abundance to black spruce.

There has not been a careful exploration of the geographical formations of Ungava, and such observations as have been made are so limited that they afford only the means of reaching a rough estimate of the extent and distribution of the different rocks. It is known that there are large iron ore deposits on Clarke, Armstrong, and Curran Islands, in Hudson Bay. Two of the islands are estimated to contain about 365,000,000 tons of iron ore. From $50,000 to $60,000 has already been expended in the exploration of these iron deposits. The ore is said to be of fine quality, the beds ranging from seven to fifteen feet in thickness.

Flashes.

Tact is merely knowing enough not to know too much.

Some of us are congenial merely because we happen to hate the same people.

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This Luxurious Turkish Rocker FREE

With a purchase of $100 or more. Upholstered in serviceable O'Bannon leather.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Unprecedented

Sale of Fine Millinery

Including the Entire Stock of Leading Makers

$3 to $5 for Full $8 to $15 Values

UNPRECEDENTED IN EXTENT, for these are the entire made-up stock of one of the largest firms of Millinery manufacturers in New York or in America, the house of Warshauer & Rosemond, famous for the beauty of their Hats and for the exquisite detail of their finishing.

Unprecedented also in low price for quality. Never even at the end of a season have Hats like these sold for $5 and less. They have quality in every line. The velvets are fine, rich silk pile. The colors are the most fashionable, including the new blues, plums, Ethiopian brown and tete-de-negre.

They are small and medium shapes, made of the finest Millinery velvets, adorned with smart narrow ribbons, with metallic flowers and braids, with ostrich, hackle and expensive Fancies. Sometimes the ornament alone is worth more than the trimmed Hat. Often the untrimmed Hat would cost more than the finished product. Many of those at $5 have wide bands of real fitch fur.

Such Hats at $3 to $5 Make a Price Record

The quality of the linings, corded in, the finish of the edges, the pile of the velvets, the beautiful shapes and colorings, the genuine fitch fur, the rich metallic trimmings, the dashing, smart fancies—all make these Hats memorable.

Only about 300 of them. None sent C. O. D., accepted for return, sent on approval, or credited.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

$2.50 Chiffon 36 Inch

Satin Duchesse, $1.28

THIS is a superb Satin for the first time offered at so low a price and with the Loeser guarantee to give satisfactory wear. Every yard is perfect. It is of the soft, lustrous, rich sort of silks, being made of the finest Italian silk, warp and woof, dyed in the skein and not piece dyed, as is the case with many showy but unwarrantable Satins.

These rich Satins are full yard wide, all pure silk, fully guaranteed, perfect in weave and the color line is also "perfect," including such shades as white, ivory, pink, ciel, maiz, peach, turquoise, orchid, pearl, cardinal, garnet, hunter and Russian green, brown, tete-de-negre or Ethiopian brown, wistaria, plum, purple, Copenhagen, duck blue, petrol blue, royal, navy, dark navy, midnight blue, black, etc.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

An Amazing Fine Sale of Imported

White Irish Point Curtains

$6 and $6.50 Grades at $4.45 a Pair

$6.75 and $7 Grades at $4.85 a Pair

GREAT AS HAVE BEEN recent Curtain Sales at Loeser's, here is an event which many will consider the most important of the series.

It brings shipments for which we have been waiting—wonderful purchases of new Curtains of which the lot of White Irish Point is perhaps the most notable.

The capture at $4.45 and $4.85 includes 1,200 pairs in more than two dozen designs, all new and very desirable. Some are wide bordered styles and among the remainder are many lovely French style designs showing insertion and novelty patterns.

Many Are Extra Length—3½ Yards

$14 and $15 White Irish Point Curtains, $9.95 Pair.

The final shipment of these handsome, extra wide bordered Curtains, with large, deep corners and much of the expensive raised cushion work in the designs.

The value is one which establishes new standards. It is such as we cannot hope to excel, no matter how favorable may be the Curtain sales of the future, and those who have in mind the purchase of Curtains of this kind should take advantage of the present Sale.

Early shopping is advised, as the lot consists of only 50 pairs.

Third Floor.

Announcement from RUSSEK'S FURS of QUALITY

"Where Reasonable Prices Command Style and Quality"

A NEW DEPARTMENT devoted to GOWNS, COATS, EVENING CAPES AND SUITS is the latest development at RUSSEK'S. This department is dedicated to our great circle of patrons who have come to desire RUSSEK'S Style, Quality and Service in **dress wear** as well as in FURS. The character of our new lines will in every way equal that of the FURS responsible for the prestige and success of this house. We shall give prominence to only the most original and **picturesque fashions**, the most elegant qualities at **impressively low prices.**

To inaugurate the opening of our enlarged store, we present the following:

Fur Coats and Sets At Special Prices

Hudson Seal Coats—40-in. Long

(Dyed Muskrat.)

New ripple back, flare skirt, selected pelts, dyed by Chapelle of Paris, richly lined. The latest models.

$67.50 & $75.00

Fashionable Fur Coats

French Seal, 40 in. long, selected lustrous pelts, new flare model. Handsome silk linings. Collars of contrasting fur in Fitch, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Kolinsky, etc.

$49

Silver Kitt Fox Sets

Large two-skin scarf and new model two-skin animal effect muff.

$45

Sitka Fox Sets

Alaska Fox, large all-fur scarf with fancy muff, trimmed with head and brush and chiffon.

$60

Japanese Cross Fox Sets

A popular and dainty set, all-fur scarf and novelty muff, handsomely trimmed. Very smart and serviceable.

$50

Smart Fitch Sets

Selected guaranteed pelts, large muff, with pretty scarf, Ermine lined.

$37.50

Children's Coats

White French Coney, size 1 to 6, at

$12.50 Value $27.50.

Persian Lamb Coats

All new models of exquisite pelts. Leipzig dyed.

$85 to $110

Magnificent Caracul Coats

(Selected Skins.)

Full ripple back, flare skirt. Foreign dyed. Prime quality pelts. Collars plain or in contrasting furs.

$75

Blue Fox Sets (Rose Fox) 2 Skins

Large all-fur scarf and handsome large animal effect muff. Exceptional values. Worth $100.

$62.50

Exceptional Offerings

All our elegant imported model coats of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole. Values up to $250.

$125 to $150

Automobile Coats

50 Coats of Marmot, natural or black Pony, 52 in. long, suitable for automobile wear. Former values $75.00.

$19.75

Guaranteed Skunk Sets

Handsome five-skin muff, scarfs in great assortment of new models.

$49.50

Pointed Fox Sets

Large scarf and muff, handsomely lined. Workmanship guaranteed.

$24.75

Important Notice

Large assortment of odd scarfs and muffs in all the prevailing pelts. We can match either scarf or muff to your own furs at very moderate cost.

Some Very Exclusive Dresses, Suits, etc.

Stylish Suits

Handsome broadcloth, short coat, richly lined and fur trimmed. The new bell skirt with yoke. Very smart.

$25

Very Late Models

Some dresses of net and velvet, chiffon and velvet, crepe meteor, chiffon velvet and satin and other modish fabrics. The very newest designs.

$24.75

Newest Dresses and Gowns

A number of Street and Afternoon dresses of serge and satin combinations, velvet and satin. All of latest creation.

$15

Evening and Dance Frocks

Dainty dresses in the last minute models and materials in the prevailing shades. Every one an exclusive design.

$29.75

You are cordially urged to review our offerings whether you seek some of the newest apparel or simply a correct idea of the Modes. We shall aim to conduct for you a Fashion Court of Last Resort, where STYLE is supreme, where QUALITY attains its loftiest level, where **moderate prices** predominate. Come and take advantage of some of the special items listed above.

362 Fifth Ave. Bet. 34th & 35th Sts.

RUSSEK'S FURS of QUALITY

1 West 34th St. Near 6th Avenue.

"Where Reasonable Prices Command Style and Quality"

WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE THEATRE

Elsie Ferguson, Lyceum.

Donald Gallagher in "The Battle Cry," Lyric.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT IN "ON TRIAL"

Mr. Faversham and M'lle Dorziat. Shubert.

Second Thoughts on First Nights

A Tribute to a Great Clown—On Institutions in General and "The Lilac Domino" in Particular.

ONE musical comedy is much like another, and precious seldom does any of them, no matter how well calculated to make an evening pass pleasantly, present material for second thoughts on first nights. Some of the workers in this field, however, do command space in the theatrical memoirs of most of us, and it would be a quite hopelessly incomplete diary of a threatregoer that did not, from time to time, make appreciative note of the wonderful and unrivaled art of Fred Andrew Stone.

Rarely does a year go round without his appearance at the comfortable Globe Theatre. One of the shortcomings of last season was its painful omission of his annual visit to Broadway. That visit means a good deal to a great many people, for it can always be chronicled in terms of wholesome laughter. The inseparable team of Montgomery and Stone may not have added to the gayety of nations, (a phrase that seems grimly incongruous in these days,) but it has added substantially to the gayety of the United States. Just now it is adding to the gayety of New York, and if there be anything in the traditional relation between laughter and plumpness, then the ingenuous inquirer was inspired who recently sought information here as to the quality of this new entertainment called "Double Chin."

There are many good things in "Chin-Chin," and the best of them is Mr. Stone. What shall he be called? A clown? The word has long been in unlessened disrepute, and even before philologists began to fall out over the question as to whence it came there seems to have been a widespread disposition to think of all clowns as a bit roynish. It is a common thing to say "a clown" when you mean "a poor clown."

But if, for the present purpose, we may define the clown as one whose comedy is within himself, as opposed to the comedian who interprets the comedy of a text, then let us call Fred Stone a clown.

Despite the interesting record that he once played Topsy, who knows how he would fare as a comedian? And who cares? He is one in that honorable and high succession of those who have made clowning an art. Let us call him, then, a great clown, and leave it at that.

For surely his comedy has nothing whatever to do with what he has to say. He says very little. His immense humor is within himself. It is not a matter of speech at all. There is humor in the curl of his lip, there is a world of fun in his shoulders. He can jest with his elbows, provoke a smile with his talented hands, be droll with his knees, and execute a delicate and ingenious parody with his feet. He is every inch a clown. It is customary to speak of especially competent stage folk as getting to their finger tips. Fred Stone is an artist to the tips of his toes.

He sings in an agreeable fashion, largely his own. He dances as few can dance. But essentially he is a pantomimist. Since the modern steps have swept the country, they have been made the subject of stanzas and symbolisms, revues, satires, jokes, editorials, and sermons. Up at the Globe they are pummped up finally and deftly by Mr. Stone in a few gestures. He reads a tiny and amiable parody through the eccentric measures, and when he is done you may applaud his agility and skill, but what lingers delightfully in the memory is the fact that he has achieved a perfect parody.

He does a variety of things. His Paderewski burlesque is richly amusing. He gives a remarkable imitation of an old-style ventriloquist in a make-up that makes him look for all the world like some one Mark Twain saw down the Mississippi. Finally, he brings down the house with a pink and fluttering appearance as an equestrienne in a one-ring circus, frantically trying to have one foot at least touching the placidly jogging mount and lavishly blowing kisses to the audience whenever she wishes to pass off a disastrous tumble as something especially fine in acrobatics. A well-trained, unemotional circus horse, doubtless accustomed to the vagaries of the ring, supports this last endeavor, but is it fancy that detects in the animal's eye a puzzled glance, as if this incredible rider were something quite new under the canvas?

There is a common saying to the effect that it does not matter much in what Montgomery and Stone appear. Manager Dillingham seems to have forgotten this. As a musical comedy, of course, "Chin-Chin" is quite negligible. Indeed, it is no musical comedy at all, but just a huge extravaganza, with many lights, and for its bright, particular star a cosmic clown.

***

THE Globe Theatre is the New York home of Montgomery and Stone, and with their recurrent appearances there the playhouse is taking on the nature of an institution. An institution may be here defined as something to be revisited. The Globe management aims, apparently, to make everything festive there, and there are not a few theatres in town that could profitably take a leaf out of its book. It is highly improvident to begin by chilling an audience with a bleak interior or annoying it with shoddy service. No theatre, either in its location, its dress or its manners, can make a poor entertainment or break a good one, but it can help to a measurable degree, a fact which is sometimes overlooked. This is not overlooked at the Globe. Everything there is right, down to the smallest and most recently washed programme boy.

Of institutions, by the way, the New York theatrical thoroughfare can boast few. The apparently irrevocable passing of the stock company is partly responsible. We shall not have another Daly's—worse luck. Certain theatres, however, have that continuity of policy which invites and cultivates a following and appeals for that priceless theatrical property called affection. There is something of this at the Empire and at the Belasco. Mr. Ames is building it up at the Little Theatre. May good luck attend the venture of the Punch & Judy.

In the field of the music halls, Weber & Fields is no more and nothing quite takes its place. The Winter Garden, however, is acquiring in its own way some of the qualities of an institution, thanks chiefly to the personality of Mr. Jolson, whose good singing and exuberant affability have made him many friends. They are particularly in evidence of a Sunday evening, when, forgetting his make-up, he hops about the footlights, entertaining as informally as if he were at a party of his own. His admirers are usually loath to let him call it a night's work and a week ago it was quite an exhilarating sight to behold him finally taking to the runway and shaking hands with all the enthusiasts he could reach.

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THE dramatic stock company may be doomed, but the same reasons which justify its passing do not apply at all to the case of a comic opera stock company. There is room for one of these in this city at this time and one is permitted to hope that the establishment of just such a company is contemplated by Andreas Dippel at the Forty-fourth Street. "The Lilac Domino" is a good start. It contains some most beguiling music, it is daintily presented, and in Eleanor Painter and Wilfrid Douthitt there is the nucleus of a company that could sing its way into the heart of New York. Perhaps we are witnessing the beginnings of a Savoy in Times Square.

Of course it would take more than these good singers and Mr. Dippel to duplicate the Savoy. It would take three things, time, a Gilbert, and a Sullivan. The first of these can be gained by patience. Rumor has it that Mr. Dippel has up his sleeve at this minute a half dozen operas, scores, librettl, costumes, sets and all. The prospect is highly agreeable.

"The Lilac Domino" lacks only a better book to be completely charming. It is too bad that the libretto here does not match the dainty score, for it must be confessed that it is ineptly done and that at times it trails incongruously through Mr. Cuvillier's alluring music, the peculiar aroma of the delicatessen. But this is a weakness detected at the least important point. It is all but negligible. The sum total of the entertainment is most grateful.

Parts of the score linger sweetly after the first hearing. As for the one who wears the lilac domino, she should be seen and heard without delay. Miss Painter is welcome in these parts. She is an acquisition.

AN AUTHOR'S TRIBUTE.

Henry Arthur Jones Takes Off His Hat to Marie Tempest.

Marie Tempest has inaugurated her répertoire at the Comedy Theatre with a play in which she has already appeared both in England and Canada. It is "Mary Goes First," and in the Drama League's reading edition of that diverting trifle there is a dedication which gives expression to the playwright's gratitude to the artist who makes his creation live. This dedication is a letter to Marie Tempest from Henry Arthur Jones. Here it is:

"An author who has spent many months in the perplexing business of constructing and writing a play naturally grows tired of it as soon as, or even before, it is produced. It is a tribute to your delightful performance of Mary Whichello that, though I find a decreasing interest in watching the play, I find an increasing pleasure in watching your performance.

"In every play it matters little what the author has conceived and written if it is not vitalized by the actor. It is only that part of a play, or that part of a character, which is thus vitalized by the acting—it is only this which counts with an audience.

"How wonderfully you have vitalized every moment of Mary Whichello! How right is every accent, how clearly cut every gesture, how significant every movement, every glance, every look! What a happy vivacity of mischief, what a fascinating, busy energy there is about it all, like that of some pretty butterfly suddenly become industrious!

"You seem to have a perpetual enjoyment in your art. It isn't work; it is just a pleasurable activity, which infects all who watch it. In these days of long runs, how often does one notice a decline of the actor's interest in his work after the first few weeks of a successful play. If it is a comedy, it is forced into a noisy farce; if it is serious drama, it loses its freshness and sincerity of feeling. But an impersonation of yours continually retains its first, bright, eager impulse; it remains spontaneous to the end, and kindles a responsive sympathy of laughter and emotion at every performance."

CUTEST OF ALL PLAYHOUSES TO OPEN TUESDAY NIGHT

Everything in Readiness for the First Performance of "The Marriage of Columbine" at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

WITH six new shows opening in as many of the larger theatres last week it is strange that the coming week is to be given over entirely to the opening of the smallest theatre in the city, but on Tuesday night the new Punch and Judy Theatre, on Forty-ninth Street, near Broadway, will throw open its doors, when "The Marriage of Columbine," a new comedy in four acts, by Harold Chapin, will be the attraction.

Charles Hopkins, who built the new playhouse, which has been called "the cutest theatre in New York" and who will direct its destinies, will also appear in the cast of the new play, and his fellow-players will be Herbert Yost, Edward Emery, Charles Hampden, John Edward Emery, Mrs. Hopkins, Louise Closser Hale, Eleanor Carey, Vera Pole, and Linda Bolton.

"The Marriage of Columbine," which has been played successfully in England and Scotland, gives an intimate view of the home life of the denizens of the sawdust ring, and it is found, according to advance announcements of the play, that their hearts and natures, guided by noble impulses, are as human as the country folk for whose amusement they risk neck and limb. "The Marriage of Columbine" tells of the strange and almost tragic experience of little Columbine, a dancing girl in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The confusing effect of a sweet, innocent mind coming in contact with the insistent bigotry that belongs to a familiar small-town mentality, supplies the situations of the play. The scenes take place mainly in the lodgings of Scaramouche, the principal clown of the circus, in the town of Dorchester, toward the end of the last century.

The theatre itself is bound to come in for as much comment as the play itself. For several years the little theatres of Paris and London have been features of the intellectual and smart bohemian life of those cities, and the Punch and Judy Theatre is the third of its class to be opened in New York. The naming of the Punch and Judy does not indicate the character of the performance to be given there, which will be in the regular line of any theatre devoted to the drama. The stage is ample to produce any sort of entertainment from a little comedy to a comic opera, its dimensions being 30 feet from footlights to back wall and 39 feet between the side walls. There are several theatres of extensive seating capacities in New York which have stages of smaller dimensions. From the footlights to the front of the auditorium is 49 feet, there being eighteen rows of seats. In addition to these 247 seats there are 20 seats in the boxes which run around the three sides of the mezzanine floor. These boxes accommodate two, three, four, and six persons each.

The auditorium is Connecticut and decorated in a modern adaptation of old English. The ceilings are lofty and heavily beamed, and furnished with large old English candle fixtures carrying electric lamps. The boxes are decorated with valances of tapestry in imitation of the period of Louis XIII. in dark green, reds, and blues.

The Punch and Judy Theatre is unlike theatres which are only parts of buildings, including offices, shops, &c. It is a complete unit, occupying by itself alone the ground on which it stands, in dimensions 40 by 100 feet.

Harold Chapin, author of "The Marriage of Columbine," is an American by birth who has lived in England nearly all his life. He is now about 30 years of age. At present he is enlisted with the Royal Ambulance Corps of the English Army and doing service where the fighting is.

He has had an exceptionally wide experience on the stage, having been an actor, scene painter, stage manager, producer, and author. He was closely associated with Granville Barker in his Shakespearean and other productions, and has also produced a great many plays, among them "Fancy Free," "Plaster Saints," and "The Melting Pot." In the latter piece Mr. Chapin created the principal part, afterward played by Walker Whiteside, and resumed the part after Mr. Whiteside returned to America.

Chapin has written a great many one-act plays, among them "Every Man for His Own," "Augustus in Search of a Father," "The Dumb and Blind," "The Autocrat of the Coffee Stall," and "Muddle Anne," all seen not only in London, but in all the English repertory theatres. Of his longer plays, there are "Art and Opportunity," which Miss Marie Tempest first produced in London and has in her present repertory in America; "Wonderful Grandmama," a Christmas play, first done by Miss Horniman's players at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester; "Elaine," produced first at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre, afterward at Manchester, and eventually at the Court Theatre, London, with Irene Rorke and Milton Rosmer in the principal parts. "The Marriage of Columbine" was first produced in London by the Play Actors.

Burton Holmes Starts Season.

Burton Holmes of travelogue fame has just begun his twenty-second season in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis telling of his experiences last Summer in Europe during the days immediately preceding, during, and following the outbreak of the European war. After five weeks on the Chicago circuit, Mr. Holmes will devote five weeks to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, beginning about the middle of November. After the holidays the same budget will be given by him in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Worcester.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Booth—"Experience."
Casino—"Susi."
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—Marie Tempest.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
39th Street—"The Only Girl."
44th Street—"The Lilac Domino."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Nazimova.
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Hudson—Rose Stahl.
Knickerbocker—"Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Long Acre—"Kick In."
Little—"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyceum—Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Battle Cry."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New York—"Panthea."
New Amsterdam—"Papa's Darling."
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Republic—Lew Fields.
Shubert—William Faversham.
Wallack's—"The Highway of Life."
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"The Things That Count" will come to the Bronx tomorrow night for a stay of one week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—J. Leubrie Hill and his company of colored players begin a week's stay at the Grand tomorrow night in "My Friend from Kentucky," a musical comedy.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Guy Bates Post comes back to New York tomorrow night, when he will once more be seen in "Omar, the Tentmaker."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—"Girls of the Great White Way," a two-act burlesque, will be at the Columbia this week, commencing with a matinée tomorrow.

MURRAY HILL.—"Beauty, Youth and Folly" is the title of the burlesque which begins its engagement at the Murray Hill with a matinée tomorrow.

EDEN MUSEE.—New figures in wax, new illusions by Dunninger, and new motion pictures in colors make up the programme for the week.

How Buck Wrote His Play.

Charles Neville Buck, author of "The Battle Cry," gathered his material for this melodrama of life in the Cumberland Mountains while working as a reporter and cartoonist for The Louisville Evening Post from 1900 to 1903. With Irvin S. Cobb as his colleague, Buck was assigned as special correspondent in Frankfort during the several trials of the Goebel case. This is his first play.

Joan Sawyer's Persian Garden.

Assisted by Nigel Barrie, Joan Sawyer appears every evening at her Persian Garden in a programme of new ballroom steps, including two specialties, the Hoot Howl and the Tango Trot.

FASHIONING MELODRAMA FROM A REPORTER'S NOTES

The Author of the Play at the Manhattan Tells of the Be inni-gs of "Life."

By Thompson Buchanan.

"LIFE" started one night at Sherry's last Winter at a dance of "The Sixty Club" and the climax of the second act in the play, where the heroine's father is murdered and her husband falsely accused of the crime, was planned and worked out over a couple of highballs while our leading actors and actresses hopped about, gayly furnishing an animated background to the plot.

If Miss Grace George hadn't failed to teach her husband the intricacies of the "Lame Duck" and the red-headed girl I took to the party hadn't found every other man there more interesting than I, "Life" probably would not now be playing at the Manhattan Opera House. So all honor where honor is due and Mr. Brady and I are now very much obliged to Miss Grace George and the red-headed girl for their lack of interest on that particular evening.

It resulted in our being left over in one corner with nothing but a highball and a grouch each for company.

The dialogue ran something like this:

Brady—Hello, Buck, how do you feel?

Buchanan—Like the villain in the third act.

Brady—If you could write him the way you look, he'd be a hit!

Buchanan—Well, I'd start it with a murder in a ballroom—right while the dance is going on.

Brady—Wait a minute. That's an idea! But you mustn't have murder first. That shouldn't come till the second act.

Buchanan—No, I want it here and now!

Brady—Forget it; here's a chance to make money! That ballroom murder looks good. And you'd have the cops come in—

Buchanan—Yes, but the villain gets away—I insist on that—and he puts the blame on a pin-headed leading man.

Brady—Good! Now, if you can lead up to that you'll get a situation. (To waiter) Two more of the same! And make mine strong!

Buchanan (after the "two more" have been received and absorbed)—What sort of cop comes in? Devery or McClusky?

Brady—McClusky. Gentleman George for a dress suit murder.

Buchanan—Gentleman George it is.

Brady—Well, we've done enough work for one night. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'm going to French Lick in a couple of days. Come along with me—we'll talk it over. Then you write it and I'll put it on at the Manhattan Opera House.

Buchanan—Sherry's — French Lick — Manhattan Opera House—you're on!

And this is how "Life" came about. The next day Brady called at my hotel.

"You've never done anything but light comedy and satire, but this is a different game. So I'm sending you some Henry Arthur Jones, Cecil Raleigh, Tom Taylor, Dion Boucicault, and a few more to show you what melodrama's like. Read them over and let me hear from you."

In due time an automobile truck backed up to my hotel with more plays than I thought had ever been produced in the world. After they had been installed and I had moved out into the hall I made a conscientious effort to read them. Next day I called up Brady.

Buchanan—I called you up because I had a chance to sell this stuff at a quarter of a cent a pound. Do you want it?

Brady—Are you crazy? Those are the greatest plays in the world. I sent them to you to give you an idea of how melodrama should be written.

Buchanan—Well, they've given me paresis. If you want them you'd better send that truck back for them.

Brady—Have you read them?

Buchanan—Read ten of them. Nine of them stole from the other fellow and that fellow stole from the only man who ever wrote melodrama.

Brady—Who—Cecil Raleigh or Owen Davis?

Buchanan — Neither one — William Shakespeare.

Brady—Where are you going to get yours?

Buchanan—Well, you know more about melodrama form than all of them, and when it comes to incidents I saw enough first hand when I was a reporter.

Brady—Good. A reporter melodrama of New York. That's the idea. Throw that stuff out the window and we'll go to it.

Well, we went to it. Struggling over plots, sensations, effects, &c., for ten days in French Lick and a couple of months after we got back. But always keeping in mind New York and trying to make the play a newspaper drama. That was what we were working for—a drama of the front page that everybody would know and everybody would recognize as real. Of course it had to be tamed down and toned down, for the drama of raw life printed every morning on the front page of any big New York daily, if put on the stage, would seem too wild, too far fetched, too much made up of absurdities and coincidences to appear reasonable to an audience for one moment.

With the exception of the murder scene at the end of the second act, which started in the conversation already outlined, every incident in the play is based on an absolute story of New York life that I worked on when a reporter on The New York Journal.

The incident of the stroke oarsman's falling in love with the rich man's daughter happened at Yale during the past seven years, only that stroke's crew was beaten in that race, but she married him just the same.

The villainess and the villain are both widely known New York characters still living, but of course we mustn't mention their names. Only in real life his infatuation for her cost him millions.

Dutch Joe is an actual character in New York, and he met a picturesque death about four years ago. O'Brien in real life was also named O'Brien. He was a crook who tried to turn straight. The District Attorney's office used him for over a year in running down a particularly foul murderer. The murderer was caught, convicted and executed, but the day after he met his death in Sing Sing O'Brien was found mysteriously killed on the very spot where the original murder occurred.

The seance scene, which has attracted perhaps more attention than any other, grew out of the newspaper exposé of a notorious faker, and it so happened that Mr. Brady and I were both partly responsible for the exposé. The idea of Dutch Joe's terror under pursuit came to me as the result of one of my own experiences when a reporter. I was sent to a neighboring city with instructions to get flashlight pictures of the interior of a notorious illegal hospital which not even the police had been able to enter. Watching our chance, another Journal man and myself used our New York police cards as badges of authority and, covering up the name "New York," broke in and arrested the people in the house, got our flashlights and were out before they realized the fake. When they found out they had been tricked, the protected proprietors lost no time in swearing out warrants on charges of housebreaking and impersonating officers. We had to run for it, and after a night spent without shelter in the rain I got back to New York with a very good idea of how it feels to be pursued by the law.

The Sing Sing scene actually happened in its main features and Mr. Brady was the guest at the party when a man was brought over from the prison to the Warden's house. The method of escape was taken from a sensational escape from the Tombs engineered by a woman. She got into the Tombs and exchanged clothes with her lover and took his place in his cell while he made his escape. He got away safely to Chile—and promptly forgot the woman who saved him. A few years later, however, she married a very prominent New York man.

So you see "Life" is actually a drama of New York based not on imagination entirely, but on facts—the every day happenings in a reporter's life.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK THEATRE—Douglas Fairbanks will appear at the Montauk this week in "He Comes Up Smiling."

DE KALB THEATRE—"Too Many Cooks," with Frank Craven, the author of the play, in the leading rôle, comes to the De Kalb tomorrow.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—"The Third Party," with Walter Jones and Taylor Holmes in the leading rôles, will be the attraction here for one week. The Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evening performances will be for the benefit of the German Hospital.

PROSPECT THEATRE—The vaudeville bill at the Prospect is headed by Eddie Foy and the seven little Foys; Claud and Fanny Usher in "The Straight Path," and Raymond and Calverly, German comedians.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Valerie Bergere heads the vaudeville programme in "The Locks at Panama," and other headliners are Bessie Wynn and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is headed by Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return"; Emma Carus and Carl Randall in songs and dances, and Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine.

IN AND ABOUT THE AMUSEMENT WORLD

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—Adeline Genee and her company in a varied programme of dances, Joan Sawyer, with Nigel Barrie and George Harcourt, in modern dances, and Dorothy Toye, the girl with two voices.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—Paul Swan in classic dances, the Singer company of midgets, and James and Bonnie Thornton in old songs and new stories.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Daisy Harcourt, the English comedienne, in songs and "patter"; Edith Merrilees and company in songs of the nations and a musical comedy skit, "The Little Lambs."

COLONIAL THEATRE—Adelaide and Hughes, in dances; Belle Blanche, the impersonator of prima donnas, and Marshall Montgomery, the ventriloquist.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Blanche Ring and company in "Oh, Papa"; Flo Irwin and company in "The Lady of the Press," and Bobbie North, the character comedian.

ROYAL THEATRE—Houdini in his mystifying tricks, Harry Fox and Jenny Dolly and Sophye Bernard in songs.

IT is perhaps useless to remark at this late day that Adeline Genée is nimble with her feet. Mlle. Genée has danced her way pretty much around the world and everybody who admires dancing at all has probably seen her at work. Few people, however, know that she is as nimble with her hands. Not that Genée walks or dances on her hands. Far from it, although a certain rotund press agent for another dancer who came to this country sent out, not so long ago, a story to the newspapers that his star was so careful of her feet that for three hours every day she walked on her hands to save her soles. It was a very good story, but somehow it never got into type. Perhaps the dramatic editors didn't believe it.

But to get back to Genée, the little Danish dancer who will be at the Palace Theatre this week. She has been in America this time just three weeks, and most of that time she has been knitting, knitting, knitting. "I know what it means for one's feet to get tired," she told an interviewer the other day. "When I first began to dance my feet used to ache and ache and ache, and I think the soldiers in that terrible war in Europe must feel much the way I did. They march so much, and so I am knitting warm, comfortable socks for them. I don't know how many pairs I have made since the war began—maybe a hundred, but I am going to keep at it.

"I'm in America for just five weeks and these five weeks will be my last on the stage. You see I had left the stage supposedly for good and settled down in London with my husband, who is a lawyer. A few weeks ago he had to come to America on business and so I came with him. His business has taken him up into Canada, and I could not help him in any way, so I decided to put in the time dancing. Not for myself, understand. I have really and truly given up stage work for myself, but all of the profit from my present engagement is going to the relief fund in London.

"I began to dance when I was 7 years old. How long ago was that? Well, I was born in 1880 and you can figure that out for yourself. My first professional engagement did not come for ten years later, when I appeared at the leading theatre in Copenhagen. Then I danced for several seasons at the Royal Opera House in Berlin and afterward in Munich. This month is the anniversary of my first appearance in London, for it was in November, 1897, that I first danced at the Empire Theatre, and I was the première danseuse there for ten years. There I danced not only the classical dances, but the Italian dances and even skirt dances.

"I came to New York the first time in 1908 and danced in 'The Soul Kiss,' I came back to dance in 'The Silver Star' and 'The Bachelor Belles,' and then I made a tour in vaudeville. Since then I have danced in England, but since my marriage I have done very little dancing—and now I am almost through."

ALICE BRADY ~ in "The Things That Count" Bronx Opera

GUY BATES POST ~ in "Omar, the Tentmaker" Standard

OLGA PETROVA ~ New York

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS—"The Wishing Ring."

STRAND THEATRE.—"The Man from Home."

VITAGRAPH THEATRE.—"Two Women" and "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek."

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON.—Feature films.

CASINO THEATRE.—"Salomy Jane," (today only.)

LET your memory wander backward a score of years into Songland; a flood of old melodies comes rushing down, and with them the lyric choruses and favorite quip lines that were famous in their day. And now crowding into all these recollections comes the deluge of today's melodies, all with the lilt and catchiness of those of yesterday. Where do they all come from, who writes them all, and where is that seemingly inexhaustible fount of ideas and inspiration?

It was a very wise old man who said that he would rather write the songs of a nation than make its laws, and ever since then people have been curious to find out where songs come from. So there was another wise man who, finding out that everybody wanted to know where songs came from, started out to tell them. He was a very up-to-date wise man, and instead of prosaically beginning "once upon a time," he set upon a scheme that would combine in the telling something that would engage the eye, interest, and amuse, and besides have melody.

The result was animated song stories, and with its findings came a newly found novelty in that ever-wonderful realm of the screen, the film, and the movies. While the melody is being sung, you see a music publisher you have heard of all your life telephoning to a song writer that he must have a new composition. The film flies to the writer and shows him digging into his brain for an idea; he meets his partner, the composer, and they both go idea hunting. It may be William Jerome and Jean Schwartz—you see them working to release an idea—and presently Jerome remarks:

"I say, Jean, let's go sightseeing; it might turn over something." "Immense," replies Jean; "let's go down to Chinatown just for the fun and old times of it."

And off they go, and you see them all along the trip, for you are sightseeing on the film with them. It's Chinatown now, and you go with them in the round-up of celestial Chink-land until presently they stop—it's an inspiration. You follow them back to home, to the studio, or to anywhere there's a piano, and you are with them while they work and with them you are on the scene of the making of the newest song, "Chinatown, My Chinatown." And all the time you have seen it in its making you have been hearing the melody, so that when the chorus is flashed on the sheet you join with the singer in singing the song you have seen the making of.

Charles Richman in "The Man from Home," Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson's clever comedy, will be seen on the screen at the Strand Theatre this week. Mr. Richman portrays the rôle of Daniel Voorhees Pike, the hoosier lawyer, and is assisted by Theodore Roberts, Fred Montague, Monroe Salisbury, and Dorothy Quincy.

A picturization of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's dramatic story of the far-reaching influence of a child, "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," adapted for the screen from the novel of the same name by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady, and the interesting drama of life, "Two Women," written by James Oliver Curwood, are the feature pictures of the current programme at the Vitagraph Theatre, and which begin their second week on Monday.

The Casino Theatre this afternoon and tonight will present "Salomy Jane," a seven-reel photoplay released by the Alco Film Company. It is taken from the story of a romance of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This is the first time this picture has been shown on Broadway.

Director Frank Crane and the "As Ye Sow" company, who are making the Alice Brady feature for the World Film Corporation, are acting in East Gloucester, Mass. There are eleven principals in the play, and twenty people who take minor parts as sailors and spectators. Little Miss Jane Lee of New York, a sweet, winsome lassie of two years seven months, with laughing blue eyes and flaxen hair, is the youngest actor in the company. Miss Alice Brady is the star.

The Hippodrome spectacle "America" in motion-picture form, which is a special release of the World Film Corporation, was chosen as an opening feature by Melvin G. Weinstock, the General Manager of the National Amusement Company, that opens the new National Theatre in Portland, Ore.

GENEE ~ Palace

IN THE WINGS WHERE THERE ARE NONE

VIEWING "Wars of the World" at the New York Hippodrome from behind the scenes is not the safe, pleasant occupation that one usually experiences when standing in the wings of any other theatre. First of all it IS an occupation, and, secondly, there are no wings to stand in or to lean against. Instead, people and things lean against you. In the dark changes of scenery chorus people, hundreds of them, fall over you, plunging horses threaten to step on you, cannons and carts and carriages are backed up against you, stage hands pin you against the wall with huge pieces of scenery or immense battleships, and most of the time bombs are bursting over your head or streams of water, from under your feet, wet you through and through.

Aside from these little difficulties, seeing "Wars of the World" from the side lines is an exciting and pleasing indoor sport. It might be better even to classify it as an outdoor pastime, because when you are "back stage" at the Hippodrome you seem to be out of doors all of the time. There are street scenes and battlefields and market places and gardens, and the naturalness and vastness of it all makes it seem as though it were all real and that the painted thing overhead was really and truly the blue sky. Then, too, the actors and actresses seem very real indeed. The scene showing the plaza before the bull ring in Tampico conveys the impression that you are actually in Mexico. The people on the stage go about their business just as you would expect them to, and you seem to be right on the spot.

And then, when the battle scene begins, the reality increases. Even off the stage, out of sight of the audience, the soldiers are very, very real. Cannon are being rushed into position to be dashed out on to the stage. Horses plunge around, drivers tug at the reins and swear at their mounts, and while everything is done in as methodical a manner as possible, there is enough life and enthusiasm about the whole thing to make it intensely interesting.

One of the most realistic things the audience sees is the bombs bursting in the air. They look for all the world as though they were really shot out of big guns and timed to go off over the heads of the soldiers. As a matter of fact, the bombs are hung on wires from 'way up in the top of the stage somewhere, and a very elaborate switchboard is operated by an assistant stage manager to set off the fireworks electrically in a continuous but entirely prearranged order.

The horses are always full of life and excitement in the battle scenes, but the same cannot be said of other animal actors at the Hippodrome. About the most uninterested and even disgusted looking individuals when they are on the stage are the camels. The elephants run them a close second. Natural history does not record whether or not the camel is entirely unemotional, but certainly the ones at the Hippodrome have learned to control their feelings to a wonderful extent.

The only scene viewed from the back of the stage at the Hippodrome which seems at all artificial is an artificial scene. Strangely enough, it is the "heaviest," to use a stage hand's expression, and most elaborate of all of the settings in the massive production. This is the Terrace of Fountains, which comes right at the end of the performance and which, although shown to the audience but four minutes, requires several hundred men, a great mass of machinery, and nearly twenty minutes to get into position.

To see the large, terraced fountain set into place is like watching a building going up, except that much of it is already constructed and either hung from above on steel cables or pushed into place on trucks. Once the big scene is in place a force of plumbers—they have to be union plumbers, the stage union looking out for that, you may be sure—connect up the pipes which carry the water for the giant cascade, and then the young women who appear as the water nymphs climb into place.

After it is all over there is a rush for the drying room underneath the stage. The drying room, where the girls dress and undress, and where they hang their clothes and wigs to bake out, is like the steam room in a Turkish bath. Some of the girls in the Hippodrome chorus have been at that showhouse ever since it opened, and they have been using that steam room twice a day during each season. If it has hurt them any to spend fifteen or twenty minutes there every afternoon, and the same length of time again every evening, they do not show the ill-effects in the least.

ELMENDORF AT CARNEGIE.

The notable annual engagement of Dwight Elmendorf, the traveler and raconteur, will begin at Carnegie Hall tonight, when he will conduct his hearers on a jaunt of 23,700 miles "Around the World Through the Panama Canal." Among the views to be shown by Mr. Elmendorf in this new route over the seven seas will be new scenes in the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Port Said, the Suez Canal, Aden, and Mocha, of coffee fame; untouched phases of life in India; Burma, with glimpses of Mandalay and Rangoon; Penang, where the curries come from; of Java, with its mysticism, minarets, and pagodas; of Singapore and its teeming life, of clean English Hongkong, and of dirty Canton, its Chinese neighbor; of Japan, with its entrancing combinations of form and color, and of Hawaii, and, finally, a new series of pictures showing the completed Panama Canal.

WILL DEMING, RECORD HOLDER

EVER since Will Deming, who plays the rôle of the enterprising press agent in "It Pays to Advertise" at the Cohan Theatre, was born, two cities in Michigan have been fighting over his birthplace. The people of Grand Rapids say he was born in the thriving little metropolis of Mason City, while the residents of the latter town insist that Mr. Deming first saw the light of day in Grand Rapids. Mr. Deming, who was present and who therefore should carry some weight in the matter, has thrown his vote in favor of Grand Rapids, declaring that he was born in Mason City.

At all events it was in 1870 that Mr. Deming was born, but a very short time later, assisted by his parents, he shook the dust of Michigan from his feet and removed to Chicago, where he attended the public schools, except on matinée days, until he was 14 years old. From that point on let Mr. Deming speak for himself.

"I was a stage-struck kid," said he in the dressing room of the Cohan Theatre the other night while waiting for his cue to go on the stage and tell what advertising has done for Boston garters, Omega Oil, and hens' eggs. "and when I was 14, I struck out for myself and joined Primrose and West's Minstrels as a boy singer. That was the beginning of my stage career and I haven't missed a year in the business since.

"After a year with 'The Power of Money,' under Edmund Collier at McVicker's Theatre, I became a leading man at the age of 16. You could hardly call me a leading man, because the organization I was with was the Hess Juvenile Opera Company, but I sang all of the leading rôles, and "Pinafore," of course, was our standby.

About that time the King of Melodrama, Lincoln J. Carter, was at the very top notch of his reign in Chicago, and I played in several of his blood-and-thunder productions. Finally I decided that I would branch out as a manager, and as the United States did not offer a broad enough field for my managerial talents I took one of Mr. Carter's plays to London. We shall not discuss that venture any further now. Let the dead past bury its dead. But I will say that if the German Army ever gets to London I hope they hunt up that first-night audience which attended my opening effort.

"Between the years 1900 and 1905 I think I established a world's long distance endurance acting record. I was in stock during those seasons and played nearly 400 parts in that time. I don't think any one else even came near that mark in five years.

"William A. Brady is a manager who appreciates endurance in anything or anybody, and after my remarkable record in the stock field, he took me with him, and from Brady I went to Cohan and Harris and so here I am.

"Have I been talking about myself too much? Well, it pays to advertise, you know."

Irving Place Theatre.

"Lieb' Vaterland" will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre every night with the exception of Monday and Tuesday. Monday will see "Der muede Theodor," and Tuesday, Schiller's birthday, "Wilhelm Tell."

LAURA HOPE CREWS, A STORY OF WORK

THE story behind the success scored by Laura Hope Crews as the woman in "The Phantom Rival" is a story of hard work. Miss Crews has been an actress of recognized accomplishments for many years but her brilliant and charming performance as Louise Marshall is the high achievement of her career. It is always interesting to run back over the stage biography when any such large personal success is made in the theatre. As often is the case with theatrical biographies, the stage story of Miss Crews begins wit hher childhood. A native of California, she went on the stage when she was only four years old.

That was at Woodward's Garden, San Francisco. Later she took the leading rôle in "Editha's Burglar" and toured the Pacific Coast as a child actress.

At the age of nine she was starred in a play called "Spray," and the play and its youthful star, after a successful run in San Francisco, was seen on tour in the big cities of the country west of Chicago. Immediately after this starring venture she was removed from the stage by her parents and sent to the State Normal School at San José.

Miss Crews returned to the theatre when she was graduated, accepting an unimportant engagement with the old Alcazar Stock Company in San Francisco. In one season she worked her way up to leading rôles. Then, realizing that she must go to New York to find a big place on the stage, she resigned her position and gave up a good salary to try her fortune in the East. There followed extreme hardships, eventually overcome by plenty of hard work and pluck. Finally she obtained a humble position in the old Murray Hill stock company. It was in this acting organization that Miss Crews received her first real training. In a comparatively short time she worked her way to the position of leading woman.

Then came her "chance" with the New York managers. One of her first important engagements was as Robert Edeson's leading woman in "Ransom's Folly." The following season she became Otis Skinner's leading woman.

Miss Crews then became Eleanor Robson's leading woman in "Merely Mary Ann." It was in this engagement that Miss Crews first met H. B. Warner, with whom she afterward played a co-starring engagement in "Blackbirds."

When Henry Miller produced "The Great Divide" he selected Miss Crews for the rôle of Polly, the one comedy part in William Vaughn Moody's famous play. She played this part for three years in the United States, and subsequently in London, and when the play was revived in this country she followed Margaret Anglin in the rôle of Ruth.

When Henry Miller obtained from A. E. Thomas the comedy "Her Husband's Wife" there was a rôle nicely suited to Miss Crews's acting methods. The following season saw her appearance as Henry Miller's leading woman in "The Havoc," and, notwithstanding the fact that Miss Crews is emphatically a comedienne, her sincere and forceful acting in H. S. Sheldon's gloomy play added materially to her reputation.

Last season brought her under the management of Charles Frohman, and she became John Drew's leading woman in "Much Ado" and in the revival of "The Tyranny of Tears." Now she is running away with more than half the acting honors in "The Phantom Rival."

PINCHING FOR 'DIPLOMACY' IN FROHMAN'S LEAN YEARS

Being an Old Hard-Luck Story About a Forgotten Revival of the Sardou Drama.

THE production of "Diplomacy," now occupying the stage of the Empire Theatre, represents Mr. Frohman's fourth attempt to give the public that favorite play adapted from the original "Dora" by Victorien Sardou. In an article in the current number of The Theatre Magazine, Vanderheyden Fyles mentions three of these attempts, noting as the earliest a far-away production in which William Morris had the part now played by William Gillette and Maude Adams was in the rôle now being done by Marie Doro. But that production was as long ago as it was remote geographically. The next was the 1901 revival, with Faversham, Jessie Millward, and Miss Anglin in the triumvirate rôles.

But it seems that the Maude Adams cast was not the first Frohman production of "Diplomacy" at all, for even before that, in the lean years when the Empire was not, and the only Frohman star was Henry Miller, Mr. Frohman used the play in his quest of Western dollars. He then had two companies. The one playing south of the Pacific Slope was Mr. Miller's company, the other was a journeying cast presenting "Diplomacy." It is interesting to recall this production, for it belongs to that part of Mr. Frohman's biography before he became a producer with an international reputation.

He himself was jogging along with his players, times were hard, and box office receipts were slim. Of difficulties there were many of the fly-by-night variety.

There was such a pinch that at one time there was simply no paying the salaries. Some of the members of the company deserted. It was not difficult to get along without the maid, if there was one, but when the Marquise packed up and departed, things looked very gloomy. Mr. Frohman refused to be discouraged. If there was to be no mother for Dora there could at least be a mother's picture, at small expense, and so it happened that the audience which saw that production of "Diplomacy" at the critical juncture had the pleasure of listening to the Sardou heroine conversing thus:

"You are no longer with me, Mother, but I am looking at your dear picture and I tell you 'So and so.' If you were with me, I know well enough that you would answer 'So and so.'"

And in that thrifty fashion the tale was told. It is just a paragraph in the amusing history of "Diplomacy." Some fragments of that history were given in these pages a fortnight ago. There are many others in Mr. Fyles's article which has since been published. It seems the part of the maid was once played by Mary Shaw. Says Mr. Fyles:

"That was many, many years ago, when she and E. H. Sothern were beginners, at the famous Boston Museum. 'We had two small parts,' as Miss Shaw describes the evening; 'he was a French valet and I the maid, and we had quite a little scene—perhaps ten minutes. Eddie entered and spoke half a dozen words, looked at me wildly for a moment, and then fairly flew from the stage. I meekly followed him. We were fined $5 apiece and retired to the positions of walking gentleman and lady for some time.'"

There is also the record of Rose Coghlan attending the first night at the Empire in 1901, when Jessie Millward played Miss Coghlan's old part, which falls to Blanche Bates in the present revival. Nazimova, by the way, was originally intended for the part of Zicka in the present production. Says Mr. Fyles:

"Rose Coghlan was in the audience at the Empire first-night, having been persuaded by a New York newspaper to review it. She tactfully wrote nothing very definite, as anything commendatory she might say about the Countess Zicka would have been put down as insincere and anything adverse as common jealousy. For no rôle is more intimately associated with Miss Coghlan's name than Zicka, nor has any later actress dimmed the lustre of her fame in it."

How did "Dora," by Sardou, come to be known forever as "Diplomacy" in the English and American theatre? The question is answered by Sir Squire Bancroft in his autobiography.

"When the play was read to the company it produced a profound impression. Then there arose a tantalizing difficulty as to its title. Our dear old friend, Charles Reade, reminded us of the existence of his play, 'Dora,' founded on Tennyson's poem. Several other suggested titles were found to be liable to the same objections. Eventually all the titles thought of were, one night at home, written on slips of paper and put into a hat. We decided that the one drawn oftenest in a given time should be resolved on. This chanced to be 'Diplomacy.'"

"NEW SHYLOCK" ABROAD.

First American Play Produced by Miss Horniman's Company.

"The New Shylock," a new play by Herman Scheffauer of New York, has been produced with success at Miss Horniman's Repertory Theatre in Manchester, England, according to a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Mr. Scheffauer himself.

"The play," writes Mr. Scheffauer, "was the first American drama ever given at this theatre. I am glad to say that it was most enthusiastically welcomed by this critical public, despite the depression of the war. Arrangements were made for an immediate London production by one of the leading managers.

"The scene is laid in the ghetto of New York, in which I lived for over two years as a resident worker at the University Settlement. The part of Simon, the Russian immigrant Jew, was magnificently acted by Louis Calvert.

"The play, strange to say, was first produced in a German translation by L. Leonhard, John Galsworthy's translator, precisely a year ago in Dantsic. Just before the war the French rights were secured by M. Paul Max, the now famous Burgomaster of Brussels, and a National Theatre director.

"The Scandinavian and Hungarian rights have also been taken up."

JULIA DEAN TO HELP.

Willing to Encourage Young Women Who Want to Act.

Julia Dean, who is being featured in the Broadhurst play, "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, will help any American girl who aspires to do things in the theatre. Miss Dean believes in encouragement of American art, and has from time to time given her energy to aiding young people whose intentions are serious.

Miss Dean will give her aid and her advice to those who apply for her interest by letter, stating in detail particulars of themselves. The age, education, accomplishments musically and otherwise, any special training, &c., should be stated, together with whether the writer has the permission of her parents to enter upon a stage career, which is an essential. Miss Dean cannot be seen personally excepting in those cases where the letters convince her that the application is a very earnest and serious one. All of the letters, however, will be answered by a personal reply. This idea of Miss Dean's is the result of the many stories that she has heard of the tribulations of the average girl who sets out upon a stage career. She hopes to discourage those who are apparently "stage struck," and to encourage those who either show they have talent or that they are willing to work to accomplish success.

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Triumphant Success of Elsie Ferguson IN THE VITAL, THROBBING HUMAN PLAY

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THE VASTNESS AND INTRICACY OF THE MECHANICAL END OF THE WORK MAKES IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT ANY DECISION AS TO THE EXACT OPENING DATE.

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RADIATES LAUGHTER AND MAKES EVERYBODY HAPPY in THE NEW COMEDY

A Perfect Lady

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Friars' Night Tomorrow (Mon.)

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EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.

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JULIA SANDERSON IN THE TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY

DONALD BRIAN IN 2 ACTS 4 SCENES

JOSEPH CAWTHORN AND AN INTRODUCTORY

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SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD, including TH'KSGIV'G, XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

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Greatest Colored Aggregation in the World, In a furiously funny fantastic musical comedy, "MY FRIEND FROM KENTUCKY." Nov. 16, FRANCES STARR in "THE SECRET."

There's plenty of happiness in the world! Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, Papa's Darling just dimples with it!

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By JEAN WEBSTER

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"THE MOST DELICIOUSLY HUMOROUS AND TENDER, AND WISE, AND SUBTLE PLAY OF THE YEAR—WONDERFULLY ACTED. NO LOVER OF GOOD ACTING, OR OF FINE AND DELICATE DRAMA, SHOULD MISS SEEING IT." —DOROTHY DIX.

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Direction Mr. LADDIE CLIFF.

The following artists will appear:

Mr. William Faversham, Mrs. Wm. Faversham (Julie Opp), Wills Holt Wakefield, Kitty Gordon, Emma Carus, Ray Cox, Hazel Dot, Elisabeth Murray, Mme. Olga Petrova, Clarice Vance, Joan Sawyer, Holbrook Blinn, Taylor Holmes, Sidney Jarvis, Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Brice & King, Una Clayton, Bulger Brothers, Dave Ferguson, Van Hoven, Bert Levy, Bert Leslie, Froline, Carter De Haven, Harry Tighe, Irving Berlin, Henry Lewis, Jack Lorimer, Jack Gardner, Melville & Higgins, Lambert & Ball, Fox & Dolly, Dolly & Brown, Whiting & Burt, Franklyn Ardel & Co., Francis & Florence, Laddie Cliff, John H. Goldsworthy, Truly Shattuck, The Shanley Trio.

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FIRST TIME ANYWHERE THE NEWEST SHUBERT FEATURE

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With VIVIAN MARTIN and a Superlative Cast. The most sumptuous Photo Play ever produced in New York. Prices as usual, 25c. & 50c. Four Shows Daily—2—3:30—8—9:30 P. M.

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Seats 50c to $2. Box Office Direction C. A. Bennyon Reserve 2 Weeks Under Guarantee Satisfaction

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FALL FESTIVAL

MATINEE. TIME TABLE.	NIGHT.
1:45.....OVERTURE.....	7:45
1:50....HEARST-SELIG FILM....	7:50
1:55....RICE, SULLY & SCOTT....	7:55
2:05.....THE BERRENS.....	8:03
2:15.....JOE JACKSON.....	8:15
2:27....COURTNEY SISTERS....	8:27
2:42....ADELAIDE & HUGHES....	8:42
3:02.LENZBERG'S HARMONISTS.	9:02
3:07.MARSHALL MONTGOMERY.	9:07
3:26....."THE LAST TANGO".....	9:26
3:51 GERTRUDE VANDERBILT & JAMES CLEMENS	9:51
4:06.....LIPINSKI'S DOGS.....	10:06
4:22.....BELLE BLANCHE.....	10:22
4:38.....ALPINE TROUPE.....	10:38
4:43.....EXIT MARCH.....	10:43

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126th St. CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Nov. 9th. Mat. Daily 25c.

OUR FAVORITE MUSICAL COMEDY STAR, BLANCHE RING AND CO. in "OH, PAPA!" A Dashing Farce.

LATE STAR "HANKY PANKY," BOBBY NORTH in Character Comedy.

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Lyceum Theatre SPECIAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1:30 P. M. British War Relief Assoc. BENEFIT MATINEE

* ALL STAR BILL *

Including WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, GABRIELLE D'ORZIAT, MARIE TEMPEST, BEATRICE HARFORD, BLANCHE BATES, MME. YORSKA, ROSE O'NEIL, JULIE OPP, WILLIAM MORRIS, GEORGE FAWCETT, EDWARD MILTON ROYLE, KENNETH DOUGLAS, H. COOPER CLIFFE, SALLIE FISHER, MARGARET WYCHERLEY, DAVID BISPHAM, BARRY FAIN, VIVIAN RUSHMORE, BURR McINTOSH, GEORGE GIDDENS, CLIFFORD BROOKS, CHARLES CHERRY, CERUTTI, OLIVE WYNDHAM, others.

Orch. Seats, $1.50 & $2. Seats in boxes holding 2, 3, 4 and 6 persons, $2.50.

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THE GREATEST MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM ON BROADWAY

FIVE-PART DRAMATIC STORY OF THE FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE OF A CHILD.

The Little Angel of Canyon Creek

FROM THE BOOK BY REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, LL. D. PICTURED BY COL. JASPER EWING BRADY.

A HUMAN INTEREST DRAMA OF LIFE, IN THREE PARTS.

Two Women

WRITTEN BY JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD. PRODUCED BY RALPH W. INCE.

2 COMEDIES VITAGRAPH NOVELTIES. INCIDENTAL MUSIC ON THE FAMOUS WURLITZER-HOPE-JONES UNIT ORCHESTRA.

Punch & Judy Theatre 49TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.

Opening Tuesday Eve., Nov. 10

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The Punch & Judy Theatre Co., Inc., presents for the first time in America,

THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

A Comedy in 4 Acts by Harold Chapin, Players in the Cast:

Charles Hopkins	Mrs. Hopkins
Herbert Yost	Louise Closser Hale
Edward Emery	Eleanor Casey
Charles Hampden	Vera Pole
John Edward Emery	Linda Beltz
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Orch. Seats, $1.50 & $2. Seats in boxes holding 2, 3, 4 and 6 persons, $2.50.

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BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.

CONTINUOUS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30, CONCERTS 10c-15c-25c.

To-morrow 2nd Every Afternoon and Night.

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Tercentenary Group, European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. admission 25c. SUNDAYS. W. 23D ST.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX

DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician, TODAY.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LAUGHS

Depends on Temperament of Audiences, Says Al Jolson.

If there were such a thing as a trick in making people laugh, then Al Jolson of the Winter Garden declares he would copyright the trick, teach it to aspiring comedians and harvest a fortune. Mr. Jolson ought to know what is required to make an audience laugh, as he has been at it for a number of years.

"It is all a matter of temperament and temper," says Mr. Jolson. "I have seen and heard comedians who had really funny 'stuff' but yet could not make the people laugh; then, again—I have seen others whose stuff was anything but humorous and the audience would howl with laughter. In the first place the personality of the man who is doing the act cuts a big figure in the entertainment. From the minute he steps on the stage the audience must feel his influence. And then the audience plays its part.

"A responsive audience is the best encouragement an actor can have. Have you ever noticed how well a performance goes on a holiday?

"The reason is that the holiday spirit takes possession of the audience and it comes into the theatre prepared and ready to laugh. It laughs at the slightest opportunity, and it is so hearty and spontaneous in its welcome to the actor that the latter feels encouraged, his spirits are buoyed up, and he gives a rattling good performance.

"I recall the night that President McKinley died. I was working at the time at a theatre in St. Louis. The oppressive feeling was in the air. I could not make the people laugh. Just before a national election is also a period which is very hard on the actor. About nine out of every ten has his mind set on the election, and he pays but little attention to the performance. It would be a good bet to say that he did not want to come to the theatre at all, but was forced to it by a wife, sweetheart, or some female member of his family. And so he generally goes to the playhouse with a grouch which the earnest efforts of the hard-working comedian cannot relieve.

"Hence you see that there is no real trick in making people laugh. Most of it depends on the audience; at least your audience is a big factor and of course, ultimately is the deciding factor in the matter of success or failure of any performance."

DIALECT DISTINCTIONS.

McIntyre and Heath Explain Many Negro Differences.

McIntyre and Heath undoubtedly owe as much to their long and careful study of the varying dialects and mannerisms of the Southern negro as to their own sense of humor. They had the best of opportunities to study the negro at close range during the early years of their partnership, when their first formed organization, McIntyre and Heath's Minstrels, was struggling through Southern territory not very long after the civil war. McIntire recently admitted that "sometimes we had to go out in our burnt cork after terribly bad business and by talking to the negroes get enough to eat."

In a communication that was read a few years ago before the New York Association of Ethnological Science these comedians asserted that the colored roustabouts of Charleston (S. C.) wharves spoke with a distinct Irish dialect, due to association with descendants of the Irish emigrants who landed in South Carolina about seventy-five years ago. The New Orleans negro introduces many perversions of French and Spanish dialect. The negro of the New Orleans levees can scarcely understand the darky deck-hand who comes flat-boating down from the Red River country, the once dreaded land which was the scene of many of the incidents in Harriet Beecher Stowe's story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Again one finds heavier and lower pitched voices in South Carolina than in Virginia, Kentucky, or Tennessee, where today the negro continues to be more purely African than in other sections. James McIntyre speaks the Alabama, and Tom Heath, the Georgia dialect, and a study of the pronunciations proves most interesting.

WHO WROTE FIELDS PLAY?

Stenographer Claims Honors of "High Cost of Loving."

Although Frank Mandel draws royalty for "The High Cost of Loving," the farce in which Lew Fields is appearing at the Republic Theatre, Mr. Mandel admits that it was Manager A. H. Woods's stenographer who actually wrote it, though Mr. Mandel still insists that he is the author. Sounds paradoxical, but the facts are these:

When Mr. Mandel first submitted the manuscript to Mr. Woods it was entitled "The High Cost of Living." It didn't take Mr. Woods long to discover that the "High Cost of Living" was suited to Lew Fields, and within a few minutes after he had read the last page he was dictating a letter of acceptance.

Perhaps Mr. Woods was still laughing over the funny situations when he was dictating that letter, perhaps it was the fact that the letter "O" is next to "I" on the typewriter keyboard, but, be that as it may, when the manager came to sign the epistle his gaze detected the fact that the title of the play had been altered by mistake to "The High Cost of Loving."

Kate Price's Involuntary Bath.

Kate Price is fast becoming a heavyweight among the Vitagraph comedi-ennes, and her increasing avoirdupois was responsible for two bad half hours some few days apart. Kate was supposed to be in "Arcadia," about to make a voyage back to the Old World. The vessel in which she was to make the journey was a raft, festooned with garlands of flowers, while elaborate preparations on land had been made to bid her God-speed. She stepped aboard the raft prepared to bid farewell to her cheering friends on shore, when both Kate and the raft sank from sight. The carpenter had not figured on a heavyweight as a passenger, and Kate was treated to a good ducking and a bad fright. Two days later another raft, many pounds heavier and considerably stronger, was in readiness, and Kate in testing it found it would bear her weight. A successful start was made, but a huge roller caught the craft and Kate was treated to a second ducking and the raft, before it could be rescued, was smashed on a rock. Kate personally superintended the construction of the third raft, which, when completed, turned out to be an old-fashioned catamaran, strong enough, as Kate said, "to carry a brick house."

"The next time the Vitagraph wants me to do an aquatic picture," exclaimed the comedienne, "they will have to furnish me with an ocean liner or a diving suit, as I refuse to get wet twice in the same picture."

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The New Dance Studio, Home of the Modern Danse, is attracting considerable attention. —N. Y. Tribune.
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MR. JOHN A. ROSS
MISS MABELLE JOYCE
Home of the Modern Danse
10-12 EAST 38TH STREET
Just East of Fifth Avenue
Murray Hill 8324.

The Barnard Studios
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River 9877.
Under the personal direction of
E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE
(Recently of 64 East 34th Street.)
Fox-Trot, Gavotte, Ta-Tao, Lu-Lu-Fada, Canter, Standarized Dances.
FOR FIVE DOLLARS
we assure proficiency.
CALL FOR TRIAL LESSON
Teachers' Two Weeks' Normal Course, $15.

12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed. $5
Why Pay More?
when you can procure, at this greatly reduced rate, the most efficient and expert instructions, in the beautiful ballrooms of
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.,
2,700 B'way, cor. 103d St. Telephone 7899 Riverside.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Ballroom To Let
$10 Per Evening, with Music.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 58 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2622
A convenient location; an excellent studio; good music; careful, personal, individual instruction by Miss Hoffman. Learn the Fox Trot, Lulu Fado, Pavlova Gavotte and other new dances now. Terms reasonable.
AD. NEWBERGER,
106 West 125th St. | Classes Opening
131 East 58th St. | Oct. 9th.
Hungarian Syncopated Fox Trot, Lu Lu Fado, Balancello, Ta Tao, and Standardized Dances, Special Class for Teachers. Phone 740 Plaza.
THE IDA GRANT STUDIO
of Dancing, 9 West 32d St. Telephone Madison Square 8782. Original modern dances taught; class and private instruction.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Nations' War Strength.

E. A. S.—We are anxious to obtain information or data concerning the relative or comparative strength of the various European countries at war, and we would appreciate it if you would advise us concerning the comparative strength, both land and naval, and also the estimated cost per capita for food, &c.

Statistics regarding the armies and navies of the warring nations are as follows:

Germany—Standing army on a peace footing, 31,459 officers, 768,540 men; war strength, active army, 1,700,000; Landwehr, 1,300,000; Landsturm, 1,000,000; total, 4,000,000. The German General Staff has the reputation of being the most thorough body of its kind in the world, and Germany is universally considered the most formidable military power in Europe. Its artillery, however, is generally reported to be inferior to that of France. Statistics as to the strength of the German Navy are given under the head "The Great Navies," in reply to the query of B. Douglas.

France—National army in time of peace, 869,403; war strength, active army, 1,009,000; reserves and depots, 1,600,000; territorial army, 818,000; territorial reserves, 451,000; total, 3,878,000. The French artillery is considered the best in the world. Statistics as to the strength of the French navy are given under the heading, "The Great Navies," in reply to the query of B. Douglas.

England—Standing army on a peace footing, including Home Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve, and Territorial Army, 724,955; war strength, 29,330 officers and 472,000 men. Navy: Modern battleships, 60; battle cruisers, 9; armored cruisers, 34; heavy protected cruisers, 17; light cruisers, 70; destroyers, 232; torpedo boats, 59; submarines, 75; seagoing auxiliaries, including mother-ships for destroyers, oil, hospital, and repair ships, mine layers, and distilling ships, 52.

Russia—Standing army on a peace footing, 1,284,000; war strength, 5,062,306. Navy: Modern battleships, 8; armored cruisers, 6; torpedo boats, 14; destroyers, 91; submarines, 37. The Russian Navy ranks sixth in the navies of the world, and has not yet recovered from the effect of the war with Japan.

Austria-Hungary—Army in time of peace, 472,716; war strength of regular army, 1,360,000; war strength raised to maximum with complete reserves, 4,320,000. Navy: Modern battleships, 9, light cruisers, 10; destroyers, 18; torpedo boats, 63; submarines, 6.

Belgium—Army in time of peace, 3,542 officers, 44,061 men; war strength, between 300,000 and 350,000.

Servia—Army on a peace footing, 160,000; war strength, somewhat more than 380,000.

Prof. Charles Richet of the University of Paris has calculated that a general war would bring 21,200,000 men into the field, and that the cost of feeding the armies at war would be approximately $12,000,000 a day.

Red Cross Aid for Germany.

F. McK. L.—Please tell me if it is true that the Germans have refused all aid from the American Red Cross Society? I have heard this statement made several times, and I wish to know if it is true.

The report that the Germans have refused aid from the American Red Cross is absolutely without foundation. The American Red Cross Society has agents at work in Germany now, and is sending large quantities of supplies for the soldiers of that country.

Baggage from Europe.

M. L.—Will you please tell me where the baggage brought home from the war zone is stored?

All baggage brought back from Europe is taken to the Appraiser's Office, where it may be claimed. The express companies forward it to its destination or notify the consignee of its arrival. Unclaimed luggage brought recently from Germany and Holland is stored at 230 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Steamship Cleveland.

SUBSCRIBER.—Can you tell me what became of the Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed from Boston July 21 on an around-the-world tour?

The steamship Cleveland docked at Hamburg July 31. Although the Hamburg-American Line here has not been in communication with its home office since August, we are informed by the office in New York that there can be little doubt that the boat is being held in dock at its home port and the passengers have returned home.

Aid for the Belgians.

M. E. T.—Can you tell me of any place where we could send clothing, &c., for the Belgians?

The Belgian Relief Committee receives money and articles for the Belgians at its office at 8 Bridge Street, New York City. The Red Cross Society receives new clothing for the Belgians at its receiving station, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. All articles sent to the Red Cross Society should be marked with the destination to which the sender wishes them to be delivered—for the Belgians, Germans, English, or whatever people the sender wishes the articles to reach.

A Jewish Publication.

A SUBSCRIBER.—About a week ago I saw in the Hanover Square station of the Third Avenue elevated a placard printed in red. At the top in English were the words "The Day," at the bottom "November 6." Between these the text was in Hebrew. Knowing that the German military toast has for years been to "The Day" when England should fall a prey to Germany, and remembering that Nov. 5 is the anniversary of the famous "Gunpowder Plot," it occurred to me that it might be interesting to know the translation of the Hebrew text.

The Hebrew words are simply "The Day," the title of a new Jewish publication which was advertised some time ago to appear on Nov. 6.

Finance and the Franco-Prussian War.

EDWARD C. SMITH.—As a subscriber I should like to ask a few questions:

When did the Franco-Prussian war begin and when did it end?

During the progress of the war what was the effect on the price of staple commodities such as wheat, cotton, and Indian corn in this country and England? If they rose in value how long did they stay up? What was their trend afterward?

I have in mind the panic of 1873—was this a world panic or was it a panic in the United States?

Was the Franco-Prussian war supposed to have had any influence on our panic?

War between France and Germany began on July 19, 1870. The date of the armistice was Jan. 28, 1871, and the war was definitely ended with the ratification of the Treaty of Frankfort May 23, 1871.

The following summary of the panic of 1873, answering both of your inquiries, is quoted from "Business Cycles," a volume by Wesley Clair Mitchell, one of the present authorities on business and financial questions:

"The crisis of 1873 began with a panic in Vienna, where the great Austrian 'boom' had been increasing its headway since the later sixties. Germany had entered enthusiastically upon a similar course of business expansion almost before its victorious war with France was over. Accordingly, the crash in Vienna caused a serious strain in Leipsic, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Berlin. But the Summer passed without disaster, and confidence was returning when news came in September that panic had broken out in New York. In America rapid railway building had been the chief feature of the preceding years of activity, and the receiverships of railways and embarrassments of their financial backers were conspicuous features of the panic. The business fabric of Germany, weakened by domestic speculation and strained by losses in Austria, was unable to withstand this new shock. A crisis followed, though it was less severe than the panics in Austria and America.

"England, like Germany, was involved in the disasters of American railways, and London suffered a severe strain in the Autumn. But the domestic business of England was in more solid condition than that of Germany, largely because the acute crisis of 1866, when the great banking house of Overend-Gurney failed, had prevented the English from joining heartily in the 'boom' of 1870-72. But, though England had no panic in 1873, her best customers were crippled, and in 1875 a severe depression began.

"Of all the great nations, France was least affected by the crisis of 1873. She bought her immunity from business disaster, however, at a great price—the military reverses and civil disorders of 1870-71, which prevented her people from cultivating a 'boom' of their own, and from participating heavily in foreign speculation."

In regard to the prices of staple commodities in 1871, Charles C. Jackson has pointed out that in the "period of 1873" such prices reached their culmination and began to decline two years before the actual crisis came.

During the Crimean War, the civil war in America, and the Franco-Prussian War, every price-chart between 1850 and 1877 reaches its most abrupt peak, both in Europe and America. In general the price of staple commodities in the United States and England was exceedingly high during the Franco-Prussian War and began to decline very soon afterward; but after the Franco-Prussian War, as after the other conflicts since 1853, the level of so-called "normal prices" after the war was higher than that before the outbreak of hostilities. It is worth noting, in reply to your question about prices in England in 1870, that during the Franco-Prussian War London was the only European market that escaped panic.

American Citizenship in Berlin.

ISIDOR STEINER.—If a born American citizen does business in Berlin, Germany, in American manufactured wares, is he compelled to become a German citizen or only compelled to pay his war taxes for doing business?

An American citizen is not compelled to become a citizen of Germany in order to carry on business in Berlin. The nations have a right, however, to levy certain taxes upon residents and upon persons doing business in their cities, even if the persons are themselves citizens of other countries.

Church Paintings.

A. B.—Will you kindly inform me whether the church painting in St. Bartholomew's, New York, is by John La Farge? If not, by whom is it? What are John La Farge's principal church paintings?

How does one pronounce Madame Montessori's name?

The painting in St. Bartholomew's is by Francis Lathrop. The principal church paintings by John La Farge are as follows:

In Trinity Church, Boston: "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria," "Jesus and Nicodemus," "The Vision of St. John the Divine," "The Resurrection," "The Vision of Mary;" decorations in the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, the Judson Memorial Chapel in New York; Church of the Ascension, New York, "The Ascension;" Church of the Transfiguration, New York, mural painting of sanctuary: Paulist Church, New York, nine mural panels; Codman Memorial Chapel, Portland, Me., "Madonna and Child;" and also stained glass windows in Trinity Church, Boston; Trinity Church, Buffalo; Church of the Ascension, New York; Church of the Transfiguration, New York; Grace Church, New York; Judson Memorial Chapel, New York; Paulist Church, New York; St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, New York; Unitarian Church at North Easton, Mass.; North Church at Salem, Mass., and Church in Stockbridge, Mass.

Madame Montessori's name is pronounced Mon-tes-so-ri, with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

New Binder for The Annalist

Many business men keep a complete file of The Annalist because they find it the most useful reference work on present-day commerce and finance. The new Annalist binder makes such a file a handsome, convenient book and saves the file from wear or soil.

Price $1.25 by mail.

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Times Square New York

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OPENING SALE OF SEASON'S MOST UP-TO-DATE OSTRICH FUR AND FLOWER TRIMMED HATS.

Also the new smart draped models, and in our display of hats you will find many small chic models.

$10.00 Ostrich Trimmed Hats $5.00
$6.00 Trimmed Hats $2.95

11 West 34th St.
OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA
5th Floor N. Y. City

Enthusiastic Shoppers Crowd This Popular Big Store

J. B. Greenhut & Co., BANKERS
Under the supervision of the Banking Department of the STATE OF NEW YORK
Interest at 4% per annum on passbook accounts and 2% per annum on checking accounts. Deposits made to and including Nov. 10 will receive two months' interest at 4% per annum on Jan. 1.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

50 S&H Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY
With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon
THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday only, Nov. 10.

S&H These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO. H

Sunday Times—11-8-14.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Monday's Extraordinary Sale of

500 Fine Axminster and Velvet Rugs Of the Famous Alex Smith Son's Make

The lowest prices ever advertised for these well-known rugs.

The 500 rugs on sale tomorrow are our share of the 125,000 bales of rugs which were recently sold at auction and distributed to various parts of the United States.

Splendid grades; every rug absolutely perfect, and, best of all, all of these rugs are in the popular 9x12 size.

$26.50 AXMINSTER RUGS—extra quality seamed rugs; choice selection of patterns; size 9x12 feet, at $17.50

$29.50 KIRMAN AXMINSTER RUGS—high-grade seamless rugs; beautiful designs; size 9x12 feet, at $19.50

$20 ALPINE AXMINSTER RUGS seamed; choice selection; size 9x12 feet, at $12.75

$25.50 CARLTON AXMINSTER RUGS—seamless rugs of excellent wearing qualities; size 9x12 feet, at $15.75

$18.50 KATONAH VELVET RUGS—seamless; attractive selection; size 9x12 feet, at $11.75

$22.50 PALISADE VELVET RUGS—seamless; excellent wearing qualities; size 9x12 feet, at $15.50

And These Extra Values in

Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets

Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
$7.95	$5.95
$8.75	$7.45
$9.75	$7.95
$14.75 (illustrated)	$10.75
$18.75 (English Porcelain)	$12.75

As well as many others up to a $29.50 FINE PORCELAIN SET OF 100 PIECES—at $25

$14.75 DECORATED AUSTRIAN CHINA SETS—100 pieces, including soup tureen, &c. $10.75

$35 FINE AUSTRIAN CHINA SETS—100 pieces; wide coin gold band and coin gold handles; at $21.50

$29.50 FINE FRENCH CHINA SETS—100 pieces; pink spray design; coin gold handles; at $22.75

$32.50 FINE FRENCH CHINA SETS—100 pieces; neat border design; coin gold handles $27.50

$65 THEODORE HAVILAND CHINA SETS—100 pieces; pretty border design $49.50

DECORATED PORCELAIN TEA SETS—56 pieces; neat gold design $2.65

DECORATED PORCELAIN TEA SETS—56 pieces; for 12 persons; several floral designs $3.95

Monday's Sale of House Wares

CARVING SETS—3 pieces; 9 inch Sheffield steel blades; celluloid handles; set $2

CARVING SETS—2 pieces; 9 inch blades; Landers, Frary and Clark steel; cocobolo handles $1.10

KNIFE AND FORK SETS—ebenoid handles $1.45

TABLE KNIVES—Landers, Frary and Clark steel; white celluloid and black rubber handles; dozen $3.25

CHAFING DISH—heavy nickel plated on copper; 5 pint capacity; high regulating alcohol lamp with assorted fancy covers $5

CHAFING DISH—3 pint capacity; copper finish; high regulating alcohol lamp $5

COFFEE PERCOLATORS—nickel or copper high regulating alcohol lamp; 4, 6 and 8 cup capacities; $4.75, $5 & $5.25

NICKEL CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER—black ebenoid handles $1.15

NICKEL BREAD TRAY—fancy iron work on side $1.25

MARION HARLAND COFFEE POT—one of the best; 2 quart size $1.25

FIREPROOF BROWN AND WHITE CASSEROLES—heavy nickel plated frames—
7 inch $1.35
8 inch $1.60

MAIN BUILDING
Gala One Day Sale!

Women's and Misses' Fine Tailored Suits

Regularly Priced $24.50 to $37.50

at $19.50

This is the great annual event. An extraordinary occasion, when highest grade suits are offered at an astonishingly low price.

The suits are as good as any you can buy at regular prices, but the color and size ranges are somewhat incomplete.

Some are accurate copies of Paris suits; others "Americanized." The very styles being worn today by the best dressed women.

ONE STYLE SHOWN HERE. But come to see the entire assortment. See the beautiful loose backed coat styles; also the military, medium, short coat styles.

MATERIALS — GABARDINES, POPLINS, BROADCLOTHS, MEN'S WEAR SERGES, CHEVIOTS, SOLEILS, IMPORTED NOVELTY FABRICS, AND A FEW VELVETS, in plum, tete de negre, navy, Belgian blue, green or black. Many are trimmed with fur; others with broadtail cloth, frogs, fancy ornaments, buttons, and velvet. Yoke and tunic skirts, often trimmed to match the coats. All sizes for women and misses, but not in every style.

The workmanship, even to the least details, of covered shields and inside handkerchief pockets, is perfect.

Women's and Misses' $16.50 to $19.50 Suits at $12.75.

Sizes 14 to 20 for misses; 34 to 44 for women, but not in every style. Redingote or short coat models, many are cleverly trimmed; all correct colors and materials. Also about 125 suits for stout women up to size 51.

MAIN BUILDING
Our Greatest Purchase and Sale of

Imported Dress Goods and Coatings

Fabrics Usually Priced $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 Yard, at 78c

Thousands of choice pieces of dress goods and coatings purchased under price from
FINSILVER & STILL CO.,
the celebrated importers of dress fabrics.

Finsilver & Still Co., of Fifth Av., cater exclusively to the leading tailors and ladies' dressmakers of New York. The fabrics they use are of the very finest that reach America.

And in this announcement we quote valuations to $3 a yard, but as a matter of fact thousands of yards of these goods were made to sell at considerably more.

52 to 56 inches wide. Take your choice tomorrow, at 78c a yard, of

IMPORTED SILK AND WOOL NAPPE
FRENCH JACQUARD RAMAGE
ORIENTAL FAILE DE LAINE BROCADE
IMPORTED RIPSLONG BROCADE
DRAP D'AUTOMNE COMPOSE
VELOUR DE LAINE COMPOSE
IMPORTED VELOUR CHECK COMBINATIONS
TWO-TONE BOUCLE CARO
IMPORTED RIPS CHECK COMPOSE
SILK AND WOOL BOUCLE CORD
IMPORTED PIN CHECK BOUCLE
IMPORTED WORSTED BOUCLE SUITINGS
BOUCLE TRAVERS NOUVEAUTE
NOUVEAUTE RADZIMERE SUITINGS
UNI ENGLISH PEBBLE CHEVIOT
ENGLISH NAPPE SUITING
TWO-TONE ENGLISH CHEVIOT SUITINGS
TWO-TONE VIGOUREUX CHEVIOT
ENGLISH REVERSIBLE COATINGS

Advance Notice!

See Details in Tomorrow Evening's Papers of the
Biggest Sales of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Bedding, Etc.
New York Has Seen In Months.

Extra Specials:

Because of the Amazing Character of These Offerings No Mail or Phone Orders Filled. And We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities.
IN THE MAIN BUILDING

10c "Sew-On" Hose Supporters—improved rubber buttons; at 5c

Pond's Extract Witch Hazel—50c bottle; at 29c

Women's $1 Mocha Suede Gloves—pair 59c

Women's 19c Fast Black Cotton Hosiery—double heel, toe and sole; all sizes, at, pair 8c

15c White and Cream Shaker Flannel—32 to 36 inches, yard 9c

$1 Sateen and Percaline Petticoats — black and colors; at 58c

79c to 89c Bed Sheets—bleached muslin; for all size beds; each 59c

$2.45 and $2.95 Blankets—wool nap; wool fleeced cotton; full size; white or gray; pair $1.49

75c White Daisy Cloth Night Dresses—new collarless effect; hemstitched; at 45c

$1 Oxford Gray Panne Cloth—54 inches; yd 39c

Boys' $2 and $2.50 Norfolk, Sailor and Russian Cloth Suits—sizes 2½ to 17 years; at $1.35

$1.50 Black Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; yard 88c

10c Plain and Satin Taffeta Ribbon—all silk; 1 to 2½ inches wide; yard 5c

Women's 50c Suede Belts—popular vesta or straight 4-inch styles; popular colors; at 29c

Silk Illusion Bridal Cap and Veil—veil 3 yards long and 2 yards wide; at $1.49

New Stringless Beans—Milford quality; new crop tender beans; usually $1.75; dozen $1.54

Armour's Shield Hams—mild, sugar cured; all the popular family sizes; lb 19c

Smoked Ox Tongue—mild, sugar cured; special, lb 19½c

Armour's Star Bacon—sold in many stores at 32c to 35c a lb., at, a lb 26c

Women's $2 Pajamas—at $1

$3 C-B a la Spirite Corsets—at $2

$3.95 Silk Jersey Top Petticoats—at $2.95

IN THE ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$1.50 Scrim Curtains—imitation lace insertion; at 79c

Double Self-Basting Roasting Pans—15¾ inches long, 10½ inches wide and 8 inches deep; each, at 19c

30c Crex and Deltox Grass Matting Mats—size 18x36; at 19c

$3.50 Soft Top Mattress—good quality ticking; all regular sizes, at $1.95

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $5 Foot-Mould Paris Lace Shoes $3.85

Only 300 pairs of these new and popular shoes. Made on the newest short vamp last; vamps of patent leather or gun metal calf; uppers of taupe cloth; blind eyelet effect; leather Cuban Louis XVI. heels; light Goodyear welted soles.

WOMEN'S $3.50 TO $5 SAMPLE SHOES—The fall samples of a famous maker; sizes are 3, 3½, 4 and 4½, A B and C widths. To make size range complete we have added several hundred pairs of a $3 grade in patent leather and gun metal calf, of which we have all sizes. All popular leathers; button or lace styles; all with Goodyear welted soles $1.89

MAIN BUILDING
Enormous Timely Sales of

Linens, Muslins, Blankets and Comforters

Trustworthy grades from the leading mills of the country at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES in one of the greatest sales ever planned, which begins here tomorrow.

15c to 19c Doylies Each at 10c

Round and oval; scalloped edge; all pure linen; assorted sizes.

12½c HEMSTITCHED LUNCHEON DOYLIES—all pure linen Austrian damask; each 7c

12½c and 15c "ODD" TOWELS—hemmed huck towels, some with initials and bleached, hemmed Turkish towels; each 9c

12½c CRASH TOWELING, BLEACHED ALL LINEN IRISH BARNSLEY WEAVE CRASH TOWELING—white or red border; yard 8c

35c HEMMED TURKISH TOWELS—large size; heavy weight; white and colored borders; each 25c

29c MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK—70 inches; for breakfast use; many pretty patterns to choose from; yard 29c

75c to 98c SCARFS, SHAMS and CENTER PIECES—many different styles of drawnwork, German cut-out, bonnaz embroidered and Renaissance center; pieces; each 49c

$1.25 and $1.39 FINE TABLE LINEN—12 different patterns; 70 inches; fine bleached all-linen; this special price for Monday and Tuesday only; yard 79c

$1.50 RENAISSANCE CENTERPIECES—30 inches; round and square; 10 different patterns to choose from, each 79c

$1.50 COLORED LUNCHEON CLOTHS—Austrian made; 63 inches; colored; hemmed; each 98c

$3 DAMASK CLOTH—scalloped edge round, bleached all-linen dinner cloths; each $1.95

$2.95 NAPKINS—dinner size; 23 inches; all pure linen, full-bleached Irish damask napkins; doz $2.95

$5 and $7 DRAWN-WORK LUNCHEON CLOTHS—Japanese hand-drawn openwork; 70 inches square; each $2.95

Pattern Damask Table Cloths

500 FINE IRISH DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS—beautiful patterns; size for every table; some are slightly soiled; marked at 1-3 off the regular prices; prices each at $2.15, $2.95, $3.95 and up to $7.95

89c Blankets Monday at, a pair 59c

Excellent fleeced cotton blankets for single size beds.

COMFORTERS

"Odd" lot of medium and heavy weight comforters; some with borders. Formerly priced to $2.45. Each at $1.49

BLANKETS

150 pairs of fine Eastern-made part wool blankets; white with colored borders. Slight mill imperfections. Formerly priced to $8 pair, at, a pair $4.45

8c Bleached Muslin Yd. 5c

Yard wide; soft finish. Only 20 yards to a customer.

14c BLEACHED MUSLIN PILLOW CASES—size 45x36 inches; fine, soft quality muslin; each 10c

SCALLOPED EDGE PILLOW CASES—"odd" lot of slightly soiled; some with lace ends; formerly priced to 34c; each, at 19c

$1.25 AND $1.49 BED SPREADS—hemmed, crochet; for single and full size beds; each, at 98c

MAIN BUILDING

Specials in Greenhut's Mammoth Grocery

We feed more people than any food store in America. BEST QUALITY STRICTLY FRESH PURE FOODS, LOW PRICES, FULL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, PROMPT SERVICE, QUICK DELIVERIES—all these have made Greenhut's the busiest and most popular Grocery in New York.

If you cannot come to the store, send your order by mail or telephone. It will be promptly and carefully filled. 'Phone Chelsea 4000. Our New Grocery Catalogue is Ready—ask for a copy. It's FREE. These specials are for Monday's selling.

Smoked Meats

ARMOUR'S SHIELD BRAND SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb 19c

SMOKED BONELESS SHOULDERS—lb 18c

ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—usually 32c; special, lb 26c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 19½c

HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb 29c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb 21c

Tomato Catsup

Fountain Quality; made from whole fresh tomatoes and pure spices; reg. $1.25 gallon glass jug, $1.18; reg. 21c pint bottle, 17c; reg. 14c. bottle 12c

GREEN LIMA SUCCOTASH—Valley brand: case 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; 3 cans 29c

CONDENSED MILK—imported from Holland: dozen, $1; 3 cans 25c

EDDY'S PLUM PUDDING—6 cans, $1; reg. 25c can 17c

NEW FARD DATES—2 lbs 30c

SAMPLE TEAS—blended to order; 4½ lbs., $1; lb 23c

Soap

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S GOLD SOAP—box 100 bars, $4.25; 11 bars 49c

SWIFT'S SNAP SOAP—box 100 bars, $2; ten bars 21c

New Tomatoes

FOUNTAIN QUALITY JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; can 15c

UNITED BRAND solid-packed, red ripe tomatoes; doz., $1; 3 large cans 25c

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb 20c

GENUINE MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE—separate or blended to order; 10 lbs., $3.75; lb 38c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10lbs.,$2.35; 5 lbs., $1.20; lb 24c

HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb 31c

FIFTY-CENT TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb 43c

NEW EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs 25c

HAZEL JAM—This season's new fruit; choice of 10 varieties; doz., $1.75; jar 15c

NEW SMYRNA FIGS—imported from Turkey; 2 lbs 34c

New Sweet Peas

Fountain Quality; SWEET MARROWFAT PEAS—case, $2.85; doz., $1.48; 3 cans 36c

EARLY JUNE SWEET PEAS—case, $3.80; doz., $1.95; 3 cans 50c

Give Your Orders NOW for

Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets at $1.50

These baskets contain an assortment of best quality groceries, enough for a dinner for six people, including a dry-picked chicken.

See display of completely packed dinner baskets with all the Thanksgiving fixings shown in our Grocery Department.

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60 lbs., 98c; fifteen lbs 25c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—reg. 10c; package 5c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 12c

NEW SWEET POTATOES yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, parsnips or beets; 5-qt. basket 32c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain Quality; imported from France; gal. can, $2.85; ½-gal. can $1.65

ORANGE MARMALADE—Chivers'; imported from England, 6 pots, $1.05; pot 18c

Sugar Corn

MILFORD QUALITY TENDER SWEET, CREAMY CORN—case, $2.25; doz., $1.14; 3 cans 29c

EXTRA MAINE SUGAR CORN—Fountain quality, new pack; case 2 dozen, $3.10; doz., $1.60; 3cans 40c

ATLANTIC BRAND SUGAR CORN—case 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 94c; can 8c

PREMIUM FLOUR—Fountain Quality best family patent; bbl., $6.95; ½-bbl. $3.75; ¼ bbl. bag, 87c; 12-lb. bag 45c

ARGO CORN STARCH—6 packages, 27c; package 5c

HAZEL RED CHERRIES—large bottle, 65c; medium bottle 43c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb 23c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM BUTTERINE—5-lb. drum, $1.22; 2-lb. print, 49c; 1-lb. print 25c

We deliver butterine.

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	.65c	34c
LIMA BEANS	.98c	49c
FRESH FARINA	.55c	28c
FRESH CORN MEAL	.38c	20c
ROLLED OAT MEAL	.47c	24c
MARROW BEANS	.98c	49c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	.95c	48c
PEARL TAPIOCA	.78c	39c
PINHEAD OAT-MEAL	.57c	29c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	.78c	39c
BEST PEA BEANS	.65c	34c

Hand Picked Apples

No. in Box.	Box.
SPITZENBERG APPLES	113 $2.65
ROME BEAUTY APPLES	2.10
LARGE KING APPLES	.38c
FANCY GREENING APPLES	.34c
NORTHERN SPY APPLES	.34c

Mutton Chops

Cut from fancy Western stock; lb 18c

AMMO DRY AMMONIA—doz., $1; box 9c

FREE—One Dish Mop with purchase three boxes Ammo.

Sugar

CRYSTAL DOMINO PIECES—2-lb. carton 19c

SOFT-WHITE SUGAR—10 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs 31c

GRANULATED SUGAR—best standard refined; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.45

Sold at this special price only with grocery orders.

Sale of Teas

By the original chest.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA—chest, about 84 lbs.; 30c value; special, at $10.75

PURE CEYLON TEA—chest, about 76 lbs., 40c value; special $11.80

COLONG TEA—chest, about 43 lbs.; 35c value; special, at $10.20

Fresh Fruits

FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 176, $3.10; half box, 88, $1.60; doz 25c

COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket 34c

FANCY QUINCES—5-quart basket 49c

LUSCIOUS GRAPEFRUIT—box, 64, $2.95; doz., 70c; 6 for 25c

SECKEL PEARS—5-quart basket 38c

FRESH PINEAPPLES—crate, 36 pines, $2.65; doz., 94c; 3 pines 25c

JUICY LEMONS—6 doz., 55c; dozen 10c

FRESH CAPE COD CRANBERRIES—3 quarts 25c

NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 14c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 48c; 3-lb. carton 25c

Best Quality Nuts

NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.74; lb 35c

BEST MIXED NUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

NEW BRAZIL NUTS—5½ lbs., $1; lb 35c

SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

NEW SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.58; lb 32c

CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs 32c

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.—WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

The New York Times.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Lorillard Estate Sells Division Street Property to Adjoining Owner for Improvement.

INVESTORS BUY TENEMENTS

Upper Manhattan Apartments Transferred—Many Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Levine & Smith, who have owned the flat at 20 Division Street for some time, have added to their holdings by acquiring the adjoining property at 22 and 24 Division Street, covered by a four-story building on plot 27.6 by 110. They now control a plot of about 40 feet front between the Bowery and Chrystie Street, on which they are planning the erection of a six-story building.

The property just purchased was bought from Dr. Richard L. Howell, one of the heirs of the George L. Lorillard estate, whose family owned the neighboring property for many years. The deal was a cash transaction. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Upper Manhattan Flats Transferred.

The Minuet Realty Company, Bernard Naumberg, President, took title yesterday from the Haven Construction Company to two five-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Northern Avenue. Title was then transferred to Leah Harris. The houses are well rented and were sold subject to mortgages of $160,000.

The deal was closed by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, which recently sold the adjoining house on Northern Avenue and 180th Street, leaving only the 50-foot house on 180th Street still to be sold to complete the sale by the builder of the entire property.

Resale of Harlem Flats.

R. A. Myers has purchased for investment from the Airmor Realty Company 268 and 270 West 131st Street, two five-story flats on a plot 50 by 100. The sellers acquired the property several weeks ago in a trade.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Clarence A. Anderson has sold to the Brown Weiss Realties 22 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story flat on a plot 37.6 by 100.5.

David Chenken has sold for the Franklin Trust Company to an investor 628 East Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 108.8, between Avenues B and C.

David Lion sold to F. R. Arbolino, for investment, 324 East 109th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100. R. Prezzono negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Frank A. Magerle has sold for a client 910 Whitlock Avenue, a three-story, two-family house, on plot 25 by 134, near Tiffany Street.

Sales at Bronxville.

Benjamin E. Smythe has purchased from Mrs. Jennie Korber six lots in Bronxville Terrace, N. Y. The firm of Burke Stone acted as brokers and they have also sold two lots on Front Avenue for A. Crockeron to J. Bajusz.

Bank and Realty Firm Removals.

With the removal of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank from 50 Wall Street to the former home of the Fourth National Bank at 20 Nassau Street, the real estate firm of George R. Read has leased for its new quarters large ground floor space at 30 Nassau Street, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company Building. The Mechanics and Metals Bank purchased its Wall Street property in 1912 for about $1,500,000. What disposition will be made of the property has not been announced.

Commercial Leases.

D. S. Hess & Co. of 453 Fifth Avenue have leased new quarters at 3 East Fortieth Street, taking the entire building. The building about to be vacated adjoins the old F. W. Vanderbilt home and with the latter is included in the plot leased to Arnold, Constable & Co. for their new building. The lease was closed by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., in conjunction with T. H. Morgenstern. The Tyng Company has also leased the store at 21 East Sixteenth Street to Seidman Brothers.

E. A. Turner has leased for the Borough Realty Company two stores in the Hotel Raymond, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, for the estate of Jonathan Petrie, the house 107 East Thirtieth Street, to Mrs. K. Bonnell.

Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased, furnished, for Margaret McKeon the three-story dwelling at 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, to W. T. William.

Stevens House Doomed.

The old Stevens House, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street, is doomed to destruction in the near future. The Broadway subway will run under the building. Condemnation proceedings against the property have been instituted by the Public Service Commission.

Realty Notes.

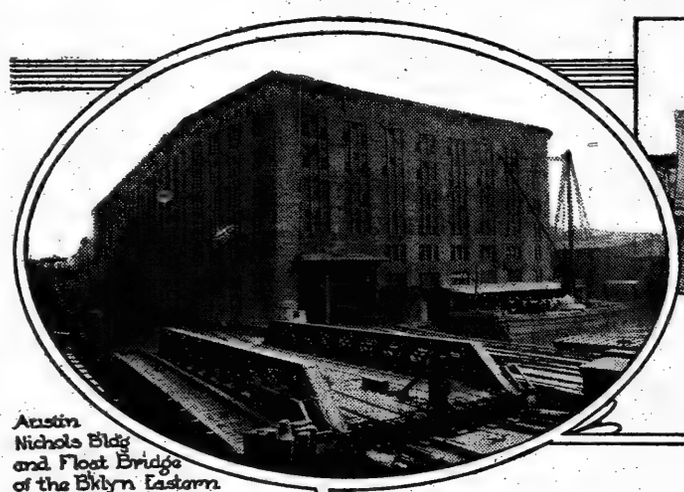
As a result of the efforts of the Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, the United States Government has established pier and bulkhead lines for Dutch Kills Creek, a tributary of Newtown Creek.

Joseph P. Day will speak tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., 11 Bond Street, on the subject of "The Formation and Use of Prospective Lists."

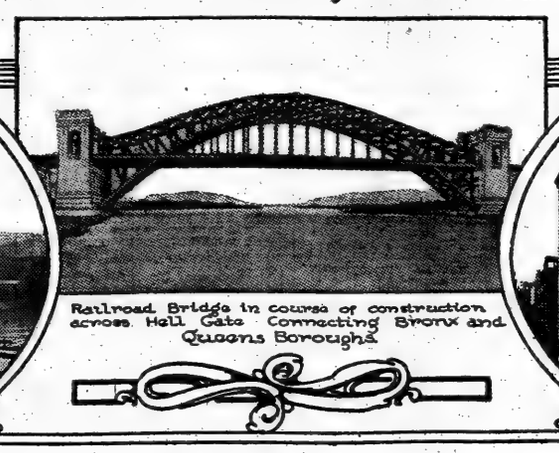
IMPORTANT TRADE MOVEMENT TO THE WATERFRONT

OF THE BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS

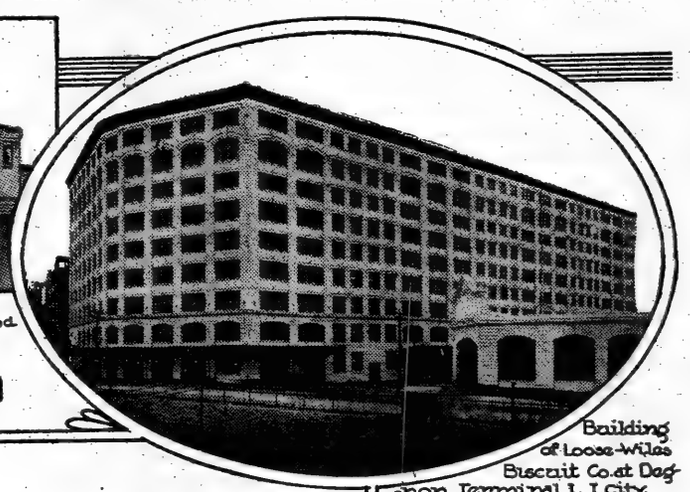
Hundreds of Wholesale Houses and Manufacturers Secure Railroad Connections by Means of Float Bridges and Car Floats—Monster Loft Buildings Being Built—Over 110 Acres of Floor Space in Fourteen Structures Alone—Lofts Already Rented Would Extend from the Battery to Central Park.



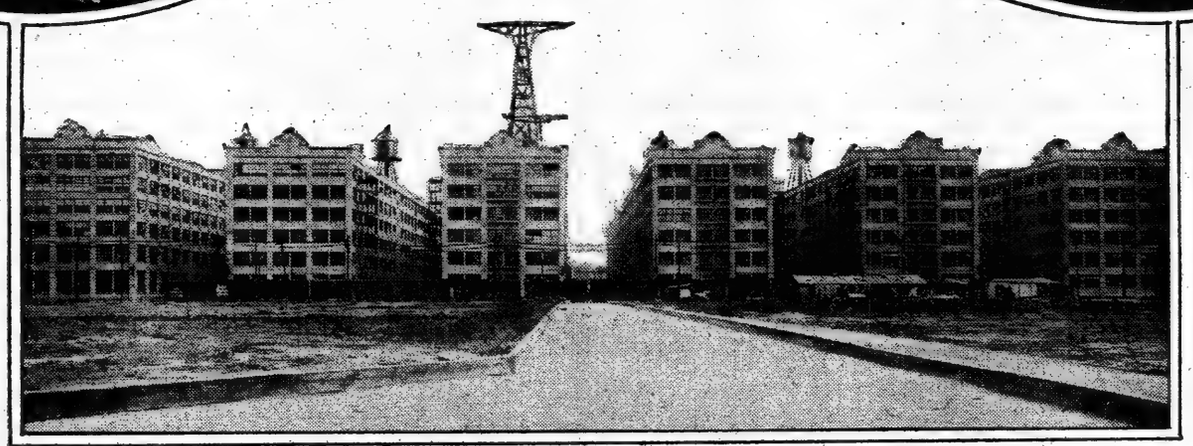
Austin Nichols Bldg and Float Bridge of the Bklyn Eastern District Terminal Co Williamsburg.



Railroad Bridge in course of construction across Hell Gate Connecting Bronx and Queens Boroughs



Building of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. at Degnon Terminal, L. I. City.



A row of Bush Terminal buildings, Second Avenue, 39th to 42nd Streets, South Bklyn

Two of the buildings of the New York Dock Company, Atlantic Basin

Most of the people of New York are aware of the fact that within the last few years the retail centre of the city has moved from Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street to the Fifth Avenue district above Thirty-fourth Street. They are also aware that many lines of wholesale trade have deserted their old established locations downtown and moved to the Fourth Avenue district below Thirty-fourth Street.

These two changes in business centres are probably greater than has ever occurred before in any large city in the world, for no other large American city has so radically changed its business centre, and the trade centres of the large cities in Europe are today, with few exceptions, practically where they were a hundred years ago.

The moving of the retail centre from Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street has swept away fortunes invested in those sections, and made new fortunes for those fortunate enough to own property in the Fifth Avenue district. The moving of the wholesale trade to Fourth Avenue has left many vacant business blocks downtown and in some cases has ruined their owners, while on the other hand it has filled hundreds of lofts in the new twelve to sixteen-story buildings uptown, with a corresponding increase in the value of the land.

It will probably be surprising to most people who are aware of the above changes in business centres to know that another trade movement is well under way which bids fair to work greater havoc in certain sections of Manhattan and to create greater increases in values in the other boroughs than has been caused by the retail movement to Fifth Avenue and the wholesale movement to Fourth Avenue.

This new trade movement is the exodus of wholesale dealers in heavy commodities and of manufacturers of all kinds from their old locations in the interior of Manhattan to new locations on or near the waterfront in Brooklyn and Queens.

The great retail movement to the Fifth Avenue section was compelled by the fact that the leaders in their respective lines, like Altman & Co., Tiffany & Co., and McCreery & Co., in moving from their old locations, carried with them such an enormous number of retail buyers that practically all the other firms in similar lines were compelled to follow in order to hold their trade. The wholesale movement to Fourth Avenue got its big start when the Pennsylvania began running through trains to its uptown station, thereby landing out-of-town buyers several miles from the old wholesale centres.

This caused them to gradually desert the downtown hotels in favor of the new hotels uptown. The result of this was that the first wholesale houses to establish themselves uptown had a great advantage over those downtown, and this fact compelled others in similar lines to follow. In neither of these cases was the change in location based on a reduction of expenses or any saving in conducting business in the new location. On the contrary, in both new locations it usually meant an increase in expenses.

In, however, the new trade movement of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers from the interior of Manhattan to the waterfront of Brooklyn and Queens, the reasons for the change are purely economic. Wholesale houses which have been established for many generations in the old part of Manhattan gradually found that their profits were being eaten up by trucking charges, and that they were unable to compete with concerns doing business on the waterfront, which were able to receive and ship their freight in carload lots directly from their own warehouses by means of float bridges and car floats.

In the trade movement to Fifth Avenue it was simply a question of following the retail buyer. In the trade movement to Fourth Avenue it was a question of getting closer to the wholesale buyer, while in the new trade movement to the waterfront of Brooklyn and Queens it is simply a question of getting railroad facilities through car float connections, thereby eliminating trucking charges.

To any one who has seen the congested condition of the downtown wholesale streets and the congestion around the freight piers on the Hudson River and on the East River, it would seem to be impossible to conduct the same volume of business without a single truck for the receiving or shipment of the goods in carload lots but this is just what is being done today on a very large scale on the waterfront of Brooklyn and is beginning to be done on the waterfront of Queens.

Probably one of the best illustrations of how this works out is that of the wholesale grocery business, and one of the best examples in that line is Austin, Nichols & Co., one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns in the world. This company, which receives and ships every year thousands of carloads of freight, found that its trucking charges were so enormous that it was absolutely necessary to locate where this cost would be practically eliminated.

As a consequence, after an exhaustive study of the whole situation, they located on the waterfront in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, where the Havemeyer interests erected for them under a long lease probably the largest and finest wholesale grocery building in the world. This building, which is built of steel and concrete, covers a plot 200 feet by 500 feet, is seven stories high, and contains about 600,000 square feet, or approximately fourteen acres of floor space. It cost, including the land, over a million dollars, and is devoted exclusively to the business of the one concern.

The building is located immediately adjoining the float bridge of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, by which it receives and ships all its freight in carload lots. Trucking for out-of-town business is therefore entirely eliminated, for the car floats of the Terminal Company connect with every railroad entering New York harbor. This gives Austin, Nichols & Co. the same shipping facilities that they would have if the tracks of every one of the railroads entering New York harbor ran into their building.

The same reasons which induced the above-named company to move to the waterfront of Brooklyn caused the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company to move to the waterfront of Long Island City. This company's enormous building, which was erected by the Degnon Terminal Company under a thirty-year lease, is probably one of the largest and finest factory buildings in the world, being 200 feet by 450 feet, ten stories high, giving it nearly 900,000 square feet, or about 20 acres of floor space.

Any one passing the building would not know that it had waterfront facilities, for its only water connection is through the Degnon Terminal, which is being constructed on Dutch Kills Creek at that point. This terminal will give to the Loose-Wiles Company direct connections with every railroad in the harbor of New York, and will practically eliminate trucking, except for local delivery.

The Austin Nichols Company and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company are the largest concerns which have moved from the interior of Manhattan to the waterfront, but hundreds of smaller concerns have done the same thing, and the exodus from the old wholesale trade centres in Manhattan has just begun. Up to within a few years ago it was practically impossible for a wholesale house or factory of moderate size to have its own waterfront facilities, on account of the large investment required for land actually on the waterfront and the cost of float bridges and car floats.

The Bush Terminal Company, however, solved that problem by erecting a large number of steel and concrete warehouses in South Brooklyn, in the vicinity of but not actually on the waterfront. All of these buildings were connected by rail with the company's float bridge at Fifty-first Street, thereby giving each of the tenants the same receiving and shipping facilities as they would have if each of them had purchased actual waterfront property and owned their own car floats and float bridge.

There are ten Bush Terminal buildings already completed, eight of which are 75 feet by 700 feet, six stories high, and two are 150 feet by 230 feet, eight stories high, the total floor space of all the buildings being approximately 3,000,000 square feet, or about 70 acres. This immense floor space is occupied by 133 tenants, covering nearly every branch of the wholesale and light manufacturing business.

The success of the Bush Terminal Company induced the New York Dock Company to follow its example, and that company has just finished two new buildings near the Atlantic Basin in South Brooklyn, which also have rail connection, by means of a float bridge and car floats, with every railroad entering New York harbor. The buildings are six stories high, 80 feet by 450 feet, and contain 440,000 square feet of floor space, or a little more than ten acres. Space in these buildings is leased to various tenants in the same manner as the Bush Terminal buildings.

Not only do the tenants of all these buildings make an enormous saving in trucking charges, but they also make a big saving in rents. The average rental in the Bush Terminal and New York Dock Company buildings is about 35 cents a square foot, as compared to approximately double that amount in any good fire-proof loft building in the wholesale district of Manhattan. The comparatively low rents in the new waterfront warehouses are made possible by the fact that they are built on land costing only from $2 to $4 per square foot, while land in good locations in the wholesale district of Manhattan is valued at from $10 to $20 per square foot.

New York City is probably the only city in the world where it is necessary to locate on or near the waterfront in order to get rail connections with all lines. This is caused by the fact that only two railroads enter Manhattan, one enters Brooklyn, two the Borough of Queens, two the Bronx, while eight lines have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbor and have no connection with any of the boroughs except by means of float bridges and car floats.

The movement of wholesale houses and manufacturers to the waterfront has been going on so quietly that it has attracted little attention as compared to other trade movements in Manhattan. That it has already reached enormous proportions, however, may be seen from the fact that the 110 acres of floor space in the fourteen buildings herein referred to, alone would make a row of lofts 100 feet deep and nine miles long, which would reach on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park.

HOW NEW YORK CITY SELLS ITS TAX LIENS

Considerable uncertainty exists among laymen as to the method of procedure at the sale of property for the non-payment of taxes. The law provides that the right of the city to receive taxes, assessments, and water rents and the lien thereof may be sold by the city; whenever any tax remains unpaid for three years, or water rent for four years, the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, under the direction of the Controller, may advertise tax liens for sale.

At the auction sale each lien is offered for sale and is bid in by the purchaser who is willing to pay the amount of the tax lien, with interest and the cost of advertising, to the city, at the lowest rate of interest; the highest rate permissible is 12 per cent. per annum.

Upon the payment of the amount due, together with the interest and the cost of advertising, to the city, the purchaser receives a "transfer of tax lien," whereby the purchaser obtains a lien on the property to the amount expended, with interest at the rate at which the lien was purchased.

The entire amount of the lien becomes due and payable by the owner of the property at the expiration of three years from the date of the sale, and until then the holder thereof is entitled to receive interest from the date of the sale, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the rate at which the purchaser has bid.

In the event that the interest is not paid on these dates, the holder of the lien may, after default in the payment for thirty days or in the event of the default in the payment of taxes, assessments, &c., for six months, foreclose the "transfer of tax lien."

The procedure in the foreclosure action is similar to the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate. A "transfer of tax lien" is prior in lien to all mortgages on the property.

Any person having a legal or beneficial interest in the property may satisfy the lien before maturity, upon giving thirty days' notice in writing to the holder thereof, and upon payment of the principal with interest at the rate bid, to a time three months after the date so fixed for payment.

Several sales were held last month and several are scheduled for the present month in the Borough of Queens.

A sale was held in the Borough of Queens on Oct. 28, when a number of liens were sold, covering back taxes and assessments with interest from 1908. In all about $7,700 was realized. The sale was adjourned until Dec. 3.

NEW THEATRE ON BROADWAY

The Clarement, Built and Just Opened by the Wallingford Amusement Company at Eighth Street and Broadway. G. Ajello, Architect.

CLEAR SITE FOR BROOKS BUILDING

House Wreckers Tearing Down Residences Opposite St. Bartholomew's Church.

FINISHING NEW YALE CLUB

Present Home in 44th Street in the Market—Evidently Destined for Business.

House wreckers began last week tearing down the old residences on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, where the new building will be erected for the clothing firm of Brooks Brothers. It will be ready for occupancy next Fall. For over thirty years the firm has been on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street. With the coming of Brooks Brothers and Arnold, Constable & Co. to the new retail district, the old-time Broadway district will be wholly deserted of the many large shopping houses which made the district in the Twenty-third Street neighborhood famous up to a few years ago.

The Brooks Brothers building will make another important addition to the Grand Central zone, which has witnessed so many improvements of a substantial character in recent years. Two fine structures immediately opposite the station are now nearing completion, and both, in their different capacities, will exert a material influence in the blocks east of Fifth Avenue. They occupy the block front on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets.

On the Forty-fourth Street corner is the new Yale Club, a towering twenty-story building, with an attractive façade. Adjoining, on the Forty-fifth Street corner, is another twenty-story building, an office structure, and although less ornate than the club, its façade harmonizes sufficiently in color and dignity to preserve an architectural unity in the appearance of the block front. To the south, opposite the Yale Club, is the Hotel Biltmore, one of the noteworthy recent additions.

The Yale Club, it was said last week, will be ready for occupancy next Summer. The present structure, which for years has been too small for the rapidly increasing membership, has been put in the market, but if the buyer should be found before the new building is ready, possession would not be given until after the removal. The present Yale Club occupies a 50-foot plot at 30 West Forty-fourth Street. The building is eleven stories and admirably adapted for club uses, but its future destiny seems to be for business. The assessed value is $390,000, of which $190,000 represents land value. No negotiations, so far as could be learned, are yet in progress for the purchase of the property.

The new Brooks home at Forty-fourth Street will cover a plot of about 111 feet on the street by 125 on the avenue. Many of the avenue corners have been radically improved in the past two years, but these have chiefly been in the nature of stores on the ground floor and apartments above, as in the rebuilt structure on the corners above the Ritz-Carlton. It will be the largest business building occupied by a single firm on Madison Avenue north of Forty-second Street, and marks an interesting departure in the removal of large concerns from the downtown blocks to a Madison Avenue instead of a Fifth Avenue situation.

It is more than possible that some big commercial building will eventually replace the beautiful St. Bartholomew's Church, on the corner directly opposite the Brooks building site. Within the next two or three years the church, which has been so long identified with Madison Avenue, will move to its larger home on Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. While no statement has been made regarding the probable use of the present St. Bartholomew's corner there is little doubt that, when offered for sale, it will be in quick demand for some high-class business improvement.

Optimism vs. Pessimism.

"Look at this, will you?" exclaimed the cheerful real estate man. "In this paper there is a record of eighty-seven marriage licenses issued yesterday."

"Well, what of it?" said his partner, the pessimist of the firm.

"What of it?" echoed the other. "Can't you see? Those eighty-seven marriage licenses mean eighty-seven marriages. The eighty-seven marriages will lead to eighty-seven inquiries for houses, flats, or at least eligible apartments. It's bound to stimulate business in our line and we'll get our share."

"That doesn't follow at all. Those eighty-seven licenses represent 174 persons, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Probably all adults?"

"Undoubtedly. What of it?"

"Nothing," growled the pessimist, "except that 174 persons who have hitherto occupied 174 apartments will hereafter occupy eighty-seven, and that ain't helping our business any. You make me tired."

Waterfront Lots at Auction.

Eight bay front plots at Belle Harbor, on the Rockaway Peninsula, in the Borough of Queens, will be sold at auction next Wednesday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Co., auctioneers.

NEW CENTRE FOR PRINTING TRADE

Extensive Building Movement for Big Industry in Penn. Zone and Chelsea Region.

BENEFITS OF THE SECTION

New Post Office and Transit Facilities Have Led to Many Removals from Downtown Area.

A new centre for the printing and publishing trades is being established in the Pennsylvania zone section and the old Chelsea district to the south of the big station and track yards. It, perhaps, might be more correct to say that this centre has already been established and that its permanency is being more securely fixed by steady and substantial growth.

Within the past two years the movement of large printing houses from the old downtown localities to the Seventh Avenue neighborhood has been of such proportions as to give to the area from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street, extending from Seventh Avenue westward, the distinction of a new printing trade centre. The Pennsylvania Station with its transit facilities and the completion of the uptown Post Office on Eighth Avenue have been among the chief contributory causes in bringing scores of printing, lithographing, and allied trades from the old district east of Park Row to a territory possessing more conveniences.

"This new centre is really divided into two sections," said Fenimore C. Goode of the new realty firm of Brett & Goode last week. "Between Seventh and Eighth Avenues are to be found the firms whose business warrants the payment of a slightly larger rental in order to be nearer the Broadway and Fifth Avenue arteries of trade. The second division is west of Ninth Avenue. Both sections have witnessed marked improvements in buildings especially constructed for printer's work, where heavy machinery is required. Every one of these new buildings is fully rented on long terms, and it is significant of the steadily increasing demand that of the three new buildings now nearing completion more than half of the space is taken, and negotiations are well advanced for the leasing of the remainder before ready for occupancy.

"The building of these heavily constructed lofts for the printers' trades has fortunately not been overdone, but so successful have all of these operations been from an investment standpoint that plans are maturing for additional operations in the near future."

The three buildings now under construction in this new centre are, respectively, at 344 and 348 West Thirty-eighth Street, a 75-foot frontage just east of Ninth Avenue; 438 to 448 West Thirty-seventh Street, just east of Tenth Avenue, fronting 125 feet, and 406 to 426 West Thirty-first Street, near the corner of Ninth Avenue and opposite the open cut of the Pennsylvania track yards.

The smallest of these, the Thirty-eighth Street building, has its steel work up to the fourth story. The Thirty-seventh Street building is nearly finished and is announced to be ready for occupancy by the first of the year. It is twelve stories high. The façade attracts attention at once from its artistic treatment with ornamental terra cotta and just enough color to lend a certain distinction to the building without suggesting a careless attempt to catch the eye by liberal use of color.

It is being erected by Harvey L. Underhill and will be known as the Underhill Building. Half the space has been rented. The three upper floors will be used by the Atlantic Lithographing and Printing Company, now on Mott Street.

The third of these new buildings is the Thirty-first Street structure, fronting 250 feet, with an average depth of 80 feet. It will be the largest of the big printing trade structures. In addition to its huge length it will be fifteen stories in height, and with the land will represent an investment of about $1,500,000. It is being erected by the 406 West Thirty-first Street Corporation.

Two big buildings have been put up by the McKeon Realty Co., one at 418 to 426 West Twenty-fifth Street, immediately leased, and afterward purchased by George W. Lott, and the other at 424 to 438 West Twenty-third Street, thirteen stories, entirely leased to printing firms and last Spring sold to Joseph Guinet for about $700,000.

The new Thirty-first Street building has been designed with the greatest attention to detail for the convenience of the printing and lithographing business. The entire ground floor, basement, and the first four lofts have been leased by the American Book Bindery, situated for many years at Cherry and Rutgers Streets. Their new quarters have been taken for fifteen years at an aggregate rental of about $750,000, one of the biggest printing leases made in this new centre. Of the remaining 200,000 square feet of space to rent Mr. Goode states that it is all under negotiation with indications that contracts for the greater part, at least, will be closed before this mammoth structure is ready for occupancy, which is set for Jan. 15.

In this western section one of the noteworthy operations is the Hill building on the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 175 by 100, recently completed and fully occupied. It is twelve stories of white glazed terra cotta, with very tall ceilings. One block west the Williams Printing Company has erected an eight-story building on the Eleventh Avenue block front on the west side, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets.

At the corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street is a building completed this year by the Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Lithograph Company. The firm occupies six floors and has sublet the remaining four floors to printing and lithographing firms for ten-year periods. The Wolff Bindery erected an eight-story building 225 by 100 at 518-534 West Twenty-sixth Street and filled all the floors with allied firms.

One of the earliest of these new printer's trade buildings was the eleven-story structure put up by the Federal Printing Company and the McGraw Hill Book Company on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, west of Seventh Avenue, fronting 183 feet. Adjoining is the 75-foot twelve-story American Press Association building, and opposite is the Pictorial Review building, which is about to be enlarged by a twelve-story structure equal in size to the present building.

Around the corner in Thirty-eighth Street is the twelve-story building, 120 by 100, held under net lease by the Art Color Printing Company. It is fully tenanted. In Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, are the 75-foot buildings erected by the Marmac Construction Company and fully rented, and the publishing house of McCall & Co.

REALTY OWNERS' OFFICERS.

To be Elected Tuesday Evening at the Hotel Astor.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association will elect a new Board of Officers at its next regular meeting to be held at the Astor Hotel on Tuesday night.

The efforts of the Nominating Committee to secure the services of Henry Bloch for the Presidency for another year proved unavailing. Mr. Bloch, in declining the nomination, stated that he thought he had done his full duty by the association for an entire year, and that he preferred to have some one else assume the leadership. Continuing, he stated: "That the realty interests of New York have become more effectively organized than ever before is freely admitted by those who have interested themselves in public affairs during the past year. Our own association, while co-operating with the other realty organizations, has perhaps taken the lead among them in many ways.

"We not only watched but actively participated in every matter of interest to the taxpayers of the city.

"We have become a powerful and influential organization whose aid and co-operation are now sought for by public officials. The achievement of most enduring benefit to our association was the establishment of the permanent headquarters—a general meeting place and a central bureau of information for all property owners of New York.

"I am content to leave the Presidency with the thought that I have at least helped to establish a permanent foundation for what can be made to be one of the most powerful organizations in New York."

Improvements at Malba.

The new residence of W. S. Champ, Vice President of the Realty Trust, at Malba, L. I., has just been completed. It overlooks the Sound, on a plot 100 by 200, fronting on Malba Drive, and near the Malba Field Club.

The large trunk sewer, which is being constructed at Malba at a cost of about $30,000, is nearly completed, and the improvements in the few streets, which are not yet finished, are going forward rapidly.

Sale of Factory Buildings.

Factory buildings on West Twenty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, known as No. 516 to 524, are to be sold at public auction by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Exchange Salesroom, Wednesday, Nov. 18. There is a five-story brick loft and factory building in the front and a four-story brick loft and factory building in the rear, on a plot 125 by 98.9.

CHANGES MADE IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

Work of the Real Estate Board in Cutting Down the 1915 Expenses.

STILL A RECORD BREAKER

Final Figure Pruned from $204,000,000 City Saved from a $2 Tax Rate.

Now that the Board of Estimate has completed its deliberations on the 1915 budget, it is interesting to note the changes made in the original estimates and the way these reductions were arrived at.

In considering these, two important facts stand out. First—The original requests were about $17,000,000 above the 1914 budget. Second—For the first time in the history of the city taxpayer organizations made a serious study of the budget and suggested specific, practical changes.

The original departmental estimates showed what it was intended to do in the way of liberal spending. They footed up $210,000,000. This threatened a tax rate from a little below to a little above 2.00 in the various boroughs.

In its daily memoranda to the subcommittee of the Board of Estimate the Real Estate Board presented objections on the broad ground of inability of the taxpayer to stand this unprecedented increase in the amount of city expenditure in abnormally hard times. But of even greater importance were the specific recommendations made by the Real Estate Board for reductions in various departments.

The board's recommendations were followed, immediately preceding the Board of Estimate hearings, by distribution of a pamphlet directed to the Board of Estimate and the public, setting forth the city's financial condition and giving the reasons why this was a particularly inopportune time to indulge in anything that savored of extravagance or injudicious spending. This position was again emphasized at the public hearings before the Board of Estimate on Oct. 26 and 27. As the result the figures work out this way, in round numbers:

Original estimates, Sept. 1 (including Board of Education)	$210,000,000
Sub-Committee to Board of Estimate, Oct. 26	204,000,000
Reduction (including Board of Education)	6,000,000
Amount referred to Board of Estimate	$204,000,000
Passed by Board of Estimate	199,200,000
Second reduction	$4,800,000
Original reduction	6,000,000
Total reduction	$10,800,000

These changes represent (1) a reduction of $1,600,000 in tax levy deficiency; (2) a reduction of $700,000 in borough assessments; (3) about $7,300,000 reduction in various departments, and (4) $1,100,000 in the debt service.

To the Board of Estimate and its painstaking corps of investigators credit is, of course, due for these reductions. But the Real Estate Board believes that its suggestions and recommendations had much weight in determing the final result.

The board has therefore compiled the following figures showing the more important reductions from amounts requested by departments and offices where reductions were asked for in its published recommendations to the Board of Estimate:

Law Department	$87,040
Commissioner of Accounts	5,800
Bureau of Weights and Measures	8,557
Bureau of Licenses	6,642
Borough Presidents	790,885
Department of Education (approximately)	4,000,000
College of City of New York	75,991
Hunters College	24,020
New York Public Library Building	13,400
Public Recreation Commission	6,397
Fire Department	82,718
Department of Health	178,236
Public Charities	23,570
Tenement House Department	13,150
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	571,970
Department of Street Cleaning	165,297
Department of Corrections	93,388
Board of Inebriety	34,949
Department of Bridges	31,614
Department of Docks	446,124
Department of Parks	83,726
Inferior Courts	79,441
New York County	53,957
Supreme Court, First Department	124,582
Supreme Court, Second Department, jurors' fees	40,000
Supreme Court, Maintenance	4,717
Surrogate's Court, Richmond	2,300
County Clerk, Richmond	11,286
Bronx County, total	150,000
Kings County, total	7,641
Surrogate, Queens	15,830
District Attorney, Queens	15,686
County Clerk, Queens	50,000
Sheriff, Queens	6,716
Total	$7,235,804

These items, with other miscellaneous small amounts, make the $7,300,000 reductions above referred to. The importance of these reductions cannot be overestimated.

But the fact must not be lost sight of that even with a budget of nearly $200,000,000, the tax rate will be so high as to embarrass many property owners.

This fact will be brought to the attention of the Board of Aldermen, which has yet to go over the budget and has substantial powers for reducing it.

A Novel Lease Clause.

The following clause has been used in all his leases by a large real estate owner in New York for a number of years:

"Sixth: That if the whole or any part of the premises hereby demised shall be taken by the city or State authority for any public use, then this lease shall become null and void, and the term hereby granted shall cease from the time when possession of the whole or part so taken shall be required for such public use, and the rent, properly apportioned, shall be paid up to that day; but the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, shall not claim or be entitled to any award made for damages for so taking said property or any part thereof for such public use."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 9.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

65th St, 335-337 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 34.4x100.5, six-story flat and stores; Newton Ehrmann against Harry Levy and others; Lachman & G., attorneys; William Henkel, Jr., referee; due, $34,882.24; taxes, &c., $698.90.

13th St, 206 East, s s, 498.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3, four-story tenement; Julius Hechtlinger against R. B. Miller and others; Breitbart & B., attorneys; H. C. Mendelson, referee; due, $1,751.14; taxes, &c., $260.55; subject to prior mortgage of $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison Av, 1,584, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 20x100, five-story flat and store; L. W. Harlem and others against Isaac Schmeidler and others; C. E. Heydt, attorney; E. L. Bushe, referee; due, $25,-214.81; taxes, &c., $1,228.86.

By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 75 East, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Betty Glathal against Joseph Edelstein and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $16,845.76; taxes, &c., $783.16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

156th St, 987 East, n s, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; S. L. Feldman against A. L. Kenny and others; A. O. Ernst, attorney; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $1,720.15; taxes, &c., $354.45; subject to first mortgage of $8,000.

179th St, 445 East, n e corner of Park Av, 141x25x irregular, five-story flat and stores; New York Trust Co. against Convent Park Construction Co. and others; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $48,752.07; taxes, &c., $1,704.64.

By George Price.

Cambreling Av, 2,459, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; Catharine Sutorius against William Scholermann and others; Gerlich & S., attorneys; M. S. Cohan, referee; due, $5,588.12; taxes, &c., $107.

Morris Av, 826-8, e s, 170 ft s of 160th St, 75x108.10x irregular, three-story dwelling and one-story garage; Helen Mes against J. M. Hoffmann and others; Action 1; P. C. Schnitzler, attorney; J. Silver, referee; due, $9,326.90; taxes, &c., $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 826-8, e s, 101 ft n of 158th St, 50x108.10, three-story dwelling and one-story garage; Helen Mes against J. M. Hoffmann and others; Action 2; P. C. Schnitzler, attorney; J. Silver, referee; due, $3,562.27; taxes, &c., $500.

By Samuel Marx.

Wallace Av, w s, 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x100; John Foy against E. N. Lynch and others; Grant Squires, attorney; M. H. Dalberg, referee; due, $1,545.97; taxes, &c., $283.86.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

50th St, 507 to 513 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5, five-story loft building; City Bank of Bayonne against J. G. Hocke and others; S. H. Kugel, attorney; L. G. Saxe, referee; due, $55,454.75; taxes, &c., $17,586.11.

Prince St, 177, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95.5, six-story loft building; S. P. Sturges, trustee, against Brown-Wise Realties and others; J. J. Speth, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $20,905.86; taxes, &c., $462.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

78th St, 338 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat; Pauline Brommer against Edward Burns, executor, and others; H. F. Lippold, attorney; F. J. McGrath, referee; due, $12,941.04; taxes, &c., $1,309.18.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

147th St, 540 East, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9, two-story dwelling; Bella Meyer against Morris Kendel and others; Kurman & F., attorneys; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $1,616.06; taxes, &c., $177.21.

By Joseph P. Day.

Teller Av, 1,856, e s, 499.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x80.7x225x80.9, three-story dwelling; A. B. Upson against Isaac Brown and others; A. C. Fuch, attorney; E. T. Lindemann, referee; due, $3,465.54; taxes, &c., $1,525.48.

By Samuel Marx.

151st St, East, s s, 214.4 ft e of Gerard Av, 26.1x74.6x15.8x99.8, vacant; Herman Knobloch against N. Y. Borrows and others; J. L. Lindner, referee; F. E. Goldsmith, referee; due, $1,820.55; taxes, &c., $219.96.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 24-6 East, s s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, 46.5x85.9x56.8 to University Place, 83.11x110.10x100, eleven-story loft building; German Life Insurance Co. against Borough Investing Co. and others; Doulon & R., attorneys; Franklin Brooks, referee; due, $217,231.40; taxes, &c., $4,725.27.

106th St, 127 East, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Incorporated, and others; McKeen, C. & H. attorneys; J. M. Shedd, referee; due, $8,634.61; taxes, &c., $75.85.

128th St, 266 West, s s, 229.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.14, four-story tenement; Heien Katz and others, executors, against H. D. W. Haight and others; A. R. Lesinsky, attorney; E. R. Hayher, referee; due, $10,-670.97; taxes, &c., $254.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

7th Av, 3011-5, n e corner of 27th St, 77x76.7x 7.8x1.1x70x77.10, three five-story tenements and stores and a four-story tenement and store; Oceanic Investing Co. against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $160,-389.02; taxes, &c., $7,161.96.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 16.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; 98th St, 137 West, n s, 449.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; five-story flat; Esther Schnitzer against Margaret McKeon and others; Samson Friedlander, attorney; P. J. Dunn, referee; due, $6,523.88; subject to first mortgage of $15,292.95.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $293.86.

By J. H. Mayers.

61st St, 415 East, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 98.4x20.2x90.1, vacant; J. C. Levi, assignee, against Esther Blumenthal and others; S. Newburger, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $5,067.40; taxes, &c., $192.61.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 1,400, n e corner Jennings St, three-story tenement and stores; J. Doody against F. W. Fey and others; J. H. Hull, attorney; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $13,-002.96; taxes, &c., $1,547.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d Av, 2,413, n e corner Southern Boulevard, 20x34x23x41, three-story tenement and stores; H. S. Scott and others, executors, against Harry Mayer, executor, and others; E. M. Goodrich, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; taxes, &c., $82.70.

By Samuel Marx.

Bronx Terrace, e s, 8 ft s of 226th St, 54.10x 106; R. D. Clocke against Frank McGarry and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; G. Y. Pallis, referee; due, $1,178.63; taxes, &c., $950.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

106th St, 113 to 138 West, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 175.5x34.6x34.9x100.11, one-story theatre and one-story garage; Morris Mayer against M. A. Loeffler and others; S. W. Stern, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $6,801.46; taxes, &c., $8,600; subject to first mortgage of $72,000.

110th St, 542 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Crawford against John Curcio and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,664.61; taxes, &c., $525.30.

110th St, 544 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; Betty Gutshal against Giuseppe Zito and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,668.84; taxes, &c., $507.85.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

128th St, 28 East, s s, 291.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against E. J. Hellner and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; F. Cochrane, referee; due, $10,635.41; taxes, &c., $236.15.

583d St, 546 West, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Irving Savings Institution against Louis Daniels and others; Deyo & B., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,640.30; taxes, &c., $1,100.72.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

118th St, 537 East, n s, 467.1 ft s of Pleasant Av, 40.10x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Silberstein and others, ex'rs, against Frederick Stichweh and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $4,170.19; taxes, &c., $1,038.45; sub. to prior mtg. $20,000.

By Joseph F. Day.

11th St, 160 East, s s, 236.2 ft w of 3d Av, 17.1x100x—, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer against Irving Cohen and others; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; M. B. Clark, referee; due, $10,769.98; taxes, &c., $956.

Friday, Nov. 13,

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; A. C. Dittrich and others against Isaac Joseph and others, executors and trustees; B. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,798.98; taxes, &c., $782.60; subject to first mortgage $65,000.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, 4-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. and others against Bartolomeo Palumbo and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25.

By James L. Wells Co.

Madison Av, 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100, 3-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against E. K. Brown and others; Harold Swain, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $14,971.02; taxes, &c., $400.

By Henry Brady.

123d St, 453 to 457, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 87.11x100.11, 4-story frame buildings and vacant; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Pleasant Av. Realty Co., and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Louis Steckler, referee; due, $16,809.10; taxes, &c., $950.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 125.9 ft n of 179th St, 22.6x150.8, 2-story frame dwelling; Tax Lien Co. of N. Y. against J. D. Rogers and others; August Weymann, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,078.95; taxes, &c., $660.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

239th St, s s, 350 ft e of Katonah Av, for a one-story frame garage, 11x13; Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, owner and architect; cost, $100.

228th St, n s, 150 ft e of Bronxwood Av, for a one-story brick power station, 30x29.6; Schloss & Metzger, 229th St and Bronxwood Av, owners; Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 276, n s, 78.5 ft — of Jefferson St, 26x112.6; Edward S. and A. H. Eisenstadt to Israel Eisenstadt, 229 East 21st St, two-fifths part, (mtg $32,000.) Nov. 6; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway $100

FULTON ST, 29 and 31, n s, 39.5 ft w of Water St, 43.8x41.9x43.6x36.4; John E. and Thomas F. Donnelly to Mary S. and Marguerite K. Donnelly, joint tenants, 412 West 149th St, ½ part, all title, all liens, Nov. 5; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Donnelly, trustee under will of John E. Kaughran for benefit of Margaret Donnelly and her children, to Mary S., John E., Thomas F., and Marguerite K. Donnelly, 412 West 149th St, C. A. G., all liens, Nov. 5; attorneys, same $1

8TH AV, 406, s e s, 50 ft n e of 30th St, 25x100; Mary S. Donnelly, trustee will of John E. Kaughran, benefit of Margaret Donnelly and children, to Mary S., John E., Thomas F., and Marguerite K. Donnelly, 412 West 149th St, c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 5; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; John E. and Thomas F. Donnelly to Mary S. and Marguerite K. Donnelly, joint tenants, ½ part, all title, all liens, Nov. 5; attorneys, same $100

14TH ST, n s, 139 ft w of 2d Av, 22.9x103.3; Stuyvesant Construction Co. to Grebien Realty Co., 309 Broadway, Nov. 2; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway .$100

30TH ST, n s, 297 ft w of 7th Av, 48x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

43D ST, n s 166.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.4; Frederick W. Schramm and others to Max Raymond, 507 West 173d St, 4 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Burkan & D., 128 Broadway $51,000

49TH ST, n s, 214.9 ft e of 5th Av, 22.2x 100.5, all; Clara S. Kurzman to Charles Brown, 72 West 48th St, 21 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Wing & W., 27 Pine St $5,500

127TH ST, 410 West, Emma L. Michaelson to Patrick Parker, 986 Whitlock Av, 10 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, George W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St $2,200

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11, land; Charles M. Rosenthal to Erbograph Co., 1,062 Clay Av, 15 years from completion of building; attorney, Samuel Fine, 233 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

180TH ST, 819 East, Park Theatre, also Southern Boulevard, w s, 70 ft n of 180th St, 50x125, Air Drome; Edwin C. Spear to Joseph Kotzen, 70 West 113th St, 4 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorneys, Potzer & S., 32 Nassau St $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

145TH ST, 549 to 553 West; Greenfield Iron Works against Fred L. Martin, owner; Rosen Building Co. and H. W. Rudolph, contractors $300

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, 1,805 and 1,807; Meyer Shapiro against Nellie Parfitt and Henry Parfitt, owners and contractors $271

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 23.1x 100; Ignazio F. Cavaluzzo against Maleka Building Corporation, owners and contractors $1,206

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Charles K. Barnum & Son against John and James Strayer, owners; T. H. Fraser, contractor $338

SAME PROPERTY; Tony Waring against George D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractor $265

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Miller against J. D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractor $260

SAME PROPERTY; D. A. Linsky Co. against same $228

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MORNINGSIDE AV, 56; Charles Salutin against Bertha Beck and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. M. Levin.

7TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of West End Av, 20x 102.2; May G. F. Sanford against Isidore Hirsh and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

204TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Peter J. Shields against Orosant Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Taft & Sherman.

Bronx.

FOREST AV, w s, 110 ft s of 161st St, 86x 100; Sigmund Reutlinger against Lewis Realty and Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & A. Zinke.

LOT 15, Block 3,993, on Tax Map; Lillian White against Michael J. Hogan and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, S. Williamson.

LOT 14, Block 3,993, on Tax Map; Lillian White against Daniel J. Daly and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, S. Williamson.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 270.04 ft s of Aldus St, 42x150; American Real Estate Co. against Ovol Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Wood.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r, will sell at auction

Wednesday, Nov. 18,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York.

Desirable Factory Buildings, 516 to 524 W. 25th St.

near Tenth Av. and Factory

The five-story brick Loft and Factory Building, front, with elevator, and four story brick Loft and Factory Building, rear, with elevator; size of plot, 125x98.9.

This property is convenient to the Pennsylvania Terminal section, only three short blocks from the Erie, D., L. & W. and Central R. R. of N. J. ferries to New Jersey; also near the wholesale business centre of Manhattan.

Saturday, Nov. 21,

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine.

Executor's Sale

Estate of Phila J. Carpenter, Dec'd,

3¾ Acres & Dwelling

West Side Weaver Ave.,

ADJ. QUAKER RIDGE STATION of N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.,

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The magnificent plot of 3¾ acres with the large 8-story frame dwelling, containing 20 rooms, also very large barn, carriage house, outbuildings, &c.

FARRINGTON M. THOMPSON, ESQ., Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.,

Monday, Nov. 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York.

ABSOLUTE SALE

30 LOTS

Right at the

DUAL SUBWAY STATION

(Bliss & Carolyn Sts.)

IN BLOCK BOUNDED BY

Queens Boulevard, Nott Av., Gosman Av. & Carolyn St., Long Island City

All City Improvements.

including water, brick, curb concrete sidewalks, macadam streets, modern sewers, &c., 60% on mtge. 3 yrs. at 5%

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Positive Auction Wed., Nov. 11

At twelve o'clock noon, in the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague St.

BELLE HARBOR

ROCKAWAY COAST.

8 Water Front PLOTS

Including 3 CORNERS

adapted for

Hotels and Boarding Houses, 1 & 2-Family Dwellings, Bungalows, &c., ON BEACH CHANNEL DRIVE

Directly facing Jamaica Bay.

BEACH 137TH ST. (Brighton Av.) and BEACH 138TH ST. (Dover Av.)

Especial attention is directed to the fact that there are only a few blocks in the entire section from the railroad station at Rockaway Park to Neponsit that can be used for hotels and boarding houses.

EASY TERMS. Send for maps and particulars.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.

187 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN. And 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

WAR

Has No Terror For Us.

Have Sold 3 Bargains in 3 Days.

ONE

Exceptional Bargain Left.

$10,000 Cash Required

Quick action necessary.

Ask us about it.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 35 LIBERTY ST NY TEL 188

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x50; Miriam King to Philip Henault, Norwich, Conn., Oct. 28, (for mtg $10,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 60 Broadway $5,000

BOWERY, 325, leasehold; John J. Cully to A. Hupfel's Sons, 342 St. Ann's Av, Nov. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gurrenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $8,604

7TH AV, n w corner of 142d St, 25x75; William J. Rodenbach to Isidor H. Vogel, 501 West 81st St, Nov. 3, (prior mtg $30,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Charing & Falk, 299 Broadway $5,000

179TH ST, n w corner of Northern Av, 75x 100, Minuit Realty Co. to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, Oct. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 141 Broadway $15,000

179TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Northern Av, 50x 100; same to same, Oct. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $9,000

Bronx.

BENEDICT AV, n w corner Olmstead Av, 100.1x20.4x—x67.10; Dominic A. Trotter to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 E. 149th St, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Clarke, M. & R., 291 E. 140th St. $35,000

BRONX PARK EAST, e s, at s e Old Willansbridge Road, 146.7x irregular; North Side Investing Co. to Rosa W. Taylor, 804 West 72d St, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

DAWSON ST, 1,093, s e s, 18.5x201.11, Sidwan to James Galowitz, 2,782 Creston Av, (prior mtg $2,500,) Oct. 21, due as per bond; attorney, James Galowitz, 98 Maiden Lane $1,500

HULL AV, s e corner 198th St, 100x100; Frederick Kaffeman to George F. Jordan, 601 W. 138th St, Nov. 3; attorney, George F. Jordan, 87 Nassau St $750

POST ROAD leading from New York to Albany, s e s, being lot 18, Mary C. P. Macomb, 76x827; also Post Road leading from New York to Albany, s e s, being lot 17, same map, 76x837; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Andrew J. Connick, 828 W. 72d St, prior mtge $4,000, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CORLEAR AV, e s, — ft n of 234th St, being a strip 0.1x110; William B. Bernan to Andrew J. Connick, 828 West 72d St, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

COSTER ST, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, e s, 14.1 ft n e of Fox St, 27x91.1; J. F. Meehan Co. to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St., (mtg $3,000,) May 7; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $1

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x98; John J. Hynes (referee) to Charles A. Sherman, 83 West 52d St, Nov. 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St. $15,000

POST ROAD, leading from New York to Albany, s e s, being Lot 15, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 75x329; also Post Road, leading from New York to Albany, s e s, being Lot 17, same map, 75x827; Max Marx to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 128th St, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to 177th St and Pinehurst Av Realty Corporation, 47 Cedar St, (mtg $14,800,) Oct. 29; same attorney $100

5TH ST, 646 East, s s, (Wakefield,) 153.4 ft e of Bruckner Blvd, 25x100, Section 12, Block 130.1; Frederick F. Graham to Louis F. Hall, 59 East 75th St, (correction deed,) Oct. 19; attorney, James Hall, 165 Broadway .$100

167TH AV, e s, 105 ft s of 5th St., Wakefield, 25x114; Maria C. Hendrickson to Maria Lang, Red Bank, N. J., (correction deed,) Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 325, store, floor and basement and subcellar; J. E. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to John J. Crilly, 325 Bowery, 5 years from Nov 1, 1914; attorney, A. Huptele Sons, 342 St. Ann's Av $2,100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302, all; Secured Holdings Corporation to Max Raymond, 507 West 173th St,

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

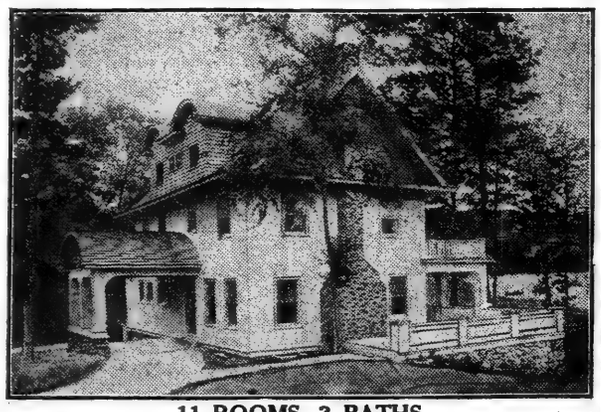
A Magnificent All-Year Home—Near the Water

Grounds 100 by 183 Feet. Fine Old Trees.

READY TO LIVE IN NOW. PRICE $8,000—EASY TERMS

$5,000 May Remain on Mortgage. Balance $3,000 on Terms Arranged to Suit

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION.



11 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Porte cochere; open terraces; huge verandas; also upper veranda, and sleeping porch; commanding superb views. Spacious library hall; very large living room with open fireplace. Dining room with open fireplace; butler's pantry and kitchen. Four master bedchambers; some en suite; two tiled baths on second floor. Three fine bedrooms, bath, billiard and storage room on third floor.

An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior; every modern convenience; laundry, extra toilet, electric light. "Perfect" heating plant, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hard woods. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address

WALTER S. RAIT, 1521 Cortlandt. **170 Broadway, N. Y. C.**

REAL ESTATE.

$130,000 In Real Equities

YONKERS, N. Y.
100 suburban lots ready for building.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fine Estate at Overbrook; best suburb.
ATLANTIC CITY.
Spacious bungalow and garage—Longport.
ALL OWNED BY ONE OF OUR CLIENTS.
All or part of above we
Will Trade for N. Y. Property.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO
95 LIBERTY ST. N.Y. TEL. 1864 CORT.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ECONOMIZE

Reduce your household expenses.
Cut down your doctor's bills.
Don't pay $60 to $75 just for rent.

You can get better accommodation for $22 to $27 a month—have a home that is new, modern, on a large plot of ground. You can have freedom, fresh air, plenty of room, space to exercise.

You can live in a beautiful park with winding drives and beautiful shade trees—all IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—22 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station.

Every dollar that you pay over $22 to $27 GOES TO PAY FOR YOUR HOME. In a few years it is all yours and your rent item will be a fraction of what it is now and always WILL be unless you come to a place like

LITTLE NECK HILLS.

Homes and plots are offered on very easy terms. All we ask you to do is to LOOK at them. Write for booklet.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.
31 Nassau St. Tel. 744 Cortlandt.

Grenwolde

Great Neck **Long Island**

A WATERFRONT PROPERTY.

that offers unusual advantages for residence purposes; 29 minutes by electric train from Manhattan. The plots are limited in number, but generous in size. Casino on the beach for exclusive use of buyers. Sanitary sewer and every modern improvement. Several half-timbered houses for sale or rent.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. 'Phone 4123 John.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE BY EXECUTOR'S ORDER

Splendid Water Front Estate

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. EASY TERMS. Estate consists of most desirable all-year residence, only 10 minutes to station and 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, with three acres of fine ground, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings; also 150 feet water front, bath houses and bathing beach, private dock and landing; deep anchorage; protected harbor. Address
ESTATE, Box 100 Times Downtown.

ELMHURST.

Will rent, furnished, beautiful stucco house, nine rooms, two baths, steam heated, open fireplaces, electric lights, every modern convenience; splendid location, fifteen minutes from Herald Square; or will sell, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice. Part of purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage. Telephone Owner, 697 Newtown.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban Home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; nine-room stucco house and two baths; two large plots overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

COMMUTER'S FARM

Huntington; desirably located, mile from station; 15 acres rich, fertile soil; apples and other fruit; 8-room house, bathroom; never-failing water supply; barns, extensive poultry houses; asking $9,000; no exchanges; bargain. DANIEL M. GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STATE IS BEHIND THIS OPPORTUNITY

Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, are being sold by order of the Supreme Court at prices that average about 50% of the sale price of former owners.

70% to 75% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage.

You should by all means be among the many who are now taking advantage of the extraordinary promise of profit that these fine properties hold forth.

The State Banking Department is holding the sale to liquidate the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.

Inspect these properties personally or apply for detailed information to

BENJAMIN D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks.
601 Times Building, New York City.

MONTCLAIR

The Mountain Park Town.
FOR RENTAL

FURNISHED—Handsome house of 11 rooms, 4 bathrooms. Richly furnished throughout. To desirable family, per month..... **$300**

UNFURNISHED—New house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; steam heat. Per annum..... **$1,000**

We are offering desirable residences, both unfurnished and furnished, for the Winter.

TO STRANGERS We advise to RENT FIRST and become acquainted with Montclair. THEN PURCHASE. By following this advice you will make no mistake.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers.
Opp. Lackawanna Term. Montclair, N. J.
Save this name for future reference.

High Grade, Well Located
Income Producing Farm

Magnificent fruit and truck farm, midway between Montclair and Passaic; two main road frontages; excellent house, suitable for gentleman's place, with barns, granaries, and outbuildings. In high state of cultivation, producing income for present owner of over $5,000 a year. Excellent reasons for sale. Seventy acres, $45,000. Terms reasonable.
The ROWLAND-JOHNSON COMPANY, Passaic, N. J.

VERY LITTLE CASH

and small monthly payments buys this new house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, in nearby New Jersey. RARE CHANCE. BIG BARGAIN.

J. C. CLARKE,
Room 178, 50 Church St., N.Y. Tel. 8748 Cort.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM.

Convenient Lackawanna Railroad express station, less than hour out; 40 acres rich land; 200 bearing apple trees; beautiful lawn, shade; view; modernized homestead; has improvements; 10 spacious rooms; princely bathroom; Colonial centre hall, expensive decorations; fine outbuildings; gardener's house; spring water to all buildings; everything pink of condition; non-resident owner orders sacrifice; $18,000; part exchange considered; a rare bargain; photos.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, New York.

IS THE TITLE TO YOUR
New Jersey Property clear?
Is it insured?
Our new booklet, Series A, is well worth reading. Write for it.
North Jersey Title Ins. Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

$5900 NEW MODERN HOUSE. **Montclair**
Plot 40x115, at
1st Floor. Living Room, Dining Room, Sun Parlor, Kitchen, Den, and Porch.
2nd Floor, 3 Large Bedrooms, 2 Tiled Baths, and Enclosed Sleeping Porch.
3rd Floor. 2 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, oak floors, hardwood trim, 2 Open Fireplaces.
Miller, opp. Lackawanna Ter. ('Phone, 2721.)

SOUTH ORANGE.

Lackawanna Road is spending $1,000,000 here for new stations, &c. Properties for sale from $3,500 to $85,000. For particulars consult Eugene Hughes, offices opp. High School and opp. Depot, South Orange.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nearly 1000 Acres

With a Mile of Water Front

15 ft. of water at dock; New York boats pass daily; high land, splendid views; 55-room furnished Hotel, with steam heat, 5 baths, &c., fine for club house; 12 cottages and many other buildings, all in excellent condition; railroad station on property; deer, quail, partridge, &c., too.

$50,000 Yes, Only About $50 an Acre.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
7 East 42d Street, New York.

DARIEN GENTLEMAN'S FARM.

WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE.

27 acres, near station; two-acre lake; residence, 20 rooms; all improvements; garage, with quarters; barns, chicken houses, greenhouses, boathouse. Beautiful trees, vegetable and flower gardens, all kinds of fruit. Exceptional neighborhood. Will divide. For photographs and full particulars apply

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

NOROTON Owner Must Sell WILL SACRIFICE

Colonial House, all improvements; 15 rooms, 3 baths; seven acres; views of Sound. Large garage with quarters, chicken houses, vegetable and flower gardens, fine old trees. Near station. For photographs and full particulars apply

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Merchants, Attention!!

Important Leases Just Made with the Following Firms:

Stuyvesant Building

Nos. 98-100 Fifth Ave., Northwest Cor. 15th Street

DAVID MARKS & SONS, Two Lofts.
COHEN, ENDEL & CO., Three Lofts.
JULIUS SIMON, One Loft.

Knickerbocker Building, 79-83 Fifth Av.,
Southeast Corner 16th St.

Knickerbocker Leather & Novelty Co., 2 Lofts

No. 102 Fifth Avenue Building,
Between 15th and 16th Sts.

A. STEIN & CO., One Loft.

A very few desirable Lofts left
ALL LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

Also, Offices and Showrooms
All sizes up to 17,000 square feet on a floor in these modern high-class buildings.

VERY REASONABLE RENT

ROTHSCHILD REALTY COMPANY, OWNERS
Telephone, 4990 Chelsea.
ANTHONY LO FORTE, Agent, on premises,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

TWO FLOORS

11,100 Square Feet Each

FOR RENT
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-218-220-222 West 18th Street

Built especially for printers and publishers. Extra heavy floors, excellent light, high ceilings, wide apart bays of the heaviest construction, most modern heating plant, special rate for light and power, Otis high-speed passenger and freight elevators.

TO LEASE

Entire Floors,
Half Floors,
Small Office Space,
IN THE
CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. BLDG.
Cor. 15th St. & Irving Place,
AND IN THE
Edison Building,
Cor. Duane & Elm Sts., N. Y. C.

Write or phone for descriptive pamphlet containing floor plans and additional information.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

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Joseph P. Day
Renting Agent.

BROADWAY STORES
IN A NEW
Theatre Building
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 135th St.
Live locality. Great opportunity for immediate success.
A Store for $600 per Year.
For particulars see
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

LOFTS TO LET

WITH POWER
IN
MEINKEN BLDG.
18TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
First loft, 160x50, $2,000, including 10 H. P. WILL DIVIDE. BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply to Engineer, 427 West 13th St., or 'phone Greeley 3789, or Morningside 7144.

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TO LEASE.
5-story and 3-story Building
on plot 5,500 square feet; low rent to good tenant.
F. & G. PFLOMM,
9 West 29th Street.

Fifth Avenue SHOW Room
Top Floor To Let.
Apply
"CAMMEYER,"
381 Fifth Ave.
Or Your Own Broker.

FOR RENT IN THE ART CENTRE OF N. Y. 307 Fifth Ave.,
Between 55th and 56th Sts.
"Ehrich Galleries Building."
Two upper floors for rent. Building has entrance, reception room, and elevator. Write for pamphlet. Ehrich Galleries on premises.

HIGH-CLASS LOFTS

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50x90, 70x90, and 50x150; best location; all facilities. Brokers, or OFFICE, E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. Tel. 4218 Garmercy.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CONSULT ME NOW.
I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in
AND
GREENWICH, CT., VICINITY
FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 458.

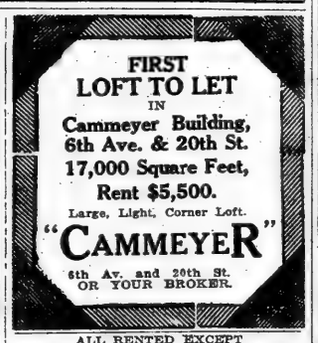
GET a farmer's farm of 20 good acres, 7-room house and good barn; 3 miles out; $5,500, ½ cash.

Or an artistic 3-acre plot, trees and dell, 5-room bungalow, on tidewater and river, near trolley and railroad station, for $4,000, terms.
Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

ENGLAND—FOR SALE.

Ready for Occupation.

ENGINEERING WORKS (with an iron foundry) in England, in an excellent skilled labor centre; complete, with well selected, high-class machine, tools, and electric cranes; on perpetual leasehold land of 20,000 square yards, 9/8 which is covered by buildings, all of ground floor level only; a railway siding alongside; excellent rail and water facilities. PRICE £100,000. E. J. E., P. O. 947 Times Downtown.



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6th Ave. & 20th St.
17,000 Square Feet,
Rent $5,500.
Large, Light, Corner Loft.
"CAMMEYER"
6th Av. and 20th St.
OR YOUR BROKER.

ALL RENTED EXCEPT

STORE & LOFT

Notable feature, no columns on any floor. 100 per cent. sprinkler system fireproof building.
510-512 6TH AV., near 31st St.
RENT VERY REASONABLE FOR LOCATION.
Apply on premises, or own broker.

426-32 EAST 91ST ST.
3-Story, Cellar, Brick.
100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
E. R. POERSCHKE Brokers Protected. 32 UNION SQUARE.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
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5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

TO LEASE.
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
161 WEST 34TH ST.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, 74th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

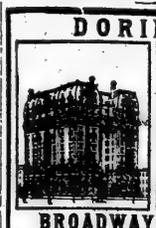
Are You Looking

for a cozy three-story modern dwelling with two baths, electric light, parquet floors, and all improvements; convenient to Subway and "L?" If so, consult us without delay, for we have just the house you want.

Houghton Company
200 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 280.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON



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Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

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210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

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234-256-258 West 25th St.
Strictly high-class elevator apartment, 3-4-5 rooms and bath; greatly reduced rents. Superintendent on premises.

7 Rooms & Bath, $55.
Large, light rooms; electric light; all improvements; near 93d St. "L" station and Park.
40 West 93d St.

11 West 58th Street
Very attractive non-housekeeping apartment, three rooms and bath, in private dwelling. $28 per month.
WILLIAM E. MAY & CO., 7th Fifth Av. Tel. [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
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With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

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B'way & 108th Street,
Northeast corner.
Exceptional Apartment of
1 Apartment—6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Superintendent on premises.

498 West End Av.

Southeast Cor. 84th St.
2 Apartments.
One.....6 Rooms, 2 Baths
One.....7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Lowest Rents in Vicinity.
Apply Superintendent.

525 West End Ave.

N. W. Cor. 85th St.
3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenette.
Rent $900.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,700.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $4,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Company
527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St.
Tel., 5220 Murray Hill
Or Representative on premises

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath,
$35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath,
$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations, maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
SPENCER ARMS
RENTAL $900 to $1500
Chas. P. de Casanova, or your own broker. Agt. on premises. Tel., Columbus—3996.

APARTMENT
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS
First Floor; All Light.
Southerly Exposed.
Inquire of Mr. Lane,
425 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner 80th St.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath; unfurnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 8240 Greeley.

Stop! Look! Listen!
THE MILLARD
High-class Elevator Apartments.
18-20 West 107th St.
4 to 8 Rooms,
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
Rents $35 to $65.
Liberal Concessions.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

WELLESLEY

N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rents. Servants' rooms. APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

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Choice Elevator Apartment,
6 Rooms and Bath, $70.

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One apartment of
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New fireproof elevator apartments; all modern improvements; near "L" station and 96th St. Subway.
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SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
Wesley, 158 West 81st, near Amsterdam Ave.	A	4 & 6	1	720 to 1,320
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

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Also One Very Desirable
6 Room Apartment
Marc Antony
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Cathedral Parkway
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Rents $810 to $1,300
ALL FRONT ROOMS
Absolutely Fireproof Buildings. Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Apply on premises, or
Thos. J. O'Reilly
Broadway and 109th St.

The few apartments remaining for rent in our numerous buildings are now offered at attractive prices to responsible parties on term leases. Representative will call with plans and particulars upon request.

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Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and 163d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
MODERATE RENTS
Excellent Service

5 ROOMS
260 WEST 72D.....$1,100
315 WEST 97TH.....$780
620 WEST 116TH.....$780

7 ROOMS
509 WEST 110TH.....$1,300
515 WEST 110TH.....$1,200
606 WEST 116TH.....$1,150
620 WEST 116TH.....$1,100
616 WEST 116TH.....$1,100
445 RIVERSIDE DRIVE..$1,400

8 ROOMS
174 WEST 79TH.....$1,600
445 RIVERSIDE DRIVE..$1,550

NOTE:—315 West 97th St. and 174 West 79th St. are Corner Apartments.
—Booklet on Application—
Apply to Superintendents, or
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B'way & 72d St. Tel. 5116-7-8 Col.

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515 West 110th St.,
few steps from Broadway Subway.
Exceptional Service.
LAST 8 ROOM (Sublet) **$1,500**
Twelfth floor, overlooking the river from all windows.
ONE 7 ROOM.....$1,300
With foyer and three bedrooms.
Apply on premises, or
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The Wilsonia

225-227-229 West 69th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
1 Room and bath, **$30**
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, **$45** up.
3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, **$55** up.
Exceptionally Clean Apartments for Particular People; No Objectionable Tenants.
Modern Elevator Apartment House.
Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts.
Maid service if desired.
Convenient to Subway, "L," and Surface Cars.
References Absolutely Essential.
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Furnished and Unfurnished.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
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Furnished, $1,290 to $1,370
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Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Apartments 2, 6, 7, 9, 10 Rooms,
May be had on favorable terms.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

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New Building: Every Modern Equipment
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BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS. DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS. EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
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Large Rooms, all light
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Or Representative on Premises

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6 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
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Superintendent on premises.

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Unfurnished, $65 to $80.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 15 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Completely equipped kitchens.
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A Choice Apartment in
The BRENTMORE
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Overlooking the Park.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
All outside rooms and exceptionally large. All main rooms have Eastern exposure; all bedrooms have Southern exposure.
Apply to Superintendent, or Apartment, 12th Floor South.

TO SUBLET
in a new fireproof building,
Apartment of
6 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS,
furnished or unfurnished; extra large closets; eastern and southern exposure.
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High Class Elevator Apartments near Riverside.
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7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maids' lavatory, per annum, $1050.
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Modern elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; maids' toilet; all-night service; rent $840; concession.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES., Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure. TWO APARTMENTS OF 10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS. APPLY SUPT.

8,000 SAILORS IDLE AT HOBOKEN PIERS

Crews of German Merchantmen, Anxious to Get Home to Fight, Chafe Under Restraint.

LEAD A MONOTONOUS LIFE

At Night Sailors from the Various Ships Visit and Pass the Time Playing Cards.

"I think I have polished the brass work on this side of the ship five times in the last week. Think of doing this sort of work when there is fighting to be done for the Fatherland."

The speaker was a seaman on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., one of the ten vessels under the German flag held in Hoboken. In his complaint the sailor voiced the sentiments of every one of 8,000 men of the German merchantman fleet. Every man of fighting age would like to be in the Fatherland, and they curse the luck that caught them on this side of the Atlantic when war was declared.

The vessels detained at Hoboken piers are the Vaterland, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., the Friedrich der Grosse, the George Washington, the President Lincoln, the Prinzess Irene, the Pennsylvania, the Grosser Kurfuerst, and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. On board of these vessels the discipline is only slightly relaxed from what it is under ordinary circumstances. Fires are kept going so that the steamers, in case of accident or fire, can pull out into the river. Below decks in the engine room the men are working in regular shifts and what effort was before required in preparing for voyages and the stowing and discharge of cargo is now taken up in keeping the vessels "ship shape." The men work in day and night shifts. In the morning they are allowed to stay in bed an hour or more later than ordinarily. They work from 8 to 12 o'clock. Then comes the mid-day meal, and work from 1.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. when half an hour is given for "coffee," followed by more work until 5.30 P. M. Except for those on night watch, leaves are granted to all in the evenings.

In some cases one vessel is tied alongside of another instead of to the pier and both vessels become one German community, in which the men visit and take a pride in their common home. About eight bells the men gather for the nightly visit. Very few take the opportunity of visiting the saloons across the street and there is a minimum of drunkenness. River Street, many evenings, looks deserted, and it is hard to believe that behind the barrier of the pier sheds thousands of men are living and having social intercourse.

A group of men sat on the forward deck of one of the big liners a few nights ago. One of them was playing classical music on a violin. Several were seated on deck playing pinochle under a cluster of electric lights. Among those who came on board was a steward from the Grosser Kurfuerst. He brought over a number of recent German newspapers. One of those who sat apart to read the paper was a stoker who came from East Prussia. He read for a time, then suddenly dropped the paper and broke into tears. As he walked to the companionway a comrade picked up the paper. Buried in an account of a fight with the Russian forces was a paragraph telling of the conspicuous bravery and death of a German private. It was the stoker's brother, and the account in the paper was the first word that had come to him as to the fate of his relative since the war started.

The men are allowed to leave the ships when they obtain employment here or when they desire to visit relatives. All this depletes the number of Germans detained in Hoboken. The Kaiser Wilhelm originally had about 650 men on board. Now there are 420. Work is hard to find, and those who have obtained positions have usually been assisted by friends or relatives.

The other day four men came to their Captain and asked for leave. They explained that they had obtained work. "Captain," said one young engineer, "I have received a letter from my uncle in California. He says if I come out there I will find work. Besides, I can stay with him until I get on my feet." The letter from the uncle was produced, and the man was granted leave.

"Very few men want to be discharged from the service at first," the skipper explained. "They ask for a leave, and then if they like their work or find out that they have permanent positions they ask for their discharge. Nearly every one, however, wants to ship, and I have the name of every man who has left the ship, with his request to be notified when we are ready to sail again."

To discharge a man it is necessary to take him to the German Consul's office and "sign him off." He is then paid and turned over to the immigration authorities on Ellis Island. He is examined and allowed to land just as though he had crossed the Atlantic as a steerage passenger.

The street along Hoboken's waterfront reminds one of a deserted village. The thousands of longshoremen who worked along the "front" are gone, as the steamship companies have reduced their dock help to a minimum.

SAYS FOOD GOES TO WASTE.

Maine Man Would Send Potatoes and Apples to Belgium.

John B. Coryell, who farms 100 acres at Readfield, Me., and is staying in New York City for a few days, yesterday told of waste of farm products that was common to most of the New England States this year. He made the suggestion that this waste could be avoided by sending the foodstuffs to the starving Belgians, and at the same time save some money for the farmers, many of whom are in straitened circumstances.

"In my district alone," he said, "I know of more than 100,000 bushels of the finest sort of apples that are being allowed to rot on the ground and trees. It does not pay to gather them. At the beginning of the season, that is on Sept. 15, the farmers were able to obtain only $1.25 a barrel. This netted them a profit of about 5 cents a bushel, as they had to buy barrels, gather and prepare the crop for market, and deliver it at the railroad station.

"The price then began to fall until a friend of mine on an adjoining farm found that he lost 10 cents a barrel on his last shipment, and decided that he would ship no more. This situation is the same all through Maine and New Hampshire and the adjoining States.

"The situation on potatoes is just about the same. In our district there is one farmer who is allowing more than 200 bushels of potatoes on each acre of his place to go to waste. Thirty-five cents a bushel is the best that the farmers have been able to get for their potatoes and at that price most of them cannot afford to ship."

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Broadway & 77th St.
To sublet for 2 years,
Seven rooms, two baths,
Eighth floor west.
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$4,700

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

THE TREND OF SOCIALISM, by Morris Hillquit, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WAR AND ITS ETHICAL CONSEQUENCES, by Dr. Thomas C. Hall, People's Institute Lecture, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

A LEADER WITH A BIG HEART, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "The Skin and Its Uses," by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, 5 P. M.; "From Alien to a Citizen," by Dr. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

FAILURE OF CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

CONCERT, pianist, violinist, and soprano, Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Gottfried H. Federlein, Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, 4 P. M.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

SOME ELEMENTARY FORMS AND PHENOMENA IN THE EVOLUTION OF VISUAL PERCEPTION, by Dr. George T. Stevens, illustrated by charts; "Observations on the Indriidae and Other Lemurs," by Dr. W. K. Gregory, illustrated with lantern slides, Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR, first of a course on "Light and Color" by Dr. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN EXPERTS, by Dr. Francis Roit-Wheeler, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

CHINA'S FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AND LOST POSSESSIONS, by Sidney Neville Ussher, Public School 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

UNION AND DEMOCRACY IN ITALY, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of City College, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED: THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, by Dr. Nelson P. Mead of the College of the City of New York, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, by Dr. Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, St. Peter Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

LIFE HISTORY OF A TREE, by Dr. C. S. Gager, illustrated with lantern slides, Torrey Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

ROME, first of a course on "Europe," by Garrett P. Serviss, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

UTAH AND HER PEOPLE: A STUDY OF MORMONISM, by Charles J. Freund, Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

BROWNING, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

CAUSES AND CURE OF CRIME AND VICE IN NEW YORK, by Prof. Maurice Parmelee, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the College of the City of New York, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

GEOLOGICAL OR DISTRIBUTIONAL MINERALOGY, by Prof. Daniel Strobel Martin, New York Mineralogical Club, 8 P. M.

IBSEN'S PLAYS, first of a course on "The Drama of Today," J. G. Carter-Troop, Assistant Professor of English, Chicago University, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

PHYSICS OF OUR SEEING, by Prof. William Clarke Peckham, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY, by Dr. Edward F. Humphrey of Columbia, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

VELIINAE OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. R. de la Torre-bueno; "The $5,000 Butterfly," by Robert Percy Dow; Brooklyn Entomological Society, Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE SEA BEACH AT LOW TIDE, by John J. Schoonhoven, Illustrated, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

STEPS TOWARD UNION, by Dr. William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

HUGO: LES MISERABLES: ROMANTICISM AND HUMANITARIANISM, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET AND THE BARBIZON MEN. Opening a course on "Modern Artists and Their Message," Louis Weinberg of the College of the City of New York, at Public School 59, 223 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

ART IN THE USE OF THINGS. First of a course on "Art and Daily Life," John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary Art Commission, City of New York, at Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

POPULATION AND THE FOOD SUPPLY. First of a course on "Economic Problems of Today," by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE LIVING SUBSTANCE OR THE LOWER ANIMALS, beginning a course on "The Ascent of Man," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst, at Public School 122, 152d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

INFLUENCE OF RADIUM ON THE PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS, by Dr. H. H. Rusby, illustrated, at Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

ROADSIDES, FIELDS, AND FORESTS. First of a course on "Nature Study," by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, at Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ROME, opening a course on "Europe," by Garrett P. Serviss, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

THE LIVING SUBSTANCE OR THE LOWER ANIMALS. First of a course on "The Ascent of Man," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of West Chester, Penn., State Normal School, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst, at Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE VIEW OF THE WORLD. First of a course on "Social Life in the Middle Ages," by Dixon R. Fox of Columbia University, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

SOME COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY, by Dr. J. Franklin Brown, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

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341 TO 347 WEST 70TH ST.
Up-to-date apartment house; overlooking Hudson River. 4 large, light rooms, $42.50; 6 rooms, $60-$65-$67.50. Concession on two-year lease to reliable party. Must be seen to appreciate. Apply OWNER, on Premises.

3 ROOMS & BATH $50 to $75.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment.
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Skylight; very large rooms;
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completely equipped kitchen.
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All Transit Facilities.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
eight large, light rooms, bath.
Rent, $1,000-$1,200.

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780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.
4 Rooms, from $700 | 6 Rooms, from $1200
5 " " 950 | 7 " " 1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.
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NEW BUILDING
3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath
Rent $780
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
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10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rent, $2,750
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$2,050 and $2,500
Exceptional Floor Plan
All Large, Light Rooms
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Six rooms have extra maid's toilet. Elevator apartments with highest type of modern improvements.
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Charming Elevator Apts. All Front Rooms. Most Beautiful and Exclusive Section IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
4 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $45-$55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
6—7—8 ROOMS AND BATH. $50 to $60
Spacious, light rooms, with every modern improvement; convenient to all transit lines. Inquire on premises, SMITHSONIAN, 60 West 129th St., or ROBERT LEVERS, 876 Lenox Av., cor. 129th.

ST. REGIS COURT,
Northwest corner 153d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, overlooking both river & B'way, $60.75
3 large, light rooms, all white enamel.. 40.00
These prices for two-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

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One Apartment, 6 Rooms and Bath, $50.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises, or
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THE BERMUDA 609-10 WEST 156TH ST., near Riverside Drive.
Elevator; every modern improvement; 6, 7 rooms and bath; $60 to $80.
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Ft. Washington Av. Block Front
2 six and 2 four room apartments; elevator; very low rent; exceptional corner. Westwood Apartments, Corsets, 179th St. & Ft. Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
MANHATTAN
LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive
A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

Haven Hall
354 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
5, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower
Rents $60 to $80.

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APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block,
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
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corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

FORTRESS
Northwest Corner
169th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
2 blocks from B'way Subway Sts. 168th St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Just completed; overlooking the Hudson; now ready for occupancy; all outside rooms, attractively arranged; every up-to-date improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
MODERATE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

2, 3, 4 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Unfurnished $50 to $70 | LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $85
THE DEARBORN
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One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

The SUTHERLAND
611 West 158th St.,
Cor. Riverside Drive.
1-5 Rooms & Bath.. $600
1-7 Rooms & Bath.. 1,200
1-9 Rooms & Bath.. 1,300
Look at these beautiful, quiet apartments.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th Street.
Greeley 949.

2 & 3 ROOMS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $40.00 to $55.00 | Furnished, $50.00 to $70.00
OVERLOOKING COLUMBIA CAMPUS.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St., cor. Amsterdam Av.
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BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

530 West 113th Street
Fireproof Building.
Very Attractive Suites.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS REASONABLE.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone Riverside 2700-1-2.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Langdon
5th Ave. & 56th St.
Apartments of Any Size, Unfurnished, on Yearly Basis Only.
One Apartment, 8 Rooms, on 6th Floor, to Sublet on Favorable Terms.
Designed especially for those desiring the quiet atmosphere of a well-ordered home, with all the comforts and advantages of a modern hotel.
Inspection invited or full particulars sent on request.

Hotel Le Marquis
12-16 East 31st St.
Comfortable and Exclusive.
Suites of Any Size, Furnished or Unfurnished.
This well-established Fireproof Hotel offers superior accommodations, combined with faultless service and an excellent cuisine, at attractive prices.
Inquiries Solicited.
Under Personal Direction of E. H. Chatillon.

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
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9 West 57th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
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925 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner of 80th St.
Duplex Apartment of eleven rooms and four baths. Rent $3,800.
Triplex Apartment of eleven rooms and four baths, with private entrance from Park Avenue. Rent $4,200.
Single Apartment of four rooms and bath. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.
Payson McL. Merrill Co.
9 East 44th Street, near 5th Ave. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

THE MADISON SQUARE
37 MADISON AVENUE
To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.
Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Apartments. Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient. Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.
F. R. GOING, Resident Manager.
PHELPS STOKES ESTATES, Owners, 100 William Street, N. Y. C.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
A Very Attractive Suite of
8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.
Rent only.....$1,400
Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.
Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 601 W. 115th St.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station
Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
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6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
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Sound View
10 Story
FIREPROOF BUILDING
Convent Ave. and 140th St.
Opposite City College.
1 10-Room Corner Apartment
TO SUBLET.
Also 4, 5, 6 Rooms.
GEO. L. WALKER CO.,
ON PREMISES.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 Morningside Drive, Cor. 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance, with the splash of its fountains, unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms..... $38.00

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
600 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
Beautifully decorated. Special concessions. Location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
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908 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service; only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
61 EAST 86TH STREET.
One block from Central Park; crosstown cars. A few choice apartments, 5 to 7 rooms. All night service.
Rents $50 to $70.
Superintendent on premises.

ROYAL CROWN
143-144-146 East 27th St.
Strictly high-class elevator apartment, 3-4-5 rooms and bath; greatly reduced rents. Superintendent on premises.

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121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

Jackson Realty Company
771 Madison Ave.,
Corner 66th Street.
Very luxurious apartment at Special Rate.
10 rooms, 4 baths.
42 East 66th Street
8 rooms, 1 bath,
at an attractive rate.
Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.

116 E. 63d St
New Fireproof Building.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Additional maids' rooms. Exceptional light.
Rents Very Moderate.

Exceptional Bargain to Sublet
565 PARK AVENUE
Between 62d and 63d Streets.
Ninth floor west apartment.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Apply Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
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GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

Great Opportunity.
8-room elevator apartment; every room sparkling bright and extra large; overlooking Central Park; moderate rent. 1,360 Madison Av., southwest corner 98th St.

"THE WALPOLE,"
43 East 25th St.
Desirable apartments, two rooms and bath, to let; suitable for residence, physician's or dentist's office; up to date in all respects. Apply on premises, or to
F. & C. Pfisma, 9 West 28th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 - FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Ground floor apartment. Suitable for Physician or living apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Rental Agent on Premises. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
Rental Agent on Premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200

150 West 79th Street
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.
1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1750 to $2400 2 & 3 BATHS
Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET. | APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
The most exclusive Location in town.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
Superior service is maintained night and day.
Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Restaurant a la carte.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. BROOKLYN. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. Brooklyn.

"DEANSONIA"
1,400 Dean St., Bet. Brooklyn and Kingston Aves.
Just completed.
One of Brooklyn's most exclusive apartment houses. Designed especially for those seeking a quiet and comfortable home amid dignified surroundings. Complete in all modern conveniences, including telephone service, hall boy, etc.
3, 4 & 5 Room Suites, $30 to $47
15 Minutes to Manhattan. Agent on Premises.
Take Fulton Street "L" to Brooklyn Ave.
Walk to Dean Street.

133 EIGHTH AV. corner Montgomery Pl.
$1,300. Eight rooms, two master's bathrooms; also servants; three toilets; all light rooms, hardwood throughout; vacuum cleaner; basement laundry; hall attendant.

378 GRAND AV. Near Gelm Av.
Third apt., $57.50; fourth apt., $55; 7 rooms and bath, maids' toilet; all light rooms; ready to move in; resident janitor.

Bachelor or Light Housekeeping.
295 SCHERMERHORN ST.
Near Nevins St.
$32.50 to $40.00 Two rooms, bathroom and kitchenette, maid service, heat and hot water. Minute from Fulton St. and subway.

306 Livingston St. Opposite Montauk Theatre.
$25 to $35; 1 room and bath and 2 rooms and bath; maid's service; heat and hot water; block from subway.

GEO. E. LOVETT & CO., 306 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings
THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St.
THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway entrance. Rents $40 to $100 per month. Can be seen by applying on premises or to
REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Sub. Sta.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
The Montana
11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two Apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
RENTAL, $1,900.
The Colonial
88 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
3 & 4 Rooms, $50, $90.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

ST. PAUL'S APTS.
130 to 148 St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, one block from Church Av. Station, on Brighton Beach Road; four and five room fireproof apartments; switchboard, shower, and all modern improvements; rents, $32 to $50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

35 MADISON AVENUE,
adjoining Cor. 26th St.
Furnished housekeeping apartment, overlooking park, of nine rooms and three baths, to sublet for season or year. Excellent restaurant in building and hotel service if desired.
Payson McL. Merrill Co.,
9 East 44th St. Phone 8300 Murray Hill.

Furnished Apartment
FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4218.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS IN
2-Family Detached Houses
Heart of Flatbush
RENTS $35 and $40
Every improvement; steam heat; 2 porches; private entrances; gas and electric; parquet floors; two minutes to the Avenue J station, Brighton Beach R. R. Superintendent on premises, 1,064 E. 15th St., (near Avenue J station.) Brighton Beach "L" Line.

BRONX.
Mt. Hope Court
THE BRONX FLATIRON
6, 7 and 8 Extra Large
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
2 Families on Floor.
The best located
Elevator Apartment
in Greater New York, with all the latest and most modern conveniences and improvements.
Grand Concourse and Tremont Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.
We are authorized to offer the following exclusively listed furnished homes. Seen by appointment only. References exchanged:
East of Central Park South—11 rooms, 4 baths, $800.
Vicinity Carnegie Hall—7 rooms, 3 baths, $450; also 9 rooms, 3 baths, $400.
Central Park West, in the 80's—8 rooms, 3 baths, $300.
East 40th St., near Madison—8 rooms, 2 baths, $225. Also others.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
36TH ST., BET BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
A few handsome apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure.
Single apartments, $50 per month.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month.
Homelike, absolutely refined and very central

THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to any part of the United States by mail, 75c per month, daily and Sunday.—Advt.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

BIG FIELD FOR SMALL AUTO TRUCK

Maximum Load Seldom Carried by Present Vehicle, Says Foljambe.

ADVOCATES LIGHTER CARS

He Tells Motor Truck Convention That 98 Per Cent. of Haulage Is Still to be Obtained.

At the recent motor truck convention in Detroit the fact was brought out in a paper on the field for medium sized and small trucks, by E. S. Foljambe, that motor driven vehicles have really displaced but 1.5 per cent. of horses. He said in part:

"Prior to the introduction of the parcel post the Interstate Commerce Commission compiled figures on merchandise transportation. From these Government figures it has been deduced that of the total volume of transportation in the United States, the steamships and railroads combined handle but 15 per cent., leaving the other 85 per cent. to be moved by horse and wagon or motor driven vehicles. Yet during exactly the period representing the introduction and growth of power driven vehicles, namely, from 1900 to 1910, the Government statistics show an increase of 8.6 per cent. in the number of horses in use on farms and 11.7 per cent. in mules and other draft animals, making a total of 24,000,000 in use on farms alone.

"A realization of how little inroad the truck has already made is borne in upon us when we consider the following figures: From 1908 until the present time, inclusive, there have been produced in the United States, approximately, 180,000 commercial vehicles. One hundred thousand to 125,000 of these are probably now in use. On an average, counting all-sized vehicles, these do not displace more than three horses each, or a total number of horses displaced of not over 375,000. When this number is compared with the total number of horses and draft animals in use, 26,000,000, it is found that commercial cars have in reality displaced less than 1.5 per cent., and even taking into consideration the motor-driven farm tractor, the possible field still not covered is fully 98 per cent."

For purposes of distinction the speaker classed all motor haulage as either "transfer" or "delivery," and said:

"By transfer is meant the movement of maximum loads from one point directly to a destination without lessening the load, such as the transfer from farm or factories to railroads or steamships, from mine to smelter, from stores to distributing points, &c. This class of haulage has been developed by the large truck to a high state of efficiency, but the average of even this class of load has been shown to be in the neighborhood of but 4,500 pounds.

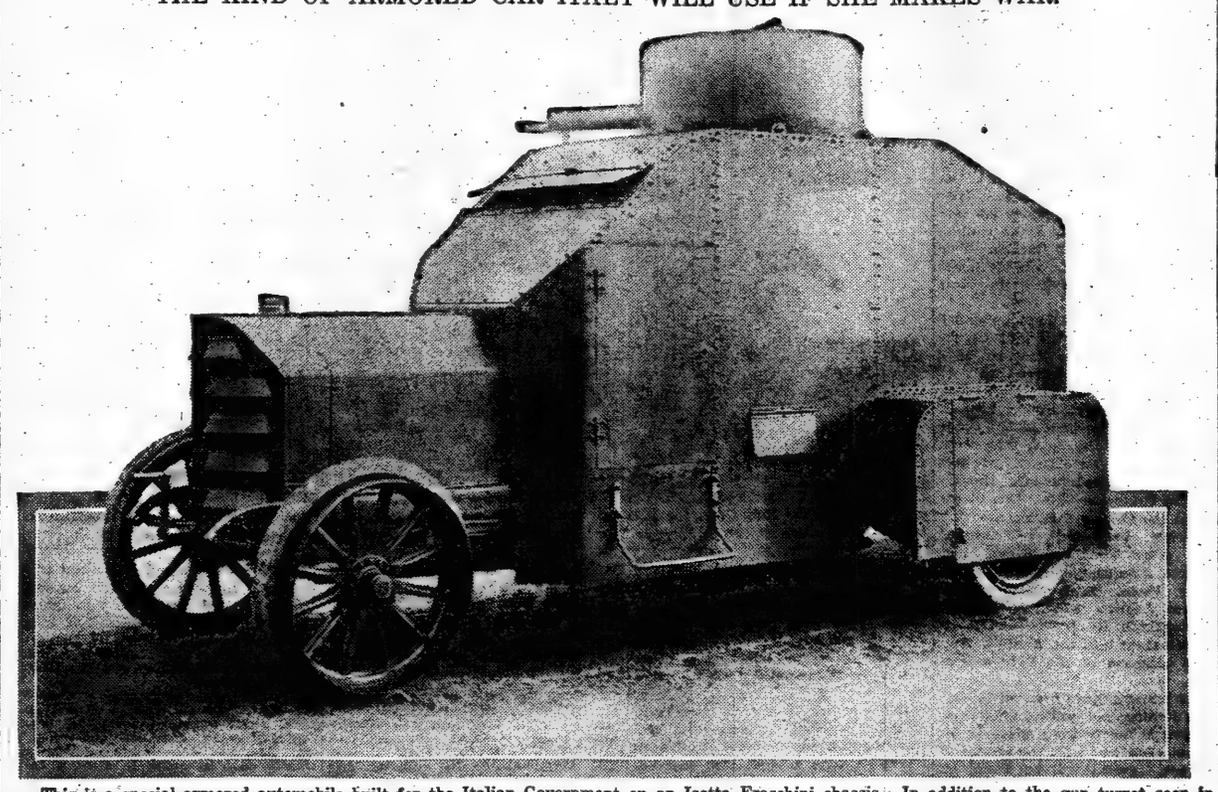
"By delivery is meant distribution of goods to numerous consignees, in which case there is an ever-diminishing load upon the vehicle, and almost at no time does it carry its maximum. This is the field for the medium and small-sized truck, and embraces from 75 to 80 per cent. by volume of all merchandise transportation.

"Transfer includes the raw product, while delivery concerns itself usually with the finished product. The total tonnage handled is practically the same, but the volume is vastly greater, the finished product as a rule occupying many times the space of the raw material. This necessitates a large number of delivery vehicles of large volume but small load capacity, as compared to those required to handle the unfinished product."

Many estimates have been made as to the proportion of the total haulage which comes within the field of the medium and small truck. These figures variously estimate that from 75 to 80 per cent. of all merchandise transportation, aside from that cared for by steamships and railroads, can be handled by the smaller vehicle, leaving but 20 to 25 per cent. for the large truck. Yet the production of vehicles has until recently been almost in inverse ratio.

A study of the weight of vehicles and their loads of a large department store of Philadelphia showed that during even the rush period the maximum load on their 3,000-pound truck was but 1,195 pounds, and that the average load was not over 900. Similar studies of a very large candy store of New York showed the non-paying load, which of course includes the weight of the vehicle, during even the rush period to be as high as 74.7 per cent., leaving the pay load but 25.3 per cent. This seems to be fairly true of many lines of delivery. The pay load is often as low as 22 to 23 per cent. As the pay load is a constantly diminishing one, while the non-paying load must be moved over the entire route, Mr. Foljambe concluded that it costs too much to deliver the vehicle, and suggests as a remedy a reduction in the size and weight of vehicle more in conformity with the average loads carried, and that more frequent trips with more nearly capacity loads be made.

THE KIND OF ARMORED CAR ITALY WILL USE IF SHE MAKES WAR.



This is a special armored automobile built for the Italian Government on an Isotta Fraschini chassis. In addition to the gun turret seen in this illustration, it also mounts a gun in the rear. Note the armored protection given the rear wheels and the radiator.

WANT CAR CENSUS FOR GOOD ROADS

Only Way to Know What Type to Build Is to Classify Vehicles, Says Expert.

Money is wasted when a better road is constructed than present and prospective traffic warrants, just the same as it is wasted by building an inadequate road. In the first instance funds are expended which might well be used elsewhere; in the second case the maintenance will be necessarily very expensive. The remedy for both is a study of the traffic, present and prospective. Comparatively few of the States have as yet officially recognized the palpable fact that the nature and volume of traffic over a road must furnish the basis for determining the type of its construction and the character and extent of its maintenance, width of tires under loads, &c.," said he last week.

At the American Good Roads Congress and Convention of the American Road Builders' Association at Chicago Dec. 14 to 18, Mr. Johnson will lead the discussion on the subject of "Traffic: Present Tendencies, Probable Development, Regulation."

Before the discussion the principal paper on the subject will be presented by A. W. Dean, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. Massachusetts began a systematic study of traffic in 1909, and has followed it consistently ever since. This study consists of counting the vehicles passing over the roads at various important points, keeping track of the light and heavy horse-drawn and motor-driven units, and classifying from the results the respective responsibility of each class of vehicle for the wear on the roads. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the paper of Mr. Dean will be based on the most complete information extant. The Massachusetts plan is practically the same as that of France, where the roads have a world-wide reputation for excellence.

Next to Massachusetts, Illinois has been most active in counting wagons, under the direction of Mr. Johnson while State Highway Engineer. In 1909 and in 1912 careful counts were made at a large number of points in that State, and to the information thus gained may be attributed the classification of highways in the new highway law of Illinois.

SAFETY FIRST CAR IS SHOWING RESULTS

Local Societies to Promote Safety Formed in Several Cities—Their Plans.

The Safety First Society of New York says that the "safety first car" campaign, in charge of Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary of the society, is bearing fruit. This car, which Mr. Elliott has been driving during the past seven weeks through New England and the Middle West, is equipped with devices designed to promote safety, and, while the tour is being made largely to inspire local interest in a number of cities, its ultimate purpose is the organization of a federation of Safety First clubs.

Late in October the Safety First Society of Detroit was formed, largely as the result of Mr. Elliott's visit there some weeks ago. This society was organized by representatives of civic organizations, automobile companies, Boards of Commerce, railroad interests, &c. James Couzens, Vice President of the Ford Motor Company, is President; John Gillespie, Commissioner of Police, Vice President, and the Executive Committee is composed of Charles B. Warren, President of the Board of Commerce; Charles B. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools; E. D. Brenner, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad; W. G. Bryant, counsel for the Wolverine Automobile Club; W. E. Cann, manager Department of Safety of the Detroit United Railroads; Edward H. Doyle, State Banking Commissioner; W. J. Chittenden, manager Hotel Pontchartrain; Mr. Gillespie, and Mr. Couzens.

This organization has enlisted the aid of numerous societies and associations in Detroit, including the Twentieth Century Club, the Boy Scouts, and others. Police Commissioner Gillespie declares that in Detroit it is a fact that 83 per cent. of the accidents occur at the middle of blocks and not at street intersections, and that steps must be taken to teach pedestrians to cross the street at the intersection and not in the middle of the block. Another thing that the Detroit society is urging is more playgrounds for children.

At Toledo, Ohio, the Toledo Safety First League is active, and one of the things that it is endeavoring to promote is a series of safety zones, three feet wide and from 80 to 100 feet long, extending from each street corner, these zones to be marked by white lines. The work of this society is being helped materially by contributions from other organizations, including the Toledo Commerce Club, Toledo Automobile Club, and others. The society has ordered 50,000 Safety First buttons, which will be distributed among school children.

GIVES IGNITION HINT.

Remember Compression When Testing Spark Plugs, Says Brokaw.

In testing for ignition troubles many people forget that a spark will not jump as large a gap under compression as it will in the open air, according to H. Clifford Brokaw, Principal of the Automobile School of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

"A few days ago," said Mr. Brokaw last week, "I found a man who could not make his motor run. He was certain it was not ignition trouble because he had tested that very thoroughly, he said. It developed that he had taken the spark plugs out and had then cranked the motor over rapidly. A fat looking spark appeared, so he decided the ignition was all right. He then spent half an hour with the carburetor and after that gave up in disgust, for the motor still would not run. As a matter of fact the trouble was all in the ignition. This man did not take into account the matter of compression.

"Many experiments have proven that a spark will not jump as large a gap under compression as it will in the open air. When you take out your spark plugs to test ignition make certain that the spark will jump a gap of at least three-eighths of an inch. The spark that will jump three-eighths of an inch in the open will jump only about one thirty-second of an inch under ninety pounds compression."

A PACIFIC COAST MOTOR HIGHWAY

Great Route from San Diego to Alaska Being Linked Up, Says Consul Mansfield.

WONDERFUL SCENIC ROAD

Will Be Mecca for Motorists, He Predicts—Details of the Work in Progress.

In addition to the great Canadian automobile highway now in course of construction from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of which Vancouver is the Western terminus, the Pacific Coast highway, extending from San Diego to Alaska via Vancouver, is being linked up, and by the end of 1915 motorists will be able to make the trip from Southern California to British Columbia over a hard-surfaced road. The route will include the principal cities on the coast, and will afford one of the most attractive motor trips on the continent, says United States Consul General R. E. Mansfield, stationed at Vancouver, B. C.

"There has been great activity in road building in California, Oregon, and Washington," he reports, "and several thousand miles of fine roads have been added to the highways in those States in recent years. This activity has been encouraged, and is largely due to the increasing interest in motoring and the great number of automobiles in use on the coast. Various sections of the Pacific Coast highway have been linked up in the States mentioned, and it is now possible to make the trip by motor for most of the distance from San Diego to Seattle.

"Approximately $7,000,000 was spent on road building in British Columbia in 1913, and every settled section of the province is being provided with good roads. As practically all the original transportation routes in this district were from east to west, especial attention is now being given to the building of north and south lines of both highways and railroads. The purpose is to open up lines of coastwise communication connecting the main arteries of traffic extending from the eastern and central provinces to the Pacific Coast. This is especially true of motor roads, and at the present rate of progress in construction British Columbia will soon be provided with highways suitable for motor traffic from the border of the United States to Yukon Territory.

"That portion of the British Columbia section of the Pacific highway from Vancouver to Blaine, Wash., was recently definitely marked, and other divisions in the province are being connected. A great many British Columbia residents go to California each year, a considerable number of them sending their motors by boat or train. For several years various sections of good motor roads along the coast have been in use, but only within the last few years has there been a concerted effort to connect the completed divisions, making one continuous highway through the Pacific Coast States and British Columbia.

"The plan of the Pacific Coast Highway Commission, which initiated and has been the moving factor in the construction of a motor trail along the Pacific Coast, is ultimately to include Yukon Territory and Alaska in the route. Great progress has been made this year in road building in Yukon, among the most important stretches of which is the overland road between Dawson and Whitehorse, on which grades are being reduced, sharp curves eliminated, and fills and surfacing added. One of the most important improvements on the road near Dawson is the straightening of the highway on the east side of the Ogilvie River, where the road was destroyed by dredges last year. The old roadway followed a tortuous course which made travel dangerous, especially automobile traffic, because of the steep grades and curves. The plan of the Yukon Territorial Government is to improve the existing highways and construct new roads, establishing a system connecting with routes through British Columbia and the new roads being built in Alaska, extending the automobile route from the semi-tropical regions of the coast to the land of the midnight sun.

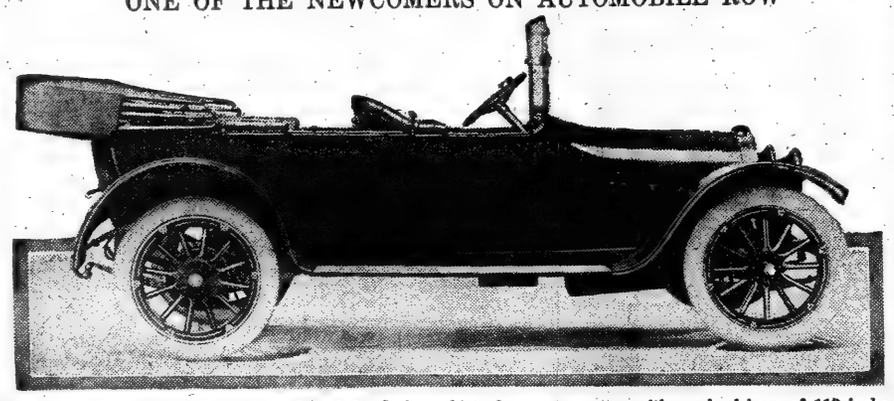
"The engineers detailed by the Alaskan Road Commission to survey the proposed Government highway from Skagway to the summit of the White Pass have completed the work and are now preparing maps and data for the route. The road is to connect at the international boundary line at the summit of the pass with the Canadian system of roads reaching to the Atlin section, and to Yukon as far north as Dawson. The road from Skagway to the summit will have a grade averaging less than 5 per cent., and at no place will it exceed 8 per cent.

"According to the new survey, the route follows for the greater part of the distance the old 1897 trail, leaving out that section of the road leading to Black Lake, but continuing on the west side of the Skagway River to Rocky Point, avoiding the long, steep grade to Black Lake. The route passes through historic Liarsville, a former lively station on the 1897 trail, from where it approaches a sheer wall of granite, which will require either trestle work or extensive cribbing for a long distance. At Mile No. 7 of the White Pass & Yukon Railway the great scenic beauty of the road becomes apparent, and the route continues to increase in attractiveness as it winds up through the rock canyon of the Skagway to White Pass City, once an animated municipality living off the adventurous gold seekers passing to and from the mining regions further in the interior, but now reduced to a deserted village consisting of a few uninhabited cabins. The scenic aspect of the road continues to grow in interest until the summit of the pass is reached, and the route when completed will present attractions that will make it one of the great popular thoroughfares of the Northwest for Summer tourists and motorists.

"With the completion of this route motorists living in any section of the Coast country will be able to make the journey from Southern California to Alaska with such side trips as they may desire to include. The popularity of the Pacific Coast highway is assured, and it passes through a country possessing special scenic attractions, and in which, most of the way, during the greater portion of the year, good weather and favorable conditions are assured.

"The great continental and coast highways will make Vancouver the objective point for motorists from the East and South, and will increase the interest in motoring in British Columbia. It will also greatly increase the demand for touring cars and furnish a market for American-made automobiles. There are registered in British Columbia 7,350 cars, which is a greater number in proportion to the population than in any other Province in the Dominion."

ONE OF THE NEWCOMERS ON AUTOMOBILE ROW



This is the Westcott touring model for 1915. It is a thirty horse power car with a wheel base of 118 inches.

AUTOS WIDEN PARCEL POST.

Cleveland, Ohio, to Try Novel Scheme of Farm Delivery.

With five new delivery cars at his disposal, the Postmaster of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced his intention of putting into effect a plan which will be a decided innovation for Uncle Sam's Postal Department.

The purpose is to make the parcel post an agency for greater service. All farmers living in the vicinity of Cleveland who have butter, eggs, and general produce for sale have been invited to forward their names and addresses to the Post Office. These names will be printed free by the Government and the list will be displayed in the Federal Building and sub-stations throughout the city and, in addition, will be distributed direct to Clevelanders by mail carriers.

The prospective consumers will communicate with the producers regarding prices, orders will be mailed, and goods received within a day or two. Uncle Sam will make the collections when his Overlands make the deliveries. The cars will not only deliver parcels, but also will be used to bring outgoing parcels to the Post Office from stations in different sections of the city.

Each of the drivers will be required to pay for all repair on his car, and to provide oil, gasoline, tires, and bear any other expense necessary to keep the vehicle in continuous service. For this purpose he will be given a fixed allowance annually.

ARMY LIKES SMALL TRUCKS

One-and-a-Half-Ton Best Size, Says Gen. Aleshire—Trailers Economical.

The one-and-a-half-ton truck is superior to all other models for army field service, according to the annual report of Quartermaster Gen. Aleshire of the United States Army. The report has just been made public. It is based upon the experience of the United States Army during the past few years. Of the thirty trucks purchased during the past fiscal year, all but three were of the ton-and-a-half capacity.

"Much practical experience," says Gen. Aleshire in the report, "has been obtained during the year with motor truck transportation in connection with the transportation of supplies between base depots and outlying camps on the Texas border. A reduction in animal-driven transportation has been effected wherever motor trucks have been supplied. Tests now are being made with both two-wheel and four-wheel trailers. Reports to date show that the use of trailers with motor trucks is economical."

Your Street Car Fares Would Run a Saxon

Think of that—you who say, "I can't afford an automobile."

For what you spend in street car fares—15 to 20 cents a day—Saxon owners are covering 30 to 40 miles—to and from work, through the parks in the evening, off to the country at the week-end.

In the Saxon these owners not only get about as economically as in a street car—they get to a lot of places that are inaccessible for street cars. In fact, all things considered, the Saxon is lower in operation cost than any other mode of transportation today.

Why delay any longer—you who have been waiting for a car within your means, in first cost and in cost of upkeep? That day is here. The Saxon has put an end to the high cost of motoring; has brought the joys of touring from the high plane of luxury down to the common level of profitable pleasure.

See the sturdy, handsome Saxon at our salesrooms. Or phone Columbus 7811 for a demonstration and a demonstrator will call at your home. Better do it now.

For $70 you can have your Saxon equipped with Electric Starter and Electric Lights.

Saxon Motor Company of New York

251 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

HANSEN & PEACOCK, 1350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Essex Auto Company, Newark, N. J.

Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

Winter Driving Comfort at Chandler Profit-Sharing Prices

THE Chandler closed cars for 1915 place winter driving comfort within reach of the average purchaser and at the same time leave nothing for the most critical to desire.

Take the 3-passenger Coupe illustrated above. This car offers all the comfort, luxury and elegance any car of this size can give, while for beauty of line and proportion it is unsurpassed.

Aluminum has replaced steel in the construction of the body, making for extreme light weight. Because of its light weight this car may be driven anywhere, over rough country roads as well as city boulevards.

The mechanical parts of the car are the same as the famous Chandler Light-Weight-Six touring car, which pioneered the way in light six construction and still leads it. The ease of control and its wonderful flexibility makes the Chandler specially adapted to city driving.

CHANDLER The Six With The MARVELOUS MOTOR

MODELS FOR 1915: 7-passenger Limousine, $2750; 5-passenger Sedan, $2750; 3-passenger Coupe, $2200; 5-passenger Cabriolet, $2350; 5-passenger Touring Car, $2195; Roadster, $2185. All models completely equipped.

These Chandler Cars Really Offer an Unusual Value and Are Worthy of Your Consideration Before You Buy a Car.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
55TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

FORD OWNERS

SHOULD GET A

TOPFORD

Detachable Limousine

A practical utility for every Ford owner. Converts your Ford touring car into a handsome, comfortable Limousine for Winter use.

Price Complete Attached on Touring Car, $175

Patented July 14, 1914.

Every Topford is fully equipped with clear vision windshield, dome light, flower vase, side lamps, silk curtains and seat covers which match the head lining of your car.

The Topford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc.

1700 Broadway, Cor. 54th St., N. Y.

The result of 4 years' successful experience in building motor cars

America's Greatest "Light Six" $1485

Absolute Freedom From Vibration

The above is an actual photograph of America's Greatest "Light Six" motor running at 1500 revolutions per minute—equivalent to a car speed of 37 miles per hour—with an ordinary lead pencil *standing upright.*

This proves conclusively that the motor is *perfectly balanced and absolutely free from vibration.*

Freedom from vibration insures longer life for the motor, additional comfort for the passengers and indicates the high quality of workmanship.

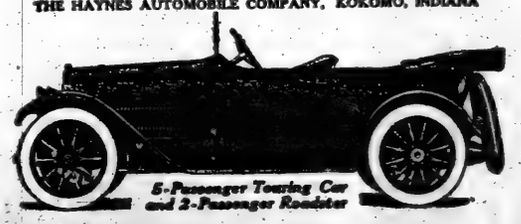
A drive in America's Greatest "Light Six" is a revelation of its remarkable power, flexibility and Pullman-like riding qualities.

Demonstration by appointment

LIST OF SUB-DEALERS:

Mr. I. C. Kirkham,	1365 Bedford Av.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Harold D. Vanderlyn,	75 Main Street,	Yonkers, N. Y.
Haynes Automobile Company,	87 Halsey Street,	Newark, N. J.
Tri-State Supply Company,		White Plains, N. Y.
Mr. J. J. Wacker,	1737 Boulevard,	Jersey City, N. J.
Mr. T. J. Butler,	538 Harrison Av.,	Harrison, N. J.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, KOKOMO, INDIANA



5-Passenger Touring Car and 2-Passenger Roadster

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST HERE AND THERE IN MOTORDOM

ROUTE TO PRINCETON FOR THE YALE GAME

Best Ways to Reach the New Palmer Stadium Described by Automobile Club.

SEVERAL ALTERNATE WAYS

Careful Arrangements Have Been Made for Motorists Who Are to See Bulldog-Tiger Clash.

The Yale-Princeton football game will be played in Princeton on Nov. 14. This annual contest, always a hard-fought one, will bring out a host of football enthusiasts; additional interest is added this year by the opening of the new Palmer Stadium. This structure of reinforced concrete will accommodate the thousands who will reach Princeton by trolley, train, and motor car to witness the great battle.

Great care has been taken by those in charge of arrangements to handle the great number of motor cars, so that motorists will not be unduly inconvenienced. Police officers will be stationed at all important points to direct the traffic.

The Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America's motor-cycle service has investigated the condition of the roads to Princeton. The report is that the Newark route is good through Elizabeth to Rahway, then worn and rough for the five miles to Metuchen, with fair macadam through New Brunswick and Kingston, excepting for a few short bumpy stretches.

On the Staten Island route the roads are in good condition across the island to Perth Amboy, then good to Metuchen excepting for a couple of half-mile stretches that are slightly worn. The traffic conditions of lower Manhattan and the necessity of using two ferries is considered by many to make the Newark route the better. Detailed directions follow for these two routes.

A route that will furnish all good roads from New York to Princeton is by way of Newark, Springfield, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Rocky Hill, and Kingston. This is a distance of 63½ miles.

Upon approaching Princeton the motorist should carefully follow the directions; the accompanying map of Princeton will be of some assistance in determining the proper course.

Start mileage at zero upon leaving Forty-second Street Ferry at Weehawken and turn left, then turn right and go up hill. At the top turn left into a boulevard and at once turn right into Third Street, which is followed, jogging left and right across Bergenline Avenue and on to the Hudson County Boulevard. Here turn left at mileage 1.3; follow the Boulevard winding, at a park turn right 6.8, cross trolley tracks, bear right and left around a fountain 7.1. Use caution in bearing left 7.4, turn right into Newark Plank Road 7.5, cross the railroad 10.4, take a right fork with the trolley tracks 10.5, then bear right into Market Street 11.0, still following tracks, go under the railroad 12.0 and turn left into Broad Street in Newark 12.4.

At a park take the right fork into Clinton Avenue 13.0, at a church on the left turn left into Astor Street 13.4. Go two blocks and at a fire house bear right into Frelinghuysen Avenue 13.6, cross a railroad and go under a railroad 14.3 and straight on Newark Avenue, follow the trolley when it bears left into North Broad Street 17.3; at a monument bear left with the trolley 17.6, then pass the Post Office in Elizabeth 17.7.

Go under a railroad and turn right into West Jersey Street 18.0, go under the railroad and turn left into Cherry Street 18.3, turn right into Rahway Avenue 18.5, cross a railroad 20.6 and go straight on St. George's Avenue across a bridge 23.2 and continue on St. George's Avenue through Rahway 23.3.

Cross a bridge 23.8; do not cross the railroad but turn right 25.1, bear left 25.2, bear right 26.2, take the left fork 26.5, and again take a left fork 26.7, run through a woods and at the end of the road turn left 27.8. At Iselin Station 28.0 cross the railroad and at once turn right along the railroad. Use caution and go right under the railroad 29.3, take the next left 29.4, go over a railroad bridge 30.4, and straight on to Metuchen, where turn left 31.3. Jog right and left under the railroad overhead 31.5, take the right fork 31.7, go under another railroad 32.0, then follow the trolley, cross a bridge over the Raritan River 36.6 and go straight on Albany Street and pass the Post Office in New Brunswick 36.8.

Take the next right fork, go under the railroad and turn left into Somerset Street 37.0. At a cemetery bear right 38.0, cross the railroad 39.2, go straight through Franklin Park 43.3, take the left fork 46.3, bear right 49.3, run through Kingston 50.1. Cross the railroad and the canal, then cross a bridge, and at an old mill turn left 50.4 and run straight into Nassau Street in Princeton 53.5. The directions to the Palmer Stadium are:

Entering Princeton on Nassau Street pass Harrison Street and Princeton Avenue, then turn left into Murray Place, which follow across Prospect Avenue, where it becomes Fitz-Randolph Road. Go one block and turn right into the Western Way to the entrance of the Palmer Stadium.

Arrangements have been made east of the Stadium for parking 4,000 cars. The charge for parking space is $1. For motorists who wish the service of a garage, several will be found on Nassau Street. The total capacity of these establishments is about 200 cars. No automobiles will be permitted on Prospect Avenue. Washington Road will be closed at both ends; Harrison Street will also be closed from Nassau Street to the Western Way.

Motorists from Trenton and other points in New Jersey, coming by way of Lawrenceville and entering Princeton on Nassau Street, should continue past the University Campus, Washington Road, and Olden Street, and then turn right into Murray Place.

Those who use the Trenton-New Brunswick Turnpike from Trenton should go past Penns Neck, where Washington Road to Princeton will be closed to traffic, and take the next left-hand road, then turn right and left at the succeeding corners and go on across a canal, then cross Carnegie Lake and straight on into Harrison Street to the Western Way, where a turn left leads to the Stadium.

New York motorists and others from the coast section of New Jersey who have used the Freehold or other routes to Monmouth Junction may go by way of Kingston and connect with the routes given from New York. In order to avoid the congestion continue on the Trenton-New Brunswick Turnpike, take a right fork just before crossing a bridge, 5½ miles after crossing the railroad at Monmouth Junction.

After the game go from the parking space by way of Broadmead Street, which becomes Princeton Avenue after crossing Prospect Avenue. At the end of the street turn right for the return to New York by way of New Brunswick.

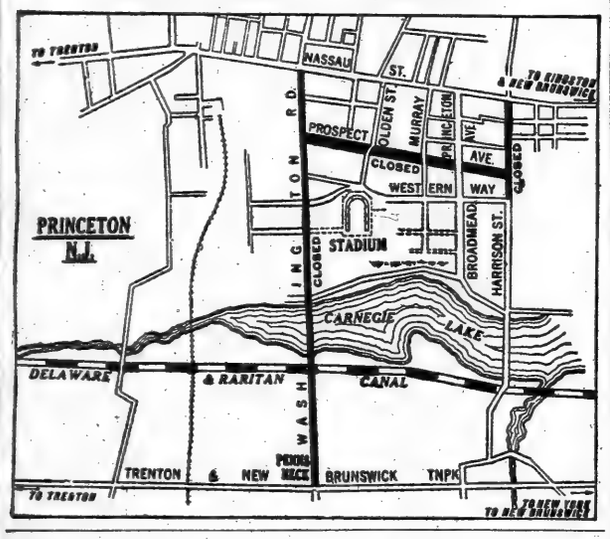
The ferry is taken from the foot of Broadway, Manhattan, to St. George, S. I. Set the odometer at zero, and upon leaving the ferry bear to the left and go up hill. At the Borough Hall turn left 0.3, follow the trolley on Central Street, and pass a village green, turn right into Hannah Street 0.9, go one block, and turn left into Van Duzer Street and follow the trolley tracks straight on along Richmond Road. Bear right 3.7, follow the trolley through Grant City 5.2. At a café take the left fork, where the trolley goes to the right in New Dorp 6.1. Now follow the Amboy Road and at a tavern take the left fork 7.1, cross the railroad 8.1, and go through Great Kills 8.6.

Bear right 8.7 and at a tavern bear left 10.6, go through Huguenot 11.3, then bear left at Princess Bay 12.8. Cross the railroad, then bear right 13.0 and turn right into Bentley Avenue 15.0 to the ferry at Tottenville 15.4.

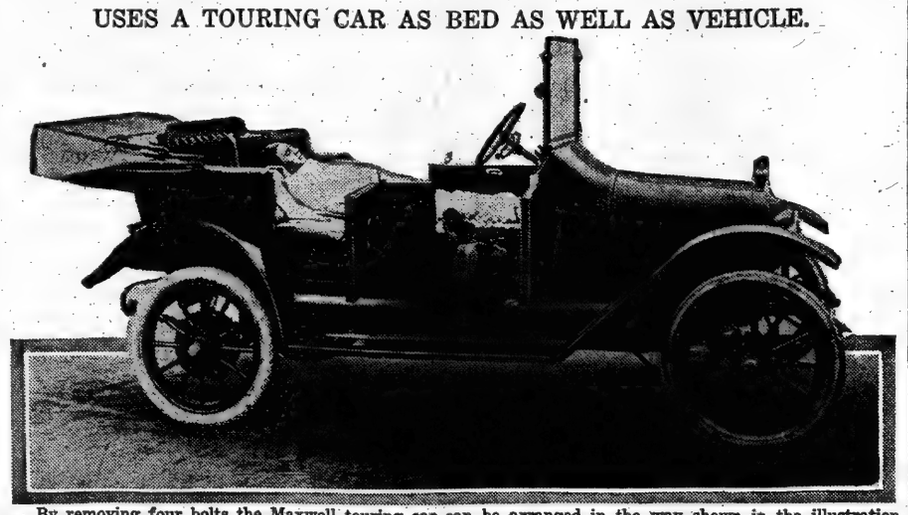
Leaving the ferry at Perth Amboy run five blocks on Smith Street, then take the right fork into New Brunswick Avenue. Cross the railroad twice, then run through Ford's Corner 18.7, again cross the railroad and go through Metuchen 21.2. Turn left over the railroad 21.4 and at once turn right, go under the railroad 25.9. Cross a bridge over the Raritan River 26.6 on into Albany Street and pass the Post Office in New Brunswick 27. At this point change odometer to read 36.8 miles and follow the directions given for the Newark-Elizabeth route from New Brunswick to Princeton.

These two routes may be used as a "come and go" proposition to advantage, using the Staten Island route going and the Newark route for the return.

DETAIL PLAN IN PRINCETON.



USES A TOURING CAR AS BED AS WELL AS VEHICLE.



By removing four bolts the Maxwell touring car can be arranged in the way shown in the illustration. This is a new use of the adjustable front seat idea of special interest to campers and sportsmen.

WOULD PREVENT 'JOY RIDING'

May Cites Section of Penal Law to Show Habit Is Larceny.

A plan was inaugurated yesterday by Mitchell May, Secretary of State, which, it is believed, may result in materially reducing "joy riding" in New York State. In order to bring definitely to the attention of chauffeurs and other persons the seriousness of using automobiles in any way without the consent of the owners, Secretary May has sent throughout the State with the request that they be displayed conspicuously in all garages, notices citing the law which makes the unauthorized use of an automobile larceny.

"Few people appreciate," explained Mr. May, "the seriousness of this offense which is almost always the preliminary step to so-called 'joy riders.' For instance, how many chauffeurs realize that in order to steal a car they don't have to break into a garage to take the car out, or even to step into one they see standing in the street and ride away in it? How many ever think that simply running their employer's car even a single block out of the direct route from the house to the garages without the owner's consent makes them guilty of theft, according to law?"

Secretary May said that the alarming increase in the number of cars operated without the permission of the owners had led him to believe that this section of the penal law affecting such operation is but very slightly known in its full import and has caused him to send out these notices bearing the following simple quotation from Section 1,293A of the Penal Law:

"Any chauffeur or other person who without the consent of the owner shall take, or cause to be taken from a garage, stable, or other building or place an automobile or motor vehicle and operate or drive or cause the same to be operated or driven for his own profit, use or purpose, steals the same and is guilty of larceny and shall be punishable accordingly."

STRONG STATEMENTS FOR AUTO INDUSTRY

Address at a Bankers' Convention Shows Appreciation of Motor Car as a Necessity.

435,000 CARS SOLD IN YEAR

William Livingstone Says There Are 450 Makers of Motor Vehicles and 15,500 Dealers.

Recognition of the automobile industry was furnished at the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Richmond, Va., recently, when the delegates listened to an address by William Livingstone, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, on "Twelve Years of Continued Progress—the True Status of the Automobile Industry," in which for the first time at one of these bankers' gatherings there were favorable words for the motor car, its builders, and its users. There were more than 2,000 bankers, from practically every State, at the meeting.

In his address Mr. Livingstone, a former President of the American Bankers' Association, showed that for twelve years there had been no backward step taken by the automobile industry. He showed that there were more than 435,000 cars sold during the year ended June 30, and that even in depressed times there had been continued buying of motor cars, supplying proof that it is a growing necessity of our modern civilization.

Among the interesting figures brought out by the Detroit banker was the fact that there are 1,400,000 cars in use in this country, with an approximate figure of 450,000 cars as a production for the next twelve months to be sold by 15,500 automobile dealers. He said there were 13,630 garages; 1,280 repair shops, and 680 supply houses. There are 450 listed manufacturers of motor vehicles, including 170 making gasoline pleasure cars, 245 gasoline commercial cars, 77 cycle cars, 27 motor fire apparatus, 18 electric pleasure cars, and 24 electric commercial vehicles.

NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

James R. Hayes, known as an amateur sportsman and hotel proprietor, has accepted the Presidency of the Speedway Country Club of Detroit, organized to build in the City of the Straits a speedway rivaling Indianapolis in features and construction, and a speedway constructed for the highest obtainable speed. Seating capacity will be provided for 300,000 persons. The Concourse of Clubs, as this speedway will be known, will be the country home of many Detroit organizations, and the grounds will be devoted to every sort of sport.

The Packard Motor Car Company reports that it is able to buy all its necessary materials in America, and that the European war has not interfered in the slightest degree with its access to supplies. Alvan Macauley, Vice President and general manager, says that had this war occurred ten years ago or less the factory would have had to close, because at that time it was entirely dependent on foreign manufacturers for the following articles: French cylinder castings, piston and piston ring castings, cone steel for ball bearing races, ball bearings, storage batteries, spark coils, magnetos, spark plugs and spark porcelains, high tension ignition cables, timers and commutators, motor valve forgings, silico manganese gear steel, door locks, door handles, all cloths, laces and silks for trimmings, goatskins for inclosed body upholstering, horns and bulbs.

The performance of its cars shipped abroad with the Canadian troops some weeks ago has resulted in the calling of E. M. Coale, general sales manager of the Autocar Company, Ardmore, Penn., to Europe. Mr. Coale sailed last week on the Lusitania, accompanied by Charles F. Barker, as mechanical assistant.

The Willys-Overland Company, employing 8,000 people, reports that it has just completed the biggest month's business in its history. Shipments of cars during October numbered 5,601, representing a money value of $5,372,000. This is 15 per cent. greater than shipments during the same month of last year, which was the largest October the company had experienced up to that time.

E. R. Benson of the Studebaker Corporation has been appointed by President Clifton to the Good Roads Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. His associates are R. D. Chapin, Hudson, Chairman, and S. D. Waldon, Packard.

Paul Lacroix, Mercedes distributer for the United States, has just secured the agency for the Imperial cars of Jackson, Mich. His territory includes New York, Long Island, northern New Jersey, southern part of New York State, and part of Connecticut, with export rights. The new agency headquarters will be at the Lacroix showrooms, 8 East Fifty-second Street, with service department at the Mercedes shops, 218 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Announcement is made that Saxon cars may now be provided on order with electric starting and lighting system as extra equipment.

The H. J. Koehler Company has discontinued selling pleasure cars, having decided to concentrate its efforts in the marketing of the Koehler one-ton truck, built at the Newark, N. J., factory. The distribution by the company of Grant pleasure cars throughout the Eastern territory will therefore be discontinued, and arrangements have been made whereby Grant agents heretofore operating under the company shall continue selling that car as direct factory representatives.

Charles P. Henderson, manager of sales and advertising for the Cole Motor Car Company of Indianapolis, came East last week for the first time since he rejoined the Cole organization a month or so ago to make a tour of the Eastern territory. H. C. Bradfield has just announced his resignation from the company.

Oldsmobile

NEW LIGHT FOUR
$1285

No Other Such Four-Cylinder Motor

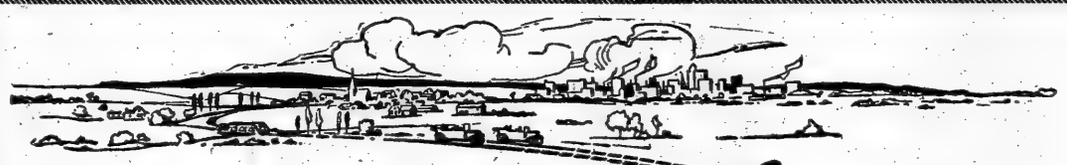
In designing a true replica of the famous Six-cylinder Oldsmobile, which should be a worthy bearer of the name, it was necessary to perfect a motor that should excel any four-cylinder engine in use. The task has been achieved, and the motoring public is invited to come in to our salesroom and examine this exceedingly efficient power plant.

The famous Delco starter completes what is believed to be the finest power plant in any four-cylinder car. The sooner you see it the better.

ALSO
Finest Six Cylinder Car in America

Model 55—6 cylinder Oldsmobile, equipped with famous Delco self-starting and lighting system. $2,975
Price f. o. b. Lansing.....

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
(Cutting Larson Co.)
225-227 West 58th Street
(near Broadway) Phone 9680 Col.



More miles per gallon of gasolene because it's the Lightest Six

Of all the light sixes that are built, the Studebaker SIX is by far the most economical to operate. For the simple reason that of them all, the Studebaker is the LIGHTEST.

You know what weight costs in running a six-cylinder car. And here is a SIX that weighs only slightly over 2800 pounds—a SIX in which Studebaker engineers have succeeded in making a stronger car, at the same time doing away with hundreds of pounds of useless weight—and in redistributing the weight left so evenly that the riding qualities of the car have actually been improved—*merely the cost of upkeep cut down.*

And yet with this economy of operation, the Studebaker SIX gives you a dignity of design and elegance of finish that rank it with any car you pass on the Drive—and a motor of such even power and flexibility that it takes even the steepest of test hills with ease.

For the man owning and driving a car in and around New York the Studebaker Six is ideal. See it at the Studebaker Salesroom—the LIGHT Six that IS light.

Studebaker Features
Electric Lighting and Starting—Full Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings throughout—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top—Left-Hand Drive.

Studebaker ROADSTER, $985
Studebaker FOUR, $985
Studebaker SIX—7-passenger, $1,450

STUDEBAKER, 56th St. and Broadway
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1495 Bedford Avenue

LIGHT SIX
FIVE PASSENGER
$1385

There is good ground for believing that

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

which will be displayed in leading cities this month, will surpass every reasonable expectation.

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND COMMODITIES MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rapid Retirement of Circulation—Banks Report Further Gain in Surplus.

The most significant item in yesterday's bank statement was the decrease of more than $12,000,000 in circulation. Only the average figures of the bank statement are now being published. The actual figures as of Friday would doubtless show a considerably larger decrease than this in circulation, for the retirement of national bank notes was proceeding at a rapid pace toward the end of the week. That is the natural result of the heavy inflow of cash to New York in recent weeks which has enabled the banks to restore their reserves to above the required 25 per cent. despite the recent shipments of gold. It is now costing the banks at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum to keep notes out, and to the extent to which the notes of other banks accumulate in the vaults of a national bank there is an actual loss equivalent to the tax paid on the bank's own circulation. This furnishes a direct incentive for the surrender of this circulation inasmuch as the national banks, unlike State institutions, cannot count national bank notes as part of their reserve.

A small loss in specie was reported by the Clearing House institutions yesterday, but the aggregate cash holdings increased by over $1,600,000. This more than covered the increase in reserve requirements due to a rise of $3,300,000 in deposits, and the surplus reserve showed an increase just short of $1,000,000. Loans were reduced by more than $12,500,000. Only one more bank statement remains to be made on the old basis. With the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks on Nov. 16, a week from tomorrow, the reserve requirements of the national banks will be reduced and the Clearing House rules in respect to reserves will be changed to bring them into accord with the new Federal requirements.

More business was reported yesterday in acceptances at 4½ per cent. The business being done in this class of bank paper is gradually broadening and may be regarded as a forerunner of a much greater volume of similar business when the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve banks supply the basis for a broader and more readily available market for commercial paper of the kinds which will be admitted to rediscount. The Federal Reserve Board has not yet defined commercial paper for this purpose, but it has a report on the subject in hand and it doubtless will be completed shortly. If it is not ready by the end of next week it is understood that the board will announce a temporary rule to govern the discounting operations of the Federal Reserve banks. How much discounting will be done with those institutions at the start is of course an unknown quantity, but it is expected that the reserve banks in the cotton growing sections, at least, will be called upon to do a good deal.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat on Saturday were estimated at fully 1,250,000 bushels, but, notwithstanding this good business, the market was inactive during the greater part of the day, with small price changes, although at the close there was a slight upturn, and final quotations showed net gains of ⅛@¾c. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18¼; No. 2 hard at $1.17¼; No. 1, Northern, Duluth, $1.18¾, and No. Northern, Manitoba, $1.23¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	94 15-16
May	..	..	1.31	1.30⅝	97⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.17⅜	1.16⅞	1.17⅛	1.17⅛	85¼
May	1.24⅝	1.23¼	1.24¼	1.23⅜	90⅛

CORN.

Sales of corn late Friday and Saturday amounted to about 1,000,000 bushels of both old and new, but notwithstanding this demand the market was inactive as far as contracts were concerned and price changes were narrow, closing at ⅛@¼c. net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine 78c. nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70½	70	70⅛	70¼	69½
May	73¼	72⅛	73⅛	73⅛	70⅛

OATS.

The export demand for oats was less active, but the market showed a very steady tone, owing to the belief that the quarantine against hay from a number of the leading States would increase the demand. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54½ to 55c.; No. 2 white, 55 to 55¼c.; No. 3 white, 54 to 54½c.; No. 4, 53½ to 54c.; fancy clipped white, 56 to 57c.; ordinary clipped white, 54 to 55c., all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	50¼	50	50¼	50	38¼
May	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	53	42⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm at the outset owing to the quarantine against several of the leading stock yards, as well as on a destructive fire in the Kansas City yards, but on the advance packers sold freely, and values declined sharply to below the previous closing level. No further reports will be received from the Chicago stock yards during the period of disinfection, which is expected to last about ten days. Hog receipts at Kansas City were 8,000, and Omaha reported 5,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.55	10.40	10.40	10.55	10.75
May	10.75	10.57	10.60	10.77	10.90
Ribs—					
January	10.56	10.35	10.40	10.52	10.62
May	10.67	10.65	10.65	..	10.72
Pork—					
January	20.05	19.90	19.90	19.97	20.10
May	20.30	19.92	19.92	20.20	20.15

COTTON.

The announcement that the Court had granted an order permitting the sale of the so-called "Pell" cotton at 9 cents was received with general satisfaction in Cotton Exchange circles yesterday, and it was generally expected that an official announcement fixing a date for reopening the market for general business would be made on Monday. The talk was that Nov. 16 would probably be the date named for this purpose, as the conference committee is understood to have secured practically all necessary signatures to the corporation-syndicate agreement. As previously outlined, the plan for taking care of remaining contracts, contemplates their sale at 9 cents to a corporation which has secured ample financial backing, and which will carry the contracts down to 7½c. for December. The Liverpool market showed continued steadiness, with May-June contracts fluctuating between 4.39d. and 4.34d., closing at the latter price, or unchanged from Friday, while the spot market was 2 points higher, at 4.66d. Local spot brokers reported that their offers from the interior showed continued firmness, and that some shippers were asking advances of ⅛c. to ¼c. late on Friday.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The recent active buying in the cottonseed oil market apparently eliminated a large part of the short interest in the market and consequently reduced the buying power. At any rate when longs attempted to take profits during yesterday's session they found little demand and prices declined sharply, closing 15 to 28 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.50@6.00	5.70
November	..	..	5.50@6.90	5.65
December	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.56	5.75
January	5.80	5.64	5.65@5.68	5.87
February	5.86	5.84	5.71@5.79	5.95
March	6.00	5.81	5.87@5.89	6.14
April	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95	6.18
May	6.15	6.02	6.07@6.10	6.32
June	..	..	6.10@6.25	6.35

COFFEE.

The feeling of apathy which prevailed in coffee circles throughout the week was again apparent on Saturday, and underlying conditions remained practically unchanged. Sales through the Voluntary Committee on Liquidation amounted to 4,500 bags, with December quoted at 5.60 to 5.65; March, 5.35 to 6.00; May, 6.15 to 6.20, and July, 6.37c. bid. Rio exchange on London showed a decline of ⅛d., and the milreis price in Rio declined 75 reis, while Santos was 100 reis higher. The local spot market was quoted on the basis of 6⅜c. for Rio No. 7.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,218 Packages. The shortage of high grade fresh creamery that has been noted of late was not relieved yesterday, and the market was very strong for qualities suitable to the requirements of local consumers. Higher grades are in some demand and were also firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 35c; higher scoring lots 35½c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring lots, 33c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 25½@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; process, extras, 29@ 28c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@ 23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,695 cases. The week closes with continued decided shortage of new-laid eggs and a prompt sale for all lots containing a good proportion of such at strong prices. The medium and undergrades continue quiet and a good many of those remain unsold. A liberal quantity of storage eggs has been bought for export at prices ranging from 24@26c; very few at the latter; refrigerator, fresh gathered, extra firsts, per dozen, 37@39c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 26@30c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 21@25c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21½@21½c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 52@55c; defective, 40@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@60c; Western, gathered whites, 30@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery mixed colors, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@39c; near by, refrigerator, whites, 27@32c.

WHOLESALE PRICES FIRMER

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city last week, the figures being corrected to Nov. 5. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$6.00	$6.00	$5.28
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.06⅜	.06⅜	.10¼
Sid, brown sheetings, yd.	.07	.07¼	.06¼
Printcloths, yd.	.03	.03	.04
Butter, creamery ex., lb.	.34½	.33½	.32
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.15¾
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.30	.28	.33
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.06⅜
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10½	.10½	.11⅜
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.06½	.06½	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07½	.06½
Flour, Spring patents, bbl.	5.25	5.25	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.25	5.25	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.23	1.19¼	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85	.82½	.79¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54	.53¾	.46
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	..	..	.14
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.10	1.10	1.03
Hides, Chic. pack., No. 1, lb.	.21½	.21	.19¾
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.20	.19½	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.45	.45	.43
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.50	14.50	15.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	19.50	19.50	22.50
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.11⅜	.11½	.16⅞
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.03½	.03½	.043
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.34	.30¾	.399
Petrol., ref. gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.13
Beef, live Chic., 100 lb.	6.60	6.35	6.60
Hogs, live Chic., 100 lb.	7.70	7.25	7.55
Sheep, live Chic., 100 lb.	5.10	4.10	5.75
Lard, prime, Chic., 100 lb.	11.07½	10.65	10.60
Sh't ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lb.	9.75	10.25	10.50
Mess pork., Chi., bbl.	20.28	19.62½	20.15
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.06¾	.05⅞	.06½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.60	.60	.75
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	5.00	5.80	4.40
Tea, Formoes, fair, lb.	.15½	.15½	.13½
Tea, Japan low, lb.	.13	.13	.13½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.50	1.50	2.25
Wool, av., 100gr., Phil., lb.	.254	.257	.225

Steadiness and marked firmness featured wholesale commodities prices last week, as reflected in Dun's list, and the changes were more equally divided between advances and declines than had been the case in any other week since the war began. Of the seventy-five changes, forty-three were downward, and the list showed, compared with the previous week, seven more advances and fifteen less declines. There were fewer foodstuffs changes than usual, but for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities abroad there was an excess of advances shown in this section of the list.

There was small change in fruits and vegetables, as a whole, heavy receipts not having much of a depressing influence on prices. Considerable price strength developed in high-grade butter and eggs, owing to the active demand and the moderate amounts received from the country districts. Cheese was steady and unchanged. At Chicago the trend of prices on the major provisions was distinctly upward, short ribs showing the only decline. Prices were higher on live hogs, beef, and sheep, and also on prime lard, mess pork, and bacon. Flour was steady and unchanged, save for an advance on Spring patent, which moved up to $5.75 a barrel. In grains there were four advances, they being on wheat, corn, oats, and rye. There were no declines.

Coffee held steady at 6¾ cents for No. 7 Rio, and teas were unchanged generally. Spices were weaker, however, and the principal grades of raw and refined sugars again fell off. Fine granulated was quoted at $5 a hundred pounds, and more nearly approached last year's figure, $4.40, than at any other time since the war began. A decline in salt mackeral completed the foodstuffs revisions.

Generally easy conditions continued in the metals market, with further concessions being granted on both raw and semi-finished products of iron and steel. The principal price shadings were in open-hearth billets, wire rods, steel bars, beams, and angles. In the minor metals the feature of the week was a sharp upturn in the price of tin. There was a slight easiness to spelter and antimony, but copper and lead continued firm at recent price levels.

While leathers continued firm and unchanged, there was marked strength in hides under the stimulus of good buying for foreign account. Eight of the ten grades listed showed advances ranging from a quarter to a half cent a pound. The remaining grades were unchanged. Prices on drugs and chemicals continued to drop, principally on the former. The only advance was on quicksilver, which moved up to 80 cents a pound. Oils were steady to firm, and the three markets together showed two advances and fifteen declines.

Burlaps were again lower, but jute and hemp did not change. Declines in hops and Shanghai raw silk, together with a decline on one item in the lumber market, (chestnut 4-4 firsts,) were also shown. There were no other advances.

DEFENDS COMMERCE BOARD.

E. E. Clark Deplores Inconsistency of Some Critics.

In a letter to John Muir of John Muir & Co., Edgar S. Clark, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discusses criticism of the commission's attitude toward increased railroad rates. Mr. Muir had written the Commissioner that, in view of the difficulties brought upon the railroad systems by the war, their credit would be helped by a rise in rates.

"I do not at all object to rational criticism," wrote Mr. Clark, "if the one who indulges in it takes the trouble to know something of the facts in connection with the subject which he criticises. I confess that it has been a little irritating to be subjected to the unreasoning criticism that has been leveled at the commission when frequently it clearly appeared that the writer was not conversant with the law or the facts, as was evidenced by misstatements of both in his utterances.

"The whole case has been presented on the ground that the carriers' net operating revenue was insufficient to permit them to properly perform their carrier function, properly maintain their properties, and pay a reasonable return on the book value of the same. I am not insensible to the great importance to the country of efficient railroads or of the importance of having railroad securities attractive investments. I appreciate the tremendous importance of the whole question, and what I have said above is in no sense intended as criticism of the railroads or of the course they have pursued in this matter. I simply refer to it to indicate the utter inconsistency of some of those who have criticised the commission most severely."

MOVING THE RESERVE BANK.

New Quarters at 62 Cedar Street to be Occupied Tomorrow.

R. E. Giles, one of the acting assistant cashiers of the Federal Reserve Bank, was busy yesterday at its new premises, 62 Cedar Street, getting everything in readiness for their occupancy tomorrow, when the transfer will be made from the temporary offices, at 27 Pine Street.

The officers and Directors will have a week in which to become accustomed to their new quarters and get things in running order before the bank is opened officially on Nov. 16. On that day about $100,000,000 will be paid in at the bank on account of the reserves of the 480 member banks.

All the payments due on account of capital subscriptions have been made except in the case of one bank, which owes $13,000. No explanation had been received from this bank up to yesterday, although the money was payable last Monday, under the call of the Federal Reserve Board.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Change in Firm—Alexandre & Burnet, Robert Livingston Clarkson, admitted.

New Addresses—William C. Sheldon & Co., 59 Cedar Street; Franklin A. Plummer, at William C. Sheldon & Co., 59 Cedar Street; Clifford R. Hendrix, 37 West Forty-fourth Street.

Branch Office—Edward B. Smith & Co., (new,) New London, Conn.; L. M. Sistare, manager.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c	8c
400	Beaver Con	19c	19c	19c	19c
250	Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Buf. Mines	50c	50c	50c	50c
100	Chief	75c	75c	75c	75c
40	First N. Cop.	75c	80c	75c	80c
400	Gold'd Cons.	94c	94c	94c	94c
200	Lion Hill	5c	5c	5c	5c
300	Majestic	9c	10c	9c	10c
100	Mex. Metals	17c	17c	17c	17c
650	Nev. Douglas	50c	50c	50c	50c
500	Smokey Dev.	15c	15c	15c	15c
500	Tono. Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Tono. Victor	25c	25c	25c	25c
200	Trethewey	12c	12c	12c	12c
1,100	United Verde	95c	98c	95c	98c
100	Profit Sharing	9	9	9	9

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaverd	.70	.90	Jumbo Ext.	.51	.52
Atlanta	.19	.20	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. Gas	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.25	.75	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK-Dar.	.41	.43
Boston Ely		.20	M. of Am.	2	2⅜
Butte & L.	.10	.11	Nev.Doug.	.46	.52
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Baltic	.50	.65
Chief Con.	.75	.81	Ohio Cop.	.05	.06
Con. Cop.	.85	1	So. Lake	1⅛	2½
Crown Res.	.90	.94	Stewart M.	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	.50	.55	Tono. Min.	6¼	6⅝
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Tono.-Bel.	4⅜	4¾
First Nat.	.75	.80	Tono. Ext.	2⅜	2¾
Goldf. Con.	.90	.96	Tono. Mer.	.25	.27
Goldf. Mer.	.17	.19	Tono. West	.56	.58
Houghton	1	1⅜	Un. Verde	.95	.98
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1¼	U. Prof. S.	9½	9⅝
Jim Butler	.64	.67	Yuk. Gold.	1⅞	1⅞

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 7.—Cotton-mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	50	65	..
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	99¼	98	98
Canonicut Mills	..	95	..
Chace Mills	..	102¼	..
Cornell Mills	..	147¾	..
David Mills	85	..	..
Flint Mills	93½	..	93
Granite Mills	..	100	..
Hargraves Mills	42½	..	..
King Philip's Mills	102	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	105	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	75	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	70	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102	..
Osborne Mills	..	98½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	120	120
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	105	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	70	..
Tecumseh Mills	100	105	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	80	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ALDORF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aldorf Construction Company, Inc., builder, of 3,785 Broadway, by the Grassi Contracting Company, a creditor, for $500. Liabilities are $5,000. The company was incorporated in May last, and built a dance hall in Wadsworth Avenue, near 179th Street.

ASCH BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Asch Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 907 Tenth Avenue, by these creditors: M. Nirenberg & Co., $50; William P. Peany, $75; Joseph T. Goodman, $160, and Jacob Halper, $300. They made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

ISRAEL L. CURRIER, real estate agent and dealer, of 478 Central Park West, has filed a petition, with liabilities $22,413 and no assets. In 1900 and 1901, it is said, he was a Wall Street stock broker, and a partner in Currier & Bunker and I. L. Currier & Co. Afterward he became Vice President of a traction development company.

JAMES GOVERNALE, shoe dealer at 176 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,849 and assets $600.

SAMUEL LEVY, dealer in delicatessen and groceries at 945 East 165th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,697 and assets $500.

R. AVITCH BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Ravitch Brothers, structural iron and steel erectors of 131 East Twenty-third Street, show liabilities $286,014 and assets $201,843, consisting of real estate at Ravenswood, L. I., $130,000, mortgaged for $75,000; notes, $16,970; accounts, $8,561; mortgage, $13,500; cash in receiver's hands, $13,958; cash in bank, $754, and office furniture, $190. Of the liabilities $80,795 are on account of the 24 West Thirty-third Street Company. Among the creditors are the Bethlehem Steel Company, $21,654, partly secured; Passaic Structural Steel Company, $31,710, partly secured; Eastern Steel Company, $6,109; Union Exchange National Bank, $18,178, and Century Bank, $17,009.

JULIUS MEYER.—Schedules of Julius Meyer, manufacturer of sweaters at 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, show liabilities $59,161 and assets $108,012, consisting of real estate equities, $76,825; stock, $12,911; plant, $1,700; accounts, $2,062; assigned accounts, $14,148, and cash in bank, $376. Among the creditors are the Commercial Trade Company, $9,021, secured; Baron Co., $5,494, and Paul Bunin & Co., Philadelphia, $5,253.

ASCOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Ascot Manufacturing Company, Inc., jobber in cloaks and dresses at 11 West Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities $19,643 and assets $5,525.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lytle receiver for Joseph Goldsmith, dealer in general merchandise at Yonkers.

MENDELSOHN & KAPLAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Mendelsohn & Kaplan, dealers in installment goods at 28 East Broadway, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and the balance in monthly installments.

L. J. ASSENHEIM & SON.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of L. J. Assenheim & Son, art dealers at 18 Broadway, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

HERMAN B. PETERS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Herman B. Peters, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 87 Nassau Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

HORN & SACHER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Horn & Sacher, wholesale confectioners at 86 Forsyth Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $52,110.

DANIEL FRIEDMAN & SONS.—An examination into the affairs of Daniel Friedman & Sons, cloak manufacturers, at 9 West Thirtieth Street, disclosed that Albert and Joseph Friedman were not partners in the firm of Daniel Friedman & Sons; therefore a consent has been filed for the dismissal of the petition in bankruptcy filed against them on Oct. 10.

AMUSEMENT RESTAURANT COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed the sale of the fixtures, furnishings, and food of the Amusement Restaurant Company, Incorporated, of 1,573 Broadway, in the Strand Theatre Building. The sale was made by Harry Osterman, the receiver, for $7,000.

The THOMAS J. TAYLOR COMPANY, dealers in hair ornaments at 87 Union Square, has made an assignment to Aaron Louie. Thomas J. Taylor, President of the company, died in December, and Abraham Goldfield became President.

LEVY SCHWADE & CO., manufacturers of dresses and suits at 14 East Thirty-second Street, have made an assignment to Henry H. Kaufman. The partners are Martin B. Levy, Jacob Schwade, and Moses A. Springer. They began business on May 1, 1912. Liabilities are said to be $14,000 and assets $7,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Auerbach, Max—Bee Ell Trading Co., $175.
Andrews, Paul A.—F. E. Lindemann, $2,840.
Asch, Max—S. M. Orgler, $252.
Byrnes Lumber Manufacturing Co.—Eureka Glass Works, Inc., $347.
Brenner, Selig—M. Vandeweghe et al., $297.
Burns, Robert, Jr.—Fullerton Electric Co., $779.
Brodie, William—Hydraulic Oil Storage Co. of New York, $267.
Buchholz, Gustavus W.—Black, Starr & Frost, $100.
Barnett, Louis—J. Schultz, $324.
Crowhurst, Ernst W.—E. S. Manse et al., $172.
Same—Same, $125.
Cohn, Eva—T. I. Brinckerhoff et al., $2,067.
Divine Tire Co.—Wm. L. Barrell Co., $1,029.
Delello, Camillo and Rosario—National Motors Co., $847.
Columbus Circle Auto Co.—E. Holzman, $124.
Davidson, Harry C.—Scarsdale Pub. Co., $116.
Cohem, George—Second National Bank of Cincinnati, $17,611.
Dillon, George S.—Fisher Mitchell Co., $122.
Cannariato Real Estate Co.—Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., $827.
Fava, Michael—Italian Vineyard Co., $103.
Edwards, Robert J.—Gilnes Roofing Co., costs, $107.
Falotico, Giacomo, and Domenico Ragone—G. Lordi, $304.
Goldstein, Morris and Philip—Public Bank of New York City, $165.
Gans, Ida—A. Krumnaker, $217.
Hovsepian, Haig B.—Standard Oil Co. of New York, $435.
Heyman, Abraham—A. H. Meyer, $5,249.
Herzog, Harry—S. Wechsler, $164.
Hodz, Abraham—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $165.
Interstate Milk and Cream Co.—W. A. Borst, $108.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Schnell, $500.
Jewett, Robert L.—E. W. Browning, $163.
Jacobs, Benjamin, and Armin Kohn, executors—S. Lese, $426.
Kirschhofer, William—S. Pfinder, $162.
Lasher, Samuel H.—C. H. Vermilya, $168.
L'Araldo, Italiano Pub. Co.—A. Cinque, $1,840.
Lefoussio, Costas or Constantine—E. Buyinos, $329.
Lowenthal, Henry—City of N. Y., $112.
Liberman Dairy Co.—S. A. Schaefer, $2,418.
Marks, Florentina—G. Marks, $504.
Mossler, Morris S.—M. Wollman, $8,320.
McGinty, Margaret—L. W. Landeau, $2,211.
Moore, Frederick A.—F. S. Tollins et al., $1,081.
Mott, Hopper S.—L. Missen et al., $3,892.
McNutt, Wm. H.—E. Speth, $375.
Multicolor Film Improving Co., Inc.—Jacob Rupert Realty Corp., $323.
Orlando, Giuseppe—G. Orlando, $104.
O'Brien, Frank—Stewart Distilling Co., $261.
Orlinger, Samuel L., President—Improved Order Free Sons of Judah, $480.
Rich, Benjamin—H. Brodsky, $174.
Rycroft, Alice G.—G. B. Post, Jr., $116.
Rhine, Edwards F.—L. J. Earle, $402.
Rochester Supply Co.—Cook Pottery Co., $302.
Shadow, Adolph—Exporters' Alliance, Inc., $172.
Silveira, Angelka F.—S. De Young, $144.
Siebrman, John G. H., Jr.—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J., $224.
Vaughan Car Co., Inc.—Class Journal Co., $3,545.
Williams Postal Co., Inc.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $195.
Victor Mercantile Co.—Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., $327.
Wonder Mfg. Co.—D. H. Burdett, $209.
Victoria White Granite Co.—J. P. Casey, $1,295.
Young, Clive—B. Marks, $990.
Williams, Sim—Eldredge Co., $555.
Webster Iron Works, Inc.—Frost Veneer Co., Inc., $197.
Williams, Wm. J.—Frank, Endel & Peles, $200.

In Bronx County.

Anker, Frank—City of New York, $342.
Alliegro, Michael—Same, $220.
Brando, Joseph—Same, $126.
Byrnes, James T.—Same, $451.
Bray, Julian L.—Same, $234.
Belinge, Anna M.—Same, $126.
Brunsweig, Jacob—Same, $126.
Brenner, Louis—Same, $126.
Benkesser, Charles—Same, $234.
Baldwin, Bartholomew—Same, $559.
Boesenberg, Herman—Same, $126.
Borgeson, Peter—Same, $126.
Bell, David—Same, $342.
Boss, Fred—Same, $126.
Brunil, Constantino, and Frank Fanelli—P. Brescia, $121.
Coon, Charles E.—E. J. Turner, Inc., $116.
Considine, Lulu—J. H. F. Magne, $404.
Chailley, Francis—City of New York, $374.
Christian, Arthur—Same, $140.
Collins, Charles—Same, $490.
Christianson, Albert T.—Same, $126.
Cluse, Robert—Same, $162.
Davis, Benjamin P.—Same, $222.
Emerson, Ralph W.—Same, $126.
Gaynor, Patrick—Same, $140.
Gandert, Peter—J. Helderman, $339.
Heyman, Isadore—City of New York, $309.
Hutson, Charles—Same, $104.
Heidgerd, Dedrick—Same, $248.
Kopald, Victor—City of New York, $125.
Kelly, Malachi—Same, $126.
Same—Same, $222.
Klefer, Peter—Same, $116.
Leuther, Thomas—Same, $384.
Levinstin, Frank—Same, $126.
Lernan, Daniel A.—Same, $232.
Lestrang, Michael J.—Same, $283.
London, Harry—Same, $126.
Lebowitz, Simon—Same, $232.
Langdon, William H.—Same, $1,845.
Ladegly, Thomas—Same, $125.
Latest Inventions Co.—Same, $125.
La Spina, Cut Stone Co.—Same, $383.
Lapkin, Herman—Same, $125.
O'Toole, Eugene G.—Same, $232.
Pruss, John A. and Annie—L. S. Goebel, Jr., $1,586.
Pope, James—City of New York, $126.
Pitchenville, Thomas—Same, $123.
Peterson, Peter—Same, $339.
Powers, Charles O.—Same, $126.
Reffin, Edward—J. Cohen, $145.
Ryan, Daniel—City of New York, $126.
Riera, Francois—Same, $125.
Robert, Samuel—Same, $125.
Robers, Thomas, and William Cauldwell—Same, $833.
Silveira, Angelka—S. De Young, $144.
Spree, Frank—City of New York, $234.
Teller, William R.—Same, $208.
Ventimiglia, Pasquale—William A. Egan Co., Inc., $1,840.
William Necker, Inc.—G. Dickley, $119.
Wilson, Mary—City of New York, $147.
Weiner, Frank—Same, $466.
Wells, John A.—Same, $495.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Allegro & Spallone Construction Co.—R. Karger, Oct. 14, 1913, $1,181.
Baxter, Charles R.—H. M. Stanwein et al, April 19, 1914, $112.
Becker, Valantine—J. Ruppert, June 19, 1897, $3,058.
Dix, O. Benton—R. C. Turnbull, Sept. 5, 1914, $311.
General Film Co.—H. Smidt, Nov. 3, 1914, $2,618.
Kennedy, David E.—J. Marcus Woodworking Co., May 17, 1907, $238.
Whitehouse, Samuel C.—City of New York, Dec. 22, 1910, (canceled,) $268.
Same—Same, Sept. 29, 1911, (canceled,) $220.

In Bronx County.

Blake, Lawrence E.—H. McGlade, Oct. 29, 1914, $85.
Manhattan Pie Baking Co.—J. Lianos, Oct. 31, 1914, $600.

SMALL CASH GAIN.

Banks Report Reduction in Loans and Circulation with Increase in Deposits.

The average figures of the bank statement showed these changes for the week:

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans	$2,144,702,000	—$12,549,000
Specie	344,205,000	— 845,000
Legal tenders, (including national banknotes held by State banks and trust companies).	105,838,000	+ 2,539,000
Net deposits	1,923,047,000	+ 3,364,000
Circulation	130,260,000	— 12,104,000
Banks—Cash reserve in vault	$382,487,000	
Trust Cos.—Cash reserve in vault	67,551,000	
Aggregate cash reserve	450,038,000	
Excess cash reserve	15,914,550	
Increase	999,600	
Trust companies' reserve with C. H. members carrying 25% cash reserve	59,821,000	

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$590,380,800	— $469,300
Gold	42,000,200	+1,052,700
Currency and bank-notes	13,020,600	— 938,000
Total deposits	640,327,000	+5,554,600
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	555,179,500	+2,381,000

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$12,913,900	13.65
Deposits in banks and trust companies	11,984,300	12.67
Total	$24,898,200	26.32

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$42,106,900	9.75

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Different Elements That Affect the Business Conditions of the Country.

If President Wilson needed any support or authority for his use of the term "psychological" as explaining a business outlook, a visit to the Worth Street district just after the elections of the past week would have afforded it to him. Quite a number of the very estimable gentlemen in the vicinity mentioned are attached to the Republican Party and have been liberal contributors to its coffers. Within the past year they have been fully convinced that the country was going to the dogs, figuratively speaking, and that it was their duty to look at matters from this standpoint. When they read the newspapers of Wednesday, however, telling of a reduction in the number of Democrats in the lower house of Congress, they immediately took a new view of life and all that pertains thereto, including business. All at once an assumed optimism took the place of an equally assumed pessimism, and, what is better still, showed itself in activity.

"Psychology" in Business.

Yet all of those who acquired confidence overnight were fully aware that not a single factor that can or ought to influence trade activity or prices was affected in the slightest degree by the results of the election. The crops remain the same. The European war continues. No new export markets have been opened. No industry has been stimulated. Not even a change in legislation concerning any business interest is contemplated nor could any radical tariff change be made for several years to come. All the basic conditions of the country remain unaltered, including the only two depressing ones—the superabundance of the cotton crop and the unseasonably warm weather. Still the change in sentiment was an unquestioned fact. What the prior easing of money and credit conditions and the announcement of a definite date for the new banking system to go into effect were unable to accomplish was performed in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, and for no assignable reason. The only plausible explanation was that it was psychology.

Supplies of Wool.

Further extensions of the British embargo on wool, which were announced during the week, resulted in the strengthening of prices in this country as well as in South America. The prohibition of export of the commodity now is in force in all of the British possessions as well as in every European country. Purchases of the stuff for export to Canada as well as to Great Britain have been made in this country at prices higher than Americans have been willing to pay. Some timid persons, in view of this circumstance, have been suggesting the advisability of an embargo being placed on the shipping of wool from this country. But, as far as can be learned, the woolen mills here are not complaining of a lack of raw material, although this is one of the possibilities within the next three months. There is no doubt, however, that there is a great stock of wool in Australasia awaiting purchasers. Ordinarily Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium would be among the customers for it. Now they are not, and Great Britain alone, even though her factories are employed in turning out garments for the French Army as well as her own, will not be able to use all of the wool of the antipodes, to say nothing of the abundant supply in South America. After a while it will be found that the 250,000,000 pounds or so which this country finds it necessary to import annually will be forthcoming.

Cotton Conditions Improving.

Cotton conditions are gradually but surely straightening out to the manifest advantage of both the planters and the mill men. It is not so long ago that some were predicting that the price of the fibre would go down to 5 cents a pound. Little, if any, of this kind of talk is heard now. The quotations have been steadily rising and most persons are convinced that bottom was touched on prices some time ago and that any further trend must be upward. No very large quantity was obtainable at the lowest of the prices, and any great demand, in view of the measures taken to secure loans on several million bales, will have a tendency to harden prices. There are still some, however, who believe that there will be a drop after the beginning of the next year. The impending opening of the Cotton Exchange here will doubtless be a boon in steadying things and inducing buying. Considerable transactions continue to be made in printcloths, which is an indication that finishers and converters believe that there will be no further recessions in the price of the raw material. It begins to look, also, as though more cotton would be used by the mills of this country than hitherto. Taken altogether, therefore, the outlook for cotton is much better than it was, and the growers of it in the South will be in much better shape than what their fears inclined them to believe they would be.

Plight of the Mill Men.

Not enough consideration, in the discussions of the cotton situation, has been given to the plight of the manufacturers of cotton goods, and yet they have been as much hurt by the large cotton crop as have been the planters. Up to the time when the new crop was ready for picking, the mill men were paying between 13 and 14 cents a pound for the fibre and putting it into goods. When the time came for marketing the latter the cost of the raw material had dropped about 40 per cent., and the manufacturers were called on to sell their product on the new basis for raw cotton. It meant a great loss and they have had to bear it. This circumstance, taken in connection with the difficulties of borrowing money at the time, made it particularly hard. The strain on those immediately responsible was in many instances severe and had to be met with unusual expedients. It was doubtless some such condition that led Lewis W. Parker, the very able President of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, controlling sixteen Southern mills, to resign his position the other day and turn over the financing of the corporation into other hands. A very similar condition regarding silk has caused a number of manufacturers recently to ask leniency on the part of their creditors. But the sympathy that is readily expressed on behalf of the growers of a raw material is rarely extended as far as the manufacturer who makes use of it.

Tabulation of Imports.

Figures of importations of cotton and woolen fabrics since the present tariff went into effect have shown an increase, and this fact has been adduced as a reason why the rates of duty under both schedules should be advanced. The difficulty will be, in case an effort is made in that direction, in knowing what amount of advance is required or on what kinds of goods it should be made. This is due to several circumstances. No one, for instance, professes to know from actual investigation what the differences in cost are between American and foreign mills for any of the fabrics. The old method in preparing a tariff was to allow the beneficiaries of it to write the schedules. They made the rates so high as to discourage, if not absolutely to prevent, importations. Their avowed purpose was to prevent foreign competition and raise prices of domestic products to the consumer. The present tariff was designed to be competitive but was, necessarily, experimental in some details because exact information in certain matters could not be obtained. Aside from the matter of the differences in cost production here and abroad, the Government tabulations of imports were not arranged so as to give the details needed in the construction of proper schedules of duties. This mistaken policy is still persisted in. Cotton fabrics, for instance, appear as "cloths, unbleached, bleached and colored," instead of being properly classified in detail according to their quality or construction. There is no way of ascertaining, except by guesswork or the statements of interested persons, what amount of any particular kind of goods comes in or whether any that do take the place of similar fabrics which cannot be produced in American mills because of the lower foreign cost of production. Until there is a change in the form of reporting these importations, no tariff schedules can be made which will be fair to the domestic manufacturers or to the importers. And, it may be added, no comparisons of the effects of the tariff will be of value until a rational method is adopted of showing what kinds of articles are imported.

Dyestuffs and Chemicals.

Whatever uncertainty there was regarding the procuring of all kinds of dyestuffs in sufficient quantity and at regular intervals has now been dissipated. With the removal of the doubt, also, has vanished any real pretense for much, if any, increase in price for the materials above the normal. This applies as well to a large number of drugs and chemicals which have been obtained from Germany. It is begining to be realized that there could have been no rational ground for the fear, expressed a couple of months ago, that Germany would place an embargo on the export of the articles mentioned. Every one knows that it is to the interest of the manufacturers of that country to keep whatever trade they have. This is not only because Germany needs all the profit it can make at present, but also because that country does not wish to see established in other lands industries which it virtually has a monopoly of. The case of dyestuffs and chemicals is especially pertinent. It is absolutely certain that, should German export of these things be cut off for a year, factories for making the same would be established here, no matter what the cost, and the result would be to keep out forever the foreign goods. There is no physical difficulty in the way of making the coal tar dyes, and, in point of fact, many are now made here. More kinds, too, have been manufactured since the scarcity of the foreign ones has been manifested. Some of the German monopoly was obtained by a combination which deliberately reduced the price here below the foreign price for the very purpose of putting American manufacturers out of business. The new Trade Commission and Anti-Trust acts, it is believed, are adequate to prevent a repetition of this, and, if not, it would not be difficult to secure additional legislation prohibiting the importation of articles at prices designed to create or maintain a monopoly.

Hiring Agents Abroad.

Judging from the indications afforded by the published reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, quite a number of persons in Latin America and elsewhere have lost their jobs by reason of the war. They are sending in requests to be put in touch with manufacturers and expert houses in all lines of merchandising and are asking for samples. Concerns here are not inclined to take much stock in these applications. They believe that the applicants desire employment merely as a stop gap, and that, immediately the war is ended, they will return to work for their former foreign employers. Training of new men for this kind of occupation has its drawbacks, but it is felt to be better to do so than not to be sure of the loyalty of agents and representatives abroad.

HOW THE WAR HAS AFFECTED IMPORTS

They Are Almost Normal Now, Though Some Goods May Be Difficult to Obtain.

With the European war now in its fourth month, the import situation at this port, where approximately 60 per cent of the country's entries of foreign merchandise are made, is developing features of interest alike to the importer, the manufacturer partly dependent on Europe for raw materials, and the ultimate consumer. The circumstance that goods have been entered more freely and in greater diversity and volume than was generally anticipated at the outbreak of hostilities, while proving a welcome surprise, has by no means allayed the fears of importers concerning their ability to continue indefinitely to get fresh supplies in their respective lines.

The war started off in August with a practical suspension of steamship and freight service between Europe and this country, but with the opening of the Atlantic lanes toward the close of that month imports began to come along again in large volume. This has been the case almost every week since the last of August. Imports here in the week ended July 18, before the general war began and under normal trade conditions, were $18,674,992. Just prior to that date, they were occasionally running up as high as $20,233,368 in a single week. The most complete effect of the war on imports was in the week ended Aug. 29, when they fell to $9,717,892. This was at the time that the shipping tie-up was at its height. The next lowest record established in any single week since hostilities began was in the week ended Aug. 22, when the port's entries had a value of only $10,754,119.

Since that time imports have continued to show gains, fluctuating in succeeding weeks between about $12,000,000 and $16,223,018. The latter figure was reached the week of Sept. 26, and fairly approximated the weekly average before the war. The last available weekly statement dealing with imports issued at the Custom House, Friday, covers the week ended Oct. 31, and shows entries valued at $14,153,024. Owing to the fact that merchandise has been coming in so freely, the Government's revenue from duties at this port has not declined in the last two months to the degree at first feared. Daily receipts at the New York Custom House of $500,000 are regarded as fair in normal seasons. On many occasions in the last six weeks or so, daily receipts from direct importations and withdrawals from bonded warehouses have exceeded the above-named sum considerably. Last Thursday, for example, the total duties received aggregated $642,752, of which $174,935 were paid on withdrawals.

Customs officials said yesterday that should imports continue to show the same strength the balance of the year, the revenue loss will be far less than estimated when the war broke out. The official statistics issued by Collector Malone the last three months seem to prove that fair-sized entries of many lines of merchandise have been made, which interested merchants have endeavored to discount by pretending that little or nothing in a given line was coming in. This attitude may have brought higher prices for the merchandise although the misrepresentation had no basis in fact.

With the speedy arrival here of the steamship Matanzas with a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals, and beet sugar seed, a beginning will have been made in a systematic fashion to get German colors here. Another vessel, the Sun, is now loading in Rotterdam with a similar cargo. She will be followed by other ships under the American flag bringing monthly consignments in accordance with the plan agreed to by the German Government. During the last five weeks, however, inward manifests of vessels arriving here from Dutch and Italian ports reveal many fair-sized consignments for the local dyestuff distributeers.

As has been the case since the British blockade of German ports became effective, no direct imports of goods from Germany or Austria are being received here. One or two of the larger handlers of German and Austrian goods in this city have recently succeeded in getting possession of merchandise via Rotterdam and Italian ports, but only after long delays. Most of these goods, however, are stated either to have been manufactured prior to hostilities or stored at the ports. Jobbers in toys said yesterday that the war's effects will not be apparent in the retail stores the coming holiday season, as the shipments received here, taken in connection with stocks left over from last year, will suffice to go around.

Inquiry among importers generally discloses that, as the weeks pass, it is becoming more difficult to procure many stocks of goods. Textile goods from France are getting scarcer owing to the practical shutting down of many mills while the production of Germany and Austria, with the exception of dyestuffs, come in with difficulty. Importers in some lines are further handicapped by the embargoes placed on certain articles by Russia, France, and England. Local handlers here of the North Sea fisheries' products declared yesterday that, if England carries out its plan of closing the sea to commercial vessels, it will end the taking of fish.

Another factor disturbing to importers of Turkish products is the entrance of Turkey into the arena of active hostilities into week. With Turkey at war with the Allies, importers say a complete stoppage of imports here from the Ottoman Empire is in sight. The two leading imports into this country from Turkey are tobacco and opium. Last year, Turkish tobacco to the value of $5,037,189 was received here, while the opium imports were set down at $1,481,968. As to the former, it should be noted that a good part of the tobacco growing district now belongs to Greece.

One of the surprises of the whole import situation is the strength developed up to this time in the entry of merchandise in a great variety of lines. For several weeks, dry goods imports have kept at or above the million and a half point. During this period they are something like $900,000 less than in the corresponding weeks last year, but at that time importers were making heavy importations under the lower rates of duty prevailing in the then new tariff law.

An inspection of the United States Appraiser's Warehouse yesterday where all imported merchandise arriving at this port is taken for examination and appraisal showed all ten floors of the Government's skyscraper well covered with merchandise awaiting inspection. Advices received from abroad, however, by special agents of the Treasury Department and from American Consular representatives placed at the disposal of Appraiser Sague indicate that European stocks of manufactured goods, particularly in the textile line, are becoming exhausted. According to information received at the Federal warehouse, not more than 15 per cent. of the silk looms are running in Lyons, and about the same proportion holds good when applied to French manufactures generally. An official said yesterday that most of the textiles received here from France are goods the manufacture of which was begun by male help before the war started, and later finished by women and girls.

The importation of British woolens has not been interfered with very much up to the present time, but some importers say that with many of the looms in the United Kingdom diverted to cloth-making for army requirements, coupled with the possibility of a general conscription in the British Isles, future receipts are uncertain.

Considerable interest is being evinced by importers in the forthcoming Custom House report dealing with bonded warehouse transactions during October. This report, in detail, will give a good idea how stocks in reserve stand at the beginning of the fourth month of the European conflict. From weekly reports issued at the Custom House during October, it is apparent that dry goods importers have been storing heavy quantities of merchandise. In fact, the monthly report is expected to show that warehouse entries actually exceeded withdrawals.

A COMMISSION OR A SALARY BASIS

Objections to the Former Should It Be Applied to Retail Sales People.

Is it possible to pay retail salesmen and saleswomen on a straight commission basis, as similar workers in the wholesale field are paid? This question was put to a man well-posted on the subject of retail merchandising yesterday by a TIMES reporter, and the answer was negative.

"While some way of paying adequately and fairly the persons who sell things over the retail counter is much to be desired," he said, "it is my opinion that a straight commission form of payment is not the solution of the problem. It is true that it might mean higher wages for the salespeople during the greater part of the year, and that in the long run the employes might be better off, but what of the periods when trade falls off for reasons legitimate or otherwise? It is certain then that the employe paid on a commission basis would not earn so much as he or she was getting at the time the salary plan was done away with, and right there is the one big objection to commission payments.

"In a sense, all payments to employes for their work and ability are made on a commission basis, for, in figuring out just what he can pay his respective employes in the way of salary, the merchant has to set aside so much of his selling expenses for this purpose. Let us say, for instance, that he figures he can pay a salesperson in the silk department on a 5 per cent. basis, which means that to earn a salary of $10 a week that employe must sell a minimum of $200 a week. If the employe sells more than that amount, it is the employer's gain; otherwise it is his loss. Continued loss of this kind can mean but one of two things, dismissal for incompetence or a transfer to another department. It is more often the first than the second, though many store managers are showing praiseworthy effort in trying to fit the work of the employe to his or her natural likings and abilities.

"Let us say that in ten months of the year the employe in question is able to sell the illimum required to earn $10 a week. This will mean that his sales for the period must reach at least $8,000 on which the salary paid is $400. Let us say, also, for the sake of argument, that this employe, by hard and clever work, has been able to increase his total by $2,000. On a commission basis of 5 per cent. this would mean that the earnings of the employe for the period above stated were $500, while on the straight salary only $400 was earned. In this case $100 would go to the store owner as an added profit, instead of to the employe as a reward for faithful and intelligent service.

"But, presuming that in the remaining two months the employe's sales fall off sharply through no fault of his own, let us say that in these two months his sales drop to $400 a month. This means that, on a commission basis, he will earn only $40 for the two months, or $5 a week. It also means that he will earn $40 less in that period than he would have on a salary based on 5 per cent. of the selling cost, which would have been $80.

"Taking this situation, let us say that the employe worked the full fifty-two weeks, which would make his year's earnings, on the salary basis outlined above, $520. However, we have shown his sales to total $10,000 for the ten busy months and $800 for the two dull ones. This means that he has sold $10,800 worth of goods during the year, against his minimum of $10,400 for the fifty-two weeks,) which, on a 5 per cent. commission basis, would net him $540, or $20 more than he would have got on a salary based on 5 per cent. of the selling cost.

"Spread over a year, this amount may not seem large, but it is plainly enough to buy the salesman a pretty fair suit of clothes or overcoat, and certainly enough to buy him several pairs of really good shoes. Therefore, we would think that the commission plan of payment is best, and we would think that the salesman would consider it so also. But he does not.

"During the two dull months, when his earnings have fallen to the $5 a week we have taken as an example, the salesman absolutely loses sight of the fact that he is going to break $20 ahead on the year. The chances are ten to one that he will argue that the store is cheating him, and spread his belief to such an extent that the store will be hurt for doing something that in the long run worked to the good of the salesman. This has proved to be the case, and my assertion on this point will be backed by merchants who have tried the straight commission scheme.

"It appears, then, that there is only one real way to help the employe without hurting the store, and hat is to combine a liberal commission arrangement with the salary. One way of doing this is to offer a commission of 3½ per cent. if the salary is based on 5 per cent. of the selling cost, on all merchandise sold after the amount required to earn the salary has been disposed of. I advocate 3½ per cent. in this case for the reason that it will enable the merchant to equalize things during the periods when the employe is unable to sell enough merchandise to earn his salary.

"Using the same annual sales figures as above, under this arrangement the employe would get his $520 in salary plus 3½ per cent. of the $400 in excess of sales, or a total of $534. While it will be seen that this sum is $6 less than that which would have been earned on a straight commission of 5 per cent., there is no doubt that the employe would look on the salary and commission arrangement with more favorable eyes than he would look on either a straight salary or a straight commission form of payment."

PRINTCLOTH SALES GOOD.

Some Constructions Are More Scarce and Prices Firmer.

There was a fair business done on printcloths in this market yesterday, and as a result 38½-inch 64-60s were well cleaned up for any delivery at 3¾ cents. The market is now generally firm on this construction at 3⅞ cents. Four-yard eighty squares are scarce now for nearby delivery, though a few good sales were put through yesterday for prompt shipment at 5¾ cents. There was quite a call for 38½-inch 60-48s at 3¼ cents for delivery both this year and next, while 39-inch 68-72s were held firmly by the mills at 4½ cents. A few sales of 27-inch 64-60s were made for nearby delivery at 2 9-16 cents, and the mills are now asking 2¾ cents for them. The Southern mills are reported to be in very good shape now, and some of them are turning future business down right and left if the prices bid are not what they think they should be.

Sateens and twills were in better demand, both on the 39 and 43-inch styles. Sheetings are in a little better price position, though no actual advances have yet been got. The mills are now less willing to make concessions to move these goods than has been the case for some time. This is true of both 36 and 40-inch goods. There has been a better sale of fine goods on contract in the last few days at figures a little under recent high levels. Orders for 40-inch lawns are reported to be liberal.

The day's closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s....3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c 38½-inch, 60-52s....3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....3¾c 37-inch, 64-60s....3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s....3⅞c 36-inch, 64-60s....3⅛c

WHERE LOCATION COUNTS IN TRADE

Reasoning That Led a New England Merchant to Choose a Place of Business.

One of the most difficult things to decide in the establishment of a new business, particularly if that business be retail selling, is the question of location. Many thousands of dollars are lost in the course of a year and many new business enterprises are run on the rocks of financial troubles because the proper amount of study was not given to this problem before the doors were opened.

A noteworthy illustration of the result of a poor location is the case of the former Siegel store in Boston, which, merchants in this city agree, was largely responsible for the troubles which ultimately led to the situation that has now been in the public eye for nearly a year. In this case, it is maintained by men who know, not even a name that has been successfully coupled with retail merchandising or dry goods for a number of years could overcome the handicap placed on the store in question by its out-of-the-way location. When a name that had been well and favorably known to business for a long time could not overcome such a handicap the question naturally arises as to the chance an unknown merchant would have under similar circumstances.

Apropos of this question of location, an interesting incident was related to a TIMES reporter yesterday by a wholesaler who is known widely in the dry goods trade. It concerned a merchant who had been very successful in one of the smaller New England cities and who wanted to open a second store in a larger place about forty miles away with the intention of centring his interest on the second store if it proved successful after sufficient trial. Having already done business with many of the leading houses in the market, the merchant in question had little difficulty in getting accommodations for stocking the second store, and the only problem to be solved was the question of where the store should be located. It was the desire of the retailer to handle better goods than the store which he did in the first one, which made the question even more difficult to decide.

After considerable thought and study the retailer was still uncertain as to just what to do. Only one fact he had determined, and that was that he was right in his belief that the city in which he decided to locate was large enough and wealthy enough to support a second high-class store. And he arrived at this decision in the face of repeated failures on the part of other retailers successfully to compete with a store that had for years been established on a leading street near the residential part of the city, and that had been a veritable gold mine for its owners. In his doubt he came to the wholesaler for aid, and together they analyzed the situation.

On hearing the retailer's reasons for thinking the move was a good one, the wholesaler agreed that the judgment of the other man was right. Then both turned their attention to the question of location. Careful questioning on the part of the wholesaler brought out the fact that none of the stores which had failed to make good had been situated nearer than four or five blocks to the successful store, while two of them had been opened on another street not far away. The retailer had what he thought was a daring plan, and that was to lease a store directly across the street from the successful establishment. By doing so, he argued, he could not only profit from his own advertising, but he could also profit from the advertising of the successful store. His belief for this was that the public would be quick to find and be sure to attract trade to the neighborhood in any case, and that the shoppers would not be averse to just crossing the street to see what he had.

While the wholesaler agreed with this and other arguments in the main, he disagreed on one very important point. He argued that if a location across the street from the successful store was apt to bring business, a location right beside that store would be apt to bring a great deal more. He cited the case of two rival chains of 5 and 10 cent stores, the younger of which had sought to cut into the sales of the older in a certain locality by locating right next door to the older one. The result had been that, after a preliminary skirmish, both stores had been found to be very profitable to the owners. He cited, further, early attempts of a chain of stores handling tobacco products to improve a successful trader by the same method, only to find, after considerable of a price war, that there was business enough for both. In both instances the reputation of the first store had been enough to supply trade for both, trade which neither store could have handled alone. The wholesaler then argued that if such had proved the case with staple things such as tobacco and small wares, there was no reason why it should not prove to be even more so the case with less staple lines.

The retailer was quick to see the point and immediately departed for the city in which his new store was to be opened. Once there, he immediately began to negotiate for the lease of a store next to the dry goods store, but between it and the residential section. The store he wanted was occupied at the time, but he was willing to take the lease from the occupant at a considerable advance, to which proposition the holder of the lease consented after the retailer had hustled around and found for him a nearby store really better suited to his needs.

The retailer did all this and offered the concession when he knew all the time that he could get the store on the other side of the successful dry-goods establishment with less effort and at a lower rent. But he was guided by the thought that, if he could cause to the homes of the people he wanted to sell goods to than the other store was, customers who wanted to go to the other store would have to pass his store to get there. He relied on the attractiveness of his window displays and his publicity to prevent their passing as much as possible, or at least to show them something that the other store did not have after they had not found it in that store.

When the owners of the successful store found out what was going on they were very angry. As the time of the opening of the new store approached, they made vague references to it in their advertisements as an interloper, and tried every possible way, without coming into the open, to throw cold water on the efforts of their prospective competitor. On the day of the opening of the old store came out with a big announcement in the papers calling attention to bargains such as had never before been seen in that city. And they were honest about it, too. They offered a lot of desirable merchandise at prices at which they could not possibly make a profit, but it was done only for the purpose of keeping customers away from the new store.

In this they failed, for the normal curiosity of the women, aided by judicious advertising, caused them to investicate the offerings of the new store after they had picked the plums of the old. A large percentage of them bought nothing, but the retailer was satisfied that day if they just came into the store and looked around. While he offered some legitimate bargains in his advertising, he was not foolish enough to get into a price-cutting war, and made no such offers as were made by the older merchants.

He knew that these merchants were men who had become too used to good profits to keep on cutting prices, and he knew they would be unwilling to keep up the pace they had set for very long. So he just sat back and waited for them to get over their spell of liberality. This came more quickly than he had anticipated, for the older merchants, finding that they were losing some of their best trade because of the crowds in the store, and that they were getting some trade they could not afford to keep at any price, began to see light within a fortnight.

Ultimately things adjusted themselves just about as they had been figured out. The two stores together brought more of the right class of trade to that part of the city and, while rivalry kept the average net profit per sale lower than it might have been, the increase in the gross business done more than made up for this loss. Thus both stores and the public benefited, the latter by way of better service, better merchandise, and more reasonable prices.

ACCORDIONS CLASSIFIED.

Selling Them in Toy Shops Does Not Make Them Toys.

The fact that so-called blow accordions are sold in greater quantities to toy dealers than to musical instrument stores does not constitute the articles "toys" within the meaning of the tariff laws, according to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher imported the articles, which were returned for duty by Appraiser Sague as musical instruments, with a customs tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909.

The Appraiser based his classification on the ground that the accordions have the full number of keys and are articles of practical use. Witnesses for the importers testified at the hearing that only a small percentage of the accordions are sold to musical instrument dealers the bulk of sales being made to toy stores. One of the witnesses gave it as his view that as the accordions cannot play classical music, but are restricted to such airs as "Home, Sweet Home," they cannot be regarded as the "musical instruments" referred to in the tariff law.

Judge Sullivan, overruling the protests, held that, while children may use the accordion in controversy, it is not a plaything. It has ten keys, and in every way corresponds to a musical instrument. "The fact that this merchandise is sold to the toy department," says the decision, "or that 75 per cent. may be used by children, is not controlling as to classification. The merchandise has a utility purpose, and for beginners in music it may be as valuable as the most perfect instrument of its kind. We cannot call it a toy. It was properly classified."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Feature of the Week Was the Demand for Narrow Goods.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 7.—Although the total sales in the printcloth market this week were not as large as last week, the market continued steady and prices have been fairly well maintained. In a few cases, advances have been made, especially when buyers were in urgent need of the goods. The mills were not free sellers in all cases because some held out for better prices while others did not care to contract for the first half of next year. In fact, manufacturers turned down bids for substantial quantities of 38½-inch, 64-60, 5.35 yards to the pound, and 72-76, deliveries being wanted for February and July. The total sales for the week are estimated at 200,000 pieces.

For the first time in several months there was a fair demand for narrow goods and manufacturers of 27-inch, 64-60, 7.60 yards to the pound, commanded at least 2 9-16 cents per yard for th's style. Only recently, these goods could have been bought in almost any quantity at 2½ and 2⅝ cents per yard, but the market during the week has stiffened up very materially. Prices on some constructions of narrow cloths advanced from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent per yard.

The mills are fairly well sold up for the remainder of the year, and some of the contracts which were entered into call for deliveries well into next year. Although prices are still comparatively low, they are higher than they were some few weeks ago, when prices seemed to go on a decline. Some mills are still curtailing, but, if business conditions warrant it curtailment will be shortened. The demand for bandage and gauze cloths for hospital purposes has slowly worn off so that now orders for these goods are very small indeed. Quotations:

	Mar.15,'13.	July 61.	Nov. 6.
28-inch 64-64	*4	*3⅝	3
28-inch 64-60	*3⅞	*3½	2⅞
27-inch 64-60	3⅝	3⅜	2 13-16
27-inch 56-60	3½	3	2 5-16
27-inch 56-52	3½	2⅞	2 3-16
8½¼-inch 64-64	5¼	4	4
39-inch 68-72	6	*6	*5
38½-inch 64-60			3⅝
38-inch 32-28			1⅞

Austrian Factories Running.

The war has apparently not hurt Austrian business to the extent generally supposed. Before the outbreak of hostilities, one of the best-known clothing manufacturing concerns in this country placed an order for 8,000 gross of buttons in Potsdam-am-Elbe, shipments of which are now coming forward, and the agents of the Austrian manufacturers are asking for additional business. A letter received from the button makers recently said that the factory is running as usual.

Furriers Not Affected.

Despite the rapid strides made during the last few years in the manufacturing of imitation fur fabrics, the furriers maintain that their business has not been affected appreciably by this new factor. Some very clever artificial furs are turned out, but it is claimed by the furriers that these compete only with the low-priced furs, because the difference between the imitation and the real product can easily be distinguished. The pile fabrics, they say, must be regarded as a distinct material and not one conflicting with the skins.

Indian Cotton Crop Large.

An acreage of 14,710,000 is reported to be under the early Indian cotton crop. This compares with 14,833,000 acres in 1913-14 and 12,095,000 acres in the year before that. In parts of Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad the crop is said to have been affected by heavy and continuous rains, which have interfered with proper cultivation. Otherwise the crop promises to be equal to the banner output of last year. As a result, Vice Consul J. S. Hunt, Calcutta, says that disappointing prices seem to be inevitable.

ASSURANCE ONLY IS THEIR CAPITAL

Wiles of Pretended Representatives of Foreign Countries for Army Orders.

As the race goes on for foreign army contracts among the selling agents for the domestic piece goods mills, it becomes increasingly hard to distinguish between the wheat and the chaff, or the bearer of a bona fide contract and the mere speculator. Some of the banking and brokerage houses in the Wall Street district, that were compelled to let their clerks go because of the closing of the Exchange, have dispensed with the services of some very bright and energetic young men, according to reports in the textile market. A number of these erstwhile financiers in the embryo, no other opportunity availing itself, have turned foreign agents to the distress of both the authorized representatives of the European countries at war and the domestic producers.

All that is necessary for the game as it is now played by the self-deputized agents is to know or claim to know the stopping place of the real agents and claim 5 per cent. commission on the amount of business obtained as a result of the disclosure of such information. Those who pretend to have actual contracts are at a loss to specify what these contracts call for when they are asked to do so by the selling agent who may evince some interest. For instance, the sales manager for a group of mills was recently asked to furnish quotations on enough fabric to make up 1,000,000 army overcoats. He was anxious to know if his visitor realized the immense quantity of goods necessary to fill such an order.

Apparently the man who sought the information was unaware of the amount he had mentioned in so offhand a manner because his estimate fell short by a million and a half yards of what such a contract would really call for. It would take 4,000,000 yards, the selling agent told him, since the army overcoat in question was made with a pleated back for which more than the usual amount of material per garment was required. Further figuring on the part of the mill representative disclosed the fact that, while the equipment of the mills was up to date in every particular and capable of turning out large quantities of fabric, it would take four years of continuous running to put through an order of the size mentioned.

Viewed from the standpoint of quantity, this is only one example of the ignorance of those who are trying to get into the game for what it is worth to them as individuals. As far as an adequate knowledge regarding the construction, dyeing, and finishing of the fabric is concerned, the so-called agents are woefully lacking. Khaki, for instance, a term applied to cloth which they think is sufficiently significant to the domestic agents to warrant no further questions. Weight, width, and the kind of dye to be used may be represented by x, and just the word khaki magically supplies the answer to the problem.

Even where orders have been received from authorized sources, the domestic producers express wonder at the sort of goods that are desired by the foreign Governments. Some of the blankets placed on contract have been nicknamed "doll blankets" for the evident reason of their small size. They have been ordered in a size 60 by 45 inches, of sufficient length possibly for the Japs, but scarcely considered ample to cover the lanky Highlanders. In passing, it may be said that a company which took a large order for blankets when this sort of business first began to be placed here is now regretting the low figures that were quoted to get the bid. Besides the disarrangement caused by putting a large order on the looms usually devoted to regular business, the company now finds that if it had not been so anxious better prices might have been obtained with little trouble.

The quest for foreign business is not the only feature of activities in the textile market. The search for samples also engages the attention of sellers who eventually expect to land contract when they have completed their swatches of cloths used in making uniforms. How keen the search for such samples is may be gleaned from the following instance: A selling agent visited a hotel, leaving his assistant with the valuable samples in the lobby. The assistant was approached by a suave gentleman, who finally made it clear that he was a foreign agent and desired to get some samples from the domestic mills. Luckily enough, at this point the mill representative himself, having himself finished his business, came along and in short order routed out the enemy, who was told he might visit the selling office of the concern if he desired any information. He didn't show up at the office, and there is every reason to believe he was a scout for a mill in search of samples.

Cotton Prices in Germany.

The Department of State is in receipt of a cablegram from the American Embassy at Berlin saying that the supply of cotton is about sold out in Bremen, which is the principal cotton market of Germany. Small quantities of good middling are being quoted at 18.35 cents a pound. Two weeks ago the figure was 15.54 cents a pound, while a month ago the same cotton could be bought for 14.68 cents. A price of 12.30 cents a pound is being offered for new-crop cotton arriving. At Hamburg spot cotton is quoted at 19.43 cents a pound.

Aprons

Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Assortment No. 1, 80c per dozen. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Arca Mfg. Co., 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. C.o Makers, 18-16 W. 22nd St., N. Y.
Lingerie	Amibrench	French Lingerie Co., 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR	Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Cartwright & Warners Best in the World.	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	M.B.	Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY, American Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK.
GOWNS DRESSES		M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 106 Madison Ave., N. Y.

HIGHER DUTY IMPOSED.

Reversal by the Appraisers in a Handkerchief Case.

Importers of cotton drawnwork handkerchiefs received a set-back yesterday, when the Board of General Appraisers, after a re-hearing, reversed itself in the protest case of F. M. Jabara & Brother., of this City, and held that duty accrues on handkerchiefs of this kind at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. While the case decided yesterday arose under the Tariff act of 1909, the ruling of the Board if sustained finally by the Customs Court, will affect directly importations made under the present law.

The handkerchiefs in controversy have been ornamented by withdrawing some of the threads and tying and loop ng others, to form figures, thus leaving a sort of open-work effect inside the hem. The open spaces in each corner have been filled in by having threads inserted, either by hand or machinery, producing a needle-work design. Collector Malone took duty under that part of the old act, specifying embroidered or trimmed handkerchiefs or those having insertions. The importers relied on the claim that duty should be taken at 55 per cent., called for by handkerchiefs with drawn threads.

At the first trial of the case, the Board made a decision in favor of the importers. Assistant Attorney General Hanson, however, applied for a new trial and raised a new point in his application. He called attention, for the first time, to the fact that handkerchiefs of the kind in dispute are specially provided for in paragraph 349 as "handkerchiefs from which threads have been drawn, cut, or punched to produce openwork." Judge Cooper, who writes the latest decision for the Customs tribunal, says that from an examination of the section now brought into consideration, it is evident that the provision in paragraph 349, more accurately describes the articles under review than either of the other provisions quoted.

WANT SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Local Demand Is Unusually Heavy, with Stocks Limited.

There is a big business being done at the present time by importers of Sumatra tobacco. The war has caused the indefinite postponement of the Fall auction sales in Amsterdam, and this, together with the fact that the part of the coming crop suitable for American use will be small, is causing the cigar manufacturers to cover their present and future needs in a liberal way. So active is the demand that it is thought that the stocks now in the hands of the importers will be entirely cleaned up by the first of the year.

One of the absorbing points of interest in the trade is the test suit that it is planned to bring soon against one of the steamship lines for alleged violation of shipping contracts. These contracts contain a clause that says they will be void in case of war, and the carrier company has voided them and advanced its rates. As the tobacco is carried between Amsterdam and this city, and as neither Holland nor this country is now engaged in war, the importers claim that the voiding clause is ineffective.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1800 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, colder Tuesday; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,743. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHIEFS' ULTIMATUM SENT TO CARRANZA

Gives Him Until 6 o'Clock Tomorrow Evening to Surrender His Place.

WILL THEN USE FORCE

Anti-American Attacks Now in Mexico City Papers—Funston Sees No Cause for Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An ultimatum has been served on Venustiano Carranza, who is refusing to relinquish the reins of office in Mexico, by the Aguascalientes Convention, which has proclaimed Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez Carranza's successor in the Provisional Presidency.

This ultimatum informs Carranza that he has until 6 o'clock Tuesday night, Nov. 10, to inform the convention whether he will peacefully abide by its decisions, recognize its sovereignty in Mexico, and yield the Provisional Presidency to Gen. Gutierrez, or whether he intends to oppose the decision of the convention to oust him and will use force. The fact that such an ultimatum had been sent to Carranza by the convention was officially confirmed today in dispatches received by the State Department, and corroborates the statement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that Villa had served notice on Carranza that unless he yielded by Nov. 10 armed force would be used against him as a rebel in opposition to the sovereignty of the convention.

The message received here today is the first official confirmation of the unofficial advices which came here yesterday saying that a time limit had been imposed upon Carranza and that armed force would be used if he refused to bow to the convention's will.

The special committee which the Aguascallentes Convention sent to Mexico City and to Puebla to acquaint formally Carranza with the selection of a new Provisional President has, according to another official dispatch received by the State Department, indicated its belief to the members of the convention that Carranza can be persuaded to retire peacefully, provided the convention will strip Villa and Zapata of their military power and depose them. Carranza has been firm in his insistence that he would not tender his resignation unless the convention beforehand should relegate both Villa and Zapata to private life. The convention is dominated by the Villa and Zapata delegates, and is unwilling to take the action that Carranza demands as a basis for his elimination.

Meanwhile, there is evidence reaching Washington that Carranza is endeavoring to make the continued occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops an issue with his supporters in Southern Mexico. Information came here today that the Masonic posters, which were displayed last week in Mexico City, appealing to the Mexican to repel the "foreign invader," have since been reprinted in Mexico City newspapers. The posters were suppressed last week by direction of the Minister of Foreign Relations.

It now develops that their subsequent publication in newspapers was by order of Carranza. Coupled with this information dispatches received in Washington today asserted that the publication of these posters had failed of their effect. Administration officials regarded this as reassuring.

Gen. Funston also sent an encouraging message to Secretary of War Garrison today in response to a cablegram asking Gen. Funston whether he possessed any facts corroborating the many rumors in circulation to the effect that Vera Cruz might be attacked by Mexicans. Gen. Funston's message was in part as follows:

"Many unsubstantiated rumors have prevailed for a long time. I think it better to discredit unsubstantiated reports. There is nothing alarming in local conditions in Vera Cruz."

SAYS GUTIERREZ IS HELD.

Message from Carranza Also Repudiates Convention's Acts.

A telegram from Gen. Carranza was made public yesterday by the Mexican Bureau of Information at 17 Battery Place, saying that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez had been captured and imprisoned by Gen. Villa. The telegram reads:

I wish to inform you that Gen. Gutierrez, who repudiated the Aguascallentes convention, has been captured by Gen. Villa and imprisoned. The reason for the action was that he failed to live up to the dictations and demands of the Villa people.

I wish to further inform you that I consider the actions of the convention as a farce, and for that reason alone I am forced not to recognize its actions. The convention, which was dominated by Villistas and reactionaries, failed to accomplish the task it set out to do. Instead of working out a set of regulations and rules by which Mexico might attain its normal conditions of peace and prosperity, they appointed another Provisional President, hoping to be able to dominate him. When they realized that Gutierrez would not follow the dictations of Villa they imprisoned him.

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 8.—Juarez has a report from the south that Villa has Eulalio Gutierrez under arrest and heavily guarded at Aguascalientes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There is no official confirmation in Washington of the report that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, designated as the new Provisional President of Mexico, has been captured and imprisoned by Gen. Villa. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight he had no confirmation of the report. Furthermore, he said, the State Department had received advices from its agents at Aguascallentes which showed that there could be no foundation for the report.

Gen. Villa, according to the information received here, is thoroughly satisfied with the selection of Gutierrez, who was named Provisional President by a convention in which Villa and Zapata delegates, in combination, possessed an overwhelming majority. Furthermore, Villa is in accord with the ultimatum served upon Carranza giving him until 6 o'clock Tuesday night to indicate whether he will step aside peacefully or compel the convention to use force.

The rumor that Villa had captured and imprisoned Gutierrez was received here two days ago in a message to the State Department from Mexico City, which said that a report had reached Mexico City that Villa had imprisoned Gutierrez." But this was sent to the department only as a report, and was never confirmed. Since then dispatches direct from Consular Agent Canova at Aguascallentes showed that Gutierrez was not under arrest, and today's advices from Consular Agent Canova discredited the story.

These advices did not mention the

Continued on Page 6.

SIEGEL IN GENESEO READY FOR TRIAL

Famous Department Store Bank Case to be Called There Today on Change of Venue.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Henry Siegel, former head of a chain of department stores in New York, Boston, and Chicago, arrived here tonight to stand trial tomorrow under fourteen indictments, charging grand larceny in connection with alleged irregularities in the banking department of his failed New York store.

The chief interest in the trial at the moment lies in the question whether the jury is to be locked up. It is said that Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train will insist that this be done, while Mr. Stanchfield will be strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Siegel was preceded by his chief counsel, John B. Stanchfield, accompanied by John Train of associate counsel. Mr. Siegel, apparently in good spirits, was met by counsel and escorted to the Big Tree Inn, where his counsel and witnesses for the defense, as well as the assistants of District Attorney Whitman and State's witnesses, numbering in all more than fifty, are stopping.

The arrival of the defendant, attorneys, witnesses, and reporters has given the small county seat of Livingston County an air of increased activity, and the citizens here have begun to manifest growing interest in the trial. Especially is this so because Mr. Siegel's leading counsel is well known to most of the people. Many of them have paid visits to Mr. Stanchfield, and recalled the days of 1876, when Mr. Stanchfield was pitcher on the first winning baseball team of Geneseo.

Mr. Stanchfield will be assisted in the defense by one of the best-known lawyers of Livingston County, Charles D. Newton, recently elected State Senator on the Republican ticket, and Ross Lovell of Stanchfield, Lovell, Falch & Sayles of Elmira. It is understood that probably not more than half a dozen witnesses will be called by the defense. These will be mainly character witnesses, including former banking and other employes of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises, who, having made entries, are prepared to tell how Mr. Siegel was accustomed to direct his business affairs.

EDISON SUBMARINE COMING.

He Says Future Under-Sea Craft Will Make Present Type Obsolete.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 8.—Thomas A. Edison is still studying the submarine, and he predicts that the type of under-sea craft in use today will be revolutionized. Already he has perfected a storage battery which overcomes the danger of generating chlorine gas when the cells are flooded with water, thus insuring the health of the occupants of the submarine.

Mr Edison was at his laboratory early today, despite the fact that it was Sunday, and when it was recalled to him that he said he would build a submarine some day he said:

"I have been studying the submarine for some time. I study a thing thoroughly before I commit myself on its possibilities, and so I might say that after going into the matter of submarines it is safe in saying that a type of submarine will be built in the near future that will make obsolete those now in use."

The Wizard is still devoting attention to the new "talking movies," which he calls the kinetophone, and he indicated today that something new in this line would soon be forthcoming.

"I told the people when the kinetophone was first put on the market that sooner or later they would be able to see and hear opera by the best artists for a nickel," he said. "The workingman has popularized the 'movie,' and now we are going to give the poor man and his family something more for a nickel."

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN.

Light Tremor Felt in San Francisco and Other Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A week of exceptionally warm, clear weather was followed here tonight by an almost imperceptible earthquake. Open doors in downtown buildings were swung slightly.

The disturbance was felt in the transbay region, including Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, and at San Jose, fifty miles down the Peninsula. No damage was reported.

According to Prof. Charles Burckhalter, in charge of the observatory of the University of California, the disturbance was local, and was what is known as a "Number Four" earthquake, which is a very minor one.

The university seismograph recorded the shock as beginning at 6:31 P. M., continuing six seconds. Its direction was from northwest to southeast.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8.—A slow, vibrating earthquake rattled windows here early today.

An accompanying detonation caused several watchmen to telephone to the police that safes had been blown open. Doors in rightly constructed buildings were sprung open, and small articles were toppled over. No damage was reported.

ANIMALS STARVED AT SEA.

Some Bound for Brooklyn Eaten by Others on Ocean Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The British steamship West Point, which sailed from London on Oct. 22 with a cargo of wild animals consigned to the Brooklyn Zoo, passed Quarantine at 8 o'clock tonight and anchored in the stream. A tugboat met her down the bay and transferred a supply of meat for the animals, which were reported to be on the verge of starvation.

Wireless reports from the ship announced the scarcity of food for the animals and, it was first reported that a sea-going tug would meet the ship on the ocean and relieve the situation. The agents of the company, however, wirelessed the captain to have some of the less valuable animals killed and to feed the carcasses to the others. This was done.

Full details of the exciting moments of the trip are lacking, owing to the vessel's failure to reach port to-night. She will dock early tomorrow morning.

Have you seen "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre?—Advt.

ROCKEFELLER PIER FOR RELIEF SHIPS

Foundation Will Bear All Costs of Transporting and Distributing Supplies.

NEW APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Belgian Committee Wants Non-Perishable Food or Money—Investigators Sail Wednesday.

The Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Belgian Relief Committee, has arranged to provide a steamship pier in New York Harbor and to charter as many steamships as may be needed to transport all the food supplies that the people of the United States contribute to the relief of war sufferers. British warships will convoy the relief ships through the mine zones in the North Sea. The steamship Massapequa, which the Rockefeller Foundation started for Belgium with $275,000 worth of food supplies last Tuesday, is expected to arrive in Belgium waters the latter part of this week.

The following statement was issued by the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday:

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
26 Broadway, New York.
New York, Nov. 8, 1914.

In order that there may be the greatest dispatch in collecting foodstuffs for the relief of the non-combatant people of Belgium, the Rockefeller Foundation, in addition to the measures of relief initiated by itself, has arranged to provide a steamship pier, to charter ships, and to convey free of charge from New York to Belgium such supplies as the public may wish to contribute.

With Belgian Committee.

This plan is in co-operation with the Belgian Relief Committee of New York, of which Mr. Robert W. de Forest is Chairman. The purpose is that, through the facilities provided by the foundation, and the activities of the committee in collecting funds and supplies, various individuals and agencies throughout the country who desire such co-operation may make their assistance most timely and effective.

To this end Mr. Robert W. de Forest and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on behalf of the foundation and the committee, have joined in an appeal to the public of the United States to give either in money or supplies for Belgian relief.

Arrangements have been made with the Bush Terminal in New York to act as a receiving depot. The Rockefeller Foundation is negotiating to obtain as quickly as possible another large neutral ship. As rapidly as a cargo is collected it will be forwarded direct to Belgium.

The facilities thus provided insure that any contribution in money will be expended solely for supplies, and in no part for organization or distribution charges. Any person who gives either in money or in food can be certain that the whole of his contribution will reach some one in Belgium who needs help.

Three Experts Appointed.

Following the announcement that the Rockfeller Foundation would send a Commission of experts to Europe to advise as to time, place, and means whereby relief can be best provided for needy non-combatants in all the warring countries, that Commission has now been constituted as follows: Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Chairman, Director General of the International Health Commission; Henry James, Jr., Manager Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Mr. Carnegie P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, whose services have been loaned for this purpose to the Rockfeller Foundation, and who has had exceptional experience in the conduct of relief after the San Francisco Earthquake in 1906, and in other disasters.

In reference to the War Relief Commission, the plans for sending cargoes of supplies to Belgium, and as to whether the placing of mines in the North Sea would interfere, Ambassador Page of London, has cabled as follows:

"Hurry Rose. North Sea adds no difficulty or danger. British Navy will convoy your ship. The International Commission for Relief here organized committees in Holland and Belgium under diplomatic arrangements made by Governments of the United States, Spain, Holland, and Belgium, and have secured guarantee of safety from German military authorities, and made a perfect system for distribution by Belgians in every neighborhood in Belgium. This does not call for the sending of money to England. It calls only for food to be sent to starving women and children in Belgium and this is the only channel."

Start for Belgium Wednesday.

The War Relief Commission will sail for Europe on the steamship Lapland next Wednesday. They will go direct to Liverpool, and then to Belgium. As rapidly as their recommendations are received, the Rockfeller Foundation will take steps to carry them out. The public will be fully advised of the conditions as reported, for the cooperation of all Americans will be required if this vast problem is to be solved.

The appeal referred to in the foregoing statement is signed jointly by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as President of the Foundation; Robert W. de Forest, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Committee; Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, and the members of the Belgian Relief Committee. The appeal reads:

"The Belgian Relief Committee in New York appeals to the people of the United States to relieve the distress of the unfortunate people of Belgium whose homes have been devastated by the war, and who are now in desperate need of food. We are advised by the American Committee in London that, in order to meet the absolute necessities, food must be imported in very large quantities from America. The Belgian Relief Committee, with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation, has made the following arrangements:

Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Trade Associations, Women's Clubs, and other organizations or individuals throughout the United States wishing to make contributions may do so in either of two ways:

1. By sending contributions of money to the Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street, New York City. Checks should be drawn to the order of Belgian Relief Committee. All receipts will be acknowledged and credited to the organizations, communities, or individuals from which they come, and the Belgian Minister will be kept informed of contributions re-

Continued on Page 6.

NO PEACE BEFORE 1917 SAYS FRENCH OBSERVER

Two Years Will be Needed, He Estimates, to Drive Germans from Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail says that "a high French military authority" has given private expression to his views as to the probable duration of the war. His estimate is based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

He divides the war into six periods—two past, one present, and three to come. The first period was the advance through Belgium into France; the second period was the battle of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne; the third period is that of the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle for Calais; the fourth period will be the German retreat and a battle on the Meuse; the fifth period will be a further retreat and battle on the Rhine; the sixth period will be the march on Berlin.

He estimates that the battle for Calais will not end before the beginning of December. He assigns a period of five months to the battle of the Meuse, the end to come by the last of April or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine should last nearly twice as long, that is to say, until February, 1916.

The final march to Berlin and negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end, with the full withdrawal of the allied armies of occupation, in 1917.

THE GEIER INTERNED UNTIL THE WAR ENDS

Action Frees Japanese Cruisers in Hawaii to Join Pursuit of German Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The little German cruiser Geier, which has been repairing at Honolulu, while a Japanese waited outside the harbor for her to reappear on the high seas, interned for the war at Honolulu last midnight, the time set by the American Government for her to interne or leave port.

A small supply ship which accompanied the Geier also was interned. The case of the Geier, a craft of only 1,600 tons, aroused much international interest. Soon after she dropped anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, about three weeks ago, after a voyage from the Far East, a powerful Japanese cruiser, the Hisen, appeared off the Hawaiian coast and anchored outside the three-mile limit. Afterward another Japanese cruiser joined the Hisen and they seemed determined to wait as long as necessary for the enemy.

These cruisers can now join in the general search for German warships in the Pacific.

HONOLULU, Nov. 8.—The Japanese cruisers Hisen and Asama, which have been standing off and on outside this port waiting for the Geier, coaled yesterday from the collier Hattori.

Formal proceedings for the internment of the Geier were taken last night at midnight, when Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, in command of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, and M. A. Franklin, Collector of the Port, boarded the German gunboat and gave official notice that the time limit for her departure had expired. The North German Lloyd steel schooner Locksun, which arrived here recently and was interned as a naval tender, and the Geier will be assigned adjoining anchorages in Pearl Harbor. American machinists will assist in dismounting the Geier's guns.

The officers of the Geier and Locksun were paroled by Admiral Moore.

FRANCE MOVES A STEP TOWARD PROHIBITION

Decree Against Sale of Absinthe and Similar Drinks Strengthened and May Be Permanent.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France may be a result of the war. Transportation and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, but traffic in other intoxicants was continued.

The Government has now supplemented its original order with another forbidding the sale of any alcoholic drinks similar to absinthe. There is a marked movement in all parts of France tending to perpetuate this prohibition.

France is rated as the largest consumer of liqueurs, although the statistics available do not show the amount of alcohol consumed in this form. In 1912 a total of 1,541,406,000 gallons of wine were consumed in France and 70,803,000 gallons of alcohol.

TELLS BAVARIANS 'WE MUST CONQUER'

Crown Prince's Order to His Troops to "Break the Pride of Our Most Hated Foe."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—An army order promulgated on Oct. 26 by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, after warmly congratulating his troops on their successes, says:

"Soldiers, the eyes of the whole world are now directed upon you. You must not now lose your energy in the fight with our most hated foe. You must finally break his pride.

"He is already tired out. Already many officers and men have voluntarily surrendered, but the greatest and decisive battle remains still before you. You must sustain it, even to the end.

"The enemy must be crushed. You will persevere. You will not let him escape your fangs.

"We must conquer—we will conquer—we shall conquer."

Continued on Page 3.

Imported Rock Pavement. A cigar with an enviable reputation for quality.—Advt.

CHAS. E. MATTEWS, THE DESK MAN, New 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitters.—Advt.

COSSACKS INVADE POSEN PROVINCE; ALLIES PUSH AHEAD NEAR SOISSONS

TRACK CUT IN GERMAN REAR

Border Residents Flee and the Kaiser Calls a War Council.

RUSSIANS IN WIRBALLEN

Przemysl Again Attacked—30,000 Austrians, 200 Guns Taken in San River Victory.

BARRIER OF 3,000,000 MEN

Austro-German Armies Concentrating on Line from Fortress of Thorn to That of Cracow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The main Russian offensive campaign against the Germans along the western frontier of Poland, according to a Russian official bulletin received here, has reached the point where Russian cavalry forces have crossed the frontier into Germany, swinging around the German left wing and cutting a railroad communication near Pleschen.

Pleschen is the first point at which the Russians have entered Germany from Western Poland. The campaign in East Prussia is considered of minor importance and subordinate to the main campaign westward through Poland toward Berlin.

The news came in a dispatch from the Russian General Staff to Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who issued the following translation of the message:

On the East Prussian front our troops drove the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions near Werballen and advanced as far as Stalluponen. Near the forest of Rominten and Lyck our troops continued to press on the rearguards of the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry, having entered German territory, destroyed the railway near the station of Pleschen, to the northwest of Kalisz.

On the road to Cracow on Nov. 6 we attacked the Austrian rearguards on the River Nida, and on Nov. 7 on the River Nidjica.

In Galicia our troops continue to advance. In the last battles on the River San we took prisoners 125 officers and 12,000 men and captured machine guns and other material.

To the south of Przemysl on Nov. 7 we took more than 1,000 prisoners.

The Russians have now reached the crucial stage of the main march toward Berlin. The battle front along the western frontier of Poland now extends along the line from Kalisz to Czenstochowa. This line has been strongly fortified, and it is there where the Russians expect the Germans to make their stand. As understood here, the Russian plan of campaign is to prevent them making this stand, if possible, and to keep the retreating armies on the run.

Russian cavalry is also endeavoring to flank the German right wnig and is now swinging southwestward through Poland toward Cracow. The message received by Col. Golejewski shows that the forces engaged in this movement are now very close to Cracow.

RETREAT REVEALED IN BERLIN REPORT

Kaiser Reported to be Worried—Border Populations in Posen and Silesia in Flight.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via The Hague and London, Nov. 8.)—The first reference showing the direction and extent of the German retirement from before Warsaw was contained to-day in a report mentioning the defeat of Russian cavalry near Kola, twenty-five miles from the German frontier.

This shows that the Germans have retired behind the Warthe River, which, roughly, parallels the German eastern frontier, and according to Major Moraht, military correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt, that the German forces have also probably been withdrawn north of the Warthe on the west Prussian frontier.

There have been rumors for the past few days regarding the penetration of the Russians into German territory, some even mentioning Bromberg, which lies sixty-nine miles northeast of Posen, and timid inhabitants of the border regions from Breslau north to Posen have been abandoning their country houses, regardless of the presence between them and the Russians of Gen. von Hindenburg's strong army.

No indications are published here regarding the line of the new German positions, and the movements of the Russian cavalry screen, of which there were three defeated divisions, were uncertain, nor is it divulged whether the Russians were repulsed by cavalry or infantry.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome says:

"German advices received here say that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war which was attended by

Continued on Page 2.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The Russian General Staff reports that cavalry have crossed into German territory, near Posen, and destroyed the railroad near Pleschen. Wirballen, in East Prussia, has fallen into Russian hands. The offensive in Galicia has been taken up with increased vigor, it is stated, and in the fighting of the past two days, at the River San and at Przemysl, 13,000 Austrians are said to have been taken prisoners and large quantities of war material captured.

Berlin is reported to be worried over the successes of the Russian Army. The Kaiser, who is said to be much affected by the defeat of his forces in Poland, has held a council of war, which was attended by Gen. von Hindenburg, the Duke of Württemburg, and the Austrian Chief of Staff, to decide on a further plan of campaign. The extent of the German retreat is now known in Berlin. Inhabitants of the border regions from Breslau north to Posen, have been abandoning their homes, in fear of the oncoming Russians.

The French War Office announces that the Allies have advanced at several points, notably northeast of Soissons, at the centre, and have lost ground nowhere. The Germans continued their attacks between the North Sea and the Lys, it is said, but were repulsed.

Berlin reports the capture of an important height on the west of the Argonne, which has been the object of fighting for several weeks. Attacks in the vicinity of Ypres and west of Lille were continued yesterday.

The German cruiser Geier has been interned at Honolulu until the end of the war, following her failure to leave that port before the time set by the Government at Washington.

TURKS FALL BACK BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

Russians Take Important Fortified Town in Armenia and Hold Road to Erzerum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Caucasian army of the Russians is pushing back the Turkish forces and now controls the road to Erzerum, the capital of Armenia, according to an official cablegram from the Russian General Staff at Petrograd, a translation of which was made public tonight by Col. Geoljewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy. The message follows:

"On Nov. 6 our troops, after severe fighting, took the naturally strong and elaborately fortified position at Kepreköi, covering the road to Erzerum. The pursuit of the defeated enemy continues.

"In the Black Sea our fleet bombarded the Turkish port of Sanguldak and sunk four Turkish transports, three with supplies and clothing for the Turkish Army, and one presumably loaded with troops."

The Russian forces advanced from the direction of Kars, in Caucasia, and their progress is understood to have been sufficient to prevent the Turks crossing the frontier for an attack on Batoum, the Black Sea terminal of the Trans-Caucasian Railway, and the principal Black Sea port for oil from the Baku wells.

TURKS SINK GREEK STEAMER.

Two Forts in the Dardanelles Destroyed—Fortifying Aivali.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Athens says:

"Two British destroyers bombarded the telegraph stations at Sarmoussak and Ayasmat. The Turks sank a Greek steamer that was flying the British flag at Aivali.

"The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing panic-stricken. A British destroyer went to Aivali to embark the British Consul, but the Turks refused to permit this.

"It is stated that Forts Sedle Bahr and Kum Kale, in the Dardanelles, have been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are hastily fortifying Aivali."

TURKEY ASKING FOR PEACE?

Said to Have Appealed to Rumania to Influence Powers Fighting Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Turkish Minister at Bucharest, Safant Bey, has produced an appeal from the Sultan, asking Rumania to use its influence with the powers warring with Turkey, which wishes to remain at peace.

REPORTS ON BLACK SEA FIGHT.

Russian Admiralty Says That Turkish Ships Began Hostilities.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—The Russian Admiralty has made a statement regarding recent events in the Black Sea, with the purpose of establishing the falsity of the Turkish claim that the hostilities there were begun by the Russians. The substance of the statement follows:

"On the evening of Oct. 28 the Black Sea fleet, after a cruise, re-entered the roads of Sebastopol without having sighted Turkish ships anywhere. On Oct. 29, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the commander of the fleet received word from Odessa that at 3 o'clock that morning two Turkish torpedo boats with red and green lights and flying Russian flags, entered the port of Odessa.

"Although the commands on the Turkish torpedo boats were in Russian the gunboat Kubanets, which was on the lookout, having received no reply to the stipulated signal, immediately opened fire. The other gunboat in the roads, the Donets, did not even have time to fire, but was sunk by the first Turkish torpedo.

"Fired on by the Kubanets, the Turkish torpedo boats swiftly took flight, losing one smokestack, and by their fire inflicting insignificant damage upon the Kubanets and nearby merchant vessels, and upon a naphtha tank.

"Having received the report from Odessa, the commander of the fleet informed the coast batteries at Sebastopol of the presence of Turkish ships in the Black Sea, and ordered trawlers sent to take precautionary measures against the enemy's torpedoes.

"Toward 7 o'clock in the morning in a fog, the cruiser Goeben approached

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NEW $1,250,000 FINE LEVIED ON BRUSSELS

Sale of Dutch Papers Said to Have Provoked Germans to Demand Large Amount.

THE HAGUE, (Via London), Nov. 8.—The alleged reason for the recent imposition by the Germans of a fine of $1,250,000 on the town of Brussels, was said here today to have been the sale of contraband newspapers.

It is said that a German Secret Service officer tried to arrest Belgians who were disposing of Dutch newspapers containing unofficial news, but that they resisted and were supported by the Brussels police. The news vendors of contraband news have become something akin to national heroes in Brussels, which has been cut off for three months from the outside world. They have been obtaining from ten to fifteen francs for newspapers.

The Brussels Town Council has made a protest against the fine on the ground that the German Secret Service agent had not informed the news vendors of the ban on the sale of newspapers and that the vendors did not know they were dealing with a German.

The German Governor General, however, is said to have announced that unless Brussels paid the fine promptly by Nov. 10 the Germans would take over the entire city Government.

HOW BELGIUM'S KING INSPIRES HIS SOLDIERS

He Lives as They Do and Works as Hard—Sometimes Lacks Even His Daily Cigar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN BELGIUM, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A heroic figure of this war is King Albert of Belgium, whose devotion to duty and whose personal courage rallied the Belgian Army within the last few miles left of their country, and inspired them to turn and push back the invader. His resolution during the painful retreat from Antwerp and his determination to resist the advice given him to take refuge in France have done perhaps more than any other single influence to make the Belgian Army what it is today—a band of soldiers worthy of comparison with the Old Guard of Napoleon.

The King is the real, active directing Commander in Chief of the army. His office is near the front, and he is at the office early in the morning, sometimes at 8 o'clock, rarely later than 9. At midday a little inn near by sends him luncheon. It is very simple, sometimes lacking even in what a middle-class citizen of London would regard as the ordinary comforts of the table. Of course the King could get anything he wanted, if he chose to employ the military transport to bring it up from the coast. He is so vitally absorbed in his work, however, as to be indifferent to his comfort. So long as he can get a cigar after luncheon he is satisfied, and even that has sometimes been lacking.

In the afternoon the King's labors continue. He has visits to receive and to make. He goes often to the trenches. Of late he has decided that the Belgian Army would be encouraged if it saw a little of the ceremony and panoply of war; so reviews are fairly frequent, and when there is a chance for a regiment ordered from one part of the front to another to march past the King with music, the chance is taken.

Sometimes it is 9 in the evening before the King leaves his office, but more usually he goes at 6 or 7, probably to his temporary palace which the German airmen are always seeking out with bombs, but which happily they have not yet found. He continues then to carry on the work of state, but his day's labor in the public eye stretches to an average of eight or nine hours.

DUTCH GUARD THE SCHELDT

Will Not Let Germans Use Antwerp as a Nav. l Base.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from a correspondent in Holland says:

"The Burgomaster of Flushing announces that all boats, except mail boats and recognized harbor craft, found in the River Scheldt, will be fired on by the Dutch forts.

"The appearance of strange vessels near Flushing made this regulation necessary. The Dutch intend that the Germans shall have no opportunity of using Antwerp as a naval base."

GAIN PLATEAU OF VREGNY

Allies Strengthen Other Positions Recently Gained North of the Aisne.

FIGHTING CENTRES ON YPRES

French Report That the German Attacks in That Region Have Been Repulsed.

GERMANS WIN IN ARGONNE

Berlin Announces the Capture of an Important Position Near Vienne-le-Chateau.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—As the result of the fighting of yesterday and today the French War Office announces that the Allies have advanced at several points, notably to the northeast of Soissons, and have lost ground nowhere.

This official communication was issued tonight:

To the north the enemy appears to have concentrated his activity in the region of Ypres, without result. On the remainder of the line we are holding our ground everywhere.

On the River Aisne we have reached to the northeast of Soissons the plateau of Vregny, on which we have not previously gained a foothold.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

The afternoon official statement was as follows:

Yesterday between the North Sea and the Lys the fighting was less violent. Some attacks, not general, of the enemy were repulsed in the direction of Dixmude and to the northeast of Ypres. On almost all of this front we, in turn, took the offensive and advanced, notably in the region to the north of Messines.

In the neighborhood of Armentieres the British troops made slight progress. Between La Bassée and Arras the attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

From Arras to Soissons nothing worthy of note too place.

Around Soissons our forces made a marked advance. In the region of Vailly and equally on the right bank of the Aisne we strengthened our progress to the north of Chavonne and Soupir. A German attack on Craonnelle and Huertebise was repulsed.

In the neighborhood of Verdun to the northwest and to the southeast of the place we are establishing the supporting positions recently gained.

A dense fog prevailed all day in the north, as well as in Champagne and Lorraine, hampering the action of the artillery and the aviation corps.

Berlin Reports Success in Argonne.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 8.—The following communication from German General Headquarters was issued today:

Our attacks near Ypres and west of Lille continued yesterday (Saturday.)

An important elevation near Vienne-la-Château on the west side of the Argonne, which has been the object of fighting for weeks past, was taken. Two large guns and two quick-firers were captured.

For the rest, the foggy day passed calmly in the western theatre of the war.

On the east nothing new has developed.

DUEL OF BIG GUNS GREATEST IN HISTORY

Pen Picture of the Fighting at La Bassee, Where Soldiers or Cannon Are Never Seen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After Nieuport and Ypres comes a desperate assault on the French lines at La Bassée. A fierce cannonade is thundering there. The Germans have again been forestalled, and at La Bassée they found another inferno of fire.

On Thursday they made a general advance. Their infantry appeared like a cloud of gray flies on the skyline. They had been commanded to drive the French to the coast or die, and they died by thousands. These unfortunates were mowed down in swaths by an unseen enemy.

The battle is now an artillery duel on the most gigantic scale in history. Here there are no obvious signs of fighting, and it is only with difficulty that any soldiers engaging in the battle itself can be seen. At the rear, however, there are immense masses of armed men who are simply waiting for the summons to the fighting line. They lounge around farmyards, playing cards in stables, and cooking their meals in field kitchens. In fact, they appear to be men of peace. The boom of the guns is far ahead and does not interest them.

This battlefield, unlike the country of the Yser and that near Ypres, where the charges and hand-to-hand fighting could be watched through a field glass, is not the battlefield of the popular im-

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

animation. Nowhere is gun or gunner exposed, although they are there, concealed by a hundred wily devices. Such is the battle for La Bassée in its present stage.

It is estimated that the German field pieces are as three to one of the French. This preponderance is not unusual, and it enables the invaders to hold their own; but, although the Allies' arms made no appreciable advance at La Bassée, they are as immovable as a rock, and they have slain the Germans by thousands as soon as they have advanced in force.

It is almost impossible to conquer an enemy that you cannot see and whose infantry refuses to be tempted into the open, and the French infantry will not be drawn yet. The German infantry have simulated attacking movements on several occasions. They have approached the French lines and have fired countless rounds of ammunition, but they have only once seen the French infantry. They were then harassed by shrapnel, and they advanced far enough to meet their doom. Now the big guns monopolize the fight.

The thunder is deafening, but it does not spread fear. No such contagion is likely when the fire is so abortive. Quite $500,000 has been wasted in shells by the Germans at La Bassée in the last week: but, beyond destroying a number of very beautiful country churches and firing many farms, they have not contributed one iota toward victory.

The casualties from the artillery fire on both sides have been trivial, and the battle rages indecisively until the Germans care to make another advance.

One incident of interest has occurred in this quarter. On Friday the French created a diversion by sending one of the English armored trains from Bethune to La Bassée. It steamed at great speed along the line, and for fully three hours the roar of guns indicated that a furious duel was in progress.

The French feared the train had been put out of action, but toward evening it returned with its armor undamaged. Its gunners and commander were walking by its side, driving nearly 200 prisoners before them.

In passing, I must mention the almost incredible good fortune of the British armored trains. They have inflicted appalling damage on the Germans, and all are unscathed. Their only casualties are one man slightly wounded. These trains have annihilated whole companies of Germans. They have fired their biggest guns broadside this week.

At Ypres the British troops have found in their forward movement that many of the trenches deserted by the Germans were mined. Signs were not wanting to show that these had exploded and killed some hundreds of Germans who in their hasty withdrawal had no time to avoid them.

ADMITS DUNKIRK FAILURE.

But German Critic Says Allies Are Now in Danger at Ypres.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, via The Hague and London, Nov. 8.—Major Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, discussing the situation in the western war area, says that the last three bulletins have shown that an attack on a large scale along the coast against Dunkirk, has been rendered impracticable, but asserts that the situation is equally hopeless for the Allies' left, which has repeatedly indicated an intention to force the Germans back upon Antwerp and render the position between Lille and Arras untenable.

The Germans, he adds, are now able to use the troops from the Yser district elsewhere and need only small forces to check any enterprise along the dunes. artillery preparations between the Ostend-Holland frontier being sufficient to repulse any attempts to debark an expedition against the German rear.

A decisive struggle on this wing, continues Major Moraht, is in progress around Ypres, which is now enveloped from the east, south, and southwest, and he declares that the Allies' retirement is practicable only in northerly or westerly directions, and that an attempt to break through the strong German forces in the region of Lille would be fruitless. The Allies will have held Ypres to no avail if the German advance on the front between La Bassée and Arras continues.

"The French," says the critic, "cannot indefinitely continue strengthening their forces there, and at the same time remain strong enough along the Arras-Noyon-Verdun front against the increasing German pressure. German progress on the Aisne in the last few days is gratifying. The Germans now hold thirty kilometers. (about eighteen and one-half miles) on the north bank between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, and also the crossings over the stream and canal. The abandonment of Soupir and Sapigneul is regrettable, but the retirement is only local."

RECALLING GERMAN TROOPS?

Dutch Correspondents Report Movements from Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans are now announcing to the people of Belgium that they welcome the inundations near Nieuport, as they shorten the line which the Germans must defend on this front.

A Dutch correspondent says that many trains of infantry, cavalry, and guns are starting for Germany via Brussels and Louvain. The wagons and carriages are marked for Petrograd. The soldiers say that there is no more fighting on the Yser, and that they are now going to fight the Russians.

The Bruges correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says that the aeroplane sheds at Knesselaere have been taken down by the Germans, and sent to an unknown destination. Troops are moving from Bruges in an easterly direction, and machine guns have been mounted on towers in the town.

The Germans in North Belgium are extremely uneasy and despondent. A Liége correspondent says that numerous trains have carried troops and materials into Germany. A Maastricht paper asserts that on Thursday night for three hours German cavalry defiled across the Meuse bridge toward the Fatherland. This report is not confirmed from other sources.

BELGIANS SAVED DIXMUDE.

Not Only Repulsed the Germans, but Forced Them to Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—It is now more than three weeks since a fluke of fate led me into Dixmude. It seemed to me then an impossible thing that the Belgians, with all their courage and their dogged desperate gallantry, on this last strip of territory could hold that great mass of invaders who were trying to smash their way through with the aid of their guns, but, what seemed to me impossible is now a splendid achievement. The remnant of the Belgian Army, aided in the nick of time by French troops, who came up with their batteries, has not only checked the attack of an enemy enormously superior in munitions of metal, but have beaten him back into an unmistakable and continued retreat.

The air in all the region between Furnes and Nieuport, Dixmude and Pervyse, is cleared of the smoke of battle, and peace and a strange new quietude have come to places like Oostkerke and Ramscapelle, which ten days ago were under a sulphurous pall and in the zone of bursting shrapnel. The battle line has withdrawn a number of miles; it is only with the help of the wind that the echoing thunder of the guns vibrates into listening ears at Furnes. It is no longer an adventure, with a chance of death at every turn in the road to travel through the villages on the way to Nieuport.

ALLIED LINE HOLDS FAST.

Paris Content with Check to Germans While Russians Advance.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—At the end of two weeks of continuous fighting the Allies' line from the sea to the Aisne remains firm in the face of the German attack. The Allies even appear to have succeeded in advancing slightly their positions, which military experts say is creditable in view of the great importance attached by the German General Staff to throwing the allied forces back on the coast, as is shown by the heavy sacrifices they are willing to make to attain this object.

The Germans still hold three points on the Yser as a guard against flanking attacks on the right, coming by way of the narrow region of sand dunes under cover of the British monitors. They also continue to hold Roulers, but have retired three miles south of Dixmude, and considerable forces continue to be directed toward Ypres. That city, which is being bombarded from a distance of eight miles, hardly has a street intact. Two shells struck the famous thirteenth century Cloth Hall, doing much damage to that edifice.

French military opinion holds that the Allies' proper policy now is to oppose a firm and patient resistance to the enemy, however distasteful this may be to both the French and the British troops, to enable the Russians to reap the full benefits of their victory in Galicia.

GERMANS FAILED AT YPRES.

Broke the Allied Line, but Were Routed by British Bayonets.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Dunkirk, filed Saturday night, says:

"After a desperate attack lasting the whole week the German attempt to break the allied line at Ypres has failed.

"It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'No Man's Land,' across which the shells from both sides burst.

"The Germans made a superhuman and final effort under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded; the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back.

"That was their last effort. Today the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the allied line at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but not with the same fury which they exhibited in the onslaught of the past week.

"So fierce has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated."

ALLIES' GAINS OF THE WEEK.

Have Repelled All Serious Attacks from Ostend to Armentieres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The turn of the tide is now very much marked, and everything indicates that it is definitive. From a point near Ostend to the neighborhood of Armentières, along a front due north and south of forty miles, the Allies have repelled every serious attack, and nearly everywhere have taken the offensive.

Between Ypres and Warneton, and especially to the north of Messines, where the Germans made efforts as desperate as those of a week ago on the coast, they seem to be decidedly failing.

The Germans brought by the Oise and Aisne Canal several heavy siege pieces to redouble the bombardment of Soissons and Rheims. They also threw reinforcements estimated at 20,000 men, against the allied positions on the north of the Aisne from Braye to Vailly. Before superior numbers the Allies withdrew to better defensive ground at Bourg, Comin, and Soupir. The fighting continued all last week, Rheims and Soissons being subjected to fresh bombardments.

Not until Thursday were the French able to recover the villages of Soupir, near Vailly, and Sapigneul, near Berry-au-Bac. On Friday the line of trenches held the previous week on the Carronne plateau was reoccupied, and today's official bulletin records a marked advance from Soissons.

M. Millerand's visit to Verdun is made the occasion for announcing that the defenses of the great Meuse fortress have been strengthened.

TELL OF GERMAN REPULSES.

Belgians Report Successes at Dixmude and Ypres.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The situation in the western theatre of the war is described in a statement issued by the Belgian Government at Havre, and received here today, as follows:

The head of the bridge over the Yser at Nieuport has been reoccupied by the Allies after an offensive movement by them. The enemy holds the front on Lombaertzyde, to the southeast of Nieuport. Our reconnoissances toward the Yser were met by rifle shots.

The Germans again occupy St. Georges and Dentoren. These points are now being bombarded by our heavy artillery.

Stuyvekenskerke has been evacuated. It is filled with the corpses of Germans. Dixmude has been violently bombarded. A very strong attack directed against this place was successfully repulsed.

In the region of Ypres the enemy directed violent attacks upon Bixschoote and to the west of Wytschaete. They have all been driven back by counter offensives of the Allies.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets.
E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.
If it fails to cure, E. W. GROVE will refund the money.

Important Points on the French and Belgian Battle Front

1. Yesterday's fighting was most severe in the region of Ypres, where the French War Office reported German repulses.
2. Slight progress on Saturday of the British troops near Armentières was reported on the same authority.
3. Between La Bassée and Arras, the French official report announced, the German attacks of Saturday were repulsed.
4. On the River Aisne the Allies, according to the same report, made an advance northeast of Soissons to the plateau of Vregny, a point not previously reached.
5. In the neighborhood of Verdun the French announced that they were establishing the supporting positions recently gained; while the German official statement reported the capture of an important position in the Argonne region, which lies to the west of Verdun.

JAPAN CELEBRATES FALL OF TSING-TAU

Emperor and Empress Send Messages of Thanks to British Forces Aiding in Victory.

GERMANS ACCEPT TERMS

Plenipotentiaries to Meet Today and Forts to be Turned Over to the Japanese on Tuesday.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.—Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako have sent messages of appreciation to the forces of the Allies that participated in the operations resulting in the fall of Tsing-tau. To the Japanese the Emperor expressed gratitude for the "faithful discharge of their duties by the officers and men of the army and navy."

The following was sent by the Emperor to the British forces:

"The Emperor deeply appreciates the brilliant deeds of the British Army and Navy, which, coöperating with the Japanese, fought bravely and achieved the object of the war."

The Empress expressed similar sentiments in two messages.

The formalities of the surrender of Tsing-tau are described in an official statement, issued this afternoon, as follows:

"The German and Japanese plenipotentiaries on the evening of Nov. 7 concluded the pourparlers for the surrender of Tsing-tau. Our terms were accepted in their entirety. Another meeting will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. On Nov. 10 the forts and equipment will be turned over to us.

"Our casualties on the night of Nov. 6, and on the following morning, (when Tsing-tau surrendered,) were fourteen officers wounded and 426 soldiers killed or wounded. We took 2,300 prisoners in the battle."

All Japan is still celebrating the fall of Tsing-tau, extraordinary enthusiasm being manifested throughout the empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly, and every house supports a flag.

In Tokio cheering crowds serenaded the high officers of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Great Britain's share in the victory.

The Admiralties of Great Britain and Japan have exchanged felicitations, and the municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George.

Every steamer in the harbor of Kiao-Chau was sunk, and navigation has been made perilous by the mines. It is understood that the terms of surrender were practically unconditional.

Among the rumors associated with the surrender is one that Gov. Meyer Waldeck of Kiao-Chau was mortally wounded and committed suicide. This gained some credence, despite the fact that it was officially announced that the German Governor conducted the negotiations for the surrender of the town. It is also reported that the garrisons of the coast forts fought up to the last minute, and then tried to escape by a train, firing their small arms as they fled. Many, it is said, did escape across the bay in junks, and are now being pursued.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—The German Legation announces that it has received a telegram from Tsing-tau, the transmission of which was made possible by the courtesy of the Japanese, saying that the husbands of all the German women from Tsing-tau who found refuge in Peking are unharmed. As there are about 100 women and children here, the legation accepts the message as indicating that the German casualties were few.

GERMANY MOURNS TSING-TAU.

But Praises the Garrison for Its Long Defense Against Odds.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—In the midst of the bitterness of war the Germans as a nation are mourning for the fall of Tsing-tau, the announcement of which appeared in the Berlin newspapers today. The flags which were displayed yesterday in honor of the sea victory off Chile have disappeared from the houses, and there is a feeling of deep regret over the ending of the little garrison which faced overwhelming odds.

The hauling down of the German flag over the Chinese outpost is not regarded as a defeat, the fall of the fortress was deemed inevitable from the beginning, and the defense was maintained longer than was either expected or hoped for.

Count von Beventlov, the naval expert in The Tages Zeitung, points out that Tsing-tau never was intended as an impregnable stronghold, defying all storms, since, no matter how strong it was made, the Japanese always were in position to bring a stronger attack to bear, thanks to their geographical position.

The Berlin newspapers all pay tribute to the heroic garrison and assure those who took part in the defense of Kiao-Chau that their bravery and self-sacrifice in a loyal cause shall never be forgotten in the Fatherland, which will remember particularly the conduct of the reservists, who, at a sign of danger, flocked to Tsing-tau, rejoicing and enthusiastic, without the slightest hope of victory, but anxious to share privations and death with the garrison.

"WOE TO YOU, NIPPON."

German Newspaper's Comment on the Fall of Tsing-tau.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (via London.) The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger commenting on the German defeat at Tsing-tau says:

"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiao-Chau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England, who instigated them.

"We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present; for years she will enjoy her booty. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany.

"Woe to you, Nippon!"

EIGHT AEROPLANES FIGHT OVER TRENCHES

Taubes are Lured Within Range of Guns and All are Destroyed by Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail correspondent in the north of France, writing on Saturday, says:

"An encounter between airships took place during the week, when once again the Taubes came off second best. There was a clear blue sky and signals were received that four Taubes were heading toward the Allies. Instantly two British and two French aeroplanes took the air.

"It was a sight never to be forgotten. The eight manoeuvred for positions, first up and then down, in a long, sweeping circle and back again. The Allies are in a favorable position, now the Germans are. Suddenly a signal comes from below.

"It is a clever manoeuvre. The Allies have enticed their opponents into a favorable position for our guns, and on a signal's being given have turned away and are gliding to earth.

"Realizing their perilous position, the Taubes make as if to ascend, but too late. Shells are bursting around them. They collapse and dash to the ground, a mass of flames. Not one escaped."

BAYONETS WON LE QUESNOY.

French Sergeant Describes the Capture of an Important Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Matin prints a letter from a former contributer, now a Sergeant of Infantry, who gives details of the capture of the important strategic position of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre last week. It enables the reader to form a picture of the long drawn-out burrowing war between the two strongly intrenched armies from Arras to Verdun.

"We set out at dawn," says the writer, "my company in the second line, supported by artillery fire. The ground leading to the Quesnoy heights is an open plain, across which we advanced by short rushes under heavy fire. Toward evening we were barely 200 yards from a wood occupied by the Germans, but were unable to advance further owing to the intensity of the cannonade. Without pausing for food or rest, we started intrenching ourselves, and by morning reached a point only fifty yards from the wood.

"About 7 o'clock our artillery resumed operations, while reinforcements managed to crawl to our trenches. At 8 the bugles sounded the charge, and, despite the enemy's quick-firers, we rushed the wood, driving out the Germans with the bayonets. Then we easily seized Le Quesnoy Village by a similar rush, and took two cannon and three quick-firers.

"Still we had no rest, and all began immediately to intrench against a possible counter-attack, and with good reason, for toward nightfall the reinforced enemy tried to retake the position. Thanks to our [illegible] work in the trenches, they were unable to prevail, and were forced to retire with severe loss."

PEKING HEARS ALLIES WANT 200,000 JAPANESE

Chicagoan Sends a Story of Offers Made to Mikado to Send Troops to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Museum of Natural History, now on an ethnological and anthropological mission to the Orient, has sent this cablegram to The Chicago Herald from Peking:

"Enticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the Allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 seasoned troops into the European theatre of war.

"Following the fall of Tsing-tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships and removes any German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the Allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the Western conflict. A guarantee of a freer hand in the affairs of China is said to be the price offered for the Mikado's troops. The younger statesmen are averred to have welcomed the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

"The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing-tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power. Failing this undertaking from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing-tau in perpetuity. Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing-tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province."

To carry 200,000 troops to the Russian battle front by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, Japan would have to transport them nearly 800 miles across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok, and more than 5,500 miles over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. This movement would have to be made in the dead of the Siberian Winter, and would require at least until the late Spring to accomplish. The alternative would be to send them, via the Suez Canal, to France, or through the Panama Canal.

POPE WANTS PEACE ONLY.

Vatican Denies Plans to Arrange for Guarantees by Nations.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Milan Corriere Della Sera says that the Pope is taking diplomatic steps with a view to being represented at the peace conference after the war, the object being to obtain guarantees regarding the status of the Papacy at Rome, in the form of an international agreement by the powers.

In return the newspaper says the Pope would renounce, under certain conditions, all pretense for the restoration of the temporal power. It adds that the Pontiff hopes to be successful, as the only serious opposition might come from Italy, but it points out that if Italy remained neutral she would have no right to participate in the peace conference.

GERMAN CASUALTIES 57,800.

Total Names Listed in a Week—Three Aviators Killed.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 8.—The German casualty list issued yesterday brought the total number of names contained in last week's reports up to about 57,800. Hospital records show that a very large proportion of the wounded have returned to duty.

The last casualty list records the killing of three German aviators and the wounding of six others by hostile airmen. Those who lost their lives were Aviator Bowles, who was killed at St. Erme, France, on Oct. 12, and Lieuts. von Kleyst and Menzel, who had been listed as missing since their flight to Amiens on Oct. 5.

ROTTERDAM HEARS FIRING.

North Sea Activity Reported There Yesterday Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Firing from the North Sea was distinctly heard here at 10 o'clock this morning.

FOR REBUILDING RHEIMS.

All France to Be Allowed to Help the Stricken City.

RHEIMS, (via Paris,) Nov. 8.—Premier Viviani, who is making a trip of inspection along the battle front, arrived here today and conferred on the Mayor of Rheims the decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his heroism during the recent severe fighting in this vicinity. Premier Viviani said in a speech:

"The object of my visit here is to see what damage the enemy has done. A proper valuation of the destruction can then be made and those portions of the country which have not suffered invasion, will be allowed to contribute a share toward the rebuilding of Rheims."

FOOD FOR BELGIUM STILL NOT ENOUGH

With Many Cargoes on Way, American Commission Is 20,000 Tons Short for November.

WOMEN'S AID IS SOUGHT

With an Executive Committee in New York—People in Europe to Pay All Transportation Costs.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The second week's report of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium shows that the commission in a fortnight has delivered to Belgian relief stations 2,283 tons of cereal foodstuffs. Additional supplies in hand are as follows: In Holland, being forwarded, 2,080 tons; en route from England, 3,472; en route on the Atlantic, 6,100; loading in various ports, 10,000. Also, the commission has in course of collection eight cargoes estimated at 32,000 tons.

By Nov. 13 the commission will have delivered into Belgium about 17,000 tons of foodstuffs, and during the last half of the month, with the supplies now arranged, will deliver about 13,000 tons. The commission, therefore, is about 20,000 tons short for November.

The requirements from Dec. 1 will be about 30,000 tons monthly, and the commission has assurances of 32,000 tons for delivery during December and January.

The cargoes on the Atlantic are made up of gifts from the people of Nova Scotia and the Rockefeller Foundation. Among cargoes assured are ones from California and Iowa and the city of Ottawa.

A committee movement has been inaugurated to obtain the co-operation of all women's organizations in America, under the title of the Women's Section of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Miss Anne T. Morgan, and Miss Mary Parsons.

The commission has received a financial backing on this side which enables it to pay the transportation charges on foodstuffs from any part of the world until they reach the hands of the Belgians, so, it is stated, every ounce given by Americans will reach its destination without any shrinkage in the original value of the gift through transportation or organization expenses.

FIRST FLOUR FOR LIEGE.

Loaded Motor Trucks Flying American Flags Leave Rotterdam Today.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rotterdam says:

"The first consignment of flour sent by the American Belgian Relief Commission will leave Rotterdam tomorrow for Liége, where there has been no bread for a fortnight. The flour will be transported by motor vans flying the American flag, and will be accompanied by Capt. Sunderland of the American Relief Committee."

BOULEVARD ALBERT I.

Thoroughfare in Havre Renamed—A Strictly Belgian Post Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Journal says that the authorities of Havre have changed the name of the principal boulevard there from Maritime to Albert I. in honor of the Belgian King, whose Government is actually housed on this thoroughfare.

One post office on the Boulevard Albert I. is considered quite Belgian, so that a letter posted there to any other part of Havre requires a 5-cent stamp and receives the Belgian post mark. A letter mailed to Brussels requires only a 2-cent stamp.

TURKS FALL BACK BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

Continued From Page 1.

Sebastopol and began a bombardment. The coast batteries of the Russian forts replied vigorously. The Goeben's fire caused no damage in the roadstead. Several shells fell harmlessly in the city, but one struck the oil depot, another the railroad, and a third the naval hospital, killing two patients and wounding eight others.

"At the same time the torpedo-boat flotilla, commanded by Capt. Prince Troubetskoy, attacked the Goeben, but the enemy's hot fire prevented it from prolonging the attack. During the engagement the Russian torpedo boat Pushtchin, made much water and also was set on fire. The Goeben's fire lasted twenty minutes, after which the cruiser withdrew.

"Steaming from Sevastopol, the Goeben sighted the Russian transport Prut, which was returning, and called upon her to surrender. The transport, having no artillery, hoisted her military colors, and, steering for the shore, her commander ordered the magazine opened to sink her. In preparing the second dynamite cartridge Lieut. Rogowzsky perished heroically. The others of the crew of the Prut saved themselves with small boats, life-belts, mattresses, and bits of wreckage, and later were picked up. After this the Black Sea fleet set out in pursuit of the enemy, who avoided a fight and took refuge at their base in the Bosporus.

"Our losses on the Prut were two officers, a chaplain, and twenty-six sailors; on the torpedo boat Pushtchin, seven sailors killed and as many wounded; on the Donets, a surgeon killed.

"The fact is established that the Turkish plan contemplated, simultaneously with the attacks on Sevastopol and Odessa, the bombardment of other points on our coast. The cruiser Breslau bombarded Theodosia, and the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh bombarded Novorossysk."

BLACK SEA FLEET SAILS.

Constantinople Hears Russians Have Left Sebastopol.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Constantinople that the Russian Black Sea fleet yesterday left Sebastopol, proceeding in an easterly direction. Two Turkish submarines cruised in the Aegean Sea, returning to Constantinople without having sighted any hostile warships.

TALE OF A MOTORBOAT

That Attacked a British Gunboat and Set It Exploding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The Turkish General Staff reports the following:

"A Turkish motorboat cruising in Shat-el-Arab encountered a British gunboat, with which it exchanged shots, causing an explosion on the gunboat. The Turkish shells set fire to a petroleum tank at Abo-than. The Turkish boat returned to Basra undamaged."

FIRMS DESIRING SOUTH AMERICAN CONNECTIONS.

I am about to visit 20 of the largest South American cities for the purpose of placing goods of American manufacture.

Am traveling in a large influential party whose arrival in each town will be heralded and widely advertised.

All conditions encourage favorable connections.

If you think your goods will sell in South America, notify me immediately to call for an interview.

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FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with Plain Ends
in the distinctive single-row package

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

HOW GERMAN AIRMEN WIN IRON CROSSES

Berlin Observer Describes Their Tactics When Directing Fire of Artillery.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A graphic description of the hazardous daily life of army aviators, particularly of two Germans who have gained iron crosses of both the first and second class, but will not discuss specific achievements, has been written by Heinrich Binder, one of the best known German war correspondents, who came across the airmen at Antwerp. This is Mr. Binder's account of the aviators' work, which was for artillery reconnoissance:

"At an average height of about 8,000 feet our aviators circle in huge ellipses between our batteries and the hostile position. The aeroplane vibrates. The motor rattles and roars, hums and thunders. This music soothes the nerves of the aviators. It is so loud in the quiet upper air that it drowns the thunder of even the heaviest artillery. With their field glasses the fliers observe the hostile positions and note the effect of our artillery. Signals are given—'fell to the right,' 'fell to the left,' 'fell short,' and 'overshot mark,' but these signals are a secret.

"The French follow their well-known tactics of changing their battery positions continually. But the aviators return again and again, dashing along at over sixty miles an hour, and report the new positions. It is a murderous fight. As a hawk circling around a chick before seizing it, so the aviator, high in the air, flies around the artillery positions of the enemy, heralding death and destruction. When he approaches the hostile position batteries spray their shrapnel upon him and the infantry concentrate their fire upon his aeroplane. The aviator goes higher and higher, till he can no longer see a man and the trenches appear as mere scratches on the ground. But those of the French are more distinctly visible; a sharp red line marks where the French infantry lies. Their fire red trousers and bright-colored caps betray their position.

"The motor continues its roar and clatter. Suddenly a little French aeroplane emerges from a cloud. It is smaller and lighter than our kind, of the type known as the 'peasants' terror.' It makes an average speed of seventy-five miles an hour and it is armed. Now there is a chase, as of one bird by another. They try to approach and then to elude each other. Neither side hears the shots fired by the other. The aviator can scarcely feel when a bullet strikes his own machine.

"The two aerial combatants soar higher, till one or the other disappears in a protecting cloud that closes white and moist around him. If the danger become too threatening, a gliding landing brings the aviators within their own lines. They must take care, however, not to get into the line of fire of their own army, for some of the big mortars throw their shells a mile or more into the air."

CRADOCK'S FLEET WIPED OUT.

Berlin Report on the Naval Battle Off the Chilean Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says:

"Admiral Cradock's fleet has been annihilated in the Pacific by the Germans. The losses on our side amounted to only a few wounded and the material damage to our ships was insignificant.

"This engagement was in striking contrast to the British vessels' coast-hunting exploits in search of German cruisers.

"On the recommendation of the commander of the cruiser Karlsruhe, Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Iron Cross upon the commander and all the officers, warrant officers, and fifty non-commissioned officers and members of the crew of that cruiser."

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 8.—No confirmation has been received here of the reports that have been prevalent the last few days that naval battles have taken place off the coast of Peru and off Coquimbo, Chile. Both reports are regarded here as baseless.

The Chilean Government is endeavoring to maintain the strictest neutrality in the war. It has gone even so far as to relieve the naval authority at Coquimbo for having sent inadvertently a wireless dispatch, noting the sailing of the British steamer Oronsa, while the German fleet was nearby.

YARMOUTH NOT BOMBARDED.

London Newspapers Ridicule German Report of the Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

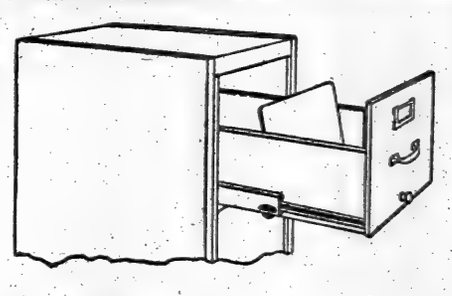
LONDON, Nov. 8.—There is no truth whatever in the German report that their ships have bombarded Yarmouth. The German official reports speak of Yarmouth "forts," but nothing of the kind exists. No shells from the German squadron fell on the land, although a few fell in the sea near the shore.

The English newspapers refer facetiously to the German claim as a good specimen of German mendacity. The Daily News says: "All the German cruisers did was to attack the coast-guard gunboat Halcyon, and then run away when our cruisers arrived."

Millerand Inspects French Forts.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, made an extended tour of inspection yesterday. He first visited the fortifications about Verdun, where he watched the installation of the long range marine guns. He then observed the operations in the vicinity of Toul, later visiting the battlefield at Mortagne and the ruins of Gerbeviller.

B



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It does its work astonishingly well. Drawers may be chock-a-block with papers that weigh a hundred pounds, yet out they come and in they go without sagging, sticking or banging. Other things which we should like you to examine are:

Steel card cabinets.

Steel counter units—combinations of card and filing cabinets forming a perfectly practicable counter.

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Advertising

381 4th Ave., at 27th St.

Boston NEW YORK Chicago

ALLIES' DIPLOMATS AVOID RITZ-CARLTON

They Are Careful Not to Visit House Where Enemies' Envoys Have Apartments.

CAN'T SPEAK DURING WAR

When German and Austrian Ambassadors Moved In, Czar's Representative Moved Out.

The complaint made by the London Evening News that the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York is "the centre of the anti-British propaganda in the United States," a statement that the Ritz-Carlton management promptly and emphatically denied, caused a lot of talk in hotel circles yesterday. Nobody took seriously the intimation that those in charge of the Ritz-Carlton had any part in any such propaganda, hostile to Great Britain, even though it is a fact that the hotel is the New York war headquarters of both the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors, and was until a few weeks ago that of Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who talked himself out of the United States, and is now supposedly on his way back to Constantinople.

A question that was asked in many lobbies, was, "Where do the Ambassadors and Ministers and Atachés of the allied nations stop when in New York?"

One of the traditions of the diplomatic service is that Ambassadors and Ministers of warring nations shall not recognize each other during the continuance of hostilities, no matter how friendly they may have been in the days of peace.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia, until Europe went to war, was usually to be found at the Ritz-Carlton when in New York. When the war got under way, however, and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, engaged suites at the Ritz, the Russian Ambassador decided to make a change. So he went to the Plaza, and he has made that hotel his stopping place ever since whenever he comes to New York. When he does come M. Bakhmeteff is about as talkative as the Sphinx, so far as the newspapers are concerned. Capt. Vassilieff, the Russian Naval Attaché, also stops at the Plaza, but Col. Nicolai Golejewski, the Russian Military Attaché, stops at the Vanderbilt, where he has a suite away up in the top stories.

The Plaza is also the hotel at which Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, stays when here. But Sir Cecil, unlike Count von Bernstorff, has remained in Washington continuously since his return from England, soon after the outbreak of the war, and all of his ambassadorial duties are transacted from the British Embassy in the capital.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is another of the distinguished diplomats accredited to the United States who has kept away from New York since the war started. He came over with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and like the British Ambassador, he sticks close to his desk in the Embassy at Washington. When M. Jusserand does come to New York he usually goes to the Plaza.

Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, has been in New York frequently, but as a rule he goes to the homes of friends, often to that of Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, at Plainfield. When the Belgian Royal Commission, which laid before President Wilson the official Belgian atrocity charges, was in New York, its members made the Waldorf-Astoria their headquarters.

The Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Chinda, like his British and French colleagues, has remained in Washington practically the entire time since Japan entered the war.

Little Servia and littler Montenegro have no diplomatic representatives in Washington. Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, who is Honorary Consul General of Servia in the United States, sees to it, however, that they are not forgotten.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, who came here just after the war started, has a suite of rooms in the Ritz-Carlton not far from those of Count von Bernstorff.

HELD UP BY THE KARLSRUHE.

Norwegian Freighter Wascana Encountered the German Cruiser.

Capt. Borstad of the Norwegian freighter Wascana, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, said he was stopped by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on the night of Oct. 13 off Abrolhos Island, near the Brazilian coast.

"The cruiser came close alongside the Wascana," said the Captain, "and stopped me until I had given the nationality of the ship with her number, destination, and cargo aboard. Then she switched off her powerful searchlight and steamed away to the southward."

The Wascana called at Barbados in time to bring up the mail, but left it for the Lamport & Holt liner Vandyck, which was due next day. The postal authorities on the island had not heard then that the Vandyck had been captured by the Karlsruhe.

COSSACKS INVADE POSEN PROVINCE

Continued From Page 1.

Gen. von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurttemburg, and the Austrian Chief of Staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign."

A dispatch from Copenhagen to The London Times says:

"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow, and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces.

"Military authorities declare that the result of the coming battle is not in doubt, and that the Russian Army will be completely destroyed. They explain that it is necessary to allow the Russians to advance to the frontier in order to prevent them from making a good retreat after their defeat. The present retirement of the Germans is necessary, they say, in order to have the railways immediately behind the army for the approaching main battle."

An official report issued in Vienna, and received here tonight by wireless, gives the number of Servians captured by the Austrians last Friday in the storming of intrenchments as 1,500, and not 15,000, as a dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam said Saturday night.

Russian Advance Scares Vienna.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Advices from Vienna say that the Russians are rapidly advancing on Cracow and that in consequence the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are betraying great anxiety and calling up every available man to the colors.

It is said that in the last Landsturm levy, a supplementary notice of which has just been issued in Vienna, all strangers are warned that non-residents are liable to Landsturm service, especially refugees from Galicia and Bukowina, and that in their own interests they should report themselves to the Conscription Bureau.

MAIN GERMAN ARMY MENACED.

Flanking Movement Threatens Invaders on Both Sides.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—Owing to the general Russian outflanking movement on both right and left of the main German line from Sieradz to Czenstochowa, the last German position in Russian territory is regarded here as fast becoming untenable. On the north the Russians have taken Kola and the Germans have retreated ten miles to Turek. A battle for the possession of Sieradz is now in progress.

The German right is outflanked by the Russians in possession of Andrejew and their advance nearly ten miles west of that base. This appears to afford foundation for the report of an exodus of German troops from Czenstochowa.

Meanwhile it is apparent that communication between the German East Prussian army and the Poland army has been severed. The Russians, taking advantage of this fact, have thrown troops between the River Warthe and the Lower Vistula, and are concentrating especially around Vlotzlowsk.

In Poland there has been a general restoration of all traffic facilities, posts and telegraphs and administrative offices, and workmen are being taken from Russia to repair damages resulting from the German invasion.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch sends "According to the Russian Embassy, the Russians captured 200 guns, six trainloads of supplies, and 40,000 rifles from the enemy in a victory on the San River, Galicia. The victors took 30,000 Austrian prisoners. The Russian attack on Przemysl has been renewed violently. "On the East Prussian front thousands of bodies of Germans have been burned because the frozen condition of the ground makes burial impossible. As no armistice is granted for the removal of the wounded, large numbers of them die of cold during the nights. "The Germans, in retreating, destroy every town through which they pass."

SWIFT MARCH OF RUSSIANS.

Moving 14 Miles a Day in Pursuit of the German Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—The rapidity of the Russian Army's movements on the Polish battlefields has not been equaled since the days of the great Napoleon.

Eighteen days after their first attack near Warsaw the Russians are across the German frontier at a spot 134 miles from Warsaw.

Deducting the time spent in fighting the battles before that city and another battle north of the Pilica River, this means that the Russian pursuit has been pressed for more than a week at a rate averaging fourteen miles a day, and over Polish roads after a rainy season. Military men will have no difficulty in appreciating the condition of the fugitive German forces after such experiences as these.

The figures indicate that there is not a doubt about the German retreat having passed by Czenstochowo without stopping on the way. The troops of this column, which apparently are marching in good order, are probably the first line of the German divisions, extricated from the disastrous fighting in Poland at the cost of the reserve troops and allied Austrians. Similar tactics seem to have been employed elsewhere—for example on the Kola-Werthe and Werthe-Sieradz fronts.

The object of preserving their finest troops in this manner in itself seems to indicate that the Germans have given up the Russian adventure, and will concentrate against the French and British in Belgium.

Before leaving Lodz the Germans had an encounter with a Polish brigade of volunteers, fighting under the German flag. The Germans were retreating in such haste that they had killed nearly all their horses, and begged the Poles to spare them some. The Poles refused, and the Germans took the horses by force, whereupon the Poles fired on the horses, and the German officers promptly ordered their men to fire upon the Poles. The General commanding this region, finally ordered that all the Polish volunteers on the German side be disarmed.

The line of retreat of the Germans is covered with dead horses and abandoned wagons by the hundred.

STORY OF AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

Teutonic Allies Said to Have Received Another Staggering Blow.

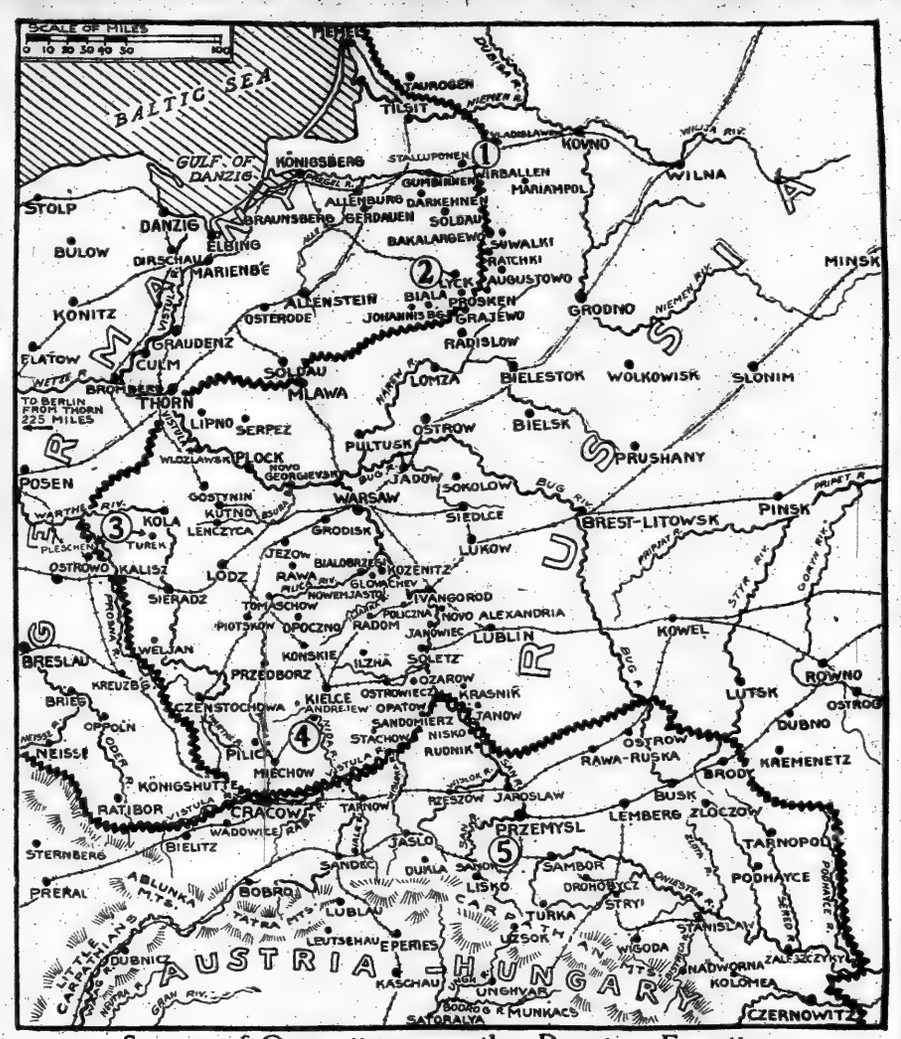
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Critical manoeuvres of the war are unfolding on this frontier.

A Russian movement of great significance has been in progress, for news of a brilliant victory on the Austrian boundary comes to me from high authority. Word of this has not yet appeared in the press.

It is the greatest success of the war, so the Russian staff consider it. Combined German and Austrian armies have received a staggering blow along their line of communication, which is of vital importance.

It is possible that this battle will have its effect on the lines of the Allies in France and Belgium. Whether this will mean activity of an offensive nature on the eastern theatre of the war I do not pretend to say, but at no time have conditions been more favorable to the Allies than they are today on this side.



Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.

On the East Prussian frontier the Russians, according to official announcement in Petrograd, have driven the Germans from the region of Wirballen, and advanced to Stalluponen, (1;) they are also pressing the German rearguards in the region of Lyck, (2.)

For the first time since the war started the Russians have invaded the Province of Posen, cavalry having swung around the left wing of the main German Army, and destroyed the railroad near Pleschen, (3.) Cossacks are also endeavoring to flank the right wing, which is retreating to Cracow, and have crossed the Nida River, (4.)

In Galicia the Russians are once more attacking the great Fortress of Przemysl.

PRZEMYSL WELL DEFENDED.

Damage Caused by First Siege Repaired and Garrison Provisioned.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, returning from the scene of the operations around Przemysl, in Galicia, telegraphs his paper from the Austrian headquarters that upon his departure the warfare around the fortress seemed to be entering a new phase which the Russians initiated by great artillery activity and an advance against Medyka. The Austrians responded by a closer concentration, with the fortress as their centre.

All damage to the outer forts during the first siege, the correspondent adds, had been repaired and the outer forts strengthened by field fortifications of a very strong character and covered by battery positions. A new railroad bridge has been built at Nizankowice, and communication with Chyrow, about twenty-five miles to the south, restored. Numerous trains were transporting wounded and useless Pryzemysl civilians southward and bringing flour, zweiback and other supplies to the fortress. The arrival of three carloads of beer caused particular rejoicing.

The spirits of the Austro-Hungarian armies, despite the retirement in Poland, according to the correspondent, remains high. The weather, which for a time was wintry, had grown milder before the correspondent departed.

Two American military attachés left Przemysl with the correspondent.

RUSSIA NOW TO LEAVE GERMANY TO ALLIES?

Suggestion That She Now Will Dismember Austria, and Drive Turkey from Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Ten days ago, in recounting the Russian victory south of the River Piliza, I pointed out that if victory likewise was scored north of the Piliza, then the Austro-German Armies would be broken once for all on this front. The victory north of the Piliza duly followed the day after, and then came the successes on the San and further south.

On Friday night the Grand Duke at length permitted himself to record what his Highness considers a victory, using this word for the third time only in three months. He concluded his eminently modest dispatch, closing the Russians' third victorious campaign in thirteen weeks of war, with the following words:

"The victory we have gained permits our troops to turn to other tasks, the inception of which opens a new period of war."

This is the first time Grand Duke Nicholas has allowed the slightest suggestion of anything relating to the future in his dispatches for publication, and the words gain enormous significance from the fact that they are issued from headquarters, where the Emperor is at present in person.

What are the new tasks now lying before Russia's victorious armies? The smashing of Germany is a necessary part of any Russian plan, but hardly comes under the category of "new tasks." It seems to me probable that Russia thinks the Western nations who are known as the Allies might now take a turn at the common object, while Russia temporarily pursues her new tasks. If I am not mistaken, Russia will now turn her main attention toward the settlement of the Eastern question. This means the breaking up of Austria-Hungary first and foremost, the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, possibly the reconstitution among many small protected States of a new Armenia, and many other changes in the geographical and political maps in this part of the world.

The Slav has arrived, and if you examine a globe or even a map no further comment is needed to suggest many things which somebody, if not the Government, must begin to think about in England. No Russian doubts now that Constantinople (or Czargrad, as it is proposed to call it,) will at length be Russian, nor will any sacrifices be thought too great for the attainment of this age-old historical goal.

A glance at the map shows that Constantinople is the natural capital of the Russian Empire, to which it stands as the handle end to a fan.

The world is at war, and England ought to bear her share of the burden. Those who comfortably assure Englishmen that modern wars are different from warfare in olden days, that results cannot be expected in weeks and months but only in years, contradict themselves by the other argument that Germany will be beaten by economic means. Both arguments are false and are intended only to keep Englishmen from recognizing painful truths.

KITCHENER TO GRAND DUKE.

Sends British Army's Congratulations on Russian Success.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—Grand Duke Nicholas has received from Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, a telegram conveying the congratulations of himself, Field Marshal French, and the British Army on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Earl Kitchener adds:

"We are convinced that the joint efforts of the Allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

FIND BIG GUN SITE UNDER MONUMENT

Discovery by Paris Reporters at Wuerttembergers' Memorial Near Champigny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Intransigeant calls the attention of the authorities to the remarkable nature of the monument erected in 1910 by Germans in the village Champigny-sur-Marne, thirteen miles east of Paris.

Acting on information received from Champigny readers, Intransigeant reporters visited the monument yesterday. It consists of a granite obelisk, with an inscription commemorating Württembergers killed during the battle there in 1871. The obelisk is situated on a platform twenty yards square, on hills commanding Champigny fort, with a full view of the towers of Notre Dame.

According to their instructions the reporters tore up the sods covering the platform, which they found to be of the soildest construction, the material resembling cement. At two points of the platform were holes six inches in diameter, suitable for affixing supports for mortars with which to bombard Paris.

W. & J. SLOANE

CHINTZES AND WALL PAPERS
PLAIN COLOR CARPETS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

HELD BACK CABINET MINISTER.

Soldier on Guard Firmly Refused to Make Any Exceptions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—All motorists, using French roads since the outbreak of the war, have remarked on the zeal of the territorials guarding important points. Even to M. Augagneur, the Minister of Marine, permission was recently refused to cross bridges, giving an exit from Toulon dockyard which he had been inspecting.

The territorial, inflexible and unimpressed by the Minister's rank said stolidly:

"I don't care if you are the Pope himself, you cannot pass here without a laissez passer."

The Minister was compelled to put his own signature to the pass needed.

Saks announces a sale of

Men's Aquascutum Overcoats

at reduced prices today

The word Aquascutum in England corresponds to Saks in New York. It is a summing up of quality in a single word. It signifies perfection in a coat. It is the emblem of excellence. It connotes finality. It is enough. And these wonderful garments, made in those big British cloths, that are all warmth and service and color, and tailored in single and double breasted models, with characteristic English dependability, are the purchase of the Winter season at these attractive figures. **Sixth floor**

Harris Tweeds, in checked mixtures . . . *value $35*
Aquascutum Showerproof cloths . . . . . *value $35*
Eiderscutums, in soft heather shades . . . *value $35* — **$25**

Soft Vicunas, in large overplaids . . . . . *value $45*
Fancy Cheviots, in diagonal mixtures . . *value $45*
English Tweeds . . . . . *value $45* — **$35**

Plaid back Llama Cloths . . . . . *value $50*
Scotch Fleeces, in Autumn browns . . . . *value $50*
English Checks and mixtures . . . . . *value $50* — **$40**

Beginning today, an extraordinary sale of

Men's Pajamas

Comprising the combined contributions of five makers, ensuring a variety of choice which is well nigh perfect

And the prices are the lowest ever quoted for merchandise of this character

$1.50 Pajamas at 95c
Made of heavy outing flannel, and trimmed with silk frogs. Splendid value and a variety of choice.

$2.00 Pajamas at $1.10
Mercerized stripes, white Madras and nainsook, with silk frogs and trimmings. Beautiful designs and colorings.

$6.00 Pajamas at $2.85
Extra heavy silk and linen and silk mixture pajamas, in scores of plain colorings, stripes and figures.

$2.00 Pajamas at $1.10
Extra quality outing flannel, silk braided and silk frogged. Beautiful merchandise, in attractive patterns.

$4.50 Pajamas at $1.95
Imported Oxfords, plain and striped Madras, crepes and mercerized cloths, gorgeous designs and superb making.

$7.50 Pajamas at $4.85
Extra heavy silk pajamas, in designs and colorings that are a joy to behold, and the workmanship is superlative.

Pajamas—Values up to $3.00—**at $1.35**
Scotch flannel, Madras, fine imported Oxfords and mercerized cloths, in the finest assortment of patterns ever shown in popular priced pajamas.

Special today—Men's
$2.00 Worsted Union Suits at $1.35
¶ An ideal fabric in an ideal weight. Contains 60% wool and 100% of warmth and service. Beautifully made, and fit perfectly. Ankle length and long sleeves.
$1.50 Ribbed Cotton Union Suits at 95c
¶ Long sleeves, ankle length, in ecru.

Special today—Men's
$5.00 Imported Angora Vests at $2.95
¶ 175 pure wool Angora vests, made by Lloyd, Altree & Smith, of London, England, which is another way of saying how good they are. Splendid for all out-doors. Shown in a variety of novelty designs and colorings, and in all sizes. **Main floor**

Two important sales of Men's Shoes for one week—beginning today

$5.00 Shoes at $3.95
Economy at your feet!
¶ All this season's models, including the new long, flat English last, in mahogany and tan Russia calf, patent colt, black vici kid and gun metal calfskin, button, lace, or Blucher. Distinctive, purposeful shoes, and splendid value.

$7.00 Shoes at $4.65
With gray cloth tops.
¶ A novelty shoe, made of gun metal calf with imported gray cloth tops, trimmed with narrow facing of leather running up both sides of lace stay, giving unusual distinction to the shoe and making the eyelets invisible. **5th floor**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

DESKS *at big discounts*

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

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Keep Young while growing Old—

AFTER all, youth is often more a matter of nerves than of years. You see that proven almost every day—this man of thirty, nerves wrecked and old before his time—that man, sixty but bright-eyed, sprightly because he kept his nerves *youthful*.

It is in this care of the nerves that Sanatogen is of such signal service. For to the hungry nerves, impoverished by overdrafts, illness, worries and neglect, Sanatogen brings just the foods they must have for speedy restoration to health—pure albumen and organic phosphorus in easily taken-up form.

And by thus nourishing the weakened nerve-cells and tissues, Sanatogen helps bring back the ease of digestion, the restful slumber and the vigorous health of youth.

And you—if the enthusiastic letters of 19,000 physicians and the grateful praise of scores of noted people—if that testimony means anything—you will not long delay giving Sanatogen its opportunity to help *you*.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes from $1.00 up.

Col. Henry Watterson
The famous Editor writes:
"I feel I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen and that I have found it of great benefit. I, therefore, take pleasure in recommending it to the public. It is, and what I could have said of it, after a fair trial, as I have done, without this Sanatogen, operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

John Burroughs
The distinguished naturalist and author, writes:
"I think that Sanatogen did me much good—it gave me fresh strength and steadied my nerves that greatly improved my sleep. It seems the nearest to being a remedy for old age I have yet found, and I want to thank you for suggesting it."

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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Nurses' Shoe for Women

Nurses and others will welcome a shoe that relieves indoor "foot fatigue."

The Coward Shoe for Nurses combines comfort principles which relieve foot strain, support the ankle, and is most helpful in treating arch troubles.

Those whose feet feel the strain of constant standing will find this shoe of immediate relief and lasting benefit.

Built on a special Coward Last, with pliant sole and rubber heel lifts.

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GERMANS SHUT OFF TRAVEL TO HOLLAND

Patrols Along the Border Are Strengthened — Dutch Also on Guard.

GREAT CARE FOR CANALS

New Intrenchments Being Made—Refugees Are Sent to the American Depots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH BELGIAN FRONTIER, Saturday, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—For the last two days German patrols have been more numerous on the Belgian-Dutch frontier, and have been much more energetic in the work of preventing Belgians from crossing into Holland, besides being very strict in the dealings with civilians of every nationality.

On the Dutch side the outposts have been strengthened, and barriers bristling with barbed wire have been placed on the main roadways which link Belgium and Holland. The Dutch sentries are very civil and strictly impartial; but the Netherlands territory south of the Scheldt is under military supervision and administration, and even the taking of photographs, except by express permission of the military authorities, is an offense. Belgians living in their own towns are forbidden by the Germans to leave, and persons riding bicycles outside the towns have their machines confiscated.

The regulations are strictest in the area between Bruges and the coast, and Admiral von Schroder has issued a proclamation warning unauthorized persons that if they attempt to approach the canals on the line to Zeebrugge they may be shot. Seebrugge, of course, is the new submarine base about which the Germans are so boastful. Trenches have been dug from Heyst in a southeasterly direction, and further back strong defensive positions are being constructed. Heavy guns have been mounted behind the sand dunes, and strong batteries of field artillery are in reserve near the coast.

The fact is no longer concealed by the Germans that their original plans for an advance on Calais have been frustrated. At the same time, there is no evidence, as yet, of a general retirement, despite the fact that German Headquarters have been twice moved further toward the east in the past fortnight. It is obviously their intention to cling tenaciously to the entire coast line running from Ostend to Knocke as long as possible, and within the last few days reinforcements have passed through Ghent in a westerly and northwesterly direction. The composition of these reinforcements suggests that the Germans are nearing the limits of their resources in personnel. Whole battalions are made up of youths from seventeen to nineteen years old. I have seen cyclist scouts less fit physically for active service than English public school boys. If their duties were confined to patrol work they would no doubt be very efficient; but many mere lads have been thrown recklessly into the fighting line, where they have come into conflict with the seasoned troops of the Allies.

These German boys fight with great pluck and determination, and their losses have been dreadful. It is estimated that in the fighting between Lille and the sea the Germans have in three weeks' time employed about 500,000 men. The object of the reinforcements is to replace wastage, but it is doubtful whether they have been at all adequate for the purpose, as the German losses have been and continue to be appalling.

On the frontier line, of course, it is mostly information about the Germans which comes our way; but, as an attack by an enormous force has been launched, chiefly against the British and Belgians, it is obvious that the latter's casualties must have been heavy.

An Englishwoman who arrived in Flushing from Hamburg this evening on her way to England tells me that the German officials were concerned at her desire to forsake the hospitality of Germany.

"You are safe here," they said. "Why should you wish to go to London? Our Zeppelins and army will be there very soon, and London knows it. In London you will be in great danger."

This was meant quite seriously. The citizens of Hamburg believe that at any moment they may receive news of the war having been carried across the North Sea to English soil.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 8.—The severity with which the Germans maintain the order issued on Nov. 5 against civilians leaving Belgian territory is indicated by the detention of the official courier of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has been accustomed daily to drive by automobile between Brussels and Antwerp. He was forcibly returned to Antwerp and released only after a special permit had been granted him by the commander of the town.

Several Dutch correspondents who are familiar with the local situation, and have managed to cross the frontier by an old path used by smugglers, agree that the Germans are apparently making preparations to retreat. Northern Flanders is being covered with trenches and fortifications. A balloon station which was being erected at Knesselaare has been demolished. The wounded at Bruges and Ghent, as far as possible, are being sent to Germany.

Civilians in the regions of the recent fighting have suffered more severely than at any time before. In several of the villages the people remained for three or four weeks in their cellars, living on uncooked beets and potatoes. Now trains loaded with these refugees are being sent northward to the Belgian cities, where in most instances the citizens are depending entirely upon the food which American generosity provides.

AID FOR ARTISTS' FAMILIES.

Relief Fund for French Women and Children Now Totals $9,099.

The fund for the relief of the destitute families of French artists, subscriptions to which should be sent to the Harriman National Bank, 627 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $9,099.87, of which amount $772 has been received in the past week. The new subscribers are:

H. L. Warren	$100	D. R. D.	$10
Mrs. Z. Chafee	25	Anonymous	5
Paul Sewot	5	Anonymous	25
M. Anne Watson	5	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	50	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	50	Anonymous	25
George Howe	50	Anonymous	25
Mrs. Percy Kent	3	Miss Spackman	50
Arts and Craft Soc.	25	Anonymous	5
William C. Doring	25	Anonymous	5
Mrs. H. M. Pierce	5	Anonymous	50
Miss E. B. Eaton	2	Anonymous	5
W. A. Putnam	25	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	2	Anonymous	115
Anonymous	5	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	10
Edwin Peterman	5	Anonymous	10
F. V. Emerson	5	Anonymous	10

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Yesterday's reports of the fighting in France show a continuation of the artillery duel and of minor assaults at various points. No result was obtained by either side that will have an important influence upon the outcome. The reported French gains consist of minor advances of a few hundred yards. On the other hand, the news from Russia show very important changes. The campaign is proceeding with a rapidity that shows noteworthy marching powers on the part of all of the armies concerned.

The general campaign is now more clearly developed. Germany's object in the rapid advance of her armies to the Vistula was, first, to relieve the pressure on the Austrians, and, second, to occupy Poland as Winter quarters for her troops, with the added hope of winning over the Poles to her cause. The East Prussian advance was merely a part of this general campaign, having as its main objective the capture of Grodno. By destroying the Russian railroads in this vicinity they would seriously hamper the movement of reinforcements to Poland. The respite for the Austrian Army was gained, but the other objective has been defeated. The Russians' success in finally driving back the East Prussian army across the border has relieved them of any danger of a raid against their lines of communication in the north. They can consequently assume a defensive rôle in this district in order to press more strongly the more important campaign in Poland. In this latter theatre of fighting the Russians have followed up the German retreat with unlooked-for vigor. It is hard to conceive of the immense difficulty of the movements of such large armies in a country devoid of railroads. The destruction of all bridges has thrown the burden of maintaining the supplies of the armies upon highways where the streams can be crossed only on pontoon bridges and other hastily built structures. The Germans have no such handicap because in their retreat they have unbroken lines of communication in their rear. The Russian advance is all the more remarkable on account of having every difficulty thrown in its way.

On Nov. 8 the Russians captured Kolo and crossed the Warthe River. This movement was evidently made by an army of mounted troops that pushed forward rapidly and is now reported to have crossed the German border north of Kalisz and to have destroyed the railroad near Pieschen. This is the first time that German territory has been invaded west of the Vistula River. It also shows that the Russians are continuing their strategic plan of operations that has already won them victory in every combat of the recent campaign. Their large Cossack army, operating on the extreme northern flank, works around in the rear of the German line every time the Germans make a stand, and so seriously threatens their supply lines that they are forced to retreat to avoid disaster. The fighting near Warthe, twenty-five miles east of Kalisz, shows that the Germans are still holding the southern part of their line along the Warthe River. The cavalry operations north of Kalisz, however, seriously threaten their position and must lead to an early retreat unless they succeed in driving the Russians back.

The skirmishes on Nov. 6 on the Mierzava River and on the Nidjica show that the Russian forces operating from Kielce have already advanced more than half way to Cracow. The Mierzava is a branch of the Nida, while the Nidjica is a small river parallel to the Nida and ten miles further south. This is the most important gain of the week for the Russians. They are now within striking distance of Cracow, and have reached a position where they seriously threaten all the Austrian armies that have been holding the positions along the San River. It is impossible for the latter to retreat along the natural lines to the west unless they succeed in checking this powerful Russian advance. If the Russians are able to press forward to Cracow and prevent the retreat of the Austrian armies in Galicia through the open country to the south, the latter will have as their only line of escape a retreat over the Carpathian Mountains, which could hardly be accomplished at this season without disastrous losses.

The Russians are evidently moving their troops southward to concentrate their efforts against the Austrians in order to crush once more the resistance of these troops. If the Russians can gain such a success in Galicia as to free this flank from any danger of Austrian counter moves, they will then be free to move with their entire strength against the armies that are defending the German border.

The Russian columns in Asia that are operating from Kars should have little difficulty in making rapid advance into the border provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks have been making great efforts in the last three months to get their military forces into shape for fighting, but the Russians have likewise prepared for trouble in this quarter. In all the reports of Russian corps engaged in the fighting in Poland and Galicia, it has been noteworthy that there has been no mention of those from the Caucasus. The three corps and four cavalry divisions that are normally maintained in this district form a force of about 120,000 men. The reserve organizations would add further strength and would take over the garrison duties. The Russian army available for the invasion of Asiatic Turkey may be well over 100,000 men.

Turkey undoubtedly has 500,000 men in arms in all parts of her Empire, but only a small part of them can be in the remote district on the Russian border. The great majority are undoubtedly in Europe and Anatolia, where they can concentrate for the defense of Constantinople. Many have been concentrated in Syria, where the railroads built in the last decade facilitate the movement of troops against the Sinai Penisula and the Isthmus of Suez. Under the circumstances only a rough approximation can be made of the distribution of the Turkish forces. This would be 300,000 in Europe and Anatolia (Asia Minor); 100,000 in Syria and the Red Sea Provinces; 25,000 in Mesopotamia, and 75,000 in Armenia. These may be considered the outside figures; the necessity of garrisons would make the actual fighting strength still smaller. The Russians advancing from the Caucasus should outclass their opponents both in numbers and in equipment. They will possibly also have some assistance from the Armenians, as the latter have been ruled by the Turks with a heavy hand. A Russian occupation of Trebizond and Erzerum may be accomplished within a few weeks, but a campaign into Kurdistan is a very different matter.

PRINCE OF BAVARIA HAS PRAISE FOR FOE

Fighting Along the East Frontier of France Has Been Furious, He Says.

RED CROSS OFTEN SUFFERS

But It Is Not Intentional—Has Seen No Evidence of Use of Dumdum Bullets.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Prince Francis of Bavaria, a Colonel of the German infantry, who was wounded early in October in the fighting in France, has given to a newspaper correspondent some of his impressions of the war. His recognition of the valor of the enemy, his readiness to admit that cases of firing upon the Red Cross flags may have been without intent, and his statement that he had found no evidence of use by the French of dumdum bullets set a high standard of tolerance in weighing the conduct of a foe.

An analysis of the ingredients that enter into the making of an effective army was given by the Prince, who rated highest the possession of plenty of officers who were not afraid to go to the front. Courage, of course, must always be present, he said, but bravery alone does not suffice. "What is needed is bravery based upon discipline."

Much of the activity of the Prince's regiment was in connection with the occupation of towns previously taken and the clearing away of the enemy that remained intrenched. He described the fights within towns as "something frightful," due to the fact that the French usually adopted a fortress method of defense. Hence the infantry attack must be prepared beforehand by artillery. It is this that causes so many scenes of destruction in these regions.

"The very first battles proved one thing to me," he said—"that the decisive factor is to have many good officers. With our troops we can do anything, even accomplish the most difficult and apparently superhuman results, but the officers must keep in front. Our soldiers will go through thick and thin with their officers unterrified, and show a death-defying courage. But there was a second lesson from these first battles—the importance of an iron-like discipline."

Prince Francis was in the Battle of Saarburg, following long marches late in August. In regard to this conflict, he said:

"That was a murderous affair. Before us and behind, to left and to right, houses and factory buildings were burning, and there was an incessant thunder from heavy artillery on both sides. We took part in the pursuit of the following days and had engagements with weak troops of the enemy.

"On Aug. 29 we witnessed the shelling of a temporary hospital by the enemy's heavy siege guns. This day, with its frightful scenes of war, I shall never forget in my life. In the morning we came near a chateau, from which the Red Cross flag was floating. Some 400 wounded, including a few French, were being cared for in it. Already on the day before the enemy's fire had been raging around this chateau, but on the 29th the French no longer respected the Red Cross flag. Perhaps they did not see it, but then it is not easy to explain why they spared the chateau on the previous day. In the interests of the truth, however, I must say here that the Red Cross often is not seen, and thus it comes to pass on both sides that mistakes occur.

"A quarter of an hour before the enemy opened fire I had been summoned to the commander of my brigade. When I came back the chateau and its surroundings had been shot to pieces. I rode up to it. Groups of wounded passed me without ceasing. There were scenes of horror and human misery there. I saw men with leg wounds holding fast to one another in groups of three or four, supporting each other as they tried with all their remaining strength to move along. Many literally crept along on all fours.

"To the lasting honor of the medical officers I must mention that they had taken all the wounded, including the Frenchmen, out of the burning ruins of the chateau, despite the heavy artillery fire. When I rode to the French wounded I found them overwhelmed with gratitude for the help given them by the German sanitary corps. A wounded French Lieutenant wrote of his own accord a certificate to the effect that the French Army had shot to pieces this chateau in defiance of the Geneva Red Cross Convention.

"The day will come when France's military strength will break down—sooner or later. I hope to see it myself, for I start for the front again in about a week."

Prince Francis of Bavaria is the fifth son of the King of Bavaria. He is 39 years old, and in 1912 married Princess Isabelle of Croy, a sister of the Duke of Croy, husband of the former Miss Nancy Leishman.

MAJ. GEN. HUGHES BACK.

Says Canadian Contingent Will Not Go to the Front for Some Time.

Before leaving for Montreal last night Major Gen. Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, who returned from England on the St. Louis Saturday night, said that the Canadian contingent were in the best of health when he left them.

"Here is the message," Gen. Hughes said, "that the Canadian troops asked me to take back for their folks at home: 'Give our love to our dear ones and near ones in beloved old Canada. We will see them again soon, when we have beaten the Germans.'

"I spent the whole of my fifteen days at the camp," Gen. Hughes said, "and had several talks with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who said they were delighted with the splendid contingent from Canada and wished me to convey to the people of Canada their appreciation of the work done for the empire."

The Minister of Militia went on to say that the 33,000 Canadian troops would not go to the front for some time, as they had to do some hard training yet in learning the new British movements. The men were eager for the fray and had been received with the greatest kindness by the English people.

With regard to the conditions in England, Gen. Hughes said there was a spirit of optimism everywhere.

"The big struggle has yet to come," he said, "and Canada will go on training her militia, especially the officers, until the war is over." Col. E. W. Wilson, who returned from England with the Minister of Militia, left with him on the train last night for Montreal.

ROCKEFELLER PIER FOR RELIEF SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

ceived. The concentration of money contributions in the hands of the New York committee will avoid competition in the purchase of supplies and the consequent increase in prices.

What Food Is Wanted.

2. By shipping any of the following articles, charges prepaid, preferably in carload lots: Wheat, flour, rice, coffee, (one-fourth chicory,) peas, beans, canned goods, cured or salted meats.

Perishable goods, such as potatoes, apples, or other fresh fruits cannot be accepted.

All shipments should be consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. As shipments will have to stand railroad journey, transfer at New York, and a long sea voyage, they should be shipped in good, strong packages. Individual packages should have a tag showing the contents.

The Rockefeller Foundation will bear the expense of ocean transportation of all supplies thus furnished to the European port most accessible to Belgium. As the extent of need and the amount of supplies which will be contributed cannot now be predicted with certainty, this offer of the Foundation will for the present apply only to shipments received in New York on or before Dec. 31, 1914, but is subject to renewal if circumstances require.

There is no purpose to interfere with the entire freedom of any individual or organization to render aid in his or its own way, but rather to provide efficient transportation and distribution facilities which may be freely utilized by all who may desire to avail themselves of such co-operation.

To save hundreds of thousands of Belgiums from starvation it is evident that very large demands will have to be made upon the generosity of the American people. The Belgian Relief Committee and the Rockefeller Foundation, having determined to cooperate in sending relief as promptly and efficiently as possible, now join in asking the good people of this country to do their utmost in this extreme emergency.

Plans for Distribution.

The arrangements for distribution have been made by the American Committee in London, of which Ambassador Page is Chairman, and provide for distributing stations in Belgium under the immediate supervision of the American Consuls in the afflicted region. Every precaution seems to have been taken to insure the delivery of supplies to needy persons, for whom otherwise no provision whatever would be made.

Serious problems will undoubtedly arise as to the organization of relief measures, including the great task of rehabilitation which must follow emergency relief. In order that the aid coming from America may be constantly guided by the most reliable information as to the location and extent of need and the methods of relief, the Rockefeller Foundation is sending a War Relief Commission to Europe to supply this information from time to time. The public will be kept informed concerning the progress of relief measures so that the extent and manner of its participation may be most wisely determined.

All communications should be addressed to the Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street, New York City.

Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of Executive Committee, Belgian Relief Committee, New York.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President, Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States.
Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul General in New York.
Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. De Forest.

Lyman Abbott,	Thos. H. Hubbard,
Armand Batta,	Rev. O. A. Nys
James M. Beck,	H. F. Osborn,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	W. B Parsons,
Robt. S. Brewster,	Bernard Raap,
Hy. W. de Forest,	J. V. Rickstal,
Cleveland H. Dodge,	Thomas Thacher,
Lionel Hagenaers,	F. A. Vanderlip,
	Alfred T. White.

Mr. de Forest and Thomas F. Ryan, as a special committee representing the Belgian Relief Committee, have $300,000 to be used in the purchase of food supplies. One-half of this sum was supplied by the Belgian Committee in New York and the other half by the American Committee in London.

KNITTING FOR BRITISH TARS.

English Women in New York All Busy—What Is Needed Most.

The English women living in New York who have been busy knitting mufflers and woolen mittens for the British soldiers and sailors since the war began have been made aware through Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, President of the Daughters of the Empire, of just what are the comforts most desired on the warships now guarding the British troops and the trade routes to Great Britain. Mrs. Langstaff has received two letters from officers of the British fleet, telling what is needed. Here is one extract:

We have every prospect of remaining exactly where we are over the Winter, and it gets more bitterly cold every night. All the officers have ordered all the naval outfitter's warmest things to be sent out at once to keep us from freezing at night, but look you here! If you and the whole of British society in New York would like to be eternally blessed they should make a point of devoting their energy in one direction, i. e., in making or having made huge soft woolly mufflers, two yards long and nine inches wide, preferably but not necessarily navy blue, and sending them up to the number of one thousand to Vice Admiral Sackville H. Carden, H. M. S. Indefatigable, Malta, for the men of "Detached Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet," with order to him that the Dublin wants at least one hundred.

The writer says that magazines would be "most acceptable to the crew," and asks: "Have you any Balaclava woolly helmets?—the softer the better, as wool gets very prickly when saturated with salt water." He also notes that "bed socks are very excellent things to wear with sea boots, and I would very much like some."

New

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

Novelty Bandalette

THE Novelty Bandalette is one of our newest productions of the desirable Elsinore quality, trimmed with a ¾ inch wide Bandalette of contrasting color, piping of contrasting color and the new Roberta embroidery—all in perfect harmony. This popular style, while a decided novelty, is by no means extreme.

Price—2.25 per Pair

Color Assortment—White with Black trimming, Gun Metal with White trimming, Tans, Modes, Greys, Copenhagen, Pigskin, Gendarme, Burgundy, the New Brown, Wistaria and Navy.

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296 Fifth Avenue
One Door Below 31st Street
Branch Stores Philadelphia, St. Louis San Francisco
Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns
Our Factory Grenoble, France

Good times, bad times, and all times the public will buy good flowers at low prices—ours are the best.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS the best—this week $4.00 per doz.
AMERICAN BEAUTIES the best—this week $5.00 per doz.
ORCHIDS (PURPLE) the best—this week 60c each

ROSES Fleischman's

HOUSE OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES

5th AVE., COR. 42d ST. 30 CHURCH ST., Hudson Term'l Building

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale this day (Monday)

1,500 Yards of 40-inch Black Chiffon Velvet

specially priced at $3.80 per yard

A Sale will be commenced this day (Monday), in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear, of

Smart Tailor-made Suits

of superior materials and workmanship, fur-trimmed and modeled on the latest fashionable lines.

Special prices: $65.00 & 75.00

being about one-half those usually asked.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Not on Sale Today

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

For (Tomorrow) Tuesday

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase

Late Paris Models

From the Best Fashion Creators

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Waists

At a Fraction of Their Paris Cost

21 Paris Model Suits
Of chiffon velvet, duvetyne, broadcloth or velour.
75.00
Reduced from $145.00 to $295.00

16 Paris Model Gowns
Evening or afternoon gowns, of satin, chiffon or velvet.
95.00
Reduced from $195.00 to $395.00

15 Paris Model Coats
For afternoon or evening wear, of chiffon velvet, velour, silk plush or fur cloth, majority fur trimmed.
65.00
Reduced from $125.00 to $195.00

8 Paris Model Wraps
Of chiffon plush, chiffon velvet, duvetyne, trimmed with real beaver, silver rat, Wolverine or Kolinsky.
95.00
Reduced from $195.00 to $295.00

78 Paris Model Waists
Hand-made waists of Georgette crepe, chiffon, laces or various silks.
20.00
Reduced from $39.50 to $34.50

25 Paris Model Waists
Hand-made waists of Georgette crepe, chiffon, laces or various silks.
30.00
Reduced from $39.50 to $79.50

VATERLAND CAPTAIN CALLS FOR POLICE

Chief Hayes Rushes Twenty-five Men to Hoboken Piers and Masses Reserves.

TROUBLE DUE TO WAGE CUT

Hamburg-American Married Sailors to Get Two-thirds, Single One-third Wages.

A squad of twenty-five policemen in command of Chief Hayes was sent to the dock of the Hamburg-American Line, at the foot of First Street, Hoboken, about 6 o'clock last night after a notification that the officers of the German ships which have been tied up there since the war began feared trouble among the crew of the Vaterland. They had been notified of a reduction in their pay, beginning Nov. 1.

While the police were on their way to the waterfront every other available policeman in Hoboken was ordered to report at Police Headquarters, where automobiles were held in readiness to carry them to the docks if necessary.

The stir on the Vaterland started when one of the petty officers reported to Capt. Hans Ruser that he had overheard one of the crew, coming aboard after shore leave, tell a sailor on duty that the men had held a meeting and agreed to reject the proposed reduction in pay. The crews were ready to be shifted at 6 o'clock, those on duty being succeeded by the men who had been ashore at the meeting. Capt. Ruser and his officers held the men about to be relieved on board the ship. The relief men marched along the docks between the lines of police and were kept together and apart from the others of the crew about to depart, so that they had no opportunity to talk together or to unite in a disturbance if such was their intention.

The exchange of watches was made without any trouble, and the men relieved from duty left the docks quietly, after Capt. Ruser had told them he would receive a representative of the crew today and hear any complaint they might have regarding the reduction in pay. After several hours the police were withdrawn, and the gates of the docks were locked for the night.

Chief Hayes said he believed the trouble had been averted only for the night, and might break out today, as he understood that some of the leaders at the meeting insisted that the men refuse to work for the lower wages.

There are 750 of the original crew of 1,260 on the Vaterland, the others having been sent back to Germany.

"The men have very little work to do with the ships idle, and as the company is receiving no income it was decided to reduce the pay of the married men one-third and of the single men two-thirds," said Capt. Ruser. "Of course, there was a little dissatisfaction at first, but we believe all the men will accept the situation, realizing the position in which the company is placed."

Chief Hayes said he was told by one of the officers that it was feared one or more of the dissatisfied men might attempt to tamper with the water pipes, thus endangering the ships in case of fire. Though the commander said there were no indications that the men contemplated any action further than a protest, extra precautions were taken last night to watch the machinery of the vessel. Officers were stationed at all the places where damage might be attempted.

On board the Vaterland at the time was Director Ecker of the German offices of the Hamburg-American Line, who came here before the war and has been unable to return. He has since lived aboard the ship. He said last night that representatives of the crew had informed him that they intended a protest only and had no intention of doing injury to the ship or docks.

It was said last night that the crews on the Pennsylvania, Bohemia, and other ships of the Hamburg Line would be placed on the same reduced pay schedule.

An official of the North German Lloyd, which has its vessels berthed at piers north of the Hamburg-American Line docks at Hoboken, declined to say whether the company would take similar action with the crews of this idle fleet of vessels.

GERMAN OIL TANKERS LAID UP.

War-Interned Ships Go Into Winter Quarters at Docks.

Three of the fleet of German oil tank steamships, Heffen, Hagen, and Klowa, of Hamburg, which have been lying anchored in the bay since the outbreak of the war, have been docked at Boody's Dock, Stapleton, S. I., for Winter quarters. The cargo of oil on the Kiowa, which was recalled to port at the outbreak of hostilities by wireless, has been transhipped by an Italian tanker.

The only war interned vessel at anchor off Staten Island is the German bark Masterdor, which put into this port for safety the latter part of August while bound to Bremen, from New Orleans with a cargo of tobacco, valued at $1,000,000. The big United Fruit liner Calamares, which was recently placed under American registry is still tied up at the Municipal Dock, Stapleton, and the Mackenberg, loaded with dynamite, which escaped from South Africa at the time of the destruction of the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, is still anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bud The Cigarette

20 Cents

A Distinctive Cigarette
In a Distinctive Case

Made for Smokers of Discrimination

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CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano

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STEINWAY GRANDS FROM	$100 Up
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35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

John: Have you told George what's coming?

ZUDORA

7-20-4

B. & J. SULLIVAN

Factory output for nine months of 1914—29,037,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

MUCH MEAT BAR TO HEAVEN.

Y. M. C. A. Warns That Heavy Diet Kills Spirit of Love and Peace.

The West Side Young Men's Christian Association, through Dr. Louis R. Wolzmiller, its physical director, has issued a circular, in which it says that New Yorkers are eating too much meat, and that the man who is addicted to "juicy steaks" has a remote chance of ever reaching heaven. Two hundred members of the West Side branch were examined, and as the result of this analysis the circular was issued, being aimed particularly at men of 35 and warning them of the danger of overindulgence in meat.

"The age of the 'easy chair and the long after-dinner smoke' is beginning to show itself in men of 35 years," the circular says. "It's the time when we begin to slow up. At this age there is not much new tissue being built by the body, and we naturally ease up in activities, so that there is not the demand for proteids that there is in early life.

"Irritability, melancholia, high-blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, mental depression are some of the results of too much meat.

"Juicy steaks are good for the palate, but an overindulgence will keep more than one man out of heaven. Irritable, high-strung, quarrelsome men cannot live as Christians should. The man who is thinking of heaven needs poise and the spirit of love and peace in this life. Too much meat will leave behind it poisons that the body cannot work off.

"New York men in general eat too much meat, but young men have bodies that will burn up the surplus, while men of 35 and over are unable toget rid of it. Very little meat is sufficient for men who have sedentary positions."

MISSING GIRL'S BODY FOUND

Two More Arrests Follow in Mildred Sullivan Case.

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine., Nov. 8.—The body of Mildred Sullivan, who disappeared early in September, and for whose alleged murder Dr. Lionel E. Dudley of this town was arrested yesterday, was unearthed today about a mile from this village. The authorities immediately took into custody Perley Pelletier and his sister Alice as accessories. The Sullivan girl is alleged to have been at the Pelletier home here shortly before her disappearance.

Dr. Dudley was first arrested in Boston last September on a charge of performing a criminal operation and was brought back to this county. At that time Alice Pelletier and Kate O. Michaud of Wallagrass were held as accessories. They were released on bail.

Information which the county officials received yesterday caused the new arrest of Dr. Dudley on the murder charge, and led also to the search of a particular section of woods for the body. It was found buried in a wood lot.

A Coroner's jury was at once empanelled for an inquest and meanwhile information regarding the findings of the medical examiner was withheld. The Supreme Court Grand Jury will meet on Nov. 17, when, it is expected, the murder evidence will be presented.

Miss Sullivan was seventeen years of age and of attractive appearance. She was last seen alive early in September when she came here from her home in Houlton, ostensibly to attend the Aroostook County fair.

GET ONE JERSEY MURDERER.

Martin, Who Killed Brothers-In-Law, Tried Suicide When Caught.

August Martin, who shot and killed his two brothers-in-law, Raymond and George Leonard, in their father's blacksmith shop in Jersey City last Friday, was arrested last night by the Jersey City police after he had shot himself in at attempt at suicide. He was arrested within a block and a half of his wife's home, and, although he said that he was about to surrender, the police believe that he was bent on attacking his wife, who had lived in fear of him since her brothers' death.

The man was crossing Communipaw Avenue, near Bergen Avenue, when he was pointed out by a man who knew him to Policemen Byrnes and Irwin. The policemen started toward him, and, when Martin saw them, he ran one block to Clinton Avenue. As the policemen were closing in upon him he stopped, drew a revolver, put it to his head, and fired. The bullet inflicted only a flesh would on his cheek and scalp. He was locked up in the Jersey City prison after his wound had been dressed.

The prisoner said he had been drinking for five days, and was crazy at the time he killed his brothers-in-law. He went to the blacksmith shop, he said, to borrow $2, and became enraged when Raymond Leonard refused to lend him the money and ordered him off the premises. He obtained the revolver with which he shot the youths from a pawnbroker half an hour before he used it, he said. On Friday night, while the police were looking for him, he slept in an empty wagon in Jersey City, and he spent Saturday night roving in the woods of Bergen County. He was sober when arrested.

WIFE WAIVED ALIMONY.

Mrs. Hallam, Seeking Divorce, Says She Can Support Herself.

Referee William C. Arnold has reported to the Supreme Court in favor of giving to Mrs. Martha Dean Hallam a divorce from her husband, Milton Hallam. Mrs. Hallam is a teacher of dancing at 27 West Forty-fifth Street, and Mr. Hallam is the President of a pattern company. They were married in 1896. They have no children. Mrs. Hallam said she wanted no alimony, as she was amply able to support herself.

The referee in his report said that no man should be adjudged guilty of acts that touched his honor except upon ample evidence, and that the evidence against Hallam seemed to be sufficiently ample to justify Mrs. Hallam in bringing the action against him.

AUSTIN GOLDEN WEDDING.

Astoria Couple Were Born and Wed Near Present Home.

James V. Austin and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Austin, will celebrate their golden wedding, at their home, 500 Second Avenue, Astoria, this evening. Mr. Austin is seventy years old and Mrs. Austin sixty-nine, and they were both born in Astoria, where they have lived all their lives. Mrs. Austin was the daughter of Benjamin Moore, one of the pioneers of that section and her brother is Benjamin Moore, in business in Astoria. They have two sons, Harry Austin of Sullivan County, and Albert F. Austin of Astoria, and two granddaughters.

The occasion is to be made a reunion of all the heads of old Astoria families. Mrs. Austin's mother died within a month of celebrating her golden wedding.

Queer Acts Get Him Into Bellevue.

A man who said he was Vincent Downey, forty-five years old, of Boston, was taken from the Sixty-sixth Street Subway Station yesterday to Bellevue for observation, after his actions had attracted Patrolman Schiffler. In his pocket was a memorandum book giving the address of his sister as Maud E. Evans, 590 Park Street, Boston. Inquiry in Boston revealed that the name of neither Downey nor his sister was in the City Directory, and that there is no 590 in Park Street.

PHILIPPINE BOARD MEMBERS CLASH

Governor General Harrison Said to Have Demanded Removal of Secretary Riggs.

RIGGS ALLEGES CONSPIRACY

Friend of President Wilson and Secretary Garrison—Trouble Over Supervision of Native Constabulary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Nov. 8.—Serious trouble has developed in the Philippine Commission, resulting in an open break between Francis Burton Harrison, the Governor General, and Clinton L. Riggs, Secretary of Commerce and Police. The trouble began about two months ago, when Mr. Riggs cabled to the Washington Government questioning the right of the Governor General to take action over the head of Mr. Riggs. The Administration supported the Governor General. Later Secretary Riggs refused to sign a document expressing approval of the Jones Philippine Government bill then pending in Congress. This furnished fresh cause for friction.

The trouble took a new turn shortly afterward when Victorino Mapa, Secretary of Finance and Justice, broke off direct dealings with Secretary Riggs and refused to resume them. In an attempt to compose the difficulty, Gov. Gen. Harrison directed that all correspondence between Mr. Riggs and the other members of the commission should pass through the Governor General's office. Mr. Riggs refused to comply, whereupon Mr Harrison cabled to Washington requesting the removal of Riggs from office. To this Mr. Riggs retaliated by charging members of the commission with conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Officials of the Administration expressed surprise tonight over the news cabled from Manila to THE NEW YORK TIMES that Francis Burton Harrison, the Governor General of the Philippines, had cabled to the Washington Government asking for the dismissal from office of Clinton L. Riggs, a member of the Philippines Commission. They said they had not received any such message from Gov. Gen. Harrison. The surprise was due mainly, however, to the fact that the officials concerned had been comforting themselves in the belief that the row between the Governor General and Commissioner Riggs had been adjusted.

According to official information that has reached Washington from Manila, the trouble in the Philippine Commission was the result of a dispute between Gov. Gen. Harrison and Commissioner Riggs over the extent of the Governor General's authority in connection with the administration of the Insular Government department under the direct charge of Mr. Riggs. Commissioner Riggs, as Secretary of Commerce and Police, has jurisdiction over the Philippine Constabulary, a force officered mostly by Americans and with the enlisted personnel composed of native Filipinos. Commissioner Riggs held that the Governor General had nothing to do with the inner workings of the constabulary and resented efforts of Mr. Harrison to exercise authority over this body.

The quarrel in the commission was at its height about a month ago, when charges and counter-charges came to the War Department by cable. The department took a hand in the matter with a view to conciliation

It was assumed in official circles here tonight that the revival of the trouble had been due to agitation in the Philippine Assembly, which began its session on Oct. 16. A cable dispatch from Manila printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Thursday said that the relations between Commissioner Riggs and Commissioner Winfred T. Denison, Secretary of the Interior in the Insular Government, were strained because "Secretary Riggs alleges that Secretary Denison drafted legislation affecting his department without consulting him." The dispatch said Mr. Denison declared that the facts did not justify the charge, but Mr. Riggs left a committee meeting in a huff.

Officials said tonight that they knew nothing of the trouble between Commissioners Riggs and Denison. They were also without knowledge, they said, in regard to the statement that Commissioner Riggs had declined to sign a document approving the Jones bill, or that Victorino Mapa, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, had refused to have direct dealings with Commissioner Riggs. It is supposed that what Mr. Riggs is reported to have refused to sign was a statement of the views of the commission on the measure considered in the session of Congress that ended last month, which in its original form provided for ultimate self-government of the Philippines.

All the parties to the controversy were appointed to their present positions by President Wilson. Gov. Gen. Harrison resigned as a member of Congress from New York to become the head of the Philippine Government. Mr. Denison was an Assistant Attorney General under the Taft Administration. Mr. Mapa is a native Filipino and was a Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court at the time of his appointment to membership on the commission. Mr. Riggs is a wealthy Baltimorean, a graduate of Princeton, and was Adjutant General of Maryland under Gov. Warfield. He is a friend of President Wilson and Secretary Garrison.

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Woolworth Building.
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LAMAR STAYS IN THE TOMBS

Surety Company Unable to Arrange for His Release on Sunday.

While friends continued to search yesterday for bondsmen for David Lamar, who was arrested on Friday night on a charge of impersonating Congressman Palmer and others, and who was held in $30,000 bail, the "Wolf of Wall Street" stayed in the Tombs. He declined to see reporters, saying that he might give out a statement today, after his lawyers had passed upon it.

Lamar received word late yesterday afternoon that there was no hope of obtaining bail until today, as a surety company that was negotiating the matter could not obtain the signatures of the proper officials on Sunday.

Edward Lauterbach, who was named in an indictment jointly with Lamar, said at his home, 301 West 106th Street, last night that he would appear in the Federal Court this morning and would plead to the indictment.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charles Torrato of 315 East Forty-fifth Street was stabbed twice in the back last night in the hallway of his home by two unidentified men, who escaped. He was not dangerously wounded.

To arouse interest in the safety first movement among the employes, the New Haven has planned a series of meetings, at which "Careful Clubs" will also be organized.

The Bethany Presbyterian Church House, 136th Street and Willis Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. It cost $10,000 and has a gymnasium, clubrooms, and parlors.

Prizes aggregating $5,000 will be distributed soon by the Church Peace Union among winners of a contest of essays on peace. Many essays have been received.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman will deliver a series of optimistic lectures on the European war in the United Charities Building, beginning next Sunday evening.

William F. Tammany, 26 years old, of 837 West Forty-fourth Street, was held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of robbing customers in a saloon at 273 Tenth Avenue in company with three other men.

James McGee, 40 years old, a printer, was killed yesterday when he fell or was pushed down a flight of steps at 93 Park Row. Three men who were with him were held for examination by the Coroner.

Tony Manuli of St. Johnsville, N. Y., who was arrested on Saturday with a suitcase full of dynamite, was held in Harlem Court yesterday on charges of carrying explosives on a railroad train and having a revolver.

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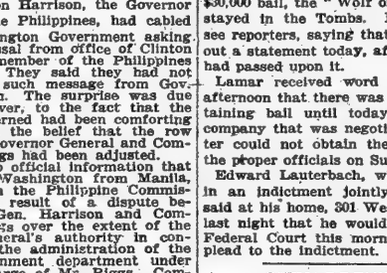

This Exquisite Bridal Vase Set Provides a Most Charming Gift

Made of sterling silver, richly engraved, this magnificent set provides a gift that is gratifying alike to the bride and the donor.

Price $125.00.

Whether you want a single piece, small in cost, to carry a message of goodwill, or whether you desire a superlative gift for the most important family event of a lifetime, the wonderfully diversified stocks of the INTERNATIONAL Store provide most gratifying selection.

You are invited to make a visit of inspection at any time, whether you are ready to make a purchase or not.

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REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Of Our Entire Superb Collection of the

FINEST ORIENTAL RUGS

Valued at $400,000.00, Offered at Prices Never Before Equalled or Approached.

To the Rug Connoisseur, the lover of Antiques, the collector of rare Specimens, this offering presents a most extraordinary and valuable opportunity, particularly in view of the present unusual conditions attending the Rug Industry of the Orient.

Prior to 1890, the purchase of authentic Oriental Rugs, dependable in weave and wearing quality, was not difficult.

Today, inspired by the spirit of commercialism, thousands of so-called Oriental Rugs, designed for Western Trade, are made up with the utmost speed in hand-loom Eastern factories. These modern products, though Oriental in pattern and coloring, bear but little resemblance to the beauty, texture and serviceability of the Antique pieces, hand woven with beautiful precision and unfailing patience.

In the Arnold, Constable & Co. Collection, every rug is not only authentic and the best of its particular type, but included are many rare antique specimens, impossible to duplicate, as well as hundreds of less costly but equally dependable weaves.

Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the procuring of Rugs from the East, due to present conditions, and the rising tendency of the market, our entire matchless stock is offered, without reserve, at these unequalled reductions.

Antique Meshed Beautiful rose ground; Medallion and borders of soft ivory, dark blues and shades of gold. This rug is of exceptionally close weave. Size, 28.2 x 18.10.
Formerly $5,000.00. Sale Price 3,750.00

Kermanshah A very rare specimen in soft shades of the old blues and tans predominating; Medallion effect with surrounding field covered with a profusion of intricate Persian figures in the same dull rich tones. Size 20.5 x 16.11.
Formerly $2,800.00. Sale Price 2,100.00

Persian Hamidan With Camel Ground Medallion effect and center of Fereghan figures in blues, rich reds and tan shades. Size 27.7 x 14.2.
Formerly $1,800.00. Sale Price 1,250.00

Fine Fereghan Carpet Very deep blue ground, small all over Herati design in soft gold, ivory, rose and blue shades. This type of rug is almost impossible to duplicate at the present day. Size 24.6 x 14.10.
Formerly $3,500.00. Sale Price 2,500.00

Rare Antique Souj Baluk Beautiful soft rose red ground; elongated Medallion and borders in the soft blues, gold, green and ivory shades. This example is remarkable both for its coloring and size. Size 28.8 x 9.10.
Formerly $5,500.00. Sale Price 4,000.00

Saruk Carpet Mellow rose red ground, elaborate Medallion; corner pieces and borders of exceedingly rich tones of soft greens, old blues and tans. This rug is of remarkably close fine texture and beautifully colored. Size 24.8 x 14.6.
Formerly $2,800.00. Sale Price 1,900.00

Sehna Khurdistan Dark blue ground, Fereghan design in rose, soft light green, tan and light blue shades. This is a unique specimen and has most unusual color effects. Size 26.4 x 15.2.
Formerly $4,000.00. Sale Price 2,900.00

Kermanshah Mellow cream ground with Medallion and corner pieces of soft gold, blues and rose shades. Very fine close weave. Most unusual effect in color. Size 18.5 x 14.5.
Formerly $2,250.00. Sale Price 1,650.00

Meshed Rose red ground, Medallion border and corner pieces of deep rich blue, green, gold and cream shades of a quality that is almost impossible to obtain at the present day. Size 16.5 x 12.6.
Formerly $1,200.00. Sale Price 850.00

Kermanshah Old XVI. Century design. This rug is particularly rich in mellow tones of old reds, tans and deep blues in its fine all over detail, together with its quaint narrow border. Size 16.9 x 11.2.
Formerly $1,800.00. Sale Price 1,300.00

Kermanshah Companion piece to the above in design and in most beautiful tones of soft rich reds, tans, ivory and blues. These two rugs are of exceptional quality. Size 20.8 x 9.10.
Formerly $2,500.00. Sale Price 1,700.00

Kermanshah Panel design of deep reds, blues, cream and green shades. Size 16.2 x 10.2.
Formerly $850.00. Sale Price 600.00

Camel's Hair Background of rich Natural Camel's Hair Color. Medallion center and borders of soft dark blue and rose shades. Pile exceptionally heavy and lustrous. Size 13.4 x 10.0.
Formerly $1,000.00. Sale Price 750.00

Kermanshah Exquisite old blue ground color, relieved by ornate Medallions in soft rose and ivory shades. Size 14.2 x 10.3.
Formerly $800.00. Sale Price 600.00

Kermanshah Antique ivory center; Medallion and borders of rose, light green, tans and blue shades. Very fine texture. Size 11.11 x 11.0.
Formerly $900.00. Sale Price 675.00

Kermanshah Beautiful turquoise blue ground; Medallion and detailed field of pale rose, ivory and gold shades. Size 14.3 x 10.6.
Formerly $850.00. Sale Price 637.50

Kashan Rose ground; Medallion, corner pieces and border in beautiful shades of light and dark blues, rich tans and ivory shades. A striking example of the finest Persian weave. Size 11.10 x 8.5.
Formerly $1,000.00. Sale Price 750.00

Rare Kermanshah Ground color is in the old ivory tone; all over designs of flowers, birds and foliage in mellow tones of Mulberry, pale gold and black. A remarkable specimen of Oriental weaving. Size 20.1 x 15.9.
Formerly $3,000.00. Sale Price 2,100.00

Bijar Beautiful rich dark blue ground, the lattice design and borders being of a lighter shade of blue, blending in with soft shades of ivory, gold, and rose. A most unusual specimen of Khurdish workmanship. Size 26.0 x 15.0.
Formerly $5,000.00. Sale Price 3,750.00

Kermanshah Soft ivory ground; all over designs of soft rose, blues and green shades; choice quality and beautifully colored. Size 18.3 x 12.2.
Formerly $1,600.00. Sale Price 1,175.00

Kermanshah Soft old ivory background; large all over design in light and dark blue and rose shades. Very fine quality. Size 18.0 x 12.7.
Formerly $1,500.00. Sale Price 1,075.00

Kermanshah Cream ground. The old "Tree of Life" design, in pale greens, gold and rose shades. Size 17.10 x 11.4.
Formerly $1,500.00. Sale Price 1,050.00

Kermanshah Soft cream ground; Medallion effect, center being well covered in rich rose, blues and soft greens. Size 18.0 x 11.3.
Formerly $1,200.00. Sale Price 825.00

Kermanshah Dull ivory background; large all over design of light and dark blue, rose and tan shades. Size 21.6 x 10.10.
Formerly $1,500.00. Sale Price 1,075.00

Khurdistan Rare old piece; deep rich red center, Medallion corner pieces and border in rich deep blues, gold and rose shades. Size 17.10 x 11.2.
Formerly $1,500.00. Sale Price 1,000.00

Khurdistan Rich dark blue background; trellis designs and border of soft tans, gold, light blues and rose shades. Size 18.0 x 11.9.
Formerly $900.00. Sale Price 625.00

Khurdistan Lustrous deep red ground; Medallion and corner pieces of dark and light shades of blue, cream and gold. Size 14.8 x 9.3.
Formerly $1,000.00. Sale Price 700.00

Saruk Dark blue background; fine all over design of soft rose reds, cream and gold shades. Narrow border of soft green. Exceptional old quality. Size 16.9 x 10.7.
Formerly $1,200.00. Sale Price 800.00

Saruk Dark deep rich brown center; Medallion and border in soft blendings of rose, blues and tan shades. This is a unique piece having for its center the rare "sunburst" design. Size 12.3 x 8.8.
Formerly $750.00. Sale Price 525.00

Bijar Deep blue background; corner pieces of light blue; Medallion and borders of soft reds, gold and ivory shades. The field surrounding the Medallion well covered with the fine Fereghan designs in beautiful tones of rose, old blue and gold. A rare antique piece. Size 18.3 x 8.3.
Formerly $1,500.00. Sale Price 1,125.00

Antiques.

A splendid collection of Antique pieces in fine texture and colorings, in most unusual sizes. Many of the weaves are no longer to be procured, the styles, quality and colorings being vastly superior to the present day products of the Oriental looms.

The following are a few of the sizes and pieces which we offer:

	Size	Formerly	Sale
Antique Blue Ground Souj-Bulak	20.3 x 8.0	$1000	$700
Sereband	18.7 x 7.3	750	500
Fereghan	16.3 x 7.3	600	400
Fereghan	18.2 x 7.9	800	560
Sereband	16.1 x 6.9	1200	850
Antique Rose Ground Sereband	16.2 x 6.8	750	565
Sereband	15.5 x 6.4	$600	$450
Antique Blue Ground Sereband	16.10 x 6.9	400	295
Yomud Bokhara	13.5 x 8.9	400	300
Yomud Bokhara	13.10 x 6.10	250	188
Camel's Hair	16.10 x 4.8	250	188

Serapi or Gorevan Carpets.

in soft shades of rose red, blues, tans and ivory shades, in Medallion effects. These are remarkably fine old pieces, being almost impossible to duplicate the present day.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
18.0 x 11.6	$600.00	$400.00	13.4 x 11.8	$385.00	$275.00
15.6 x 11.5	600.00	400.00	13.3 x 10.2	410.00	295.00
14.10 x 11.8	575.00	390.00	12.8 x 10.7	340.00	255.00
14.3 x 10.11	400.00	280.00			

Modern Punjaub Carpets.

Of fine close weave, wearing qualities guaranteed. Plain centers with small band borders; all over effects or Medallion centers, in a vast range of colorings. Ivory grounds and all over patterns of soft green and rose shades. Rich dark blues, brown, red and gold in various designs.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
6 x 9	$110.00	$78.00	12 x 15	$360.00	$265.00
8 x 10	170.00	120.00	12 x 18	435.00	320.00
9 x 12	220.00	160.00	14 x 16	475.00	345.00
10 x 14	295.00	210.00	14 x 20	580.00	425.00
11 x 16	365.00	270.00	16 x 25.8	900.00	625.00

Antique Kelley Persian Pieces.

In small Sereband and Fereghan designs. Close weave in dark rich Persian colorings.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
9.7 x 5.0	$110.00	$65.00	10.8 x 5.4	$150.00	$100.00
9.7 x 4.10	135.00	90.00	12.0 x 4.7	185.00	125.00
9.8 x 5.0	150.00	95.00	13.3 x 5.3	200.00	130.00
10.11 x 4.9	150.00	100.00	16.0 x 5.3	300.00	225.00

The above will give a general idea of some of the dimensions and prices in which these fine old pieces can be obtained.

Antique Strips.

Among which are a number of beautifully matched pairs in soft camel, old blues and dull reds and ivory and soft green shades.
Sizes 3.0 x 9.0 to 4.0 x 22.0.
Formerly $35.00 to $300.00. Sale Price $25.00 to $210.00

Turkish Carpets.

Very durable and heavy. Plain centers and shaded borders, or allover, or Medallion effects in plain greens, reds and tan shades, also in combination of reds, blues, tans and mahogany shades.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
6 x 9	$90.00	$67.50	11 x 16	$385.00	$220.00
8 x 10	135.00	100.00	12 x 15	300.00	225.00
9 x 12	170.00	127.50	12 x 18	360.00	270.00
10 x 12	195.00	145.00	14 x 16	385.00	285.00
10 x 14	230.00	172.50	14 x 20	475.00	352.50

Persian Carpets.

In soft mellow tones of blues, tans, rose and mahogany grounds.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
9.0 x 12.0	$155.00	$115.00	11.2 x 14.0	$210.00	$155.00
8.9 x 13.1	170.00	128.00	11.3 x 17.5	475.00	352.50
8.8 x 12.0	210.00	162.50	12.0 x 17.0	355.00	265.00
8.7 x 11.10	195.00	145.00	13.9 x 20.10	375.00	282.50
9.0 x 13.7	295.00	165.00	13.10 x 24.5	525.00	395.00
10.7 x 12.1	255.00	190.00	13.5 x 17.5	495.00	367.50
10.0 x 13.0	160.00	120.00	13.10 x 25.10	800.00	587.50

Small Oriental Rugs.

A superb collection of hundreds of beautifully colored pieces at a reduction of
25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent.
from their regular prices.

SILKY HAMIDANS—Average sizes 3.4 x 2.4— From $6.00 to $12.00
RICH SILKY BELUCHISTANS—Ranging in sizes from 4.4 x 2.5 to 5.0 x 2.8— From 12.50 to 22.50
KHURDISH RUGS—In unusual designs and lustrous texture. Average sizes 6.8 x 3.8— From 13.50 to 37.50
ANTIQUE KAZAKS—Silky, heavy pile. Ranging in size from 5.0 x 6.8 to 6.0 x 8.0— From 28.00 to 98.00
ANTIQUE CABESTAN and SHIRVANS—Exceptional qualities. Average size 4.0 x 6.0— From 30.00 to 72.00
KERMANSHAH and SAROUKS—Beautiful designs and colorings, fine close weaves. Average sizes 4.6 x 6.6— From 52.50 to 112.50

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BEGINNING WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK AND CONTINUING THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.

CARDS OF ADMISSION admitting one person only and limited to the capacity of the premises may be obtained Free of the managers upon written application.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

On the AFTERNOONS of Nov. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d, at 2 o'clock

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By Direction of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., and W. Butler Duncan, Esq., Executors of the late

Mrs. Emelie DE L. Havemeyer

(widow of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer)

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Costly Antique and Modern Furniture

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"Les Fetes de Village"

WOVEN UNDER MICHAEL AUDRAN

After the Designs of Etienne Jeaurat

Bronzes, Marbles, Antique and Modern Silver, China, Glass, Porcelains, Bric-à-Brac, Arms and Armor, Books, Prints and Water Colors, Draperies, Electric Light Fixtures and many other interesting objects

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AND

THE ART FURNITURE

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A descriptive Catalogue, with half-tone illustrations, the edition of which will be limited, will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of One Dollar.

The sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet of

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6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South.

With Sabre and Scalpel

By Dr. JOHN ALLAN WYETH

Reminiscences of the well-known New York physician who has been Confederate soldier, cotton-planter, pilot, telegraph operator, twice President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and founder of the New York Polyclinic.

$3.00 net.

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SUPERVISING INSPECTOR

Public Buildings and Offices, Gr. 5

Salary $3,000 a year.

Application for examination for this position will be received until

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A responsible position with immediate control over employes in baths, comfort stations, court houses, municipal buildings, etc., engaged in cleaning, repairing, or operating the plants. Man must be good judge of labor and have experience in handling men.

Application Blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400, Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, or sent by mail for 4c. stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

VON KREBS HOUSED BY PRINCETON POLICE

Insane Murderer of Mrs. Rhell Sheltered in Station, Officers Believe.

ALARM SENT TO ALL TOWNS

Suspect Begged Money from a Student and Said He Had Served in the German Army.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—A man who is believed to have been Richard von Krebs, who shot and killed Mrs. Mary Rhell and wounded her husband, Henry Rhell, at Dean's station on Wednesday, was in Princeton yesterday afternoon and was sheltered in the Police Station last night. The police have now sent a general alarm to all neighboring towns asking that their late guest be returned to them.

The man now identified as von Krebs yesterday asked money from Carl Messenger a Princeton student, whom he met on the street. He was dusty and unshaven, and carried a small pack on his back. He told Messenger that he had served in the German Army and was on his way to a truck farm near New Brunswick. Messenger directed him to the police station, and he went there and obtained a night's lodging from Policeman Hank Bovel, who was on duty.

After a restless night he left the station, and while walking up Nassau Street met Policeman Rodweiler, who questioned him, and was informed that he was on the way to Plainsboro, where he had been promised a job husking corn. Rodweiller let the man go, and went on to the station, where the members of the police force compared notes and decided that they had been entertaining von Krebs unawares.

BURNING SHIP BEACHED.

Norfolk Reports Peril by Wireless —Crew Is Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Lloyds, Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent, received this afternoon, said that the following wireless message had been received there from the British steamship Norfolk, bound from New York for Melbourne:

"Am afire; position latitude 38.27 south, longitude 147.6 east. Steamers Ceram, Koonda, and Alabama are standing by."

A later Melbourne dispatch to The Central News said that the Norfolk caught fire on Saturday night and was beached on Ninety Mile Beach, near Port Albert, on the southeast coast of Victoria. The crew is reported safe, but the vessel's position is critical.

The British steamship Norfolk, Capt. Hughes, left New York Sept. 13 for Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. She is a vessel of 3,558 tons. The point at which she reported herself in distress is off the southeast coast of Victoria.

POOLROOM LOOTED; 3 HELD.

Police Say Deutsch Helped Rob Man to Whom He Sold Business.

Charles Deutsch, 25 years old, a clerk, living at 945 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, was arrested last night and locked up in the Morrisania Police Station charged with robbing the pool and billiard room of Max Cohen at 987 Southern Boulevard, of balls and cigars valued at $250. Otto Freuling, 20 years old, of 816 Maida Street and Harry J. Tirnauer, 20 years old, of 1,001 East 167th Street were arrested on Saturday charged with the same crime.

The police say that Deutsch originally owned the billiard room and sold it to Cohen. Deutsch planned to open another billiard room and last Friday when all three were in Cohen's place, it is alleged, they arranged to rob the establishment.

Two Abandoned Babies Found.

A man and a woman hired a furnished room from Arthur Hough at 233 East Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon and went out a few hours later, leaving their baby on the bed. When the supposed parents did not return Mrs. Hough notified the police. A satchel containing baby's clothes and a bottle of milk had been left at the youngster's side. A negro baby found on the stoop of 123 West 123d Street in the morning was wrapped in a white shawl over the white dress, and a note in the clothing read: "Please take care of this little baby and the Lord will bless you for it."

CANADA REPUDIATES BUYERS

Has No Such Agents in United States, Minister Foster Declares.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 8.—"It has come to the knowledge of the Government," said Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce and acting Prime Minister today, "that several persons in the United States, and chiefly in New York, are representing themselves as official buyers of army supplies for the Canadian Government or as purchasers for or advisers of the representatives of the British and Allied Governments who may be buying in the United States. On Friday last representatives of three important firms in New York came to Ottawa to see me and ascertain the truth of the statements made by some of these persons who had approached them for business—needless to say on the basis of a fat commission to be paid on the amount of the order.

"These persons are doing much harm not only in confusing reputable firms and raising prices, but in spreading the impression that crooked dealing is being carried on by Canadian Government representatives. I desire to say that no one has any authority from the Canadian Government to represent himself as having been authorized to buy for the Government or as having been authorized by the Canadian Government to buy for the account of the British or allied Governments, nor to act as adviser or helper of any representative of such Governments. These people are making a nuisance of themselves and injuring the reputation of Canada, and all honest dealers should give them a wide berth. The names of these persons are being sought by the Government, and from time to time will be published as they are obtained, and if possible, they will be dealt with under the law."

CAR HITS CAB; FOUR HURT.

One Woman Taken to Hospital to Have Her Wounds Dressed.

Two women and the driver were thrown from a cab in a collision with a car at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street last night, and two other women were pinned inside when the cab turned over.

No one was seriously hurt, although Mrs. May Maloney, one of the women thrown out, was taken to Polyclinic Hospital to be treated for a lacerated scalp and contusions of the head and arms. Afterwards she was taken to her home, 184 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Maloney's head struck an elevated pillar, but the other three women escaped with bruises. They were well dressed and refused to wait for an ambulance. Saying they did not want their names made public.

BUSINESS TO END WAR.

Peace to Grow from World's Trade, Says Herbert S. Houston.

Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co delivered an address on "War and Business" at St. George's Church, in Hempstead, last night, in which he reviewed the effects that the wars of the past century have had on business, and said that the present European struggle would make for greater business and more permanent peace.

"When the war began," he said, "the total exchange of commodities between nations amounted to $18,000,000,000, and this was borne by merchantmen on the seven seas, not one of which carried a gun. The United States only handled about 13 per cent. or this total."

Mr. Houston then showed how this country built up a splendid merchant marine during the Napoleonic wars, and said that the same opportunity was now knocking at our doors. He then spoke on the influence of commerce on nations, but said that it was not strong enough to prevent wars. "Personally," he said, "I believe the war was largely brought on by absolutism—by a Kaiser, a Czar, and an Emperor, who were to a great degree irresponsible, so far as their countries were concerned."

He said that commerce would be the death of absolutism, and that "despite this world-shaking conflict, despite all the distress and devastation it has caused, war will be less likely to occur in the future than ever before, and this will be due largely to the growth of commerce and democracy. So my message, as a business man, is that the organized life of the world is that is, the business life, will work steadily toward peace and progress, and that the steady and irresistible growth of democracy will make the opinion of the world's organized life effective in behalf of peace and righteousness."

SCHWAB TO MAKE SHELLS,

Building Pier at New Castle, Del., to Handle Big Gun Projectiles.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—It was announced today that Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Bethlehem Steel Company had let a contract for the construction of a pier extending 400 feet into the Delaware River, from a point just below New Castle, Del. Three other piers of similar length will be built, and all of them will be used in connection with a $500,000 plant to be established for making loaded projectiles for large guns and for pressing papier mache cases. The plant will employ 200 workmen.

Mr. Schwab bought a tract of fifty acres of land on the Delaware River front formerly owned by J. Edward Addicks, and utilized by him as a brickyard. Explosives for the projectiles will be obtained from the smokeless powder plant of the du Pont Company at Carneys Point, N. J.

New York's Supremacy Challenged

Business that should normally be New York's is being deflected to other cities. It would be New York's if this city were awake to the opportunities—yes, the necessities—of the present situation. Post yourself on this vital subject by reading

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AND ITS SOLUTION

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MOVIES TO HELP SUFFRAGE.

Addresses Also at Daily Meetings This Week.

The Women's Political Union, it was announced yesterday, will hold suffrage meetings every afternoon this week at its headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street. Moving pictures will be shown daily at 4 P. M. and there will be addresses at 4:30. The programme of speakers are:

Monday—Commissioner of Immigration Frederick Howe and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League.

Tuesday—Bainbridge Colby and Mrs. Charles Beard.

Wednesday—Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Mrs. Finch-Cosgrove, President of the Finch School.

Thursday—Mlle. Dorziat, the actress; the Rev. W. McCurdy, and Belle Israels.

Friday—Paul Kellogg and Miss Frances Perkins.

Saturday—Prof. Charles Beard of Columbia and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will act as Chairman of the meetings. Admission will be free.

CHIEFS' ULTIMATUM SENT TO CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

rumor of Gutierrez's arrest, but conveyed information which showed Gutierrez had not been molested. Señor Rafael Zuburan Capmany, chief of the Constitutionalists Confidential Agency in Washington, said tonight he had no confirmation of the telegram, purporting to have come from Carranza to the Mexican Information Bureau in New York with this same rumor.

PEACE DELEGATE ARRESTED.

Rodriguez, One of Niagara Falls Conferees, Held by Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Agustin Rodriguez was arrested this morning and confined in Police Headquarters. Señor Rodrigues was one of the Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls.

Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, private secretary of the First Chief, said tonight that Gen. Carranza would return to the capital on Monday. Asked whether Gen. Carranza would confer at Soledad with Gen. Funston, Señor Espinosa said he did not know.

Orizaba telegrams say Carranza conferred there this morning with Gen. Obregon and other convention Commissioners. The telegrams add that Carranza was well received by the people of Orizaba.

Gen. Lucio Blanco left this morning for Aguascalientes, it is said, on a mission for Carranza. Telegrams from Silao say Blanco conferred there with Gens. Pablo Gonzales and Pablo A. de la Garza. After the conference, which is said to have been cordial, Blanco continued his journey northward.

Ex-Federal Gen. Bernardo Palafox was arrested this morning. Until recently Palafox was Governor of Chiapas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Friends here of Augustin Rodrigues, who was one of three Mexican delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference last Summer, and who, according to reports from Mexico City, has been thrown into prison there, are preparing to lay the matter before the State Department, with the request that this Government interfere in his behalf. The charge against him is not known here.

Señor Rodrigues, who is more than 72 years old, won many friends in this country at the time of the peace conference. Although cheerfully amiable, he was bent and feeble and frequently needed assistance as he went about. He was almost blind, and while at Niagara Falls had one of his colleagues or some other official of the conference read to him the various reports and papers presented for their consideration. Two sons, one who lives in New York City and another as here with him from Mexico City, and a daughter from Mexico City were at Niagara Falls with their father.

OBREGON IN REVOLT?

American Reports That He Has Occupied the Citadel in the Capital.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 8.—An American who is usually well informed arrived here today from Mexico City. He says that Gen. Obregon, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Aguascalientes Convention to inform Gen. Carranza of the election of Eulalio Gutierrez as provisional President on his arrival in the capital Thursday afternoon, prevented cars of ammunition from being moved northward to Pablo Gonzales after a short but bloody fight at the railway station. Afterward Gen. Obregon is said to have occupied the citadel, which was held by Felix Diaz when he started the revolution against President Francisco I. Madero.

The rumors which have been in circulation for several days that the Mexicans were considering attacking the American troops are not received with much credence at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Gen. Aguilar, the Constitutionalist leader in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, has strengthened his forces. He has several pieces of artillery.

SAY CARRANZA PLANS FLIGHT.

Villa Agents Thus Explain His Trip Toward Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 8.—The Villa agency here says it has received reports from the south that Gen. Carranza is preparing his flight to Vera Cruz—if Villa starts a march southward. Carranza's announced intention of going to Soledad to confer with Gen. Aguilar, the agents say, was in fact a scheme to get near the American lines so that he could seek refuge there if it became necessary.

Carranza's anxiety resulted from Villa's troop movement south from Aguascalientes toward Leon. The vanguard of his troops was the pioneer train that he sent against Gomez Palacio during the battle of Torreon in command of Gen. Eugenio Aguierre Benavides. The troops are among the best in the republic. Reports of fighting south of Leon have been received at Villa's headquarters and he has ordered a mounted force to follow the pioneer train.

AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO.

Two Cowboys and a Negro Said to Have Been Tortured by Raiders.

EL PASO, Nov. 8.—Two American cowboys named Bishop and Eckles working for an American rancher and an unidentified American negro were murdered a few days ago near Temosachic, west of Chihuahua City, according to advices received here today.

It is stated that the Americans were killed by a raiding troop of Federals.

The news was brought to Temosachic by a Mexican youth who said he witnessed the execution of the Americans and was forced to assist in torturing them.

To Renew Siege of Naco.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Three bodies of Gov. Maytorena's Villa troops took up positions today, seemingly in preparation to renew the Naco, Sonora, siege. There was no evidence, however, that there would be an immediate attack. Gen. Benjamin Hill, commanding the Carranza garrison of Naco, has for a fortnight been busily strengthening his forces.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Great White Throne; Its Judgment Now Due

FINANCIAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND SOCIAL SHAKINGS

"Men's Hearts Failing Them for Fear"—Apprehending Troubles Impending—Selfishness Blighting Humanity—Messiah's Throne of Purity and Justice and Love is Earth's Only Hope.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—Pastor Russell preached today at the Colonial Theatre from the text, "I saw a Great White Throne, and Him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them." (Revelation 20:11.) The Pastor had a request for further light on a previous discourse which he answered before treating today's text. As it is of peculiar interest we give it in full. He had applied Hebrews 12:27 to our day, declaring now in progress the removing of all things shakable, that only things harmonious with Divine standards, which cannot be shaken, may remain. He held that the shaking heavens represented Churchianity—Ecclesiasticism—and the shaking earth represented social, financial and political affairs. His questioner wanted to know what financial shakings are to be expected. The response follows:

Stocks and Bonds to be Shaken.

Everything false, bogus, inequitable, will be shaken. In financial parlance this is equivalent to saying that the "water" will be squeezed out of all the stocks and bonds. By methods once sanctioned, but now everywhere reprehended, stocks and bonds have been issued for sums far beyond the actual value of the properties. These stocks and bonds have cost their present owners varying sums from nothing up to par; but their actual value is what the properties would cost, plus a reasonable percentage of allowance for right of way and business "good will." In ordinary times these had a market value built upon hope of their future prosperity. Now, however, the general public has become aware of the real situation and is fearful to touch at any price these shares and bonds of over-capitalized companies, and the most sound and solvent of them share the public distrust. Now, in the opening of the New Dispensation, when everything is being "shaken," we are to expect that all such stocks and bonds will be shaken in value until everything like dishonesty and inequity shall have been shaken out.

Forty years ago the world's great bankers and financiers concluded that it would be to their interest to demonetize silver and have only a gold standard. This finally accomplished what they foresaw and intended: it curtailed the world's monetary supply and enabled the bankers the better to control the entire situation throughout the world. By an elaborate banking system (valuable in some respects), it made each gold dollar chase itself and do the work of five dollars or ten dollars, assisted by bank checks and drafts. Thus the profits of the larger banks increased amazingly by reason of higher discount and interest charges, making them rich at the public expense.

The public, of course, acquiesced in the law demonetizing silver and making gold the single standard. But they did it under misapprehension, because they believed the bankers' tale—that this was really the best thing for the people, and not merely a measure in the interest of the banker and at the expense of the people. It is perhaps but fair to say that less than one-half of the bankers understood the philosophy of the matter; the others were guided by the wealthier and more astute who did fully understand.

The result has been great profits to the bankers, and great power; for without them railroad stocks and bonds could not be handled successfully. The bankers took over large issues of railroad stocks and bonds, by what is known as the underwriting process. They were capable sale agents for the bonds at a good round percentage of profit, advancing money on the bonds and holding them for sale to the public.

The Day of Reckoning.

Now we see fulfilled the Scripture declaration, "He taketh the wise in their own craftiness." (Job 5:13.) How so, do you ask? I reply that the great banks have their vaults well filled with these bonds and stocks on which they had hoped to make large profits; but which, on the contrary, they are now unable to sell at any price. These stocks and bonds reckoned in as part of the banks' assets, show them to be wealthy, with immense surpluses; but now the "water" is to be taken out of these stocks and bonds. It will show an immense shrinkage in the resources of these banks. They will become suddenly poor without actually losing a cent, by reason of the market value of their securities falling.

This fact is realized by all banks. They realize that if the Day of Reckoning has come, and their holdings—their securities—are to be reckoned at their actual value, it will mean that instead of large resources and surpluses, some of the richest banks will become insolvent and be called upon by the government, either to close their doors or to make good their shortage. And right there will be their difficulty; for the rich men of the world have their capital invested similarly, and the reaction will be bound to unfavorably affect all the great commercial enterprises of the world. As all went well, amazingly well for the bankers and the wealthy by reason of the demonetization of silver, so when the Day of Reckoning shall have fully dawned, things will go especially hard with these same people. And, although the stoppage and the reconstruction will involve the whole world, poor and rich alike, nevertheless in many respects the rich will feel the pressure most.

The liquidating process had already begun before the present European war started. The Hartford and New Haven Railroad, the Chicago and Rock Island, and others have been called to account. With these the "water squeezing" processes of the law have been threatening, and will undoubtedly accomplish their thorough "shaking." But meantime, the war, waiting not for the more gradual processes of the law and the ordinary business, has brought the financial world to a crisis. The nations of Europe are being shaken. The casualties of the war already amount to a million and a half of human beings, and hundreds of millions of dollars. And it is only begun. Financial values there are greatly impaired, as are also national credits. The thing wanted is gold, and as in every war this precious metal has practically disappeared in the nations at war. Their home securities will not be salable for cash, and a general attempt will be made to sell American securities—American stocks, bonds, etc. But who will buy these? America will be practically the only market for them, and as we have already seen, American banks and bankers are loaded down heavily.

When we learn the immense amount of these American shares and bonds held in European hands, we need not wonder that American bankers pale at the thought of their being dumped upon the American market. Reliable financial authorities declare that Europe has about five thousand millions of dollars invested in American securities. If but one-fifth of these be sacrificed to realise gold, it will mean an avalanche—a financial deluge. American banks, already overloaded with these "securities," cannot purchase all; hence prices will tumble and wrecks follow.

In view of these matters, is it any wonder that American bankers fear to see the stock Exchanges open for business? Had the Exchanges not closed promptly when they did, we would have had the most terrible panic ever known. By the closing of the Exchanges that awful panic was *temporarily averted.* By their closing the owners of the stocks and bonds have been hindered from realizing upon them; thus the face value of these stocks and bonds has been preserved, and thereby the banks and bankers have been permitted to continue to count these shares and bonds at fictitious prices which nobody would pay for them today.

Effect of Silver Demonetization.

Had silver not been demonetized, bankers would not have had as easy a time as they have enjoyed in cornering the financial market and getting large rates of interest and premiums; but neither would they be in the same distress at the present time, for the world would have had twice as much money with which to do its business. When we consider that the gold coin of the world is not sufficient for even the paying of the interest of the debts, we perceive how the banking institutions have had the people, figuratively, by the throat, and now are being choked themselves by their own device.

The interest upon the debts cannot be paid in gold because there is not enough of it to pay the interest. Hence the only thing remaining to be done is to issue more bonds, payable in gold also, and the interest payable in gold. Now that nobody will buy the bonds, what is to be done? Interest on foreign holdings of American "securities," estimated at only four per cent. per annum, means a drainage of $200,000,000 every year in gold, needed to pay that interest. Now we seem to be coming to a dead stop through this war, and the wheels of finance, which worked so favorably for the bankers in the past, are turning in the opposite direction and lacerating them financially.

Apparently our financial "house of cards" is trembling and about to fall. Various expediencies are being tried by the Governments and the ablest financiers of the world. We might hope that their skill would accomplish the end they desire and save the present institutions—financial—from being "shaken" to pieces. But if we are right in our understanding of the Scriptures—if the great Day of Settlement has come, in which all the shakable things are to be shaken and nothing remain except that which cannot be shaken, then we may be sure that all human effort will fail, and that the greatest of all crashes of a financial kind that have ever happened will take place.

It will be noticed that I am saying nothing new—that what I have just said has been said in part at least, by many, and published in the newspapers. I am merely bringing together these things, and showing their relationship to the testimony of the Bible, that we are now in the great day of "shaking." To some this will be considered a fanatical pessimism, because the vast majority of people have absolutely no confidence in the Bible. Nevertheless, when these things shall come to pass in the very near future, some may be helped to an understanding of the true situation—to a recognition of the fact that the "shaking" upon the nations—financial, social, political, and religious—is of the Lord, and not accidental.

Under normal conditions American business should be prospering as never before, because her commercial competitors are at war, and unable to properly attend to their commercial interests. Likewise, American securities should be in demand, because all securities of foreign countries have depreciated by the war. But with the gold standard and an insufficiency of gold, the business of the entire world is stagnated. The world's needs and wants are as great as ever, but it has not the gold wherewith to purchase. The demonetization of silver seems to be referred to by the Prophet Ezekiel (7:19) saying, "They shall cast their silver into the street"—treat it as a commodity and not as money. The Prophet then tells how gold will become scarce and eventually be completely withdrawn by the people hiding it as though it were an unclean thing, as the Hebrew text implies—"Their gold shall be removed." Thus neither silver nor gold will be available.

Railroad magnates, and the bankers who hold their securities, perceive that it is difficult to raise money for the meeting of the interest on the bonds, it will be more difficult to issue new bonds to replace maturing ones, no matter how sound and well managed the railway may be. Is it any wonder that the trepidation of the financial and political princes of the earth is great, as they look into the future? Their well-grounded fears were prophesied by our Saviour as one of the signs of the present time: "Men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things coming upon the earth"—the social order—and because of the shaking of the heavens, the ecclesiastical systems.—Luke 21:26.

Fear Humanity's Bane.

The speaker then passed to his text, outlined its meaning, and said:

Sin made moral cowards of our race. From early infancy fear and apprehension, especially in respect to things future, have been impressed upon us. We realize that we are imperfect, that our God is perfect, that perfection is the only standard which He could approve, and that some kind of punishment for sin must be expected. The Adversary, taking advantage of our forefathers, misrepresented the Almighty, and has used our fears to alienate us from Him and to wrest and distort His Message to us in the Bible. St. Paul assures us that this is Satan's general procedure, that he puts light for darkness and darkness for light. Thus it comes that our text, which is really one of the most beautiful and comforting in the whole Bible when understood, has to many become a bugbear in the hands of their fears.—2 Corinthians 4:4.

Our text is one of the symbolisms of a Book filled with symbols. God's people, guided by His Holy Spirit, in due time will appreciate these symbols. For many of them, that due time is already here. The Throne is Messiah's; it represents His Mediatorial Dominion of earth for a thousand years. Its whiteness symbolizes the purity, the justice, of His Kingdom of Righteousness under the whole heavens.

The heavens and earth which will flee from the presence of the great Immanuel will not be the Heavens of God's Throne, nor the earth which He has given to the children of men. The heavens and earth which will flee away, and for which no place will be found, are, of course, the symbolical ones.

In Bible symbology the earth represents established civilization; the sea, the restless, dissatisfied masses of humanity; and the mountains, human governments, kingdoms, which constitute the backbone of present social institutions. The symbolic heavens represent spiritual influences — Ecclesiasticism, Churchianity. Thus interpreted, our text declares that when Messiah assumes control of the world, the result will be that the social system of today, as well as present day ecclesiasticism, will pass out of existence—no place will be found for them.

Satan Now the Prince.

Some may ask, Whatever may be said of the four thousand years before the coming of Christ, may it not be claimed that He has been reigning ever since His ascension to the right hand of God? We answer, If the Redeemer of men has been reigning as the King of earth for the past nineteen centuries, there should be something in the Bible to so teach.

On the contrary, the Master's own words tell us that Satan is the Prince of this Age; that Christ's Kingdom is not of this world (Age); that He will come again and receive His followers to Himself; that He went into a far country to receive title to His Kingdom and to return to take possession of it; and that at His Second Coming He will be the great King of Glory.—John 14:16-30; 18:36; Matthew 21:33; 25:14, 31.

When we scan the pages of history during the past eighteen centuries, we are convinced that Messiah has not been King. To think of Him as such, with the omnipotent power we accredit to Him, would be to charge Him with responsibility for bloody and atrocious persecutions, for wars, famines, and pestilences. Surely, no right-minded person, after mature consideration, can rationally accept the theory that we have had the glorious Messianic Reign of Righteousness for the blessing of the whole world, the uplifting of humanity.

No one can think that the Reign of the great Mediator is in the past. We must agree with our text that it is in the future; and that, when established, its effect upon present institutions—uplifted, social, financial, religious—will be such that they will flee away; no place will be found for them. From this standpoint alone there is hope for the world.

Today we are living at the climax of civilization. Yet we behold more clearly than ever before that the deeply-ingrained selfishness of humanity is a blight upon all our blessings. Selfishness is to be found everywhere. Although a semblance of righteousness is insisted upon and violators of that standard are styled criminals, nevertheless it seems impossible to legislate equity, justice. Men's keen intellects find opportunities for circumventing the laws and committing theft, murder, etc., without danger of punishment.

The Great White Throne Judgment.

Neither Jehovah God nor His Representative, Messiah, can in any sense or degree be a party to injustice or inequity. The fact that injustice has been permitted, that inequity has been the rule for centuries, is to be accounted for by the fact that during all this period the world has been under the reign of Sin and Death, the reign of Satan, "the Prince of this world," and of the darkness of selfishness and evil—all of which his name represents; that the world has not been under the dominion of Messiah, the Representative of Jehovah and His righteousness, and love.

The New Dispensation which Messiah's Kingdom will usher in is pictured in our text. It will be the world-wide dominion of purity, holiness, righteousness, justice, truth—a Great White Throne. No wonder we read that the symbolical heavens and earth, representing the old order of things—social, ecclesiastical—will flee away!

But let no one think for a moment that ecclesiastical princes, financial princes and political princes will voluntarily acknowledge that the hour has come for a full surrender to Messiah and to all the principles of His absolute righteousness. On the contrary, these privileged members of our race will be more and more drawn together for mutual protection—for the preservation of the special privileges which have come into their possession. Even now we see the prophecy of the Second Psalm fulfilling. We are in the very time when the Lord, through the Prophet David, calls the great ones of earth to recognize the true situation of our wonderful day—that the Day of Messiah has arrived, and that He should be recognized and His principles of righteousness obeyed.

But no! The prophecy declares that we are in the day when the people, the masses, will have foolish imaginations—when they will think that by their own strength they can inaugurate a reign of righteousness along the lines of Socialism or by anarchy. The people must learn that their help is in the Lord and not in their own frail arm. They must see the force of the words, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Messiah."

On the other hand, the money kings, earthly rulers and ecclesiastical princes are taking counsel together for the preservation of present institutions and the world by which they are profiting. The Lord declares that in this they are banding themselves against Him and His newly-appointed King—Messiah. For over a century human liberty has been making progress, despite every endeavor to restrain it. Earth's potentates perceive the rising tide of human intelligence and of demands for equal rights. They perceive that unless something be done to counteract this general movement, the special advantages of the privileged classes will disappear. Even now they are taking counsel together how to break the restraints which the people are putting upon them, and how to reinaugurate a reign of autocracy, such as prevailed a century ago, but upon a higher plane, controlled by brighter wits, holding under restraint more intelligent masses.

"Be Instructed, Ye Judges!"

Would that the cultured and influential princes of earth could take the proper view of the situation and realize the fallacy of their counsels, the impossibility of averting the great changes which are upon us by reason of the time having come for Messiah to take unto Himself His great power and reign! Could the wise of earth realize the situation and fully submit themselves to the Divine requirements of absolute justice and truth, what a blessing it would be to the world! If these Princes would turn their attention from the grasping of power and money to the enlightenment and uplifting of the people, they would become ministers of the New Dispensation, which would be ushered in with rejoicing. But the Lord informs us that this will not be the case, and that as a result Messiah's Kingdom will be ushered in by "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation."—Daniel 12:1.

God is no respecter of persons. Hence, before His Judgment Throne punishments will be meted out to small and great, when found to be violators of the principles of justice. Would that I could impress this upon many of the lower classes who are crying out against injustice in high places, while practicing similar injustices themselves. Let it be remembered that the Great White Throne speaks blessings only to those who love righteousness and hate iniquity.

The Master said: "My Word shall judge you in the Last Day." The books then to be opened will be the words of Jesus, of His Apostles, and of the Prophets of old. Then all shall see the oneness of the Divine Message of righteousness, and each who would have everlasting life must conform his living and his thinking to those standards therein contained. At the end of Messiah's Reign, those whose names will have been written upon the new Book of Life will be found worthy of everlasting life; those whose names are not therein written will be destroyed in the Second Death.

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HARVARD FOOTBALL BEST OF THE YEAR

Haughton Has Perfectly Drilled Eleven—Princeton Team Overrated.

The strength and perfection of Harvard's attack was more responsible for the Crimson's overwhelming victory on Saturday than the weakness of the Princeton defense. Of many high-class football teams turned out during the Haughton régime at Cambridge, this year's team looks like the best. There was never a question or a moment's hesitation about what the team was going to do when it had the ball. Quarterback Logan had his play picked and his signals barked out almost before Princeton was lined up.

Harvard's attack, a double pass on a fake kick formation, an old cross-buck play, and the old tandem directed off guard and tackle—all these plays seemed simple enough to solve, but the Crimson had them so well masked and executed them so swiftly that the Tigers were invariably taken unawares.

Princeton acted absolutely helpless in the face of Harvard's brilliancy. The Tigers did not have that old time dash and vim which so often characterizes Princeton teams. The talent on the Tigar squad looked good enough to produce far better results than were shown on Saturday. The team seemed short in its knowledge of football. They had neither old nor new football developed to any degree of certainty.

The team seemed under coached as far as any variety of ground gaining plays were concerned. And in the plays they did use, there was an element of uncertainty and doubt in their execution. The Princeton team of this season has been overrated. It doesn't know the game. And a week seems too short a time to learn the football they must know to make any showing against Yale. The Tiger defense was also a big disappointment.

Princeton was decidedly weak at the ends. Early in the game, before Harvard struck their real gait, there were half a dozen Harvard fumbles. Four of these were recovered by the alert Crimson players. If the Tiger ends had been on the job and were down the field where they should have been some of these fumbles would have been recovered and one or two of them would probably have resulted in scores. Most of the time the Princeton ends were boxed hopelessly, and the burden of the work was thrown on the secondary defense.

One seldom sees a line which charges in such perfect unison as the Crimson forwards. With every play, they went at the Tigers hard and low and opened up holes in the line which gave the backs plenty of room to go through. In every line charge, the Harvard backs were always able to get through the first line of defense because of the splendid charging of the Harvard forwards.

There was absolutely no redeeming feature to Princeton's play. Never before has a Princeton team been so decidedly outclassed in a game against Harvard. It is the worst drubbing the Crimson has given the Orange and Black since 1883. The relative showing of Princeton and Harvard on Saturday promises much for the Yale-Harvard game at the opening of the Yale bowl on Nov. 21 It looks like the game of the year.

No less a surprise than the Tigers poor showing was Michigan's great game against Penn, Yost's team, beaten by Syracuse and Harvard, suddenly came to life and ran all over the Red and Blue.

A game which must have been a real gridiron treat was the close struggle between Washington and Jefferson and Pittsburgh. This Pittsburgh eleven in the past few seasons has become one of the best football teams playing. Under the coaching of Joe Duff, the former Princeton player, Pitt has made great strides and undoubtedly get games with some of the other Eastern elevens besides Cornell. The defeat by W. and J. carries out the general impression that this team's defeat of Yale and the close call it gave Harvard were not accidents. There are no better back field men playing this season than Speigel and Fehring of W. and J.

Yale's showing against Brown was somewhat of a disappointment. Coaches Hinkey and Bull, with some of Yale's first string men, were in the press stand at Cambridge on Saturday, getting a line on the Crimson eleven. This, of course, left Yale without its full strength, but even the second string back field should have made a better showing against Brown's mediocre eleven. Yale was playing so poorly at one period of the game that it was necessary for Capt. Jones to go back to rouse the sleeping Ellis to fighting pitch. The Yale team that played Saturday revealed the fact that it has no effective defense against the forward pass. In fact, the whole Yale scheme of defense must get a thorough overhauling before it can hope to check the Harvard battering rams, Franke, Bradlee, and Hardwick.

Rutgers again proved that it is due to much consideration by playing a 14 to 14 tie with the powerful Syracuse eleven, which downed Michigan. Foster Sanford has done wonders with the New Brunswick eleven, and the team will get high ranking at the end of the season. It is to be hoped that the Rutgers-Washington and Jefferson game will be arranged for the Polo Grounds on Nov. 28, for it will give New Yorkers a chance to see some real top-notch football.

The Army team got sweet revenge from Notre Dame for the bad drubbing the soldiers got last year. The Cadets had no trouble in downing the Westerners in a most impressive fashion. The Navy's showing against Fordham was also worthy of consideration, and the chances of a close game between the two service schools at Philadelphia this year grow stronger with each game. Cornell picked up considerably during the past week and made a fine showing against the powerful Franklin and Marshall eleven. Another upset in the day's form was the defeat of Penn State, which tied Harvard, by Lehigh. Dartmouth ran up the high score of the day in a surprising 68 to 0 victory over Tufts

Two Carlisle Players Injured.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—The Carlisle Indian football squad returned from the Holy Cross game at Manchester, N. H., with both Wofford and Fred Broker on the injured list. The former has a sprained knee and the latter a wrenched back. Both have been accustomed to playing at left half back and Coach Warner will be compelled to either play Quarter Back Crane or End Gilman in the left half back position or develop a new man out of the reserves. The practice of the coming week will be designed especially for Notre Dame in the game at Chicago on the coming Saturday.

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CRIMSON IN GOOD SHAPE.

Harvard Players Came Through Princeton Game Without Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Princeton game over, the Harvard football men will prepare for the Yale game, to be played at New Haven on Nov. 21. The team came through the Princeton game not only as an overwhelming winner but also in splendid physical shape. No one was hurt, and the players themselves say they were not nearly so tired after the Princeton game as the week before when the team had such a hard time to beat Michigan.

Not only did the regulars come through all right, but the substitutes had a chance to play, and at the end of the game there was not a single man in the Crimson line-up who had been on the field at the beginning of the game. Of the substitutes, King, the substitute full back, showed unlooked-for promise as a line-breaker. Bigelow, who was playing as substitute centre for Wallace, very likely nailed the place down for himself because of his work in the Princeton game. Wallace has played less than one period in the two late-season games, and Bigelow surely came through well against Michigan and the Tigers.

The men all could get out for work tomorrow, but it is not likely that the regulars will do much before Tuesday. Brown University's team played so well at New Haven that Harvard now is taking this week's game with the Providence team a little more seriously. At the same time it is very likely that several of the backfield men will be saved and allowed to go to Princeton to watch Yale this week.

CHANGES IN YALE TEAM.

New Ends and Right Tackle for Tigers and Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Yale is not overconfident of overwhelming Princeton and Harvard after yesterday's close call at the hands of Brown. Although Yale's strongest backfield trio, Wilson, Le Gore, and Knowles, were absent in Cambridge, the raggedness of the Eli team's game and the ease with which its rush line was punctured hold out no hope that Yale will be able to check the Princeton or the Harvard attack. Yale has never reached the week of the beginning of her so-called championship games with her end rushes so far below standard.

Changes in the Yale team are not expected, but the ends and right tackle have never been settled, and it is impossible today to name the holder next Saturday of any one of these three places. Charley Sheldon and Carl Betts divided honors at tackle on the right wing yesterday, but both are clearly inexperienced, Sheldon because of his absence half the season through illness and Betts because he is a newcomer on the team, Capt. Talbott's absence three weeks ago giving him his start on the intercollegiate gridiron. Till this Fall he has always played guard.

Long and hard scrimmaging is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday. After this the Yale team will rest, leaving here Friday afternoon for New York City, and going to Princeton Saturday morning. Yale men are covering all the Princeton money in sight at even terms, but the betting has been inactive since yesterday's game at Cambridge. Odds have been asked of Harvard in every bet that has been made on the result of the opening game in the new Yale Bowl.

Hopes to Defeat Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Cornell football team is facing the first big game, that with Michigan next Saturday, with the men in good physical condition, and hope of victory in spite of the big score that the Wolverines rolled up against Pennsylvania. All of the Varsity players escaped injury in the Franklin and Marshall game yesterday with the exception of Wilson, who on X-ray examination today was found to have broken his hand. This will probably put him out of business for the rest of the Fall, but in Allen and Jewett Line Coach Reed has two promising substitutes, and it is believed that Cornell will suffer from Bailey's loss. The Cornell scouts who attended the Michigan-Pennsylvania game brought back the report that the Wolverines have a powerful eleven, and that to win the Ithacans must play the best football of the year.

Cahall Has Brilliant Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 8.—Aside from a few bruises, all the Lehigh men came out of the Penn State game yesterday in good shape. Even Cahall, who went into the contest with a bad leg, suffered no additional injury. Cahall, so far, has kicked nine out of twelve attempts at field goals, a brilliant record, and his goal from the 50-yard line yesterday has not been surpassed this season. Pons, the 230-pound guard, who distinguished himself yesterday, has fully recovered from the kick in the head which rendered him unconscious. This week's work will be started in a measure in preparation for the "great" game of the season with the Easterners.

Yale Coaches Respect Crimson.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The delegation of Yale players and coaches who saw the Harvard-Princeton game yesterday returned to New Haven today with the highest respect for the Crimson eleven's ability. Coach Hinkey plans to work the squad at top speed this week in preparation for the game at Princeton next Saturday. Most of the attention will be devoted to the line, which has fallen short of expectations.

Soccer Football Results.

At Paterson—Brooklyn, 3; Paterson Rangers, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton, 5; Overseas, 2.

At Columbia Oval—Cameronia, 1; Rangers, 1.

At Olympic Field.—New York Celtics, 3; Yonkers F. C., 2.

At Marquette Oval.—Brooklyn Celtics, 6; McKenzie, 0.

At Macomb's Dam Park.—St. George, 5; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Hedley Field.—I. R. T. Strollers, 4; White Rose, 0.

At McDuff Oval.—Columbia Oval, 2; McDuff, 2.

At Huber's Oval.—Hudson United, 2; Clan Scott, 2.

At Chelsea Field.—Chelsea, 2; Hudson United, 0.

At Nepera Park.—Subway F. C., 1; Yonkers Thistles, 0.

At Bronx Oval.—Bronx United, 8; Jersey A. C., 2.

Jackson Fails to Beat Record.

Sidney Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. made an unsuccessful effort yesterday to break the course record of the Holy Cross Lyceum. He was in a fair way of surpassing the present mark of 20:25 for three and a half miles when owing to an accident the pack was held up for almost a minute. As it was, he covered the distance in 20:40, defeating by 100 yards the second man, P. Blum, unattached. A. Rostang of the Holy Family Lyceum broke the tape eighteen seconds after Blum. A big field participated in the event, the first ten finishing in the following order: S. Jackson, Irish-American A. C., 20:40; P. Blum, unattached, 21:00; A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:18; J. Cullen, unattached, 21:30; G. Kirkwood, unattached, 22:06; S. Devine, Ozagara A. A., 22:15; H. Farrell, Bronxdale A. C., 23:10; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:12; J. Mason, unattached, 23:15; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 24:00.

Pores Outdistances Big Field.

Charles Pores of the College Point Y. M. C. L. showed his mettle yesterday afternoon when he defeated a big field in the fifth weekly three and a half mile invitation run of the Atlas Club of Brooklyn through the streets of Cypress Hills and East New York. Johnny Bell of the Brooklyn Evening High School was second and J. F. Lesser a team mate of Pores, was third. The summary:

C. Pores, College Point Y. M. C. L., 19:22; J. Bell, Brooklyn Evening High School, 19:47; F. Lesser, College Point Y. M. C. L., 19:52; W. Wallace, Knights of St. Anthony, 20:45; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L., 20:46; G. Sanders, Long Island A. C., 20:47; J. McNeill, Brownsville F. C., 21:48; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Anthony, 21:35; A. Lorens, St. Agnes A. C., 21:36; R. A. Taupe, Atlas Club, 21:37; T. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 21:44; A. Richmond, Long Island A. C., 22:11; J. Manly, College Point Y. M. C. L., 22:18; F. Wells, Long Island A. C., 22:34; E. Cordes, Federal A. C., 22:37; B. Croop, Knights of St. Anthony, 22:58; A. Freund, Federal A. C., 23:00; J. Lanzer, Brooklyn Evening High School, 23:48.

HARRIERS PRACTICE OVER NEW COURSE

More Than One Hundred Cross-Country Runners in Training for Championship.

More than a hundred hill and dale chasers of the metropolitan district took advantage of the perfect cross-country running weather yesterday to familiarize themselves with the new A. A. U. course at Van Cortlandt Park. Morning and afternoon these athletes, mostly youngsters preparing for the junior metropolitan championship next Saturday, jogged over the rough trail. Many only walked over it to gain some knowledge of its devious windings and tricky marshes, but a majority took the hills and dales at the best speed they could command.

Small club athletes predominated, but the colors of the Irish-American A. C. and the New York A. C. were carried by a score of cross-country men. Lawson Robertson's junior metropolitan title candidates journeyed twice around the course on a time trial. Hannes Kolehmainen was out in his running togs and for part of the way set the pace for his younger clubmates. The Finn was out to make the best time possible, and after keeping back with his mates for a mile he ran away from them and was well around on his second leg of the trip before the juniors had completed one circuit.

A majority of the New York A. C. boys were at Prospect Park, taking their first look at the new Brooklyn course. The Bronx Church House, Mohawk A. C., Long Island A. C., Millrose A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Smart Set A. C., and other clubs gave their teams a tryout on the Bronx course. The Long Island trainer uncovered a very likely junior title candidate in Carl S. Scheffer.

Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek distance runner, who is still a cross-country junior, took a practice spin before most of the other boys reached the park and found the going just to his liking. The Millrose athlete appears to be the dark horse for next Saturday's race.

The New York A. C. boys out held themselves in check and no line could be had on their ability. Few of the others showed much promise.

NEW PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Schoolchildren to Have More Time for Exercise Than Formerly.

Scholars in the five schools in this city in which pre-vocational training has been introduced now have one hour a day devoted to physical training instead of the usual twenty minutes allotted to that work in the regular school curriculum. What physical training will have in more completely developing such boys and girls as have advantage of this extension of time for physical development will not show until they meet others in competitive trials in games under the management and control of the Public Schools Athletic League. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, medical director of physical training and hygiene in the public schools, believes it will result in turning out a better type of boys and girls than has heretofore been sent out from our schools to fight the battle of life in the business world.

The new curriculum for this department of school work is almost as revolutionary as is the whole scheme of pre-vocational training, which was fully explained recently in THE TIMES by Dr. William Ettinger.

Physical training is the basic element of the whole system, for, says Dr. Crampton, "the thing that the business man asks for of our public schools is a product strong physically as well as mentally; sound in both body and mind. To that end this department of our public school system is directing its energies in connection with this pre-vocational work, which will reduce to a minimum public school work made perfect, or as near so as it can be made for the average child whose school days are, through economic conditions, extremely limited. But a very small per cent. of the youngsters can go through from the elementary to the high school and the free collegiate course which is open to her. Our aim is to send out those who must get to work early physically fit."

Gymnasium work, running, jumping, and the various out-of-door activities like the different games of ball, hockey, swimming, skating, putting of the shot and discus, will be used for the physical development of the scholars along such lines as their age will permit them without strain or overdoing. But back of these competitive activities in which the youngsters take so much interest, there will be a carefully thought out system of physical and hygienic training, which will help develop the boys and girls by supplementing work to train the muscles, by inculcating a knowledge of how to care for those muscles once they are trained and the general health.

In these first steps toward turning out the perfect physical boy or girl nothing has been made to secure picked children to experiment with. The problem will be tackled with only the normal child. This is shown by the selection of the schools, which in New York City are No. 64, at Tenth Street and Avenue B, and No. 95, at Houston and Clarkson Streets, two localities where the children come from families of workingmen very largely.

Brand Is Hard to Beat.

Dick Brand, the St. Anselm A. C. cross-country runner, yesterday maintained his habit of winning his club's weekly road run, leading a large field over the three-and-one-quarter mile course in 16:30. His took the lead from H. Rust of the Bronx Church House, who finished second at the half-way mark, and was never headed thereafter. He won by 150 yards from Rust. Summary: R. Brand St. Anselm's A. C., 16:30; H. Rust, Bronx Church House, 16:50; Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:20; W. Jordan, Pastime A. C., 17:22; H. Jamison, unattached, 17:43; J. J. O'Conner, Pastime A. C., 18:00; George Mazzuca, unattached, 18:01; T. Heropolous, Greek-American A. C., 18:10; G. Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:29; T. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:35; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:06; W. Priefer, Long Island A. C., 19:09; B. Baulos, Greek-American A. C., 20:45; E. Priefer, Long Island A. C., 20:46; J. Principoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:47; G. Point, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:44; C. Rothengast, unattached, 21:48; W. Black, unattached, 21:51.

Masterson and Maier in Tie.

After racing four miles through the streets of the Bronx yesterday, Frank Masterson of the New York A. C. and Jake Maier of the Bronx Church House yesterday broke the worried simultaneously in the weekly run of the West Harlem A. C. Masterson and Maier covered the four miles in the fast time of twenty-two minutes flat. J. Costello of the Bronx Church House was a close third, thirty runners faced the starter. The first twenty to finish follow:

F. Masterson, New York A. C., 22:00; J. Maier, Bronx Church House, 22:00; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 22:35; W. Russell, Bronxdale A. C., 23:02; L. Metsger, unattached, 23:10; N. J. Hany, Mercury A. C., 23:25; F. J. Egan, Bronxdale A. C., 23:37; I. Abrams, Tro Club, 23:39; J. B. Moss, unattached, 23:42; F. Frerich, Y. M. H. A., 23:46; H. Woolworth, Y. M. H. A., 24:02; F. Crosier, unattached, 24:05 A. Windergrader, unattached, 24:13; W. Scheppel, unattached, 24:25; D. Blum, W. S. A. L., 24:30; G. Hagestrom, unattached, 24:34; F. Duffy, West Harlem A. C., 24:40; F. Swedersky, West Harlem A. C., 24:46; C. Thomas, unattached, 25:00; J. Fedles, unattached, 25:14.

Kehaga Heads Greek-American A.C.

Because of business reasons G. Panapulo recently resigned as President of the Greek-American Athletic Club, after holding the position for four years, and at the annual meeting of the organization on Saturday night E. Kehaga was chosen his successor. Nicholas G. Pinkel was elected Vice President; C. Doganis, Secretary; P. Tsigas, Treasurer; A. Haggis, Physical Director; F. L. Adams, Jr., Track Captain; John Anthony, Assistant Track Captain; Theodore L. Matukes, Manager of Athletics; D. Ladopulo, Sergeant at Arms, and the following as Trustees: G. Strassinos, T. Anderson, P. Sioris, E. Stamulis, and P. Katsiroubas.

Morris First in Morningside Run.

Aaron Morris, the colored athlete representing the Smart Set A. C., was an easy winner in the Morningside Athletic Club's road run yesterday, in which seventeen runners started. Morris's time of 19:45 was fifteen seconds better than E. Howley, unattached, who finished second. Oscar Nelson of the Morningside A. C. finished third.

TAUB AND WELTON SCORE.

Close Finish in Weekly Point Race of Century R. C. A.

With a desperate sprint over the last hill Isidore Taub yesterday won the weekly point race at five miles of the Century Road Club Association from the limit mark over the Pelham Road course. Pushing Taub were A. Palma and L. Zemo, both of whom finished less than fifteen feet behind the winner. Twenty-three seconds later came Jack Welton, who rode from the thirty-second mark alone, and who made up seven seconds on the three riders ahead of him, while the three scratch riders were only able to gain three seconds on Welton and nine seconds on the limit riders.

A hard sprint brought the scratch riders over the hill side by side, with Whiteman in the lead, when Jensen endeavored to come out, only to be blocked by Naphtal's sprint, which almost ran Jensen into the ditch, and with Whiteman close behind finished in that order.

The riders are finally getting into prime condition as evidenced by the time made in the races, and although Thanksgiving Day will see the conclusion of the series, quite a change is looked for in the final scores.

Further attempts upon the one hour mark, as established by Jack Welton last week with 20:4 miles, were made by four members with the result that Welton increased his chances of capturing the Boyes Trophy by riding a total of 21.3 miles over a five mile course. Bert Baker was the runner-up with 20.2, and was stopped by a miscall, and Steppello placed his mark at 19.8 miles, being guilty of trying to ride over a road not part of the course, and being almost lost.

Baker will attempt to regain the lead for the Boyes Trophy, which he held for a considerable time, next Saturday afternoon, and the officials have promised to assist. The summaries:

FIVE-MILE POINT RACE.

	Handicap.	Net Time.	Pts.
Isidore Taub	1:00	12:44 3-5	5
Alex. Palma	1:00	12:44 4-5	3
Louis Zemo	1:00	12:45	2
Jack Welton	1:30	12:38	1
Joseph Naphtal	Scratch	12 35	..
Edwin Jensen	Scratch	12 35 1-5	..
Harry Whiteman	Scratch	12:35 2-5	..

ONE HOUR UNPACED.

	Started.	Dist.
1—Jack Welton	4	21.3
2—Bert Baker	5	21.0
3—Sylvain Segal	1	20.2
4—George Steppallo	2	19.8

KNOPF CYCLING CHAMPION.

Scores Seventy Points in Century Road Club Title Series.

Although he failed to compete in the final series of three races held yesterday by the Century Road Club of America at Pelham Parkway, George A. Knopf will be champion of the organization for another year. He wound up the series of title contests held throughout the season with a total of 70 points, while his nearest rival, E. H. Gerard, had only 62.

Three races at one, two, and three miles were contested yesterday. P. B. Barche, who finished first in the one mile, A. L. Everitt at two, and F. Peterson at three. The summary:

One-Mile Race.—Won by P. B. Barche; E. H. Gerard, second; A. L. Everitt, third; F. McMillan, fourth. No time taken.

Two-Mile Race.—Won by A. L. Everitt; E. H. Gerard, second; F. McMillan, third. No time taken.

Three-Mile Race.—Won by F. Peterson; A. L. Everitt, second; E. M. Frayse, third; E. H. Gerard, fourth. No time taken.

Point Summary.—G. A. Knopf, 70; E. H. Gerard, 62; A. L. Everitt, 57; P. B. Barche, 49; F. Peterson, 37; F. Henthorn, 31; E. E. Frayse, 22; E. F. Taborelli, 11.

Joseph Palmier was returned the winner of the weekly "cork" race of the New England Wheelmen of New York on the Eastern Parkway, the Bronx, yesterday from a field of ten. He covered the five and a half miles in 15:22 4-5, winning by a liberal margin from Joe Papesca, with E. Aickelin and G. Polacsy following Papesca in the order named.

The Century Road Club of America held a run from New York to Manhasset L. I., yesterday with a hill climb of about three-quarters of a mile. Theodore Haisig proved the winner of the climb, up a very steep incline, in 1:45. A Raiff was second, a fifth of a second behind Haisig. Others to negotiate the hill were C. Kudrle, 1:46 1-5; Carton, 1:46 1-5, and H. H. Hintze, 1:46 2-5. On Nov. 22 the Century Club will conduct a hare and hound race, starting from Columbus Circle at 7:30 A. M., and invites all cyclists to take part, with the promise of plenty of sport.

Cycle Riders Killed in War.

Maurice Combes of Holland, one of the European six-day bicycle stars, arrived yesterday on the liner St. Paul from Liverpool. Combes reports that half of the best riders in Europe have been killed in the war, Leon Didier, who rode behind pace last Summer at Brighton Beach, being numbered among the lost ones. Others who met a like fate were the Buysse brothers of Belgium, Gabriel Cartier, Lapize, Lafargue, and Andre Parchicot of France, and Gus Schuermann of Germany. Fouchols, another French rider, had his right leg amputated at the knee. Combes also heard that Carpentier, the French boxer, was shot in the lung and was in a serious condition. The liner Rochambeau will bring in the first batch of French riders who will compete in the six-day race when she arrives today. Four French riders are on the ship—Parent, Seres, Dupuy, and Cousseau.

Bronx Acme Wheelmen Victors.

The Acme Wheelmen held their first annual interborough team relay race yesterday on Eastern Parkway. The Bronx and Manhattan divisions were represented with the former team winning, covering the 22½ miles in 57 minutes 14 seconds. The Manhattan squad's time was 58:44. The riders and their position on the teams were as follows: Bronx—Wedmeyer, Nefbuhr, Schaab, Miller, Messner, Ferst, Small. Manhattan—Schafer, Agnewlay, Manhattan — Remske, Hersen, Weiss, Spillane, Woisin, Spillane, Bellare, Marbeck. The Manhattans challenged the Bronx to an unlimited pursuit team race of four men which will be held in the near future.

Delta Gamma Phi Athletes Win.

The athletes of the Delta Gamma Phi class of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association carried off premier honors in the second indoor interclass athletic meet of the branch Saturday night in the gymnasium, West Fifty-seventh Street. The Delta Gamma Phi representatives collected a total of 27 points, while the Zeta class finished second with a total of 10½ points. The Pi Alpha Mu aggregation was third with 6¼ points. The summaries:

Rope Climbing Contest, Junior.—Won by O'Donnell, Delta Gamma Phi. Time—0:13 3-5.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by Seddon, Zeta, with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; O'Donnell, Zeta Gamma Phi, second, with a jump of 4 feet 2 inches; Lepere, Alpha Beta Sigma, third, with a jump of 4 feet 1 inch.

Fence Vault, Junior.—Won by O'Donnell, Delta Gamma Phi, with a vault of 5 feet 4 inches; Lepere, Alpha Beta Sigma, second, with a vault of 5 feet 2 inches; Van Schoonhoven, Alpha Beta Lambda, third, with a vault of 5 feet.

Fence Vault, Senior.—Won by Greenwald, Delta Gamma Phi, with a vault of 6 feet 2 inches; Lindstrom, Delta Gamma Phi, second, with a vault of 6 feet 1 inch; Roach, Pi Alpha Mu, and Mason Zeta, tied for third place with a vault of 6 feet.

Broad Jump Senior.—Won by Mason, Zeta, with a jump of 8 feet 11 inches; Roche, Pi Alpha Mu, second, with a jump of 8 feet 6¼ inches; Lindstrom, Delta Gamma Phi, third, with a jump of 8 feet 4 inches.

Rope Climb, Senior.—Won by Lindstrom, Delta Gamma Phi; Mendl, Pi Alpha Mu, second; Grant, Wesleyana, third. Winner's time—0:06 4-5.

Point scores—Delta Gamma Phi, 27; Zeta, 10½; Pi Alpha Mu, 6¼; Alpha Beta Sigma, 4; Alpha Beta Lambda, 1; Wesleyana, 1.

Dead Heat in Trinity Run.

Charley Davis and H. da Silva of the Trinity Club ran a dead heat in the four-mile invitation road run held by their club in Brooklyn yesterday. Both covered the route in 21:40. De Silva had a lead of twenty-five yards up to the last quarter mile, when Davis pulled up on even terms and clung to his clubmate in the final dash to the tape. Third place went to W. Shea, unattached. The leaders finished in the following order: Charles Davis, Trinity Club, 21:40; H. da Silva, Trinity Club, 21:40; W. Shea, unattached, 22:12; R. Lerga, Putnam A. C., 23:25; R. T. Whitman, unattached, 24:40; J. O'Brien, Trinity A. C., 23:56; W. Lawrence, Trinity Club, 23:57; W. Willstein, Roosevelt A. C., 24:20.

PLAY NINE GAMES IN WORLD'S SERIES

American League Favors a Change, Also Reduction in the Price of Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—Nine games instead of seven to decide the world's baseball championship, and a considerable reduction in the scale of prices of admission to the games has been decided upon by the American League. The plan will be presented to the National League at the annual meeting in New York next month for ratification, and it is almost certain it will meet with the same unanimous support that it received at the American League meeting in Chicago last week.

The world's series changes took up considerable of the time of the meeting. One or two of the club owners were in favor of lengthening the series to eleven games, but it was thought that this would be too long, that the strain on the players would be too great to permit of them showing their best form in so many games, and that the interest of the public would wane. Nine games, the winner to be the club taking the first five and the players to share in the first five instead of four, as is now the case, was the popular plan, and when the discussion ended it was found that the plan met with unanimous support.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, is heartily in favor of the plan, and he is backed up strongly by the other owners, who have come to realise that there must be some sort of a change. President Johnson advocated the change. The President of the league placed the matter before the club owners as the best means of satisfying the public and to eliminate the continual complaint and ill-feeling that crops up every year over the world's championship games. It was pointed out by the club owners who have figured in the world's series that a certain percentage of the regular patrons of the game were dissatisfied each year, and that the clubs lost that many supporters. It was felt that this, in part was responsible for the poor support given to clubs after they had won a league pennant or a world's series.

If the plan of the American League is adopted by the National League the fans will have an opportunity of witnessing a series of five out of nine games and a scale of prices the same as is charged for the games during the season. Just what arrangements will be made for disposing of tickets for the games is not known, as this is the greatest problem the owners have to contend with, but the sale of tickets at the box office, just the same as on any other day during the season, is said to be strongly favored.

Manager Connie Mack returned from the Chicago meeting today. When seen tonight he was unwilling to talk much, but admitted that the increase in the number of games and the plan to lower the prices had been thoroughly gone over by the club owners.

FEDERALS UNDER FIRE.

Minor Leagues to Discuss Outlaws at Annual Meeting.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—The vanguard of the 300 or more baseball men who will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, arrived in this city this afternoon.

Thirty-seven minor baseball leagues will be represented at the meeting, delegates coming from nearly every State in the Union and from Canada. The meeting of the association proper covers three days, beginning Tuesday, but the meeting of the Board of Arbitration tomorrow, is considered one of the most important that will be held. More than 500 cases are before the board and more than 150 clubs are interested in the decisions to be made.

Overshadowing all other matters to come before the general meeting of the association, however, will be consideration of the advent into professional baseball of the Federal League. Expressions have already come from many members of the minor league associations that they must be protected against incursions of unorganized baseball or that they themselves must become free-lances.

That there is a possibility of there being a general change in the topography of the baseball map is the belief of many of the delegates who already in the city. Into this change enters the class AA league clubs, and members of the American Association and Western leagues are already discussing the possible changes that may be made.

National Commission at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—The National Baseball Commission has prepared to hold a special meeting in Omaha this week in the event developments at the meeting of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues should warrant calling the body together. President August Herrmann today made a reservation of a suite of rooms large enough for the meeting. It is understood the entire membership of the National Commission will attend the minor league conferences, and not less than a dozen major league club owners will be in the city next week.

Braves to Train at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 8.—President Gaffney of the Boston National League Baseball Club is conducting negotiations here for training quarters for the 1915 Spring season. The Boston Americans and Pittsburg Nationals already have permanent quarters here.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Honors were evenly divided yesterday between the nine members of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, who faced the traps on Harrison Island in the second regular shoot of the season of that club. D. Girlat and F. B. Currier tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, each scoring a leg for that trophy. In the handicap match for the Accumulation Cup at 25 "birds" Girlat won the leg with a full score.

Dr. G. H. Martin, shooting from scratch in the ten-"bird" sweepstakes, won with 9 as his score. In the fifteen-"bird" scratch event H. S. Bullock and H. Keller tied, breaking 13 clay birds each. In the shoot-off Keller won. A twenty-five-"bird" handicap match was won by Bullock with 24 breaks on his handicap of 2, and of the five who shot in the distance handicap D. Girlat won with a score of 20 at seventeen yards. B. R. Stoddard and H. Keller, with respective scores of 23 and 22, were the winners of a team match, in which Dr. G. H. Martin and A. Chandler were second with 16 and 13, respectively.

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FAIR MAIDEN LOSES.

Nathan Straus's Trotter Meets First Defeat on the Speedway.

Straight heats ruled at the matinée races of the Road Drivers' Association yesterday on the Harlem Speedway, when seven of the ten events decided required but two heats each to return the winner. The fine weather brought out a strong representation of light horsemen who were anxious to secure points before the series closes next Sunday.

For the first time this season Fair Maiden, owned and driven by Nathan Straus, went down to defeat. The class was near the end of the programme, and, as Fair Maiden had been worked out for several fast half miles, was cooled out when the event was called. As Vermont Bellini was in excellent form, Mr. Straus's mare was forced back into second position in each heat. That Fair Maiden lacked her usual speed was shown by the time, which was 1:09¼ in each heat. Nathan Straus, however, met with better success in the Class A trot, when he drove H. O. McKinney to victory over Dr. J. Ferster's Castle Dome.

In the special match race between J. Murphy's brown gelding Oakland Boy and E. Shoemaker's O'Brien Boy, the former won easily, although each heat was covered in slow time. The best contest of the afternoon was in the Class A pace, in which Clover Patch, with I. V. Hunt in the wagon, won after dropping the first heat to H. Crossman's Wanless. The second heat of this event furnished one of the closest finishes seen on the Speedway this season, less than a yard separating the first three horses at the wire. The summary:

Class C.—Trotting.

Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt)	1	1
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young)	2	2
Estelle Carroll, b. m., (A. Clipp)	3	3
Royal Spring, b. c., (R. Davis)	4	4

Time—1:15; 1:14¾.

Class D.—Trotting.

Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)	1	1
Frances Milrod, b. m., (A. Mullady)	2	2
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witzell)	3	3
Emerald Chimes, blk. g., (F. Harrington)	4	4
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)	5	5

Time—1:09¾; 1:07¾; 1:07¾.

Class B.—Pacing.

The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	1	1
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch)	2	2
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	3	3

Time—1:09½; 1:06.

Class C—Trotting.

Acoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	1	1
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	2
Tommy Baron, br. g., (B. Carpenter)	3	3

Time—1:09¾; 1:11¾.

Class B—Trotting.

Olga's Son, b. g., (C. Welland)	1	1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson)	2	2
Little Ella A., blk. m., (W. Horn)	4	3
Ruby Chimes, br. m., (R. Davis)	3	4
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. Kennedy)	5	5

Time—1:04¾; 1:04¾.

Class D—Pacing.

Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. Kearns)	5	1
Lemonade, ch. g., (C. Dattory)	1	2
Oakland Boy, br. ch. g., (P. Conroy)	2	3
Frances C., blk. m., (C. Fendt)	3	4
Ballinaslo

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THE NEW TEMPER OF AFFAIRS.

The nation is not so fortunate as Missouri in being able to relieve itself of obnoxious legislation by the vote of the people. Yet the nation is of the same temper as Missouri. In all the election returns there is nothing so unmistakable as the rejection of the element which was to bestow blessings upon the people by their laws. In Wisconsin, the experiment station of the nation now as a generation ago, Senator LA FOLLETTE could not even get a hearing, and ten further constitutional amendments were rejected, although supported by the acknowledged and unacknowledged Socialist elements. Wisconsin has recoiled in time, but Senator LA FOLLETTE was among the leaders of the anti-railway element which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the powers which the nation and no doubt the Commission agree in regretting that it possesses. Truly the evil that politicians do lives after their political decease. Wisconsin has saved itself, but the nation must wrestle as best it may with the anti-railway legislation which the Wisconsin sentiment placed upon the statute books over the protest of the so-called reactionary element.

The opposition to putting the railways at the mercy of the Commission had foresight of present conditions because it had hindsight about similar State legislation. If the previous experience with State anti-railway laws is to be repeated, the national anti-railway law must be repealed, or interpreted differently. A railway is a business undertaking, whether public or privately owned or publicly or privately operated. There is no other function of commerce so intimately related with all other business as that of transportation. Yet now the regulation of that function is in the hands of a Commission whose counsel advises it that it has no right to regulate rates with reference to other business conditions. The Commission must, so runs the argument of counsel, confine itself solely to the reasonableness of rates, disregarding other considerations as irrelevant to the mandate of the law. It is a bewildering argument, because the Commission hitherto has considered everything but the reasonableness of rates in the regulation of them. The Commission has had ideas about social justice, the correction of geographical handicaps to competition by rate adjustments, the limitation of excessive profits, the prevention and punishment of stock watering and speculation, and other matters which seem less closely related to the rate question, strictly considered, than those which counsel says are matters solely within the consideration of Congress.

If that policy shall prevail, as it may not and should not, it will be necessary to put an end to that sort of regulation. The notion that railways must be regulated by themselves, without reference to other worldly affairs, is ill conceived and incapable of administration. The country wants railway rates regulated reasonably, and it has no objection to the Commission confining itself as strictly to that function as it wishes, or is guided by counsel. But the reference of the subject back to Congress in the present public temper will provide a remedy for the present deadlock both quicker and more far-reaching than the Commission may be supposed to desire.

The fate of the Commission as well as of the railways is in the Commission's hands. There is yet time for such an administration of the statute as shall save both the law and its administrators. The plea of inability to act under a statute of the Commission's own procuring, and conferring powers all too broad, creates a situation different from other pleas of the Commission for more power. There is no present disposition to enlarge these powers or to alter the statute. Other counsel or other Commissioners could make other constructions. That is the way of the Commission itself. When it did not like the Commerce Court it procured its disestablishment. At present the disposition is to criticise the Commission rather than the law. The criticism comes from the sort of voters who rejected the full crew law in Missouri and the La Follette rainbows in Wisconsin, and that sort of criticism it is difficult to oppose.

FALL OF KIAO-CHAU.

With the heroic capture of the forts of Tsing-tau by the Japanese Army and Navy, assisted by English allies, the Province of Kiao-Chau, held by the Germans under a questionable lease of ninety-nine years since 1897, becomes temporarily a Japanese possession, to be returned to China, according to promise, at the end of the present war. The Kaiser has lost his foothold in the Far East and the first decisive victory in the great conflict will be justly credited to Japan. Of course, the fall of Kiao-Chau was inevitable from the hour of the entrance of Japan in the war, but the resistance of the Germans was splendidly courageous, they fought there as they have fought in France, Belgium, and Poland, and they have left very little of the port of Tsing-tau for their conquerors. The forts that were not destroyed by the attacking army and navy were blown up by their defenders, and it is reported that the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed. The influence of the ousting of Germany from her territory on the future of China is not a matter for profitable discussion while the heat of strife affects half the civilized world, but there will be no marked tendency in this country to doubt the good intentions of Japan.

The immediate result of the capture, the release of a part of Japan's Navy to pursue and destroy the German cruisers which have been causing so much havoc in Eastern waters, is more important now. Rumors that some of these extremely well-handled ships have already been put out of action have not been verified. But the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, which lately destroyed three English warships, and the Emden, Leipzig, and Dresden, which have been preying on the commerce of the Allies, will find their work beset with new perils. There are no ports now in which they may safely lie up for more than twenty-four hours and they must either submit to being interned until peace is declared, like the Geier at Honolulu, or they will be forced into open sea engagements with equal if not superior forces. Obviously Admiral CRADOCK'S flagship owed its destruction quite as much to the adverse weather conditions as to German gunnery. The storms cannot be relied upon to favor any one side in the conflict.

STILL A MUDDLE.

The news from Mexico might be thought puzzling if Mexico was less prolific of puzzles, or it might be called alarming if any news that has lately come from that disrupted and bewildering country could be called encouraging. The Villa-Carranza mess is worse than ever, and CARRANZA'S agents say that the First Chief will dare to return to the capital tomorrow. There may be some intelligible explanation of the arrest of Mr. RODRIGUEZ, who took part in the Niagara Falls conference. There may even be a grain of truth in the amazing report that the gentleman who was appointed Provisional President by VILLA'S convention at Aguascalientes has been arrested by VILLA'S order.

But whether these things are true or not, it is evident that our Mexican friends, or those of them who are temporarily on the top of the various political heaps, are having a thoroughly good time in their accustomed way and that our troops will be kept in Vera Cruz for a few weeks longer.

GERMAN RHODES SCHOLARS.

The report that the trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund intended to annul the provision of the founder's will for admitting German students to the benefit of the fund was, it seems, merely a reflection of the naturally strong anti-German feeling now uppermost in England. Dr. GEORGE R. PARKIN, the organizing representative of the trust, says that nothing of the sort will be done. There are, of course, no Germans at Oxford now and none will apply for admission while the war lasts or even while the hostile spirit engendered by the war lasts. The Kaiser is no longer an English Field Marshal and Prince HENRY of Prussia is not an Admiral in the British Navy. German waiters are not tolerated in London restaurants. But the Rhodes Scholarship managers do not feel that they are facing a critical situation. At present German young men are completing their education elsewhere than at the historic English university, most of them who have normal physical strength are in the army. Dr. PARKIN hopes for the creation of a new and regenerated Germany, the youth of which will be welcome at Oxford. Doubtless the Germans expect to create for themselves a new, less troublesome and thoroughly regenerated Britain, the free educational facilities of which will be acceptable to ambitious German young men.

The incident, however, is chiefly of interest as a fresh proof of the close relations of Germany and Great Britain, relations affecting the trade and commerce, art and letters of the two nations and much more, for the two peoples are of the same stock, and although the close blood relationship of the Kaiser and the King is not of much importance, in comparison with the enormous issues at stake, the common origin of the two races and their community of ideals are not to be denied. So that the false report which Dr. PARKIN has felt compelled to deny gives rise to reflections which increase one's sense of the horror of this war.

MR. WHITMAN AND THE "EXEMPT" PLACES.

There is a considerable number of places in the State service which can be filled without competitive examination. Most of these are well paid, some of them are of much importance and have high salaries attached. The provision of the Constitution is that all these places shall be filled for merit and fitness, tested by competitive examination where practicable. The exemption from this provision depends on the Governor and the State Civil Service Commission, appointed by him. The discretion possessed in this way has, in the past two years, been grossly abused, especially during the time that Gov. SULZER was in office. It is, of course, the intention of the Constitution that competitive examination shall be waived only in order to get better public officers than competition would supply. Competition has been waived for precisely opposite motives, and inferior men have been chosen.

It is now announced that Mr. WHITMAN intends to make a clean sweep of all appointees who have been exempted from competitive examination and to replace them by Republicans. We hardly believe that he is prepared to go so far as this. He would so far as the public service is concerned only make matters worse. He would confirm a bad precedent. He would strengthen the spoils system and weaken the merit system. As a lawyer he must feel that he would be violating the spirit of the Constitution, which requires appointments for merit and fitness tested by competition where practicable, the burden of proving competition impracticable lying on the advocates of exemption.

It is quite possible that a good many of these exempt places may be retransferred to the competitive class before the 1st of January. That is a policy that has been followed often in the National Government pending a change of party in power, and it may logically and consistently be followed here. If it be not, and if the exempt places remain as now they are when Mr. WHITMAN'S term begins, he would do well himself to cancel the exemption and to establish competition in every case where he is not clearly convinced that it is impracticable.

MEASURES FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

The closer relations between the Rockefeller Foundation and the Belgian Relief Committee, of which Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST is Chairman, announced this morning, will secure the prompt shipment to the sufferers of all contributions of supplies made by humane persons throughout the country, with the assurance that no money contributed for the relief of the Belgians will be expended to meet charges for storing, packing or shipping. For Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., announces that the Foundation has leased a pier with storage facilities, and that as fast as a cargo is secured it will be sent abroad. This greatly simplifies the labors of the original committee, which makes a new and eloquent appeal this morning, in which Mr. ROCKEFELLER joins, for contributions. The condition of the Belgian non-combatants is such as to require prompt relief, and the published appeal contains ample information as to the character of the relief needed.

Food is the chief requirement, and this should not be of a perishable kind. Flour, rice, coffee mixed with chicory, dried peas and beans, canned goods, and cured meats are the chief essentials. Money sent to the committee, of course, will be wisely expended, and each contributor will have the satisfaction of knowing that what he gives will go directly to the homeless and hungry. The Foundation's Commission will sail on Wednesday and will go to Belgium by way of Liverpool. After its arrival, the relief work will proceed according to its advice. There is assurance from Ambassador PAGE that the relief ships will be safely convoyed by British war vessels. Contributions will be received from any organization, or from private individuals, but the better way to carry on the work is obviously through the organized agencies.

TWO CONSPIRACIES.

The United States Attorney General gives a clean bill of health to the cotton corner of unprecedented dimensions now being run under the auspices of the Treasury. This happens, by a curious coincidence, on the same day that damages are claimed as the result of a corner in oats a dozen years ago. The complaint in the oats case is that the operations of the conspirators were on a scale sufficient to control the price. That is the very object of the cotton pool under the distinguished auspices of the country's bankers and Treasury officials. If a corner is a corner, and there's an end on't, then the operation of the cotton corner or pool is as much more flagrant than the oats operation as 5,000,000 bales of cotton is greater in value than 10,000,000 bushels of oats. If it is actionable to make a fictitious price for horse feed, what shall be said of an attempt to raise the price of skirts and pajamas, and compel the hen-then to shear an inch off their shirts?

All that it is necessary to say is that circumstances alter cases under the light of reason. It is not enough to say that prices are fixed, or raised, or lowered, to make out a crime. The manner in which it is done makes a great difference. Criminal intent is an essential element of crime. The results of the acts upon prices would make a great difference with reasonable men's judgments. The resemblance between the two cases is close enough to support an analogy, but hardly anything is more misleading than an analogy. There may be twenty points of likeness, and yet one point of difference may be more important than the twenty. When the theory was that there were no excuses under the Sherman law the teeth bit so hard that the country could not stand it. That was the rule of unreason. Now the facts are looked into, and each case is judged by its own facts as well as by the language of the law.

Some corners are actionable, but not all corners. Some conspiracies are wicked, but Clearing Houses are no longer in danger of being charged as conspirators in any criminal sense. There are good unions and unionists, but that is no reason why it is impossible to apply the law to those abusing the name of unionist by outrages upon humanity as well as upon law. To be sure, the law has been applied to capital so severely that there has resulted a reaction. To be sure, the law's application to criminal conspiracies and murderous acts of unions and unionists has been neglected so as to cause a scandal of another sort and a reaction in a contrary direction. But these are human imperfections, and with patience the fair administration of the law will justify it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Resources Available for Charity.

Realizing how numerous and pressing will be the needs for relief and assistance here this Winter as an indirect result of the war, the philanthropic and social workers of the city are feeling, and with increasing frequency are expressing, apprehension lest the responses to appeals from abroad result in such diminution of the power to give as seriously to interfere with our local charitable work.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, for instance, speaking in a double capacity, on the one hand as Chairman of the Belgian Relief Fund's Executive Committee and Vice President of the American Red Cross Society, and on the other as President of the Charity Organization Society, has emphasized the greater responsibility of Europe for the victims of its own madness. He does not, however, use the sorry maxim, "Charity begins at home," with its implication as to the ending of charity, but he does say: "While we should give, and give liberally, to relieve suffering in Europe, we should hold ourselves sufficiently in reserve to relieve suffering at home." Then he significantly adds: "It will mean more sacrifice and more self-denial."

As we have previously stated, it seems to us that there would be less anxiety as to what is going to happen here—less fear of exhausting the power to give—if it were not for the fallacious assumption that the amount to be spared is one definitely fixed. Such is not the case. The total, as a matter of fact, fluctuates with the quality and strength of the claims upon sympathy, and usually, at least, if not always, those who have given to one object will find that they can give more when necessity arises. Some people, probably, in answer to appeals for local charities, will say that they have contributed to foreign funds all they can spare. Some, but not many, may really have done so. The majority will be ready for the "more sacrifice and more self-denial" to which Mr. DE FOREST referred as the solution of the problem created by several demands for aid coming at the same time.

Biology Supplies Analogy.

Going, as would be expected, to biology for an illustration or explanation of what has recently happened in Europe, Prof. JACQUES LOEB presents an interesting and elucidating one in an article contributed by him to The New Review.

He compares Europe before the war to a glass jar in which great numbers of a certain small crustacean are swimming about, moving in what seems like complete freedom of will and each attending to its own affairs. If a minute trace of acid be added to the water in the jar, the spectacle instantly changes—the diversity of occupation and the apparent exercise of individual preference and judgment on the part of the little beasts disappear. In all of them is created a single compelling impulse—that of rushing to the side of the jar whence the strongest light comes.

There is no more light than before, but the acid has so increased the sensitiveness of the crustaceans to light that none of them has what it is convenient to call "thought" of anything else. They no longer have wills or opinions or desires of their own, but do what the acid, or the man who put the acid in the water, commands.

Now, the acid in the European jar, according to Prof. LOEB, consisted of certain ideas as to patriotism, national honor, and the like, carefully prepared by the several rulers and the military class, and to these the various populations responded with a unanimous rush, exactly as do the sensitized animalcules. In the one case as in the other, freedom of will and action was abolished, and in its place was put an irresistible "tropism."

Of course, the analogy cannot with safety be pushed too far, and it has the inherent weaknesses that characterize all analogies and make them such dangerous guides in science or practice. This one, however, is provocative of thought, and it does in a way and to a degree make comprehensible many of the strange phenomena that have recently come under our astonished observation.

Illogic Has Utility.

That two women who have gone through the "twilight sleep" while in the hands of physicians thoroughly conversant with the Freiburg technique should have developed, afterward, a form of delirium familiar long before the "twilight sleep" was heard of—that is in nowise surprising. What is surprising, one would like to say, is that these regrettable occurrences—should have been promptly ascribed, by antagonists of the new anaesthesia, to the drug used in producing it.

In reality, however, that ascription is not surprising at all, for the tendency of the human mind, when acting under the influence of prejudice or assumption, to indulge in just such substitutions of "because" for "after" has been illustrated a thousand times in each of a thousand domains of mental activity. Indeed, to scold or laugh at the people who thus violate the laws of logic and ignore the rules of evidence would be both unwise and unfair.

To do exactly this thing in exactly this way is an established custom of humanity—an ancient and widespread "folk-way"—and therefore to be treated with sympathy and respect as on the whole necessarily conducive to the general welfare. If it were not, either it would have been abandoned long centuries ago or the human race would have died out. It is evidently a part of the mechanism of conservatism—of the needed balance or brake for the opposite impulse to change things too fast and too often.

Its exponents undoubtedly serve a useful purpose. But how exasperating they are!

Another Attack on Faith.

An up-State contemporary—professional ethics compels concealment of its name—prints as of fact and knowledge a bear story which, whether true or not, should have been suppressed for the same good reason that prevented, as Mr. KIPLING relates, putting in the papers the tale of the two sea serpents. However, as this wise course was not followed in this instance, it may serve a good purpose of warning and admonition to reproduce the bear story in cautious outline.

Its substance is that three State road engineers, while driving through the woods near Long Lake, in the Adirondacks, were stopped and attacked by a bear. While two of the engineers held the frightened horse, the third, whose name is given as R. H. YOUNG, picked the animal up by its neck and one of its feet, carried it, struggling, to a brook some distance away, and held it under water till it drowned.

And the three engineers took not only this tale to the Long Lake Hotel, but with it they brought as proof the carcass of the bear, which weighed 200 pounds! "As proof!" That's what the up-State contemporary says! It even adds that "the residents of Long Lake insist there is no reason to believe the men did not kill the bear in the manner they described!" "No reason"—those are the exact words!

THE CHARITIES DEPARTMENT.

Prof. Devine Explains His Article In The Survey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciate your giving wider currency to the opinion of Commissioner Kingsbury, which I am expressing in the current number of The Survey. No faithful and conscientious official of the city has ever been more unjustly attacked. While your quotations are entirely correct, there are two slight errors and one very serious one in that part of your brief article for which I am not responsible, which I respectfully ask space to correct. I am not editor of The Survey, but only an occasional editorial contributor, and The Survey is not the official organ or under the control of the Charity Organization Society. Both of these mistakes are quite excusable because of former relations, which no longer exist.

The more serious matter, which is the occasion of this letter, is that I am represented as hinting "that all of the charitable work of the city may soon be incorporated under one head." Nothing could be further from my desire. I would like to see all the public and voluntary agencies working together harmoniously and co-operatively under the natural leadership of a Commissioner of Public Charities, just as all public and private health agencies may profitably work together under the inspiring leadership of the Health Commissioner, but in neither case would I dream of suggesting that they should be "incorporated under one head." I hope that your quotation from the article in question may increase the number who will read it in full in The Survey of this week and that they will thus share the indignation certain to be aroused in any open mind by the malicious and covert attacks on the Department of Charities. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

New York, Nov. 6, 1914.

A Franco-German Quarrel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading some of the many letters in your Sunday issue about the war and its causes. It brought forcibly to my mind an amusing memory of nearly sixty years ago. I was going to breakfast one morning under the arcade of the Rue de Rivoli. It was raining and there was quite a crowd. Just ahead of me was a little old German with a huge bundle of books on his back. He was looking down. He should have been looking up. Approaching him was a tall Frenchman in white apron, with a stone jar of wine on his head, hurrying to his restaurant. He was looking up. He should have been looking down. They collided. A violent altercation followed as to the responsibility. The police permitted this to continue till the crowd made it necessary to disperse us. The wine was lost, the books were spoiled. The world moved on, but I don't think the question was ever settled.

Douglaston, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1914. C.

George III.'s German Ancestry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Chesterton was not off his guard; he is very likely crouching to pounce. Why not go a step further than in your comment today before Mr. Chesterton or some other correspondent does so? An Englishman need never defend blundering George III., because his stupidity in hiring Hessians to fight against his subjects in America resulted from his German mind, the mind of his line from George I. to Victoria, the mind which, as is daily noted, shows a singular inability to imagine what other nations will think and to forecast what course they will take.

Even in the early Victorian reign the never-ceasing correspondence of the Prince Consort and his tutor and prompter, Baron Stockmar, exerted a strong, though silent, German influence upon English politics, which ceased only with the death of Prince Albert.

George V. and his great-great-grandfather are poles apart. ISA C. CABELL.

New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

Suez Canal Without Locks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the report of the prediction that the Germans will destroy the Suez Canal by blowing up the locks, permit me to say that there is not a lock in the entire eighty-six miles of the Suez Canal. Having lived in Egypt and been through the canal many times, I am familiar with the same, and I suggest that if Dr. Graves's information is as reliable as his knowledge of the construction of the Suez Canal, he is a pretty bad guesser.

W. E. AUGHINBAUGH.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

Advertising in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and find the news contained in it the kind that appeals to every person of intelligence. The fact that the advertising contained in THE TIMES is used as an example of the best kind of advertising, in the course on "Advertising," in the evening high schools, should be proof enough of the quality of the paper. Trusting that you may have continued success.

THEO SCHMERL.

New York, Nov. 6, 1914.

SING SING'S NEW WARDEN.

Prison Association States Qualifications He Should Have.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A new Warden is to be appointed for Sing Sing Prison. What are the necessary qualities of a competent Warden?

A competent Warden must be an efficient manager. He has a comprehensive system of industries to supervise, producing several hundred thousand dollars' worth of commodities each year.

A competent Warden must be a good psychologist. The very lives of from 1,000 to 1,500 men are influenced, and often dominated, by him.

The competent Warden must be a good social worker. He must understand considerable about the causes of poverty and crime and their remedies.

The competent Warden must be a good director. He must be a good disciplinarian. Such a man will know how to reward as well as to discipline.

The competent Warden must be a good financial manager. Large sums of money are intrusted to him. He must run his prison economically, but must not stint when it is necessary to be liberal.

The competent Warden in most modern prisons must know considerable about agriculture, about forestry, about dairying.

The competent Warden must have considerable knowledge of architecture. He must be a builder, a sanitarian. He must be ingenious in devising modern methods of housing inmates. He must know how to use inmate labor with profit to the State and with profit to the prisoners.

The competent Warden in a dozen different ways not yet mentioned must be efficient.

The task and opportunity of a real Warden is one of the greatest that can be offered to a man. What, therefore, should be his qualifications before being appointed? Do we take for President of a college or Principal of a high school a man of no previous experience in education? Do we select as Superintendent of a hospital a man knowing nothing of disease? Do we place at the head of a great commercial enterprise a man who has never studied business?

Two men, well equipped by experience in social work, training in institutional management, thoroughly modern in their viewpoint, have already stated their willingness and desire to become Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Their names have been presented to the appointive authorities. Who will be the next Warden of Sing Sing Prison?

O. F. LEWIS,
General Secretary Prison Association.
New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

Sugar in Cigarettes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read the letter of Stephen T. Byington in your edition of Nov. 4 in which he maintains that The London Lancet attributes the injurious effects of cigarettes to the sweetening of same with sugar, which on combustion in combination with tobacco produces "furfurol," a dangerous poison.

We wish to make the statement that in all of our experience in the handling of Turkish tobaccos which are used in the manufacture of Turkish cigarettes, we have never heard of the use of sugar in connection with the same. Whether or not this is used in connection with the manufacture of cigarettes made of other kinds of tobacco we are not aware; but if The London Lancet ever made such a statement it should have qualified same by stating the kind of tobacco which it had analyzed. There is no sugar or any other foreign substance used in the manufacture of our cigarettes, and we are ready at any time to prove this statement to any one who sees fit to visit our factory; and we would further mention that a large concern also using exclusively Turkish tobacco in its product advertised for several months continuously that the door of its factory was always open to any visitor who wished to investigate the method employed in the production of its goods.

We do not desire to enter into a discussion or controversy as to the merits or demerits of the use of cigarettes, but the above statements are facts which can easily be substantiated, and we would thank you to give publicity to same.

A CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER.
New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

Why Newspapers Succeed.

From The Kansas Editor.

If a man has a little money it is easy to start a newspaper. It is not so easy to make that newspaper a continued success. If the people who read it lose their faith in the honest intent of the man who owns the paper or edits the paper, its existence will be precarious. If, on the other hand, that same reading public has confidence in the integrity of this newspaper, that in itself becomes an asset for the future.

If a newspaper fulfills a real need, stands for a worthy cause, champions honesty and justice, and leads the van of progress, then that paper will be popular, respected, read. It is this very factor that has made The Chicago Tribune, THE NEW YORK TIMES, influential and prosperous. They are not the creatures of sensation and controversy, nor the mediums of backyard scandal. They do not voice the selfish ambitions of men who lust for power. They reflect the strong personalities of strong men with convictions, ideals, purpose. Their first endeavor is to print the news, uncolored by prejudice or motive, and to purge editorial column and advertising page of all that degrades and besmirches.

Respect, faith, confidence flow surely to the editor who makes his paper more than a plaything of gossip, but rather builds it into a mighty engine that it may thrill, instruct, enlighten the community it serves.

Four Little Girls.

The good care of four little girls, one 7, one 6, and twins 2 years old, is the responsibility that rests singlehanded on young Mrs. M. Her husband is dead, and there is no relative or friend who can help. As she is essentially a home-maker, with excellent judgment in the management of the children, the Charity Organization Society has undertaken to secure funds for her. She earns $3 each week by washing, which she does at home, but she needs in addition $30 a month to help with rent and food. The Charity Organization Society will welcome contributions, large or small, toward the $360 needed for the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "N. N.," $1; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $10; M. E. Anderson, $1; A. Wagner, $1; Mrs. Margaret C. Post, $10; "E. F. B.," $2; Mrs. J. P. Curry, $5; "G. W. W.," $10; "T. J. R.," $5; Anonymous, $5; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $2; "S. A. T.," $10; "G. P. D., jr.," $10; "M. C.," $1; "M. B.," $1; L. M. Summerall, $2; "K. W. H.," $1; Mrs. Sallie E. Colson, $1; George P. MacGowan, $1; Mrs. W. S. Davis, $5; L. Hudson, $1; Alexander, $1; "I. S. S.," $1; "R. C. M.," $1; Miss Margaret W. Keck, $10; Frederick Dwight, $5; Mrs. Francis Briggs, $2; Mrs. N. C. Rogers, $5; "C. K. H.," $3.

A BELGIAN LULLABY.

Hush, cease your hunger cry,
Sleep, baby mine.
Your father fights tonight,
On battle line.
Far from a distant land,
Over the sea,
Ships are a-sailing, babe,
To you and me.
Ships are a-sailing, love,
Out of the West,
Bearing the very things
You like the best.
God grant them safe escort
Through tempests wild,
That from their bounty, I
May save my child.

Hush, cease your hunger cry,
Sleep, baby dear.
There will come food and warmth;
Soon to us, here.
Far from a distant land,
Over the sea,
Ships are a-sailing, babe,
To you and me.

H. S. HASKINS.

PRAISES CARE OF AGED POOR

Charities Aid Association Attacks Grand Jury Presentment.

The Executive Committee of the New York Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association made public yesterday the result of a meeting held in reference to the recent presentment of the August Grand Jury, which it says the committee "read with astonishment" and which it finds, "curiously and inexplainably inaccurate and misleading." The presentment was an attack on conditions in the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, and the Metropolitan Hospital.

The statement says that the Visiting Committee has frequently visited these institutions, and that during the present year it has made more than fifty visits to the City Home, seventy to the Metropolitan Hospital, and twenty-five to the Children's Hospitals and schools. Then it says:

"If the Grand Jury visited any of the institutions more than twice, we are unable to learn of it. Furthermore, what visiting the Grand Jury actually did was done by small committees and not by the jury as a whole. In fact, a large majority of the members who signed the presentment had not, to the best of our knowledge, seen the institutions. Our visitors pay close attention to food, clothing, and care of the inmates. Our knowledge of the condition of these institutions is based, therefore, on far more thorough observation than that of the August Grand Jury. In almost all particulars the results of our observations are directly opposed to those expressed by the Grand Jury, whose presentment is to us curiously and inexplainably inaccurate and misleading."

ART NOTES.

Exhibition of Art of the Theatre—Sporting Plates on View.

An extremely interesting exhibition of the Art of the Theatre will open Monday at 714 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy, with an admission fee of 50 cents. The International Exhibition planned by the Stage Society last Summer was abandoned on account of the war, but the models of the stage to be shown in the exhibition illustrate the latest technical improvements in European stage lighting and construction, as well as the new ideas in scenic arrangement. There is an example of the concrete sky dome and the diffused lighting which gives atmosphere to the modern German stage production, and also rescues the eyes and brains of the audience from the fatigue engendered by the concentrated lighting.

There are examples of the white pylons and straight draperies of gray or dark fabrics against which the character of line and color in the figures of poetic drama is given its fullest value. These white pylons and quiet draperies are shown in two arrangements, to illustrate the possibility of gaining with these simple properties the impression of vast distance or the impression of close intimacy, according to the composition of the elements in the design. There is also a fine little theatre constructed by Mr. Hume for mediaeval pantomime, an affair of balconies and gray-green walls, a Punch and Judy box made beautiful and without the element of the grotesque, and there is the stage setting for "The Japanese Lantern," like an old Japanese print in the appropriateness of the color and spacing.

The idea of making stage pictures of an emotional rather than illustrative kind has yet to make its way in New York, and an exhibition of this kind, which was given first in Boston, should help not only the charity to which the admission fees will go, but the intelligent public interested in the development of art in its many fields. The collection of stage models belongs to S. J. Hume of Cambridge, and the models are constructed by Mr. Hume, Joseph Urban, Livingston Platt, Mrs. Conwell, and others. The exhibition will be open for two weeks, and each afternoon there will be a demonstration at 4 o'clock of the newer type of German stage, the models being lighted by electricity.

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A window designed by Louis C. Tiffany for his own home is on exhibition at the Tiffany Studios before going to the Panama-Pacific Exposition as an example of a new process of glassmaking. The window represents girls bathing in a brook shaded by heavy foliage. In the foreground are flowers and a peacock. The special feature of the workmanship is the softness of the flesh tones, innocent of paint and stain. The window will be on view (admission by card) for two weeks, commencing Nov. 9.

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At the Knoedler Galleries are sporting plates by such competent artists in this kind of work as Henry Aiken, James Pollard, George Stubbs, and the later Morton, Newhouse, Havell, and Hodges. The outdoor zest of English life is seen in these brilliant little prints, together with the touch of cruelty that inspired the old Punch joke: "It's a lovely morning, isn't it? Let us go out and kill something." Aiken's popular series of "Various British Sports" are dedicated to cock-fighting, bull-baiting, bear-baiting, badger catching, otter spearing, and owling. A cheerier set, chiefly by Pollard, illustrates the adventures of coaching in the early days of the nineteenth century, and there are a dozen or more of excellent dog and horse portraits, in which all the leading characteristics of the different breeds are scrupulously noted. The exhibition continues until Nov. 21.

In the adjoining gallery are three portraits by C. E. Palowitski, a painter of Russian origin, who has lived many years in Europe and is exhibiting here for the first time. One of the portraits is of a lady in a red gown, rather dryly painted; the second is of J. S. Saltus, and the third, much the most spontaneous and interesting of the group, is of a child. This last was shown in the Paris Salon this year, and is well adapted to hold its own in the Salon environment.

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A collection of paintings by George Hitchcock, the American artist, who died in Holland last year, will be placed on exhibition next Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Brooklyn Museum on Eastern Parkway. In the collection the Dutch pictures preponderate, and many of them are shown in New York for the first time. They are hung in a special corridor of the museum on the top floor, and will be on view for the remainder of the month. Later they will go to the Albright Gallery, in Buffalo, and to the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Hitchcock had none of the modern interest in psychological significance. He painted the country as he saw it, a superficially clean Holland, always well scrubbed up, always successful with its tulips, always notable for fine complexions and for polished coppers and brasses, a very different Holland from that of Israels, for example, and one that affords an agreeable contrast to the abundant war pictures of the present moment.

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The art exhibition for the benefit of the European war sufferers at the Pietro Studio will be extended to Nov. 14, four days later than the day originally fixed for closing. The exposition is open from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and each afternoon a musicale is given under the direction of Dr. Frank G. Dossert.

PICK SCHOOL SQUAD FOR PURE AIR TEST

Sixty Bronx Children Will Be Used for Two Years to Solve Ventilation Problem.

TWO CLASSROOMS EQUIPPED

In These Effect of Ventilation Appliances on the Pupils Will Be Studied by Experts.

An elaborate series of scientific tests extending over a period of two years will soon be begun upon sixty or more school children of the Bronx, with a view to solving the problem of bad air in the city's schools. The experiments, which will be the first of the kind ever attempted, are to be conducted by the State Commission on Ventilation, of which Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, formerly of the College of the City of New York, is Chairman. The cost of the work will run into many thousands of dollars, and will be met out of the fund of $750,000 established more than a year ago by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson to improve conditions among the poor.

Preliminary experiments have been going on quietly for the last nine months in a specially constructed "experimental chamber" at the City College. Five volunteer students from the college have been subjected daily to varying temperatures and states of humidity, as well as to different methods of ventilation, and the work that they were able to accomplish under these conditions has been carefully noted. With the knowledge gained in this way the commission is now ready to transfer its investigations to the school children.

The tests will be made in Public School 51, soon to be opened in the Bronx. The new building, one of the finest in the city, will contain two classrooms fitted with every conceivable ventilating appliance as well as an elaborate plant for furnishing whatever changes in temperature and air the investigators may desire. Each room will have double ceilings, walls, and floors, in order to provide inlets and outlets for air at any point; but aside from this special mechanical equipment the rooms will differ in no way from the other classrooms in the building. There will be seats for about thirty children in each, and the youngsters will be kept at their regular classroom work without disturbance. Probably they will not even be aware that they are being made the subjects of scientific tests, although there will not be a minute of the day that they will not be under observation.

Psychological Tests Also.

Members of the commission will make periodic visits to the school, and regular physical examinations will be made to determine the effect of the tests upon the children's health. Psychological tests will also be made to determine the mental efficiency of the youngsters, and the teachers will also be expected to note what effects the tests have upon the class work.

The Commission will keep one representative in constant charge of the school plant. This part of the work will be left to Butler P. Crittenden, assistant engineer in charge of the experiments at City College. Besides Prof. Winslow, the members of the Commission, all of whom serve without pay, are Prof. E. L. Thorndyke, psychologist of Teachers' College; Dr. Frederick S. Lee, physiologist of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; D. D. Kimball, engineer; Dr. James Alexander Miller, a physician, and Prof. E. B. Phelps, chemist in the Hygiene Laboratory of the Government Health Service, Washington, D. C.

While the student volunteers at the City College were put through some pretty severe tests, the experiments on school children will be of a milder nature, and if anything the youngsters in the observation rooms will work under more comfortable surroundings than the rest of the school, according to Prof. Winslow. It is not unlikely that more than one "theory" regarding the causes and effects of "bad air" will be shattered before the tests are completed. Although the Commission is not ready with its report, it has reached some conclusions which apparently upset some fresh-air notions of long standing.

"One of the first things we set out to do," said Prof. Winslow yesterday, "was to put to the actual test the old contention that

DEMOCRATS EXULT OVER THE ELECTIONS

Presidency Would Have Carried, They Say, in the States Held in Tuesday's Balloting.

SENATOR JAMES'S FORECAST

Penrose and Cannon the Logical Republican Candidates for 1916, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The battle of words continues over the question: If this had been a Presidential year, would a Democrat or a Republican have been elected? Tonight the Democratic National Committee gave out a statement contending that with last Tuesday's vote as a basis a Democratic candidate for the White House would have received nearly 100 majority in the Electoral College. The statement refers to "a story circulated in a standpat Republican paper" to the effect that the Republicans would have named the President in the Electoral College on the basis of Tuesday's vote. Says the committee:

"Ten States are listed by this standpat Republican authority, in which the Democrats elected either their candidates for Governor or United States Senator. The Republicans are not in charge of a single branch of the Government service. They lost three seats in the Senate, cutting down their representation there to the lowest point in more than thirty years. They lost the House, when every precedent testifies that they should have polled a victory, and now a fake has been inaugurated to give them some apparent credit out of Tuesday's results.

"The committee points out that California, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, which had been designated as Republican by the authority that aroused the committee's ire, elected Democratic Senators, and Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa elected Democratic Governors.

"The issues," says the committee's statement, "was clean-cut in every one of these States. It was a straight-out fight between Wilson and anti-Wilson forces. The Democracy won victories in almost every instance where the contest was State-wide. There were exceptions like New York and Ohio, where local questions were to the front to the exclusion of national issues. The Democracy would have had approximately 100 majority in the electoral college on the basis of Tuesday's vote."

PENROSE AND CANNON IN '16.

Senator James Foresees That as the Logical Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Ollie James of Kentucky in a statement issued tonight through the Democratic National Committee says:

"In Pennsylvania the issue was the tariff. Senator Penrose won a great victory. He becomes the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate. Former Speaker Cannon becomes the leader of the Republicans in the House.

"Against the stand-patism of the Penrose-Cannon leadership we place the great constructive, progressive administration of Woodrow Wilson. The leadership in the coming two years of Penrose and Cannon is successful, very naturally they will seek to be the national nominees of the Republican Party —Penrose for President and Cannon for Vice President.

"The Administration of President Wilson was indorsed by the people of the United States last Tuesday. In very few States where the issue was squarely presented, unentangled with other issues, did the Democratic Party fail to score. In New York the issue was not Wilson or his Administration; it was Murphy, Sulzer, and various other local issues. In Ohio the issue was not an indorsement of the National Democratic Administration. The liquor question and Gov. Cox's administration were the leading questions."

GLYNN DESIGNATES JUDGES.

Appointments Follow Conference with Levy, Wagner, and McCabe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Thomas has been designated by Gov. Glynn to succeed himself on the bench of the Appellate Division, Second Department, for the full term of five years. Justice M. H. Hirschberg has been made the Appellate Division, Second Department, at his own request, and Gov. Glynn has designated Justice Luke D. Stapleton to sit in his place for a full term. Justice Stapleton had served under temporary designation on the Appellate bench for the last two years by reason of the illness of Justice Hirschberg. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Stapleton has been filled by the appointment by the Governor of Justice Harrington Putnam, who on account of Justice Hirschberg's inability has been sitting in his place for the last eighteen months.

Judge Aaron J. Levy, Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, and Patrick E. McCabe had a long conference with Gov. Glynn last evening, and it is believed that the designation of these Justices is the result.

RICHARDS AWAITS CHARGES.

Won't Comment on Whitman's Reported Intention to Oust Him.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, yesterday refused to comment on the report that Governor-elect Whitman would take steps, immediately upon entering office, to remove him. Mr. Richards's term lasts until 1917, and he can be removed only by the Senate after a trial upon charges.

Mr. Richards intimated that the rumors of intended action against him might be only campaign talk, and said that until charges were actually brought forward or a definite statement made by Mr. Whitman he had nothing to say.

There was some disorder among those who tried to get into the school building after it had been filled, but policemen from the Clinton Street Station were on hand, and they succeeded in preventing any serious outbreak that might have occurred. Some of those in the clamoring crowd made remarks uncomplimentary to Mr. Richards.

Sousa at the Hippodrome.

John Philip Sousa and his band gave a concert at the Hippodrome last night. There were but nine numbers on the programme, but it was lengthened, according to custom, by innumerable encores, among which the large audience was glad to recognize many of the old favorites. The assisting artists were Virginia Root, soprano; Margaret Gluck, violin, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornet. Among the numbers were a new suite by Mr. Sousa, called "Impressions at the Movies," and a new Sousa march, "The Lambs." The concert opened with Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 and closed with the overture to Sousa's "The Charlatan."

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

BIG WAR RELIEF BENEFIT.

Long Programme Planned for Matinee at the Lyceum Theatre.

What is expected to be the largest of the theatrical benefits for the British War Relief Association will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Herford. Owing to the length of the programme the entertainment will begin at 1 o'clock. The entire receipts, with the exception of 10 per cent., which will go to the Actors' Relief Fund, will be used for buying automobile ambulances.

There will be five playlets presented, four of which have never before been seen in this country. A tabloid version of Edwin Milton Royle's "The Squaw Man" will be given with practically the original cast.

"Gruesome Grange," a melodrama by Anthony Hope, Comyns Carr, and Anthony Marshall, will be given by an all-English cast.

"What Do You Know About That?" a farce by Claire Kummer, will be played by Roland Young, Margaret Wycherley, Vivian Rushmore, Grace Griswold, and Paul Ker.

"The Lavender Lady," a farce loaned by Julius Steger, will be enacted by William Norris, John Daly Murphy, and Olive Wyndham.

Mme. Yoreska and Clifford Brooke will present a comedy from the French of Tristan Bernard, adapted by Maurice Joy, entitled "The Right Number."

Miss Julie Opp, who has not appeared on the stage for two years, will recite several short poems by Carmen Sylva. Mlle. Gabrielle Dorsiat will recite in French and English. David Bispham will sing "Let Us Have Peace," Eugene Cowles will sing "He Is an Englishman," and Andrew Mack "The Wearing of the Green."

Miss Marie Tempest will sing one of her old favorites, probably the nightingale song from "The Tyrolean"; Miss Sallie Fisher will sing "The U. S. A.," and Mrs. Gilbert White "It's a Long Way to Kimberly."

Mme. Teresa Cerutti, Miss Rose O'Neill, Miss Beatrice Herford, Barry Pain, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mabelle Adams, Charles Conway, Blanche Bates, Burr McIntosh, Macklyn Arbuckle, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Conrad Kimbrall, George Carrie, and Flora Hardie also will entertain.

GIFTS HOLD CHRISTMAS SHIP

Generosity for War Orphans May Delay Sailing of the Jason.

The naval auxiliary Jason, Lieut. Commander Charles E. Courtney, U. S. N., commanding, which is going to Europe with a great cargo of Christmas presents for the orphans of warring nations, is scheduled to sail tomorrow afternoon from the Bush Terminal Stores in Brooklyn. So great, however, has been the number of gifts that it was doubted yesterday whether the Jason could be loaded in time to sail before Wednesday. Thousands of packages still remain to be put into the spacious cargo holds of the big ship.

All day yesterday 100 coast artillerymen from Fort Hamilton worked to get the pier floor cleared before today's rush of express, parcel post, and freight packages begins to come in. Aiding in the assortment and packing were the wives and daughters of practically all the officers of the army on duty in and near New York. Among them were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, Mrs. Halstead Dorey, Mrs. William M. Black, and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton.

"We are still hoping," said Major Lawton, who is superintending the loading of the Jason, "to get the Jason away on Tuesday afternoon, but just look at that mountain of packages and boxes and bags. It is going to be a hard job to get through in time for Courtney to keep his schedule, and I shan't be surprised if it's Wednesday before the ship gets away."

VESUVIUS AGAIN RAGES.

Crater Opens New Fissures, Throwing Lava High in Air.

NAPLES, (via Rome,) Nov. 8.—After seven years of calm since its eruption in 1906, one of the longest pauses in its activity in three centuries, Mount Vesuvius began an eruption in May, 1913, which has been constantly growing until it has now reached an acute stage.

The crater, 1,000 feet deep, is gradually transforming itself through the opening of new fissures. These are emitting incandescent matter, known as magma, which on contact with the air becomes lava. Of this matter, during the night of Oct. 31 alone, over 100 cubic yards were thrown out, reaching a height of 320 feet. In addition a large volume of smoke and ashes and cinders were expelled. Deep rumblings, known as Strombolian explosions, are constantly heard.

Despite the fact that in doing so he was compelled to inhale the poisonous gases, Prof. Mallarda, director of the observatory on Mount Vesuvius, has descended into the crater to make observations.

Miss Sage's Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue, and William Hervey Bolton will take place at 4 P. M. on Nov. 24 in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street. Miss Sage will have her sister, Miss Katharine Robson Sage, as her maid of honor, and her godchild, Emma Popham Fish, as flower girl. The bridesmaids selected are the Misses Mildred Brewster, Helen Esther Stratton, Margaret Foster Smith, Mary Popham, Mary Kopper, and Anna T. Bottomley. Mr. Bolton will have his brother, Arthur T. Bolton, as his best man, and the ushers selected are E. Harris Janes, Robert B. M. Cook, Louis O. Tilton, Edwin Huestel, Anton C. G. Huffel, and Herbert Sage Schoonmaker.

Caroline E. Fenn Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fenn of 316 West Ninetieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Emmons Fenn, to C. Donald Thompson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson of 39 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Thompson is a Yale graduate, class of 1911. Miss Fenn and her sister, Miss Dorothy Fenn, made their début together in 1911.

Armstrong League's Charity Dance.

For the benefit of the Armstrong League of New York, made up of young society people interested in the industrial education of Indians and negroes, a subscription dance will take place on Monday evening, Nov. 23, at the residence of Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, 11 West Forty-ninth Street. Miss Katherine G. Chapin is the President. Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, Vice President; Miss Eva McAdoo, Recording Secretary; Miss Lois Hall, Secretary, and Allan Fox Treasurer of the league.

Dance for Mary Stevens Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin of 135 East Sixty-second Street will give a dance at Sherry's on the evening of Monday, Dec. 7, to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin. Miss Chapin is a niece of Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken.

DR. SILVERMAN SEES CRISIS IN PALESTINE

Turkey's Declaration of War Has Removed the Last Source of Income for Jews There.

MEN AND WOMEN STARVING

Artisans Forced to Work for Troops Without Pay—Jerusalem Has Food for One Month Only.

Dr. Joseph Silverman in a sermon yesterday morning in Temple Emanu-El described the destitution and misery produced in Palestine by the war and said that it would be easier and cheaper to help the Jews in Palestine now than to help them in this country, where they will be coming in great numbers, unless conditions in Palestine are bettered. Dr. Silverman's description of conditions there is based on reports received from representatives of New York Zionist societies.

"A crisis has come to Palestine," he said. "Until Turkey declared war there were some tourists in Palestine, and these furnished some employment and left some money. Now even these have disappeared. The industries, fruit farms, schools, and hospitals planned to make the Holy Land self-supporting are in grave danger of going to utter ruin.

"The Turkish Government, since it declared war, has ordered Jews in Palestine to make vast numbers of shoes for the soldiers. The Jews who can make shoes are compelled to obey. Of course, they receive no pay. Soup kitchens have been started, but three times as many apply as can be served.

"I have just been informed that the food supply in Jerusalem will last less than a month, and, as far as I know, there is no immediate provision for getting more food there. There is no quinine to be had, and numbers suffer from malaria. Other medicines are exhausted or nearly so. The water supply is very scarce.

"For the last twenty-five years, in part with money given by people of America, vast improvements have been made in various parts of Palestine, all tending to make the country self-supporting. If now we do nothing, all of this time and these expenditures will be lost. Technical schools will be ruined. Europe gives nothing. The schools are closed. Let us be thankful we are in America, but let us not be so thankful that we forget Jews who live in Jerusalem. Something has already been done, but it is not a tithe of what must be done.

"In some quarters we hear of the wisdom or unwisdom of various movements in regard to Palestine. In others there is talk of doctrinal differences. I say with emphasis that this is no time to split hairs over character of plans. It is a time to forget differences, and give that co-religionists do not starve while we debate methods of relief. If we help Palestine over this crisis and Jews there be shown to be able to support themselves, save in unusual situations like the present, Jews of Europe can be induced to go to Palestine once the war ends. It can become a haven for them. If we do not help them, Jews will come here instead. Business, charity, and kinship alike demand action by us here and now."

TO AID WAR-STRICKEN JEWS.

Jewish Committee Makes an Appropriation of $100,000.

At the eighth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Astor yesterday an appropriation of $100,000 was made for the fund now being raised by the recently organized American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War. The report of the Executive Committee mentioned that the committee had appropriated $25,000, which, together with $12,500 contributed by Jacob H. Schiff and $12,500 contributed by the Federation of American Zionists, was sent to Palestine for the relief of Jews there whose support by relatives in Europe has been cut off by the war. The report says in this connection:

Our duty is not, however, confined to come to the assistance of the unfortunate Jews of Turkey, but the great body of Jews of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and France are affected hard. They are doomed to suffer from violence, pillage, and incendiarism. Hundreds of thousands of them are in the ranks. Many have been killed, leaving destitute widows, children, and other dependents. Disease, famine, and pestilence are sure to follow.

Felix M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been appointed special Treasurer to receive contributions.

The following officers were elected: President, Louis Marshall; Vice Presidents, Judge J. W. Mack and Jacob E. Hollander; Treasurer, Isaac W. Bernheim of Louisville, Ky. Oscar S. Straus was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

NATIONALISM HIS CREED.

Rabbi Says Coit Would Substitute Race Worship for Religion.

Rabbi Schulman, in a sermon on "The Modern Jew" at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday, discussed a book on ethical culture, "The Soul of America," written in England by Stanley Coit. Rabbi Schulman said that the book had for its ambition the presentation of a new religion for America.

"What the author wants," he said, "is that America should worship itself or worship what he calls the 'moral indwelling genius or socializing spirit of the American people.'"

Dr. Schulman said that his reason for recognizing the book was that it was subtly anti-Semitic.

"What the author really aims at," he said, "is to eliminate the Jew from American life. He wants a national ethical religion. There is today a great wave of nationalistic sentiment and thought all over the world, and some of the intense nationalists of different nations would like to make it appear that their nation is the chosen people of God; that religion is for them the worship of themselves."

ANSWERS CRITICS OF SOUTH.

Dr. Reisner Defends President and His Cabinet.

Preaching on "Down-South Religion" last night, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, answered critics of the South.

"Many thoughtless Northerners," he said, "have tried to discount the Administration of President Wilson by charging that he has gathered around him a group of impractical Southerners. They forget history. Patrick Henry, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson were from the South. Of the first five Presidents four were born in Virginia.

"No man or set of men could have easily faced the immense problems which confronted President Wilson and his advisers. Surely no one believes that the country trusts the old 'bosses,' many of whom have been returned to power, more than these Southerners."

The oversensitiveness of the Southerner, said Dr. Reisner, was much better than the cold logic, impassiveness, and chill bearing of many very "judicious" Northerners.

Mme. Kaina to Sing for Belgians.

Mme. Helene Kaina, the California singer, who has appeared in grand opera in Germany during most of the last six or seven years, arrived here yesterday on the steamer St. Paul. She will sing at concerts for the benefit of the Belgians at Boston and Worcester, Mass., and will then start on a concert tour.

CHURCH TO PROMOTE PLAYS

St. Mark's Rector Hopes to Breed Good-Will Among Foreigners.

The Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, announces the formation of the St. Mark's House of Play Foundation which, for the purpose of promoting friendly feeling among the various nationalities in its parish and in the city, will present in English plays from the Russian, Austrian, Polish, French, and other literatures.

The foundation will present a series of subscription plays in St. Mark's parish house, charging a subscription price of $25 for eight performances. It is intended also to hire a theatre in which to present to large audiences foreign dramas translated into English. A professional director will have charge of these plays, but the actors will be, for the most part, amateurs.

RECTOR LECTURES THE RICH.

Dr. Karl Reiland Laments "Extravagant Ostentation."

In his introduction to the year book of St. George's Episcopal Church, which was distributed yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, the rector, laments "the extravagant ostentation and the overweening estimate placed upon a whirl of social excitements among the educated, fortunate, and rich, so called."

He speaks of the "symptoms of social unrest," and says that they are no more alarming than the excesses of the rich. Continuing, he says:

It is a matter for serious reflection that last Winter some schoolmasters found it expedient to address letters to parents asking that they regulate more carefully the vacation periods of their own children in order that the children might return to school from their homes unspoiled by influences and experiences too exacting for their physical and spiritual constitutions.

Grace at meals, the habit of church going and daily prayers in the home may be old-fashioned today, but the fashion is one that will go far toward redeeming the time when the days are evil, as I think some of our days are.

Dr. Reiland concludes his introduction with a reference to unrestricted immigration, which, he says, has "increased amazingly" the problems of the city. He appeals for the teaching of "American patriotism and religious Protestantism" to immigrants.

FIRST WEEK'S OPERA BILLS.

"Masked Ball" Opens Season on Nov. 16.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Director for the Metropolitan Opera Company, yesterday announced the répertoire for the opening week. It includes operas in Italian, French, and German, the Metropolitan being the only opera house in the world that will give opera this season in three languages.

Verdi's "Un Balle in Maschera" will open the season on Monday evening, Nov. 16, and will be sung by Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, and Matzenauer, and by Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, De Segurola, Bada, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Toscanini will conduct. On Wednesday evening, "Lohengrin" will be sung by Mmes. Gadski, Ober, Cox, and Van Dyck, and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, Weil, and Arthur Middleton, the American basso, who will make his début. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

"Carmen" will be revived on Thursday evening with Miss Farrar in the title rôle for the first time in her career. Mme. Alda will be Micaela; Miss Sparkes, Frasquita; Mme. Duchene, Mercedes, Scotnami, Don José; Amato, Escamillo; Rothier, Zuniga; Reiss, Dancairo; Bada, Remendade, and Rosina Galli, the new premier danseuse, will make her début. Toscanini will conduct. "Der Rosenkavalier" will be given on Friday evening by Mmes. Ober, Mattfeld, Schumann, Hempel, and Matzenauer, Sparkes, Van Dyck, and Braslau, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Max Bloch, who makes his début; Althouse, Reiss, Audisio, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Bayer. Hertz will conduct.

The Saturday matinée performance will be "La Boheme," with Miss Bert and Mme. Schuman and Messrs. Luca Botta, making his début; Scotti, Tegania, De Segurola, Ananian, Audisio, and Reschiglian, and will be conducted by Giorgio Polacco.

"Aida" will be given on Saturday night at special prices, with Mmes. Destinn, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi, and Bada, and the ballet will be led by Rosina Galli. Toscanini will conduct.

"Parsifal" will be given, as usual, on Thanksgiving Day.

"DIPLOMACY" TO CONTINUE.

William Gillette Not Going Abroad Because of the War.

As a result of the war in Europe the engagement of William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro in "Diplomacy" is to continue indefinitely at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Gillette was to have gone to London to appear in a new play at the Duke of York's Theatre under the direction of Mr. Frohman, but that manager has decided that conditions do not warrant the production there at this time.

If the war continues into next season Mr. Frohman plans the revival of another play, with Mr. Gillette, Miss Bates, and Miss Doro in the leading rôles.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night the soloists were Hardy Williamson, Alfred Kaufman, Maude Santley, Thomas Chalmers, Florence Macbeth, Henry Weldon, Elisabeth Campbell, and Orville Harrold. The orchestral numbers were the Overture to "Oberon," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, the "Sylvia" ballet suite, Johann Strauss's "Vienna Blood," and Berlioz's Hungarian March. There was a very large audience, and it found the concert much to its liking, although it may be questioned whether so irritatingly banal a piece of music as the duet, "Love and War," with which Hardy Williamson and Alfred Kaufman opened the vocal part of the programme, should ever have been allowed to be sung, even in the easy informality of a Sunday night concert. From his manner it could be inferred that Mr. Williamson heartily approved of it, though Mr. Kaufman succeeded in hiding any over-admiration he may have felt under a calm exterior. Josef Pasternack conducted with much spirit, especially in the Liszt Rhapsody, which was played stirringly.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Donald Brian is soon to make his début as a dancing teacher in a school bearing his name.

"Pilate's Daughter," which is to be produced by George H. Brennan, will be the play to reopen the Garden Theatre. The date has been set for Nov. 23.

Bayard Veiller has made a motion picture play out of his drama, "The Fight," and it will be produced by George Lederer with Margaret Wycherly in the leading rôle.

Commencing with her engagement tonight at the New York Theatre in "Panthea," Olga Petrova will drop the use of her first name and be known professionally hereafter as Mme. Petrova. She is soon to appear in a new play.

Aimee Dalmores, fresh from several years' study in Paris and Rome, will make her debut tonight at the Winter Garden in the rôle of Mlle. Mitzi in "Dancing Around."

Clifton Crawford will have the principal male rôle in "The Ballet Girl," the musical play soon to be given at Broadway presentation, with Emma Trentini as the star.

Tomorrow afternoon Singer's Midgets, now appearing at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, will be the guests of the management of the Endicott Hotel for dinner. Following dinner they will go to the ballroom, where they will dance the modern dances according to the mode set by the Lilliputian Mme. Grundy.

The Famous Players Film Company will shortly begin the production of "The Love Route," the comedy-drama of love and railroading, by Edward Peple. The film version will be produced in the West with Marguerite Clark.

Celestial souvenirs, from a miniature doll to a mandarin coat, will be given away to the patrons of the Jardin de Danse on Wednesday evening, when Oriental night will be celebrated. As a further event there will be a dance contest for the Bonnie Glass silver cup.

Under the auspices of David Belasco the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company will give a private showing of the first Lasky-Belasco photo play, "The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco Theatre next Sunday night.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Frank Gittelson, a Young American Violinist, Appears.

The central point of the New York Symphony Society's concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was Schumann's "Rhenish" symphony, the third in E flat. It has been somewhat neglected lately in favor of the first and fourth; and even these have appeared with diminishing frequency on the programme of orchestral societies. But the performance yesterday seemed to signify that this Rhenish symphony is still much alive. Its substance is vital and fresh, the themes have not lost their favor; and the orchestration, if it has its faults, has also its merits, and at least makes the work carry its message and its burden. The fourth movement, in addition to the usual symphonic scheme, the so-called "Cathedral Scene," supposed to represent Schumann's impression of the service in the Cologne Cathedral at which the Archbishop was elevated to the rank of Cardinal, is still singularly impressive and singularly full of the spirit and mood that might be supposed to strike the spectator of a great religious ceremony. The performance of the symphony was much to be commended for its vigor, its color, and its finish.

The concert also gave a dignified and suitable introduction to the New York public of a young American violinist who has played abroad, Mr. Frank Gittelson. He chose for his performance Bach's concerto for violin in E flat, a choice that suggested high ideals and a desire to appeal to an exacting taste rather than to one more easily captured by more obvious methods. Mr. Gittelson presents himself to his hearers with dignity and without any affectation, and he plays in the same way. His mastery of the technical demands of the composition was sufficient. His tone was ample, though it seemed sometimes to verge upon dryness, and there were vigor and elasticity in his bowing. Altogether he is a player of accomplishment, and his performance of the concerto showed intelligence and capacity. But it did not show distinction of the kindling fire of a great artist, the prescience of one who plucks the heart out of the mystery of great music. Mr. Gittelson is young, and it is evident enough that he aims high. He will reach higher unquestionably than he has reached at present.

Mr. Damrosch also played two pieces by living English composers, from which the only possible inferences to be drawn are that he found them both interesting and attractive compositions worth presenting to his audiences and suitably filling their places in the scheme of his programme. Granville Bantock's "Pierrot of the Minute" is an agreeable and fanciful composition, illustrating a "dramatic fantasy" of Ernest Dawson. There are light and dainty touches, passionate and heartfelt passages, in the music, which really suggests its subject; delicate and warmly colored orchestration. The piece, which was played with much gusto, seems a little long for its substance; but it gave obvious pleasure. The concert was brought to a brilliant close by Sir Edward Elgar's overture "Cockaigne," in which he celebrates and illustrates the life of London in seven episodes that are nevertheless considered by the programme annotators to cohere and order themselves with the symmetry of the sonata form.

ASKED MURPHY TO PREACH.

Waiter Also Sought John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for Negro Church Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Charles F. Murphy were sought out while at breakfast this morning, by the headwaiter at the Homestead Hotel, and received an invitation from the colored church of Hot Springs to preach. Mr. Rockefeller, whose father made a Sunday night address at the waiters' church, the last time he was here, said he didn't feel up to it so soon after his arrival, but promised he would preach before he leaves. Mr. Murphy also declined. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Charles Wright, the waiter assigned to Sir Robert and Lady Borden.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen and James G. Van Alen took the 100-mile motor trip to-day to White Sulphur Springs, where they lunched with Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell, and T. Shaw Safe.

Arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stewart of New York, Jacob M. Peters of Philadelphia, Charles Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Taylor of Pittsburgh, W. E. Haseltine of Brookline, and Clarance L. Collins of Cleveland.

AUTO UPSET; THREE KILLED.

Newspaper Proprietor a Victim in Milwaukee Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—As a result of the overturning of an automobile several miles south of the city limits early today, Lloyd T. Boyd, part owner of The Milwaukee Journal, and Charles Forsyth, head of a local leather company, were instantly killed, and Mrs. Alice Murray died this afternoon. Miss Elysian T. Thomas, Superintendent of an east side hospital, was seriously injured.

Boyd was a prominent golfer, having taken part in national and Western tournaments.

BERNARD KILLIAN DIES.

Veteran Lawyer and Editor Passes Away in His 79th Year.

Bernard Doran Killian, lawyer, newspaper editor, poet, and Irish patriot, died late Saturday night at his home, at 423 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush. He was born in Rostrevor, Ireland, in 1836, and came to the United States at the age of 14. He studied law in New York City, and after being admitted to the bar went to St. Louis, where he became prominent in Democratic politics, and served two terms in the State Senate. He established a newspaper, The Western Banner, which was a strong supporter of the Union cause during the civil war, and did much to keep Missouri in the Union. He served for a time as Captain in the Eighth Missouri Regiment.

Mr. Killian was interested in the Fenian Brotherhood for some time after the war. Later he was editor of The Buffalo Sentinel, and of The New York Gaelic Journal. Among his writings were an Arabian story, "Abbassah," and a number of widely read poems. He lived for some years on Staten Island, and was instrumental in establishing the first trolley lines there. He had lived in Flushing about two years. He is survived by a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

Richard Gruelle Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Richard Buckner Gruelle, 63 years of age, the landscape painter, died at his home here today as a result of a stroke of paralysis suffered two years ago. Mr. Gruelle spent much time late in life painting along the New England coast.

Obituary Notes.

Judge HENRY WYATT SCOTT, 68 years old, of Easton, Penn., died Saturday after a lingering illness. He was on the bench for twenty years. When he came up for re-election ten years ago there was no opposition to his candidacy. At the time of his death he was the Presiding Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

CYRUS G. BECKWITH, 73 years old, who was several times Mayor of New London, Conn., died of heart disease in New London on Saturday night. Mr. Beckwith was a delegate to four Democratic National Conventions and held several public offices in the State during his career in politics.

ANTHONY SAUER, a retired merchant, prominent in German-American activities and in charitable work, died yesterday at his home at 344 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Mainz, Germany, in 1858, and came to this country in 1880. For thirty years he was in the produce business, but retired in 1894. He was President for thirteen years of the Mainzer Carnival-Verein of New York. He is survived by a widow, with whom he celebrated the sixtieth wedding anniversary on Oct. 10; three sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. SARAH H. LUDLUM, wife of William Ludlum, died yesterday at her home in Mount Vernon, in her seventy-seventh year. She was a niece of John Stevens, who was President of the association, formed by Horace Greeley, which founded Monticello, the name being changed to Mount Vernon when it was found that there was another Monticello in this State. Besides her husband, Mrs. Ludlum is survived by one son, William Ludlum, Jr.

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$3,000 FOR THE RED CROSS.

Park Theatre Packed at Big Benefit Vaudeville Show.

Stage folk helped the war relief fund of the American Red Cross last night with a benefit vaudeville show in the Park Theatre. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Committee of Mercy, of which Senator Elihu Root is Honorary President. Every seat in the big theatre was filled, and the programme, on which the names of many Broadway "stars" appeared, lasted until after midnight. It was estimated that the performance cleared $3,000.

Rain and the fact that most of the performers were appearing elsewhere during the evening gave the managers of the show some difficulty in arranging the order of the acts, and it was necessary for Loney Haskell to appear between each number and announce what was coming next. Some of the best talent was late in arriving, but the audience was more than friendly and appeared perfectly willing to wait. Taxicabs furnished rapid transit for performers detained at other theatres, and there were no waits after the show had once got started.

A wartime flavor was injected by several of the entertainers, among them Taylor Holmes, who recited Kipling's "Boots," and Cleveland Moffett, who told stories of the Spanish-American war. Among other things, Mr. Moffett read a letter from Paris telling how three American women—the names he did not mention—had turned a chateau into an emergency hospital, and were making daily trips between the firing lines, bringing back wounded soldiers.

Among the others on the bill were Joan Sawyer, Emma Carus, Ray Cox, Hazel Cox, Elizabeth Murray, Olga Petrova, Blanche Vane, Holbrook Blinn, Sidney Jarvis, Van Hoven, Laddie Cliff, Bert Levy, Bert Leslie, Frozini, Carter De Haven, Harry Tighe, Irving Berlin, Henry Lewis, Jack Lorimer, Jack Gardner, Melville and Higgins, Lambert and Ball, Fox and Dolly, Doily and Brown, Whiting and Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the Shanley Trio, Brice and King, Francis and Florette, Bulger Brothers, Dorothy Jordan, John H. Goldsworthy, Dave Ferguson, Truly Shattuck, Adelaide and Hughes, Irene Franklin, Leo Carrillo, Amelia Summerville, Ethel Depree and company, Ruth Florence, and Gladys Wilcox.

The show was organized by Mrs. Maude Kissam and Laddie Cliff. Of the proceeds 90 per cent. goes to the Red Cross and 10 per cent. to the Actors' Fund.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Nov. 6, 530 West 172d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bernstein, a daughter.
EDELSTEIN.—Nov. 4, 89 Hooper St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Edelstein, a daughter.
KREEGER.—Nov. 6, 45 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Kreeger, a daughter.
LEVI.—Nov. 2, 2071 5th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levi, a son.
NEWMAN.—Nov. 2, 852 Hilldale St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Newman, a son.
OLLENDORF.—Nov. 2, 160 West 85th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Ollendorf, a son.

Engaged.

APPEL—STACY.—Freda L. Stacy to Jack Appel.
BERNHARDT—HOFFMAN.—Rosalind Hoffman to Fred Bernhardt.
BERNSTEIN—MEYERSAN.—Miriam Meyersan to Abraham Bernstein.
BRANDT—MANN.—Esther Mann to Archibald E. Brandt.
BRENNER—KAUFMAN.—Dorothy Kaufman to Dr. I. Morton Brenner.
COHEN—HEISMAN.—Anna Heisman to Julius Cohen.
COHEN—SAMTER.—Charlotte Samter to Moe Cohen.
EPSTEIN — POLUMBAUM.—Jessie Polumbaum to Joseph Epstein.
FRIEDMAN—DE HAAN.—Mae de Haan to Edward Friedman.
GOODMAN—BAER.—Fannie Baer to Samuel S. Goodman.
GRABOFF—GOLDBERG.—Sarah Goldberg to Dr. Benjamin Graboff.
HARRIS—HARTESTEIN.—Harriet Hartstein to Abe B. Harris.
HILL—WAKEFIELD.—Nina Wakefield to George R. Hill.
HOROVITZ—JACKSON.—Gertrude Jackson to Max W. Horovitz.
HURWITZ—SHAPIRO.—Miriam Shapiro to David E. Hurwitz.
KLEIN—GERSON.—Lillian Gerson to Isadore Klein.
MEERLOO—BROWN.—Selma Brown to Lawrence Meerloo.
PERLBERG—SEIDEN.—Bertha Selden to Dr. Harry J. Perlberg.
PHILLIPS—BERLINGER.—Beatrice P. Berlinger to Gus Phillips.
RUTCHIK—MERBER.—Sadie R. Merber to Bernard Rutchik.
SCHEIN—WEISSELBERG.—Doris C. Weisselberg to Louis Schein.
SILVERMAN—SEID.—Regina Seid to Sol Silverman.
SIMONSON—PHILLIPS.—Bessie B. Phillips to Dr. Louis Simonson.
SHAPIRO—ZENSKY.—May Smolensky to David Shaff.
STEINHEIMER—THEIFE.—Sadie Theife to Sigmund Steinheimer.

Married.

HACKETT—SHERMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at Killenworth, Glen Cove, L. I., by the Rev. George Egbert, Jessie Taylor, daughter of John Taylor Sherman, to James Dominick Hackett.
HIRSHLEISER — GORDON. — Miss Celia Gordon of 91 Manhattan Av. to S. Hirshleiser of 13 Varet St., Brooklyn, Sunday Nov. 8.
KLEIN—VOGEL.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Mr. Har

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In September the United States had a credit merchandise trade balance of about $16,000,000. In October, according to official estimates made last week, exports exceeded imports by about $60,000,000. This rapid progress in offsetting what we owe abroad by the sale of more goods than we import points out very clearly the main road along which we must travel to clear up our international obligations, and to place ourselves in a position eventually to absorb what further amounts of our securities Europe may want to dispose of in this market when the way is again opened to international transactions in securities. We are now steadily reducing our debt to Europe, and although large sums are due periodically in the way of return on foreign capital invested in this country, the paying off of what we owed on various current accounts at the outbreak of the war will place us in a better position than ever to profit by the credits created through our excess of exports. That excess is normally large, but it promises to grow very much under the influence of restricted imports and accelerated exports due to the urgency of the present European demand for many articles of merchandise. There are some staples, notably cotton and copper, which are not now moving out in anything like normal volume, but it is to be expected that later on the exports of both of these commodities will increase.

As our trade balance grows we will find it possible to absorb an increasing amount of our securities if Europe is disposed to sell them. It holds many billions of American obligations, but there is no reason to suppose that more than a small fraction of these European holdings of American stocks and bonds would be sold here. The head of one of the great international banking houses said last week that it was not likely that more than $100,000,000 of our stocks and bonds would be sold by Europe upon the reopening of the exchanges. That sum is great, but at the present rate it amounts to only one and a half months' excess of exports over imports. The building up of a greater trade balance is very widely recognized as a necessary preliminary to the resumption of unrestricted Stock Exchange operations, but it is not by any means agreed that trading cannot be resumed until it is resumed without restriction. Banking practices being what they have been in the past, the closing of the Stock Exchange has exerted unfavorable influence far beyond brokerage circles themselves, and it is not well that the attempt to re-establish natural market conditions should be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary. It no longer seems necessary to exclude all securities from public trading, and a beginning should be made with the resumption of an open market for securities. The natural place at which to begin is with the bond market, for there the preliminary steps toward the re-establishment of a natural market have already been taken and taken very successfully. The impatience of the investing public at large to be brought again in touch with current prices must be taken count of for they have certain rights in the matter which cannot be ignored and which sooner or later will be asserted if emergency measures are maintained too long beyond the time of actual emergency.

The resumption of trading can hardly be made dependent upon the grant of increased rates to the railroads or upon other similar events. Such things might help, as their absence might retard, the redevelopment of a satisfactory market, but the question of maintaining an open market for securities cannot be answered on any such narrow lines. Such a market is needed to make liquid loans on securities which would be liquid whether prices were a little lower or a little higher than a given set of quotations, but which are not liquid at all so long as there is no open market. It may be, as is now being said, that a general resumption of Stock Exchange operations will be impossible until after the end of the year, but it should not be argued from this assumption that no attempt should be made sooner to pave the way for a general resumption of trading by gradual steps in that direction.

It was made increasingly plain last week that so far as our own money market is concerned conditions are favoring the security market. Interest rates are falling, the vast amount of additional circulation put out during the Summer is being rapidly retired, and the securities most responsive to the movements of the money market—high-grade short-term notes—are in such keen demand that they are now selling on an interest basis much under the prevailing time or call money rate. It must be borne in mind, of course, that under existing conditions call loans are in effect indefinite time loans, and this in part explains the eagerness with which high-grade short-term securities are being sought, for they more nearly than existing call loans offer an investment for bank funds which can be regained at a moment's notice. Similarly, a certain amount of funds which normally would seek the call money market is now being invested in banking acceptances, which are appearing in somewhat increased amounts since both State institutions under the recently amended law of New York and national banks under the provisions of the Federal Reserve act have begun the doing of an acceptance business. Whereas call money is quoted at 6 per cent. and very high-grade notes on a 5 per cent. basis, bank acceptances have been selling on a 4½ per cent. basis. Although drawn in relatively limited amounts these acceptances are now passing freely from hand to hand among financial institutions.

There was further improvement last week in the bond market, advances being recorded in a number of issues in the over-the-counter trading. The savings banks were buyers to some extent, for these institutions found that the amount of money withdrawn on the notices given by depositors in August was relatively small. Already the volume of trading in bonds is considerable, particularly if count be taken of the fact that there is lacking all the ordinary machinery of the open market through which the attention of investors is ordinarily drawn to the opportunities which the investment market offers.

A week hence the Federal Reserve Banks will start their career, and will supply important money market facilities which heretofore have been lacking. That should bring about further improvement in the money market, and with that should come improved opportunity for the re-establishment of a normal market for securities. Hereafter it is to be assumed, and desired, that loans on securities will play a less important part in our banking system than they have played in the past, but the change cannot be made abruptly and meanwhile more earnest effort should be put forth to re-establish a market for securities as nearly as possible approximating an unrestricted market. It is reported that Street transactions in listed securities are increasing. If that movement continues it will assume more importance as a measure of values than it has yet done. That is another reason why a regulated market in securities should be resumed at the first moment possible.

LONDON ENDS MORATORIUM.

Some Dissatisfaction Among Brokers Over Stock Exchange Rules.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The moratorium expired peacefully without a sign of any important trouble to come as a result of its ending. The announcement that joint stock banks will continue Stock Exchange loans till a year after peace as well as the expected Treasury guarantee enabling other lenders to obtain 60 per cent. advances if they also continue loans are two important steps which are regarded as workable and have given satisfaction to all. The new Stock Exchange rules to give effect to the scheme, however, are much criticised by smaller men. Bulls have to put up 10 per cent. margin for the general run of stocks and 5 per cent. for gilt-edged issues, much to their disgust.

It should be remembered that loans within the Stock Exchange are without margin, so that new rules put ordinary bulls in the same position as Stock Exchange lenders who, when borrowing, gave banks margin. The bulls have the alternative of paying margin in stock or paying higher interest instead of margin. The committee is determined that there shall be no liquidation. It should be possible to avoid it, in view of the committee's wide powers in interpreting the new rules and of last month's new provisions designed to avoid open failures. It will not be known how far brokers' clients will pay up till the Dec. 1 settlement has been completed. The reopening of the Stock Exchange cannot take place without the Government's consent.

Russia has sent hither £8,000,000 gold, all told, to help exchange. The cotton industry grows more cheerful and active. Trading in futures is expected to be resumed shortly. The decrease in national revenue since the war began is under 10 per cent. October trade returns issued tonight show, compared with the previous month, an increase of £6,000,000 in imports, £2,000,000 in exports, and under £2,000,000 in re-exports.

DISCUSS OPENING BOURSE.

Paris Expects to Resume Cash Trading This Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The never-ending question of opening the Bourse will, according to information from an authoritative source, soon be decided. The cash market is expected to reopen by the end of November under arrangements similar to those made in London, whereby the Bank of France would take over commitments of lenders on stocks which have been tied up since July. The bank's advances would be limited to 40 per cent. of the pre-war prices, and would be made on joint guarantees of agents de changes.

Meanwhile, private moneys are becoming less abundant, the only possible business activity being the general desire for Government contracts. American woolens are in great demand since the English embargo, but unfortunately American makers are not inclined to make offerings cost, insurance, and freight at French ports, and advance payment in New York seems unpalatable to French buyers. New York exchange is cheaper.

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS.

Anthracite Receipts in October Almost Up to Those of 1912.

Shipments of anthracite coal last month were 6,644,476 tons, only 20,845 tons short of the record for October made in 1912, and 306,282 tons more than were shipped in October last year. The amount of coal on hand at tidewater shipping ports increased 99,377 tons, from 645,699 tons on Sept. 30 to 745,076 tons on Oct. 31. Total shipments for the first ten months this year were 56,900,000 tons less than for the corresponding months of 1913.

The Lehigh Valley led in tonnage last month with 1,391,144 tons; the Philadelphia & Reading was second with 1,092,066 tons, and the Lacawanna was third with 990,570 tons. The Central Railroad of New Jersey carried 892,386 tons, the Erie 873,860 tons, the Delaware & Hudson 678,104 tons, the Pennsylvania 611,593 tons, and the New York, Ontario & Western 214,757 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Keusch & Schwartz Company, one of the largest cash grain firms in the country, has extended its facilities to general trading in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Union Oil Company of California has paid off $450,000 serial collateral 6 per cent. notes which were issued last year. The company has $3,150,000 of the issue still outstanding.

SEEK TO EXTEND UTILITIES' CONTROL

Civic Federation Reports That Public Ownership Is Barred by Politics.

LAWFUL REGULATION BEST

Supervision Must Not Be So Drastic as to Make Capital Timid When Needed.

The National Civic Federation has just issued a report drawn by its President, Seth Low, and William R. Willcox, ex-Chairmen of the Public Service Commission, on the model bill for the regulation of public utilities, drafted for the federation. This is the logical result of the work of the Federation's Commission, which visited Europe in 1907 to study municipal ownership.

Although this commission, the Chairman of which was the late Melville E. Ingalls, had on it many advocates of public ownership, it was forced to the conclusion that in the present state of municipal politics in this country it was impossible to advocate public operation. At the same time it urged the necessity of proper regulation of the private operation of public utilities, and pointed out the tendency of public utilities to develop into monopolies.

So the federation appointed a Department on the Regulation of Public Utilities, and its Executive Committee was formed with this personnel. Emerson McMillin, American Light and Traction Company, New York, Chairman; Franklin Q. Brown, Redmond & Co., New York, Vice Chairman; Prof. John H. Gray, of the Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Minnesota, Secretary; ex-Public Service Commissioner Edward M. Bassett, Halford Erickson, of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission; William D. Kerr of Chicago, Blewett Lee, general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago; Commissioner Maltbie, and Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Association of Edison Electric Companies and President of the American Museum of Safety.

It was found that the radical supporters of regulation wanted to press it to such an extent as to endanger the chance of capital coming forward to construct public utilities, and to many of them the risk of thereby bringing about public ownership and operation did not seem objectionable.

The bill deals with the organization of a public service commission, and its powers, with the regulation of stock and bond issues and with intercorporate relations; with rates, adequacy of service, regulation of accounts, and franchises, and with the procedure to be followed by Public Service Commission and the means of enforcement of regulation.

In conclusion Mr. Low and Mr. Willcox point out that the issue before the public now is between the public operation and ownership of utilities and their private operation and ownership under proper regulation. This, they assert is not merely a question of economics, as important social and political problems are bound up in it. Thus they instance a question, which has arisen in San Francisco, through the public ownership of a street railroad. It was found that since the employes must come under civil service a number of those who had been employed by the old private company could not qualify to retain their jobs.

Here, say Mr. Low and Mr. Willcox, is revealed a serious difficulty, the conflict of interests between the civil service system and the system of collective bargaining. If the former was to go, there would be a danger of a return to the old spoils system, but if it is attempted to reconcile collective bargaining and the right to strike with public employment, the same difficulty might arise as in France when the railroad employes struck.

"The attempt to carry out the methods of collective bargaining and the right of striking in connection with the service of the public," they say, "is the pathway toward placing every public employment upon a military basis for the large public will not permanently permit the public servants either to coerce its judgment or to deprive it of public services, which are essential to its well-being."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 2	$1.16⅞	$1.15	$1.23	$1.20⅝
Nov. 4	1.17⅝	1.15½	1.23⅞	1.21⅝
Nov. 5	1.18⅛	1.16⅝	1.24⅝	1.22⅞
Nov. 6	1.17⅝	1.16⅜	1.23⅝	1.22⅛
Nov. 7	1.17⅝	1.16⅞	1.24⅝	1.23⅛
Week's range	1.13⅛	1.15	1.24⅞	1.20⅜

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 2	69¾	68½	72	71¼
Nov. 4	70⅜	69½	72⅝	71⅞
Nov. 5	70½	69⅝	73	72⅛
Nov. 6	70⅝	69¾	73½	72
Nov. 7	70¼	70	73¼	72⅝
Week's range	70⅝	68½	73⅛	71⅝

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 2	49⅝	48½	53¼	52⅜
Nov. 4	50	49	53⅝	53
Nov. 5	50¼	49¼	54¼	53⅜
Nov. 6	50½	49⅛	53⅞	53¼
Nov. 7	50⅜	50	54⅜	53⅞
Week's range	50½	48¼	54⅜	52⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 2	$10.95	$10.72	$10.10	$9.92
Nov. 4			10.25	10.07
Nov. 5	11.02	11.00	10.32	10.25
Nov. 6	11.50	11.25	10.55	10.30
Nov. 7			10.55	10.40
Week's range	11.50	10.72	10.55	9.92

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 2	$10.07	$9.87
Nov. 4	10.12	10.00
Nov. 5	10.25	10.17
Nov. 6	10.55	10.17
Nov. 7	10.55	10.35
Week's range	10.55	9.87

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 2	$19.15	$18.90	$19.35	$19.10
Nov. 4	19.30	19.05	19.50	19.25
Nov. 5	19.42	19.30	19.65	19.40
Nov. 6	19.97	19.35	20.20	19.65
Nov. 7	20.05	19.60	20.30	19.92
Week's range	20.05	18.90	20.30	19.10

FINANCIAL.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Eighteenth day of November, 1903, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing an issue of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds, dated November 18, 1903, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Twelfth day of March, 1906, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, relating to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds of 1906, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 24th, 1914.

Notice to Holders of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds:

The Issue of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds, maturing December 1, 1915, are hereby called for redemption on December 1, 1914, as provided in indenture, after which date interest will cease.

Bonds with coupons attached should be presented at the club office, 58 West 59th Street, New York City, for payment.

M. S. PAINE, Treasurer.

STATE COMPENSATION.

Results of Nine Months' Working of California's Law.

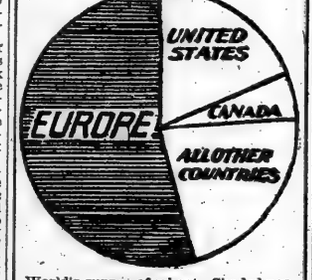
Some interesting details are given of the work of the State Compensation Fund of the State of California in a financial report covering nine months from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 of this year. The operation expenses and salaries for running this department of the State are shown to have been slightly less than 9 per cent. of the premiums.

"On Jan. 1, 1915," C. W. Fellows, manager of the fund, writes in a letter accompanying the report, "barring any unusually serious and unexpected calamity, we will be prepared to allow to policy holders a return premium of from 5 to 25 per cent. of premiums earned, the amount of return depending on experience in the various hazard groups. The total return will equal, however, 15 per cent. of the total premiums earned. This return will not affect minimum premiums.

"We are able thus to advise employers because of our low operating cost, the California insurance laws requiring the setting aside of claim reserves equaling 72 per cent. of all earned premiums, less losses and less expenses paid. This reserve must be maintained for five years and, as our experience does not show the possibility of losses and loss expenses equaling that percentage, we can then take down the difference between the reserve and the actual value of claims. This may then indicate a further return premium to 1914 policyholders after a fair catastrophe surplus is set aside. * * * Aside from the surplus accumulation and the policy provision regarding return of premium, our Inspection Department has made careful inspection of plants insured. To many of these plants the merit classification is now being applied, the merit inspection thus far made resulting in rate reductions of from 1 to 40 per cent., or a net average reduction of 10.08 per cent."

The report shows moneys received, including a State appropriation of $100,000 premiums written and interest, amounted to $567,017. The fund paid out and has outstanding liabilities and unearned premiums amounting to $342,996. There were 2,478 accident cases handled, and medical payments amounted to $52,528. Estimated cost of outstanding compensation and statutory medical payments is put at $110,456, in which the statutory reserve of 72 per cent. of earned premiums less losses and loss expenses paid for outstanding payments is not included. This item would bring the amount up to $167,456. The total surplus, made up of the State appropriation of $100,000, and the accumulated surplus is $224,020.

Telephone Broad 2505
WHEAT



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43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Executive reorganization and operation of Industrial properties

SIMON BORG & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

October 31st, 1914.

THE GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, BROAD AND CHETSNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Gentlemen: We beg to advise you that under authority given in the mortgage dated January 25th, 1913, between this Corporation and the Girard Trust Company, Trustee, securing the issue of $4,000,000 First Serial Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company, we hereby give you notice of the call for redemption on February 1st, 1915, out of funds now on deposit in the Sinking Fund, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Series "A," and request that you make payment for the said bonds upon presentation February 1st, 1915, at the price of 103 and interest, as provided in said Mortgage. Respectfully,

ST. LAWRENCE PULP & LUMBER CORP.
Per J. K. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $82,455.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

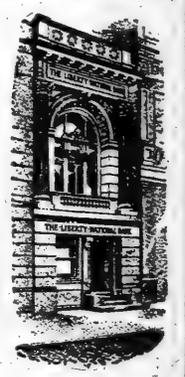
In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
139 BROADWAY



RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$21,719,935.36	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and other Securities to secure Circulation	4,438,360.30	Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00	Undivided Profits	910,311.54
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	2,437,190.26	Circulation	3,222,900.00
Due from Banks	1,168,889.37	Deposits	36,954,742.81
Exchanges for Clearing House	892,999.77	Reserve for Taxes	46,286.40
Cash	11,935,865.69		
Clearing House Account (Net Balance)	1,540,000.00		
	$44,134,240.75		$44,134,240.75

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
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EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
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CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice-President Guaranty Trust Co.
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CHARLES H. WARREN, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Co.
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MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

TO WHEAT TRADERS WE OFFER

SERVICE—THE FASTEST IN THE WORLD. Market Orders received in our board room are flashed to the Chicago Board of Trade over our private lines, and executions back within an average of 30 seconds to one minute.

EFFICIENCY—A most highly specialized corps of traders. 75 per cent. of our business comes from other members of the Chicago Board of Trade—men who insist on the highest standard.

INFORMATION—Our market news service is based on ACTUAL conditions in the handling of ACTUAL grain all over the world. Our cash grain department is one of the largest in the country. We are buying, selling, distributing, importing, exporting cash grain all the time. It is our business to keep posted. Our wires, when not handling orders, are transmitting grain information.

KEUSCH & SCHWARTZ CO., INC.
Produce Exchange, New York — Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago — Bourse Building, Philadelphia

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 1917 (4% Collateral Trust) Series "A" and Series "B"

Referring to the published Notice of August 3rd, 1914,—the property of the said Company has very recently been made the subject of a receivership in a proceeding instituted by a creditor and under circumstances which indicate that the said receivership was consented to by the Company, and which, also, call for prompt action for the enforcement and protection of the rights of the holders of the above-mentioned bonds.

The Protective Committee therefore urges said holders to deposit their bonds without further delay with the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, New York, the Depositary under the Protective Agreement dated August 3rd, 1914. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary on request.

Over 73% of the Bonds have been deposited, and sufficient additional amounts promised for deposit to bring the total up to 80%.

Dated, New York, October 28, 1914.

L. C. KRAUTHOFF, Counsel.
G. K. B. WADE, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman.
R. WALTER LEIGH,
A. V. MORTON,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Protective Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds
OF THE
New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,800, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, October 10, 1914.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
OFFICERS.
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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 32d St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1868. Under Banking Law. War cannot affect its securities. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 30th earn from Dec. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$74,932,149.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35.25
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		450,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		4,005,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		12,907,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		750,000.00
U. S. and other bonds loaned		1,600,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		111,375.04
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		12,940,647.64
All other stocks		45,400.38
Bonds borrowed		20,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		914,925.20
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$4,638,214.82	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,896,568.81	
Checks and other cash items	330,891.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,712,639.87	
Notes of other national banks	1,087,470.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,005.22	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	22,868,593.75	
Legal-tender notes	7,343,781.00	
		41,881,164.65
Chase National Bank notes		1,126,780.00
Clearing House loan certificates		
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed)	$1,000,000.00	
Less amount returned to subscriber	391,690.00	
		608,310.00
Loans for account of customers		9,838,255.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		619,851.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer		127,000.00
Total		$164,877,634.01

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,816,668.24
Reserved for taxes		135,496.33
National bank notes outstanding		12,384,930.00
Due to other national banks	$31,788,630.31	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	9,186,492.39	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	30,562,781.14	
Dividends unpaid	10.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	49,857,276.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,750,067.16	
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	400,000.00	
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	900,000.00	
Certified checks	521,467.07	
Cashier's checks outstanding	681,286.84	
		126,117,931.06
United States deposits		97,917.38
Postal savings deposits		540,000.00
Loans for account of customers		9,838,285.20
Letters of credit		926,405.20
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		20,000.00
Total		$164,877,634.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1914.
GEORGE E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. HINE,
A. BARTON HEPBURN, Directors.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 7, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 11th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDGAR I. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, October 27, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Virginia Railway and Power Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 31st, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., and will be reopened on Thursday, November 19th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE ECUADORIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Holders of the Six per cent. First Debentures to bearer of the above-named Company secured by Trust Deed dated 2nd May, 1913, and made between the Company of the one part and General Investors and Trustees Limited as Trustees, of the other part, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

PUT RHODE ISLAND UNDER BAN TODAY

Cattle Plague Leaps Federal Barriers and Infects a New State.

HOUSTON FEARS OUTLOOK

Infection Threatens Untold Losses Among Live Stock, Says Secretary —Disease Spreads in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In a formal statement issued tonight Secretary of Agriculture Houston, said that the prevailing epidemic of foot and mouth disease threatened untold losses among live stock. The epidemic still is spreading. After the Secretary had issued his statement information was received which led officers of the Department to prepare an order quarantining the State of Rhode Island against inter-state shipments of live stock. The Department will issue the order tomorrow. Cases of the foot and mouth disease were reported during the day from the vicinity of Johnson and Washington.

Rhode Island will make the eleventh State to be placed under Federal quarantine in the campaign to suppress the epidemic. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa already are under quarantine.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the department to stamp out the epidemic. Experts agree that the only method of combating the disease successfully is to stop all interstate shipments and to destroy all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold. Scores of Federal inspectors are now engaged in making a farm-to-farm search for infected cattle. In his statement Secretary Houston said:

"At present the chief danger lies in the possibility of there being concealed sources of infection. Every effort is being made by the State and Federal authorities not only to trace suspicious shipments but to convince farmers of the seriousness of the disease and the extreme ease with which it is communicated, and to urge upon them to report at once to State or Federal authorities all suspicious cases of sore mouths or lameness."

Secretary Houston explained that an effort was being made to discover and segregate all animals that had been exposed to the contagion. Federal inspectors, he said, were endeavoring to trace through bills of lading and railroad records all shipments of live cattle within the last sixty days from the States under quarantine. The disease first appeared in Southern Michigan. Shipments to the stock yards in Chicago caused the epidemic to spread over a wide territory. Continuing, Secretary Houston said:

"The present outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, which is one of the most contagious and destructive diseases of cattle, swine, and sheep, exceeds in area affected any of the five previous outbreaks in this country. Unless the infection can be immediately localized and quickly eradicated it threatens untold losses among live stock.

"So contagious is the disease that in past outbreaks where but one animal in a herd was infected the entire herd in almost all cases later contracted the sickness. While the mortality is not high the effects of the disease, even on animals that recover, are such as to make them practically useless. They lose flesh rapidly. In the case of cows the milk dries up or is made dangerous for human consumption. In the case of breeding animals, the animal once infected becomes valueless for breeding, as it may continue to be a constant carrier of contagion.

"It is possible to cure the external symptoms, but during the process of attempting to cure one sick animal the chances are that hundreds of others may be infected. The treatment or killing of a single animal in a herd was tried in an outbreak and did not prove effective, for the reason that the remainder of the herd soon became affected and had to be killed.

"As a result of the five outbreaks in this country, and other disastrous epidemics of the disease in Europe and Britain, veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movement of stock and material which have been subjected to any danger of infection, and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold. This enables the authorities to eradicate affected herds and to isolate and hold under observation all suspected herds."

Owners of infected cattle slaughtered by the Federal and State Inspectors, Secretary Houston announced, would be reimbursed on the basis of the appraised value of the herd, the appraisal being appointed by the State. The condemnation expenses will be shared equally between the Federal and State Governments. It is expected that Secretary Houston will appeal to Congress next month for an emergency appropriation to continue the fight against the epidemic.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Disinfection of the Chicago Stock Yards had progressed as far as the packing plants today. All the hides that have accumulated at the plants since Oct. 1 will be dipped in disinfectant before they are shipped. It also was decided to destroy all the medical serum now on hand in order to do away with the possibility of danger from its contamination.

Four new cases, it was said today, had appeared in the prize dairy herd brought here for the National Dairy Show and now under quarantine. Progress of the other affected animals in the valuable herd was said by veterinarians to be favorable.

Twelve new cases in the State were reported today by the 135 Inspectors examining cattle. All the cases were said to have appeared in northern counties, where nearly all the feeders from the Chicago yards have been sent to be fattened this year on account of drought in the southern part of the State.

OUR BIG INVESTMENT FUND

Piling Up Rapidly and May Take In Foreign Investments, Palsh Thinks.

An interview with Sir George Palsh, Special Adviser to the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, who is now in Washington conferring with United States Treasury officials for the purpose of assisting in the solution of international exchange problems, is presented in today's Annalist.

Sir George expressed the opinion that the English people will not buy American securities when the Exchanges reopen, as it will be a very long time before they can think of investing in anything but war loans. On the other hand, he thought we need not fear any large amount of liquidation of our securities now held abroad. Asked for his opinion as to the chances of opening the Exchange, he said:

"You know there is a great difference between being ready to buy and ready to sell. We cannot think of taking more stocks and bonds, even at the low prices that were being made when the Exchange closed, but we do not have to sell what we have bought in years past. I think the United States is in a very fortunate position."

"Do you suggest the New York Exchange should wait until London reopens, Sir George?"

"I think they should open at about the same time. I won't attempt to fix a date, but I should say not before the end of this year."

"The United States owes up to Jan. 1 in the neighborhood of forty millions sterling," he continued. "The amount of that which will have to be paid depends largely on the extent of the renewals and extensions granted. It also depends on the rate at which your exports create exchange and on the extent to which credits thus accumulated are offset by your investigation in European financing. The recent French loan of $10,000,000, for instance, offsets that amount of exports.

"The United States is about the only important country in the world today that is making money. Your people are rapidly accumulating a big stake for investment. It is only a question of when this investment fund will be large enough to absorb such foreign securities as may be thrown upon the market. At the rate at which money is piling up it should not be a long time before the Exchanges can be reopened without fear of the buyers being swamped by the offerings."

Will Great Britain have to adopt any measures to keep money in the country or to encourage investment in Government loans when they have to connete with low prices here for high-grade bonds and stocks?

"That is not to be thought of," he replied. "Patriotism is above a reckoning of the cost. I know how I feel, and how all my neighbors and friends feel, and that is the attitude of us all, whether we are under the flag in England or distant colonies. Down to our last cent we will stand back of our Government in this fight."

Sir George was asked if he looked for an early settlement of the war.

"Not unless the other side yields," he replied. "Reverses we may suffer only mean that we must fight that much longer. I should say there is no good reason for hoping that peace will be achieved under two years from now."

"In that event, do you look for the placing of any British loans in this country?"

"I do not expect that, but I presume Americans will have an opportunity to participate in war financing, if they care to. They did in the Boer war."

WOULDN'T BE SAVED NAKED.

Cronin Fought to be Allowed to Dress in Burning Hotel.

Timothy Cronin, a one-legged rivet heater, was sound asleep in his room on the top floor of Murphy's Hotel, at Jackson and Woodside Avenues, in Astoria, early yesterday morning when fire started in the kitchen of the big frame structure. Thirty other workmen employed at the nearby carbarns, who lived in the hotel, ran to the street, but Cronin was not awakened by the smoke which poured through the building.

When Cronin's comrades missed him Policeman Close ran to the man's room. He aroused Cronin, but the rivet heater refused to leave the room unless he was permitted to dress. After a fight Close dragged the man down the stairs to safety. There a crowd of workmen gathered about him to prevent him from running back into the building. The fire did $3,000 damage to the building.

Hurt When Auto Frightens Horse.

Isabella Balmuth of 626 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was injured severely yesterday afternoon while driving through Middle Village in Queens Borough. Her horse took fright at an automobile at Fry Harbor Road and Metropolitan Avenue and ran away. Miss Balmuth was thrown from the wagon and suffered a dislocated left shoulder and cuts and bruises about the left hip and body.

INSTRUCTION.

ITALIAN

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Low rates and most efficient instruction in classes and privately. Native teachers only.

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NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

GYMNASIUM CLASSES
For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Terms very reasonable.
Broadway Presbyterian Church Gymnasium, 601 W. 114th St.
Full particulars, Dept. H. BAKER,
Hotel Royal, W. 112th St.
Phone 684 Morningside.

Dancing.

ALBERTO S. ARRIAGA, who has just returned from Europe and South America to instruct in the genuine Argentine tango, Maxixe waltz, one-step and fox trot, also prepares professionals in ballroom dances and stage dancing; personal rates. 30 West 70th St. 9793 Columbus.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the matter of DUBILIER ELECTRIC CO., INC.

The assets will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, November 10th, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, No. 80 5th Av., N. Y. City, 12th floor, Room 1,208, consisting of X-Ray machines, Induction machines, Fluoroscopes, Meters, Testing Sets, Electric Radiators, High Tension Machines, Resistance Units, Magnet Wire, Brass parts, Coil wire, Hard rubber parts and plates, Leather, X-Ray Boxes, Electrical parts and fittings.

FIXTURES,

Safe, Desks, Chairs, Typewriter, Tables, Shelving, Carpets, Letter files, etc., etc.; 1 Electric Lathe Machine and Tools.

BY ORDER OF EMANUEL TANENBAUM, ASSIGNEE.

WILLIAM KAHN, ATTORNEY for Assignee, 170 B'way, N. Y. City.

Stock arranged for sale and sold by LEOPOLD GANS CO., 58 Wooster St. Henry Reichman, Auctioneer, Tel. Spring 18.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular.
Booklet. Phone 135 Chas. Hecht, Prop.

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Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

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Hotel Green—Pasadena
FIREPROOF: ELEVATION, 1,000 FEET.
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Finest Winter Climate in the World.
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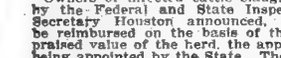
VIRGINIA.



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HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
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Several interesting booklets, one describing many cases "cured" by Chamberlin Methods will be sent on request.
Address, GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

MONTEFIORE HOME GETS $25,000 FUND

Memorial to Milton S. Lehman Will Pay for Treating Juvenile Patients.

PRESIDENT SCHIFF ASKS AID

Enlarged Demands Upon Institution Exhaust Income—New Directors Chosen.

A gift of $25,000 to the endowment fund of the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases was announced at the annual meeting of the institution yesterday at 1 East 210th Street, the Bronx. The money was given by Mrs. Siegmund M. Lehman, Mrs. S. J. Ehrich, and Philip Lehman as a special endowment in memory of their brother, the late Milton S. Lehman. The income is to be used for treatment of juvenile patients. Legacies amounting to $39,000 and donations of $8,000 were also received during the year.

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the institution, announcing these gifts in his annual report, said the work of the home and hospital had developed so largely and the demands upon its resources had increased so enormously because of the new rule providing for the admission of patients from all boroughs of the city, that expenses were exceeding income. A deficiency of more than $15,000 for the current year must be paid from the income of invested funds. He said:

Our income from all sources was $240,262, and our expenses $265,050. It will require $300,000 annually to provide for the maintenance of the 650 patients in the city buildings and the country sanitarium. All that we have now to ask is that we be assured increasingly a continuance of the generous support which has enabled us to so successfully accomplish the task with which we are intrusted.

We know the Jewish community has great burdens to bear, and it is no pleasant duty for Directors of charity institutions to have constantly to solicit new and increased support for their institutions. But shall we permit the sick, the orphan, the aged, the poor, and the many dependents of every form to perish?

We, whom a kind and generous Providence has freed from the tremendous burdens which are laid upon people of other lands, staggering under the load which strife and conflict imposes upon them, who have to sacrifice their sons to the moloch of militarism, are here permitted to enjoy so much comfort, and where our children may grow into producers of an ever-increasing national wealth. Let us be thankful for such blessings, which we hardly sufficiently appreciate, and let us at least give freely from our abundance toward the support of the many institutions which seek to even, in as far as human endeavor can do this, the inequalities existing in this world.

On the recommendation of the Directors the meeting voted to change the name of the institution from "Montefiore Home, a Hospital for Chorinc Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives," to "Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases." This action is due to the change in character of the work of the institution. President Schiff, commenting on this, said:

Fortunately, with the advance of medical science, and not the least because of the experience gained by the medical staff of Montefiore Home, actual remedies are discovered for chronic diseases which before had been considered incurable or even unimprovable, so that it has become increasingly possible to discharge a very considerable percentage of the inmates after shorter or longer stays, often entirely cured and more frequently vastly improved, and to make room for others entitled to the benefits of the institution.

The medical staffs of the hospital and sanitarium are to be consolidated. Dr. Siegfried Wachsmann will continue as medical director and chief of the staff. Work has begun on the construction of the pavilion for tuberculous patients adjoining the hospital, which has been delayed by necessity for speedy completion of the other new building.

The report shows that Misses Elsie and Edith D. Borg have founded a perpetual bed in the hospital in memory of their parents, Simon and Cecilia Borg. The Louis Hallgarten Fund furnished relief to seventy-nine families during the year. Directors of the institution have continued their contributions to the discharged patients' fund, which has enabled many of them to return to their activities and become self-supporting. On behalf of the Directors of the institution Mr. Schiff made this reference to Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury:

It gives us particular satisfaction to make record of the many courtesies we have received from Charity Commissioner John I. Kingsbury and the executive heads of his department. Montefiore Home having become a recipient of city funds, a supervision of its work, particularly in the admission of patients, has necessarily to be exercised by the Charity Department. This, while being done vigorously, has never been applied in any but a kindly manner, and we have found no difficulty in gradually reaching a thorough understanding with the department.

These Directors were elected for the Home and Hospital: Herman Lissner, for one year; L. D. Greenfield, S. R. Guggenheim, Harold M. Lehman, Walter E. Meyer, Joseph Oberndorf, Jacob H. Schiff, Dudley D. Sicher, and Ferdinand Sulzberger, for three years. Among the members present were Felix M. Warburg, Aldolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Plaut, and Joseph L. Buttenwieser, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

NEW PLAN TO AID ORPHANS.

Miss Webster Wants Colleges to Adopt Them as Mascots.

To assist in the care of orphans in asylums and to provide good homes for them, the committee for the care of dependent children of the State Charities Aid Association is organizing auxiliary associations among the college and high school girls here and in other cities and States. Homer Folks, Secretary of the association, said yesterday that the suggestion for this extension of the work came from the play "Daddy Long-Legs," by Miss Jean Webster, who had for some time been interested in the work in behalf of children and had done much volunteer work for the association's Children's Committee.

Miss Webster, said last night that many of her college friends who were interested in this work for the children, had suggested that classes in colleges and schools should be requested to adopt at least one orphan in the school or college terms.

"It is proposed that a class adopt a child, as its mascot, for instance, and when the child reaches the proper age to provide for its education in the institution of its adoption," explained Miss Webster. "Of course, where it is not possible or convenient for the family of a class member to adopt a child a home may be found for it, so situated that some one or more members of the class may always have knowledge of the child's general welfare. It usually costs about $100 to put a child in a good home.

"Miss Vida Mary Clark, a graduate of Vassar College, and Secretary of the committee of the Aid Association, will go to Vassar and present the plan to the class members."

Miss Webster told of a wealthy bachelor, a member of the Union League Club, who had provided homes for forty children whom he had taken from the asylum and adopted. She told also of a physician and his wife who had adopted five children, one a Russian and another an Italian, who were the playmates of their own infant.

Motor Cycle Injures Three Children.

Three children were injured yesterday in Newark when Joseph Leidecker, 19 years old, of 9 Jones Place, Jersey City, was forced by a truck to run his motor cycle upon the sidewalk at Ferry and Chambers Streets. The injured children were Emma Cline, 5 years old, of 269 Ferry Street; Millie Dihobacay, 13 years old, of 264 Ferry Street, and Millie Dergis, 4 years old, same address. They were attended by neighboring physicians and removed to their home. Their conditions are not serious.

CROPSEY SEEKS McCORMICK

Subpœna Servers Can't Find the Deposed Warden of Sing Sing.

Process servers from the office of District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County were unable yesterday to find any trace of former Warden Thomas J. McCormick of Sing Sing Prison, whose testimony is desired by the Grand Jury which is investigating the activities of David A. Sullivan, the convict bankwrecker.

The District Attorney will call several important witnesses today, among them Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, Sullivan's secretary, who testified on Friday. She has been directed to produce papers which it is believed will have an important bearing on the case. A witness named Alexander will also be called. He is a brother-in-law of Harry Meyersohn of 135 Ocean Parkway, who testified that he saw Sullivan in Flatbush in July, 1913. Ex-Warden Clancy was then in charge of Sing Sing, and Sullivan was his prisoner. Alexander is expected to corroborate Meyersohn's testimony. John B. Malloy, the prison auditor, whose refusal to testify at an early hearing caused him to be sent to the Raymond Street jail for contempt, will be called. He is ready to give his testimony.

Mr. Cropsey said last night that he did not know that Miss Burkhardt had been living in Hoboken, where Sullivan's wife made her home, until Miss Burkhardt appeared to testify on Friday. He had heard that she was in New Jersey, but did not know just where.

The District Attorney gave an address on "Criminals versus the Law" before the Brooklyn Philosophical Society at the Long Island Business College in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, but he did not mention Sullivan by name. A large crowd assembled to hear him. He said that the law should recognize no man, whether rich or poor. When the rich man went to prison, he said, and the prison doors closed behind him, he was the same as the poor man.

"No pull, no influence, no money," he said, "should be considered. He is a criminal in the eyes of the law and should be treated accordingly."

BOWERY MISSION'S BIRTHDAY

Speakers Representing 23 Nationalities Speak at Celebration.

The Bowery Mission yesterday began a two-day celebration of its thirty-fifth anniversary with a meeting of its brotherhood in the mission house at 227 Bowery. Speakers representing twenty-three nationalities talked briefly at the session last night, and yesterday morning the Rev. G. S. Avery addressed a large audience. Tonight the Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan will speak in the mission house.

J. G. Hallimond, the Superintendent of the mission, announced last night that plans for the purchase of another farm for the mission were under way. The farm in Yonkers, he said, had been found insufficient as a provider of food and labor. Last year, he said, 220,000 men attended the meetings of the mission, 44,000 lodgings were provided, and 300,000 free meals were served.

TEACHER-MOTHERS PLAN.

Levy Would Grant Them Leaves, with Privilege of Reinstatement.

Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, told yesterday of this proposed amendment to the by-laws of the board, which would provide a leave of absence of one and a half years for teachers who become mothers:

The Board of Superintendents shall have power to grant leave of absence without pay to female teachers in the public schools for a period of one and one-half years for the purpose of bearing and rearing children. At the end of one year from date of leave of absence the Principal or teacher may apply to be reinstated if the child shall have been born dead or shall have died subsequently, but before the application for reinstatement.

Upon the application to be reinstated or at the expiration of the leave of absence the Principal or teacher shall submit to a physical examination by a physician to be designated by the Board of Education to determine whether she is physically fit to teach. Upon receipt of a certificate of fitness from the physician, she shall be reappointed; or, if there be no vacancy, she shall be put at the head of the eligible list.

Mr. Levy said that the leave of absence should begin five months before the birth of the child. One of the advantages in his amendment, Mr. Levy said, was that the class of a teacher who obtained the leave of absence would be put in charge of a regular teacher permanently instead of being taught by a substitute for a year and a half.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, 439 Lafayette St.—Soda fountain.

Benjamin N. Cardoso, 408 6th Av.—General household effects.

Daniel Greenwald, 549 West 159th St.—Sheriff's sale, household furniture.

Charles Jacobs, 129 West 27th St.—Laces and embroideries.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Carpets, rugs, and other household effects.

L. Firuski, 70 Bowery—Clothing, jewelry, &c. Sale continues next four days.

Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.—The Mrs. Mary Mandeville Johnston collection of art treasures. Sale continues to Nov. 20, inclusive.

Charles Shongood, Bankruptcy Sale—Frederick Roth, 539 Broadway, crockery, hardware, &c., 10:30.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—Manhattan Bellows Case Co., 62 Greenwich Av., Brooklyn, trunks, suitcases, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

Tuesday.

Merle's Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Antique furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, and household effects.

J. H. Mayers, 22 Bond St.—Women's and children's hats.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—By order of American Woolen Company, 1,250 pieces plain and fancy serges, unfinished worsteds, fancy suitings, mixtures, &c., for Sale continues Wednesday.

Leopold Gens & Co., 80 Fifth Av.—Assets of Dubilier Electric Co., Inc., induction machines, meters, fluoroscopes, &c.

Benjamin S. Wise, 488 Columbus Av.—Executors' sale household furniture; continues Wednesday.

L. Kaplan, 1 Lispenard St.—Sweaters, cloaks, suits, &c.

Daniel Greenwald, 10 East 12th St.—Assignee sale, cloaks, woolens, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, furs, and general merchandise; also on Friday.

B. Cardozo, 406 Eighth Av.—General household effects; also on Friday.

David W. Blow Company, 13 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and women's wearing apparel.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—About 1,250 dozen women's nightgowns; also corsets, petticoats, children's and misses' kimonos.

The Old Galleries, 45 West 76th St.—Household furnishings.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th St.—Books in Marshall system.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—Efficiency Sales Company, 497 Gates Av., Brooklyn, office furniture, 10:30; Moravian Woolen Company, 117 East 24th St., woolens, fixtures, &c., 10:30; Classic Skirt and Coat Company, Inc., 18 West 21st St., dresses, coats, suits, &c., 2 P. M.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 341 Fourth Av.—Jewelry, collateral of Provident Loan Society. Sale continues Thursday.

David W. Blow Company, 13 Lispenard St.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood—Bankrupt Sales—Leonard C. Smith, 125th St. and 8th Av., ice plant, fixtures, 2 P. M.; Tremont Skirt Co., 114 Franklin St., skirts, fixtures, &c., 10:30; Post & Rosenkrantz, 539 Broadway, furs, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

Thursday.

H. Persimutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits; also women's and children's coats, dresses, skirts, &c.

A. Kalleki, 88 University Place—Household effects; also on Friday.

Chas. Shongood—Bankruptcy Sale—Safe and Ventilating Window Co., 33-37 W. 31 St., hardware, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

Anderson Auction Co., Madison Av. and 70th St.—Books; sale continues Friday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household appointments; also Friday.

The Silver Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Avenue—House furnishings; sale continues Friday and Saturday.

Friday.

David W. Blow Company, 13 Lispenard St.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

Charles Shongood—Bankruptcy Sale—Tabacchini-Diamant Co., Inc., 121 W. 116th St., and 151 Lenox Av., millinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

D. Hartman, 8 Greene St.—Velvets, silks, laces, trimmings; also about 10,000 yards of chiffon.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th St.—Books.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, 27 Maiden Lane—Jewelry.

ELUDED THE BRITISH WITH $500,000 CARGO

German Windjammer Came So Near Hostile Warships Captain Could Hear Bo'sun's Pipes.

DIDN'T BITE ON FRENCH NEWS

Gallic Skipper Said the Allies Were in Berlin and the Kaiser Was Billed for St. Helena.

After buffeting the wind and waves for 160 days on a voyage of 14,000 miles from Taltal, Chile, round Cape Horn to the Irish coast and across the Atlantic to New York, the German full-rigged steel ship Indra anchored in safety off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 2,820 tons of nitrate of soda, worth about $500,000.

Capt. Willi Karstadt, the master of the Indra, said that his ship was so near two British warships off the Irish coast in a fog that he could hear the bo' sun's mates piping the watch to muster. The cargo was consigned to an English firm in Dunkirk, he said, but he considered it contraband of war and intended to hold on to it until the extra expenses he had incurred by crossing to New York were paid.

The ship left Taltal on June 11, with a crew of twenty-one hands, the Captain's German bloodhound named Nelly, and a chicken coop full of fowls to supply the cabin table on the voyage home.

Heard of War at het Equator.

"We had bad weather down the west coast," said the Captain, "until we weathered Cape Horn on July 23, and then had a fine run up to the line, which we crossed on Aug. 26. That afternoon I signalled a Swedish steamship outbound and learned that Germany was at war with the world. I was warned to keep a weather eye lifted for French or British cruisers.

"This was a shock to all on board, and made us feel a little uneasy. I sighted the island of Flores, in the Azores, on Sept. 6, and cruised around for four days, hoping to sight some outbound ship and get more definite news of the war. Not meeting anything by that time, I squared away for the Irish coast, and was eighty miles off Bantry Bay on Sept. 29, and hove short, waiting for news, until Oct. 3, when a French bark hove in sight.

"Her captain told me the war was over and peace negotiations were in progress. He also said that the Allies were in Berlin, and that the Kaiser was being tried for high treason in Paris and would be sent to St. Helena, where Napoleon's old quarters at Longwood were being got ready for him. He told me not to be afraid, but to sail right on to Dunkirk and deliver my cargo. This was at the time when the Germans were sweeping everything before them.

"The French Captain was a nice man, but a little too strong in his news, and that made me suspicious, so I decided to get some other opinion before heading up the British Channel to the coast of France."

The next morning Capt. Karstadt sighted the American liner Philadelphia and got the latest war news from her commander, Capt. Arthur R. Mills. He decided to steer for New York. Two British warships hove in sight on the horizon, but apparently did not notice the Indra.

At 6 o'clock in the morning on Oct. 5 the ship was heading northwest in a fog and she passed in between two British cruisers, and could hear the bo'sun's mates piping down the watch.

"Nelly barked," said the skipper, "and I had to choke her for fear the officers on the cruiser would hear. The mate threw a tarpaulin over the chicken coop abaft the mainmast on the quarter deck to stop the roosters from crowing. It was a close call for an English prison."

Took No Chances of Capture.

After a rough passage across the Atlantic the Indra made Sable Island on Oct. 26, and then steered for Delaware Breakwater, where she arrived at noon on Saturday. Capt. Karstadt said he had traveled so many thousand miles without capture that he did not wish to take any risk on the last leg of the voyage. He kept within the three-mile limit until he was eight miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship, when he was picked up by the tug Forsyth Brothers and towed to the Bay.

The crew of the Indra saw the British cruiser on duty outside the Ambrose Channel Lightship, and when the ship passed safely inside Sandy Hook the German ensign was run up at the peak and all hands mustered on the poop to join the Captain and his mates in singing "Der Wacht am Rhein." She had no pilot, as the Captain was afraid to stop to pick one up.

The Indra is the fourth German vessel to run the blockade and get to this port safely. The others were the steamships Bohemia and Magdeburg and the bark Matador, whose Captain went on board the Indra yesterday to congratulate Capt. Karstadt on his smartness in eluding the British naval officers.

According to Lloyd's register the Indra was formerly the British ship Lilt of 1,643 tons register, and was built at Greenock in 1892. Later she was sold to Wachsmuth & Krogmann of Hamburg, who are her present owners. Her cargo of nitrate or soda was worth $125,000 when she left Taltal, but it has quadrupled in value since owing to the war.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF

Accused Another Man, but Finally Told of Domestic Troubles.

Policeman William Kendall, twenty-five years old, of Newark, attempted to kill himself yesterday by firing a bullet into his left breast. The bullet entered a few inches above the heart and lodged in the shoulder blade. He was found on the stoop of his home, 332 Sanford Avenue, by neighbors, and removed to the City Hospital, where he has a chance for recovery.

He told Detective George Fohs, of Police Headquarters, and Sergeant Albert Schmidt, that he had been shot by a stranger man in a quarrel and on his description John Newcomb, of 926 South Orange Avenue, was arrested. Newcomb admitted having had an argument with the policeman on a car, but denied shooting him. It was not until Chief of Police Michael Long had gone to the hospital and closely questioned Kendall that he finally admitted shooting himself. He said the reason he wanted to end his life was because of troubles with his wife's family and his own. Newcomb was released.

TO RESUME KODAK CASE.

Government's Case Against Camera Company to be Taken Up Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The trial of the Government's suit against the Eastman Kodak Company will be resumed tomorrow morning before District Judge John R. Hazel of Buffalo, who will come to this city to sit for the remainder of the trial. It is not expected that any additional adjournment will be taken after tomorrow. The defense opened its argument in Buffalo in October, and will begin the examination of witnesses in the morning.

No estimate can be made of the time it will take for the defense to examine witnesses and introduce its documentary evidence. It is certain that the examination of George Eastman and other officers of the company, as well as the examination of the important competitors of the Eastman Company, will take several weeks.

GLASS EYES ARE SCARCE.

None of Them Has Come from Germany Since the War Began.

Glass eyes are getting scarcer and higher in price, according to The Crockery and Glass Journal, with no prospect of an increased supply while the war continues. The authorities in trade say that more than 3,000 people in this country wear glass eyes, and keep on buying them from time to time, as the eyes usually wear out within a year or two.

This city is the centre of the glass eye trade in the United States, and the wholesalers say that all their imported eyes come from Germany. The importers also manufacture some eyes here, but all the material used comes from Germany. No shipment of eyes or material for eyes has been received since the war began. The present supply of manufactured eyes, the wholesalers say, will last only a few months. The material used in making eyes now on hand in this country will hardly last the remainder of the year, according to the trade reports. Even after the war ends there will be much delay before new supplies are available.

These reports say that all of the glass eye factories have been shut down, the workmen having joined the armies. If the workmen receive even the slightest injury to one of their fingers they cannot make any more glass eyes, because these men require especially nimble and sensitive fingers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks, ribbons, laces, gloves, jewelry, leather goods; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods; D. Volmer, clothing, linings, trimmings; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear, Gregorian.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, corduroy coats, jobs, cloth coats; 1,261 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Fleming, art goods; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linens, muslins; I. G. Rice, ladies', misses', children's cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, (basement;) 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens, flannels; 13 East 22d.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.; Gregorian.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—T. Friedman, general merchandise; Albert.
CLEVELAND.—Bailey Co.; Miss E. Cohen, H. R. Tyroler, coats; Miss H. Tyroler, waists; Mrs. Moskowitz, furs; Miss A. Hehn, waists; 21 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—J. Leebel, skirtings; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; Miss E. Nook, neckwear, jewelry; 4 West 22d.
DENVER—Neusteter Co.; Max D. Neusteter, coats, suits; 320 5th Av.
DETROIT.—Kline Garment Co.; J. R. Berkson, jobs coats, suits, dresses; Miss Beuhl, jobs children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, basement specials; 200 5th Av.
DUBUQUE—Roshek Bros. Co.; F. H. Roshek, wholesale furs; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; M. Miller, notions, fancy goods; W. Cheek, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; A. Krazelec, notions; 71 W. 23d; M. Smith, dolls, toys, housefurn. goods, books; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John C. Lewis Co.; W. D. Eckert, hdkfs., gloves; 105 Grand.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—W. T. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, dress goods; 8 Washington Place.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, coats, suits; 22 E. 17th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; D. Burnett, general merchandise; 214 Church; Rowland.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 114 5th Av.; Somerset.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. Gee, waists; 19 East 26th.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss M. Butler, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, embroideries, 1,123 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Broadway and 22d.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, ladies', children's coats, millinery; 353 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—Strouse Bros. & Co.; W. R. Northern, notions, furn. goods; L. Walenstein domestics, dress goods, silks; 377 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Miller, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 55 White.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks, millinery; 123 E. 24th.; Wellington.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith's Emporium; Miss Katz, lace, chiffon, velvet waists; 40 E. 12th.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, furs; Room 723; 1,133 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous Barr Co.; R. Lockhart, coats, suits; Miss Gumbinner, costumes, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, furs, suits, pony coats; Miss Wade, millinery; 71 W.

FLORIDA

NOW is the time to plan the trip. Delay may mean loss of just the accommodations you desire.

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[Orduna.....Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a. m.
New Triple-screw Turbine, 15,500 tons
[Transylvania.....Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
New Twin-screw Turbine, 15,000 tons
Franconia.....Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a. m.
*LUSITANIA.....Wed., Dec. 2, 10 a. m.
Orduna, (New).....Sat., Dec. 12, 10 a. m.
*Omits Queenstown.

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New York—London

Minnewaska, Nov. 21, 10 am | Minnehaha, Dec. 5, 10 am

White Star Line

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Lapland..Nov. 11, n'n | Baltic..Nov. 18, n'n

New York—Italy—Greece

Via Azores and Gibraltar

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Finland, Nov. 17, n'n | Kroonland, Dec. 2, n'n

Boston—Azores—Gibraltar—Italy

CRETIC....Nov. 21 | CANOPIC....Dec. 12

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

POSTAL SERVICE

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ROCHAMBEAU . Nov. 14, 3 P.M.

LA TOURAINE . Nov. 21, 3 P.M.

CHICAGO . Nov. 28, 3 P.M.

ROCHAMBEAU . Dec. 12, 3 P.M.

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COAL-TAR INDUSTRY WANTS MORE TARIFF

Committee Says That Under Present Duties Europe Can Hold American Market.

RAW MATERIAL IS HERE

Public Must Pay If United States Is to be Independent of German Enterprise.

The special committee appointed by the American Chemical Society to examine into the feasibility of expanding the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs in the United States, because of conditions brought on by the European war, has completed a detailed report which will appear in full today in The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. The committee reported that the chemical industry of the country was making full use of all opportunities presented to it under normal conditions prior to the state of hostilities. The report then says:

If, however, it be desired, and if public necessity requires the introduction of the manufacture of explosives and further chemicals and dyestuffs into our home industry, such as coal-tar product explosives, pharmaceuticals, medicinals, and other intermediates and finished coal-tar dyes, then alterations of our tariff laws are inevitable, and the consumer in the first place and the public in general must share in the burden thus imposed.

Under existing circumstances, the report says, private capital and private enterprise have reached their limit. These reasons are given:

The explosive, dye, and similar industries abroad, just referred to, are in a state of high development and of refined organization, and are financially the best suited to carry on an offensive campaign against any nation attempting to take business away from them.

Domestic manufacturers are prohibited by law from making use of co-operative commercial devices, such as pools, trusts, manufacturing and selling agreements, and the like, whereas such devices are wholly lawful abroad, and are encouraged by the respective Governments. In other words, the American chemical industry is expected to cope with the foreign industry while both its own and the hands tied behind its back and its opponents have full and free use of their arms.

Taking up the question of the availability of raw material, the report says:

The best information your committee has so far been able to gather is that this country can produce so-called coal-tar raw material in amounts sufficient for the needs of a complete domestic coal-tar chemical industry, inclusive of explosives and dyes, provided there is a certainty of outlet as to volume and continuity. Those engaged in manufacture here do not want to expand unless the dye users are willing to make corresponding contracts. In other words, it is a closed circle. If the dye users will contract sufficiently with the dyemakers, the dyemakers will contract with the coal-tar distillers and the industry will take a start. The initiative rests wholly with the users; if they cannot afford to contract the dyemaker and the distillers cannot afford to make their contracts and additional investments.

The members of the committee were: Bernhard C. Hesse, Chairman; J. B. F. Herreshoff, H. A. Metz, I. F. Stone, D. W. Jayne, J. Merritt Matthews, and Allen Rogers.

1,500 Immigrants at Concert.

Some 1,500 immigrants, including more than 300 who had been ordered deported but were unable to get back to Europe, were entertained yesterday on Ellis Island by the Department of Street Cleaning Band and by 600 members of the United German Singers of Brooklyn. The concert was one of a series that was started soon after Frederic C. Howe took office as Commissioner of Immigration. Joseph F. Kelly sang "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," which seemed to be enjoyed as much by the German and Austrian immigrants as the others.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, Nov. 8.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Moville, Nov. 7.

Passed.

SS Britannia, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 9, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 9, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 10, SS Kristianiafjord.

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S. S. CADIZ, About Nov. 20

S. S. BARCELONA, About Dec. 20

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Low fares to all points East and North of Portland

Passenger Service, S. S. North Land from New York Nov. 12-17-21 and 26.

Freight Service every Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M.

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Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 32, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 32d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

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Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Staterooms, $1.00.

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CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Rondout, Catskill, Hudson, Franklin St., 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Franklin St., 5 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:38 | Sun sets..4:50 | Moon rises..10:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:34	12:00	4:57	6:56
Governors Island	11:46	12:00	5:34	6:41
Hell Gate	1:36	1:50	7:14	8:21

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 8.

SS Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 23.
SS British Prince, Tyne, Oct. 19.
SS Seguranca, Santiago, Nov. 3.
SS Francis, Para, Oct. 25.
SS Wascona, Santos, Oct. 10.
SS Romsdale, Boston, Nov. 6.
SS Buffalo, Boston, Nov. 7.
SS Strinda, Piraeus, Oct. 18.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Marken	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Arundo	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Embiricos	Piraeus	Oct. 16
il Piemonte	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
Sorland	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 31
Dinnamare	Naples	Nov. 1
Mizar	Rotterdam	Oct. 25
Nickerie	Haiti	Nov. 2
Korona	St. Thomas	Nov. 3
Virginie	Bordeaux	Oct. 25
Stampalia	Genoa	Oct. 26
Suriname	Tela	Oct. 31
Katonia	Progreso	Oct. 31
Rochambeau	Havre	Oct. 31
Boriquen	San Juan	Nov. 4
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 4
Stephano	St. John's	Nov. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 4
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 31
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 31
Athenai	Patras	Oct. 17
Antonio Lopez	Valencia	Oct. 26
John D. Archbold	Algiers	Oct. 26
Menominee	London	Oct. 29
Alianca	Cristobal	Nov. 4
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 7
Tivives	Port Limon	Nov. 2
Matanzas	Rotterdam	Oct. 27
Medina	Galveston	Nov. 4
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 7
Sabine	Mobile	Nov. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	Oct. 30
Cadiz	Barcelona	Oct. 28
Kentucky	Leith	Oct. 27
Ferdinand Nelson	Manchester	Oct. 27
Maartendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Manitou	London	Oct. 31
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 5
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Zuiderkruis	Rotterdam	Oct. 31
Themisto	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 7
Tenadores	Colon	Nov. 5
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Oct. 31
Trinidad	Bermuda	Nov. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 7
Elini Bistis	Naples	Oct. 28
Mayaro	Haiti	Nov. 6
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Nov. 5
Comal	Galveston	Nov. 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Augusta	Shields	Oct. 28
Gregory	Para	Nov. 3
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Denis, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:0[illegible] A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Meiderskin, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Egda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Meiderskin, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Venezia, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jacksonville	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Menominee, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Sabine, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 223 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Alabama, Tampico to New York, was 160 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 168 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 184 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Henry T. Scott, San Francisco to New York, was 100 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 172 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Borinquen, Mayaguez to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 685 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Georgian, San Francisco to New York, was 1,655 miles S. of San Pedro at 8 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 122 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sattila, Mobile to New York, passed Alligator Key at noon.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 155 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Edgar H. Vance, San Francisco to New York, was 797 miles N. of Colon, at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles S. at 7 P. M.
Cable Ship Relay, Galveston to New York, was 23 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 85 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Tivives, Limon to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea.....Nov. 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Nov. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Nov. 12
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....Nov. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West), and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Nov. 19
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Nov. 20

COURT CALENDARS.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fox<B H R R.
Lein<B, Q Co & S RR
Distefano<same
Osborn<N Am Brew.
Wachsmith<Evans.
Cooney<Meldon.
Wojciechwicz<Nichols Copper.
Zingale<B H R R.
McKim<McKim.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the term:

Schrader<Hirschman.
Figari<L I R R Co.
Macauley<L I El Ry.
O'Neill<B H R R.
Sillen<Shults & Sead.
Scanlon<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Teadit<Schaefer Br.
Hein<N Y Cons R R, (2 acts.)
Churchill<Cosmop Mot
Darcy<3 Av Ry.
Schoendorf<O'Grady and an.
Brown<L I R R.
Zeh<Gray, (2 acts.)
O'Rourke<Packard Motor & an.
Hershkovitz<G I & B R R, (2 acts.)
Daley<J Ehrgott & Co
Doyle<N Y & Q Co R.
Porter<CNY.
Fid & Dep of Md<Q Co Tr.
Quigley<I R T.
Jacob<M & Q Trac.
Cummings<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Maybank<Man & Q Tr
Gellman<Shankoff & an.
Lynch<C I & B R R.
Voight<B H R R.

Highest number reached, 583.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIALS AND SPECIAL TERMS—Crane, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hagen<A & T Brown.
Grant Trust Co<Killian.
Paul<Clarke.
Israel<Buegler.
Cowing<G I & B R R.
Greenwald<Averett.
Kane<C W Hunt Co.
Applebaum<Glaser.
Jean<S I Midland.
McLaren<N Y Rys.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW

(c) This character means corpus or capias.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Motions:

Stern<U S.
Brothers<Lidgerwood.
Vacuum Co<Dunn.
Lehigh Valley Co<Yegsavage.
Castella<Tug Lizzie.
US ex rel Laikund<Williford.

General calendar:

Cent Trust Co<C, R I & P RR, (2.)
Re Post & Davis Co.
Million<U S.
Hengerer<Reynolds Elec.
St'd Typewriter<St'd Folding.
Edison<Alsen's P Cement.
Mizell<Elmore & H.
Van Kannel Co<Rev Door Co.
Treibacher<Roessler.
Re Hollins.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Dayton Co<Bowman Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Ryan<Mt Vernon B'k.
Conklin<Dienst.
[illegible]o<Wagner.
Irving Co<Twinlock.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

N Y Assets Real Co<McKinnon.
De la Fuente<Hamauerstein.
McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Same<Stallo.
Brashear<Smith.
Hughes<NY, O & W.
Western Dev<McKinnon.
Grisman<P RR, (2 acts.)
Dietz<Singer S. Mach.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Uyttray<Fox Amuse.
Mason<Moore.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Col Co<same.
Slobadder<CNY.
Burke<Atl Coast L.
Cusick<Knick Ice.
McKenzie<Oceanic Co.
Offield<CNY.

Note—Cases to be sent to Room 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:

E. L. Edwards Jr.
Wm F Mall.
Wm J Sweeney.
Louis L Dulberger.
H D Niemeyer.
Simon Spitz.
Gilbert S Winant.
Henry S. Morris.
Michael J Calladian.
Samuel Schatten.
Fredk K Jones.
Nathan Adams.
Samuel Knee.
James J Ferd.
Philip J Herburger.
Leo Kiesler.
Joseph Stein.
Robt J Newman.
Lucius W Webb.
Doojas & Drivas.

Under objection:

Benj Atterman.
Eskiel Satan.
Walter L Richards.
Swator & Moskowitz.
Bernstein & Drucker.

Adjourned cases:

Chas A Nones.
Mrs Eugene Watson.

Involuntary cases:

Pelton—Friedman & Sons.
Boyce Fuel & Co.
Johnston Elliott & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar.

Indiv Drink Cup<P S Cup, (10 A. M.)
Aliano<Metal Stamp, (10:30 A. M.)
U S Benefit N Y<Shipbid<Waters-Colver, (10:30 A. M.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume sittings today. The calendar is:

Moore<De Groote.
Beyer<Bohnet.
Oothout<Warner.
Re CNY<Juniper Av.
Re Hoyt.
People ex rel Birmingham<Dexter Co.
People ex rel Stanton<Waldo.
People ex rel C I Jockey C<Purdy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Davis, J.—Litigation.

Content<White.
Re Haas.
Re N Y Rys.
Re CNY, (Grand Av.)
Re Brewster, (Sedgwick Av.)
Trowbridge<Cone.
Irving<Pester.
Re Gurnsey.
Culbreth<Culbreth.
People ex rel McGrath<Waldo.
Van Worden<Griggs.
Corley<Cone, (2 acts.)
Hall<Mulligan Shoe.
Gropper<Gropper.
Rudd<Powells.
Higbie<Krauthoff.
Kaplan<Worobeff.
People ex rel Sullivan<Waldo.
Wacht<59 St R Est.
Fay<Tri-States Pub.
Steer & Sons<Musical Courier.
Nave<Nave.
Thomas<Thomas.
Robinson Co<Secur Mutual Life Ins Co.
Ollinger<Marks.
Weiss<Weiss.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Wreschleiser<Verschleiser.
Hoyt<Dick.
Campbell<J Stern's Sons, Inc.
Re Chapman.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Bakerman<Catts.
Re Schiffer, (Loew.)
Harvey<Harvey.
Egan<Phyfe.
Fink<Rosenberg.
Met Life<Horwitz.
Sherman<Einhorn.
Liesner<Lindeman.
Simonson<Songood, Jones<Zeman.
Simon<Boettger.
Corn Ex Bk<Well.
Stewart<Rose.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Saturn<Farson, Jr.
Ferguson<The White House.
Boros<Boros.
Sawyer<Moosbacher.
Mills<Coyle.
Excel S Bk<Jacobson.
Re Vanden Plas of A.
Maurice Co<Gimbel Bros.
Berliner<Klausner.
Robitaille<Robitaille.
Weydig-Henkelman<Weydig.
Pfeno Mfg<Shearer.
Greenwich S Bk<Corn Bloom<Bloom.
Crane<Dittrich.
Same<Same.
Heller<Levinson.
Moller<Danziger.
Crosby<Waverly Hills Guaranty Tr<2 Av RR
Re Gallagher, (Dubois.)

PART II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Orr<B & O RR.
Glickman<Sher.
Wormser<Abesman.
Piser<Hecht.
1st N Bk of Brownsville<Heinze.
Proctor<Morse.
Brown<Brown.
Pines<McCormick.
Roth<Roth.
Markenson<Markenson
Lourie<Lourie.
Staffieri<Staffieri.

Demurrers:

Lynch<Kirby.
Rich, Wash & Ches RR<N Neck Const.
Blessing<Stein.

Preferred causes:

Leavitt<The Waldemar.
Deiches<Bischoff.
Hardy<Dymock.
Wacht<28 St & 7 Av, (2 acts.)

The following cases will be called for trial at 2 P. M.:

Bonagur<Sonn.
Birch<Farson.
Sherry<Monzesheimer.
McKnight<McKnight.
Doctor<Hughes.
McMaster<Gould.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Helms<Kloek.
Silverberg Import<Mariowe Mfg.
Same<Cohen.
Schuss<Schuss.
Grant Bros<O'Rourke.
Consol Roofing<CNY.
Weingarten<Weingarten.
Ufford<Schacht I Wks.
Sobel<Sobel.
Altoria Rlty<De Lacy.
Von Hofe<Von Hofe.
Seagar Co<Breidbart.
Gold<Gold.
See Rlty<Resigno.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Title Guar & Tr<Bankers' Trust.
Shawmut Tire<Latham Phelps Co.
Hersberg<Hudson Rlty
Heidelberg<same.
Special Investor<Seiferlier.
Notz<Bosselman.
Dickerson<Sleaky.
Kalt Lumber<Brann.
Gurney Heater<45 St Rlty.
Katz<Strauss.
Llama<Arrue.
Tower<Mass Bonding.
Burglund<Burglund.
Ross & Sisti<Algie.
Park & Tilford<Rlty. Adver.
Darrett<McNeece.
Rosenthal<Cohen.
Grieser<Grieser.
Doelger<Manning.
Rotterdam Holding<Wolf.
Decker<Decker.
Seymour<Thomas.
Zacharius<Zacharius.

Highest number reached, 3,080.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

State franchise cases:

People ex rel West & Comm Trac<State Bd of Tax Commrs.
People ex rel NTC Int RR<same.
Same<same.
People ex rel Holmes Elec Pro<same.
People ex rel NY Edison<same.
People ex rel Un Elec L & Pow<same.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Seabury, J.—At 10:15.

State franchise cases:

Raff<Raff.
Herring<Nemcof.
Landon<Mott.
Keystone Tire<Oakland Car.
Malia<Knapp.
Banque Cont de Paris<Leibman.
Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Miller<Campbell.
Nat Nassau Bk<Parodi
Justice<Justice.
Bart<Walsh.
Vanderhoef & Co<Levy
Bway Barg H<Swezey
Gorin<Weller.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Klein<Schoenberg.
T Aronson<Yohalem.
T Aronson<same.
Heissenbuttel<Meagh'r
Slaviz<Pitts Con.
Herzog<Gunther.
Slavin<Dailey.
Villano<N Y Times Co
Regan<NY Rys.
Healy<Musical Cour.
McHale<Arch Engin'g
Meyer<West Elec RR.
D'Altomonte<NY Herld
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Van Slechem<B C Ry.
Bayer<Bottsford-D.
Turk<Maas.
Epstein<Rockville C Dev.
Rosse<Hoe & Co.
Regan<Sargent.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Simonson<Songood, Jones<Zeman.
Simon<Boettger.
Corn Ex Bk<Well.
Stewart<Rose.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Saturn<Farson, Jr.
Ferguson<The White House.
Boros<Boros.
Sawyer<Moosbacher.
Mills<Coyle.
Excel S Bk<Jacobson.
Re Vanden Plas of A.
Maurice Co<Gimbel Bros.
Berliner<Klausner.
Robitaille<Robitaille.
Weydig-Henkelman<Weydig.
Pfeno Mfg<Shearer.
Greenwich S Bk<Corn Bloom<Bloom.
Crane<Dittrich.
Same<Same.
Heller<Levinson.
Moller<Danziger.
Crosby<Waverly Hills Guaranty Tr<2 Av RR
Re Gallagher, (Dubois.)
Steele<Isman.
Saenger<Hague & Co.
Chapman<Waterman.
Brinkworth<Brinkworth.
Miracle Co<Dansiger.
Yellow Taxicab<Smith
Diamond<NY, B & W RR.
McCloskey<Niles.
Guar Tr<Ward.
Flint<Tuttle.
Reubenstone<Reubenstone.
Ebner<Moltz Trim'g.
Glass<Glass.
Lay<Desar.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

State franchise cases:

People ex rel Con Tel & Elec Sub<same.
People ex rel Brush El Ill<same.
People ex rel 3d Av Bridge Co<same.
City certiorari cases:
People ex rel Oppenheimer<Purdy.
People ex rel Hennessy Rlty<same.
People ex rel Bldg L & A M<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Carnes<Jackson, Harburger<Levy.
Shenk<Oliva.
Bagner<Shatz & Cantraw.
Reilly<Fargo.
Werner<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Paul<The Ansonia.
Moses<Senft.
Olsen<Clark.
Solow<Nass El RR.
Whitney<Edelmuth.
Siegel<Buttenweiser, Jr.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ing—Ambulder<Perlberger-Norman.
Beatty<I R T.
Nutton<Lederman.
Wishnofsky<CNY.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Soudant<Function Rlty
Furman<Weil.
Sinsheimer<Underpg & Foundation.
McCann<3 Av RR.
Callinan<Underpg & Foundation.
Blaser Co<same.
M Matchesky<Goebel.
L Matchesky<same.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

M Ringulescu<Linch.
H Ringulescu<same.
Hyman<Barrett.
Gardner<Cent Pk, &c, RR.
Selich<McAvoy.
Grasso<Spearin.
A Lopez<Linch.
S Lopez<same.
Parris<Cent Pk, &c, RR.
Brann<CNY.
Tierney<Fulton Auto Garage Co.
Micelli<Squillaci.
Tierney<Fulton Garage
Van Riper<Ray.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Campbell<N Y Rys.
Cadow<Woolverton.
Walsh<Cowen & Co.
Price<N Y Taxicab.
Ishle<Norton.
Carey<US Rubber Co.
Cummings<N Y Pneumatic Serv Co.
Lieberman<Alexander.
Blenventa<3 Av RR.
O'Brien<42 St Ry

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The first week of November was unusually dry and warm in the great interior valleys and the South. In the lake region and New England changeable weather prevailed, but with little precipitation.

The first general rain of the month in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys occurred Sunday.

In the Ohio Valley the rain was attended by a considerable fall in temperature.

Fair and colder weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas Monday and Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York, New England, and New Jersey—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	53	48	4 P. M.	62	49
8 A. M.	51	47	6 P. M.	61	49
9 A. M.	53	49	9 P. M.	61	42
12 M.	58	56	11 P. M.	61	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Fair; much colder Mon., preceded by rain along the coast. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Occasional rain Mon., except fair in n. w.; colder in n. and cent. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair, light n. w. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon., colder along the coast. Tues. fair, light n. to n. e. winds.

West. Tex., Utah, Ark., Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues, warmer Tues.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light n. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light n. w. winds, becoming s. e. Tues.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:10—2,940 Third Av.; Bender Brothers. $700
2:35—351 E. 74 St.; Bohemian Baptist Church ..... Slight
8:00—215 E. 81 St.; J. Orkoff $10
8:40—1,052 Grant Av., Bronx; Marie Knowles ..... Slight
10:00—Boston & Bryant Avs., Bronx; not given ..... None
10:25—121 W. 41 St.; P. Soncastaos.... Slight
11:40—83 E. 4 St.; M. Pantheliser.... Slight
11:55—Riverdale Av. & 252 St.; Mrs. Bangs ..... Slight

P. M.

1:35—63 Bleecker St.; Gurken Feather Company ..... Not given
5:15—12 Jefferson St.; Golden & Son ..... Not given
6:10—Eastern Boulevard, near Westchester Creek; not given ..... None
7:20—945 6th Av.; Corcoran Bros.... Slight
8:00—27-29 E. 114th St.; B. Baskin..... $10
10:00—23 W. 81st St.; M. Sickman..... $500
10:00—17 Chatham Square; H. Meret... Slight

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 23 West 86th St.

FINE FACTORY BUILDING, 13th St. near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME.
$8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Private garage wanted, 50x100 feet or larger, one-story high, long lease. Address E. F. Baxter, 615 Wales Av., Bronx.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

For Sale.—Private residence on plot 85x100 feet, northeast corner of Grand and Seventh Avenues, North Asbury Park, N. J., at public auction, November 16, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the Court House, Freehold, New Jersey. Excellent piece of property in best section of North Asbury Park to be had cheap. For further particulars inquire—Albert Robbins, Asbury Park; McCarter & English, Prudential Building, Newark, and Schryver & Geyler, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Delightful bungalow home of six beautiful, large, sunny rooms; big veranda; everything new and up to date; on south shore of Long Island; only 45 minutes from city, fronting bay; handsome spot; refined neighborhood; can be bought very cheap now; $200 cash needed; balance $20 a month. Address Bungalow, Box 127 Times Downtown.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Farm Bargain,—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes; exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

In the new EDISON SHOP BUILDING, at 473 Fifth Avenue, between 40th and 41st Streets, opposite public library, fourth FLOOR Also STUDIO with fine north light and sky-light. Moderate rental.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 Cedar Street.

59 FIFTH AV.
Basement store, steam heated; rent..... $100
59 EAST 59TH ST.
Parlor floor, store; rent..... 45
Basement store; rent..... 25
Top floor loft, 20x85; rent..... 25
FOLSOM BROS., (INC.,) 127 E. 34TH ST.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-or or all (about 3,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

13th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; good light and air; hasp elevator; wired; rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

LOFT, 5,400 SQUARE FEET, $120; FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR, HEAT, &C. APPLY 408 WEST 15TH ST.

Desk room, highest class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 406 Times Building, Times Square.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HANDSOME AND HANDY.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra, a strong, handsome binder sent by mail. Full cloth for $1, or half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Renting Rooms

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Outside rooms, overlooking Drive; modern conveniences.

Five persons answered this advertisement in The Times. All rooms were rented.

An advertisement in The Times on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday receives a special rate. Inquire—

Want Department

The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

"The Schuyler Arms," 307 West 98th St., (near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high class; completely furnished, linen, silver, &c.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 14 warm rooms; shower baths; all night elevator and maid service; $40, $55, $100, and $200 monthly; immediate possession; also private house, 12 and 15 rooms, 3 baths, on 75th St., near Broadway; also near Central Park West.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 11 West 34th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone, 5889 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4320 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath, good service; for gentleman.

Riverside Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long; short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ.
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5892.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Bachelor's Suite—Select two rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment; very convenient; rent $480 up. Apply Supt., 65 Central Park West, corner 66th.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well managed house; one apartment each floor; eight beautifully decorated rooms; tiled bath; good light; excellent rear; rent $90.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $43 up. Janitor.

56th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

"Haddon Hall," 896 Riverside Drive. S. E. Cor. 137th St. $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

17TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

92d, 149 East.—Flat eight rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water. Janitor.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment buildings; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 830 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $25 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Apartments Wanted.—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Young bachelor in town three nights a week, wishes room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, east side, between 34th and 56th Sts., on cross street, not on car line; must be sunny and free from street noises. Box Y 302 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. KERN & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Lesser, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will offer for sale the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, hereinafter described.

Sealed bids for same will be received at the office of Henry Lesser, the Trustee, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and opened on the 9th day of November, 1914, at 3 P. M. Each bid must be in writing and must clearly state what it is for and must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Trustee or cash for 10 per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The following is the property for which bids will be received:

(a) For all the merchandise contained in premises of the above-named bankrupt at 220 West 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and all the fixtures, trademarks and outstanding accounts belonging to the said bankrupt. The said property may be inspected at the premises above mentioned between the 26th day of October, 1914, and the day of the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Should the Trustee elect to reject any and all the bids, the said property will be sold at public auction sale by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 6th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in the forenoon of that day.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY LESSER, Trustee.
SIDNEY R. FLEISCHER, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of

ALL that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Second Street, 150 feet 2 inches easterly of the Bowery, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bowery, 64 feet and 8 inches; thence easterly parallel or nearly so with Second Street, 25 feet; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with the Bowery, 65 feet 7 inches to the northerly side of Second Street; thence westerly and along the northerly side of Second Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. All dimensions being more or less, subject to first mortgage of $16,000 and interest past due. Second mortgage of $4,300 and interest past due, and all taxes and other liens.

Premises being few-story building, with equipment for smoking, curing and packing &c.

MAX SCHENKMAN, Assignee,
37 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

11TH, 20 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4276 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST,
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

(71ST,) 919 Lexington Av.—Single, double rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

102D, 59 EAST.—Heated room, good board; $4 weekly; Christian young people.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 436.—Third-floor front alcove room; large closets; well-kept house; accommodate table boarders; reference.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; excellent table; telephone.

16TH ST. 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4586 Bryant.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity, references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—(La Grange.) Dinner, 50c. Single rooms, $8.00; table board, $4.00.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, sunny room; will be vacated Tuesday; small room.

69TH, 121 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D ST., (at Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence will accommodate a refined couple. 8350 Columbus.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

73D 118 WEST.—"The Dwiiga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface car; table boarders; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second-floor front room, with board; refined home; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Room; good table, parlor dining; private family; table boarders.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and medium rooms; running water; high-class, refined, home atmosphere; excellent table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white and service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, superior board; special rates permanent guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; moderate; references; telephone.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large, warm front room; superior home table; park; references.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephones; excellent table. Janzen.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.
Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $3 up. Tel. 525 J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood sells this day at his warehouse, 539 Broadway, New York City, 10:30 A. M., all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the equity in two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of Frank Tousey Publisher, a corporation, which stock is pledged as security for indebtedness to the Lincoln Trust Company and Norma Hastings, as Executors, said sale being subject thereto.

Dated October 26th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of November, 1914, at the same time and place.

Dated, November 9th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of LONOW & KOOT to HERMAN WITKOWSKY, for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee, will sell at public auction property herein consisting of a stock of dress goods and trimmings, and also fixtures, on the 10th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at 920 Intervale Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

Said property may be inspected on November 17th and 18th, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale, or reject any and all bids.

Dated, New York, November 9th, 1914.
HERMAN WITKOWSKY, Assignee.
CHARLES H. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, well furnished; clean, quiet, telephone; reasonable.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

36TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; elevator; restaurant.

45TH ST., 247 EAST.—Furnished, large and small rooms; heated; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Furnished rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

62D, 130 EAST, "Near Museum."—Rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $5, $6.50. Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Gross.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

26TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 313 WEST.—Large room; telephone; private house; conveniences; block from Broadway.

46TH, 28 WEST.
Large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

52D, 238 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice warm room; clean, quiet house; telephone; near Subway.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Exceptionally quiet, well-kept rooms, adjoining bath; beautiful parlor.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; excellent location; $9, $10, $12.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large front room; steam, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive, furnished, large, sunny rooms; one medium; one single; perfectly kept house; moderate; reference.

69TH 108 WEST.—Large, first floor; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

70TH, 156 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 1105.

71ST, 230 WEST.—Large front room, also suite adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive room; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentleman; references exchanged. Y 332 Times Annex.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractive furnished room for two; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, large, second-floor, sunny front room; also small.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 186 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences light housekeeping; $6 up.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; front room; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

80TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Roenig.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 63 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms board.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references Dutton.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and sunny rooms; private bath.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

85TH, 405 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589. Parcus.

85TH ST., 236 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

85TH, 290 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 332 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

90TH, 119 WEST.—3 furnished rooms; private family. Telephone 7922 Riverside. White.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room suitable for two; plain, select house; references.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

96TH, 85 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50; phone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor; bright and sunny; private bath; skylight room.

96TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Lins.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

96TH, 33 WEST.—Beautiful room in private house; very reasonable; board optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. Phone 4266 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

103D, 143 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 239 WEST.—Elevator apartment; pleasant room; convenient cars; private family. Nahm.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; electricity; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $5, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 143 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6289 Morningside.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 5C.

116TH ST., 620 WEST—APT. 3.—An attractive sunny room; reasonable; just off Riverside.

118TH, 418 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suites; well furnished, bright sunny rooms; bath; attendance; telephone; elevator; Subway; near Columbia University. Inquire Apt. 52.

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119TH, 567 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements, telephone; private house; very reasonable.

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122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

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124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3; elevator. Apartment 21.

126TH, 55 WEST.—Newly attractive and comfortably furnished rooms; prices moderate.

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135TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, light room; newly furnished; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room for business man; private; elevator; references. Apartment 64.

156TH AND BROADWAY.—Southold Apartments; neatly furnished, cheery, southern exposure room, adjoining bath; board optional; for lady only; have no other guests; references required. Address L 34 Times.

151ST ST. AND BROADWAY, (Northold Apartment 2B.)—New, modern, high-class elevator apartment; beautiful large front room, three windows, adjoining bath; eminently desirable for one or two refined gentlemen or couple; board optional; private family; references; reasonable.

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BROADWAY, corner 96th St., (Wollaston.)—Large front room, exquisitely furnished in white; Oriental rugs, piano; $14; beautiful home for high-class people; also smaller rooms; all transit facilities. 3D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Elegantly furnished suite, 2 or more rooms, with private bath; single rooms; board optional.

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ROOMS for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath, $3.75-$4 a week. Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brklyn.

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Twenty cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

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*

SOCIALISTS CHEER LONDON'S VICTORY

Nearly 12,000 in Madison Square Garden Celebrate the First Big Local Triumph.

APPLAUDED FOR 15 MINUTES

Congressman-Elect Warns Supporters Against Overconfidence—Lesson in Democratic Vote.

Nearly 12,000 persons gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to celebrate the first big Socialist victory in New York—the election of Meyer London to Congress from the Twelfth District. Their meeting was noisy and enthusiastic. A lively air by the band brought the crowd to its feet cheering, every oratorical outburst meant a thundering interruption, and when Congressman-elect London appeared as the last speaker the crowd cheered for almost fifteen minutes.

The gold-lettered red banners of a hundred or more Socialist organizations were hung around the walls of the Garden from the first balcony, and representatives from the organizations vied with one another in shouting their rallying cries back and forth across the hall. A brass band of forty pieces that played many stirring tunes gave repetitions of the "Marseillaise" and "International." The crowd joined in singing both songs, particularly the latter, which is a medley of the revolutionary songs of all nations, with the song of the convicts on their way to Siberia as its leading motif.

Every local organization and society at all socialistic in its propaganda was represented in the hall. The Church of the Social Revolution held its regular Sunday afternoon meeting outside the Garden, after which its members marched in to hear the speakers. The Rand School of Social Science occupied part of the balconies from which some of the loudest cheering came. Much Socialistic literature was distributed and sold throughout the hall.

All Pay for Seats.

One of the features of the meeting was that every one who occupied a seat paid 15 or 25 cents for it, and in addition a collection was taken up. All of the proceeds, it was said, would be devoted to the campaign expenses, past and future, of the Socialist Party. A petition calling upon President Wilson to establish food supply depots for the public in opposition to the "food speculators" was circulated in the audience and generally signed.

Most of the speakers predicted an uninterrupted succession of Socialist triumphs. But Mr. London told his auditors that they exaggerated the importance of capturing one Congressional seat. The most significant and important thing that had happened in America in recent years, he said, was that in 1912, when there were three big parties with three popular leaders in the field, the Socialists polled 1,000,000 votes in the Presidential race. In referring to President Wilson in this connection, Mr. London described him as "one of the ablest men this country has produced." Col. Roosevelt he called "one of the greatest men in America."

"The business of socialism," he said, "is to give intelligence to discontent. The masses must be made more intelligent, they must be made to think. That they are in woeful ignorance was shown in their nearly overthrowing the Democratic Party in the last election. After they had put the Democrats in power and by their votes authorized them to carry through certain reforms, many tried to turn the party out before it had finished what it was commissioned to do.

"When I take my seat in Congress I do not expect to accomplish wonders. What I expect to do is to take to Washington the message of the people, to give expression there to the philosophy of socialism. I want to show them what the east side of New York is and what the east side Jew is. I am confident that I will get fair play. I will be given my opportunity, and I do not intend to abuse it.

Socialists Poor Organizers.

"Do not let yourselves be deceived by this victory. You are good noise-makers, but you are poor organizers. Organize now for the next campaign. Organize for victory, not by violence, but by the greatest of all forces, the force of human intellect. Give the people your message clearly and make them think about it. Right now Europe is paying the penalty for ignoring the advice of the Socialists, and America will have her penalty to pay unless she heeds the advice of socialism. Give this advice so that it will be heeded."

James Larkin, an Irish labor leader, who arrived in America on Election Day, prophesied great things for the Socialists and admitted that they wanted "the earth." He, too, warned the audience not to think the big fight had been won in Mr London's election. He attacked the English Labor Party, saying that it had been captured by non-Socialists and men who did not have the real interests of labor at heart. Exhorting the people to fight for socialism and that alone, he said:

"If it's men you are fighting for, your movement is damned, but if it's a great principle you will triumph."

Socialism in Ireland was bigger and better than in America, Mr. Larkin said.

All of the speakers looked upon their victory as a repudiation of Tammany Hall. William Karlin compared the victory in the Twelfth to the capture of the 203-Meter Hill at Port Arthur by Japanese, and said it meant Tammany's entire stronghold would fall. He also said that 10,000 men on the east side had promised him to become citizens within a year and to vote the Socialist ticket. The Standard Oil Company he characterized as "the economic black hand of America."

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, denounced the crowned heads of Europe, and when he mentioned the name of Czar Nicholas boos and hisses were heard all over the hall. Morris Hillquit, another speaker, called attention to the fact that Mr. London was the only Congressmen in New York who needed Madison Square Garden for "an afternoon reception." Other speakers were Jacob Panken, Benjamin Feigenbaum, and Morris Winchewsky.

ARREST BOY FOR A KILLING.

15-Year-Old William Salz Accused of Shooting John Buckley.

William Salz, 15 years old, of 229 East Eighty-fourth Street, was arrested at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue last night by Detective Cousens of the Third Branch Detective Bureau and accused of having shot John Buckley, 13 years old, of 322 East Eighth Street last Tuesday afternoon. The boy professed entire ignorance of the crime, but he was sent to the Children's Society, the particular charge against him being juvenile delinquency.

Young Buckley was shot when he and several of his friends who had gathered wood for an election bonfire at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue became engaged in a fight with another group of boys. He died in the Presbyterian Hospital a short time after being taken there.

SLAVERS' ACCUSER SEIZED.

Found Armed She Says She Fears Vengeance of Foes.

Searching for a man wanted for homicide, Detectives Batto and Reppetto of the Bronx Detective Division sought admission last night to the apartment of Maria Guisto in the tenement house at 266 East 154th Street, the Bronx, where Mrs. Delia Nealy Hanson, whose testimony convicted six white slavers, was found several months ago.

The young woman admitted the detectives, but when she saw them she ran into another room, took a fully loaded revolver from her apron pocket, and threw it into a corner. She was arrested, charged with having the weapon in her possession. She pleaded that she had carried it to protect herself from several alleged white slavers who had been released in the Hanson case. Although she did not know them, she said, she had heard they were about the house, and feared them.

IN NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR.—The Board of Education intends to build a $100,000 addition to the Watchung School. Two new schools have been built in the past year and a $500,000 high school building is under way.

MONTCLAIR.—Supt. Elias of the Montclair schools reports that in the first month of the new savings accounts for children 700 accounts were opened and $420 deposited.

WHIPPANY.—James Talbott of Morristown, while hunting turtles yesterday, found an old game bag in which were the barrels of a gun and a note dated Nov. 10, 1897, signed "Ezra L." It read: "My gun is broke and so am I, so I came to a dead place to die. Don't look for my body here, for I've gone home to cash in. Don't drink Irish whisky if you want a clear head."

HACKETTSTOWN.—The apple crop was so large this year that besides the many used for cider and applejack, and the great quantities bought by commission men and stored, much of the crop has been ground up and mixed with grains for stock food.

MORRISTOWN.—On the word of a New York clairvoyant that the body of his father, missing for three weeks, was in a pool at Whippany, Joseph A. Tuzis organized a party which searched all the ponds in the neighborhood without result.

CITY COLLEGE BOY MISSING TWO DAYS

Abraham Schwartz's Mind Is Thought to Have Been Affected by Overstudy.

BROTHER STARTS SEARCH

Graduate of De Witt Clinton High School Now in Second Year of His College Course.

Abraham Schwartz, 18 years old, of 451 East 135th Street, the Bronx, a second-year student in the College of the City of New York, was reported missing yesterday by his brother Frederick. The brother said that Abraham left home Saturday evening to go to the public library at Alexander Avenue and 143d Street, and had not been heard from since.

The police were unable to learn whether he went to the library. The only explanation offered by the family for his disappearance was that he had suffered a mental breakdown from overstudy and had lost his memory temporarily. His brother scouted the idea that he left his home deliberately.

The youth was graduated from the De Witt Clinton High School with honors two years ago. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, 140 pounds in weight, and has brown hair and eyes. He wore a gray suit, a blue chinchilla overcoat, a blue felt hat, and black shoes.

Postmastership Goes A-begging.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANCHVILLE, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Postmastership of Bevans, a hamlet in Sandyston Township, is going a-begging. Yesterday no condidate appeared to take civil service examinations to succeed George V. Johnson, a merchant, who resigned, because in a year and a half his salary was less than $100. He is paid in fees.

NOVICE'S AUTO HITS WOMAN

Driver Not Detained, Though Victim's Skull Is Fractured.

An automobile driven by John Harvey of 212 West 143d Street, who said he was a student at the Cosmopolitan Automobile Training School at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, knocked down Mrs. Lewis Mendelsohn of 327 Central Park West, yesterday as she was about to board a northbound surface car at Ninety-third Street and Central Park West. She suffered a fracture of the skull and was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was said late at night that she was in a critical condition.

Harvey was not detained by the police and members of Mrs. Mendelsohn's family started an investigation. At her home it was said that the family knew little about the circumstances. Mr. Mendelsohn, it was said, was ill at his home. Mrs. Mendelsohn is 58 years old.

HIT BY WOMAN AUTOIST.

Mrs. Isleib's Motor Crashes Into a Store After Injuring Stahnten.

After running down Albert Stahnten, 22 years old, of 81 Niagara Street, Newark, at Elizabeth and Clinton Avenues yesterday afternoon an automobile owned and driven by Mrs. William Isleib of 9 Eastman Street, Cranford, N. J., crashed into the front entrance to the grocery store of Giles Van Duyne & Son at 320 Clinton Avenue, breaking two large plate glasses and wrecking the frame work.

Mrs. Isleib was not injured. Stahnten was injured about the head and body and was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital.

FLAMES SWEEP 250 ACRES.

New Jersey Farmers Fight Woodland Fire Near Vineland.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 8.—Although most of the forest fires in this State have been reported either under control, or entirely subdued, there was a disastrous one this afternoon which burned more than 250 acres of woodland on the place of Walter Ellis, two miles east of here.

Farmers hurried to the place and kept the fire from spreading.

60,000 HUNTERS LICENSED.

Rabbit and Grouse Season in New Jersey Will Open Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHFIELD, N. J., Nov. 8.—Sixty thousand licensed hunters in New Jersey are awaiting the opening of the season on Tuesday. Rabbits, quail, partridges, pheasants, grouse, squirrels, and all water fowl which may be shot will be found more abundant than in many years. The dryness of August, September, and October permitted game to propagate.

The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners has sent thousands of game birds to districts considered the best for restocking, and a decrease in violations of the game laws has been noted.

Restrictions this year include the prohibiting of the shooting of wild turkeys and the limit law. A gun carrying more than two shells is prohibited by law.

TO MOVE SHERMAN STATUE.

Monument Will Be Shifted to Make Way for the Subway.

The statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, which stands at the entrance to the Park in Fifth Avenue, will be moved this morning from its present position 200 feet to the northeast to make room for the subway, which is to run directly underneath it.

The statue weighs 160 tons and great care must be taken in shifting it. A new base has been prepared on which the statue will rest. The work will be done by Drew Brothers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
ALAN DALE.
Read What He Says of Joe Weber's

"The Only Girl"

So everything's a big success? And every production in this tumor of a Metropolis has hit the Bull's eye?

I *read* it, even if I've never written it. Gorgeous Utopia! Glittering commercial pipe-dreams!

But, if every attraction in New York is great, then, my dear Joe Weber, let me say that "The Only Girl" at the 39th St. Theatre is GREATER. The delightful import of this jolly, frolicsome and artistic little play must be raised above the truck of the so-called "great" and the "tremendously successful."

I remember "The Only Girl" when it was "Our Wives"—without song—at Wallack's.

Even then I loved it for its quaint and witty humanity But in its present shape it has Blossomed forth. The librettist, far from damaging the book, has improved it, and Victor Herbert has given to it his choicest and easiest. It is a musical, farcical comedy, without the curse. Without the blare and blatancy of the Tenderloin—free from the ministrations of the "merry-merry" this amusing little play will appeal to those whose hair doesn't start at the eyebrows. It has distinction and gaiety—two qualities that are rarely combined—and just as you did in the "Climax" you have given it a cast of unsophisticated merit that such an ingenuous little piece demands.

"The Only Girl" is a cinch It has snap, verve, humor, jollity, intuition, demureness, and, don't let us forget, refinement. It snaps its fingers at that greatest enemy of polite achievement—the "Tired Business Man." It will bank with certainty upon that gentleman's wife who, after all, is the keenest patron of good things. Let me pay my compliments to little Miss Wilda Bennett—a real find—to Adele Rowland, whose song "You Have to Have a Part to Make a Hit" is charming—(even if you don't have to have a play now-a-days)—to little Miss Vivian Wessell and to Mr. Thurston Hall. "The Only Girl" is the only sort of musical show that kind of puts one on good terms with one's self. For one feels happy without being humiliated.

Alan Dale

By HENRY BLOSSOM and VICTOR HERBERT.
STAGED BY FRED G. LATHAM.

NOW PLAYING THE 39TH ST. THEATRE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This to Salesmen.

YOU men who sell, whether your business keeps you in the city or out of it, know how much of your success depends upon your personal appearance.

Good clothes, then, are a tremendous asset to you.

And, as one of the biggest points you have to make in selling your goods is the value they offer, you must realize the strength of our argument for Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

At $18, $20 and $25 we offer suits and overcoats that we honestly believe are the best possible values to be found anywhere.

The style, the tailoring, the materials, put them in the class of custom-made garments at double their prices.

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OUR newest store at 265-267 Broadway—just below Chambers St.—is between the wholesale district and the banking centre,—and just across the park from New York's great Municipal Building.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

This $27.50 Sale Is Important to You

Important because it is a great value sale. $27.50 never bought as much before. Silk Lined Suits, $27.50. Satin-Lined Overcoats, $27.50. Silk-Lined Full Dress Suits, $40. Tuxedo Suits, $35. Only imported materials. Exclusively to measure. Sale ends Saturday.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE
Broadway at 41st St.
VAUDEVILLE AS YOU WILL LIKE IT.

Vaudeville AS YOU WILL LIKE IT
CONTINUOUS
EVERY DAY, NOON TO 11:30 P.M.
AFTERNOONS 15 & 25c | EVENINGS 15c, 25, 35c

THIS WEEK DAISY HARCOURT THE FAMOUS ENGLISH COMEDIENNE

"THE LITTLE LAMBS" 10 OF THEM IN MUSICAL COMEDY | EDITH MERRILEES & CO. "SONGS OF THE NATIONS"

VICTOR'S MUSICAL MELANGE THE SEASON'S MUSICAL EVENT
COMPANY OF 18, INCLUDING MISS ETHEL HENDRICKS

LOUISE CARVER & TOM MURRAY LATE OF LEW FIELDS'S "HENPECKS" CO. | 4 XELA SISTERS ACROBATIC & MODERN DANCERS.

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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Near B'way. Evenings at 8:20.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of ELSIE FERGUSON IN THE VITAL, THROBBING HUMAN PLAY OUTCAST MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20.
Twin Beds

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt Wed.25.50. Sat.M. 25,50,75
"DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915,"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG LEGS

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:10. Mats. Wed. 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. M. Mats.Wed.(Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT." A New Modern Drama by BASIL McDONALD HASTINGS.

WALLACK'S B'way AT 8 SHARP. Mts. of B'way. 2:20 St. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N. Parker
Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.
★★ SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights
CABIRIA Orchestra Seats 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Saturday 2:15.
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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. "The House Beautiful." KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Tel. 3063 Bryant. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
BIGGEST OF ALL NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE SUCCESSES!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SPARKLING NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
GREATEST CAST AND PRETTIEST CHORUS EVER SEEN IN MUSICAL COMEDY!
FRANK LALOR, "At his funniest."—Press.
DOROTHY JARDON, "Triumphs in her own compelling style."—American.
ALICE DOVEY, "Dainty and sparkling."—World.
FRED WALTON, "Admirable."—Tribune.
OCTAVIA BROSKE, "Looks queenly and sings admirably."—Herald.
JACK HENDERSON, "Excellent."—Commercial.
FRANK DOANE, "Contributes much to galvanic performance."—Globe.
GEORGIA HARVEY, LUCILLE SAUNDERS, EDNA HUNTER, "Excellent."—All Papers.

PAPA'S DARLING
MUSIC BY IVAN CARYLL, BOOK AND LYRICS BY HARRY B. SMITH.
"All of Which Caused a Man Who Knew to Say 'That's the Best Musical Comedy I've ever Seen.'"—Tribune.
SEE IT AND YOU WILL SAY THE SAME THING!

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"BRIGHTEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEASON."—Evening Sun.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON, Connie Ediss.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in HIS BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. THE HAWK

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Phone Bryant 46
UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow, Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, including BERNARD GRANVILLE.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Experience Better Than "EVERYWOMAN"
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc. 50c, 75c, $1.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY
LIFE
"The biggest thing in melodrama."—Eve. World.

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My Lady's Dress By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c.
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New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Evs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Adeline GENEE, JOAN SAWYER, Dorothy Toye, Whiting & Burt, Hugh Herbert & Co., Others. Daily Mat. 25c.
COLONIAL FALL FESTIVAL ALL STAR BILL Daily Mat. 25c.
ALHAMBRA Blanche Ring & Co., Bobby North, Flo Irwin&Co., LucyGillett,oths. Daily Mat. 25c.
MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. Burlesque. Mat. BEAUTY, YOUTH & FOLLY. Today.

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COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY. Today.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of Broadway.
Inaugural Opening Tomorrow Night
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

Strand B'way, 47th St. Near to 42d. "THE MAN FROM HOME." 11:30 P. M. Strand Orch. & Quartette. 10c to 50c. Next Week—"ARISTOCRACY."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—PAUL SWAN, SINGER'S MIDGETS, Jas. Thornton, Harry Cooper & Co., McConnell, Simpson & Co., Farber Girls, 10 others.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Tonight, Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "TALES OF HOFFMANN." Tues. night, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "AIDA."

VITAGRAPH 46TH. ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30. TWO WOMEN | THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK

FOOTBALL TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley. YALE vs. PRINCETON Choice seats for sale. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE. 1,338 B'way, cor. 38th St.

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PARIS IN NEW YORK
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Special Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50
Charming Music, Delightful Surroundings.
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DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00—BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30—Dan Caslar and his Orchestra
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7—Complimentary Dancing Partners
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Beginning Next FRIDAY EVENING,
CLIFTON WEBB and EILEEN MOLYNEUX
in THE BALCONADES Ballroom (Third Floor)
Every Evening, Main Dining Room, ROYAL BELGIAN ORCHESTRA.

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 49th St.
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat., 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
"KICK IN" with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece,
Miracle Man

Bronx Opera House 149 St., 3d Ave. 25c. to $1.90. Mat. Wed. The Things That Count 25c. & 50c.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE

AN EXHIBITION AT 714 5TH AV. FOR 2 WEEKS BEGINNING TODAY
Open Daily from 10 A. M. on
ADMISSION 50c
Arranged by the STAGE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK for the BENEFIT of the COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—La Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut.) Scotti, Tegani (debut.) Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. AT 1. PARSIFAL
Seat sale for all performances begins Thurs., Nov. 12, at 9 o'clock at box office.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Nov. 17, at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 13. Sun. Aft., Nov. 15.
MR. HAROLD BAUER
WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony.
BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor.
LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
Thurs., Nov. 12, at 8:15. Fri., Nov. 13, at 2:30
Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncello.
All Tschaikowsky Program
Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert Thes. Eve., Nov. 10, 8:15
Kneisel Quartet
SCHUMANN, Quartet A major, op. 41, No. 3; ZOLTAN KODALY, Quartet C major, op. 2 (first time); MOZART, Quartet B flat, major. Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 West 34th St.

ELMENDORF
Today at 2:45 CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.
"AROUND THE WORLD"
THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS
SOIREES ET MATINEES ARTISTIQUE.
HOTEL RITZ-CARLTON BALLROOM.
Nov. 9 and 16, 2:30 and 9 P. M.
DANCING EVENING DRESS
Tickets Tyson Co. offices.
Benefit for the relief of the destitute families of artists in France.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30.
Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.)
MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Aeolian Hall, Wednesday Eve., Nov. 11th, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL ARTHUR Herschmann
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

METROPOLITAN OPERA SUBSCRIPTION SEATS
Thursday night the best opera night. First Thursday opera, "Carmen," with Caruso and Farrar. Good orchestra seats for sale; regular subscription rates, 20 advance. Miller's Ticket Office, 74 B'way. Tel. 5290 Rector.

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MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL PARRIE
Music by Persian Garden Orchestra. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Wonderful Prizes.
Next Wednesday Night—SUZI NIGHT.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse), B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday 10:30 until Closing. The Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice.
MAURICE & Florence WALTON
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All Outside Rooms.
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ELMENDORF
FIVE NEW LECTURES
WEDNESDAYS AT 8:15 P. M.
BEGINNING NOVEMBER 11.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAJESTIC Matinee Wednesday $1.00. 600 Seats Sat. Mat. $1.00.
THE THIRD PARTY
Next Week—FRITZI SCHEFF. Seats Thursday.

DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES. 25, 50, 75 & $1.00.
"TOO MANY COOKS."
Next Week—"The Things That Count."

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TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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Private Instructor in All Latest Dances.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer tomorrow; moderate north winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,744. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA READY FOR RESISTANCE

Orders Generals to Quit Convention for Their Posts—Mexican Crisis Today.

FIGHTING ALREADY BEGUN

Skirmish with Zapatistas in City's Outskirts—Rumor of a Settlement Is Denied.

GUARANTEES BY CARRANZA

Vera Cruz Demands Partly Met—Mexico City Has Report That Marines Landed at Acapulco.

Bank Reported Sacked By Mexico City Mob

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 9.—According to private telegrams received here, the National Bank of Mexico City has been sacked by a mob led by Constitutionalist soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—It is now considered certain that Gen. Carranza has determined to resist the mandate of the Aguascalientes Military Convention deposing him from power and elevating Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez to the Provisional Presidency. From Cordoba the First Chief has issued an order, in the form of a proclamation, requiring all Generals who personally attended the convention to withdraw therefrom and place themselves at his order by 6 P. M. on Nov. 10, (tomorrow.) Forces under Generals who disown the First Chief are informed that they must obey the officer next in rank who remains faithful to Carranza.

The hour named in the order, 6 P. M. tomorrow, coincides with the expiration of the time given to Carranza by the convention to retire or fight.

It is realized here that the issue is now clearly defined and that nothing apparently can prevent a new appeal to arms. Persons in a position to know say many will be surprised when the strength of Carranza's military backing is seen.

Obregon Loyal to Carranza.

Gen. Obregon has left no doubt of his intention to remain loyal to Carranza. Gen. Obregon, who was one of the delegates the convention sent to notify Carranza of its action, said, speaking at a luncheon at Cordoba: "We have no intention of rallying around Francisco Villa, whom I can never trust."

Gen. Obregon added that in the convention he had held that it would be a crime to remove Carranza and leave Villa in power, but that everything possible must be done for the country's salvation.

"Let us sacrifice Carranza and eliminate Villa, and if he resists let us die fighting him," Gen. Obregon concluded.

In a last effort for peace, Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino, who for a time was Gen. Carranza's Acting War Minister, tonight wired to Gen. Gutierrez begging him to prevent the threatened renewal of civil war.

Gen. Obregon and the other Carranza Commissioners arrived here at 7 o'clock tonight, and soon afterward got into telegraph communication with Aguascalientes.

Messrs. Obregon and Hay telegraphed to the convention that Carranza was willing to withdraw his conditions with regard to Zapata, but wanted to be assured of Villa's effective retirement, and insisted that the convention must draw up a programme of social and economic reforms which the new Pre-Constitutional President should carry out. If all this were done, Carranza would resign.

In a statement issued tonight reasons are given why Villa shot the Argentine citizen Francisco Mugica. It is said that Mugica distributed on a northbound train copies of the newspaper El Liberal containing "The Reply of First Chief Venustiano Carranza to the Bandit Villa." For having distributed these newspapers, it is asserted, Mugica was removed from the train at Guadalupe de Zacatecas and shot in Villa's presence. Mr. Carothers, the representative of the United States Government, is said to have witnessed the scene, peeping under the blind of his Pullman car.

It is also stated that trains between Rincon de Romos and Zacatecas are frequently held up by Villistas, who, using violent language and with pistols cocked, ask the passengers what they think of Villa. In Zacatecas Villa's soldiers are said to compel peaceful passersby to shout "Viva Villa." The statement continues: "The brutal tyranny reigning in that region has no parallel in the world's history. Even Huerta's tyranny pales in comparison. The insolence of the Villistas respects nobody, not even members of families who have the misfortune to set foot outdoors."

Gutierrez Names His Cabinet.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—Gen. Carranza today issued a proclamation declaring himself the chief head of the republic. The proclamation, issued at Cordoba, was directed to the military chieftains and the civil employes of the Central Government, who were ordered to obey Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalists and to disregard totally the mandates of the Aguascalientes convention. To the military chieftains he said that unless they left the conference and were back at their posts by 6 o'clock Tuesday evening their next in rank would assume their places.

Gen. Gutierrez, appointed Provisional President by the convention, has proclaimed himself the chief executive be-

Continued on Page 5.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the cleanliness and cleanliness of the preparation. New York store, 111 Chambers Street. Tel. 3643 Cortlandt.—Advt.

LION LOOSE AS SHIP TOSSES IN A STORM

Some Sailors Volunteer to Drive Him Back Into His Cage But Others Climb Rigging.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Thrilling stories of a battle with a lion which broke from its cage during a raging gale in midatlantic were told today by the crew of the steamship West Point, which landed its cargo of more than seventy-five wild beasts, destined for Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

From the time the steamship left London until it docked at Pier 25, north of Callowhill Street today, life aboard the ship was one horror after another. Bedlam reigned and sleep was impossible. Some of the crew, ancient mariners, used to sleeping when the fiercest gales are blowing, said that it was impossible for them to get any rest on the westward voyage of the West Point. Roaring of lions, chattering of monkeys, shrieking of jackals, and the whining of coyotes kept them in a constant state of uneasiness.

The continual pitching and rolling of the ship made the animals seasick and at times aroused their anger. The constant lunging of the vessel also weakened the cages holding these denizens of the jungle. On Thursday last, before the vessel reached the Delaware Breakwater, a large lion burst through his cage, and his escape was not discovered for a short time. Because of the delay caused by bad weather the vessel was two or three days late and food for the animals had run short. The lion was hungry, and his first thought was for food. He made for a cage containing a white mule, and was trying to tear the bars apart when H. B. Goodkin, an employe of Bostock's, who was in charge of the animals, saw him, and shouted for assistance.

When the word spread among the sailors that a lion was loose and help was needed to get him back into his cage, two or three of them volunteered to go, but most of them fled to the upper decks, and some to the rigging of the vessel. After an hour's work, however, Goodkin and his volunteer helpers by dint of skilful manoeuvring and prodding with sharp pronged pitchforks, managed to shepherd the lion back into his cage.

When the vessel arrived here another exciting incident occurred. While a cage containing a large black bear, weighing 500 pounds, was being lowered into a car, the animal battered the entrance of the cage loose. It took five attendants almost half an hour to beat bruin back into his cage and repair the door. While this was going on, longshoremen, who were unloading the ship, had sought safety on top of box cars and in the rafters of the pier.

BRITISH WORKERS DROPPED.

English and Scotch Employes of German-American Co. Lose Jobs.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 9.—Thirty-two Englishmen and Scotchmen employed by the German-American Stoneware Company, owner of the Phoenix Ceramic Works here, found their jobs "vacant" this morning. Last week Leonard Albrecht of New York, general manager of the company, came here and stated that prices paid for piecework would have to be cut.

There are more than 100 Germans and Austrians employed as laborers, while the piece work is done by the thirty-two Scotch and English. The reduction affected them only, and they promptly went on strike Saturday, after a conference of the owners, who are Germans, a notice was sent out that the Scotch and English were no longer in the employ of the company.

$10,000,000 FOR BUILDERS.

Chicago Contractors First to Benefit by Reserve Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—An indication of improving business conditions in Chicago is found in the fact that negotiations were opened today by contractors and real estate operators for loans aggregating $10,000,000. The money is to be used in construction on delayed buildings. This is regarded here the first big step toward prosperity, as a direct result of the "loosening of money" through the establisment of the Federal Reserve banks. Builders said today that Chicago bankers were accommodating them freely now that a definite date has been fixed for the opening of the reserve banks.

Several loans extending into millions of dollars are said to have been closed. These will be applied at once to the work delayed by the sudden contraction of loans two months ago. The contractors say they are willing to take at least $10,000,000 within thirty days. After that they will take as much more as the Spring building demand requires. The property awaiting development is in the three extremes of the city—north, west, and south. Most of it is in the suburbs, although several large factory buildings are to be erected on the west side.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, expects a lowering of money rates.

"I feel confident that it will not be many weeks before money rates will ease off," said Mr. Reynolds this morning. "Conditions are such that the turn seems almost at hand."

ORDER FOR 20 SUBMARINES.

Fore River Plant Gets $10,000,000 Contract Through Schwab.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—An order for the immediate construction of twenty submarines has been placed with the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy. Officials of the plant today refused information as to the identity of the power for which the submarines were intended, but one officer of the corporation said the order would amount to about $10,000,000.

The order came to Quincy through the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at South Bethlehem, Penn., of which Charles M. Schwab is President.

The submarines are not to be turned out as completed vessels, but as finished sections, to be assembled afterward.

GREEK MINISTER RECALLED.

Mr. Schliemann to be Succeeded in Washington by Mr. Vourcs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Greek Minister, Mr. Schliemann, announced today that because of a disagreement with his Government's policy, which made it impossible for him to carry out certain instructions, he had received from Athens, he had been recalled, and that Mr. Vourcs, former Chargé d'Affaires, had been instructed to take over Greek interests here.

It was explained at the legation that the Minister's differences with the Government were over internal affairs only, and that all parties in Greece were united in upholding the Government's foreign policy.

For the preference of connoisseurs, PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS are now offered in the single-row package.—Adv.

KITCHENER SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

Says England Has 1,250,000 Volunteers Waiting to Go to the Front—Wants More.

ENTHUSIASM AT GUILDHALL

War Ministers and Allied Dignitaries Cheered at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

CHURCHILL PRAISES NAVY

Says Convoy Work Postpones a Great Battle — Stronger Than When the War Began.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—That England is prepared to carry on the war to the bitter end, with every confidence in the result, was the tenor of the speeches at the annual banquet inaugurating the new Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall this evening. Notable speeches were made by Prime Minister Asquith, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Kitchener, whose massive figure, clad in service khaki, towered over the audience of a thousand men and women in the historic building, while expressing satisfaction at the response to his call for men and the progress of their military training, impressed upon the nation that the war would be a long one and he would require "more men and still more, until the enemy is crushed."

The Guildhall has been the scene of many civic and national functions in the past 500 years, but seldom has there been one which so strongly appealed to the popular imagination. The guests, who numbered a thousand and included the leading statesmen, diplomats, and financiers, entered the civic headquarters of London between two lines of khaki-clad riflemen. As each dignitary entered the reception hall he was greeted with rounds of cheers, but the real outbursts were reserved for Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War; Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Japanese, Russian, and French Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister, and the commander of the Canadian contingent.

As these entered the hall, which was decorated with the flags and coats of arms of the allied nations, the enthusiasm knew no bounds, the entire assembly rising to welcome them. The military men, including Lord Kitchener, wore service uniforms of khaki; the Ambassadors and other diplomats were in the brilliant uniforms of their rank.

The principal speech of the evening was that of Lord Kitchener, who expressed confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies, by the advantages which they possessed in men and material and "in that wonderful spirit which has never understood the meaning of defeat."

Lord Kitchener praised the Territorials, particularly the London Scottish and the East Indians, spoke of the admiration of the British troops for "the glorious French Army," and said:

"Under the direction of Gen. Joffre, who is not only a great military leader, but a great man, we may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the allied forces in the western theatre of the war."

Britain 'Fighting for Existence."

He praised the brilliant leadership of Grand Duke Nicholas and also "the splendid deeds of the gallant Belgian Army" and the bravery of the Japanese forces. Continuing, Lord Kitchener said:

"The British Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact; for only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come the great national impulse without which the Government's War Ministers, or even their navies, can do but little. We have enormous advantages in our resources of men and material; and in that wonderful spirit of ours which has never understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets, but they must be used judiciously and effectively.

"I have no complaint to make whatever about the response to my appeals for men. The progress in the military training of those who already have enlisted is most remarkable, and the country may well be proud of them; but I shall want more men, and still more, until the enemy is crushed.

"Armies cannot be called together as with the magician's wand, and in the process of formation there may have been discomforts and inconveniences—in some cases even downright suffering. I cannot promise that these conditions will wholly cease, but I can give you every assurance that they have already greatly diminished, and everything that administrative energy can do to bring them to an end assuredly will be done. The men who have come forward must remember that they are enduring for their country's sake, just as their comrades are in the shell-torn trenches.

"The introduction of elaborate destructive machinery with which our enemies had so amply and carefully supplied themselves has been the subject of much eulogy on the part of military critics, but it must be remembered that in the matter of preparation those who fix beforehand the date of a war have a considerable advantage over their neighbors. So far as we are concerned, we are clearly open to no similar suspi-

Continued on Page 4.

Egyptian Turtle Exclusives on 34 stylish models at 47 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

SAYS BELGIAN PATROLS HAVE REACHED OSTEND

Coast Line Now Believed to Be Safe From that Port as Far as Dunkirk.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Northern France to The Daily Chronicle says that advance patrols of Belgians have penetrated to Ostend, which means that the coast line from Dunkirk to Nieuport and Ostend is relieved from the menace of the past two weeks.

DE WET'S SON KILLED; 364 BOERS CAPTURED

Force of Rebels Under Gen. Beyers Routed by Gen. Lammore's Men.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—"Gen. Christian De Wet, the rebel leader," says Reuter's Pretoria correspondent, "has been in contact with and has dispersed a small Government commando under Gen. Cronje, a member of the Legislature, near Doornberg. In the course of the fighting Gen. De Wet's son Daniel was killed.

"The Government is sending strong reinforcements to Cronje."

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, under date of Monday, gives the following official communication concerning the fighting in South Africa:

"An engagement between Gen. Lammore's forces and Transvaal rebels under Gen. Christian Beyers occurred on the Vet River southeast of Bloemhof on Nov. 8. The rebels, well armed and led by Beyers, were entirely dispersed, losing 9 men killed, 11 men wounded, 364 prisoners, 300 rifles, and 300 horses.

"The loyalists' casualties were 3 men killed and 9 wounded."

A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"Dr. W. B. Rubusana, a native physician and member of the Cape Provisional Council for Tembuland, recently offered to raise 5,000 natives for service against German Southwest Africa. Dr. Rubusana has now been informed by the Government that, while it appreciates the loyal sentiments of the natives, it does not desire to avail itself of the services as combatants of citizens of non-European descent in the present hostilities."

CONCERTS TO REVIVE WAR-HIT APPETITES

London Hotel Seeks to Dispel Gloom and Draw Knitting Women from Their Rooms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—One of the biggest hotels in London plans to give frequent concerts in an effort to dispel the gloom of the war and improve the appetites of its patrons. An official of the hotel said today that whereas some carefree Americans were able to eat $9.25 dinners the English seldom spent more than $1.75. Especially among the women had the decline in appetite been noticeable, he said. This he ascribed to worry and lack of exercise, the latter the result of remaining too much in their own rooms knitting for the soldiers. Another substantial element was a desire to be economical.

It was explained that the concerts would draw the women out of their rooms to a place where they could knit in a musical atmosphere. This in turn would invigorate the appetites of the women—"and when women eat it is a sure thing the men will not be outdone," the hotel man explained. Incidentally good music would dispel the prevailing depression.

ESCAPED ATTACK FROM AIR AND SEA

Thrilling Tale of How French Cruiser Engaged Aeroplane and Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A thrilling story of how a French cruiser was engaged with an aeroplane and submarines simultaneously is told by a midshipman, who says that the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau was heading for Cattaro in the small hours of the morning and was warned that three hostile submarines had stolen out from their base to get her. The day had scarcely broken when an Austrian biplane also came sailing through the air straight toward the cruiser, hovering at not more than 1,500 feet above the ship.

Unmoved, apparently, by the hail of shot from quickfirers, the biplane let fall a bomb, which splashed into the sea only about thirty feet to starboard, abaft the bridge. A second bomb just missed the port quarter.

At the same moment a lookout signalled that a submarine was only 800 yards to the starboard side of the cruiser. The submarine discharged a torpedo almost as soon as she was sighted, but the cruiser had had time to shift her helm and the deadly missile went swirling by not more than three feet from the stern. Before the submarine could make a second shot the cruiser had blown away its periscope and another broadside must have sunk her, for she was never seen again.

Another submarine came sneaking up on the other side and a destroyer endeavored to draw the cruiser's fire while the submarine crept in and dealt a deadly blow. The Waldeck Rousseau was easily a match for the two of them, and shortly after the destroyer turned and ran for harbor with a nasty list to port, while the submarine dived to escape the storm of shell and did not show itself again.

No Thanksgiving table complete without bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Adv.

RUSSIANS SWEEPING OVER FRONTIER; CRUISER GLASGOW SAFE AFTER FIGHT; GERMANS RENEW ATTACK IN BELGIUM

GERMANS QUIT DEFENSES

Great Intrenched Line Centredon Czenstochowo Reported as Abandoned

FIGHTING NOW FOR CRACOW

Russians Attack Austro-German Rear Guards on the Outer Line of the Fortress.

BIG PRIZE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Invaders Seize 1,500 Railroad Cars Filled with Coal—Germans Take 4,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—The following communication from the Russian General Staff, issued tonight, shows that the advancing Russian forces are sweeping with great speed on to the frontier of Posen and approaching Thorn, the southernmost fortress of the great defensive line of the Vistula, running northward through Prussia to Danzig:

On the East Prussian frontier fighting continues. The Russian troops have occupied Goldapp. In the direction of Mlawa, (Poland,) we have advanced and stopped the movement of railway trains of the enemy, near the station of Soldau, (East Prussia.)

Beyond the Vistula the Germans have withdrawn from Wloclawsk to Nieschans, and from Konin to Slopzy.

On the roads to Cracow we are continuing to push back the rear guards of the Austrians.

South of Przemysl, Nov. 7, we captured 1,000 prisoners and a number of cannon.

On the coast of the Caucasus, Nov. 6 and 7, cruisers of the enemy made their appearance.

What is described here as the continued and irresistible offensive of the Russian Army resulting in the evacuation of Polanr by the Germans is reported as successfully establishing itself in German territory at Pleschen, thirteen miles west of the Russo-German frontier, thus threatening the German line of communications.

Along the South Polish frontier the Russians attacked the Austrian rear guard at Pinozow, which commands an important crossing on the upper Vistula, twenty-five miles from Cracow. It is asserted that a general retreat of the Austrian forces on Cracow as a new base is now apparent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All the zones of contact now are inside German territory.

The Russians took 1,500 wagons laden with coal standing on railway sidings in East Prussia in positions the Germans had evacuated.

The Russian cavalry, which invaded Posen, has pierced the left flank of the enemy at the crossing of the Warthe at Konin. These cavalry operations with strong supports have nullified the entire defensive preparations of Germans inside the Polish frontier.

The Russians now hold without resistance the great line of entrenchments running from Czenstochowo southward on Cracow and northward on Kalisz. German reserves and local forced labor had been employed for a month digging and equipping these works, which were built buttressed like underground dwellings. Now all are abandoned.

The Russians are now attacking the Austro-German rear guard on the outer line of Cracow fortress.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Kiev says:

"Three thousand German and Austrian prisoners, including ninety officers, together with fifty guns and several thousand rifles captured in the recent fighting, have arrived here."

CAPTURE 4,000 RUSSIANS.

Germans Also Take Ten Maxims on East Prussian Frontier.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam to London,) Nov. 9.—The following was contained in a report issued by General Headquarters this forenoon:

In the eastern war theatre an attack by strong Russian forces north of Wyschtynez Lake has been repulsed with severe Russian losses. Four thousand Russians and ten machine guns were captured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy tonight made public the following official wireless dispatch from Vienna:

No fight northeastern war theatre. Desperate engagements continue in Servia near Krupanji. Earthworks after earthworks and points of support taken by storm.

The following was issued yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York:

According to official communications dated Nov. 1, in the battle on the Vistula-San line, the German left wing near Warsaw and later our army fighting next to Ivangorod were

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER on the case of six pints, imported bottled.—Adv.

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the Allies continue their progress on the battle line between Dixmude and the Lys, and also along the Aisne. The attacks of the Germans on Dixmude and in the region of the Ypres were repulsed yesterday.

The German Army Staff admits that the Allies have started an offensive movement in Belgium. Sorties near Nieuport during Sunday night failed completely, it is said, while attacks southwest of Ypres were repulsed and several hundred prisoners taken. The progress made by the Germans in their attacks on Ypres continues, it is said, in spite of obstinate resistance.

The Russian General Staff reports that fighting continues on the East Prussian frontier, with the Russian Army steadily advancing. The movement of German railway trains near Soldau has been stopped, and beyond the Vistula River the Germans have withdrawn further. The Austrians are being pushed back closer to Cracow, and south of Przemysl 1,000 prisoners and a number of cannon have been captured.

The German report states that a strong column of Russians has been defeated near the Wyschtyniz Lake, in East Prussia, and 4,000 prisoners and many machine guns have been captured.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German cruisers off the coast of Chile on Sunday, Nov. 1, and the British transport Otranto are reported safe in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Island base.

Lord Kitchener, speaking at the Guildhall banquet last night, declared his belief in the ultimate success of the Allies, and announced that 1,250,000 men were now training in England to join the forces in the field. Other speakers echoed his note of confidence.

RUSSIANS TAKE TURKS' FORT NEAR ERZERUM

In Pursuit of Kurdish Cavalry—Armenian Students Enthusiastic Volunteers in Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Caucasian Army continues to operate successfully against Turkey. Most important is its seizure of a stronghold twenty-five miles east of Erzerum. The defeated Kurdish cavalry has been scattered in small bands in the valleys and passes south of the Russian frontier, and part of the Russian force is engaged in sweeping it up in order to prevent it from raiding communications.

The Kurds, supported by regulars and armed peasants, tried to advance to the northeast of Karakilissa, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Kurdish cavalry, known as the Hamidieh, is stationed at Alashkelt, Hassan Kalet, and along the Persian frontier. Several bands of Persian irregulars under the leadership of Amir Heshmat, former Chief of Police at Teheran, and Ibrahim Bey are operating on the Turco-Persian frontier.

The persecution of the Armenians has begun in earnest. Armenian refugees are pouring across the Caucasian frontier, and they say that the Turkish troops have orders to shoot all Armenians who are met near the frontier. It is rumored that Armenian bands are attacking Van.

Armenian students are volunteering in hundreds for the Turkish campaign. Last night I saw a party of sixty leave for the Caucasus. Large crowds of students gathered to bid them farewell. There was great cheering and hearty singing of "God Save the Czar" and Armenian national songs. An Armenian priest made an impassioned speech, urging the Armenians to volunteer for the liberation of their oppressed brethren, and his hearers were roused to an ecstasy of enthusiasm.

Van is an ancient city, the capital of the Asiatic Turkish province of the same name, and the seat of important American missions. It has a population of about 30,000.

Russian Victory on the Araxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On Saturday the Turks made a determined effort to oust the Russians from a very important position taken the day before at Kohrikol, on the River Araxes, thirty-two miles from Erzerum. This region is one of mountains, one of which rises more than 8,000 feeet at Erzerum, with a fortress on its summit.

The Turks moved up two divisions under cover of large bodies of Kurd light horse from Hassan Kalet, ten miles further along the highroad to Erzerum. This force had forty-eight field guns and several pieces of heavy artillery. The Russians had occupied heights which the Turks stormed repeatedly, always being repulsed in vigorous assaults which aimed at turning the Russian right flank. The fight lasted the greater part of the day, and was decided by a bold movement of Cossack mountain batteries which gained the heights in the rear of the Turkish forces and proceeded to shell them from an entirely unexpected quarter.

The result was that the Turks broke and fled precipitately, first on their left, then along the whole line. The Russians thus remained in possession of the next stage of the highroad to Erzerum, which they will probably reach today or tomorrow. The remnants of the broken Turkish forces are dispersed among the defiles and passes of an extremely difficult mountain country.

Turkish Fleet Bombards Poti.

The Turkish fleet is apparently still pursuing its policy of carefully avoiding a meeting with the Russian fleet. This is contrary to Turkish traditions. In their wars with Russia the Turks on the sea have never shown the white feather, even against overwhelming odds.

The latest Turkish exploit is the bombardment of the open town of Poti by a cruiser believed to be the Breslau, which fired 150 shells at the town, the railway station and the lighthouse, doing damage described as insignificant.

Continued on Page 2.

Have you seen "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre?—Adv.

GLASGOW AND OTRANTO SAFE NEAR CAPE HORN

British Cruiser and Transport in the Straits on Way to Falkland Base.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The Delgada lighthouse reports that an English cruiser passed there on Wednesday and Dungeness lighthouse sighted two ships on Thursday which were supposed to be the British cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto. They were making for the Falkland Islands. The Glasgow's funnels were damaged.

The hospital ships Valdivia and Chile are still searching for survivors of the naval battle of Sunday a week ago, but without result.

The steamer Crown of Galicia has arrived at Valparaiso with British war materials. German cruisers are said to be awaiting her outside.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German squadron in battle off the Chilean coast on Sunday, Nov. 1, and the British transport Otranto, have passed Evangelista Point Light, in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands, a British possession to the east of the extreme southern point of South America.

This information is contained in advices received here by the Admiralty from the naval authorities in the Straits of Magellan, who said they had seen the Glasgow and Otranto passing through the straits toward the Atlantic.

After the cruiser Good Hope had been sunk by the Germans and the Monmouth was so badly damaged that she appeared unable to steam away, according to the British Admiralty report of the sea fight off Chile, the Glasgow accompanied her as she drifted away in the darkness. The Admiralty said the Glasgow was not extensively damaged and had very few casualties, although during the battle she had fought the Leipzig and the Dresden, while the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were engaged with the two larger vessels. The Otranto, the Admiralty said, was not engaged in the fight.

Delgada Point is on the west side of the north entrance to the first narrows in the Straits of Magellan.

THE EMDEN ESCAPED, BUT LOST STORE SHIPS

German Cruiser Fled from British Warship—One Prize Sunk and One Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Sydney, N. S. W., dispatch to The Evening News says that the skipper of the steamer Parom, arriving from Singaport, reports that after the German cruiser Emden's success in sinking the Russian and French warships at Penang, the German warship and the storeships were overtaken by a British cruiser.

The speedy Emden fled, but the British man-of-war sank one storeship and captured the other.

KARLSRUHE'S ISLAND BASE.

Has Coal and Stores Off Brazil Coast and Five Cargo Vessels.

EDINBURGH, (via London,) Nov. 10.—An officer of the freight steamer Pruth, which was sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the coast of Brazil, has arrived here. He says the Karlsruhe is using an island called Bocas Reef as a coaling and supply base, and that there the Germans have a large quantity of coal and stores.

"Officers of the Karlsruhe told me," said this officer, "that they expected to be captured by the British before long, but that meanwhile it was their painful duty to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's commerce.

"They were very polite and gave us twelve hours to leave our ship. Then they took off the provisions and the ship's papers and blew up the Pruth with dynamite. We were transferred to the Crefeld, which was one of the five cargo boats accompanying the Karlsruhe and which she was using as scouts."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Adv.

YPRES CENTRE OF BATTLE

Both Sides Claim Gains in Bitter Combat in That Region.

CITY WRECKED BY SHELLS

Dixmude Also the Object of a Bombardment by German Forces.

ALLIES' SHIPS JOIN FIGHTING

Berlin Reports That in Renewal of Coast Battle German Guns Drove Vessels Away.

PARIS, Nov. 9, 10:43 P. M.—Continued progress on the battle line between Dixmude and the Lys, and also along the Aisne, was chronicled in official bulletins issued by the French War Office today, which also stated that German attacks on Dixmude and in the region of Ypres had been repulsed.

The night bulletin said:

There has been no notable modification in the situation by reason of the difficulties which an intense fog has created, in connection with operations of any extent.

In the north the day has been good. We have maintained our positions between the River Lys and Langemarck, and made appreciable progress between Langemarck and Dixmude.

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

On our left wing the Germans have undertaken again an offensive movement on Dixmude and in the region of Ypres. Particularly to the southeast of Ypres their attacks have been everywhere repulsed.

At the end of the day, referring to the entire front between Dixmude and the Lys, we have made progress along the major part of the line. Nevertheless, our advance is slow on account of the offensive movements undertaken by the enemy, and because of the strong organization the enemy already has had the time to effect around his points of support. Since the beginning of the fighting the fog, furthermore, has made operations difficult, particularly between the Lys and the Oise.

On the centre, along the Aisne, the progress set forth in the official communications of yesterday has been maintained.

In the Argonne and in the vicinity of Verdun there have been only actions of minor importance.

On our left wing, in Lorraine, there is nothing to report.

In Alsace fresh attacks on the part of the Germans directed against the heights of Mount Ste. Marie have again resulted for them in a decided check.

Repel Attacks of Allies' Ships.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin, received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, says:

"Main headquarters reports that several of the enemy's ships again attacked our right wing yesterday afternoon, but were rapidly driven off by our artillery."

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 9.—A report issued by General Army Headquarters this forenoon says:

During the evening a sortie of the enemy from Nieuport, which was repeated during the night, completely failed.

In spite of obstinate resistance, our attacks on Ypres are progressing slowly but steadily.

The hostile counter-attacks southwest of Ypres have been repulsed, and several hundred men taken prisoners.

RAIN OF GERMAN SHELLS MAKES YPRES A RUIN

Fine Old Buildings Destroyed—Lone Woman Fights Flames With Buckets of Water.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BELGIAN ARMY, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Ypres is in flames and the greater part of this fine old Flemish town is a ruin. Early this morning the Germans managed to get the range with their heavy artillery, and from dawn onward 11-inch and 13-inch shells were poured into the city.

The town itself is deserted and no loss of life resulted from the heavy shell fire.

A naval officer, who left Ypres this morning, said the only living things in the town were an aged and crippled woman and a dog. The former was vainly attempting to quell the sweeping [illegible] buckets of water.

[illegible] the only traces the

flames greedily licked at the houses, the majority of which are timbered, and soon the western side of the town became a mass of red hot wreckage.

High powered explosive shells and in some cases, I am informed, incendiary shells fell into Ypres at the rate of ten to twenty a minute.

The chief object of the Germans appeared to be the Halles, the most notable Gothic edifice of its kind in Belgium. Much of the structural work dates from the thirteenth century.

The tower of the Cathedral of St. Martins also is partly in ruins. This building is an example of the transition style and dates from 1221. Many paintings, chiefly from the brushes of pupils of Rubens, are reported to have been carried away in safety.

In the northern quarter of the town, where were many fine old buildings, considerable damage was done by fire and shells.

If any stimulus to recruiting in England is needed, it should be provided by recounting the deeds of the Scots Guards and the Scots Greys, who defended the British positions at Messines south of Ypres. Their bayonet charges and subsequent saving of a perilous situation is no less glorious than the deeds of the London Scottish.

In their effort to break through the Germans had massed enormous forces at this point. The brunt of their attack was borne by the Scots Guards and Greys.

For some time the issue seemed in doubt. It appeared to be impossible to resist the overwhelming numbers of the Germans. A devastating shell fire raked the British lines, and it looked as if retirement was imminent.

Under the heavy fire the Germans sent forward their hordes to sweep the British back by sheer weight of numbers. The fighting took place on open and level ground, where there was little room for tactical movements. It was a hand-to-hand encounter in which British grit proved the deciding factor.

The order to "charge" was given and the British left their trenches and awaited the on-coming Germans.

The conflict was short and sharp. The German advance was stemmed and finally it was rolled back. The British losses were heavy but the situation was saved.

DIXMUDE IS BOMBARDED.

Belgian Official Reports Quiet Along the Rest of the Line.

HAVRE, Nov. 9, (via Paris.)—The Belgian Government issues the following:

The situation at Nieuport is stationary, with slight advantage to us. On the remainder of the front almost complete quiet prevails.

The enemy still occupies on the right bank of the Yser several points of support, which have been cannonaded by our artillery. Dixmude has been bombarded by the enemy.

BELFORT READY FOR SIEGE.

Defenses Extend to Frontier—Called Twice as Strong as Port Arthur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Special correspondents who have visited Belfort lately say that the lessons of Liége, Namur, and Antwerp have not been lost, and that Belfort is now in a position to withstand any German assault. Experts consider the place more than double as formidable as Port Arthur.

While recognizing that the time has gone by when any fortress can be declared impregnable, it can be asserted that Belfort would prove a veritable cemetery of slaughter if attacked.

Its offensive and defensive works run right up to the frontier. Every man and boy for miles around has been engaged upon the defenses, and their labor has not been in vain.

NORMAN THWAITES WOUNDED.

New York Newspaper Man a Captain in the British Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Capt. Norman Thwaites, for many years on The New York World staff, who has been fighting on the Aisne, has arrived in London, having been severely wounded in battle last Tuesday.

Capt. Thwaites, who served in the South African war, returned to England as soon as war was declared, and was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Dragoon Guards. He was sent to the front a few days after his arrival here. Since then he has been through some of the heaviest fighting in the North of France, and been promoted to the rank of Captain.

He is now lying in the officers' hospital at 7 Charles Street, Mayfair, having been shot through the chin and throat by a spread bullet that first struck the trench and then hit him, but luckily missed the jugular vein.

Despite his wound, Capt. Thwaites is perfectly cheery and full of confidence that the Allies will win. He says that except in artillery the Germans are outclassed as fighters by the British and French troops. The British artillery, he thinks, is even more destructive than the German. Capt. Thwaites was in trenches three days and nights before he was wounded, for the cavalry were employed as infantry. Their horses were sent five miles to the rear and officers and men went into the trenches, armed with rifles.

His squadron had given a check to the advancing German detachment when Capt. Thwaites was hit and immediately afterward a shell struck the trench, burying him under a pile of earth, but his men dug him out with their hands.

Later the squadron was relived, and when he had made his report he was taken to the rear.

The next thing he knew he was in a turnip field, recovering from a fainting fit due to loss of blood. Fortunately he was near a road and he was removed in a motor ambulance.

Capt. Thwaites said that the ambulance and commissariat of the British forces could not be excelled. While it was impossible, he said, to convey an adequate idea of the deafening, stupefying effect of the heavy German shell fire, the spirit of the men remained superb. Thwaites's regiment suffered heavily throughout the fighting.

HOLLAND NOT PRO-GERMAN.

So Says Dutch Newspaper Man, Writing to Clemenceau's Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—L'Homme Enchaîné prints a letter from a Dutch newspaper man, for ten years a resident of Paris, who replies to M. Clemenceau's assertion that Holland is pro-German beyond the limits of neutrality. The writer regrets that M. Clemenceau did not give his reasons for thinking this, though presumably based on information from correspondents. He continues:

"I know Holland intimately. Any such statement is erroneous. The Dutch population is distinctly 'anti-Boche.' I have just received a characteristic letter from a professor in Amsterdam University, who, though his mother is German, denounces the German atrocities more violently than the most anti-German French newspaper.

"Does Belgium's experience, can you blame Holland for wanting peace? But was the Dutch mobilization directed against [illegible] Germans?

"You [illegible] supplying food to Germany. I say that the Dutch are not supplying her, but can we prevent the Germans who commercially invaded Holland, as they did Paris, from sending non-contraband materials? Does Dutch charity toward the millions of Belgians strike you as pro-German?"

M. Clemenceau comments on this:

"I have not attacked the attitude of the Dutch Nation, which the correspondent doubtless represented correctly, but I maintain that the Dutch Government is markedly less anti-German. Surely public opinion is able to influence the leaders if it is so definitely friendly to France."

CALLS KAISER A MAHDI FOR WHOM MEN DIE

Correspondent Pictures Terrible Ypres Combat Where Humans Are Mere Targets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Ypres is now the storm centre, and after a ten days' battle of guns, which was beyond doubt the most ferocious and bloodiest episode in this war, the Germans are endeavoring to repair their shattered strength by bringing up every available man and gun for another bout of slaughter.

When the history of the past ten days comes to be written in detail, if ever the truth is told, it will be recognized as the most awful conflict in which humanity has ever been tried.

Heroism shines through it here and there. The resistance and nerve strength of the British troops have been almost superhuman, and the French have fought with a gallantry beyond all praise. But mainly, on both sides, it has been simply a slaughter in which all human qualities have been annihilated, or at least stupefied, by the destructive power of the artillery.

"We just wait for death," said a Belgian officer last night, "and wonder if it doesn't reach us out of all this storm of shells. It is war without soul or adventure. In the early days, when I scoured the country with a party of motor scouts, there was some sport in it. Any audacity we had or any cunning could get some kind of payment. The individual counted. But now, in the business around Ypres, what can men do, infantry, cavalry, or scouts? It is the gun that does all the business, heaving out shells and delivering death in a merciless way. It is gun against gun, with men as the targets, as helpless as the leaves torn from these Autumn trees around us by the storm of hail. Our men are falling like the leaves, and the ground is heaped with them, and there is no decisive victory on either side. One week of death is followed by another week of death. The position changes a little, that is all, and the business goes on again. It is appalling."

This same phrase was used to me last night by a surgeon who had just come from the station where the latest batch of wounded, thousands of them, were lying on straw.

"It is appalling," he said. "The destruction of this shell fire is making shambles of human bodies. How can we cope with it. What can we do with such a butchery?"

The German losses must be enormous. How great it is impossible to say. I sometimes fear that we have a tendency to overestimate the proportion of casualties among an enemy superior to us in sheer weight of guns. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that during these last ten days they have sacrificed themselves with the kind of valor such as heaped the fields of Omdurman with Sudanese. The Kaiser is the new Mahdi for whom men die in masses, going with fatalistic resignation to inevitable death.

After a lull for burning and burial and for refilling the great gaps in the regiments and divisions, the Germans are moving against the Allies with new masses and again inevitable death awaits them. In spite of all their guns, the Allies will hold them again. I believe that, but I know that once more there will come back another tide of blood and agony, which will make the doctors say in their quiet, unemotional way: "It is appalling."

FRENCH VICTORY IN CONGO.

Drive Germans from Most of the Territory Lost in 1911.

BORDEAUX, Tuesday, Nov. 10, (via Paris.)—It is officially announced that in the region of the Sanga River, in the Congo, French troops, commanded by Gen. Aymerich, drove the Germans from the larger part of the territory lost in the 1911 convention. The military post of Nzimon was retaken after two days' heavy fighting on Oct. 29.

The Belgian Congo put at the disposition of the French forces the steamer Luxemberg and 150 soldiers. On Oct. 22 a column commanded by Col. Hutin captured Nola and made prisoners of several officers and many sharpshooters. Four quick-firing cannon and munitions were also taken.

The operation, it is stated, assures to the French the possession of the town of Basanga.

SEES FATAL DUEL IN AIR.

French Artilleryman's Account of Sharp Encounter of Aviators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Intransigeant prints an account of an air duel from the lips of a wounded artilleryman. He says:

"My battery was crossing an open plain when the humming of an aeroplane motor, like the noise of a huge fly, was heard above. Instantly every one stiffened and was silent. Some one whispered:

"'I recognize the Boche motor. It is certainly a German biplane.'

"All crouch near the ground for the purpose of remaining unnoticed.

"Suddenly another aeroplane appears.

"'That's a French mono,' whispers my well-informed comrade. We can see the tricolor emblem.

"They are going to fight. Both mount. Suddenly the rattle of a quick-firer bursts from the German. The monoplane dives sharply sideways.

"'My God, he's hit,' cries an officer near me.

"No, 'tis only a manoeuvre. The Frenchman, dodging the fusillade, mounts to deliver a broadside. His big adversary seeks vainly to escape. The more agile monoplane outmanoeuvres, diving under him and delivers the broadside.

"The enemy veers upward as if trying to escape, but dense smoke spouts from the steel carcass. He dips downward and then glides in a long volplane toward a neighboring clover field.

"We run toward him cheering, but the biplane clears the clover field and seems about to rise again. Then it pitches head-first into the swamp beyond. Flames shoot from the wreck. We find the occupants, a Captain and a sapper, both burned and mangled.

"Amid cheers the victorious monoplane, the pilot of which is a well-known airman, now a Sergeant, disappears."

REFUGEES SHUN ANTWERP.

German Seizure of Food May Soon Bring Shortage to City.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9, (via The Hague and London.)—The people of Antwerp who fled from the city at the time of the German occupation are still unwilling to return. The German demand for a war indemnity of $10,000,000 is keeping many away.

German troops have been almost invisible in Antwerp since Saturday. The Town Hall has no military guard before it. Within the building the German administrators and officials of the Belgian Civil Government work peacefully under the same roof.

The Antwerp Police Department is still under the command of its Belgian officers, but every policeman is obliged to salute all German officers, who scrupulously return the salutation.

Points of Present Interest on the Western Battle Front

1. A wireless dispatch from Berlin says the enemy's ships attacked the German right wing, but were beaten off. Presumably this attack was made between Nieuport and the Dutch frontier. Report has credited the Germans with placing big guns on the Belgian coast, pointing seaward. German Army headquarters reports that a land sortie from Nieuport was repulsed.
2. Fresh attacks on Dixmude and Ypres by the Germans have been unsuccessful, according to the French official report, which says the Allies are advancing slowly between Dixmude and the Lys. Berlin, on the contrary, states that the German attacks on Ypres are progressing steadily.
3. The Allies are holding their gains on the Aisne River, according to Paris.
4. The French official report tells of a new attack by the Germans on the heights of Mount Ste. Marie, and adds that the assaults were repulsed.

EMPEROR FRANCIS COERCED?

Clemenceau Quotes His Words to Put Blame for War on Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—In L'Homme Enchaîné, as M. Clemenceau is still compelled to call his newspaper, owing to the censor's suppression of L'Homme Libre, the ex-Premier says:

"The Austrian Emperor entered the war unwillingly. Conversing with Gen. Conrad vom Hoetzendorf, the Emperor asked: 'Have you ever seen war?'

"'No,' replied the General.

"The Emperor continued: 'I have already lost two.'"

This story, M. Clemenceau adds, confirms the reports that Austria's action against Servia was due to Germany's intention to set a spark in the European powder magazine.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE AT 13.

French Boy Hit While Acting as a Messenger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Although France possesses no soldiers as young as the 12-year-old Servian recently promoted to be a Corporal on the battlefield, Henri Derombier, only a year older, has the distinction of being the youngest wounded in the French military service.

During the recent bombardment of Arras, where he lives with his parents, Derombier was employed as a messenger by a battery. In running across ground exposed to the German fire he received a wound in the thigh. He is now in a Paris hospital, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

TROOPS ARE HURRYING EAST.

Large Movement to Russia from the Belgian Battlefield.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9, (via London.)—The correspondent of the Tijd at Antwerp says:

"The movement of German troops from the western theatre of the war is now progressing on a big scale. A large number appear to have been withdrawn from the Yser.

"Long military trains, filled with men and munitions, are moving into Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain."

ATTACHES TO VIEW FIGHTING.

Will Be Allowed by France to Visit Theatre of War.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 9, (via Paris.)—The Military Attachés of neutral countries have been authorized by the French Government to proceed to the theatre of war operations. They may visit particularly the battlefields on the River Marne.

The Attachés will leave Tuesday or Wednesday from Fontainebleau, and they will be gone some fifteen to twenty days.

HERRICK TO VISIT PRISONERS.

Ambassador Leaves Paris to Look After Germans and Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Ambassador Herrick left Paris this morning with his secretary and a United States officer to make a tour of the Austro-German prisoners' camps and hospitals.

Before leaving France Rifaat Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, put the interests of his country in Mr. Herrick's hands.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT IN FRANCE.

Some Japanese Officers Want Troops Sent to Aid the Allies.

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing-tau, the question of Japan's sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention.

The idea finds considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a movement would be welcomed by France.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The German Legation says that the garrison at Tsing-tau numbered between 4,500 and 4,800 men.

At the Japanese Legation the belief is expressed that the town was not badly damaged by the bombardment.

Chinese officials, who have greatly feared that China would be involved in international complications as a result of the presence of hostile forces on her soil, appear relieved by the conclusion of the fighting at Tsing-tau and express the hope that China may now continue the process of reconstruction undisturbed by external questions.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FORT NEAR ERZERUM

Continued from Page 1.

Receiving no hostile reply, the cruiser put in close to the breakwater and opened fire with its Maxims on the troops there, wounding six men.

The troops had artillery, with which and their rifles they replied to the Turkish fire. The first hits made by the Russian field artillery caused the cruiser to draw off and run northward.

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOSPORUS.

Warships Said to Have Destroyed Several Vessels at Eregli.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The protected cruisers Kagul and Pamfat Merkooria of the Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded the forts of the Bosporus and the coal depots off Eregli on Saturday, according to an announcement made at Constantinople and forwarded by the Athens correspondent of the Temps.

The Turkish fleet, it is added, went out to meet the Russian warships, but soon returned. Several vessels at the port of Eregli, which is 128 miles northeast of Constantinople, were destroyed in the course of the bombardment.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Russians have bombarded Kohlu and Suglu on the coast of Asia Minor.

TURKISH MINISTERS OUT.

Ambassador Morgenthau Reports Resignation of Peace Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople today reported the resignations of the Turkish Ministers of Agriculture, of the Interior, and of Posts and Telegraphs—the Cabinet officers who represented the peace party in the Ottoman Government. They resigned on Nov. 2, leaving the war party in control.

Mr. Morgenthau's previous messages showed that the three men made every effort to prevent Turkey from entering the war, and were the first to inform the diplomatic representatives of the Triple Entente that the bombardment of Russian ports by the Turkish fleet was done without knowledge or sanction of the Ottoman Government, but through the influence of German officers in the Turkish Navy.

The Ambassador reported that he was now caring for Servian as well as British and French interests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Sofia and London,) Nov. 9.—There is a great degree of anxiety in Governmental circles regarding the attitude of certain sections of the people of Constantinople. An evidence of this is found in the activity of the courts-martial.

The local police maintain a close surveillance over the population, and any one expressing anti-Government views is immediately arrested and court-martialed. Several public executions have taken place in the last few days.

COL. G. C. WILSON KILLED.

Mafeking Veteran and Husband of Daughter of Duke of Marlborough.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—News has reached London of the death in action of Col. Gordon Chesney Wilson.

Col. Wilson belonged to the Royal Horse Guards and was born in 1865. He served in South Africa and did staff duty during the defense of Mafeking. His wife, Lady Sarah, who was born Isabella Churchill, sixth daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, (grandfather of the present Duke,) is socially prominent in England. She was in South Africa during the Boer war and was taken prisoner outside of Mafeking.

Capt. the Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill of the Second Life Guards, heir to Baron O'Neill was killed in action in France last Friday. Capt. O'Neill was the Unionist Member of Parliament for Mid-Antrim and was the first member of the lower house of Parliament to fall during the present war. He was born in 1876 and married Lady Annabel Crewe-Milnes, daughter of the Marquis of Crewe. Capt. O'Neill served in the Boer war and received a medal for distinguished service.

Capt. Norman Leslie Killed.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death of Capt. Norman Leslie, a grandson of the late Leonard Jerome and a cousin of William Travers Jerome of New York. Capt. Leslie was in the Rifle Brigade of the British Expeditionary Army, and was killed in action at the battle of the Aisne on Oct. 19. He was only 28 years old, and was the son of Col. John Leslie of the British Army and the grandson of Sir John Leslie of Glaslough, Ireland, who was made a baronet in 1879.

Capt. Leslie was well known in this city, and was a brother-in-law of the former Miss Marjorie Ide, daughter of Henry C. Ide, at one time Governor General of the Philippines. His brother, Shane Leslie, married Miss Ide on June 11, [illegible] some of her brother[illegible] Cockran. Her father [illegible] Minister to Spain at [illegible]

HEAR BRITISH FLEET IS BOUND FOR CANAL

Seven War Ships Reported On Way to the Pacific via Panama Route.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A report reached Washington from New York today that a fleet of seven British warships was bound westward in the Atlantic and might seek passage through the Panama Canal.

The passage of warships through the canal at this time would depend upon their size. The last advices from Gov. Goethals reported thirty feet of water in the channel through the recent slide in Culebra Cut. Heavy ships could not make a passage in that depth.

The Panama Canal is open to vessels of war of all nations; the only condition is that they shall not remain in the canal longer than is necessary to make the passage, nor in either of the terminal ports beyond the time necessary to take on coal or supplies.

The cost of moving a fleet of big ships through the waterway will be considerable. The established toll is 50 cents for each displacement ton. Allowing the British vessels to be the average size of the European dreadnaughts, the bill would be about $87,500. No warship of any of the belligerents has yet passed through the waterway.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—Panama Canal officials and members of the British Legation here say they have no information concerning the report reaching New York that seven British dreadnoughts were in the Atlantic bound west, possibly with the intention of proceeding through the Panama Canal to Pacific waters.

Col. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, says he has heard nothing from Washington relative to the use of the canal by warships.

The whereabouts of the German warships in the Pacific is not known here.

BRITISH RED SEA REVERSE?

Berlin Reports Troops Landed at Akabah "Destroyed" by Arabs.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—A Berlin dispatch received tonight by wireless by the Marconi Company gives the following from the main army headquarters at Constantinople:

"Turkish gendarmes belonging to the tribes fighting on the side of the Turks have destroyed the English troops landed at Akabah (on the Red Sea.) Four British armored cruisers withdrew, only one remaining."

EUROPA HELD AT GIBRALTAR.

Italian Liner from New York Said to Have Contraband Cargo.

GIBRALTAR, Spain, Nov. 9.—The Italian steamer Europa of La Veloce Line, which sailed with passengers from New York on Oct. 28 for Naples and Genoa, was detained here today by British warships and is discharging alleged contraband of war.

BELGIAN RAILWAY MEN STRIKE

Traffic Between Antwerp and Rosendaal Is at a Standstill.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Rosendaal says that the railway traffic between Roserdaal and Antwerp is at a complete standstill.

The Belgian railway men have stopped work in conformity with orders from the Belgian Government. The German authorities hope soon to put German railway men in their places.

SPECIAL TRAINS
ACCOUNT
Yale-Princeton Football
At Princeton
Saturday, November 14
Will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, at frequent intervals from 8:35 A. M. to 11:40 A. M. Special Trains (via Jersey City) will leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 9:37, A. M. and 10:57 A. M.
The use of the earlier trains is advised.
Special Trains Returning After Game
TRAINS ANNULLED
On this date all regular train service on the Princeton Branch between 10:34 A. M. and 6:11 P. M., both inclusive, will be annulled.
All stops of regular trains at Princeton Junction will be annulled after 9:54 A. M. and before 7:25 P. M.
Pennsylvania R. R.

FRENCH AVIATORS WIN OFFICIAL PRAISE

Critics of Air Service Answered by Tribute Paid in German Prisoners' Diaries.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines, while many machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitring over the French Army has brought forth an official explanation of the operations of the French aviation service.

This sets forth that French aviators are operating not only on the German lines, but considerably behind them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant.

The statement says that this new arm of the service has fulfilled the promises made for it, but that it will never take the place of any weapon now in use.

Air battles between contingents of flying machines might have satisfied the fancy of prophetic minds, it is said, but they have been lacking. In a few cases two aeroplanes have been in conflict, and two instances have been reported in which three machines were engaged, but these were mere incidents to the real mission of the aeroplane as it has developed in service—that of an auxiliary to other arms of the service, particularly the artillery.

This service is obscure to the civilian, and is rendered more so by the rigid censorship. From wounded soldiers and prisoners, however, is gathered evidence of the value of this service, and the published orders of the day occasionally give instances which show heroism on the part of the French airmen.

The inquiry is frequently heard, "Where are the great airmen?" Nothing has been heard from Pauihan, the hero of the English tour from London to Manchester. Gilbert, Brindejonc des Moulinais, Garros, and Vedrines, popular aviators from whom wonders were expected, have, so far as the public are concerned, played a small rôle in the war, but they have not been the less active for all that.

Extracts from the diaries of German prisoners attest the efficiency of French machines. A non-commissioned German officer wrote:

"At Corrobert several men of my detachment wounded by bomb thrown by French aviator."

From the diary of a German aviator: "The Seventh Company of the Third Regiment of the Guard had 8 killed and 22 wounded by bomb from a French aeroplane."

From a soldier's diary: "An officer showed us a torn coat taken from one of sixty soldiers wounded by bomb from French aeroplane."

From diary of an officer: "A bomb from a French airship wounded several men of the Seventy-third Infantry in region of Rheims."

Information from a prisoner: "Near Neuville an aeroplane bomb dropped on a supply train, killed 4 men, wounded 6, and killed a considerable number of horses."

It was recently announced semi-officially that as the result of the manoeuvres of an aeroplane the staff of one of the German armies was obliged to change its position.

In recent orders of the day these aviators were mentioned:

Radot, Lieutenant, aviator observer; distinguished himself by number and precision details information; killed by enemy, battle of the Marne.

Watteau, Lieutenant, aeroplane scout, made many fruitful reconnoissances in aeroplane and frequently exposed to enemy's fire.

Cohen, Sergeant, aviator, killed while reconnoitring during battle of the Marne; had furnished precious information.

Thoret, Sergeant, aviator, and Thoret, sapper, aid aviator; distinguished services; dropped bombs on enemy's lines daily; Sapper Thoret wounded by bullet in thigh refused interrupt his service to have wound dressed.

Munch and de Serre did not hesitate take the air in weather that made their mission doubly perilous; obliged to fly low and constantly exposed to fire enemy at short range.

Laokman, Parent, Bougier, Gilbert, and Allouch also mentioned for having braved tempest and fog in order to secure precious information.

AUSTRIA'S HUGE TRADE LOSS.

September Imports Off $29,800,000 Compared with September, 1913.

VENICE, Nov. 9.—How severely the trade of Austria has been affected by the war is revealed in an official report of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, a copy of which has just reached here from Vienna.

According to this document Austria's imports in the month of September amounted to 111,000,000 crowns, ($22,200,000,) as compared to 260,000,000 crowns ($52,000,000) in September of 1913. The decrease in exports was much greater. They amounted in September of this year to only 61,000,000 crowns, ($12,200,000,) barely one-quarter of the total reached in September, 1913.

The greatest decreases on the export list were in wood and wooden wares, sugar, eggs, clothing, cotton and woolen goods, and glassware. In imports the decreases were largest in coal, raw cotton, wool, yarns, copper, and machinery.

During the first nine months of the year, making the comparison with 1913, imports decreased 120,000,000 crowns ($24,000,000) and exports 330,000,000 crowns ($66,000,000.)

In the domestic trade between Austria and Hungary the imports from Hungary in September were only two-thirds and the exports to Hungary barely one-half those of September, 1913.

SWEDISH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

Atle Sunk by Mine and Six of Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Swedish steamer Atle was blown up by a mine in the North Sea and foundered.

Six of the crew were drowned. The others were landed at Yarmouth.

There's something about them you'll like—

Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

Supplies for Warring Nations

Where surety bonds are required guaranteeing the performance of contracts for furnishing materials and supplies to foreign Governments or their representatives, this Company may be used.

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NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
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Remember this: We bond more people than any other company in the world.

"America's Leading Surety Company"

FEAR OF CONFLICT IN RELIEF WORK

American Commission in London Sees Danger in Lack of Co-operation Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There is apprehension here that the failure of those in America who are interested in Belgian relief properly to co-ordinate their work with the American Commission in London will lead to confusion and lack of efficiency which may seriously interfere with the relief measures already well advanced. From indications noted here there is danger of other organizations endeavoring to direct the relief work from the other side, making more than one agency for the transmission of supplies to Belgium. It is considered here that this would be a grave mistake.

The American Commission has arranged a channel for supplies after great effort, involving the obtaining of the consent of all the Governments concerned. While unofficial, the commission has official recognition and receives contributions from the British Government for the purchase of supplies. If any other organization in America like the Rockefeller Foundation or the Red Cross should now endeavor to run its own system of supplying food to Belgians complications certainly will ensue, as it will be difficult for them to obtain recognition from the Governments which have already recognized the commission.

It is understood that the matter is being discussed with the Government at Washington with a view to obtaining thorough co-operation between the commission here and the relief workers in America.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The American Commission for the relief of Belgians has been advised that with the 50,000 sacks of grain on hand the committee in Belgium will be able to relieve in three or four days th towns of Namur, Liége, and Lemberg and the districts around them, and that by the 15th of November the commission will have been able to supply the needs of all persons in Belgium, except those in the most remote and inaccessible places.

The steamer Janblock with relief stores on board arrived at Rotterdam yesterday.

LARGE SHELLS ORDERED HERE.

Pittsburgh Concern Gets Big Contract from Belligerent Power.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—One of the largest orders received in this country from a belligerent power for war munitions since the beginning of the war was booked today by the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, near this city. The order calls for 20,000 three inch, 10,000 six inch, and 5,000 eight inch shells for use in field and siege guns. An order calling for a number of larger projectiles was also received by the company, but the calibre could not be ascertained.

Officials of the steel company affirm the receipt of the order, and the fact that the shells are to go to one of the European warring nations.

Five million rounds of small arm ammunition will be supplied to one of the warring European nations by the Economy Cartridge Fuse Company of this city within the next three months. The order for these cartridges was received Saturday.

May Prosecute Irish Weeklies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—The Dublin correspondent of The Times announces that the Irish Government is considering the prosecution of a number of small weekly papers which have been opposing enlistment for the war.

EXPLAIN LUDINGTON'S DEATH

Friends in London Feel Certain He Was Accidentally Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Friends of Arthur Crosby Ludington, who shot and killed himself in his rooms here on Wednesday, are certain the shooting was accidental, which was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. They believe he was examining his revolver when it was discharged.

Mr. Ludington had no worries and was in a sound financial position. He was moved by the cause of the Allies and tried to enlist in the British Army. Unable to do this because he was an American, he joined the Red Cross. Mr. Ludington enjoyed fine health. He was strong, athletic, and almost a giant in physique.

Evidence given by his friends at the inquest showed that on Tuesday, the day before his death, Mr. Ludington was in excellent spirits and looked forward to going into the Red Cross service in France as soon as he learned to drive an automobile. He never said anything about suicide. Mr. Ludington had invited Lord Eustace Percy of the Foreign Office to dine with him at the Automobile Club on Wednesday evening.

Lord Eustace arrived at the club about the time Mr. Ludington's valet found his master dead in a bedroom with a revolver, which he had purchased two hours before, by his side. The Coroner in summing up said it seemed almost incredible that Mr. Ludington should intentionally take his life. Mr. Ludington's parents are dead. His brother lives in Philadelphia.

KAISER GOING TO POTSDAM.

The Emperor to Make His Headquarters There, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that preparations are being made at Potsdam for the Kaiser's return there.

It is reported that it is the Emperor's intention to remove his headquarters there.

FOR BRITISH WAR RELIEF.

Relative of Spring-Rice Among Incorporators of New Society.

An application was made to Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday for the incorporation of the British War Relief Association. This organization will raise a fund to provide an automobile ambulance corps for service in the European war. The money received will be used also to send out as many volunteer nurses as possible and to relieve severe cases of distress among British subjects in this city. The headquarters of the association is at the British Imperial Club at 108 East Thirtieth Street. Among those named as directors are Theodosia Mary Anne Spring-Rice of 48 West Ninety-sixth Street, a relative of the British Ambassador; Percy William Darbyshire and Blanche Rosalind Darbyshire of 17 East Eighty-third Street; Florence Emily Hargreaves and Randall Hargreaves of 430 William Street, East Orange, N. J., and Ernest Murray Wynne of 495 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.

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49 Wall Street

SEES WORLD'S HOPE IN GERMAN TRIUMPH

War Was Not Sought or Wanted, Says Dr. Hall, Who Returned Recently.

PUTS BLAME ON RUSSIA

And Says Victory of Allies Would Be "Betrayal of Democracy, Civilization, and Freedom."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professor of Christian Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary, in a formal interview, made public by the German Information Service in the Hotel Astor last night, discussed conditions which led to the European war. Dr. Hall, who recently returned from Germany, said that not only the average German, but even the German Army officers, did not want war.

"I know Germans in all classes of society," Dr. Hall said, "and I do not know, even among the younger German officers, one who wanted war. Germany was growing stronger and richer through her trade, and every German knew that her trade needed peace.

"Bernhardi's book, even though by some it has been taken as an indication of a warlike attitude on Germany's part, no more represents the feeling of the average German than Hobson represents sober American opinion. If we were, which God forbid, to be dragged into a war with Japan by her attempting to dominate China, would it be fair to quote Mr. Hobson as showing we all sought war with Japan?

"One-third of the German voters—and Germany has manhood suffrage—are Social Democrats and utterly opposed to war. The whole industrial community has dreaded war, and the Emperor has cherished as his chief ambition the hope that he would go down into history as the 'Emperor of peace.'

"There is no doubt that Russia is the real source of the trouble. She is pushing her Balkan policy, and once sure of the support of England she went to war to regain her prestige lost through the Japanese war, to avenge herself for what she considered a diplomatic defeat after the Balkan war, and to divert attention from the growing discontent within her own borders.

"It was only a matter of time with her, and, assured of the assistance of the British Navy, she considered her task of going through Austria to Constantinople an easy one.

"Germany's victory, far from being a world menace, is the best hope of peace. Germany is the only great power that has not in the last forty-four years carried on a war of aggression."

Dr. Hall asserts that business has not been ruined in Germany as a result of the war and that food remains cheap. Germany, he says, can raise twice as much money as she already has to finance the war.

"The eastern situation," Dr. Hall continued, "as it effects the war I do not know as I should like to, but I feel dreadfully the crime of dragging Japan into the quarrel. The fate of Tsing-tau will not and cannot terminate the outcome of the European war, and Germany will never forget that Japan, which owes much to her, took advantage of the struggle to commit an unprovoked act of highway robbery.

"It brings a war with Japan just so much nearer, and that would mean, alas, the destruction of all the values the West has brought to Japan! It is a shame and a crime that England did not keep both Africa and Japan out of this horrible, brutal war.

"So far as England's entrance into the war is concerned, a small crowd of war advocates, with Sir Edward Grey and Churchill as leaders, have at last succeeded in poisoning the mind of England against Germany, and fear of her as a growing sea power, taken with commercial jealousy, has made her eager to seize the excuse of Belgium's neutrality for the attack on German commerce.

"To me it seems absurd to claim that Russia stands for liberty and civilization, and Germany for slavery and barbarism. I know Russia and I know Germany, and Americans forget that Russia is the power that wins if the Allies win. A victory for Russia means another world war for the control of the Mediterranean and for Persia and India.

"Cut off as the United States is from direct contact with Germany, we know only what England teaches us and are missing the real emphasis of this war, which is essentially a war to advance and maintain the territorial ambitions of the Russian aristocracy fighting under the banner of pan-Slavism.

"A victory for the Allies would be the betrayal of democracy, civilization and freedom."

BERLIN GETTING PANICKY.

Knows Now of Reverses in the East, but Expects Victory in the West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Saturday, Nov. 7. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Traveling in the east of France on Friday, I had as a fellow-passenger an American business man who left Germany on Wednesday. He told me that, so far as outward appearances were concerned, the German capital had changed very little since the outbreak of the war, but that trade, except in certain defined industries, was practically at a standstill. He had given up hope of pursuing his occupation any longer, and intended making his way to New York to await the end of hostilities.

He said that anti-British feeling was growing in Berlin. Only the previous Saturday night he was at a concert in a beer hall where the turns provoked demonstrations against England, and things were none too pleasant for him when, in a moment of thoughtlessness, he spoke to an American friend in English.

Berlin, he added, now knows that things are not going well for the German-Austrian armies in the east, and the people were getting panicky as to what might happen from that direction. They only knew, however, that the operations against Calais had been hindered by the flooding of Belgium, and were perfectly confident that the movement would be successful and that the plans for invading England would in time be carried through. He himself did not know how tightly the German advance to the coast was being held by the Allies until he read the French newspapers in Switzerland.

GERMANS FAVOR ONE BRITON.

Banker Born in Colony Only One Not Interned in Hamburg.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Consul General R. P. Skinner today received a telegram from Hamburg saying that all the English bankers there had been interned except one who was born in one of the British colonies.

No details were given, but it is generally believed that Germans consider their subjects are better treated in English colonies than in England, and hence this discrimination in their favor.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The vigorous attacks which the Germans are now making between Lille and Ypres show the development of a new effort by them to break down the opposition of the allied forces on this flank.

Their best opportunity for success in this move was when their army from Antwerp first arrived at the front. Since then the German reinforcements have hardly more than made good their losses, while both the French and the British have been steadily strengthening their armies on this flank. There would seem, then, little prospect of success for the Germans in their attempt to drive the Allies out of Belgium.

The success of the Allies in repulsing the German attacks all along the line indicates the wisdom of the policy adopted by Gen. Joffre and his advisers. Warfare is a battle of wits nearly as much as it is a struggle of force. The whole object of strategy is to out-guess the enemy and use one's own forces in the way that will gain the greatest results. Much depends upon the proper estimate of what the opponent will do.

In this case, Gen. Joffre banked on the predilection of the Germans for aggressive action. Their drill books have for years emphasized the point that field fortifications would fall before determined attacks of large numbers of men. Consequently the French and British have remained on the defensive, where their sheltered positions would enable them to inflict disproportionate losses on the attacking columns.

The result of the fighting for the last month along the battle line in France has been a constant wearing down of the German military strength without compensating losses to the Allies. The net result is an appreciable gain for the allied cause. They are obtaining the desired military objects, and at the same time are husbanding the lives of their men. By this policy they have been able to do better than break even with the Germans during the weeks in which the Russian Army has been developing its full force.

Now the crisis is largely passed for the Allies, and all signs seem to indicate that they are preparing for an aggressive campaign. It cannot yet be told where they will strike, but the three months of preparations have placed the Allies in a condition of preparedness, similar to that which the Russians have shown in their recent fighting in Poland. When the advance of the allied forces is started, it bids fair to be pressed with vigor.

However, it should be borne in mind that this will be only one step more in the conduct of the war. The Germans will gather strength in withdrawal and will confront the Allies, when they reach the Rhine, with an army even stronger than that now massed along the front in France. If the Allies should be successful in accomplishing such an advance, they would be but little further ahead in their campaign against Germany than the Germans have been for the last two months in their campaign against France.

It is only when one looks beyond the fighting on the present battle lines that it is possible to realize how little effect the three months of war have had upon the fighting strength of the opposing nations. That of Germany shows as yet no signs of decrease; for many months to come she can send forward old men, boys, and convalescents to make up her losses at the front.

Austria, though, has suffered large losses, which may have overbalanced the stream of reserves that she is sending to her armies at the front.

In the case of France, Russia, and Great Britain the three months of war, instead of depleting their forces, have resulted in a large gain in military strength. Nor is this phase yet ended for them; for several months they will continue to add to the strength of their armies at the front both in numbers and in artillery to oppose that of the Germans. The report of cavalrymen fighting in the trenches shows that both sides are saving their mounts for future use. Mounted troops are of little value for the close fighting like that which is now taking place all along the line, but if either side should be able to force the other back the cavalry divisions will again become of importance for rapid raids against the opponents' rear.

The Russians continue their success against the combined German and Austrian armies. By the capture of Wirballen the Germans are driven back into East Prussia all along the line except at Filipowo, thirty miles northeast of Lyck, where they hold a small corner of Russian territory. Along the southern border of East Prussia the Germans have also been forced back. By their recapture of Mlawa, where the railroad from Danzig to Warsaw crosses the border, the Russians have cleared northwestern Poland of German troops.

In western Poland the Germans have for a long time been preparing fortified positions along the low ridge of dry country between Kalisc and Czenstochowa. This is the line toward which they have been retiring in order to obtain the advantage of strong defensive positions in making a stand against the Russian pursuit. The Russians have kept well informed of the German preparations and are now endeavoring to oust them from their intrenched positions by pushing forward the strong body of cavalry, which is making a raid on the railways in the rear of the German line.

The Russian armies are now confronting the Germans all along the line mentioned. If they can muster sufficient strength to turn the German left flank at Kalisc, they will have a chance to inflict even greater disaster than would result from the present move against the Austrian Army in Galicia.

KAISER FINDS LANCES USELESS TO CAVALRY

Praises Horsemen, but Takes Blame for Not Training Them as Infantry.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (Via The Hague and London.)—German cavalry has been called upon in the present war to perform duties of a character differing widely from those emphasized in manoeuvres a few years ago.

Only rarely has there been an opportunity to launch the thrilling cavalry charges then favored. Instead, the high-booted horsemen frequently are used both in the East and West to hold trenches and fill out the lines of the infantry.

Emperor William, in an address to the officers of a cavalry division which he reviewed in a Belgian town, said:

"I learn with pleasure that the cavalry fought brilliantly. The horsemen in this war have been intrusted with tasks such as I never believed possible. It is perhaps my fault that the training in time of peace never included the duties which the cavalry are here performing. The cavalry fought with bayonets and intrenching tools, and Gen. von Mawritz tells me that the infantry are proud to charge with their brothers of the cavalry.

"I hope, however, that the cavalry may yet have an opportunity to use their lances if we succed, with the help of the dear God who already has permitted so many successes, in surrounding the enemy."

DENIES CRUELTY TO JEWS.

Bernstorff Says Germans Treat Those in the War Zone Kindly.

In response to an inquiry of Herman Bernstein, editor of the new Jewish daily, The Day, as to the allegations of German barbarities in the Jewish towns of Russian Poland, the German Ambassador has written the following letter:

"GERMAN EMBASSY,
"Washington, Nov. 6.

"Dear Mr. Bernstein: I have your communication stating that you have found in Russian newspapers accounts of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the German and Austrian forces, bearing especially upon the Jewish population. You have asked me whether I have any statement to make regarding the matter.

"I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity to express myself on the question, which is naturally of the most vital interest especially to the many Jews in America.

"War is not play, and there is no doubt whatever, but that all the occupied countries must suffer from its burden and its horrors. The authorities in the German Army, however, have done everything in their power to protect from the ravages of war the innocent civilian population in those districts occupied by their troops. They are doing this especially in Russian Poland, where they find a population which is composed of those national minorities oppressed in Russia. The German forces are coming to Russian Poland as the defenders of the German frontiers. There they find the population which has suffered for a long time the worst treatment under the Russian régime. The sentiment of humane justice is combined here with the most elementary political prudence, when the Germans make these oppressed people feel that the advancing 'enemy' is in reality a liberator.

"To accomplish this result the Austro-German armies of occupation issued as far back as August a manifesto to the Jews in Russian Poland, which was distributed in the Hebrew as well as in the Yiddish language. This manifesto promises to the Jews not only their liberation from the Russian yoke, but also full religious and civil liberty and equality in every phase of economic and intellectual life. The Germans did not stop with the making of mere promises. Germany and Austria tried to ease the burden of war for the Jewish population as far as possible, in spite of the fact that there could not be any doubt they were going to be forced into Russia. Poor villages were made exempt from war levies. Jewish houses were saved from destruction whenever possible. Jewish prisoners were treated with the utmost consideration, &c.

"There are numerous reports which testify to this noble line of action on the part of the Germans. Germany has given to her Jews all civil rights, the few remaining barriers will fall with this war. To the Jews in Russian Poland Germany offers frankly and openly all the rights which were denied them under the Russian régime, while even today Russia is not taking the slightest step in this direction.

"How, under these circumstances, can it be possible that the German troops have been guilty of atrocities against the Jews? Should not the world-renowned discipline of the German Army be able to restrain the German soldier, especially when, aside from humane considerations, an important political policy is involved? All authentic news prove the contrary.

"The intention of the Russian Circle which is issuing such Tartaran news is evident. The Jews of Russia are displaying in this war marvelous patriotism for their native country, which has been their oppressor. The Russian Government is now promising to the Jews, not improved conditions, but is simply trying to show that the hostile Germans are treating the Jews still worse. By this means it aims to kill the slightest feeling of friendliness toward Germany among the Russian Jews, and above all to show the whole world that she is not the only country in Europe that resorts to her own methods. It is essential once for all to expose this method of fighting.

"G. BERNSTORFF."

PLANNING WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Germany Assembling Tents, Sleighs, and Fur Outfits for Army.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News says:

"According to a Berlin telegram Germany is making enormous preparations for a Winter campaign with tents, sleighs, and fur outfits for an entire army."

Over-Sea Overcoats $20

Some men like the breezy style and easy swing of a British Overcoat. Here for as little as $20 and $25, tailored in England of English woolens.

No smarter than a Stein-Bloch Overcoat, but many men have a sweet tooth for imported things.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

$3.00 Sunday Excursions TO WASHINGTON

November 15, December 6

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 11:30 A. M. (Saturday night.)

Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion at all ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania R. R.

RUSSIANS SWEEPING OVER THE FRONTIER

Continued from Page 1.

voluntarily taken back before the overwhelming Russian forces. Our forces detached themselves from the enemy in order and without being pursued.

Our army got into new formations on the line Kutno-Rawa-Radom-mouth of the San. In Galicia all the positions reached before were kept everywhere, despite desperate counter attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with heavy losses.

In Servia we took strong Servian positions in the Save-Drina corner; otherwise the situation is unchanged. Bosnia is cleared of the enemy.

The bombardment of Cattaro continues without result.

It is characteristic of the unscrupulous way the Russians proceed, that they have put a price of $80,000 for the capture or murder of our commanding Generals. There actually was a murderous attack against one of our commanding Generals, which, fortunately, however, did not succeed.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK.

Servians Force Them to Retire to Former Positions at Shabats.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Reuter's Nish, Servia, correspondent reports that there was severe fighting Nov. 6 on all the Servian fronts, the Austrians losing 1,000 killed and being compelled to retire to their former positions before Shabats.

RETREAT IN 70,000 AUTOS.

German Army's Flight from Warsaw Made with All Possible Speed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German and Austrian armies in Poland continue their retreat, and it becomes a serious question as to when and where their retirement will cease. The Germans made the utmost possible haste to reach the frontier. They have not engaged in a single serious battle since they left the precincts of Warsaw.

During the retreat they have made extensive use of motor cars, of which they are said to have 70,000 on the eastern front alone. About 10,000 of these were at the disposal of the rearguard, which after each attempt to delay the Russian pursuit was thus enabled to overtake the main body without difficulty.

The Russian pursuit was effected by rapid forced marches, and this probably explains the reluctance of the Germans to make a stand before reaching the frontier. The German idea seems to have been to get its army out of the dangerous, unsatisfactory lands of Poland with the least possible loss.

SPREAD OVER EAST PRUSSIA.

Russians Only 20 Miles from Insterburg—Kaiser's Estate Ruined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Twenty miles from Insterburg and less than seventy miles from Posen—that is the position in which the Russian forces in East Prussia stand.

This is the new phase of the war which has followed the general German retreat to the Austrian border. The last units of Gen. von Hindenburg's army have been driven from the Rypin district, where they took refuge in the forest near Thorn. Once more Stallupoenen is in Gen. Rennenkampff's hands, and Cossacks are bivouacking in the royal stables at Trakehnen, where the Kaiser has his famous breeding establishment.

No private person in Prussia suffers more than the Kaiser from the Russian advance. His great hunting estate at Rominten, with its collection of European deer in the park, has twice been a battlefield. It has been found necessary to cut down all the trees and the troops helped themselves liberally to the game. Since the taking of Bakalargewo and Schirwindt fighting on the East Prussian front has been less severe. The earlier successes of the Russians resulted in the losses of the Germans being so heavy that the latter were actually not in a position to continue effective resistance. For the moment the Königsberg garrison, which has been heavily drawn upon for the attack on Bakalargewo, was unable to afford more men, and the only substantial German reinforcement received was a division of cavalry from the Kalisz district, which had been recently withdrawn from Belgium.

The armies now operating against the Russians are said to be commanded as follows:

The Austrian Army on the San, by Gen. Danki; the German main army in Poland, by the Crown Prince, and the German army on the left flank and East Prussia, by Gen. von Hindenburg. The last named on three occasions attempted to communicate with the Russian commanders by means of a white flag, but each time the overtures were refused, and the enemy were informed that such a mission in future would not be respected.

The roads on the eastern front are deep in snow. Part of the Russian transport already consists of sledges. In fact, the Czar's army is adapting itself to a Winter campaign in the smallest detail, and the men are not suffering from the cold.

KITCHENER SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

Continued from Page 1.

cion. This development of armaments has modified the application of old principles of strategy and tactics and reduced the present warfare to something approximating siege operations.

"Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but such casualties are far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through. They will act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare themselves to take the places of those who have fallen."

Army "Not So Contemptible."

In paying a tribute to the leadership of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, and his Generals, and to the high efficiency and courage of the army, the War Minister said:

"I think that it has now been conceded that the British Army has proved itself to be not so contemptible an engine of war as some were disposed to consider it.

"Although our thoughts are constantly directed toward the troops at the front and the great tasks they have in hand, it is well to remember that the enemy will have to reckon with the forces of the great Dominion, the vanguard of which we already have welcomed in this country, in the very fine body of men forming the contingents from Canada and Newfoundland, while from Australia, New Zealand, and other parts are coming in quick succession soldiers to fight for the imperial cause. And besides all these there are training in this country over 1,250,000 men, eagerly waiting for a call to bear their part in the great struggle.

"As each soldier takes his place in the field he will stand forward to do his duty and in doing that duty will maintain the credit of the British Army, which, I submit, has never stood higher than it does today."

Replying to the toast to the navy, Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said:

"Eighty miles away the greatest battle in the world is going on. Our countrymen with our Allies are striving to break the cruel tide of German devastation; and here we sit, in this old hall, as we have done before. That is due to the navy. While we do not shrink from the full rigors of the war, we, thanks to the navy, happily are free from most of them."

Churchill on Naval Blockade.

There was a natural impatience on the part of the navy, said the First Lord, to strike a blow, but the people must be patient; the conditions of naval warfare were curious and novel. Great Britain was endeavoring to maintain all the seas and secure all the highways across the oceans against measures never before adopted. The navy was protecting the transport of forces to the theatre of war. This great task compelled it to off a target incomparably greater than that the enemy offered to the British sailors.

As to the losses suffered, he said:

"The punishment we receive is clear and definite; the punishment we inflict is very often not seen, and when seen very often cannot be measured. But time will tell."

"Business as usual, pending alterations in the map of Europe," was England's motto; and, on the whole, she was achieving that object. The economic pressure brought about by the naval blockade, he declared, would ultimately spell the doom of Germany as certainly as Winter struck the leaves from the trees.

"In spite of the losses of ships, not of the highest importance, and of men, irreparable," said Mr. Churchill, "the navy is stronger at every point of service than it was on the day war broke out. It is stronger most particularly in those branches of naval service which modern experience has shown to exercise the most powerful influence."

Premier Asquith said that never had any Government more needed the wholehearted confidence of the community than during the hundred days since the outbreak of the war, and never had confidence been more ungrudgingly expressed. This was the seventh year he had been privileged to speak at the Guild Hall banquet. During that time the world had experienced many strange vicissitudes. It was appropriate that he should go back to 1908 and recall the European situation.

First, there was the formal annexation of Bosnia. On that occasion advantage was taken of the unpreparedness of Russia to ride roughshod over a smaller power with the connivance of another great power.

Second, there was the sudden emergence in the Ottoman Empire of the party of the Young Turks. Never were hopes, so sanguinely entertained of that party, so doomed to bitter disappointment. After six years, said the Premier, he had to admit that the Young Turks had reproduced the vices without the vigor or versatility of the old régime.

Premier Denounces Young Turks.

The Turkish Government had been tempted, under German threats, German ships and German gold, to commit a series of lawless acts. England had been compelled to admit the logic of facts and recognize Turkey as an open enemy. It was the Turkish Government, and not the people, who had drawn the sword, and they would perish by the sword.

England had no quarrel with the Mussulman subjects of Turkey, said the Prime Minister, and nothing was further from England's thoughts than to initiate or encourage a crusade against their faith. England, in fact, was prepared, if necessary, to defend their holy places against all attacks. The Turkish Empire, however, he declared, had dug its grave and had committed suicide.

Financial Situation Good.

The Premier dealt exhaustively with the financial situation. The measures taken by the Government, he said, were very satisfactory. Exchange with most countries was working well, and the gold in the Bank of England stood at the unprecedented figure of £69,500,000, ($347,500,000.) Food prices had been kept at normal figures, and unemployment was rather below the average.)

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the Governor of the Bank of England, Walter Cunliffe, who, he said, had shown the utmost courage and resource. In recognition of the Governor's services the King had conferred a peerage upon him.

"This is going to be a long war," said the Prime Minister, "but there is nothing in a long struggle to depress us, or in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives—Paris, Warsaw, and Calais—and has been baffled in all. That is not enough. We shall not sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace; until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed.

"This is a great task, worthy of a great nation. It needs for its accomplishment that every man among us, old and young, shall give what he has and do what he can."

Balfour Toasts the Allies.

The formal toast to the King and royal family having been proposed, ex-Premier Arthur J. Balfour proposed "The Allies." He emphasized the fact that the toast was without precedent, when the whole world was either in arms or in anxious expectation.

Japan, continued Mr. Balfour, had made one of the most dramatic answers by the capture of Tsing-tau to the most insolent message ever sent by one sovereign to another—that which seventeen years ago compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur, which she had taken from the Chinese.

The ex-Premier spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of the Russian Army, the powers of organization displayed by Grand Duke Nicholas, and the memorieless speed with which Russia had carried out her movement. One Russian success after another might be looked for; and, as for the west, the memory of the days when the French and British fought side by side against the enemy of civilization would never be forgotten.

Mr. Balfour also spoke of Servia, which was prepared to give up everything short of national existence to keep peace, and of Belgium, whose history was even more tragic. Belgium had been overrun by the Germans for no cause except expediency of war. Cynicism could go no further in politics, and he denounced "the reckless and brutal militarism inflicted upon a civil population."

Belgium, he declared, would be restored to all, and more, of her ancient prosperity by the Allies, who were bound together by the pursuit of one great object, and there was no danger of disagreement, for no mean or petty motive actuated any of them.

"We are five nations," said the ex-Premier in conclusion, "and we fight not for ourselves alone, but for civilization and for all small States who seek to follow their own ideals, without interference from any unauthorized and insolent aggressor."

Allied for Liberty, Says Cambon.

The French Ambassador, Paul Cambon, said:

"We are allied for the defense of liberty, of empire, and of the protection of oppressed nationalities. We have never had any other end in view than the maintenance of peace, and in spite of all the snares which have been laid for us we have never ceased to work for it. It is, therefore, a libel to assert that at any moment we cherished warlike mental reservations.

"When history seeks out the responsible authors of so much bloodshed, of so much ruin, and the misery of those mourning, of those methodical massacres, and of that mourning which is of every family from one end of Europe to the other; of that dramatic destruction of monuments, the sublime expression of Christian thought, we can remain imperturbable—the responsibility will not lie with us.

"We did not attack; we acted in self-defense. We do not seek to slake the lusts of conquest or domination; we simply wish to have European civilization. We know that this war has been long prepared, that the most powerful instruments of destruction have been created, that there has been inculcated into a whole people the cult of force and disdain of right, and a persistent endeavor to banish all feeling of humanity from its heart, so that a once orderly nation has been turned into a house of barbarians.

"These professors of brutality thought they had foreseen everything. They had not foreseen that they would come into conflict with the conscience of the civilized world in this murderous war—the most terrible the world has ever seen.

"We remain true to our ideal of humanity and liberty. In this ideal we have a source of moral energy which will enable us to master the material forces massed against us. We do not, like others, lay claim to have Providence at our disposal, but we believe in eternal justice and await its decrees with unshakable confidence."

SOLDIERS THE WHOLE SHOW.

Canadians and Other Colonials Eclipse the Lord Mayor's Glories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—"The finest recruiting propaganda that could be devised," was London's verdict on the Lord Mayor's show as it wound its way through the crowded streets from the Mansion House to Trafalgar Square this afternoon.

The throngs that turned out to witness the big annual spectacle were little interested in the historic splendor attending the installation of a new city head. They were vastly interested, however, in their first glimpse of the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand contingents, in the Royal Naval Division which fought at Antwerp, in the battalion of London Scots who hope soon to join their messmates in France, and in all the other military features of the long procession.

Sir Charles Johnston, who succeeds Sir T. Vansittart Bowater as Lord Mayor, occupied a distinctly minor rôle in the ceremony in which he was supposed to be the chief actor. It was not Sir Charles nor his great gilded coach-and-six nor even his stout and splendid coachman Londoners wanted to see. They see that kind of thing every year, but it is not often that they get a chance to salute the men who are fighting for the British empire. That's why the Lord Mayor's show was greeted with real cheering for the first time in this century.

Popular enthusiasm was whipped to the highest pitch at the very outset; for the first band that passed was playing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and that tune is more inspiring nowadays than even "God Save the King!" But any military music delights the crowd, because it is very seldom that troops marching through London have a band at their head.

The place of honor in the parade was accorded to King Edward's Horse, the crack cavalry of the Canadian force, which not only led the long column, but also provided the personal escort for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The warmest reception, however, was that extended to the marines from Antwerp and to the London Scots who strode by in magnificent fashion to thrilling melodies from the bagpipes. With the marines marched one lone Belgian who was in the trenches with them in Belgium and who joined them for good after his entire battalion had been destroyed. He came in for generous applause.

The New Zealand contingent was recognized and warmly cheered as soon as its wide felt hats came into view; and Canada's Maple Leaf array of fighting men aroused tremendous admiration.

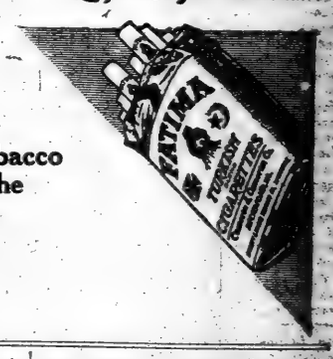
Altogether there were more than 4,000 soldiers in line—all of them, except the blue-clad men of the naval division, in khaki, which was particularly impressive by contrast with the scarlet and gold robes of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other city dignitaries and the dazzling liveries of the bewigged lackeys in attendance.

Sir Charles Johnston and the other members of the new administration visited the Courts of Justice, where they were sworn in by the Lord Chief Justice, according to the ancient rite; but nobody on the sidewalk seemed to care anything whatever about that part of the show.

Why do cigarette smokers change?

Men are constantly trying "new" cigarettes. Those who try FATIMA must stick to it, or it couldn't be the biggest selling cigarette of *quality* in America.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Millions for good tobacco But little spent on the package! Fatima Quality is all in the cigarettes!

ALL GERMAN RESERVES OUT?

Dane from Hamburg Says Germany Is Near End of Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A Dane who has just returned from Hamburg, where he had been in business for twenty years, states that nearly all commerce has stopped there and at other places in Germany.

Nowhere is it possible to get a staff. All men are at the front or on their way and Germany has reached the end of her resources, having no more reserves.

DIOSY MADE A COLONEL.

Son-in-Law of St. Regis Manager Wins Promotion in War.

R. M. Haan, manager of the St. Regis, received a cable message from Hungary yesterday that his son-in-law, Lieut. Col. Alexander Diosy of the Austro-Hungarian Army, had been promoted to the rank of Colonel. Col. Diosy is at present in command of Fort Komarom, which is between Vienna and Budapest, one of the most strongly fortified positions on the Danube. The fort has never been taken in war, though it has stood since ancient times. Its name means "Come tomorrow."

Mr. Haan's second daughter, Olga, was married to Colonel, then Capt, Diosy, seven years ago in New York. They have paid several visits here since their marriage, and Col. Diosy has many friends here. Her elder sister, Helen, also married a Hungarian, Armand Schulz, and he, too, is now in the army.

ITALY MUCH IMPRESSED.

Russian Victory Increases Belief Austria-Hungary Will Break Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian victory has had a remarkable effect on public opinion here, which ridicules the excuses contained in the Austrian official communications. It has increased the conviction spreading in Italy that Austria-Hungary will break up.

The Stampa thinks if further Austrian defeats follow the hour of Italy's decision will approach.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Rumanian newspapers, with the widely circulated Adeverul at their head, note with pleasure the declarations of the Italian press as to the necessity for concerted action on the part of Italy and Rumania in the present crisis.

The Adeverul enlarges upon the identity of Rumanian and Italian interests, declaring these interests demand common action against Austria-Hungary and her ally. Only in this sense, adds the Adeverul, can one speak of community of Italo-Rumanian interests.

The Return of a Prodigal to Broadway

YOU remember that smart young chap—Jones—that wore a double-breasted suit?

* *

He's come back.

* *

Double-breasted—soft roll, form-fitting coat—soft as a kid glove?

Waistcoat showing just above the broad, English lapels—you remember.

Straight, clean-cut trousers and all that—and no vent in the back of the coat.

* *

Well, all the big tailors are showing the suit, celebrating his return.

It is very much in vogue.

* *

And here is the SAME SUIT—at $25 ready-to-wear.

The same tailoring and the identical cut,

in the smart blues, grays and an assortment of stripes—trim as ANY tailor could make it.

* *

The real, big, warmth-without-weight winter slip-ons and Balmacaans—$25, $30 and $35.

* *

Haberdashery that generously sustains the name of the largest furnishing goods business in the United States.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 359 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av

Why Throat Specialists Prescribe Formamint

IT is because, long before you ever heard of Formamint, it was submitted to the leading specialists of the world for trial in the great hospitals and in private practice, and for examination chemically and microscopically.

Not until a verdict was rendered on its extraordinary germ-killing power, on its harmlessness to body tissues, and on its welcome superiority to the awkward gargles and disagreeable mouth washes, was Formamint brought directly to your attention. Formamint combines a powerful germ-destroying agent in the form of a delicious tablet, which melts in the mouth fluids and bathes the sore parts in a soothing and healing solution.

It is a pleasure to use Formamint. It tastes like a confection, in spite of its fatal action on germs, and is absolutely harmless to the membrane in the mouth of even a child.

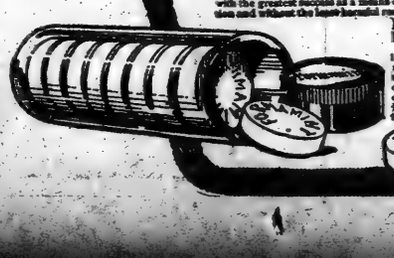
A. WULFING & CO. 26K Irving Pl., New York

Professor O. Chiari, M.D., *Director of the Clinic for Throat and Nose Diseases, Vienna, writes:* "FORMAMINT" has been used in a large number of patients with the greatest success as a means of prophylactic mouth disinfection and without the least harmful reaction."

From an article in "The Lancet" *March 28th, 1908*
"The sole object of a medical lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT—which essentials requirement."

FREE

So that you may see how effective these pleasant *Formamint* Tablets are in mouth and throat troubles, we will gladly mail you a generous sample tube on receipt of a 2c stamp to pay postage. Write for it today.



DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

An Opportunity

To give the young misses attending colleges and preparatory schools a special opportunity to become acquainted with this De Pinna department — to demonstrate the appropriateness of the styles—the following

Special Values for College Girls

are announced for today:

Junior and Misses' Suits
Special Today at $25
Formerly priced up to $32

These suits embrace the season's newest styles, showing long, short and medium length coats; fashionable shades in cheviots, gabardines and serges; sizes 13 to 20 years.

Special Offering of Intermediate Girls' Suits, $25
Formerly priced up to $35

These are suits for girls of 10 to 14 years — fashionable broadcloths, corduroy and fancy mixtures.

Misses' and Junior Serge Dresses Special Today at $22.50 and $28
Formerly priced up to $35

These dresses are for misses of 14 to 20 years—the choicest models this house has shown this season.

Girls' Serge Dresses Special Today at $12.50 and $19.50
Formerly priced up to $25

These dresses are the fine quality blue serge used by this house, tastefully trimmed with Roman stripes and black satin; sizes 8 to 14 years.

Today's Special Misses' and Junior Hats

Fashionable velvet hats, suitable for dressy occasions or street wear—a choice selection.

$8, $10 and $15
Formerly priced up to $25

Little Girls' Velvet Hats

Many of them adapted from foreign hats — all exclusive De Pinna designs.

$3.50, $5 and $10
Formerly priced up to $18

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

WAR RELIEF GIFTS EXCEED $1,525,000

Belgian Fund Is Now $401,420 and the New York Red Cross Has Received $335,270.

SALVATION ARMY BUSY

Three Days a Week Devoted Now to Making Bandages—Boissevain & Co. Appeal for Belgians.

The funds sarted in New York for the relief of the war sufferers amount now to more than $1,250,000. Add to this the Rockefeller Foundation's donation of a cargo of food for the Belgians worth $275,000, and New York's gifts come to more than $1,525,000.

The Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Fund is now $401,420, of which $6,468 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Here are the subscriptions received yesterday. In this and other lists the cents are omitted:

T. L. R.	$1,000	So. Orange Fund..	23
Mrs. Allen Lorey	500	A Friend	5
George S. Eddy	100	I. V. Bruce	10
A Friend	250	E. P. Clarke	10
Through James P. Woodruff	63	Trinity Church	17
Agnes Milliken	500	Miss Gladys Dark	5
F. W. Devoe & C.	50	Tannenberg	5
T. Raynolds Co.	100	Anonymous	50
A. G. Spalding & Brothers	100	T. B. Kattell	2
H. F. Benjamin	100	Larion Malighoff	2
Anonymous	100	Lyons Civic Club	21
Anonymous	100	Agnes Mynter	10
E. F. Holmes	100	J. Greenwald	3
Mrs. J. E. Spingarn	100	P. G. Agnew	2
F. R. Thorne	50	Dr. J. W. Kissane	5
Halsey Sayles	50	Rt. Rev. P. O. Larose	20
Samuel Morris	50	Rt. Rev. J. J. Swift, V. G.	105
Anonymous	30	A. D. Byrne	25
W. H. Laugh	50	A. S. Leo	100
M. F. Trigg	50	Union Chretienne de Jeunes Gens.	171
Mrs. S. P. Howe	20	A. W. Hudson & Co.	10
Anonymous	5	Helen D. Marston	20
Amelia Wohefarth	10	A. M. Olds	10
W. W. Vilsack	25	Anonymous	3
W. R. Phentster	5	Laura J. Griggs	27
R. S. Edmondson	5	A. F. McCullough	25
Grace M. Potter	5	Lucien C. Brown	10
J. L. Brower	10	F. A. Burkhard	2
Miss Mary Burke	13	Miss A. L. Tower	10
Vina J. Brewer	10	Miss M. E. Bemzl.	10
Edmond Severa	2	T. T. Beckwith	10
W. H. Delaney	2	Charles E. Lord	50
J. T. Gleason	10	Bubbles Ziegler	10
J. T. Bailey	5	Mme. V. Ranaud	5
T. M. Rudden	25	Cash	1
A. C. Roller	2	H. B. C.	1
W. J. Davidson	20	Widow's Mite	2
J. E. Roberts	25	A Belgian	5
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. W.	10	Cash	3
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Brace	25	R. L. Davidson	2
Boys of Pomfret School	100	P. Wollersheim	10
C. A. Tyrrell, M.D.	10	Von Oudekerke	5
W. A. F.	25	Ann O'Hagan	5
J. W. Wilson	5	Harry H. Jockin	2
Wallis Hindekoper	25	C. M. C.	20
James P. Morgan	10	Anonymous	5
W. R. Parrish	10	Miss L. H. Smith	1
Eugene Sporborg	5	Miss M. Woodlock	10
Mrs. W. G. Reynolds	10	W. A. Nicholsen	10
Mignonette Erbschloe	5	Maud H. Chapin	5
W. W. Rockwell	10	A Friend	5
W. J. Goulding	10	L. C. Norris	10
Mrs. Marg't Pen-field	5	Alfred R. Starr	5
H. Whittemore	10	S. Mackay	3
E. M. P.	5	Eleanor C. Wofford	10
E. B. Florence	6	Dr. G. L. Meigs	10
A Friend	500	E. C. Henry	1
Col. by the Cortland Standard Printing Co.	362	M. F. Van Wagner	10
The Adirondack-Florida School	82	C. W. Kimball	80
C. A. Hart	25	W. P. Martin	25
C. P. Marsh	10	Alfred R. Kuns	5
Mary E. Rogers	5	Women's Hebrew Association	5
Adelaide J. Gibbon	5	Sophia Berger	5
Laura Collins	5	Amy Richards	5
Ida Teed	5	Julius Blumberg	5
Fairview Kennels	10	F. V. Harding	5
E. H. Melvin	2	E. H. Pringle, Jr.	10
E. Baker	1	Mary H. Burt	15
Sanderson & Billy	10	Le Roy Mekin	25
Jacob Sealy	10	Dr. W. B. Chase	5
H. L. Lawson	10	Bible Class, M. E. Church, Orange	3
C. F. Mosier	18	Ethel Irwin	25
G. H. Walker	5	J. E. P. Stevens	5
Laurel-in-the-Pines	15	Mrs. C. A. Hull	5
Patrick Tunny	5	G. Warren Beach	2
Anonymous	10	C. A. B.	20
E. Titus, Jr.	15	Harriet W. Doty	5
M. M. Caird	5	Gertrude B. Fyeman	10
Anonymous	1	C. C. and G. W. Hubbell	20
Anonymous	1	Susan E. Gray	10
Orange, N. J.	1	I. G. Johnson & Co.	10
Anonymous	1	Anonymous	1

UPTOWN BRANCH.

Anonymous	$1	Anonymous, White Plains	$5
Anonymous	1	August Clarence	5
Orange, N. J.	1		
Anonymous	1		

THROUGH MME. VANDERVELDE.

Utopia Club	$10	Nahant	$100
Casper G. Decker	50	W. K. Wickes	3

CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

Pierre Mali	$5	A. D. Damong	$1
Mrs. Neeser	12	Anonymous	4
W. H. Wood	2	Anonymous	5
Virginia S. Runyon	4	Lillian D. Bostock	2
Mr. Hempstead	6	Caroline Eckel	4
C. M. Omshundred	2	Busschart	6

THROUGH BOISSEVAIN & CO.

Walter E. Frew	$50	Miss M. Hanson	$5
Miss C. J. Gordon	50	Miss Belshaw	5
Miss M. Gordon	5		

Gifts to Red Cross.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund yesterday amounted to $1,253, which brought the total of the fund to $335,270. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

Bronx Red Cross	$521	Miss M. Douglas	$10
Water Carn i v a l, White Sul. Sp's.	192	Miss M. L. Lee	10
"E. K. J."	100	D. W. Leavens	5
Schenectady R. Cr.	75	M. E. Sayre	5
St. Matthew's Ch., Brooklyn	72	Millar Burrons	5
Batavia Red Cross	63	A. Strauss	5
Riverhead Lodge, F. & A. M.	50	Employes D. C. Heath & Co.	4
Ref. Ch. S. S., Jersey City, N. J.	29	Fairmont Seminary "Cash"	2
N. Y. Inf. Alumni	25	Miss J. P. Williams	1
Geneva Lodge, N. Y.	25	Mrs. Fannie Morrow	1
Miss D. S. Avery	12	Stockholm A. C. S. S., Winthrop, N. Y.	1
Border Bowman	10	"A friend"	1
Tobacco Salesmen's Association	10	Amalia J. Besuzzi	1
T. J. Pulling	10	Diana Wertheim	1
		Viola Wertheim	1

For Committee of Mercy.

These contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund, which amounts now to $30,421, were acknowledged yesterday by August Belmont from the offices of the committee in the Fifth Avenue Building:

GENERAL FUND.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham	$25	Miss C. L. Morgan	$100
Lenox Banks	50	Miss K. A. Morgan	5
Eleanor R. Townsend	1	Baptist Church	2
Ida B. Flower	25		

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¶ Present conditions in Europe and Asia prohibit weaving and even importation of Oriental Rugs.

¶ This makes the low prices and great savings, offered by Kent-Costikyan, Inc., on rare and valuable rugs all the more important and desirable.

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Miss Lambert 1
J. R. Ensigh 5
Miss A. G. Carter 25
Mrs. F. E. Hagmayer 10
O. M. Eidlitz 50
L. Maurice 1
J. A. Wooley 20
Mrs. A. Wolf 2
Sarah V. Day 25
C. J. Abondroth 1
M. R. Brown 10
Miss Julia Gray 100
Mrs. J. A. Harriman 50
Mary H. Kissam 10
Mrs. R. P. Spencer 5
Mrs. W. Clark 50
Mrs. M. Voorhees 5
Lydia C. French 1
Estelle W. Disch 1
Mrs. W. M. Tybrand 25
E. J. Dougherty 10
Mrs. H. V. Straus 10
Mrs. W. G. Dominich 10
Harcourt Parish 33
St. Andrew's Parish 3
L. E. Moore Stone Co. 10
Maclaren & Gentle 10
Anonymous 1
Mrs. E. Rothschild 10
Mrs. C. R. Suty 20
Mrs. A. Stickney 10
Mrs. P. A. Scholey 1
Anonymous 1
G. G. Wahring 50
E. G. Richards 50
Mrs. W. Garrard 1
G. H. Johnson 10
D. A. Clarkson 5
E. O. Crowell 1
Anonymous 1
E. F. Albee 10
A friend 5
H. R. Towns 50
Mrs. H. Thompson 10
W. A. Openhym 25
W. Wadsworth 50
E. B. Thatcher 25
H. D. Taft 25
J. E. Allen 1
Mrs. W. W. Phelps 50
Constance Wright 5
Charles Runyon 10
Miss S. Goldmark 25
W. Fowler 10
Mrs. F. Crocker 10
Miss H. Meyer 20

BELGIAN FUND.

Mrs. H. M. Ravenscroft	850	Mrs. P. E. Johnson	10
Englishwoman	5	Mrs. W. A. U. Burden	100
Through Josephine Nicoll	100	A. Wallach	2
Mrs. R. Townsend	10	Miss A. D. Anthony	15
Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy	25	W. T. Meredith	50
W. C. Johnston	1	Miss S. S. Wilbore	25
D. A. Sayre	10	Miss L. R. Edgar	100
Anonymous	100	H. R. Towne	50
V. A. Stoltze	3	Mrs. W. B. Chisolm	10
Mrs. G. T. Fanning	100	Miss E. Lawrence	5
Florence King	5	Fruielle L. Hill	5
J. H. Baker	5	E. R. Burridge	5
S. L. P. Ranck	10	W. H. K.	2
Anonymous	10	E. B. Brown	10
D. A. R., Kenton, Ohio	85	Grace H. Potter	25
Shakespeare Club, Kenton, Ohio	22	G. D. Cochran	50
G. W. Reynolds	25	Anonymous	5
E. L. Keyes	5	Miss E. H. Stewart	5
Mrs. A. U. Stein	10	A. B. Adams	25
Marg't W. Huntington	25	Anonymous	25

French Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, new amounts to $26,196. These subscriptions to the fund were received yesterday:

Edith Bangs	$10	French Girl	5
W. L. Bogert	2	Anna C. Johnson	5
Mrs. H. B. Hyde	500	Medford Shakespeare Club	25
Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford	100	Alliance Francaise, New Haven	100
Mme. Taxel	2	Through Mrs. W. Bennett, Ida B. Lang	23
Mme. Lacrampe	50	Lang, Leah B.	25
Baker, Smith & Co.	50	Lang	10
Lewisburg, W. Va.	23		
Mrs. J. H. Howe	25		
French Family	54		

Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, now amounts to $144,188. These subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday:

Through W. C. Forbes	$1,050	E. S. Carter	25
L. D. Kellogg	500	F. H. Stoltze	25
Mrs. G. Von L. Meyer	250	Mrs. William Ely	10
Mrs. L. W. Richardson	250	Miss F. E. Grant	10
Russell Cheney	200	M. W. P.	10
Mrs. C. O. Iselin	100	A. E. Swift	10
J. W. Bradley	100	W. Cutler	10
Jeannotte R. Kissell	100	Albert Hoffman	5
Mrs. S. Keyser	100	William Williams	5
Mrs. John King	100	Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field	5
H. A. Clark	50	Mrs. De W. C.	5
Charles Ray	50	Falls	5
Mary C. Alexander	25	C. T. Bridgman	5
Mrs. A. R. Flower	25	F. A. Bacon	5
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoppin	25	M. P. S.	5
Mrs. M. H. Wickes	25	Miss C. B. Van Cortlandt	5
Employes Rueckert Mfg. Co.	20	Mary Schoonmaker	2
L. J. Carter Co.	15	J. C. Coxe Co.	2
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. James	15	Mrs. F. B. Mackay	2
Through Mrs. M. B. Brandegee	1,300	Denver, Col.	1
J. W. Ellsworth	500	W. F. Williams	1
Mr. M. H. Henderson	250	Cash	1
Cash	250	Ada H. Emery	1
M. Thorn	200	Cash	10
Miss S. B. Spotswood	200	H. Rankin	10
J. M. Hixon	100	Arthur P. Starr	10
Mrs. E. Nesbit	100	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livermore	10
Arthur Lyman	100	Miss A. K. Ames	10
Mrs. H. C. Moore	50	Anonymous	8
J. R. Noel	25	Mildred Van Duran	5
Miss A. B. Greene	25	A. L. W.	2
K. K. Knapp	25	M. R. W.	2
G. A. McKinlock	25	T. P. S. C. C., Pilgrim Cong. Church	2
		N. Adams	2
		H. P. Ferry	1

So much material has been received at the Salvation Army headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street, that Commander Evangeline Booth has decided that three days a week instead of two will be devoted to making bandages for the wounded soldiers in Europe.

Another "bandage bee" was held on Sunday afternoon when 100 young women and about 50 young men volunteered their services. Mrs. William Grant Brown has almost completed an organization of women who will take the places of the Salvation Army workers probably on Wednesday of each week. These will be assisted by twenty graduate nurses from Bellevue and a number of young women serving in the same capacity at the Long Island and other hospitals.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning it was said that the vaudeville entertainment at the Park Theatre on Sunday night was given for the benefit of the Red Cross War Relief Fund. The show was under the direction of the Committee of Mercy, which has the indorsement of the Red Cross, but is not connected with it. Of the $3,000 cleared by the entertainment 90 per cent. goes to the committee's War Relief Fund and 10 per cent. to the Actors' Fund.

Women in every part of the country are said to be organizing committees and preparing to co-operate with the Salvation Army in its efforts to get bandages for the wounded in Europe.

Boissevain & Co. of 24 Broad Street have received this cable message from Amsterdam:

Unceasing streams of the poorest Belgian fugitives are pouring into all parts of Holland. Our population is providing food and shelter willingly and liberally, but requirements are immense. Suggest you receive subscriptions in New York for Dutch-Belgian Relief Committee here.

Co-operating with the New York-Belgian Relief Fund Committee they are prepared to receive and transmit to Holland subscriptions for this worthy cause.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $10 from Mrs. Julia W. Burdick and son of Asheville, N. C., and $10 from Dr. and Mrs. J. Wohlfarth for the Belgian Relief Fund.

For the relief of the non-combatant Belgians, Hilbert and Benjamin C. Nevius sent $5 each.

For a needy charity A. L. L. sent $2.

PHILADELPHIA RELIEF SHIP.

Newspapers Appeal for Subscriptions to Load Thelma for Belgians.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—All the daily newspapers in Philadelphia have combined to take charge of filling a ship with provisions and clothing to be sent to Belgium and today full-page advertisements in each of the papers appealed for help.

The announcements said that the Norwegian ship Thelma was waiting in the Delaware River for supplies and would sail just as soon as she was loaded. The announcement was signed by Cyrus H. K. Curtis of The Public Ledger and The Evening Ledger, Benjamin G. Wells of The Press, John J. Collier of The Evening Telegraph, M. F. Hanson of The Record, James Elverson, Jr., of The Inquirer, E. A. Van Valkenberg of The North American, and W. L. McLean of The Evening Bulletin.

The appeal for help calls upon Philadelphians to make every possible sacrifice to save lives abroad, and points out that $6.40 will buy a barrel of flour which will save a family from starvation and that $3 will buy fifty pounds of beans. Each of the papers has arranged to send anywhere in the city to collect supplies and forward them to the ship.

SNOW IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

First Fall of Season — Three-Inch Blanket Covers Oakland.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Sullivan County was visited by its first snowstorm of the season today.

Snow fell to a depth of three inches at Oakland.

The mainstay of our business is the man who guards his drink no less carefully than his food.

That's why we put WILSON in the Non-Refillable Bottle—so that the wise man always gets the same deliciously mild, mellow Whiskey *anywhere he goes—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Harry: Ask the fellows about
ZUDORA

A quick, palatable sustaining lunch—
Grape-Nuts
and Cream

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

The Horse Show—the Opera—the Theatre—Weddings — Receptions — Debutante Teas — Charitable Entertainments and similar affairs give prominence to Outer-apparel of the most luxurious character, such as this establishment particularly features.

At this opportune time a readjustment of lines enables us to offer the following attractive values:

Fur-trimmed Wraps— $95, $125
Usually $145 to $195.

Of soft chiffon velvets in luxuriously rich shades handsomely trimmed with Japanese Sable, Fox, Skunk, Raccoon and other fashionable furs.

Also unusual values in Beautiful Fur-trimmed Brocaded Wraps at $145 and $185—Usually $175 to $225.

Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125
Usually $125 to $175.

Mostly handsome reproductions of French models.

Dancing Frocks—Usually $55 to $75—*at $35, $55*

Fur-trimmed Coats—$45, $55 & $65
Usually $55 to $85.

Newest models in finest imported materials.

Fashionable Millinery—$15 and $18
New and exclusive designs. Values ranging from $25 to $30

B. Altman & Co.

have taken from the regular stock a selected number of

Recently Imported Blouses

comprising a variety of charming models in lace, French crepe, chiffon and novelty fabrics (originally priced at $38.00 to 135.00) and have marked them at

$28.00, 38.00 and upward to 95.00

B. Altman & Co.

Betalph Silk Hosiery
(Guaranteed)

Men and Women of refined taste will find in this Hosiery every qualification necessary to merit their approval, including the fashionable colors and moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

The
Most Extraordinary Articles
Written on the War

George Bernard Shaw

on

"Common Sense About the War"

SHAW has boldly faced the English public and frankly says what he thinks about this war. He says it in the most forcible Shavian style and every word of it is well worth reading even though it will bring down on his head a storm of criticism and protest

Exclusively in

Next Sunday's Times

Order
Next Sunday's Times
in advance from your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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5%

Not affected by the European War

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street.

Chickering Hall

Tuesday, Nov. 10. 3 p. m.

SOLOISTS

MISS MABEL BEDDOE .....*Contralto*
MR. ROY WILLIAMS STEELE.....*Tenor*
MR. HOMER E. WILLIAMS
at the Chickering Player Piano.

PROGRAM

1. (a) Allegretto giojóso, from Suite Op. 39 .....*Moszkowski*
(b) Romance .....*Grunfeld*
Mr. Williams
with the aid of Chickering Player Piano.
2. Onaway, Awake, Beloved, (Hiawatha) *Coleridge-Taylor*
Mr. Steele.
3. A la bien Aimee, Valse.....*Schutt*
Welte-Mignon.
As played by Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.
4. Amour, viens aider (Samson and Delilah .....*Saint-Saens*
Miss Beddoe.
5. (a) Arioso (Pagliacci) .....*Leoncavallo*
(b) Flower Rain .....*Schneider*
Mr. Steele.
6. Moszkowski Mosaic .....*Moszkowski*
Mr. Williams.
with the aid of Chickering Player Piano.
7. (a) Love Me or Not.....*Secchi*
(b) Mighty Lak' a Rose.....*Nevin*
Miss Beddoe.
8. Crucifix .....*Faure*
Miss Beddoe and Mr. Steele.

CARDS of ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE. APPLY AT CHICKERING HALL.

International
Walk-Over

Progress in service follows the Walk-Over trade mark the world over.

For the sake of the thousands of our cutsomers who wear O'Sullivan's Heels, we are making and selling in all our Greater New York Stores Walk-Over Shoes

O'Sullivanized

Life in America One Hundred Years Ago

By
GAILLARD HUNT

How did people dress in 1814? How did they get from one part of the country to the other? What did they read? What plays did they see? What were wages? Read this book and see.

$1.50 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Bland, delicious flavor, high food value, decided economy

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

Bud The Cigarette

20 Cents

A Distinctive Cigarette
In a Distinctive Case

Made for Smokers of Discrimination
BUD CIGARETTE CO., Inc., New York

CARRANZA READY FOR RESISTANCE

Continued from Page 1.

gluming Nov. 10, and has appointed the following Cabinet to act with him:

Foreign Minister—FERNANDO IGLESIAS CALDERON.
Minister of Communications—Gen. ANTONIO VILLAREAL.
Minister of War—Gen. JUVENCIO ROBLES.
Minister of the Interior—Gen. JOSE BLANCO.
Minister of Public Instruction—Senor SOTO Y GAMA.
Minister of Justice—JOSE VASCONSELOS.
Minister of Progress—PASTOR ROAIX.
Minister of the Treasury—FELICITOS VILLAREAL.

Enrique C. Llorente will be appointed Washington representative of the Constitutionalists.

Roque Estrada, private secretary to Gen. Carranza, arrived in the capital tonight from Cordoba. In an interview he said:

"We have exhausted all legitimate means to bring about a peaceful arrangement. The Aguascalientes convention must obey Gen. Carranza or the delegates to it will be treated as traitors. We have sufficient means at our disposal to make good our mandates."

Foreign Minister Fabela is expected in the capital tomorrow from Cordoba, where he has been with Gen. Carranza arranging details in connection with the expected evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces. According to a high official here, a statement by the Carranza Government on the evacuation has been promised for tomorrow.

Battle in Suburbs of City.

Heavy fighting has been in progress today in the suburb of Xochimilco between followers of Emiliano Zapata and Gen. Carranza. Several trainloads of soldiers were sent from the capital to reinforce the Xochimilco garrison. Passenger traffic between the two points ceased for several hours today in order that the cars might be used to transport troops to the scene of the fighting and to bring wounded and refugees to the capital. Carranza's forces checked the Zapata advance.

Gen. Francisco Cardenas, who commanded the Rural Guards the night President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez were assassinated, recently made his escape across the Guatemalan border, according to advices received here tonight.

Aguilar No Match for Funston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A difficult situation may arise if Gen. Carranza defies the Aguascallentes convention, and armed conflict between his forces and those under the control of the convention ensues. Gen. Candido Aguilar, in command of the State of Vera Cruz, is loyal to Carranza. With unrest inspired by Carranza through the issuance of circulars and petitions calling on the American forces to withdraw, officials realize that the situation at Vera Cruz might become strained at any moment. Army officers scoff at the idea of an attack by Aguilar's forces, as Gen. Funston has a larger body of men than Aguilar, and is under the protection of American warships, which could shell an enemy ashore without difficulty.

One of the special agents of the American Government at Aguascallentes reported that the convention recently admonished Carranza not to attempt to distribute a fund of 5,000,000 pesos throughout the army, as he had planned, giving Generals 5,000 each and privates 10 pesos each aside from their pay. The convention informed Carranza that he would be held personally responsible for the use of the funds.

The Assembly has issued a manifesto proclaiming its sovereignty, and has telegraphed all agencies throughout foreign lands and throughout Mexico that it will be in supreme control of the machinery of the Government after Nov. 10.

Enrique C. Llorente, whom Gen. Gutierrez, with the consent of the convention, has named as special representative in Washington, formerly was Mexican Consul at Galveston and El Paso and married the daughter of a prominent American in Galveston. He is still under indictment for alleged recruiting of Mexicans on American territory during the Madero régime, but his attorneys have asked the American Government to quash the indictment.

In Washington Carranza is now represented by an agency headed by R. Zubaran Capmany, who with his staff occupies the Mexican Embassy.

Although no official disclosure is being made on the subject, it is the understanding here that the Administration would be pleased if Carranza resigned in favor of the convention's selection for Provisional President.

The State Department has been informed that many Americans in Mexico City who hold postal money orders have been unable to cash them and are in need of funds. Recently the Post Office Department here announced the discontinuance of money order service with Mexico at the request of the Carranza Government.

WON'T REIMPOSE TAXES.

But Carranza Omits from Decree Protection of Vera Cruz Citizens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—Gen. Carranza, from Cordoba, has issued a decree guaranteeing that there shall be no reimposition of taxes and import dues paid to the American forces occupying Vera Cruz. This meets the American demands only in part, for it fails to guarantee the safety of Mexicans who served the Americans under the occupation. The decree begins:

"I, Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the United States of Mexico, using the extraordinary powers with which I am clothed, and considering that the Chamber of Commerce and a majority of the owners and administrators of realty in the City of Vera Cruz have communicated to the executive that they renounce the protection requested in their behalf by the Government of the United States before evacuating that port, declaring categorically that they will submit to decisions which in justice the Mexican Government may adopt in regard to the collection of fiscal dues already paid to the foreign authorities, and deeming it expedient in the interest of the nation, I have seen fit to issue the following decree:

"Article I. The Mexican authorities, on occupying the port of Vera Cruz, will not exact from the inhabitants of that port the payment of any sort on Federal imports or taxes previously paid to the foreign authorities who temporarily occupied that town."

Article II. lays down as the sole condition of this exemption the presentation of receipts from "the authorities established during the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces."

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 9.—The preface to Gen. Carranza's decree promising that the import and other taxes collected at Vera Cruz by the Americans will not be levied again by the Mexicans, refers to the petition circulated in Vera Cruz asking the American forces to withdraw and is calculated to show that the Mexican people acted on their own responsibility and not because of pressure from Washington.

While Carranza was issuing the decree Gen. Obregon and other members of the committee appointed by the Aguascalientes convention to inform Carranza of the election of Gutierrez as Provisional President, were insisting in published statements that the convention was the sovereign body and Gutierrez the legal head of the nation.

Gen. Carranza met the members of the committee and in the conference the latter persisted in their demand that the sovereignty of the convention and the Presidency of Gutierrez be proclaimed. Gen. Carranza frankly disagreed with this plan, and with sarcasm expressed doubt of the assertions of the committee that Gen. Villa had retired from his command. He added that if those who made up the convention were afraid to tear Villa from the northern field he himself would do it.

Gen. Aguilar's forces near Vera Cruz were further strengthened during the night.

SETTLEMENT RUMOR DENIED.

Vera Cruz Heard Carranza and Villa Had United on Blanco.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 9.—A report received here tonight, but not confirmed, says that Lucio Blanco, a former rebel leader, has been designated by Gen. Carranza as a compromise and ad interim President, and that Carranza's choice has been approved by adherents of Francisco Villa.

It is said that this development took place after Carranza had sent his ultimatum to the delegates to the Aguascalientes convention.

This rumor, however, is denied by Col. Edmundo Martinez, Gen. Aguilar's representative, who returned to Vera Cruz tonight from a conference with Gen. Carranza and his delegates to the Aguascalientes convention. Col. Martinez said Gens. Obregon and Blanco were among those who had agreed to support Carranza against Villa. He was positive that Lucio Blanco had not been named as ad interim President. He declared that Gen. Carranza would remain at Cordoba, and from there direct his campaign for supremacy.

MARINES LAND AT ACAPULCO?

Mexican Port Reported Occupied by Americans at People's Request.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—It is reported here that the Port of Acapuco, on the Pacific, has been occupied by American marines.

The occupation is said to have followed a request of the inhabitants who were suffering great privations owing to the revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—While verification was not obtained tonight of the report from Mexico City that American marines had been landed at Acapulco at the request of the inhabitants who were suffering on account of the revolution, the report is not doubted. It is believed, however, that any such landing was not a military measure, but was intended to further relief work among people on the verge of starvation.

CARRANZA FREES RODRIGUEZ.

State Department Had Urged Release of ex-Peace Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department this evening received an official message from Mexico City that Augustin Rodriguez, a distinguished lawyer, who was one of the Mexican delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference last Spring, had been released from arrest there. Mr. Rodriguez was arrested yesterday and confined at Police Headquarters. No statement of the reason for the arrest has been received here.

Mr. Rodriguez was appointed a member of the mediation conference by Huerta, but he was never regarded as a Huertista. He is more than 70 years of age and is feeble. He is greatly respected in Mexico for his ability and piety.

Active efforts were made by the State Department today to obtain the release of Mr. Rodrigues. Strong representations in his behalf were made to the Carranza Government by Secretary Bryan. The Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentine, and Chile, who were mediators in the peace conference at Niagara Falls, took part in the representations.

ALLEGED AMERICAN HELD.

Prisoner in Paris with Many Passports Accused of Fraud.

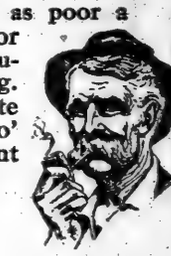
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A man giving the name of Eddy and representing himself as an ex-soldier in the Cape Rifles, has been arrested at the instance of an English bank here, which accuses him of having attempted to obtain £600 by a fictitious cheque.

The prisoner was the bearer of several passports in various names and languages, including German, Turkish, and Chinese. Questioned by an examining Magistrate, the man finally said that he was an American citizen, Le Gay by name, and that he came over to try and sell horses to the French Army. As he seemed to be more at home in German than in any other language, the Magistrate remanded him for inquiries, and has communicated with the army espionage authorities.

In addition to the charge brought by the bank, a jockey and an inventing engineer have lodged complaints for fraud against the prisoner.

"NO BITE" is about as poor a recommendation for tobacco as "no rheumatics" is for a wooden leg. But tobacco that won't bite and yet is chuck full o' *taste*—that's a different story—that's VELVET.



Velvet Joe

It's not easy to make tobacco absolutely *cool*, while still retaining its *natural* taste and fragrance. But it's done in VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES

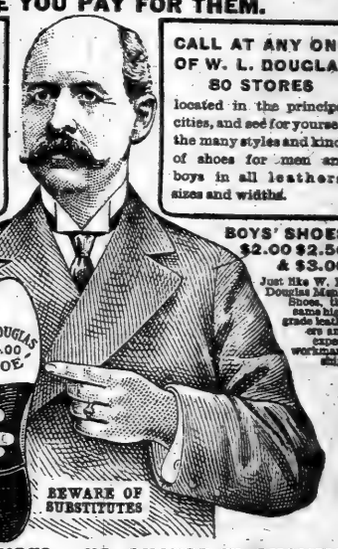
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES

For 31 years W.L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.

CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES

located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.



If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W.L.Douglas, 166 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00

Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, corner 130th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
857-859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Perfect Wonders!—These

Men's Winter Overcoats at $17.50

But Only 175 of Them!

Patterned after a particularly good, new, winter Overcoat which we sell for $50; and with all the swing and style of the original.

We found one of our good makers with more fine materials than he needed, and he had just finished these coats for us.

In every respect they deserve to be sold for $25.

STYLE—loose sleeves, flaring skirts, raglan shoulders.

FABRICS—rough, soft weaves, in grays, browns, blues—tremendously smart.

FINISH—piped seams, silk shoulder linings, splendid work throughout. Also:

200 Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats at $17.50
In blue or gray, excellently warm. Sizes 33 to 42.

Silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats at $17.50
Medium weight, in black, Oxford or Cambridge gray. Sizes 33 to 50.

Men's Winter Suits at $17.50
A fine lot, in many shades of brown, blue, Oxford gray, striped effects and mixtures. Sizes 34 to 50.

Fourth Floor

INNOVATION TRADE MARK

These Trunks That Went to Europe

Have Produced the Greatest Trunk Selling Ever Known

We expected it! Yesterday, with a display of INNOVATION Trunks that covered a fifth of a mile of aisle space, there were times during the day when trunks were sold and taken away faster than reinforcements could be rushed in. It has been the greatest day's selling of trunks, both in quantity and in dollars and cents, ever recorded.

Looks as though many styles would be completely sold out by the time you read this. But we expect to have plenty today of the

INNOVATION "Gazelle" Wardrobe Trunks, at **$10**
INNOVATION "Gazelle" Wardrobe Trunks, at **$20**
INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, Grade 3, at **$25**
INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, Grade 5, at **$32.50**
INNOVATION Steamer Trunks, at **$8.50 & $12.50**
INNOVATION Dress Trunks, at **$10**

Most extraordinary savings ever recorded on full assortments of these splendid trunks, which are the standard of the world for Wardrobe Trunks. GIMBEL BROTHERS, as the only authorized distributors of INNOVATION Trunks in lower Manhattan, as well as the largest individual sellers of INNOVATION Trunks in the world, outside of the INNOVATION Company itself, secured the exclusive sale of Trunks at these prices.

Fifth Floor

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

"EVERYBODY HAS THE IMPULSE— ALL THEY NEED IS THE ADDRESS"

So wrote a Civil War veteran from a Soldiers' Home in the South

THE IMPULSE he meant was
The Impulse to Give to the Belgian Relief Fund.

THE ADDRESS for *money contributions*
Belgian Relief Fund,
10 Bridge Street, New York,

making checks, money orders, etc., to J. P. Morgan & Co.—"For Belgian Relief Fund."

Or—for the designated *food supplies*—wheat, flour, rice, coffee (one-fourth chicory), peas, beans, canned goods, cured or salted meats—prepaid, preferably in car load lots—Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Or—for *new clothing*, prepaid, Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Ave., New York.

"I long wanted to help the Belgian sufferers," the veteran wrote. "I have known all too well the pains of cold, the gnawing of hunger, the loneliness of tragedy. Now, thanks to a piece in a New York paper sent to our Home in a bundle of reading matter, I can send my mite. My monthly invoice of cash don't tally up very heavy, but here's two bones ($2) and hoping you can feed and keep the cold out of every last one of them."

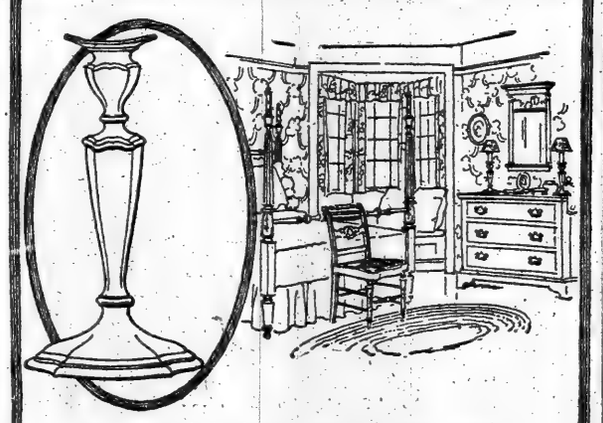
"EVERYBODY HAS THE IMPULSE— ALL THEY NEED IS THE ADDRESS"

Please tell your friends at home. Write to your friends wherever they are.

Belgian Relief Fund
10 Bridge St., New York
Uptown Branch, 281 Fifth Ave.

Belgian Relief Fund
10 Bridge St., New York
Brooklyn Branch, 176 Montague St.

Received yesterday, $6,509.59 To Date, $401,715.27



Do You Love Silver?

Do you love sterling? Do the silver shapes which beautifully express the very spirit of Art of all ages *fascinate* you? Then you surely ought to visit Reed & Barton stores. You will find here much to fascinate you; much to interest you.

$38 Heppelwhite Sterling Candlesticks, per pair. Its "dancing lines" and Grecian curves have made this Heppelwhite candlestick perhaps the most popular of scores of beautiful patterns. 10 inches high. With shade, lining and candle holder, $42.50 a pair. Engraved, $48 a pair. Engraved with shade, lining, candle holder, $52.50.

Reed & Barton
Established 1824
Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas
Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

WESTPORT

QUARTER SIZES 2 for 25 CENTS

The correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.
Makers of LION SHIRTS, $1.50 to $7.00

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Clothes economy, like any other economy, lies in final and not first cost. Because we constantly bear in mind that some clothes are expensive at any price, we are, and always have been, actuated by a determination to make clothes that embody the best in all things—fabrics, service, making, comfort, model-design and purse possibilities.

Mixture Sack Suits	$18 to $50
Fall Overcoats	$16 to $38
Winter Overcoats	$18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Duck Girl

An Abercrombie & Fitch creation—the centre of attraction at the Fashion Show.

The "Oakland" hunting suit—the costume of a thoroughbred sportswoman—smart as her ball gown, correct and serviceable as her tailored street suit.

Designed for comfort—to keep the wearer dry and warm—making her a sister of the seasoned hunter.

Merely an example of the Abercrombie & Fitch hunting apparel for men and women.

Autumn and Winter country suits—exclusive models of imported tweeds; for women, $35 up; for men, $30 up.

Big, comfortable sporting overcoats for men and women—unusual imported materials—admirably adapted for motoring and travel.

The largest assortment of smart and exclusive sport clothes in the country.

Sporting hats, caps and haberdashery for every costume—things no other house carries.

Stockings, gloves, flannel shirts, sweaters—everything from the sportsman's viewpoint.

A. & F. Sport Shoes

Acknowledged to be the most complete line of sporting footwear in the world.

High hunting and forestry boots for men and women; moccasin boots, cruisers and shoe-packs of every kind.

Tramping boots, storm boots for town or country, wading boots for duck-shooting and Winter golf shoes.

All special designs of this house—made to combine the utmost ease with smartness.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co. Guns and Ammunition

The tested, approved thing in every instance.

Double-barrel shot guns to fit your individual requirements, from $15 to $650.

Big game and little game rifles, from the Jeffery's .404 to the single-shot .22-calibre gun.

Ammunition and ammunition cases—decoys, imported floating duck-blinds, duck boats and game carriers.

Expert advice on every feature of hunting—where to go, how to go and what to do when you get there.

"The Wise Old Owl"

The only bird of this species in captivity in America.

A tall, dignified, bronze owl, with electrically lighted eyes—with a deep secret locked in his heart.

Stands on a pedestal of bronze books—would grace the top of any scholar's bookcase.

Price, $48—a forerunner of A. & F. exclusive holiday novelties.

Hundreds of sporting novelties, games, den and hunting-lodge fittings.

Altogether a unique store—the most attractive shopping place in New York.

Write for new booklet, "Fall and Winter Sporting and Country Clothes for Women."

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

55-57 West 30th St., New York

PICK SIEGEL JURORS AS HE PLANS FUTURE

Indicted Merchant Expects Acquittal and Promises to Pay His $2,000,000 in Debts.

WILL DO IT IN FIVE YEARS

His Counsel Makes an Unsuccessful Attack on Indictment—Expect to Fill Jury Box Today.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Three farmers and a wholesale coal dealer were sworn this afternoon as members of the jury which is to consider the case of Henry Siegel, the New York department store merchant, who rests under fourteen indictments charging grand larceny and receiving bank deposits when insolvent. The selection of the jury was begun at 2 o'clock. Out of twenty-four talesmen who were examined five were challenged peremptorily by each side and ten were dismissed.

The four selected were Edward Swan, farmer, Groveland; Albert Orman, farmer, Avon; Russell Stewart, farmer, York; S. J. Macey, wholesale coal dealer and mine operator, Avon. They were locked up for the night.

Great interest was taken in today's proceedings by the people of Geneseo. The trial is held here by a change of venue obtained by Mr. Siegel's counsel. After court was adjourned this afternoon Mr. Siegel in discussing the case said:

"I expect to be acquitted—to start in business again and to pay 100 cents on the dollar in the next five years. I want to start at the scene of my defeats. Practically all my life has been devoted to the dry goods business and department stores. Consequently I expect to resume that business.

"It will be a remarkable thing for a man over sixty and $2,000,000 in debt to rehabilitate himself in the business and financial world, but influential friends have stood by me, although I have been disappointed in my wife. I view my present troubles as so much experience.

"Most young men would be too self-confident. I have profited by my experiences, and will look before I leap. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to attack the great American motto—'take a chance.' I have always taken chances, but never with the law. My one great regret is that I have never had a college education. I believe a young man should start life with a college education, and if I had had one, I might have avoided some of my difficulties."

Attack on the Indictment.

Before the selection of the jury was begun this afternoon, John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Mr. Siegel, entered a demurrer to an amendment to the indictment under which Mr. Siegel is being tried which had been obtained by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, in charge of the prosecution. This amendment charges that Mr. Siegel obtained $680.50 from the National Bank of Commerce on June 14, 1913, by submitting a false statement of the financial condition of his various mercantile enterprises. The original indictment charged him with the theft of $25,000 from the same banking institution. Addressing Justice W. W. Clark, who presides at the trial, Mr. Stanchfield said:

"Before your honor proceeds to empanel this jury, the defendant asks leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty heretofore interposed in this indictment, and to interpose a demurrer predicated upon the ground that since the finding of the original indictment and the plea made thereto the District Attorney has submitted to us for consideration a long and voluminous and somewhat radical amendment to the indictment. Upon that amended indictment I desire to interpose this demurrer."

Mr. Train said that Mr. Stanchfield had been informed of the proposed amendment, and that he had written a letter to the District Attorney, saying that he would have no objection. Mr. Train explained that the amendment was made to obviate the finding of entirely new indictments in New York County. Justice Clark thereupon overruled the demurrer of Mr. Stanchfield and the selection of the jury was begun. Each of the talesmen was asked about his knowledge if any of the Siegel-Vogel failure. Each was asked if he had read about the case in the newspapers. All those questioned said they had not read of the crash of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises, and the subsequent indictments, in any New York City newspaper. Those who had read reports of the case had obtained their information from Rochester or Buffalo or local newspapers. Others had not heard of the failure until they were subpoenaed.

Local Lawyers Pick Jurors.

The selection of the jury was left by the prosecution almost entirely to ex-District Attorney Cook of Livingston County, who resigned his office recently to assist in the case. On behalf of the defense the examination was conducted by Senator-elect Charles B. Newton. Mr. Cook and Mr. Newton were acquainted with most of those called as talesmen.

Throughout the proceedings Mr. Siegel sat in the courtroom. He wore a brown suit and tan shoes. He chewed gum constantly. Mr. Siegel seems to be quite contented among the hospitable people of rural Geneseo. He does not shrink from appearing in public, but rather gives the impression that he likes to mingle with the crowds around the hotel and in the Court House. He has appeared at each meal in the public dining room at the hotel where he is staying, and spends the mealtime conversing with his counsel. He walks to court, and has explained that he does so because he is "too poor to ride in a taxicab."

Judging by the progress made this afternoon in the selection of the jurors it is likely that the jury will be completed before the noon recess tomorrow.

It was learned today that if Mr. Siegel's counsel should contend that there was no intent to defraud on his part because he lost more than $4,000,000 of his own money along with the loans he obtained from commercial banks and the deposits in his private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., Mr. Train will maintain that Mr. Siegel could not have lost such large amounts without being aware that the financial condition of his business was not what it was represented to be in the statements on which he obtained loans.

WHITMAN MAKING A SLATE.

Governor-Elect May Announce Some Appointments This Week.

Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman returned to this city last night from Lakewood, N. J., and went to a theatre. Today he will receive a delegation of women suffragists. Before the end of the week he may announce some appointments. It was said yesterday that among other recommendations in his first message to the Legislature he will urge repeal of legislation of a purely partisan character adopted by the Democrats in the last four years.

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner returned from Cambridge yesterday, and spent last evening at Republican State Headquarters, where he received a great number of visitors. All applicants for places under the incoming administration were referred to the Governor-elect. Mr. Tanner announced that from now on he would be at State Headquarters every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon and evening.

AN ALIEN'S WOES IN VERSE.

Lurana Sheldon Reads Her Poem to Aid War Sufferers.

Lurana Sheldon, the poet and lecturer, who in private life is Mrs. Lurana S. Ferris, read last night her poem, "The Alien: a Lecture in Verse," at the Standish Arms, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Her contribution to the study of the European immigrant in America was well received by those who heard it. It is a verse cycle depicting the unhappy life of an alien in America from the time he lands as a baby, until, after he has had bitter experiences with poverty, the police courts and prisons, he is buried in the Potter's Field.

The purpose of the poem is to show the possible harmful effect on an immigrant in this country of heredity, poverty, environment, law, and ignorance. Mrs. Ferris read the poem under the auspices of the Brooklyn Women's Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Camden Dike is the Chairman. The receipts taken in last night will be devoted to aiding the war sufferers.

THREAT TO MOVE HIM MAKES SULLIVAN ILL

Bank Wrecker Collapses in Sing Sing When It Is Proposed to Take Him to Dannemora.

CONVICTS DREAD THE PLACE

Warden Had Planned to Transfer Man Formerly Favored with 60 Hardened Offenders.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 9.—David A. Sullivan, who wrecked the Union Bank in Brooklyn and whose automobile rides cost Warden McCormick his place, collapsed in Sing Sing Prison today when he learned that he was to be transferred with sixty hardened offenders tomorrow to Clinton Prison at Dannemora, the prison dreaded above all others by convicts in this State. There the most desperate criminals are confined. Sullivan's condition became so serious that Acting Warden Weed decided it would be dangerous to move him, at least at this time, and last night his name was taken from the transfer list.

The exposure of the special favors shown to Sullivan, which put an end to the comfortable life he had been living in prison, shattered the convict's nerve, and the knowledge that District Attorney Cropsey, through the Grand Jury, was investigating his connection with the disappearance of assets of the Union Bank affected his health still further.

Then, it is said, the attitude of the other convicts toward him since the special favors shown to him have become known has caused Sullivan anxiety. It was reported several days ago that Sullivan's life had been threatened, and that he had been permitted to stay in his cell because of this. At one time it was reported that the Acting Warden thought of sending Sullivan to Great Meadows Prison in order to forestall violence against him by Sing Sing convicts.

Sullivan is now in the hospital ward in charge of the hospital physician, and is likely to stay there for some time. The prisoners who will be removed tomorrow are being taken away because Sing Sing is overcrowded, and because, as confirmed criminals, they belong properly at Dannemora.

Interest in the investigation by the Kings County Grand Jury of conditions at Sing Sing Prison disclosed by the doings of Sullivan since he began the life of a convict there, was heightened yesterday when District Attorney James C. Cropsey announced that he had received a letter from a prisoner in Auburn who was formerly confined in Sing Sing, offering to tell of privileges given to favored inmates of Sing Sing.

Mr. Cropsey refused to divulge the name of the prisoner. Accompanying the letter was one sent to Mr. Cropsey by Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley. While the letter from the prisoner was addressed to Mr. Cropsey, it was transmitted to him after it had passed through the hands of the officials at Auburn, as the rules of the prison prescribe, and they in turn forwarded it to the Superintendent of Prisons.

In Mr. Riley's letter to Mr. Cropsey he said that he was willing to give the Kings County prosecutor every assistance if he wanted to avail himself of the offer of the Auburn prisoner. The Superintendent of Prisons informed Mr. Cropsey that he would have the convict transferred from Auburn to Sing Sing so that he could be easily accessible to the District Attorney or his assistants.

The convict who volunteers to testify was a prisoner in Sing Sing when Sullivan was committed to the prison. He was there during the administration of Warden Clancy and for the first two months of Warden McCormick's régime. Mr. Cropsey said yesterday that he had not decided whether he would accept the convict's offer. Several important witnesses were examined before the Grand Jury yesterday, including Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, Sullivan's former secretary.

Before Miss Burkhardt was called Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein entered the Grand Jury room with his arms full of papers, bank records, books, and mortgages. Miss Burkhardt was questioned for half an hour, when she was excused for the day. She will be called again today. On her complete story will depend largely the success of the efforts of the District Attorney to determine what has become of money and property now listed as assets on the books of the Union Bank. According to some reports the missing assets of the Union Bank are worth nearly $1,000,000.

MARCUS TO GET DIVORCE.

Master Finds Against Wife Who Loved Dogs More Than Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 9.—William Elder Marcus, Jr., whose marital difficulties since his marriage to Dorothy Cooksey in 1908 have provided a never-failing topic of gossip for this town, is entitled to a divorce according to the report filed at Trenton today by Special Master Herbert W. Knight, before whom Mr. Marcus laid his appeal for freedom. Mr. Marcus charged his wife with desertion.

FOURTH MAN SLAIN IN FEUD.

Crowd Sees "Zump" Gubedosi Shot Down in Front of 158 Mott St.

Charles Gubedosi, known as "Zump," an Italian, 22 years old, who was the son of the proprietor of a moving-picture house in Grand Street, fell dead in front of 158 Mott Street, between Grand and Broome Streets, at 9 o'clock last night, after a revolver had been emptied at him by a man standing a few feet away. As soon as Gubedosi dropped, the shooter and three companions darted into the doorway at that address and disappeared.

This was the fourth of a series of murders near 158 Mott Street since August. All four were committed in crowds composed principally of the Italians living in the neighborhood. Each of the four is believed by the police to be connected with the others. Scores of Italians who witnessed one or more of the murders told the police through interpreters that they had no recollection of the appearance of the assassins, and scores of friends of the dead men insisted that the trouble at the bottom of the chain of murders was a mystery to them. Several arrests have been made, but the police have found it impossible to make a case against any of those suspected.

The man killed last night was arrested last month on suspicion of being implicated in one of the murders, but was release for lack of evidence. Two weeks after his release he was married.

Full enjoyment of EVENING DRESS comes with the wearing of the *finest*

UNDERWEAR

Buy

"American Hosiery"

Trade Mark "Amho"

Pure silk; silk and wool; silk and cotton; sheer lisles; soft merinos; in very light, medium and heavy weights.

At leading stores of the highest class.

AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY

225 Fourth Avenue, New York

Boston Chicago San Francisco

HONESTY COUNTS.

Readers of The New York Times return property found by them. Let them know where to return it. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

All Who Depend On The Voice—Teachers, Singers, Speakers—Are Learning To Depend On "Luden's"

LUDEN'S

Menthol Candy. Cough Drops

"Give Quick Relief"

from throat strain, coughs and colds. Luden's keep the voice clear and strong—refresh the mouth.

"Luden's Have A Hundred Uses"

Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box at— 5¢

WM. H. LUDEN, Mfg. Confectioner, Reading, Pa.

LUDEN'S

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PLEASANT TO TAKE!

You may not like other Olive Oil but you'll like Pompeian. It's Imported, First Quality, Pure, thoroughly filtered! Tastes "Fruity"—not oily.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Grocers or Druggists

Selected FAMILY Dinner $1

"Diner Choisi" $1.50

BUSTANOBY'S

60th St. on Broadway and 59th St. near B'way.

TEA AND SUPPER DANCES

Prizes to best dancers.

"Never dull." Cabaret Artistiques.

Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

2nd EDITION

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illustrated. Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. Cloth, $1.50. Soon to appear.

BALDNESS deficient, prematurely gray hair, and seborrhoea successfully treated by the Photo-therapy. 87 illust. by Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Direct attention to their *Enlarged Fur Shop* for Women and Misses, which occupies the *Fourth Floor* of the *new corner Fifth Avenue Building*, with exceptional light and increased facilities.

Special Sale (Tomorrow) Wednesday

(Not on Sale Today)

Fur Coats and Furs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

French Seal Coats — New flare model, collar of Ermine, Fitch or Skunk, soft silk lining. Value $85.00 — 50.00

Caracul Coats — Light weight Caracul skins; collar of Skunk, Ermine, or Opossum; cuffs of Caracul. Value $95.00 — 75.00

Natural Raccoon Coats — Full length, flare model, large collar and cuffs of same fur. Value $95.00 — 65.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Straight full flare model; large collar of Skunk fur; cuffs of Seal. Value $135.00 — 115.00

Taupe Fox Scarfs — Dyed taupe Fox animal scarf. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Black Fox Scarfs — Large animal scarf, with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Pointed Fox Scarfs — Large animal scarf with head, tail and paws. Value $35.00 — 24.50

Skunk Scarfs — New model of real Skunk, with head and tails. Value $35.00 — 24.50

Black Lynx Scarfs — Of fine quality Black Lynx, animal shape. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Hudson Seal Scarf — Of Hudson Seal in several models. Value $24.50 — 18.50

Hudson Seal Coats — Of fine quality Hudson Seal, collar and cuffs of Seal; silk lined. Value $95.00 — 75.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Loose flare model, of Hudson Seal; real Skunk collar; belted back. Value $125.00 — 95.00

Real Leopard Coats — Full flare model, collar and cuffs of Fitch or Hudson Seal. Value $225.00 — 175.00

Persian Lamb Coats — Of fine quality, well matched skins, Leipzig dye; new full flare model. Value $250.00 — 195.00

Taupe Fox Muffs — Dyed taupe Fox animal muff. Value $45.00 — 35.00

Black Fox Muffs — Large flat muff, trimmed with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Pointed Fox Muffs — Large flat animal muff, with head, tail and paws. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Skunk Muffs — Large four skin muff of real Skunk; fancy silk finish. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Black Lynx Muffs — Large muff of fine quality black Lynx. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Hudson Seal Muffs — Large flat muff of Hudson Seal. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Handsome Fox Furs

Blue Fox Sets — *Dyed Blue Fox Furs*

Large handsome one skin animal muff, with large animal scarf.

Special Price for Set 75.00 *Value* $125.00

White Fox Sets — *Natural White Fox Furs*

Large handsome one skin animal muff, with large animal scarf.

Special Price for Set 95.00 *Value* $145.00

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Today At The Popular "Big Store"

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary 2½c Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building

As many sets of these 2½c Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½c Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More Today Only (Nov. 10).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 11-10-1914. J. B. GREENHUT CO. (H)

COLD SPELL DUE HERE TO-NIGHT

Temperature Will Be Down to 32—But Snow Is Not Expected by Weather Bureau.

New York will experience a genuine cold spell, according to the weather bureau's pre... At 10 o'clock th...

Winter Is Here!

(Read the accompanying news clipping from one of last night's papers):

WE'RE ALL READY!
WE WERE NEVER BETTER PREPARED—BUT HOW ABOUT YOU?

Everything You Can Possibly Want for Winter—for Personal Use and in the Home—Is Here.

Men's & Women's Clothing

Furs, Gloves, Knit Underwear, Blankets, Comforters, Flannels, Heavy Dress Goods, Stoves, Heaters, Etc.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Startling Sale!

Balmacaans & Overcoats

(Usual Selling Prices $15, $18, $22 and Up to $25)

Today, at $11.50

This is really the biggest sale of its kind our clothing store has announced so far this season—and that's saying something, for so far we have had some very big sales.

Quite Unexpectedly—an Enormous Purchase from a Well Known Fifth Avenue Maker of Highest Class Ready-to-Wear Clothes

We promised not to publish the manufacturer's name in this announcement, for his productions are for sale today in the best clothing stores from Maine to California, and an under-price sale at the height of the season would upset retail prices.

THE ASSORTMENTS ARE ENORMOUS, AND INCLUDE $18 to $25 BALMACAANS; blues, browns, Oxfords, imported mixtures, brown and grey homespuns and tweeds. Some specialty $ shops ask $30; today's price $11.50

THE OVERCOATS ARE BEAUTIES—smartest new styles, including blacks and Oxford greys; all sizes. We also include handsome plaid back overcoats in exceedingly stylish models. Sale $ today, at 11.50

MAIN BUILDING

Final Clean-Up of "Eclipse" Negligee Shirts

Made to Sell Up to $1.50; Today, at 59c

This is the clean-up following our recent immense sale of the well-known "Eclipse" Shirts, when we did a phenomenal business at a price considerably higher than that named above.

Now, in this final dispersal, THERE ARE INCLUDED A GREAT MANY HIGH-PRICED SHIRTS FOR MEN. True, they have been classed as "seconds," but that really means nothing more than imperfect laundering, and won't affect the wear in the least.

Plenty of white shirts and a good assortment of colors. Among them will be found:

White Shirts in plaited, or plain bosoms;
Colored Shirts with plaited, plain or tucked bosoms;
Shirts with French (soft) or Laundered Cuffs;
Shirts with Cross Striped Narrow Tucked Bosoms;
Shirts in Plain Colors in great variety;
Shirts in the Newest Fancy Patterns.

MAIN BUILDING

$1 Combination Offer to Smokers

For today only:

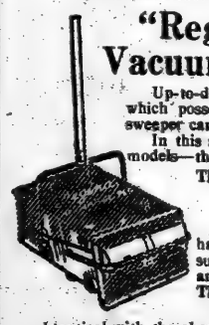
1 lb. Smoking Tobacco—"Sensation," "Round Trip," "Patterson Seal," "Union Leader," or "Just Suits."
A French Briar Pipe worth 50c.
A Tobacco Pouch.
A Pipe Rack.
5 dozen Pipe Cleaners.

ALL FOR $1.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Demonstration and Sale of the Famous

"Regina" Combination Vacuum & Carpet Sweepers



Up-to-date 1915 models of these wonderful sweepers, which possess all the principal features that any box-sweeper can have.

In this sale we introduce two of the most successful models—the "Marquise" and the "Corona."

The "Marquise" Sweeper—made to sell at $10; our usual price $9. TO-DAY, at $6.75

A high-class vacuum cleaner in every respect; has all the latest improvements; very strong suction; removable dustpan and brush; mahogany finish with black Japan trimming.

The "Corona" Sweeper—made to sell for $8; our usual price $8. TODAY, at $6

Identical with the above, but has a metal top finished in mahogany.

We show in addition EIGHT DIFFERENT MODELS OF THE "REGINA" suitable for operation either by hand or by electricity.

MAIN BUILDING

$1.39 to $1.95 Umbrellas

for Men and Women, today, at $1

Just 1,000 Umbrellas, all new and perfect, and in all the wanted styles. The savings are remarkable, and arise from the very poor season which umbrella makers have experienced.

The coverings of these umbrellas are of American taffeta; a fine cotton fabric, fast black and rainproof. Excellent frames and fittings. A choice assortment of handles in plain and fancy styles.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1894
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account At English Prices.

Work—A Fable

The Caliph and his courtiers had journeyed to the site of his new summer palace in order to see how the building was progressing.

"I wish" said the Caliph "to go amongst the masons and watch them at work."

Passing beneath a high, balustraded terrace, where hundreds of sweating slaves were hewing and carving great blocks of marble, the party were suddenly alarmed by a shout of warning from above.

They sprang aside just in time to escape an enormous mass of beautifully carved marble which hurtled to the ground and split into many pieces, great and small. Looking up, the startled men saw two slaves struggling fiercely upon the terrace; then one gave way, and his opponent hurled him over the balustrade, whence with a shriek he fell among the debris and lay still.

* * * *

Guards seized the murderer and brought him before the Caliph. Passionately, he explained that his wretched victim had cursed the Caliph as the man who had doomed thousands to life-long WORK, and seizing an iron bar, had thrust the great block over the balcony. The warning shout had saved the Caliph's life.

"But" said the Caliph "why should you have warned me of my danger? Are you not, too, a slave who must spend his life toiling for my pleasure?"

"Yes, I am a slave" answered the prisoner, "but I work not for your pleasure, O Caliph, but for mine."

"You shall be free," returned the Caliph, "and no longer spend your days in toil."

Bowing low, and with head erect, the freedman walked away.

"Stop!" cried the Caliph "where are you going?"

"To choose another block of marble," was the answer. "That fool has ruined two months of my fairest work."

"What?" cried the Caliph, "are you, a free man, going back to your slave's task?"

"I never was a slave," replied the man, "my work was my life, my pride. Those slaves and overseers look upon their tasks with hatred. I find my life is happier in loving mine."

He bowed again and disappeared among the blocks of rough-hewn marble.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown {404 Fifth Avenue / At 37th Street
Downtown {253 Broadway / Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street
Wholesale Dept.: 210 Fifth Avenue
Dealers Throughout the World
(New 'Phone: Greeley 3890)

MISS COPPELL WED CHAUFFEUR IN APRIL

Wealthy Tenafly Spinster's Marriage Revealed by Trip to Atlantic City.

HUSBAND HER MANAGER

Bridegroom Was Put in Charge of Handsome Place Which Bride Inherited from Her Father.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Douglass Connors are at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J. Tomorrow they will journey elsewhere, to what point they won't say. Mrs. Connors was Miss Elizabeth C. Coppell, eldest daughter of the late George Coppell, a Wall Street financier and an organizer of railroads, and her husband was her chauffeur.

They were married on last April 7 by the Rev. William W. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J., but, although the bride's family suspected that perhaps she had taken such a step, they did not know it for certain. Last night the couple admitted the fact and said they were not starting upon their honeymoon, but rather were ending it, for they had taken several such trips in the Summer.

The marriage, or rather the suspicion that there had been such a ceremony, has been the talk of Tenafly, N. J., for a week past, for the Coppell family has lived there for years and has been identified with the social life of that place and Englewood.

George Coppell built a handsome residence in Tenafly, and after his death, thirteen years ago, Miss Elizabeth Coppell occupied it. She had Connors for a manager of the estate, and until about two years ago he had no other position. Then it was noticed that he began to drive his mistress in place of her regular chauffeur, who was relegated to the office of mechanic, and Tenafly began to gossip.

The gossip increased when Miss Coppell and a sister, Mrs. Walter A. Alexander of 133 East Fifty-fourth Street, went abroad and Connors was taken along. The family couldn't help hearing what was talked of by every one else.

There was Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman, wife of a member of the firm of Pease & Elliman, real estate dealers, who is another of Mrs. Connors's sisters; Mrs. O. De Lancey Coster of Englewood, a third sister, and Mrs. Louis Haight, wife of the cross-country rider, a fourth. Miss Helen G. Coppell, also a sister, lived sometimes with the present Mrs. Connors, and sometimes in Paris. Herbert Coppell, a brother, married a daughter of the late George S. Meyers of the tobacco firm of Ligget & Meyers.

About Oct. 1 Mrs. Haight began a visit to her sister, which lasted until a week ago yesterday. Connors left the place at once, saying "Miss Coppell" had reduced his wages, but the day after Mrs. Haight's departure he reappeared, driving a handsome new automobile, and the following morning he and Mrs. Connors drove away from her home.

ARREST BERKMAN IN A ROW.

Anarchists Going Home from Dinner to Leader in Clash with Police.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who has several times deliberately risked arrest in Tarrytown and New York without falling into the hands of the police, was made a prisoner early yesterday morning for an alleged violation of the law which he had not planned as anarchistic propaganda. He is now out on bail facing a charge of felonious assaut in the second degree, for which the maximum penalty is five years in prison or $1,000 fine, or both. He will be examined on the charge this morning in the Essex Market Court.

Four of Berkman's companions, including Helen Goldblatt, known as "Helen of Troy," were arrested with him in Ninth Street, near Third Avenue, and each of them was fined $10 for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Simms in the Essex Market Court yesterday. One of the offenders, William Shatoff, paid his fine and left the court free, but the others refused to pay their fines and were sentenced to ten days each in the Workhouse. Besides "Helen of Troy," they were her sister, Lillian Goldblatt, and Abraham Blecker. Becky Edelson, of hunger-strike notoriety, and about forty anarchists were with those arrested and they offered themselves to the police, but the bluecoats considered that five in custody were as many as they wanted.

Berkman was accused by Patrolman Sodenberg of wrenching his club from him and would not return it until the policeman drew his revolver.

70
Luxury
There is absolute comfort in our Thos. Cort shoes. The leathers are pliable and soft as a moccasin — the inner felts and ducks are smoothly and tightly sewn.
Adept, careful hand-stitching, makes them extra flexible at the point where sole and upper meet, regardless of whether they are Goodyear Welt or Turn shoes. Luxurious comfort is assured all patrons of this shop.
MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

THE WAR and Poor Actors

Clothes and Shoes Much Needed.

French and English actors thrown out of employment by the war need clothing. Men, women and children will receive gratefully new and old garments, boots and shoes, so that they may fulfill engagements and appear decently on the streets. The Theatrical Ladies' Guild of Charity in London is unable to meet the demands made upon its resources because the women generally employed in behalf of the poor players are working for the troops.

Mrs. William Faversham will receive garments at the Shubert Theatre.

ELECTION GRATIFIES BRYAN.

Administration Indorsed, He Says—Suspects Plot to Discredit Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Bryan returned to Washington today after an absence of several weeks on a stump-speaking tour, and one of the first things he did was to prepare a statement giving his views on the outcome of the election. The statement contains the accusation that manufacturers sought to make the tariff law obnoxious by closing their plants or reducing their working forces. He regards the result of the elections as an indorsement of the Administration. This is Mr. Bryan's statement:

"The election of 1914 cannot be considered otherwise than as an indorsement of the President and his policies. I am so convinced of the merits of the remedial measures enacted under the President's leadership and of the righteousness of his foreign policy that I expected the voters to support the candidates who represented his views.

"There were a number of causes which operated against our party, namely, the efforts of the beneficiaries of protection, who, out of resentment, sought to make the tariff law obnoxious; the disturbed condition caused by the European war and the fact that the excellent laws passed by Congress had not had time to prove their worth. Then, too, more Progressives returned to the Republican Party than we expected; this alone accounted for most of the Republican gains in the House of Representatives. The victory, however, was sufficiently complete to show that the people are with the President, and he is now able to continue the splendid programme upon which he has entered.

"The gains in the Senate were especially gratifying—not a single Democrat defeated for re-election and three Senatorships taken from the Republicans.

"There is every reason to believe that the Administration will grow in popularity as the laws go into effect and as Democratic policies bear fruit. The new currency law is just beginning to operate; before the next election it will have vindicated its claim to public confidence.

"The new tariff law cannot be repealed until after the people have had a chance to try it out, and now that the election is over the protected manufacturers are already resuming work. Some of them suspended operations or cut down their force before the election, and they did it under conditions which left little doubt that they hoped to arouse opposition to the new tariff law. Seeing that the law is here to stay, they will now proceed to demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments which they used in opposing a reduction.

"The President's foreign policies are indorsed and his hands strengthened.

"The outstanding fact in the late election returns is the slump in the Progressive vote. A large percentage of the Progressive Republicans have returned to the Republican Party, and that, too, without any surrender on the part of the stand-patters and the reactionaries. The leadership of the regular Republican Party has undergone no change. Senator Penrose and ex-Speaker Cannon will represent that party in the Senate and House and the returning Progressives must be prepared to accept all that they protested against, and more, for the stand-patters, after having overcome the defection, are even further from reforms than they were two years ago.

"The Democratic Party deserves the support of all real Progressives and in the next two years it will draw to itself those Progressives who understand the radical nature of the issue which separates the Democrat from the aristocrat and the plutocrat."

STEAMER REMBRANDT AFIRE

Now Headed for Norfolk with the Blaze Under Control.

A call for help from the British steamer Rembrandt of the Lamport & Holt Line was picked up yesterday afternoon by the wireless station at Sayville, L. I. The Sayville operator flashed back the news that the distress signal, S O S, had been heard, and was told that the Rembrandt, then 200 miles off Cape Henry, was burning below decks, and that there was urgent need of help. In a few minutes the operator aboard the Rembrandt reported that Capt. Edlin was steaming at full speed for the shore. Late in the afternoon the ship's operator reported that the crew had brought the flames under control, and that the Rembrandt was then steaming for Norfolk, Va.

The Rembrandt sailed from Baltimore last Saturday for St. Nazare, France, carrying a cargo of 800 horses for the French Army and a crew of fifty men.

HEARS NEW REVOLT IS BREWING IN CHINA

Prof. C. A. Beard of Columbia Says Rivals Now Seek President Wilson's Ear.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S CASH GONE

Loan in United States Needed to Maintain His Regime — Kiao-Chau Affair Resented.

That China was on the verge of another revolution, and that recent reports of approaching harmony between the rival factions of the republic had been trumped up to curry favor with the Wilson Administration, and thereby pave the way for an American loan to keep President Yuan Shih-kai in power, were assertions made yesterday by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, who said he spoke on the authority of Gen. Hwang Hsing, leader of the first Chinese revolution, now an exile in this country. Gen. Hwang left New York on Sunday night for Philadelphia. From there he will go to Washington to see President Wilson.

A delegation of Chinese officials, sent here by President Yuan as a financial commission, has reached Washington, and it is in a sense a race between the Commissioners and the exiled General to see who can get President Wilson's ear first. Although the Commissioners were said to be here to study American financial systems, the real object of their coming, so Prof. Beard was informed, was to put through a scheme for the financing of Yuan Shih-kai's Government with American capital.

Only last Friday a statement was given out in this city by the Far Eastern Information Bureau, of which Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks is Director, to the effect that in the face of the European war crisis the rival political leaders o China were preparing to bury their differences and unite for the general good of China. The statement was described as coming from "well-informed, reliable sources."

"An agreement is just now being reached," it said, "whereby Chinese radical leaders, hitherto strongly opposed to President Yuan Shih-kai, will join hands in upholding the President and the Government of China. Interesting developments are expected from the negotiations now pending in China, America, and Europe."

"After conferring with Gen. Hwang," said Prof. Beard, "I am convinced that there is nothing in such reports. On the contrary, Gen. Hwang assures me that no attempts whatever have been made by President Yuan to conciliate the leaders of the Liberal Party. It is quite evident that this is only one of several inspired reports, all part of a general campaign to curry favor in the United States for President Yuan to the end that he will be able to finance his despotism. It is the old story of Mexico under Huerta. The $125,000,000 raised by Yuan through the five power loan last year has run out and he must have money to pay his soldiers. He can't get it now from any European country. They need all they have got for the war. With a revolution threatening, President Yuan now looks to the United States for financial aid."

What Prof. Beard said was corroborated by one of his students, Jaryen Dang, a Chinese who was thrown into prison in Shanghai for criticising the Government under President Yuan. Young Jaryen had been editor of a daily paper in Shanghai known as the Chung Hua Min Pao, meaning Republican Press. He lived in the English colony and was therefore tried under English law for seditious libel. He got six months and a fine of 500 yen. When he was set free he fled to this country. He said yesterday that he would have been killed if his residence in the English colony had not compelled the Government to try his case there. According to Jaryen, there is no more freedom of the press in China.

According to Prof. Beard, Gen. Hwang described President Yuan as a more despotic ruler than Huerta ever thought of being in Mexico. Besides throttling the press, he said, more than half the schools had been closed and both the national and provincial Parliaments had been abolished. There has been no national Parliament in China for the last eight months, Prof. Beard said.

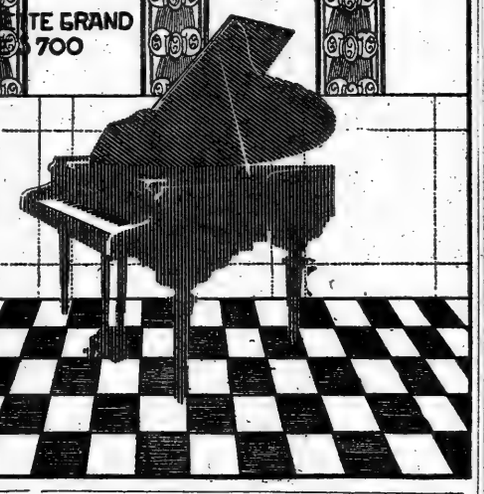
UPHOLDS SUPT. RICHARDS.

East Side Forum's Secretary Calls Trouble Reports Exaggerated.

Carl Bock, Secretary of the East Side Forum, yesterday wrote to Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, who addressed a meeting under the Forum's auspices Sunday night on the State banking laws.

Mr. Bock regretted that the newspapers had "chosen to exaggerate what the reporters thought were little spectacular things." It was the opinion of the Forum's committee, he said, that the meeting was the best service to the depositors of the failed east side banks that had yet been given. He declared that the slight disturbance at the meeting was caused by a minority of excited depositors, and that the majority was influenced greatly by Mr. Richards's address.

KNABE
WAREROOMS
5TH AVE AT 39TH ST.
MIGNONETTE GRAND
PRICE $700



Wild's Orientals

Persian rugs have endured all the wars since Alexander the Great—and still are the most charming of household possessions.

While we are now cut off from the rug-producing countries, you will find here at retail—at prices not increased—the most varied and valuable assortments. Prices from $15 up.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Only Interwoven machines can make INTERWOVEN SOCKS
We have exclusive use of them.

TURKEY'S
Attitude in the War is fully explained in
Pan-Germanism
By ROLAND G. USHER
At all bookstores. $1.35 net.

HANAN SHOES
for Style, Fit and Wear

We believe—that under these three heads, Style, Fit and Wear, may be summed up every desirable quality in shoes—

—That the shoes which best combine these three qualities will most appeal to the man or woman of discriminating taste—

—That Hanan shoes *do* combine these desirable qualities in the highest possible degree—

—That Hanan prices are as low as can be made for shoes of the same quality.

These things we firmly believe. Exactly *why* we so believe we propose to tell you in subsequent advertisements.

Hanan & Son
Eight New York Stores
Broadway, corner 31st St. — 205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
Broadway, corner 38th St. — 297 Broadway, near Duane St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St. — 35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
Broadway, corner Canal St. — In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

Our Leading Athletes
Join with other famous Americans in Praising Tuxedo Tobacco

MARTIN SHERIDAN
Famous all-around athlete and Olympic Games champion, says:
"Tuxedo is a strong card with me. I advise all athletes to stick to Tuxedo. It is the one tobacco that will help them, keep them in trim, prevent them from going 'stale.' Tuxedo leads—bar none."

GASTON STROBINO
Champion Marathon runner; hero of Olympic Games at Stockholm, says:
"Tuxedo is the tobacco for the athlete. It never hurts my wind, and always steadies my nerves. Tuxedo for me."

MATT McGRATH
Champion weight-thrower; winner at Olympic Games, Stockholm, says:
"No athlete need fear to smoke as much as he wants, if he uses Tuxedo. It's a general help to any man. A pipeful of Tuxedo puts new life into me."

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo grew rapidly in public favor without advertising; its natural growth reached the stupendous total of fifty or sixty million packages a year. Not until the past few months has it been possible to keep up with the demand for Tuxedo. Now increased facilities make it possible for every man to smoke this best of tobaccos.

Tuxedo is fine, ripened Burley tobacco of the highest grade—aged until thoroughly mild and mellow. Then treated by the famous "Tuxedo Process," that removes the last trace of "bite" and develops all the delicious Burley fragrance and flavor. Pure, mild, delightful Tuxedo is absolutely non-biting—try it.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c
Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper 5c
In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

18 New 1915 Loziers
Each at a Rare Bargain

WE have purchased from bankers at extremely low prices eighteen brand new 1915 Loziers, both fours and sixes, including closed cars.

These we are now offering to buyers on very exceptional terms.

Our agreement makes it impossible for us to offer these cars for less than the list price, but we have such a wide margin of profit on them that we can make a very liberal trade allowance on your own car as part payment for a new Lozier.

These cars have never been run and are new in every particular.

They are equipped to the minute and identical with hundreds of 1915 Loziers you see every day on Fifth Avenue.

If you are going to buy a new car—either open or closed—you will find yourself doubly repaid in looking over these Loziers. They are rare bargains.

HARRY S. HOUPT, Inc.
Broadway at 59th Street
New York

Personal Attention

of experienced men is a big factor in the successful management of Real Estate. Our business has been built on this basis.

Established 1868.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

EXECUTORS' Unrestricted Public Sale

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
American Art Association
Madison Sq. South, New York.

ON FREE VIEW

BEGINNING TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND CONTINUING THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.

CARDS OF ADMISSION admitting one person only and limited to the capacity of the premises may be obtained Free of the managers upon written application.

WILL BE SOLD
ON THE PREMISES
ON THE AFTERNOONS OF NOV. 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21ST AND 23RD, AT 2:00 O'CLOCK.

(Admission exclusively by card, limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and issued Free upon written application only, the applicants specifying the date for which they are desired.)

By Direction of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., and W. Butler Duncan, Esq., Executors of the late
Mrs. Emelie DE L. Havemeyer
(widow of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer)
THE
ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS and Embellishments of The Havemeyer Residence
NOS. 242 AND 244
Madison Avenue
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Costly Antique and Modern Furniture
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GOBELINS TAPESTRIES
"Les Fetes de Village"
WOVEN UNDER MICHAEL AUDRAN
After the Designs of Etienne Jeaurat
Bronzes, Marbles, Antique and Modern Silver, China, Glass, Porcelains, Bric-a-Brac, Arms and Armor, Books, Prints and Water Colors, Draperies, Electric Light Fixtures and many other interesting objects
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The Expensive Woodwork, Mantels and Other Interior Decorations
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THE ART FURNITURE
Sumptuous Antique Textiles and Embroideries, Silver, Curios, Bric-a-Brac and Miscellaneous Objects
REMOVED FROM THE DECEDENT'S APARTMENTS IN PARIS, AND AT MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND.
CATALOGUES
A descriptive Catalogue, with half-tone illustrations, the edition of which will be limited, will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of One Dollar.
The sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr Otto Bernet of
The American Art Association
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South.

7-20-4
R. C. SULLIVAN & CO.
Factory output for nine months of 1914 —30,097,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

FIND CATTLE HERE HIT BY SCOURGE

Herd on Dairy Farm Near Hoboken Infected, Is Destroyed.

CONDEMN HOGS IN YARDS

Shipment of 160 from East Buffalo Ordered Destroyed — Three More States Put Under Quarantine.

Cases of the foot and mouth disease were found in this city yesterday. Government Inspectors, after an investigation, condemned 100 hogs in yards at the foot of West Forty-first Street. The West Sixtieth Street stock yards also were quarantined because a shipment of cattle from cities known to be infected had arrived there. A herd of dairy cattle on the farm of Theodore Webber, near Hoboken, was found to be infected with the disease, the cattle were slaughtered, and the persons on the New Jersey farm were placed in quarantine. The Government authorities notified agents here that three more States—Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island—had been placed under quarantine, making thirteen States in all.

The hogs which were condemned arrived here on Friday and Saturday. They were bought at East Buffalo, where cases of the disease had occurred. The M. Crane Company, at the foot of West Forty-first Street, which received the shipment, sent out a tracer yesterday to find the place from which the hogs originally were shipped.

Inspectors who examined the hogs on Sunday suspected the presence of the disease and telegraphed to the Department of Agriculture for instructions. Word was received that if the diagnosis were confirmed the entire shipment was to be destroyed. Further inspection of the hogs yesterday removed all doubt as to the existence of the disease and the order for the destruction of the animals was given.

More than a score of inspectors from the Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Health were at work inspecting and disinfecting stock yards in this city yesterday. Stringent measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease here. The State Department of Agriculture issued an order forbidding the inter-county shipment of live stock except when the live stock has been examined and passed by inspectors.

Dr. H. D. Gill, head of the local bureau of the Department of Agriculture, said yesterday that every effort was being made to prevent the crusade against the disease from causing a shortage of the meat supply and a rise in prices in this city.

"The Government quarantine," he said, "is not an absolute prohibition of the shipment of cattle from the quarantined States. Cattle inspected and shipped, according to Government regulations, may go from one State to another. The adding of New Jersey, Delaware, and Rhode Island to the list of quarantined States will not affect the meat situation because they are dairy States and little meat is shipped from them.

The Government and State Inspectors who are disinfecting New York stockyards have orders to kill cats, rats, dogs, and pigeons found in the vicinity, as they act as carriers of the disease. Rubbish of all kinds is being removed from the cattle yards. The ground, fences, troughs, and buildings are to be sprayed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Dr. Gill has given orders for cattle dealers to put on rubber boots before entering the yards, and to take them off when they leave.

The following orders were received here yesterday from Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture:

In order to guard against the further spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the State of New York I hereby order and direct as follows:

1. That the use of all cars, boats, vans, and drays used in the transportation of live stock within the State of New York and all crates, yards, pens, loading chutes, or other means of transporting, loading, unloading herding, or yarding live stock for the purposes of transportation or sale is hereby prohibited unless the same are first cleaned and disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or 3 per cent. solution of cresol compound, U. S. P.

2. That all such cars, boats, vans, drays, crates, wards, pens, or loading chutes, after having been cleaned and disinfected as above provided, shall, when again used for the transportation of live stock or the herding, yarding, loading, or unloading of same and immediately after same are so used be cleaned and disinfected as above provided.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures sent a representative yesterday to see whether there had been any increase in the price of meat since the crusade against the foot-and-mouth disease began. The investigator reported that there were no changes in meat prices in this city.

BARS UP TO CANADA.

Government Order Shuts Off All Outputs of Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Besides extending the cattle quarantine today to Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island the Government issued an order barring shipments of cattle from Canada to the United States. While no cases of the disease have been found in Canada, the quarantine against the Dominion is to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States. It will stop shipments of cattle into the United States valued at approximately $8,000,000 a year.

The effect on the meat situation in the United States of the Canadian quarantine will depend upon whether imports from Canada have been for immediate slaughter or for fattening purposes. If most of the Canadian cattle were brought in for fattening, the shutting off of imports now would have no immediate effect upon the supply and price in this country.

Upon the receipt of reports today from field agents in Indiana and Michigan officials expressed the hope that the disease in those States had been brought under control. Reports from Pennsylvania indicated that the disease had spread to Lancaster, York, and Allegheny Counties.

DENY WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Federal Officials Say They Are Not Responsible for Epidemics Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture today denied the truth of a statement attributed to Dr. George W. Dunphy, Michigan State Veterinarian, that the department's scientists had permitted the foot and mouth disease to spread among cattle in Michigan through a mistaken diagnosis of the complaint as mycotic stomatitis. It was also denied that an agent had been sent early to Michigan and that his failure to report had given the epidemic a start. Only a field agent who had no particular scientific training was on the ground, it was said, prior to the sending of an expert after suspected serum was received on Oct. 10.

The story from Niles is that Drs. Graham and Dunphy collected specimens of serum from the infected animals about Aug. 23 and that these specimens were sent to Washington to be examined. Dr. Mohler says that the only serum received was from the department's own representative and that was on Oct. 10, six weeks after local veterinarians had treated infected cattle.

LAUTERBACH GIVES BAIL.

But Lamar, Indicted with Him, Stays in the Tombs.

David Lamar was still in the Tombs last night. He was unable to find the $30,000 security required by Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court as bail for the three indictments which have been found against him in connection with the charge that he impersonated falsely members of Congress in telephoning to J. P. Morgan & Co. and others.

Edward Lauterbach, who was indicted with him on the third indictment, which charged conspiracy, was admitted by Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to $1,000 bail yesterday, which was furnished by Nathan Straus. Mr. Straus accompanied Mr. Lauterbach to court yesterday morning, and when the lawyer was asked if he had anything to say he pointed to Mr. Straus and replied:

"Here is Mr. Straus, ready to put up $1,000,000 bail for me, just to show how much confidence he has in me."

When Mr. Lauterbach was asked whether he wished to comment on the charge against him and Lamar's statements before the Washington investigating committee, he said:

"I'd rather not discuss that. It's Lamar's own business."

Then Mr. Straus said: "Mr. Lauterbach has a big head, but he also has too big a heart."

Henry L. Schumann, counsel for Mr. Lauterbach, conducted the brief proceedings in court.

"Your honor," he said to Judge Foster, "Mr. Straus is ready to give bail for my client for any amount. I should like an opportunity to examine the indictment."

Permission was then given for Mr. Lauterbach to withdraw his plea or to demur by next Monday and after the bail bond had been signed the lawyer withdrew. The Government is proceeding with the conspiracy indictment on the theory that Mr. Lauterbach was to profit by anything which resulted from Lamar's telephonic impersonation of the Congressman.

URGE LAWS TO BAR TROOPS IN STRIKES

Federation of Labor's Council Assails Military Rule in Mining Troubles.

CALLS IT 'BRUTAL PRACTICE'

And Criticises Harshly "Feudal Operating System"—High Praise for Clayton Bill at the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened here today to continue for two weeks. The city of Philadelphia appropriated $25,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the convention and in entertaining the delegates. A court of honor that stretches from City Hall to the convention place greeted the visiting delegates.

There was but one contest in the seating of delegates, and that was decided in favor of those elected by the regular organization of the United Garment Workers of America. The delegates seated are Thomas A. Rickert and Bernard A. Larger, General President and General Secretary, respectively, of the Garment Workers' Union. Trouble arose in that union some time ago, with the result that certain members held a separate convention and elected a set of delegates to the convention.

The convention in seating Rickert and Larger today put itself on record as reaffirming the action of the Atlanta Convention, which held that members who secede from their regular organization forfeit their right to consideration by the American Federation.

Vice President O'Connell in upholding the report of the Credentials Committee said that if members had any grievances they should bring them to the Federation for adjustment, but should not secede from their organization. The report of the Credentials Committee showed 358 delegates in attendance, representing 2,020,000 members.

The Executive Council of the Federation presented its annual report at today's session. The document covers every question which has affected labor during the year, including the European war. The report deplores the use of troops in mine strikes.

Of the Clayton bill, the council says that it "contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom found in any legislative act in the history of the world," and that it was obtained through "the organized economic power" represented by the workers of the United States. Referring to the European war the report says:

"Organized labor has assisted the effort to mitigate the industrial disorganization and losses entailed by the European war. Before the war the thought and effort of civilization were centred upon the development and glorification of human life. One life was counted of infinite value. But since the cataclysm that brought war between the nations men are treated as only military pawns. Things are valued for their life-destroying power. Guns are worth more than men. War will cease only when society is convinced that human life is really sacred and when society establishes agencies, international as well as national, for protecting lives.

"Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments. These most interested should lead in demands for world federation, and the rule of reason between nationals. The working people of all lands bear the brunt of war. They do the fighting, pay the war taxes, suffer most from the disorganization of industry and commerce which results from war."

Conditions in the mining fields in West Virginia, Colorado, Michigan, and Montana are discussed. Summing up the situation the report says:

"Land-holding conditions involved in some mining districts have enabled the operators to establish what amounts to a feudal operating system for the mines. They own vast tracts of lands, hundreds and even thousands of square miles in extent, on which the mines are located.

"The mining companies own, and therefore control, all roads that traverse the land. They own the houses in which the miners live; the villages made up of these miners; the schoolhouses to which their children must go for mental training; the churches which minister to their spiritual needs; the stores from which they buy their clothing, food, and other necessities; the Post Offices where they get their mail, money orders, and conduct their crude banking transactions.

"The use of armed troops by mine operators and the power resulting from ownership or large tracts of contiguous territory and the subversion of civil government to military rule are some of the most serious of modern industrial problems. We recommend and urge that the various State Federations of Labor endeavor to secure legislation prohibiting this brutal practice, which is subversive of all industrial justice and freedom.

Statistical reports show that the total membership is 2,020,671, as compared with 1,996,004 last year. The one-cent assessment fund to defray expenses of the United Hatters and contempt cases shows that of $15,018 the sum of $14,702 has been expended, the largest item being attorney's fees to Alton B. Parker for both cases, amounting to $9,547. Charters issued this year to various unions numbered 225.

MAKES CUNLIFFE A PEER.

King Honors Bank of England Director for Services in Crisis.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The King has conferred a peerage on Walter Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, for services in the financial crisis.

Walter Cunliffe has been Governor of the Bank of England since 1913. He was made a Director in 1895 and Deputy Governor in 1911. He is also a Director of the Northeastern Railway Company and is a member of the firm of Cunliffe Bros., of White Liver Court, Cornhill, London. He was born in 1852, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and has twice been married.

England has so far made five issues of Treasury bills since the war began, and naturally the Bank of England has been her chief distributing agent. These issues total $375,000,000.

THIS LOCHINVAR USED A TAXICAB

And the Protests of His Lady Love Against an Elopement Landed Him in a Cell.

FRIEND WENT TO JAIL ALSO

Police Called In to Block Giammanco's Efforts to Win a Bride by Force.

There was much excitement among the 200 girl operators in the knit goods factory of Joseph Horowitz & Son, 142-146 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, when two men grabbed pretty nineteen-year-old Rosaline Viga of 847 Linden Street, as she and the others quit work at 5 o'clock last night. Miss Viga screamed till one of the men clapped a hand over her mouth and both began pulling her toward a taxicab waiting beside the curb.

Other girls ran to Miss Viga's aid, all screaming hysterically and three other men appeared suddenly, trying to hold off the crowd while the first two continued dragging the girl toward the cab. They had her almost in the vehicle when Sergt. Dwan and Policemen Brenner and McNamara from the Hamburg Avenue Station, just around the corner, came up on the run, having been summoned by one of the girls who kept her head in the excitement.

Dwan shoved his revolver against one of the men, calling on him to free the girl, while Brenner grabbed the other. McNamara started after the three who had been trying to hold off the crowd and who now ran. He fired several shots after them, but they ducked into a tenement and escaped. The girl fainted as the men released her and she was carried to the station house, where Dr. Diefenbach, from the German Hospital found that her right wrist was badly wrenched and her face and arms were scratched and bruised from her tussle with the men.

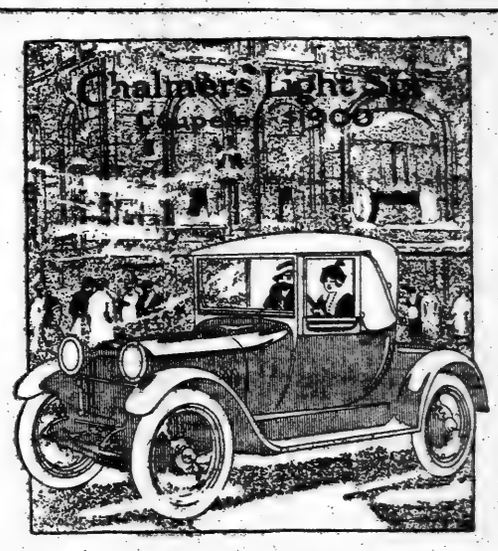
The prisoners said they were Giuseppe Giammanco of Gates and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, and Giuseppa Cirlino of 226 Stanton Street, Manhattan. Giammanco asserted, according to the police, that he loved the girl and had tried to persuade her to marry him. When she had declined only the other day he had determined to kidnap her.

Fragile Women

Nurse Wincarnis

Need proper nourishment, something to feed and enrich their blood, to tone up their nervous system and revitalise their physical energy. They should take the Famous English Tonic
WINCARNIS
Imported in two sizes. $1.50 and 85c per bottle. For sale by leading dealers.
Sample Bottle and Booklet "How to Get Well" sent for 10 cents, or booklet alone mailed, free, on request.
EDWARD LASSERE, U. S. Agent, 499 W. 43rd St., New York

Who Doesn't Like Good Sparkling Ale?
There is Thorough Satisfaction in a Bottle of
Imperial Pale Ale
Bottled only by the Brewers
Readhorton & Weare, New York.
Order from any dealer



The Car for All Weather

Rain or shine, in fair days and stormy, the Chalmers "Light Six" Coupelet is instantly at your service. You can convert it from a smart roadster to an enclosed car, and vice versa, in two minutes.

This Chalmers model is an economical car because it saves you the expense of purchasing two bodies, one for summer and one for winter. Its economy extends also to its cost of operation; for like all Chalmers models, this "Light Six" Coupelet is properly balanced, not so light as to be flimsy, not so heavy as to be ponderous in operation and excessive in fuel and tire charge.

With top up, the Chalmers "Light Six" Coupelet is as luxuriously comfortable as a permanently closed coupe. The windshield is built integral with the front of the body.

With glasses raised, the doors are identically like those on the regular types of enclosed cars. The doors are flush fitting and with the glass windows set down deeply into the doors make the car both weather and draft-proof. At the same time, the Coupelet body is considerably lighter in weight than most permanent coupe types.

This Chalmers model has a style seldom found in even the highest priced cars. Its tapered motor bonnet, genuine molded oval fenders, streamline body, clear running boards, flush fitting doors, and rich, dignified trimmings, give an appearance of class that bespeaks both efficiency and comfort.

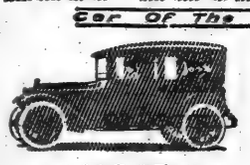
Take your first opportunity to come in and see this "Light Six" Coupelet.

3-Pass. Coupelet $1900
5-Pass. Sedan 2750
7-Pass. Limousine 3200
Fully Equipped F. O. B. Detroit

Quality First

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway and 50th Street
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.
Phone 3700 Bedford
Phone 8180 Columbus
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard
Phone 1543 Bergen
Paddock-Zusi Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

The Humpmobile
Car Of The American Family



$1365
F. O. B. Detroit
Touring Car with Sedan Top; Roadster with Coupe Top, $1325
F. O. B. Detroit

Humpmobile
Car of the American Family

Two Cars at Price of One—

Two things are responsible for the ready, steady sales of Humpmobiles at this season.

One, according to Chas. E. Riess, who represents the Humpmobile in this territory, is the increased size and five-passenger room of the new model.

The other is the detachable sedan top for the touring car, and a similar coupe top for the roadster.

Chas. E. Riess says this gives every Hup buyer the chance of getting two cars at very little more than the price of one.

The prospect of driving all Winter in cozy comfort is most alluring to the majority of buyers; and the new tops are receiving hearty approval.

The new tops are very reasonable in price; easily attached; look better by far than any other of the sort we have ever seen; are well built and beautifully finished inside.

We advise you to see them.

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway at 53d St.
Tel. Columbus 7154.

Dinguid Bros., Bedford & Fulton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newark Salesrooms, 273 Halsey St.

The "Aristocrat"

The Gillette Set in *French Ivory*, the material so much in vogue for men's brushes, combs and other toilet articles. Triple Silver-plated Razor, in beautifully designed case of French Ivory with Blade Boxes to match, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 shaving edges*). $5
With Gold Razor, $6.

MOST men are practical. At Christmas, the welcome gift is the *useful* gift—the Gillette Safety Razor that fits right into a man's personal life, makes things easier for him and proves its *quality* by the way it *shaves*. Give *him* a Gillette—$5 to $50.

For a small gift, get him a packet of Gillette Blades—6 Blades (12 shaving edges), 50 cents; 12 Blades (24 shaving edges), $1.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, callouses, flat feet, fatigue, and all the ills that feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair Shoes for Women.

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.
RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.
SOLD BY MOST GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE

WARDS MAY BUY SUPERBAS, WEEGHMAN TO GET CUBS---FOOTBALL---AUTO RACES

EBBETS TO SELL OUT; CUBS FOR WEEGHMAN

Report in Chicago That Wards Will Buy the Brooklyn Nationals.

CONFERENCE WITH FEDS

Garry Herrmann Says Peace Plans Are Progressing—Minor Leagues to Meet Today in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—If organized baseball does not put any obstacle in the way, Charles H. Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federal League City, will soon be in possession of the Cubs. This was made known after a conference today between Weeghman, Garry Herrmann, Robert Ward of the Brooklyn Feds, and President Robertson of the Buffalo Feds. While the conference was going on at the hotel, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and J. H. Gilmore, head of the Federal League, were close to the wires in their respective offices, each being frequently consulted.

At 6 o'clock Herrmann and Johnson left for the minor leagues meeting at Omaha. Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League Club, was also in the city during the day, but Herrmann asserted that he was not in the conference. It was rumored that the Wards would buy the Brooklyn National League Club.

"Has Weeghman bought the Cubs yet?" Herrmann was asked.

"Well, no; but we are progressing," was his admission, the first definite statement made by Herrmann since the negotiations started.

"Have you full authority to act for Mr. Taft in the sale of the Cubs?" was asked.

"I have," he said. "Mr. Taft only imposes one condition, and that is that organized baseball shall sanction the deal. Mr. Weeghman has an option on the Cubs, and all I can say is that we are progressing."

Why was it necessary for Mr. Ward and Mr. Robertson to come West? Does that mean the consolidation of the two Brooklyn Clubs and another combination in Buffalo?" was the attempted poser of the questioner.

This was sidestepped by Herrmann with the remark that, as Ward and Robertson were on the Federal Peace Committee they simply acted as seconds in the verbal bout.

While the conference was in session President Gilmore called up Garry Herrmann, and, after a talk with him, he held a long conversation with Robert Ward.

"Yes, Weeghman and Herrmann are meeting this afternoon," said Gilmore. "Probably they are talking about the Cubs, but don't for a minute think that we are at peace yet. We have four propositions which organized baseball must meet. I can't tell about them yet. I may give them out later in the week."

One man, who requested that his name be withheld, made the following statement: "It is all over except the shouting. The howls will come later, and they will be confined to the Federal League when the official information is given out that Weeghman has bought the Cubs and the Wards have bought out Ebbets."

MINORS AGAINST FEDERALS.

Little Leagues Will Remain Under National Agreement.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—There was every indication tonight that the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, in convention here, would declare almost unanimously for remaining under the National agreement. The Central League, composed of Ohio and Indiana clubs, already has pledged itself to that policy.

Nearly 300 delegates to the convention, which will open tomorrow, are now here. They spent the afternoon and evening discussing baseball politics.

The Central League began its annual meeting today, and besides re-electing President Louis Heilbroner of Fort Wayne, Ind., adopted a resolution pledging the league's support to organized baseball. The resolution also declared that baseball peace should come on terms dictated by the organization.

There was no lack of expression by other baseball officials which indicated a feeling similar to that expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Central League. President Norris L. O'Neill of the Western League said:

"The Federals have nothing to offer to the minor leagues which will be of benefit to the latter. Therefore the Federal League cannot expect the minor league body to take any interest in outlaw baseball. The Federal League must rectify its own mistakes and not ask minor leagues to do that first."

The Board of Arbitration found on its hands a much greater task than it had anticipated, 288 cases being presented for its consideration. The entire afternoon was spent by the board hearing these complaints, and it was evident that it would not conclude its sessions until some time tomorrow. When the convention proper meets Tuesday it will be welcomed by Gov. Morehead and Mayor Dahlman. Most of the thirty-seven clubs represented have their Presidents as spokesmen. Each club is allowed one vote in the convention.

Governor Tener arrived in the city today, and President Herrmann and Ban Johnson are expected to reach here tomorrow morning. Their presence is expected to give further expression to the policy to be pursued by the association as a whole.

New York State League Averages.

Kauffman of Elmira led the New York State League in individual batting, with Mensel, his clubmate, second. Kauffman batted .329 for 123 games, while Mensel's average was .323. McCorkey of Wilkes-Barre and Williams of Utica tied in pitching records, with Smith of Binghamton a close third. Durgin of Albany led the first basemen. Bell of Syracuse-Scranton was at the top of the list of second basemen. Conroy of Elmira headed the third basemen, and McCloskey of Elmira showed the best work of the short stops. In the outfield Corcoran of Scranton held the premier position. Elmira won the league championship with a percentage of .652, and led in club fielding. Binghamton finished ahead of Elmira in club batting.

Danny Green, Old Outfielder, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Danny Green, at one time a star outfielder on the Chicago National and American League baseball teams, died today in an institution in Camden, N. J. While playing with the Minneapolis team of the American Association several years ago, Green was struck on the head by a pitched ball and never recovered from the effects of the injury.

Giants' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Giants was held yesterday. The official name of the club is the National Exhibition Company. The officers elected were the same as last year, and were as follows: President, Harry N. Hempstead; Vice President, Cornelius J. Sullivan; Treasurer, N. Ashley Lloyd; Secretary, John E. Foster.

Holy Cross Lyceum Meeting.

Holy Cross Lyceum, 321 West Forty-third Street, will hold its general meeting for November this evening for the nomination of officers. A dance will be held in the clubhouse tomorrow evening. Members and friends are requested to be present on both occasions.

OLDFIELD LEADS AUTO RACE

Twenty Cars Start in "Desert Classic" Three-Day Run.

NEEDLES, Cal., Nov. 9.—Barney Oldfield won the first leg of the Phoenix road race today. Oldfield's elapsed time for the 303 miles from Los Angeles, where the start was made at 5:30 o'clock this morning, was 8:45:55; W. C. Durant, checking in one second ahead of him, showed elapsed time of 8:51:54. T. J. Beaudet, No. 1, was third in 9:14:55, and Olin Davis, last year's winner, fourth in 9:19:30.

Twenty starters of the 673-mile seventh annual Phoenix race charged out of Los Angeles at a sixty miles an hour clip that sent F. J. Pink, No. 18, into the ditch fifteen miles out of Los Angeles. Pink was picked up badly bruised and his car went on with Tom Eley, his mechanician, at the wheel, only to drop out at the hundred-mile mark. Two other drivers, Sprague and Buckius, in No. 16, were hurt.

To-morrow at daybreak the twelve remaining racers will start on the second leg of the race to Prescott, Ariz., 236 miles away. The final leg will be from Prescott to Phoenix, Ariz.

EL PASO-TO-PHOENIX RACE.

Hugh Miller Drives Auto 533 Miles in 14 Hours 35 Minutes.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 9.—Hugh Miller of Phoenix won today the El Paso-Phoenix automobile road race of 533 miles in 14:35, reducing last year's time more than two hours.

J. T. Hutchins, Alamo Gordo, N. M., was second. Time, 15:37. C. W. Tucker, El Paso, third. Time, 16:40. Miller's average was thirty-seven miles an hour. His car overturned yesterday near Bisbee, but both he and his mechanician escaped injury.

IRVING DEFEATS BULL.

Harvard Amateur Wins Squash Tennis Final at Heights Casino.

In one of the best squash tennis matches played in New York E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club defeated Charles M. Bull of the Heights Casino in the final round of the Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. The Crimson amateur played one of the best games of his career, and won by the score of 15—5, 15—13, 5—15, 15—18, 15—9.

New Jersey Squash Championship.

Three clubs will be represented in the New Jersey Squash League championship, which starts Jan. 9 on the Short Hills Field Club courts. The clubs are Short Hills Field Club, Englewood Field Club, and Montclair Athletic Club. Competition will consist of home-and-home matches, with five men on each team. This number may be increased by mutual consent of the opposing teams. The State individual championship will be played at Short Hills Field Club Feb. 20, 21, and 22. Only members of New Jersey State clubs will be eligible to compete. The officers for 1914 are: President—Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C.; Secretary—Ely Shorr, Short Hills Field Club. The schedule for the team championship follows:

Jan. 9, Englewood F. C. at Short Hills F. C.; Jan. 16, Montclair A. C. at Englewood F. C.; Jan. 23, Short Hills F. C. at Montclair A. C.; Jan. 30, Short Hills F. C. at Englewood F. C.; Feb. 6, Englewood F. C. at Montclair A. C.; Feb. 13, Montclair A. C. at Short Hills F. C.

Harvard-Cornell Soccer Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Cornell held Harvard, leaders of the Intercollegiate Soccer League up to this afternoon, by a score of 1 to 1 on Alumni Field here today. The Red and White team, though outweighed by the visitors, who were looked upon as the best combination in the league today, outplayed the Crimson in nearly all points of the game, scoring in the first half by good team work, Russell making the tally after his forwards had taken the ball half the length of the field. Norris, a substitute, scored for Harvard in the last half, making the game a tie. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Harvard.
Crefelds	Goal	Nichols
Thomas	Right full back	Grinnell
Townsend	Left full back	J. Jennings
Gordon	Centre half back	O'Neill
Lynch	Right half back	Fenn
Kirk	Left half back	Loftan
Ludlow	Right outside	Ricketson
Dyer	Right inside	J. C. Jennings
Macedo	Centre	Norris, Baker
Whelen	Left inside	Blackmur
Russell	Left outside	Wells

Goals—Russell, Cornell; Norris, Harvard. Referee—Thomas Kenneth, Niagara Falls.

Freshmen Win Water Polo.

The Columbia freshmen surprised themselves by defeating the sophomores in the interclass water polo series yesterday afternoon. The first year got the jump on the sophomores in the first period by scoring on a foul, and in the second half they increased their advantage by scoring on a thrown goal. Hotchkiss, who played in the back field for the freshmen, showed himself to be of 'Varsity calibre. By defeating the sophomores the 1918 team takes a place with the seniors, as neither has been beaten, and the game between the two next week will decide the championship. The line-up:

Freshmen.	Position.	Sophomores.
Wallack	Forward	Wensley
Fairfield	Forward	Meyers
Kunhardt	Forward	Mandell
Hotchkiss	Back	Gibson
Levitt	Back	Muller
Rosan	Goal	Levinson

Goal from foul—Wallack. Thrown goal—Wallack. Time of periods—Eight minutes.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

When entries closed last night for the junior Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday afternoon only four clubs had nominated squads for the team honors, but an unusually large individual entry was received. A meeting of the Metropolitan Championship Committee has been called for Wednesday night at A. A. U. headquarters, at 21 Warren Street, when the entries will be passed upon. It is believed several belated team entries will be received in time to be accepted. The Long Island A. C. and Mohawk A. C. clubs, which seldom fail to enter junior cross-country championship teams, have not been heard from.

Remarkable success attended the soliciting of entries for the twenty-five-mile metropolitan district walking championship, which will be held under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory next Saturday night. Sixty-two heel-and-toe performers of more or less ability have signified their intention of competing, and their entries will be passed upon probably at the same meeting of the Championship Committee at which the cross-country entries will be approved. Eddie Kess, the three and seven mile national walking champion, will be among the starters, but he will not go the entire distance. After covering between five and ten miles he will retire from the contest. Al Voellmy, one of the Pastime A. C., team of the favorites for the grueling board floor contest, injured his right ankle on Sunday and may not be able to compete.

The campaign to make the Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union a paid official, with an annual salary of $5,000, has become marked by circulars which are being issued on behalf of a New York man eager to secure the place held by the late James B. Sullivan.

The Trinity Club of Brooklyn announces that its annual novice road run will be held over the club's four-mile course on Sunday, Dec. 20. Five prizes will be awarded in addition to a special cup for the team scoring the lowest number of points.

Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American A. C. coach, has begun his task of making a winning aggregation out of the Twenty-second Regiment athletes. Robertson assumed charge of the uptown regiment athletes last week, and several nights a week devotes from two to three hours coaching the men.

Mel Sheppard, once the "Peerless," is contemplating securing a transfer from the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn to some Manhattan National Guard regiment. Sheppard has had no trouble with the Brooklyn militiamen, but finds it too hard to reach the armory from his home in Astoria, which necessitates a long, round-about trip.

The Millrose A. A. has been trying to secure the entry of Loomis, the splendid all around athlete of Chicago, who won three national championships at Baltimore, for its indoor meet, but as yet has not met with success. Loomis would undoubtedly prove a big attraction here.

YALE BEGINS WORK FOR PRINCETON GAME

Ellis Quite Sure of a Victory Over the Tigers in Palmer Stadium on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Opening the week of the Princeton game with a fifteen-minute whirlwind scrimmage, Coach Hinkey of the Yale eleven began the final period of the season's practice. Every first-string player was on hand, and all except Higginbotham and Von Holt were in the signal line-up. It was announced that there is no chance of Higginbotham getting into the Princeton game. His ankle has not fully gained its strength. Von Holt is only a possibility for part of the game as a reserve or tackle. A small bone in his wrist was broken five weeks ago.

Carl Betts was today shifted to right tackle, displacing Chub Sheldon. Betts improved rapidly during the three weeks he had Capt. Talbott's berth at left tackle, and it is about an even chance between him and Sheldon for the place on the right wing.

Capt. Talbott played throughout the practice, and the rush line sent into the scrimmaging was the same as that which faced Brown with the exception of right tackle.

Behind the line the big four, Aleck Wilson, Ainsworth, Le Gore, and Knowles, took its place for the signal work, but all retired when scrimmaging began. Scovil replaced both Ainsworth and Wilson during the signal rehearsal.

The coaches have not absolutely settled upon the back field, as Knowles and Wilson are not quite in their best form. Today marked the reappearance of Wilson in the line-up after a three weeks' rest and Knowles after an enforced vacation of five days. The back field selected included MacLeish, White, Bentley, and Guernsey. Bentley gave exceptional promise at the opening of the season, but was slightly injured and only recently returned to the squad after his lay-off.

Improved playing by Brann and Stillman, the 'Varsity ends, relieved the coaches' minds somewhat. These positions have been the weakest of any on the team.

For tomorrow and Wednesday most of the regular back field will get into the scrimmaging as a final preparation for Princeton.

WELCOME FOR TIGERS.

Defeated Eleven Greeted by 1,200 Students at Princeton Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Twelve hundred undergraduates marched to the station at 9:30 tonight to welcome the returning football team. Despite the defeat the team sustained at Cambridge, there was no evidence of any failure of student support, and Capt. Ballin and his men were cheered to the echo. Actual work in preparation for the game with the Ells next Saturday will begin on University Field tomorrow afternoon. The coaches have a strenuous programme mapped out for Wednesday and Thursday. There is no feeling of discouragement over the showing against Harvard, and the team is expected to give Yale the hardest kind of a fight.

No Rest for Army Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Army team came out of the Notre Dame contest in fairly good shape. Yesterday's rest was all the squad will get for a week, preparations for the Maine game beginning this afternoon with a two-hour workout, which followed a long blackboard talk on the errors of Saturday's play. The coaches have a new cause for worry. The class room "slaughter" is feared now more than the injuries to players, as several of the more prominent men of the team are said to be deficient in their studies. The drill today was along special lines, the ends, backs, and linemen being taken in hand separately by their respective coaches. There was some easy scrimmage work, for the forwards and the backs engaged in a short defensive drill. Some new plays were set in motion, and the whole workout wound up with a fast signal drill. The 'Varsity team was intact except for McEwan at centre. The line-up's latest misfortune is a severe shoulder injury, and although in togs today, Trainer Tuthill permitted only a round or two of easy jogging and passing. Mount is being tried out at the doubtful end position. Merrilat and Capt. Pritchard were among those who had only light work today. Tomorrow the squad will get a strenuous tryout with the scrubs.

Hard Week Ahead for Fordham.

Although Fordham's football team was let off without any practice yesterday as a result of the Navy game last Saturday, "Skip" Wyman has prepared a week of hard drilling in preparation for the Vermont eleven next Saturday. Fordham came out of the Navy tussel in poor shape, and, considering the weak condition the Maroon team was in when they entered the fray at Annapolis on Saturday, the Bronx rooters are undismayed by their first defeat of the season. Kane, Dunn, Malcahy, and Capt. Wyman all were forced to leave the game during the first half because of the injuries received a week ago against Gettysburg. Jack Conklin, who has been playing the fullback position on Fordham's line, received a hard kick in the kidneys, and will be unable to play for the remainder of the season. As a result of his injury, he was ordered home for a rest last evening. Conklin's position has been arranged for this afternoon. "Jim" Butler is expected to take J. Conklin's place, and judging from his work against Navy will prove almost as strong as his predecessor.

The first of the inter-dormitory football games was held at Fordham Field yesterday between the junior and freshman elevens. The tussel resulted in a 6 to 6 tie. Straight football was used on both sides, and very little attempt was made with the forward pass.

N. Y. U. Still Lacks a Punch.

Easy work, with a chance for most of the regulars to get the soreness out of their muscles, was the practice meted out to the New York University eleven yesterday. With the defeat at Union last Saturday still fresh in their minds, the squad were told by Coach Reilley just how they came to lose. He expressed himself as still dissatisfied with the showing made by the Violet men. Three times within easy scoring distance, the New York eleven failed to advance the ball for a touchdown, while the line, with the enforced absence of Cusack and an injury to Somers, appeared weak. Much of the remainder of the week will be spent in trying to increase the offensive power of the back field. Sockolower, who has been playing at full back so far this season, may be shifted into the line, his natural position, while Olswang, who has been playing quarter back for the scrubs, may get a chance to go to the 'Varsity, in which position he was placed during yesterday's practice. The back field is still the hardest problem which the Violet coaches are facing, though the line is weak, too. It is probable that a practice game will be held against Fordham this week, probably on Wednesday. There is great activity on the part of the students, who are working hard to get a record-breaking attendance at the Stevens game next Saturday, and present indications point to a very large body of New York men at Hoboken.

No Post-Season Game for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The University of Chicago football team will not participate in any post-season intersectional game if it should be the winner of the conference championship, it was announced at the university today. No objection would be made to any other conference team playing any intersectional game, such as proposed by President James of Illinois, for the benefit of the Belgian refugees, would tend to break up the unity of the conference and would make for professionalism, it was said.

Western Football for Charity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—A Thanksgiving Day game between all-star football teams of the University of Minnesota and Michigan, the proceeds to go to suffering Belgium, was being planned here today. Michigan was asked by telegraph to cooperate with Minnesota in the project. A number of former Minnesota star players are available and willing to join with the present players in making up the Minnesota team, it was said here.

OLD GRADS TO PLAY.

Carlisle to Line Up Against Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—It was announced here today that on Nov. 28 a team of old Harvard, Yale, and Princeton football players would play the Carlisle Indians in a match game at the Boston American League baseball park. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, Captain at Harvard in 1909, will be in charge of the All-Star eleven. Fish having led a similar team to a 3-to-0 victory over the Indians at Cambridge four years ago this Fall.

The proceeds of the match will be devoted to charity, the beneficiaries being the Children's Island Sanitarium at Marblehead and the American Red Cross. Fish already has a team working at his home at Garrison, N. Y., and Harry Gardner, a former Harvard quarter back, is getting up a team here. Both of these elevens are using the same signals, and a little later the best players will be picked to meet the Indians.

Most of the players on the All-Stars will be Harvard men, but Ted Coy of Yale is expected to play, as are Hobey Baker of Princeton and Sherwin, formerly a star at Dartmouth. Among the Harvard men who are candidates for the team are Percy and Jack Wendell, Lothrop and Paul Withington, Harry Gardner, Rex Hitchcock, Dick Lawrence, Victor Kennard, Crawford Blagden, Dono Minot, and Pat Grant. "Tal" Pendleton of Princeton and Steve Philbin of Yale are other players announced for the All-Star line-up.

CORNELL FEARS MICHIGAN.

Scouts at Game Saturday Bring Back Reports of Wolverines' Prowess.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In order to give the 'Varsity men plenty of rest no regular football practice was held at the Cornell camp today, but this evening the entire squad was called together by the coaches and listened to reports of the men who had seen Pennsylvania and Michigan play last Saturday. Head Coach Sharpe saw this contest and he and the other Cornellian scouts are convinced that the big red team will have the battle of its life at Ann Arbor next Saturday.

The scrubs have a series of plays used by Michigan which they will try on the 'Varsity in the first scrimmage tomorrow. The Cornell practice this week will be of a defensive nature, as the Cornell offense is now working nicely and the coaches do not desire to tire any of the backs.

While the loss of Bailey at right tackle will be felt because of the experience he has gained this Fall and because it will be difficult to get a new part fitted into the 'Varsity machine at this date, the coaches do not regard the task as impossible. Coach Reed has three promising candidates for tackle, Jewett, Fincher, and Allen. All three are big, powerful men, and it is believed that one of them can be whipped into shape for the coming game. Allen's aggressive defensive playing last Saturday made quite a hit, and if he can keep it up in the scrimmages he stands a good chance to make the team. Allen, who weighs 190 pounds, has been unable to do much so far because of a leg injury which kept him out of the game for weeks.

The line squad was much strengthened today by the return of McCutchcon, the 190-pound guard, who was hurt in the Pittsburgh game and kept out of the line-up for six weeks. He will be able to fill in either at guard or tackle, as the coaches desire.

CRIMSON TAKES DAY OFF.

Substitute Full Back King the Only Player Hurt in Saturday's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—There was no work mapped out for the Harvard 'Varsity football team on Soldiers' Field this afternoon, Percy Haughton giving a holiday to his regulars and first substitutes and even taking the day off himself. A few of the players strolled down to the field, but it was only to watch a hot scrimmage that took place between the third string 'Varsity and the freshmen substitutes who did not get a chance to play against Andover on Saturday. The team as it played against Princeton is ready to begin hard work tomorrow. There was no serious injury, and the only man who left the game for any time is substitute Full-back King, who, after making ten successive rushes late in the Princeton game, received a kick on the head. Even King, however, is not seriously hurt.

This week Harvard will have the services of Wallace, the centre rush, and Morgan, a much-needed substitute tackle. Wallace will have a task to get his jobaway from Bigelow, who was so good against both the Wolverines and Princeton. Morgan would have been a substitute tackle anyway, but his presence helps the general rush-line situation a lot.

Head Coach Haughton will not allow his men to become overconfident over their success against the Tigers. He figures that the Princeton team looked weak mainly because they never got going.

Marks Wins with Cue.

Leo Marks made an auspicious start in the opening game of the amateur handicap billiards tournament which began last night at Doyle's Academy, when he defeated George La Rue, by the score of 75 to 74. La Rue plays at the scratch mark of twenty points, so that Marks had only to tally 55 points to win, while La Rue was compelled to score 75.

Dog Show for Belgian Fund.

A committee of dog owners decided, at a meeting in the Hotel Albemarle-Hoffman yesterday, to hold a dog show for the benefit of the Red Cross and Belgian relief funds on Dec. 22 and 23, at the Grand Central Palace. It will be held under the American Kennel Club rules and a delegate is to consult with the Westminster Kennel Club today to enlist its support. A "ribbon" show, with supplementary special prizes, at an entrance fee of $1, has been decided on. Theodore Offermann, the international judge of Airedales, was the Chairman. Another meeting will be held at noon tomorrow in the rooms of the American Kennel Club.

PLOT TO BRIBE TWO FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Michigan Students Attack a Billiard Room, but the Proprietor Hides.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9.—Considerable excitement in student quarters was caused today by a rumor that the proprietor of a local billiard hall had declared he could bribe Half Back Maulbetsch and Quarter Back Hughitt of the University of Michigan football team to throw the game with Cornell next Saturday.

A crowd of students, estimated to number 3,000, gathered in front of the poolroom tonight and threw a few stones through the windows of the building. No other damage was done, but the proprietor kept out of the way of the angry throng.

"Joe" Reinger, the man against whom the demonstration was made, admitted tonight he had written a letter to an Eastern gambler offering to "fix" the two players so Cornell would be absolutely certain to win next Saturday's game. He insisted, however, his letter was a scheme to induce the Easterner to bet against Michigan, and declared the statements therein as to his ability to bribe the players were absolutely false.

COACH WEFERS PICKS TEAM.

Columbia Runners Who Will Start in A. A. U. Race Saturday.

J. S. Langthorn, a sophomore, led the pack of Columbia harriers who competed yesterday afternoon in the third Van Amringe cross-country run. The run was held over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park selected for the A. A. U. cross-country run on Saturday afternoon. Langthorn covered the course in the actual time of 36:37, beating L. C. Smith, Captain of the 'Varsity cross-country team, and who finished second in the Princeton run last week, by a few yards. Smith won the Van Amringe run held last week.

W. F. Glimm, '15, and J. S. Langthorn are now tied in the series with the low score of 14 each, and the next two runs will decide who gets the trophy. Smith and W. V. Myers, '17, are close on the heels of the leaders, with 15 points each, and W. H. Diekman, '16, is next with 16 points, and R. F. Shepherd, '17, follows with 17 points. The rest of the field have large scores.

Bernie Wefers used the results of the run as a basis for picking the team which will represent the Blue and White in the junior metropolitan A. A. U. run on Saturday. He would not announce any of the times made by the runners. He chose the following men for the team: L. G. Smith, '15; J. S. Langthorn, '17; W. F. Glimm, '15; D. Zgoda, '17; W. V. Myers, '17; W. H. Diekman, '16; J. P. Knox, '17; R. F. Shepherd, '17, and C. D. Shiffman, '16, substitute.

BULL TERRIER CLUB MEETS.

Officers Elected and Then a Match Showing Dogs Is Held at Gregorian.

At the annual meeting of the Bull Terrier Club of New York, held at the Hotel Gregorian last evening, with James R. Waterhouse presiding, Daniel P. Ritchey was elected President, Mrs. Alice Pell Vice President, James E. Meade Treasurer, and Mrs. Dix Taylor Secretary.

Mr. Ritchey, the new President, proposes to revivify the club with monthly shows and challenge cups to be won on the points-won-at-shows system, and by at least quadrupling the present membership.

Following the business meeting there was a match show of dogs, in which John Kaiser's bitch Westhill's Queenie received the reward, Peter Yost acting as judge. The reserve went to Mrs. P. J. Sullivan's Lady Grand, a diminutive five-weeks-old puppy, with a perfect bulldog face and nose and handsomely brindled body, which had previously won the ribbon for the best puppy bitch under six months old. Leo Hancox's Dr. Derby won in the puppy class for dogs under six months, and W. F. Kubeck's Crystal Peter's King for the "over six months" class. Mrs. S. Schmidt's Golden Rod's Comfort got the ribbon in the class for puppy bitches over six months old, and Westhill's Queenie won in the open class, both sexes competing.

Shepherd Dog Fanciers Assemble.

Mrs. Halstead Yates of Oakridge, Va., Vice President of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America, presided at the quarterly meeting of the club, held at the Hotel Gregorian yesterday afternoon and evening, and attended by breeders and owners of this breed of dogs from all parts of the country. After a long consideration of names mentioned to act as judges of the breed at shows throughout the country, a list of five was determined on for recommendation to the managers of the various shows and field trials. Three of these were particularly recommended to the Westminster Kennel Club to officiate at the show of that club next February were Miss Anne Tracy of Highland Falls, N. Y.; Henry Jarrett of Philadelphia, and Dr. William Neuhoff of Long Island, with a request that one of these be decided on as the adjudicator for the class at their show.

It was also decided to hold a field trial of the dogs at Vernon Castle's place at Manhassett, L. I. The date suggested was the second Saturday in December, but this will not be definitely settled until the meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held this morning.

Dillon Knocks Out Weinert.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Charley Weinert, the young Newark light heavyweight, proved no match for Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the Olympia A. A. here tonight, being knocked out in the second round.

WELSH LOSES TO WHITE.

Chicago Boy Wins Ten-Round Bout from Lightweight Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—The pugilistic lightweight championship crown worn by Freddie Welsh of England was tarnished tonight in a fiercely fought ten-round contest here, when Charlie White of Chicago, the lately developed contender of the Middle West, received the newspaper decision after ten rounds. Under the law a referee's decision was not legal, but it was the general opinion that Charlie White was entitled to the honors by a whirlwind finish.

The victory of White was a popular one. He defeated Willie Ritchie in ten rounds before the then champion agreed to tackle Welsh, and his subsequent battles in the ring had led many of his friends to predict championship honors for him. White's showing in the bout was watched with considerable interest, and he was only dangerous when he had full play of his arms to flash over his left hook. He proved himself almost as fast as Welsh with his hands, and hit with more force. It was this advantage that earned for him the honors.

There was little to choose between the pair in the opening round, but White woke up in the second and obtained the honors by a large margin. He continued to carry the fight to his man and improved his position in the third and fourth rounds. At this point, however, Welsh rallied and won the next two rounds.

In the fifth session Welsh landed fully a half dozen blows without receiving a return. He brought matters to an even turn in the sixth round, although the margin was slight.

White came back strong in the seventh round and by forcing matters had a shade over his opponent, and in the eighth, which was even, he had the Britisher breathing heavily at the end.

The battle waged furiously in the ninth and tenth rounds, but White was able to offset the Englishman's cleverness by his stiff punching, and earned the decision by a small margin.

NEW YORK BOXERS LOSE.

Only Allie Nack Captures a Prize in Amateur Bouts.

Fast bouts ruled in the semi-finals and finals of the amateur tournament held by the National Turn Verein in Newark, N. J., last night. Several New York boys reached the final rounds, but only one, Allie Nack of the Union Settlement A. C., captured a first prize. In the best contest of the night John Garry of the Greek-American A. C. of this city lost to Harry Gold of the National Turn Verein after two extra rounds had been ordered by the judges. Summary:

106-Pound Class.—Semi-finals.—Fred Frigaetta, Sportius A. A., Newark, defeated Henry Rutkin, Essex A. A., Newark, three rounds, judges' decision. Allie Nack, Sportius A. C., defeated Ralph Carian, Sportius A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—Harry Gold, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated John Garry, Greek-American A. C., New York, five rounds, judges' decision; Fred Stein, Carlyle A. C., Hoboken, N. J., defeated Antony Di Pesa, Sportius A. C., Newark, four rounds, judges' decision.

123-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—Henry F. Conrad, Dominican Lyceum, New York, defeated Alfred A. Cox, unattached, Newark, three rounds, judges' decision; Billie Nack, Union Settlement A. C., New York, defeated Alfred T. Marro, unattached, Newark, in one round by knockout.

133-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—T. Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., New York, defeated William Littelle, Long Island A. C., Brooklyn, in one round, referee stopped bout; Benjamin Cohen, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated Dick Joris, Greek-American A. C., New York, four rounds, judges' decision.

103-Pound Class, Final.—Frigaette won from Ferris in the second round, latter quitting because of an injured thumb.

115-Pound Class, Final.—Gold defeated Stein, two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

126-Pound Class, Final.—Nack defeated Conrad, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, Final.—Cohen defeated Mulvaney, three rounds, referee's decision.

145-Pound Class, Final.—Sam Weisler, Orange Sporting Club, defeated Frank McConnell, New West Side A. C., New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

FRENCH CYCLISTS BALK.

Want Finish Sprint of Six-Day Race Decided on Point System.

The four French bicycle riders who arrived on the Rochambeau yesterday have fired their first guns, and have made the six-day race at the Garden, which starts one minute after midnight next Sunday, their target. The foreign contingent is up in arms over the rules that govern the race, and unless Manager MacFarland accedes to their demands the annual grind will be run without the appearance of the foreigners. Under the American rules, the six-day races are decided in a one-mile sprint between the leaders, while in Europe the races are decided by the leaders racing the last hour under the point system, the leading team at the end of each lap scoring points. The team scoring the most points during the hour receives first money.

Lucien Petit-Breton, the motor-paced champion of Europe, acted as spokesman for his countrymen, and said it was the opinion of the riders that the same conditions that govern European races were to be in vogue here, and with that idea they received the news of the absence from the French Government to ride in the New York race. Manager MacFarland will call a meeting of the American riders today, for the purpose of finding out whether they will ride the finish of the race under the European rules or not.

Soros claims the one-hour finish determines the real team winners, and, as the race is a team contest, it should be decided by the test that shows the best team, and not the best sprinters. With such crack sprinters as Goullet, Clark, Grenda, Walthour, Cananagh, and other Americans and Australians, the Frenchmen do not think they would have a chance with the one-mile finish, but with the one-hour finish they figure they would have a good chance to annex the first money.

YOUNG DONOVAN TARGET FOR GIBBONS

Referee Stops Bout in Sixth Round, When New York Boy Is Helpless.

Six rounds sufficed to demonstrate that Young Mike Donovan is not built of middleweight championship timber. The son of the former boxing instructor of the New York A. C. made his first appearance in fast company last night at Madison Square Garden, where he faced Mike Gibbons, and the result was somewhat of a farce, as Referee Billy Roche stopped the bout in the sixth round to save the New Yorker any more punishment. Donovan was outclassed, and the big crowd approved the action of the referee.

Donovan had a severe attack of stage fright, and before the end of the first round Gibbons realized this, and played with his man, inflicting punishment in every one of the six rounds, until he had Donovan almost at his mercy. He showered uppercuts, swings, and jabs with scarcely a return, and after reducing Donovan to a state of almost helplessness, he started in like a master mechanic to finish his work in the most approved fashion. Two knockdowns in the fifth round was the beginning of the end, and when a stiff right-hand punch on the jaw dropped Donovan in the sixth, the referee stopped the one-sided bout.

Gibbons appeared to better advantage than in any of his previous contests in this city, but this was due to the fact that he was opposed to a boxer whose inferiority appeared to accentuate his own pugilistic ability. Donovan appeared to be afraid to take any chances. Even when he found himself hopelessly outclassed he tried to beat his opponent at his own game. In this he made a big mistake, as he lacked the cleverness, punching power, and ring experience of the Westerner, and as a result he was the receiver general throughout the bout. Whether Donovan would have made a better showing had he forced matters is doubtful, as every move he made showed his lack of ring generalship and knowledge of the finer points of boxing. He had one point, however, in his favor. He was game and took his punishment without flinching. Even in close quarters, where he had an opportunity to exchange blows with Gibbons on better terms than when at long range, he was content to hang on and passively accept all the punishment handed out by his opponent.

Gibbons realized his easy task in the first two rounds. He feinted and drew out Donovan, and then, after getting him at his mercy, he proceeded to send home his pile-driving blows. Once or twice Donovan made futile attempts to stem the tide of defeat, but Gibbons had no difficulty in ducking the rushes of the boxer-in, and easily steered his way inside of the swings, which were delivered with the best intentions.

While the Gibbons-Donovan contest was a disappointment to the latter's friends, the second of the scheduled ten-round bouts gave the spectators a run of their money. It served to introduce Kid Lewis, an English lightweight, and Phil Bloom of Brooklyn. The Britisher won all the way, and proved himself a worthy successor of Jem Driscoll, Spike Robson, Nate Wells, and Billy Plimmer, although he lacks the finer points of boxing enjoyed by the aforementioned. Unlike these men Lewis has acquired the American style of roughing it in the ring. He forced matters from the start, showing himself to be a clever two-handed fighter, with considerable shiftiness and good footwork. He hits determinedly, and has a good judge of distance. He was the aggressor throughout, and outclassed the Brooklynite both at infighting and at long range boxing.

To Winter at Sheepshead Bay.

Superintendent Frank Clark of the Sheepshead Bay race track has been putting the stables in condition for the wintering of the racing stables of August Belmont, Schuyler R. Parsons, Dr. Knapp, (who races under the name of the Onack Stable,) and Mr. Johnston, (who races under the name of the Quincy Stable.) The horses belonging to these owners will arrive at the track in the latter part of this month or early in December. Yearlings belonging to these stables are already housed there, and to the belonging string will be added the yearlings he is shipping from France as soon as he can get steamship accommodations. The brood mares belonging to Mr. Belmont will be shipped from New York direct to the breeding farm in Kentucky. They are expected here in a couple of weeks.

Haggin Stable Hands Pensioned.

All the stable hands connected with the breeding establishment of the late J. B. Haggin on the Neck Road at Sheepshead Bay received welcome and unexpected news last week. They were notified by the executors of the estate that in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Haggin they would be continued in his employment

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A GOOD DEMOCRATIC TRUST.

The dynamite is taken out of the trust question when it is made impossible to discuss it without satirical laughter. That point is not far away since the Democrats have begun defending their trusts as strenuously as they still attack the Republican trusts. Mr. ROOSEVELT was not long President before he discovered how good the trusts were to the Republicans. The Democrats would have none of his sort of regulation of the trusts. Now we have a Democratic Administration, and it officially runs a cotton trust, or pool, or speculation, or other artificial regulation of a price, on the plea that it is different from other price regulations. President ROOSEVELT rejected his Attorney General's advice that guilt was personal, and it enraged the Democrats. Now the Democratic Attorney General officially rules that an operation in cotton by an agreement upon the largest scale known to trade is not a conspiracy obnoxious to the law for twenty reasons. All of them are good, but the best one is not referred to. This is a Democratic trust, and whatever it does is for reasons of patriotism. Men of business may go about their business until restrained of their liberty and deprived of their property by a jury.

We have never concealed our opinion that such questions are better decided by law than by politics, by the courts rather than by the Administration. Almost nothing that elections alter is fit to be regulated by law. Nothing that is fit to be regulated by law should be left to the discretion of officials. It is only in a political sense that the Attorney General's opinion on the cotton corner is amusing. As matter of law he probably is right in holding that the cotton corner is innocent, not because it is so different from other corners, but because it is so like them. Attorney General GREGORY'S good corner, and the corners his predecessors prosecuted with such few successes and such ruinous victories, all had in common the regulation or fixing of prices. If the Democratic corner would not affect prices it would not have been dreamed of, and would not now be persisted in. If fixing prices by agreement and procurement is wicked, and there is nothing to be said in defense, then the cotton corner is as objectionable at least as the coffee corner, recently run by Brazil under similar conditions, and prosecuted by the United States Government with results only hazily remembered, and of no importance since the coffee market has resumed charge of itself.

To the Democrats it was preposterous that the Republican protection of the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust had any good motive or public reason. It is now the turn of the Republicans to play better politics, and recognize that their reasons are good when it is the turn of the Democrats to use them. The cotton corner is defensible, perhaps even admirable, because it has a good motive, and is proposed and managed by reputable men for public reasons. Yesterday the Department of Agriculture announced that the price paid to planters on Nov. 1 this year was a trifle over 6 cents, against 13 cents last year. The loss to the planters is reckoned at $455,000,000. The loss to the country through the disturbance of international trade is several times that sum. It is a public calamity rather than a planters' calamity, and it is proper to reduce it in proper ways. This corner run by bankers and men of business is incomparably better than proposals to issue currency upon cotton or to "buy a bale." Already the South itself is starting the cry, "Sell a bale." The two movements are as opposite as the poles economically, but are identical morally. Either should be allowed to succeed or to fail according to the economics of the case, the politics having nothing to do with it, nor the law.

There is no difficulty in pointing out where cotton conspiracies become actionable. According to The Chattanooga Times:

> In Texas and Arkansas warnings have been posted notifying planters that dire things will happen to them if they shall attempt to dispose of their crops at a less figure than that arbitrarily fixed by the "riders." Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama are living in dread, it is stated, that they are to be attacked in the same way, and precautions are being taken to check and meet it.

That is an example of a conspiracy in restraint of trade which can be recognized on a dark night, and as well by Democrats as by Republicans. There are other similar conspiracies which the Administration is leaving alone, in Colorado and Arkansas, for example. That scandal is greater than the running of the good Democratic corner, which is good not because it is Democratic but because it is good morally. When the morals of trusts are the touchstone of their legality, and when the standard of morals is that of the community and not of politicians or officials, the trust question is settled. There never ought to have been anything more in it, and there cannot now be anything more put into it. The reign of terror is about over.

AN AMBASSADORIAL PROBLEM.

The grave responsibilities of our diplomatic representatives in Europe, especially in the countries directly involved in the war, have not decreased in the last three months, they are likely to increase. The services of men of intellectual alertness, diplomatic experience, practical discretion, and a fair knowledge of international law are required in our foreign embassies and ministries. From this point of view, the assurance that Ambassador GERARD will remain at the post in Berlin which he has filled so satisfactorily, instead of taking a place in the United States Senate next March, is a matter for public congratulation. At present Mr. GERARD can serve his country better as Ambassador to Germany than he could in any other post, however high and exacting.

Like Mr. GERARD in Berlin, Mr. HERRICK in Paris has administered the affairs of his office admirably in the trying times of war and accomplished with unfailing judgment the innumerable tasks which in such times fall to the lot of the Ambassador of a neutral State. Mr. HERRICK, however, is merely holding over, his successor has been appointed and confirmed, and has been in Paris for some time, though he has not yet made his formal call upon the President of the Republic or presented his papers. That Mr. HERRICK personally would be glad to be relieved from his task, which has been made doubly irksome by the apparition at the scene of his labors of a duly accredited successor, is not to be doubted, but there is a strong feeling among his fellow-countrymen that he should be retained until the trials and responsibilities of the American Ambassadorship to France have been somewhat lightened.

There is no present prospect of a short war. We are informed that President WILSON has been urged to keep Mr. HERRICK in the embassy while the war lasts, at least, but there cannot be two Ambassadors in one country at the same time, and if Mr. HERRICK remains Mr. SHARP must be recalled or appointed to another post. This may be regarded as one of the least troublesome of the problems which the war has presented to the President, but it is one in the solution of which many of the people of this country, including some of the strongest supporters of Mr. WILSON, take great interest.

NOT A PARTY ISSUE.

If it is true as rumored that the somewhat discomfited Progressive Party intends to make a new bid for popular support by advocating the upbuilding of the United States Navy and the strengthening of its army, so that the nation may not be caught unawares in a time of peril, its leaders will surely find that they cannot monopolize that issue in the political field. Not only the Republican, but the Democratic Party as well, may safely be counted upon to demand the improvement of our means of defense. The intelligent people of the country, without regard to their political preferences, are awake to the need of putting their navy where it belongs in relation to those of the European Powers, and of filling up to their full quota the regiments of the army, which will be efficient enough for all ordinary requirements when that is done. The question of the establishment of a serviceable army reserve, often debated, and discussed ably in recent War Department reports and in the communications to the department of Gen. LEONARD WOOD while he was Chief of Staff, will undoubtedly be brought up in Congress at the next session. This is a burning question, but it is one easy enough to answer if the Military Committees can be induced to comprehend the value of a shorter term of enlistment with the colors. Our coast defenses must be placed in a condition to render the landing of armed forces impossible, and the field artillery must be made useful by the purchase of more guns and the provision of an adequate supply of ammunition.

There is no doubt that the efficiency of the navy has fallen off of late. More enlisted men are required, and the mistaken Democratic policy of withholding appropriations for the building of modern warships will make much larger appropriations and harder work necessary in the immediate future. Whether we build superdreadnoughts or fleet submarines large expenditures will be required. Ex-Secretary of the Navy MEYER adds his testimony to that of others well informed about the present condition of the navy, as to the need of improvement if our coasts are to be safeguarded, the Panama Canal protected, and our oversea possessions watched. The various branches of the army are short nearly 9,000 men. The upbuilding of our military and naval defenses will not be a party issue in the campaign of 1916.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

It would be interesting if we could have a moving picture film of the working of the voters' minds in the district described by our correspondent Mr. MASON OLCOTT. There were 187 valid votes. Of these five were left entirely blank; on eight ballots there was no vote for Governor; on forty-two there was no vote for United States Senator; on five there was no vote for City Court Justice. That is to say that 23 per cent. of the voters could not choose a candidate for Senator and 28 per cent. could not choose a candidate for Justice.

Evidently this relative paralysis of the faculty of selection was due to the extra exertion required to make a mark before the name of each candidate. When the voter could "plump" for all the candidates of any one party by making a single cross in one circle, he could go through the motions with ease, and could appear to make a choice among the candidates for each place. It was, of course, in appearance only, as the above figures show. Even aided by the party name and the party emblem which are printed with each candidate's name, the falling off of votes is marked. If we wish to ascertain how many votes would be cast by the deliberate choice of each voter for each office, we should have to abolish emblems and party names and print on the ballot, under each office, simply the names of candidates, leaving the voter to choose from among them as he best could with such information and judgment as he could attain. It is safe to say that in such a district as Mr. OLCOTT describes, at least half the voters would give up in despair. That is, not more than one-half the voting is in any logical, accurate, or practical sense of the word an election at all.

Obviously this is an evil, and a great one. It is by no means a hopeless one. If the number of offices to be filled were reduced; if only important offices were filled by election; if the elections were less frequent, the voter could and would make a real choice. The demand on his time, the task of informing himself, would be well worth his while. He could more easily than now really do a great deal more with his vote. This is by far the most important matter with which the Constitutional Convention will be called on to deal.

"TIPPERARY."

Man is a wrong-headed animal. He may take his pleasures sadly, but he insists on taking his griefs hilariously. He goes into battle singing comic songs. He may see his comrades fall, he may have to lay waste a country if his officers tell him to, and he should mourn and analyze his emotions and his deeds introspectively and think objectively of the terrible things he is seeing; but he plays practical jokes on his surviving comrades and becomes heated over a bunkie's failure to return a swap of tobacco. If he is a non-combatant it is just the same; his motto is, "Why should the children of a King go mourning all their days?"

Scandal follows among the good but wearisome people who would have the perverse human brute logical; and they write articles and letters to the editor condemning the heartless folk who dance to "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" when brave men are singing that air as they go to death. It should be sacred. If these well-meaning people could get Tommy Atkins's view they would be surprised at his attitude and shocked by his language. He will be tickled and flattered when he hears that careless merrymakers dance on Broadway to his marching song. Why did he pick it out? The English kinsfolk of these well-meaning mourners of ours set dignified and ennobling war songs for him to sing but he would have none of them; he cast them into outer darkness and sang "Tipperary" because it had nothing to do with the case.

Is it irreverent and profane not to wear a long face, not to speak in hushed tones whenever one thinks of the tragedy abroad? Why, in our own great national tragedy we turned as much of it as we could into comedy. We sang songs which treated our suffering heroes lightly, irreverently; we sang "The Captain with His Whiskers Stole a Sly Glance at Me," and we sang of "Old Massa, with the muffstache on his face." And we danced to those tunes; and our suffering heroes would not sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," but insisted on such irrelevant songs as "Lorena."

When the wars of the French Revolution were raging, after the fall of ROBESPIERRE, there was a great burst of gayety in Paris, there were "Victim Balls," to be admitted to which one must have lost a relative under the Terror, and must wear a badge of crape around the arm. "Peace to the dead, let us dance to their memory! For in all ways one must dance." So CARLYLE views it, and is wise.

Hear him again; while the September massacres were going on, twenty-three theatres were crowded nightly; "while right arms here grew weary with slaying, right arms there were tweedle-deeing on melodious catgut." Heartless? Perhaps; but perhaps the explanation lies deeper in human nature, and those are not all-wise who believe that mourning consists in crape alone. "Let us dance to their memory"; it was not unsympathetically or callously that the merrymakers chose for their great dancing tune the one which the soldiers had chosen for their marching tune, chose it out of a hundred others. Man is, as WILDE said, "a clown with a broken heart"; he would die of his broken heart if he ceased his clowning. Light-hearted and light-headed little people of the cabarets, dance on to the tune of "Tipperary"; only the unco' guid misunderstand you, and Tommy Atkins smiles approval.

PATRIOTISM IN AMERICA.

Rear Admiral STOCKTON'S expression of his doubts about our patriotism as a people is worth heeding, although he explains that the reports of his speech were somewhat exaggerated. The mere fact that American citizens have formed the bad habit of looking to the Government to correct all evils without trying to do their own share is not necessarily significant of an inherent lack of public spirit, whether it is noted in the District of Columbia, where the people have no initiative, or in the East or South or Far West, all of which fall under the Admiral's ban. For he is tolerably sure of the survival of patriotism only in the Middle West, where it is built on "a love of community." There is assuredly a love of community in New England, in the South, in California, as pronounced as that in the States Admiral STOCKTON praises, but habitual neglect of many of the essentials of citizenship is noticeable everywhere in the United States.

If patriotism depended upon the "charm of literature and general culture" we would be compelled to get along without it until our literary art became strong enough to develop culture. If it depends on national efficiency, however, we have it within us to be as efficient as any people now on earth. We are already remarkably efficient—in spots. What our life, as we have been living it since the era of prodigious prosperity that followed the civil war, chiefly lacks is discipline. That defect has been apparent in almost every walk of life. It is the worst defect of the rising generation. It is obvious that when the aim of nearly every youth is to get rich quickly the patriotic ideal is lost sight of. We must admit that there are signs that the national ideals have been rather sordid. Self-respect begets love of community and underlies love of country.

But we do not despair of American patriotism. The makings of the patriot are in every State, not only in the Middle West. It would be better for us, undoubtedly, if as a people we had more regard for the humbler virtues which have been so apparent in the German character—thoroughness, willingness to work for the sake of the work, obedience. We have been living too easily and carelessly. But though such comments as the observations of Admiral STOCKTON have led him to make are of great value as stimulants to the citizen's self-respect, we have no doubt the Admiral feels that in a time of peril the response of the people would be prompt, that their patriotism would not fail in an emergency. It is just as well that we should be rebuked now and then for our obvious defects—the most obvious of all being the tendency to neglect the duties of citizenship, the willingness to shirk responsibilities which cannot safely be transferred to others.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Defended Before Attacked.

A writer in the review just started here with The New Republic for its not very intelligible and not particularly promising title—there, now, is an adjective which if coalesced into one word or even hyphenated would delight the Teutonic mind—a writer in The New Republic, to begin again, makes eloquent protest against manifestations of disdain for the poets who have been moved to sing of war.

> We should, he declares, deal gently with those persons "whom patriotic impulse or a noble, unintelligent aspiration to be worthy of a great moment has too early set to work," yet he, too, apparently, disdains the poetry, if not the poets, for he adds: "The war is not yet a subject except for the rhetoricians. Some day it will find its great poet."

In protesting, as in explaining, it is well to build on a fact—on a reality—and, so far as we have observed, fairly competent war poets have already come forward in considerable numbers, and their productions have been received, if not with any wild enthusiasm, at least with enough of sympathetic admiration to make their defense from criticism superfluous. To be sure, a vast amount of wearisome and worthless scribbling has been done by people who thought their personal preference for peace as compared with war more important and interesting than it was, but the "poems" that resulted have for the most part troubled the public not at all, since they were promptly returned to the writers with a few chastely carved remarks on the peculiarities of the "available."

The hireling winnowers of offered verse, however, have not performed their eliminative task with no reward except their pay. In the bushels of unavailability they have found more than an occasional gem more or less serene—a not infrequent wedding of real art and strong emotion. Did not modesty prevent, we could make quite a long list of war poems deserving of the name that have appeared in recent weeks right on this page, and judging from the comment which they have excited and the letters they have brought in, neither the poems nor the poets have been the victims of disdain.

Improbable, but Not Unbelievable.

One hardly knows what to think of the tale brought here by the Captain of the good ship Indra. Nobody can help wanting to believe it, and certainly anybody can who will, for it contains not a single impossibility, and, as is well known, everything that can happen does happen—at sea.

The only excuse for lack of faith, after all, is the story's symmetry and ordered progression through the established degrees of action. That, as always, savors of art, not of nature, for never, or hardly ever, does nature make a story that an artist can or would use just as it is provided for him. And the law of probability, while not broken, is certainly strained by the coming together at just the right moment of a French Captain who could invent at a moment's notice a detailed exposition of Germany's defeat, and of a German Captain perspicacious enough to see the trap set for him and turn hastily away from the long-sought port that lay, figuratively speaking, just under his weary bows.

That there are French Captains both ingenious, humorous, and crafty is indubitable; that there are German Captains to whom instinct would command the distrusting, for once, of information derived from a source—another Captain—proved trustworthy by immemorial experience need not be denied. But that the one and the other should meet at precisely the psychological moment to produce the story—that is what puts credulity to the test.

The Indra, however, is here with her precious cargo, and not where she would naturally be if something like what her master relates had not happened to save her from the British. What better proof of the story's truth than that could, or at any rate should, be demanded? At any rate, it beautifully balances the tale of the German Captain on Lake Nyassa who angrily told the Britons who were energetically bombarding his ship that if they weren't careful they would hit it.

Look Well After the Babies.

In spite of the admirable energy shown by Federal and State officials, the menace of the cattle plague which has so suddenly broken out seems to be growing steadily more serious day by day, and the near approach of the infection to this city has already excited keen apprehension here, owing to the perils which lurk in the milk of the cows affected by the mysterious fever.

The inevitable advance in the price of meat would be no slight calamity in these days, but to this is added a new danger to human health, a danger that is made the cause of the more anxiety because it chiefly, perhaps wholly, touches very young children, the only class for whom good milk in close to its natural state comes near to being an absolute necessity of life. Already the parents of New York babies are receiving from physicians the warning to give them no milk that has not been subjected to a considerable degree of heat, carefully applied. It must not be boiled, since that largely detracts from its nutritive value.

The scientific name of the foot-and-mouth disease—aphthous fever—is significant of the little that is really known about this malady, for "aphthous" signifies only "eruptive," and, therefore, would be equally applicable to most of the other fevers. It spreads literally like fire among animals with cloven feet, and does it in some way not yet discovered. Adult humanity is apparently almost or quite immune to it, but the resisting powers of babies are insufficient protection for them.

The situation thus created is another lesson as to the one safe and proper sustenance for—"nurselings."

A Question Merely of Price.

There is little consolation for us in the report just made by a special committee of the American Chemical Society as to the practicability of manufacturing here the synthetic dyes, medicines, and related products hitherto imported from Germany.

These things all can be made in this country, we are told, and that, of course, is no news, but added is the statement that nobody will do it without a considerable increase in tariff protection in order that the American manufacturers, after they have established the new industries at great expense, may be safe from foreign competition after the war is over. That, of course, means that for no longer depending on the European chemists we shall have to pay a big price—a price, we are suavely informed, that will be the larger because of our laws against the sorts of industrial pools and combinations in which "abroad" sees little wickedness or none at all.

The argument is plausible, but its convincing power depends upon the observer's point of view. Some will admit it readily and others will suspect that, deep down, there is something wrong about it.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT

Interpreted as a Rebuke to Government by Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been surprised to find in comments on the recent election so little said of the reason which doubtless caused many men to vote the Republican ticket. I have always been a Democrat, but at this election I cast my vote so that it might be a rebuke to government by commission. I consider the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is a good enough institution if managed conservatively and for the protection of the public, to be in its present method of operation a most dangerous menace to the rights of property. There can be no prosperity in this country so long as its premier security is destroyed by forcing the railroads to pay high expenses and charge absurdly low rates. No business can stand this sort of regulation. It is no more right to treat railroads in this way than it would be to treat manufacturers and merchants and banks.

The Commission today exercises a power which the Constitution never contemplated. Its adviser, or rather dictator, Mr. Brandeis, is today more powerful than most Kings. He tells the Commission what they must do and must not do, and they meekly follow his directions. Between them they are destroying values by billions, meaning well, but ignorant. Obsessed with the false idea that regulation must always be downward, they are paralysing the country. I am not a railroad man, nor do I own a share of railroad stock or a single bond. Every man I deal with is being affected adversely by these railroad conditions. The war itself is not doing the damage which is being caused by this Frankenstein of the United States.

If the Democratic Party wishes the votes of thinking men, it must brace itself to change all this and give to all business its constitutional rights. If not, the trouble which capital now recognises will at last necessarily be recognised by labor, and both capital and labor will unite to rid themselves of the slavery in which they now serve a blind and misguided Government by commission.

G. W. J.

New York, Nov. 7, 1914.

IS AMERICA SAFE?

Would Monroe Doctrine Be Respected in Case of German Victory?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Yankee partly educated in Germany I may be pardoned in urging that the American interest in the present war is more than academic. It is vital. May I give some reasons?

Reflecting the German Government's ambition to Germanize the world, as very openly declared in late years in the State papers from Berlin, plans have been inquired into through professors and others for forming a German political party in America out of our Teuton population. The idea was to further in Washington the Kaiser's announced plan of world domination.

Should he crush France and sweep England from the seas our turn would come next. Junkerdom would insist on a foothold on our hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine must then be protected by an ever-growing fleet and army or be thrown into the discard. Our country would become a permanently strong military nation, and await the inevitable decision by the cannon and sword as to whether our language should be German, and our orders come from Berlin. For the Kaiser's pronunciamentos on world dominion have left no doubt that God is with the Hohenzollern, and that Germany, the newest of the great political nations, is ordained to rule the globe by the mailed fist and iron heel, if necessary.

The Germans have no free public press and free university professors in our sense. Their newspapers and magazines are practically censored by Junkerdom, and their professors furnish closely watched organ voices of the Kaiser's power. In consequence the good German people have imperfect notions and uninformed ideas about the political ideals, opinions, and feelings of other races, and are in a constant state of being surprised in foreign matters, as lately in the case of Belgium, England, Italy, and America.

Because of Germany's surrounding enemies unsuspecting Americans would have thought that the German official press would be seeking friendship with the United States in the last two decades. On the contrary, it has quite freely belittled us, and imputed to us unworthy motives. It has identified us unpleasantly as hogs, hypocrites, and dollar chasers.

The underlying reason for this uncomplimentary attitude is this: The Berlin autocracy has an eye for Germanizing America some day, and the proper procedure beforehand is to brand us as of an inferior breed. Whom one would destroy he first derides.

The German people are unapproached in many excellences and virtues. But since they are pleased to lose themselves in the military folds of the Hohenzollern cloak of Welt-politik and Pan-Germanism our American ideals, however faulty, must necessarily part us in appreciation and sympathy. And the Kaiser's spurred heel—let no unsophisticated Yankee beguile himself with ideas of fancied security—is ultimately intended for America, too, if he can overwhelm Western Europe. "Live and let live" is not a Prussian saying. The Berlin camarilla sees a declining necessity for the second half of it.

STUART HENRY.

New York, Nov. 7, 1914.

EUROPEAN ARTS AND LETTERS.

Why Not Invite Their Transplantation to This Country?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While other hard-headed and practical American business men are gloating over the commercial possibilities which the European conflict has opened to us here, it might not be amiss to consider the golden opportunities in the higher fields of human thought and endeavor which Europe's temporary return to barbarism has placed within our grasp.

Why should not America avail herself of this wonderful opportunity, and extend a welcome to the world-renowned professors of those ancient seats of learning, to come here and spread their culture among our institutions? Why should not America officially extend a shelter to the art treasures of sorely-beset Belgium, thus allowing our own people the privilege of viewing at first-hand the works of the old masters? Why do not some of our public-spirited patrons of art, who give their splendid support to opera houses and national theatre movements, invite the entire troupe of the Comedie Francaise to display their art in our midst, or ask a Jules Lemaitre to come over and give us the benefit of his keen-witted and analytical observations on the drama and literature?

Every great war of history has had the effect of driving the exponents of the gentler arts to friendly shelters in foreign lands, and, while their own countries have been laid waste by fire and sword, they have lent the lasting benefits of their culture to their appreciative hosts. It is true that we Americans are deeply grieved over the misfortune that has visited all Europe, but if we find time and courage to write long articles on the commercial benefits of the war to ourselves, we would do well not to overlook the marvelous opportunity that is knocking at our door.

HARRY BARON.

New York, Nov. 7, 1914.

Sweaters and Coats for Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Nov. 4 prints a list of Red Cross wants which as it stands may act as a damper on our much-needed American charity. For instance, the statement that the Belgians do not wear sweaters and that only young girls wear coats is likely to prevent a quantity of warm clothing from being sent. All over the country people of limited means are getting together such clothing as they can spare. How many of them can send such shawls as are described? At a time when the greater part of a nation is destitute it is hardly wise to dictate so precisely what shall be given. I have before me a letter from Mr. Hall, the Belgian Consul, 25 Madison Avenue, in which he says that he will forward "warm clothing of every description," so long as it is in good condition, for men, women, and children.

A Belgian lady who is managing the local relief work tells me that her people do wear sweaters, and that all contributions of good, warm clothing would be welcome. The Red Cross statement may do great harm if it turns away the thousands of persons with small incomes who can contribute partly worn clothing, but who have neither the time nor the money to provide special kinds. To such it should be said that there is pressing need for sweaters, women's coats, everything, and that there are persons glad to receive and forward them.

HELEN M. SEYMOUR.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1914.

The United States as Mediator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The generosity with which you open your columns to representatives of all nations has won for THE NEW YORK TIMES the gratitude and admiration of a great number of Americans. May I ask for space in your columns to remind your readers of the importance of abstinence from expressions of passionate partisanship with regard to the European war—of an attitude of willingness to be friendly for all which is, I believe, likely to be fostered by the publication of statements from all parties?

In my opinion, one chief reason why we should do our best to remain neutral in spirit is the probability that the United States may, by acting as mediator between the warring nations, bring about peace much sooner than any other agency. Any unwillingness of either party to believe in the wish of the American people to do it justice will make that party fight long before putting its fate in our hands; any expression of passionate partisanship will surely contribute to such unwillingness. The thought that in this way a bitter word here may cost a life in Europe ought to make us most anxious to respond to the appeal made in the proclamation of President Wilson—an appeal which many seem to have forgotten all too soon.

EDWARD S. ALLEN,
Brown University.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 8, 1914.

GOVERNORS MEET TODAY.

Important Legislation to be Discussed at Seventh Annual Conference.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—Thirty-six Governors, former Governors, and Governors-elect are expected to attend the opening here tomorrow of the seventh annual Governors' conference, which for five days will suggest and consider means of improving conditions within States and of simplifying relations between States.

Conservation of natural resources, as in previous conferences, is to be the dominating subject, but this year it is to be considered by the Governors with special reference to State control.

The question of how, by uniform laws, to compel corporations to comply with child labor laws and health and sanitation provisions without discouraging business is, according to Miles C. Riley, secretary of the conference, one of the most important problems ever brought before the Governors.

BETTER TRADE BALANCE.

Exports Exceeded Imports by Only $40,000,000 in Past Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The gradual adjustment of commercial conditions to take care of the balance of trade without the need of artificial agreements between the United States and Great Britain regarding the reopening of the Exchanges is indicated in figures obtained at the Treasury Department this afternoon. These figures show that from Oct. 5 to Nov. 7 American exports exceeded imports by about $40,000,000. If this ratio continues it will hardly be necessary to ship American gold abroad.

The imports for the period mentioned amounted to about $131,000,000, while exports for the same period were about $171,000,000.

IN DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

American Opinion in Western States Said to be on Her Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

J. Stewart Gager prints in your recent issue an answer to Dr. Phil. Hellmut L. Spaeth's news circular sent out from Berlin, and which we presume is the same circular letter which every house in the United States doing an international business gets regularly from Germany and which we have been receiving right along, the last one being No. 4. Mr. Gager states that he voices the sentiments of 99 per cent. of Americans, and we would like to know on what figures he bases this. It may be possible that this gentleman has in view only his circles of acquaintances, because we can hardly believe that New York City, or even New York State, has so many narrow-minded people that all of these except this 1 per cent. should side with the Allies.

Mr. Gager must not think, even if New York State is on the side of the Allies, that this comprises the whole country. If he will come further West, South, or Southwest, he will find that pretty nearly 75 per cent. of the population is on the side of Germany; on the Pacific Coast the percentage is still larger. We judge this from the fact that our customers, who amount to 9,854, are located in pretty nearly every city in this country, and to whom we send the reprints of the German circulars regularly—with every invoice, with every offer, with every monthly statement, and through all our salesmen—have never asked us to leave these out of the mail. In fact, 50 per cent. of our customers have requested us to send them additional sheets for further distribution, and among such are those located in all-American States like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine, where there are certainly very few Germans and Austrians.

The reason why these circulars are sent out from Germany is to counteract the lying dispatches of the Allies, and we cannot see how else Germany and Austria should be able to tell to the world their side of the story, because the cables are cut and only lately did the wireless reports come in promptly.

Mr. Gager thinks that a German success in the present war would be a calamity to the world. We cannot see how he figures this out, because Germany has been the only great country in the world which has not had a war since 1870, and this talk about militarism has become quite a chestnut. If the German people are satisfied to have a large army, are willing to pay for the maintenance of the same, why should there be any objection by other nations or individuals? Germany has made more progress than any other nation and is richer than any other European nation. It has a higher culture, has had no revolution nor scandals. No one who has served in the army, which is but one year for men who have gone through high school and but two years for others, wants to part with his experience; everybody who has served in the German Army is enthusiastic over it; they often enter narrow-chested and weak; they come out broad-chested, strong, and intelligent. The writer, although an American, would like to serve himself.

The writer has just returned from an extensive European trip, visiting every country at war, including Russia, and he came to the conclusion that none of the countries wanted the war, but that simply a great blunder has been made all around. Least of all did Germany want it, because she was much better prepared ten years ago, whereas the Allies were not. From what the writer has seen he came to the conclusion that not alone Germany will be victorious, but that the Allies will lose so heavily that it will take them fifty years to recuperate. Conversations which he had with the authorities in Germany brought out the fact that the Germans had in the beginning of the war thirty-two surprises, of which only a few have been sprung, and which we may mention as the 42-centimeter gun, the still larger gun not quite ready, the long range submarines with their almost invisible periscopes, and the new Diesel engine used on the new Zeppelins not yet out. Therefore, the Allies can expect twenty-eight more trump cards, which seem to be more important than the other four, but which are not ready yet.

C. & CO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.

"Yvonne" in Rotogravure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the beautiful reproduction of my water color, "Yvonne," in the Picture Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES today. Mr. Juley has secured an exceptionally fine rendering of the massing and values of the color without loss of detail, a result I should not have believed possible considering the contrasting colors.

In regard to the copper plate, having retouched the regular half-tone plates for many years myself, I consider it about perfect. I should not know where to improve on the work. In short, the result is what one naturally expects in THE TIMES.

H. C. MERRILL.

New York, Nov. 8, 1914.

AUTUMN.

We sauntered through the quiet, Sunday world,
Care-free and glad, my stalwart love and I.
The sun shone warm; chrysanthemums unfurled,
Blush pink and golden, where we two passed by.

Joy winged our steps; to us, the world seemed young,
E'en frost-touched fields! And then—on our way back—
A hut! Beside its sagging door there hung,
Wind-stirred, a limp and rusty scarf of black!

Strange, sudden chill! A graying of the sky—
And thoughts, swift, sure, inevitable—"Dear."
Our warm hands met; aghast, we hastened by,
And fled. For Death had seemed to crouch so near!

LOUISE VON WETTER.

ART NOTES.

Panama Fair Exhibits — Sculpture by Americans on View.

Apparently the Department of Fine Arts of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will succeed in getting a foreign representation of very considerable importance, in spite of the extraordinary difficulties created by the outbreak of the war. Walter McEwen, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Europe, is now in London and is arranging to get into the United States the things sent to London in the early stages of the war, and also to bring to London pictures and objects of art from other exhibiting countries which have not yet assembled their exhibits. Capt. Asher Baker, who sailed for Europe last week, will assemble material in Italy, and in a couple of weeks a United States transport will sail for the Mediterranean, loading at Genoa, Barcelona, and other ports. The courtesies of this transport will be tendered to European exhibitors.

In addition to these arrangements, Mr. Trask is now sending J. Neilson Laurvik as special representative of the Department of Fine Arts solely in the interests of that department, to co-operate with Capt. Baker in bringing over and in securing exhibits from individual artists in countries such as Austria and Hungary, where the conditions of the war have prevented any steps being taken to this end. Mr. Laurvik has the promise of the fullest co-operation from the Governments of all the foreign countries that he will visit, and in Budapest and Vienna he expects to get loans from the public and private galleries of masterpieces that could not, under conditions other than those of the present, be obtained.

Positive assurances have been received from Norway, Sweden, Holland, France, and Italy that these countries will send their exhibits as planned, and will have a representation unchanged by the war. Such is the situation up to this morning, and Mr. Trask is happier than he has been since Aug. 1, 1914.

American Sculptors' Work.

At the Gorham Galleries is an exhibition of sculpture by Americans, ranging from book ends to monuments, and including a number of works fine in feeling and technically satisfying. Herbert Adams heads the list with his "Débutante," admirably simple and large in treatment, without the emptiness that is so often an attribute of modern simplicity. Mr. Adams never combined graciousness and sensitiveness with a quiet and wholesome vigor more successfully than in this little figure, deep-chested and young, a truly classic version of girlhood. Chester Beach shows his "Wave Horses," in which the low relief is skilfully managed to convey delicate modulations of light and shade. Harriet W. Frishmuth's "Saki: A Sun Dial," is particularly fine in the arrangement of the masses, the flexibility of the kneeling figure, and the flow of the line, the disk and gnomon of the dial belonging to the composition in a way seldom achieved. This integrity of design is perhaps the rarest of all qualities in modern sculpture and should be applauded whenever it is found.

Another quality, that of vital line, is not less essential, and is found quite subtly and beautifully demonstrated in Anna Coleman Ladd's group for a pool, called "The Rock and the Flower." A man's seated figure, the arms outstretched across a rocky ledge, provides the sense of repose and force by the quiet horizontal of this long line of the arms. Below stands a girl's figure, as pliant as the stem of a flower, suggesting the upward springing line of the Gothic arch. Nothing could be more charming or less crudely obvious. Albin Polasek has some excellent bronze groups, full of humor and power, and made picturesque by a patina with purple and green incrustations somewhat too violently "antique" to display the sculptor's genuine distinction.

A. Phimister Proctor's Indian heads, Mahonri Young's "Hopi Maiden," Paul Manship's "Indian Hunter and Deer," Belle Kinney's Iroquois Indian girl, H. K. Bush-Brown's "The White Woman of the Iroquois," and Cyrus E. Dallin's "On the War Path," indicate the wide variety of interpretation possible with a truly American subject. A familiar phase of city life is seen in the mounted policeman by A. C. Simons, there are fountains by Charles Cary Rumsey, Victor Salvatore, G. V. Whitney, Brenda Putnam, Paul Conkling, Sherry E. Frey, Carl A. Heber, and Charles Keck. Miss Eberle shows a "Bacchinall," in which arc movement and sensitive feeling, but which is not quite happy in the repetitive lines of the arms and legs. Anna Vaughan Hyatt in "The Hard Road" apparently has imported a big Normandy horse for a model, and Margaret Hoard's "Eve" is good in mass and lovely in surface quality, but not quite freed from the superfluous in the interior modeling.

A number of delightful small sculptures include a "Boy and Bird" by Bessie Paeff, and there is a considerable group of sketches for sculpture to be placed in the Panama-Pacific Exhibition which promises to contain the best showing ever made of American sculpture. Among these are Robert Aitken's "The Elements," and a panel for the fountain of "The Earth" in the Court of the Universe, a detail of the Fountain of the Arabian Nights by Edith Woodman Burroughs, figures by Evelyn B. Longman for the base of the Fountain of Cares, and Adolph A. Weinman's "Descending Night," a

ARTISTS APPEAR IN A PANTOMIME

Society of Beaux-Arts Gives "The Judgment of Paris" at Ritz-Carlton.

FOR FRENCH WAR RELIEF

Goddesses and Wood Nymphs Dance in Bare Feet in Pastoral—Goats Heighten Realism.

The soirée artistique, given by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, for the benefit of the French artists' war relief fund, attracted a large assembly last night at the Ritz-Carlton. There was also a matinée performance, and the entertainment is to be repeated this afternoon and tonight.

Last Spring the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects gave a Venetian pageant at their Ball of the Fine Arts which was one of the most artistic entertainments ever given in New York. The performance last night, especially of the pastoral pantomime in one act, entitled "The Judgment of Paris," achieved the same artistic result, although on a smaller scale. The entire programme was one of unusual high merit, and there is little doubt but that the ballroom will be thronged to capacity for the next two performances, and the relief fund for the destitute wives and children of the French artists considerably increased.

The programme brought together a number of well-known society amateurs and artists. It began with a playlet entitled "La Nuit d'Octobre," interpreted by two members of the French Drama Society, of which Lucien Bonheur is President; Miss Beatrice Patricia and Thomas A. Louis, who recently came over from Paris. After this came a series of living friezes of the Wedgwood period, then a group of eighteenth century bergerettes, sung by Miss Greta Torpadie and George Mitchell.

Realistic Effects.

By means of an extra stage, arranged in an artistic and unusual way, the series of episodes in the pantomime leading up to the famous judgment of Paris on Mount Ida, with its tragic result in the destiny of Troy, were not crowded, and the arrangement of real cedar and bay trees, representing a grove on the famous mount in Mysia, on each side of this stage, while the temple dedicated to the worship of Aphrodite opened off in the background, was excellent. The wrath of the gods, in the vivid play of lightning, and the burning of altar fires and incense, were all very realistic for a ballroom production.

Of course, there were goddesses and wood nymphs who showed their grace and charm while dancing in bare feet and diaphanous costumes, and Paris, the hero of the argument, clad in a Greek shepherd costume, revealed whipcord muscles in his arms and legs. The Grecian costume worn by the society matrons and maidens were much admired, and after the performance the prettiest dresses mingled with the audience, their dresses outrivaling the last word in Parisian modes by their simple beauty.

Realism was heightened at the very beginning of the pantomime when Paris, the shepherd, entered the grove leading two young goats, which composed his flock. The goats were on their good behavior, and browsed on a bunch of hay in one corner of the grove, until the other characters began to appear, then they were seemingly seized with a wild desire to nibble at the flowing robes of the actors. They also took a dislike to the kettle drum, for the augmented orchestra was on their side of the stage, and would start a hasty retreat at every crash of the drum, when a thunder machine behind the bay trees would send them up stage again.

Howard Greenley as Paris.

Howard Greenley, who arranged the pantomime, also took the leading rôle of Paris. Bearing the golden apple which Hermes, the messenger of the gods, had given to him, Paris awaits the coming of the three goddesses, Athene, (Miss Elizabeth Reynolds,) Hera, (Miss Ivy Melzer,) and Aphrodite, (Miss Inga Bontum.) Wood nymphs appear and dance in abandon around him. Then comes a disconsolate rustic searching for his sweetheart, who appears shortly and offers prayers and flowers to Aphrodite. A stricken chieftain and his two warriors now enter the grove, the former praying for the restoration of his strength.

Two priestesses, the Misses Gertrude Lord and Elizabeth Gardiner, then in votive dances herald the coming of the high priestess, Mrs. Langdon Geer. Bewildered by her beauty, Paris embraces the high priestess against her will, the high priest, interpreted by Theodore Steinway, coming to her aid, and later calling upon the wrath of the gods for the shepherd's act of profanation.

Then follows the well-known story of the decree of the three goddesses, who command Paris to decide who among them is the most beautiful. Paris, of course, gives the golden apple to Aphrodite, and thereupon Psyche (Miss Florence Bevery) and the three graces, the Misses Gretchen Thayer, Laura Brady, and Beatrix Buel, appear in a rollicking dance to celebrate the victory of Paris.

Others in the cast were the Misses Lorraine Manville, Florence Beyer, and Beatrice Wood and Langdon Geer, Benjamin W. Morris, John Cross, and F. A. Godley.

Kenneth M. Murchison was the musical director and the electrical effects were done by Bassett Jones. Louis R. Metcalfe was in charge of the costumes and stage decorations. The scenery was made by J. Monroe Hewlett and the properties by James W. O'Connor. Arthur Ware was the assistant stage manager.

Lloyd Warren is Chairman of the General Committee. The artistic cover design, in color, of the programme was made by Albert Herter. Henry F. Hornbostel is President of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.

Dinner Hostesses.

Many dinners were given last night at the hotel preceding the entertainment, the hostesses including Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. G. Louis Boissevain, Mrs. William A. Delano, who are among the patronesses, and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. Bertram G. Work, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Among the other patronesses are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. W. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

POTSDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss Helen Bell, Mrs. E. von Cohausen, C. W. Holtz, J. Grant Squires, T. G. Thomson, Miss Emilie Collin, Miss Amélie Lisson.

KRISTIANSFJORD, (Bergen.)—John S. Adams, H. G. Checkering, Mrs. W. E. Daily, Miss C. Daily, Miss Hina Daily, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Edger, Alfred Morton, F. H. Stalner, E. W. Proctor.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday, on the Rochambeau from Havre were:

Miss T. Abend, Mrs. Belle Ward, Miles W. Breese, O. Blanchard, Mrs. C. C. Bailey, Mrs. C. Caton, L. J. Cramer, Miss L. J. Cramer, E. Ditch, Miss C. Feek, Mrs. H. K. Fly, J. E. Jenner, Miss M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Rozbis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cecil Sumpter, J. W. Seymour, Mrs. F. Setterfield, J. Lauren, Miss M. Wilkin.

MRS. C. G. WYETH A BRIDE.

Married to Stephen G. Williams in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Stephen Guion Williams, a son of the late John S. and Mary Maclay Williams, and Mrs. Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of the church.

Large vases filled with russet red and yellow chrysanthemums decorated the altar. The guests were seated by Dr. Charles Collins and Blair Williams, a brother of the bridegroom. Mrs. Wyeth was unattended. Her brother, Dr. Grosvenor Goodridge, gave her in marriage, and Dr. Linsly Williams was his brother's best man.

The bride was gowned in midnight blue satin and chiffon, topped by a black picture hat, trimmed with paradise feathers.

There was no wedding procession, as the bride and bridegroom entered from the vestry room to the chancel, and after the ceremony made their exist through the vestry.

After the ceremony the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom went to the bride's home, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, to offer their congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will live at the bride's present residence after a bridal trip of several weeks.

Among the guests at the wedding were the bride's four daughters, the Misses Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, Frances H., Caroline L., and Elizabeth J. Wyeth; Mrs. Blair S. Williams, and Mrs. Linsly Williams.

The couple's engagement was announced last month. Mr. Williams is the President of the St. Anthony Club, one of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a member of the University and Union, as well as other clubs, and also of the Bar Association.

ANNA P. WATT'S WEDDING.

Grandniece of Late Mary G. Pinkney to Wed Beverely Keator Nov. 18.

Miss Anna Pinkney Watt, a grandniece of the late Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney, who was reputed to be America's wealthiest spinster when she died on Dec 8, 1908, will be married to Beverely Keator of this city on Nov. 18 in St. Thomas's Church.

The reception is to be held in the old Watt mansion, the former home of the late Miss Pinkney, the grounds around which take in the entire block between 139th and 140th Streets and Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The house will be thrown open for a social function for the first time in many years. It dates back to Colonial days, and is filled with antique furnishings spindle-legged mahogany, and books many of which were collected in England 200 years ago.

The old-fashioned lamps and candles will be used to illuminate the festivities, and the color scheme, pink and white, will carry out the turf colors of the bride's father, the late Thomas Lister Watt, banker and turfman.

Mr. Keator is a grandson of the late Mrs. Theodore Moss, who reared him after the death of his mother. Miss Pinkney left a fortune of over $7,000,000, and in her will she bequeathed more than $2,000,000 worth of property to Mr. Watt, the bride's father. She died at the Hotel Buckingham at the age of 98.

Miss Grace Watt is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Eva Brown, Marie Louise Steinway, Dorothy Kenyon, and Gertrude Watson, are to be the bridesmaids.

Randall Keator is to be his brother's best man, and James Morris Watt, Morris Kinney, and Emanuel Lopez, Jr., are to be the ushers.

ON WAY TO WED IN BOMBAY.

Miss Daintry Yates, Writer, to Marry Major W. H. Dickinson.

The engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Daintry Yates of 133 West Fifty-sixth Street to Major W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., is announced. Miss Yates sailed on Oct. 21 for England, and from there on Nov. 7 on the Persia, en route for Bombay, where her marriage to Major Dickinson will take place on Nov. 28, if she reaches there in time. As the Persia's course lies through the Suez Canal, there is no direct sailing, and gifts of Livingston Platt, whose work was seen here last Spring in the sets he designed for Miss Anglin's three Shakespearian productions.

There is less of the pioneer but very much of the artist in the work of Joseph Urban, who has been preparing "The Garden of Paradise" for the Lieblers and who is best represented at the exhibition by some of his designs for "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Louise," and other operas as given in Boston. Attention may also be called to some most attractive silhouettes employed by the Little Theatre in Chicago.

Miss Yates, who has lived in New York for the last eight years, is an English girl, and is a short-story writer. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Yates of Kingston, Canada, and met her fiancé more than a year ago at Cairo, Egypt, when she was traveling and he was on leave of absence. They became engaged at that time, and he, on another leave of absence, was on his way to New York to marry Miss Yates here when war was declared and he was recalled.

After their marriage Major Dickinson and his bride will live at Imperial Mansions, Bombay, India.

Davids-Tallman Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Tallman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tallman, and Walter Irving Davids, son of Cortlandt I. Davids, and a great-grandson of Thaddeus Davids, will take place on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 25, at the home of the bride's parents, 199 Edgecombe Ave.

Miss Hazel Tallman is to be her sister's maid of honor. Little Miss Marian Giles will act as flower girl, and the Misses Maybel Reid and Ruth Cleland are to be the bridesmaids.

Frank B. Tallman, Jr., will act as best man, and William Archibald and Chester C. Beekman are to be the ushers.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Paul S. Lembach, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church.

MAGUIRE—HAUGHWOUT.

Andrew J. Maguire of 708 West End Avenue announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Alice Eleanore Maguire, to George W. Haughwout, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haughwout of West Brighton, S. I. No day has been mentioned for the wedding.

BROWN—FOSTER.

Mrs. Emma Dyer Brown of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Brown, to Dr. Milton Hugh Foster, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wedding Notes.

The wedding of Miss Constance C. Buel, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, and Vivian Burnett, the son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 21, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Buel, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street. Only the immediate families will be present. Mrs. Burnett will take his bride to live at 148 East Forty-ninth Street.

The wedding of Miss Sybil E. Young, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Young, to Lyman N. Hine, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church and will be followed by a reception at the St. Regis.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Laurie Cable, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cable, and Lawrence Jenckes Harding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brauch Harding of Chestnut Hill, Mass., will take place on tomorrow evening at 8:30 at the Cable residence, 30 West Eighty-ninth Street. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge will officiate, and none except relatives will be present.

GENEE AT THE PALACE.

The Danish Dancer Is Making Her Farewell Vaudeville Appearances.

In between the contribution of a girl who has two voices and the monologue of an entertainer who has even more than that many jokes, you will find in the programme at the Palace Theatre this week the dainty and delightfully spirited dancing of Adeline Genée. In all her measures, there is the grace, the youth, and the abundant vitality. She is joy on tip-toe. And from time to time, when she wishes it so, there is a certain piquant charm, as if it might be said of her that she dances whimsically.

Two other dancers appear in the intervals between her own numbers, which are three: The last is the gay, little hunting galop. Genée says that these are really and truly her farewell appearances. It seems too bad.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.65 cents; Imported Beef, 10.36 cents per pound.—Advt.

ART OF THEATRE SHOWN IN MODELS

Stage Society Exhibits Settings and Costumes for War Relief.

CONCRETE DOME EFFECT

Beautiful Suggestion of a Scene Bathed in Light — Poetic Drama and Modern Comedy Settings.

To increase the working funds of the Committee of Mercy and to improve the mind of the theatregoer in these parts, an exhibition of certain aspects of the Art of the Theatre was opened yesterday, under the auspices of the Stage Society of New York, in an exhibition room on the ground floor at 714 Fifth Avenue. This showing of drawings and models is calculated to reflect that lately accelerated movement to draw into the service of the theatre the highest ability and discrimination in decorative art.

It is all part of that freshly kindled enthusiasm in the great Continental capitals which has shown itself but slightly and sporadically in this city. The work of the directors in Germany and Russia, the schemes of Prof. Reinhardt, the Appia designs, and the visions of Gordon Craig are here present only as an influence, for the Stage Society's exhibition, in so far as the walls and booths showed yesterday, is confined to work done in this country. A visit to the drawings and models suggests forcefully with what simple elements in the theatre the appeal to the imagination may be made through the eye. Such a visit is chiefly rewarded by the demonstraton of the concrete dome, the delightfully suggestive models of Sam Hume of Cambridge and Livingston Platt of Boston, and some of the work done by Joseph Urban for the Boston Opera Company.

Those who can spare time for only one visit are advised to go in the neighborhood of 4 o'clock in the afternoon some time during the next fortnight, for it is then that the dome is lighted. This dome, which, in various forms, is in use in several European theatres, is a development, expansion, and extension of an old idea. It is a furthering of the principle of the cyclorama, itself, in turn, a development of the old-style back drop. As used in the tiny model theatre at the exhibition, the dome is a quarter sphere of concrete, representing the sky and serving as a reflector of a light which, as shed on the stage, is that diffused, pervading, and atmospheric light so much coveted and so difficult to achieve.

The light as usually employed with this dome abroad, is a white light, reflected from silk ribbons of various hues. In the model at the exhibition it is filtered light, the rays from the lamp passing through colored plates. The colors and dyes used have been prepared by Monroe Rhodes Fevear, a Boston chemist, whose work for colored bulbs is first to be seen at the Toy Theatre in Boston. As the different shades were played on the dome yesterday, a strikingly beautiful suggestion of a scene bathed in light was conveyed. There is the sense of distance and of a horizon infinitely remote and serene. The most ardent realist could hardly quarrel with an exterior that so invitingly effects the suggestion of all outdoors.

The imaginative use of simple lines and mass is nicely illustrated by two of Mr. Hume's models for a poetic drama setting, which employ the same materials, with the slightest of alterations for an exterior and an interior. Another study of Mr. Hume's suggests interestingly the possibilities of a kindred treatment for the uses of a modern polite comedy. A few models of great beauty, the direct and ingenious gifts of Livingston Platt, whose work was seen here last Spring in the sets he designed for Miss Anglin's three Shakespearian productions.

There is less of the pioneer but very much of the artist in the work of Joseph Urban, who has been preparing "The Garden of Paradise" for the Lieblers and who is best represented at the exhibition by some of his designs for "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Louise," and other operas as given in Boston. Attention may also be called to some most attractive silhouettes employed by the Little Theatre in Chicago.

MISS FITCH BECOMES NUN.

Daughter of Late John Lee Fitch Enters St. Regis Convent.

Miss Gladys M. Fitch, youngest daughter of the late John Lee Fitch, the artist, and Mrs. Mary Nicholson Fitch of this city, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., has become a nun, and received the holy habit of the order at the St. Regis Convent, 140th Street and Riverside Drive, on Nov. 6.

The immediate family and a number of Miss Fitch's relatives and intimate friends attended the ceremony. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. John H. O'Rourke, S. J., followed by the blessing of the habit and mass.

Among the clergy present in the sanctuary were the Revs. Joseph Wald, Michael Kennys, John Donavon, and the chaplain of the convent.

Marie Morrisey's Recital.

A large audience and a friendly reception to the singer were agreeable concomitants of the song recital of Marie Morrissey, given last evening in Aeolian Hall. She sang a long and varied programme containing several novelties. A group of old songs, a group of German Lieder, several French songs, and a number of American composers made up her programme. Among the songs heard for the first time were Bruno Huhn's song cycle, "Love's Triumph," and "Only of Thee and Me," by Bauer. Mr. Huhn accompanied his composition.

MUSIC NOTES.

The performance of "The Tales of Hoffmann" at the Century Opera House last night had important differences in cast from the opening one. Florence Macbeth sang the part of Antonia as well as her original rôle of the doll. Graham Marr replaced Louis Kreidler in the three evil genius parts, and Gustaf Bergman was heard as Hoffmann.

Frank Gittelson will give his first violin recital here at Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 23.

John McCormack will give another recital in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Isabel Hauser and the Sasavsky Quartet will give a concert in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2.

The American Guild of Organists will give the first free recital in its eighth series tonight at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. J. Warren Andrews will give the programme.

Ferrucio Busoni, the pianist, has been delayed in his arrival here, but his manager says he will arrive in December and fill all the dates booked from that time on.

Maximilian Pilzer will give a violin recital in Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 6. Mr. Pilzer is now acting as concert master of the Philharmonic Orchestra.

MOTOR CAR TOURISTS DINE.

Society Meets at Union Club—Abandons Annual Dance.

The Motor Car Touring Society gave its annual dinner last night at the Union Club. Albert Eugene Gallatin is President of the club, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, is Vice President, and Orme Wilson, Jr., Secretary.

The majority of the members were present. Some of them are Vincent Astor, William B. Osgood Field, R. Thornton Wilson, Oliver Iselin, Buell Hollister, William W. Hoffman, McKim Hollins, Robert Goelet, Francis L. V. Hoppin, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Malcolm D. Sloane, and Marshall R. Kernochan.

The annual dinner dance, which the society gives usually in January, is not to be given this season on account of the European war. Mr. Gallatin, the President, however, is to give a dinner to the club members on Dec. 17 at Sherry's.

LEON ROTHIER ARRIVES.

French Basso Dug Trenches Until He Contracted Rheumatism.

Leon Rothier, the French basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who served with the army digging trenches until he was sent to the hospital at Rennes, arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship Rochambeau. He helped to dig the trenches round Verdun, and like many other soldiers, contracted rheumatism through sleeping in the open in his wet clothes.

"When the army mobilized," said Mr. Rothier, "I joined the Forty-eighth Territorial Infantry at Chalons-sur-Marne and worked around Verdun until Oct. 1, but did not go to the front. By that time I was so crippled with rheumatism that I was sent to the hospital, where I remained until Oct. 21, and next day I was released from service. At that time there were 15,000 in 100 hospitals of Rennes. Fortunately I did not lose my voice during my illness and was able to sing sometimes to cheer up my wounded comrades in the hospital."

The singer, who is a native of Rheims, said that the ancient cathedral might be restored, he thought, from the photographs left by his father, who was an art photographer there and had made 3,000 views, including all parts of the sacred edifice.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays began fresh weeks of their runs in the theatres last night: "The Only Girl," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; "Susi," at the Casino; "Mary Goes First," with Marie Tempest, at the Comedy Theatre; "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," with Elsie Ferguson, at the Lyceum Theatre; "Papa's Darling," at the New Amsterdam Theatre; "That Sort," with Nazimova, at the Harris Theatre; "The Battle Cry," at the Lyric Theatre; "The Highway of Life," at Wallack's Theatre; "The Experience," at the Booth Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "A Perfect Lady," at the Hudson Theatre; "A Kick In," at the Longacre Theatre; "A Diplomat," at the Empire Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "Watch Your Step," with Vernon Whiteside, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at the Playhouse; "Dancing Around," at the Winter Garden; "The Havoc," with William Farnum, at the Shubert Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," at Daly's; "Over Night," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic.

Mme. Petrova, who was seen at the Booth Theatre last season in "Panthea," brought that play to the New York Theatre last night for a week's stay at popular prices. The company supporting the star is practically the same as was in her support at the Booth, and the play is staged in the same careful manner.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell moved down from the Park Theatre last night to the Liberty, where she will continue her run in "Pygmalion."

"The Things that Count" is at the Bronx Opera House for a stay of one week.

J. Leubrie Hill and his company of colored players began a week's stay at the Grand last night in "My Friend from Kentucky," a musical comedy.

At the Standard Theatre, Guy Bates Post is seen in "Omar, the Tentmaker."

"Girls of the Great White Way," a two-act burlesque, is the Columbia this week. "Beauty, Youth and Folly" is the title of the burlesque at the Murray Hill.

At the Eden Musee new figures in wax, new illusions by Dunninger, and new motion pictures by Colors make up the programme for the week.

The Palace Theatre bill this week is headed by Genee, the Danish dancer, and her company. Others on the bill are Joan Sawyer and her partners in ballroom dances; Dorothy Toye, girl with two voices; Whiting and Burt, in songs; Hugh Herbert and company in "The Sons of Abraham"; Bert Fitzgibbon, with a new lot of "daffy dills"; Joe Boganny's Lunatic Kazoo; the Darrell and Conway, in "Behind the Scenes," and Little Nap, a monkey comedian.

Paul Swan, the dancer, returned to Hammerstein's Victoria yesterday as the headliner on the bill, and others on the programme are the very entertaining midgets, James and Bonnie Thornton; Harry Cooper in a new act; McConnell, Simpson and company in "At Home"; the Farber Sisters in songs; Jack Lorimer; Bissett and Scott; Mlle. D'Albert; Edward Geer; Roy La Pearl, and Pathe and Keystone pictures.

At the Broadway Theatre this week are Daisy Harcourt, the English comedienne; the musical comedy, The Little Lambs; Edith Mortimer, in songs; the songs of the nations; Victor's Musical Melange, with eighteen people; Louise Carver and Tom Murray; the Four Xela Sisters in a singing and dancing act; Luciano Lucca, the singer; the Dutch Reder Troupe of acrobats, and Hallan and Hunter.

Blanche Ring is seen this week at Keith's Alhambra Theatre in a farce comedy leading up to many songs called "Oh, Papa," arranged by vaudeville by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, from the play by Leo Ditrichstein. Others on the bill are Bobby North, Flo Irwin in Edgar Allan Woolf's comedy, "The Lady of the Press;" Lucy Gillette, known only in "The Daily Press," because of her unique setting of a Dutch household, which is entirely in delf; Hope Vernon, in a combination of vocal and instrumental talent; Brooks and Bowen, colored comedians, telling funny stories and singing a number of their own compositions; "America's fastest trapeze artists," The Aerial Buds; Dooley and Rugel, in a blend of song and comedy, and the Cansinos, two Spanish dancers in a dancing exhibition.

Houdini is the featured act at the Royal Theatre this week. Another feature on the programme is Harry Fox and Jenny Dolly. Others here this week include Sophye Barnard in a repertoire of new songs. Jane Connelly and players offering "A Strong Cup of Tea," a skit with clever lines and situations; Herbert De Speris and her company of fifteen models, in living reproductions of famous works of art; Lou Anger, "the neutral soldier;" Haviland and Thornton, in a sketch "At Trouville;" Manny and Roberts, "two messenger boys from Broadway," and Edgar Berger, flexible equilibrist.

Fourteen acts comprise the show at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week in celebration of a Fall festival, and comedy, music and dance are the principal elements of the various features. Adelaide and Hughes are featuring their latest dance creation entitled "The Cat and the Canary." Others are Belle Blanche, "the prima donna impersonator"; Marshall Montgomery, Joe Jackson, known as "The European Vagabond"; Alf Lipinski's Forty Doc Comedians, the Courtney Sisters in songs; "The Last Tango," a musical drama, with Fletcher Norton and Carrie Reynolds; Gertrude Vanderbilt, with James Clemons; the Berrens, Rice, Sully and Scott, and the Alpine Troupe.

The Broadway Rose Gardens is showing a new picture in "The Wishing Ring." It is the best film drama which has come to that theatre.

Charles Richman in "The Man from Home," Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson's comedy, is being shown on the screen at the Strand Theatre this week. Mr. Richman portrays the role of Daniel Voorhees Pike, the Hoosier lawyer, and is assisted by Theodore Roberts, Fred Montagu, Monroe Salisbury, and Dorothy Quincy.

A picturization of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's dramatic story of the far-reaching influence of a child, "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," adapted for the screen from the novel of the same name by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady, and the interesting drama of life, "Two Women," written by James Oliver Curwood, are the feature pictures of the current programme at the Vitagraph Theatre.

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JULIUS HARBURGER DIES SUDDENLY

Ex-Sheriff and ex-Congressman Succumbs at Home from Congestion of Lungs.

POLITICAL SPEAKER AT 18

Energetic Official Noted for His Flights of Oratory—His Deputies from All Ranks of Life.

Julius Harburger, former Sheriff, Assemblyman, Congressman, and Excise Commissioner, died suddenly last night at his home at 46 St. Mark's Place. Mr. Harburger had been in poor health for several months, but his condition was not considered critical, and he had been going about very much as usual. Last night he had gone out to see some friends, and when he returned home at 10:30 seemed to be suffering considerably. Dr. J. Oshlag was summoned, but Mr. Harburger died before his arrival. His three sons, Benjamin F., Joseph L., and Leopold W. were with him at the end. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Harburger was born in this city and was in his sixty-fourth year. When 18 years old he joined the Young Men's Citizens' Association of the Seventeenth Ward, which was very active in the politics of the city in 1872. The association came out strongly for Horace Greeley as President of the United States, and at a mass meeting at Cooper Union the ex-Sheriff made his first speech.

In 1876, when the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was organized, Mr. Harburger was elected President, and he directed the association in its work for Hayes, who was then running for President. He organized a Garfield and Arthur campaign club when Garfield ran for President, and in the course of the campaign addressed many large audiences. On one occasion, at Christie and Grand Streets, he was struck on the head by a rock thrown by a rowdy, but nevertheless finished his speech.

Mr. Harburger was elected as representative of the Tenth Assembly District in the Legislature for the first time in 1899. Previous to that, in 1895, Mayor Strong appointed him Excise Commissioner, and said at that time that he was a model official, on account of his faithfulness, energy, and ready grasp of the affairs of the department. While Excise Commissioner Mr. Harburger was strong against the Raines law.

Mr. Harburger was elected Sheriff of New York County in 1911, and announced on Jan. 2, immediately after taking office, that he would appoint a number of women deputies, the chief of whom would be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

It was found, however, that the law would not allow women to become Deputy Sheriffs. During his term of office he was active in all that concerned the welfare of New York City. As Sheriff it was his custom to attend boxing bouts, and often saw to it himself that when they were not conducted according to his ideas of sport and fair play. On Oct. 21, 1912, he climbed on to the prize ring stage in Madison Square Garden and stopped the fight when Gunboat Smith knocked out Stuart Down.

During the same year he took an active issue with the Industrial Workers of the World, particularly over the question of proper respect to the Stars and Stripes. While Sheriff he appointed an unusual number of deputies, including men from all ranks of life, from pugilists to the most prominent men in the city.

His term as Sheriff ended Dec. 31, 1913, and shortly before he left office a dinner was given him at Little Hungary by more than 400 of his admirers. He addressed the diners on this occasion in his usual oratorical style, and explained that this was his valedictory.

He closed his speech by saying:

"The bomb throwers, Nihilists, anarchists, red flag followers, Black Handers, horse poisoners, sabotagists, anti-American agitators, New York, I know that this is an American form of Government, and that the Stars and Stripes is the only flag recognized, and that any treasonable utterances, unfurling of red flags, defiance of law and order, would be immediately suppressed by me."

Mr. Harburger was a member of the Democratic Club, a member of Zion Lodge, No. 38, I. O. F. S. of I.; Edward Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.; Edward Everett Lodge, I. O. O. B.; Adelphi Chapter, O. E. S., and of many charitable, humane, and educational institutions. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

ARMY RIVALS THE CHURCH.

Woodruff Says Fewer Officers Than Clergymen Are Criminals Now.

There is a lower percentage of criminally inclined men among army officers today than among even clergymen, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff asserted, in the course of a eulogy of the army before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the Academy of Medicine last night. The Colonel spoke on the subject of modern identification by the Bertillon and finger-printing methods, which, he said, with other contributory causes, had improved the personnel of the army, by keeping out undesirables.

Since 1906, when the finger-print system was adopted for army use, the percentage of deserters recaptured had been doubled, he said. In 1907, 4,500 men deserted and only 1,400 were caught, while in 1913 3,400 quit the ranks and 2,200 were captured. Better food and better quarters had had a good deal to do with reducing desertions in the army, said the Colonel, together with the reduction of the enlistment term from five to three years.

Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, told of difficult cases the Bertillon and finger-print system had solved, and answered many questions.

WE MAY HOLD ART GEMS.

Priceless Objects Likely to be Sent Here for Safekeeping.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Some of the noted art treasures of Europe may be brought to Pittsburgh for safekeeping until the close of the war. Dr. W. J. Holland, curator of the Carnegie Museum, said today that within the last two months he had been requested by several collectors, whose priceless objects include some of the most important works of master painters and sculptors in the world, to become the custodian until the war is over.

The curator replied to one request that if the works can be brought here they will be guarded until they can be returned. The collection, it was said, is in one of the European capitals.

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NEEDS OF ACTORS' FUND.

Drain of Aiding Artists Leaves Society in Peril, Says Frohman.

Unless at least $250,000 is raised within the next two months, the Actors' Fund of America, the organization which assists all members of the theatrical profession and provides a home on Staten Island for aged and infirm actors, will have to go out of business.

Daniel Frohman, President of the organization, said yesterday that the fund was in the greatest peril and that a meeting of the Finance Committee had been called for tomorrow to decide what steps could be taken to keep the fund together.

Marc Klaw is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the other members, who will meet with Mr. Frohman to-morrow, are William Harris, Joseph Brooks, Henry W. Savage, Milton Aborn, Charles Burnham, Harrison Grey Fiske, Sam A. Scribner, and Winthrop Ames.

The Actors' Fund was started thirty-four years ago by Lester Wallack, A. M. Palmer, and all of the prominent managers of that time. Although founded for the benefit of the actors themselves, it has largely been kept alive by the efforts of certain managers and a few of the more prominent stars.

When the Actors' Home on Staten Island was suggested, Al Hayman gave $10,000 toward the project and Joseph Jefferson and a number of other prominent actors and managers contributed $1,000 apiece. At that time it was thought that the running expenses of the fund, including the home, which was purchased outright, would be $15,000 a year. Since then, however, the expenses have reached nearly $60,000 yearly. Every member of the theatrical profession is asked to contribute $2 a year to the fund, but many of the actors have fallen behind in these payments, it was said yesterday.

APOPLEXY KILLS CAMFIELD.

Wealthy Contractor Stricken at Broad St. and Exchange Place.

Daniel A. Camfield, a wealthy contractor and business man of Greeley, Col., died in this city yesterday as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He fell unconscious on the pavement at Broad Street and Exchange Place early in the afternoon and was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital. He died in the ambulance, and was not identified until about an hour later, when John Farson, Jr., of the banking and brokerage firm of John Farson Sons & Co., 115 Broadway, reached the hospital. One of Mr. Farson's cards had been found in the dead man's pocket.

Mr. Camfield was about 50 years old and for twenty years had been in the contracting business in the West, where he had handled a number of large irrigation contracts. He was the owner of a newspaper in Greeley, had large interests in the Greeley Trust Company and the Greeley Water Company and was an important landowner in Colorado. He came to New York on business last Saturday and was stopping at the Manhattan Hotel. Yesterday morning Mr. Camfield visited Mr. Farson in the latter's office and said that he had never felt better in his life. He left after accepting an invitation to dine at Mr. Farson's home last evening.

A brother of the dead man, who lives in Providence, R. I., was notified and came to New York last night to have the body sent West. Mr. Camfield is survived by his widow and one son.

Adam Seabury.

Adam Seabury, formerly a member of the stock brokerage firm of Charles Frazer & Co., at 93 Nassau Street, and one the largest real estate owners in Hempstead, L. I., died at his home there yesterday of paralysis. Mr. Seabury was 72 years of age, and up to the time of his retirement he was the oldest

Influences at Work In the Security Markets

Our current general circular discusses the various factors affecting the present financial situation.

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Holders of outstanding stock trust certificates of Voting Trustees are notified to present the same for exchange prior to December 1, 1914. Upon and after that date payment of two cents per share will be required under the Federal Stamp Tax Act.

Exchanges may be made at office of Southern Railway Company, Times-Dispatch Building, Richmond, Virginia, or at office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Dated New York, November 6, 1914.

FINDLEY M. SHIRER,
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Voting Trustees.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Active Trading in Bonds and Notes—The Philadelphia Bond Sale.

A good many transactions in bonds were put through yesterday and there was continued heavy buying of short term notes. In some instances these latter have receded from the best prices recently quoted, but this movement was by no means uniform. New York City short term notes sold yesterday at the highest prices so far established, the three-year notes selling on a basis lower than 4.75. The latest issue of New York City long term bonds held their recent improvement, selling on a basis a little under 4.50. The recent position of the municipal bond market generally added to the interest with which yesterday's sale of $825,000 4 per cent. bonds by the city of Philadelphia was watched. Advices received during the day indicated that this small issue, which was offered for public subscription at par in amounts of $100 and multiples thereof was being oversubscribed. Local influences, of course, play a considerable part in the results attending such sales, and the amount in this instance was too small to make the sale a fair measure of the bond market, but even after all such allowances the sale's success was an encouraging development.

The present accumulation of funds in the hands of financial institutions which ordinarily might encourage large investments in long-time bonds is not now exerting that influence to any considerable extent. The progress which the bond market has made in the absence of any such support is, therefore, more genuinely indicative of the out-and-out investment demand for bonds. It was thought in some quarters yesterday that when the formal establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks a week hence has definitely settled the question how far interior banks will use their New York balances in making the payments which they shall have to make to the Federal Reserve Banks certain of the member banks might increase their holdings of bonds, but this view does not prevail generally. There are, of course, other forms of investment which are more appropriate for the employment of bank funds. Moreover, the present inclination of banking institutions is to adhere to short term commitments. Gold to the amount of $10,756,000 was shipped to Canada yesterday in pursuance of the plans laid at the time of the organization of the New York City note syndicate.

There are indications that a few Stock Exchange houses are preparing to retire from business. Certain transactions to this end are being put through without awaiting the resumption of public trading. These proposed retirements are not solely the result of the present suspension of Stock Exchange operations, although that is an important contributing cause.

The Government's monthly crop report puts a higher estimate on the yield of corn. The crop is both larger and better than it was last year. The same is true of the potato yield, another important crop in domestic consumption. The farm price of corn on Nov. 1 was one cent a bushel under the high price of that date last year, but this is an exception to the general experience this year. Rye and oats and, of course, wheat are commanding much higher prices than they did twelve months ago. The advance in wheat in particular is very important from the producer's point of view for the reason that it is being realized on a far larger crop than any previously harvested.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for thirty days, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5¾@6 per cent. for ninety days, and 5¼@6 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90⅝
Cable sterling	4.91⅝	4.90⅝	4.91⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90⅝	$4.91⅛
Paris	5.12	5.11
Berlin	.88	.88⅛
Switzerland	5.17⅛	5.17⅛
Italy	5.37½	*5.36¾
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅞

New York Clearing House exchanges, $106,490,392; balances, $14,202,261. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,395,461.

The local banks lost $8,885,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par @10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $3.12½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, off ½d; in New York, 49⅝c, off ¼c.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bay State Gas.	8c.	8c.	8c.	8c.
60	Begole	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
100	Bohemia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	Butte & Lon.	11c.	11c.	11c.	11c.
100	Calaveras	97c.	97c.	97c.	97c.
450	Chief Cons.	73c.	73c.	70c.	70c.
530	Davis-Daly	52c.	52c.	49c.	50c.
100	First National	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
900	Jumbo Ext.	54c.	54c.	52c.	53c.
100	McKin.-Darr.	42c.	42c.	42c.	42c.
100	Nev. Douglas.	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
300	Ohio Copper	6c.	6c.	6c.	6c.
700	United S.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
450	Un. Prof. Sh.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
1,240	U. Verde Ext.	99c.	1 1-16	99c.	1 1-16

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.53	.56
Atlantic	.21	.23	Jim Butler	.66	.69
B. S. Gas.	.08	.09	La Rose	.70	.72
Begole	.25	.75	Majestic	.08	.12
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-D.	.41	.42
Bost. Ely.	.20	.22	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Butte & B.	.75	.85	Nev.-D.	.45	.50
Butte & L.	.10	.11	New Baltic	.60	.65
Calaveras	.93	.96	Ohio Copp.	.05	.08
Chief C.	.70	.71	So. Lake	1⅞	2¼
Cons. Cop.	.80	.91	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
Cr. Res.	.93	.96	Ton. Bel.	4⅜	4⅝
Davis-D.	.90	.95	Ton. Mer.	.23	.25
First Nat.	.75	.85	Ton. Min.	6⅞	7⅛
G'ld Con.	.90	.96	T. W. E.	.56	.57
G'ld Mer.	.17	.19	U. Pr. Sh.	10⅞	11⅛
Houghton.	1	1⅛	Yukon	1⅛	1⅞
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Hale & Norcross	.02
Andes	.08	Julia	.01
Belcher	.75	Occidental Con.	.35
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.40	Sag. Belcher	.04
Confidence	.20	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Union Con.	.07
Crown Point	.26	Yellow Jacket	.37
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.61	Comb. Frac.	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.07	D'field Black B	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.27
Montana	.38	G'field Con. M.	.03
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.17
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	.53
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.23	Verbal	.04
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.25
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.28
Atlanta	.21	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	5½	7
Elkton	42	46½	McKinney	38	40
El Paso	91	110	Old Gold		1¼
Findley	4	6	Portland	35	37
Gold Dollar	1	2	Work Gold	11½	11⅝
Isabella	11½	11⅝	El Paso	3	4

FOREIGN BRANCH BANK OPEN

National City Today Begins Business in Buenos Aires.

The National City Bank's branch at Buenos Aires, the establishment of which was approved recently by the Federal Reserve Board, will open for business today. This announcement was made by the National City Bank yesterday.

Formal authority has been granted by the Government of Argentina to the National City Bank of New York for the establishment of a branch at Buenos Aires, and the first branch of an American bank in a foreign country will be formally opened for business on Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The bank is located at 321 Calle Rivadavia in the Bolsa Building. It will be under the management of John H. Allen, former manager of the Bank of Haiti, who, with a party of ten assistants, arrived in Buenos Aires on the 24 of the month.

Robert O. Bailey, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and J. C. Martine have been in Buenos Aires since Aug. 1 attending to all of the preliminary details in connection with the establishment of the bank.

M. D. Carrell, formerly of the Philippine Tariff Commission, and engaged for a number of years in the work of developing commercial relations with Porto Rico, is in charge of the commercial investigations to be undertaken by the branch in behalf of the business interests of this country.

A. V. Edwards of the credit department of the National City Bank is expected to arrive in Buenos Aires within the next week to have charge of the formation of a credit bureau to be organized in connection with the branch for the purpose of furnishing credit information to exporters and importers.

Under the terms of the Federal Reserve act a specified amount of a bank's capital must be set aside for the use of each branch that may be established. The amount of capital allotted by the National City Bank to the use of the Buenos Aires branch is $1,000,000.

R. O. Bailey, the representative of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires, writes in the bank's periodical, The Americas, which is devoted to South American trade, that Argentine Government finances are in favorable shape. He states that probably in no other quarter of the globe is their less unity of undertakings among private banking institutions.

In considering general aspects of the railroad situation Mr. Kruttschnitt appealed to shareholders for their assistance in warding off attacks from the property.

"Unfair treatment of railroads is due in great part to the belief of politicians that only financial magnates suffer therefrom," said he. "The surest remedy for the evil is for railroad investors to give unmistakable evidence of their numbers and of their resentment of unfair legislation or regulation. You now number over 30,000, and with the stockholders of other railroads and with investors in their securities you form a body of a million or more voters, whose protests, backed up by ballots, can lawfully exert sufficient force to compel fair treatment by your servants in Congress, in Legislatures, and on commissions.

"The common interests of railroad shareholders and of investors in every community, no matter how small, should cause them to actively participate in every election and to perform faithfully all other duties of citzenship in order to secure proper representatives and protection for their interests. While your company has cheerfully made such expenditures as were required by Federal or State Commissions or by legislation, many unreasonable laws have been enacted which serve no public good and which add unnecessarily to the cost of operation. There is, moreover, a continuous agitation for the passage of more laws to further burden the railways regardless of necessity or reason.

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the cost of complying with such legislation and with the unreasonable requirements of Federal and State Commissions has added $1,099,405 to the operating expenses of your company."

In regard to taxes the report stated that with an increase of 24.46 per cent. in mileage of all tracks operated, taxes had increased $4,809,871, or 204.44 per cent. The damage to property on the lines in Mexico continued because of political disturbances. The loss through traffic interruption from the beginning of the Madero revolution to June 30, 1914, was estimated in the report at 8,000,000 pesos, the equivalent of nearly $4,000,000 in currency of the United States.

The detailed reports of proprietary companies of the system showed that the Central Pacific had paid $22,500,000 in dividend to the parent organization during the year. Discussing the suit being prosecuted by the Government to separate the Central and Southern Pacific, Mr. Kruttschnitt said that the relations of the roads had been in accordance with the acts of Congress for forty years, and they would be defended vigorously against present Federal demands.

KRUTTSCHNITT HITS AT RAILROAD LAWS

Shows Rise in Southern Pacific's Operating Costs Largely Owing to Taxes.

DECREASE IN GROSS INCOME

Chairman Appeals to Shareholders Actively to Oppose Legislative Attacks on Their Property.

The Southern Pacific Company had a gross income in the year ended June 30 of $138,520,258 from both rail and outside operations, a decrease of $4,254,446 from the total for 1913. Owing largely to an increase of $1,456,339 in taxes, operating costs of $100,824,891 represented a gain of $2,258,196, and net revenue amounting to $51,709,067 was $4,759,485 less than for the preceding fiscal period. The company's surplus for dividends after meeting interest charges was $26,452,216, a decline of $6,415,591 and the equivalent of 7.50 per cent. on the stock outstanding, as compared with 9.85 per cent. the year before.

Chairman Julius Kruttschnitt said in the pamphlet report yesterday that abnormal weather conditions on both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the system had been a leading cause of additional expense. The loss of income because of washouts and other forms of destruction was heavy, and more than $800,000 had to be expended in the repair of extraordinary breakage.

In considering general aspects of the railroad situation Mr. Kruttschnitt appealed to shareholders for their assistance in warding off attacks from the property.

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"The common interests of railroad shareholders and of investors in every community, no matter how small, should cause them to actively participate in every election and to perform faithfully all other duties of citzenship in order to secure proper representatives and protection for their interests. While your company has cheerfully made such expenditures as were required by Federal or State Commissions or by legislation, many unreasonable laws have been enacted which serve no public good and which add unnecessarily to the cost of operation. There is, moreover, a continuous agitation for the passage of more laws to further burden the railways regardless of necessity or reason.

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COTTON CLEARING HOUSE.

Association Members to Put Up $15,000 Each for Central Fund.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange approved yesterday tentative plans for the formation of a Clearing House, and final action on the matter will be taken tomorrow at a meeting of Exchange members. The proposal was that a Clearing House Association be established and incorporated with 200 shares of stock of $10 par value. Any member of the Exchange may join by buying one share and depositing with the association a certified check for $15,000, the purpose of this procedure being the accumulation of a central fund to secure the prompt payment of claims arising from the failure of a Clearing House member to make good his obligations if such a contingency should arise.

A fee of 10 cents is to be charged for each contract cleared. Each member will be called upon to maintain with the association a margin of $3 per bale upon cotton put through clearance channels for his account up to 50,000 bales, with higher margin if his net interest in a day's clearance operations exceeds 50,000 bales. Additional margins may be asked by the Directors of the association.

It is not planned to have the Clearing House in operation when the Exchange reopens, for many details need to be worked out. The date for renewing business is expected to be next Monday, although the Governors have refrained from offering any predictions bearing an official stamp.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	6	Mar. 15,'15	99¾	99⅞	5.30
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	5.40
B. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99½	99⅝	4.90
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11,'15	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
B. & Me., dis.		Mar. 2,'15		99	6.25
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	98	99	6.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916		93	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100¼	100⅛	4.87
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	97¼	98⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	96⅜	97¼	7.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	92	94	7.15
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	99⅝	100¼	5.70
Gen. Rub.	4½	July, 1915	98½	99	6.00
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1916	90	96	13.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	90	99½	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99½	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.55	5.80	Disc.
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99		
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915		99½	5.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	92	8.10
N. Y. C.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	6.50
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	98⅞	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	99	6.50
N. Y. C.	6	Oct., 1915	98½	98⅝	5.75
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	90	95	15.00
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99	100	5.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¼	98½	5.20
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	May, 1916	98½	98	6.35
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97	99	5.80
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97	99	5.55
So. Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	96¼	98¼	5.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	99	6.05
Un. Typ'r.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	98½	6.35
Un. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.80
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102½	102¾	4.85
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103½	4.87

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.30	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.30	4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.40	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.35	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.35	4.90
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	6.25	5.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.75	5.10
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.40	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.40	4.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.90
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	5.50	4.90
Penn. Gen. Fri.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.20	4.80
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.80	5.20
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.60	5.20
Southern Pacific	1914-'22	4½	5.40	4.95
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	6.50	5.25

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee, headed by Charles H. Sabin, announced yesterday that over 60 per cent. of the first lien twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds of the International Steam Pump Company had been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company. After Dec. 15 bonds will be received on deposit only on such terms as shall be approved by the committee.

Nicholas Roberts, manager of the bond department of the Chicago office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., has been transferred to this city as Eastern manager, with offices at 1 Wall Street.

A digest of the war tax law has been prepared by the Broadway Trust Company for circulation among its customers.

The Detroit Edison Company is offering to stockholders at par $2,654,500 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible bonds in amounts equal to 20 per cent. of their holdings. The issue is to be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Spencer Trask & Co. and F. S. Smithers & Co.

The committee in charge of the annual banquet of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, to be held in Philadelphia, announced yesterday that Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, A. B. Leach, the banker, and Thomas F. Woodlock of New York, and Scott Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., will be the principal speakers.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Nov. 7, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 31		$81,537,612.02
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$3,354,783.68	
Temporary loans	1,104,900.00	
		4,459,683.68
		$85,977,295.70
Payments—		
General administration	$5,523,406.17	
Repayment of temporary loans	518,650.25	
Redemption of bonds	2,970,650.00	
Interest on bonds	14,214,684.31	
		23,227,390.73
Balance Nov. 7		$62,749,895.97

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$10,587,069.91
Receipts		7,970,376.56
		$18,557,419.47
Payments		7,394,981.94
Balance uninvested Nov. 7		$11,162,437.53
Aggregate Sinking Fund Nov. 7		$94,068,966.38

WAR HITS COTTON OIL CO.

Decline of $283,486 in the Net Profit for the Year.

The American Cotton Oil Company earned a net profit of $1,487,623 in the year ended Aug. 31, a decline of $283,496 from the preceding year's total. The report issued yesterday said that the war seriously affected the market for the company's products, chiefly by making it difficult to deliver goods sold abroad.

Interest and dividends on the preferred stock required $1,086,916, leaving a surplus of $400,707, an amount $283,496 smaller than the surplus for 1913. The total surplus on Aug. 31 was $10,581,496.

STEEL PLANTS NOT CLOSED.

Some Curtailment at Gary, but All Departments Are Open.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—E. J. Buffington, President of the Illinois Steel Company, regarding a report from New York to the effect that the steel plants at Gary, Ind., will be shut down, said:

"Some curtailment in the working forces at Gary has been resorted to, and has resulted in closing some of the departments at the plants, but in no instance have the plants been closed entirely. The small amount of work on hand warranted our laying off some men, but the report that the services of 7,000 had been dispensed with and that the plants are to be shut down is exaggerated."

METAL EXCHANGE REOPENS.

Interest in Business Apathetic—No Dealings in Copper.

The New York Metal Exchange, the first of the local Exchanges to reopen since the general cessation of operations, held its initial session yesterday. There were about a dozen brokers on the floor when the usual "call" was made at noon in tin, lead, and spelter. A few five-ton lots of tin were sold at prices quoted in private dealings toward the end of last week, but interest in business was apathetic.

Copper was not dealt in. It was said that the difficulties which have arisen over shipments of the metal to neutral countries had influenced prices adversely, and it was thought best to leave the market alone until the foreign situation grew clearer.

Receiver for Steamship Co.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday, in the Federal District Court, appointed Calvin Austin of Dunstable, Mass., ancillary receiver in this district of the Eastern Steamship Company, against which a creditor's suit was brought last week in Maine by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. Mr. Austin had already been appointed receiver in Maine and Massachusetts, and he was authorized by Judge Hand to continue the business out of the receipts of the operation of the steamship properties, and so on. Mr. Austin is President of the Corporation.

P. E. Hurley Gets Traction Job.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Peter E. Hurley, who resigned in 1911 as general manager of the Old Trenton Street Railway Company, was today appointed to the same office in the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation, succeeding William H. Hitchcock, resigned.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 9.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Sales.
New Orleans	1,635	7¾c
Mobile		7¼c
Savannah	2,829	7¼c
Charleston		7¼c
Wilmington		7¼c
Norfolk	720	7¼c
Memphis	2,700	nc
Little Rock		6¾c
Augusta	1,764	7¼c
Houston	6,804	7 9-16c
Dallas	9,577	7⅛c

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 6:

	Nov. 6.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$506,960	$2,838,144	$18,735,088
Ordinary	300,208	3,918,798	111,716,573
Cor. & in. tax.	15,135	75,645	8,544,927
Miscellaneous	128,051	510,043	29,150,519
Total	1,445,356	7,335,092	228,167,414
Expenditures	2,938,431	13,225,122	275,849,895
Deficit	1,493,074	5,890,120	47,182,481

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting grains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$2,716,103	+ $90,461
Twenty roads	13,546,410	— 4,441,485
Total (23 roads)	16,262,513	— 4,351,024

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

26 roads	$32,845,094	+$4,102,704
46 roads	149,877,739	—12,353,721
Total (72 roads)	232,722,833	— 8,251,017

NET.

30 roads	$40,266,058	+$4,413,564
42 roads	64,897,817	— 6,035,710
Total (72 roads)	105,163,375	— 1,636,906

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—	1914.	Increase.
Month of October	$5,463,749	$644,803
July 1-Oct. 31	22,132,674	866,041

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—		
Month of October	1,057,476	152,838
July 1-Oct. 31	3,490,178	315,674

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	678	678	*2
Gross	2,725,378	2,377,649	*147,729
Net after taxes	1,002,495	828,350	*174,145
3 mos. gross	7,022,093	7,996,379	74,285
Net after taxes	2,733,513	2,850,255	114,743

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for September—

Mileage	618	617	*1
Gross	606,000	535,344	28,226
Net after taxes	140,219	155,463	15,226
3 mos. gross	1,841,175	1,867,971	28,796
Net after taxes	444,601	476,679	32,077

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for September—

Gross	$788,700	$829,700	$41,000
Net	283,700	280,250	*3,450
9 mos. gross	6,576,900	7,177,400	600,500
Net	1,736,900	1,763,050	26,850

*Increase.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$51,222	$81,851	$32,946
Net after taxes	8,763	15,028	5,676
Def. aft. chgs.	8,152	2,145	10,903
3 mos. gross	*144,544	177,725	190,457
Net after taxes	23,983	46,824	16,383
Def. aft. chgs.	26,356	3,268	50,220

RUTLAND for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	326,039	368,974	37,938
Net after taxes	87,959	97,017	9,119
9 mos. gross	2,946,944	2,786,944	138,000
Net after taxes	406,616	456,147	49,531

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for September—

Mileage	536	536	
Gross	480,339	490,614	10,276
Net after taxes	224,376	197,677	*26,698
3 mos. gross	1,412,278	1,450,855	38,577
Net after taxes	629,836	581,307	*48,528

*Increase.

WICHITA VALLEY for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	257	257	
Gross	61,729	57,844	3,885
Net aft. taxes	26,105	15,402	10,702
3 mos. gross	166,186	164,990	13,196
Net aft. taxes	72,584	41,899	30,684

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Year's prof.	$1,487,623	$1,771,109	$2,401,498
Bond interest	475,000	475,000	475,000
Surplus	1,012,623	1,296,109	1,926,498
Preferred div.	611,916	611,916	611,916
Surplus	400,707	684,193	1,314,582

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1914.	Decrease.
Net op. prof.	451,422	987,881	536,459
Total income	462,850	1,003,075	540,225
Sur. aft. chgs.	420,922	959,494	538,572
Dividends	....	545,358	545,358
Surplus	420,922	414,136	*6,786

*Increase.

Earnings are based on a price of 12.486 cents per pound for copper, compared with 13.919 cents the previous quarter.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS ELECTRIC for the six months ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	394,065	403,601	9,536
Net	170,815	196,320	25,505
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,584	53,425	28,504

FINANCIAL.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to the Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1908, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 22-100 Dollars ($30,005.22) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The

HOTEL BUSINESS HERE IS PICKING UP

Large Number of Arrivals Recently Indicates That the Dull Season Is Over.

MANY SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Managers Report an Unusual Number of Women Who Have Come to New York to Shop.

Most of the lobbies of the hotels yesterday morning bustled as they had not bustled hitherto on any Monday this Fall. It is no secret that many hotels have been doing a worse business since Sept. 1 than at any similar period in their history, and the great rush of people to New York yesterday morning was taken in hotel circles to indicate that with the country's problems more or less settled by the general election of last Tuesday and the nearness of the establishment of the regional banks confidence was at last generally returning in the country outside of New York.

Many hotels reported that up to noon business was double what it was the Monday morning before, and a Monday morning's business is regarded by many hotel men as an indication as to what is coming during the week. Proprietors and managers of some of the big hotels had told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week that business was "dead." Rumors were going about of hotels reducing staffs. Hotel clerks who have talked with visitors from all over the country say they have been hearing the greater part of the Fall that there was plenty of money all through the West owing to bumper crops.

In the number that came to New York yesterday were lots of women from the West and the Middle West who have been in the habit of coming here at this season of the year to do their Fall and Christmas shopping, an many more are expected. Men who on their Spring trips to New York left their families at home and arrived with only suit cases or grips are now here with their families and their trunks, and the hotel clerks figure out that local hotels and merchants are going to get some of that money which is said to be bulging out the pockets of many people in the West.

So far as the restaurant trade is concerned, almost any hotel man who will speak frankly will tell you that he has never seen such a season for economical feeding in restaurants. People who have learned to make a dinner out of three dishes are now expected to order some of the things they used to consider essential to a regular meal.

According to John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, who is one of the biggest lumber men in the Southwest, and who is up on cotton conditions in the South, the situation with respect to that commodity has considerably bettered. "Cotton is now moving," said Mr. Kirby yesterday at the Waldorf. "Some is going to Europe, and a lot is finding its way to American spindles. A certainty as to the limitation of next year's supply has had a reassuring effect. This is the season when the landlords and tenants make their contracts, and now they specify as to what is to be planted, and the feeling is general that the planting will be restricted, no matter whether the war ends soon or not. As for the matter of easier monetary conditions, many New York bankers have expressed me lately their belief that within sixty days there will be so much money about that goed commercial paper will be a drug on the market."

A. M. Palmer, the veteran hotel clerk, who has been in the business for more than fifty years and who for the old Fifth Avenue Hotel used to know almost everybody of consequence, predicts that in ten days business generally will have revived with a whoop. Mr. Palmer, who is chief clerk at the McAlpin, sums up the situation this way:

"It is not the great amount of money the regional banks will add to the circulation, but the feeling of confidence among the people that these banks will inspire.

"The fact that 21,000 of the 30,000 coke ovens in Pennsylvania that have been shut down are opening today I regard as the greatest indication of good times coming. Steel is the keynote of our industry. I understand the Bethlehem Steel Works has big orders ahead, and you are going to find that all the big plants will soon be running. I have seen a good many hard times in my life, and I have seen how rapidly good times came when there seemed no possibility of such a thing. Inside of ten days you will see the awakening."

CITY LOAN NOW $51,000,000.

Eighth Call Met and Syndicate Will Get $15,000,000 on Monday.

Members of the city loan syndicate paid in yesterday the amount of the eighth call. The payments in Clearing House checks were $1,359,961, that amount of exchange having been bought in advance by the syndicate managers, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., below the gold export point. Gold and gold certificates to the amount of $1,472,433 were turned in and exchange to the amount of $3,933,333. This makes more than $51,000,000 that has been provided on account of the city's maturing debts abroad of $80,000,000. There is to be a call for the payment next Monday of about $15,000 000 more.

Gold to the amount of $10,276,000 was shipped out of the Sub-Treasury to Ottawa yesterday, mainly on account of the city loan syndicate.

COTTON GINNING NEARS RECORD MARK

Figures of 1911 Almost Reached Despite Depression in Market Caused by the War.

2,207,114 BALES GINNED

Four States Exceed Production for Last Eight Years—Government Officials Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the depression in the cotton market brought on by the European war, cotton ginning in the Southern States almost equaled the record made in 1911, when the cotton crop reached high water mark. According to a statement issued today by the Census Bureau, the ginning from Oct. 18 to Nov. 1 amounted to 2,207,114 bales, bringing the aggregate for the season up to 9,828,695 bales, or 855,177 bales more than for the same period of last year.

In four of the cotton States—Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Oklahoma—the figures to Nov. 1 exceeded those for the last eight years. In view of the low price Government officials are greatly encouraged by the figures. The fact that the ginnings for this year fall only 142,210 bales below the 1911 record is accepted here as a most favorable sign that the Southern farmers are preparing to have their crop record when the demand for the raw material increases.

Included in the ginnings were 22,976 round bales, compared with 61,577 last year, 54,539 in 1912, and 68,318 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbered 43,331 bales, compared with 42,804 bales last year, 28,887 bales in 1912, and 58,563 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to Nov. 1 by States, with comparisons for the past three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

	Bales.		Bales.
ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1914	1,068,396	1914	42 .0
1913	1,015,788	1913	334,990
1912	809,662	1912	496,587
1911	1,088,737	1911	597,940
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1914	574,982	1914	658,211
1913	441,322	1913	536,303
1912	450,482	1912	599,190
1911	444,401	1911	534,933
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1914	56,645	1914	910,403
1913	47,315	1913	846,668
1912	35,982	1912	730,690
1911	56,070	1911	1,022,614
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1914	1,763,240	1914	172,712
1913	1,606,308	1913	174,370
1912	1,112,419	1912	118,485
1911	1,908,764	1911	211,128
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1914	297,910	1914	3,170,025
1913	222,464	1913	2,950,444
1912	261,701	1912	3,709,725
1911	282,245	1911	3,211,572
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES.	
1914	668,756	1914	56,847
1913	563,005	1913	46,942
1912	511,678	1912	43,261
1911	584,199	1911	58,302

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Nov. 1 by States:

	Florida.	Georgia.	So. Car.
1914	19,270	23,164	877
1913	16,355	24,570	1,874
1912	11,067	16,276	1,544
1911	21,033	38,841	1,684

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued on Saturday, Nov. 21, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14.

INVITE COTTON DISCUSSION.

Secretaries of Treasury and Agriculture to Give Hearing on Futures Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture have issued a joint call for hearings to be given persons interested in the regulations to be promulgated to make effective the Cotton Futures act. The hearings will be held in a room in the National Museum Building in Washington on the morning of Nov. 12.

In the call for hearings the two Secretaries include tentative drafts of the regulations each will promulgate, so that these drafts may focus the discussion. Cotton growers and all interested manufacturers, bankers, brokers, and the like are invited to attend or to file briefs. The regulations, for the most part, set forth in concise form the requirements of the statute. Under a provision of the act the regulations, when officially promulgated, will have legal force.

Though the act imposed a tax of 2 cents a pound on undelivered future contracts, that was manifestly intended to be prohibitive, and which, experts say, will be prohibitive to the extent that the tax will never yield a cent of revenue, the regulations suggested today embody provisions as to the stamping of the taxable contracts and direct Collectors of Internal Revenue to requisition the necessary amount of stamps. The Treasury's share in the administration of the law is consigned to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The tentative Treasury regulations declare that all regulations of Exchanges that conflict with the promulgated regulations are void, reminds dealers that contracts made in violation of the law and the regulations are not enforceable in court, and announces that duly appointed agents of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have access to all pertinent records of Exchanges, Boards of Trade, and other institutions buying and selling cotton.

A delegation of New York Cotton Exchange members, led by President E. K. Cone, will attend the cotton futures' hearings at Washington. The provisions of the law have already been recognized by a change in the by-laws of the Exchange, and such adjustment as may be necessary to meet the rulings of the Secretary of Agriculture are not expected to interfere with the general plan of operations made ready here.

It is hoped to put into effect some of the provisions of the law as soon as the Exchange reopens. The Government standards for grading cotton have been studied by the members of the board, and they stand ready to substitute them for the requirements previously in force.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions in Cases Coming Under the Old and New Tariffs.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that blood-counting apparatus importer by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, must stand duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as "articles wholly or in chief value of glass." The apparatus was composed of both glass and rubber. Some of the pieces were plain glass, others graduated or etched, and others ground for the purpose of fitting covers or stop cocks or to take the roughness off the edges. The importers made claims for other rates, but Judge Sullivan overruled the protests, with the exception of those relating to stirrers made of solid plain glass, which are allowed to enter at 45 per cent.

J. Sachs was sustained in contentions relating to importations of cotton cloth. The Collector took an additional rate of 4 cents per square yard for mercerization and 2 cents per square yard for extra threads introduced to form a figure under the act of 1909. The claim was that the cloth was neither mercerized nor figured within the meaning of the tariff law. An official analysis disclosed that the goods were not mercerized, while an examination of the samples showed that the threads introduced to form figures are ordinary loom threads.

The board sustained J. N. Kennedy in claims for lower duty on woven fabrics of cotton and silk, cotton being the chief value. Duty was assessed under the old law at the rate of 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importer asserted that the fabrics have been mercerized and should be given entry at the rates specified for goods so treated. The board agreed.

Fuerst Brothers & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on merchandise described in the invoices as nickel sulphate. It was classified at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913 as a chemical compound or salt. The claim was for duty at 10 per cent. as nickel oxide or alloy. Judge Brown, denying the claim, says that nickel sulphate is not an alloy of nickel, nor is it, strictly speaking, nickel or nickel oxide, but a chemical salt or compound of nickel.

The board reduced the Collector's assessments made on brooches of hard rubber and hat pins. They were returned at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1897 as jewelry. It is held that the brooches are entitled to enter at 35 per cent. as manufactures of hard rubber, and the hat pins at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. Cohn & Rosenberger and others were the importers of the goods.

Ray Consolidated Copper Co. Report.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company reports net earnings of $463,550 for the September quarter, as compared with $987,881 in the same period last year. A surplus of $420,922 was left after interest charges were met, against $930,494. No dividends were paid. The company produced 12,474,153 pounds of copper in contrast with 18,748,343 pounds in the third quarter of 1913.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@6½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday ..6 @6½ " " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Will Feature Cotton Dresses.

One of the best known of the high-class dress houses in this city is planning to feature attractive cotton garments for Spring wear when the new season opens. These garments will be made of cloth woven in this country from cotton grown and spun here, the idea being to help the South in this way rather than by buying a bale. Some very attractive domestic cotton fabrics are being shown here for Spring use, the designs and the weaving being fully up to that of imported goods and the price at least 33 1-3 per cent. lower.

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Will See Business Men.

A. I. Harrington, who has recently been appointed Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce, to be stationed at Lima, Peru, will arrive here tomorrow for a week's stay prior to sailing for his new post Nov. 18. Mr. Harrington has just completed a brief tour of commercial centres of this country in preparation for his work in Lima. Business men desiring to meet the Attaché may arrange for appointments through the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, where he will make his headquarters during his stay here.

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Appraiser Brown to Travel.

Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers starts today for the West and Pacific Coast, where he will hear arguments in importers' cases affecting classification and reappraisement. Charles D. Lawrence of the Assistant Attorney General's office will accompany him to defend the Government's interests. A large number of protests of both kinds have accumulated, and Judge Brown's trip is made to obviate the necessity of merchants coming to this city to try the issues. The cities to be visited include Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

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Activity in Paris.

A letter received here from the Paris correspondent of an importing house states that there is very active demand in that market for all sorts of merchandise, especially for flowers and feathers for millinery purposes and leather gloves. American buyers are searching the Parisian houses for goods and ideas, and are paying cash for what is available. Prices are increasing in all lines but, the advances are very irregular, varying from day to day. Some of the foreign commissioners are hampered by the fact that while they have orders to execute they have not the cash to pay for the merchandise.

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Sub-Manufacturers Are Needed.

While the union in the cloak and suit trade is urging doing away with the sub-manufacturers, well posted manufacturers in the industry believe that while the operations for a season are crowded into the brief space of time given them now, the sub-manufacturing branch will continue to flourish. It is said that in former years the trade began to show sample lines for the Fall season as early as Feb. 1, and the business that followed during the Spring months consisted of genuine sales and not merely goods sold on memorandum. As conditions are now, the real styles for the Fall season do not begin to appear before the middle of August and well selling numbers must be made up in a hurry, necessitating the services of the sub-manufacturer.

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Not Policy to Push New Styles.

Many coat and suit manufacturers think that because it is not good policy just now to push the newest styles business is hampered. There have been some very rapid changes in styles during the last few months and the buyers, with the advent of each change, have bought some goods with the result that they are loaded up with merchandise that would soon have to be sacrificed if additional designs were extensively shown. The best plan, manufacturers think, is to hold on to what they have and proceed cautiously during the remainder of the season. Just at present, the buyers who bought long coats on the recommendation of the manufacturers they deal with would not hesitate to return the merchandise if it became evident that their customers wanted short coats trimmed at the bottom with fur.

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Printcloths Quieter.

There was not a great deal of activity in the local printcloth market yesterday. The day's inquiries were good enough, but the stiffness of prices was a thing not relished by the buyers. Consequently, the actual amount of goods sold was not great. There were several good bids of 5 cents for nearby and future shipment of 39-inch 72-76s, but most of the mills were firm in their demands for 5¼ cents. While 68-72s in the same width could be had for near-by delivery at 4¼ cents, they could not be touched for contract delivery under 4⅝ cents. There were a few small sales of 38½-inch 64-56s for 1914 delivery at 3 11-16 cents, while 64-60s in that width moved up to 3 13-16 cents. A fair call for sheetings was reported, but drills and fine-yarn goods were quiet. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	5⅝	38½-inch, 64-56s	3 11-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3 13-16c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 3-16c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces; 15 E. 26th.
ALBANY—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Weissblum, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 11 West 25th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Neisbaum & Livingstone; G. A. Nusbaum, millinery; Herald Square.
ALTOONA—J. Brett; Miss Sneidman, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ladies' ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Broger; L. L. Broger, jobs, linens, fancy cottons, flannels, sheets; 106 Grand.
BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock, human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ruzecker, piece goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—McDowell & Co.; R. McDowell, carpets; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, jobs waists, infants' coats; 470 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; Mrs. A. R. Swartz, jobs children's serge dresses and coats; 1,201 Broadway.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; Mr. Cooper, ladies' misses' coats, suits; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; 119 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell & Co.; A. F. Powers, knit goods, ladies' neckwear; 10 West 20th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. E. Scates, shoes; Miss M. J. Keegan, infants' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillies, cash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. Hillard, trunks, bags; H. Schaske, general mdse.; 55 White.
BOSTON—A. Zeigler Sons Co.; A. M. Zeigler, suspenders; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—L. Harris, furnishing goods; Great Northern.
BOSTON—T. Smith Co.; H. Goodwin, soda fountain goods; 470 4th Av.; Park Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Slater sample Shop; L. S. Slater, ready-to-wear; Hoffman House.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Labordi, Gilman Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Deeley, corsets, muslin underwear; E. W. Koch, notions, stationery; W. H. Caine, silks, velvets; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. Klein & Co.; E. A. Klein, ladies' ready-to-wear; 14 E. 17th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. W. Galey, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, hats; R. M. Chamberlain, clothing; A. B. Nelson, ribbons; W. G. Burt, prints, percales; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; H. L. Birnbaum, ladies' coats, suits, skirts; H. G. Korshok, representing 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; H. Trilling, men's clothing; Miss Klimist, furs, trimmings; E. P. Nolan, dress goods, flannels; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' wash, silk dresses, Spring; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—The Twelfth Street Store; Frank Lebosky, jobs coats and waists; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Strauss, Mr. Kettlewell, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. McCollum, women's suits, basement; 196 Worth.
CHICAGO—Nahigian Brothers; S. H. Nahigian, rugs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss S. C. Rankin, linens; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. D. Cok, white goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; G. H. Frandelberg, furniture; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. F. Trimmer, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. Blum, waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; F. Bode, millinery; novelties; 11 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Lerner Co.; Miss A. O'Donnell, skirts; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Blum, waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, clothing; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Strauss, carpets; Wellington.
CINCINNATI—Rosenberg Brothers; E. Rosenberg, dry goods; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, drapery, 214 Church; Vanderbilt.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's coats, dresses; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; C. Maabek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; E. E. Graves, general merchandise, cloaks, suits; Mrs. I. M. Stout, silks; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; R. H. Brothers, clothing; 33 Union Square.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—James L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, furn. goods; Navarre.
DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; S. E. Francis, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER—W. Weinberg; G. Seidman, white chinchilla coats, jobs cloth suits; Room 509, 1,161 Broadway.
DETROIT—Rosenberg Brothers; I. Rosenberg, dry goods; Breslin.
DETROIT—Heyne Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; Miss A. E. Kerwin, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.
FRESNO—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, general merchandise; 116 W. 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; A. Hutchinson, dress goods, silks, linens; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; G. W. Wurzburg, dry goods; 320 Church; Longacre.
HANNIBAL, Mo.—E. L. Reib, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; J. M. Lloyd, cloaks, suits, waists; 106 Grand.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; C. W. Watts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, art goods; W. Middleton, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
ITHACA—Rothschild Bros.; I. D. Rothschild, dry goods; 215 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; N. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; M. N. Kevan, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, dry goods; 45 West 34th; Waldorf.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—Messiter & Dodge; J. C. Young, furniture; Park Av.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; C. B. Short, shoes; 95 Madison Av.
LYNCHBURG—J. W. Ould Co.; J. W. Ould, dry goods, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, ladies' waists, misses' wear; 148 W. 23d; Gregorian.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, ready to wear, furs; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. C. Tubbs, mfg. dept. ladies' wear; R. W. Mallory, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, neckwear, umbrellas, suspenders; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, ladies', misses' ready to wear; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dickieson & Co.; A. B. Dickieson, ready to wear, notions, hosiery, gloves; Navarre.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Gartner, Knott D. G. Co.; F. L. Manlove, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church; York.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—S. Mecalver, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; W. P. Lincoln, dress goods, silks; C. F. Mulvey, upholstery goods; 320 Church.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hayem, linens, white goods, hdkfs; 114 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. Gee, shirt waists; 15 E. 26th.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—J. H. Cady, furniture; Wallick's.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Wall Bros.; J. P. Wall, clothing, furnishing goods; Wallick's.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. L. Kisman, millinery; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces; 55 White; Hermitage.
NORWICH, N. Y.—Reese & Whitbeck; G. W. Reese, general merchandise; Breslin.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; W. C. McKnight, hosiery; H. A. Boyd, furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; R. T. Byrne, mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—Levy's; S. J. Levy, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Martinique.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, general merchandise; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Rannel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss H. Geventer, waists, skirts, petticoats; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton woolen goods; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dorfman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Goldstein, waists; Strafford.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, beds, bedding; Woodward.
PHILADELPHIA—Betthiem & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, clothing; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, coats, suits, waists, furs; Mrs. Kerr, cloaks; Mrs. Demond, misses', juniors' suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. L. Geraghty, laces, art goods, embroideries; G. Levy, J. M. Keller, cloaks, suits, (basement); 200 5th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. Michaelson; A. Michaelson, ladies' garments, clothing; Elks Club.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's, boys', children's clothing; 96 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. Shamberg, furs, fur coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. M. Schuman, dress goods, silks; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. C. Lauer, bags, stationery, perfumery; 214 Church.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; C. D. Pease, silks; 320 Church; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Hollander & Lewis; I. Hollander, trimmings; Claridge.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. W. Frank, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. Wineburgh, cloaks, suits; 100 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Miss M. E. Sharpe, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.
READING—Lord & Gage—Miss M. Gordon, books; 214 Church.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Crumler, handkerchiefs; 482 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith Emporium; Mrs. Katz, velvet suits, dresses; 40 East 12th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. A. Eisenfeider, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. M. Eisenfeider, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; Mr. Wheeler, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, jewelry, leather goods; ladies' neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs., hosiery, knit underwear; Collingwood.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. S. Hogan, dresses, waists, children's coats; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; H. King, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Kasnder, waists; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Resen, clothing, traveling goods; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, suits; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grumebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Miller & Peck Co.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—Wardell's; A. Loewenberg, coats, velvet suits, dresses; McAlpin.
WILKES-BARRE—H. C. Lichtenberg, novelties, coats; 1,161 Broadway.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; H. M. Green, notions, leather; 320 Church; York.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; Miss K. M. Hutzel, millinery; 315 4th Av.; Navarre.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber Sons & Co.; S. Weber, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss Rubenstein, jobs waists; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; F. Baren, gloves; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; Mr. Wheeler, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, jewelry, leather goods; ladies' neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs., hosiery, knit underwear; Collingwood.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. S. Hogan, dresses, waists, children's coats; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; H. King, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Kasnder, waists; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Resen, clothing, traveling goods; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, suits; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grumebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Miller & Peck Co.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—Wardell's; A. Loewenberg, coats, velvet suits, dresses; McAlpin.
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YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; H. M. Green, notions, leather; 320 Church; York.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; Miss K. M. Hutzel, millinery; 315 4th Av.; Navarre.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber Sons & Co.; S. Weber, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

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An experienced, energetic merchant will consider investment of $25,000, or any part, in a successful business, with services. Communications will be considered strictly confidential.

Box H 32 Times Annex.

UNUSUAL VALUES

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Ebsrbard Faber's No. 1089 Circular Erasers, 39c doz.

Venus Drawing Pencils, any grade, 85c doz.

D. Leonard & Co. Ball Pointed Pens, (any number), 35c gross

Our 128-page Catalogue of other Unusual Values in Stationery FREE for the Asking.

Goldsmith Bros. 77 Nassau St. Mfg Stationers & Printers. Bet. John & Fulton

CORDUROY COATS

From $10.50 to $25. Greatest values in town. Prompt deliveries in all shades and sizes.

BAGEDONOW BROS. & CO., 135-137 West 27th St.

Aprons

Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Bush, cloaks, suits; Clarridge. Assortment No. 1, 90c per dozen. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Mfg. Co., 344 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece TRADE MARK	A. L. Stalman & Co., Makers, 131-137 West 26th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Franke t a Bros. Co. 16-18 W. 22nd St., N. Y.
Lingerie	Amibrench	French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR	Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Cartwright & Warners Best in the World.	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes		Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen British Manufacture	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY, American Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK.
GOWNS DRESSES	Mignonette Brand	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 105 Madison Ave., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of a Prominent Manufacturer of

Ladies' Underwear

Consisting of About

1,250 Doz. NIGHT GOWNS

of assorted qualities and styles; also a stock of

Children's and Misses' Kimonos

made of very fine Flannels and all wool Shalli; also a stock of

PETTICOATS.

Also a Stock of Latest Style

CAPES.

Also a Stock of High Quality

CORSETS

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Today, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1914, At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,

8 Greene St., New York, near Canal St.

☞ NOTICE.—This

NEW RESERVE LAWS WILL FREE MILLIONS

Clearing House to Act Friday, in Conformity with State and Federal Statutes.

TO RELEASE $166,515,918

Redemption of Certificates and Emergency Currency Will Absorb Part of That Sum.

The Clearing House Association will meet at 1 o'clock tomorrow to take up the question of the reduction of its reserve requirements in conformity with those of the Federal Reserve act and the new State banking law. The matter has been under consideration for several weeks by a special committee and by the Clearing House Committee.

The Clearing House rules require national banks to maintain reserves of 25 per cent., in accordance with the national banking law. The Federal Reserve act reduces this requirement to 18 per cent. The new State banking law was enacted after the Federal Reserve act, but went into effect several months before it. It followed the Federal law by fixing the requirement for State banks at 18 per cent., but the Clearing House made no change, postponing action until the Federal Reserve act should take effect in this respect. This will be next Monday, when the act should take effect in this respect.

The Clearing House also requires that the trust companies which are members shall maintain reserves of 15 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. additional on deposit with banks that keep 25 per cent. reserves. This requirement was always in excess of the legal requirement, and a number of the larger trust companies never have joined the Clearing House.

There has been no doubt that the Clearing House would reduce the requirements of State and national banks to the legal requirements of 18 per cent., but its decision as to the trust companies has been doubtful. The new State law requires the trust companies to maintain reserves of only 10 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. in reserve depositaries. The trust companies have been insistent on a reduction to the legal requirement, and the committee now has decided to make recommendation accordingly.

Action to be Taken Friday.

The association will not act on the matter tomorrow, as its by-laws require that notice of an amendment to the constitution be given at one meeting and voted on at a subsequent meeting. This second meeting will be held on Friday.

The expected reductions will mean the release of about $78,000,000 of the reserve funds of State institutions, in addition to the $88,515,918 from the national banks, according to estimates made by Controller of the Currency Williams, on the basis of their condition at the call of Sept. 12, taking into consideration the disappearance of the deficit in reserves since that time.

The $78,000,000 of the State institutions is calculated somewhat roughly on their condition at the end of last week as reported to the State Banking Department. At that date the trust companies had net deposits of $538,332,600. The legal cash reserve now to be adopted was $53,833,260. The cash actually held was $67,673,100, an excess of $13,839,840. In reserve depositaries they had $63,837,000, as against a requirement, either on deposit or in cash, of $26,916,630, so that from this source $36,921,370 will be released, making a total for the trust companies of $50,761,210.

The State banks happened to have less in reserve depositaries than the 6 per cent. permitted to be so held, their cash holdings running correspondingly higher than the 12 per cent. required to be held in their vaults. Their net deposits were $274,478,400, on which the legal requirement, in cash and on deposit, was $54,640,450. They actually had $76,343,500 in cash and $5,537,050 in depositaries, so that the adoption of the legal requirements by the Clearing House will release the difference, or $27,340,100. Adding this amount to the $50,761,210 of the trust companies gives a total release of $78,001,310.

In these calculations, based on aggregate figures, the fact that in the other boroughs the legal requirements are less than in Manhattan is necessarily been ignored, so that the total released will be still more than shown.

Amounts Released Potentially.

These amounts are released only potentially, as any or all of the institutions may see fit to hold reserves larger than are required by the law and the Clearing House rules. Larger cash holdings may be necessary for carrying on the business of the institutions to the satisfaction of the Directors. This applies also to the national banks.

There is another reason why the amounts thus released will not be wholly available for loaning purposes, with a possibility of promoting speculation, and that is that the banks have Clearing House loan certificates to pay, and are desirous of retiring the emergency currency still outstanding. On the loan certificates they are paying 6 per cent. interest, and on the currency 4½ per cent.

The payment of the loan certificates has been going on moderately for some time, but the Clearing House makes public no figures of either the amount issued or the amount retired, so that no definite figures are available. The process will be greatly expedited, however, when the new reserve requirements become effective next week.

The retirement of emergency currency has been progressing rapidly in the last week. Yesterday $3,654,000 was retired, making the total to date $38,121,370 out of about $138,000,000 issued to New York banks.

The officers of the Federal Reserve Bank moved yesterday morning to their new quarters at 62 Cedar Street, in preparation for handling the $100,000,000 that is to be paid in next Monday on account of the reserves of the 480 member banks. Payments of the first call on account of capital stock subscriptions were completed yesterday when $1,300 was received from an up-State bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank has not yet applied for admission to the Clearing House Association, but conferences are in progress between representatives of the two institutions. The bank has apparently no legal authority for actually becoming a member of the association, but it probably will arrange to take advantage of the facilities of the Clearing House for the exchange of checks. This is the position occupied by the Sub-Treasury, which is not an actual member of the association and has no voice in its management, but has the use of its facilities.

PLANS POSTAL RATE CUT.

Burleson Also to Start Money Order Service with South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In an effort to facilitate trade, the American Government, through Postmaster General Burleson, is working hard for the improvement of postal communications with countries to the South. These efforts are being turned in two directions, the establishment of a postal money order service, which does not now exist between the United States and any country in South America, and the reduction of the ordinary postage rates to the domestic basis. The plan involves for the United States, if accepted by all Latin-American Governments, a diminution of about $500,000 a year in revenue, though this cannot all be counted as a loss of profit.

The war in Europe has already had some interesting effects upon the postal money order business of the United States. As this business is normally conducted, money orders are issued in the United States payable in foreign countries greatly in excess of the amount of the orders drawn on offices in the United States. The result is that every three months the United States settles the balance by draft. This settlement has been extremely difficult, owing to the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and other obstacles of a military character.

Austria-Hungary, for instance, has suspended her convention as to money orders altogether, leaving the United States owing her a substantial sum. Belgium has also suspended its convention, leaving the United States owing her about $23,000, which the quick movements of the Belgian Government have so far made it impossible to pay. Egypt, which is nominally a dependency of Turkey but is really British, has also suspended its convention, and so in the past month, for reasons of its own, has Mexico.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the United States owed Switzerland, on account of postal orders, about $204,000, which ordinarily would have been paid by a draft on Paris. But Paris exchange was unobtainable. The Swiss Government then suggested a draft on Genoa, but that could not be done. Finally drafts on Zurich were suggested and the obligation was liquidated.

In spite of the complete blockade of Germany the department has found no difficulty in settling balances with that country by the purchase of German exchange, though the rates both of English and French exchange have been practically prohibitive.

Balances with Russia are now paid to the National City Bank of New York, where presumably they are used for paying for supplies for the Russian army. Not long ago Greece directed that her balance be paid to an express company. It is supposed that orders for army shoes recently placed by the Greek Government in New England were paid for from this fund.

OSCAR WAS BLUFFED.

Director's Fine Raiment Made Him Renew Contract, Says Hammerstein.

Asserting that he was bluffed by a smart suit of clothes into renewing a contract, Oscar Hammerstein defended yesterday before Judge Thomas in the Federal District Court a suit for $5,700 for breach of contract brought against him by Simon J. H. de la Fuente, former Director of French opera at the Manhattan Opera House. He was, he said, so much impressed by the silk hat, frock coat, and lavender trousers of his stage manager that he really believed that he had received an offer from the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. de la Fuente did not appear himself, as his counsel, Edward E. Wise, explained he was in France. His deposition, however, was submitted, in which it was stated that Mr. Hammerstein engaged him in Paris for a twenty-week season of 1909-10 at $400 a week. This, he said, was renewed in the Manhattan Opera House on Feb. 2, 1910, for the next season at $275, but on the following June 3 he received in Paris a letter from Mr. Hammerstein, which read:

"Because of circumstances over which I have no control I have been forced to dispose of the Manhattan Opera House, and your services are therefore no longer required."

Mr. Hammerstein was called to the stand, and told how he came to make the second contract. One day while a rehearsal of "Elektra" was being held in the Manhattan Opera House after the first performance he noticed in the orchestra Mr. de la Fuente dressed, as he put it, "very unusual."

Mr. Hammerstein asked the reason of the display, and the Director informed him that he was going to see Director Gatti-Casazza to make a contract at $275 with him for the production of "Elektra" at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Hammerstein said that he had already lost a number of artists to the Metropolitan, and he feared that if de la Fuente went too his rivals would be able to put on "Elektra," and so get all the benefit of his two months' work. So he agreed to give de la Fuente himself a twenty-week contract at $275.

Then later in conversation with his son Arthur and de la Fuente he found that the talk of a contract with the Metropolitan was false.

STUDY ELECTRICITY RATES.

Utilities Board Reopens Hearings on Pleas for a Revision.

Commissioner Maltbie yesterday reopened the cases before the Public Service Commission looking for a revision of the rates charged for electricity. Assistant Corporation Counsel Malone stated that the city was interested in an early decision, as it affected important administrative policies of the Mayor and Department of Gas and Electricity. P. E. McManus, representing the Central Association of Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers, urged a substantial cut in the rates. F. B. de Berard, for the Merchants' Association, criticised the entire investigation.

Joseph P. Day, the real estate broker, was called by the New York Edison Company. He said the real estate market was at a low ebb and had been since 1910. He said the war had caused the practical stoppage of the erection of business buildings, and that there were more vacancies because more business men were trying to economize on space.

James H. Perkins, Vice President of the National City Bank, said that on July 1 business throughout the country was pretty fair, although there was no boom, but the war had brought a change everywhere. Money conditions had improved in the last month. Business, he said, had slowed up and so there was more money for loans.

Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company gave statistics of the new buildings sanctioned by the Building Bureau for the months Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 for several years. For Manhattan the statistics were: 1909, 851 buildings, value $111,435,962; 1910, 728, value $88,239,620; 1911, 724, value $84,606,050; 1912, 463, value $91,804,160; 1913, 505, value $51,595,215, and 1914, 370, value $42,813,265.

The commission will probably pass upon the rate question next Friday.

YEAR'S CORN CROP THE RIGHEST EVER

Report of Agriculture Department Shows That War Has Greatly Increased Price.

NOW 69.7 CENTS A BUSHEL

On the Estimated Yield This Would Make the Crop's Value $1,885,867,324.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—This year's corn crop is, perhaps, the most valuable ever grown, owing to its increased price on account of the European war. The Department of Agriculture announced today, in its preliminary estimate, that the crop would amount to 2,705,692,000 bushels and that, on Nov. 1, farmers were receiving 69.7 cents a bushel. The value of the crop, therefore, based on Nov. 1 figures, is $1,885,867,324.

The total production this year of the principal farm crops as announced in the preliminary estimates, with comparison figures for last year, follows:

CROP.	1914.	1913.
Corn	2,705,692,000	2,446,988,000
Wheat	891,950,000	763,880,000
Oats	1,139,741,000	1,121,768,000
Barley	196,568,000	178,189,000
Rye	42,664,000	41,381,000
Buckwheat	17,025,000	13,883,000
Potatoes	406,238,000	331,525,000
Sweet potatoes	56,020,000	59,057,000
Hay (tons)	68,804,000	64,116,000
Cotton (pounds)	7,341,000,000	6,772,000,000
Tobacco	963,715,000	953,734,000
Flaxseed	15,973,000	17,853,000
Apples	258,862,000	145,410,000
Sugar beets (tons)	5,147,000	5,659,000

Other details of the report follow:

CORN.—Acre yield, 25.8 bushels, against 23.1 last year and 26.7, the ten-year average. Farm price Nov. 1, 69.7 cents a bushel, compared with 70.7 cents last year. Corn of 1913 crop on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 80,069,000 bushels, compared with 137,972,000 bushels of the 1912 crop remaining on farms Nov. 1, last year.

WHEAT.—Acre yield, 16.7 bushels, against 15.2 last year and 14.4, the ten-year average. Farm price Nov. 1, 96.2 cents per bushel, compared with 77 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 58 pounds, against 58.7 last year and 59.9, the ten-year average.

OATS.—Farm price, 42.5 cents, against 37.9 last year. Weight per measured bushel, 31.5 pounds, against 32.1 last year and 31.7, the ten-year average.

BARLEY.—Farm price, 51.3 cents, against 54.7 last year. Weight per measured bushel, 46.2 pounds, against 46.5 last year and 46.8, the ten-year average.

RYE.—Farm price, 80.6 cents, against 63.2 last year.

BUCKWHEAT.—Acre yield, 21.4 bushels, against 17.2 last year and 19.7, the ten-year average. Farm price, 78.1 cents, against 75.5 last year.

POTATOES.—Acre yield, 109.6 bushels, against 90.4 last year and 96.6, the ten-year average. Farm price, 54 cents, against 63.6 last year.

SWEET POTATOES.—Acre yield, 94.5 bushels, against 94.5 last year and 91.6, the ten-year average. Farm price, 76.3 cents, against 75.7 last year.

HAY.—Farm price, $11.71 a ton, against $12.26 last year.

TOBACCO.—Acre yield, 853.8 pounds, against 784.3 last year and 823.8, the ten-year average.

FLAXSEED.—Acre yield, 8.3 bushels, against 7.8 last year and 7.9, the ten-year average. Farm price, 118.7 cents a bushel, against 113.7 last year.

APPLES.—Farm price, 56 cents a bushel, average on Oct. 15, against 85.6 last year.

SUGAR BEETS.—Acre yield, 10.6 tons, against 9.76 last year and 9.96, the ten-year average.

The acre yield and production of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, with comparisons, in principal States, follow:

CORN.

Yield Per Acre	Production, (000's omitted.)				
States.	'14.	'13.	10-Yr. Av.	'14.	'13.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Penn.	42.0	39.0	38.4	61,446	57,057
Va.	21.0	26.0	24.5	40,341	51,480
N. Car.	20.0	19.5	17.0	56,700	55,250
Ga.	14.0	15.2	13.4	44,457	48,023
Ohio	39.1	37.5	38.1	149,440	146,250
Ind.	33.0	36.0	37.0	168,317	176,400
Ill.	29.0	27.0	35.5	300,034	282,150
Mich.	36.0	33.5	33.0	69,012	64,112
Wis.	46.5	46.5	35.2	65,850	66,825
Minn.	35.0	40.0	32.5	89,040	96,000
Iowa	38.0	34.0	34.4	388,424	338,300
Mo.	22.0	17.5	23.5	159,016	129,062
S. Dak.	26.0	25.5	29.3	75,140	67,320
Neb.	31.0	15.0	26.1	178,992	114,154
Kan.	18.0	3.2	20.1	115,956	28,424
Ky.	28.0	20.5	27.8	94,900	74,825
Tenn.	23.5	20.5	23.0	78,725	66,675
Ala.	17.0	17.3	16.0	55,488	55,360
Miss.	18.5	20.0	17.8	60,606	63,000
La.	19.5	22.0	19.3	39,373	41,800
Texas	20.0	24.0	20.3	133,280	163,200
Okla.	13.2	11.0	20.1	56,470	52,250
Ark.	17.5	19.2	20.2	42,875	47,025

POTATOES.

Me.	255	220	201	32,640	28,160
N. Y.	145	74	92	53,215	26,640
Penn.	106	88	87	28,408	23,320
Ohio	95	64	86	15,000	10,240
Ill.	60	46	80	7,440	5,750
Mich.	121	96	95	44,044	33,600
Wis.	124	109	100	37,696	32,155
Minn.	114	110	99	31,692	30,250
Iowa	86	48	87	12,642	7,200
Neb.	80	48	77	9,360	6,864
Col.	120	115	122	9,360	9,200
Cal.	138	119	132	10,350	8,092

TOBACCO.

(Pounds.)

Conn.	1,770	1,550	1,659	35,754	28,830
Penn.	1,450	1,200	1,317	47,995	46,680
Va.	850	710	738	104,000	154,000
N. Car.	650	670	637	146,250	167,500
S. Car.	730	760	757	33,500	33,288
Fla.	1,000	1,000	838	4,300	4,000
Ohio	900	750	866	78,120	61,500
Wis.	1,190	1,150	1,211	53,808	50,740
Ky.	910	760	830	333,535	281,200
Tenn.	820	720	756	63,468	64,800

J. McCUTCHEON APPRAISAL.

Merchant Left a Net Estate Taxable Here of $126,113.

James McCutcheon, head of James McCutcheon & Co., the Fifth Avenue linen house, who died on July 20, a resident of Greenwich, Conn., left a net estate taxable in this State of only $126,113, according to the appraisal as filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Mr. McCutcheon's holdings in the firm and whatever securities he may have, or realty outside of New York State, under the Transfer Tax law, must be taxed in Connecticut. The sole taxable property here is 4 West Twenty-second Street, appraised at $150,000, from which are deducted the widow's dower and commissions of the executors. The value of the entire estate could not be learned at the offices of Robert L. Redfield, 35 Nassau Street, attorneys for the estate.

The property here, under the will, goes into the residuary estate, 35 per cent. of which goes to each of the two daughters, Theodora Nye McCutcheon and Alice Booth McCutcheon, in trust for life; 15 per cent. goes to Elizabeth H. McCutcheon, daughter-in-law, for life or until she shall remarry, and 15 per cent. to Elizabeth McCutcheon, a granddaughter. Mr. McCutcheon's widow gets $40,000 in trust for life. His autos, horses and carriages, books, paintings and bronzes go to the daughters.

Capitalist Ends His Life.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 9.—John Levy, a capitalist, formerly of Philadelphia, was found dead with the gas turned on in a room at his home, 229 South Vermont Avenue. Mrs. Levy missed him, and seeking him, finally found him in the servants' bathroom in the basement. A pulmotor was used without effect. Mr. Levy was heavily interested in beach front properties. LUCIUS M. WEBB, men's furnishing goods, 174 Perry Street, liabilities $915.

GILBERT S. WINANT, 1,866 Jerome Avenue, liabilities $5,993.

To Preside at Methodist Conference.

At a meeting of the Conference Commission in this city, the Rev. Theodore S. Henderson was selected yesterday as the presiding Bishop for the next session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be held in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Murray Streets, Newark, beginning on March 24, 1915, and continuing for one week.

MRS. STODDARD IN COURT.

Must Leave Biltmore for Poorhouse, She Says, Unless Husband Aids.

From the Biltmore Hotel to the poorhouse is the disaster threatening Mrs. Mabel Cole Stoddard unless her husband comes to her rescue, according to Mrs. Stoddard's testimony in the Domestic Relations Court yesterday. She told Magistrate Cornell she was prepared to prove that she might become a public charge if her husband did not support her. When she made this statement she wore a sealskin coat, a well-tailored dress, and a black hat with an imposing plume. Her address, she said, was the Hotel Biltmore.

Albert Henry Stoddard, the husband, was in court to answer a summons obtained by his wife last Saturday, when she first complained that he had refused to support her. His counsel said that although he had recently met with business reverses he had not denied his wife reasonable support. But he was financially unable, counsel said, to maintain Mrs. Stoddard in a suite of rooms at the Biltmore. Upon request of Mr. Stoddard's counsel an adjournment of the case was taken for a week.

A little more than a year ago Mrs. Stoddard was conspicuously written up as one of the "Successful Women of the Work-a-Day World," and her real estate operations were said to be extensive. She was the founder and President of the M. H. Cole Company, which had offices at 500 Fifth Avenue, and it was through her business activities that she came to meet Mr. Stoddard, whom she married in Jersey City last February. Six weeks after her marriage she separated from her husband, and recently the offices of the M. H. Cole Company were closed, chiefly, it was said, because of Mrs. Stoddard's ill health.

Mr. Stoddard was in the real estate business before he met his wife, and later went into business with her. He was one of the original members of the Tercentenary Commission, but left the commission when it repudiated some of the contracts he made. Not long ago he won a suit of $7,500 for back salary from the commission. His home is at 39 East Thirtieth Street.

SICKLES LEFT ONLY $500.

Widow of Famous Soldier Waives Citation of His Will.

The petition for the probating of the will of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was filed yesterday and recites that the General left no real estate and only $500 worth of personal property. Accompanying the petition is a waiver of citation by Mrs. Carolina G. Sickles, the widow, consenting to the probate of the instrument, which did not mention her or her son, Stanton Sickles, both of whom had been estranged from the General for years, and with whom the latter became reconciled only a few days prior to the old soldier's death, on May 3. The will was dated Aug. 30, 1912.

BANKS ACT TODAY ON WITHDRAWALS

Manhattan and Bronx Savings Institutions to Discuss the Sixty-Day Clause.

SATISFIED WITH SITUATION

As Unrestricted Payment of All Demands Is General, Abrogation May Be Delayed.

Representatives of all the savings banks in Manhattan and the Bronx, constituting one of the groups of the State association, will meet at the Union Dime Savings Bank, Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, this afternoon to consider the further enforcement of the sixty-day notice.

When the begining of the European war was followed by incipient runs on some of the savings banks, Superintendent of Banks Richards advised that all the savings banks put the sixty-day clause into effect, and this was done, although most of the banks required no notice of individual withdrawals of $50 or less. When these notices began to run out about a month ago, the situation was improved so much that most of them were canceled, and there have been no heavy withdrawals since.

A few days ago Mr. Richards wrote to all the savings banks saying that in view of the improved conditions he no longer would insist on the clause, but would leave it to the discretion of the banks, suggesting, however, that they act in concert by groups. The meeting called for today is the result of this letter, although the Superintendent of Banks has no legal authority to direct the banks either to impose or to withdraw the sixty-day clause, and acted merely in an advisory capacity.

It is not expected that the banks will withdraw the clause at their meeting today, although they can do so safely, so far as the present situation is concerned. For the last few weeks they have been generally ignoring the clause and paying all demands without restriction. This they probably will continue to do, but without rescinding the requirement at present.

The reason for this is that after each semi-annual interest day, there are always considerable withdrawals. It is felt that the withdrawals after Jan. 1 may be heavier than normal, and the banks may desire at that time to use the sixty-day requirement, which for the time being is practically a dead letter. To rescind it now and perhaps find it advisable to reimpose it after Jan. 1, it is thought, may have a bad effect, which will not be the case if the requirement is simply left standing, but not enforced under existing conditions.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BARON & CO., manufacturers' agents for sweaters, jerseys, and bathing suits at 368 Broadway, have made an assignment to Harold R. Howe. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by these creditors: Continental Knitting Mills, $1,616; Godfrey M. Lebhar, $34, and Cecil Gross, $93. The partners are Albert, Henry S., and Leo A. Baron. They receive offered to make a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were reported to be $107,000 and nominal assets $97,000

JOSEPH RUBEL.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Rubel, manufacturing furrier at 100 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: D. Ferd. Kess, $235; M. Aronim & Sons, $500, and Chaitin & Hobson, $75.

LEVY, SCHWADE & CO.—A petition has been filed against Levy, Schwade & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, by these creditors: H. Bayles, $500; J. Frisch, $50, and A. G. McBride, $5.

JOHN O'REILLY, liquor dealer of 497 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities $30,877 and assets $3,205. He owns 310 West Thirty-fifth Street, but he states there is no equity in it. Among the creditors are Jacob Hupfel, $1,000, secured; Gibson Distilling Company, $4,000, secured, and Henry Kruger & Co., $3,041.

EDGAR NORTON, an actor, of 47 Claremont Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $2,356 and no assets. The creditors are Mabel Norton, $780, money loaned; William Wilson, $550, judgment; J. C. Crawford, $701, judgment; J. R. Westerfield, $134, judgment; H. R. Ovenden, London, $100, note, and J. G. Sies, San Diego, Cal., $100, note. Edgar Norton, an actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 4, 1899, and received a discharge on Aug. 23, 1899.

ALBERT JACOBSON of 1,574 Madison Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities $3,-and no assets. He was formerly a druggist.

JAMES W. KURTZ, a bookkeeper, of 421 West Fifty-seventh Street, filed a petition, with liabilities $2,750 as indorser of a note of the New York Universal Ball Bearing Company, of which he was an incorporator, and assets $12,000 shares of worthless mining stocks.

HENRY H. NATHAN, dealer in millinery and shoes, at 785 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $4,463 and assets $2,604. He began business in December, 1913. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver.

SAMUEL E. LEVINE, dealer in clothing and shoes at Saugerties, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities $8,189 and assets $3,041.

IKE GURYAN.—Schedules of Ike Guryan, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing at 280 Broadway, show liabilities $67,-603 and assets $26,196, consisting of stock, $20,000; insurance, $100; cash in bank, $5, and real estate, $6,000, at 3,743 Park Avenue, Bronx. Among the creditors are the Public Bank, $5,000, and United Cigar Stores Company, $1,367.

JAMES BERGMAN.—Schedules of James Bergman, druggist, of 702 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities $21,309 and assets $9,-180, consisting of stock, $750; fixtures, $2,200; notes, $4,000; accounts, $30, and shares of stock of James Bergman, Inc., $2,200.

JANOS BROTHERS. — Schedules of Janos Brothers, manufacturers of women's hats at 21 Washington Place, show liabilities $11,625 and assets $976, consisting of stock, $200; fixtures, $500; claim, $271, and insurance, $5.

SAMUEL SCHATTEN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Samuel Schatten, grocer at 945 East 165d Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $6,344.

DOORAS & DRIVAS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Dooras & Drivas, confectioners, at 245 Sixth Avenue and Main, N. J., with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar cash.

PUBLIC SERVICE EXPRESS, INC., of 7 to 7 West Sixty-first Street, has made an assignment to Arthur F. Driscoll. The company has capital stock of $100,000. Sol Bloom is President, and Reuben Smith Treasurer.

GLOBE SKIRT AND SUIT COMPANY.—William Rubinstein and Jacob Freiman, trading as the Globe Skirt and Suit Company, manufacturers, at 65 Fourth Avenue, have made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

P. & M. DRESS COMPANY.—Morris Mandell and Joseph Rahl, trading as the P. & M. Dress Company, manufacturers, at 39 West Twenty-first Street, have made an assignment to Walter T. Kohn.

MORRIS J. SYDNEY, jeweler, at 159 East Broadway, has made an assignment to William Henkel, Jr.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

BERNSTEIN & DRUCKER, 1,060 Washington Av., liabilities $902.

MICHAL J. CALLAHAN, 540 West 142d Street, formerly liquors, liabilities $6,225.

DR. LOUIS L. DULBERGER, 532 West 111th Street, liabilities $2,514.

RICHARD J. EDWARDS, Jr., Scarsdale, liabilities $17,185.

FREDERICK K. JONES, clerk, 783 St. Nicholas Avenue, liabilities $8,031.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, advertising agent, 4 West Thirty-ninth Street, liabilities $6,941.

SAMUEL KNEE, manufacturer of traveling bags, 60 Lispenard Street, $10,866.

WILLIAM E. MAILL, baker, 2,192 Second Avenue, liabilities $1,788.

WILLIAM J. SWEENY, insurance agent, 265 East 176th Street; liabilities $1,575.

Mrs. EUGENE WATSON, corsets, 23 East Forty-fifth Street, liabilities $3,245.

LUCIUS M. WEBB, men's furnishing goods, 174 Perry Street, liabilities $915.

GILBERT S. WINANT, 1,866 Jerome Avenue, liabilities $5,993.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albion Construction Co., Rubin Weinstein, Isaac Krulewitch, and Emanuel Krulewitch—L. Daru et al., $945.

Abraham, Jacque E.—Arthur E. Spero, Inc., $113.

Andrews, Champe S.—N. Y. Times Co., costs, $111.

Anthony, Jesse A.—United Distillers Co., $146.

Artemenko, Joseph—D. L. Phillips et al., $338.

Babcock, Henry G., Jr.; Philip Yockel, and Charles Schratt—Albert Blechners Sons, Inc., $103.

Brody, Adler & Koch Co.—B. W. Hochstadter et al., costs, $102.

Bennett, Josephine—A. Campagna Construction Co., $529.

Brown, Stanley A.—J. G. Faron et al., $124.

Blair, Ezra C. and Lillian M.—Port Richmond National Bank, $356.

Bailey, George T.—P. Forman, $335.

Bush, Ralph—I. Nowak, $349.

Bruck, Anselm—W. G. Schuyler et al., $3,229.

Benner, Fernando W.—Anderson & Price Co., $245.

Coon, Charles—E. J. Turner, Inc., $116.

Chelsea Investing Corporation of N. Y. City—E. Wilson et al., $573.

Durant, Basil N.—M. Rock, $145.

D'Arrangone, Nancy—W. L. Evans, $210.

Dillon, John E.—Belmord Realty Co., $695.

Eiblight Co. of America—Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., $229.

Frey, Simon S.—Paul Jones & Co., costs, $118.

Freedman, Joseph, and Samuel Siegel—William Gamble & Co., $218.

Same—Same, $353.

Foley, John J.—F. W. Dodge Co., $114.

Fardella, Ignatzio—J. R. Liberty et al., $504.

Fish, William, Jr.—M. Kelly, $157.

Frankel, David—Lonchester Realty Co., $398.

Fay, Owen—McGivney Corr, costs, $108.

Galvan, Luis—George Bamton & Sons, $118.

Greenberg, Israel—I. Cohn, $504.

Same—Same, $114.

Gillespie, G. Curtis—H. W. Putnam, $1,179.

Gibson, William, and Gustave Beiswenger—J. S. Sills et al., $1,358.

Grape Ola Co.—Binger Co., $663.

Greenspan, Augusta—D. Belais et al., $120.

Gerinsky, Isaac—M. Abramson, $190.

Ginsberg, Harry and Nathan—Crescent Chemical Mfg. Co., $1,000.

Hall, Clinton M.—Reliance Service Co., Inc., $793.

Hamm, Henry—Fred Hess Co., $156.

Helen Gardner Picture Players—Apeda Studio, Inc., $154.

Hickerson, Allen and Susie T.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $159.

H. Warner Co.—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $165.

Knepper, Herman—E. S. Greene, $160.

Krulewitch, Sophia M. and Samuel A.—L. D. Livingston, $591.

Kennedy, Roger B.—Upper Hudson Stone Co., $1,223.

Kahn, Morris—W. F. Brodhead, $145.

Kretz, Edward and Frank Coyle—F. W. Heinzer, $243.

Levy, Joseph W.—J. Morrison et al., $111.

Lown, Wm. B.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of N. Y., $193.

Leslie, Mary A.—L. B. Curtis, $1,097.

Lopez Co.—I. Berman, $135.

Lubitz, Louis—E. Wilson et al., $677.

Little, George A.—Lee Lash Studios, costs, $121.

McDonald, James W.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $131.

Madden, James—B. B. Dolaro, $224.

Motor Express Co.—F. Breslow, $624.

Paladino, Joseph—A. G. Fretwell, $434.

Perlman, Anton—M. Garfunkel, $1,035.

Powers, Edward—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., $322.

Pressure Lighting Co.—T. H. Ruhe, $485.

Randolfi, Charles—W. E. Baker Co., $140.

Pacific Coast Casualty Co.—C. E. Reiss, $1,729.

Paladino, M. Joseph—A. G. Fretwell, $434.

Rogers, Harry M.—F. Harrington, $541.

Siegel, John—W. L. Loew, $147.

Shindelman, Samuel—Western Electric Co., $815.

Stember, David—L. Brown, $15.

Simon, Jacob—H. Wolinsky et al., $238.

Siciliano, Antonio—M. Cappiello, $676.

Swanson, Alexander, administrator—Michael Wielandt, Inc., costs, $118.

Solkey, Gustav W.—R. H. Donnelly, $183.

Swire, Barnett—M. Rosenbaum, $144.

Smith, Frank E.—West Side Construction Co., $281.

Sullivan, Martin—W. H. Roome, $479.

Sugarman, Mark—West Side Construction Co., $164.

Technical Literature Co.—Francis Emory Fitch, Inc., $3,698.

Sun Uns Office—R. Robinson, $933.

Stern, John F.—E. Hanley, $186.

Suite, Florence—I. G. Walla, $106.

Wood, William—Joseph Gordon, Inc., $838.

Whitney, Robert H.—Playgoers' Film Co., $337.

Zwicker, Aaron—G. Santis & Co., Inc., costs, $107.

Wallenstein, Chas. A.—S. E. Henderson, $140.

Wenzel, Anton R. Nathan et al., $238.

Stern, Lothrop H.—P. Mahoney, $147.

Wenzel, Anton—R. Nathan, $238.

White, Fred J.—Star Co., $108.

In Bronx County.

Altieri, Jeremiah, Horowitz Painting Co. and Samuel Horowits—John Lucas & Co., Inc., $343.

Abatelli, Philip W.—A. Puglielli et al., $250.

Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., Sophie Novak, and Ethel Tobin—J. Farber, $1,768.

Bruck, Anselm—W. G. Schuyler et al., $3,229.

Greenberg, Harry—W. E. Liptrott, $35.

Klinger, Louis—C. Schmidt, $342.

Same—D. Welech, $234.

Wallenstein, Charles A.—S. C. Henderson, $140.

Warren, Lothrop H.—M. P. Mahoney, $147.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that each judgment was filed:

Sorge, Antonio, and Joseph Bianco—People, &c., Oct. 1, 1914, (canceled,) $1,000.

Provident Loan Society—W. A. Keddis, Oct. 30, 1914, (canceled,) $3,114.

Phelon Contracting Co.—P. Cebrelli, Jan. 14, 1914, $225.

Preston, Marvin—G. J. Helmer, Oct. 29, 1914, $122.

Paris, John W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., April 15, 1914, $268.

Cohen, Samuel—R. W. Baldwin et al., April 27, 1911, $144.

Dorfman, David—Rome Brass and Copper Co., April 29, 1914, $442.

Elias, Hannah—P. F. Wollig, Oct. 6, 1914, $723.

Same—P. Schneider, Oct. 30, 1914, $551.

Fuller, Susan E.—N. Y. Central Storage Co., Nov. 17, 1911, (by deposit,) $130.

Hafner, Rosanna C. and Edwin J.—L. T. Murphy, Oct. 16, 1914, $500.

Hawes, Gertrude D.—S. J. Clarke, Feb. 4, 1914, $386.

Same—F. F. Anipes, Feb. 4, 1914, $118.

Weisbecker, Francis A., Jr., and George H.—American Felt Co., Oct. 8, 1914, $100.

Fairfield Landscape and Nurseries Co., Wm. J. Zartman, George Pearson—National Surety Co., Nov. 6, 1914, (canceled,) $963.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:40 | Sun sets, 4:49 | Moon rises, 11:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:06	12:32	6:01	6:58
Governors Island	12:23	12:42	6:41	7:39
Hell Gate	2:13	2:32	8:21	9:18

ROAD CONGRESS ASKS FOR FEDERAL AID

Leaders at Gathering in Atlanta Say Highways Should Be Taken Out of Politics.

BIG BURDEN TO THE STATES

Military Advantages Suggested in Connection with a Government Highway System.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Federal aid for road improvement and the elimination of the road problem from politics were the keynotes to the first session of the Fourth American Road Congress, which opened here today. There were 1,000 delegates present when President Austin B. Fletcher called the convention to order, and he said he expected 5,000 to be present at tomorrow's session.

Mr. Fletcher said the time had come to take the public road out of politics, and to handle the question of road building as a great business undertaking. He advocated the creation of a nation-wide corps of trained and efficient men to make road building and road maintenance their life work.

Senator Hoke Smith said that the building of a system of improved highways connecting the counties and the States was a problem of nation-wide interest, and that the Government should aid it. This view was also expressed by Robert P. Hooper, Chairman of the American Automobile Association, who said that the association was lending its influence to have Congress afford the desired co-operation and financial assistance.

"Road management in the United States is wasteful and inefficient," said L. W. Page, Director of the United States Bureau of Public Works. "Of the amount expended last year about $30,000,000 might have been saved by judicious management. The question of good roads is not local. It is a matter in which all should join, that the best thought and best talent should be turned to it."

Mr. Page quoted Federal statistics showing that in 1914 the hard-surface roads in the United States were increased by 18,000 miles, or three-fourths of the mileage of national roads in all of France. Last year, he said, $205,000,000 was appropriated for public road building, and $225,000,000 would be set aside for that purpose this year, or more than $100 for every mile of public road in the United States.

Mr. Page indorsed the Georgia method of utilizing convict labor. He indorsed also the organization of the Womens' Auxiliary to the American Highway Association, which is to hold its first meeting here on Tuesday.

"I hope and believe," he said, "that the women will accomplish marvelous results in bringing about through moral persuasion an improvement of road conditions in rural communities, and in doing so will help the cause of better schools, better churches, and better homes."

Robert P. Hooper, President of the American Automobile Association, told of the work of the association toward obtaining Federal aid, and particularly in aiding the projected national highway across the Continent. Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst, N. C., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Highway Association; George W. Coley, State Highway Engineer of Minnesota, and Col. Sidney Suggs, State Highway Commissioner of Oklahoma, also urged that road building be kept out of politics.

The afternoon session was devoted to the subject of "Federal Legislation," under the auspices of the American Automobile Association. George C. Diehl of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the American Automobile Association, said the association was maintaining an office in Washington, D. C., in the hope of obtaining Federal legislation for the construction of an efficient system of roads. This object, he said, could not be obtained by bearing the expense and building the roads by piecemeal. The proper division of the expense, he regarded as one of the big arguments for a Federal road law. One-half of the States have only one-tenth of the taxing ability for road construction that the States of Massachusetts and New York have.

The Federal Government, Mr. Diehl said, should assist in roads of national importance, because the county had to build the roads from the farms to the railroad station.

THE FIVE-PER CENT. CASE

To be Argued Before the Customs Appeals Court Today.

Arguments will be heard by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the so-called 5 per cent. case at Washington today. The question before the court is the construction to be given sub-Section 7, Paragraph J, of Section 4, as appearing in the Tariff act of 1913. This provision grants a rebate of 5 per cent. in the duties on merchandise arriving in this country in vessels of American registry.

The Treasury Department ordered customs officials to treat this provision of the law as inoperative for the reason that it conflicted with the treaty rights of nations having commercial conventions with the United States. Importers, however, succeeded in bringing a test case before the Board of General Appraisers, which held that the rebate accrues on goods brought in American ships. It was also held that merchandise coming in foreign vessels cannot have the benefit of the discount. The board further gaves its opinion that the provision in question does not violate the treaties.

N. Y. Dock Co. Has $100,000 Fire.

Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy of Brooklyn decided yesterday to investigate the fire which occurred early in the morning in one of the buildings of the New York Dock Company, at the foot of Pacific Street. Marshal Brophy said last night that, while he had not completed his investigation, he had found nothing to show that the blaze was the work of an incendiary. The fire caused a loss of about $100,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light n. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Peninsula: Fair and colder Tues. Wed. fair; light n. to n. e. winds. Extreme n. w.: Fair Tues. and Wed.; light n. winds.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light n. winds, booming s.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled; probably local showers in w.; light variable winds, becoming s.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues., except rain in extreme w. Wed. unsettled.

Utah—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled; probably rain.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled.

Ohio, Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled; light s. e. winds, increasing.

Ill.—Partly cloudy and warmer Tues.; Wed. unsettled; increasing s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; probably rain in extreme n.; Wed. unsettled; moderate s. winds, increasing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably showers; warmer; fresh s. e. winds Tues., becoming n. w. Wed.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. unsettled; colder in w.; fresh s., shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair and colder Tues.; Wed. fair; moderate w. winds.

Iowa.—Fair Tues.; colder in n. w.; Wed. fair; colder in e. and s.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; Wed. unsettled.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair and colder Tues.; Wed. fair.

Kan.—Fair Tues.; colder in s.; Wed. unsettled.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The storm of Sunday has passed to sea off the Middle Atlantic Coast, and the weather has cleared in all eastern districts. Rain has fallen in extreme Southern California, Southwestern Arizona, and along the coasts of Washington and Oregon.

It is considerably cooler in the Atlantic coast and Eastern Gulf States, while higher temperatures prevail in the Missouri Valley and the Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except for probable snow or rain in the upper lake region.

It will be warmer in interior valleys east of the Mississippi and in the lake region, but colder in the Missouri Valley.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, diminishing.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1914.		1915.	1914.
3 A. M.	61	39	4 P. M.	56	46
6 A. M.	62	37	6 P. M.	54	38
9 A. M.	62	36	9 P. M.	46	34
12 M.	63	41	11 P. M.	44	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 8 P. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:11—1,902 Victor St.; Harry Somenberg..... Slight
12:30—152 Orchard St.; Morris Manarsky..... Slight
5:20—279 Grand St.; Isaac Alpers..... Slight
6:30—3-7 E. 16 St.; Manheim, Spiero & Co..... Slight
8:40—218 E. 106 St.; Louis Gulnick..... $100
11:40—130 Chrystie St.; C. Kinimel Press Co..... Slight

P. M.
2:10—110 W. 114 St.; Annie Burke..... Slight
3:35—124 W. 24 St.; not given..... Slight
4:25—1,063 Simpson St.; Jacob Kapian..... Slight
5:40—601 2 Av.; Samual Nummer..... $25
6:40—297 Mercer St.; Perides & Lipman Co..... Not given
6:40—1,475 Wilkins Av.; Nat'l Wet Wash Co..... Slight
6:45—206 E. 55 St.; Hoffman Brewing Co..... Slight
7:00—2,200 Amsterdam Av.; John Zadigian..... Slight
7:10—36 W. 21 St.; Wolf Pleating Co..... Slight
7:10—235 E. 120 St.; not given..... Slight
8:50—93 Cannon St.; Elias Cistren..... Slight
9:25—1,030 Simpson St.; Union Bank Co..... Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for tabulating machine operator will be closed at 4 P. M. on Nov. 19. Candidates must present evidence of having been employed in a position giving them practical experience in the operation of the Hollerith tabulating machine. The salary is $900 a year. The dates of the physical, written, and practical tests will be announced later.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 17 a competitive examination for oil and gas inspector for oil and gas well records, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, for service in Oklahoma, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, and thesis. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

M. Samuel Stern, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, said yesterday that no opinion had been received as yet from the Corporation Counsel with regard to the case of Walter L. Harvey, a member of the Board of Examiners.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 89, Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, will hold a meeting this evening in the auditorium of the school.

There will be an art exhibit at P. S. 171, 19 East 103d Street, this afternoon, tomorrow afternoon, and Thursday and Friday afternoons.

A meeting of the council of Mothers' Clubs of Greater New York will be held at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, on the afternoon of Nov. 20.

One of the seeming inconsistencies in the attitude of the Board of Education toward married women teachers is that while it will not appoint them to positions in the day schools it does appoint them to positions in the evening schools. One of the officials explained yesterday the reason was that a married woman who is finally appointed in the day school cannot be removed except upon proven charges, whereas the evening school appointment is of one year's duration only and has to be renewed annually.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DILLON, ELEANOR V., (Oct. 17;) realty, $500; personalty, approximately $1,000; all to sister, Teresa E.

KAUFMAN, JULIUS, (Aug. 4;) personalty, $400; all to brother, Wm. B.

LIVELLI, ANTONIO, (no petition;) to son, Dominico, $200 and indebtedness of $4,000 to decedent canceled; residue in trust for life to widow, Teresa, at whose death or remarriage estate shall be equally divided for children.

LUDINGTON, ARTHUR C., (no petition;) to widow, Josephine N. Rotch, a diamond; to sister, Katharine, all other personal effects and Old Lyme, Conn., property held in common with her; to sister, Helen G. Rotch, 1-2 estate remaining after above gifts are made; remainder of estate to sister, Katharine, in trust for life.

SHACKAT, MAX, (Sept. 19;) personalty about $500; all to widow, Goldie.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Incorporated today:

Central Nueva Pax, 1914, sugar refining and products; $1,200,000; O. N. Brown, W. T. Rainey, G. L. Clark, 149 B'way.

Traver Puncture Proof Tire Co., Far Rockaway, $400,000; J. J. Higgins, P. C. Traver, G. Koenig.

Bishop, Possers & Lorimere, motion pictures, $10,000; A. Lorimore, A. T. Heimburg, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 B'way.

Housework Devices Mfg. Co., hardware, knit goods, $150,000; J. A. Morison, H. M. Young, H. C. Hoift, 545 Macon St., B'klyn.

Reservoir Fruit Co., delicatessen, $5,000; P. Bernstein, L. Rosenberg, Jacob Harris, 61 Stagg St., B'klyn.

Del-Cadio Cigar Co., tobacco, $5,000; F. Arguelles, A. Gutierres, A. C. Yende, 307 W. 11th St.

National Movement Motion Picture Bureau, $15,000; C. A. Doyle, A. Frankel, J. C. Cameron, 147 Home Av., Rutherford, N. J.

United Moving Picture Co., $10,000; J. J. Lawrence, Jr., O. Rudolph, F. Liegibel, 401 8 Av.

Remodeling and Construction Co., Buffalo, $10,000; L. F. Robinson, G. W. Hartke, G. L. Peterson.

Camner Co., furniture, carpets, linoleum, $10,000; L. Feldman, M. Grossman, J. Camner, 3,810 B'way.

Eastern States Oil Co., $20,000; K. S. Behr, T. S. Brown, L. H. Palmer, 90 B'way.

Henry Development Co., grocery, $10,000; Meyer Joseph J., and M. Henry, 749 E. 223 St.

National Dress & Costume House, $5,000; C. Heller, D. Youngman, A. Knauer, 193 S. 8 St., B'klyn.

Policemen's Monthly, publishing, $10,000; T. P. Vondorn, E. Lusk, L. M. Loeb, 37 E. 28 St.

A. G. Roebuck Co., weather strips, $10,000; C. V. Murray, A. G. and W. A. MacCormack, 150 Bainbridge St., B'klyn.

Pacific Import Co., selling agents, furniture, $10,000; H. J. Krinsky, A. L. Berman, P. W. Rosen, 10 E. 110 St.

Warehouse, M. & Keyes, J. G. Calhun.

National Window Trimming Co., $5,000; W. Marshak, J. Julius Silberstein, H. H. Hunter, 350 W. 71 St.

Buena Vista Park, Sparkill, N. Y., $5,000; W. D. Eckerson, F. W. and C. Bauer.

Capital increase: Richman Holding Co., B'klyn, $30,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Warehouse & Freight Co., Newego; Continental Electric Welding Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—Charters filed today:

Asolo Sales Co., Newark, clocks; $50,000. J. B. R. Smith, James B. Reilly, John J. Haveland, Newark.

Queen City Auto Co., Plainfield; $30,000. Frederick Endress, Elwood Waller Endress, Plainfield.

West Hoboken Investment Co., Newark; $100,000. Hugh G. Barrett, Roy F. Anthony, Michael Sugrue, jr., Newark.

New York Bludwine Co., Jersey City, bludwine and other syrups; $15,000. Gilman B. Warne, Henry Fitch, jr., George F. Hardy, Jersey City.

INFORMATIVE.

The Annalist is a high-class Monday magazine of service to investors, manufacturers, financiers, and students of economics. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered to take effect Nov. 6: As patrol., fourth grade, C. A. Stone, assigned to 25 Prect.

Transfers.—To take effect 4 P. M. Nov. 7: Lt. Felix McSorry, 63, to 77. To take effect 4 P. M. Nov. 10: Mtd. Patrol. W. J. McKean, 65, to 42. To Traf. Div. 6, from prects. indicated: Golden Fitz Gerald, 42; W. R. Coots, 168; S. R. Damm, 292; E. F. Kelly, 63; Michael Minogue, 276. To Traf. Div. D, from prects. indicated: H. P. Briggs, 153; E. H. Baird, 167; R. J. Marshall, 292; Wm. Fitzgerald, 168; A. F. Sunser, 292; Bicycle Patrol. H. A. McAvoy and R. G. Dunham, to 276 from 278; Patrol. C. J. Olson, to 168 from 147. Assigned to mounted duty: J. F. B. O'Brien, to 63 from 4; J. L. Wendel, to 65 from 42; J. J. McCamley, to 168 from 160; Emil Fehlhammer, to 292 from 39; Louis Moses, to 292 from 65; M. P. Dowling, to 292 from 158; J. A. Logomarsini, 167, Assigned to bicycle duty: T. E. Roden, to 276 from 5; J. A. Scheideler, to 278 from 155; A. E. Goss, 278.

Temporary assignments: Lts. R. J. Davo, 58, and C. A. Wixson, 65, to Commissioner's office, for 11 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Michael Breen, 66, to command 68, from 9 A. M., Nov. 10, during absence of Capt. on sick report. Patrol. H. H. Peyton, 2, to 6 Insp. Dist., for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 7; J. J. Shea, 4, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 11; Erastus Belcher, 23, to station house attendant, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 11; Arthur Wallander, 39, to Training School, for 12 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 9; Jacob Hack, 42, to C. O. duty in corridors Police Headquarters. Manhattan, for 14 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 8; G. F. Chiquette, 66, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 7; J. J. Willey, 154, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 7; to Commissioner's office for 10 days, indicated, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 10: Angelo Cava, 15; T. J. Harvey, 32; C. J. Mills, 88; Valentine O'Toole, 147; J. J. Campbell, 170. To Det. Bu. from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 12: Salvatore Cassetti, 7; Romolo Pagano, 10; S. C. M. Love, 15; T. J. Martin, 18; W. J. McCafferty, 31; T. F. Coffey, 31; J. J. Wilson, 39; Joseph Possolano, 50; Joseph Silkinson, 165; E. F. Kelly, 165; I. E. Seiger, 5th Dist.

Leaves without pay: Capt. W. F. Fennelly, 156, for 3 days from 12 P. M. Nov. 7. Patrol. J. J. McIntyre, 25, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 11; Miliard Brake, 61, for 2 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 10; Edward Roe, 81, for 1 day from 12 P. M. Nov. 8; W. J. Kenna, 145, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Nov. 9; E. A. Nelson, 148, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 8; F. Winter, 151, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 6.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. Rudolph Tesiny, 12, 66 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 8.

Applications for pay approved: Sergt. Carl Haessler, 22, from 9:05 P. M. July 7 to noon Aug. 28 while sick. Patrol. Sherman Bentley, 61, from 8:50 P. M. Sept. 28 to noon Oct. 29 while sick; Patrick McKeogh, Traf. Div. B, from noon Sept. 22 to noon Sept. 26 while sick.

Reprimanded: Patrol. Benjamin Jacobs, 62, failed to pay debt; J. V. Frend, 63, failed to signal; G. C. Buelholts, 63, improper patrol; C. F. Hagen, 155, same; Albert Manning, 65, absent from fixed post; J. J. Cronin, 68, absent from post; G. E. Burton, 193, same; J. P. McNulty, Traf. Div. A, same; W. D. McGuinness, 273, conversation; H. J. Nugent, 149, false arrest.

Dismissed from dept., to take effect 12:20 P. M., Nov. 7: Patrol. Owen Rudden, 160, absent from post, in liquor saloon, asleep, and under influence of intoxicants.

Death reported: J. M. Hanrahan, 171, at 7:20 P. M., Nov. 7.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 254, C. S., as assigns Patrol. J. L. Massie, Jr., 65, to training school for 28 days, is revoked.

Fire Department.

William V. Quigley, who resigned as probationary on Nov. 20, 1913, has again been appointed. The time previously served to be deducted from his three months' probationary period. He is assigned to Eng. 203.

Commanding officers requiring semi-annual inspection cards will have messenger call at office of Chief of Dept.

Leaves, without pay: James Hoar, Eng. 155, 28 hours from 8 A. M. Nov. 12; Capt. Patrick Barry, No. 2, H. & L. 42, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Nov. 10; William J. Innis, Eng. 19, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Nov. 10.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Transfers: 24 Lts. G. P. Peterson, 14 Cav., to 17 Inf., and F. Herr, 9 Inf., to 14 Cav.

Capt. L. R. Dice, C. A. C., to detached, and Capt. M. P. Andruss, C. A. C., from detached and assigned to 88 Co., C. A. C.

Capt. P. L. Lee, C. A. C., 145, to unassigned and detailed as Inspr-Instr. Connecticut Coast Artillery M., station at Bridgeport.

Maj. T. O. Murphy, 19 Inf., to Adjt. Gen. Dept. Dec. 6, vice Maj. W. R. Sample, relieved and assigned to 20 Inf. Dec. 6.

1st Lt. W. N. Hensler, Jr., 13 Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kansas, about Nov. 20, until time to proceed to San Fran. and comply with orders of Oct. 3.

Chaplain J. Ossewaarde, 21 Inf., to Alcatraz, Cal., Military Prison for duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14 Inf., 3 days; Capt. S. Parker, F. A., 5 months, and Capt. E. A. Stuart, 2 F. A., 2 months and sail for the Phpns. about Feb. 5.

Navy Orders.

Comdrs.: K. M. Bennett to the Virginia as exec. officer, and R. W. McNeally, the Louisiana, to command. The Pallas as exec. Lt. Comdrs.: P. Washington, the Wisconsin, to orders, and W. S. Turpin, the Virginia, to orders.

Lts.: J. P. Murdock, the Vermont, to Naval Observatory, Wash., D. C., and M. F. Draemel, Puget Sound Yard, to the Vermont.

Jr. Lt. H. W. Dague, Jr., resignation accepted.

Ens.: J. M. Sylvester, resignation accepted, and P. H. Marion, the Paducah, to San Francisco.

P. A. Surg. E. P. Halton to retired list.

Paymasters: T. de F. Harris, the New Jersey, to orders, and W. W. Holt, New York Yard, to the New Jersey.

Gunner G. D. Samonski, Boston Yard, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., temp. duty.

P. M. Clerk F. Hunt, revocation of appointment.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—North Dakota, New Jersey, and the Nebraska at southern drill grounds; Lamson and Smith at New York Yard; Roe at Tompkinsville; Walke at Gravesend Bay; Jouett and Proteus at Hampton Roads; Buffalo at Tiburon, Cal.; Ontario at Tangier Sound; Sterret at Whitestone Landing; Ammen, Paterson, and Yankton at Norfolk Yard; Rainbow at Honolulu; Hector and Mars at Gatun Lake; Sacramento at Portsmouth; Petrol at Progreso, and the Wilmington at Amoy.

Sailed—Georgia, Boston for Hampton Roads; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head; Uncas, Norfolk for New York Yard; West Virginia, Sanbias for Manzillo; Solace, Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo City.

The Rainbow, now at Honolulu, has been detached from duty with the Asiatic fleet and ordered to the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

EGBERT, NATHAN ADAMS, (supplemental report.)

KIMBALL, AUSTIN, (Jan. 19;) residence in dispute and question sent to Surrogate.

LAVERY, FRANCIS, (July 13;) net estate, $32,907; bank, $14,689; interest in real estate, less dower, $19,628.

McALEENAN, JOHN, (May 22, 1911,) net estate, $49,780; real estate, $51,080, including 1-6 interest in 396 6 Av., $26,250.

McKENNA, JOHN J. (Sept. 17, 1913;) net estate, $2,674; bank, $3,241; notes, $1,308.

SIMPSON, CHARLOTTE M., (Dec. 29, 1912;) net estate, $1,577; bank, $2,811.

SOREN, GEORGE W., (Nov. 27, 1911;) net estate, $241,691; bank, $9,712; amounts due on notes, $25,795; bonds and mortgs., $226,696.

REILLY, ROSELLA C. (Oct. 31, 1913;) net estate, $4,673; bank, $2,994; 246 W. 128 St., held by decedent and Mary E. Reilly, as joint tenants, not taxable; mortg., $2,584.

SCHLOSS, PHILIP, (Aug. 26, 1900;) supplemental report.)

SCHREIBER, JOHN HERMAN AUGUST, net estate, $9,628; 164 Perry St., $7,500; bank, $1,589; interest in stable business, $3,453.

WETTERAU, ELIZABETH C., net estate, $377,192; total real estate, $145,500, including 221-223 Rivington St., $60,000; 324-326 Pleasant Av., $41,500; 1,432 2 Av., $22,500; 823 E. 51 St., $10,000; bank, $23,547; property on side of B'dway, bet. 178 and 179 Sts., $28,000; mortg. on 140 E. 140 St., $14,285; stocks include 428 shares N. Y. C. R. R. $47,948; 75 Ger. Exc. Bank, $30,000; 200 Amer. Tobacco, $26,129; 60 shares C. R. R. of N. J., $18,600, and 75 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., $8,970.

COURT CALENDARS.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Distefano <B, Q Co & S R R.
Osborn <N Am Brew.
Cooney <Meldon.
Wojciechowics <Nicholas Copper.
Zingale <B H R R.
Schoendorf <O'Grady and an.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Scanlon <N Y & Q Co Ry.
Tealdi <Schaefer Br.
Hein <N Y Cons R R. (2 acts.)
Churchill <Cosmop Mot.
Darcy <3 Av Ry.
Doyle <N Y & Q Co R. Co.
Gogarty <I R T.
Jacobs <B & Q Trac. Co.
Cummings <N Y & Q Co Ry Co Ry.

Brown <L I R R.
Hankowitz <C I & B R R. (2 acts.)
Daley <J Ehrgott & Co.
Schrader <Hirschman.
Figari <L I R R Co.
Macauley <Ry. of El Ry.
O'Neill <B H R R.
Silen <Shults Bread.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Marshall <Man & Q Tr Co.
Gellman <Blankoff & an.
Lynch <C I & B R R.
Schutt <B H R R.
Schroeder <Mar Metal.
Napolitano <Transit D.
Godfrey <City and an.
Lawler <Pallettori and ano.
Lingea <Frankfort G. I.
Agnelli <Dragon Gen.
O'Neill <Quarter Co.
Doyle <N Y & Q Co Ry Co Ry.

Rudolph Wallach Co <Griffin.
Randolph <Cohen.
Haas <Landeker.
Kevlahon <McClellan.
Rolinick <Rolinick.
Nat Ry Con <Bright.
Heins <Klock.
Beber <Mayor, &c.
State Bank <Kaslin Blitstein.
Re Murphy.
G'wich & Bank <Mase.
Stansky <Meier.
Sanna <same.
Simon <same.
Malbin <Gahn.
Rose <Walsh.
Hecht <Burchell Johnston.
Zarabinsky <Itoloff.
Berkowits <Frumkas.
Fuller <Robinson.
Life P Film <Bell.
Gross <Chance.
Carter <Carter.
Gould <Gould.
Stron <Temple Imp.
Larkin <Sands.
Morgenthau Co <Almeda.
Stone <same.
Guaranty Tr Co 2 Av R R. (re Heywoods Bros. &c.)
Seakvary <Haddorff Sage <Sage.
Di Benedatto <Egan.
Verschiedser <Versohlaier.
Salwyn & Co <Waller.
Maurice Co <Gimbel Brothers.
Chemster <Kehser.
Re Hadenkamp. (Prendergast.)
Solling <Pieper.
Same <same.
Feldman <Trotofsky.
Worcuer <Worcuer.
Sheldon <Mitchell.
Hebron <Ginto.
Ullman <Meyer.
People <Buzzuffi.
McCrudden <Rich.
Cendali <Cendali.
Gally <Gally.
Edward Thompson Co <Treadwell.

PART II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Re 210th St.
Isaacs <Salmon.
Rose <Same.
Whiting <Whiting.
Gerber <Schmatz.
Daly <Martindale.
McCalmont <Parson.
Simon <Klauber.
Preferred causes:
Leavitt <Waldeman.
Moliott <CNY.
Emmet <Wash Sav Bk.
General calendar:
Nat Ry <Switch <McCraw R'Ry.
Grand Bend <CNY.
Glass <Weingarten.
Bruns <Wasser.
Marino <Marino.
Hughes <Wallis.
Hart <Hart.
Llama <Arrie.
Rosenthal <Cohen.
Greiser <Greiser.
Decker <Decker.
Miracle Co <Danziger.
Diamond <NY, B & W RR.
Lear <Dessar.
Heidelberg <Hudson Rity
Herzberg <Same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J. Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Seabury, J.—At 10:20 A. M.

Inquest—Hartwell <Lock Lumber Co.
McKnight <McKnight.
Landon <Mott.
Keystone Tire <Cadland Car.
Malik <Knapp.
Banque Cont de Paris <Kaufman <Kosmos Eng
Justice <Justice.

Hart <Walsh.
Gorin <Weller.
Kelsoe Co <Johnson & Drug Co.
Same <Ellis.
Henckel <Falle.
Littlefield <CNY.
Smith <Howell.
Hall <Von Beltzenstein.
US Rity & Imp <Gabriel.
Case on.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein <Schoenberg.
Helsenbuttel <Meagher
Regan <NY Rys.
D'Altomonte <NY Harid
Binder <Erahousky.
Costa <Regan.

Young <same.
Kettlish <Eiland.
Molloy <CNY.
Sempreviva <I R T.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bayer <Bottsford-D.
Minsky <Offenberg.
Leavitt <Norton <Crm.
Howard <Oceanic 88.
Glynn <N Y Mail.
Messer <Burstein.
Lewis <Erie RR.
Fogel <Mason.
Perlman <Wadleigh.
Stark <Volk.
Messer <Burnstein.

Schlesinger <Royall.
Schwarzwalder <Harris.
Gotham Raincoat Co <Levey.
Balsam <I R T.
Chlodio <Lozada.
Vitelli <Rauch.
Cloonan <B H R R.
Welchsler <Insky.
Allen Bros <Street.
Lids <Cohen.
Rein <Pfeffer.
Clark <Losh.
Maier <Newman. (2.)
Perdicaro <Bradley C.
Casola <Stehelein.
Vittorri <Scimeca.
Yovin <Hirsch.
Given Bros <Rapaport.
Gutfreund <Md M C, &c.
Lynch <Colgate & Co.
Burns <Burns.
De Hirsch <Aclerna.
Streichler <Schwitser.
Auto Ins <Times Sq Auto.
Levy <Comm'l Tr Co.

Keyes <Ferraro.
Krop <Priestley.
Zarmulowys <Burnstein.
Whittall <Strauss.
Sweeney <Rosenthal.
Dorriamm <Sholes Type.
Axelrod <Goodman.
Schlansky <Ruttmaster.
Moon <Whitney Co.
Horowits <Levy.
Koster <NY Rys.
Reilly <Same.
Doerwald <Taylor.
Lemmel <Bloomfield.
Oakley <Piercy Con.
Welton <Kanney.
Smith <Pitts Con.
Stern <Herbert.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Demolmel <P S Rity.
Same <Same.
Pollock <CNY.
Gittelsohn <Malcolm.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Harburger <Levy.
Shenk <Oliva.
Solow <Nass El RR.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Stokes <Hupfel Brew.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—A Brill Co <Patten
M Ringlesecu <Linch.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Washburn <Avery.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glass <Kolar.
Futoransky <Nas RR.
Morrison <Saime.
Halstead <Terry & T.
Axelowitch <Mayo.
Doyle <Fargo.
Kaiser <Ochs.
R Berus <Cummings.
Hoffman <Cummings.
Fuchs <Gilmour.
H Bookman <Doyle.

Koster <C I & B RR.
O'Rourke <Cunard.
Morton <Smith Heist's.
Strauss <CNY.
Johnson <Otis Elev. NY C RR <Newbold.
Bklyn Bank <Bore Bk.
Gick <Walsh-Kahl Co.
Remington Co <Lindner.
McKean <Hill.
Decker <Conselyea.
Cairo <Piel.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldweber <Pieroy Const Co.
Weston <Consol Gas.

Maretta <Cunard Co.
Littenberg <Reichman.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sickels <Corey.
Delehanty <Dunn.
Hammer <Claremont Silk.

Farley <Hollingsworth.
Polak <Bartek.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Strauss <Green.
Weed <Favary Tire.
Clapp <Schaus.
Menhinick <Ellenville Lumber Co.
Warner-Godfrey <Baldwin.
Barbera <Quittner.

Tadross <Haddad.
Crawford <Bendheim.
Manning <Seelig.
Same <Neuberger.
Meisel <Fred P. Pirell Marine Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hirt <Higgins.
McKeever <Ill Surety.
Paoli <Bwy Trust.
Ettlinger <Klein.
Herkimer <Slattery.

Marks <Rosenthal.
Schlichte <Greenhouse.
Asphalt Pav <CNY, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Mack Co <Bryant Pk Bk.
Sternberg <Silberstein.
Strauss <Regan.
Finkelstein <Iroquois Door.
Klein <Tanguay.
Ansonia <Hein.
Katz <Katz.
Goldstein <N Y Life

Curley <Curtis.
Jacobs <Wimgarten Br
Oshinsky <Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker <190 St Realty.
McElheny <Sprague.
Jamaica Pat <Fraser.
Frooks <Rublin.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Geigerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adams <Marion S Shoe
Talcott <Nichols.
Hungerford Brass <Brady & Co.
Hardin <Cohen.
Polak <Reed.

Pfister Bros <White.
Endel <Guryan.
Amitur <Webber.
Brill <U S C Bed.
Masi <Lordi.
Solomon <Brooks.
Scheer <Mainzoff.
Lapore <Freedman.
White <Akins.
NYC Car Adv <Reid.
Friedman <Steierman.
Ramrow <Simon.
Klamyer <Cranskey.
Rice <Bruckheim.
Willis <MacDowell.
Hoffman <Keith.
Kahn <Mas B. & Plaza Oper Co <Reddy.
Blumberg <Levine.
Sloane <Middleton.
Forward Asen <Sirrow Inmuse Co.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Langley <Albee.
Rhine <N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART XX.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCormick <NY Rys.
Colantnoni <Day.
Case on.

PART XXI.—Ehrlich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein <Shipman.
Case on.

PART XXII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
A Bookman <Doyle, (1.)
M Bookman <Doyle.
A Bookman <Doyle, (2.)
A Bookman <Doyle.
I Bookman <Doyle.
Hillquit <Penn RR.
Kauffman <B H RR.
Van Duzer <Stauch.
Brennan <Lloyd-Fryle
Guerriero <Frank Brew
Case on.

PART XXIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Maretta <Cunard Co.
Littenberg <Reichman.
Case on.

PART XXIV.—Finlay, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barrett Mfg <Leopold, CNY.
Downs <Downs.
Miner <Pfarrdearest Hts.
Marchesini <Pardacchio.
Callegari <Sartori.
Schlenoff <Schlenoff.
Stewart <Woolley.
Schmidt <Schmidt.
Anthonie <Catapano.
Bolger <Rettallaak.
Schroeder <Carroll.
Jenkins

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$300,000 Estate Sold at Irvington-on-Hudson—Miss Newcomb Buys Acreage Homestead at Alpine—West Eighty-third Street Purchase—Brooklyn Deals—Business and Dwelling Leases.

Suburban buying was the leading feature in the realty market yesterday as shown in the announcement of the sale of two large estates near New York, one at Alpine, N. J., and the other at Irvington-on-Hudson.

From its financial value the latter was the more important as it involved a change of ownership in a country seat held at $300,000. The property was the Samuel C. Millett estate known as Caldwell House, containing about fifty acres, with a magnificent residence, completed in 1910, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. In addition there are substantial out-buildings, including a garage, stables, and a farmer's cottage.

The purchaser was John G. Luke, President of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and it is interesting to note that three other members of the family have bought homes in the immediate vicinity, Arthur K. Luke having acquired some time ago the Legg place, David L. Luke buying the David Dows place at Irvington, and Walter Luke buying the Miller place near Scarsdale.

The Millett homestead, just purchased by John G. Luke, has a frontage of about 500 feet on Broadway and runs northeasterly to Sunnybrook Lane. It is near the homes of Helen Gould Shepard, R. B. Dula, W. L. Bull, Daniel G. Reid, and C. H. Matthiessen.

The brokers in the transaction, which is the largest in some time in that locality, were Kenneth Ives & Co.

Sells Palisades Estate.

One of the fine old estates at Alpine, N. J., has just been sold by J. Cleveland Cody, the architect. It overlooks the Hudson River from the top of the Palisades, and has a frontage of about 500 feet on the Hendrik Hudson Boulevard. Mr. Cody has owned the property since 1870. It contains nine and three-quarter acres, and on it is a large mansion which is said to be nearly 100 years old. The buyer is Missning extensive alterations to the place. ning extensive alternations to the place. It has been held at $35,000. Dutton & Kilsheimer, as attorneys, represented Mr. Cody in the deal.

West Side Deal.

The two-story building at 158 to 162 West Eighty-third Street, on plot 58 by 115.9, has been purchased by the recently incorporated Gilson Realty Company from Walton A. Wells. The building is used as the Branch Station W Post Office.

Harlem Dwelling Sale.

The purchase of the three-story dwelling at 70 East 111th Street by Gerson T. Citron is reported. The recent owner was Joseph Katz. The house covers a plot 16.3 by 100,11, between Madison and Park Avenues. Mr. Citron owns the adjoining houses at 66 and 68, and the recent acquisition gives him a frontage of 50 feet.

East Side Tenement Sale.

The five-story tenement house at 75½ Columbia Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, on plot 20 by 49.8, has been sold by Philip Gellis for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to an investor.

Brooklyn.

The G. X. Mathews Company has sold one of its model flats at 1,882 Putnam Avenue, 27.6 by 100, to Dr. Frank Kent for $11,500. This is the fifty-fifth house sold by the builders since the first of the year.

Mrs. Sarah Morrissey has sold the old Morrissey home at Kings Highway and Twenty-second Avenue to Albert Ketcham of Mount Vernon. Henry R. Nostrand was the broker.

James Watters has sold for Charles H. Noble the two-family brick dwelling 269 Seventy-third Street, and for Isabella T. Sands six lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

New Jersey.

A residential site of four and a half acres on Oak Bend, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, has been sold to a client for improvement by Edward F. Hamilton & Co.

Staten Island Buyer.

A house and three acres of land at Huguenot Park have been sold by the Princes Bay Realty Company to L. Hoag of the Borough of the Bronx.

Eldorado Apartment Leased.

The Eldorado apartment house, occupying the block front on Central Park West, from Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street, has been leased by The Securities Holding Company to Max Raymond for four years and eleven months at a rental of $51,000 a year. The Eldorado is eight stories high and has a frontage of 201.6 feet.

Business Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have rented for the Rogers Peet Company the second story of the 16 East Forty-second Street section of their new building. The tenant is the Pomeroy Company, surgical appliances.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store and basement, at 31 East Forty-eighth Street for Harry Parker to a firm of exterior decorators.

Webster B. Mabie has leased for Walter J. Salomon the store at 1,576 Broadway to the Broadway Electrical Novelty Company.

Porter & Co., have leased for D. & J. H. Tonjes, to Max Meyerson, the store at 300 West 125th Street.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Mary T. Tatum the three-story dwelling at 102 Edgecombe Avenue, between 139th and 140th Streets, to E. E. Gross.

Edward Franklin has leased the dwelling at 228 East Fiftieth Street, to Julius Klugman.

Fish & Marvin have rented for D. M. Hopping his home on the corner of Sussex Avenue and Argyle Avenue, Bronxville, to Edison Perry Poyer.

Realty Notes.

Lloyd N. Worth was the broker who negotiated the exchange of property at 494 and 496 Hudson Street and 107 to 115 Bedford Street, for the plot, 75 by 120 on Southern Boulevard close to the 174th Street Subway station in the Bronx, recently reported.

Robert C. Ferguson, formerly with Pease & Elliman, is now associated with the Brett & Goode Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 335-337 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 38.4x100.5, six-story flat and stores; Newton Ehrmann against Harry Levy and others; Lachman & C., attorneys; William Henkel, Jr., referee; due, $34,852.24; taxes, &c., $696.90; to the plaintiff, for $33,000.

124th St, 206 East, s s, 493.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.8, four-story tenement; Julius Hechtlinger against R. B. Miller and others; Breitbart & B., attorneys; H. C. Mendelson, referee; due, $1,751.14; taxes, &c., $360.55; subject to prior mortgage of $11,000; to the plaintiff, for $11,370.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison Av, 1,584, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 20x100, five-story flat and stores; L. W. Harlem and others against Isaac Schapiro and others; S. P. Heydt, attorney; M. L. Bush, referee; due, $25,-314.61; taxes, &c., $1,226.84; to the plaintiff, for $31,370.

By Samuel Marx.

129th St, 75 East, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 22x100.11, five-story flat; Betty Gisthal against Joseph Edelstein and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $18,246.72; taxes, &c., $783.16; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

180th St, 967 East, n s, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; S. L. Feldman against A. L. Kenny and others; A. O. Ernst, attorney; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $1,720.15; taxes, &c., $354.45; subject to first mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff, for $8,050.

179th St, 445 East, n e corner of Park Av, 141x25x irregular, five-story flat and stores; New York Trust Co. against Convent Park Construction Co. and others; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $48,752.07; taxes, &c., $1,704.64; to Flora Lessler, for $53,500.

By George Price.

Cambreling Av, 2,459, w s, 50 ft s of 189th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; Catharine Sutorius against William Scholermann and others; Gerlich & S., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $5,538.12; taxes, &c., $107; to Gustave Frey, for $5,870.

Morris Av, 828-8, e s, 170 ft s of 160th St, 75x108.10x irregular, three-story dwelling and one-story garage; Helen Mez against J. M. Hoffmann and others; Action 1; F. C. Schnitzler, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $9,325.90; taxes, &c., $1,000; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 826-8, e s, 101 ft n of 158th St, 50x108.10, three-story dwelling and one-story garage; Helen Mez against J. M. Hoffmann and others; Action 2; F. C. Schnitzler, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $3,362.27; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff, for $4,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Wallace Av, 1,225 ft s of Morris Park Av, 100x100; John Foy against E. N. Lynch and others; Grant Squires, attorney; M. H. Dalberg, referee; due, $1,545.97; taxes, &c., $283.80; subject to a mortgage of $2,700; to the plaintiff, for $4,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

50th St, 507 to 513 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5, five-story loft building; City Bank of Bayonne against J. G. Hocke and others; S. H. Kugel, attorney; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $55,454.75; taxes, &c., $17,586.31.

Prince St, 177, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95.6, six-story loft building; S. P. Sturges, trustee, against Brown-Weiss Realties and others; J. J. Speth, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $20,905.86; taxes, &c., $463.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

78th St, 338 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat; Pauline Brommer against Edward Burns, executor, and others; H. F. Lippold, attorney; P. J. McGrath, referee; due, $12,941.04; taxes, &c., $1,300.18.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

147th St, 540 East, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9, two-story dwelling; Bella Meyer against Morris Kendel and others; Kurzman & F., attorneys; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $1,516.06; taxes, &c., $177.21.

By Joseph P. Day.

Teller Av, 1,356, e s, 499.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x80.7x25x80.9, three-story dwelling; A. B. Upson against Isaac Brown and others; A. C. Fach, attorney; E. T. Lindemann, referee; due, $5,463.84; taxes, &c., $1,025.48.

By Samuel Marx.

151st St, East, s s, 214.4 ft e of Gerard Av, 26.1x74.6x15.8x99.8, vacant; Herman Knobloch against R. Y. Barrows and others; J. L. Lindner, referee; F. E. Goldsmith, referee; due, $1,320.55; taxes, &c., $219.98.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

51st St, 311 West, for a one-story service room, 20.1x14; G. Oatman, premises, owner; H. G. Wiseman, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $800.

146th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, for a two and one story studio and motion-picture film factory, 100x99; C. Rosenthal, 160 Broadway, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th St, n w corner of 2d Av, to a four-story moving-picture theatre and dance hall; C. J. Rosenthal, 100 5th Av., owner; M. Bernstein, 131 East 23d St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 102.2 ft s of 75th St, 85.8x100; Hortense Prowler to Jacob Herb, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av., and another, mtg $20,000, Nov. 9; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

CONVENT AV, 451, e s, 66.11 ft s of 150th St, 16x50; Ensign Realty Co. to Wertheim Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtgs $8,000, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, e s, 125.6 ft n of Hester St, 25.3x87.6, David Hershkovitz to Abram C. Weingarten, 229 West 137th St., Nov. 7, (mtg $28,000).....$1

MADISON AV, 2,121-27, n e corner of 133d St, 99.11x72.6; Morris Moore to Anmore Realty Co., 2,121 Madison Av, Nov. 7; attorney, M. Moore, 2,121 Madison Av.....$1

MOTT ST, 234, e s, 126.1 ft s of Prince St, 25x92.5x24.9x92.2; Salvatore Avitabile to Frances Avitabile, 548 9th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,500.) Oct. 21; attorney, Edward J. White, 32 Liberty St.....$1

RUTGERS PLACE, 2, s e corner of Jefferson St, 25.4x88.7x25.4x80.8; Sophie Dreier to Abr. Sandberg, 124 West 114th St, all liens, Nov. 6; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row.....$100

6TH ST, s s, 53.1 ft e of 2d Av, 23.9x24.3; Albert E. Reed to Jane E. Erdman, 987 Grant Av, ex part, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner of 49th St, 80x20.10; William B. McBurney to Archibald M. Maclay, 39 West 49th St, ½ part, Oct. 11, 1912; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St..$1

11TH ST, s s, 355.3 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x94.10; John F. McKean to Patrick F. Murphy, 160 East 65th St, Nov. 6; attorney, N. E. Benjeman, 35 Liberty St.....$1

12TH ST, 346 East, s s, 119.1 ft w of 1st Av, 21.1x68.1; Domenico Savino et al to Francesco Coscia, 217 East 5th St, (mtg $17,700.) all liens, Nov. 5.....$100

49TH ST, n s, 20.10 ft e of 7th Av, 20.1x80; Robert Connor to Archibald M. Maclay, 39 West 49th St, ½ part, March 8, 1912; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St.....$1

58TH ST, 310 East, s s, 228.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21.10x100.5; Mary J. Murphy to Jere F. Cotter, Sutton Place, (mtg $10,000.) all liens, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.9; John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, to St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, 346 East 104th St, Nov. 6, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, Michael J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x71.10; Max Shlivek to Samuel Shlivek, 454 Fort Washington Av, Feb. 4.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; John F. Joyce, referee, to Harry Knopp, 104 Waverly Place, Nov. 7, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$200

114TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph H. Schwats to Lewis Hendrus, 65 West 115th St, Oct. 1, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, 104-106 West, s s, 105 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; Morris Moore to Mayer S. Euerbach and another, 151 Central Park West, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

133D ST, 63 East, n s, 72.6 ft e of Madison Av, 37.6x99.11; Morris Moore to Anmore Realty Co., 2,121 Madison Av, Nov. 7; attorney, M. Moore, 2,121 Madison Av.....$1

140TH ST, 66 West, s s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Morris Moore to Anmore Realty Co., 2,121 Madison Av, Nov. 7; attorney, M. Moore, 2,121 Madison Av.....$1

176TH ST, 506 West, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.6x100; Wertheim Realty Co. to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St., mtge $36,000, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 225 ft s of Kinderman Place, 39x irregular; Isidor Langner to Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, Nov. 9; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St.....$100

COSTER St, s s, 220 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, B'klyn, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 251, map of Wakefield; North Bronx Realty Co. to Katherine J. Von der Heyde, 3,563 White Plains Road, (mtg $2,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

MACLAY AV, n s, 86 ft e of Green Av or Lane, 25x101.2; Mary Cerkl to Johanna Roth, 2,423 Maclay Av, ½ of all right, title, and interest, (mtg $2,000,) Nov. 7; attorney, J. Roth, 2,423 Maclay Av.....$700

MORRIS AV, 1,005, w s, 25x101.5; Frances D. Bergman to Rosa Greenberg, 113 West 133d St, (mtg $8,009;) attorneys, Delches & Goldwater, 271 Broadway.....$1

STARLING AV, 2,108, s s, 25x105; J. Homer Hildreth to Violet E. Reeves, 65 East 86th St, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 4; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, B'klyn, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT AV, w s, 300 ft n of 236th St, 100x90.10; Joseph Buehler, Inc., to John J. Knewits, 3,731 Willett Av, (mtg $2,000,) Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n s, 263.1 ft w of Terrace View Av, 100x200; Arthur Woolbecker and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 9; due as per bond.....$11,000

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Perry St, —x—; Mary J. Murphy to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Nov. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 120 Broadway.....$2,000

6TH ST, s s, 53.1 ft e of 2d Av, 23.9x24.3; Jane E. Erdman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 9, due as per bond.....$4,000

107TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24.6x100; Andrew Rohr to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 9, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

27TH ST, s s, Lot 285, map of Thomas B. Clarke, 25x½ of block; Anna Anger to Joseph A. Wangler, 38 West 84th St, Nov. 9, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

79TH ST, s s, 18 ft w of Madison Av, 41.11x70.2; Sarah C. Olcott to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 9, 3 years.....$25,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 90 ft n of 175th St, 18x78; Adeline Delecker to Conrad Claussen, Broadway, near Oxford St., Brooklyn Hills, N. Y., Nov. 7, 2 years; attorneys, P. A. Konter, 14½ Lawton St, Brooklyn....$1,000

BENEDICT AV, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 106.1x26.4x—x97.10; Dominic A. Trotta to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Nov. 6, due as per bond, (correction as to amount of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th.....$3,500

CLINTON AV, 2,015, w s, 50x100; Thomas F. Lancer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

LOTS 63 and 64, Map Joseph Hussen at Clason's Point; Porter Realty and Development Co. to Elizabeth Rotermund, at Margaretville, N. Y., Nov. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

WILLETT AV, w s, 550 ft n of 216th St, 100x99.10; John J. Knewitz to Joseph Buehler, Inc., 3,750 Willett Av, Nov. 7, due Oct. 31, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

3D AV, 3,469, w s, 25x141.5; Amelia Cooper, heir, to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Nov. 9, 1 year 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.$400

173D ST, n s, 50 ft w of former Brook Av, 50x92.8; Simplex Importing Corporation to Seth Lybolt, 604 72d St, Brooklyn, Oct. 31, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Benj. S. Wise, 206 Broadway.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,766, north store and basement; Charles Christman to Nicholas Dephteres and another, 522 West 145th St, 4 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, J. S. Maxwell, 139th St. and Broadway.....$1,050

BOWERY, 321, south store and basement; Henrietta W. Drury and others to Morris Lederman, 17 Livingston Place, 3 years from May 1, 1915; Jno. T. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$540

BOWERY, 321, north store and basement; same to same, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$630

BOWERY, 325, store and basement; same to same, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$1,590

BROADWAY, s e corner of 35th St, space in lobby; Normandie Hotel Co. to Jacob S. Jacobs, 205 West 118th St, 3 years from May 15, 1914.....$1,000

GREENWICH ST, 738, all; Alexander B. Halliday to Mary J. Murphy, 5,302 11th Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$8,500

MANHATTAN AV, 220 store; Samuel I. Ferguson to Archie S. Wielar and another, 1,226 Wheeler Av, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1914.....$360

2D AV, 2,161, store floor; George Herold to Basilio D'Arienzo, 168 East 113th St, 5 7-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,600

10TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, store, &c.; Michael Farrell to Andrew Biglin, 454 West 53d St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,800

38TH ST, 8 to 14 West, 10th and 11th floors; J. J. Steindler & Co. to Adolph Wurzberger, 342 West 88th St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$11,000

116TH ST, 204 East, store; Conrad Weber to Barney L. Lipman, 2,149 3d Av, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1914.....$480

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 2,132, all; Sophie Busath to Esther Horowitz, 1,802 Hoe Av, 3 years, from Sept. 15, 1914; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 873 Brook Av.....$4,050

158TH ST, 453 to 457 East, coal and wood cellar; George Horowitz to Mike Diggiose, 453 East 158th St, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 873 Brook Av.....$132 and $144

158TH ST, 453 and 457 East, all; Annie Lederer to George Horowitz, 993 Union Av, 5 years, from October, 1914; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 873 Brook Av.....$2,550

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 375 ft n of s s of 170th St, 98.7x106.3x irregular; Joe Dellan against Filrose Construction Co., owner and contractor; Philip Krulewish, contractor..$177

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 121st St, 101.1x167.2; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against 88 Morningside Drive Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$420

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75x100; D. Colasuonno & Co. against William Hobson, owner; Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,413

WADSWORTH AV, 124; Sanders & Burnett, Inc., against Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Max Liebeskind, contractor.....$1,060

5TH AV, Madison Av, 34th and 35th Sts, block, &c.; John S. Sutphen against B. Altman & Co., owner; Morris Bartos and Marc Eidlitz & Sons, contractors.....$327

30TH ST, 28 WEST; William Henderson against August Jensen, owner; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., contractor.....$49

46TH ST, 216 West; Knickerbocker Chandelier and Electrical Supply Co. against Marion F. Turner and Helen B. Lugar, owners; James Moore and Annie Moore, contractors.....$119

100TH ST, 224 East; Nathan Goldberg against John Doe, owner; Elias A. Cohen, lessee and contractor.....$55

SAME PROPERTY; Raphael Kaplan against same.....$35

111TH ST, 40 to 50 West; Jamestown Manhatel Corp. against One Hundred and Eleventh Street Construction Corp., owner and contractor.....$879

116TH ST, 123 East; Ike Greenbaum against Isadore Zagon, owner; Louis Berney, contractor.....$26

Bronx.

ELY AV, e s, 100 ft s of Boston Post Road, on Arden estate; Henry Bonhagen against Fred Byron, owner; John Marx, contractor.....$28

KELLY ST, w s, 100.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Mugler's Iron Works against Reilbert Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$345

3D AV, 4,495; Joseph Castaldo against Charles Shapiro & Co., Inc., owners; Charles Shapiro, contractor.....$50

173D ST, n s, 58.1 ft e of Webster Av, 50x92.7; Mugler's Iron Works against Simplex Improvement Co. and Angelo Pederiliano, owners; Bauman & Greenfeld Co., contractors.....$220

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Bond Wolff against George D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser & Co., contractor.....$128

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 2,708; Frank Scolaro against Henry Lowenthal et al., Oct. 29, 1914..$104

WATER ST, n w corner Beekman St, Hydro Bar Waterproofing Co. against Volunteer Hospital et al., Nov. 2, 1914.....$470

39TH ST, 257 to 261 West; Joseph Prushansky against Strom & Block et al., Oct. 14, 1914.....$78

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MOUNTAIN ROAD, centre line, 60 ft n of 208th St, 199.11x203.2x irregular to Hudson River; also parcel of land beginning at a point 112.10 ft n of centre line of 208th St, including land of Isaac Dykman, —x—; Ursula C. Burns and others against Postal Life Insurance Co., (counterclaim;) attorney, C. L. Craig.

66TH ST, 118 East; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Sandhop Contracting Co., Inc., and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. G. Pierce.

89TH ST, 225 East; Theodore C. Camp against Isaac D. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

136TH ST, 161 West; Ernest Bonagur against Ernestine M. De Lyons and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Bros.

152D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 25.8x199.10; Hugo H. Piesen against Annie M. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Flisahnick.

Bronx.

ELLIS AV., n w corner of Zerega Av, 105x216; William Schlemeier against George Crosby and others, (action to foreclose Transfer of 1st lien;) attorney, C. R. Ellison.

MAPES AV, 2,077; Elizabeth K. Upham against Giosue Galiani and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

139TH ST, s s, 290.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Barnet Zam against Sarah E. Techt, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Marks & Marks.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
6th Columbus.
A. K. MAYER,
1,583 Broadway, near 49th.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO.
BUILDERS
100 W. 34th St. NEW YORK

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
Wesley, 158 West 81st, near Amsterdam Ave.	A	4 & 6	1	720 to 1,320
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management
AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES
AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive
A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

Haven Hall
954 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av. 5, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block,
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4 & 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $52.50 to $75.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12270)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ACRES—10
Large modern residence; 4 baths; cottages, garage, other outbuildings; tennis court; high elevation; fruit and shade trees, flowers; shrubbery; Harlem Road; station convenient; commuting distance; easy terms; at sacrifice price.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY LITTLE CASH
and small monthly payments buys this new house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, in nearby New Jersey. RARE CHANCE. BIG BARGAIN.
J. C. CLARKE,
Room 178, 50 Church St., N.Y. Tel. 6748 Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORES
IN A NEW
Theatre Building
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 135th St.
Live locality. Great opportunity for immediate success.
A Store for $600 per Year.
For particulars see
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

ALL RENTED EXCEPT
STORE & LOFT
Notable feature, no columns on any floor. 100 per cent. sprinkler system fireproof building.
510-512 6TH AV., near 31st St.
RENT VERY REASONABLE FOR LOCATION.
Apply on premises, or own broker.

426-32 EAST 91ST ST.
3-Story, Cellar, Brick.
100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
E. R. POERSCHKE Brokers Protected. 32 UNION SQUARE.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
The most exclusive Location in town.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
Superior service is maintained night and day.
Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Restaurant a la carte.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

DORILTON
MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6186 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 327, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attract

Safety

Treasurer desired in successful manufacturing business; investment required; details grown too large for one man; references. X 338 Times Annex.

Replies from many readers were received to this advertisement, which appeared in The Times one day.

The New York Times offers $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one obtaining money under false pretenses through an advertisement in The Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $50; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
References absolutely essential.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 11 West 94th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone, 5589 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 161 West 72d St.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling. Col. 6314.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 3 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Doctor or Dentist.—Well located office on ground floor, with use of parlor; good light; well kept house; no doctor or dentist in the block. Hermann, 105 West 62d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet for Winter.—Two very large rooms, kitchenette, and bath in exclusive apartment house; references required. Telephone Ritchie, 673 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $80 per month. 950 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

850th, 570 West. — High-class three-room apartment, attractively furnished. Apartment 25.

West End Av., 834 St.—Luxuriously furnished apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths; Winter months. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

44th, 25 West.—Two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; or five rooms, bath.

Riverside Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

Broadway, 2,532.—Three furnished rooms and kitchen; $30 a month. Hodges.

Charming five-room apartment, rent furnished, 300 Central Park West. Apt. 2.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET, A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 6392.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By a musician, a furnished apartment of sitting room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; state lowest possible terms; highest references. Box Y 338 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment four or five rooms and bath, between 60th and 125th; not over two blocks east or west of Broadway. T 128 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

5th Av., (corner 12th St.,) overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linnihen, 221 4th Av.

127th St., 112-118 West, (between Lenox and 7th Aves.)—Five, six, elegant large, light rooms, bath, $28-$42; subway 116th St. and Lenox Av.; select tenants; efficient service. Premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Bachelor's Suite—Select two rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment; very convenient; rent $480 up. Apply Supt., 65 Central Park West, corner 66th.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 5F.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well managed house; one apartment each floor; eight beautifully decorated rooms; tiled bath; good light; excellent rear; rent $60.

34th, 711 West.—Very desirable apartment, seven rooms and bath; near Park entrance; very quiet, well-kept house; select neighborhood; $55-$65.

337 West 56th.—7, 8 large rooms, entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

Wellsmore, 3 a. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

80th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 3 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive. S. E. Cor. 137th St. $900 to $1,400.

Must sublet 4 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 542 West 179th.

129th St., 60 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $50 to $80.

East Side.

48 East 83th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 3 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $600.

87th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

117TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

1,787 Madison Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30 to $32.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $20 & $21.

93d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.) — Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

West side, 60th and 100th Sts., five or six light rooms; good tenant; about $40. T 44 Times Downtown.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANBONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3053 Riverside.

Convenient and durable are the binders for preserving THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA. Best collection of photographs of Europe's great conflict. Cloth, $1; imitation leather, $1.35; half leather, gold rimmed, $1.50; by mail. Subscription for the War Extra, $6 a year. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

63D, 22-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 486.—Third-floor front alcove room; large closets; well-kept house; accommodate table boarders; reference.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; excellent table; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

36TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, with piano; very reasonable; small; $6 up.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 154 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—(La Grange.) Dinner, 50c. Single rooms, $8.00; table board, $4.00.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 107 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; excellent table; central location; moderate; references.

64TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; references.

66TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, sunny room; will be vacated Tuesday; small room.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; moderate; telephone Columbus 10,121.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexpelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

(71ST,) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable front room; desirable location; board; table guests; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; single room; superior cuisine and appointments.

72D, 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Sunny double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite; private bath; other rooms; breakfast in room.

72D ST., (at Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence will accommodate a refined couple. 8350 Columbus.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms: table board; references; telephone.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwilga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface car; table boarders; references.

74TH, 151 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with private bath; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second-floor front room, with board; refined home; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Room; good table, parlor dining; private family; table boarders.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select pension, those seeking refined surroundings, with superior table, will find an immaculate home; sunny, double rooms in rose, blue, red velvet carpets, draperies harmonize; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and medium rooms; running water; high-class, refined, home atmosphere; excellent table.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea rooms, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Largre and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 145 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

90TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, superior board; special rates permanent guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm rooms, adjoining bath; first-class board.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet; smaller rooms; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 232 WEST.—Beautiful large room; newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; parlor dining room; electricity.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

103D, 240 WEST.—New England woman has suite, single and double rooms.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home table; near Broadway. Hart.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny rooms; private bath; hotel dining room near by; excellent table; board optional; references.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way Subway, beautiful Riverside.)—Healthiest section; The Audubon; few vacancies; astonishingly low rates; large, bright rooms, well heated; electricity, bath, phone, $14, for two, including good home board; another, $16; smaller room, $7; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS; elevator apartment; near Subway; excellent table. 31 West 124th. Adam.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table QUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 1023, 348 WEST.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

COUPLE want board, large, sunny room, large closet, electricity, hot and cold water, between 50th and 80th, near Subway; moderate; references. N 213 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

38TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

38TH-ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; elevator; restaurant.

38TH ST., (321 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, single, en suite; all conveniences; moderate.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room; bath; private house; one or two.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

23D, 288 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $4, $5 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water; bath; telephone; $7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

42D ST., 118 WEST.—Nice room; electric light; $4.

46TH, 313 WEST.—Large room; telephone; private house; conveniences; block from Broadway.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 50 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

52D, 236 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cosy, single room.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice warm room; clean, quiet house; telephone; near Subway.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH, 21 and 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; kitchenette, steam heat; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $20 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Large rooms and private bath; also small room.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive, furnished, large, sunny rooms; one medium; one single; perfectly kept house; moderate; reference.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, bath adjoining; phone; reasonable; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all conveniences.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10,106.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large front room, also suite adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 265 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

72D, 184 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive room; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentleman; references exchanged. Y 332 Times Annex.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, large, second-floor, sunny front room; also small.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Single room; running water; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water, also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, sunny second-story room; small room; running water, shower, electricity.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10063 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences light housekeeping; $5 up

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large single rooms, private baths; electricity; subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; use and appreciate.

80TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; BACHELORS OR BUSINESS PEOPLE; NEAR SUBWAY, ELEVATED.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large; small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Pleasant, newly decorated room, with private bath; well heated.

82D, 74 WEST.—Very attractive large room; every convenience; reasonable.

83D, 260 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

86TH, 205 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589, Barons.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished; private house; references; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

88TH ST., 130 WEST.—First-class private house; large, small rooms; convenient; telephone.

89TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

98TH ST., WEST.—Two desirable connecting rooms. Details, 6 Wall St., Room 127.

97TH, 333 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

98TH, 107 WEST.—With a private family, handsomely furnished suite of three rooms suitable for two; breakfast optional; phone; independent entrance; maid service. Hammond.

91ST, 8 WEST.—Sunny room with running water; all new; 2 doors from Park; in private family. Wagner.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Possons.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

93D, 302 WEST.—Superior furnished room, private bath, also single room, to people who can appreciate elegant home surroundings; steam heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; private residence; reasonable.

93D ST., 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; housekeeping privileges; also other rooms.

93D, 45 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also small room; homelike; "L" station.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50; phone.

95TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 4L.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, corner Broadway; running water; board optional, TC.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful room in private home; very reasonable; board optional. Fick.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. Phone 4266 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3240 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Large, front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; electricity; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $5, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

105TH, 243, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; housekeeping; small room; board. Hughes.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside, single room; refined home; elevator. Apt. 12; references.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6269 Morningside.

113TH ST., 617 WEST.—Sunny, choice room; every convenience, comfort, attention. Apt. 52.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, small connecting rooms; kitchen privilege. Cochran.

114TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat, bath; private bath; kitchen privilege; Subway and elevated. Cotton.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

116TH ST., 620 WEST—APT. 3.—An attractive sunny room; reasonable; just off Riverside.

117TH, (400 Manhattan Av.)—Large front, suitable two; elevator, telephone; private. Rierdon.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite; well furnished, bright sunny rooms; bath; attendance; telephone; elevator; Subway; near Columbia University. Inquire Apt. 53.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Beautiful sunny front rooms, en suite; telephone, elevator; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1, 2, or 3 rooms or en suite. Superintendent.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Two small outside rooms; bath between; kitchen privileges. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive rooms overlooking Columbia Campus; excellent dining room in building. Apt. 2B.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable side room, newly decorated; elevator, telephone; opposite Columbia. Mrs. Muller.

121ST ST., 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—To rent, large room, with lavatory; gentleman only; telephone and elevator. Apt. 54.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive room; business woman, teacher, or couple. Apartment 56.

122D, 556 WEST, (near Morningside.)—Attractive, comfortably heated, sunny rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

122D, (3,089 Broadway.)—Warm, sunny, newly furnished, double, single rooms. Apt. 55.

122D, (136 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cosy room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $8 up; also two-room suites. Sharman.

124TH, 580 WEST.—Young woman will find cozy, attractive room in business girl's modern apartment; home privileges. Wyble.

124TH, (285 St. Nicholas Av.)—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator. Apartment 64.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway, Subway; gentlemen; $3; elevator. Apartment 21.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished; private house; Subway; references.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience; private house; breakfast optional.

136TH, 901 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, light room; newly furnished; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

136TH, 538 WEST, (Apartment 1.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

142D, 658 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

143D, 861 WEST.—Room for business man; private; elevator; references. Apartment 6K.

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150TH AND BROADWAY.—Southold Apartments; neatly furnished, cheery, southern exposure room, adjoining bath; board optional; for lady only; have no other guests; references required. Address L 84 Times.

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Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

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Twenty cents a line.

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STENOGRAPHER experienced in law office; state experience and salary. N 286 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—French, speaking English; good references. Call Tuesday morning, between 9 and 12, I. Richards, 565 Park Av.

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Thirty cents a line.

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STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, about 30, familiar with office system; salary $

HELLENSTEIN DEFIES CITY INVESTIGATOR

Coroner Refuses to Answer at Sweeping Inquiry Ordered by the Mayor.

COURT MANDATE SOUGHT

Commissioner of Accounts Aims to Show Abuses and Charges May Follow Investigation.

Blocked in his effort to obtain from Coroner Herman Hellenstein any information which would aid him in the inquiry he is making into the Board of Coroners at the direction of Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein served notice yesterday afternoon on the Coroner and his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, that he would carry the matter to the Supreme Court. The climax was reached after Dr. Hellenstein had occupied the witness chair for more than four hours at the first of a series of public hearings in the Commissioner's office in the Municipal Building. Upon the advice of Mr. Moss the Coroner refused to answer more than half of the questions he was asked. Suddenly the Commissioner put aside his notes.

"I suspend this hearing temporarily," he said, "pending an appeal to the Supreme Court to compel Coroner Hellenstein to answer these questions or stand in contempt of court."

Mr. Moss offered no objection as the Commissioner went on to explain that he believed it was the legal duty of the Coroner, or any other public officer paid out of the funds of the city, to answer simple questions concerning the administration of his office. The Coroner, who had taken the grilling good-naturedly, glanced at Mr. Moss and then smiled. He nodded cordially to Commissioner Wallstein and hurried out of the room.

Mr. Moss, whose legal advice has halted temporarily the Mayor's inquiry, is also counsel for Mayor Mitchel's Municipal Civil Service Commission, now being subjected to an investigation by the State Civil Service Commission.

Scope of Inquiry Board.

It became apparent yesterday before the hearing had been under way very long that Commissioner Wallstein had mapped out his public inquiry on a broad scale and that his aim apparently was not only to show that the Board of Coroners should be abolished, but also to bring out facts which would provide the basis for charges against individuals if it developed that there had been abuse of power.

In objecting to many of the questions put to the Coroner Mr. Moss did not seek to conceal the fact that he was endeavoring to protect his client in the latter emergency. He based his refusal to permit answers to many of the questions on the ground that the Commissioner did not have jurisdiction to inquire into anything that tended to review the judicial acts of a Coroner, but he admitted as frankly that he foresaw that the question of preferring charges might come up.

"My broad proposition is," said Mr. Moss, "that the Coroner is presumed to know the law. He is under that burden. If he violates the law he must take the consequences; whether he is learned or not in what the law says of his duties that makes no difference."

One line of attack which aroused much interest was Mr. Wallstein's effort to elicit from Coroner Hellenstein information concerning his connection with various insurance companies. He asked the Coroner if he knew the conditions under which accident, death, and liability insurance companies paid premiums, but Mr. Moss would not permit his client to answer. At another time he asked the Coroner if he had not sought a ruling from the Corporation Counsel in the case of Isaac Weingart, but Dr. Hellenstein refused to say yes or no. Mr. Weingart, an importer, was found dead at his home, 285 Central Park West, on Nov. 8, 1913, in a bath-tub half filled with water. Coroner Hellenstein and Coroner's Physician Timothy D. Lehane gave the verdict that death was the result of natural causes. Mr. Weingart was insured for $310,000 and a clause in the policy made it void if he committed suicide.

Mr. Wallstein said after the hearing that many of the questions he asked of a general nature concerning the manner of filing death certificates and the conduct of the Coroners' Office had a bearing on specific cases which he had in mind. The Weingart case, he said, was one of them. Further information, he said, would be sought if the Supreme Court directed Coroner Hellenstein to answer his questions.

Coroner Changes Testimony.

Coroner Hellenstein answered some questions regarding his connection with the life insurance companies.

"In connection with your employment by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, did you not testify at a private hearing before me that you had no letter of introduction to Dr. Archer of the Aetna Company?" he was asked.

The Coroner conferred with Mr. Moss for several minutes, and then admitted that, despite his former testimony, he had had such a letter and that it was from Dr. C. V. Everitt, the medical director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

"I thought I had only an introduction by telephone," he said. "After you had it published in the newspapers I asked Dr. Everitt, and he told me there was a letter."

Dr. Hallenstein next admitted that he also had had a letter of introduction to Dr. J. J. Moorehead of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and that he had called upon him. He made no effort to conceal the fact that he had business relations with the insurance companies mentioned while he was Coroner, and had solicited medical business from them.

Commissioner Wallstein made it known that he intended to call the other Coroners to the stand, and asked Mr. Moss if they were going to make the same objections to the questions. Mr. Moss said he could speak only for Coroner Hellenstein.

Mr. Wallstein said that his principal reason in asking the Coroners the questions was to give them a chance to state their side. He did not want to go ahead, he said, with a one-sided inquiry, which might be criticised, as the hearings might end in a recommendation that the Board of Coroners be abolished or that charges be brought. Mr. Moss offered no suggestion to avoid carrying the dispute to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Wallenstein said he would take it up immediately with the Corporation Counsel and make the application to-day.

"We will continue the hearings at the earliest possible moment," he said to the reporters.

Dr. Hellenstein was vague in response to questions about the reported steps of the Greater New York Coroners' Association to defeat legislation at Albany intended to abolish the Coroners. He did not recall a suggestion which Mr. Wallstein said had been made at a meeting of the association on March 27, 1914, that each clerk be assessed $2 on every $1,000 he was paid to raise a fund to fight the proposed law.

OREN DAY POMEROY DIES.

Was Under Knife in Flushing Hospital When Nurses Struck.

Oren Day Pomeroy, on whom Dr. Charles B. Story was operating when the Flushing Hospital nurses quit the operating room to go on strike on Oct. 31 last, died in the hospital on Sunday. Mr. Pomeroy's death was said to be due to appendicitis complicated by malignant endocarditis. Dr. Story was operating for appendicitis when the nurses left, and he said yesterday:

"There were four physicians in the room and the operation was uninterrupted despite the desertion of the nurses. It really was not affected by their action."

Mr. Pomeroy was 32 years old and lived at 750 Seventh Avenue, College Point. He was a son of the late Dr. O. D. Pomeroy, one of the founders of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. Mr. Pomeroy leaves a wife and two sons.

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Winthrop LITTLE Theatre Ames' Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

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SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. $1.00 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. THE BATTLE CRY. Stirring Tale of Kentucky.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LAW OF LAND with JULIA DEAN.

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. | Evs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c, 50c.

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BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. BARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW. Experience

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCASTER BATES DORO MARIE In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds

Read this—profit by it! You will find more laughter and good music in "Papa's Darling." Klaw and Erlanger's new musical Comedy at the new Amsterdam Theatre, then in any other entertainment in Town!

Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.

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GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20 NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT." A New Modern Drama by BASIL McDONALD HASTINGS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2. THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N. Parker Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield. SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."

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GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75 "DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915."

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Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Rempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. at 2—La Boheme. Borl, Schumann; Botta (debut,) Scotti, Tegani (debut,) Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.

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Seat sale begins Thurs. at 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tues., Nov. 17, at 8—Manon Lescaut. Borl, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Nov. 13. Sun. Aft., Nov. 15.

MR. HAROLD BAUER

WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

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All Tschaikowsky Program Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE." CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

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Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30. Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist

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AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski

50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

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KNABE PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Evening at 8:15. SONG RECITAL ARTHUR Herschmann

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MAJESTIC Matinee Wednesday $1.00. 800 Seats Sat. Mat. $1.00. THE THIRD PARTY

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"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse). B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. "The Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON. THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

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Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms. High-class hotel service, $50 per month; with meals, $22 per week. Inspection invited.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; fair Thursday; moderate southeast to south winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,745. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HARTMAN SEIZED IN $700,000 FRAUD

Ex-President of Tyson & Co. Is Accused by Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie.

ARREST AT THE VANDERBILT

Widow, Now Bankrupt, Charges Fortune Was Stolen Through Power of Attorney.

HIS TRIP ABROAD BLOCKED

Promoter Had Arranged to Sa Today—Indictments Specify Larceny of $133,000.

Richard J. Hartman, the former President of Tyson & Co., ticket brokers, who got into legal entanglements last year through transactions in Metropolitan Opera tickets, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge by Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie that he had stolen her entire fortune, approximating $700,000, and two diamond rings valued at $1,000 each.

The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant Barney Flood of the District Attorney's office, on three indictments, specifying the larceny of $133,000 from Mrs. Mackenzie. Shortly before the arrest the District Attorney's office received information that Hartman had made preparations to sail for Europe today. He was caught as he was entering the café of the Vanderbilt Hotel, and was locked up in the Tombs Prison last night, in default of $25,000 bail.

Her Entire Fortune Gone.

Mrs. Mackenzie, who is about 55 years old, is the widow of James S. Mackenzie, a brother of Alexander R. Mackenzie, who was formerly the head of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Most of the money said to have been stolen by Hartman was in shares of stock in the Singer Company left the widow by her husband when he died, in 1907. All of it, as well as her other holdings in stocks and bonds, has been lost.

Mrs. Mackenzie is now a bankrupt. Early in the year she was forced to abandon her home at 37 West Eighty-ninth Street, and on Feb. 18 of this year her furniture was sold at auction to satisfy debts aggregating $6,216. Two days later an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against her.

The complainant has four children, three daughters and a son, of whom the eldest is a daughter now about 28 years old. That the children did not have their mother's confidence in Hartman is indicated by the fact that in March, 1910, when he was Mrs. Mackenzie's confidential business agent, Miss Addy Mackenzie, the eldest daughter, obtained the appointment of a commission to examine into her mother's competency, and until the commission had made a favorable report, Mrs. Mackenzie was restrained by Justice Newburger from transferring or disposing of any of her property.

Met Him in a London Hotel.

When she realized that she had lost everything she had Mrs. Mackenzie made her first complaint against Hartman to Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty. In 1908, a year after her husband's death, Mrs. Mackenzie met Hartman at a hotel in London, she said. He was agreeable, and seemed to be a prosperous business man, and soon won his way into the favor of the widow, who was then managing her own affairs. After her return to America he continued his friendly relations with her until he had gained her entire confidence.

Mrs. Mackenzie said that, as she had no business agent, she consulted Hartman in many matters, and in 1911 he learned that she owed money on loans to two corporations in Jersey City. These debts were $41,500 to the Hudson County National Bank and $32,000 to the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The former was secured by 336 shares of stock in the Singer Manufacturing Company and the latter by 1,104 shares in the same corporation.

One day shortly after Hartman had received this information, Mrs. Mackenzie received two telephone calls purporting to come from the bank and trust company by which she was notified that the loans would have to be paid immediately. Hartman promptly offered to pay the loans for Mrs. Mackenzie, and allow her to owe him the amount of them, she alleged, and she consented to the arrangement. She trusted the man to such an extent that when he presented certain papers to her to be signed she affixed her name without inquiring into their nature. He told her that they were simply formal documents necessary for the transfer of the two loans, Mrs. Mackenzie alleged, but in fact her signatures to them gave him the power of attorney over her affairs.

Power of Attorney Used.

With the papers in his possession, Hartman was able to buy and sell, receive and give in Mrs. Mackenzie's name without question. Then it was that he started in to get everything the widow had, she alleged. First he took up the two Jersey City loans, according to her story, and pledged 600 of the shares he obtained from the Jersey corporations to the Seaboard National Bank of New York for $100,000. Needing more money later, he pledged the remaining shares to other banks, until he had borrowed up to their full value, Mrs. Mackenzie said. He never repaid the loans, and ultimately the shares were sold by the creditors.

Mrs. Mackenzie alleged that Hartman gradually obtained possession of every share of stock and every bond she possessed, pledged them all for loans, and permitted all to be sold, until today neither he nor she owns a single stock or bond. The complete list of securities which Mrs. Mackenzie lost without her knowledge was 100 shares of United States Steel preferred, 500 shares of Manhattan Transit Company, 50 shares of Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 40 shares of Dominion Copper Company, 2,206 shares of Singer Manufacturing Company, $16,000 in bonds of the Hudson Gas Company, and $15,000 in bonds of the New York and Hoboken Company. The shares in the Singer Manufacturing Company had a market value of $285 each.

All of the time Hartman was pledging

Continued on Page 6.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPORTED BLOWN UP

Washington Worried Over Rumors About Cruiser at Beirut —Telegrams Unanswered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Government officials found cause for worry today over a report that the armored cruiser North Carolina had been blown up at Beirut, Syria.

Outside of the fact that the report itself was disquieting, the naval authorities had reason for concern, because efforts to get word from the North Carolina in the last few days had been unsuccessful.

How and where the report originated the officials of the Navy Department were unable to tell. All they knew about it was that the first inquiries made of the department came from Boston. They would have been disinclined to pay much attention to this rumor if it had not been that a telegram of inquiry, addressed to the Commander of the North Carolina at Beirut three days ago, had remained unanswered.

She reported her arrival at Beirut on Nov. 2. Last Saturday a dispatch in American newspapers said that United States marines had been landed at Beirut to protect American interests. That day the Navy Department sent a cable message to the Commander of the North Carolina asking him if the news report were true. No answer to this message came to the department, and another message of inquiry was sent yesterday. This also remains unanswered.

The North Carolina and the Tennessee were the "gold ships" sent from the United States to Europe with money to relieve distressed Americans.

After the two vessels had completed their relief work in Northern Europe and along the Mediterranean they were ordered to Turkish waters for the purpose of protecting American interests should occasion arise. The Tennessee last reported from Mitylene, (Lesbos,) in the Aegean Sea.

The North Carolina is commanded by Capt. Joseph W. Oman.

PSYCHIC WAR NEWS.

It Favors the Allies — Says Also We'll Take a Hand in Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—War news derived from purely psychic sources is contained in The Occult Messenger as follows:

"The United States, the most unlikely people of all, will put a finger in the Turkish pie. Greece, Bulgaria and Russia will be in Constantinople at Christmas. In the third and fourth weeks in November Russia will assuredly be victorious and tread German soil on the way to Berlin. The Allies will make unexpected progress during the latter part of November. New guns are making their appearance to smash German forts. New invention in French aviation seems to increase Allies' tactical superiority and throw dismay in retreating Teuton ranks. German losses are appalling, over 1,800,000 being already put out of action on both her frontiers."

SCHWAB HAS A MYSTERY.

And an Opinion on Kitchener—Keeping Story of Weeks in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Charles M. Schwab will sail for New York tomorrow on the Adriatic. He refused to say anything about his trip to England, except to remark: "I hope before a great many years to write an autobiography and I trust that when I do so I can tell the full story of the last three weeks."

Mr. Schwab has occupied a suite of rooms at the Savoy Hotel for ten days and has consistently declined to be interviewed. It is known, however, that in private conversation a few days ago he made the remark that "Lord Kitchener is the best President the United States Steel Corporation ever missed."

AVALANCHE OF PROSPERITY.

Credit Man Would Make the Dollar the World's Standard of Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—An avalanche of prosperity was predicted today at a gathering of credit men of this city. The optimism of the speakers was tempered with conservatism. It was their opinion that while golden opportunities awaited the commerce of the United States to the south and across seas, it would be a mistake to rush headlong after business that now is and will be seeking our markets.

"Make the United States dollar the world standard of exchange," suggested Calvin J. Smyth, President of the Young-Smyth-Field Company.

"While it is true that Europe has reaped a rich harvest in South America," he concluded, "it also has paid the price in the present enormous losses, so that while we have been deprived of the trade there for years, we also have been spared heavy financial losses in this crisis."

SAYS SPIES FIRED SHIP.

Captain of Rembrandt, on Which 800 Horses Were Burned, Blames Crew.

NORFOLK, Nov. 10.—Virtually all of the 800 horses on board the British steamship Rembrandt were burned to death when the ship took fire off the Virginia capes yesterday, according to information reaching here tonight. The Rembrandt was bound from Baltimore to St. Nazaire, France, and the animals are understood to have been intended for the armies of the Allies.

It was reported here tonight that Capt. Edlin of the Rembrandt had notified officials of the Lamport & Holt Line, owners of the ship, that he had reason to believe the vessel was fired by German spies who were members of the crew. The Captain is said to have claimed that threats against the ship were made before she steamed from Baltimore Saturday.

Tonight the Rembrandt was ten miles off Cape Henry, disposing of the carcasses of the horses. She will proceed to Newport News for repairs. The forward compartments of the ship are reported badly damaged.

When the fire was discovered the ship was 200 miles off the capes. The smoke was so dense that the crew could not reach the horses, and the stampeded animals were left to their fate. The ship's hold was flooded and the hatches closed, smothering out the fire.

SHIP POLAND WATER Aperitif
America's Favorite
Recognized as the Leader of its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.—Advt.

SPY EXECUTED IN TOWER OF LONDON

Karl Hans Lody, Former German Naval Officer, Posed as an American.

NO SUCH CASE IN 214 YEARS

Lody, Shot Near the Scene of Many Famous Executions, Dies Bravely.

MARRIED AN OMAHA GIRL

Lived in New York and Nebraska, Where He Was Tourist Agent and Employe of German Steamship Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Karl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, the German who was found guilty of espionage by a court-martial on Nov. 2, was shot this morning in the Tower of London.

To the very end, says The Daily Mail, Lody maintained the calm imperturbability which characterized him throughout the three days' trial, and when facing the firing party he refused to be blindfolded.

The execution took place in the miniature rifle range at the Tower just as dawn was breaking. Over night Lody had been removed from Wellington Barracks, where he had been confined since his trial, to the Tower, and was taken to one of the guard rooms. Just before daybreak eight soldiers were roused and marched to the rifle range, being followed immediately by Lody, who walked firmly and calmly.

He seated himself on a chair. Folding his arms and crossing his legs, he leaned back.

A Sergeant cried, "Present! Fire!" The eight rifles rang out with one report, and Lody was dead. Subsequently his body was buried within the precincts of the Tower.

The last previous execution at the Tower was that of Lord Lovat, who was beheaded on Tower Hill for taking part in the Jacobite rebellion which was crushed out at Culloden.

First Said He Was American.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lody when arrested claimed to be an American, but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storse, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Lody met his death in the Tower of London after having been found guilty by the court-martial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. The statement concerning the execution is brief, saying: "The sentence was duly confirmed."

It is understood that Lody refused to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British Navy.

This was the first execution for espionage in the Tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Lody was about 28 years old.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Neither the former Mrs. Karl Haus Lody, who is the daughter of Gottlieb Storse, nor her father is in this city. Mr. Storse, however, indicated some time ago that his interest in the Lody case was only a passing one, and the convicted man's former wife has consistently remained in seclusion since Lody's arrest.

The marriage of Lody to Miss Storse created considerable comment when the wedding, which was almost clandestine, took place two and a half years ago. Miss Storse met Lody while on a tour of Germany and other European countries. She obtained a divorce a few months after their marriage.

Lody has not been heard from by the Storse family since he sailed for Europe shortly after the decree of divorce was granted.

Arrested in September.

Lody was the first person to be tried in England and executed in the Tower of London for the crime of espionage in 214 years. He was arrested late in September and brought up for trial on Oct. 30 at the Middlesex Guildhall. Lord Cheylesmore was President of the court. There were nine judges. The trial was conducted under the ancient laws for such actions, and the President appeared in a dark blue uniform with gold epaulettes, while the eight other judges wore khaki service uniforms. Khaki-clad soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed at the entrances and guarded the prisoner.

Although he had previously protested that he was an American, Lody bore himself with the stiffness characteristic of a German officer. On the first day of the trial it was shown that he had admitted to a member of the American Embassy that he was a German, and he made no appeal for the protection of the United States. Archibald H. Bodkin, the prosecutor for the Crown, stated that Lody posed as an American tourist during his travels in the United Kingdom. He said that on Aug. 4 Lody had received an American passport from the American Embassy under the name of Charles A. Inglis of New York, and that late in the same month Lody had visited Edinburgh and various other places as Inglis. The prosecutor alleged that he had sent valuable reports to Berlin, and especially referred to letters sent from Edinburgh describing Queensferry and other places on the Firth of Forth, giving accurate details regarding armaments and the location of British ships, and stating that important buildings in London had been selected as targets for fire netting from the attacks of Zeppelins.

Testifies at Court-Martial.

On the second day of the trial Lody took the stand and gave an outline of his mission to England, after admitting that he was a former senior Lieutenant of the German Navy, but was then on the reserve list. He admitted that he had been a tourist agent for the Hamburg-American Line while in New York, and that two years before, while an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad, he had married in Omaha a daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a retired German brewer.

Lody testified that while in Berlin in July he received instructions from a high naval officer, whose name he refused to disclose, to go to England and report on the movements of the British Fleet. He was told to use any means to get information, and was given $5,000 in gold for his expenses.

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

ENGLISH COAST TOWNS TELL OF AIRSHIP VISIT

Searchlights Busy All Night and Firing Is Heard from the Cliffs.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Dover says:

"As a result of a report that an airship had been sighted over Sheerness the searchlight corps was busy all night. Later the airship was reported over Harwich.

"Firing was heard on the eastern cliffs between 2 and 2:30 o'clock this morning."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A member of the German Embassy here said today that when the Germans landed in England, as men, women, and children would alike oppose a stubborn resistance, the Germans would treat them as they have treated the Belgians.

KAISER SENDS CAVALRY TO RUSSIAN FRONTIER

Horses and Men Rushed From Flanders—Von Kluck's Strategy Under Censure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE NORTH BELGIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A trustworthy friend, who has just left Brussels, assures me that Emperor William was there last Monday on the way back from western headquarters. The fact of his presence was not generally known and he remained a few hours only.

A man who has just come from Berlin informs me that in three days eighty trainloads of horses and men, drawn from the western theatre of war, have left Berlin for Posen. This weakening of the German cavalry force in Flanders he believes to be due in part to the fact that the fighting on the western side is largely confined to artillery and infantry, but the main reason is the urgent need of cavalry reinforcements to cope with the advance of the Russians in the east.

My informant, who has special sources of information, tells me that the German strategy in Flanders is the subject of severe criticism in military circles, and that a commander, said to be Gen. von Kluck, has personally been taken to task by the Emperor. This is especially hard on Gen. von Kluck, who is believed to have acted throughout as the executant of imperial orders.

It is stated in Berlin that the German Government has paid Turkey as the price of her intervention in the war the sum of 200,000,000 marks ($47,600,000.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear from a well-informed source that Germany, alarmed at Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to the Russian Government, which has, however, rejected them.

GERMAN CASUALTIES OVER HALF A MILLION

Latest List Contains Thousands of August and September Victims, Few of October.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The official lists of German casualties in killed, wounded, and missing officers and men give a total of 509,000.

One list alone contains 29,281 names. Most of the names in the latest list are from September, some thousands are even from August, and only a few from October.

Only last Sunday a dispatch from Berlin said that the total number of names of Berlin victims given out there in one week was 57,800.

LORD HUGH GROSVENOR MISSING AFTER FIGHT

Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, Who Married Miss Breese of This City, Among the Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A casualty list dated Nov. 2 and issued tonight gives the names of seventeen officers killed, including Lieut. the Hon. F. E. Lambton of the Royal Horse Guards, and forty-three wounded.

Among the wounded is Capt. Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker of the Royal Horse Guards, brother of the Duke of Roxburghe. He married in 1907 Miss Anne Breese, daughter of the late W. L. Breese of New York.

Others wounded are Lieut. the Hon. C. H. G. Mulholland of the Eleventh Hussars, Major the Hon. R. B. F. Robertson of the Twenty-first Lancers, and Capt. L. D. Tollemache of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

Among the nine missing is Capt. Lord Hugh Grosvenor of the First Life Guards.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Lord Rosebery, the former Premier speaking at a recruiting meeting in Edinburgh yesterday said he had just received news that his nephew Col. W. R. Wyndham had been killed in action.

The Hon. William Reginald Wyndham was 38 years old and was the heir presumptive of the third Baron Leconfield. He was educated at Sandhurst, and until 1913 had been a Captain of the Seventeenth Lancers. He resigned during that year and again entered the service on the outbreak of the war. eH was a member of the Jockey Club.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now at 25th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

Smoke Imported Block Panetelas. Mild and fragrant. Always fine.—Advt.

GERMANY LOSES TWO SEA RAIDERS; THREAT TO CUT OFF BELGIAN RELIEF; ALLIES HOLD IN VIOLENT BATTLE

EMDEN BEACHED AND BURNED

Australian Cruiser Sydney Surprises German Raider at Cocos Islands.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT FOUGHT

German Casualties Heavy, Three British Killed—Attempt to Cut Cable Failed.

KOENIGSBERG BOTTLED UP

Found Hiding Up African River by Chatham and Shelled—Colliers Sunk in Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Victory over two commerce-destroying German cruisers, the redoubtable Emden and the Koenigsberg, was officially announced by the British Admiralty today.

The Emden, which in the three months she had roamed the Indian Ocean as a raider had destroyed British shipping worth more than $5,000,000, was discovered yesterday by the Australian cruiser Sydney attacking the cable and wireless stations on the Cocos or Keeling Islands, southwest of Java, in the Indian Ocean. A fight followed, resulting in victory for the Sydney, the heavier and more formidable ship. The Emden, ablaze fore and aft, was driven ashore on one of the islands of the group. There she burned. Her casualties are declared to have been heavy, but it is reported that her commander, Capt. von Muller, and some of the crew were saved. On the Sydney three men were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Koenigsberg was bottled up in the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, in German East Africa, where she was found hiding by the British cruiser Chatham on Oct. 30. The Koenigsberg was six miles up the river in shoal water. The Chatham was of too deep draught to ascend the stream, so after shelling the Koenigsberg and some shore intrenchments which her crew had dug, the British cruiser blocked the river by sinking colliers in the channel, rendering the escape of the Koenigsberg impossible.

Denied that Cable was Cut.

It was reported today that before her destruction the Emden succeeded in cutting the cable at the Cocos Islands, but a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., received by The London Morning Post tonight, indicates that she failed in this attempt. The Sydney dispatch reads:

"It is clear that the Emden's objective was both the Eastern Cable station and the troopships of the Allies' expeditionary forces. The fact that she was foiled in both purposes is attributable to the excellent manoeuvring of the Sydney.

"When the first news arrived here of her presence at the Cocos Islands it was expected that the Emden would emulate the exploit of the German cruiser Nurnberg in cutting the cable at Fanning Island, but this was evidently prevented by the timely arrival of the Sydney. Eastern Cable traffic is maintained throughout.

"The Emden arrived at the Cocos Islands at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and was able to damage the cable office before the arrival of the Sydney, but this did not prevent the maintenance of communication. It is reported that the Emden also disabled the wireless station."

How Lloyd's Got the News.

At Lloyd's a wild outburst followed the receipt of the news of the sinking of the Emden. The business of the day was in full swing, when suddenly above the hum the Lutine bell rang out. Only on momentous occasions is this bell rung.

Instantly business was suspended and all turned toward the rostrum, from which it was known that some great news was to be made public. The official crier mounted the steps and, in the rolling tones for which he is famous, began, "Gentlemen, it is officially announced that the Emden—"

That is as far as he was allowed to go. Cheer after cheer went up. Hats and papers were thrown into the air.

Again the Lutine bell was rung—to enjoin silence—and at last the message was completed that the Emden had been destroyed.

The shipping industry in the Indian Ocean is now relieved of the greater portion of its peril, and underwriters will sleep more comfortably. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that this ship alone has inflicted more damage to British merchant shipping than all the rest of the German Navy combined.

The effect upon rates for the moment has not been particularly marked. For some days the rate from the East had shown an easier tendency, and today it was quoted unchanged.

Aside from a report from Tokio that Capt. von Muller, the Emden's commander, and most of the crew were saved, no news had reached here late tonight of the fate of the Emden's men.

Press Praise Emden's Commander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—The Chronicle's naval expert says:

"The exploits of the Emden have become famous and are likely to remain famous in the annals of naval warfare.

Continued on Page 2.

Visit LE PETIT SALON DE BEAUTE, Parfumerie Riviera, Fifth Avenue, 616.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The German cruiser Emden, which has preyed on British commerce in the Indian Ocean since the outbreak of the war, has been sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney, near Cocos Island. The British Admiralty reports that the loss of officers and crew was heavy, but a dispatch from Tokio says that most of the men were saved.

The German cruiser Königsberg, which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar Harbor several weeks ago, is bottled up at Mafia Island, on the coast of German East Africa, according to an announcement from the British Admiralty.

Karl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who once lived in this country, has been executed in the Tower of London as a spy. This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1700.

The French War Office announces that a desperate attack by the Germans to the south of Ypres yesterday was checked, and the Allies have advanced between Ypres and Armentières. Progress was also made between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac.

The London Press Bureau reports that little change has taken place in the general position of the forces in France, and reiterates that the German offensive is gradually spending its strength.

The German Army Headquarters reports that the attacks near Ypres, where 500 French and British prisoners were taken and several machine guns captured, is slowly progressing. Advances have also been made south of this region, it is stated, the strong counter attacks of the British forces being repulsed.

The Russian General Staff announces that the right wing of the German Army in East Prussia, which has been stubbornly resisting the Russian advance near Lyck, has been driven back toward Masuran Lakes. Advances near Cracow and Przemysl are also reported.

The Germans are rushing reinforcements to the relief of the army in the eastern theatre of war. Thousands of trainloads of troops are reported to have gone through Belgium, and others are being rushed from the interior of Germany.

The German fortress of Tsing-tau, which surrendered three days ago, was formally handed over to the Japanese and British conquerors yesterday.

FLANDERS COMBAT FURIOUS

Germans Make Terrific Assaults On Allies Around Ypres.

ALL REPULSED, SAYS PARIS

And London Reports That the Power of the German Attack Seems to be Flagging.

BERLIN TELLS OF ADVANCES

Kaiser's Troops Withdrawing from Coast to Make Final Effort to the South.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 11:38 P. M.—An official bulletin issued tonight said:

At the north the battle continues very violent.

There is nothing to report on the other part of the front.

The afternoon bulletin said:

The action continued all day yesterday with the same intensity that has characterized the previous fighting between the sea and the region of Armentières. The encounters were of particular violence for the reason that the opposing forces are alternately taking the offensive.

Summing up, it may be said that the day was marked by the checking of a German attack in considerable force to the south of Ypres, and by perceptible progress on the part of French forces in the vicinity of Six-schoots and between Ypres and Armentières.

Equally on the front of the British troops all the German attacks were repulsed with energy.

Along the major part of the front, from the Canal of La Bassée as far as the Woevre, our troops made secure the results attained in the course of the past few days. There should be reported also our progress in the region of Loivre, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac.

In Lorraine there is nothing to report.

In the Vosges fresh attacks on the part of the enemy, directed against the heights to the south of Hilsen Ste. Marie and to the southeast of Thann, all have been repulsed.

HAVRE, Nov. 10, (via Paris.)—The situation in Flanders today shows relatively little change, with slight improvements in favor of the Allies, according to the Belgian official bulletin made public today.

Says German Efforts Are Flagging.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Official Press Bureau issued this announcement tonight:

Little change has taken place in the general position, (in France.)

There are, however, not wanting signs that the violence of the German offensive, which has been as resolutely pushed as it has been stubbornly met, is gradually spending its strength.

Germans Advancing, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—An official communication, issued by the German Army Headquarters, says:

Our attacks near Ypres yesterday were progressing slowly. More than 500 French colored and English prisoners have been taken, and several machine guns captured.

Further south our troops also are advancing, the strong counter-attacks of the British forces having been repulsed.

In the Argonne the fighting is progressing favorably, hostile attacks being easily repulsed.

GERMANS SHIFTING FRONT.

Prepare Final Attack Near Ypres—35,000 Leave Thielt.

THIELT, Belgium, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 10.—The inundations in Flanders, which prevented the Germans from making their way along the coast in their efforts to reach Calais, are now proving equally unfavorable to the Allies, who today are finding it impossible to proceed through these marshy regions.

The Germans have been obliged to evacuate Middelkerke, on the coast, half way between Nieuport and Ostend, and this point has not yet been occupied by the Allies.

The Germans, according to information available here, are now concentrating all their forces for a final attack in the vicinity of Ypres. On Saturday afternoon they almost succeeded in surrounding the city as a result of attacks from the southwest and northwest. Today, however, their position is said to be much less favorable because of the excellent work of the French artillerymen and the scouting of the French and British aviators, who now seem to be flying better than the German airmen.

The fighting has swung over the country with rapidity, some villages, like Dixmude and Ramscapelle, changing hands several times a day. At the present time the Germans hold only two unimportant villages on the left bank of the Yser. These engagements, which

THREAT TO STOP BELGIAN CHARITY

German Proclamation Says Food Will Be Cut Off if People Do Not Return to Work.

RELIEF AGENTS ARE AMAZED

Will Appeal to Washington—Belgians Say It Is Impossible to Revive Industries Now.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7, (Delayed,) (via The Hague and London, Nov. 10.)—A proclamation issued by the German Governor of Brussels Nov. 6 reiterates the German statement that Belgium needs an active population to make money to keep it from starvation, but this time the order threatens that unless the people return immediately and resume their former activities the German Government will close all charitable organizations which now feed the idle populace.

Well-informed Brussels residents say the German contention that the Belgian people are unwilling to resume their activities is unfounded. The Belgians, they say, are willing enough to work, but this is impossible since all their automobiles and horses have been taken by the German Army, making it impossible for them to haul coal and raw material for the factories.

The Belgians, it is declared, fished the miserable, half-blind horses out of the mines, fed them, and set them to work; but no sooner were these horses strong enough to pull carts than the Germans confiscated them for the army. Now the factories are without coal and iron or any raw materials.

The best industry, which was enormous in many parts of Belgium, has been ruined. The farmers have millions of beets rotting in the storehouses through inability to transport them to the factories.

The workmen, Belgians maintain, are willing to work for one-fourth of their ordinary wages, but the factory owners, unable to provide the necessary material, have been obliged to dismiss the men.

There has been a great scarcity of gasoline, since a British flier attacked unsuccessfully the German main gasoline depot at Heren, north of Brussels, and the Germans are keeping their gasoline nearer home.

The situation in the last week has turned for the worse. A strict order not to allow anybody to leave the country, numerous arrests of Belgians between the ages of 18 and 30, and the continual movement of trains bearing wounded and fresh troops are causing great unrest, and the population, which is doomed to idleness and which is watching the daily rations grow smaller and smaller, is beginning to murmur.

Open revolt and speedy destruction, some residents say, are preferable to this slow method of starvation, while the latest fine inflicted by the Germans of $1,250,000, which popularly is felt to be unjust, has suddenly sharpened the hitherto politely distant relations between the Belgians and their conquerors.

When informed of the reported threat by Germans in Brussels to stop the distribution of food by the American Relief Committee, Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, said today that the shipment of food and supplies from New York to the distressed Belgians would be continued until Ambassador Page at London advises to the contrary. Mr. Greene added:

"We shall be guided entirely by the

Continued on Page 4.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single row package, are now obtainable at your dealer.—Advt.

INDIANS SPECIAL TARGETS OF FOE

Letters on Germans Show Orders to Inflict Severest Punishment on Native Troops.

OBSERVER LAUDS THEM

Knowing Only Their Own Language, They Face Greatest Difficulties in France.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Indian forces in France have made good, but have achieved none of the daring and extraordinary exploits attributed to them, according to a statement issued tonight by the Official Press Bureau and written "by an observer with the Indian Corps."

The account emphasizes in particular the difficulties under which the Indians are fighting by reason of their ignorance of the French, German, and English languages. They have been repeatedly subjected to tricks on the part of the Germans.

"The Germans are full of resources," says the account, "and it is one of their favorite plans to lure the allied troops on to attack them by various devices, of which an indicated intention of surrendering is the most common. If this deception is successful, a skillfully concealed machine guns turns a murderous fire upon those who have advanced either to attack or to accept surrender.

"The audacity of the enemy cannot better be illustrated than by a well-authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by a Gurkha regiment. A figure, silhouetted by the moonlight and wearing a complete Gurkha uniform, approached the end of the trench and delivered the message.

"'The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench; another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support.'

"Puzzled by this announcement, the officer in command replied, 'Who are you? Where do you come from?' to which the only answer was, 'You are to move up and make room for other Gurkhas.'

"The English was good, but something excited the officer's suspicions.

"'Answer, and answer quickly,' he said; 'if you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?'

"This question, under the circumstances, was no easy one to answer, and the German (for such he was) turned and fled, but he had not gone five yards before he fell, riddled with bullets.

"If the officer had been deceived the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them.

"It can readily be imagined that under such conditions the Indian troops engage the enemy in circumstances of special difficulty. They are in a strange country, their training and instincts have accustomed them to quite different conditions. It is easy to distinguish German and French soldiers in the daytime, but it is not easy in the dark.

"The Gurkhas understand no language but their own, and very few others understand that. Their stragglers are exposed to difficulties in the way of rejoining their units, which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. Nor must it be forgotten that the intentions which the German Emperor expressed with reference to the whole force under the command of Field Marshal Sir John French embraced to an equal degree the army corps composed of our Indian fellow-subjects.

"Letters found upon wounded men and prisoners make it clear that the German military authorities have spe-

Continued on Page 3.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

have caused some of the most severe losses of the war, have been fought over wet and muddy ground, which gives no opportunity for intrenching.

The Germans, in this fighting in Flanders, have made use of regiments composed of volunteers recruited from the best classes of Berlin society. Their officers are men of high standing.

Ninety-two trains of German wounded, each carrying 300 men, passed through Brussels Sunday, bound for Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The movement of retreat of the German Army continues, according to a telegram received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Rotterdam correspondent.

Thirty-five thousand men and 100 guns, it is said, have left Thielt in the direction of Ghent, and forty-eight wagon loads of munitions have left Bruges for the same destination.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Trainload after trainload of German artillery is leaving the Lys Valley in the direction of Ghent.

"The German Army Headquarters has been transferred to Alost."

Alost is ten miles east of the fighting area around Dixmude.

ALSATIAN PREDICTS A GERMAN COLLAPSE

Deserting, After Forcible Enlistment, He Says Kaiser's Soldiers Don't Know the Truth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Liberté publishes an interview with an Alsatian who, with twenty-five comrades, has just reached Paris after deserting from the German Army in Flanders. They formed part of a force of 135 Alsatians who were forcibly incorporated in a German infantry regiment at the time of the mobilization. The twenty-six survivors reached the allied lines last week.

The man who was interviewed said:

"At the outset of the war I was in Berlin on business. I tried to reach the frontier, but was seized in Cologne and assigned to a regiment, where my unfortunate compatriots were already. The Germans received us roughly, calling us 'French dogs.'

"The officers beat us and swore that we would be put in front in battle. They gave us no proper food for nine days. On the tenth we received some meagre soup and were told we would soon be killed.

"This was true, for when the regiment attacked the Belgians at Huy only forty-seven Alsatians survived, of whom the Captain shot two, alleging that they gave a signal to the enemy. That evening the officer came to torture us, saying: 'You will be in front in this war until only one is left. Him I shall be delighted to shoot myself.'

"During the subsequent weeks we suffered terribly. The Germans talked gloating about the allied disasters and the capture of Paris. Finally, while near Brussels, we learned of the Allies' victory on the Marne, which gave new courage. Those remaining decided to desert, and we managed to reach the French lines."

When asked about the German soldier the Alsatian replied:

"They are machines, perfectly organized, who obey blindly without seeking to understand. All accept what the officers tell them without any suspicion.

"Until last week none doubted that Germany was victorious and the Allies were crumbling, and the war nearing a close. But the Yser slaughter was impossible to conceal, and caused profound discouragement and many desertions. Soon the whole western army will learn the truth. I foretell an utter collapse of the German morale, followed by fatal disorganization and disaster."

STILL BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

Germans Throw 250 Shells Into the City in One Day.

PARIS, Nov 10.—The City of Rheims still suffers considerably every day from bombardment by the Germans. Last Friday 250 shells fell into the city, although no French troops are stationed there.

The ancient cathedral, into which entry is strictly forbidden, seems, observers say, to be a point of thee German gunners' aim. All the buildings around the edifice have suffered greatly, while the cathedral itself presents a shocking spectacle.

No French military station is anywhere near, and there is no artillery within miles of the city. The Military Governor has informed the cathedral authorities that any one ascending to the towers for any purpose will be shot immediately, as he does not desire to give the Germans any excuse for training their guns on the building.

On the old forts around Rheims, now in French hands, nobody can show himself without drawing an immediate gun fire from the Germans. German aeroplanes fly about constantly, and aerial duels are a daily occurrence. German airmen make frequent trips over Rheims, where thy drop bombs in the chief commercial section of the city, thereby adding considerably to the number of casualties among the civil population, which are understood to have lost about 700 of their number in killed from the effects of the German bombardment. Some lives were lost by persons being suffocated as the result of the subsidence of houses when struck by shells.

Every evening about 5 o'clock the shelling of the city begins, and the people of the poorer quarters spend the latter part of the day in the open fields on the side of the city away from the German positions. At other times of the day the people seem to go about their business as if nothing extraordinary was occurring.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Reports received from The Hague say that the Vicar General of Rheims admits that the French used the towers of the Rheims Cathedral for military purposes.

SEES GAIN TOWARD VERDUN.

German Observer Tells Importance of Capture of Vienne-le-Chateau.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via The Hague and London.)—The military critic of the Lokal Anzeiger expresses the opinion that the capture of Vienne-le-Château in the Argonne, reported yesterday, is an important factor in the German attempt to isolate Verdun from the west. The place lies about twenty-two miles east of Verdun on a pronounced rocky ridge, connecting Verdun with the French forces on the Aisne.

The critic, however, warns against regarding the capture of Vienne-le-Château as a breach in the French lines, for the reason that several other points on the same ridge also must be taken in such a movement.

The steep western bank of the River Meuse, opposite St. Mihiel, also must be cleared of French troops, and German progress in this wooded and hilly country can be won only by troops willing to purchase every foot of ground with their blood.

LILLE OFTEN WON AND LOST.

Furious Combat Around City Has Caused Terrible Destruction.

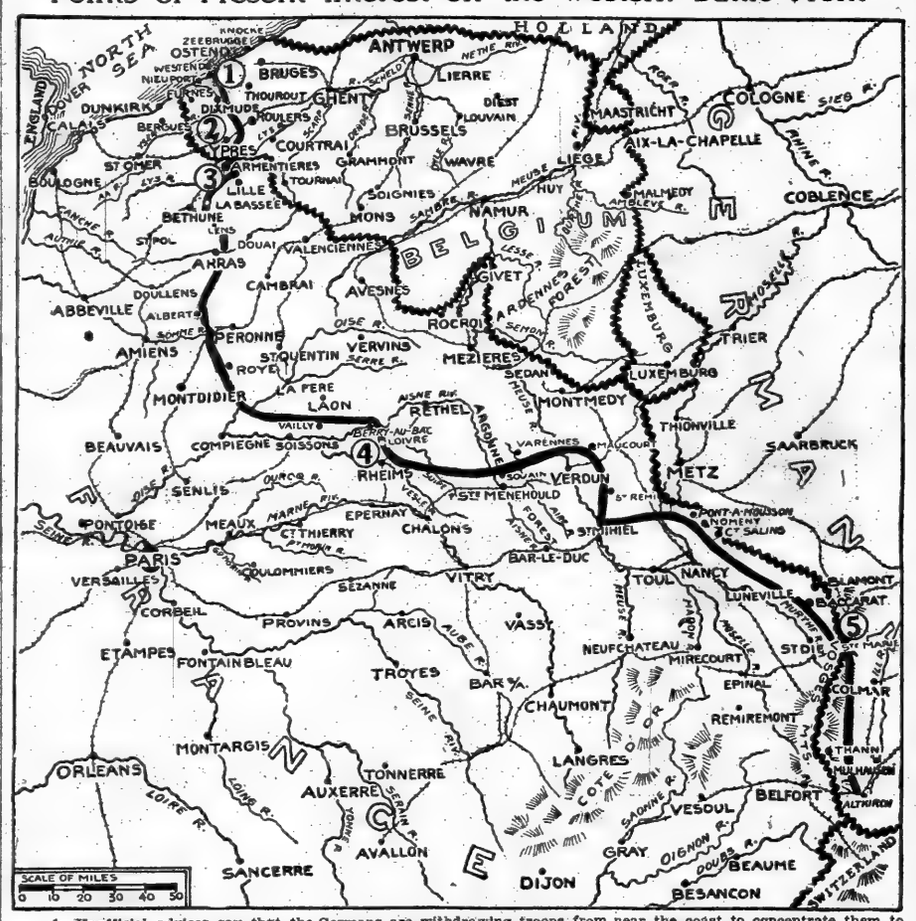
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10. (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—A citizen of Lille who left the city Thursday and got through to the coast with great difficulty, says that the city was captured by British troops on Oct. 20, but could not be held.

The Germans re-entered it on Oct. 23, and since then it has been repeatedly lost and recaptured.

In the course of successive bombardments there has been great destruction. One [illegible] situated be-

Points of Present Interest on the Western Battle Front



1. Unofficial advices say that the Germans are withdrawing troops from near the coast to concentrate them to the southward.
2. The main attack is being delivered by the Kaiser's troops between Dixmude and Armentières, according to the French official report. Here the conflict has been very severe, but the Allies have repulsed all assaults, according to Paris. Berlin states that the German troops are advancing.
3. Lille, which has been the centre of violent encounters for three weeks, is said to have suffered terrible damage. The city has been taken and lost several times by each side.
4. The French official bulletin states that progress is being made by the French troops around Loivre, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac. Rheims, according to Paris advices, is under bombardment every day.
5. The Germans have again attacked the heights near Mount Ste. Marie and to the southeast of Thann, all being repulsed, according to Paris.

tween the passenger and goods stations and the City Hall, the oldest and most populous part of the town, being entirely destroyed. Altogether 1,200 houses have been destroyed by cannonade or fire.

MINES KILL A THOUSAND.

Soldier's Story of a Colonel's Trap That Wiped Out the Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Eclair prints a letter from a French soldier recently engaged in the Argonne fighting, which, as the writer says, forms an interesting pendant for the bald words of the official communiqué telling of German attacks being repulsed. He describes the French retirement before a superior force from a village commanding an affluent of the Meuse, intersecting that part of the Argonne where a wide road followed that valley.

"We soldiers," he says, "couldn't understand why the Colonel abandoned the village, which was evidently of strategic importance, without a struggle, but we obeyed orders and retired sullenly.

"After traversing a quarter of a mile, there was a sudden terrific explosion that staggered the ranks. Simultaneously the officer, smiling, gave the order to retrace our steps.

"We re-entered the village, which was a scene of frightful desolation. The houses were utterly destroyed, and everywhere there were huge gaping holes in the ground, which was strewn with a thousand corpses. A dense pall of powder smoke hung over everything.

"A peasant who witnessed the catastrophe gave the details. Shortly after our departure two brigades of Bavarian and Saxon infantry occupied the village. Some were entering houses and others were resting.

"Then came the screaming noise of a shell which exploded near a church. An explosion like an earthquake followed, almost annihilating the enemy. Only a few stunned survivors were left on the outskirts.

"The Colonel had mined the village before retiring. The German assault was definitely repelled at this point."

HUNGARIAN NOBLEMEN SLAIN.

Over 800 Hussars of Aristocratic Families Killed Around Lille.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—According to the latest list of killed, published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy had a considerable loss in the battles around Lille, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans.

The lists show that 867 Hussars belonging to noble families were killed.

MINE HITS ITALIAN COAST.

Damages Railroad Flag Station—Protest to Austria.

ANCONA, Italy, Nov. 10.—A floating mine exploded today so near in shore in the vicinity of Fossacesia that it seriously damaged the flag station of the railway line running along the sea front. There were no casualties.

It is understood that the Italian Government has addressed representations to Austria concerning mines in the Adriatic.

DANGER OF A PESTILENCE.

Inability to Bury War Victims Adds a New Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France, describing the battle on the line between Arras and Lille, says:

"There have been bayonet duels on roofs and in cellars, and as the soldiers have been driven from one house they have retired to the next and again to the next. After such a terrible succession of duels it has often been found necessary by one side or other to destroy the houses, especially the coal miners' houses, with shell fire, which has buried the dead with the bricks.

"This combination of actions has absolutely prevented any full burial or any adequate sanitation. Much of the populous neighborhood north of Arras is quite unapproachable and the terror of pestilence is added to the other terrors of war.

"Sanitary reasons alone make a quick advance impossible. In some districts the regimental doctors forbid what the officers may desire."

GERMANS SEARCH DUTCH SHIP.

All Men Between 18 and 30 Taken Off Steamer from Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A telegram from Flushing states that the Dutch steamer Administrateur de Bats, which left Antwerp with forty-five passengers, was stopped by German officials off Fort Marie, near the Dutch frontier. The ship was thoroughly searched and all men between the ages of 18 and 30 years were arrested, although they had authentic passports."

EARL ANNESLEY MISSING.

Is Army Aviator and Left England by Aeroplane Last Friday.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Earl Annesley, who left England last Friday by aeroplane, has not since been heard from, and it is feared that he has been killed.

According to a statement by the Admiralty Earl Annesley accompanied Lieut. Beever in the flight. The statement says that Lieut. Beever's loss as a skilled airman would be keenly felt.

The Earl was a member of the Royal Flying Corps, and has performed valuable services for the Allies in the war, notably during the stege of Antwerp.

Francis Annesley, the sixth Earl of Annesley, is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1884. He married, in 1909, Evelyn Hester Munday. The ancestral homes of the Annesleys are at Castlewellan and Donald Lodge, in the County of Down, Ireland. As the Earl has no children, a cousin, Walter Beresford Annesley, will succeed to the Earldom in case the death of the Earl is verified.

HURL 150 SHELLS AT BARREL.

German Airman Thought He Had Discovered a French Mortar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps says that the Swiss were greatly perplexed over a furious German cannonade near the frontier, where French troops were entirely absent. A local newspaper explained the mystery.

A German airman saw a huge barrel of liquid manure which a farmer had left upturned in a field, and supposed it to be a French mortar. Thereupon a bombardment was begun, but was singularly ineffective, the barrel being unhurt, though 150 shells were fired from noon till midnight.

CANNON FIRING HEARD OFF CORONEL, CHILE

It Was Near This Port that a German Squadron Defeated the British, Nov. 1.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 10.—Heavy cannonading was heard at sea yesterday off the Chilean seaport of Coronel, according to reports received here from Chile.

Coronel is 300 miles south of Valparaiso. It was off Coronel that the German squadron under Admiral Count von Spee defeated the British squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock on Nov. 1.

FEAR SEIZURES BY JAPANESE.

Sending of Fleet by Mikado to Her Waters Disturbs Argentina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10—The sending of the Japanese fleet to these waters is causing dissatisfaction. It is feared the Japanese may seize islands off the Pacific Coast on the ground that they are being used as German naval bases.

The incident of the attempted Japanese purchase of an abandoned island off Chile is not forgotten here.

SUNK BY MINE OFF YARMOUTH.

Norwegian Steamer Pluton Lost—Lugger Rescues 22 Survivors.

MAASSLUIS, Holland, Nov. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Pluton, bound from London for Christiania, was sunk by a mine Sunday off Yarmouth.

Nineteen men of her crew and three passengers were rescued by a Dutch lugger.

SPY EXECUTED IN TOWER OF LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

fused to reveal, to select a route to New York. He was to remain in England until the first naval engagement between Germany and England, and then give information concerning the actual losses of the British fleet. He was then to proceed to this city. Lody insisted that, while he had received orders to keep track of the movements of the British fleet, he was not told to do any spying. He admitted to the court that his instructions gave him uneasiness and that he had asked for an American passport because he thought that he had lived long enough in America to enable him to pass as an American and not to excite suspicion.

On the final day of the trial, which was attended by many leaders of London society as well as by prominent jurists, politicians, and military and naval men, the Prosecutor, in summing up, said that Lody had admitted being an alien enemy posing as a civilian and at times as an American. During this time he was sending important information to Germany. He described Lody as one "upon whom the international law against spies should be imposed.

Lody's counsel admitted that he was a German Lieutenant, and said he had taken the risks of his profession because he thought it was his highest duty to do so. He asked for a sentence less than that of death, but said that if the full penalty were exacted, Lody would face it like a man.

It was stated in New York a few days ago that Lody had been an officer on one of the Hamburg-American Line ships before coming to work for a tourist agency here. He made two tours around the world for the agency, and during that time learned all the details of the business. Afterward he went back to work for the Hamburg-American Line, and, when the line sent the steamer Cleveland around the world on its own tours, Lody became booking agent for the tours.

"He spied on us for a year," said one of the officers of the tourist agency. "We were very glad to get rid of him."

The last person to be executed at Tower Hill, outside the Tower of London, and also the last to be beheaded in England, was Lord Lovat, who was executed for high treason on April 9, 1747. He was a Jacobite leader and a man of very strange personality. Notoriously of bad character, he would seem to have persuaded himself that his dying "for the good old cause" atoned in a measure for his past sins, and that to have sacrificed himself for the Stuarts would bring him spiritual benefit. It is recorded that he faced his death with levity, and Horace Walpole complained that "The old creature's behavior has been foolish and at last indecent."

ACCUSE CONSUL OF TREASON.

Naturalized British Subject Gave Aid to German Reservists.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Grand Jury of the Durham Assizes has returned a true bill against Nicholas Ahlers, the German Consul in Sunderland Borough, on a charge of high treason.

According to the indictment Mr. Ahlers was naturalized in 1905. After the declaration of war he engaged in helping German reservists leave England for Germany.

KING PRAISES TROOPS IN MESSAGE TO FRENCH

British Commander Replies That the Army Has an "Unalterable Determination" to Win.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—King George has sent the following communication to Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force on the Continent:

"The splendid pluck, spirit, and endurance shown by my troops in the desperate fighting, which has continued so many days against vastly superior forces, fills me with admiration. I am confident of the final result of their noble efforts under your able command."

Gen. French replied thanking his Majesty for the message, which he said had been received with gratitude and pride by the army.

He assured the King "of our unalterable determination to uphold the highest traditions of your Majesty's army and carry the campaign through to a victorious conclusion."

PARIS THEATRES MAY REOPEN.

Meeting Held by Amusement Associations to Consider Matter.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A large meeting, attended by the representatives of all the theatrical associations and amusement organizations of Paris, and also of the provinces, held today with the view of procuring the reopening of the theatres and other places of amusement, also discussed measures to relieve the distress among actors and employes of the theatres.

The meeting drafted the principle of a manifesto, which will be further considered on Friday before its submission to the authorities.

Nothing in the nature of a theatre or music hall in Paris is now open with the exception of one. That is a concert hall devoted to a patriotic programme. Many moving picture shows still remain open.

!

"Great Scott, man; do you think we're made of money—we can't afford to advertise!"

We have permission to tell you the initial appropriations we received to start the ball rolling for Porosknit, Ostermoor, National Lead Co., Pompeian Massage Cream, National Cloak and Suit Co.—and others.

Sometimes it takes a little—sometimes a lot.

May we tell you?

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

MANY BOER REBELS SLAIN.

Union Forces Kill or Wound 120 and Capture 25 North of Pretoria.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pretoria says it is officially announced there that on Nov. 8 Lieut. Col. Vandeventer met the rebels at Zandfontein, sixty-four miles north of Pretoria.

The Union of South Africa forces killed or wounded 120 men and captured 25.

The Union losses were 12 men killed and 11 wounded

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN DESTROYED

Continued from Page 1.

No news has yet been received of the fate of gallant Capt. Karl von Muller, her commander, who handled his ship with the skill of an accomplished sea officer and the courtesy of a chivalrous gentleman. He has been an ornament to the sea profession and an honor to the brotherhood of the sea, and it is greatly to be hoped that he survives to tell the tale."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is almost in our heart to regret that the Emden has been captured and destroyed. We certainly hope that Commander Karl von Muller, her commander, has not been killed, for, as the phrase goes, he has shown himself an officer and a gentleman. He has been enterprising, cool, and daring in making war on our shipping, and has revealed a nice sense of humor. He has, moreover, shown every possible consideration to the crews of his prizes. So far as is known, he destroyed over 74,000 tons of shipping without the loss of a single life. There is not a survivor who does not speak well of this young German, the officers under him, and the crew obedient to his orders. The war on the sea will lose something of its piquancy, its humor, and its interest now that the Emden has gone, but she had to go because she was so expensive."

Among the seventeen officers who served under Capt. Karl von Muller aboard the Emden was Lieut. Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenzollern, a member of the elder but non-regnant branch of the German Emperor's family. He is the second son of the reigning Prince William of Hohenzollern, and is 23 years old. It is not known whether he was still on board the vessel at the time of her destruction.

The Times says: "We rejoice that the cruiser Emden has been destroyed at last, but we salute Capt. von Müller as a brave and chivalrous foe. We trust his life has been saved, for if he came to London he would receive a generous welcome.

"Our maritime race knows how to admire a daring and resourceful seaman, and there are few episodes of modern naval history more remarkable than the meteoric career of the little Emden."

The Morning Post says: "The conduct of Capt. von Müller, who seems to have been brave without brutality, is something to set against the inhuman practices of the German army."

HOW SYDNEY CAUGHT EMDEN.

German Surprised at Cocos Islands and Driven Ashore Ablaze.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In announcing the destruction of the Emden the Admiralty said:

"A large combined operation by fast cruisers against the German cruiser Emden has been for some time in progress. In this search, which has covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French, Russian, and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warships Melbourne and Sydney also were included in these movements.

"Yesterday morning news was received that the Emden, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, had arrived at Keeling, or Cocos, Islands and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station. Here she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser Sydney, Capt. John Glossop.

"A sharp action took place, in which the Sydney suffered the loss of three men killed and fifteen wounded. The Emden was driven ashore and burned. Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy. All possible assistance is now being given to the survivors by the various ships which have been dispatched to the scene.

"With the exception of the German squadron now off the coast of Chile, the whole of the Pacific and Indian Oceans is now clear of the enemy's warships.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, has sent the following message to the Sydney and to the Navy Aug. 4. Then the Emden had disappeared. The next day, near Table Island, in the Indian Ocean, she captured, robbed of her coal, and then sank the City of Winchester, a steamer of 4,231 tonnage.

On Sept. 10 the Emden suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, 8 x vessels ranging in size from 3,393 to 7,615 tons were taken and sunk, their collective value amounting to $4,500,000 with the cargo on board them. A seventh ship, the Kabinga, was also overhauled and seized. The crews of the other vessels were placed on board her, and she was released.

The prisoners later reported that the Germans had treated them very well, but that the Emden was in a very dirty condition. Those who had been taken on board reported that her officers, and even the crew, seemed to be perfectly well informed as to the movements of the Ganges pilots and of British merchantmen, and knew that the lightships on the Indian coast were not working.

As the Kabinga steamed away the Emden was seen to be coaling from the Hamburg-American liner Markomannia, which was accompanying her, and from the Greek ship Pontoporos. Later she stopped the little Italian steamer Loredano, whose Captain then made all speed for Calcutta, and thus prevented the loss of the large liner City of Rangoon and two transports with Indian troops on board. For this service the Government of Bengal presented to the Italian Captain a gold watch and chain, and his crew received presents of money

A week later the Emden made another sudden appearance. This was on the night of Sept. 22, off Madras. Here she fired a few shells into the shipping in the harbor, killing three men on board of the vessels, and then bombarded the oil tanks, two of which she set on fire. This exploit closed the port of Calcutta for a week, where there were twenty-three vessels ready to sail.

On Sept. 30, the Emden made another series of captures. Four vessels she sunk. The fifth, the collier Buresk, she captured and used as a ship for the prisoners. These were smaller vessels than those of Sept. 10, but the loss inflicted amounted to $535,000.

Up to this point only two British cruisers had been sent in pursuit of the Emden. They were the fastest on the China station, the Yarmouth, of 26 knots, and the Dartmouth, of 25.9. At this time it was reported that the Emden was not making more than 20 or 22.

On or about Oct. 15 the Yarmouth caught sight of the Emden and then lost her. She captured two of the Emden's colliers, the Markomannia and the Pontoporus, off the coast of Sumatra. While the Yarmouth continued her search, the French liner Paul Lecat had a narrow escape. She received a wireless signal instructing her to change her course and steam in a particular direction to avoid the Emden. There was an error in the signal which led the French Captain to suspect its authenticity, and he paid no attention to it, thereby avoiding the trap which the Emden had set.

Late in October the Emden left the Indian Ocean and suddenly appeared at Penang, on Malacca Straits. It was here that she performed her most daring feat. She rigged up a fourth smokestack and the Japanese flag. Thus disguised, she steamed slowly into the harbor, passing unchallenged under the guns of the British fort, and fired torpedoes into the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer, sinking them. Then she took to her heels and escaped unscathed through the straits.

Last week a British cruiser which had pursued her from Penang repeated the feat of the Yarmouth of Oct. 15. The enemy succeeded in capturing one of the Emden's steamships and sinking another. Then came her end on the Cocos Islands.

The Emden was a sister ship of the cruiser Dresden which took part in the battle off the coast of Chile last Sunday night when the British Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was defeated.

The Emden had a complement of 361 men. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, and four machine guns. She also had two submerged 17.7-inch torpedo tubes, and when clean could make 24.5 knots an hour. Her displacement was 3,600 tons, her length 387 feet, and her beam 43 1-8 feet. She was laid down at Dantzig in 1908 and completed in May, 1908.

The Australian cruiser Sydney is the first product of the Naval Agreement act in 1903, which gave birth to Australia's Navy. The Sydney carries a main battery of eight 6-inch guns against the Emden's ten 4.1, thus giving her a heavy advantage over the German ship. While the speed of the vessels was theoretically equal the bottom of the Emden was evidently foul through her three months of constant cruising in tropical waters.

The Sydney was launched in 1912 and was completed the next year. Her displacement is 5,400 tons, her length 430 feet, and her beam 49½ feet. Her secondary battery consists of four three-pounders and she has four machine guns, and like the Emden two torpedo tubes. She is supposed to carry 780 men.

The principal vessels captured or destroyed by the Emden as officially reported are as follows:

City of Winchester, 6,800 tons, Aug. 5, sunk.
Indus, 3,393 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, sunk.
Lovat, 6,102 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, sunk.
Killin, 3,544 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, sunk.
Diplomat, 7,615 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, sunk
Trabbock, 4,014 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, sunk.
Kabinga, 4,657 tons, Sept. 10 to 14, released.
Clan Matheson, 4,775 tons, Sept. 14, sunk.
King Lud, 1,650 tons, Sept. 30, sunk.
Foyle, 4,147 tons, Sept. 30, sunk.
Riberia, 4,147 tons, Sept. 30, sunk.
Tumerick, 3,314 tons, Sept. 30, sunk.
Buresk, 4,50 tons, Sept. 30, captured.
Troilus, 7,562 tons, Oct. 20, sunk.
Clan Grant, 3,946 tons, Oct. 20, sunk.
Benmohr, 4,808 tons, Oct. 20, sunk.
Chilkana, 5,146 tons, Oct. 20, sunk.
Ponrabbel, 473 tons, Oct. 20, sunk.
Exford, 4,542 tons, Oct. 20, captured.
St. Egbert, 5,393 tons, Oct. 20, captured.
Kamagasaki Maru, (Japanese freighter,) sunk.
Jemtchug, (Russian cruiser,) Oct. 29, sunk.
Mousquet, (French torpedo boat,) Oct. 29, sunk.

COLLIERS BLOCK KOENIGSBERG.

British Feat Like That Attempted by Hobson with the Merrimac.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Here is the Admiralty announcement of the bottling up of the German cruiser Koenigsberg on the east coast of Africa:

"After the whereabouts of the Koenigsberg had been indicated by the attack on the Pegasus on the 19th of September, a concentration of fast cruisers was arranged by the Admiralty in East African waters and a thorough and prolonged search by these vessels in combination was made.

"This search resulted Oct. 30 in the Koenigsberg being discovered by H. M. S. Chatham, Capt. Sidney R. Drury-Lowe, hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa. Owing to a greater draught, the Chatham could not reach the Koenigsberg, which probably is aground except at high water.

"Part of the crew of the Koenigsberg has been landed and is intrenched on the banks of the river. Both these intrenchments and the Koenigsberg herself have been bombarded by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves amid which the ship lies, it is not possible to estimate the damage done.

"Pending operations for her capture or destruction, effective steps have been taken to block the Koenigsberg by sinking colliers in the only navigable channel to the river, and she is now imprisoned and unable to do any further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus released for other service."

The Königsberg preyed upon British shipping since the beginning of the war, but her successes in no way approached those of the Emden. She disabled the British cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar Harbor on Sept. 20. The Pegasus was caught at a disadvantage as she was undergoing repairs. Twenty-five of her crew were killed and eighty wounded.

The Königsberg is a protected cruiser and was laid down in 1905. She is of 3,448 tons, 354 feet long, and has a speed of 23½ knots. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch guns.

Mafia Island on the east coast of Africa, belongs to Zanzibar, but was assigned to German influence some years ago.

EMDEN'S MONTHS OF HAVOC.

Said to Have Sunk 42 Ships—Her Daring Penang Exploit.

The cruiser Emden has been termed "the German Alabama." The Confederate cruiser Alabama in two years destroyed sixty-five vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $4,000,000. The Emden's complete list of victims is not known at present. The highest estimate is forty-two, mostly English; the names of twenty-three vessels and the circumstances of their capture are at hand. The value of these vessels has been placed at $4,000,000; their cargoes as high as $16,000,000.

The coast towns of India have been terror-stricken. In Calcutta toward the end of October The Times of India reported that the city had suffered a fall of over $15,000,000 in a single month for raw and manufactured jute alone; that exports in rice had fallen off $2,250,000, and wheat over $2,500,000. The Times of India of Oct. 2 printed a list of small vessels said to have been destroyed by the dreaded cruiser, none of which have been recorded in London. At Colombo, in Ceylon, and even at Calcutta, the ports have been closed for longer or shorter periods.

On Aug. 1 the Emden was coaling off Rangoon. England declared war on Germany Aug. 4. Then the Emden had disappeared. The next day, near Table Island, in the Indian Ocean, she captured, robbed of her coal, and then sank the City of Winchester, a steamer of 4,231 tonnage.

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The prisoners later reported that the Germans had treated them very well, but that the Emden was in a very dirty condition. Those who had been taken on board reported that her officers, and even the crew, seemed to be perfectly well informed as to the movements of the Ganges pilots and of British merchantmen, and knew that the lightships on the Indian coast were not working.

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WAR RISK RATES DROP.

Destruction of Emden Brings Relief to Marine Underwriters.

News of the destruction of the commerce-destroying Emden brought relief to marine underwriters of this city who have been wont to take risks on vessels plying in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. The war risk on hull and cargo in traffic through these waters fluctuated considerably yesterday, but the net result for the day was a drop of about 2 per cent., from 5½ to 3½ per cent. The higher rate had been in force for several weeks, ever since the Emden set out in earnest upon her work of sinking vessels of the allied nations.

The insurance men said there probably would have been a further decline if assurance could have been received from the Far East that a number of merchantmen due to arrive in Calcutta and Bombay shortly were safe. The underwriters did not know whether they had escaped the Emden before she ran afoul of the Sydney, and in the absence of information were chary of lowering rates until they could learn the entire history of the Emden's activities. It was said that if the underwriters were not called upon to bear any further losses in the Indian seas the war risk rate would quickly fall substantially.

On South American traffic, particularly that of the West coast, insurance rates continue high. The recent battle off the coast of Chile, which showed the power of the German Pacific fleet, caused the war risk rate quoted by some companies to rise abruptly from 6 and 7 to 10 per cent. The present rate is from 5 to 10 per cent, depending on the nationality and speed of the vessel and the nature of the cargo.

CRUISERS AT BUENOS AIRES.

Carnarvon and Defense of British Fleet Reach There with Transport.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 9.—The British cruisers Carnarvon and Defence arrived here today accompanied by the transport Orama.

The American Bank Note Co.

Announces the purchase of its entire stock of high grade Playing Cards—over One Million Packs—by the

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Sale Starts TOMORROW.

All styles of Cards at HALF PRICE.

SEE DAILY PAPERS.

DESKS
at big discounts

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store:
380 Broadway, Cor. White St. 30 Church St. Boston Chicago

"Custom" Style In A $25 Stein-Bloch

The silent automobile runs the fastest. The quiet style is the smartest. A Stein-Bloch Suit or Topcoat has "custom"-quiet distinction.

Patterns are just as smart as the styles. They're out of the common run. All this for $25.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE!

Would not interfere in the slightest with the daily receipt of specially selected and direct shipments of SEA FOOD from the OCEAN to "THE CAMPUS" Restaurant.

Why not indulge yourself in MAINE LOBSTERS — each one guaranteed alive—Chesapeake Bay Crabs, Crab Meat, Oysters, Belfort, N. J., Soft Clams, Buzzard's Bay Oysters, Rockland, Me., Giant Scollops, and fish in all variety at charges ranging from 10 to 50 cents.

CHARMING MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT.

ORIGINAL GOSSLER'S CAMPUS RESTAURANT
104th St. & Columbus Av. "L" Station.
1 min. from 103d St. "Sub." Sta.

What to do with idle funds

Those who are holding money until a good opportunity for permanent investment arises, need not lose all income in the meantime.

They may place this money with us on interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit, which are payable on demand or at a convenient future date.

This is a safe, easy and profitable way to take care of funds now idle.

Call upon, or write to, our Officers about this matter, or about any other business of mutual interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York City
Capital, $10,000,000 Surplus, $10,000,000

RUSH TO DEFEND THORN AND POSEN

Germans Reported to be Hurrying Troops and Guns from East Prussia.

CRACOW NEAR INVESTMENT

Two Russian Armies Converging on Austrian Stronghold from Poland and Galicia.

BIG FRENCH GUNS FOR SIEGE

New Eight-Inch Cannon to be Used by Czar's Artillerymen in Bombardment of Przemysl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Russian light columns which have crossed and dislocated the outer line of the German strategic railways running around northern and central Poland report feverish activity. They have been able to arrest the German movements on the railways nearest the frontier, but further back the German lines are crowded day and night by trains bringing troops and equipment, especially artillery, from East Prussia to positions behind Thorn and Posen.

The excitement among the German railway staff has thrown the civilian population into panic. Many thousands of German families have hastily packed their portable belongings and fled behind Posen fortress, fearing the Russian invaders may avenge the German cruelties in Poland. Others abandoning their homes are making for Breslau and Dresden.

It is evident that the German General Staff feel again outgeneraled. Their experts were convinced that when the Russians had repulsed the movement on Warsaw and the Vistula and had turned the Germans back as far as the frontier, the real campaign of invasion would be conducted through East Prussia. They considered it absolutely impossible for the Russians to bring a great combined army, with impedimenta for a Winter campaign, across the salient of Poland in November.

This has been done already, hence the Germans are now concentrating at high pressure all their available forces from the fortress garrisons and reserves in Silesia, Saxony, and Prussia.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

In East Prussia the Germans, according to Petrograd official announcements, have been driven back from the region of Lyck (1) toward the Masuran lakes. East of Neidenburg (2) Russian cavalry blew up some railroad bridges. In Poland, the Russians pursuing the right or Austrian wing of the main German-Austrian army, which is retreating to Cracow, have reached Mischow, (3) formerly the base of the German right wing. In Galicia, the Russians advancing on Cracow from the direction of Jaroslaw, have occupied Miechew (4) and Dynow. The forces operating further south have seized Lisko (5).

DRIVE GERMANS FROM LYCK.

Russians Marching on Fortress of Cracow Occupy Miechow.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Petrograd says that the following Russian official statement was issued today:

In Eastern Prussia the right wing of the enemy, who has been stubbornly resisting in the region of Lyck, has been driven back toward the Masurian Lakes.

East of Neidenburg, near the Muschaken railroad station, a Russian cavalry force defeated a German detachment which was protecting the railroad. The Russians captured a train and blew up the railway bridges.

On Nov. 8 Russian cavalry, meeting a cavalry division of the enemy, forced it to retire toward Kalisz.

On the route leading to Cracow we have attained Miechow.

In Galicia our troops have traversed the River Wisloka. They now occupy Rzeszow, Dynow, and Lisko.

Miechow, which the official report shows has been reached by the Russian troops pursuing through Poland the right, or Austrian, wing of the main German-Austrian army, was formerly the base of this wing.

The Austrian evacuation of the positions to the southeast of Lemberg, in South Galicia, and in Bukowina is reported to be continuing. There are also indications that the entire Austrian line from Stryi to Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, is being gradually abandoned.

LONDON Nov 10.—A Central News dispatch from Vienna says that preparations are being rushed for the second siege of Przemysl. It is reported that the Russians are equipped with new eight-inch French guns.

RUSSIA CAN'T INVADE, GERMANS ARE ASSURED

Army Amply Able to Prevent Advance in Force Across the Frontier—Victory in Poland.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—That there is no fear of a Russian invasion of German territory in force is the reassuring statement made to Berlin today by Major Morah in the Tageblatt. The forces patrolling the boundary are sufficient to prevent any such movement. Russians may penetrate the border, but the German Army in the east is stronger than ever, and can stop any advance.

The operations in Poland the Major explains, have not yet reached a point where the leaders are justified in setting forth the situation. At the proper time the people will learn what really is happening.

The following was contained in an official communication issued by German Army Headquarters today:

In Russian Poland, near Konin, (thirty-three miles northeast of Kalisz,) our cavalry dispersed a Russian battalion, taking about 500 prisoners and eight machine guns.

Official denial is made of the foreign reports that Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander on the Russian front, and a 42-centimeter gun have been captured.

Particulars of the Russian repulse on the frontier of East Prussia, in which the invaders left 4,000 prisoners in German hands, have been reported to Berline from Gumbinnen under date of Nov. 8.

Simultaneously with their operations against the main German army under Gen. von Hindenburg on the line of the River Warthe, the Russians attempted to break into East Prussia by the old route south of Wirballen, but they were met by Gen. von Morgen's army, and after very heavy fighting were driven back across the frontier.

No intimations regarding the strength of the forces engaged have been published. The fighting occurred on the old battleground where the Germans met the Russians in the early days of the war and which since has been the scene of repeated engagements. The tides of invasion and counter-attack swept back and forth across the frontier.

Nothing new has been heard here of the Russian operations against the German positions on the River Warthe since the Russian cavalry division which followed the Germans in their retirement from Warsaw found that the Germans were making a stand behind this river.

Neither have reports of new developments been received concerning the line further south on the Polish frontier. An Austrian bulletin announces definitely that there has been no fighting on their part of the battle front. According to the opinion of Berlin observers, however, this front probably will be the scene of very important engagements during the next fortnight. The Germans are making ready to defend their eastern frontier vigorously. The western arena of hostilities, which has been getting more than its fair share of newspaper attention, must now yield equal or greater rank to the struggle in Poland and Galicia.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The following dispatch from Berlin was received this evening by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"It is officially reported from Vienna that the Russians have evacuated the greater portion of Bukowina and retired in the direction of the Dniester River, where they have been pursued by the Austrian troops, who have taken many prisoners.

SWEEPING ON WITH BAYONETS

Russian Infantry Replaces Artillery —Gen. von Liebert Captured.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that at every point the lack of artillery by the Russians is compensated for by the numbers of infantry. All along the Russian front bayonet tactics have been as common as artillery duels on the German-French battle line.

"Having reached the German frontier," says the dispatch, "the Russians have a tremendous task before them because the Germans on their own territory will fight according to their own theories with absolutely perfect lines of communication, on which the army will move automatically.

"The imperfect transportation conditions of the Russians will improve on the arrival of Winter, which in Poland is about a month hence. This will harden the roads. During this month of waiting Russia will rush forward her reserve forces to the points of contact.

"That the Germans have abandoned hope of coming back to Poland is shown by their destruction of the bridges and their having even ploughed up the main roads on their retirement. During four days, from Thursday to Sunday, on the Thorn-Cracow front the Russians kept up a hot pursuit of the retreating Austro-German Army, which hastily flung strong rear guards on to the crossings of the Rivers Warthe, Pilica, and Nida with the object of checking the Russian advance and affording the main body an opportunity to pull itself together. In general the artillery played the chief part in these rear-guard actions.

"On Sunday the Russians, keeping up the pursuit let their cavalry loose on the flanks of the defeated army with the object of completing the enemy's disorganization.

"Gen. von Liebert, former commandant of Lodz, who was taken prisoner, is a well-known figure in German public life. He was formerly Governor of German East Africa and later sat in the Reichstag. As an Imperialist he founded the anti-Socialist Society and was a member of the executive of the Pan-German Federation."

RANSOM WAS IN VAIN.

Germans Destroyed Edifices Poles Paid to Save, Prof. Pares Says.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—The Official Press Bureau tonight made public a communication dated Nov. 8, received from Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government's representative with the Russian army, narrating the incidents of the Russian campaign.

He says that at Szidlewice, (Siedlce, Russian Poland?) the German commander threatened as the Russians approached to blow up the Florentine town hall and the 600-year-old Gothic church, but that the inhabitants of the town offered to ransom them by a contribution of $25,000. This, according to Prof. Pares, was accepted, but twenty minutes later the town hall was blown up and the church soon followed it.

"The three weeks of fighting following the German repulse at Warsaw," says Prof. Pares, "was of the characteristic Rusian style. The bayonet attacks were kept up for hours. The small units eagerly attacked larger hostile ones.

"In general the Russians outflanked the enemy, but in one case they broke through his centre.

"I am told on good authority that at Kalisz, Russian Poland, when a German soldier defaced a portrait of the Russian Emperor, the Polish officials struck him in the face. The German for two days was bound to a telegraph post for two days and then taken down and shot."

Prof. Pares adds:

"The theatre of the recent operations is of crucial importance. Here Austria and Germany join hands and serious reverses would compel them either to retreat on divergent lines or to expose one or the other of their capitals. Either event would have political consequences of the highest military significance."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Lord Kitchener's statement that Great Britain has a million and a quarter soldiers in training in the British Isles shows one of the weighty reasons for the defensive attitude adopted by the Allies in France. Neither soldiers nor guns can be made in a month. From three to six months are needed to get the recruit into shape, while an even longer time is required to manufacture guns and ordnance stores that must be supplied in such large quantities.

Great Britain has now sent to France practically all of her regular army from all over the world, except the regiments in Asia and Egypt. Her territorial militia are also in active service, either in France or in the many garrisoned posts that guard the interests of the British Empire in all parts of the world.

The regiments, organized under the calls for volunteers in August and the contingents from the various colonies, must be allowed still further time to complete the training necessary for efficient work at the front. Consequently the Allies are well content to hold the Germans on their present line in France until the time when half a million British and an equal number of French reinforcements can be sent to the front.

This accession of strength might prove a deciding factor in the Allies' plan of operations. While the German front is held by the present strength, the new forces would be available to sweep down upon the German flanks, and thus manoeuvre them out of the positions from which two months of frontal attacks have been unable to dislodge them.

The Russian occupation of Goldapp, in East Prussia, shows that they are avoiding the lake region, in which their army was trapped by Gen. von Hindenburg in September. Their advance in the latter district has already been checked, according to last night's statement from Berlin.

The Russian advance to Goldapp, however, indicates an intention to push through north of the lakes, so as to strike at the supply lines that lead from Koenigsberg to the German Army. By this move they have a chance to force the German retreat without the risk of campaigning in the lake region around Lotzen and Lyck. At the same time the Russians are pushing northward from Warsaw an army that has crossed the German border near Soldau, due south of Koenigsberg.

Thus at all points in East Prussia the fighting is transferred to points west of the German border. In this fighting the Germans are familiar with the country and have the advantage of their excellent railway service. It seems probable that they will be able for a time to hold back the Russian armies that are now attempting to regain the East Prussian territory from which they were driven during the fighting in September.

Other secondary results of the Russian victory in Poland are shown in the retreat of the Germans from Wloclawsk, on the Vistula, to Nieschawa, ten miles from the Posen border. A like retreat has taken place along the banks of the Warthe, where the German force at Konin has fallen back fifteen miles to Slupzy, on the border, due east of Posen.

No trustworthy news has been given out concerning the fighting between Kalisz and Czenstochowa since the Germans first made a stand along this line, though an unconfirmed rumor says that they have been forced to fall back. The carefully prepared field works that had been constructed along this line made it one that could be captured by frontal attack only at the expense of great loss of life. For this reason the Russians pushed forward a strong army of cavalry that advanced via Kola and Konin to the vicinity of Ploschen on the German side of the border, northwest of Kalisz. If the Russians were able to press this move in sufficient strength the Germans would have no choice but to abandon their defensive lines and fall back toward Breslau.

For three days the fighting in Southwest Poland has been carried on along the Nidsica River, half way from Kielce to Cracow. The Austrian resistance has evidently stiffened in this region, where they are making a strong effort to hold back the Russians in order to protect the retreat of their own troops from the San River. These troops at last accounts were still holding Tarnow and Przemysl, but their position, with their principal line of retreat parallel to the front, is a very dangerous one.

If the Russians should succeed in defeating the Austrian armies in the vicinity of Cracow, the result would probably be disastrous for the Austrian forces between Cracow and Przemysl. Consequently, it is probable that the Austrians have already started their retreat from the Upper San to avoid this risk.

This move would concentrate their armies toward the West and increase the resistance that they would oppose to the Russian advance on Cracow. This in turn would release troops to reinforce the German line in Silesia so that from the Carpathian Mountains to Posen the Russians would be confronted with a stronger force than ever, with their fighting ability much increased by the railroad systems that enable them to move troops rapidly to any point of their line.

The Russian advance, then, must soon slow up in order to give them time to bring up their heavy artillery and to make the many other preparations that will be needed to enable them to exert their full force against the new German defensive position.

GERMANS WATCHING DANES.

Try Vainly to Buy Iron Wire from Firms in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—There has been great nervousness recently among the German forces watching the Danish frontier, and the German guards have been reinforced considerably. Any other language save German over the telephones in the frontier districts is prohibited.

The presence of German spies in the Danish capital is common talk. There is also an ever-increasing number of German buyers of food and horses in Copenhagen. Some of these buyers tried to place large orders with a Scandinavian firm for iron wire. No firm, however, would accept the order, and this despite the fact that wire is not in the list of articles prohibited for export.

MISERY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Great Numbers of Unemployed Swelled by the Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10.—Notwithstanding the very sanguine Turkish official bulletins, private advices are to the effect that the situation in Turkey is so serious that the Government, as one dispatch says, "must have been hypnotized to have embarked on this war."

The numbers of unemployed in Constantinople are assuming enormous proportions, as great numbers of refugees are arriving, and the Government is taking no steps to relieve this misery. It cannot be long before the discontent takes an active form, it is declared.

Germany is pouring in money, provisions, and munitions, especially money. It is doubtful, however, if the German officers will be able to make much headway against the total disorganization in every department.

EGYPT REMAINS TRANQUIL.

Turkey Counted Confidently on an Anti-British Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The heads of the Azhar Mohammedan University in Cairo, the most important in the Moslem world, have counseled the Egyptian Moslems to remain tranquil in the existing crisis.

Said Pasha, Vice President of the Legislative Assembly, has left Egypa for Italy, and other members of the Assembly have been ordered to remain at their country seats.

Evidence is accumulating that Turkey counted confidently on an anti-British uprising when war was declared, but no trouble of any kind has so far been experienced.

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FURIOUS FIGHTING IN ERZERUM REGION

Both Russians and Turks Claim Victory—Turkish News via Berlin.

BOSPORUS FORTS SHELLED

Turkish Fleet Sallies Out, but Withdraws—Many Merchant Ships Reported Sunk.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—An official communication from the Caucasian Army Staff at Tiflis, dated Nov. 8, says:

"At daybreak, near Koprukeul, the combat was resumed with renewed force. The enemy launched against us troops concentrated in the region of Erzerum, which, in their turn, were reinforced from the garrison of that stronghold.

"To judge from the character of the actions and such information as could be gathered, German officers commanded the Turks.

"In the afternoon the fighting assumed a particularly tenacious character, the Turks supporting their advance guards by fresh divisions. However, their attempted envelopment of one of our flanks failed

"Thanks to the valor of our troops, we were able toward evening, when the battle moderated, to hold all we had previously conquered. One of our columns took possession of positions at Karakiline (Karakilissee?) and Alaschkertska."

An official communication from the General Staff of the Navy, issued this evening, gives the details of the sinking recently of several Turkish transports. The communication says:

"The commander of the Russian fleet on nearing Port Sangouldak sent two of his ships, with some torpedo boats, to destroy the buildings and workshops of the port. This was done successfully. Moreover, a Turkish steamer was sunk.

"At the same time our scout-ship sighted a Turkish military transport, filled with soldiers, which was about to put to sea. Our cruiser approached this vessel and opened fire and sank it. Then the Russian fleet put to sea.

"Shortly afterward the Russian fleet sighted through the mist a Turkish naval column of two transports, one of which, the Midhat Pasha, had hoisted the war pennant. Torpedo boats sent to destroy these transports soon sighted a third one.

"The three transports, laden with ammunition, guns, automobiles, and aeroplanes, were sunk. We saved and captured 248 men on the ships, among them several German officers and a staff officer who was bearing some documents. The prisoner declared that the transports were to be used to take troops to Trebizond.

Another communication from the General Staff of the army in the Caucasus says:

"The artillery fight on the Keprikey position lasted all day Nov. 9.

"The ships of the enemy were sighted at several points on the Black Sea coast.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople by way of Rome, Russian cruisers have bombarded the forts of the Bosporous and [illegible] at Heraclea (Eregli,) [illegible]

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (Via The Hague and London.)—Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Germany and a distinguished soldier, has left Berlin for the headquarters of Emperor William.

ENVER BLAMED FOR THE WAR.

British "White Paper" Says Grand Vizier Seemed to Desire Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The diplomatic correspondence from the British Embassy at Constantinople relating to the events leading to the war with Turkey was issued tonight in the form of a "White Paper."

The correspondence, which begins on Aug. 3 and closes Nov. 4, portrays the Grand Vizier as ostensibly striving to maintain the neutrality of Turkey, but proving no match for his War Minister, Enver Pasha, who, "backed by Germany, was determined to force Turkey into a war against the Allies."

The detention by the British Government of the two battleships building for Turkey in England provided Turkey at the outset, according to the "White Paper," with a grievance, but this soon assumed minor importance compared with the affair of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, with their German crews.

The Grand Vizier, according to a dispatch from the British Embassy at Constantinople dated Aug. 10, admitted that Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish Government, but gave solemn assurance that Turkey's neutrality would be maintained. This assurance was frequently repeated, and so impressed the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, that he wrote to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, that he was convinced of the Grand Vizier's absolute sincerity.

The Grand Vizier pleaded for more time in which to get rid of the German crews of the Goeben and Breslau, and explained that the mobilization of Turkey was due to necessity, to avoid being surprised by Bulgaria. But as stated in another dispatch from the Ambassador, Enver Pasha had got "entirely out of hand," and, continued the Ambassador, "I gather that he alone is responsible for the present situation."

The situation, as told in the correspondence, rapidly became more critical with Enver Pasha virtually in control. Turkey's preparations for hostilities became more open and her breaches of neutrality more glaring.

All the while the Grand Vizier protested his deep regret at the course affairs had taken, and still declared that he would do his utmost to maintain peace.

ALL DECLARE WAR ON TURKS.

The Five Allies in Europe Issue a Formal Announcement.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to the Havas Agency, dated Nov. 9, says that a formal declaration of war, signed by the five Allies—France, Great Britain, Russia, Belgium, and Servia—was issued against Turkey yesterday.

The French declaration is remarkable. After mentioning the Black Sea episodes as the direct cause of war, it says that, since the Turkish warships, commanded by German officers, without due cause bombarded Russian ports, a state of war has existed between Turkey on the one hand and the five Allies on the other. It continues:

"It is not the French Republic's intention ever to forget the cordial friendship which for many centuries has linked France with the Ottoman Empire. In view of this fact, it will not consider the many Turkish subjects residing within the French borders as hostile enemies, but in the light of true friends."

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TURKS' DOOM SEALED, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Ravagers of Armenia Fit Comrades of the Desolators of Flanders, He Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Chancellor David Lloyd George made another vigorous speech on the war to an assembly of Free Churchmen in London tonight, denying that Great Britain was responsible for the war. In part he said:

"We were not armed for continental warfare, but we have raised the greatest volunteer army the world has even seen. In a few months we shall double it.

"We harbored no designs against Germany; we maintained no quarrel with Germany; as the Lord liveth, we engaged in no conspiracy against Germany. We are in this war from motives of the purest chivalry to defend the weak."

Speaking of Belgium, the Chancellor said: "The Germans robbed Belgians of their food to maintain their armies. They are now sending to America, saying, 'You feed them.' It was not America that devastated their land.

"We are assailed by another national exponent of the higher culture—Turkey. We did our best to avoid a quarrel. No one could have shown more patience in the face of insolence and injuries than Great Britain in the face of the treatment accorded her by this miserable, wretched, contemptible empire on the Bosporus.

"I am glad that the Turk is to be called to his final account. The ravagers of Armenia and the desolators of Flanders are fit comrades. The Turk of the East and Turk of the West are both ruthless military empires with only one God—that is violence."

The Chancellor went on:

"Within the last few days it has been my privilege to meet one of the greatest Generals in the French Army and to talk to him of his experiences in the war and what he had witnessed—the carnage, the woes, the terror—and he said to me, 'The man who is responsible for this war has the soul of a devil.'

"That came from the heart of one of the greatest strategists in this French Army, which has been fighting for three months."

TURK SEES TURKEY'S RUIN.

Ifram Bey Says the People Will Take Revenge on the War Party.

ROME, Nov. 10.—Ifram Bey, head of the staff of Essad Pasha, the Albanian Minister of War, who is here to negotiate for the lending of assistance by Italy to Albania, said today concerning the situation created by Turkey's action in entering the war:

"Turkey is finished. As a Mussulman I am sorry, but I know the Caucasus and am convinced that Turkey cannot oppose serious resistance to the Russians. At Erzerum, Turkey claims, she has 300,000 men to resist the Russians, but her forces there are far below that number, while Trebizond is in even worse condition.

"Essad Pasha also thinks that a fight under these conditions is folly, and that Turkey should have remained neutral, acking in exchange some compensation from the Triple Entente. Now she rushes toward ruin. When the Mussulmans know that the power of the Caliph has been sacrificed to German interests and a few politicians, summary justice will follow, but it will be too late."

NOT TO ATTACK SUEZ CANAL.

Turks Drop Plan, Fearing It Would Cause Italy to Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that the Turks have renounced their idea of attacking the Suez Canal because they fear lest by so doing they might endanger the interests of Italy, who would thereby be compelled to abandon her neutrality.

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INDIANS SPECIAL TARGETS OF FOES

Continued from Page 1.

cially charged the troops with the task of inflicting the severest possible punishment upon the forces whose civilization they deny and whose soldierly qualities they effect to disparage.

"Under all these circumstances it is a subject of great satisfaction that the Indian troops so finely fulfilled the high expectations which were formed of them. A word of caution, however, should be uttered with regard to the amazing adventures and exploits attributed to them—recommendations desired by neither the officers nor the men.

"It need hardly be said that the conduct and example of the British officers, who have undergone precisely the same hardships as the men, have been worthy of the highest traditions of the service. In loss of officers and men Great Britain has paid, is paying, and will continue to pay, a cruel and constant price for the liberties of Europe and her own existence as a world-wide power."

INDIAN REGIMENTS LOSE MANY OFFICERS

Killed, Wounded and Missing in Recent Fighting in Flanders Total 42 Britons, 23 Natives.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A heavy casualty list of officers of the Indian Army issued by the Press Bureau today emphasizes the fierceness of the recent fighting in which the Indian troops have been engaged in West Flanders.

The list includes twenty-six British and eight native officers killed, thirteen British and twelve native officers wounded, and three British and three native officers missing.

A further list of casualties to officers of the British Army includes six killed and sixteen wounded. Among the latter is William G. M. Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards.

TO CHANGE ENVOY AT ROME.

Kaiser May Appoint Prince von Buelow—Pope Pleads for Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

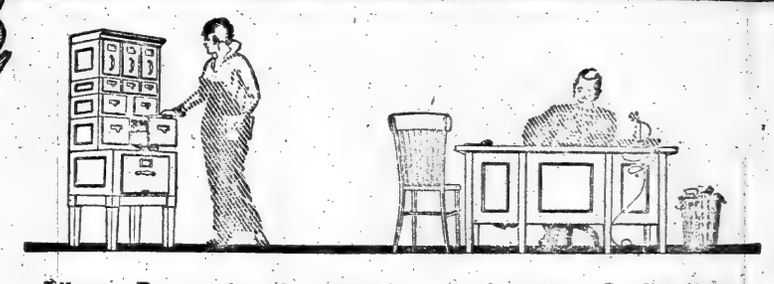
ROME, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Herr von Flotow, the German Ambassador here, will shortly leave Rome. Prince von Bülow, who usually resides here, and who through his Italian marriage has great influence in Italian society, is mentioned as his possible successor, in view of the importance of the post at this crisis.

The Pope has sent a letter to Mgr. Dobretchich, Archbishop of Antivari, saying that since he became Pope he has striven to diminish the horrors of this war, and begging Mgr. Dobretchich, as he had begged the Archbishop of Cologne, to help prisoners and wounded in Montenegro. His Holiness expresses confidence that the Montenegrin Government will treat them kindly.

The Pontiff has also written to the Archbishop of Rheims in the following words:

"We take a lively part in the grief caused by the spectacle of such misfortunes to the [illegible] your diocese and the fatal consequences to [illegible] the religious, political and [illegible] standpoint."

B



Library Bureau is now operating six factories. It distributes its product through forty selling branches. Its employees number nearly three thousand. It has tens of thousands of customers. Its annual sales amount to millions of dollars.

These are impressive figures. Yet they are incomplete—the most important item of all is missing. For Library Bureau's greatest asset is the Idea for which the business stands—the Idea of Service.

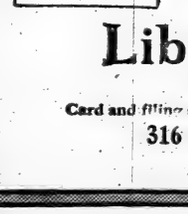
Library Bureau *originated* the card system, an innovation that has revolutionized the business world; that is in use in a million business houses; that has made it possible for men to keep right under their eyes, a record of every department of their businesses—sales, employees, advertising, stock on hand, customers, quotations, etc.

Here are some other things that show how the Library Bureau Idea has been developed:

Library Bureau *originated* vertical filing. Before Library Bureau existed, men "filed" letters in drawers, boxes or on hooks. To find a letter a year old was a day's work. But now——!

Library Bureau *originated* the unit record desk—a desk that has doubled the capacity of the worker and trebled his comfort. Seated in a comfortable chair, he has at his fingers' ends anywhere from 10,000 to 18,000 records—credit data, stock records, ledger cards, etc.

Library Bureau *originated* the counter height unit—card and filing cabinets, etc., combined so as to form a practicable counter. A saver of space and steps. Particularly adapted for offices where space is limited and rentals high.



And now Library Bureau is introducing a new—and better—method of filing—the L. B. Automatic Index. "Great" is the only word that describes it. It is quick—quick in, quick out. Makes correct filing easy and incorrect filing difficult.

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Britton of the Seventh

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Through this stirring story of love and fighting in the looms of knightly heroic Custer de his last against hope has ever been penned.

the pages of Indian fighting Northwest large the figure of the ter. No lineation of great fight less odds

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Ethel: The girls are repeating it over and over.

ZUDORA

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE

Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. Next Day. Extra Fare.

Arrive St. Louis, 3:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.

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FOR REFERENCE.

Binders, strong and handsome, for The New York Times's Mid-week Pictorial War Extra, sent by mail, full cloth for $1 or gold trimmed half leather for $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WIN KAISER'S PRAISE LEAVING TSING-TAU

Germans Formally Hand Over the Stronghold to the Japanese and British Forces.

RECKLESS DARING SHOWN

Japanese Embassy Here Reaffirms Intention to Give Land to China, but Cites Technical Reservation.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Johannes Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, has received the following dispatch from Emperor William:

"The heroic defense of Tsing-tau, that model settlement of German culture built with the labor of many years, brings new laurels to the spirit of faithfulness unto death which the German people have so often shown since their army and their fleet have been in defensive warfare against a world of hatred, envy, and covetousness, a war which, if God wills, will not be in vain."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The German stronghold of Tsing-tau, according to a dispatch received by the Central News from Shanghai, was unconditionally handed over to Japan at 10 o'clock this morning.

Reckless Valor of Japanese.

TOKIO, Nov. 10.—A detailed official account of the operations before Tsing-tau has been made public. It is couched in modest terms, but shows that the storming of the German stronghold was characterized by the same recklessness and disregard of life that the Japanese soldiers evidenced in the war with Russia.

Led by a detachment of engineers, who exploded a powder magazine of the enemy at heavy cost in lives, the Japanese mounted the German parapets in a deadly rain of bullets from the machine guns. They were blinded by the illuminating shells exploded by the Germans to reveal their position. The account lays emphasis on the stubbornness of the German defense, and dwells upon one fierce engagement fought by the light of the moon. After Fort Moltke had been captured the order was given to halt. Thus deadly encounters in the streets of the city were prevented.

Reservation in the Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Official information reached the Japanese Embassy today that the fortifications at Tsing-tau and the surrounding territory of Kiao-Chau were formally turned over to the allied force of occupation.

At the embassy it was said that Japan had not altered her intentions, announced with the declaration of war against Germany, in regard to Kiao-Chau that the territory eventually would be restored to China. Technically and legally, it was said, as Japan had demanded in its declaration of war that Germany surrender the fortress of its own accord, and as Germany did not accede to the demand but resisted, it was pointed out that Japan was not absolutely bound to restore Kiao-Chau.

It was said, however, that no definite or positive announcement would be made at this time in regard to Japan's ultimate decision. But it is known that strong influences in Japan are at work toward the maintenance of friendly relations with China, and it is believed that Kiao-Chau will be returned at the end of the war.

That Japan would assume the offensive and send troops to Europe unless requested by Great Britain to do so was not thought probable, unless German successes against the Allies should endanger the vital interests or threaten the life and existence of Japan.

KAISER REJOICES OVER NAVY.

True German Sailor Spirit Shown in Fight Off Chile, He Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Emperor William has answered in the following terms a telegram from the Bremen Senate congratulating him on the victory of German warships over an English squadron in Chilean waters:

"I rejoice with the entire German people over this splendid proof of the true German sailor spirit. I pray God still to grant our weapons victories on land to the confusion of all the plans of our enemies for the destruction of German being and influence."

Rear Admiral Schlieper, retired, has spoken in praise of the superior seamanship of the German Admiral in the naval engagement in Chilean waters. He dwells on the splendid use the Germans made of the position of the sun and the direction of the wind to aid them in their fighting.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 via The Hague and London.)—Vice Admiral Count von Spee, the commander of the German squadron in the South Pacific which defeated a British fleet off the coast of Chile Nov. 1, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross, First and Second Class, for this exploit. A large number of these decorations have been distributed also to officers and men of the squadron, as well as to the Captain and crew of the German cruiser Karlshuhe. There is no present way of communicating news of these honors to the men concerned.

120,000 SERVIANS BEATEN.

Austrians Well Over the Border and Pushing On, Vienna Says.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—An official Austrian communication, issued on Monday and telegraphed from Vienna via Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company, indicates that the Austrians are now fighting in Servia well over their own border. The communication reads:

Our operations in the southern war theatre are progressing favorably. While our advance on the line from Shabats to Lesnitza was obstinately resisted at a strongly fortified point at the foot of a hill, a three days' battle on the line from Losnitza to Kroupani ended in success.

The forces of the Servians consisted altogether of six divisions, (120,000 men.) Their troops, after a heroic defense, are now retreating toward Valjevo.

Our troops yesterday arrived at Losnitza, east of the heights of Sokolska and Planina, southeast of Kroupani. Numerous prisoners and war material were captured.

Swiss Second Loan Oversubscribed.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 10, (via Paris.)—Switzerland's second war loan of $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds was oversubscribed three times, although only the home market was concerned.

If You Are Building, Come and See 'Miller' Lighting Fixtures and Lamps

Electric, Gas, Oil. The Fine Quality, Beautiful Designs WILL SUIT YOU. All Kinds. Lamp Dealers should have "MILLER" LAMPS for sale; if not, we have.

FOR GIFTS "Miller" Portable Lamps Are Beautiful. Useful.

Edward Miller & Co., Established 1844. Manufacturers.

65 and 70 Park Place, New York. Short Walk from Woolworth Building.

LOOK FOR RUSH TO EUROPE.

Steamship Men Expect Americans to Swarm There When War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—If the war ends before next Summer, there will be such a swarm of Americans anxious to get to Europe, according to the manager of one of the transatlantic liners, that the lines will not be able to accommodate all the passengers in view of the crippling of the German lines. In making this assertion today this steamship official said:

"Americans would forget all about the hardships of the past Summer if they had an opportunity to visit the battlefields next Summer. In fact when war is concluded you may expect to find hundreds of excursions to battlefields planned. As for myself, I would like to take some members of my family over the battlefields before they were raked clean."

It is said by this steamship official that he had already heard some tourist agencies speculating as to the duration of the war, and while they differed as to the date they were unanimous in the opinion that Americans would be keener than ever to come to Europe when the strife was over.

A high official of another steamship line expressed himself as extremely optimistic over the blow to the German passenger lines.

SELL STAMPS TO AID JEWS.

Central Relief Committee Hopes to Get a Large Sum in This Way.

The Central Committee for the relief of Jews who are in need because of the war in Europe is issuing self-taxation stamps to storekeepers and others who sell them to their customers and use them on business letters. The distribution of these stamps, it is announced, will be nationwide, and it is expected that a large sum for the relief of the sufferers will be obtained.

It was said yesterday that in New York 40,000 kosher chickens were killed each week, and the plan calls for the purchase of a one-cent stamp with every chicken. The children who attend the Talmud Torah Sabbath schools will be asked to contribute to the fund by the purchase of a stamp each week.

H. Fischel, the Treasurer of the fund, reported yesterday that the committee had received $16,441 and that additional subscriptions were coming in at the rate of about $1,000 a day.

Dr. Alexander von Nuber de Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, has written the committee thanking it for having sent $5,000 to Vienna to be applied to Jewish relief work. There were now, the Consul General said, more than 400,000 Jewish refugees from Galicia, Poland, and other parts of the war zone in Vienna and Budapest. Nearly all of these were in need of immediate relief.

CHRISTMAS SHIP IS DELAYED.

Great Size of Cargo Halts Departure of the Jason.

Owing to the unexpected size of the cargo that awaited her, the United States naval auxiliary Jason, which was going to Europe with Christmas presents for the children of war sufferers, did not sail, as scheduled, yesterday afternoon. It is hoped that the cargo will be loaded in time for the Jason to get under way this afternoon, but the chances are that she will not start before tomorrow morning.

The cargo of the Jason will consist of more than 6,000,000 packages, each representing a Christmas gift. Altogether these gifts represent about one hundred carloads of freight and express. They came from every part of the United States as well as a great many places in Canada. Warm clothing, shawls, capes, caps, mittens, stockings, sweaters, and underclothes make up the greater part of the cargo. Thousands of dolls, toys and other playthings also are among the gifts.

The Jason left the Navy Yard yesterday and steamed to the Bush Terminal Stores in Brooklyn, where the cargo awaited her. One hundred coast artillerymen and sixty-five bluejackets, under Major Frank H. Lawton, U. S. A., of Governors Island, aided by a full force of longshoremen, immediately began loading the ship.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Courtney, U. S. N., who commands the Jason, said yesterday that he hoped to get away today, but when he looked at the great cargo that awaited him he agreed with Major Lawton that it would be tomorrow morning before he could give the command to cast-off and head for Europe.

PAGEANT AIDS RECRUITING.

Rush to Join the Army Following Lord Mayor's Show Day.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The effect of the martial display at the Lord Mayor's show has been the immediate stimulating of recruiting in England, where enlisting in the last few weeks has lagged.

Two thousand men enlisted in London alone yesterday, compared with the four or five hundred to which the daily average had dropped.

The Government has decided to send to every householder whose name is on the voting list a blank form, which he will be asked to return with a statement of what members in his household have enlisted or are willing to enlist. The giving of this information, however, is not mandatory.

HENRY FIELD A CHAUFFEUR.

Grandson of Chicago Merchant Serving with British Army.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field and one of America's richest boys, is serving as an English army chauffeur, it was learned today from a letter received by Stanley Field, his uncle. He is driving the automobile of a staff officer.

His stepfather, Maldwin Drummond, a Captain in the British Army, is at the front. In the country home of his mother, who was Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mrs. Drummond is caring for forty Belgian refugees. His uncle, Admiral David Beatty, is winning fame on the sea, and his aunt, Mrs. Ethel Field Beatty, has equipped a hospital ship, while her country home is thrown open to refugees.

SOCIALIST ENVOYS FAIL IN BELGIUM

German Delegates Plead Unavailingly for Acceptance of the Kaiser's Rule.

PREDICT TRIUMPH IN WAR

Urge Acceptance of the Inevitable—Belgians Reject Overtures and Maintain Cold Hostility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The friendly attitude of German Socialists toward the Kaiser's aggressive war policy is being revealed more and more as time goes on. It already is known that the German Socialists conveyed their Government's peace overtures to France, and now I am in a position to give you more particulars of their warlike activity.

Four leaders of the German Socialist Party recently have been in Belgium to try to persuade the Belgium Socialist leaders to entice Belgian workingmen to settle down quietly and with contentment under German occupation. The German Socialists did their utmost to convince leaders of the Belgian labor movement with whom they conversed that it would be more advantageous for Belgian workingmen to accept German occupation and live their normal lives than to continue to offer any latent opposition. They assured their Belgian compatriots that the war was extremely popular among all classes of the population of Germany owing to "the unjust aggression of Germany's enemies" and to the horror inspired by the thought that "liberal-minded and cultured Germany could fall under the savage yoke of barbarous Russia." In any case, they added, the war now was well under way, and nothing could prevent it from ending in a complete triumph for Germany.

Therefore, the sooner the Belgian laboring classes accepted the inevitable the better it would be for them. France, said the German Socialists, could do nothing to help, and as for England, her army did not count as a Continental factor. They admitted that in regard to the British fleet it was different, but even the British Navy could not and never would prevent Germany from getting all the supplies which she needed.

Besides, concluded the Socialist emissaries of Germany, England was so shamelessly scrupulous in respect to the rights of neutrals that Germany could bring in abundance of all she wanted under England's nose.

When the Belgian Socialists reproached the emissaries for the suffering inflicted by the German troops on the civilian population of Belgium, the Socialists from Berlin warmly defended the severe measures which the German soldiers had been compelled to take to protect themselves from the "treacherous attacks" of Belgian civilians. It appears that some heated discussion ensued between the German and Belgian Socialists. The Germans tried to persuade the Belgians that they had been duped and befooled by King Albert into taking sides in a quarrel with which the Belgian people themselves had no concern whatever.

Again and again they persisted in their endeavor to shake the resolution of the Belgian labor leaders to maintain their attitude of cold hostility to the invader. Ultimately the German Socialists departed without having accomplished anything except to increase the Belgian Socialists' opposition to German rule in any form.

Following the visit of the German Socialists to Belgium comes the report of a speech made by the leader of the German Socialists in Rhineland, Herr Huer, who declared himself to be enthusiastically in favor of waging war to the bitter end.

ASKS US TO SHIP COTTON.

German Naval Critic Says Blockade is Not Effective.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Count Reventlow, the German naval critic, in an article in The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, invites the United States to send ships laden with cotton to German ports. He says that there is no effective British blockade of such ports, and insists that German ports are not menaced by mines.

The English would acquiesce, he argues, in the breaking of the North Sea blockade, such as it is, by American ships.

MINES SCARE AWAY LOBSTERS.

England May Have to Import from Us—Heavy Loss in Fishing Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It may be necessary in the near future for fish merchants here to import lobsters from America, as the presence of mines in the North Sea, so a well-known merchant said today, had greatly curtailed the supply, while the frequent explosion of mines has so greatly agitated the lobsters that it is believed they have deserted some breeding places there. It was said lobsters were susceptible to sudden shocks.

Recently English fishermen have in certain localities run across numerous surface mines in the North Sea and since then many have abandoned work, while the Government prohibits fishing in other areas. In the Grimsby fishing trade more than a score of trawlers have been lost as a result of mine explosions and the greater proportion of the crews drowned. There are half a dozen trawlers overdue. It is estimated that in boats alone the Grimsby trade has suffered to the extent of $000,000, most of which is borne by local insurance.

NOTE THE NAME

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Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use. Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CELESTINS CELESTINS

LANDOR PRAISES BELGIANS.

As a Nation, the Bravest People I Ever Saw, Says Explorer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Henry Savage-Landor, the explorer, who has recently returned to London from an official mission in Belgium, which kept him in Antwerp or its environs from Sept. 1 until after the bombardment of the city had begun, said today:

"In the course of my work I was several times within the German lines, and I have also been among many German prisoners. The physique of the German soldiers is very poor, and does not compare with the physique of the Belgians, French, or English. It is still further below that of the Russians, who I consider the hardiest soldiers in Europe.

"I admire the way in which the Germans carry on military operations. I mean the scientific way in which they cut trenches, the wonderful accuracy of their artillery fire, and their astonishing methods of obtaining precise information.

"But my stay at the front in Belgium convinced me that the Belgians as a nation are the bravest people whom I have had the good fortune to know. The greatest is their King, at once the most heroic and most modest of European rulers. I am going to give lectures in aid of the Belgian relief work and then return to the front. I think the war will be a long struggle, with the Germans gradually driven out of France and out of Belgium. Then while the war in the west is waged on the Rhine the Russians will do the rest."

CURB GERMAN CARTOONISTS

Leading Papers Condemn Drawings Shown in Shops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The German Government is having trouble with comic papers and German caricatures. The North German Gazette publishes an article protesting against the "unworthy abuse of heads of enemy States in Germany, the land of science, the land of poets and painters."

The German Government organ notes with regret that shop windows exhibit disgraceful caricature of the Kings of England and Belgium, the Czar, and M Poincaré. "Germany," it declares, "does not require such poisonous medicine and should leave such things to the English mob, the Paris apaches, and Russian moujiks."

The Berliner Tageblatt suggests that the German Government's protection should extend not only to the heads of States, but to enemy peoples.

RODIN'S GIFT TO ENGLAND.

Sculptures Presented to Nation in Admiration of Its Heroes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Auguste Rodin has presented to the British Nation the wonderful collection of his own sculptures recently on view at the South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museum. It includes twenty masterpieces representing all periods of the great sculptor's genius.

M. Rodin makes the gift "as a little token of my admiration for your heroes."

M. Rodin is now considering a suggestion that he should execute a statue of "Belgium," representing the heroism of that country.

GERMAN HELP OUT IN ITALY.

English Hotel Interests Have Cooks and Waiters Discharged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Hotels in Italy controlled by English companies or in which English have financial interests have discharged all German employes, according to advices received by an official of one of the big hotel companies here, thus carrying the warfare on German waiters, cooks, and other employes even to neutral Italy.

Only recently drastic measures were taken to rid hotels here of German employes. It was asserted that some of the big German hostelries in Italy were being avoided by Italians.

MARRY DESPITE THE WAR.

England and Wales Report an Increase in the Rate.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—Notwithstanding the departure of young men to the war, marriages in England and Wales for the quarter ended Oct. were 1.2 per cent. greater than the mean rate for the ten preceding quarters, the rate being 17.4 a thousand.

In the same period the birth rate was 1.8 per cent. below the mean rate of the period named and the death rate was .9 below the mean average.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

While the prices of our mixture sack suits range from $18 to $50, the suits we sell at $25 and $35 easily lead in popularity.

Always alert to meet the popular trend, we have made a very liberal provision at those prices.

Fifty-five different patterns $25 and $35, not merely a representation of each to qualify, but good big lots affording an ample range of sizes.

Clothes-buying today has developed into a choice of two distinct kinds—those built up to a high quality and service standard, and those built down to a low selling price. We have found that making the service kind of clothes assures a steady and permanent growth that is a natural result of adherence to honest principles.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

ENGLAND RULES ON COPPER SHIPMENTS

Those Sent to Italy on Order or for Belligerents Will Be Seized.

EXPLAINS THE CASE TO US

Italy Unwilling to Stop Copper in Transit Across Her Territory — Won't Export Domestic Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The British Government showed today that it did not intend to take any chances in the way of permitting copper, which has been declared absolute contraband, reaching German or Austrian territory.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, after a conference at the State Department today made the following statement:

"The Italian Government has prohibited the export of copper from Italy but not the transit of copper through Italy to a foreign country. Copper consigned to Italy for Italian use will not be subject to seizure, but copper which is consigned to a belligerent country or to order will be suspect. Arrangements are being made for the transit of copper to Switzerland for the use of that country on the guarantee of the proper authorities."

A formal statement on the subject furnished to the press by Secretary Bryan was as follows:

"The British Ambassador today informed the State Department that he had been advised by his Government that Italy prohibits the export of copper, but does not prevent its transit over Italian territory. The Ambassador said that in view of that fact the British Government would feel compelled to detain copper shipments to Italy unless assured that they were for domestic consumption or were in transit to Switzerland."

The British Government has found that Italy's embargo on the re-exportation of copper would not prevent a shipment originating in the United States from eventually reaching Germany. The Italian Government does not feel bound, according to the British understanding of the question, to interfere with a shipment from one country to another if Italian territory is merely used as an intermediary stage in the journey of a consignment of goods. Italy construes her obligation, it is said, to extend merely to preventing Italians from re-exporting copper to the belligerents.

From reports received by the State Department it is apparent that there is an unprecedented demand for copper in Europe, England placed it on the contraband list because of the variety of its uses in the manufacture of munitions of war.

The result of the British ruling on the Italian view toward copper will be, in the opinion of officials here, to retain all vessels at Gibraltar whose cargoes of copper are not consigned to a specific consignee in a neutral country. All copper which was shipped before the product was put on the contraband list will be paid for by the British Government wherever seized.

The action of Great Britain obtains emphasis from the announcement of Sir Edward Grey yesterday that as Denmark, Sweden, and Norway had given satisfactory assurances that the exportation of contraband articles from those countries would be prohibited, the British Government would not interfere with the shipment of such articles to the three Scandinavian countries.

Great Britain's action with regard to copper has a bearing on the case of the steamship Kroonland, which was detained at Gibraltar by the British authorities because she had a cargo of American copper aboard consigned to Italian and Grecian ports. The Kroonland was released, but the copper cargo was ordered before a Prize Court. The Kroonland had sailed before copper had been declared absolute contraband, and the British Government is willing that cargoes of copper that have that status shall be considered only as conditional contraband. In view of the decision of the British Government with regard to copper shipped to Italy it is not likely that the Kroonland's copper will be released for shipment to Naples, to which it was originally consigned. The probability is that Great Britain will dispose of the case by paying for the copper and applying it to her own uses.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON PASSPORTS.

Germany Makes New Rules for Americans Entering via Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A wireless dispatch received by the Marconi Company tonight from Berlin says that Americans entering Germany through the Dutch frontier after Nov. 25 must be provided with passports bearing their signature and photograph and certified by the German Embassy at Washington or the Consulate General in New York.

THREATEN TO STOP CHARITY IN BELGIUM

Continued from Page 1.

advice of the international commission in London and Belgium, of which Ambassador Page is an honorary Chairman, as it was upon their representations that we have begun shipments to Belgium. The American Ambassador to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, is one of the officers of this commission. As yet we have received no information from the commission as to this matter."

Supplies are now being collected in this city and the next shipment may be made, Mr. Greene said, in about two weeks.

AMAZED AT GERMAN ORDER.

London Commission Thinks There Is Something Behind It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Reports from Holland that the Germans had decided to forbid importation of food into Belgium unless the Belgians returned to work created a sensation here, introducing a totally unexpected obstacle to the plans for relieving the Belgians' distress. No official confirmation has yet reached London, but information is being actively sought. The State Department will be asked to make inquiries of Germany.

There is no general reluctance of Belgians to work, it is said, but work under present conditions is impossible in most cases, because all industries are paralyzed. Where it has been possible Belgian workmen have resumed labors willingly. It is believed there is some underlying reason for the threatened German action which is yet unknown.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of supplies have been started to Belgium, where there is no doubt they are badly needed. It was through the American Government that permission was obtained from Germany a few weeks ago for the shipments. Germany giving guarantee they would not be seized for military purposes.

Under that guarantee and permission the Relief Committee here set to work organizing, has shipped some thousands of tons of cereals and other supplies, and has started work in America, whence are coming vast quantities.

So far as those here who are thoroughly familiar with Belgian conditions know, the matter of the people's refusing to work has never been of great importance nor in the least degree responsible for the food conditions—there is a distinct inclination to believe this is a subterfuge and covers some other reason.

Your correspondent had an opportunity to discuss the matter today with an eminent Belgian, who left Brussels on Friday. The news of the German proclamation had just arrived. This Belgian, who is deeply interested in relief work, vehemently protested that the people of Belgium were not unwilling to work, but there was no work to be had. He declared where possible people were working. He cited the case of a shoe factory in Brussels, where the owners happened to have plenty of leather, so the factory was started going full blast until the materials were exhausted. In other industries it is generally impossible to get materials, while if they are available exportation of the manufactured products is impossible. This man could not imagine the purpose of the German proclamation.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A member of the Belgian organization for the distribution of food from the United States was in London tonight and was quick to voice a protest against the reported proclamation by the Germans at Brussels which would nullify American philanthropy.

"I am much surprised to hear of the German proclamation," he said. "With the best will in the world it is practically impossible for the citizens of Belgium to work as usual. It is utterly inconceivable that after giving to the commission for relief official authority to bring food from America to the devastated country the German authorities could, on the pretext mentioned, stop supplies necessary to our very existence."

The Belgian pointed out that the principal sources of occupation are the railways, the coal industry and metallurgy. The railway service for commercial purposes is stopped; coal could not be moved, even if mined, while the metallurgic industry is dead because there is no importation of ores.

"We are only too anxious to work," he said. "Give us transportation, and despite our desperate situation Belgium will be busy again."

A PRIOR CLAIM

Thompson-Starrett service is more than a mere solicitation for business—it is an irrefutable argument why we should get it.

We have demonstrated beyond cavil or dispute that our service combines a maximum of quality, speed and economy; and inasmuch as no Owner can buy more or do with less, this would seem to establish the priority of our claim on an Owner's consideration.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

Recognized by all as the premier wine of America. A wine of character that always pleases.

Insist on having it.

GOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE

Special Dry and Brut

"All wine—no duty"

Sold Everywhere

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An Intimate History

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

The California of today and the California of yesterday with its vividly picturesque story are set forth by the one writer who could bring to it the skill and love for the task of a Californian-born.

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ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

STEINWAY GRANDS FROM	$100 Up
[illegible] GRAND	125
SOHMER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER	250
VOSE UPRIGHT	150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

CAMMEYER SHOES

Founded 1863

The P. T. BARNUM Doctrine

—has surely outlived its usefulness, and is no longer considered "good form," although much advertising still fails to take cognizance of the death of Mr. Barnum's policy.

¶ —CAMMEYER advertising throws down the gauntlet to the axiom that "The people like to be fooled."

¶ At the CAMMEYER Stores there is no "taking advantage of good nature," or, as a blunt speaker would say, "no fakes" of any kind.

¶ To speak or write anything else than the truth about CAMMEYER Shoes carries with it the penalty of instant dismissal.

Louis L. Hook, President, Cammeyer.

Gun Metal, Mahogany Russia Calf and Patent Leather in Button and Lace. Mahogany Russia Calf with Fawn Cloth Tops. Gun Metal Calf with Tops of Russia Calf and Gray Buckskin. Patent Leather with Oxford Gray Cloth Tops..... $5.00

Cammeyer English Lasts at $5.00 Are Typical of Bond Street with Plain and Fancy Tops to Choose From.

¶ A democratic price for aristocratic quality—but that's neither here nor there!

¶ A close inspection solicited—the closer the better!

¶ No need to compare them with the usual run of $5.00 shoes!

¶ Their quality deserves more critical comparison!

¶ Gentlemen, it's your move!

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

6th Ave at 20th St.

The Store of a Thousand Styles

If—you are looking for a new office or business suite, there's no need of looking farther than the

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

It is the logical answer to your problem. Rentals are reduced; the location is ideal.
"Most Widely Known in the World."

For particulars address
EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agt.,
Woolworth Building.
Tel. 5524 Barclay.

WOMEN KNIT BETWEEN ACTS

Work for Relief Taken Up by Mrs. Walsh's Guests in Washington Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Prominent Washington women set a new fashion tonight when they brought forth knitting material during the intermissions in the performance at the Columbia Theatre. Those who participated in the knitting bee were in the box of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, widow of the Colorado millionaire. Mrs. Walsh and her guests, who were Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, and two other ladies, knitted away unconcernedly. Secretary Garrison and another man were in the box.

The things that Mrs. Walsh and her guests knitted are to be contributed to the supplies to be sent to Belgium for the relief of suffering people.

KNITTING BEES FOR ALLIES

Held by Hairdressers and Manicurists at the Vanderbilt.

A woman who entered the hair-dressing parlors at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday morning found a row of blonde and brunette heads busily bent over tasks that were foreign to the usual occupations of the place, and was impatient when nobody sprang up to wait her and ask her whether she wanted a "wave" or a shampoo, or one of the other ministrations usually proffered in the place.

Somewhat offended, she demanded an explanation. Then it developed that all the attendants of the place were busily engaged in working for the soldiers of the Allies. All are either French or Belgian.

Mlle. Hélène, holding up an unfinished woolen sock, apologized for her inattention on the ground that she feared to lose a stitch. She has two brothers and several cousins at the front, but the socks are to go to anybody who needs them. Already the sock had reached the length of a No. 13, and still there was no sign of a toe.

"We have been told to knit them with lots of room in them," explained the woman with the knitting needles.

Mlle. Julie, who is a Belgian, and whose brother, she had just learned, had received a wound in the leg, was in tears, but she was deftly turning a corner on a grey chest protector.

"It is so cold in the trenches and so damp in my country that chest protectors are necessary," she said.

S. H. Butts, the manager of the beautifying department of the hotel, says in his long experience he has never known his women hairdressers and manicurists to be so much interested in their task as they are in this work. Even the American girls in the barber's shop are devoting the time between customers to turning out some article for the soldiers in the war. Some have embroidered little messages of good wishes in the offerings.

DOOMED MAN DIES OF FRIGHT

Jersey Murderer Drops Dead Just Before Time Set for Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Angelo Cerciello of Newark was to have died in the electric chair tonight for the murder of his wife, but the strain of thus awaiting death proved too much for him. Less than six hours before the time fixed for his execution he dropped dead in his cell.

Doctors said Cerciello was simply scared to death.

ROBERT SMEATON A SUICIDE.

Shirt Manufacturer's Business Worry Blamed for Deed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 10.—Robert Smeaton, a shirt manufacturer with offices at 569 Fifth Avenue, New York, was found dead in his bedroom here this morning, having committed suicide with gas. It is believed that financial worries led to the act.

Smeaton was 74 years old and leaves a wife and three children—Misses Annabelle and Marjorie Smeaton of Montclair and Robert Smeaton, who is in the army.

5-Passenger Coupe, $2200

CHANDLER

The Six With the Marvelous Motor

The Chandler closed cars for 1915 mark another achievement for the pioneers in the light-six field.

Four handsome closed bodies, offering a wide range for choice and meeting every requirement for winter city driving, give all the beauty, comfort and luxury that the most critical purchaser could desire.

Aluminum has replaced steel in their body construction, and the light weight resulting from this advanced step makes it possible for them to go anywhere a touring car can go.

CHANDLER CLOSED CARS: 7-passenger Limousine, $2750; 5-passenger Sedan, $2750; 5-pass. Coupe, $2200; 3-pass. Cabriolet, $1950.

All Models Ready for Immediate Delivery

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
58th St., West of Broadway.

alads, frying, shortening—better results with all of them when you use

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

PAGE URGES CENTRAL BELGIAN COMMITTEE

Germans Have Taken So Much Food That People Face Starvation, Ambassador Says.

FEARS A WASTE OF EFFORT

Miss Wilson Forwards Cripple's Gift to Red Cross—Contributions to the Relief Funds.

Following the announcement from London published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the fear felt there lest there should be conflict in relief work due to the multiplicity of committees in this country and in Great Britain, this letter from Ambassador Page was made public by Norman Hapgood of the Committee of Mercy yesterday:

Embassy of the United States.
London, Oct. 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hapgood: This is about the Belgian end of your Committee of Mercy work.

An International Committee has just been formed, composed of a few leading Belgians, men of the highest repute, and of Americans resident in London, and of representatives of the British Government. This committee is making a comprehensive plan for supplying food to the starving Belgians in Belgium. The Belgians in ordinary times grow about one-sixth of the food that they require. Of this one-sixth the Germans have consumed or transported to Germany so nearly the whole visible supply that the people are within a week or ten days of actual starvation. Men of means in Brussels have as their staple diet black bread. This account of the situation is not exaggerated, for in addition to the direct testimony of trustworthy bankers and merchants in Brussels who are now here, I have word to the same effect from the American Minister to Belgium, Mr. Whitlock, whom I personally know, and who is a man of careful statements. The secretary of his legation is now in London. He confirms what Mr. Whitlock writes. In addition to that, my own private secretary has just come back from a visit to Brussels, where he went on an errand of mercy. He confirms all these statements of that desperate situation.

There is, of course, difficulty in getting food supplies to Belgium, for the country is now held by the German military authorities. In addition to the difficulty that they could place in our way, this kingdom now, you know, forbids the exportation of food. Mr. Whitlock and the Spanish Minister in Brussels, two neutrals, have secured the written promise of the German military commander that he will not confiscate food sent for the relief of the Belgian population, and I have a copy of this written guarantee. The British Government is turning over to the International Committee a considerable sum of money for the purchase of food, which, however, must be bought elsewhere. (It turns out to be a small sum after all. They have thousands of refugees here for whom they must care.)

British Committee Organized.

The committee in London consists, by the request of the British Government, of the Spanish Ambassador, myself, and a number of the leading resident Americans in London, who are actually doing the work of buying the food. The rest of the committee is made up of our diplomatic and consular representatives in Belgium, who will co-operate with a regularly organized trustworthy committee of Belgians to distribute relief at the places where it is most needed in that kingdom. We have men of our own at every place of distribution.

I explain all these facts to you to show you in the first place the great need, and in the second place the efficient machinery that we have just created to do what we can to meet it. The funds put at our disposal by the British Government, which is acting nobly in this matter, will, we hope, be supplemented by funds from private sources in this kingdom, and by funds also contributed by the good people of our own country.

There's an enormous amount of duplication in Belgian relief work on this side, and, I hear, on your side, too. This results in waste. There ought to be only one committee on your side—a general committee for the relief of the Belgians, of all the organizations in the United States who are kindly giving their help in this good cause would unite in appointing a central committee in New York to take over their contributions, and let them come through one channel, so that work will not be duplicated, their kind help would go a great deal further and much trouble would be saved. These poor people need clothes, blankets, food, and you have never in your life dreamed of anything so pathetic.

If you have money for this purpose—any amount of money—I can cable you just what foodstuffs to buy, and precisely how to ship them. Let me hear by wire. Yours sincerely,

WALTER H. PAGE.

Mr. Hapgood said that Ambassador Page's suggestions met with the approval of the Committee of Mercy, and that he believed that a similar view of the situation would be taken by other bodies identified with Belgian relief work in this country.

For Belgian Relief.

The Belgian Relief Committee acknowledged yesterday subscriptions amounting to $18,728. The fund now amount to $420,444. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee at 8-10 Bridge Street. These persons subscribed yesterday and the cents are omitted from these and the tables which follow:

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson	$1,000
Anonymous	5,000
S. G. Rosenbaum	1,000
L. C. Ledyard	1,000
A. M. White	800
Waterbury Republican	739
Dunlevy Milbank	500
William Ryle	500
Andrew Freedman	500
Miss M. T. Patterson and Mrs. H. G. Leigh	300
X. Y. Z.	250
Anonymous	200
Allison Arman	200
Friends	131
L. M. Borden	100
Anonymous	100
G. B. Hopkins	100
W. Rosenbaum	100
M. K. Yorks	100
Elizabeth Curtis	100
Mrs. C. L. Hirschhorn	100
Anonymous	100
Methodist Church, Plattsburg, N. Y.	64
Amsterdam Chapter, D. A. R.	50
Vassar Pierce	25
Josephine S. Heydrick	2
H. C. Williams	10
E. S. Kip	15
S. D. Foot	10
Miss H. Bartlett	7
N. Brickfield	1
W. F. Peck	25
G. L. Byron	5
Jessica Dove	12
Mrs. N. W. Sternberger	25
Dorothy Miller	53
F. C. Mebane	5
Mrs. H. B. Freeman	5
F. A. C.	2
Augustus Floyd	25
Flushing Inst. Association	25
Mrs. J. Wilson	10
F. A. Chappell	10
Thatcher Clark	25
Miss F. M. Thomas	5
J. H. Cole	25
Herbert Cary	25
Shelton M. S. S.	21
Kate M. D. Lewis	5
S. M. G.	28
Campbell Scott	20
Cash	25
L. Holbrook	10
Sympathizer	10
C. S. Vail	10
Helen Roberts	10
T. B. Beyson	25
Frances G. Bartwell	3
C. O. Lyon	5
F. A. Smith	2
F. M. Stanton	5
H. F. Searle	10
Mrs. A. E. Smith	10
W. H. Cutler	5
Mrs. F. G. Brown	2
Helen K. Gay	3
L. R. Long	12
Bedford Park Presbyterian Church	11
Mrs. B. Browning	25
H. D. Bushnell	5
H. C. Kmerr	5
Mrs. W. Adams	10
Mrs. W. G. Gulliver	25
A. L. Hardy	5
Miss K. W. Tweed	10
Anonymous	5
C. A. Perkins	5
Anonymous	25
Mrs. J. Gamble	5
Rosalie H. Coleman	13
Mrs. Mary A. Lord	25
Fannie M. Keppel	40
Elizabeth F. Morgan	10
Dr. C. F. May	20
F. W. van Wagenen	20
A. F. Teeney	2
Miss Mary Ward	3
Rev. A. Anseeuw	40
F. Ferguson	25
A Friend	2
Q. B. A.	1
Betty Walker	1
Cash	1
Tarrytown Friend	2
West End Av.	1
E. E. M.	20
E. E. M.	1
M. A.	10
E. G. B.	1
C. J. A.	2
Mrs. W. H. Wilber	2
M. J. D.	2
Anonymous	2
E. Haynes	1
R. Levie	2
M. E. M.	20
Anonymous	5
Miss Anna	2
Mrs. J. Keenan	5
Mrs. L. Edinborough	50
Anonymous	65
Mrs. E. Thaller	100
Miss D. E. de Loss	100
Miss A. H. Swift	10
Charlotte W. Patterson	10
Brooklyn Friend	304

THROUGH ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

W. J. Hillman	$500
Czarnikow-Rionda Company	500
E. L. Lee	$1
A. T. Powell	10

THROUGH MME. VANDERVELDE.

William Spalding	$10
J. C. G. Bradley	5
Oyster Roast"	$10

One of the contributions, which was for $7.65, came from the pupils of the Red Bank, N. J., High School. Miss Florence Wilbur, the teacher, wrote that she posted on the bulletin board the Belgian relief advertisement in last Sunday's TIMES and the pupils did the rest.

On the Holland-America liner Potsdam, which sailed for Rotterdam yesterday, the American Red Cross shipped a large consignment of hospital supplies to the German Red Cross. Another supply went on the same vessel to the American Hospital in Munich. On the French liner Rochambeau, which sails on Saturday, the American Red Cross will send a large allotment of bandages and other medical supplies to the French Red Cross.

A Cripple's Gift.

There is an orphan girl at 205 South Forty-ninth Street, West Philadelphia, Penn., who, though she has not walked for fourteen years, is busily plying her crochet needle in making wristlets for those destitute in Europe, particularly the soldiers in the war zone. Through Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, this girl sent the Red Cross yesterday eight pairs of these wristlets. With the wristlets Miss Wilson forwarded this letter, which she had received from the donor:

I am only a poor orphan girl and a cripple, but, oh, my heart aches for the poor men who have been brought into this war. Please see that these are delivered to the lady. [Miss Boardman.] I can crochet more if she needs them. I have some yarn that I cannot use for anything else, and God knows I am willing to do all I can. I have not walked, Miss Margaret, for fourteen years, but am trusting and patiently waiting.

Through the State Department American headquarters received yesterday this cable message from American Consul General Gaffney at Munich:

The King and Queen of Bavaria and royal Princesses, attended by a large suite, made an official visit to the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich today. The royal party spent one and a half hours conversing and distributing figs among the wounded soldiers. Michael Francis Doyle of the State Department and the members of the committee and their wives were presented to their Majesties, who expressed themselves profoundly impressed with the appointment and administration of the hospital.

The Red Cross Fund.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross yesterday amounted to $3,925. The total fund is now $339,195. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Through Dr. E. Derburg	$1,112
First Nat. Bank, Hutchinson, Kan.	1,635
Employes Royal Ins. Co., Ltd., N. Y. Dept.	525
Miss E. F. Southmayd	500
Chamber of Com. Dinner Fund	182
Rochester Red C.	132
Through J. Wanamaker	131
Jessica K. Taylor	100
St. Mark's Glee Club	85
Through Staats-Zeitung	67
Miss G. Waterbury	50
Richard Hose	50
Trinity Ch., Elmira, N. Y.	40
Presby. Ch., Lebanon, Tenn.	34
Mrs. T. W. Bowers	30
Mrs. H. Biggs & Mrs. W. Swift	$10
F. L. Byor	10
Cong. Ch., Canton Centre, Conn.	9
Anon	8
First Bap. Ch., Palacios, Texas.	7
Through Russkaye Slovo	6
Mrs. E. S. Hughes	5
A. E. Comes	5
Mary E. Comes	5
Women's Club, Morsemere, N. J.	5
Grace Chapel, Jamaica, N. Y.	5
Collegiate Ref. Prot. Ch., N. Y.	5
Sunday S. First Bap. Ch. New Brighton	4
E. G. Silverman	3
Sons of Judah, Emanu-ElHood	2
Social Science C., Trinity Ch., Barbaboo, Wis.	15
"The Dansant"	13
Upper Montclair	13
Ch. of St. Stephen, Tottenville	15
Terrell, Texas	2
C. McC.	2
"A. E."	1
Anon	1

The Prince of Wales Fund.

The American Auxiliary No. 1 of the Prince of Wales War Relief Fund will hold a meeting in the Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, tomorrow night. The fund now amounts to $67,890, and all subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

A. H. Benjamin	$5
W. H. Parsons	25
Dr. H. S. Vaughan	50
Mrs. C. Robertshaw	5
F. Heather	2
Victor May	1
W. Milstead	2
Thomas Knight	2
W. T. Burton	1
Ernest Harker	5
C. W. Eder	50
N. G. Higham	5
S. Kahan	2
G. J. Rayment	$1
Hibbard, Kalbfleisch & Palmer	10
Jacksonville, Fla.	50
H. Barber	100
Employes Barber & Co.	28
Dock emp., Barber & Co.	16
Atl. Steved. Co.	5
A. B. Thomason	50
Robert Hogg	5
Auxiliary No. 1	171

For the Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, which is now $22,681 and of which August Belmont is Treasurer, received these subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

George Lauder	$1,000
Miss E. S. Lauder	500
Mrs. C. H. Voorhees	5
Mrs. E. Lovejoy	10
Mrs. C. E. Chapman	50
M. L. Hammond	10
Flora S. Scott	1
Anonymous	1
Elizabeth T. Cunningham	10
M. H. Cunningham	50
Mrs. L. L. Wolff	20
Mrs. F. Morrow	2
Alice Ashurst	1
Mrs. Eliz. Blum	$10
N. W. Mundy	50
Fanny Clark	5
W. W. Crocker	100
In Memory of W. F. R.	2
John Brown	5
Bernhard Mayer	50
Miss M. B. Jones	1
First Cong. Ch.	1
Mrs. J. C. Rea	5
Leopold Cahn	10
Mrs. W. R. Peters	5
W. L. Inman	25
Mrs. C. Swezey	5

BELGIAN FUND.

Maria R. and Florence Audubon	$15
Amy Sparks	5
Mrs. C. D. Rafferty	200
A. Roberson	25
Mrs. G. W. Clyde	25
J. H. Childes	3
Anonymous	25
Miss M. E. Appleton	$25
George Lane	10
Miss C. M. Ward	10
Mrs. F. T. Ackerman	5
First Cong. Ch.	7
Maria W. W. Pevey	10

To Aid Paris Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $1,093, which brought the total to $145,276. These persons contributed:

G. T. Stodder	$400
W. H. Sage	250
N. C. Brainard	100
Alice M. Longfellow	72
W. H. Lough	50
Miss Pierce	25
Anonymous	23
Richard Howe	25
Miss R. Fay	25
Fay School	25
Waldo Fay	15
F. S. Gray	10
T. H. Bowlus	10
Edmund Cathels	10
George Smith	$5
Mrs. C. O. Baker	5
Miss D. J. Conklin	5
A. N. Stillman	5
Julia Darenborg	5
In memoriam L. B. McC.	5
Anonymous	5
"Bachelor Girls"	5
L. B. and H. J. B.	4
Mrs. W. H. Wood	3
Mrs. E. A. Allen	1
Gertrude Dewey	1
Hotel Gotham	1
A. T. A.	1
Ruth H. Davis	10
Harry Dewinter	5
Abbot L. Moffat	10
Mrs. Austen Gray	10
Lydia B. Gray	3
Mrs. Otto H. Kahn	25
Blanche H. Sheehan	10
R. H. Smith	25
Mrs. S. M. Jarvis	5
Presby. S. S., North East, Penn.	7
John Graham	5
Florence T. Cummings	5
Mrs. F. G. Corning	5
Chamberlain Dodds	5
"Daddy Long Legs" Company	22

The Vacation War Relief Committee received yesterday a check for $1,000 from Mrs. W. Seward Webb. Mrs. A. A. Anderson gave $200.

A lecture on art, with special reference to the cathedrals in the war zones of Europe, will be given by Frank Alvah Parsons at 8 o'clock on Thursday night at the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. Admission is $1. The entire proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society for its work, with special reference to the needs of the Belgian refugees.

CARUSO WILL SELL PICTURES.

American Artists' Exhibition to be Kept Open Ten Days More.

The exhibition of the works of American artists at the Pietro Studios, 630 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the war sufferers was to have closed yesterday, but the interest displayed has been so great that the committees in charge has decided to keep it open for ten days longer. Caruso has promised to attend today and sell pictures.

The display is open from 11 in the morning till 7 at night, and there is a musicale every afternoon under the direction of Dr. Frank G. Dossert. Among the visitors last week were Ambassador Bernstorff, who came with Mr. and Mrs. Archibald B. White, and Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General. William H. Taft and Mayor Mitchel, who are members of the Honorary Committee, have written that they hope to visit the exposition before its close.

ARMIES FIGHTING IN VARIED CLIMATES

Intense Cold Reigns Over the Region of Operations on the Russian Battle Front.

WINTER THERE PROLONGED

Milder Temperatures in France—Military Plans Must Be Made to Meet Weather Conditions.

The climatic conditions in the various countries where the armies of Europe are now battling against each other in the world's fiercest war show a wide diversity of range and severity, requiring in each case different military preparations and plans to meet different weather conditions.

Nowhere is the great range of climatic changes more to be reckoned with than in Russia, which extends through 26 degrees of latitude, from the cotton and silk growing regions of Turkestan and Transcaucasia to the moss and lichen clothed arctic tundras and the Verkhoyansk Siberian pole of cold.

Throughout the whole of Russia, however, the Winter is of long continuance and cold, lasting with frost into April and often May, to north of the fifty-fifth degree of latitude, with a return of cold weather in Central and Eastern Russia between May 18 and May 24. Frosts begin in the first half of September on the Middle Urals and in the first days of October in Southern and Western Russia, while they reach the Caucasus about Nov. 1. The temperature then falls rapidly.

By Oct. 10 on the Mid-Urals and Nov. 15 throughout Russia the thermometer ceases to rise above the freezing point. The rivers freeze rapidly, and toward Nov. 20 all the rivers of the White Sea basin are covered with ice, remaining so for an average of 167 days. The rivers of the Baltic Sea and Caspian basins freeze later; but about Dec. 20 nearly all the rivers of the country are highways for sledges. The Volga remains frozen about 150 days in the north and about ninety days at Astrakhan; the Don, 100 to 110 days; the Dnieper, 83 to 122 days; the Düna's ice prevents navigation about 125 days; and the Vistula is frozen over about 77 days at Warsaw.

The lowest temperature is in January, averaging from 20 degrees to minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit throughout Russia, and rising in the west only above 22 degrees. February and March continue cold, the temperature rising above zero only on the Black Sea coast. Even at Kiev and Lugan the average for March is below 30 degrees, while that of Central Russia is from 25 to 22 degrees, and as low as 20 degrees to minus 16 degrees at Samara and Orenburg.

The Russian cold is made the more unbearable by winds far surpassing in fierceness the winds of Western Europe, and growing from October to March to terrible gales, especially in the steppes and on the tundras. There are violent gales, with snow lasting two and three days, and northerly gales without snow, dangerous for man and beast.

In strong contrast with the savage climate of the Russian Winter is the climate in Belgium and France, where the western theatre of war is situated. The climate of France is generally temperate, though by no means uniform. The nature of the climate in the various sections of France is reflected in the products raised there. Thus the region of the cultivation of the olive tree is marked by a line at Bagnères-de-Luchon, in the Haute-Garonne Department, to Dié in the Isère; the region of the cultivation of maize from the mouth of the Gironde to Roan l'Etape in the Vosges; the cultivation of the vine marks the region from the mouth of the Loire to Mézières, in the Ardennes, and the northern region, where the brunt of the right wing fighting of the Germans is taking place, is called the region of the apple tree.

In general, the climate of Northern and Northwestern France resembles that of the south of England, with frequent rains and resultant good pasture lands. Mild winds blow from west to east from the Atlantic over all France except the lower basin of the Rhone, where the mistral blows, a cold wind from the north-northwest, and sometimes an east wind from the Alps and south winds, damaging the land and the health of the dwellers there alike.

The climate of Germany is intermediate between that of France and that of Russia. The mean annual temperature of Southwestern Germany, or the Rhine and Danube basins, in recent years has been about 52 to 54 degrees; of Central Germany 48 to 50 degrees, of the northern plain 46 to 48 degrees, that of Pomerania, and West Prussia, has been only 44 to 45 degrees, and that of East Prussia 42 to 44 degrees. The warmest climate is that of the northern Rhine plain and the valleys of the Necker, Main, and Moselle, with a mean Summer temperature of upward of 70 degrees, and an average January temperature that does not fall to the freezing point.

In Northwestern Germany, west of the Elbe, the Summers are not very hot, the mean temperature being from 60 to 62 degrees, and in Winter there is snow on the ground only a short time, the temperature west of the Weser averaging about 32 degrees and that east of the Weser sinking only to 30 degrees. Further east the contrast between Summer and Winter grows. The average Summer warmth of Germany is between 60 and 62 degrees, but the January temperature falls to 26 or 28 degrees in West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, and to 22 or 26 degrees in East Prussia and Upper Silesia. All of these regions are now affected by the war operations against the Russians. Further south, along Germany's eastern front, the upper Danube basin or the Bavarian plain, the average January temperature is 25 or 28 degrees.

The northern zone of Austria, above 45 degrees north latitude, consisting of Bohemia, Silesia, and Galicia, in which the brunt of the warfare with the Russians has heretofore fallen, is visited by long and cold Winters. The mean annual temperature ranges from about 59 degrees in the south to 48 degrees in the north, and falling in some parts as low as 46 degrees or even 36 degrees. The average annual temperature in Vienna itself is 50 degrees, the highest being 94 degrees and the lowest 2 degrees Fahrenheit. In general, the eastern part of Austria, where the fighting has heretofore taken place, receives considerably less rain than the western part.

MRS. WHITNEY'S CORPS GOES TO PARIS TODAY

New York Woman with Nurse and Surgeons Reaches London on the Way to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Robert Bacon, and the remaining twenty-seven members of her Red Cross party rushed into London this afternoon from the Lusitania, and gave the embassy several hours of hard work arranging for the continuation of their journey to Paris. In record time the French Consulate stamped its visé on the twenty-nine passports and then refused to accept the regulation fees, thus saving Mrs. Whitney $16, on the ground that she and her companions were on an errand of mercy toward French soldiers.

Mr. Bacon made a hurried visit to Ambassador Page, and was informed it would be wiser to wait for a train tomorrow morning via Folkstone than to start tonight via Southampton, which he and Mrs. Whitney decided to do.

Mr. Bacon said he had nothing to add to the interview given on leaving America. "I am here in purely a private capacity," he remarked. "My plans are vague and will depend on what I find in Paris. I am not attached in an official capacity to Mrs. Whitney's expedition, but naturally I am doing what I can to help her."

Mrs. Whitney spent a busy day conferring with the British Red Cross authorities and representatives of the French Embassy. She said:

"There is nothing to say about our corps beyond what is known in New York already. Naturally I want to get to the front as soon as possible. Our ten ambulances, which crossed aboard the Chicago to Havre, should be awaiting us there, but I cannot tell where we will go until we get to Paris. I only hope we shall do as good work as the American women already in France have been doing."

Mrs. Whitney is stopping at the Ritz. The surgeons and nurses who accompany her are at the Grand in charge of Dr. Martin.

GERMANS SHORT OF LEAD.

Levy on Music Trade for Supply Causes Dismay, American Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Besides the shortage of anaesthetics already reported, there is a considerable lack of lead in Germany, according to Dr. E. K. Johnstone of San Francisco, an officer in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, who has just returned from a long stay in Belgium.

Incidentally, Dr. Johnstone paid a high tribute to the German Red Cross, which he had opportunities of studying comprehensively. He expressed doubt that the Germans had used the Red Cross to protect them when carrying out attacks.

"It's impossible to guard against soldiers creeping forward under shelter of an ambulance or just behind a body of Red Cross attendants," Dr. Johnstone observed, "but I don't believe the German Red Cross lent itself officially to such a subterfuge.

"There is no doubt that supplies of lead are running low in Germany, owing to the stoppage of the mines in Galicia and Silesia. A few days before I left Berlin a secret order was issued calling upon the music stores to turn over to the Government all the lead in pianos, automatic pianos, and other musical instruments in which that metal is used. This demand, which, of course, is being rigorously enforced, has aroused feelings of the deepest dejection in the music trade, which foresees immediate ruin to itself in so drastic a step.

"The shortage of anaesthetics is due chiefly, I think, to the German General Staff's belief that the army could readily replenish its supply from captured French and Belgian medical stores. The French and Belgians, however, seem to have been particularly careful to prevent their drugs from falling into German hands, and as Germany does not produce the basic ingredients of ether or chloroform, the Red Cross is in bad shape in this respect."

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Externally, these Overcoats look like a soft Shetland cloth—the inside reveals the finely Jersey knit effect.

They are made up in the excellent style illustrated—a new and popular model, with loose sleeves and skirt, and plain lapels or buttoning to the neck.

Colors are Oxford gray, dark brown, olive and blue-gray.

We have a limited number—250—of these Overcoats—which men will find comfortable to wear over evening dress, as well as in the daytime—to sell at the special price of $15—really of $25 standard, as men can prove to their own satisfaction. All sizes, 33 to 46.

Fourth Floor

SEEKS DIVIDENDS FROM THIRD AV. CO.

A. E. Cottier Asserts Money Due Stockholders Has Been Used to Extend the System.

HE WILL QUIZ WHITRIDGE

Man Who Forced Lehigh Valley Changes Asks Third Ave. Stockholders to Attend Meeting Today.

Alonzo E. Cottier, a stockholder of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who is recorded as owning 1,300 shares, intends at the annual meeting of the company today to ask why the company is paying no dividends, although it has spent a great deal of money to purchase additional street railway companies, and is paying its President, Frederick W. Whitridge, $60,000 a year. He does not want to make charges, he said last night at the Plaza, but he does want information, and he is advertising in order to obtain the support of other stockholders.

In the statement, which he publishes as an advertisement, Mr. Cottier points out that the stockholders of the old Third Avenue Railroad Company were compelled at the reorganization to pay the heavy assessment of $45 on each $100 of stock they held, and then he continues:

> After being deprived of any income during the long years of the receivership, and waiting patiently three years longer, from the formation of the new company, they are now informed with cynical frankness by President Whitridge that they needn't look for any dividends for years to come, as Whitridge expects to spend the dividend money for "other purposes." This in face of the fact that the company has accumulated on its $16,000,000 of stock since Jan. 1, 1912, probably about $2,000,000, or say 10 or 12 per cent. of surplus—notwithstanding what appears to have been an extravagant administration of affairs.

Small Stockholders Endangered.

"Another shareholder with twice as much stock as I own," Mr. Cottier said last night, "has pointed out what the inevitable effects of this policy will be. It is impossible for the small stockholders with only a few shares to hang on much longer. Some of them borrowed from the banks the assessment necessary to protect their equities in the old company. If things go on much longer in this way they must drop out, and they will be literally frozen out just as the company may begin to pay."

In this connection Mr. Cottier referred to a statement contained in the last annual report of the Third Avenue Railway Company, which said:

> It would not, therefore, be honest to pay a dividend until the time when the property is in such a condition that our allowance for depreciation will thereafter care for its needs over and above the ordinary maintenance, and further until the effect of the new subways on our earnings has been ascertained.

As the new subways were never intended to be opened before Jan. 1, 1917, and as it is admitted now that there is no hope of their being in operation for a year or more after that date, Mr. Cottier considers that this statement by Mr. Whitridge is melancholy reading for h's stockholders. It postpones almost indefinitely the date of putting the Third Avenue on a paying basis, and is calculated, Mr. Cottier says, to discourage those who are hanging on to their holdings only with the greatest difficulty.

The deals to which Mr. Cottier intends to call attention, and on which he wants the fullest information, are the purchase of the old Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Company, now the Mid-Crosstown Company; the old Central, North & East River Company, now the Belt Line Corporation, and the New York City Interborough Company.

The Twenty-eighth Street line was one of the subsidiaries of the old Metropolitan, which was thrown out by the receivers as worthless. It was then a horse-car line, and Mr. Whitridge as receiver of the old Third Avenue Railroad Company lent it storage battery cars and operated it as part of his system. Then he began negotiations for its purchase. He went before the Public Service Commission and asked permission to issue $500,000 4 per cent. bonds for the road.

Rejected Whitridge Purchase Plan.

The commission went into the question of the cost of reproducing the line and found it amounted only to $170,000, and into its earnings, and ascertained that in the four years it had lost $85,000, or about $40,000 a year. Consequently they declared that to authorize and stamp with the approval of the State of New York such a deal as Mr. Whitridge had proposed would be to sanction "the very same kind of operations which have brought a great railroad system in New England to the very verge of financial disaster."

So they ruled that the Third Avenue might give $150,000 for the line and, as their bonds were selling at 80, they might issue $187,000 of them, providing proper means for their complete amortization were provided. But while Mr. Whitridge only issued such bonds as the commission permitted, Mr. Cottier complains that he caused the Third Avenue Railway Company to issue its notes for the difference between the price he had proposed and the price the commission approved. Over the note issues of the Third Avenue Company the commission had no control, and so the Directors of the Third Avenue could do as they liked about them.

"It does not seem to me, as I told Mr. Whitridge," Mr. Cottier said last night, "that he had made a necessary purchase at a necessary price. Of course, there was talk of the value of getting a connection for the Third Avenue to the Pennsylvania Station, but paralleling Twenty-eighth Street is the Thirty-fourth Street line, which goes directly to the station, and I cannot believe that we shall develop much traffic in th's way. Other companies had abandoned the line as useless, and I cannot see where the profit comes in."

Bought Lines Over Shonts's Head.

In the Belt Line case the Third Avenue paid Edward Cornell for the Fifty-ninth Street line and the Belt Line, running down the east and west sides of the city, about $2,470,000, whereby Mr. Cornell, according to what Commissioner Maltbie told Mr. Cottier, made a profit of at least $300,000.

When the old Central Park Company was put up for auction at foreclosure sale it was expected that Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, would buy it in for the upset price. He was on the County Court House steps, with his certified checks all ready, and a proceeding was in progress at the Public Service Commission to clear up certain formalities to make the purchase legal. Then, at the last moment, Mr. Cornell, a lawyer, who had never been heard of in traction circles, intervened and bought the line over Mr. Shonts's head. After a few weeks of negotiation, it was announced that the Third Avenue Railway Company would take the Belt Line Corporation off Mr. Cornell's hands.

"I'm not so certain about the value of the Belt Line," said Mr. Cottier last night, "but it is clear that the Third Avenue has been obliged to pay more for it in this way than it would have done if it had bought it at the auction instead of from Mr. Cornell. When I spoke to Mr. Whitridge about it he admitted that he had made a mistake, but why should a man getting a salary of $60,000 a year make such mistakes? He has no business to be asleep."

The other company in question is the New York City Interborough Company, which is a street railway concern running across the Bronx to connect the various north and south lines. Here Mr. Whitridge himself sold the line to the Third Avenue. He possessed the control partly as having received stock as a contractor, partly through the purchase of the stock as an intermediary. Before the Public Service Commission Mr. Whitridge testified that he made nothing out of [illegible]

RICH BROTHERS BAR CHAUFFEUR'S BRIDE

Say Elizabeth Coppell Forfeited Her Right to Family Mansion by Marrying.

POLICEMEN GUARD HOUSE

Elopers Leave Atlantic City to Escape Notoriety—Return to Tenafly, N. J., in Doubt.

If Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Connors return to Tenafly, N. J., the bride, who was Miss Elizabeth C. Coppell until she married her chauffeur last April, will find The Towers, the Coppell family mansion, closed to her. Her brothers, Arthur and Herbert Coppell, have paid off the servants and practically closed the house, putting two policemen on guard there with instructions to bar the former mistress of the place and her husband.

The brothers said that by the will of their father the mansion was to be their sister's home only so long as she remained single, and now that she has married it reverts to the estate.

Mrs. Connors may enter the house if she insists, the brothers say, but presumably only to get her personal property, for Connors is barred absolutely. The bride also may remove her automobile from the garage, the brothers having notified the policemen that this was her personal property.

Until yesterday none of Mrs. Connors's family knew of her marriage, though for weeks it had been the gossip of Tenafly. One of her sisters visited her early in October and remained until about a fortnight ago, and while she was in Tenafly Connors disappeared, giving out the public explanation that "Miss Coppell" had reduced his wages and he had quit. When the sister left, Connors returned, and the next day he and his former employer started off in a big automobile.

The couple were discovered on Monday in Atlantic City, where they had stopped at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, but dispatches from there yesterday told of their sudden departure and Connors's statement:

"We do not want any more notoriety. That is why we are leaving. Yes, this is the end of our honeymoon. We've had a pleasant trip, but there is nothing more to say. The papers said enough this morning."

Neither Connors nor his wife would say where they were going or whether they intended to return to Tenafly.

HARTMAN SEIZED IN $700,000 FRAUD

Continued from Page 1.

ing and selling her securities, Mrs. Mackenzie said, he prevented suspicion by paying her the full dividends and interest accruing from them. She had authorized him to collect her income for her, and as long as she received it regularly she never suspected Hartman of having disposed of her property. But early this year her suspicions were aroused, for then Hartman failed to pay the first dividend due. The fact was, Mrs. Mackenzie said, he had sunk every cent he had in his own ventures.

Indictment of Hartman.

But she did not know this, she continued, until much later, and accepted at the time his explanation that his lawyer, who had the securities, was ill and unable to collect the dividends for him. As the weeks passed Mrs. Mackenzie began to worry, and last April she went to Morris & Plante, lawyers at 27 Pine Street. When the attorneys found that Hartman had no money which Mrs. Mackenzie might recover they turned their evidence over to the District Attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel was assigned to the inquiry, and he had just about completed it day before yesterday, when he received information of Hartman's intended sailing. The case was rushed before the Grand Jury, and late Monday afternoon Judge Mulqueen of the Court of General Sessions signed a warrant for Hartman's arrest.

When arrested Hartman refused to talk about the charge. He engaged Harford T. Marshall of 34 Nassau Street as his counsel, and Mr. Marshall likewise refused to discuss the case, saying that he had not had time to familiarize himself with it. At Police Headquarters Hartman said he was 47 years old, lived in Tenafly, N. J., and had no place of business.

Hartman has been more or less conspicuous as a promoter for many years. He was heard from first in 1903, when he promoted the Sinaloa Railway and Smelting Company of Mexico, which, he said at the time, intended building a line across the Sierra Madré Mountains in three years. The railroad petered out soon and Hartman next sold stock in the Thomas Brace Rail Company, and was partly successful through the liberal use of the names of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and the Russian Government.

In Tyson Ticket Scandal.

After sinking large sums of money in various enterprises Hartman became the President of Tyson & Co. in the Spring of 1913. On Nov. 14 of the same year THE NEW YORK TIMES printed the news that Tyson & Co., which is not the same corporation as the Tyson Company, had bought $150,000 worth of season tickets to the Metropolitan Opera, for which subscribers had paid, and that he had pledged the tickets for a loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company. The money borrowed from the trust company was used by the ticket brokerage firm to buy more tickets.

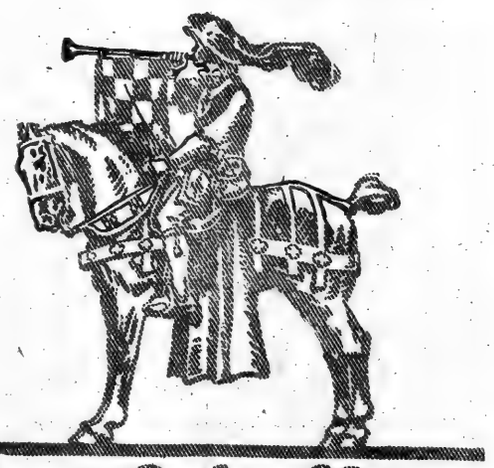
A sensation was caused by THE TIMES'S exposure, and at once the District Attorney's office took steps against Hartman and Tyson & Co. The company was charged with grand larceny, and Hartman was threatened with indictment. Then suddenly the pledged tickets were redeemed, and the case against Tyson & Co. was not pressed. Shortly afterward the company was reorganized, and Hartman's connection with it was severed.

At about the same time that he became involved in the ticket scandal, Hartman paid several other large obligations and attempted to promote the manufacture of a cleaning compound called "Dus'troy." The promotion failed.

Hartman was arrested last June on a charge of perjury preferred by Harold G. Aron, senior member of the firm of Aron & Vanderveer, 30 Pine Street. He har made accusations of unprofessional conduct against Mr. Aron, which he had not been able to substantiate. He was released in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Ten Eyck, and, it is said, the case is still pending.

Mrs. Mackenzie has sought seclusion since she appeared before the Grand Jury last Monday. According to report, she is in ill health, and does not care to see any one. With the exception of a few jewels, it is said, she is penniless. According to her story, Hartman at one time persuaded her to put her jewelry in a safety deposit box which he rented in the Harriman National Bank. She allowed him to take the gems to the bank and thought no more about them until a few months ago. When she opened the box, she said, she found two diamond rings valued at $1,000 each missing. She charged Hartman with the theft.

Mrs. Mackenzie's name was mentioned in the newspapers in 1910, when she caused the arrest of a youth on a charge of having attempted to obtain $150 from her by blackmail.



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CLOSE A WIRELESS PLANT.

Charge That Mexican Secret Station Aided German Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Navy Department was informed today that a secret wireless station at Ensenada, Lower California, had been ordered closed by the Mexican authorities. The station, which was built close to the American border, is one of the several stations from which, according to British officials here, German cruisers in the Atlantic and Pacific have been receiving information concerning the whereabouts of English vessels.

The radio station at Los Angeles reported today merely that the Ensenada station was not operating, but from other sources came the information that on representations from foreign Consuls the plant had been ordered closed by the Mexican officials.

The Navy Department's radio experts and the United States Secret Service are continuing their search for wireless stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, which it is alleged are in secret communication with ships at sea in violation of neutrality regulations.

CALL FOR REFORMS IN ROADBUILDING

Speakers at Atlanta Congress Attack Construction by Political Hangers-On.

WANT EXPERTS EMPLOYED

Georgia's Use of Convicts to Build Highways Praised—Women Promise to Help Good Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—Attacks on the spoils system were features of today's session of the American Road Congress held under the auspices of the National Civil Service Reform League. The various speakers asserted that no matter how much money the nation and the States might appropriate to build highways good results could not be obtained if the politicians were permitted to spend the funds and employ the road builders.

Richard Henry Dana, Chairman of the National Civil Service Reform League, discussed the general subject of road construction.

"Let me give some of the advantages that come from the employment of experts in road construction," he said. "It will save waste from poor plans, poor methods, and use of the wrong materials."

Moreover experts, Mr. Dana said, would save waste caused by "the employment of incompetent laborers, so as to give influential voters or friends of active politicians jobs at the expense of the public at high pay, and the inability to get a day's work for a day's pay from those otherwise competent men who know what they hold their jobs, not for what they do in road building, but through the political influence of the party boss behind the throne of the road authorities."

"It sounds more funny than fiction," Mr. Dana continued, "when we read from the report of James W. Osborne, special Commissioner to investigate the New York State Highway Department, that the Inspectors to pass on contract work were, some of them barbers, tailors, prizefighters, bartenders, and bakers, and as might be supposed their inspection was totally inadequate."

A. N. Johnson of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York told of the results of State control of road work.

"What has been realized from State control of road work," he said, "may be thus summed up: The development of a system of main highways adapted to modern motor freight traffic which promises such great economic changes in both rural and urban life; increasing the efficiency of local road officials in the expenditure of the local taxes by preventing useless undertakings; by suggesting economic forms of construction and by increasing that economic service of the highways by concentrating expenditures on important roads and preventing waste on unimportant ones; the prevention of numerous accidents and fatalities by the construction of safe bridges and the elimination or treatment of railroad grade crossings in such a manner as greatly to lessen the danger from them. Experience has demonstrated that these ends are accomplished by State control of road work and only by such control."

Charles J. Bennett, Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, discussed laws regarding the construction of roads.

"The great fault with State highway laws," he said, "is that they are entirely too long and contain so much that is not pertinent. Most States have laws that no one can understand. They should be reframed so as to leave out all superfluous legal verbiage and be so constructed that the humblest citizen may read and understand them."

The Georgia system of road building by convicts was commended by J. F. Pennybacker of the United States Office of Public Roads.

"Georgia leads the United States in the matter of using convicts for the upbuilding of good roads," he said. "Whenever the remainder of the United States follows the lead of Georgia by placing convicts to work on the public roads, then we will obtain wonderful results."

The woman's auxiliary of the American Highway Association held a meeting today and heard addresses from a number of road experts. The women adopted a resolution pledging the auxiliary to work unceasingly for good roads. Various cities are contending for the honor of entertaining the Road Congress in 1915. Rochester, N. Y., has a booth in the middle of the auditorium in the armory, where its advantages are set forth. The City of Peoria, Ill., also wants the convention, and San Francisco also has entered the lists.

JOHN D. NOT ANAEMIC.

Pastor Says Oil Man Is in Good Health and a Pleasant Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—John D. Rockefeller is not an anaemic old gentleman with a citrous disposition, brought on by chronic indigestion; neither is he constantly in fear of assassination and afraid to laugh, for fear of being considered undignified. On the contrary, he is a pleasant companion, enjoys excellent health, and has an appetite that no day laborer might be ashamed of. He is possessed of a sharp wit, a ready laugh, and a kindly disposition, and enjoys life to the utmost.

The Rev. Dr. William W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, of which Mr. Rockefeller has been a member for more than sixty years, is authority for these statements.

In addition to being Mr. Rockefeller's spiritual adviser, Dr. Bustard is one of his closest personal friends. Dr. Bustard is in Pittsburgh attending the World's Bible Conference at the Second Presbyterian Church.

Open Air to Everywhere

VACATIONS spent in the open have made many of us feel particularly fit this Fall.

Keep up the good work—ride in the open air as much as possible—ride on a 'bus whenever you can.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Fashionable Fur Coats & Sets

Sets in full-skin animal effects and other smart designs—selected prime pelts—*Coats* in the *new flare* styles, with smart "Mephisto" collars of self-fur or in ermine, skunk and other contrasting effects.

COATS OF HUDSON SEAL—*at $125 and $150*
Usually $150 and $195

COATS OF CARACUL—*at $85 and $110*
Usually $115 to $135

Novelty Fur Coats, $225, $295, $450
Values $300 to $650

Fur Sets—Exceptional Values

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS.....$375
DYED BLUE FOX SETS.....$145, $175
NATURAL FISHER SETS.....$175
BLACK LYNX, SKUNK and POINTED FOX SETS.....$95
BLACK FOX or SKUNK-RACCOON SETS.....$45

Novelty Combination Sets—$75, $95, $125 up

Makes Your Bath Downright Fun

Instead of $200 to $300

Now Only $3.85

You and all your family can now enjoy the rich man's way of bathing—under a Four-Stream Needle Shower—with either hot or cold water—at a total cost of only $3.85.

If you know how luxurious and invigorating a Needle Shower is—how needle showers have heretofore cost almost as much as an automobile—how they have always required a special shower stall—couldn't be used on a bath tub at all—then you can realize what a wonderful opportunity this is.

Kenney Needle Shower

A Revolutionary Improvement—Regular Price $6
—Never Before a Cent Less—
Now—If You Hurry—Only $3.85

This new kind of needle shower is miles ahead of old-fashioned overhead showers, with their sloppy, clammy, unsanitary curtains, though it costs only a fraction as much.

Beats a plain tub bath forty ways. Makes either hot or cold water twice as stimulating and refreshing.

Gives you—right in your own bath tub—just as much enjoyment as any $300 equipment.

In Many Rich Men's Homes

This shower is fast being installed in many of the most expensive hotels. It is used by thousands of families who could afford to pay twenty times the price if more money would buy a bett r shower. (Names in book you get with the shower.)

All for a Penny a Day

And now—if you use the money-saving coupon below—only $3.85 complete—only a penny a day for a little more than a year—less than you pay for your daily papers.

Don't Wait—Next Week May Be Too Late

This, we believe, is the greatest value ever offered by the Riker-Hegeman stores. A shower like this at the regular price—$6—was looked upon as one of the most remarkable achievements in the business world. And now—for a limited time—only $3.85—a reduction of more than one-third.

Mail Orders Filled

If not convenient to call, simply mail the coupon and $3.85 together with postage, and a Shower will be delivered by Parcel Post. Add 8 cents for the first 100 miles, 16 cents for 250 miles, 20 cents for 500 miles.
Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept.
200 Broadway, New York

As announced last week, each of our stores has only a limited quantity of these famous **Kenney Showers** to sell at this low price.

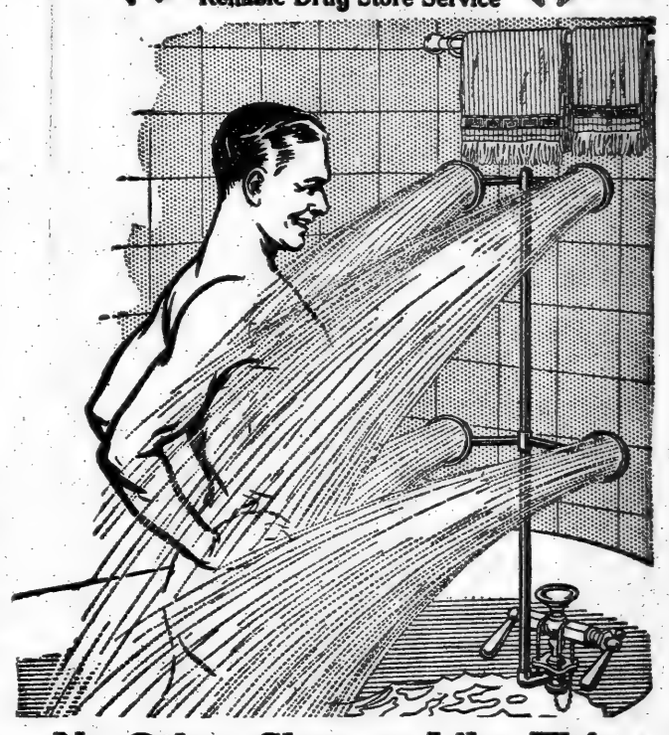
Thousands have already been snapped up—they are going like the proverbial hot cakes—we can't predict how soon our supply will be gone. If you don't want to be disappointed, better clip the money-saving coupon right now—it's good for $2.15 on a **Kenney Needle Shower** at any Riker-Hegeman Store.

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to the Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service



No Other Shower Like This

1. **Fits any bath tub**—the only Needle shower that does. And the only **four-stream** shower of any kind.
2. **Attached in three or four minutes**—no tools needed—not even a screwdriver.
3. **All metal—a strong, handsome,** permanent fixture that will last for years.
4. **No sloppy, clammy, unsanitary curtain** to spoil your enjoyment—guaranteed not to splash out of tub—your money back if it does.
5. **Doesn't wet the hair**—all the water strikes direct against your body, from the shoulders down, instead of first falling on head. No breath-taking shock as with overhead showers.
6. **Only shower women can** really enjoy, because the only one they can use without wearing a mussy rubber cap.
7. **Never in the way**—faucet connection instantly on or off—doesn't interfere with flow of water or regular use of tub.

This Coupon Worth $2.15

This Coupon (worth $2.15) and $3.85 in cash pays for a $6 KENNEY NEEDLE SHOWER, complete, at any Riker-Hegeman Store.

Cash In On It TO-DAY

CALLS SIEGEL CASE JUST PLAIN THEFT

Prosecutor Train, in Opening Speech, Simplifies the Indictment for the Farmer Jury.

HITS AT HIGH FINANCE

Uses Homely Illustrations to Show What Swindling by False Credit Statements Means.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train opened the prosecution of Henry Siegel at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon before Justice William W. Clark in the Supreme Court here by telling the jury that the defendant, who once was a leader in the mercantile world, was charged simply with theft by deceit and trickery. By means of homely illustrations the Assistant District Attorney endeavored to impress the jury with the belief that this kind of stealing was the worst. Before the opening speech was made the prosecution scored twice against the defense when an objection and a motion made by John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Siegel's chief counsel, were overruled.

The jury, completed at 4:20 o'clock, was sworn in as follows: Edward Swan, farmer, Groveland; Albert Orman, farmer Avon; Stewart Russell, farmer; York; S. J. Macey, coal operator, Avon; Fred Niles, manufacturing company's employe, Portage; Frank Wilbur, farmer, Conesus, L. G. Sliker, farmer, Conesus; H. S. Linsner, farmer, Groveland; John Perrine, nurseryman, North Danville; E. R. Green, farmer, West Sparta; Frank Mills, farmer, Mount Morris, and Edward Heiman, farmer, Nunda.

The customary formalities [illegible] the swearing of the jury and then Mr. Train asked permission to read upon the record a statement which would leave no misunderstanding as to why the District Attorney had obtained the consent of the court to amend the original indictment. Mr. Stanchfield objected, but was overruled. The chief counsel for Mr. Siegel then made a motion to have the prosecution try the defendant on one of two counts. One of the counts charges larceny under the common law and the other charges grand larceny in the second degree. This motion also was overruled.

Justice Clark then dismissed for the term all jurors except those who had been called on the special panel, and the exodus half emptied the courtroom. The vacant seats were filled quickly, however, by nearly a hundred girls from the State Normal School. Wearing sweaters and school colors and felt hats of many hues, the girls gave the courtroom a striking appearance. They were very attentive to all that was happening and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the man on trial.

Mr. Siegel followed Mr. Train's speech with close attention. He drew his chair close to the long table, where he was surrounded by his counsel, and leaned upon the table with his elbow, while his hand was placed upon his forehead.

"Siegel was indicted by the Grand Jury of New York County on April 7, 1914," said Mr. Train. The indictment, which may or may not play an important part in our progress, has been prepared in printed form and is more than 125 pages long.

"It can be boiled down to a single sentence. In plain English it charges Siegel with being a thief, but it charges him with being a thief in a particular way—not like the highwayman who assaults you on the road and takes your watch away from you, nor like the burglar who enters your home and takes your money away from you by force. You may have a chance with that kind of thief. But Siegel is charged with thieving by deceit and trickery."

Mr. Train then read to the jurymen Section 1,290 of the Penal Code defining larceny. Then he explained:

"If I induce you by means of lies to give up possession of your property, then I am a thief. There are just as many kinds of false pretenses by which a man may be induced to give up possession of his property, and there are just as many lies as there are ingenious minds to invent them."

Illustrations were employed so that the jury might understand thoroughly the charge in the indictment. Mr. Train told the jurors that they might be swindled out of money by a man who came to them with a poor variety of seed oats which he represented to be prolific. He also explained how they might be induced to accept in purchase of a horse a nugget of common iron pyrites given to them as gold. In either case they would be defrauded, because the other man had lied about the security.

The credit system next was explained to the jurymen. A dishonest farmer, Mr. Train said, could obtain a loan of $500 by submitting to his banker a false statement of the value of his crop, his land and houses, his farming implements and stock, and a false statement of the amount he owed and the amount of mortgage on his property.

The Assistant District Attorney further explained to the jurors that banks were forced nowadays to rely on credit statements. Because of the immense proportions to which modern business had grown it was impossible for them to inquire into the truth of all the statements of financial conditions of business enterprises submitted. Then Mr. Train, quickly changing his line of illustration, said:

"But against the man who comes to you with a smile on his face and a tall silk hat on his head and tells you he is worth a million dollars when he is in debt two million dollars and wants to borrow money, you have no protection. Neither have the thousands of depositors who have put their hard-earned savings in his bank. These men are the gold bricks of high finance. You will have a great deal to do with them in the next few days.

"Siegel is charged with going to the National Bank of Commerce in New York City and falsely pretending that three stores which he controlled—the Fourteenth Street Store of New York, the Simpson-Crawford Company store of New York, and the Henry Siegel Company store of Boston—were prospering, and that their assets exceeded their liabilities by nearly $2,000,000. He induced the bank to give to one of these stores credit for $100,000 instead of making known the fact that Henry Siegel had lost $4,000,000 in these three stores, and that the Boston store had never earned a cent from theday it was started, and that the Fourteenth Street Store, instead of being solvent, with capital intact, as he pretended, had lost $250,000 the very year he went there.

"They demanded a statement over his signature and thatof his partner, Vogel, because they could not investigate the statement. On the strength of this statement the bank parted with $100,000."

GOES TO FIGHT FOR ENGLAND

Son of Manager of White Star Line Volunteers.

Philip A. Curry, eldest son of P. A. Curry, Director and Manager of the White Star and American Lines at Southampton, England, sails today on the Red Star liner Lapland, with a number of British volunteers, to enlist for active service. He is taking with him several bales of blankets, woolen coats socks, bandages, belts, and 50,000 cigarettes, which have been donated by Mr. Curry's American friends as Christmas presents for the soldiers at the front.

Thomas Thorne of Wadi Halfa, Egypt; David Lindsay, Harvey Mead, and a number of others well known in the passenger department of the New York shipping trade gave Mr. Curry a farewell luncheon yesterday and wished him a safe return to New York.

IRISH LEAGUE HAS NO GERMAN AFFILIATION

200 Branches Disclaim Any Alliance with German-American Societies.

REPLY TO TIMES EDITORIAL

Chairman Doyle Calls Such Compacts Dangerous to American Citizenship.

At a meeting of the United Irish League of America, held last night in the Emmet Arcade Building, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the organization disclaimed affiliation with any German-American societies.

This announcement was made by the acting Chairman, Dr. John G. Doyle, as the result of a statement printed recently in The Gaelic American, the organ of an American-Irish society, that the Clan-na-Gael was "at present politically affiliated" with some German-American societies. Dr. Doyle said that any affiliations which this society might have were in no way representative of the sentiment among Irishmen in this country generally.

A copy of a letter sent to THE TIMES by Secretary John P. Hayes was read and loudly applauded. In it reference was made to an editorial in THE TIMES on the reported affiliation between the two nationalities.

"In an editorial a few days ago THE TIMES mentioned, with a note of astonishment, the claim made by a correspondent that there was an alliance between the Germans and the Irish citizens in the United States, and suggested the unpleasant or dangerous possibilities of such alliances. THE TIMES was right in its implications that such alliances constitute a danger to good American citizenship and to single-hearted devotion to the interests of this country.

"There is no such alliance between German citizens and Irish citizens in the United States. There is an alliance between a society of Irishmen, known as the Clan-na-Gael and some societies who call themselves German-American societies. The Clan-na-Gael is composed of Irishmen with revolutionary ideas, who have always opposed the constitutional means adopted by the great majority of the Irish people. The Clan-na-Gael is a secret organization, with secret society methods. No alliance that it may enter into can have any effect except upon its own diminishing numbers."

At last night's meeting about 200 branches of the league were represented. It was announced that what probably will be the last convention of the organization will be held in the Hotel Astor on Dec. 8 and 9, when John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is expected to address the convention. Although the league was organized to promote the fight for home rule in Ireland, it was explained, it will not go out of existence now that the Home Rule act has been passed in the English Parliament.

Jared Flagg's Case Goes Over.

Jared Flagg was to have been before Judge Rudkin yesterday morning in the Federal Court for the decision of his motion for a new trial, and, in case of denial, for sentence. His counsel, John M. Coleman, however, said that he had discovered new evidence, and the case was adjourned until Friday.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Bonwit Teller & Co. Furs and Fur Garments are noted not only for their correct and exclusive fashions—but for the choice quality of the perfectly matched selected pelts, and superior workmanship as well.

Special Sale (Today) Wednesday

Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

French Seal Coats 48.50
40 inch long full flare model; collar of Skunk-raccoon, Kolinsky, Ermine or Fitch.

Moire Caracul Coats 59.50
Smart bell flare model; collar of Skunk, Ermine, Kolinsky or Fitch.

Baby Caracul Coats 95.00
Bernard 42 inch long shirred back model, contrasting collar.

Hudson Seal Cossack Coats 125.00
48 inch long model, made from selected dyed muskrat pelts.

Hudson Seal Coats 65.00
40 inch long full flare model, made from select quality dyed muskrat skins.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats 78.50
Full flare model, select dyed muskrat pelts. Collar of skunk, chinchilla-squirrel or Kolinsky.

Persian Lamb Coats 150.00
New full flare model made from choice Leipzig dyed pelts.

Fur Lined Motor Coats 39.50
50 inch long models lined with Hampster or Mink Gill; contrasting fur collars.

Dyed Blue Fox and White Fox Sets

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

Dyed Blue Fox Sets
Large animal scarf with muff to match. Choice pelts.
68.00 *Value* 125.00

White Fox Sets
Large animal scarf with muff to match Choice pelts.
75.00 *Value* 125.00

Natural Skunk Scarfs 10.00
Large solid skin animal effect with head and tail.

Black Lynx Scarfs 14.50
Hudson Bay Lynx in animal scarf effect.

Black Fox Scarf 12.50
Large animal scarf with head and tail.

Beaver Scarf 17.50
New novelty effect in a button scarf.

Natural Skunk Muffs 28.00
Large four skin muff lined with silk crepe.

Black Lynx Muffs 28.00
Large pillow muff of Hudson Bay Lynx.

Black Fox Muffs 16.50
Large muff, made from selected quality pelts.

Beaver Muffs 24.50
New shape barrel muff—a very favored style.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Three Great Epochs in Their History and a GREAT REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Especially Arranged for Today, Thursday and Friday

The year 1914 has written into the History of Arnold, Constable & Co. an event, perhaps the most important in its nearly a century of existence.

The first Great Event was the establishment of the business in Manhattan at Canal and Mercer Streets in 1827.

The second Great Event was the removal to the present site, Broadway and Nineteenth Street, in 1868, after a period of forty-one years of successful merchandising.

The third Great Event is the recent securing of a site on Fifth Avenue and 40th Street, most favorable to the convenience of our friends and the public, in the very heart of the fashionable shopping district. The building to be erected thereon will be completed in 1915.

In this new location, in a new building with new fixtures and new surroundings, only the newest and most up-to-the-minute goods can have a place. It therefore becomes necessary prior to removal to close out everything now on our shelves, at prices that will bring to a successful end this determination on our part.

We have therefore inaugurated a series of Removal Clearance Sales which will continue from day to day. Each of these Sales will consist of the regular high grade Merchandise on hand at the time, all generously repriced for the occasion, and affording an unequalled opportunity for economical and satisfactory purchasing.

Thousands of other articles, not advertised, but of equally attractive value, will be daily on Sale.

Women's Fur Coats

Beautiful models in the season's most fashionable furs; richly lined with heavy satin or brocades, and guaranteed to be of superior wearing quality.

About ⅓ below former prices.

HUDSON SEAL—*Formerly $140.00 to $395.00.* 120.00 to 300.00
CARACUL—*Formerly $150.00 to $495.00.* 100.00 to 375.00
FRENCH SEAL—*Formerly $65.00 to $225.00.* 50.00 to 135.00

Handsome Fur Scarfs

FOX—*Formerly $30.00 to $100.00.* 20.00 to 75.00
MINK—*Formerly $63.00 to $95.00.* 42.00 to 65.00
ERMINE—*Formerly $47.00 to $90.00.* 37.00 to 60.00
CIVET CAT—*Formerly $16 to $42.00.* 12.00 to 35.00
RACCOON—*Formerly $29 to $45.00.* 20.00 to 37.00
SKUNK—*Formerly $40.00 to $80.00.* 33.00 to 70.00
SEAL—*Formerly $33.00 to $55.00.* 28.00 to 45.00
MOLE—*Formerly $82.50.* At 65.00

Fashionable Muffs

FOX—*Formerly $35.00 to $108.00.* 27.00 to 70.00
MINK—*Formerly $40.00 to $95.00.* 30.00 to 65.00
RACCOON—*Formerly $16 to $29.00.* 12.00 to 20.00
CIVET CAT—*Formerly $25 to $27.50.* 15.00 to 18.00

Real Laces

To Close at About ½ Price

ENGLISH HONITON—3½ to 9 inches wide. *Formerly $15.00 to $65.00 yard.* 8.00 to 45.00
REAL LIERRE LACE—
5 inches wide. *Formerly $8.75 yard.* 4.50
12 inches wide. *Formerly $16.50 yard.* 8.25
BRUSSELS THREAD LACE—Hand run.
8-inch Insertion. *Formerly $6.00 yard.* 3.00
12-inch Edging. *Formerly $5.75 yard.* 2.85
45-inch Flouncing. *Formerly $25.00 yard.* 12.50

Real Lace Robes

Less Than ½ Price

5 PRINCESS LACE ROBES WITH FILET *Formerly $52.00 each.* 25.00
1 POINT DUCHESSE APPLIQUE *Formerly $160.00.* 80.00
2 IRISH LACE ROBES—*Formerly $200.00.* 90.00
1 LIERRE LACE WITH BRUGE *Formerly $250.00.* 95.00
1 POINT DUCHESS APPLIQUE *Formerly $250.00.* 110.00
1 POINT DUCHESS APPLIQUE *Formerly $295.00.* 145.00
1 BRUGE LACE ROBE—*Formerly $450.00.* 200.00
1 DUCHESSE LACE ROBE *with Point Lace Medallions. Formerly $650.00.* 215.00

Infants' & Children's Apparel

INFANTS' LONG DRESSES—Sheer, fine fabrics, hand embroidered and daintily trimmed fine lace and embroidery. *Formerly $1.25 to $90.00.* 95c to 45.00

SHORT DRESSES—Sizes 6 mos. to 3 years, in various models—Hubbard, Gretchen and Monceau—not all sizes in every price, but a very satisfactory assortment. *Formerly $1.25 to $55.00.* 95c to 35.00

INFANTS' LONG COATS of Cashmere, Satin and Bengaline; hand embroidered. *Formerly $6.50 to $90.00.* 5.00 to 45.00

SHORT COATS—Sizes 6 mos. to 2 years. *Formerly $7.50 to $55.00.* 6.50 to 39.50

INFANTS' LONG PETTICOATS—Hand made, daintily trimmed and beautifully finished. *Formerly $1.25 to $8.75.* 1.00 to 7.25

SHORT PETTICOATS—Sizes 6 mos. to 3 years, Princess or waist model. *Formerly $1.10 to $8.00.* 85c to 6.00

Rompers and Dresses

2 and 3 Year Sizes

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS of Madras, Gingham and Rep. *Formerly 75c to $2.00.* 50c to 1.25

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of Gingham, Chambray, Pique and Rep. *Formerly $2.50 to $7.50.* 1.35 to 4.50

Women's Smart Apparel

TAILOR SUITS—in the materials and models representative of the season's fashion. *Formerly $32.50 and $40.00.* 24.50 and 32.50

DRESSES—Serge and satin "Combination" Dresses. *Formerly $21.00.* 13.75

DRESSES—Satin and velvet "Combination." *Formerly $27.50.* 18.75

WARM COATS of the fashionable silky zibeline, imported mixtures, cheviots and tweeds. *Formerly $26.50 to $40.00.* 19.50 to 24.50

EVENING DRESSES of satin, combined with chiffon, lace or net in a variety of graceful styles and dainty colors. *Formerly $30.00 to $37.50.* 19.50 to 24.50

Corset Clearance

Fine Corsets made of Coutil or Broche. Not a full range of sizes, but a satisfactory assortment of desirable models.

About ½ Former Prices

FOR FULL FIGURES *Formerly $5.00.* 3.50
FOR SLIGHT FIGURES *Formerly $2.50 to $13.50.* 75c to 3.95
FOR MEDIUM FIGURES *Formerly $2.50 to $10.00.* 1.50 to 4.50
"LA SYLVINA"—Our exclusive model in coutil, for the slight or medium figure. *Formerly $5.00.* 3.50

Brassieres

Attractive models in Percale, Linen, all-over Embroidery and Lace, suitable for medium or full figures. *Formerly $1.00 to $5.00.* 75c to 3.50

Fashionable Trimmings

Less Than Half Price

HANDSOME BANDS—11 inch, antique silver and white beaded designs. *Formerly $6.50.* 2.00
BLACK AND GOLD BANDS—4½ inch. *Formerly $3.95.* 1.50
GOLD AND SILVER METAL BANDS— *Formerly $9.00.* 2.50
GOLD BANDS—7 inch; short lengths; very handsome. *Formerly $9.00.* 5.00
GOLD AND GREEN BANDS—4½ inch. *Formerly $5.00.* 2.25
MARABOUT FEATHER TRIMMING—Black or natural; very full. *Formerly $1.00.* 65c
DRESS TRIMMINGS—Various designs. *Reduced to, yard,* 25c, 35c and 50c

Plain and Fancy Silks

Pongees and Crepes from the Far East for Palm Beach dresses; beautiful Chiffons, gorgeous Brocades, Velvets and Silver Broche Fabrics for the Horse Show and Opera and many others to complete the season's wardrobe.

The following are only a few of the numerous items:

At Less Than One-Half Former Prices

At 1.25
Formerly $2.50 to $3.50 yd. 32 to 42 inches wide.
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD
STRIPE CHIFFON CLOTH
STRIPE PONGEE
EMBROIDERED PONGEE

At 1.50
Formerly $2.50 to $4.00 yd. 24 to 42 inches wide.
PRINTED SATIN VOILE
METEORE
DUCHESSE SATIN in GREY and MYRTLE GREEN
PLAIN COLORED SHANGHAI SILK

At 2.00
Formerly $3.00 to $5.00 yd. 32 to 43 inches wide.
TAFFETA FACONNE
PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE
FIGURED CANTON CREPE
PRINTED CHIFFON CLOTH

At 3.50
Formerly $5.00 to $8.00 yd. 42 and 43 inches wide.
BROCHE CREPON
CREPE MATELASSE
BLACK BROCADED CREPES
WHITE BROCADED CREPES

At 5.00
Formerly $6.00 to $10.00 yd. 43 to 45 inches wide.
PRINT WARP TAFFETA
BROCADED CREPE ARMURE
SATIN BROCADED CREPE
DOUBLE FACED BLACK SATIN

At 10.00
Formerly $16.50 yard. 39 inches wide.
WHITE BROCADED VELVET
BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE WITH VELVET FACONNE
BROCADED SATIN VELVET FACONNE

French and American Lingerie

In an extensive assortment of very dainty undergarments beautifully made and finished, and adapted for this season's silhouette in dress.

From Paris

Sheer and medium fabrics, handmade, embroidered and lace trimmed.

NIGHT GOWNS *Formerly $2.75 to $60.00.* 2.25 to 30.00
PETTICOATS *Formerly $2.00 to $65.00.* 1.65 to 49.00
DRAWERS *Formerly $1.25 to $22.00.* 1.00 to 11.50
CORSET COVERS *Formerly $1.65 to $11.50.* 1.25 to 9.50
COMBINATIONS *Formerly $2.25 to $35.00.* 1.95 to 27.50
ALBATROSS NIGHT GOWNS *Formerly $7.50 to $9.50.* 6.75 to 8.50

"Made in America"

Materials include nainsook, cambric, lawn, crepe and pique, all prettily trimmed.

NIGHT GOWNS *Formerly $1.25 to $7.50.* 95c to 6.00
PETTICOATS *Formerly $1.25 to $7.00.* 95c to 5.45
DRAWERS *Formerly 65c to $2.75.* 45c to 2.25
CORSET COVERS *Formerly 35c to $2.75.* 25c to 2.25
COMBINATIONS *Formerly $1.25 to $7.50.* 95c to 5.50
FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS *Formerly $1.00 to $1.75.* 75c to 1.35

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Hosiery

Double Soles, Heels and Toes.

COTTON—Soft and fine; medium weight; black. *Formerly 35c pair.* 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pr. 23c
COTTON—Extra fine imported; medium or heavy; black. *Formerly 50c pair.* 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pr. 33c
SILK LISLE—Extra fine and lustrous; winter weight; black, white or tan. *Formerly 50c pair.* 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pr. 33c
PURE THREAD SILK—Black only; cotton tops and soles. *Formerly $1.00 pair.* 3 for 1.65; 6 for 3.25. Pr. 58c
PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Winter weight; black. *Formerly $2.00 pair.* 3 for 3.95; 6 for 7.80. Pr. 1.35
PURE THREAD SILK in black or white, with self or colored embroidered insteps. *Formerly $3.50 to $4.50 pair.* 3 for 5.85; 6 for 11.50. Pr. 2.00

Underwear

Regular Sizes Only.

VESTS—Silk lisle, Swiss ribbed; extra fine, medium weight. *Formerly 50c each.* 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Ea. 33c
VESTS—Winter weight, soft cotton; high neck; long or short sleeves; tights to match. *Formerly 65c each.* 3 for 1.30; 6 for 2.55. Ea. 45c
BLOOMERS—Glove silk; extra fine; fully reinforced. *Formerly $2.50.* 3 for 5.75; 6 for 11.25. Ea. 1.95
UNION SUITS—Low neck, light weight; extra full and elastic. *Formerly 50c.* 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Ea. 33c
UNION SUITS—Silk lisle, light weight; extra fine; low neck. *Formerly $1.00.* 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Ea. 68c
UNION SUITS—Winter weight; soft cotton; all shapes. *Formerly $1.25.* 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40. Ea. 95c

Dress Fabrics & Suitings

In a large assortment of plain and novelty effects in fashionable colorings.

Averaging ½ of Former Prices

65 YARDS STRIPED CLOTH — Solid colors, cadet, taupe and grey. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 95c
45 YARDS STRIPED CLOTH — Two tone, olive; 44 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 1.00
60 YARDS STRIPED CLOTH — Two tone colors, brown and green; 44 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 1.25
40 YARDS STRIPED CLOTH—Blue and black stripes; 44 inch. *Formerly $2.50 yard.* 1.25
65 YARDS ENGLISH SUITING—Navy or brown with white stripes; 54 inch. *Formerly $3.00 yard.* 1.25
120 YARDS ENGLISH MOHAIR—Blue, brown and grey, fancy stripes; 54 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 1.25
120 YARDS WOOL EPONGE in tan, castor, brown, navy and rose; 54 inch. *Formerly $2.50 yard.* 1.50
140 YARDS WOOL BROCADE in taupe, tete de negre, cadet and midnight blues; 50 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 1.50
130 YARDS CASHMERE DE SOIE (silk and wool) in rose, catawba, forest green, gold, cadet, taupe, also white and cream; 46 inch. *Formerly $3.25 yard.* 1.50
50 YARDS WOOL VELOUR—Solid color stripes; brown only; 50 inch. *Formerly $3.00 yard.* 2.00
35 YARDS WOOL VELOUR BROCADES—Brown and black, green and black, blue and black; 44 inch. *Formerly $4.50 yard.* 2.25
30 YARDS BROCHE EPONGE—Coating weight; silk and wool; brown, blue and grey mixtures; 54 inch. *Formerly $6.50 yard.* 3.00
65 YARDS DUVETYN—Silk and wool, in purple, elephant, rose and graphite; 46 inch. *Formerly $5.50 yard.* 3.00
40 YARDS WOOL BROCADE—Dress lengths only, in green, blue, purple, mahogany and taupe; 44 inch. *Formerly $6.50 yard.* 3.25

High Grade Black Goods

35 YARDS BROCADED CREPE—46 inch. *Formerly $1.75 yard.* 1.00
40 YARDS MOHAIR SICILIAN—54 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard.* 1.25
58 YARDS MOHAIR SICILIAN—54 inch; superior quality. *Formerly $2.50 yard.* 1.50
35 YARDS GRENADINE (iron frame)—46 inch. *Formerly $2.75 yard.* 1.50

2,000 Yards of
Black Broadcloth
50 inch; charmeuse finish; beautiful quality; sponged and shrunk. *Formerly $2.00 yard. Now* 1.45

Broadway & 19th Street

WARM ROOM LED HER TO VISIT CLERGYMAN

Mrs. Brashears, Suing for Slander, Tells Why She Went to His Apartment.

DEFENDANT A WOMAN OF 70

Admits She Told Protege of Report That Minister Asked Complainant to "Get Out."

The only reason in the world why Mrs. Marion W. Brashears visited the Rev. Mr. Baker's private apartment in a Portland (Ore.) boarding house was that his room was the warmest and easiest in the place, while her own was insufficiently heated, she explained yesterday at the trial of her $50,000 suit for slander before Judge Hand in the United States District Court. Mrs. Brashears is suing her one-time friend, Mrs. Susan W. Smith of Shelbyville, Ky., who, though more than 70 years old, she says, circulated scandalous stories of her conduct with the handsome young minister, all of which hurt her socially in Portland.

Mrs. Brashears, a handsome woman, was effective in a suit of green velvet trimmed with red fox and a toque to match. She was self-possessed, and testified with well-controlled expression. She is treasurer of the Favary Tire and Cushion Company of 111 Broadway, and in Portland in 1909 was engaged with Mrs. Smith in marketing the stock of her company. Incidentally, she declared, Mrs. Smith had sold only 137½ shares to her 1,860. Both lodged with Mrs. O. W. Denny, widow of a former Consul General at Shanghai and counsel to the Korean Government. There also lodged Mr. Baker.

Mrs Smith testified regarding a statement to a protegé of hers, Miss Mary A. Case, a contralto, who admitted on the stand that Mrs. Smith had practically adopted her and had educated her in this city, Boston, and Paris. The defendant admitted having said:

"Mrs. Denny told me that Mrs. Taylor told her that she overheard Mr. Baker tell Mrs. Brashears: 'For Heaven's sake, get out of my room and stay out.'"

Mrs. Taylor was a friend of Mrs. Denny. In a deposition which was read, Mrs. Denny corroborated this testimony of Mrs. Smith. She also said:

"On two occasions Mrs. Brashears was in the parlor with the Rev. Mr. Baker, and on each of these occasions Mrs. Brashears asked me if I would mind if she locked the door. I objected, but, nevertheless, the door was locked. Then I decided to raise her rent, thinking Mrs. Brashears would not pay more, and the scheme worked. She left."

Mrs. Smith was sure that with the exception of her statement to the young woman she regarded practically as her daughter, and who called her "Mommey," she had circulated no tales whatever about Mrs. Brashears.

BERKMAN OUT ON BAIL.

Anarchist to Celebrate Anniversary of Attempt to Murder Frick.

Magistrate Simms in the Essex Market Court released Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, yesterday under $1,000 bail to await action of the Grand Jury, after he had waived examination on a charge of felonious assault.

The charge, which grew out of the arrest of Berkman and four of his anarchist comrades, at Ninth Street and Second Avenue, on Monday, was made by Policeman Wagner, who alleged that Berkman seized his nightstick while he was trying to arrest others of the party.

As he left the court Berkman said that tomorrow would be the twenty-first anniversary of his attempt to kill Henry C. Frick. He proposed to celebrate the anniversary, he said, by lecturing to anarchists in Pittsburgh, where he served fourteen years in prison.

To keep this engagement, Berkman left for Pittsburgh last night. He said he would be back whenever the Grand Jury wanted him.

POLICE FINALLY GET 'PHANTOM' POOLROOM

Gamblers Moved Location from Day to Day, Hoping to Evade Detectives.

PHONE TRAVELED WITH THEM

Raid Made at Last Address, 599 Broadway, Results in Arrest of Seventy-five Men.

For more than a week detectives of Inspector Wakefield's staff had been hearing of a mysterious poolroom. Now it was reported here and now there until the police came to know it as the Phantom Poolroom. Every man who took up the chase could discover where the room had been the day before and could hear tales of big play, but not one of them could catch up with the elusive gamblers until Detectives Costuma and Burnell, tracing the room from a loft in Eleventh Street, which it occupied on Saturday, to a place in Sixth Street, where the crowd met Monday, made friends with a man yesterday, who invited them to join the Old Van Rip Club.

It was the Phantom Poolroom, the detectives were satisfied, and, playing the parts of out-of-town sports, they quickly accepted the invitation to join the club. Each received a membership card from his new acquaintance and each was told that the betting yesterday would be done in a rear loft on the second floor of 599 Broadway, just south of Houston Street.

Costuma and Burnell were on hand and their cards obtained them ready admission to a half loft, separated only by a six-foot partition from an embroidery factory, where five girls worked with needles while seventy-five men wagered, less than a dozen feet away, on the results at Pimlico. There was only one telephone in the room, and the detectives learned that a new loft was selected each day, arrangements made for the installation of a single telephone, and word of the new address and the necessary admission cards passed out to the faithful daily. They learned, too, that the lofts were hired for at least a week in advance so that there might be no interruption of the betting.

After they had made their bets one of the detectives slipped out and notified Inspector Wakefield. The latter summoned men from the Church, Beach, Elizabeth, Macdougal, Mulberry, Charles, and Mercer Street stations, and with Capt. Donohue of the Macdougal Street Station and nine patrol wagons, he led them to the loft building. They guarded the stairs, the elevator, the roof, fire escapes and rear yard, and then a dozen or so broke into the room. There were seventy-five men inside, and all were captured.

John Brown, who said he was a clerk of 944 Kelly Street, the Bronx, was charged with keeping and maintaining the place, and the others, charged with disorderly conduct, were packed into the patrol wagons and lugged off to the various precinct houses. According to the police, The Phantom Poolroom has given them more trouble than any other single place ever operated in this city.

INQUIRY INTO WOODEN CARS.

Utilities Board Will Pass on Proposal to Bar Them in the Subway.

In the Subway the Interborough is operating 477 cars which are not constructed entirely of steel. Commissioner Cram brought this up yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission and said that as in the last seven years only two of these had been replaced by steel cars it would at the same rate be the next century before all these cars were retired from service. He suggested that a hearing be held to determine why the company should not at once substitute steel for composite cars.

Commissioner Williams pointed out that the old cars, of which Commissioner Cram complained, had steel frames and were sheathed with copper, so they could not be called wooden cars fairly. The commission set Monday, Nov. 30, as the date for a hearing on the subject, and suggested that the old cars turned out of the Subway might be used up on the elevated railroad extensions.

BROOKLYN CHEMIST KILLED BY A DRUG

Hermann Dann Found Dying in Locked Room in Camden, N. J., Hotel.

WAS ON BUSINESS TRIP

Had Been with Charles Pfizer & Co. for Fourteen Years Until a Few Weeks Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—A man believed to be Hermann Dann of Brooklyn was found dying from an overdose of a drug in a room in the Vendig Hotel late this afternoon. He was rushed to the Hahnemann Hospital, where physicians vainly used a pulmotor for fifteen minutes. Dann did not revive.

He registered at the hotel early this morning and was not seen after he went to his room. A maid tried to get into the room several times, and at 4 o'clock notified Manager Walsh, who had the door forced open.

In the man's pockets were found cards bearing the name of Hermann Dann, 923 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was about 40 years old, of medium height, and wore a blue coat, gray trousers, and black derby hat. The index finger of his left hand had been amputated.

Hermann Dann lived with his wife and son, William S. Dann, at 923 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and had been employed till a few weeks ago as an expert chemist in the factory of Charles Pfizer & Co., at 11 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Dann said last night that he had left home on Monday for a business trip to Philadelphia, and that they had heard nothing from him until the news of his death reached them yesterday afternoon.

He was in good health and spirits when he left, she asserted. His son intimated, however, that he had been in poor health for some time past. The son left for Camden immediately on hearing of his father's death.

It is understood that Mr. Dann's errand to Philadelphia was to place a business proposition before the chemical firm of Powers, Weightman & Co. of that city. What success his proposal had is unknown.

Dann was born in Germany in 1872, but had lived in Brooklyn for a long time. He was in the employ of Charles Pfizer & Co. for fourteen years.

GOVERNORS IN CONFERENCE

Laws for Incorporation of Land Banks Urged by Committee.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—Incorporation of land mortgage banks under both State and Federal laws was favored today by the Committee on Rural Credits of the Governors' Conference. The committee's report, presented by Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, recommended uniform legislation regarding registration of land titles, foreclosure and taxation of mortgages, around which much confusion now centres. The Torrens land title system was indorsed.

Uniformity along these lines, Gov. O'Neal said, would give the farmer access to funds of savings banks, trust funds under the control of courts, and a reserve of large insurance companies. In this outcome he saw the one great opportunity for the farmers of America to obtain adequate funds for agricultural development. He recommended that the conference appoint a sub-committee to prepare a new Federal bill to meet the conditions and defects as he outlined them.

The State should extend adequate credit to settlers, Gov. A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota said, just as in his Commonwealth public funds are loaned to municipalities and schools. He saw grave difficulties in the way of a uniform system of rural credits owing to the varying rates of interest in different sections.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York telegraphed to urge the Governors to consider adopting relation of State to municipality as the general subject for discussion at the 1915 conference. He suggested that the conference be held at San Francisco, and that it join with a national conference of Mayors to consider this object.

Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts was among the arrivals tonight.

If everybody in the world drank CLYSMIC, how much better off the world would be.

At all bars, restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.

CLYSMIC

King of Table Waters Has no equal

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HOTEL SEVILLE OFFERS VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF ANY NUMBER OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES; SINGLE ROOMS WITH BATH MAY BE HAD BY THE SEASON AT FROM FIFTEEN DOLLARS TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK, AND SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH FROM THIRTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY DOLLARS, OR BY THE YEAR FROM TWELVE HUNDRED TO TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS. A VERY QUIET, YET CENTRAL LOCATION, WITH FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT SERVICE.

MADISON AV. & 29TH ST. EDW. PURCHAS, MANAGER.

BEER TRUTHS

"A mild stimulant such as Beer, made of wholesome materials in an absolutely hygienic way, meets an adult human need that is almost universal."

We advertise these facts to convey to the public mind the real truth about Beer.

Beer is a *TEMPERANCE beverage in the strictest sense of the word.

It is a food product and is rarely used to excess.

The great scientist, Baron von Liebig, recognized the nutritive value of Barley-Malt and the Tonic qualities of Hops as contained in BEER, and rightly called it *Liquid Bread.*

Beer is not only a mild, nourishing beverage, but is the very purest of foods in liquid form.

It quenches the thirst, stimulates the appetite, aids digestion and nourishes the body.

Men and women who live at high pressure find good Beer invaluable, as it enables them to continue in good health under the most trying conditions.

The moderate use of good, wholesome Beer has always been recommended by eminent medical authorities.

Physicians strongly advocate its use in moderation and prescribe it for nursing mothers and to their nervous and anaemic patients because of its food value and upbuilding qualities.

When the public realizes the NUTRITIVE and DIGESTIVE qualities of Pure Beer, all prejudice against Beer will be removed.

RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

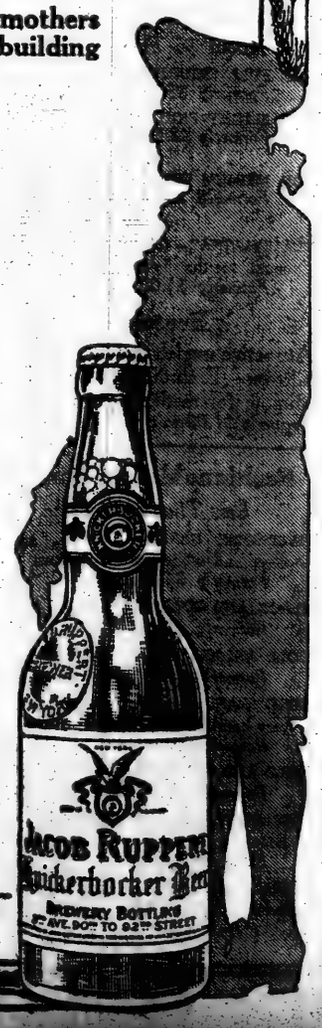
The Beer That Satisfies

is a Beverage of absolute purity. Made of the highest quality ingredients and subjected to the various processes of Brewing, Filtering, Aging, Bottling and Pasteurization, that assure a finished product that is unsurpassed by any Beer made anywhere on earth.

The public is cordially invited to call and inspect our Brewery and Bottling Department any day (Saturday and Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. It is the most modern and best equipped brewhouse on earth.

In Bottles and on Draught *On Sale Everywhere*

Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively



The Jacob Ruppert Brewery

Third Avenue — 90th to 92d Streets — New York

Copyrighted, Jacob Ruppert, 1914.

*The use of the word "Temperance" in the fifth text line of this advertisement is warranted by the following extract from the definition of that word in Webster's Dictionary: "Temperance, n., [Fr., from L. *temperantia*, moderation.] 1. Moderation, particularly habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as *temperance* in eating and drinking."*

GET IT TOMORROW!

The New York Times

MID-WEEK

PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

It is a "War Extra" in the sense that it contains only the very latest and newest photographs obtainable from the several war zones that have an immediate news value and a permanent historical importance. It is "pictorial" in the highest sense of the word, as the pictures are carefully selected so far as possible for their intrinsic beauty of arrangement, detail and tone values, and these qualities are faithfully preserved in the exquisite reproductions by The Times's new process of printing—

ROTOGRAVURE

Besides the weekly set of fifty or more war news photographs, there is also reproduced in this number for the first time in any American magazine or newspaper the great tryptich in the Luxembourg, Paris, painted to order for the French Government,

THE BATTLE SONG

By Edouard Detaille

It is a poetic rendering in paint of the second battle song of France, "Le Chant du Depart," and all art lovers should appreciate this fine reproduction of it.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

$1.25 for 3 months. $5.00 a year, postpaid.

For those who wish to preserve their copies of the Pictorial War Extra, The New York Times has prepared suitable binders, specially made for the purpose.

Price of binder, postpaid, to any address in the United States:

Full cloth..... $1.00
(with one year's subscription to the Mid-week Pictorial War Extra, $6.00.)

Half leather, gold trimmed..... 1.50
(with one year's subscription to the Mid-week Pictorial War Extra, $6.50.)

Size of binder, 12x17 inches; holds complete file for one year (52 copies.) Send stamps or money order, and state style of binding preferred.

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

Tell him to bring half a dozen

Seatag Oysters on the half-shell. Then you will know why we took all this trouble to devise a way of sending every one of them to your restaurant table with the trade-mark tag of identification on the shell.

Seatag Oysters

are taken from the off-shore ocean beds, outside Cape Charles, Va.

Firm, juicy and salty—sweet—you never put a fork into such oysters before.

The tag is attached to the shell almost as soon as it comes out of the ocean—*and by the tag you shall know them!*

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York

The Tag—Full Size

Correct Attire for Men

Ever buy something you didn't want? Ever have a persistent salesman sell you a suit (or an overcoat) that you knew wasn't becoming, but purchased more to please the salesman than yourself? Because that sort of thing is not tolerated here, men who appreciate the right kind of service come to us to satisfy their apparel needs.

Special Value

Lightweight overcoats at $12.50, $15 & $17, *many of them about* ½ *the original prices.*

George L. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building
Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

The Annalist, every Monday, provides for thoughtful readers authoritative articles on the general economic conditions prevailing all over the world. Elucidating articles on finance and commerce, full and reliable lists of stocks and bonds, and charts showing variations in the cost of living. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

CHICAGO WILL RAISE BAN ON CATTLE

Rid of Plague Germs, Great Stock Yards Will Reopen on Sunday.

KENTUCKY IS SHUT OFF

Fourteen States Now Under Government Quarantine—Disease Reported Spreading in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Believing that disinfection has killed the germs of the foot and mouth disease in the great inclosure, the Chicago Stock Yards will reopen for business next Sunday at midnight, when shipments of live stock from all non-infected districts will be received and the slaughter of animals will be resumed.

In determining infected districts the county will be used as the unit by the Government officials in enforcing quarantine. Under this plan every county in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other infected States where a case of the foot and mouth disease has appeared will be prohibited from shipping live stock to the Chicago Stock Yards until further notice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Fourteen States are now under quarantine because of the foot and mouth disease. Kentucky was added to the list today, reports of infection in that State coming with news of further spread of the epidemic in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Extension of the infected districts in the Middle West surprised and somewhat discouraged officials of the Department of Agriculture, who had expressed the belief that the epidemic had been brought under control in that region.

The only State now under suspicion is Mississippi, where a strange malady in a herd of cattle at Como is being investigated.

Department officials said today they had been unable to account for the peculiar virulency of the disease in the present outbreak, the most serious in the country's history. Another thing that is puzzling the experts is the fact that more swine have been affected than in previous epidemics.

It was explained at the department that while Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute was expected to go into the infected regions to study the disease, he would act in a private capacity.

GUARD OUR MEAT SUPPLY.

Federal and State Authorities Plan to Prevent Famine.

In order to prevent further spread of the foot and mouth disease in this State, Commissioner Calvin J. Huson of the State Department of Agriculture issued an order yesterday that no cattle, sheep, goats, or hogs should leave any farm in the State before Oct. 16. As the incubation period of the disease is from two to six days, livestock that has been exposed to the infection will show symptoms within that time. After Oct. 16 the ban on the removal of cattle will be removed county by county.

Dr. H. D. Gill, representing the State Department of Agriculture in this city, said yesterday that the stockyards which had been closed in this city would remain closed until Oct. 18. No new cases of the disease have been found in this city. Suspected cases were reported from Erie County yesterday.

The slaughter houses in this city continue in operation. Cattle shipped from States not quarantined will arrive in sealed stock cars under Government supervision, and will be unloaded directly at the slaughter houses.

The Government and State officials are making every effort to insure a steady supply of live stock and dressed meat for this city, and thus far no increase in the price of meat has been reported. Some of the wholesale meat dealers say that the price is stationary here because there has been a marked falling off in the demand for meat since the epidemic was reported.

Dr. R. M. Mullings of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been put in charge of the fight against the disease in New Jersey, said yesterday that no new cases of the disease had been reported in that State, but five herds had been quarantined. Since the disease was detected in a herd bought in this city in October and taken to the farm of Theodore Webber in Hudson County it had been learned, Dr. Mullings said, that 510 cattle of the same lot had been shipped from the West Fortieth Street stock yards to farms in Monmouth, Burlington, Cumberland Counties, and Long Island. Cattle from these farms have been sent to different States.

Dr. J. D. Dunkel, Acting Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in this city, informed transportation companies yesterday that they might receive for interstate or foreign transportation imported packages of goods and merchandise packed in hay and straw provided the shipper filed with them an affidavit that the packages were intact as originally imported. Dr. Dunkel also informed importers that imported packages of merchandise packed in hay and straw might be shipped out of the State intact as received from foreign countries, provided they furnished a guarantee that consignees would burn the packing.

New Jersey Orders Quarantine.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The State Board of Health today ordered a permanent quarantine on the shipment of cattle in New Jersey, because of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in this State. All cattle shipped into New Jersey since Oct. 1 are to be held under inspection until further notice.

Close Roads to Travel.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10.—Three cases of hoof and mouth disease were discovered today in a herd of thirty-five cattle on the farm of Morris Levine in North Grafton by Dr. Edward A. Cahill of the Massachusetts Bureau of Animal Industry. The farm was placed under quarantine, and roads leading to the place were closed to travel by order of the Inspectors.

SPICE OF GARLIC, $1.50.

Man Who Gives Dinner from Carte du Jour Complains of Cost.

"I don't kick at having to pay good prices," an irate patron of high-priced restaurants was saying yesterday, "but, I ask you, isn't $1.50 for garlic rather strong? As for me, the recollection almost makes me weep.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as a part of the dinner I ordered two racks of lamb. The price on the carte du jour was $8 a rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dash of garlic in cookery, so to the waiter who took my order I suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in making a salad.

"When the bill came, the item for the racks of lamb was not $16, but $17.50. The waiter could not explain the increase. I called for the head-waiter. He went to the checker and came back.

"'The rack of lamb, plain, would have been $16,' he explained. 'The extra $1.50 was for the garlic.'

"One cent would have covered the cost of the garlic, and another cent would have covered labor and all overhead charges. I figure that the profit to the house on that garlic was 7,500 per cent. And yet they tell you there is no money in running a restaurant."

KINGSBURY FORCED TO RESPITE THORNE

Witness in Civil Service Investigation Had Been Suspended.

"INTIMIDATION," SAYS NEU

Coudert for Charities Commissioner Says He Regrets Charges Were Made at This Time.

At yesterday's session of the investigation of the local Civil Service Commission by the State Commission it was brought out by Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General in charge of the investigation, that Angus P. Thorne, Superintendent of Dependent Adults of the Charities Department, had been suspended by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury and will be tried by the Commissioner on a charge of giving false testimony. The trial was to have been held today, but was called off by Commissioner Kingsbury after Chairman Neu of the State Commission and Mr. Moss had vigorously protested against its going on at this time.

Thorne testified at a previous session that Mrs. Isabel Mullan, a relative of Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, had been reinstated in the department as a hospital helper, at the request of Deputy Commissioner Doherty, after being dropped, and that Doherty had urged the reinstatement on the ground that the Mayor was much interested in her case. Doherty denied that he had mentioned the Mayor.

Chairman Neu and Mr. Moss vigorously opposed the action of Commissioner Kingsbury at this time on the ground that it would intimidate witnesses who might be called.

"It is a very serious thing," said Commissioner Neu, "so far as this investigation is concerned, if witnesses who are to appear before this commission are to be intimidated or are to be browbeaten or anything else by Commissioner Kingsbury during this investigation."

"I do not think that is a proper conclusion to draw until we know the facts," replied Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the Municipal Civil Service Commission. "I don't know whether Mr. Kingsbury intimidated Thorne or not. I don't know about it, and I don't know whether you, Mr. Commissioner, know anything more about it than I do, which is nothing at the present time."

Later Mr. Coudert made this announcement:

"I communicated with Mr. Kingsbury indirectly by telephone as promptly as possible, and found to my regret that it was a fact that charges had been preferred as stated, and I advised Mr. Kingsbury I considered it very unfortunate that such action had been taken at this time, and that, in my judgment, the question of Mr. Thorne's actions should be held in abeyance until the completion of this inquiry. My present advice is the charges have been withdrawn."

On behalf of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Commission, Mr. Coudert announced that an investigation would be started today into the appointment on Sept. 20 of ten elmbers and pruners in the Department of Parks in Queens. Mr. Coudert said the local commission was glad the State Commission had brought the matter to its attention. According to Mr. Moss, the appointees obtained their positions on primary day in connection with the candidacy of a Queens County politician.

Two young women of the forty-seven expert examiners of the Charities Department were put on the stand, and Mr. Moss attempted to show that while they had been appointed as experts they possessed no unusual qualifications for the work.

Miss Catherine G. Gleason said she was appointed by Deputy Commissioner Doherty after about five minutes' conversation with him, and Miss Bernadine K. Scherman gave similar testimony. Both said they had been interviewed on Friday, received their notice of appointment on Saturday night, and went to work the following Monday morning.

The hearing will go on today.

Cut Million Off Haggin Assessment.

H. E. Moller appeared at the Tax Department yesterday and swore off $1,000,000 of personal assessment on the estate of James B. Haggin, the late turfman. The original assessment was on $2,000,000. Commissioner Charles T. White cut the assessment in half when he learned that two of the executors of the estate are non-residents. Moller is one of the executors. Haggin's home was at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street.

SPHINX CLUB VOTES FOR BIG NEW HOME

Building as Headquarters for Advertising and Publicity Men to be Erected.

NEAR TIMES SQUARE REGION

Forty Sites to be Considered by Committee Named at Waldorf Dinner.

Following suggestions made by Joseph H. Appel, the Sphinx Club at its one hundred and thirty-fifth dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night, voted unanimously for the erection of a big advertising building near Times Square. The structure is to house all societies dealing with advertising or with publicity in any of its phases. The Sphinx Club itself will not attempt to own or control the building, but will try to collect pledges enough to guarantee a builder a full quota of tenants.

In outlining the project Mr. Appel, who served for several months as Chairman of a committee of investigation, showed that two new "neighborhood communities" were building up, and both were bidding for the proposed structure.

"The New York Central Railroad Company, in charge of the Grand Central terminal," said Mr. Appel, "is competing with the Pennsylvania, which also has a new station, for neighborhood advantages. Both of them have one of these neighborhoods or we can put up a building near the centre where the advertising interests are now located. The Altman Foundation has a whole block under its control in Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. It proposes to put up a sixteen-story building there, and I am informed that we can obtain leases on this structure.

"In addition to these three desirable sites the lessees of Madison Square Garden have suggested that they would like to find tenants for a twelve-story building to be erected on the present site of the Garden.

"Roughly, our committee has decided that the building to be desirable would have to be somewhere in a circle bounded by the Grand Central Station, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Pennsylvania station, Times Square, and Forty-fourth Street, from Seventh to Fourth Avenue."

It was stated that enough tenants to make the proposed building a success were already on the committee's roster. Those named with Mr. Appel to complete the task of providing a building, were George Ethridge, R. F. R. Huntsman, A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Paul Meyer, James O'Flaherty, and H. C. Brown. They were instructed to consult with the Executive Committee of the club as to final plans, and to insist that the building contain, in addition to office rooms, a club room, a co-operative library, and a convention hall. More than fifty sites had been offered by twenty different real estate firms, it was announced.

The Sphinx Club members, besides voting for the new building, heard addresses by the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane and Alvin Hunsicker, Vice President of the Standard Oil Cloth Company.

To Greet Bouck White at Jail Gate.

Bouck White, who had to be ejected from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last Summer because he persisted in interrupting the services to debate with the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, gets out of the Queens County Jail tomorrow morning. He has served six months. A delegation from the Church of the Social Revolution, of which he is pastor, will meet him and escort him to the new headquarters of the church at 46 East Twenty-fifth Street. At a reception in the evening he will outline his plans for another attempt to engage Mr. Woelfkin in debate.

48,000 Sq. Ft.
in this 7-story
BUILDING
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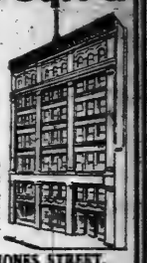

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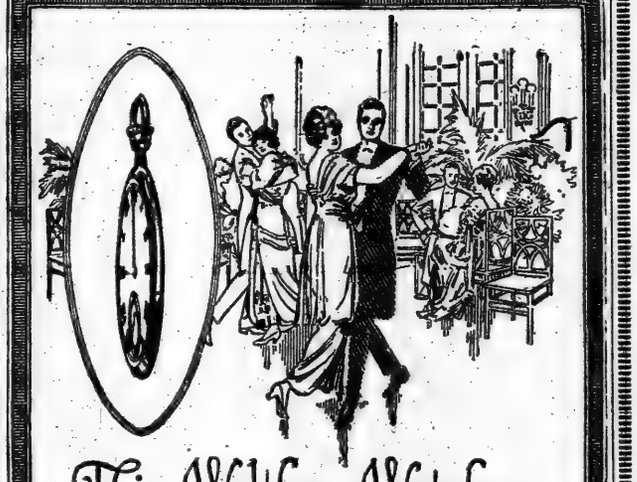

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Especially with evening dress a thin wafer-like watch is much desired. The trouble with most thin watches is that their thinness is their only virtue—they do not keep time.

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WELL-TOLD STORIES

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By ELIZABETH CHENEY
Size, 12mo (5x7½ inches). Illustrated. Pages, 314. Binding, cloth. Price, net, $1.25, postpaid.

"The story is sweetly religious, distinctly wholesome, and very well told. Doris is not a spineless, milk-and-water character, without force, vitality, and capacity. She is an intensely active, normal child, who, by some keen intuition, grasped a great spiritual truth. She some way learned that we may dwell in the house of God's all-embracing love, and that he who trustfully dwells there is safe. . . . I know of nothing in late fiction that teaches a more beautiful lesson in a more beautiful way. It should have a large sale and a wide reading. While it is a story for the young especially, it is a story that all will enjoy."—(Rev.) Daniel McGuire, Dayton, Ohio.

THE STORY OF MARCO
By ELEANOR H. PORTER
Author of "Pollyanna"
Size, 12mo (4¾x7¼ inches). Illustrated. Pages, 326. Binding, cloth. Price, net, $1.00, postpaid.

Marco, the hero of this fascinating tale, a famous violinist, was brought up in a gypsy camp. By rare good fortune, a philanthropic artist heard him play and immediately determined to bring him in contact with a richer and higher life, and give him a finished musical training. His development into a great artist, and the supreme event of his life—meeting again, through the playing of an old air, the girl who was his constant companion in gypsy camp days—are related with true literary skill, and form the basis for a novel of unusual interest.

ON AND OFF SHORE
By GEORGE W. D'VYS
Size, 12mo (5x7 inches). Illustrated. Pages, 250. Binding, cloth. Price, net, $1.25, postpaid.

"It is a capital story, clean and inspiring, filled with adventures on sea and on land, but sound and healthy in all its teachings. The opening incident is a key to the spirit of the book. The hero scores the winning run for his school on a close play in a baseball match, and the umpire calls him safe. He, however, publicly acknowledges that he was out, and so stands for fair play to the loss of the game. There is considerable mystery and some stirring trips on the sea, with a real Gloucester flavor, but in the end the hero clears up the past and readers bid him farewell on the threshold of a successful business career with his character fully developed. All boys will like this story, and girls and grown-ups, too, will read it with interest and profit."—Somerville Journal, Mass.

THE THREE RIVERS KIDS
By FRANK H. CHELEY
Size, 12mo (5x7½ inches). Pages, 265. Binding, cloth. Price, net, $1.00, postpaid.

An interesting narrative of camping out days for boys, written by a man who is an up-to-date expert on boys' work. This book is an account of a boys' camp at which The Three Rivers Kids, with others, spent a season. It gives an interesting description of various things that belong to a boys' camp, and weaves in a story as a connecting link. The portraiture of the ordinary boy is splendidly done. The influence of the manly, wholesome lads affects the entire camp.

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An Extraordinary Sale

In Which Is Offered a Very Special Purchase of More Than

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Fall and Winter Models For Men and Young Men

Prices Are ⅓ Lower Than Standard Prices

THE WELL-KNOWN LABEL:

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stands for what discerning men consider the finest ready-to-wear garments in the world.

TAILORING of the highest standard.
FABRICS that withstand strenuous service.
MODELS that are in every line abreast-of-the-hour.

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Extreme English styles with soft roll fronts and the new narrow shoulders for young men.

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Pockets—in welt, patch or flap effect, and many other clever style features accepted as authoritative for Fall and Winter.

The Fabrics: The Season's Smartest Weaves

Fashionable patterns and weaves, representing the finest products of the foremost looms.

In quality, thoroughly dependable and serviceable.

Rough blue cheviots, finished and unfinished worsteds, in brown, gray and black; nobby pencil stripes; Tartan plaids in blue and green, and mixed tweeds.

A Most Opportune Sale—Extraordinary in Its Scope and Savings.

Suits $13.75	Suits $17.75	Suits $19.75	Suits $21.75
Standard Price $20.00	*Standard Prices $22.50 & $25*	*Standard Prices $27.50 & $30*	*Standard Prices $32.50 & $35.00*

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

A Sale of This Magnitude and at Such Important Savings is an Event—Rather Than an Incident—in Clothing History at Macy's. Assortments are Ample, but the First Comers Must Inevitably Find the Widest Field of Choice.

SPECIAL ELEVATOR SERVICE TO THE FIFTH FLOOR.

AN EXTRA FORCE OF SALESMEN

WHITMAN ASKS MEN TO ACCEPT BIG JOBS

Hasn't Yet Decided Upon Any Appointments, but Has Offered Places.

TANNER AS HARMONIZER

State Chairman Expects to See Hatchets Buried at December Meeting of Committee.

One outcome of the Republican victory in this State will be a determined effort to harmonize the factions in the Republican State organization, if possible, on a "progressive" basis, under the leadership of Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman. Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and himself a Republican of the "progressive" type, said yesterday that the work was already under way with prospect of success and that he hoped to see the factional hatchets buried for good at a meeting of the Republican State Committee and the Republican County Chairmen which he expects to call for the first week in December.

The fact that ex-Chairman William Barnes, when he declared his intention not to seek re-election to the Republican State Committee, virtually eliminated himself as a cause for contention, has made the work of peacemaking a great deal easier than it would have been otherwise.

Mr. Barnes, it was learned yesterday, intends to take up his residence in this city and devote himself in the nearest future to building up the national organization of the Republican Party along lines similar to those he followed in rebuilding the Republican organization in this State. Mr. Whitman, also, who admittedly received the support of Republicans, regardless of faction, it is expected, will be a strong factor in the movement to bring the warring factions together behind a "progressive" Republican programme.

Gov.-elect Whitman has received assurances from nearly all the "Old Guard" leaders in the Republican organization that they will lift no finger to hinder any reform programme he may care to initiate at Albany. It was on the opposition of leaders like William Barnes, Francis Hendricks, George W. Aldridge, and others of the Old Guard that many of the reforms Charles E. Hughes, when he was Governor, sought to inaugurate in this State, failed.

Mr. Whitman said last night that he was not prepared to announce any appointments as yet, but admitted that he had approached a number of high-class men whom he desired to appoint to administrative positions in his administration. While Mr. Whitman admitted having offered places to several men, he declared that not a single appointment had been decided upon as yet.

"I do not think," said Mr. Tanner last night, "that there will be any wholesale throwing out of Democratic office holders at Albany right away, as has been intimated. I think I know Mr. Whitman well enough to state that he will do nothing hurriedly or in a manner that might suggest patronage grabbing. There will be plenty of time for Mr. Whitman to carry out his scheme of house cleaning in an orderly and deliberate manner. I am assured that Mr. Whitman just now is giving more thought to his legislative programme than he is to providing jobs for office seekers."

SWORN IN FOR CANVASS.

Aldermen Begin Work on Vote Today—Budget Received.

The Aldermen were sworn in by County Clerk Schneider at noon yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers to canvass the vote cast at the recent election. Alderman Charles Delaney was made Chairman, a position he has held for twelve years. The canvass will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Aldermanic Chamber.

At 1 o'clock the Aldermen met in special session at the call of the Mayor to receive the tax budget as passed by the Board of Estimate. They have twenty days to consider the budget, which was referred to the Finance Committee. It was announced the committee would hold public hearings regarding it beginning tomorrow at 10:30 A. M.

That the Aldermen intend to investigate throughly the increases in the salaries of George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, heads of the Board of Estimate bureaus that standardize salaries, was evidenced by a unanimous vote in favor of a motion by Alderman Dowling to have printed in The City Record the details as to individual salaries.

RUSH ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Surveyor Denies He Furnished List for Campaign Bagmen.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, has demanded investigations by both the Federal Civil Service Commission and the Federal Grand Jury of the charge that he was instrumental in furnishing to Tammany's Campaign Committee complete lists of the employes in his department to facilitate the collection from them of campaign contributions. Mr. Rush denied knowledge of the means by which such lists reached Tammany, and United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, to whom Mr. Rush made his demands for an investigation in writing, said that he would conduct an inquiry. To demand campaign contributions from State or Federal civil service employes is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.

Congressman George W. Loft, Chairman of the Tammany Campaign Committee, whose name was signed to circular letters, asking for contributions from Surveyor Rush's staff, said yesterday:

"The letters were sent out by mailing agencies hired by the committee."

BARNES'S PAPER LOSES SUIT

Albany Evening Journal Must Refund $6,749.86 to State.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The Albany Evening Journal, published by a company of which William Barnes, Jr., ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is President, must refund to the State $6,749.86, the Court of Appeals decided today. The Journal charged both the State and the county for the same insertion of public notices and the State sued to recover all excess over 75 cents a folio received by the paper for such publication during the last ten years.

The action was started after the investigation of Albany city and county by a committee of the Senate several years ago.

HOW CONGRESS WILL LINE UP

Clerk of House Compiles List Showing 238 Democrats, a Majority of 21.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—An unofficial list of Representatives-elect to the next Congress was completed today by South Trimble, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and sent to the public printer. The compilation, not verified, but printed for information of Congress, gives: Democrats, 238; Republicans, 193; Progressives, 1; Independent, 1; Socialist, 1. Total, 435.

The names of C. C. Van Dyke of St. Paul, (Democratic,) as the successor of Representative Fred C. Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican, and W. E. Williams, (Democrat,) who succeeds himself as Representative at Large from Illinois, were among the eleventh-hour additions to the unofficial list.

MAY REOPEN MARCONI CASE.

Segar and His Lawyer Want to Answer Blackmail Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Marconi shares action produced an unexpected development in the High Court of Justice today. When the case was adjourned last week there were many references to blackmail, which grew out of alleged pressure on the part of Samuel Segar, who claims $43,000 from Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which sum, he says, represents losses suffered in the purchase of shares in the English and American Marconi Companies. Mr. Segar says Mr. Isaacs agreed verbally to recoup him for his loss.

The action stood adjourned until today for the final stages of counsels' speeches and the court's judgment. When the case was called, however, Leslie Scott startled the court by asking that the trial be reopened in order that he might produce evidence on suggestions of blackmail against Mr. Segar and Sir Thomas H. D. Berridge, his lawyer. He referred to the Judge's remarks last week and the suggestion on Godfrey Isaacs's side that the case was a blackmailing action. The submission then was that a contract for an illegal consideration was made by the defendant to take the plaintiff's shares in consideration of Mr. Segar's promise not to give evidence.

Counsel submitted that there was no evidence to support a charge of blackmail, but, in view of the gravity of the charges, he asked that the court order the reopening of the trial so that Mr. Segar might produce evidence as to misrepresentation of the charges. The Judge was told that he held the reputations of the two men concerned in his hands. Against them the gravest charges that could be submitted were laid.

The court decided to take time to consider this unusual request, adjourning the case until tomorrow.

CITY BANK IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires Welcomes American Invasion with Liberal Deposits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10.—The opening of the branch of the National City Bank was most satisfactory. Many deposits were received. Conditions seem to be most auspicious, indicating a new era in American commerce.

STALLION HAS PRIVATE CAR.

Quarantine Bar Against Landing Beast Here Is Overcome.

Borough Cornishman left New York yesterday by water in a private car, bound for Sadorus, Ill., and he is making the journey that way because he is the kind of immigrant that cannot land either in New York or in New Jersey just now because of the foot and mouth disease quarantine. Borough Cornishman is a stallion, and his journey to Sadorus from the Atlantic Transport Line pier will cost his owner, Clifton Chambers of Sadorus, $275.

The stallion cost $3,000 in England, and he was being brought over through Wells, Fargo & Co. W. O. Heffernan, special agent of the express company, received a telegram about ten days ago from Mr. Chambers telling that the animal was coming over on the Minnehaha, and requesting him to see that he was transshipped promptly. A later telegram reported that Borough Cornishman was coming on the Menominee, and he was on that ship when she reached her pier Monday afternoon.

Mr. Heffernan wired the owner that the stallion could not be landed either in New York or on the Hoboken side of the North River, and that the only way to clear the animal would be to charter a horse car, put the horse into it, seal it up, take it over to Jersey City, and send it by through freight. Yesterday morning early came a reply to ship Borough Cornishman in that way. So the accommodation for nineteen other horses in the car was knocked down, and with a messenger from the company to act as his valet on the way the stallion was ferried over the river, and his private car attached to a train.

FRACTIOUS GOAT IMPOUNDED

Upsets Policeman and Drives Crowd Out of Harlem Market.

A large goat, of the type euphemistically known as William, was taken into custody yesterday by Policeman Fallon of the East 104th Street Station, who preferred charges of disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and resisting arrest.

Fallon was standing in the middle of First Avenue, near Ninety-eighth Street, when the goat slipped up from the rear and made an unprovoked attack on him, upsetting him completely. The goat then charged on into the Harlem Market, overturning peddlers' carts and driving people out of that flourishing mart in a headlong dash for cover.

Fallon pursued undauntedly, cornered the goat at Second Avenue and 100th Street, and got a rope around his horns; but the goat contumaciously refused to accompany him, and Policeman Gowan had to be summoned to assist in the removal of the prisoner to the station. Lieut. Shevlin ordered the goat taken to the pound at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A.

Better Business or Worse?

New York is at the turning of the ways. The next few years will see either tremendously increased and permanent prosperity or comparative stagnation of commerce and industry. Which it will be depends upon how you and other far-seeing citizens meet the present vital situation. Read about it in

THE PROBLEM OF GREATER NEW YORK AND ITS SOLUTION

By HARRY CHASE BREARLEY
with a Supplementary Chapter by
ELMER L. CORTHELL, Dr. Sc.
and an Appendix of Eminent Authorities.

At Subway and Elevated Newsstands.

Published under the auspices of the Brooklyn League, this work represents a movement for civic betterment. The price is made nominal—50 cents—in order to secure widest possible co-operation of public-spirited citizens.

FOUND AT ONCE.

Lost property should be advertised for immediately. A brief announcement in The New York Times finds it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Men's Furnishings *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

May we suggest to women who look after their husbands' wardrobes that they will find splendid stocks and expert advice at McCutcheon's?
Our Christmas assortment is now ready.

Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns, $5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 10.00 to 50.00.

Full Dress Waistcoats, $5.00 up.

Knitted Silk Reefers, $2.75 up.

Gloves for dress, afternoon weddings and street wear, $1.50 up.

Imported Sweaters and Wool Reefers, $3.50, 4.50, 5.00 upwards.

Full Dress Shirts, $1.50, 2.00, 2.50 to 6.50.

Negligee Shirts for street and outing wear, $1.50, 2.00, 2.50 to 6.00.

Pajamas and Night Shirts, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 to 10.50.

Underwear and Hosiery, .50, .75, $1.00, 1.50.

McCutcheon's Special Collars at $2.75 doz.

Neckwear, Suspenders and Jewelry.

Custom Shirt Department—We have unusual facilities for *supplying shirts to order*. In addition to our extensive assortment of French Bosoms in Fancy Pique and Tucked Linen, with or without embroidery, we show in our Piece Goods Department every conceivable fabric suitable for shirts for all occasions. Samples will be sent upon request and when necessary a representative to take measurements. We can duplicate any style of shirt sent us for measurements.

5th Ave., 34th & 33d Sts.

The Quaintnesses of By-gone Days

THE fragrant memories of some dusky panelled room in such an Old English House as that which enriched our literature with Irving's Bracebridge Hall may aptly recur to us in our search for the fit furnishings of the modern Living Room.

Recourse to the Hampton Shops Reproductions may make of these dim memories a gratifying actuality. Here may be selected the sturdy Jacobean Table with its carved supports, the Arm-chair of Walnut with its twisted turnings, Caned-backed and carven scroll work, the Grand-dad's Wing-chair for the cheery Fireside as well as such unusual accessories as the paned fronted Coffer or the hanging lantern whose pierced sides mellow the light of to-day to the rush light radiance of Centuries ago.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

The Most Extraordinary Articles Written on the War

George Bernard Shaw

on

"Common Sense About the War"

SHAW has boldly faced the English public and frankly says what he thinks about this war. He says it in the most forcible Shavian style and every word of it is well worth reading even though it will bring down on his head a storm of criticism and protest

Theodore Roosevelt

on

"Let the United States Prepare"

A VIGOROUS plea for preparedness without Militarism that will evoke wide comment

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in advance from your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early

MINOR LEAGUES STAND BY ORGANIZED BASEBALL --- FOOTBALL --- BOXING --- OTHER SPORTS

MINOR LEAGUERS ALL AGAINST FEDERALS

Vote Unanimously to "Continue to Unequivocally Support Organized Baseball."

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues will continue to unequivocally support organized ball. A resolution to that effect was adopted at the first meeting of the association today.

During the day there were many conferences. President August Herrmann and B. B. Johnson of the National Commission joined Gov. Tener here this morning. They had an extended talk, at which were present several well-known leaders in minor league baseball.

Following this meeting Johnson confirmed the statement that Charles Weeghman had been given an option on the Chicago National League Club, and that the option had been extended to next week. Johnson returned to Chicago tonight, and will meet Weeghman Thursday to complete the deal.

When the convention took up the transaction of business a resolution was offered pledging the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to organized ball. The resolution recites that an "unsatisfactory condition has arisen in professional baseball during the last year," and that players "have been induced to disregard their obligations to organized baseball, which has raised a question in the minds of the public as to the honesty and integrity of ball players as a class," and concludes:

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized baseball in the minor leagues, at this first session of our fourteenth annual meeting most emphatically and unequivocally reaffirm our allegiance to organized baseball as the ideal condition for the future prosperity of the great national game."

A ballcall was demanded, and there was not a single vote recorded against the resolution. The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon.

The annual report of Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs says 200 cities and towns in the United States and Canada, comprising forty-two leagues, qualified for membership at the beginning of the last season and thirty-nine leagues finished the season. Three Class D leagues disbanded and two did not start. More than 9,000 players had their contracts recorded, but only 1,349 had their terms promulgated. Out of 1,083 players suspended, 319 were reinstated.

The association disbursed $301,870, divided as follows: Players drafted by National and American Leagues and American Association, $89,850; optional agreements, $39,700; paid for release by purchase of American Association players, $167,870; returned under waiver rule, $4,450.

The list of drafted players for the coming year covers nearly every club in the association. The highest price paid is $2,500. The National League clubs secured eight players at that price and the American League one. The list of players drafted by National and American League clubs follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—By Cincinnati—From Winnipeg, Dugan.

By St. Louis—From Victoria, Steele; from Syracuse, North.

By Chicago—From Medicine Hat, Buckles; from South Bend, Schorr; from Saginaw, Robbins; from San Francisco, Standridge; from Toronto, Fisher; from Buffalo, McConnell. (subject to investigation.)

By Pittsburgh—From Harrisburg, Adams; from Sioux City, Murphy; from Ludington, Altenberg; from Denver, Coffey, (subject to investigation.)

By New York—From Sacramento, Stroud; from Portland, Ore., Kores; from Middletown, N. Y., Scull; from New Orleans, Adams; from Seattle, Gipe; from Columbus, Ohio, Cook; from Poughkeepsie, Beatty.

By Brooklyn—From Chattanooga, Howell; from Fort Worth, Appleton; from Wilkes-Barre, Cadore; from Harrisburg, Chabeh; from Seattle, Daly; from West, Donald.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—By Boston—From Saginaw, Scott; from Battle Creek, Gill; from Springfield, Mass., Pratt.

By Philadelphia—From Greensboro, Harper; from Trenton, Lee; from Greensboro, Crane.

By Washington—From Galveston, Massey; from Fort Worth, Brown.

By Detroit—From Peoria, Yelle; from Grand Forks, Peters.

By Chicago—From Kansas City, Brief.

By St. Louis—From Atlanta, Perryman; from Elmira, Kauffman; from Charleston, S. C., Cochran; from Burlington, Miller.

DODGERS NOT FOR SALE.

E. J. McKeever Denies That Ebbets Will Sell His Shares to Wards.

Edward J. McKeever, Vice President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, yesterday denied that there was any possibility of Charles H. Ebbets selling out his interest in the club to Robert S. Ward, the owner of the Brookfeds.

"The Brooklyn team is not for sale," said Mr. McKeever. "There has never been any talk of such a deal, and the yarn is made out of whole cloth. Mr. Ebbets was not in conference between the representatives of organized ball and the Federal League in Chicago. He merely stopped off there to change trains on his way to Omaha."

Mr. McKeever stated that he had an agreement with President Ebbets whereby neither could sell his respective holdings without the consent of the other. Each controls 50 per cent. of the stock.

Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., Secretary of the club, stated that his father would not sell out until he had won a National League pennant and a world's series with the Trolley Dodgers. So that means that he won't sell out soon.

Charles Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn club, who is now in Omaha, made it plain yesterday that control of that club was not to change hands.

"I shall remain in baseball as long as my health permits," he said, "and am in perfectly good health. There has been no option given on the Brooklyn club, and I would not sell my interests for $1,000,000 and the inventory value of the plant itself with a bonus for the individual players."

YANKEES FOR NEW YORKERS

No Federal Leaguer Will Figure in Deal When Team Is Sold.

In the event of a change in the ownership of the New York American League Baseball Club, it was learned yesterday, the property will go to New York men and not to any Federal Leaguers or investors outside of this city. The indifference now shown by the present officials of the club indicates that some change is being contemplated.

The Yankees got a severe blow in the secret draft, for they did not draw a single player. The club has no new purchased players of any particular significance, and none from the draft, with no manager, no train ng-camp decided upon, and no baseball park of its own.

It was announced only recently by an official of the New York club that the American League Club had no lease on the Polo Grounds for next year. There is simply a verbal understanding, the same as was in vogue during the past two seasons, by which the club is allowed to use the Ruppert Stadium simply through the courtesy of President Harry N. Hempstead.

Both the National and the American Leagues last season passed resolutions against the two leagues using the same parks, and these resolutions have not been rescinded. In the event of a new ownership, it is understood, that the club will go into the hands of men who will have the confidence and approval of the New York National League Club and that arrangements will be made so that the use of the Polo Grounds will again be obtained until the club finds a new park of its own.

The career of the American League club here has been somewhat changeable. There have been flagrant instances of bad judgment in the management of the club's affairs, especially in the dealings with managers. The regimes of Griffith, Stallings, Chase, Wolverton, and Chance have all been more or less stormy. It is believed that the league as a whole favors a change, although President Farrell stated again yesterday that no discussion of the matter had come up at the last meeting of the league in Chicago.

NEW MEN FOR GIANTS.

Princeton Third Baseman Latest Acquisition by McGraw.

The New York Giants have procured the most costly collection of players that a major league club has drawn in many a day, through the secret draft in vogue this season. Secretary John B. Foster said yesterday that, at the regular draft price, the New York Club had drawn players whose cost, if purchased, would amount to more than $40,000. The highest price paid for any of them was $2,500.

The richest prize the Giants drew was Ralph Stroud, the former Detroit pitcher, who was drafted from the Sacramento Club. Late last season Manager McGraw wanted to get Stroud to strengthen his pitching staff, but the Coast club wanted $10,000, an offer McGraw turned down. Arthur Kores, the third baseman from Portland, who was one of the hardest hitters on the Coast, is another valuable player, and last season the Portland Club refused an offer of $7,000 for him. John B. Adams, the catcher drafted from the New Orleans Club, is valued at $5,000.

There are several other players the Giants have landed for whom large sums were offered last season. Among these are Alvah Gipe, a left-handed pitcher, from Seattle, Wash. He is a six-footer and weighs about 200 pounds. Gipe pitched great ball last season, and Scout Dick Kinsella last year tried to buy him, but the offer was turned down.

On the recommendation of Bill Clarke, the Princeton baseball coach, the Giants have signed Bob Reed, the Tiger third baseman. Reed was out of the game last Spring because of a broken ankle, but Clarke says that he is in good shape now and is the best third baseman that has been at Princeton in many years.

Manager McGraw promises a real pitching sensation in a new Indian pitcher, named Homer J. Glass. McGraw discovered him more than a year ago, but was not able to land him because the redman was serving with the United States marines in Washington, D. C. His term of service has expired and he has put his name to a Giant contract.

Glass was a star football and baseball player at Carlisle before he enlisted in the marines. He has been pitching for the last few seasons on the United States marine team in Washington, and last season struck out twenty-one men in a game. Carl W. Scull is another drafted pitcher, from Middletown, N. Y., while Fred Cook, a right-handed pitcher, was obtained from Columbus, Ohio. Another pitcher to be obtained by Scout Kinsella is Alois Kirmeyer, a pitcher from the Decatur (Ill.) Club.

This collection of drafted players, together with the players purchased at the end of last season, gives the Giants the biggest squad of players ever carried by a major league club. Manager McGraw will take the record collection to Marlin late in February. Some changes are promised in the make-up of the Giants, and there will be several new faces on the club when the next season begins.

Second Baseman Reitz Killed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 10.—Henry Reitz, at one time a member of the famous Baltimore Orioles infield, was killed here last night by an automobile. Reitz began playing professional ball in Sacramento in 1890, and a few years later went to the National League, with the Baltimore team. He was a member of the Dan Brouthers-Reitz-Hughey Jennings-McGraw infield in 1896-7.

P. S. A. L. BASKET BALL.

Committee Decides Questions as to Make-Up of Teams.

Nearly all the time of the Elementary Schools Game Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League at their meeting yesterday was taken up with a discussion of questions relating to the basket-ball competition now in progress for places in the semi-finals and finals which follow the closing of the school contests for places on their representative teams on Monday next. Through the miscarriage of the letter as to the date of time of weighing in for these games in Public School 63, the Bronx, no team was weighed in at the proper time. The committee decided to allow the boys of this school to make their weight for both the 95-pound and 125-pound classes at once so as to make the boys eligible to competition in the interdistrict competitions, which extend from next week until Jan. 22.

The appeal of Public School 10, Manhattan, from the decision of the District Superintendent that they be not allowed to weigh in more boys of the 125-pound class, having already weighed in their ten, was not entertained, and the ruling originally made will stand. The committee ruled that the team to represent the school in the interschool games must be made up of the boys originally weighed in, in spite of the fact that some of them are not now eligible to play.

The interborough championships have been done away with, and in place of these there will this year be interdistrict championships in the twenty-four athletic districts into which the city is divided, with first, second, and third prizes for the three schools standing highest in each of the boroughs.

OLDFIELD STILL LEADS.

Barney First to Arrive at Prescott, Second Control of Race.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Nov. 10.—Barney Oldfield in the Los Angeles-Phoenix automobile race arrived in night control here first at 2:52. His time from Needles was 9 hours and 20 minutes. Olin Davis was second in at 3:08 o'clock, with elapsed time 9 hours 32 minutes from Needles. Nikrent was third to arrive at 3:08 P. M. His elapsed time was 9 hours 30 minutes.

Judge Moore Will Not Compete.

Judge William H. Moore of Pride's Crossings, Mass., who admittedly has the finest string of heavy harness horses in the world, has formally announced that he will not enter his string in competition at the Charity Horse Show to be held at Madison Square Garden next month. The decision has been made thus early in order that would-be competitors for prizes may know that they will not be called on to compete against Judge Moore's horses. This he thinks will tend to bring about a larger entry list and sharper competition than would be the case if owners thought they would be called on to meet and try to defeat the dozen or more champions in his stable which have won in the largest shows on both sides of the Atlantic. The Judge makes this decision as a partial contribution to the objects for which the show is to be held, for much as he loves to show and drive his horses in competition he says he more desires to see a big entry in the classes in which his horses would naturally be expected to have a practical walkover in competition.

Justice Weeks Not for Secretary.

"I don't see how I can do it," was the comment made yesterday by Justice Bartow S. Weeks when asked to confirm a story that he had decided to be a candidate for the position of Secretary Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. "My personal affairs take up so much of my time that it would be impossible for me to give adequate attention to the work of the office." Judge Weeks will render whatever aid he can to the man chosen as his successor.

Columbia Elected to A. A. U.

By a unanimous mail vote of the Board of Managers Columbia University was elected to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The vote was opened yesterday, and Columbia immediately presented its entry of a team in the junior cross-country championship on Saturday.

Tod Sloan's Brother Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Fremont Sloan, brother of Tod Sloan, famous American jockeys when American racing was at its height, died last night at the County Hospital. Sloan raced a string of horses in Chicago before the ban was placed on the sport and he served as trainer for several well-known owners. Tod Sloan's services as driver of an automobile figured in the famous Ascot Stakes.

TOO MANY COACHES SPOILED PRINCETON

Committee Banishes All Except Head Coach Penfield to the Sidelines.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Field Coach Penfield assumed absolute control of the Tiger football squad in its practice this afternoon, and for the first time during the season the many coaches who have been accustomed to follow the men around the field were banished to the side lines. Many of the assistant instructors did not like the change, but the Coaching Committee upheld Penfield strictly in his decision, and no one was allowed to express his ideas except to the field coach. This restriction is largely the result of the belief that a good deal of the chaotic showing in the Harvard game was due to the variety of coaching given the men.

The entire squad, with the exception of Capt. Ballin and Glick, went through the hardest kind of a workout as the first preparation by which Princeton hopes to redeem herself this season. The preliminary drill of tackling and charging was held on University Field. After that was over the squad went to the Palmer Stadium, where there was a hard half-hour scrimmage against the scrubs. For the first few minutes the scrubs were allowed to have the ball and instructed to use Yale plays against the first string men. The Eli formations gave the 'Varsity some trouble for a time, but several bad fumbles by the scrub backs spoiled their opportunities for advances. Allen Brown, a scrub back, who has been starring all season, was particularly active in getting through the regulars' primary defense.

The 'Varsity made three touchdowns during the play. Eddie Trenkmann was responsible for the first. He scooped up a scrub fumble near the middle of the field, and then, when he was surrounded by a host of tacklers, made a backward pass to Hughes, who ran 30 yards for the score. Highley also made the second touchdown, scurrying across the goal line on a forward pass. Eberstadt, who substituted at quarterback during the latter part of the scrimmage, made the final score after the 'Varsity had marched up the field with the ball for a 50-yard advance. Eberstadt scored on a plunge through centre from the 2-yard mark.

The 'Varsity offense got still further attention after the last touchdown had been made, when men on the first and various distances from the goal line up to 20 yards and opened up their attack on the goal line. Moore, Tibbott, and Driggs were unusually successful in breaking through their opponent's defense and showed consistent scoring ability.

Ames was at quarter back for the first part of the scrimmage and was succeeded by Eberstadt, a player who is still out for the 'Varsity despite the fact that he was advised not to play any more football this season. Driggs and Law alternated at full back, while Tibbott, Moore, F. Trenkmann, and Diekerman were used at the halves.

Capt. Ballin took part only in the signal drill, the coach deciding that he needed rest because of his work on Saturday. There is a possibility that Glick may not be able to start the Yale game next Saturday, as a result of the additional injury he received in the Harvard game. Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick, however, is giving all his attention to this half back, who is the best line breaker the Tigers have and believes he will succeed in getting him back into shape.

YALE ROUTS SCRUB ELEVEN.

Five Touchdowns Scored in Thirty-Minute Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Yale 'Varsity scored five touchdowns in a thirty-minute hammer-and-tongs attack on the scrubs this afternoon, Waite, Scovil, and Easton starring.

Aleck Wilson and Capt. Talbott played half the practice, and Hermann von Holt, who broke a small bone in his wrist, was in the first actual football since his injuries. He is now available for a short part of the Princeton and Harvard games. Von Holt weighs 195 pounds and was apparently sure of right tackle when he was crippled. Carl Betts started at right tackle again today, and the fact that Chub Sheldon relieved him is regarded as indicative of the coaches' feeling about the two leading rivals for the place. Sheldon's slump the last three weeks is one of the mysteries of the season.

Harry Le Gore was not at the field and Carroll Knowles did not practice, although he was in uniform and did some signal work. Both of these right bowers of the Yale attack is in the best condition, but Trainer Mack said today that both were certain to get into the Princeton game.

Mal Scovil retired in the middle of the practice with a slightly wrenched knee. The injury will prevent him from facing the Tigers, but he will probably not practice again for that game. "Nick" Carter was on the side lines, jogging out a conditioning run, and will try to get into condition for substitute service in the two final games. He has not scrimmaged since his injury last month. Higgins practised passing and handling the ball, but is still lame. If he is in condition for part of the Harvard game the coaches will be satisfied. The Yale team is still handicapped by minor injuries, and the condition of the back-field stars—Le Gore, Aleck Wilson, and Knowles—is not such as to allow a prediction that any of the trio will be able to remain throughout Saturday's game. There were no line changes today, and it is likely that the team will face the Tigers with its line as it scrimmaged today. The only position uncertain is right tackle, where Betts now has a slight lead over Charley Sheldon.

Fordham Presents Makeshift Team.

Despite the continued absence of Capt. Wymard, Dunn, Regan, and Conklin from the line-up because of injuries, Fordham's makeshift eleven swept the team from High School of Commerce all about Fordham Field yesterday in the first practice game held by the Maroon warriors in some time. While the tussle was made as brief as possible, the college players, with only one regular in the back field, swept the scholastic defense aside on almost every occasion. Although he is still suffering from a torn tendon in the arm, Yule proved a perfect avalanche against the Commerce line, carrying the opposing forwards with him each time he bucked the line. All of his changes averaged over five yards. Robbin was in Dunn's place, and showed as much headwork as the regular in getting off some fine punts. Little "Billy" Stowell, who got a chance against the Navy, was at Regan's position, and, despite his lack of weight, found no trouble in gaining around the ends at will. Dr. Spies made another examination of Dunn, Regan, and Wymard yesterday and expects to get them out in uniform before the Vermont game next Saturday. A new set of plays was tried out yesterday, but the practice was too short to get a real line on their value. The afternoon's work was closed by a short blackboard talk, during which "Skip" Wymard laid particulars emphasis on the weaknesses shown against the Middies.

Pennsylvania's Trainer Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—"Pat" Dwyer, trainer of the University of Pennsylvania football team, who has been suffering from malaria since the return of the team from Michigan, today tendered his resignation to T. Truxton Hare, Chairman of the university Football Committee. "Pat" Dickson, an assistant trainer, will act in Dwyer's place until a successor can be secured.

HARD GRIND FOR CORNELL

But Coaches Constantly Shifted Players to Avoid Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Cornell football squad today engaged in a surprisingly hard work-out, considering the fact that the big game with Michigan is so close at hand, but by the constant shifting of players the coaches avoided any chance of overwork, and at the same time gave all of the promising men an opportunity to get some hard scrimmage work.

After a preliminary outdoor practice the squad went into the baseball cage at dusk, and for an hour the first and second teams mixed up, with the second team using the plays which the scouts brought back from Ann Arbor. The 'Varsity did not seem to have much trouble in getting wise to the Michigan formations.

The entire team got into the line-up, but many changes were soon made, Eckley and Lauts took Shelton's position at end when Shelton and O'Hearn retired and Jameson played Gallogly's tackle position most of the time. Jake Allen was assigned to right tackle on the 'Varsity and continued to show the scrappy defensive work that has pleased Dan Reed so far. In addition to Minnick and Anderson the coaches used Tilley and Snyder at guards, and they also sent McCutcheon into the game for a brief hardening up. McCutcheon donned the togs for the first time in six weeks today and appeared to be in good shape. He will be ready to play left guard should anything happen to Munsick.

The backs were strengthened by the return of Kleinert, who got into action for the first time since he broke his shoulder in New York in the Brown game. Dr. Sharpe said tonight that there was a chance that Kleinert might be used against Michigan.

Arrangements have been made to have the football team leave Thursday night for Detroit. A big parade and mass meeting preceding the departure of the eleven has been arranged.

Bracing Up Army Rushline.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The question of bringing the Army rush line up to form was handled without gloves today by the coaches. The big linemen who played last Saturday were all in at the start, except Merrillat and McEwan, and had a hard scrimmage for fifty minutes against the scrubs. The latter team sent a bewildering mixture of plays at them, with the result that the 'Varsity showed a lack of coordination today than has characterized some of its recent performances and the scrubs were unable to score, although Boots and Walker, in the scrub back field, did some yeoman service early in the week out in piercing the 'Varsity's defense for good gains. The big team got one touchdown for its efforts, Hodgson going over for the score on a line smashing play from the 5-yard line. McEwan and Merrillat are still reeling. Bradley and Goodman were both used at centre today and Kelly, Tully, and Neyland all got a chance at end. The latter showed up well.

Lieut. Charles D. Meyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, began tonight the mailing of the Army's share of the tickets for the Army and Navy football game to be played in Philadelphia Nov. 28. The Army's share of 11,500 seats will be all in the mail under registered envelopes before the end of the week.

Eradicating N. Y. U. Faults.

Yesterday afternoon saw the New York University football squad hard at work again after the light practice on Monday, and Coaches Reilly and Gorsch making every effort to overcome the deficiencies shown in the Union game last Saturday. The line men had some drill in charging, and the ends received attention in their department in defensive and offensive playing. The team was then put through a snappy signal practice, in which most of the plays were tried which are expected to play a part in the Violet's opposition to the Stevens eleven on Saturday next. Following this drill the scrub eleven lined up against the 'Varsity for additional scrimmage, in which the latter made a most creditable showing. The general shake-up in the regular line-up, involving as its main feature the transfer of Capt. Huntley from his customary position at quarter back to left half, with the subsequent shift in his former position of Olawang, the "midget" quarter back, appears to have resulted in a more smoothly working backfield.

Midshipmen Cheer Their Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—The Midshipmen attended this afternoon's practice at the Naval Academy and encouraged the squad with their songs and yells. The practice was secret, but was along the same lines as usual, except some special plays were tried out. The scrimmage was long and very fast. Craig and Miles continue to do fine running with the ball, and Craig, though he weighs only 145 pounds, may start in the game at right half back if the ground is hard, so as to make the running game available. If the field is soft, Failing could use his great weight to advantage. Overesch, the Navy end and Captain, is doing used moderately, as his bruised foot troubles him when he works hard.

Dartmouth's Last Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 10.—Dartmouth held its last scrimmage of the week this afternoon in preparation for the Pennsylvania game. The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns, and held the second team pointless, even though the latter were using the Pennsylvania formations, with extra coaching from "Bill" Randall, head coach here in 1910, and Harry McDevitt, '07, a former quarter back. Capt. Whitney rested today. Telfer replaced Redfield at left end, and excepting these changes, the 'Varsity lined up the same as against Tufts last Saturday. McAuliffe will be discharged from the hospital tomorrow, and will go to Philadelphia with the squad, although he may not be used. Tuck and Pudrith practiced a long while today in placement kicking and looked good.

Garfield and Tomkins in Line-up.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 10.—With Garfield and Tomkins back in the line-up today, the Williams College 'Varsity ran through signals for over half an hour, Dewindt and Jones taking turns at running the team. J. A. Wright, at centre, and Ocerton, at right half back, got into the line-up during the latter part of the work-out. Coach Daly continues his policy of light drills, and it is probable that only one hard scrimmages will be held this week, that one being scheduled for tomorrow. A college mass meeting is to be held tomorrow night at which Coach Daly, Capt. Payson, and the senior members of the team will speak. It is expected that over 450 students will make the trip to Amherst on Saturday.

Monahan Helping Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 10.—Bernie Monahan, a former famous tackle, assisted Coach Crowell in the drill of the Lafayette eleven's line today. The 'Varsity played well in the scrimmage today and scored one touchdown on their rivals. Gaynor worked at one of the guard positions and made a favorable impression. Swarts, the West Philadelphia high school boy, played the of the ends. Nothing has been heard of the condition of Kelly, the punter, who is at home threatened with typhoid fever. His absence is a matter of grave concern to the interests of the team.

Developing Second String Men.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 10.—Secret practice rule at Lehigh was lifted long enough this afternoon to allow the students to see the Brown and White team in action and to hold a cheering practice. Then the gates were closed and the 'Varsity and a good squad of second string men were run through the usual signal drill, following plenty of rudimentary work. Coach Ready's aim this week is to pay special attention to the development of the second string men, of which he now has a fair supply.

Soccer Clubs Give $100,000 to War.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The soccer clubs throughout the British Isles have contributed $160,000 to the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund. Every club in the country has made a response, from a percentage of gate receipts, practice games, special donations, and lately even the players themselves have consented to give up 5 per cent. of their salaries, which is sent forward weekly. The English and Scottish Football Associations head the list with a donation of $5,000 each, followed by the Durham F. A., $2,000, and the Irish and Welsh associations, $1,000 each, while the big league clubs, such as Everton, Chelsea, and Tottenham Hotspur have contributed over $2,000 each.

SPORTING EVENTS.

YALE-PRINCETON Football Game ... Tickets ... Athletic Office, Broadway & 26th St., Monmouth Hotel, Plans and Seats.

HARVARD GETS DOWN TO HARD WORK AGAIN

Crimson's Practice Will Be in Preparation for Yale Game Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Harvard 'Varsity football men, who have had two days of rest since their engagement against the Tigers, all came back to the Stadium this afternoon and got down to business for the Yale game a week from next Saturday. There is a match to be played against Brown at the end of the present week, but no special preparation will be made for it, the coaching staff here figuring that it will be a good thing for the eleven to have to size up the Providence plays as they find them.

The 'Varsity showed this afternoon that no ill effects had been suffered from the match with the Tiger team and, in fact, the entire outfit looked in much better trim than it did when it came back to the field after having played Michigan. Harvard is now assured that it will have the benefit of all its forces against Yale providing no injuries come Saturday.

Today neither Hardwick nor Jeff Coolidge worked in the scrimmage against the second team. These end rushers already have shown their 'Varsity calibre, and much attention is to be spent on the substitute wings. Two or these, C. Coolidge and Weatherhead, were in the line-up today. It is still possible that Hardwick will be needed for the back field at any time, and if so Harvard's game will suffer greatly unless there is a really first strong end to get into the game. Weatherhead is very good on attack, but uncertain on defense, while the younger Coolidge is coming along very fast in all departments. These changes are like that of placing Wallace at centre rush, again, were the only ones made in the line today except for the temporary shift at the ends. Wallace has not played since the early part of the Michigan game, but he is now in fine trim again. He and Bigelow are running close, but Wallace has a little better football head for the requirements of centre play under the Harvard scheme. Bigelow, also, has the responsibility of being first substitute guard and tackle as well as centre, and he looks a big chances for being a regular were being hurt because of his being such a good all-around man for any place on the line inside of the ends.

The scrubs put on the Yale attack today, and then the 'Varsity did a little offensive work. It was not divulged how the Yale plays were gained the 'Varsity, although it was said at the end of the practice that there was not any scoring.

Welsh Rejoins Carlisle Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Carlisle Indians in their practice this evening showed the best form of this season. The Indians have been strengthened by the unexpected addition of ex-Capt. Welsh to the squad. Welsh, who was at Carlisle all Fall, had given up football, although he was still eligible to play, taking advance work at Conway Hall. He has been of material assistance in developing that institution's football list. Carlisle's quarter back, Crane, who disqualified in the Holy Cross game on account of his age, was also seen in the game, consequently dropped by the Carlisle coaches. This put the team in a bad hole for quarter back, and Welsh volunteered his services for the balance of the season. Welsh is regularly enrolled here, and, having only played three years at Carlisle, is eligible to finish the season under the school's four-year rule.

Stevens "Tech" Star Injured.

Stevens "Tech" football squad has been devoting more time to practice for the last week in order to develop new plays with the new men in the line-up. Hard luck is still on the tracks of the team, as Webb, the star full back and only reliable punter, had his arm broken in the game with Rensselaer on Saturday, and Capt. Stretch also has been out of the line-up, due to illness. The work during the last few days has consisted in stiff scrimmages against the scrub team and long drills in fortifying the secondary defense. Quite a few changes in the back field and a few in the line are noted, as Poole is playing half back in place of Todd, who has had the shoulder hurt, and Scherer is substituting for Herreshoff, who is also on the sick list. Stretch's place in the line is still open for competition.

President May See Cadets Play.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Wilson has received an invitation to attend the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia Nov. 28, and may accept. Following out the precedent set by other Presidents as Commanders in Chief of the Army and Navy, Mr. Wilson witnessed the game last year.

Cyclists to Change Rules Today.

The six-day race at Madison Square Garden next week may be minus some of the best talent that has been imported for it, unless the meeting of the riders this afternoon at Madison Square Garden, with Manager McFarland as Chairman, brings about a modification of the rules governing the finish of the contest. When the French teams, composed of Dupuy, Seres, Parent, and Cosseau, announced yesterday that they would not start in the event unless the rules were changed to Europe style the meeting of the foreigners with the new arrivals and stated that they, too, would withdraw from the contest unless conditions were changed. With three of the best teams in the race objecting, Manager McFarland held a conference with Fogler, Root, Clarke, Moran, Goullet, Grenda, Walthour, and McNamara and arranged a meeting for this afternoon at the Garden to settle the dispute.

Seawanhaka-Corinthians Meet.

The Autumn meeting and mess dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at the Holland House last night was attended by about fifty members. The question of establishing two new one-design classes was discussed, and if sufficient number of members are interested in the new movement the two one-design classes designed by "Nat" Herreshoff and Cox & Stevens will be built and raced next season. The annual meeting of the club and election of officers will be held in January, 1915. Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt was toastmaster at the mess dinner, and among those present were Daniel Bacon, Howard S. Bacon, George Nichols, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., and Eliot Tuckerman.

Columbia Wrestling Coaches.

Capt. Pendleton of the Columbia wrestling team has arranged for several local stars to assist in coaching the candidates for the Blue and White team. Carl Johnson of the Central Y. M. C. A., and John Carlson, Walter Smith, and Browner of the New York A. C., and Fred Norganes, the former heavyweight champion from Columbia, have all accepted invitations to grapple with the Columbia candidates, and afford them opportunity to gain valuable pointers.

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For Flat Feet and Weak Arches
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SLOSSON BEATS CASSIGNOL.

Veteran Billiardist Wins Special Match at the Elks Club.

Firmin Cassignol, the French champion professional billiard player, lost a 400-point match at 18.2 balk line last night to George Slosson at the Elks Club by the score of 400 to 324.

The game did not show the real form of either player, and the average was below that expected. The change of the atmosphere and the fact that the balls were chilled were largely responsible for the poor display. Slosson twice reached the heights of his game when he ran 76 and 70 unfinished, but in his other attempts he was unable to do himself justice.

Cassignol at times demonstrated his perfect mastery over the ivories, but was unable to hold the spheres in proper position. Many of his massé shots were splendidly executed and left no doubt as to his ability to score when the balls rolled kindly for him, but he had the worst of the breaks and missed a number of comparatively easy shots. Slosson's plucky uphill battle, which finally gave him the victory, was frequently applauded by the big crowd of Elks who closely followed the cue work of the two experts. The scores:

Slosson—18 20 2 2 1 0 0 25 1 6 0 0 34 0 10 8 23 18 27 14 36 8 0 11 0 11 0 76 0 70. Total—400. High runs—76 70 36 34. Average—14 8-28.

Cassignol—0 25 2 14 12 8 0 30 12 9 18 37 15 48 2 8 0 0 20 0 1 0 0 8 31 0 27. Total—324. High Runs—43 37 31 30. Average—11 26-28.

DOG SHOW MUDDLE.

Protest Against Man Selected to Judge at Eastern Dog Club Show.

An unusual situation has arisen in connection with the show of the Eastern Dog Club scheduled to be held in Boston the last week of this month, at which New York fanciers constitute about a third of the exhibitors. George S. Williams of Hamilton, Mass., recognized as an expert in judging dogs of nearly all breeds, had been assigned to judge bulldogs, French bulldogs, Boston, Manchester, Yorkshire, Maltese and toy black and tan terriers, Pomeranian, Pekingese, Japanese, and English toy spaniels and toy poodles, and entries were made with the understanding that he was to be the arbiter as to the merits of the dogs in each of those classes.

Now that the entries are all in and the books closed a protest has been made to the American Kennel Club against his acting as judge on the ground that he is a professional handler of dogs, and acted as such for a Mr. Dexter, which made him ineligible to judge terriers. Mr. Williams denies the impeachment and asserts that he was simply an expert adviser to the owner of the kennels in which he is said to have acted as handler. The rules of the A. K. C. prevent a handler from acting as a judge.

Mr. Williams will try to prove to a committee from the A. K. C. that he is an amateur. If his contention is sustained all will go well, but if it sustains the protest entered all exhibitors who have entered their dogs in the twelve classes he was to have adjudicated have the privilege of withdrawing their entries.

Dog Owners' Annual Dinner.

Members of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America have arranged to have their annual dinner in this city in the week following the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden. Usually this annual dinner is held during the progress of the show, but as many of the members have social and business engagements made for the days of that week, it has been decided that it would be better for the interests of the club to have its annual reunion in the week following, the date fixed being Tuesday, March 2. As owners of these dogs come from all parts of the country it was agreed that their visit to the city could be easily prolonged to the date set, as they have much to talk over in connection with the field trial rules for the breed in which they are interested.

Long Island Kennel Club Shows.

Champions are to be barred from the first of the four shows to be held by the members of the Long Island Kennel Club at the Albemarle-Hoffman House in this city. This show will be held on Wednesday evening of next week, the dates for the others being Jan. 6, March 3, and May 12. A feature will be the competition for a Grand Challenge Cup on the last show night, open to all winners in all classes at the four match shows. The show of the Bronx Kennel Club, which had been set for the same evening, will be postponed to a later date, as the two clubs do not wish to conflict and divide interest, several owners wishing to compete at each.

Champion Boni Southshore Sold.

Mrs. A. Hungerford of Bayshore, L. I., one of the leading breeders and exhibitors of dachshunds in this country and the owner of eighteen champion dogs of that breed, has sold her latest champion, Boni Southshore, a dog 2½ years old, by Clarence Little of Brookline, Mass., a fancier and owner of extensive kennels near Boston. The price paid has not been divulged, but it is reported among dog fanciers to have been one of the largest prices that has been paid for an American-bred dog of this breed.

McCoy and Bartfield Draw.

Thirteen pounds advantage in the weights saved Al McCoy of Brooklyn, the so-called middleweight champion of the world, from defeat by Soldier Bartfield in the main bout of ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club last night. The soldier gained an even break, but with a little more weight he undoubtedly would have won. McCoy fought his usual rough battle, using frequent back-hand blows, and effectively placing his elbows on a vital spot in the clinches. He was frequently called to task by the referee and crowd. Bartfield made a running battle of the bout, boxing instead of fighting his sturdier opponent. His body punches landed with force, and often he placed three and four jabs to McCoy's face without return. But in the long run the championship claimant evened matters by continually boring in and hurting the Soldier with his hard lefts to the face and body. The weights were: McCoy, 158½; Bartfield, 146. McCoy had the better of the first and third rounds and gained an even break in the second session. In the fourth Bartfield first began to break through his rival's awkward defense, and time and again he planted solid rights to the stomach and crossed his left to the face. In the fifth and sixth chapters he more than overcame McCoy's lead, and in the seventh and eighth divided the points. Again in the ninth Bartfield outfought McCoy, but in the tenth the latter rallied and evened matters.

SUIT OVER BOXING CLUB'S OWNERSHIP

Manhattan's License Suspended Until Legal Dispute Is Settled.

Pending legal action brought in the Supreme Court by I. Perskin on behalf of John Frank, a Brooklyn sportsman, to settle an ownership dispute, the State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting in 41 Park Row yesterday suspended the license of the Manhattan Sporting Club, which holds forth at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Gil Boag, the Californian, who was was manager of "One-Round" Hogan, is registered with the Commission as sole owner of the club, having testified to that effect two weeks ago at an inquiry held by the Boxing Board into the affairs of the Manhattan Club.

Frank, according to the story told by Perskin to Commissioners O'Neill, Dixon, and Price, purchased the Manhattan Club from Gil Boag in April last, the price paid not being mentioned in the papers covering the sale, which are on file with the Commission. Boag, so Frank's story has it, turned over all the affairs of the club, which at

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1914.

MARITIME RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Whoever has read the letters of "Historicus," that being the pen-name under which Sir VERNON HARCOURT contributed to The London Times during our civil war a notable series of letters upon questions of international law, must be aware that the law and the practice of the United States and of Great Britain in respect to the rights of neutral commerce at sea are in substantial agreement. The writings of Chancellor KENT, the opinions of STORY, of Lord STOWELL, and of Sir W. GRANT are of high authority in both countries, and the decisions of our prize courts during the civil war were little complained of in any responsible quarter in England. It is most unlikely, therefore, that any serious difference will grow out of the molestation of our seaborne commerce through the activity of the British Navy in the present European war. Under instruction from Sir EDWARD GREY, the British Ambassador has notified our Secretary of State that the guarantees as to the non-exportation of contraband goods given by the Governments of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are satisfactory to the British Government, and that interference with cargoes consigned to named persons in those countries will be limited to a verification of the ship's papers and cargo. As to the expectation of American copper to Italy, the Ambassador says that, Italy having prohibited the export of copper but not the transit of copper through Italy to a foreign country, copper sent to Italy for Italian use will be exempt from seizure, but copper consigned to a belligerent through Italy or "to order" will be suspected—presumably will be seized.

The cargo of copper sent from this country to Italy by the steamship Kroonland is now at Gibraltar awaiting the decision of a prize court. What is known in international law as the doctrine of continuous voyages is here involved. In countless cases blockades have been run and contraband carried to enemy countries by neutral ships through the device of a call and pretended transshipment of cargo at some neutral port which was the ostensible but not the actual destination. The British port of Nassau, near Charleston, and the Mexican port of Matamoras, near Galveston, were much used during our war by ships trading in contraband. The great increase in the trade of such ports naturally gives rise to suspicion. Speaking of Nassau and Matamoras, "Historicus" wrote: "How comes it that these small and insignificant ports which two years ago were hardly known in Europe by name are now as crowded with shipping as the Thames?" It had to be admitted that the great majority of these vessels were "engaged in adventures which the American Navy are entitled to prevent." The recent marked increase in the shipments of copper to Italy has given rise to the suspicion on the part of the English authorities that the copper is really intended not for consumption in Italy but is to be exported from that country to Germany, probably for the use of the Krupps and other makers of arms and ammunition. An Italian port is the destination of the ship, it is the British theory that Germany is the destination of the copper it carries in its cargo. Copper having been declared not merely conditional but actual contraband, the right of seizure is therefore asserted and exercised.

Against the seizure by a British ship of a contraband cargo with a German destination, our Government could have no right of protest. It must be vigilant, however, to protect American commerce from undue and unjustified interference. Neutrals must look out for their own maritime rights, belligerents will always take the benefit of the doubt. The tendency, therefore, is to press upon neutral commerce from all sides, and if neutral Governments are not vigilant and active, the numbers and devastation of war will spread far beyond the limits within which they ought to be confined. It would be plainly the duty of our Government to protest against a general embargo upon the exportation of our copper to Italy. That would be, so far as that commodity is concerned, a paper blockage of Italian ports against us. Italy is at all times a large consumer of our copper. The metal has innumerable uses in the arts aside from its use in the manufacture of arms and ammunition. It forms a large part of our export trade. That any considerable interference with our exports of copper would be a serious matter may readily be seen by the appended table which shows the value in dollars of our export copper trade with the countries named in 1910, 1911, and 1912:

EXPORTS OF COPPER.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
France	$12,263,975	$16,538,758	$20,906,861
Germany	18,848,631	24,083,497	29,741,716
Italy	3,577,424	4,889,779	6,013,893
Holland	24,066,898	30,146,611	25,680,902
U.K'g'm	17,601,419	13,900,801	14,066,274

Italy in 1912 took 44,654,247 pounds of our copper. That she has taken as much as 7,700 tons of copper since Oct. 25 would naturally attract the attention of Great Britain. But there is nothing to show that her own use of the metal has not very largely increased, and unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that any given cargo is destined, not to be added to the common stock of copper in Italy, but for re-exportation to Germany, the cargo should be exempt from seizure.

The point to be made and insisted upon, we think, is that while we cannot at all submit to the doctrine that all our copper exports to Italy may be stopped, we must demand that each individual case be judged upon the evidence it presents, and fairly judged. The doctrine laid down by Lord STOWELL in respect to the transshipment of cargo at an intermediate point with a real or suspected purpose of merely breaking the continuity of the voyage, is applicable here:

> It is a question in its nature subject to very considerable difficulty in particular cases, and one in which the court must exercise its judgment with great caution on the special circumstances which compose the substance of each case, and with great care not to attribute more weight to any particular fact than what it justly demands.

We may readily admit in the words of "Historicus," "that when the evidence is clear and decisive that the "delivery is to be to the enemy, the "mere fact that the destination and "the place of transfer is at a neutral "port will not justify the transaction." In the case of such a commodity as copper, which we have been accustomed to export in large quantities to Italy, there will of necessity be many cases in which the evidence, so far from being "clear and decisive" of an enemy destination, will show nothing whatever beyond an intention to send copper to Italy in the usual course of trade. In such cases seizure would not be justified, and we should expect a British prize court to decide against the captor. Mere suspicion is not enough. In the cases arising during our war there was usually abundant evidence of an unlawful destination, and we think in all cases where the cargo was held the evidence was sufficient to remove reasonable doubt. Great Britain cannot seize and hold cargoes of copper in cases where the evidence is not clear and decisive without departing from the rules and principles laid down by her own highest courts.

It is fortunate that there can be no clouding of issues through ill-will, for the two countries are on the best of terms. We have no wish to interfere with Great Britain's undoubted right to penetrate any disguise under which contraband may be shipped from our ports with an enemy destination, but in our own interest as neutrals, for the protection of our commercial rights about which we have always been most solicitous, we must take the ground that seizure will be justified only by the clear evidence of the individual case and that it cannot be based upon a general purpose to interfere with exports that might conceivably find their way into the hands of Great Britain's enemies.

THE EMDEN.

Australia's first great naval victory is the destruction of the Emden. Earlier in the war an Australian warship took possession of a German island in the South Seas, but there was no defense, and the achievement was useful but not glorious. Australia's small navy will derive much glory from the Sydney's removal from Oriental waters of the German cruiser which between Aug. 6 and Nov. 8 had captured and sunk fully twenty well-laden merchantmen and put out of commission a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. The Sydney is, of course, a much larger boat than was the fleet German cruiser, and provided with heavier guns of a longer range, and quite as fast. Nevertheless, the Australians succeeded where the ships of England, France, and Japan had failed, and the destruction of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal is almost simultaneous with the bottling up of the Königsberg, another German commerce destroyer, in a little African bay. Not only in the countries with which Germany is at war, but in neutral lands as well, the news of the checking of the Emden's career will be heard with feelings of relief, for the ruthless destruction of commerce does not inspire amiable sentiments.

Nevertheless, the extraordinary skill, audacity, and heroism of the Emden's officers and men will not soon be forgotten. She was no privateer out for booty, but a ship of the German Navy fighting for the German people. In war warlike deeds are noble. The Emden did nothing not justified by the accepted rules of war. She was probably inferior in armament to more than one of the warships that vainly pursued her, though somewhat faster sailing than the average. She had no harbor of refuge and she depended for fuel and provisions on her prizes. Great Britain has bottled up most of the German Navy in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic, and in the many heroic and brilliant achievements Germany has put to her credit on the sea in spite of this great handicap the Emden has been the leader. But the end of Germany's small but effective marine warfare is now in sight. The Emden is done for and the Königsberg is in the same plight as so much of Germany's merchant marine. Swift cruisers and heavy battleships are trailing the Scharnhorst, Leipzig, and Gneisenau, and they cannot long escape destruction, as they can find no hiding place. The Karlsruhe is doomed, too, and soon there will be no peril in all the waters of the world for the merchantmen of the Allies.

IGNORANCE OF LAW AND FACTS.

I confess that it has been a little irritating to be subjected to the unreasoning criticism that has been leveled at the Commission when frequently it appeared that the writer was not conversant with the law or the facts.—Interstate Commissioner CLARK.

There is no reason why criticism of that sort should irritate the Commission. The criticism which hurts is, first, that of the Supreme Court, and, second, that of the conditions which have resulted under the Commission's protecting care of the railways. Within a day or two the Commission has handed down decisions conforming itself to the law and the facts as laid down by the Supreme Court in the cases of the Birmingham Southern Railway and the Manufacturers' Railway of St. Louis. The Commission had declared that the charges by those roads were rebates granted by their connecting trunk lines, and must be discontinued. The Supreme Court said that whether or not those charges were rebates did not depend upon the Commissioners' edict. If the roads named were common carriers, they had a right to make a joint rate with connecting lines, and their charges were not rebates. Accordingly the Commission is reconsidering its decision.

The Commission is not yet in its last ditch on these cases. The owners of the railways to which maximum rates fixed by the Commission are allowed declare them to be less than the cost of doing the business, and they are proposing to take the opinion of the courts on the Commission's order, which is declared to be confiscatory after its revision.

It is a pretty quarrel which has been running some years, and is only now in its interesting stage. The importance of the cases in connection with Commissioner CLARK'S criticism of his critics does not lie in the millions involved, but in its bearings upon the advanced rate case, which concerns the entire country and the Commission's future. The law and the facts are both against relief to the railways in the manner which the Commission indicated when it rejected the method of relief proposed by the railways. Another excuse for not granting the advance must be found for the forthcoming decision, if it is to be adverse for the third time.

This is only an incident of the rate question. On the broader question of a general advance the facts are more condemnatory and harder to escape. The condition of the railways is not psychological. There are over a billion of dollars in receiverships under conditions subject to the control of the Commission, and which the Commission has repeatedly declared satisfactory. At the present time the Commissioner has a quarrel with those who differ from it on this point, and as to what should be done about it. Admittedly there are regrettable incidents connected with the management of the railways. Without extenuating them, it may be asked whether the correction of those evils ought to be attempted through the rate question. There are very rich railways as well as bankrupt carriers. There are well-managed properties and ill-managed. Their securities may have many prices, but all roads in the same competitive field must have the same rate. The variation in the prices of the securities is the proper correction of bad management, or the watering of stock, or market operations. The profits or losses of the railways are in the prices. They neither have nor should have any relation to the rate. All sorts of roads must render the same service for the same price. That is the substitute for competitive ratemaking which it was intrusted to the Commission to regulate. The Commission conceived the idea that it was the punisher of vice and folly, instead of the regulator of rates according to the rule of reason and justice, and it holds to that theory tenaciously against all the teachings of experience and the corrections of the courts. It is sold not to be ready to accept the argument of facts against its theories in the Eastern case, and the Western case is treading fast on the heels of the Eastern case. It is not surprising to hear that the Commission is seeking to avoid in the Western case the embarrassment which has resulted in the Eastern case from considering the case as a whole. The Commission much prefers to consider rates separately, when the arguments from the harassed condition of the railways cannot be presented so convincingly. Yet the presentation of the case as a whole was only a reflection of the Commission's practice in making wholesale orders.

There will be little resentment of the Commission's uneasiness under criticism. It is proof that it is vulnerable, and uncertain in mind. If the Commission is irresponsible and above criticism, what is to be the future of the railways?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Professor Brings Some News.

Another professorial person, Dr. THOMAS C. HALL of the Union Theological Seminary, has come back to this ignorant and deluded country, bringing to us, as would be expected, a vast amount of news and opinion, both guaranteed to be as accurate as surprising. To explain this expectation one need only say that instead of remaining in the United States, where the newspapers are rashly allowed to print about anything they please and get information from so many sources that it is sure to be confusing, Dr. HALL has been for a long time in Germany, that favored land where the press, being under a proper and wise control by the great and good, publishes only one side of any story, and that, of course, the right one.

How different was his position from what ours has been! As he says, he was not, like us, "cut off from direct contact with Germany, knowing only what England teaches us, and missing the real emphasis of the war." Much else have we missed, as that BRANDEIS, lonesome man, stands alone among his people, all the rest of them, including the Lieutenants, being passionately devoted to the preservation of peace and unable even to think of war without a shudder.

Dr. HALL does not reveal that he dined with the Kaiser and found his table manners and his domestic relations fully up to theological seminary standards, but of course the doctor did so dine, and equally of course his theory of the war was no more effected by that high privilege than has been that of other professors who have shared it with him. The Kaiser, being himself a professor of everything, knows how to treat his humble fellow-members of Faculties, and the kindness and respect he shows them are not, as in this benighted land, streaked with humorous distrust of their competency to handle the practical businesses of life.

It is truly sad that Americans should be getting a little impatient under such lessoning as that of Dr. HALL—that they smile almost as broadly—and rudely—at these well-meant efforts to mitigate their ignorance as they do at the logic of a correspondent whose letter appeared on this page yesterday. That correspondent, a German doing business here, has discovered that American sentiment is mostly pro-German. Why? Because the people to whom he writes letters, also presumably Germans, do not object to the inclusion in them of pro-German leaflets!

A Guide Into the Past.

With the just issued volume covering the months of July, August, and September, THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX arrives at No. 3 of Volume II., and, with its six predecessors, makes on a shelf a good beginning for what will be as the years go on, if not exactly a valuable contribution to history, at least something that historians and many others will find valuable.

For an index such as this, prepared with skill and fully covering the more important and interesting events of each day in every part of the world, will be of enormous assistance to anybody who for any reason wants, in regard to past events, information more trustworthy and definite than even the best of memories can supply. We all know the ease with which we can forget the date and the details of events which, when they occurred, impressed us deeply. Already, for instance, few of us could pass an examination on the chronology of the war in Europe, and still fewer untangle the complicated sequence of its complicated happenings. This index promptly solves every such problem, and the several pages devoted by it to this subject alone form in themselves, for many purposes, a sufficient chronicle of the colossal operations conducted by the several nations.

Even without a file of THE TIMES or of any other paper, the index of what the columns of THE TIMES have contained is of frequent and great utility, and when it does not contain the exact information one happens to need, it offers just the assistance usually required for finding that information. The war, of course, is only one of thousands and thousands of subjects covered in the same way, and an elaborate system of cross references reduces to a minimum the difficulties of consultation that arise from the fact that no two people look at a given event from exactly the same standpoint or in any except the very simplest see the same peculiarity as the most important.

Of another newspaper index it used to be said that when the hunter for some fact had looked under every heading where it seemed likely to be, he could hopefully turn to "Pigeon-shooting" as a last chance. THE TIMES INDEX is not of that sort, for it illustrates the "state of the art" as it is today—a state very different from what it was in the past.

Mistranslation Serves as a War Measure.

That necessity has arisen for careful and elaborate explanations of the difference in signification between the English word "culture" and the German word "Kultur" illustrates anew the familiar but always interesting fact that when two peoples take a word from the language of a third they rarely select for their use the same one of its several meanings.

Every skilled translator knows of this linguistic peculiarity, and on principle refrains from turning, say, a French or German word into the English word that looks most like it. He knows that if he did this, in at least three cases out of four his translation would be the betrayal which, according to the exaggerating Italian proverb, every translation must be.

The case of "culture" and "Kultur" is peculiar, in that to use the former as the equivalent of the latter is a sort of war measure just now, since it puts German claims and pretensions in a way calculated to bring both ridicule and anger upon them. To do it is not fair, but it is as fair as numberless other things done in war.

Training in War and Peace.

A rather common assumption, not infrequently expressed and quite plausible on its face, is that, as the several nations now at war have already lost great numbers of their best-trained soldiers, the men who take the places of the "crack" regiments will be less efficient and trustworthy fighters.

It is at least possible that the thing will work out in just the other way. The troops called best before the war began had for the most part only a theoretical knowledge of their profession or trade. Theirs was the skill of the rifle range, the parade ground, and the highly artificial—and many have said unpractical—manoeuvres in the field against pretended enemies using blank cartridges. But whatever training the new recruits now coming forward get will be in the time and conditions of actual war, and though it may be brief, it will count for much.

NEW YORK'S OWN NEEDS.

Hospital Association Recalls Them Amid the Appeals from Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association just held, the following important statement to the public was issued by the Executive Committee:

In the pressure of appeals from abroad the good people of New York must not forget the great service of mercy and necessity which has to be rendered yearly by the hospitals of our city. The forty-seven institutions of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association are all dependent upon voluntary support. For the year ended Sept. 30 they have cared for 118,538 bed patients and 612,086 dispensary cases, making a total of 730,574. Their ambulance calls alone were 36,080.

The actual cost for maintenance of these institutions was $3,020,074.67, in excess of all their income from paying patients, from city appropriations for public charges and from income from endowments. This great sum has to be made up every year by voluntary contributions.

It is impossible to calculate the benefit to the community of keeping this vast army of ill and injured from breaking down and falling by the way.

The heartrending appeals from across the ocean must not be ignored, but they must be met by special sacrifice on the part of favored America. We cannot forget the destitute and wounded abroad. But in the daily battle of life in this great city of over five million people, many a man and woman have been making, right in our midst, a heroic struggle against illness, accident, and poverty. They wear no bright uniforms, wave no banners, win no medals, have no story, but they are coming daily in long lines to our hospitals where devoted doctors and nurses stand ready to help them. Their efforts must be made effective by loyal and united support.

Our forty-seven hospitals are facing a serious situation. In their behalf we make this united appeal for the loyal and generous support both of old contributors and new ones. Checks [illegible], 59 Cedar Street, will acknowledge all contributions, and they will be used solely for free hospital treatment.

CYRUS BLADDEN,
GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
ROBERT S. BREWSTER,
GEORGE M. MILLER,
HENRY R. RUNHARDT,
ROBERT OLYPHANT,
FRANK L. POLK,
JAMES SPEYER,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
Executive Committee.

New York, Nov. 10, 1914.

HIGHWAY OF THE SEAS.

Have Belligerents the Right to Make It Dangerous?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were the Allies reinforced by Rumania, Italy, Holland, and Denmark, Germany and Austria would be invested by land save for local intercourse with Switzerland, and a blockade by ships along short coast lines would put them virtually in a state of siege. The Allies would then be entitled to the most terrible right of war—the right to starve a nation into submission. For by the law of siege nothing may enter save by the besiegers' will: everything is contraband.

The Allies, led by Great Britain, whose naval power points the way and sets the pace, are pressing to gain the advantage of the rule of siege without completing the circumvallation which alone imposes upon neutrals the duty to tolerate its terrific principle. Great Britain presumes to use the world's highway as a base for siege operations. She usurps the high seas for an arrogant employment of mines and for the search of neutral ships under an arrogant definition of contraband.

I make no comment now on the use of mines for coast offense or defense within narrow limits, or on the use of short-lived mines in an actual theatre of combat on the land.

But Great Britain declares she will lay a chain of mines from Scotland to Iceland, and warns all vessels bound to or from ports on or beyond the North Sea to take the Channel route, where they will be guided through the British mine fields.

Will this chain simply put up an additional bar to the egress of German cruisers to the Atlantic, we should have nothing to say. But it bars a highway between America and Northern Europe and compels neutral merchantmen to come to a station where they may be conveniently searched.

Here is reason for our vigorous protest, but, as Great Britain's action is avowedly taken because Germany has sown mines in the North Sea, the United States should seize the opportunity to warn both belligerents with impartial severity against an inhuman practice which will, unless checked, inevitably lead to worse.

CARMAN RANDOLPH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1914.

The Times's War News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express my heartfelt appreciation of the war service of THE NEW YORK TIMES? As a teacher and student of history and as a specialist in international politics, which I happen to be, I am bound to say that THE TIMES has presented the most adequate and impartial account of the war that has come to my notice, and I have diligently perused much English, French, and German material.

I have not yet quite recovered from my amazement when I read the British "White Paper" in the columns of THE TIMES. I venture to think that the publication of the various "papers" by THE TIMES has done more than anything else to turn American sentiment to the side of the Allies, and I have been delighted to see the influence of your editorial columns thrown whole-heartedly into the scale.

You will be interested further to know that the opinions of your military expert are read with great care by a few of us here who are trying to follow the strategy of the war, and that we can always crush the doubting Thomases by appealing to this authority. May THE TIMES continue to flourish and go on publishing three pages of war news every day.

B. E. SCHMITT,
Western Reserve University.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1914.

TO A COUSIN GERMAN.

My Hans, you say, with self-applausive jest,
"When Albert gave his Belgians Caesar's name—
'Bravest of all the Gauls'—surely 'twere shame
The King, unthorough man, forgot the rest:
'Bravest because most far from all the host
Provincial culture.'" Friend, it now your aim
Be that fine thoroughness your people claim,
Read on: "Such culture's worse, it stands confest,
Oft weaken minds." And Caesar's word was just.
If men, bedeviled under culture's star,
Have left Louvain a void where flames still hiss,
Speared babes, and stamped the world's own Rose to dust,
God grant that Belgium's soul may dwell afar
Forever, from a culture such as this!

ADELINE ADAMS.

"Provence used a term more humane: two syllables 'Gentleness Shown.'"

NO ORDER FOR SUBMARINES.

Fore River Company's Head Denies Story of Big Foreign Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Officials of the Government were interested today in a press dispatch from Boston saying that an order for the immediate construction of twenty submarines had been placed yesterday with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., and that it was understood that the order had come from some foreign Government. President Joseph W. Powell of the Fore River corporation was at the Navy Department today in connection with the opening of bids for the construction of destroyers for the United States Navy and Secretary Daniels took advantage of his presence there to ask him some questions about the Boston story.

Mr. Powell said that his concern had not received any contract for submarines from any foreign Government. One of the statements made in the Boston dispatch was that the submarines were not to be turned over to the foreign Government as completed vessels, but were to be shipped abroad in sections, and Secretary Daniels asked Mr. Powell some questions as to whether it would be proper for a neutral nation to permit such shipments to be made to a belligerent Government.

According to what was said at the Navy Department, Mr. Powell indicated that he was of the opinion that there would be no violation of neutrality if this course were followed. He did not admit, however, that his company had any intention to enter into any such arrangement with a foreign Government, belligerent or otherwise.

BROWNING WILL PROBATED.

Railroad President Left $300,000 in Trust for Son.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The will of John Hull Browning of Tenafly, financier and railroad President, has been probated by Surrogate Robert A. Sibbald of Hackensack.

Mr. Browning left to his executors $300,000 in trust for his son, John Hull Browning, Jr. They are to use such part of the estate as they consider good for this trust, the interest to be paid in such amounts and at such times as they deem best. In case of death of the beneficiary without issue the amount is to be equally divided among the children of his two brothers, W. C. Browning and R. F. Browning, and his niece, Eva E. Wilkinson.

All the rest of the estate of every kind goes to Eva B. Browning, widow of the testator. The executors are Eva B. Browning, James Wilkinson, the testator's brother-in-law, and William Hull Browning, his nephew. No evidence was offered as to the extent of the estate.

COLONEL LOSES APPEAL.

Order Denying Change of Venue in Barnes Suit, Is Upheld.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—An appeal from Supreme Court Justice Chester's order denying a motion for a change of venue in the suit brought by Willian Barnes against Col. Theodore Roosevelt to recover $50,000 for alleged libel, was argued today before the Appellate Division, Third Department.

The discretionary powers of Justice Chester in denying the motion were questioned by the Roosevelt attorneys, and upheld by the legal representatives of Mr. Barnes.

URGE THAT HERRICK STAY.

Correspondents Ask the President to Retain the Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Although William G. Sharp of Ohio, who was nominated by President Wilson for Ambassador to France just before the outbreak of the war in Europe, was confirmed by the Senate, Myron T. Herrick of Ohio is still directing the affairs of the embassy in Paris, and a report is in circulation here that he is to be retained in office. Efforts were made at the White House today to confirm this report, but no information could be obtained tending to clear up the peculiar diplomatic tangle. Secretary Bryan declined to comment on the matter.

When Mr. Sharp is to take charge of the affairs of the embassy is a matter regarding which even the State Department does not seem to be informed fully. Mr. Sharp has voluntarily refrained from taking over the affairs of the embassy because he realizes that Mr. Herrick should not be relieved at such a critical juncture. It is believed that Mr. Sharp is not acting on instructions from Secretary Bryan.

In addition to the affairs of the United States Government, Ambassador Herrick is looking after the interests of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Mr. Sharp, it is said here, is rendering every assistance to Ambassador Herrick.

President Wilson, it is understood, has received many letters in the last few weeks urging him to retain Mr. Herrick as Ambassador to France. While the White House refused to discuss this phase of the situation, there is a strong belief here that Mr. Sharp, who before his appointment was a Representative in Congress, has acted without instructions in the course that he has pursued in Paris.

KEEP HERRICK IN PARIS.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Calls Attention to the Value of His Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the editorial in THE TIMES this morning on the work of our Ambassadors abroad, and note with particular appreciation the reference to the admirable work of Ambassador Herrick in Paris, and the urgent need for his remaining at this difficult post, the duties of which he has discharged with so much credit to the United States.

I have just returned from Paris, where I passed two months. My work in connection with the American ambulance brought me into close touch with the Ambassador, and I am able to speak with intimate knowledge of his efficiency, zeal, infinite tact, and high order of administrative capacity. It would be a pity if Mr. Herrick were taken away now at the very moment his services are of the greatest value. All who come in contact with him speak with unstinted praise of his intelligence and devotion. His conduct has been a source of pride to all Americans who have been in Paris. It cannot be expected that any other man who has not had Mr. Herrick's experience can be substituted now without grave detriment to the service.

I sincerely hope that President Wilson, whose conduct in this crisis has won the admiration not only of this nation but of the entire world, will see his way clear to grant the wish of thousands of Americans and retain Ambassador Herrick in the place in which he has served so well. To withdraw him at this juncture would mean incalculable injury to the relief work now going on. I am confident that if it were deemed proper to consult the French Government on the subject it would unhesitatingly urge the retention of Ambassador Herrick.

ANNIE VANDERBILT.

New York, Nov. 10, 1914.

White and Other Diplomatic Papers.

From The New York Weekly Witness.

A pamphlet containing the official explanations of the causes of the war issued by the British, German, Russian, and Belgian Governments has been published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and can be obtained by sending 10 cents to THE TIMES.

This is a gratuitous advertisement. We should have been glad to publish these papers in full for the information of our readers, but they are far too long for us, and therefore we are pleased to be able to tell our friends how they can obtain authoritative information on this important subject.

HAVEMEYER APPRAISEMENT.

Personal Property of Sugar Refiner's Widow Amounts to $77,817.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The appraisement of the personal property of Emilie de Loosey Havemeyer, widow of Theodore A. Havemeyer, who died at her home in Mahwah, near here, on May 8 last, was filed with Surrogate Robert A. Sibbald today, by the executors, William Butler Duncan of Port Washington, L. I., and Theodore A. Havemeyer of Glen Head, L. I.

The inventory shows a total appraisement of $77,817. The personal property in Mahwah, N. J., amounts to $19,182; personal property in Paris, France, $2,106; personal property in Montreux, Switzerland, $9,933; personal property in New York, $46,196, and stocks and bonds.

All the furnishings and art treasures contained in the home of Miss Emilie Havemeyer, at 244 Madison Avenue, will be sold next Monday under the auspices of the American Art Association. Some of the art treasures include a marble statue of "Sita," the consort of a Chinese room, including much carved teakwood, an enormous Chinese lantern, two large Chinese vases, and three beautiful tapestries that have been the subject of a monograph by the late Charles M. Follie. These were woven under Michael Audran, chef d'atelier in the Gobelin factory during the second quarter of the century, from the designs of Etienne Jeaurat. These are scenes from "Les Fêtes du Village." The first is a love scene with Cupid, the second a festival to Pan, and the third a magnificent outdoor banquet scene. An old Brussels tapestry is by Francis Tons, a Flemish weaver of the seventeenth century, and is signed with his name and the date, 1662.

Paintings which include Hans Makart's "Bathers Surprised," and Alfred Stevens's "The Last Resort," among others, will be sold at the American Art Galleries on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18.

AIDS TEACHER-MOTHERS.

Mayor Favors Granting Leaves of Absence to Them.

Mayor Mitchel in a letter asked President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education yesterday if it was not possible to settle the teacher-mother question by allowing teachers who expect to become mothers a leave of absence without pay. This is the Mayor's letter:

Office of the Mayor, Nov. 9, 1914.

Dear President Churchill:

I have received numerous communications on the policy of the Board of Education with regard to teachers who become mothers. May I ask for a statement by you of the considerations which led to the adoption of what I am informed is your present policy, namely, that the board does not excuse absences of school teachers on account of childbirth? To many there seems an inconsistency in permitting teachers who marry to remain in the teaching service while refusing to grant leaves of absence on the ground of maternity. If teachers are permitted to marry and remain in the teaching service, why should not some arrangement be made to enable them to obtain leave of absence without pay?

Would not a simple rule providing for leave of absence in this case for a suitable period put an end to all this discussion, and instead of working injury to the schools is likely to do them a great deal of good? Sincerely yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Thomas W. Churchill, Esq., President, Board of Education.

It is the first time the Mayor has discussed the subject, and his letter was taken to mean that the Board of Education may change its present policy regarding teacher-mothers.

PLANS SANITARY SHOPS.

Health Dept. Seeks Co-operation Between Employers and Workers.

Health Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that the Health Department has made plans providing for a sanitary inspection of every factory and workshop in the city. Facts thus gathered will be turned over to employers and workers, who will then know what ought to be done to better conditions.

In outlining the plan Dr. Goldwater said: "Since it is advantageous that the work be carried on through the co-operation of employer and employes, the activities of the Health Department should be limited to initiating the movement, which has for its object the organization of a work which will accomplish the greatest good in every industry. The Department of Health is prepared to undertake the sanitary survey of any industry, trade, or group of manufacturing establishments in the city with the view of ascertaining conditions and trying to show that can be accomplished through a system of voluntary sanitary control.

"Through its Bureau of Public Health the department will be glad to assist in formulating sanitary industrial standards for the prevention of occupational diseases."

The movement is the outgrowth of the garment workers' strike of four years ago, when it was ruled that every industry shall be responsible for the sanitary conditions in that industry.

OFFICE SEEKS KINKEAD.

Jersey City Sheriff Will Hold On to Congress Seat.

Representative Eugene Kinkead, who has been elected Sheriff of Hudson County, and will take charge of the lucrative county office today, announced yesterday, after taking the oath of office and filing a bond for $50,000, that he would continue to serve in Congress without pay until the end of this term on March 4 if the House is willing that he shall be a dual officeholder. His reason for not resigning as a member, he said, is to save the State an expense of $20,000 or $30,000 for a special election to fill a vacancy for a few months. He thinks he has a legal right to fill the two places with the consent of the House of Representatives, which is the judge of the qualifications of its members.

Kinkead was appointed Postmaster of Jersey City several months ago, but did not qualify. He thought his services were needed in the House to support the measures of President Wilson when opposition to Administration bills developed in the Democratic majority. The Postmastership is still vacant, although the term of Gen. Wanser, a Republican, who holds over, expired last March. Sheriff Kinkead will receive a touring car when he enters on his new office today, the gift of several of his close political friends.

DE COPPET WILL FILED.

Sons Are to Retain Control of the Brokerage Firm.

The will of Frederick De Coppet of the New York brokerage house of De Coppet & Co., who died in Paris, France, on Oct. 18, was filed for probate yesterday. The petition recites there is a personal estate in excess of $10,000. His interest in De Coppet & Co. is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which goes outright to the widow and three parts in trust to each of the sons, L. Casimir, Ernest H., and Robert F. De Coppet. The residue goes to the widow.

The executors, William Stagg Cessen and Eugene Gerry, are authorized to keep the funds of the estate in De Coppet & Co. invested there so long as the sons L. Casimir and Ernest H. De Coppet, together with Robert F. Barclay, a partner, retain control of the firm and maintain the policy of keeping a cash capital equal to at least one-half the liabilities of the firm.

Eight Children Fatherless.

The Charity Organization Society asks for funds to help meet the rent and provide milk and food through the Winter for eight fatherless children, their widowed mother, and a helpless grandmother. The father, who died of pneumonia last year, had lost a few weeks before, and, though his employer helped him and his in the past aided the widow, she must have additional aid. The "man of the house" is a boy of 14, who is at present the only wage-earner, though in another year the second boy will be far enough advanced in school to secure working papers and help bear the burden. The church is giving $8 a week, but relatives cannot aid. The youngest baby is but 11 months old.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions, received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mrs. John Glass, $5; "E. M. N.," $5; Mrs. E. J. Bennett, $2; Miss Margaretta C. Walker, jr., $1; "L. L. B.," $2.

STREET CLEANING CALLED A FAILURE

Academy of Medicine Says Methods Are Antiquated and Unsatisfactory.

CONFERENCE ON REFORMS

Commissioner Fetherston Suggests a Campaign of Education in the Public Schools.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Police Commissioner Woods, and other city officials attended a conference in the Academy of Medicine building yesterday, at which New York's street cleaning methods were characterized as "antiquated, expensive, and unsatisfactory," by the Academy's Committee on Public Health. It has been conducting an investigation of street-cleaning conditions, and has come to the conclusion that control of the streets should be centralized under one head by a revision of the City Charter, instead of being shared as at present by the street cleaning, police, health, and highways authorities.

The conference was the beginning of the academy's campaign to put through some reforms, and the city officials were urged to lend their support. Commissioner Fetherston and Commissioner Woods, after being quizzed with regard to the defects in the present system, explained to the committee the handicaps under which their departments were working. In general, they said, they approved of the reforms the academy was seeking.

Representing the Academy were Dr. W. H. Polk, its President; Dr. Walter B. James, and Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, Chairman of the Public Health Committee. The representatives of the city, in addition to Mr. Woods and Mr. Fetherston, were E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer in the Department of Public Works, who represented Borough President Marks; William H. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of the Tenement House Department; R. H. Gillespie, representing Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx; Dr. Haven Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department; Dr. Blauvelt, Sanitary Superintendent for the Bronx; John H. Sone, representing the Borough of Richmond, and Spencer Phoenix, representing City Chamberlain Bruere.

Commissioner Woods told about his plan whereby policemen on duty are supposed to keep an eye out for general sanitary conditions, and in a way serve as health officers in their districts. Members of the Academy expressed great interest in the experiment, and accepted the Commissioner's invitation to send a committee to his department

QUAINT PLAY OPENS THE PUNCH & JUDY

New Miniature Theatre Is Launched with "The Marriage of Columbine."

HERBERT YOST EXCELS

Some Charming and Expert Playing Done in a Hazily Written Comedy by Harold Chapin.

THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE, a comedy in four acts, by Harold Chapin. At the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Scaramouche	Charles Hopkins
Columbine	Mrs. Hopkins
Tommy	John E. Emery
May	By Herself
Yessus	By Itself
George Salamandro	Edward Emery
Mr. La Boiaro	Louise C. Hale
Alfred Scott	Herbert Yost
Jessie Poole	Vera Pole
Bob	Charles Hampden
Annie	Linda Bolton
Mrs. Jollings	Eleanor Carey

The Punch & Judy Theatre, the newest and one of the tiniest playhouses in New York, was thrown wide to the public last evening when the director of the enterprise, Charles Hopkins, presented as his inaugural offering a play of quaint and appropriate charm called "The Marriage of Columbine." The author is Harold Chapin and his play, a four-act comedy touched with the spirit of fantasy.

Everything in the new theatre, from the smallest, blue-frocked Elizabethan distributing playbills at the inviting entrance to the smallest detail of the carefully made production, reflects the guiding presence of a nicely discriminating taste that gives promise of good things to come under the roof of the Punch & Judy. In fact, everything is right at the new playhouse except the play. For all its considerable charm and possession of much that is sure to please, "The Marriage of Columbine" is bafflingly insufficient.

A conclusion one seems to have arrived at Mr Chapin in the writing of his piece, and the finished play has the unsatisfying quality of an unfinished sketch, as though its manuscript were still waiting for a more skilful and a more determined hand to sharpen its outlines and to distribute its values. As it stands, there is an uncertainty as to the purpose and a difficult doubt as to [illegible] It has not been painstakingly as well [illegible] riage of Columbine bears the marks of having been hazily rather than hastily written.

The story begins and ends in the household of Scaramouche, the great clown of a journeying circus that has reached the town of Dunchester in England somewhere back in the more peaceful years of the last century.

There is the simple, kindly, unworldly family is brought into conflict with one of the more trying aspects of aggressive respectability. Grief follows. Columbine has lived since her girlhood in the most blissful domesticity with Scaramouche, without realizing that she had never been properly married to him or guessing that this mattered in the least until she is introduced for the first time to repudiating society in the person of a deeply religious and actively holy young man who bears a curious but apparently adventitious relation to journalism.

What follows imports into the play, in the gently derisive manner of fantasy, some of the deep humors of one aspect of the missionary. You see the ignorance that is the bigotry of the straight and narrow mind brought to bear upon the ignorance that is the innocence of an entirely blank mind. The result is a tragi-comic disarray.

The entire blankness of Columbine's mind, which must be accepted as a necessary premise of the comedy, if it is to be accepted if the mood of fantasy were more clearly resolved, and if in addition the rôle of Columbine were intrusted to an actress whose [illegible] vance and natural manner were not so [illegible] ly at odds with all thought of a woman of ignorance and vulgar upbringing. Mrs. Hopkins, who plays Columbine, is an actress of great charm and distinction, but she is grievously miscast in the new play at the Punch & Judy.

But if the thought of the comedy goes astray at these points, the play reveals some very delightful glimpses of Scaramouche's fireside and of the strange folk gathered there, and the playing of several of the rôles is done to a perfection that in itself would quite amply reward a visit to the new playhouse.

The most distinguished performance of the evening is given by Herbert Yost, last seen here, if memory serves, as the more diminutive bridegroom in Philip Bartholomae's diverting "Overnight." That was a clever bit of farce acting that Mr. Yost did in that entertainment, but, bright as it was, it was commonplace compared with the genuinely fine work he does as the holy young man from Dunchester. He plays throughout with a complete understanding that is reflected in every slightest tone and gesture. Mr. Yost is a most gifted and intelligent comedian.

Miss Louise Closser Hale gives a delightful portrait of an old woman, wrinkled of face, but still given to a birdlike airiness in her flouncing about, who lives in the fading and distorted memories of her life as a bareback rider, and who still finds comfort in harking back to the steadily increasing grandeur of the last good-for-nought who played with her transient affections. Edward Emery is pleasing as another and more genial graduate of the ring and beneficiary of the kindliness of Scaramouche. Charles Hampden gives life and color to a tiny rôle in the comedy.

And then there is Mr. Hopkins himself, the director of the theatre, who appears in the rôle of Scaramouche. A rather trying reluctance of voice and a general absence of lightness from his touch may be part of his interpretation of the character, but one is permitted to believe that another interpretation would have sweetened the comedy, and to look forward to seeing his work in another and quite different rôle.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Battle Cry" is to go on tour next week, and on Monday "The Only Girl" will move from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre into the Lyric. The same evening "The High Cost of Loving" will move from the Republic to the Thirty-ninth Street.

The Ampersands, a dramatic organization of the Bronx, will give its next performance and reception Friday night, Nov. 20, at the McKinley Square Casino, when Bronson Howard's "The Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be produced.

Nella McCoy is to go into vaudeville soon with a new musical sketch.

When "Pilate's Daughter" is produced at what is now the Garden Theatre on Nov. 23 the name of that playhouse will be changed to the Madison Square Theatre.

A special matinee of "Under Cover" will be given at the Cort Theatre on Dec. 1 for an audience made up entirely of blind persons.

"The Traffic," a four-act play, will succeed "Panthea" at the New York Theatre next Monday night.

Singer's company of twenty midgets, now playing at Hammerstein's, were the guests of the management of that theatre at a dinner at Hotel Endicott last night.

Joseph Coyne, who has been in New York for several days, received a cable yesterday from George Tyler calling him back to England to play the part of Sandy in the London production of "The Girl from Utah."

When the Princess Theatre reopens in a few weeks one of the leading plays will be a one-act comedy, "Nellie," by George Ade.

Charles Klein, the playwright, will become an author for one performance at the Lyceum Theatre Friday at the benefit for the British War Relief Association. He will appear as Sherry with William Faversham in the third act of "The Squaw Man," which will be substituted for the tabloid version previously announced.

The Municipal Band of Havana, consisting of seventy musicians, contributed by the Cuban Government as a feature of the Tercentenary Celebration, now in progress in New York, will play a concert programme in their seats in the proscenium boxes between the acts at this afternoon's performance of "Wars of the World" at the Hippodrome.

George Fawcett, who is playing the Police Inspector in "The Law of the Land" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, was the guest of Inspector Faurot at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

CENTURY REVIVES "AIDA."

An Excellent Production of Verdi's Work—Kingston as Rhadames.

The Century Opera Company went back to its beginnings last night, when it produced for the first time this season Verdi's "Aida," the opera with which the organization made its entry into the field last year. As on that occasion, Morgan Kingston sang the rôle of Rhadames, and Louis Kreidler that of Amonasro, while Kathleen Howard appeared as Amneris, and Lois Ewell was Aida, a part she did not come into last season until the second performance.

Last year the performance earned a favorable first opinion for the company, but last night's performance, with the improvements that have come into almost every department of the organization, was decidedly better, and more significant because it represented the general level which the company has reached. It was a production on a high level of excellence, whose principals, chorus, scenery, and costuming, in other words, whose general effectiveness, was all that could be asked for in any opera house except the few which draw the most famous singers from all parts of the earth.

The cast was familiar in the main. Among the parts of secondary importance, Alfred Kaufman was strongest as the King, while a newcomer, Janet Kaan, elevated from the chorus, it is understood, sang the notes of the High Priestess in the stage in a more impressive style than is usually brought to bear on this rôle Agide Jacchia conducted.

MISS INGALLS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls to Wed Frederic T. Murphy.

Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls of Hot Springs, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Ingalls, to Frederic T. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Murphy of 120 East Sixty-fifth Street, this city.

Miss Ingalls is the only daughter of the late Melville E. Ingalls, former President of the Big Four Railroad, who died last July at the Virginia Hot Springs, and who had been prominent in transportation affairs in the Middle West for two decades. She has four brothers, Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., and Fay Ingalls, who live in New York; George H. Ingalls of Chicago and Albert S. Ingalls of Cleveland, Ohio.

No date has been set for the wedding, which is to take place at the Ingalls' villa, Inglecote, at Hot Springs, some time next Spring.

Mrs. Ingalls and her daughter are to remain at the Hot Springs until next January when they will go to southern California for the remainder of the Winter. They are recovering from an automobile accident which occurred several weeks ago while they were visiting near Westfield, Mass. The artery in Mrs. Ingalls's left wrist was severed when she threw her arm through the glass door of her limousine car. Miss Ingalls suffered from shock and is still attended by a nurse.

Mr. Murphy is Vice President of the Mark Cross Company of New York and London, of which his father is President. He was graduated from Yale University, class of '08, and belongs to the Yale, Tennis and Racquet, and other clubs.

HOPE HAMILTON TO WED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton Engaged to H. L. Kaufman

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Hope Hamilton, to Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the late Samuel R. Kaufman of Marquette, Mich.

Miss Hamilton made her début in society during the Winter of 1913, at a dinner dance given on Jan. 8 of that year by Mrs. George J. Gould, a cousin of her mother's, at the town residence, 857 Fifth Avenue. She has taken an active part in the doings of the younger set, and spent last Summer at Newport.

Her brother is Arthur Gould Hamilton, who was married to Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Van Heusen, last January.

Mr. Kaufman is a graduate of Cornell University, and is in business in Cleveland. His brother is Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix Bank of New York, and his sister is Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, who is well known in society, and makes her home [illegible] Winter season at the St. Regis.

No date has been set for the wedding.

JUNIORS AID WAR RELIEF.

Society Girls Hold Their First Meeting at Sherry's.

The Junior War Relief Society organized by Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert and made up of young society girls and young married women, held its first meeting yesterday at Sherry's with an attendance of 150. There were tables seating three each, and these were being devoted to first-aid packages, bandages and dressings, under the supervision of three trained nurses from the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Other tables devoted to the preparation of work were supervised by Mrs. E. H. L. Gould.

Mrs. Allen Townsend had the table of children's dresses, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls the nightingale tables, Mrs. William H. Post crochet scarfs and caps, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, assisted by her sister, Miss Henrietta Porter, had the knitted neck scarfs, Mrs. Langdon Roper had the flannel bands and knitted wristlets, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson had charge of the comfort bags, and Miss M. M. Kearney took charge of the boot socks table.

Mrs. Lambert is the President of the society; Mrs. J. D. Van Buren, Secretary; Mrs. Markham Marshall, Treasurer; Mrs. E. L. R. Gould is the preparer, and Mrs. James W. Lane is the purchaser of the materials.

COTTON BALL TOMORROW.

Women to Wear Cotton Costumes at Benefit at the Waldorf.

Society is interested in the cotton ball to be given under the auspices of the New York Southern Society tomorrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and many interesting features are promised. The object of the ball is to popularize the use of cotton and to augment a fund for the relief of Southerners in need. Cotton costumes are to be generally worn by the women who attend.

Many cotton bales and cotton bolls will be used in decorating the grand ballroom, and there will be two negro bands to provide music for the dancing which will begin at 9:30 o'clock. Two typical negro "mammies" have been brought especially from the cotton States for the occasion.

Cotton dominoes are to be provided for those who come in silks and satins and the men are to wear cotton gloves and cotton bolls as boutonnières. The officers of the army and navy who attend have been asked to wear cotton duck uniforms.

Many guests are expected to attend from Baltimore and the South, and a representative delegation from Washington, D. C., is also expected, including the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Daniels, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, and the Misses Adele and Lucy Burleson, Genevieve Champ Clark, and Callie Hoke Smith. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo is the Honorary Chairman, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan of 16 West Eleventh Street is Honorary Chairman of the Committee of Women.

Many prominent society women are among the committee members and patronesses.

Calico Ball for War Sufferers.

A calico ball for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy is to be given tomorrow night at Miss Joan Sawyer's Persian Garden, the proceeds to go for the relief of the women and children made destitute by the war. The guests have been requested to wear costumes or dominos of calico.

August Belmont is Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, and the Ball Committee includes Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. James R. Eustis, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, James W. Barney, Williams P. Burden, Francis Crown'nshield, Bertram Cruger, Sherman Day, Cyril Hatch, Rene La Montagne, and Horace C. Stabbins.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today for Panama on the Zacapa are:

C. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barr, Judge C. W. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parell, Miss Anna Boyd, S. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hinman, Mrs. W. J. Kidston, F. Rogers, E. Smallwood, and Mrs. F. Salmon.

SIBYL YOUNG, BRIDE OF LYMAN N. HINE

Ceremony in St. Thomas's, with Rev. Dr. Stires and Rev. Dr. Stoddard Officiating.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

Bridesmaids in Light Pink Satin and Silver Lace—Reception Held at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Lyman Northrop Hine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine, and Miss Sibyl E. Young, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Young, formerly of Jersey City, but now of New York, took place yesterday in St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock.

The church was decorated with palms and huge clusters of white chrysanthemums. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, and the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard of Jersey City.

The bride walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown with a skirt bordered with seed pearls, and over this came an almost straight medieval slip of white satin, also bordered with seed pearls, and having a flat girdle of pearls. The short sleeves were pointed slightly and edged with pearls, that also finished the low neck of the tunic. The long tulle veil, which completely covered the long, narrow satin Court train, was suspended from the shoulders and, lined with box-plaited tulle, was carried high up on the coiffure, which was done in a high Psyche knot. The veil was held flat to the head by a band of pearls. At the left side were two long sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a round bouquet of lilies of the valley with gardenias in the centre, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a pendant of sapphires and diamonds.

Miss Natalie Smith, the maid of honor, wore a satin gown with a silver lace tunic and a satin sash with embroidered silver motifs. Her hat was a large, light, silvery brown satin. The other attendants were Mrs. F. Worthington Hine and the Misses Mary Margaret Walker of Detroit, Mich.; Mildred Orthwein and Isabel Mersman of St. Louis, and Elizabeth Stillman Kendall and Marie Cozens of New York. They were in light pink satin and silver lace. The full gathered tunics of pink satin were edged with silver and fell over lace petticoats. All of the attendants wore hats similar to the maid of honor, and carried rose tree branches covered with small and large pink roses and buds.

Mr. Hine's best man was William K. Dick, and the ushers were Albert De Silver, John T. Terry, Jr., Ethelbert Talbot, Carlton Hewett, H. Lloyd Folsom, and David H. Dows, who took the place left vacant by Harry Bingham.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception in the marble ballroom at the St. Regis, which was decorated with palms and cut flowers. Mrs. Young, the bride's mother, who received the guests, wore a black satin robe with a tunic of gold embroidered black net edged with sable and a small black hat covered with black gourah feathers. Mrs. Hine, the mother of the bridegroom, was in purple velvet, veiled with a tunic of black lace edged with monkey fur and a mauve corsage deepening into purple. Her black hat was trimmed with black feathers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday morning at their home, 14 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Fahnestock was formerly Miss Elizabeth Bertron.

Mrs. Starr King Walker of 128 East Thirty-eighth Street will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Walker, at her home on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Miss Rita Boker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Boker of 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, is to be among the season's débutantes.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber of 18 East Seventieth Street, who is to give a tea on Nov. 28 for her niece, Miss Justine V. R. Townsend, will also give the débutante a series of dinners and a large theatre party during the season.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan is to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, to society at a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 5, to be followed that evening by a dinner at 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Morgan is also to give a dinner for the débutante on Dec. 7, taking her guests afterward to the first dance of the Junior Assemblies, of which she is a patroness.

Mrs. George F. Gregory will give an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, at the Normandie Square Hotel. Miss Gregory will not make her début until the season of 1915-16.

The wedding of Miss Leontine Augusta Boyd and Harold Lusk Flint will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the town house of the bride's father, William A. Boyd, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street. None except relatives and a few friends will be present at the ceremony, and a small reception will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wilkinson will not return to London this year, but have taken an apartment at 515 Park Avenue, where, with their daughter, Miss Constance Wilkinson, they will spend the Winter.

Mrs. Alice T. Harbeson arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder steamer Orduna, having closed her apartment in Paris, and will spend the Winter at the Plaza.

LIEUT. COL. F. T. LEIGH DEAD

First Signal Corps Commander and Treasurer of Harper & Bros.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Tollington Leigh, commander of the First Battalion, Signal Corps, National Guard of the State of New York and Signal Officer on the staff of Gen. O'Ryan and the Treasurer of Harper & Bros., publishers, died yesterday at his home at 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his fifty-third year. Col. Leigh joined the National Guard in 1880 and had been more than thirty years' continuous service. His first five years were with the Twenty-third Regiment, which he joined as a private and rose to be a First Sergeant before being honorably discharged.

Col. Leigh joined the Signal Corps as a private, and in 1898 was appointed a Captain in the Volunteer Signal Service by President McKinley. He became a Lieutenant Colonel in 1908, and in February, 1914, was made commander of the First Signal Corps and the highest officer in the service in this State.

Col. Leigh was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Governors Island Club, and the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment. N. G. N. Y. He was also a member of the Crescent Athletic, the Knollwood, the Cranford, the Glenwood, the Manhattan, the Lotos, the Aero, the Yacht Club, the Union, and the Army and Navy Clubs and the Aldine Association. Col. Leigh is survived by his widow.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Orduna and United States—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool)—W. F. Alexander, A. G Allen, W. H. Arnold W. R. Browne, C. E. Clarke, Miss L. Clement, Norman P. Dalziel, Charles R. Decker, United States Vice Consul at Nottingham; A. W. Fraser, Thomas Gallaher, Mrs. A. Tyler Harbeson, George Kingsland, Mrs. J. H. Lake, Miss May E Murray, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Preston, Miss M. F. Rochester Mr. and Mrs. E. Tolman, L. Winslow and Mrs. J. Patten.

UNITED STATES. (Copenhagen)—Miss R. Anderson, A. T. Hansen, Mrs. B. W. Inness, Miss Clara Johnson, John Mayer, N. Nelson, Miss Amelia Pease, and Mrs. Adele Pendleton.

Among those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Lapland are:

L. H. Beers, W. T. Bennett, J. B. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Cargill, Samuel L. Cornell, E. G. Curry, P. A. Curry, W. Cameron Forbes, J. Grant Forbes, J. A. Hall, Miss Helen Howard, Henry James, Jr., C. Moore, Miss O. Naylor, Major D. S. Robertson, Miss E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, and Mrs. F. Wilson.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

A New Composition by Zoltan Kodaly Played.

The Kneisel Quartet made its first appearance this season last evening in Aeolian Hall under circumstances long familiar, before a large audience of discriminating enthusiasts, keenly attentive and appreciative. The Quartet itself showed something of the effects of the European war. Mr. Hans Letz, the second violin, is detained in Germany, of which country he is a native, for military duty; and his place was taken by Mr. Samuel Gardner, a young player who has been heard in Mr. Kneisel's concerts before, when the employment of additional violins was made necessary by the music played.

He is a wholly competent substitute. A pupil of Mr. Kneisel's, his style of playing is naturally formed upon his teacher's. Mr. Gardner has individuality; and yet his playing is well assimilated already to that of his colleagues in the organization, so that the performance suffered nothing in respect of unity of feeling, balance, or beauty of tone. And he was put to a severe test in many ways in the new piece that appeared upon the programme, a quartet by Zoltan Kodaly, heard for the first time publicly in New York.

The composer is a Hungarian, a young man of 31 years, now a Professor of Composition at the Academie in Pesth. He is credited with a desire to free Hungarian music from the gypsy influences that have so strongly modified it as it is known to the rest of the world; and, so freed, to use it as the material for a national school of composition. His quartet is an interesting and in many ways delightful composition. While it does not seem the product of a great creative impulse, it has many traits of originality and discloses a strong hand in the moulding of its material, and in writing freely and effectively for the apparatus of the string quartet.

The national element in the music is evident in all four of the movements. It is impressed upon the listener in the very first phrase, a theme that plays a considerable part all through the work. And it is also evident that this national element is different openly from what has been so freely used by composers heretofore as Hungarian. There is, indeed, not a little of it that suggests the characteristics of Slavonic music, of Russian folk-song. But this quartet is by no means to be considered as chiefly an exposition of folk music. Its structure and development are made in a larger and more cosmopolitan sense.

The themes are not only of a strong impressiveness, but there is a true imaginative power in the composer's use of them; there are pages of poetical fancy. The composer is never at a loss for something to say, nor for a forcible and pregnant expression. The climax of the first movement is of a singularly powerful effect; and though the movement is long, perhaps too long, the total impression is seizing. There is an extensive pizzicato passage, beginning as a slow movement, of a peculiarly haunting beauty, and though this movement, too, has its lengths, its poignant melancholy is not to be denied. The presto is short, of an almost hectic vivacity.

The last movement suggests a succession of variations on the theme already noted as playing an important rôle through the composition. Kodaly is fond of the contrast of acid dissonances with fairer-favored harmonies; he cultivates the juxtaposition of minor seconds with effects sometimes startling. He is fond, too, of "ostinato" figures, oft repeated; and certain of his themes with their harmonies suggest modal rather than tonal characteristics. There are many unfamiliar and colorful effects of instrumentation in his scoring.

The new quartet engrossed the attention of the audience if it did not entirely give delight; and it was liberally applauded. It is at least not a commonplace production, and it was worth the effort Mr. Kneisel made to produce it—a very considerable effort, because of the extraordinary difficulties it presents in many passages in the matter of intonation and proper ensemble. These were admirably overcome.

The quartet was beautifully framed between Schumann's quartet in A major and Mozart's in E flat major; both works that Mr. Kneisel has many times played, as he did last night, with suave and perfect finish and a golden beauty of tone.

CHARLES L. ATTERBURY DIES

Prominent Railroad and Corporation Lawyer Was 72.

Charles Larned Atterbury, prominent as a corporation lawyer for the last forty years, died yesterday at his home at 131 East Seventieth Street. He was born in Detroit on Dec. 3, 1842, and was the son of John G. and Catherine J. Atterbury. After graduating from Yale in 1864 he studied law in Detroit, and afterward practiced in that city from 1868 to 1874. In the latter year he came to New York and entered the firm of Atterbury & Boyd. Before long he became connected with the legal department of the Erie Railway and rose to be general counsel of the company and finally Assistant President.

In 1884 Mr. Atterbury left the Erie to become general counsel of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, and the National Cordage Company. He later became consulting lawyer for the United Railroads of San Francisco, the United Railways Investment Company, the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company, the Railway and Development Power Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Pittsburgh Railway, Light and Power Company, and other corporations.

Mr. Atterbury was a member of the Bar Association and had served on its Executive Committee. He was also a member of the Century, University, and City Midday Clubs.

On Jan. 7, 1868, he was married to Miss Katherine M. Dow. Their only son is Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect. Mr. Atterbury's country house was at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., and his office at 30 Broad Street.

Miss Julia Livingston Delafield.

Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, a direct descendant of John Delafield, who came to this city in 1783, and a daughter of the late Major Joseph Delafield, died yesterday at the home of her brother, Maturin Livingston Delafield, at Fieldston, New York City, in her seventy-ninth year. Miss Delafield was born in the home of her grandfather, Maturin Livingston, at 72 Leonard Street, and devoted her life to acts of charity in connection with the Pike Street School of the Children's Aid Society for the last fifty years. She was a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Lewis Livingston Delafield, a member of the bar of this city, is another brother.

Frederick Llewellyn Goss.

Frederick Llewellyn Goss, inventor of the printing press which bears his name and Vice President of the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born in Newport, Wales, in 1842, and came to the United States while a young man, living first in Milwaukee and then in Chicago. With his brother he organized the Goss Printing Press Company, to manufacture presses of the type which he had invented. For a number of years past he had been in charge of the company's Eastern offices at 1 Madison Avenue. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Jessie Foster of London, and five children by a previous marriage.

Henry J. G. Melcher Drops Dead.

Henry J. G. Melcher, for the last fifteen years manager of the Rainey Coke and Coal Company, which is owned by the late W. S. Rainey estate, of which Paul J. Rainey, the hunter and lecturer, and Roy Rainey, the attorney, are the executors, dropped dead yesterday in the building at 527 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Melcher was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was fifty-seven years old. He had been connected with the Rainey Coal and Coke Company for thirty years, starting in its employ as a clerk. His home was in Mount Vernon, where he was a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Melcher is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

Corning-Beatty Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning of 1 Lexington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Corning, to C. Francis Beatty, son of Mrs. Theodora Drake Beatty of 125 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Beatty is a graduate of Amherst College, class of '13. No date has been set for the wedding.

MRS. BELMONT STIRS WOMEN OF SOUTH

Is Sure Suffrage Has Won, for Now They Differ About Details.

SEEK DEMOCRATIC AID

Great Conference at Chattanooga Wants the Party to Declare for Votes for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York and Miss Christabel Pankhurst of London were the central figures at the Southern States Suffrage Conference, which opened here today. Others who divided attention with these leaders were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago. Mrs. Belmont was the chief speaker tonight at a meeting at the Lyric Theatre.

In her address tonight Mrs. Belmont called attention to the fact that she was a native of the South, and asserted that the women of the South had given an impetus to the suffrage movement. Mrs. Belmont dwelt at some length upon the war.

"With men waging war on earth, in the air, on the sea, and beneath the waters, thereof," she said, "shelling cities and destroying everything before them, leaving women and children without a place to lay their heads, it is somewhat illogical to talk of woman's sphere as the home.

"In my opinion, the men who deliberately make war on women and children, as has been done in Belgium, are not fit to be intrusted with the ballot, for it was created as the weapon of civilization and Christianity, not of wholesale butchery. Although women are not responsible for the European war, it is most significant that the various Governments are making pathetic appeals to them to come and save their country by doing the work of the men who have gone to the front.

"There are sections in Europe where women are actually been called upon to do the voting in the absence of the men. Can it be possible that when the struggle is over and the destinies of the world decided upon the Governments will return to their time-worn and silly arguments against women in their public affairs? How will the mothers of Germany answer the Kaiser's platitudes about children, Church, and kitchen, all of which are rapidly disappearing before the guns of the destroyer?"

Mrs. Belmont said that she felt toward woman suffrage as she did about the cotton industry—both should have the undivided support of the whole United States. Discussing suffrage conditions in this country, Mrs. Belmont stirred the Southern women in her audience by saying:

"We have progressed so far that we are disagreeing about the terms on which we shall accept the vote—the inevitable premonition of victory. I have sworn allegiance to a national amendment, while the Southern Conference seems to hold to the principles of state rights. If the latter method proves effective, I shall gratefully accept the results."

This sentiment was indorsed by the half dozen other speakers, including Mrs. Blatch and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky.

After she had delivered her address tonight Mrs. Belmont was asked to answer this question: "Should votes for women in the South include votes for negro women?"

"As for that," replied Mrs. Belmont, "I should not like to express an opinion. That is a problem that should be left entirely to the men of the South to decide. They will do what is just.

"We seek for women political rights equal to those of men. Negro women could not be disfranchised if negro men; they are disfranchised let the women share the same treatment. Our campaign is to eliminate discrimination against women and secure for them a parity with men in the matter of right to vote."

One feature of the day's programme was a symposium dealing with a resolution adopted in 1848 by the Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., said to be the first public demand by an organized body in this country for votes for women.

"It fell like a bomb," said Mrs. Blatch. "The press poured out ridicule on the demand. But blessed be ridicule. It made known the birth of the woman's movement."

Mrs. Blatch characterized the anti-suffragist as the "isolated woman unit" and declared women were the first class to fight their battle entirely alone.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans told the convention that the immediate object of the conference was to make the Democratic Party declare for "votes for women" in its next national platform. Miss Gordon and President Wilson had asserted that he was helpless to act, and that any expression as to suffrage for women must come from the party.

"We Southern suffragists believe," continued Miss Gordon, "that if the Democratic Party declares for woman suffrage it will mean a veritable suffrage landslide within the next five or six years. In the last year we have witnessed the Democratic caucus go out of its way to defeat the establishment of a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives by declaring the party's belief in suffrage as a State and not as a Federal right, thus disposing of a responsibility on a movement that has assumed a world-wide proportion.

"ELEKTRA" NOT A SUCCESS.

Oscar Hammerstein Testifies in Conductor's Suit Against Him.

Oscar Hammerstein expressed the opinion yesterday that the opera "Elektra" had never been a success, when he was cross-examined before Judge Thomas in the Federal District Court in the suit for breach of salary which Simon J. Hirsch has brought against him.

"'Elektra,'" said he, "was not a success. I did not like the opera myself, and I did not like the people in it. The success of an opera is largely dependent on the newspapers and the public, and they did not like it."

Arthur Hammerstein was more optimistic as to the success of "Elektra" than his father had been. He confirmed the fact that the only reason why the second contract was given to de Lussan was because of his assertions that the Metropolitan was about to produce the opera. A sealed verdict was returned last night.

Festival for Widowed Mothers' Fund

A festival and dance for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association will be given at Delmonico's this evening and will be continued through tomorrow afternoon and evening. Thirty children are to appear in Mrs. Jarley's wax works and many other attractions are to be shown, including exhibition dancing. Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermeyer are to be in charge of the dancing. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Joseph Schoenberg, and Mrs. Harry Fischel are to look after the melting pot. There will be candy and flower booths and a tea shop in charge of Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, where their waffles and griddle cakes are to be made. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the association.

Emil Kuichling.

Emil Kuichling, a well-known civil engineer, died suddenly of apoplexy Monday night at his home in Irving Place. He was born in Kehl, Germany, Jan. 20, 1848, and came to this country with his parents when a year old and resided in Rochester, N. Y., where he began his professional career. Since 1887 he had been engaged in engineering work on the State canals, and as engineer on the Rochester Water Works. At one time he was sanitary engineer for the New York State Board of Health. In 1900 Mr. Kuichling moved to New York City, where he became a consulting engineer. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York, and of many scientific associations. He left a widow.

PROF. CRET KILLED IN WAR.

Designer of Pan-American Union Was a French Reservist.

Paul Philippe Cret, designer of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and Professor of Architectural Design at the University of Pennsylvania, was killed in battle recently in Northeastern France, according to news received yesterday in Philadelphia. Prof. Cret was a French reservist, and with his wife, formerly Mlle. Marguerite Lahalle, was visiting friends in France last Summer when the war began. He went into the war as a private, while Mme. Cret became a Red Cross nurse.

Dr. Cret was born at Lyon, Oct. 23, 1876, and studied at the Lycée of Bourg at the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Lyon. In 1896 he won the Paris prize, and studied for the next seven years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the capital, receiving his diploma in 1903. During his career he won the Rougevin prize and the Grand Medal of Emulation in 1901 and second prize at the Concours Chenavard and the gold medal at the Salon des Champs Elyées in 1903. In that year he was brought to the University of Pennsylvania as professor of design. He designed the memorial arch at Valley Forge, the Pan-American Union, which has been said to combine beauty and utility better than any other public building in the United States, and public buildings in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, and Albany.

Dr. Cret belonged to the Municipal Art Jury in Philadelphia, and was in charge from 1904 to 1907 of architectural teaching at the Academy of Fine Arts. He was a member of the Société des Architectes Diplomés, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, and the T-Square Club of Philadelphia.

EX-MAYOR WHITNEY DEAD.

Old Brooklynite Passes Away In His Sleep at 95.

Ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, one of the oldest and best-known of Brooklynites, died yesterday at his home, 10 Poplar Street, at the age of 95. Death came to him in sleep. When his housekeeper went to call him to breakfast she found that he had passed away during the night. He had been in Brooklyn ever since the old Fulton Ferry, day in and day out, he was to be found seated at his ancient desk in his old-fashioned grocery. He had been young with Brooklyn and he and Brooklyn had grown up together.

Mr. Whitney was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., on Jan. 31, 1819. Leaving his father's farm when 18 years old, he came to Brooklyn and obtained employment with Thomas J. Gerald, a wholesale grocer at 20 Fulton Street. He worked his way up until he became the owner of the business, and there he remained until 1865.

In his younger days Mr. Whitney took an active part in Democratic politics. In the early sixties he was four times elected to the Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn. In 1874 Mr. Whitney became Register of Arrears and served in that office for two years. The Democrats nominated Mr. Whitney for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1885, and he won in a three-cornered fight, succeeding Seth Low. His opponents were Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Republican, and Gen. John B. Woodward, independent.

When Mr. Whitney's term as Mayor ended he returned to his grocery business, and thereafter did not figure prominently in political affairs.

CECIL RALEIGH DEAD.

Author of "The Whip" and Other Drury Lane Melodramas.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Cecil Raleigh, the dramatic author, died today.

Cecil Raleigh, whose real name was Rowlands, was born on Jan. 27, 1856, the son of Dr. J. F. Rowlands, and his first connection with the stage was as an actor with small touring companies in England. In 1880 he appeared in London. The following year he became business manager of the Royalty Theatre in that city, but gave up that position to become dramatic critic of Vanity Fair and other papers. His first play was "The Great Pink Pearl," written with R. C. Carton and produced in 1885.

Mr. Raleigh wrote many plays and contributed many of the big melodramas to the stage of the Drury Lane Theatre, including "The Sins of Society," "The Great Ruby," and "The Whip." Many of his plays were afterward produced in America.

Mr. Raleigh also wrote the books of several musical comedies

81 VESSELS CHANGE TO AMERICAN FLAG

285,268 Gross Tons Added to Merchant Marine Under the Law of Last August.

SIXTY-EIGHT WERE BRITISH

And Nineteen Are Passenger Vessels—The List with Tonnage and Former Nationality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Eighty-one foreign-built vessels, of 285,268 gross tons, have been admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, according to a detailed statement prepared today for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation. Nineteen of the vessels are passenger steamships, while sixty-one are freight vessels. One freighter, the Suriname, was burned at Watling Island, Bahamas, on Sept. 23 last.

In the following list of the vessels (A) indicates passenger vessels, (B) freight vessels, (C) provisional registry through American Consul, (D) burned at Watling Island, Bhamas, Sept. 23, 1914; (E) schooner rigged, and (F) name changed to E. R. Sterling:

Vessel.	Former Nationality	Gross Tonnage.
Oceana, (A)	British	7,796
Moldegaard, (B)	British	2,852
Windrush, (EC)	British	1,531
Tivives, (A)	British	5,017
Trinidadian, tanker, (B)	British	2,450
Rossway, (E)	British	291
Santa Rosalia, (B)	British	5,409
Kentra, (B)	British	4,682
Ranui, (B)	British	4,188
Crofton Hall, (A)	British	5,773
Annie M. Reid, (E)	British	2,165
San Francis., (BC)	British	5,102
Buenaventura, (B)	British	4,881
Charlton Hall, (BC)	British	4,749
Craster Hall, (BC)	British	4,319
Howick Hall, (B)	British	4,922
Zacapa, (A)	British	5,012
Cartago, (A)	British	4,937
Sixaola, (A)	British	5,017
Brabant, tanker, (B)	Belgian	2,773
Foxton Hall, (BC)	British	4,246
Limon, (B)	British	3,297
Panuco, tanker, (B)	British	2,556
Pinar del Rio, (B)	British	3,250
C. W. Mills, (B)	British	371
Suriname, (AD)	British	3,274
Brindilla, tanker, (B)	German	4,174
Turrialba, (A)	British	4,952
Metapan, (A)	British	5,011
Heredia, (A)	British	4,943
Esparta, (B)	British	3,297
Avon, (BC)	British	1,573
Abangarez, (A)	British	4,954
Everett G. Briggs, (BF)	British	2,577
Coppename, (A)	British	3,191
Snowdon, (BC)	British	1,111
Hilston, (B)	British	2,087
Flaturia, tanker, (B)	German	3 445
C. A. Canfield, tanker, (B)	British	6,350
Stranger, (B)	British	623
Robert Dollar, (B)	British	5,350
St. Paul, (B)	British	471
Cushing, tanker, (B)	German	6,804
Parismina, (A)	British	4,937
Almirante, (A)	British	5,010
Atenas, (A)	British	4,961
San Jose, (B)	British	3,206
Motano, tanker, (B)	German	2,700
Caloria, tanker, (B)	German	4,095
Louise M. Richard, (B)	British	441
Maraetting, (A)	British	3,191
Saramacca, (A)	British	3,283
Norman Bridge, tanker, (B)	British	4,286
Santa Marta, (A)	British	5,013
Carrillo, (A)	British	5,012
Pastores, (A)	British	7,781
Calamares, (A)	British	7,782
Tenadores, (A)	British	7,782
Brynhilda, (B)	British	1,597
Pass of Balmaha, (B)	British	1,571
Rhine, (B)	British	1,690
Orleanian, (A)	British	2,203
Glenhil, (BE)	Belgian	1,934
France Marie, (BE)	Belgian	1,164
Wilco, tanker, (B)	German	2,748
Dechris, (C)	British	4,309
Llama, tanker, (B)	German	3,180
Edw. E. Doheny, tanker, (B)	British	6,170
Sacramento, (B)	German	5,692
Turpan, (BE)	Belgian	889
Panuco, (BE)	Belgian	646
Herp. G. Wylie, tanker, (B)	British	4,295
Skoda, (B)	British	744
Pilgrim, (B)	British	1,629
Trimandra, (B)	British	1,579
Santa Clara, (B)	British	2,584
Javary, (C)	British	1,947
C. E. Harwood, tanker, (B)	British	3,178
Anne Maria d'Abundo, (B)	British	954
Greenbrier	British	3 2 2
W. H. Baxter, (B)	British	3*3

Commissioner Chamberlain said that additional ships were being added to the American registry every week. Sixty-eight of the vessels that have taken advantage of the new law were formerly under the British flag, while eight were German and five Belgian.

COTTON RELIEF CHARTERED

Corporation Will Take Over and Dispose of Long Contracts.

The Cotton Trading Corporation, an organization formed in the Cotton Exchange to assist in the liquidation of outstanding contracts, has been incorporated and will be ready for business when the Exchange reopens. The officers are S. T. Hubbard, President; Henry Schaefer, Vice President, and E. P. McEnany, Treasurer. The Directors will include E. M. Weld, Carl C. Cairns, and the three officers.

The corporation has engaged to take over all contracts for "long" cotton in the December option at 9 cents a pound which cannot be carried by brokers who bought future contracts before the Exchange closed and dispose of as much of it as possible between this figure and 7½ cents. If the quotation in the open market declines to 7½ cents, the corporation will transfer the burden of the unsold cotton to a banking syndicate composed of fifteen banks and trust companies. The syndicate stands ready to supply all funds needed to carry through this arrangement.

LONDON PLANS FOR STOCKS.

Committee Makes No Decision as to Reopening of Exchange.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—A special committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting yesterday, but no decision was reached concerning the reopening of the Exchange. The committee decided to open the settling room for the payment of accounts only from Nov. 12 to Nov. 18.

New emergency rules were framed to facilitate the continued holding of stocks by the payment of higher contango rates, which are tobe fixed by the committee for a period of twelve months after the conclusion of peace at the making-up prices as of July 27.

CITY BREVITIES.

A petition signed by hundreds of citizens, church organizations, rod and gun clubs, and kindred societies for a market at Forty-second Street and North River was received yesterday by Borough President Marks.

Mrs. Fanny Eckhardt, 42 years old, of 17 West 109th Street, fell from the fifth floor fire escape yesterday and was instantly killed.

Two middle-aged men and a boy knocked David Goldberg, 70 years old, unconscious in his shoe store at 350 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, yesterday and ransacked the store. They found nothing and left, forgetting to search the old man, who had $250 in his pockets.

About 600 coffinmakers, who struck two months ago, returned to work yesterday at higher wages.

Vincent O'Rourke, a motion picture actor of Long Island City, who was injured by a Packard demonstrating automobile, got $2,500 damages yesterday under an agreement.

Detective Charles Crosson and John Leidig of the anti-drug squad were transferred to uniform yesterday by Commissioner Woods for the good of the force.

Mrs. Louisa Fox, 55 years old, of East Orange, N. J., got a verdict of $2,000 in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday for injuries received when she was thrown from a car of the Brooklyn Heights Railway and split her umbrella handle.

OPEN MARKET FOR MERCHANTS.

Buyers of silks, furs, linens, waists, coats, and suits consult daily the business page of The New York Times. Merchants and manufacturers will find a good market for merchandise.—Advt.

POLICE FIGHT DIPHTHERIA.

Jersey City Takes Heroic Measures to Prevent an Epidemic.

Dr. Frank Edsall, Superintendent of Health in Jersey City, has enlisted the aid of the police in his efforts to stamp out diphtheria in that city. There are at present nine known diphtheria cases in Jersey City, and all have been put under rigid quarantine.

Health officers are keeping a strict watch for further signs of an outbreak, and every effort is being made to avoid a recurrence of the epidemic which swept the city six months ago.

Whole families are being immunized against the disease. In every police station last night supplies of antitoxin were held in readiness for instant use, and physicians throughout the city were instructed to notify the police of every case or suspected case discovered.

Boxes containing sufficient antitoxin for a regiment were shipped to the stations after the Health Office closed at 5 P. M., and Police Sergeants were instructed to distribute antitoxin to every caller presenting a doctor's order.

Not only are patients themselves treated, but all the members of their families as well. In the nine cases already reported the houses have been fumigated, families immunized, and a police guard established at the doors to keep all visitors away. The quarantine is the strictest ever enforced in Jersey City.

While the health authorities in Jersey City were adopting such unusual methods yesterday to prevent the spread of diphtheria across the river, figures were given out by the Health Department here showing an increase in the disease in this city. There were ninety-seven cases of diphtheria in Greater New York yesterday, compared with fifty-five on the same day last year.

In Manhattan there were 31, against 26 a year ago; in Brooklyn, 31, against 19; in Queens, 5, against 3, and in the Bronx, 9, against 5. In Richmond there were two cases, the same number as on Nov. 10 last year. These figures, according to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, the Health Commissioner, do not indicate that the epidemic has reached this city.

"While there is an increase," said Dr. Goldwater last night, "there is no cause for alarm. These figures fluctuate from time to time from various causes, but there is no epidemic. On the contrary, New York's hospital population at present is unusually small."

SOCIAL WORK FOR POLICE.

Commissioner Will Have Them Look Up the Unemployed.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, in an address to the Harlem Board of Commerce, at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, told last night how he intended to make a social worker of the policeman this Winter in dealing with the unemployed.

"Because of the war," he said, "the number of unemployed will probably be greater than ever and the situation is likely to become acute this Winter. One way by which I hope to better conditions is by having policemen inquire into the case of every unemployed man that comes to their attention, find out what the man can do, make notes of the facts regarding the case, and bring the man into touch with some charitable organization that will endeavor to find employment for him."

Commissioner Woods said that as soon as it was possible to obtain an appropriation for the purpose, he hoped to install green signal lamps all through the city, to be lighted by a citizen who wanted a policeman or by a Lieutenant at a station who wanted to get in touch with a policeman. Every few minutes the policeman patrolling a beat would come within sight of the lamp and the policeman patrolling a beat would be a telephone connecting with the station. Commissioner Woods said he thought this system would materially better the service.

NEW GRADES FOR CONVICTS.

Classification Hereafter Will Be Gauged by Prisoner's Conduct.

Today a new system of classification of convicts in the various penal institutions of the State goes into effect. The old system of grading the prisoners in three classes is retained, but instead of making the classification depend on a man's criminal record, with first offenders in the first class, second offenders in the second, and confirmed criminals in the third, the subdivision into which a man is now put depends on his behavior after he comes to the prison.

When a convict first comes to a prison he is left ungraded for a month or more. If he does not show himself contumacious in that time he is put in the first grade and allowed a newspaper every day, a letter every week, and a visit from friends once a month. Insubordination will cause him to be dropped to the second class, in which only two newspapers a week and two letters a month are permitted. When a man has been demoted to Class 2 it will require six months of good conduct for him to regain his former standing.

Booklets of the new rules were distributed to the convicts in all the prisons last week, and the work of grading those who were already incarcerated was carried out. Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley is greatly interested in the new scheme.

COLLEGE GIRL HAZED.

Initiation Into Marietta Sorority Puts Her on Sick List.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Nov. 10.—A rigid investigation of a sorority of Marietta College is likely as a result of indignities which are alleged to have been heaped upon Miss Ethel Sweeney, daughter of an oil operator here, during her initiation into the organization a few nights ago. Miss Sweeney says she was told to go to a temperance meeting, march up in front of the speaker, and shout "Booze" in his face. When she refused to do this, she received severe treatment at the hands of the young women.

During the next session Miss Sweeney says she was taken into the attic of a Marietta home, and she was stripped of part of her clothing and severely beaten. As a result her back was rendered black and blue and in places the flesh was cut. To finish the work iodine was applied to her face in sufficient quantities to remove the skin, and then a second and third coloring followed.

Miss Sweeney is now under a physician's care.

LAMAR GETS ONE BAIL BOND.

Puts Up $10,000, but Is Still In Tombs, Lacking $20,000.

David Lamar yesterday got the $10,000 bail demanded for one of the three indictments which he is facing. He applied it to the indictment charging him with conspiring with Edward Lauterbach to impersonate Congressmen.

He is still in the Tombs, lacking $20,000 for the other two indictments. It is believed that he has given bail for the conspiracy indictment because he still hopes the fact that he has taken to the Supreme Court the question of his removal from the District of Columbia on the other indictments may prevent the District Court here from proceeding against him.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Sales.
New Orleans	2,575	7½c.
Galveston	300	7½c.
Mobile	None	7¾c.
Savannah	2,829	7¾c.
Charleston	None	7¾c.
Wilmington	None	7¾c.
Norfolk	720	7¾c.
Memphis	2,700	7c.
Little Rock	None	6¾c.
Augusta	1,764	7¾c.
Houston	6,904	7½c.
Dallas	1,677	7½c.

SENT A WARNING TO MRS. SULLIVAN

Cropsey Trying to Find Out Who in Sing Sing Notified Bank Wrecker's Wife of Inquiry.

SHE DISAPPEARED AT ONCE

But District Attorney Has a Record of Her Telephone Talks—Sullivan's Son Before Grand Jury.

The investigation being made by the Kings County Grand Jury into the favors enjoyed by David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, since he has been an inmate of Sing Sing, centred yesterday in efforts made by District Attorney Cropsey to learn the whereabouts of Mrs. Sullivan, the convict's wife.

Mr. Cropsey learned that on Oct. 24, the day that Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein visited Sing Sing to interrogate Sullivan and failed in his mission because of the attitude of certain prison officials there, some one telephoned from Ossining to Mrs. Sullivan in Brooklyn and to Miss Burkhardt, Sullivan's former secretary, at her home in Yonkers. Now the District Attorney is trying to find out who the person was who warned the two women that he had begun his investigation, and thereby enabled them to elude his process servers.

Records of these telephone messages are now in the possession of the Kings County prosecutor. He attaches considerable significance to them, because they show that both women received the telephone communications about 7 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 24, an hour after Mr. Goldstein arrived at the prison. The telephone messages were sent from the telephone exchange in Main Street, near the Albany Post Road, which is about seven minutes' walk from the prison.

On Oct. 25 Mr. Cropsey began his search for Miss Burkhardt, fruitless until she surrendered herself. The District Attorney then learned that she and Mrs. Sullivan had been living together in a hotel in Hoboken for several days before Miss Burkhardt's appearance before the Grand Jury. The search for Mrs. Sullivan by the District Attorney's men continued yesterday without success.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Cropsey had subpoenaed one of the keepers in Sing Sing to ascertain if possible who sent the telephone messages to Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Burkhardt. The District Attorney has traced also some of the telephone calls made by the two women while they were in the Hoboken hotel. He found that they communicated with Frederick Burkhardt, brother of Miss Burkhardt, both at his home in Yonkers and at the bank in Manhattan where he is employed; William F. Schneider, New York County Clerk, and Francis B. Mullen, attorney for Sullivan.

David A. Sullivan, Jr., whom the District Attorney's process servers were unable to find at his office on Monday, appeared voluntarily before the Grand Jury yesterday. A young woman stenographer in the office, who would not tell the District Attorney's men where Mr. Sullivan was, appeared also, having been subpoenaed under the name of Mary Doe.

Miss Burkhardt was examined before the Grand Jury for fifteen minutes yesterday. The District Attorney is understood to be accumulating information as to the missing assets of the wrecked Union Bank, and as this evidence is presented to the Grand Jury the testimony of Miss Burkhardt is needed to explain transactions which are obscure. Miss Burkhardt's bank account was examined by the District Attorney yesterday. While her account showed no large sums deposited to her credit, her income has been regular. The bank account of Mrs. Sullivan will be examined also.

The District Attorney's men struck the trail of ex-Warden Thomas J. McCormick yesterday, who is wanted as a Grand Jury witness. Mr. Cropsey learned that the missing witness was in Newark last Saturday, but whether his family was with him the District Attorney was not able to ascertain.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 10.—There was no change today in the condition of David A. Sullivan, the bank wrecker, now in Sing Sing Prison, whose special privileges caused the dismissal of Warden McCormick and who collapsed yesterday when he heard that he was to be removed to the Clinton Prison at Dannemora, along with sixty hardened offenders. Sullivan is still in the hospital ward of the prison, and is suffering from nervous shock, and it is unlikely that he can be moved in the next day or so.

MOVES IN GROUT CASE.

Counsel Asks to Have Indictment Against ex-Controller Dropped.

Through his counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, ex-Controller Edward M. Grout moved yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn to have an indictment quashed which charged Mr. Grout with making a false report to the State Banking Department while he was President of the Union Bank.

Mr. Baldwin demanded also that Mr. Grout should be tried immediately on another indictment charging him with perjury in the same connection, or that the indictment should be dismissed for lack of prosecution. Justice Benedict reserved decision. Mr. Grout was President of the Union Bank when it failed for the second time. He was indicted last December.

TWO HIT FIRST HUNTING DAY

Jersey Boy Kills Brother — Youth Shot for a Rabbit.

Two casualties were reported on the first day of the New Jersey rabbit, squirrel, and quail season, which opened yesterday and will continue until Dec. 16.

Clayton Woods, 23 years old, son of Shepard Woods of Morristown, was instantly killed when he stepped into range of a shotgun which his 17-year-old brother Percy had aimed at a rabbit. Coroner Lawrence Welsh exonerated Percy Woods of all blame.

Garret Maye, 17 years old, of Linden, was seriously wounded. He was hunting with three friends, when a rabbit ran across a field in front of the party. As it neared Maye a hunter concealed in the woods fired at it, hitting Maye in the right thigh. The police are looking for the man who fired the shot.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The boys in Grade 6A of P. S. 135, Brooklyn, have organized the Charles E. O'Neill Club, named for the Principal of the school.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that an examination of men and women applicants for license as assistant teacher of freehand drawing in high schools will be conducted at the Board of Education Hall on Feb. 8 and 9.

A temporary license as model teacher in a training school for teachers has been granted to Alma W. Campbell of P. S. 90, Brooklyn.

The Board of Superintendents has nominated Eugenia N. Schoenfeld and Elizabeth Weitman as teachers of German in the elementary schools.

President Churchill has appointed Dr. William B. Noyes as a physician to examine mentally defective children for a period not to exceed three months, during the absence of Dr. Isabelle T. Smart on account of illness.

Florence Andersen has been nominated as a teacher in P. S. 104.

J. Clarence Smith has been nominated as teacher in charge of Manual Training High School Annex, Prospect Avenue, near Reeve Place, Brooklyn.

TWO PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

One Intended for Buyers' Offices, with a Hotel Adjoining.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now has under consideration a plan to erect for the National Retail Dry Goods Association two buildings, one to hold the New York buying offices of the members and the organization rooms, and the other with a hotel for the patronage of the dry goods men. The latter is to be located opposite the terminal on Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, with the buyers' building adjoining on the east. The officials of the railroad have taken up the matter for the purpose of studying it, but it is certain to be some time before a decision is reached.

If both the hotel and the buyers' building are erected as now proposed, the two structures will be designed to provide for direct communication between them. From the viewpoint of the department store owners, the plan has been highly commended in several important quarters. It will be placed for approval before the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association to be held next February.

MAKE BIG RADIUM FIND.

Streak of Pitchblende Discovered in Colorado Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 10.—A streak of radium ore valued at many millions of dollars has been uncovered in the Jo Reynolds mine near here. This is the district in which are the mines of A. I. du Pont.

The payrock is pitchblende, the highest grade ore from which radium is extracted, and differs altogether from the carnotite deposits of Western Colorado and Utah. Pitchblende is found in considerable quantities only in Austria, in Gilpin County, and near Idaho Springs.

The Jo Reynolds vein is about 18 inches wide, and samples brought here assay very high in radium values. This mine was opened many years ago by "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, a famous Mississippi steamboat Captain, who made it one of the most profitable gold-producing properties in Colorado. It has always been owned by the Reynolds family and now is worked by a nephew, Roscoe B. Morton.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

50th St, 507 to 513 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5, five-story loft building; City Bank of Bayonne against J. G. Hocke and others; S. H. Kugel, attorney; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $55,454.75; taxes, &c., $17,586.11; subject to a prior mortgage of $45,000; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

Prince St, 177, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95.6, six-story loft building; S. P. Sturges, trustee, against Brown-Weiss Realties and others; J. J. Speth, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $20,005.86; taxes, &c., $463.70; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 338 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat; Pauline Bronmer against Edward Burns, executor, and others; H. F. Lippold, attorney; P. J. McGrath, referee; due, $12,941.04; taxes, &c., $1,309.18; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Henry Brady.

147th St, 540 East, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9, two-story dwelling; Bella Meyer against Morris Kandel and others; Kurzman & F., attorneys; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $5,618.08; taxes, &c., $177.21; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Teller Av, 1,356, e s, 499.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x80.7x25x80.9, three-story dwelling; A. B. Upson against Isaac Brown and others; A. C. Pecq, attorney; E. T. Lindemann, referee; due, $8,465.84; taxes, &c., $1,525.48; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

151st St, East, n s, 214.4 ft e of Gerard Av, 26.1x74.6x15.8x50.8, vacant; Herman Knobloch against R. Y. Barrows and others; J. L. Lindner, attorney; F. E. Goldsmith, referee; due, $1,320.55; taxes, &c., $219.98; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 24-6 East, s s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, 46.5x85.9x50.8 to University Place, (88.) 31.9x110.10x100, eleven-story loft building; German Life Insurance Co. against Borough Investing Co. and others; Doulon & R., attorneys; Franklin Brooks, referee; due, $217,231.40; taxes, &c., $4,725.27.

106th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Incorporated, and others; McKeen B. & M., attorneys; J. M. Shedd, referee; due, $8,634.61; taxes, &c., $75.65.

128th St, 288 West, s s, 229.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.14 four-story tenement; Helen Katz and others, executors, against H. D. W. Haight and others; A. R. Lesinsky, attorney; E. R. Mayer, referee; due, $10,670.97; taxes, &c., $254.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

7th Av, 301-5, n e corner of 27th St, 77x78.7x 7.8x1.1x70x77.10, three five-story tenements and stores and a four-story tenement and store; Oceanic Investing Co. against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $160,389.02; taxes, &c., $7,161.96.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; 98th St, 19 West, n s, 449.9 ft e of Manhattan Av, 24.9x100.11; five-story flat; Esther Schnitzer against Margaret McKeon and others; Samson Friedlander, attorney; P. J. Dunn, referee; due, $6,523.88; subject to a mtge. of $5,252.95.

123d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & S., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $296.80.

By J. H. Mayers.

61st St, 415 East, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 83.4x20.2x90.1, vacant; J. C. Levi, assignee, against Esther Blumenthal and others; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $5,087.40; taxes, &c., $792.61.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 1,400 n e corner Jennings St, three-story tenement and stores; J. Doody against F. W. Fey and others; J. H. Hull attorney; A. N. Martin, referee; due, $13,002.98; taxes, &c., $1,547.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d Av, 2,414, n e corner Southern Boulevard, 26.3x47.2x25x41, three-story tenement and stores; H. S. Scott and others, executors, against Harry Mayer, executor and others; P. M. Goodrich, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; taxes, &c., $82.70.

By Samuel Marx.

Bronx Terrace, e s, 8 ft s of 226th St, 54.10x 105; T. E. Clocke against Frank McGarry and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; C. F. Pailitz, referee; due, $1,178.63; taxes, &c., $950.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DELANCEY ST, 190, basement; Aaron Good man to Isaac Schechter, 190 Delancey St 10 years, from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney Morris Wolf, 302 Broadway.....$39

NORFOLK ST, 170, store and floor; Emily Cook to Adolf Leinwand, 170 Norfolk St 2 5-12 years, from Nov. 15, 1914.....$48

8TH AV, 605, store, &c.; William Volk to Samuel Markoe, 605 8th Av, 2 years, from May 1, 1914.....$3,60

101ST AV, 490, store and basement; Charle Polifeme to The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., 213 East 35th St, 5 years, from May 1 1915; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55t $1,05

39TH ST, 228 West, all; Josephine Cone to Henrietta Laloy, 230 West 39th St, 9 4-12 years, from Dec. 15, 1914; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 690 6th Av.....$2,30

Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV, 1,256 store, &c.; Jaco Kubler to George Sanwald, 1,256 Shakespeare Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, George Sanwald, 1,256 Shakespear Av.....$490 to $54

Weather in Cotton and Grain State

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair and some what warmer Wed. Thurs. fair; light to fresh winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed on the e. coast; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs light variable winds, mostly s. e.

East. Tex.—Unsettled weather Wed. and Thurs.; probably local rains in w. and n.; light s. e. winds.

West. Tex., Utah, Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed.; colder in n. Thurs. fair fresh n. w. winds over Lake Erie.

Ind.—Fair, colder Wed. Thurs. fair; fresh w. winds.

Ill., Wis., and Minn.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder in n. Wed.; fresh n. w. winds, diminishing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy with rain or snow and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Wed.; colder in e. Thurs. fair.

Mo.—Fair, colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

NAVY YARD BID LOWEST.

Estimate for Destroyer $200,000 Under Private Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—When bids were opened at the Navy Department today for the construction of six torpedo boat destroyers it was discovered that the Government Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, had submitted an estimate of the cost of building these vessels at Mare Island that was in the neighborhood of $200,000 less for each destroyer than the bids submitted by private shipbuilding firms that took part in the competition. The Mare Island Navy Yard was not a competitor, but Secretary Daniels intimated this evening that part of the work of construction might be given to the yard on its unofficial estimate of construction cost.

The yard's proposal set forth that it would be able to build a single destroyer at a cost ranging from $626,670 to $674,917, according to the type of machinery and boilers installed. For building two destroyers, the yard estimated that the cost would be from $12,500 to $17,000 less than for one.

Heretofore it has cost more to build warships at Government navy yards than at private plants, and the estimate of the Mare Island Yard was a surprise.

Military characteristics not embodied in destroyers of the previous class have been planned for the new vessels, and by increasing their displacement twenty tons they will be enabled to carry four additional torpedo tubes and two anti-balloon guns. The new destroyers will have a displacement of 1,110 tons and speed of twenty nine and one-half knots.

REALTY MEN ASSAIL BUDGET

United Owners' Associations Also Elect Officers.

Some hundred and fifty delegates of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations of the City of New York met last night at the Hotel Astor, elected officers after a hot fight over most of the selections, and then took up the present city budget appropriations, declaring that practically every estimate could and should be reduced.

Dr. Henry W. Berger said that the Board of Education had estimated for teachers and supplies for 50,000 children who did not attend school, basing its figures on the population instead of an exact count of actual pupils. Alderman Hyman Pouker said he would lay the subject before the Board of Aldermen and expected a few reductions.

Stewart Browne, owner of 170 Broadway, was elected President; Charles W. Eldt, First Vice President; Henry F. O. Wolf, Second Vice President; Robert E. Dowling, Third Vice President; Winfred Watson, Corresponding Secretary; A. J. Muhlker, Financial Secretary, and John Becker, Treasurer.

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VIRGINIA.

The Delights of Getting Well

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (.) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

84—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Charles J. Riefler.—Passed, to be restored.
76—Modern Pen Co. v. L. E. Waterman Co., and 54—L. E. Waterman Co. v. Modern Pen Co.—Argument commenced.
78—Des Moines Gas Co. v. City of Des Moines.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for Nov. 11: 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, (and 87,) 83, and 90.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Million<U S.
Hengarer<Reynolds Elec.
Std Typewriter<St'd Folding.
Misell<Elmore & H.
Van Kannel Co<Rev Door Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Irving Nat Bk<Irving Twin Lock.
McMillan Co<Irving Co.
Anatomik Co<Coward.
Cook<Auto F P Co.
Hill<Whalen & Marshall.

Re Hollins.
Re Keaner.
Re Col Eng Works.
Re Ballance C R R of N J<Anchor Line.
NYC R R<same.
L V R R<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Dayton Co<Bowman Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Woolworth Building. Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.

US<L V R R.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Same<Stallo.
Western Dev<McKinnon.
Dietz<Singer S. Mach.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Uyttray<Fox Amuse.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Co<same.
Slobadder<CNY.
Cusick<Knick Ice.
McKenzie<Oceanic Co.
Outfield<NY.
U S<Case wg ap.
U S<Case Robes.
U S<Case Flax.
United Co<Boomhower
Rays Co<Anderson
Dolores Co<same.
Creston Co<same.
Nipissing<Anderson.
U S<Esperanza Co.
Thomas<L & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic Co.
Gildenhorn<Penn R R.
Marfotti<NY C RR.
Smith<N H RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.

Storz<Sergeant.
Wolfsohn<Jaffe.
Shearer<Shearer.
Preferred causes:
Cohen<Golde.
General calendar:
Birch<Parson Co.
Miracle Co<Danziger.
Garcewitch<McGraw R'lty.
Stand Sand<CNY.
O'Brien<Floral Park.
Vasquez<Vasques.
Lindsay Light<Robinson.
Rose Theatre<Corn.
Heins<Klock.
Schmell<NY Leather.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Manhattan R Mill<Bazzo.
Eisenstein<Colton.
Bruns<Wasser.

Shaff<Shaff.
Rosenthal<Cohan.
Decker<Decker.
Lay<Dessar.
Heidelberg<HudsonRty
Hornberg<Sams.
Fields & Isham<Walter.
Harbison-Walker<Kramer Imp.
Fogelson<Rosenstall.
Fuchs<Fuchs.
Hebel<Hekel.
Glover<Un Verde.
Moses<Solemon.
Lasch<Haberman & Co.
McEuchren<McEuchren.
Shapiro<Quint.
Queen<Queen.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Landon<Mott.
Banque Cont de Paris<Lehman.
Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Hart<Walsh.
Keiso & Co<Johnson Drug Co.
Same<Ellis.
Henckel<Faile.
Littlefield<CNY.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Campbell Studios<Lauery.
Berliner<Talbott.
Mayer<Hawkins.
Techt<Uris.
Waste Trade, &c<Sirk Iron.
Amend<Wolfram Wire

Seaboard N Bank<Copeland.
Guggenheimer<Boyle.
Yukon Gold<same.
Bauscher Bros<Turkel
Hammer<Cramer.
Bates<Gavigan.
Conklin<Am N Bank.
Landsberger<Welwood
Hampel<Schneider.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Kridel<Mann Petticoat.
Hall<Mark.
Sestac<N Y Comm.
Congress Brew<Knorr
Roeviette<Butler.
Hampel<Schneider.
Jacobson<Wolthausen.
Case on.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klein<Schoenberg.
Heissenbuttel<Meagh'r D'Altomonte<NY Herld Costa<Regan.
Young<same.
Torisco<3d Av Ry.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bayer<Bottsford-D.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Leavitt<Horton I Crm.
Glynn<N Y Mail.
Fogel<Masem.
Perlman<Wadsligh.
Coffee<N Y Rys.
O'Connor<N Y C RR.

Rabinowitz<Shapiro.
Goldinger<Raisler Heating.
Wright<B H RR.
Marotta<P Scott Ice.
Epstein<Rockville C Dev.
Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pluemacher<Levy.
People<Townsend.
Nicolet<Am Brass.
Lipkin<Bklyn El RR.
Gray<Nas El RR.
Coyle<I R T.
Hess Bldg<Cons Gas.
Stewart<Martin.

Carl<Bliss Co.
Spivay<Int R T.
Phillips<Smith Worthington.
Schwarz<Bonnem&Co.
Same<Bonnem.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Demolmes<B S Rlty.
Pollock<CNY.
Langley<Albes.
Rhine<N Y Rys.
Vasto<Goldberger&Co.

Selfer<Union Ry.
Church<Acker Merrall, &c.
Clear.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McCormick<N Rys.
Int'l Trust Co<Gow.
Kahn<Packard M C Co, (2 acts.)

McGann<Hinesor.
Millar<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Connor<NY Butchers
Palmer<Byrne.
Mattina<CanavanBros.
O'Connell<Rosenbaum.

Nelson<Tompkins.
Hickey<Reed.
Clear.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Osborn<Andy Riley & son.
Brady<So Shore Trac.
Marconi Co<Towenst'n Odell<Batterman.

Hyman<Barrett.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Washburn<Avery.

No day calendar.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morrison<Nassau RR.
Halstead<Terry & T.
Axelowitch<Mayo.
Doyle<Fargo.
Kaiser<Ochs.
R Berg<Cummings.
E Berns<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle.(1.)
M Bookman<Doyle.

A Bookman<Doyle.(2.)
A Bookman<Doyle.
I Bookman<Doyle.
Hillquit<Penn RR.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Van Duzer<Stauch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Guerriero<Frank Brew
Fitzgerald<Con Gas.
Case on.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Weston<Consol Gas
Goodwin<Cornish C Co, (2 acts.)

Lahey<Lopeka Co.
Southall<Amst Gas Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farley<Hollingsworth.
Sickels<Corey.
Delehanty<Dunn.
Hammer<Claremont Silk.

Polak<Bartek.
Carfagno<McAtee.
CNY<Rich Light, &c.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Allied Silk Mfrs<Epstein.
Barbera<Quittner.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Manning<Seelig.

Sc.me<Neuberger.
Messing<St P Fire& Marine Ins Co.
Ott<Wesel.
Clear

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Paoli Sch Trust.
Stillinger<Klein.
Herkimer<Slattery.
Marks<Rorenthal.
Scheehtel<Greenhouse.
Asphalt Pav<CNY, (2 acts.)

Vogel Co<Ludemann.
Sasse<Un Comm'l, &c.
Same<Com Trav, &c.
Same<Travelers Ins.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sternberg<Silberstein.
Strauss<Regan.
Finkelstein<Iroquois Door.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Katz<Katz.
Goldstein<N Y Life.
Holcott<Nichols.
Hungerford Brass<Brady & Co.
Hardin<Cohen.
Polak<Reed.
Nagelberg<Lustik.

Curley<Currie.
Jacobs<Weingarten Br
Osbinsky<Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker<190 St Realty.
McElheny<Sprague.
Frooks<Ruhlin.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Seligsberg, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosmeier<Halmy.
Bumfeld<Marx.
Morris & Cumming<A McMullen.
Mech. Bank<Price
Case on.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hillelson<Rosendert.
Scott<Taylor.
Brady<Delta Theatre.
Scott<Silberman.
Salsberg<E Riv Nat B
Polsky<Magor.
Polack<Ponstylink.
Wotherspoon<Tanguay
Foley<Bed Aluminum.
Lyon<Rose.
Mauzy<Wolf's Sons.
Hudson Trad'g<Price.
Cohen<Anglo-Am Film

The following cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:

Rity Supply<Berlin.
Flammenbaum<Schneider.
Henle<Schoenman.
Finkler<Friedman.
Toback<Logswits.
Axelrod<U S C Bed.
Interstate Rubber<Miller & son.
Peck Bros<Waite.
Endel<Gurran.
Amitor<Webber.
Brill<U S C Bed.
Mat<Lerit.
Solomon<Brooks.
Scheer<Mainsert.
Lapere<Freedman.

Kelly<NY C & H RR.
Briggs<M & F Sales.
Elliott<Barrett.
Jennings<Hartman.
Clark<Emass, &c.
Tarnow<Maxima, &c.
Haas<Fidelity & Dep.
Frankel<Levinson.
Duhan<Dwyer.
Kolenkowsky<Cummings & Plumb.
Wycsynske<Hinrichs.
Bergs<Same.
Sternberger<Gustin.
Josephs<South Mfg.
Bernstein<NY Rys.
Ross<Feinberg.
Ryan<Papas.
Lang<Lux Mfg.
Stryczckneki<NY Rys.
Bendix<Gimbel Bros.
Papola<Barrett.
Jefferson Laundry<NY Rys.
Cohen<Henton.
Case on.

Western N Bank<Bulcrer.
Lein<Martin.
No Am Audit Co<Encyclopedia Press.

W U Telegraph<Morris Park Est.
Lavison<Toll.
Greenstein<Radow.
Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Gross Co<Lumber Ins.
Zlatcher<Schreyer.
Korn<Heintzestein.
Gatto<Connolly Auc.
Blumenthal<Toovey.
Heyland<Mehler-Fulton.
Walkof<Fox.
Heyman & Schmidt<Cronin.
Du Bois<Francis Rty.
Lurie<Goldstein.
Youlin<Horowitz.
Nascher<Univ M T.
Macbeth Evans Glass<Keister.
Schein<Trachtenberg.

Unter<Brim.
Levy<W C Rty.
Silver<New Simpson<C O'Toole<Plampin.
Harris<Boston Ins.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Same<People's Nat Ins
Same<Western Ins.
Nelder<C, R I & P R R.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co<Boomhower.
Case on.

PART IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., clear; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Snow<Snow—Jacob A. Cantor. Cohn<Rosenberg—John H Rogan. Field<McCann—Eugene F McGee.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Barrett<McNeece—Appleton D Palmer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. NY Life Ins Co<Howard O Weaver—Percival Waldo. Fannie Shankan<Rachael Rosenblum—Edward A McShane.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Roscoe Co<Lindner.
Cairo<Piel.
O'Rourke<Cunard.
Wells<Haff.
Midwood P'k<Am Sur
Wehner<Bklyn Wire.
Lauterbach<Fallert Br
Meritas R'lty<Farley.
Brandt<Brandt.
Jacobus<Colgate.
Vanderborg<CNY.
Stilwell<Stilwell.
Dooley<Hay Fdy.

Huested<Richmond R.
Piuntkosky<Harrington.
Butler<CNY.
Johnson<CNY.
Larsen<Nassau R R.
Sullivan<Ollandorff.
Conway<Naylor.
Smith<Queens P.
Petschefsky<Fellman.
Cuoco<Classon Bldg.
Raynor<L I Traction.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re 48th St.
Tversky<Goldberg.
Weniger<Elstone P R.
Starlight<Starlight.
Blair Waverly Assts.
Re Shepherd Av.
Leahy<McNulty.
Baumach<Baumach.
Loving<Puchmuller.
Advance Bk<Cooper
Hewitt<McNulty.
Butterworth & S Co<Davis & Q.
Eisenbauer<Jones.
Hirsitus<Hirsitus.
Ortaggio<B, Q Co & S RR.
Teremetsky<Teremetsky.
Re Kent St. (Schroder.)
Same, (Wayne Co P.)
Same, (Gebhardt.)
Same, (Acme P.)
Palmer<B H R R.
Floyd<N E R R.
Re Wyckoff Av, (L I Pav. Asso.)
Allied R<Bong.

Rocha<CNY.
Nat B I Co<Kruse.
Schanzer<B H R R.
Sunchik<Holbrook, C & L.
Robbins<Robbins.
Caruana<Saffren.
Norton<same.
Johnson<Brennan.
Langon<CNY.
Bunce<Cronin.
Fecken<Vernon.
Re Avenue D, (F-R), McSweeney<McSweeney.
Smith<Atl B I Wks.
Pomerants<Frank.
Farrell<Bliss Co.
Dietrich<Praman.
Dietrich<Bechtel.
Krebs<Castle B Co.
Re Sokman B & I Co, (Horton.)
Migeod<B H R R.
Fein<B H R R.
Slanowitz<same.
Johnson<B, Q Co & S R R.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Undefended divorces at 10 A. M.

Leyba, Schlegel, Wiedemann, Seaman, Cohn, Carlson, Lennon, Lasseretti, Ernst, Haller, Kluvansky.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials.

Schroeder<Carroll.
Shiebler<Shiebler et al.
Kranz<Kranz.
Purdy<Pethalli.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Vogt<Vogt.
B'klyn Foster Adv<Gretsch Mfg.
Appel<White.
Christian<Christian.
Heltner<Heltner.
Tuffe<Tuffe.
Alesal<Morse Dock.
Levitt<Brakirsky.
Holsberg<Holzberg.
Washington<Washington.
Cornell<Cornell.
Hot<Hoh.
Leto<Francisco.
Schultz<Feldman.
Horak<Horak.
Ciaccio<Ciaccio.
Knox<Knox.
Storch<Storch.
Lerner<Lerner.
Delle<Welk.
Curtis Lumber Co<Parkling.
Ford<Ford.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Hirstins<Hirstins.

Eppler<Eppler.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Manning<Seelig.

Highest number reached, 1,481.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., ——, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—Prospective of the dime required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day they will be carried over to the following Monday.

Tormey<E R R.
Pierce<Willets.
Epstein<Zwiren. (Cases.)
Davidson<Cameron et al.
Hawkins<Nassau RR. (2 acts.)

Schaap<Respective cases
Carroll<Carroll.
Rahayel<Rahayel.
Rohrs<Meyer.
Danza<Danza.
Denis<Dennis.
Smith<Smith.

Highest number reached, 1,481.

Anderson<McClintic.
Toomey<Nassau RR.
Zivnic<Rozdilsky.
Willmott<Rice R'lty.
McTernan<C I & BRR
Eastern Woodworking<Burke & Sons.
Deuss<Deuss.
Weldon<CNY.
Dempsey<Nassau RR.
Nelson<Morse Dock.
Johnson<Nassau Dock.
Seaman<Seaman.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Kobrstein<McMullen, S & T.

Mc Glincey<Topkins.
Rothwell<B H RR et al. (2 acts.)
Allen<Whitney-Steen.
Brown<Rumkel Bros. (2 acts.)
Wolf<Bradley Con.
Kiley<C I & B RR.
Dennison<Clark.
Krzanowska<Am Mfg.
Dunne<B H RR.
Daly<B H RR.
Hawkins<Fed Liage & Mont Co.
Bonomo<CNY, (2 acts.)
Pastena<Mindlin et al.
Bosciano<Fuller's Exp.
Alverson<Kelly.
Kenny<Fuller Co.
Hammer<Hay Fdy.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Caranvano<Pomeranz.
Tribunale<Rossler.
Goldberg<Carroll.
McCormack et al<McCormack.
Childers<Brook E D T.
Conety<Miller.
Campbell<Hughes.
Landsmes<Mills.
Rubbo<Mahnken Bld. (2 acts.)
Hargett<Margarra.
Chotimsky<Bershatsky.
Vondy<B, Q C & S RR.
Gabriel<Healy.
Elkein<C I & B RR.

Guttieri<Bradley Con.
Tracey-Sullivan<B H RR. (4 acts.)
O'Brien<Litsberger.
Hacker<Keen.
Eberling<B, QC & SRR
Frank<Murphy.
Riehl<Virginia Reel.
Cullen<Gibbons et al.
Cusack<NY Rys.
Martamy<Gt At & P.
Burney<Lampe et al.
Mudserver<Bogoff.
Walker<NY Rys.
Horndahl<Colvin.
Rhine<Sarem, (2 acts.)

Morton<Morton.
UnionBk<Nieman et al.
Seff<Willinger et al.
Goldberg<Blue Taxi.
McNulty<B H RR.
Smolensky<Mahnken Bld. (2 acts.)
Glantz<Bregstein et al.
Parandrea<Nas El RR.

Highest number reached, 4223.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Roy, J. Civil—At 10 A. M.

Casazza<B H RR.
Oshinsky<Baum.
Tarr<Church & Dwight
Bussea<Tiebel.
Lowe<Atkinson.
Von Tassell<Knell.

Cooperman<Nas RR.
Lo Corte<Same.
Lo Corte<Same.
Palmieri<B H RR.
Clark<Kennedy.
Mulvey<B H RR.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Hanley<Nassau RR.
Flint<B H RR.
Burr<Martin.
Taranto<Liebmann's Sons.
Jackson<Schwartz.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ella A McKelgney.
Herman Clark.
John Van Harren.
Eugene Corning.

Stephen McMahon.
Annie Daley.
David A Griggs, (2 proceedings.)
Martin Lynde.
Charles Fleischer.
Evelyn A Schoch.

Accts. in estates of:
George Ortman.
Margaret Martenkoff.
George Halstead.
John Halstead.

Estate of:
Herman Hyardemal.

Contested calendar.
Wills of:
Mary Grant.

Richard McNerney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Molnotsky<L I RR
Francis<Ocean Hl Ry.
Otten<Schilling.
Dalker<Weber.
Tiemann<Tiemann.
Indust Iron Wks<Appell.

Ostrowe<Evenson.
Demuse<Clark.
Wolder<Wolder.
Re Levine.
Gebelein<Dumproff.
Kaplan<Mirsky.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Case on—Van Doren<Amer Steel Barrel.

No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.

Motion calendar:
Antonio D'Agostino.
Marco Papa.
Emil Erickson.
Philip Schiess.

Annie Veiterman.
William Gully.
Matthew Sullivan.
Simon Strauss.
Joseph A Donnelly.
John J Schuring.

Wills for probate:
Peter Half.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.

Contested wills:
Martha Spooner.

Amelia King.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT, Brady, J. Krukower<Ostro Construction Co.—Matthew F. Doyle. Buckley<Peterson—Harry N. Evans.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Osborn<N Am Brew.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper.
Engale<B H R R.
Schoendorf<O'Grady and an.
Brown<L I R R.
Daley<J Ehrgot & Co.
Schrader<Hirschman.
Figari<L I R R Co.
Macauley<L I El Ry.

O'Neill<B H R R.
Sillen<Shults Bread.
Geoghegan<N Y & Q Co Ry.
McKim<McKim.
Scanlon<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Feldi<Schaefer Br.
Hein<N Y Cons R R, (2 acts.)

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Darcy<Darcy Bk.
Doyle<N Y & Q Co R.
Porter<CNY.
Gogarty<I R T.
Jacobs<M & Q Trac.
Cummings<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Marrhall<Man & Q Tr
Gellman<Shankoff & an.

Lynch<C I & B R R.
Voight<B H R R.
Schroeder<Mar Metal.
Napolitana<Transit D
Godfrey<Clay and an.
Lingee<Frankfort G I.
Agnoli<Degnon Con.
O'Neill<McWhirter Co
Doyle<N Y & Q Co Ry.

Highest number reached, 591

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Grim<Leh Val Coal.
McLevy<NY C RR.
Jarus<C Corr of N J.
Ringer<Yonkers RR.
Ragonesi<Rich.
Belardo<Pitts Con.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Nugent<Witfler.

Larucci<Lewisohn.
Rotenberger<Weisert.
Conahan<Cerry & T.
Cobrin<Brook.
Edwards<NY C RR.
Guidiano<Fraade.
Randall<Beach.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Parate<Nichols.
Bond<Walker.
Chubaroff<Concourse Building.
Stalmach-Hardt<same.
Smith<Jackson, Inc.
Crentsberger<Mt Vernon.
Dunn<NYC R R.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Boyce<V Tarrytown.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Kantt<Same.
Dalrensberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Ret.
Wall<Yonkers R R.
Hoffman<same.
Murphy<Goodhart.

People<Guarin.
Walsh<Kelly.
Greenlee<Todd.
Gaudio<Pitts Con.
Liberty Brew Co<Olt.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Nicolsito<Whitridge.
Stahlin<City and Co. Contract Co.
Cholouski<Fed S Ref.
Riggio<NY Rys.
Linehan<Chas.
Hartman & Bros<Powers M P.
Maher<Gants.
Schaefer<Union Ry.
Same<Same.
Bahr<I R T.
Schork<New Roch.
Kelly<Karbaugh Con.

Highest number reached, 440.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Capt. F. T. Arnold, 12 Cav., to Yellowstone.

1st Lt. H. L. Jordan, 20 Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Col. H. Colby, inf., retired March 9, 1915, after more than 40 years' service.

1st Lt. C. W. Cullen, M. R. C., from duty in the Philippines, Dec. 5.

Orders Oct. 30 as to Capt. J. A. Moss, 29 Inf., amended to take effect Feb. 1.

1st Lt. J. G. McElroy, 25 Inf., to Columbus, Ohio, as Insp. Instr. of Ohio militia.

Capt. H. H. Willcox, C. A. C., to Boston, about Jan. 5 as Insp. Instr. of coast artillery of Mass.

Lt. Col. G. Carleton, 5 Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, temp. duty, then to Galveston as ordered heretofore.

Orders Oct. 20, assigning 1st Lt. B. O'N. Kennedy, C. A. C., to temp. duty commanding the cable steamer Joseph Henry, is amended to assign to permanent command.

Transfers: 1st Lt. A. L. Singleton, 30, to 12 Inf., and 1st Lt. C. H. Bonesteel, 12 to 30 Inf.

Capt. W. P. Kitts, Q. M. C., asst. to depot Q. M. at N. Y. City, to Ft. Sam Houston as asst. to dept. Q. M., Southern Dept.

1st Lt. L. H. Mehaffey, C. E., as a member of the Board of Engrs., appointed Feb. 20, 1912, to consider and report on matters referred to the board relating to organization, equipment, and instruction of engr. troops, vice Maj. J. G. Caples, relieved.

Capt. T. Ross, 3 Inf., is detached and detailed for duty in the Judge Ad. Genl.'s Dept., to Wash., D. C.

Col. G. W. Goethals, Const. Inf., on arrival in U. S., to this city for duty in office Chief Div. of Militia Affairs.

1st Lt. W. N. Haskell, 7 Cav., on arrival in U. S., to New York City, as Inspr.-Instr., 2 Militia Cav. Dist.

Col. W. W. Gibson, O. D., detailed a member of the board appointed in orders Oct. 30, vice Col. J. T. Thompson, retired.

2d Lt. J. H. Stutesman, 10 to 23 Inf., Feb. 1. On arrival in U. S. will join his regt.

Capt. O. P. Townshend, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., to Phila., as recrtg. officer.

Capt. A. R. Dillingham, 23 Inf., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on rectg. duty, relieving Capt. E. E. Houle, Inf.

Capt. A. R. Dillingham, 23 Inf., to detached, Dec. 1, and Capt. G. E. Houle, Inf., from detached and assigned to 11th Inf.

2d Lt. J. A. Shephard, 13 Inf., to W. Reed Hosp., sick.

Capt. R. S. Offley, 1st to 21 Inf.

Infantry promotions: C. B. Crusan, 1st Lt., 25 to Capt. 1st, and F. A. Barker, 1st Lt., to 25 Inf.

2d Lt. F. A. Sloan, 11, to 2 Inf., and sail for Hawaii on first available transport.

Leaves—Col. Kirby Inf., 4 months; 2d Lt. S. H. Marshburn, 10 Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. D. H. Cowles, Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. A. D. Patch, 10 Inf., 1 month; Capt. F. W. Bugbee, 5 Inf., 15 days; Maj. S. M. Waterbouse, M. C., 8 days, and Capt. E. B. Ingram, 10 Inf., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdrs. W. H. Allen, the Brooklyn, to Phila. Yard, and H. B. Soule, to retired list.

Lts. H. Delano, Wash'n Yard, to the Vermont, and O. Hill, the Vermont, to orders.

Ensigns G. Smith, the Juett, to the North Carolina; R. Martin, the San Francisco, to the Montana; R. S. Parr, the San Diego, to the Chester, and F. Luckel, the Glacier, to the San Diego.

P. A. Surg. E. E. Curtis, Guam, to Pacific Reserve fleet.

Ch. Machs. G. C. Ellerton, to the Delaware, and G. W. Johnson, the Delaware, to the Florida.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Petrel at Vera Cruz, Yorktown at Mazatlan, West Virginia at Manzanillo, Ironsides at San Diego, Terry at President Roads, Uncas at New York Yard, Panther at Hampton Roads, Georgia at Southern Drill Grounds, Saturn at Mare Island, Ajax at Canal Zone, Supply at Guam, Paulding at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed—Dolphin, Washington for Norfolk; Rocket, Indian Head for No-folk; Perkins, President Roads for Boston; Proteus, Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Buffalo, San Fran. for Mazatlan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Supervising Inspector, public buildings and offices, Grade 5, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Nov. 20. The candidates will be tested on their knowledge of the equipment of public buildings, tools, appliances, and materials used in cleaning and operating the same. They will be required to submit a bill of materials and estimates of labor required for known conditions in one of the buildings. They will also be called upon to write a report upon some phase of their prospective duties.

One vacancy exists in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan, Salary, $8,000 a year. Minimum age, 21.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for assistant in school and home gardening, for women only, on Nov. 18, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,600 a year. Competitors will be examined in general agriculture, horticulture, theory and practice of education, education and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included courses in agriculture, horticulture, and a teacher's training course, and at least two years' experience in teaching or supervising work in agriculture and horticulture are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, John L. M., (Oct. 29;) realty, $500; personalty, at least $5,000; all to widow. Helen L.

FLYNN, MORRIS, (Oct. 29;) personalty, $3,800; all to children, Daniel J., Maurice J., Richard F., and Selina A.

OETTEL, GEORGE RICHARD, (Aug. 22;) personalty, under $10,000; all to widow, Maria.

ROBINSON, KATE, (April 27;) personalty, $250; to James A. Munro, title to funds in East Mauch Chunk Building and Loan Association; $1 to Andrew Robinson.

RUSSELL, JOHN J., (Oct. 7;) personalty, not over $7,000; three-fourths to widow, Isabella; one-fourth to son, William James Russell.

RYAN, WILLIAM, (Nov. 5;) realty, $15,000; all to widow, Josephine V.

TOBIAS, WASHINGTON, (Oct. 21;) personalty, upward of $1,000; to sister, Mrs. Edith R. Lewis, $5,000 in return for loans made by her; sister-in-law, Minnie Doubleday Tobias, $250; residue equally to sister, Edith R. Lewis, and brothers, Francis H. and Florian Tobias.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Pressure is high in an irregular belt extending across the middle of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A depression is central north of Lake Superior, and a second depression is advancing over the Far Northwest.

No precipitation of consequence has occurred in any part of the country, and the temperature changes have been small and unimportant. Except for local rains or snows along the Great Lakes and in Northern New England, fair weather is indicated east of the Rocky Mountains.

It will be warmer in Atlantic Coast districts and colder in the lake region and Ohio Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, becoming moderate south Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair in south, rain or snow in north portion Wednesday; Thursday fair, warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Rain or snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	38	37	4 P. M.	44	44
6 A. M.	37	39	6 P. M.	37	41
9 A. M.	35	38	9 P. M.	34	41
12 M.	42	41	11 P. M.	32	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—258 Delancey St.; Pollack & Co.	$100
4:37—252 E. 68 St.; Wm. Lawlor.	Not given
5:00—250 Clinton St.; Morris Zanarkin.	Slight
6:50—480 Greenwich St.; Louis Heissenbuttle	Not given
7:10—164 E. 80 St.; Albert Roth	Slight
8:35—1,514 Brook Av.; H. Weinbourne	Slight
8:56—74 Christopher St.; not given	None
9:10—138 E. 105 St.; Ruthish Bros.	Slight
9:15—46 E. 116 St.; Sadie Cohan	Slight
9:15—141 W. 42 St.; Carons Typewriter Co.	Slight
9:35—437 Claremont Parkway; H. Leime.	$10
9:57—164 Allan St.; Fannie Gross	Slight
9:70—117 Av. C.; Mrs. Glatt	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—255 W. 108 St.; E. G. Roche	$500
2:00—144 St. and 7 Av.; James Lyons.	Slight
2:20—222 E. 67 St.; not given	Slight
3:05—187 Ludlow St.; not given	Slight
4:35—42 E. 133 St.; Benj. Christian	Slight
4:50—615 E. 140 St.; Sam'l Schoenfeld.	Slight
4:55—Bronxwood Av. and Tilden St.; not given	Slight
5:00—523 W. 29 St.; Purcell & Gilfeather	Slight
5:05—1,812 Boston Road; Michael Cleleno	Slight
5:30—535 W. 53 St.; 3 Av. Ry	Slight
5:45—101 W. 112 St.; Mrs. Chas. Wilberm.	Slight
5:50—424 W. 125 St.; Osgood Pell	Slight
5:50—117 Forsyth St.; Morris Fisher.	Slight
5:55—Grand and Varick Sts.; Degnon Const'n Co.	Slight
6:00—535 W. 48 St.; Salvation Army.	None
6:15—61 Canal St.; Gercie Kaoffsky	Slight
6:16—786 E. 156 St.; Jos. Prendegast.	Slight
6:40—416 W. 25 St.; Richard Maddigan.	Slight
6:50—15 W. 17 St.; Edger & Co	$1,000
8:30—1163 1 Av.; W. Seanett	Not given
9:05—151 St. and Convent Av.; O. J. Gude	Slight
9:15—88 6 Av.; P. Licolara	Not given
9:15—18 and Marginal Sts.; Carroll Lumber Co.	$200
10:45—111 E. 100 St.; G. Guckin	$500
11:35—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trade Movements and the Money Market—Exchange Rates Recede.

Cumulative evidence of the improvement which is under way in the banking situation was presented side by side yesterday with additional information bearing on the extent to which industrial and commercial transactions have been affected by the handicaps imposed by the war accentuating other factors. The monthly statement of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed a decrease of 326,000 tons, bringing the orders on the corporation's books to the lowest figure recorded since June, 1911. There was also made public the fortnightly statement of the American Railway Association, showing an increase of 18,000 in the number of idle freight cars.

This is the season at which there is usually large demand for freight equipment, owing to the crop movement, and a sharp contrast with this usual condition is presented by the fact that the railroads now report a total of 170,000 idle cars. There has, of course, been a large grain export movement, but the cotton movement has been greatly interfered with, and such figures as the Steel Corporation's unfilled order statement, the weekly bank clearings, and other gauges of the volume of business, suggest a falling off in the amount of general business offering to the railways. This is accepted as an inevitable result of the dislocation caused by the European war, but in such a situation much comfort is to be found in the fact that the money situation, which bears such an important relation to trade, is rapidly righting itself. Indeed, for some time interest rates have been close to rates which would be considered normal in ordinary times of active demand for money, and the tendency is still downward. People are saving, and that entails momentary trade disadvantage while promising well for the future.

Events which bear on the freedom of trade movements are important and a good deal of interest was aroused, therefore, in business circles by the news of the defeat of the German cruiser which had been so active in interfering with British commerce in the Indian Ocean. That has had direct reflection in certain business lines here. Foreign exchange rates were easier yesterday. Sterling exchange was lower, and marks sold below any figure previously quoted. It would appear that a considerable volume of goods is finding its way into Germany, through which the credits are created against which drafts are now being drawn in sufficient volume to keep the German exchange rate far below normal.

There was a good deal of discussion in the financial district yesterday of reported loans by London to New York borrowers, but the fact is that a good many borrowers here have had no difficulty in renewing loans in London since the outbreak of the war. The fact that money is plentiful in the London market is sufficiently attested by the low rates for discount and for day-to-day loans. The fact has been made doubly clear through the disinclination of some London bankers to accept advance payment of debts owed them by some of our bankers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days, to five months, and 5¾ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5½@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.89⅝	$4.89⅝
Cable sterling	4.91	4.90¼	4.90¼

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.89⅝	$4.90¼
Paris	5.12	5.11½
Berlin	.87½	.87½
Switzerland	5.18	5.17½
Italy	5.38⅛	5.37½
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $202,400,532; balances, $11,402,707. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,371,072.

The local banks lost $11,177,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, no market, last sale 20c discount; St. Louis, par bc discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 10c premium; Cincinnati, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.12½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, off ½d; in New York, 49⅞c, off ⅛c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99⅜	99½	5.50
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.30
Am. Tob. sc.f.	6	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	5.40
B. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.50
Beth. Steel	5	June 11,'15	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	98	99	6.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916		98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.87
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	97⅞	98⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	96⅜	97⅛	7.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	96	96	7.15
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98½	99	6.00
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	13.50
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	90⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar. 1915	96	98	17.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.35	5.00	Disc.
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99		
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	5.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	93	9.00
N. Y. C.	6	Apr., 1915	99½	99¾	6.50
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	98⅞	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	99	6.50
N. Y. C.	5	Oct., 1915	98	98½	6.50
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	92	96	13.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	96⅝	96⅞	5.20
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	90½	98	6.55
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97	99	5.80
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97	99	5.85
So. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	96¼	98¾	5.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.65
Un. Typer.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98¼	6.35
Un. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.40
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¾	4.60
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	4.80

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.25	4.80
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.20	4.90
But., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.50	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.23	4.75
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.90	4.90
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	4.85
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.20	4.90
Miss., Kan & T.	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.85
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	5.25	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.15	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.10
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.65	5.10
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.90
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.90	5.10

COMMODITY PRICES RISE.

Dun's Nov. 1 Index Number Says Advances More Than Offset Declines.

Although many articles of consumption continued to show a downward tendency last month, these declines were more than offset by advances elsewhere, and Dun's Index Number of commodity prices rose to $124.340 on Nov. 1, against $123.331 on Oct. 1, and $125.503 on Nov. 1, 1913. On the corresponding date of 1912 the total stood at $123.525.

In comparison with a month ago, increases appear only in two groups, namely, breadstuffs and dairy and garden products; but, as previously mentioned, these more than counterbalanced the declines in the greater majority of commodities.

The insistent foreign demand again brought a further sharp rise in the leading cereals, notably in wheat, which was almost 10 cents a bushel dearer than on Oct. 1. Higher prices for the dairy and garden section were due almost entirely to the advance in eggs, butter, and milk.

FUTURE STEEL ORDERS LOW.

Corporation Reports Only 3,461,097 Tons on Oct. 31.

The United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday that unfilled orders on Oct. 31 aggregated 3,461,097 tons, a decrease for the month of 326,570 tons. This was the smallest total of forward business announced since June 30, 1911, and compared with 4,213,331 tons at the end of last August, 4,158,589 tons on July 31, and 4,513,767 tons on Oct. 31 last year.

The shrinkage was not as large as occurred in September, with its falling off of 425,664 tons, but comparison of the advance tonnage of two months would not be made fairly without taking into acount the greater decline of mill operations in October than in September.

It was figured in the trade after the report was issued that incoming business had been on a basis of not more than 15,000 tons a day, against receipts in periods of active buying of about 45,000 tons a day.

RESERVE BANK ASKS HELP.

Needs Expert Men to Receive and Put Away $100,000,000 Gold.

Gov. Strong of the Reserve Bank wrote to Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, yesterday, asking that the facilities of the Clearing House be extended to the Reserve Bank, and this doubtless will be done.

Arrangements were made yesterday with the principal downtown banks to furnish expert men to assist in receiving, counting and putting away the money to be paid in by the 490 member banks on Monday. The payments will amount to at least $100,000,000, and may run as high as $125,000,000. All the indications yesterday were that the member banks generally would make the payments out of their own vaults and not by drawing on their correspondent banks in this city.

Heavy Surplus of Freight Cars.

The American Railway Association reported yesterday that the number of idle freight cars the country over was greater on Nov. 1 than at that date in any previous year since records were first kept. The total surplus was 172,325, an increase of nearly 18,000 cars in the fortnight that closed with the month. Compared with Nov. 1, 1913, the surplus cars showed a gain of 134,040.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

4 roads	$2,767,912	+ $113,235
21 roads	14,087,113	—4,579,213
Total (25 roads)	16,855,025	—4,465,948

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

26 roads	$82,845,004	+$4,102,704
46 roads	149,877,739	—12,352,721
Total (72 roads)	232,722,833	— 8,251,017

NET.

30 roads	$40,266,058	+$4,418,884
42 roads	64,897,317	— 6,055,770
Total (72 roads)	105,163,375	— 1,636,906

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1914.	Decrease.
October gross	$7,972,656	$949,406
4 months' gross	29,478,510	2,995,151

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
†Gross	1,924,948	2,655,973	731,025
Expenses	1,518,451	2,111,948	593,497
Net	406,496	544,023	137,529
Interest	99,830	47,843	*52,007
Surplus	306,647	496,182	189,535
Prev. surplus	1,264,151	767,969	*496,182
Total surplus	1,570,797	1,264,151	*306,646

†From all sources less shortage, shrinkage, and investment deduction.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Net prov. from milling	516,435	951,293	434,858
Misc. income	50,000	43,592	*6,408
Tot. net profits	566,495	994,800	428,395
Dividends	433,400	643,875	210,475
Surplus	133,095	351,015	217,920

Above earnings are computed on the basis of 12.43 cents per pound for the third quarter this year.

*Increase.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Bay State Gas	8c	9c	8c	8c
200	Butte & London	11c	11c	11c	11c
1,200	Chief Consol	70c	70c	64c	64c
30	Crown Reserve	96c	96c	96c	96c
25	Eagle & Bl'bell	80c	90c	80c	80c
500	Goldfield Oro	6c	6c	6c	6c
500	Humboldt	14c	14c	14c	14c
500	Jumbo Exten	56c	56c	56c	56c
100	Mex. Metals	16c	16c	16c	16c
100	New Baltic	55c	55c	55c	55c
300	Nevada Douglas	45c	45c	45c	45c
100	Oneco	35c	35c	35c	35c
2,085	U. C. S. new	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
650	Un. Prof. Shar.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
300	Un. Verde Exten.	1	1	1	1

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvaredo	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. Gas	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.25	.75	McK.-Dar.	.40	.42
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Bost. Ely	.20		M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.10	.11	Nev.-Doug.	.40	.50
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Balt.	.50	.60
Chief Con.	.60	.64	Ohio Cop.	.05	.06
Con. Cop.	.85	$1.00	Riker-Heg.	7⅛	7⅜
Crown Res.	.92	.94	So. Lake	1⅝	2⅛
Davis-Daly	.48	.50	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Eagle & B.	.70	.80	U. Cig. St. new	8⅝	8⅞
First Nat.	.80	.85	U. Prof. S.	10⅝	11¼
Goldf. Con.	.85	.91	Un. Verde	1	1 1-16
Houghton		1⅝	Yukon	1⅝	1⅞
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 7:

	Nov. 7.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$619,771	$3,357,916	$79,275,460
Ordinary	359,288	4,773,058	112,573,989
Corp. & inc. tax	19,905	92,950	8,564,533
Miscellaneous	202,228	712,271	28,352,748
Total	1,001,195	8,836,197	229,768,610
Expenditures	3,797,489	17,022,612	279,147,385
Deficit	2,196,293	8,086,414	49,378,774

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Irving National Bank yesterday appointed Cashier Harry E. Ward as First Vice President, and made David H. G. Penny, formerly assistant cashier, a Vice President. J. F. Boulker, the assistant cashier, was advanced to be the cashier's desk.

The Crex Carpet Company has passed the dividend normally voted at this season. The last payment was of 3 per cent., on June 15 last. Directors stated that it was deemed best to conserve cash resources during the present period of unsettlement in business and financial matters.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 31 to Nov. 7, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Oct. 31	$82,833,002.42	$82,142,378.79	$6,507,425
Net decrease	493,659.25	25,000.00	*1,100,000
Outstanding Nov. 7	$82,339,343.17	$82,117,378.79	$7,607,425
Cash balance Nov. 7	49,028,114.83		
Net obligation	$33,318,228.34		

*Increase.

DESCRIBES RESERVE PAPER.

Board Drafts Final Form and Will Make It Public Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Federal Reserve Board today approved in its final form the definition of commercial paper which is to govern the rediscounting operations of the Federal Reserve banks. All of the members of the board had a hand in framing the provisions of the definition, but Paul M. Warburg reduced it to writing. The definition, which contains about 3,000 words, went to the printer this evening and will be made public tomorrow.

The board had a great deal of difficulty in formulating a description of acceptable commercial paper that would fit the needs of widely varying industries represented in this country's business.

Gov. Hamlin has just completed an exhaustive work to serve as a digest of the Federal Reserve act. Every word in the new law is indexed to show its connotation. The digest is to be published soon in book form for the guidance of reserve bank officials.

CHINO COPPER PROFITS CUT.

Nearly 6,000,000 Pounds Reduction from June Quarter's Output.

The Chino Copper Company had net profits of $566,495 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, a total of $428,395 less than in the same period last year. A surplus of $133,095 was left after the payment of dividends, against $351,015 last year.

The company produced 11,491,120 pounds of copper, compared with 17,432,871 pounds in the June quarter, at a net cost of 7.71 cents a pound. The total amount of the metal on hand or in transit on Sept. 30 was 23,273,710 pounds.

Kean Succeeds Kean as Bank Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Directors of the National State Bank elected Vice President Julian H. Kean President today to succeed his brother, the late United States Senator John Kean. Hamilton F. Kean was made a Director to succeed John W. Whelan, who becomes Vice President.

$1,000,000 Trust Co. Restrained.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—The Commonwealth Trust Company, a local concern, capitalized at $1,000,000, today was restrained by Judge Heiskell in Chancery Court from doing business pending a hearing Friday on a petition for a receiver. The petition was filed by B. H. Gotthelf, a minority stockholder.

Incorporated 1869 — THE — Head Office Montreal

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INVITES ENQUIRIES IN REGARD TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN

CANADA and the WEST INDIES

332 BRANCHES IN CANADA
23 BRANCHES IN CUBA
3 BRANCHES IN PORTO RICO
6 BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES
2 BRANCHES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2 BRANCHES IN BRITISH GUIANA
1 BRANCH IN BRITISH HONDURAS

NEW YORK AGENCY, Corner William & Cedar Streets
LONDON AGENCY, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

To holders of 4% Collateral Trust Bonds of Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

The Committee hereby gives notice that all bonds not heretofore deposited, desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan and agreement dated October 1, 1914, must be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the plan, on or before **NOVEMBER 21, 1914.** Certificates of deposit, **which have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange,** will be issued for all deposited bonds.

There have already been deposited or agreed to be deposited with the Committee up to the close of business October 31, 1914, $33,565,000 of bonds, which with the bonds deposited with the Dutch committee in Amsterdam, Holland, (about $7,000,000) together aggregate about $40,565,000 of bonds, or considerably more than a majority of the outstanding bonds.

If the plan is to be carried through it will require the deposit of many additional bonds, and the Committee therefore urges that undeposited bonds be deposited without delay.

Dated, New York, November 2, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.
C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

The total amount of bonds deposited here and in Holland is now $45,675,000.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary.

November 10, 1914.

Kensch & Schwartz Co. Inc.

Members: Chicago Board of Trade; New York Produce Exchange; Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; Phila. Commercial Exchange

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The Chicago Board of Trade
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American Brass Co.
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Internat. Educational Pub. Com. & Pfd.
International Text Book
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
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Peck, Stowe & Wilcox

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31 Pine St., N. Y. — 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
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Standard Oil Stocks
Sugar Stocks
Culver McWilliam
Phone 641 Broad. — 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
Comp.-Tab.-Rcdg. 6s & Stk.
Guantanamo & W'n 6s & Stk.
Maxwell Mot. 1st Pfd. & Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s & Stk.
Atchison Adj. 4s (Unstamped)
115 Broadway — Tel. Rector 9272

Union Carbide
Inter. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
Estates of Long Beach 6s, 1917
Didrichsen & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. — 34 Pine St., N. Y.

EACH BANK TO ACT ALONE.

Savings Institutions to Decide as to Withdrawal Notice.

Representatives of the savings banks in Manhattan and the Bronx met at the Union Dime Savings Bank yesterday and passed resolutions approving the letter of Bank Superintendent Richards recommending that the banks use their own judgment as to the continuance of the requiremet of sixty days' notice of withdrawals.

The meeting decided that each bank should do as it saw fit in regard to the matter and it is expected that some of them will rescind the requirement while others will disregard it in practice as they have been doing recently.

MORE EMERGENCY NOTES IN.

Banks Cancel $4,490,000 of Currency—$2,076,000 Gold to Canada.

Emergency currency to the amount of $4,490,000 was turned in at the Sub-Treasury for cancellation yesterday. The total retired to date is $42,611,370 of about $133,000,000 issued to New York banks.

Gold coin to the amount of $2,076,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Hale & Norcross	.08
Andes	.04	Julia	.01
Belcher	.74	Mexican	.36
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.85
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.02
Challenge Con.	.19	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.07
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.42½	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.66	Comb. Fraction	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Midway	.07	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Florence	.27
North Star	.15	Goldfield Con. M.	.94
Rescue Eula	.01	Goldfield Merger	.19
Tonopah Ext.	2.52½	Jumbo Ext.	.60
Tonopah Merger	.26	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.55	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.24
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	5	7½
Elkton	42	42½	McKinney	36	42
El Paso	91	100	Old Gold		2
Findlay		2	Portland	103	104½
Gold Dollar	2	3½	Vindicator	109½	110½
Isabella	11⅛	11¼	Rav. B. H.	2	4

A Special Investment Letter

The changes in investment conditions brought about by the European War have made it possible to offer many of the highest grade securities at especially attractive prices.

We have prepared a special letter describing four selected securities of the best investment type—each representative of its class—which we offer on an average income basis of approximately **5.17%.**

Two of the securities in this list are a legal investment for savings banks and trustees in the State of New York.

We shall be glad to send you a copy of this letter upon request

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 33 Lombard St., E.C.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $30,000,000

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000

Accuracy in accounting, courteous service, promptness and liberality in dealing, and a sound business policy in administering its own affairs characterize the Harriman National Bank, which aims thereby to establish with customers relations that shall prove reciprocally permanent, pleasant, and profitable.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.

The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.

Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - - - - $8,300,000

$1.50 postpaid

You want to know how the customs and rules of business have come to be what they are

READ

Trade Morals

By

EDWARD D. PAGE

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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WHEAT

The progress of the European war is reflected in
The Price of Wheat
We are Specialists in
1000 Bushel Odd Lots
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The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 275,000, both daily and Sunday. This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday. —Advt.

To the Stockholders of the

Third Avenue Railway Co.

About seven years ago the crash in local traction stocks occurred, carrying with it the old Metropolitan Street Railway and its leased company, the Third Avenue, as the direct consequence of their looting by eminent financiers.

While the press of New York had done nothing to direct public attention to this looting while in progress, and perhaps could do nothing owing to the secret methods possible in those days, as soon as the receiverships focussed public attention on the sordid history there were many editorials on the necessity of preventing such occurrences in the future.

Since then the activities of the Public Service Commission have been considered an effective bar to the repetition of such scandals and the press and the public have been lulled into what now seems to have been a false security; for it is charged by these representatives of the public interests that the same evil that wrecked the former companies is again rearing its head, and the Commission, while framing a scathing indictment as to one, at least, of such transactions, seems to have been powerless to prevent its consummation, to wit: The acquisition of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown road, by the Third Avenue, at an inflated price. Pamphlet No. 1 of Volume 5 of Decisions of the Public Service Commission of this district discusses this transaction, and I invite your scrutiny of the proceedings beginning at page 22.

The present plight of the Third Avenue stockholders is indeed harrowing. The stock is widely distributed chiefly in small holdings, evidently belonging to people of moderate resources.

In the reorganization of the Company, after the receivership, they had to pay the onerous, perhaps unparalleled, assessment of $45.00 on each $100.00 of stock held, to retain their equities in the new Company. After being deprived of any income during the long years of the receivership, and waiting patiently three years longer from the formation of the new company they are now informed with cynical frankness by President Whitridge that they needn't look for any dividends for years to come as Whitridge expects to spend the dividend money for "other purposes." This in face of the fact that the Company has accumulated on its $16,000,000 of stock since January 1, 1912, probably about $2,000,000, or, say, ten or twelve per cent. of surplus—notwithstanding what appears to have been an extravagant administration of its affairs.

It now develops that these cash resources have been depleted by payments for unprofitable properties newly acquired, for having been refused permission to capitalize such purchase by the Public Service Commission they have used current earnings from Surplus Account to put the deals through.

Also in the case of the purchase of the Belt Line property instead of improving their opportunity to buy it when offered at public sale—they allowed another interest to get it at a bargain, subsequently taking it off his hands at a big profit to him or the persons whom he represented—again using dividend money to effect the deal. You will quickly perceive that the doubts about the management of this company concern not alone the stockholders. It is as vital to the community that the local transportation companies be prosperous and remunerative to the shareholders who furnish the capital that credit may be high so that needed facilities for public use can be properly and easily financed.

Efforts by an individual stockholder to obtain redress are often met by sneers

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of the First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

DUE MAY 15, 1913

AND

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing such Bonds:—

The Committee representing the holders of bonds deposited under the agreement dated April 3, 1913, announces that it has arranged for the payment on November 16, 1914, at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on said bonds from May 15, 1914, to November 15, 1914, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. The interest received by the Committee on the deposited bonds will be paid at said time and place to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds. The bonds and Certificates of Deposit must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment and must be accompanied by the Certificates required by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax Law.

Dated November 7, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
J. J. HANAUER,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON, New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, Boston, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds OF THE New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President. New York Life Insurance Company. New York.

WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,100, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, October 10, 1914.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with requirements of Article III. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

134, 315, 441, 736, 767, 805, 821, 822, 829, 861, 901

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1915, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. FOX HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1915, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, November 2, 1914.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Due July 1st, 1926.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3 P. M. November 20th, 1914, sealed tenders for the sale on January 2d 1915, of no more than $10,000 Bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 4, 1914.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York October 31st, 1914.

BEDFORD GOLF & TENNIS CLUB.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 noon on the 20th day of November, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described at not exceeding par and accrued interest to the above date to exhaust the sum of Five hundred seventy-eight and 16-100 ($578.16) Dollars account of the Sinking Fund.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By Horace F. Poor, Vice President.
206 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Dated New York, Nov. 2d, 1914.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated November 2, 1914, the City of Ponce, P. R., will redeem at par, on and after January 2, 1915, at the office of Muller Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 154 to 178, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1, 1915.

S. MORET, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 2d, 1914, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 2d, 1915, at the office of Muller Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000.00) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 469 to 488, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1915. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Will BUY Beth. Steel, No. Pacific, Erie, Rdg., SELL Am. Smelt. Pfd., Paper Pfd., Beth. Steel 5s.
WM. H. CLARK, 67 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Phone Rector 431.

DIVIDENDS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 30th September last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from Special Income account, was declared payable on 2d January next to Shareholders of record at 3 P. M., 1st December, 1914.

By order of the Board,

W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, November 9th, 1914.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NUMBER 10.

Oct. 14th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the common capital stock, payable December 1st, to stockholders of record at close of business November 10th. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.

November 10th, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 20, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

FRISCO RECEIVERS DROP $14,000,000 SUIT

Restitution Action Against Yoakum and Other Directors Withdrawn.

IN WAY OF LARGER ACTION

Contest Will Now Be Started on $26,000,000 Bond Issue — No Wilful Fraud, Receivers Say.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—Suits to recover $14,000,000 from Directors and former Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad were dismissed in the Federal Court here this afternoon.

This step is part of the plan of the receivers to disclaim liability of the Frisco Railroad on a twenty-six-million-dollar bond issue of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad. Loomis Johnson, attorney for the receivers, announced that the dismissal would not preclude the filing of a similar suit later.

The receivers felt that to contest effectively the liability of the $26,000,000 bond issue they should dismiss the restitution suit, as, if the bond issue were illegal, there was nothing to restore to the Frisco on the part of the Directors. The attorneys for the receivers issued the following statement:

"Inasmuch as the dismissal of this action will deprive the defendants of the opportunity to meet the charges of fraud made in the petition, we deem it but just to them to say that we have made an exhaustive examination of the matters intrusted to us.

"We found that in the so-called Brownsville and Iberia deals (for the latter of which settlement has been made) there was, in our opinion, an excessive exercise of authority by the Directors, for the results of which, in the case of the Brownsville, the Directors probably could be held accountable, and that certain of them also might be held accountable for profits made out of the deal, if the courts should decide that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company is liable at all on account of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico division bonds.

"We have failed, however, to find, and judging from the information that we have, we do not believe that any of the Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company have been guilty of any actual, willful, or intentional fraud in the administration of the affairs of the company."

On Jan. 22, 1914, the receivers filed suit in the Federal District Court for more than $14,000,000 against ten men, who were Directors of the Frisco from Dec. 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, when the Brownsville Road was purchased. The ten men sued were B. F. Yoakum, former President of the Frisco Board of Directors; James Campbell of St. Louis, Vice President of the Frisco, who has since died, and seven other former Directors; W. K. Bixby of St. Louis, A. S. Greig of St. Louis, B. L. Winchell of Chicago, E. V. R. Thayer of Boston, and C. W. Hilliard, Frank Trumbull and Hans Winterfeldt of New York.

JERSEY BANK BRANCHES OUT

Fidelity Trust Co. to Open Offices Wherever There Is Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The establishment of a branch in Central Avenue by the Essex County Trust Company of this city, which is controlled by the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, brought out information today that the Newark institution plans to organize a chain of branches in the suburbs.

Heretofore the Fidelity has limited its branches to the institutions in which it controls majority stock ownership. It is now the plan to put in a branch wherever banking facilities are needed.

War Brings Piano Trade Here.

President H. B. Tremaine of the Aeolian Company yesterday announced that as a result of the war in Europe all of the pianos manufactured by the company for its South American trade will be made in this country instead of in Germany until the end of the war. If the instruments made here prove satisfactory a considerable portion of the trade probably will remain in this country.

VALLEY BANK CLOSES.

Largest in Arizona, with $2,000,000 Deposits, Fails to Open Doors.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 10.—The Valley Bank, the largest financial institution in Arizona, failed to open its doors today. The State Bank Examiner is in charge. The bank had deposits aggregating $2,000,000 but, according to statements today, had less than $30,000 on hand at the close of business yesterday.

Representatives of the other banks of the city went into conference later with Gov. Hunt and J. C. Callaghan, State Auditor, and it was announced that the Valley Bank would reopen its doors for business within four days.

The bank was surrounded by depositors all day, but the announcement issued after the conference of bankers and State officers somewhat restored their confidence.

The decision not to open the bank for business today, was the outcome of an all-night conference between officers of the bank and other bankers of the city. It was stated that the bank's distress was due to inability to realize on collateral. Its assets, however, were said to be unimpaired and the institution entirely solvent.

E. J. Bennitt, is President of the bank, and Lloyd Christy, exMayor of Phoenix, Vice President. The capitalization is $150,000.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

War Stimulates Manufacture of Them for Here and Abroad.

The European war is having a stimulating effect on the American surgical instrument industry, as large orders for these articles are being placed both for home consumption and foreign account. One of the concerns at work on a large order for serum needles is Beckton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J. This firm's order calls for 125,000 needles a week for an extended period.

Needles of this kind for domestic use were formerly supplied chiefly from Germany. Agents representing the Russian and British Governments who are now here are understood to have placed many orders among manufacturers for a great variety of instruments to be used in the field hospitals of their respective armies. Up to the outbreak of the war the cheaper grades of surgical instruments came from Germany. It was said yesterday that these goods, while decidedly inferior to those of American make, sold at a price rendering competition impossible.

Among the purchases made for export are large quantities of all kinds of surgical instruments for the account of the Rockefeller Foundation. A domestic manufacturer said yesterday that one of the difficulties encountered in filling foreign orders was the inadequate stock in any given line.

CLAFLIN PLAN FAVORED.

Retail Store Creditors Are Turning Claims In Freely.

The office of the General Creditors' Committee in the Claflin reorganization was swamped yesterday with affirmative replies to the letters sent out late last week to the 10,000 creditors of the twenty-three subsidiary concerns involved, asking their approval to the compromise settlements effected recently and approved by the Noteholders and General Creditors' Committees.

The outlook for further deposits of merchandise and cash deposit claims against the H. B. Claflin Company is bright, and it was said yesterday that the end of the week would doubtless see claims for more than $5,500,000 of the $6,000,000 indebtedness of this kind in the hands of the committee. It was learned yesterday that the number of noteholders who have not yet deposited their claims had been reduced to seven, of whom five are out of town. The amount of the notes held by these creditors is approximately $1,000,000, which means that note claims to the amount of about $30,600,000 have been turned in.

WAR HIT LINSEED HARD.

Last Two Months of Fiscal Year Worst of the Twelve.

The American Linseed Company reports gross earnings of $1,924,948 in the year ended on Sept. 30, a decline from 1913 of $731,025. Expenses receded 303,497, and net revenue of $408,493 showed a recession of $137,529.

The annual report yesterday said that while business throughout most of the year was poor, a demoralized condition developed with the outbreak of the war and the last two months of the fiscal period, which normally are the best, were the poorest.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5½@6% per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5 @5½ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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To Group Manufacturers.

Commencing on Jan. 1, the United Retail Merchants of America, an organization of the smaller department stores, will open an exhibition and salesroom for the benefit of out-of-town manufacturers who are desirous of maintaining a New York office at a very low cost. The offices will be situated in a loft centrally located, and the manufacturer will be afforded the advantage of several models and a general manager to help sell the merchandise on display. There will be thirty manufacturers taken in on this plan, and to each will be let out a space 12 by 14 feet.

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October Hard Coal Record.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, with anthracite shipments in October the largest on record for any month, complaints of dullness in that branch of the coal business cannot be taken too seriously. "While it is true that the complaints have not been particularly loud," it goes on, "there has been a good deal of comment to the effect that business is not as brisk as it should be at this time of the year, and that a lot of salesmanship is required to get orders. Some of the bituminous operating companies report that their sales to middle houses have increased slightly during the last week."

***

French Brush Work Done Here.

Stencil work on nets, silks, and chiffon is now being done in this market according to the French idea. In the past most of the goods put through this process were imported, as the results obtained through the use of paper or cardboard stencils were not up to the standard set by the French. The air brush, employed to blow the liquid color onto the material, forced the spray under the stencil, making the outline of the design imperfect. Metal stencils brought over from Paris are used by the manufacturer here, who follows the French method, and the weight of the sheet prevents the liquid from being blown under it. The colors are fast, and the designs may be placed on goods up to 100 inches wide.

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Investigating New Accounts.

Credit men in various lines of business, especially those affected by the war, are exercising more than their usual amount of care in investigating new accounts. There has been a large increase in the number of concerns that are endeavoring to obtain credit from other than their customary sources, for the reason that the houses from which they usually buy have cut down their accommodation or have sold the accounts up to the limit. Careful handling of new customers is being well repaid in immunity from failures. The manager of an association credit bureau is giving his personal attention to this detail of the organization's work, and in one case he was able to save a member $2,000 by warning him that an account seeking credit had bought to the limit in other quarters.

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Silk Business Is Improving.

Despite the fact that the duplicate business now being placed on Fall silks is sub-normal, there are undeniable signs that business in this field is beginning to improve all along the line. Satins and taffetas—both plain and faille—seem to be leading the demand, the last-named silk being especially popular with the cutting-up trade. The color trend continues toward black, brown, green, and the popular blue shades. While some members of the trade have been accused of bearing the market further than was warranted by facts, better things are in sight as to prices. Some of the present figures, however, are claimed to be much lower than the raw silk prices indicate they should be. Messalines and other staple silks are said to be the worst sufferers in this respect. Collections, according to reports from the larger houses, are getting better.

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War Causing Style Uncertainty.

The style uncertainty arising from the disruption of the dressmaking industry in Paris by the war is held more responsible than anything else for the limited amount of advance business that has been placed on Spring silks. While the unsettled price situation has had something to do with it, also, it is pointed out in the trade that, if the buyers knew what silks would be good, they would be forced by public demand to buy those goods regardless of the prices asked. With little, if any, authentic news coming from the French centre, the buyers are naturally at a loss to make up their minds as to just what they should cover on. There has been a definite inquiry for taffetas, but as for the other silks, in lieu of real knowledge of the subject, it is argued that those which are now in style will doubtless stay in.

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A Drop in Exports.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from this port for the week ended Nov. 7, as reported yesterday at the Custom House, show a heavy falling off compared with the previous week. Last week's exports aggregated $17,980,211, against $23,321,652 in the week ended Oct. 31 and $21,897,327 the week before that. The slump last week was explained at the Custom House as due primarily to the fact that fewer ships left port than in the preceding week, and not to the lessening of buying for the allied nations or neutral countries. The unfavorable trade balance against this country exportwise in July, for example, is rapidly disappearing. Exports in the corresponding week one year ago amounted to $15,585,150. Exports from this port to date for the year are $748,906,042, compared with $735,562,927 in the same period last year. With last year's exports only $8,000,000, in round figures, ahead of the present year, customs officials expect this year's shipments to surpass those of 1913 by the middle of December, if not before.

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Printcloths Sales Ease Off.

Printcloth sales were again hampered in this market yesterday by the firmness of prices and the unwillingness of many of the mills to book advance business to any extent. There was quite a little bit of "nibbling," however, and the chances are said to be bright for active trading, where business can be placed, before the week is out. There were a few sales of spot 72-76s at 5 cents yesterday, but these goods are now about all cleaned up and the market firm at 5¼ cents for any delivery. The call for 60-48s was fair, and there was business done for this and next year's delivery at 3¼ cents. The remaining run of 64-56s at 3¾ cents for any delivery is practically completed, and the mills want 3 11-16 cents for them. A fair contract business was done on sheetings, which sold on the basis of 4½ cents for 48-square four-yard goods. The printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-86s...5¼c | 3¾-in., 64-56s 3 11-16c
39-inch 72-76s...5¼c | 3½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...4¾c | 3½-inch, 60-48s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c | 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-in., 64-60s 3 13-16c | 27-inch, 56-52s..2 3-16c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The local office of the Boston Store of Chicago, which is now at 114 Fifth Avenue, will be removed about Dec. 12 to 44 East Twenty-third Street.

It was decided at a meeting of Paterson and New York silk manufacturers in the former city last night that it would be better not to have a silk pageant in this city early in 1915, as had been planned. The financial stringency is given as the reason for abandoning the plan, which will be revived later.

JASON TO BRING EXHIBITS.

Christmas Ship's Return Cargo Will Be for Panama Fair.

It was announced last night that Secretary Daniels, at the request of Secretary Bryan, had detailed the auxiliary Jason to bring over exhibits from European countries for the Panama-Pacific Exposition after she has discharged her Christmas gifts.

The detail of the Jason was made at the request of Thomas M. Moore, Commissioner General of the exposition.

The return trip of the Jason will be arranged by Capt. Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., who is now in Europe preparing exhibits, which will be taken directly to the exposition, via the Panama Canal, in January.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

AIRICO COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Airico Company, Inc., cloaks and suits, 2,711 Third Avenue, by the Globe Skirt and Suit Company, $80; Yellin Brothers, $82, and A. Cohen, $340. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. The company also assigned to Eduard C. Weinreb.

The UNITED STATES FACTORY EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC., machinery, 131 East Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,606 and assets of $1,741.

P. & M. DRESS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Mandell and Joseph Stahl as the P. & M. Dress Company, 39 West Twenty-first Street, by Leo Bickel, a creditor for $1,277.

IRA A. McCORMACK, White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $65,210 and assets, two patents, value unknown.

JAMES GOVERNALE.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Boyd receiver for James Governale, shoes, 176 Sixth Avenue; bond, $500.

LOWENFELD BROTHERS.—Schedules of Lowenfeld Brothers, men's furnishings, 57 Broadway and 101 Nassau Street, show liabilities of $31,287 and assets of $7,983.

JOSEPH SEIDEN.—Schedules of Joseph Seiden, clothing manufacturer, 28 West Fourth Street, show liabilities of $30,151 and assets of $12,700.

PROGRESS BRASS FITTINGS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Progress Brass Fittings Company, 42 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $14,672 and assets of $10,173.

ISAAC LEWIS & SONS, INC.—Schedules of Isaac Lewis & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of mirrors, at 130th Street and Park Avenue, show liabilities of $14,545 and assets unknown.

SKAPERDAS & CO.—Theodore Skaperdas and Constantine Anastas, furriers, 38 East Twenty-first Street, have assigned to Frank A. Cowen.

ARMSTRONG & YOUNG.—Frederic G. Armstrong and Nicholas L. Young, grocers, 181st Street and Broadway, have assigned to Edward F. Donahoe.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Thomas—H. F. Hemingway & Co., $1,086.
Aurama, Wm. S.—E. King, $617.
Abramowitz, Morris—J. Weinstein et al, $122.
American Veneer Column Co.—W. R. Castle et al., $214.
Block, Eugene H.—16th St. Realty Co., $362.
Baron, Anna and Louis—Luyties Bros., $159.
Benjamin, $138.
British Columbia Railway and Developing Co.—H. Van Slookum, $3,000.
Bocero, Joseph—Brogan Building Co., Inc., $217.
Buschen, Mathilde—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $322.
Classen, Lighum Co.—C. J. Champion, $264.
Cohn, Ida—Essex Storage Battery and Supply Co., $154.
Cooean, Chas. E., and Geo. J. Smith—E. Tunis et al., $104.
David, Lazar I.—S. H. Koerner, $331.
Same—Same, $391.
Same—Same, $469.
Dazum, Julia—Bogert Fleur Co., $188.
Empire State Wood Working Co., Inc.—A. C. Bostwick, $682.
Evento, Nicholas—L. K. Buchanan, $6,920.
Freeman, Benjamin S., and Louis Cohan—P. Golod, $1,494.
Fleischman, Wm. L.—E. Malone, $261.
Fischof, Eugene—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $6,198.
Guaranty Cash Coupon Co.—J. Ickes, $153.
Garrity, Wm. A.—M. H. Harris, $171.
Goldman, Meyer—Mitchel, Frank & Co., Inc., $119.
Glass, Victor—National Surety Co., $189.
Goldstein, Max, and Morris Wiesen—J. Kasten, $1,242.
Guernsey, Harry W.—C. K. Barstow, $175.
Geis, Leopold H.—O. A. Lewis, $329.
Hauser, Martin—L. Bauer, $301.
Haas, Chas. J.—G. W. Roberts, $289.
Hahn, Louis—N. Oppenheim, $142.
Interstate Milk & Cream Co., Inc.—Long Dock Mills, $1,245.
Johns, Edw. G.—K. Gilheany, $196.
J. F. Lewis Co.—Union Bag & Paper Co., $210.
Johnston-Elliott Co.—Cruse-Kemper Co., $3,573.
Kleisner, Samuel—A. Bernstein, $3,918.
Kehoe, Dorothy M.—B. Altman & Co., $516.
Keller, Julius H., and Dixon E. Van Ness—J. Talcott, $1,282.
Kilimer, Nelson B.—Scott-Douglas Co., $955.
K. A. Embroidery Works—W. I. & J. Cohn, $281.
Keppler, Chas. A.—J. Bohlinger, $375.
Kearny, Philip—Healy & Co., $929.
Kanaba, Wm. H.—E. T. Larkin, $113.
Lux Mfg. Co.—Realty Adv. & Supply Co., $367.
Same—Same, $367.
Lange Bros.—Gansevoort Washington Co., $294.
Litchwek, Joseph J.—J. S. Sills et al., $147.
Lugerman, Morris—M. Rosenblum, $109.
Mahony, Mary C.—H. Cook, $384.
McAdow, Dudley—M. Klein, $218.
Markell, Corp.—R. S. Woodward, Jr., et al., $1,016.
Martin, Wm. N.—N. Scher, $227.
Messler, Ernest—Wolf & Shenkpff, $167.
Morton, Christian—O. M. Buttle, $288.
N. Lecakes & Co., Inc.—G. Chinges, $119.
Nathanson Margaret—V. F. Bernesser, $194.
Ohmels, Frederick—J. Rheintrank Co., $2,349.
Ostrow, Solomon—M. Bilanikoff, $104.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—C. Freasil, $122.
Same—Same, $1,565.
Pressure Lighting Co.—M. Schaffer, $488.
Pettibone, Hawley—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y., $216.
Pierce, Theron F.—E. Twyefftort, $394.
Queden, George Richard Li Lubkemann, and Ernest Lubkemann—C. Ronnermann, $229.
Ruppert, Jacob—P. Kane, $596.
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School—N. Y. Carved Moulding Co., $164.
Schlesinger, Leo and Baldwin, exrs.—B. Schlesinger et al., $2,845.
Same—B. Schlesinger Searpati, $2,670.
Same—L. Schlesinger, $3,070.
Same—A. Schlesinger Cook $3,070.
Smith, Catherine — International Rapid Transit Co., $109.
Spero, Herman and Lillian—J. L. Graf, $2,158.
Schecker, William—Frederick Hollender & Co., $320.
Sirsh Amusement Co., Maurice Runkle, and Jack T. Harris—W. H. Freedman, $474.
Stoddard, Albert H.—W. J. Salomon $214.
Strain, J. H.—Hatels Statler Co., $179.
Snowden, George—Paul Wissmach Glass Co. $340.
Steel, Samuel W.—P. Weinberg, $1,408.
Tucker, Samuel, and Harry Krasnow—H. M. Surswein et al., $271.
Teller, Solomon—W. T. Harding, $133.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—N. Y. Telephone Co., $524.
Weisenberger, Edward—K. Leffovitz, $199.
Weber & Fields Co.—Dodge & Bliss Co. $283.
Webb, Alex R.—W. B. N. Hemerley, $72.
Weiss, Saul J. and Irving—American Woolen Co. of New York, $1,762.

In Bronx County.

Axelrod, Herman—F. E. Rosen et al., $100.
Albert, Max—M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co. $151.
Century Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.—Bouker Contracting Co., $180.
Krauss, Charles—F. Ohmlis, $122.
Same—Same, $122.
Marx, John—R. Vorel, $215.
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School—N. Y. Carved Moulding Co., $164.
Schleifer, Mendel—S. Menzin, $124.
Ursuline Realty Co.—T. R. Thorn, $135.
Webster Iron Works, Inc.—Frost Veneer Seating Co., Inc., $197.
White, Evelyn H.—S. Blumberg, $197.
Weiner, Felix F.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $157.
Weiss, William G.—T. Flynn, $131.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Ba eme—s, James E.—T. G. O'Brien, Aug. 25, 1914, $1,606.
Boston & Maine R. R.—George Leash & Co., Nov. 5, 1914, $2,674.
Bonagur, Antonio and Mariannia—L. Marks et al., Feb. 24, 1913, $304.
Dr. Taggart Dental Co.—A. Steiger, Oct. 26, 1914, $834.
Cohen, Myer—B. Weinberg & Son, March 14, 1914, $256.
Herzog, Max and Harry—I. Kashare, June 3, 1914, $574.
Kennedy, David E.—Colwell Lead Co., Oct. 13, 1908, $519.
Same—Waterbury Co., May 19, 1908, $304.
McKenna, Wm. A.—M. Schling, March 17, 1913, $161.
Rees, Frederick C.—C. B. Bentz, Oct. 16, 1914, $244.
Steiner, Henry, Isidor Steiner, and Joseph Kupperl—E. H. Swift, Jan 13, 1911, $501.
Same—Same, Oct. 29, 1914, $182.
Weinberger, Emil, and Isaac Liebeskind—C. Whitcup, Oct. 10, 1914, $106.
Bidwell, Geo. R., and Geo. Le Brun—Prentiss Tool and Supply Co., Oct. 20, 1914, (canceled.) $123.
Summers, Henry, and Patrick Doonan—People, &c., Sept. 30, 1914, (vacated.) $500.
Smith, John, and Patrick Doonan—People, &c., Sept. 30, 1914, (vacated.) $1,000.

In Bronx County.

Burland, Wolf—City of New York, Oct. 5, 1914, (vacated.) $262.
Same—Same, Oct. 5, 1914, (vacated.) $262.
Melrose Building Co.—Benenson Realty Co., April 28, 1914, $258.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Textiles, Lumber, and Pepper Among Them.

In overruling a protest by J. W. Coulston & Co., the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers held yesterday that the question of the dutiability of commissions is not a subject to be dealt with by the classification division of the board. Judge Waite holds that the importer's redress lies in an appeal to the reappraisement section of the customs tribunal. The protest is accordingly dismissed.

M. Gardner & Co. were sustained in protests relating to the rate of duty accruing on linen table covers. Duty was taken at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, as drawnwork or figured articles. The claim was for a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of flax.

O. G. Hempstead & Son., Philadelphia, were upheld in a controversy regarding the number of the yarn used in making colored cotton cloth. It was returned by the Appraiser as exceeding No. 80, but not exceeding No. 40, duty being taken at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1913. Investigation disclosed that the customs officials erred in their return, as the yarn does not exceed No. 39. Judge Cooper holds that the proper duty is 15 per cent.

The Government lost again yesterday in its second effort to have the board hold beaded lumber known as novelty sidings dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Act of 1913 for "manufactures of wood."

Alexander Murphy & Co. lost in claims for lower duty on dried red peppers, which were assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as vegetables in their natural state. The protestant asserted that the classification should be as caps.cum or red pepper, at 2½ cents a pound.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Much Interest in an Offering of Worsteds and Woolens.

A large attendance of local and out-of-town buyers, both jobbers and retailers, and good prices on the merchandise sold were the features of the sale of worsted and woolen goods for account of the American Woolen Company and other manufacturers, held by Burling & Dole yesterday in their rooms at 7 Greene Street. Most of the merchandise offered during the day was for women's wear, about 60 per cent. of the whole being made up of these goods. The entire sale involves 1,770 lots of goods and about 1,000 duplicates, of which about 850 lots and a great many duplicates were sold yesterday. The balance will be offered for sale today. Prices obtained for goods that were more or less in demand brought from 50 to 90 cents on the dollar, while less favored merchandise in some instances brought as low as 40 cents, or less. Among the out-of-town buyers present were Goldenberg Brothers of Baltimore, M. Rubin and B. Weinbaum of Boston, and M. Goldenberg of Washington.

D. Hartmann held an auction sale yesterday at 8 Greene Street, at which 1,250 dozen night dresses, 150 dozen kimonos, 125 dozen petticoats, and 150 dozen corsets were disposed of. The attendance at the sale was large, and the prices realized were good generally. The value of the merchandise offered was about $15,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Incorporated today:

Fort Montgomery Iron Corps., milling, converting, smelting all kinds of ores, $500,000; Asher Mayer, G. Ulbricht, O. G. Villard, 20 Vesey Street.

Columbia Kindling Co., charcoal, briquette, sticks, $350,000; C. Siegler, L. M. Gelles, W. S. Bimbler, 111 B'way.

Bulnail Sales Co., fuel-saving devices, realty, brokerage, $200,000; W. M. G. Watson, J. H. Claffy, H. A. St. George, 41 Park Row.

Hunter Arms Co., Fulton, firearms, $150,000; W. A. Butts, I. Achill, J. J. Murdock, 1,564 B'way.

Henry W. Fishel & Sons, silverware, crockery, leather goods, jewelry, $25,000; M. A. Leslie, H. and H. W. Fishel, 126 W. 22 St.

Indian Splint, Rochester, furniture, lumber, operate stores, $150,000; C. F. Bown, H. F. Marks, S. C. Langslow.

Public Stamp Corps., trading stamp, $10,000; E. Lewis, Y. and H. Joffe, 169 E. 108 St.

James A. Alexander Co., neckwear, $10,000; R. H. Raphael, T. F. Bowme, J. A. Alexander, 336 W. 111 St.

Liberty Doll Co., novelties, $15,000; A. Sauson, R. Digiola, L. Kahnweiler, 210 W. 107 St.

Romola Realty Co., $10,000; H. R. Segal, B. Holzman, L. Michoff, 111 E. B'way.

Highway Estates, realty, $5,000; M. M. Hertenstein, W. C. Lilleholm, I. Sippin, 121 W. 119 St.

Standard Briquette Co., fuels, $10,000; A. F. Hempsey, W. E. Ladd, Riley Williams, 55 Liberty St.

Capital increases: Crown Point Spar Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $150,000; Sumner Quincey Amusement Co., White Plains, $80,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Building & Construction Corpn. of The Loins Principle Co., B'klyn; Glass Enameled Package Co., Avon; Whyte Camera Co., N. Y.; Cohen & Friedland, N. Y.; Frank Fals Contracting Co., N. Y.; Mundt Feature Film Corps., N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, general merchandise; 71 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Edelson & Levy; M. Levy, boys' clothing; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf, clothing; 470 4th Av.
BATAVIA, N. Y.—Canandaigua D. G. Co.; E. R. Fuller, dry goods; Park Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. Gardner, laces, ribbons; W. E. Meloche, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss Adelson, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; J. W. Hammond, hdkfs.; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON—F. M. Wilson, millinery; Cumberland.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss F. Kaleski, Miss Thulin, ladies' neckwear, vellings; Miss K. E. Riley, Miss E. Mead; Mrs. F. A. Barrett, ladies' muslin underwear; F. M. Spear, misses' suits, dresses; Miss F. Webb, misses' dresses; Miss A. K. Gilman, children's dresses; Miss K. F. Horan, underwear, petticoats; Miss N. Jones, ladies' negligees, house garments, infants' coats, bonnets; J. F. King, machine-made dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. N. London, leather goods, trunks, bags; D. E. Walsh, domestics; M. J. Kelley, fringes; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; A. Sanborn, ribbons; C. H. Hurd, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; H. Zifert, dry goods; G. Debus, jewelry; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. S. Bles, furs; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—H. B. Dickinson, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
CHICAGO—A. Marks & Co.; A. Marks, furn. goods; S. Marks, hosiery; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—A. Parcells Co.; H. M. Anning, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Newman's; J. Newman, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, men's furnishing goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. K. Attwell, clothing; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Rei

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Woman Investor Buys West Eightieth Street Apartment House—Three Flats Sold in Dyckman Section—Bronx Deals on Prospect Avenue—Buyers at Great Neck—Leasing Market.

Decidedly more tone was imparted to the realty market yesterday than has been noticeable for several days. On the west side a woman investor purchased a large apartment house, giving in part payment out-of-town property. Another woman investor added to her realty holdings in New York by acquiring three apartment structures in the Dyckman region, and the Bronx furnished several good deals, including a new apartment and two vacant parcels for early improvement.

The west side deal involved the purchase by a woman investor, whose name was not divulged, of the nine-story apartment known as the Paulette, at 150 to 156 West Eightieth Street, covering a plot 82 by 102.2, a few feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. It was sold by the Tourneur Realty Company, (Julius Tishman & Son,) who erected it about two years ago and have been holding it at $400,000. It carries a mortgage of $225,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The building contains thirty-four apartments, and they are well rented.

In part payment the buyer gave an estate of thirteen acres at Ridgefield, Conn., with a large residence and garage, which figured in the deal at a valuation of $100,000. The brokers in the transaction were Pease & Elliman.

Buys Dyckman Apartments.

Mrs. Angie M. Booth has purchased from Brown Brothers the three five-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Arden Street, in the Dyckman section, covering a plot 130 by 129.9. They have been held at $2 0,000. Mrs. Booth is the owner of the fourteen-story commercial building on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, which she bought about three years ago.

Apartment Trade in East Bronx.

An important Bronx deal in the Tremont Avenue section east of Third Avenue, involving the trade of a new apartment house and a vacant plot; has just been closed by Herman Berkowitz. He has sold for Jacob Bloom the five-story apartment 1,980 Prospect Avenue, covering plot 53 by 150, between Tremont Avenue and 178th Street, recently erected by the seller. The buyer is Hyman Markavy, who gave in part payment the vacant plot 72 by 95 on the north side of 178th Street, between Prospect and Clinton Avenues, and this will be improved in the near future by Mr. Bloom with a five-story apartment. Both of these parcels were sold to their recent owners by the same broker a year ago.

Mr. Berkowitz has also sold for David Kraus a vacant plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 178th and 179th Streets, to Reuben & Marcus, who will improve it with a five-story apartment. Morris Berkowitz acted as attorney in both transactions.

Columbus Avenue Flat Transferred

The five-story flat at 762 Columbus Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, has been sold by Letitia K. Ketterer to Bertha Sobrank. The plot is 25.3 by 100. The new owner took title yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $25,000, and the seller took an additional mortgage of $7,000.

Avenue B Tenement Sold.

Edward N. Crosby & Co. have sold for John J. McKenna the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at 287 Avenue B, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, to a client for investment. The plot is 20 by 68.

Bronx Borough.

Louis Wimmer has purchased for occupancy through the Schoen Westchester Realty Company the private dwelling at 859 Macy Place, on plot 25 by 100, near Prospect Avenue.

The two-family house at 624 Coster Street, on plot 20 by 100, has been sold by the Nehring Company to a client. It has been held at $12,000.

Brooklyn.

The three-story building at 234 Carroll Street has been sold by R. D. Streeter for Mrs. Maxia E. Brooks to John F. McKenna.

Sales at Great Neck.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold a residence with one acre of ground at the estates of Great Neck, overlooking Little Neck Bay, to A. E. Belyea, and a house with one-half an acre of land at the same place to John Messenger. At Kensington, Great Neck, a house on Beverly Road, plot 124 by 200, has been sold to J. J. McGrath.

Sale at East Orange.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold at 50 East Park Street, East Orange, the Newman residence with about one-half an acre of land, to a client for occupancy.

Buys Residence Plot at Westport.

A plot 70 by 150 at Westport, Conn., on Church Street, has been purchased by Mark Lee Luther from Channing P. Harris. The plot overlooks the Sound and Mr. Luther is erecting a residence for occupancy. John Crawford was the broker in the sale.

Business Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the store and basement in the new loft building at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street, which the same brokers recently sold to the Meany Realty Corporation. The tenant is the Adams Manufacturing Company, now at the northeast corner of Grand and Mercer Streets, a wholesale dry goods firm, dealing in silks and linings.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the building at 689 Amsterdam Avenue for a term of fifteen years to Carl A. Bass & Co., electrical contractors, for Walter Scott Cameron, as guardian. It is between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets. The same brokers have also leased the house at 54 West 135th Street to James S. T. Thompson for use as a jewelry store.

Dwellings Leased.

Clendinning J. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, has leased from G. Owen Wingate the private dwelling at 155 East Seventy-first Street. The J. P. Whitton-Stuart Company were the brokers and they have also leased for Mrs. Walter Ward Adams, the five-story residence at 106 East Seventieth Street to Arthur H. Fowler.

J. B. English has leased for Mrs. J. C. Long the dwelling at 269 West Fifty-second Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Robert L. Hoguet, the four-story house at 47 East Ninety-second Street to Myron Lockman.

A. A. Hageman has leased to B. McQue the dwelling at 214 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Leases Large Apartment Suite.

James A. Blair, of the banking firm of James A. Blair & Co., has leased, fully furnished, from Mrs. S. Brinckerhoff Thorne, an apartment of seventeen rooms and five baths in the Verona, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, the site recently stated to be the social centre of New York. It has been held at $12,000. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., were the brokers.

Building Increase in October.

The report of building operations for October shows that plans were filed in Manhattan for nineteen new buildings costing $3,551,075, as against thirty-six costing $2,442,100 in the same month last year. While there was a falling off of seventeen in the number of buildings there was an increase of $1,108,975, in estimated cost. The increase is in factories and hospitals only.

Realty Notes.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will hold its regular meeting tomorrow evening at Heinebrend Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company represented J. Cleveland Cady, as brokers, in the sale of his property at Alpine, N. J., reported yesterday.

Peter Rinelli and Stephen Guardino were the buyers of the old bakery at 92 to 96 Elizabeth Street, sold last week by Thomas S. Ollive.

At the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague Street, today the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell eight plots at Belle Harbor on the Rockaway Coast.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 20x68; John J. McKenna to Morris Luskin, 779 10th Av; mtge $7,375, Oct. 21; attorney, L. J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.....$1

BROOME ST, 141, s s, 20 ft e of Ridge St, 20x60; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, b. and s., Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 97th St, 25.3x100; Letitia K. Ketterer to Bertha Schrank, 251 West 91st St, mtge $25,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 288, e s, 80.9 ft s of Chambers St, 13.3x79.3; John McCann and another, executors, &c., of John Sullivan, to Alfred D. Slough, at Rutherford, N. J., Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

MONROE ST, 260 and 265, n s, 100.4 ft w of Jackson St, 50.3x108.2; Marie Hartmann to Marie H. Wilcox, 785 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 9.....$1

PARK ROW, 122, n s, 198.1 ft e of Duane St, 24.5x168; Archibald C. M. L. Stewart to Jeanie A. Stuart, 672 6th Av, Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 7; attorney, J. F. Birnbaum, 124 Park Row.....$1

ZION AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 127th St, 24.4x100; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Nov. 6, mtge $14 500; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, 423-425, s s, 500 ft e of 1st Av, 33.4x85; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, mtge $18,000, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

46TH ST, 317 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Henrietta Kommel to Amelia Freeman, 735 East 106th St, (mtg $15,000,) April 25, 1912; attorney, J. Freeman, 39 Nassau St.....$100

100TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Isfra Realty and Holding Co., 51 Chambers St, Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 250 East, s s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 40x58.5, foreclosure; Francis K. Mooney, referee, to Belle G. Bernheimer, 758 Park Av, and N. S. Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, trustees of Jacob Bernheimer, (foreclosure Nov. 4,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$20,000

117TH ST, n s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Anna De Louis to Giuseppina De Valle, 402 East 118th St, Oct. 28, mtge $7,750.....$100

118TH ST, 322 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Domenick De Luise to Giuseppina La Valle, 402 East 118th St, mtge $16 000 Oct. 28.....Exchange

133D ST, 68 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles Wiellins to Canticque Development Co., 180 Madison Av, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, S. A. Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$1

137TH ST, 257-259 West, n s, 596 ft w of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Laura Opper to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, quitclaim, Nov. 9; attorney, Joseph Rowan, 60 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 125 ft s of William St, 50x98.4; Union Street Realty Co. to Frederick William Co., 426 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 9; attorneys Hottenroth & C., 261 Broadway.....$1

BEACH AV, w s, 109 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; August Diener Construction Co., Inc. to Marcus Hoenig, 613 Beach Av, (mtg $4,825,) Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, n e corner Jennings St, 25x90; Herbst Realty Co. to Adam Thom, 48 Forest Av, (mtg $22 000) Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 194th St, 20x100; Fairchild and others to Liederman Realty Co., 33 Park Row, (correction deed,) Oct. 28; attorney, Liederman Realty Co., 33 Park Row.....$1

FORDHAM AV, EXTENSION, s s, 262 ft w of Main St, 46x150; Margaretha M. Brehmer to Eliz. Erler, 540 Bergen Av, Nov. 9; attorney, Eliz. Erler, 540 Bergen Av.....$100

FORDHAM AV, EXTENSION, s s, 288 ft w of Main St, 24x150; same to same, Nov. 9; same attorney.....$100

LOT 83, map of part of Schuylerville; Archibald G. Buckenham to Ottilie Kirchner, 2,038 Webster Av, Oct. 29; attorney, George E. Buckbee, 507 Tremont Av.....$100

LOTS 24 to 27, map of Aldo Park; Tremont Realty Co. to Martin Schroeder, 1,015 Trinity Av, (mtg $5.700,) Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 263 to 266, map of part of Hunt estate; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, to John Foy, 642 Lexington Av, (mtg $2.700,) Nov. 9; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av...$1 500

MACY PLACE, 859, n s, 25x140; Sophie Willenbrok to Louis Wimmer, 955 Prospect Av, (mtg $18,000.) Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MAIN ST, n e corner of Ewadna St, 50x144.5; Winifred C. Kennedy to U. E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PARK ST, n e corner of 171st St, 50x100; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Alois L. Ernst, 541 West 113th St, (mtg $4 000,) Oct. 31; attorney, Alois G. Ernst, 170 Broadway.$100

SARATOGA AV, p s, 50 ft w of Newport St, 50x100; Ann Clayden to Kate Murray, 48 West 167th St, ¾ part, Nov. 4; attorney, Von W. Bohan, 61 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hugh Murray to same, ¼ part, Aug. 27; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria K. Gray to same, ¼ part, Oct. 27; attorney, same.....$1

ST. JAMES PL, w s, 340 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x55x175; Harriet E. Wheatly to Fordham Heights Realty Co., 335 East 142d St, (mtg $7.750,) Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, n w corner 165th St, 100x25; Martin Schroeder to Argonaut Realty Corporation, 148th St and 3d Av, (mtg $22 000) Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

UNION ST, w s, 64.3 ft n of 147th St, 39.2x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., to Margherita Cavillere, 2,167 Belmont Av, ½ part (mtg $26.000,) Nov. 9; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, e s, 62.4 ft s of 1st Av, (Wakefield,) 31.2x113.7; Julia E. Hillman to Henry G. Hillman, 323 East 27th St, Nov. 6; attorney, E. F. Grandi, 39 Nassau St.....$1

181ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Belmont Av, 34.8x106.6; Minnie Clemens to Michael Roth West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $29.350,) Nov. 9; attorney, E. Califano, 4,521 3d Av...$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 53-53, e s, 60.6 ft s of 6th St, 40.6x64, prior mtg $39,500; Max Froomkin to Abr. Schlusselberg, 48 McDonough St, Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$1,200

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 97th St, 25.3x100; Bertha Schrank to Letitia K. Ketterer, 33 West 74th St, Nov. 10, prior mtg $25 000, due as per bond; attorney, C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St.....$3,000

GREENWICH ST, 288, e s, 80.9 ft s of Chambers St, 13.3x79.3; Alfred D. Slouch to John McCann and another, executors of John Sullivan, 8 East 66th St, Nov. 9, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

HAVEN AV, e s, 123.11 ft n of 170th St, 25.10x85.11; Henry Holding to Paul J. Baumgarten and another, executors of Clara M. Baumgarten, 120 West 69th St, Nov. 9, due, &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

N ¼ PIER 39, North River; New York Railroad Steamboat Terminal Co. to Empire Trust Co., trustee, 42 Broadway, 15 years, 6 p. c., Feb. 10, 1913; attorneys, Kelly & C., 35 Nassau St.....$300,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 52-54, e s, at centre line of 153d St, 75x100; Dayton Building Co. Republic of Panama, at City of Panama, Panama, Nov. 9, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$67,000

1ST AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 22x100; Raffaela Astarita Realty Co. to Salvatore Sorace and another, 329 East 113th St, Nov. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$2,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x75; Jacob Wenner to John P. Hill, 53 Hamilton Terrace, prior mtg, $22 000, Nov. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

107TH AV, n w corner of 51st St, 25.8x100; 751 Tenth Avenue Co. to Yatty Kramer, Arverne, L. I., Nov. 9; due Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$37,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $7,000, Nov. 9, demand, 6 p. c.....$7,000

107TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 43d St, 25x100; John Schreyer to Louis Wendel, Jr., 343 West 51st St, due as per bond, Aug. 18; address 277 Broadway.....$3,000

30TH ST, s s, 42 ft e of Lexington Av, 29x24.8; Maria J. Harris to Rose T. Kirk, 136 East 49th St, Nov. 7, prior mtg $7,000, due as per bond; attorney, Hiram M. Kirk, 170 Fulton St.....$2,000

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Mary Teven to Elizabeth H. Quanz, 320 West 58th St, 5 years, Nov. 10; attorneys, Jay & C., 43 Wall St.....$15,000

100TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Isfra Realty and Holding Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,500

105TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Mariam Krumeich to Kenk Realty Co., 203 Broadway, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Dilton & K., 203 Broadway.....$1,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, s e corner of 224th St, 114x105; Bernardo Castellano and another to Max Liebenau, 3,492 Park Av, prior mtg $3,000, Nov. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

BEACH AV, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Marcus Hoenig to August Diener Construction Co., Inc., 1,768 Gleason Av, prior mtg $3,000, Nov. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,525

BROOK AV, s w corner of 169th St, 40x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Alfred C. Searle, 741 Fairmount Place, Nov. 10, due Jan. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$30,000

BRYANT AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x90; Adam Thom to Herbst Realty Co., 2,008 Daly Av, Nov. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24

CROTONA PARK, e s, 300.9 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 37.6x110; John C. Wait to Charles C. Bowman, Pittston, Penn., prior mtg $9,000, July 1, 1910, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles C. Bowman.....$7,500

LELAND AV, 1,403, being Lots 256 to 258, map of McGraw estate; Frank Vysata to Louis Petranek, 306 East 73d St, July 1, 6 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Turdy, 1,418 2d Av.....$1,100

LOT 80, map of Van Nest Park; Pauline Eisner to Frank H. Lockwood, New Canaan, Conn., prior mtg $4,000, Oct. 30, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 299 Broadway.....$421

LOTS 112 and 113, map of Varian estate; Margaret A. Harris to Paul J. Baumgarten, 120 West 86th St, and another, executors, Nov. 6, due as per bond; attorney, R. J. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1,500

LOTS 524 and 525, map of E. R. B. King; Edward O. Seiffert and others to James G. Lock, 1,987 Anthony Av, Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway.....$5,000

ST. JAMES ST, s s, 340 ft e of Jerome Av, 55x175; Fordham Heights Realty Co., Inc., to Harriet A. Wheatly, 2,425 Valentine Av, prior mtg $7,750, Nov. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

UNION AV, w s, 245 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Margaret and Elizabeth A. Doran to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, and another, trustees, Nov. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

14TH ST, n e corner of Avenue C, 100x irregular, Unionport; Dock St, s w s, 100 ft s e of Thomas St, 50x154.8; road from New Village to Pelham Bridge, — s, adjoining land of Patrick Curran, 35x—; also road from West Village to Pelham Bridge, — s, being plot beginning at s e corner of lot of James Jarvis and another, 35x irregular; James Jarvis and another, 35x irregular; Charles D. Jarvis, heir, to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 149 East 138th St, Nov. 6, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$500

132D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x110; Paul Quandt, Inc., to John Eichler Brewing Co., 3,362 3d Av, prior mtg $6,000, Nov. 6, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 237th St; Rugrero Stanchina against Hibbert C. Simmonds, owner, (renewal).....$145

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 121st St; Harris H. Iris Iron Works against 88 Morningside Drive Co., owner, (renewal).....$2 000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 150th St, 103.4x125; Jamestown Mantel Co. against Be Glad Construction Corporation, owner and contractor.....$3,788

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,081 to 1,089; Slavok Radivcevitch against One Hundred and Sixty-four Building Co., Inc., owner; General Bronzing Co. and Abraham Friedman contractors.....$24

WILLET ST, e s, 62 ft n of Grand St, 19x50; Max Barth against Henry D. Bucker owner; Nathan Jankowitz, contractor.....$370

2TTH ST, 148 East; Koslow Iron Works Inc., against Fannie Levy, owner; Feinrose Construction Co. and Joseph Feinberg and Louis Rosenberg, contractors.....$400

2TTH ST, 148 East; Victor Grefets and others against Fannie Levy, owner; Feinrose Construction Co., contractor.....$400

74TH ST, 336 East; Leopold Schwarts against Bohemian Benevolent and Life Association, owner; J. Klein, contractor.....$70

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft s of Post St, 100x125; Elvira Sellitto against Catherine Reilly, owner and contractor.....$511

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Dean Av, 25x100; Max Krlendel against Francesco and Grazia Santamorena, owners and contractors.....$180

STEBBINS AV, 1,006 and 1,008; Joseph Gallo and Joseph Lagindara against Michael Dirio, owner and contractor.....$710

173D ST, n s, 58.9 ft e of Webster Av, 50x95; Charles Lamplan Cornice and Roofing Co. against Simplex Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$125

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Irving Iron Works Co. against G. D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractor.....$39

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D AV, 2,076 to 2,080; Louis Di Giulio again Mary E. Jones and others, Aug. 3, 1914.....$180

5TH AV, Madison Av, 34th and 35th Sts; W. Keck Co. against B. Altman & Co. and others, Oct. 12, 1914, (by bond).....$5,851

STEBBINS AV, 1,006 and 1,008; Joseph Gallo and Joseph Lagindara against Michael Dirio, owner and contractor.....$710

173D ST, n s, 58.9 ft e of Webster Av, 50x95; Charles Lamplan Cornice and Roofing Co. against Simplex Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$125

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Irving Iron Works Co. against G. D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractor.....$39

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 186th St, 107.10x100; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 187th St, 107.5x100; Hyman Sarner against Johanna Realty Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

JAMES ST, 59 and 61; Sarah Grossman against Michelina Maniscalco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

LEROY ST, 19; Michele Brescia against Margarita Campiglia and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Selvaggi.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75x100; Joseph Landi and others against Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., and others, (action to foreclose two mechanics' liens;) attorney, A. Goodman.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Duane St, —; Esther G. O'Sullivan against Vincent A. Clark and others, (partition;) attorney, J. J. O'Kennedy.

12TH ST, 229 and 231 East; Leopold M. Rothman and others against State Holding Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

18TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 49.4x92; Louis S. Stroock and others against Louis Stern and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

45TH ST, 139 East; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Owen P. Breen, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

80TH ST, 148 West; New York Trust Co. against De Witt C. Flanagan trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

121ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles Hernsheim and others against James Loweree and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; B. Aymar Sands against Louis Lese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Boriand.

177TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 100.2x91.2x irregular; New York Life Insurance Co. and others against Howard C. Weaver and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

REAL ESTATE.

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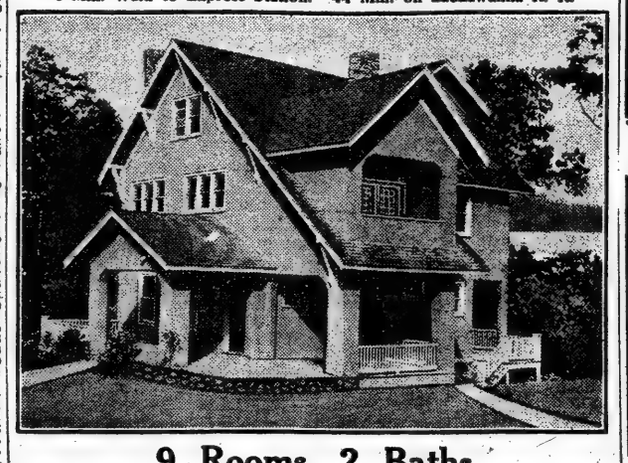


9 Rooms, 2 Baths

Large verandas; open terraces; back porch and sleeping porch. Very large living room, with open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, two baths; large storeroom.

An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior; every modern convenience; front and back stairway; laundry, extra toilet, electric light. "Perfect" heating plant, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hard woods. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address

WALTER S. RAIT, 1521 Cortlandt **170 Broadway, N. Y. C.**

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

on hilltop; house, 8 rooms and bath; large plot; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas, electric light; 30 minutes from city; 44 trains daily; privilege of beautiful bathing beach, dock, &c.; $500 cash; balance monthly; title guaranteed. Address C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STATE IS BEHIND THIS OPPORTUNITY

Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, are being sold by order of the Supreme Court at prices that average about 50% of the sale price of former owners.

10% to 75% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage.

You should by all means be among the many who are now taking advantage of the extraordinary promise of profit that these fine properties hold forth.

The State Banking Department is holding the sale to liquidate the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.

Inspect these properties personally or apply for detailed information to

BENJAMIN B. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

601 Times Building, New York City.

IS THE TITLE TO YOUR

New Jersey Property clear?

Is it insured?

Our new booklet, Series A, is well worth reading. Write for it.

North Jersey Title Ins. Co.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

I WILL TAKE LOTS

as part payment (Balance Easy Terms) for my modern 6-room house in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out. CONTRACTOR, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE

Entire Floors,

Half Floors,

Small Office Space,

IN THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. BLDG.

Cor. 15th St. & Irving Place,

AND IN THE

Edison Building,

Cor. Duane & Elm Sts., N. Y. C.

Write or phone for descriptive pamphlet containing floor plans and additional information.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City

Renting Agent.

143 & 145 East 31st St.

TO LEASE.

5-story and 3-story Building

on plot 5,500 square feet; low rent to good tenant.

F. & G. PFLOMM,

9 West 29th Street.

ESTELLE BUILDING.

277 FIFTH AVE.,

opposite Holland House.

Fourth and Top Lofts to Let.

Fireproof building, unusual light.

JESSE T. MEEKER.

1,170 Broadway. Phone 20 0 Madison.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

OFFICES with GOOD LIGHT at LOW RENT, 16 feet wide, with 10 feet of windows; will divide; $500, all service. Centre of transit. **191 BROADWAY,** corner of DEY ST. Look at these fine offices. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., and on premises.

892 BROADWAY,

ADJOINING CORNER 19TH ST.

Entire Seventh Loft to let, with L, on 19th St., for shipping. Size 48x197, L 28x46.

Steam heat, elevator, automatic sprinklers.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS LOFTS

PRINTERS—MANUFACTURERS

50x90, 70x90, and 50x150; best location; all facilities. Brokers, or OFFICE, E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. Tel. 2218 Gramercy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

Saturday, Nov. 21,

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine.

Executor's Sale

Estate of Phila J. Carpenter, Dec'd,

3¾ ACRES & DWELLING

Northwest Corner

Weaver St. & Stratton Ave.,

ADJOINING QUAKER RIDGE STATION OF NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON R. R.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The magnificent plot of 3¾ acres, with the large 2-story frame dwelling, containing 20 rooms, bath, etc.; also carriage house, very large barns, outbuildings, etc.

FFARRINGTON M. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.

Maps, etc., with atty., or at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT MOUNT KISCO.

Beautiful country place, modern dwelling, 12 rooms, baths; gardener's cottage, stable, chicken house, tennis court; 25 acres; fruit orchard; exceptionally high; extensive views. Low price for quick sale; easy terms.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW

Rutland Road

Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station. Brighton "L," and 6 car lines. Location ideal

Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.

Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.

Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.

THE SANFORD and REXFORD

Occupying Entire Block.

East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th St.

New Fireproof Buildings, Affording the Ultimate of Safety, Comfort, Elegance.

5-6-7 LARGE ROOMS, with baths, spacious foyers & abundance of closet room.

ALSO

The MENTONE

895 West End Ave.

S. W. Cor. 104th St.

5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

The COLOSSEUM

So. Cor. 116th St.

and Riverside Drive.

12 Rooms and 4 Baths.

The LUCANIA

235 West 71st St.

Just West of Broadway.

4 & 5 Rooms and Baths.

PATERNO BROS., INC.

JOS. PATERNO, Pres.

Office, 604 West 115th St.

SPECIAL.

December 1 to July at BIG CONCESSION

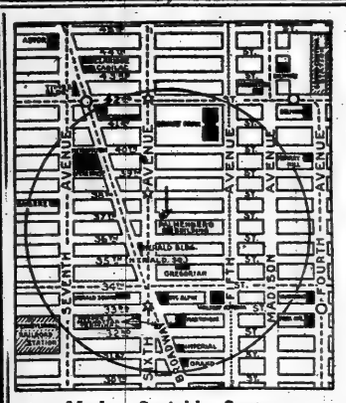
To sublet for a client in a modern elevator building below 66th St., near 5th Av., an apartment renting at $1,600 per annum, consisting of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.

Will make lease at a very great reduction from Dec. 1 to July 1. Lease may be had from owner for a longer period if desired.

Apply 2,601 Broadway, or Telephone 1300 Riverside.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Modern Sprinkler System.

Two Passenger and One Freight Elevator.

Fireproof Stairway and Smokeproof Fire Tower.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

**Builders,

Protection

Manufacturers desire $1,500 to fill orders; investment guaranteed. Y 283 Times Annex.

Many answers were received to the above advertisement, which appeared in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

The Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money under false pretenses through an advertisement in its columns.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av at Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; rear "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Elegantly furnished corner apartment in Stanley Court 301 West 109th St., corner West End Av.; 3 rooms and 3 baths, living room 16x20; Victrola, Steinway Baby Grand; small Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture, large library, &c.; unusually complete and homelike; exceptional hall service; $250 per month. Call or phone Riverside 5996.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.
Eight sunny outside rooms, (four family bedrooms) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Fain. Telephone Schuyler 5671.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 46TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly; $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 31 West 34th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone 5899 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

137th St., 606 West.—Sublet for Winter furnished, sunny, comfortable, piano; reasonable. Harkins.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,182 Broadway.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment for six months, below 116th St., west side, four rooms or more, for two adults, $60 or less; excellent references. Address Box N 295 Times Downtown.

Wanted—By a musician, a furnished apartment of sitting room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; state lowest possible terms; highest references. Box Y 288 Times Annex.

Wanted—Four-five room apartments, west side, new building desirable neighborhood. Six months. Telephone 8422 Murray Hill.

WANTED—SIX-ROOM APARTMENT. Furnished, good neighborhood; moderate. Y 243 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

117th St., 112-118 West, (between Lenox and 7th Avs.)—Five, six, elegant large light rooms bath; $28-$42; subway 110th St and Lenox Av.; select tenants; efficient service. Premises on Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d Street.
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only one occupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Supt. on premises.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment saves bright, sunny rooms, two baths; substantial; great concession. 536 West 111th St. Apt. 3F.

54 West 93d St.—Quiet, well managed house; one apartment each floor; eight beautifully decorated rooms; tiled bath; good light; excellent rear; rent $60.

Exceptional seven and eight-room apartments; elevator house; moderate rent; $10 to $20 room. 250 West 93d St., cor. Broadway.

12th St. 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor on premises.

6-ROOM APARTMENTS.
209 Dyckman St., near Broadway and Subway; rents $32 to $34; telephone.

60th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors, 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall," 500 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 127th St.; $900 to $1,400.

129th St., 60 West.—Six, seven light rooms; elevator; $30 to $60.

East Side.

58 East 88th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath. Electric light, hall boy; $900.

47th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; lease considered.

127TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

62d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

126th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

62d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

3 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH AV., 47 (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 110 EAST, (Gramercy Park)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny; dining room; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

(718T,) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

78TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large front room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 5078.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2 963, (123d.)—Large, airy rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; reference.

127TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath adjoining; excellent table.

36TH ST. 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, with piano; very reasonable; small; $6 up.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

57TH 60 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

50TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsome suite; all improvements; board optional.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Large rooms and private bath; also small room; board.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwiga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; subway express, "L" surface car; table boarders; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with private bath; references.

76TH ST. 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select pension, those seeking refined surroundings, with superior table, will find an immaculate home; sunny, double rooms in rose, blue, red velvet carpets, draperies harmonize; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and medium rooms; running water; high-class, refined, home atmosphere; excellent table.

77TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Largge and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, well-kept rooms; exceptionally good board.

84TH 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm rooms, adjoining bath; first-class board.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet, smaller rooms; excellent table; table guests.

8 TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST 48 WEST.—Large, attractive room; running water; excellent table; reasonable; telephone.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large room; newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Jansen.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home table; near Broadway Hart.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

121ST 182 WEST.—Large double and single room; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

121ST, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

140TH 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 673 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms, overlooking Hudson; select private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon"; bright, well-heated rooms, $7, $14 up two, including good board; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

161ST, 537 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (corner 123d St.,) Apt. 22.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; table board; suitable for couple.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, elevator apartment; near Subway; excellent table. 31 West 124th. Adam.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 137th Subway.)—American mother and son offer couple or business man, board in exclusive home; personal attention given to home cooking; references. Address "Home," 144 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 985 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with or without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 248 WEST.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

CITY GENTLEMAN wishes to join refined, cheerful private family as paying guest; between 66th and 100th Sts., Riverside Drive or Central Park West preferred. State full particulars and terms. No boarding houses need apply. N 315 Times Downtown.

REFINED, cultured young couple want room and board, private family; city; moderate price necessary; references required. T 148 Times.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, board, man, wife and child, (5.) 72 West 60th, particulars. T 125 Times.

Two gentlemen want room and board in private family with young people; Spanish family preferred. N 316 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE, board children, (country;) delicate preferred; good home; mother's care; references; particulars. 201 East 31st St. Hedberg.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL, quiet, suburban home; every comfort; 30 minutes to Grand Central; highest references. 158 Prospect Av. Mt. Vernon.

Connecticut.

"RESTAWHYLE."—Rest Home, Meriden, Conn., opposite Hubbard Park and West Peak; 500 feet above sea level; for rest chronic, convalescent, and nervous cases; limited number; trained attendants. Agnes Leonard, Supt.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

WANTED, in Upper Montclair, large sunny room, with board, in private family, by married couple; references exchanged. Address Room 1,014, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

21ST, 189 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; all improvements; private house; reference.

22D, 238 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway. (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH ST., 58 WEST.—Floor in private house; suitable for doctor, studio, or high-class business; furnished, unfurnished.

40TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant room, with dressing room and bath; reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

52D, 236 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH, 21 AND 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone, kitchenette, steam heat; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $20 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH 108 WEST.—Large, first floor; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large, front room, also suite, adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all conveniences.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10 106.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; electricity, steam heat. Col. 3685.

71ST, 147 WEST. — High-class accommodations in private residence; meals optional.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Large, sunny room, convenient elevated, subway; meals optional.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath $20 per month.

72D, 268 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

72D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, front room, suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

73D, 235 WEST.—One desirable small room; select house; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

75TH 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, sunny second-story room; small room; running water, shower, electricity.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, double rooms.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

78TH, 170 WEST.—Three sunny rooms, steam heat, adjoining bath; gentleman. McCulloch.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, running water; conveniences; gentlemen. Antoine.

80TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large, light rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping. Koenig.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

81ST 251 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; BACHELORS OR BUSINESS PEOPLE; NEAR SUBWAY, ELEVATED.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Pleasant, newly decorated room, with private bath; well heated.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; reference. Dutton.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589, Barcus.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Good-sized room next [illegible] gentleman.

87TH, 107 WEST.—With a private family, handsomely furnished suite of three rooms suitable for two; breakfast optional; phone; independent entrance; maid service. Hammond.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling; references.

90TH, 108 WEST.—Light, comfortable; private family; independent entrance; conveniences; evenings, O'Shea.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 5253 River.

92D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, adjoining bath; steam; references. Telephone 7923 Riverside.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

93D, 306 WEST.—Superior furnished room, private bath, also single room, to people who can appreciate elegant home surroundings; steam heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; private residence; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small rooms; very low rates.

95TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

95TH, 206 WEST. — Well-furnished rooms; high-class apartment house. Apartment 3A.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful room in private home; very reasonable; board optional. Fick.

97TH, 290 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. Phone 4266 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D ST., 203 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone, electricity; references. Apt 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $5, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside, single room; refined home; elevator. Apt. 12; references.

111TH ST., 521 WEST, Apt. 2.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman. 6269 Morningside.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Pleasant outside room; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 6.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, small connecting rooms; kitchen privilege. Cochran.

114TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat, bath; private hall; kitchen privilege; Subway and elevated. Coston.

114TH, 619 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

116TH ST., 620 WEST—APT. 3.—An attractive sunny room; reasonable; just off Riverside.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny outside room, overlooking Columbia Campus; no other roomers; reasonable; excellent dining room. Apartment 37.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive rooms overlooking Columbia Campus; excellent dining room in building. Apt. 28.

121ST ST., 837 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—To rent, large room, with lavatory; gentleman only; telephone and elevator. Apt. 54.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive room; business woman, teacher, or couple. Apartment 56.

122D, (3 089 Broadway.)—Warm, sunny, newly furnished, double, single rooms. Apt. 55.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozy room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, airy room; elevator; $4 week; Columbia instructor.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3; elevator. Apartment 21.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Warm, sunny front and back rooms; telephone; kitchen privileges.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny, room; every convenience; private house; breakfast optional.

134TH, 524 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Herrmann.

135TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, light room; newly furnished; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room for business man; private; elevator; references. Apartment 64.

145TH, 534 WEST.—Private house; large, neat, well-furnished room; bath, heat; parlor privilege; piano; phone; moderate.

146TH, 518 WEST.—Hall bedroom; bath; steam; conveniences; no other roomers. Dettling.

149TH, 512 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Healthiest section; "Barwick"; large, bright room, kitchenette, $6; smaller room, $3; beautiful large room, bath, $8. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 559 WEST, (at B'way.)—Sunny front room; running water; adjoining bath.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; convenient; private family; $3. Conried. Audubon 6498.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman, every convenience. Apt. 31. Phone Audubon 3870.

190TH, 602 WEST.—Light, comfortable; adjoining bath; no other roomers; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One or two large, well furnished rooms adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; exceptional; gentleman. Potter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

CONVENT AV., 371.—A teacher will share her very desirable sunny apartment, two single rooms, with lavatory; home privileges; convenient to West 145th St. Subway and L. Apply from 4 to 7 P. M. Room 5.

LARGE Riverside Drive room, elegantly furnished; private family. Apt. 6B. 4570—Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 61.—Spacious private apartment; single two adjoining rooms; every convenience; opportunity business gentlemen; congenial bachelors. Sinclair.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 222, (corner 94th.)—Elegantly furnished suite, 2 or more rooms, with private bath; single rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 6F.)—Unusually attractive room; Hudson view; Subway; breakfast or board optional. Phone 7028 Morningside.

SUNNY ROOMS in high-class elevator apartment; refined, congenial home. T 145 Times.

TWO beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; Broadway, in 70s. Schuyler 5209.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath. $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

BY A YOUNG man, with small family having apartment on upper west side; no other roomers; state full particulars. N 313 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for retail store, accustomed to trial balance and periodical reports; will be required to act as cashier part time; an attractive position for right party. Apply by letter, Stetson, 5 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; knowledge of typewriting; high school graduate preferred; state full particulars. R 320 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKING WORKROOM.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
Require for the special order section of their dressmaking workroom an experienced sleeve trimmer. Apply to manager of workroom, 5th floor, Central Building.

GIRL, experienced, for Singer embroidery machine. H. Krumbolz, 198 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl wanted for general housework; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. 318 W. 100th St.

NOT A SERVANT'S POSITION BUT A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME ONE WHO WILL HELP WITH HOUSEWORK AND ASSIST IN CARE OF 14 MONTHS BABY IN FAMILY WHERE ONLY OTHER HELP IS BY THE DAY. MRS. C. KING, 198 WALNUT ST., NUTLEY, N. J. PHONE 881-J NUTLEY.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET, WEST,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF EXPERIENCED WOMEN
AS
HOUSE DETECTIVES.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

POSITION OPEN for well-educated woman of good appearance, over 25. Call before 12. Ask for Mr. Stevens, University Society, 44 East 23d.

SALESLADIES.—Wanted, high-grade saleladies, experienced, for furs and cloaks. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, to Revillon Freres, 19 West 34th St.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students. Our Evening Course, beginning Dec. 1st, will qualify you for stenographic work in from three to four months. Enroll now. 7281 Madison Square.

Employment Agencies.

COLLEGE GRADUATE.—Resident teacher, $75; for girl 16. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

SERVANTS.—For competent city and country servants with personal references, at Short Notice Progressive, 34 W. 13ist. Harlem 5370.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ASSISTANT CORRESPONDENT wanted by export commission house; competent, with thorough knowledge of Spanish and English; must be good stenographer and typist, and be able to take dictations in both languages; state age, references, and salary expected. N 302 Times Downtown.

CASKET GRAINER and roller wanted. J. & J. W. Stolts, 440 East 106th St.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Business man, about 30; efficient; liberal salary. N 304 Times Downtown.

INVOICE CLERK.—By export commission house, competent assistant invoice clerk, with thorough knowledge of Spanish and English; state age, references, and salary expected. N 311 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Man wanted to take charge of a refining and smelting plant; must be thoroughly familiar with the refining of secondary metals; must know how to build and construct reverberatory and blast furnaces; must also be capable chemist. Y 337 Times.

SALESMAN.—BY ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FINE GLOVES; SEVERAL MIDDLE WESTERN STATES; ALSO SOUTHERN TERRITORY; COMMISSION OR SALARY. T 146 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A well-known manufacturing company require the services of a hard-working salesman of good appearance, who is ready to sell a "staple specialty" on a commission basis; applicant must state age business history for the past five years, and furnish four references in his first letter; a personal interview will be arranged for early applicants. Address Specialty, Box 138 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Surgical instrument salesmen to carry small electrical sterilizer; fits in any physician's, surgeon's, dentist's, or barber's instrument cabinet; perfectly sterilizes contents, and keeps every instrument constantly ready for immediate use; no competition; large profits; salary. Address Sterilizer, Box M 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman to sell bar cheese on commission. Write L 61 Times.

SOLICITORS for high-class monthly; call between 2 and 4; commission. The Rosary Magazine, 371 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, about 20, familiar with office system; salary $8 to begin. Apply A. R. Louis, 114 East 42d St.

TEACHER in history wanted for private evening school in Manhattan; salary, $12 week. R 319 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERER for first-class work. Apply A. R. Louis, 118 East 42d St.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Active man wanted, experienced, as window dresser for dressing windows of paint and hardware stores; give references, experience, salary expected. Address J. L., 215 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to serve process and make himself generally useful in lawyer's office. Answer, stating experience, if any, N 312 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School for owners and men seeking positions as chauffeurs. Booklet and visitor's ticket free. Monroe St. and Berford Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students. Our Evening Course, beginning Dec. 1st, will qualify you for stenographic work in from three to four months. Enroll now. 7281 Madison Square.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE. (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 724 St.

Employment Agencies.

EXPORT MANAGER.—High-grade man, not over 40, thoroughly experienced in handling export department for large manufacturing concern; must speak Spanish, preferably German also; salary, $5,000 to $10,000. National Employm't Exchange, 30 Church St

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, bright, punctual; moderate salary; references. B. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Girl 17 years old wishes position as assistant bookkeeper or to do utility work in the office; salary desired $8. G 13 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID. — Refined, English, good mending, would assist with children. 3 years' upward; best references. T 240 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS. — Never lived out before; willing, obliging. O'Brien, 113 East 75th St.

CLEANER.—Colored woman; clean factory or offices. Lee, 115 West 137th St.; references.

COMPANION.—An American lady, capable and trustworthy, wishes position as companion; city or country; would travel; excellent references. Address 31 Grove St., New Canaan Conn

COMPANION.—Refined American girl as companion to children by the day; foreign pre

CARRANZA YIELDS ON VERA CRUZ

Tells Brazilian Minister to Inform Washington He Will Give Guarantees.

ASKS EARLY EVACUATION

Summons Gen. Gutierrez to a Conference, Expressing Hope of a Peaceful Arrangement.

MAKES EASIER CONDITIONS

Willing to Surrender Power, He Says Now, to Man Who Can Govern the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—The Brazilian Minister went by appointment to the Foreign Office this morning and had a two hours' telegraphic conversation with Foreign Minister Favela, who is at Cordoba. Señor Favela asked Minister Cardoso to inform Washington that Gen. Carranza had issued an amnesty decree for Mexicans who have served the United States of America in a civil capacity at Vera Cruz, and a decree that forbids collection of double duties on Vera Cruz imports.

All guarantees requested by the American Government have been granted, and Minister Cardoso was asked to wire Washington, conveying the First Chief's hope of an early date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Minister Cardoso cabled Washington this evening.

Long personal telegrams have been exchanged between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez. In a message sent today the former reiterated his reasons for not resigning, and in turn asks Gen. Gutierrez to resign.

Gen. Carranza also invites Gen. Gutierrez to a personal conference at a point to be agreed on, and the First Chief expresses the belief that if they can talk alone together all questions between them can quickly be arranged.

CARRANZA CONCEDES MORE.

Says Convention's Choice Must Be Able to Control Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Tension in the State and War Departments over the Mexican outlook was measurably relaxed this afternoon when the local Constitutionalist junta gave out an authoritative dispatch from Cordoba, Mexico, which said that Gen. Carranza was ready to resign in favor of any man named by the convention at Aguascalientes for a definite time who would take over actively the command of Gen. Villa's Division of the North and govern the northern section of the country just like other sections. The dispatch added that Gen. Carranza's announcement had caused a feeling of optimism in Mexico. Carranza is at Cordoba.

Interest in the Mexican situation increased today as the hour of 8 P. M., set by the military gathering at Aguascalientes for Gen. Carranza's retirement, approached. The convention had served formal notice on the First Chief that he must express his willingness to resign his power to the convention's nominee by 6 o'clock this afternoon or be regarded as an enemy of the State. Unofficial advices received here have said that the First Chief's answer to this proposal was that unless the Chiefs at Aguascallentes returned to their normal duties by 6 o'clock this afternoon, he would oust them from office and replace them by their seconds in command.

The weight of American influence has been thrown in the direction of inducing Gen. Carranza to yield. While little is known here of Eulalio Gutierrez, the Provisional President elected by the convention, it is assumed by officials here that he will be sufficiently willing to take advice from Gen. Villa to make his policies conform to American plans as much as Gen. Villa's have done in the past. Apparently Gen. Carranza's final conference with his handful of supporting Generals convinced him that resistance to the candidate approved by Villa was hopeless.

The message received by the Junta tonight follows:

The First Chief conferred today with Gens. Obregon, Villareal, Hay, and Benavides. Carranza informed them that while he was not bound in any way to recognize the validity of the convention's actions, or desired to give them formal recognition, he was prompted by the feelings of patriotism to turn over the Executive power of the nation and the chief command of the Constitutionalist forces to any man named by the convention to govern for a definite pre-constitutional period who would actually assume a real control over the Division of the North, assuming command of the troops, and having the central Government in fact, and not merely in theory, govern that portion of the republic in a like manner as the others.

This message is being delivered to the convention and great optimism prevails that a peaceful solution of the present difficulties will yet be discovered.

Secretary of War Garrison today received a dispatch from Gen. Bliss at El Paso, announcing the complete investment of the Carranza forces under Gen. Benjamin Hill by the Villa troops under Gov. Maytorena. Gen. Bliss's dispatch consisted of the following inclosed message from Col. Hatfield, in command of American troops at Naco, just across the American line from the scene of the fighting:

"Maytorena's force has completely invested Hill's position at Naco, but has not commenced to take a position for attack. Hill's headquarters are established on the Cananea Railroad, five kilometers south of Naco. Some firing this afternoon at long range by Hill's men, but no reply. Maytorena evidently awaiting orders to make an attack."

MAYTORENA SHELLS NACO.

Villa Commander Renews Attack with Artillery.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 10.—Gov. Maytorena's Villa troops opened the renewed siege on the Carranza garrison in Naco, Sonora, early tonight with well-directed artillery fire. For thirty minutes the attackers threw shells into the town, doing little damage, but indicating a remarkable reversal of form in gunnery.

Gen. Hill, commanding the garrison, sent out a skirmishing party in the afternoon, which was sent scurrying back to cover by Maytorena's Yaqui Indians.

Five hndred fresh troops are reported to have arrived at Nogales on their way here to reinforce Maytorena. Hill also is credited with the intention of bringing his force of 800 men in garrison at Agua Prieta for a rear attack on Maytorena.

Although Maytorena is proceeding leisurely with his preparations, the fact that the artillery opened tonight apparently to get the range is believed by Hill to presage a night attack. This was frequently practiced by the attacking force during the previous siege.

CARRANZA REMOVES GENERALS

Clash of Forces at Queretaro Is Predicted—Fighting Near Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—The capital is waiting for something to happen, but nothing so far has happened. It is thought improbable that Villa will really comply with the new conditions of the First Chief which eliminate Zapata from consideration, and thus matters will remain as they were. All seem at cross purposes.

Gens. Obregon, Hays, Aguirre, Benavides, and Villareal, who started for Aguascalientes before dawn today, say they are going to ask the convention to allow an extension of time within which the First Chief is expected to turn over the power to Guiterrez. But Gen. Carranza has declared that the convention as a political entity no longer exists, and that none of its acts is legal.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—Generals commanding 50,000 men in this neighborhood were relieved of their commands today by Gen. Carranza because they refused to nullify their actions when they signed an agreement to abide by the decisions of the Aguascalientes Convention. Among these are Gen. Benavides, commanding 10,000 men; Gen. Antonio Villareal, Gen. Juvencio Robles, and many others.

It is reported here that Gen. Villa's advance guard, consisting of 15,000 men of all arms, is marching south of Encarnacion de Diaz on the way toward the capital, which, it is said, they have been ordered to take in the name of Eulalio Gutierrez. Between them and their goal Gen. Pablo Gonzales, who is loyal to Carranza, has 40,000 troops disposed about Queretaro City. It is expected that a clash of arms will occur there.

In the capital there are 27,000 men, according to official figures, under Gens. Blanco and Alvarado Gen. Blanco remains in Aguascalientes.

Fighting of a severe character continues in the suburbs of the capital. Persistent attacks are being made on Xochimilco and San Angel by the followers of Emiliano Zapata. During the fighting last Sunday it is reported there were 300 casualties.

Shells rushed to the front from the citadel here are said to have been loaded with sawdust instead of powder. It is reported that the Carranza forces have been victorious everywhere in the suburban fighting.

REVOLT IN CANANEA.

Garrison Under Villa Leaders Declares for Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 10.—Villa's troops in Cananea, Sonora, the big copper camp seventy miles below the border from Naco, have revolted and have declared for Carranza. They had been in command of the town since Hill was driven to the border by Maytorena and his Yaqui Indians at the start of the Carranza-Villa war in that State. No one was killed, although a little street fighting occurred when the Carranza leaders led the discontented Villa forces out of the town. It is expected that Maytorena will send a force of his men, with machine guns, to attack them.

Consul General Rafael Musquez, representing Carranza on the border, received a message from Col. Sebastian Carranza, Jr., a nephew of Gen. Carranza and cousin of the Consul General, saying that he was leaving Piedras Negras with 1,750 troops to advance on Saltillo, where reports had been received that Luis Gutierrez, a brother of the new Villista Provisional President, was at the head of a force. Saltillo has always been a Carranza stronghold.

Reports received by Villistas say that Gen. Lucio Blanco has joined Villa.

POLICE CONVICTIONS UPHELD

Court of Appeals Affirms Conspiracy Charge Against Inspectors.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The convictions of ex-Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, Joan J. Murtha, and James F. Thompson of the New York City police force, who were found guilty of conspiracy and served a year on Blackwell's Island, were upheld today by the Court of Appeals.

The conviction of ex-Inspector John Hussey, who stood trial with the other policemen, and who also served a year on Blackwell's Island, was set aside by the Appellate Division several months ago. Hussey is now suing for reinstatement to the force.

RACING FIRE HORSE CRASHES INTO POST

Engine Driver Swerved Team to Avoid a Careless Truck Driver.

OLD FIREFLY WAS KILLED

Crew Thrown from Engine Unhurt, but Truckman Is Fined $10 at Their Insistence.

Driver Alfred Waganowitz of Fire Engine 23 had urged his horses to full speed as he went up Ninth Avenue at 6 o'clock last evening to a fire. At Fifty-eighth Street he saw Policeman Haslash waving him to come on. Crowds lined the sidewalks watching the racing engines, and Waganowitz's two horses were straining every muscle. The engine swayed and skidded over the pavement as an automobile skids on wet asphalt.

Waganowitz was almost on the Fifty-eighth Street crossing when he saw a two-horse truck lumbering out of the street into his path. Policeman Haslash had turned aside to wave back a woman and some children and the truckman, evidently thinking he had time to make the crossing in safety, had started ahead.

The engine driver realized that his tremendous speed and the weight of the heavy engine would crush the truck and probably kill the driver. There was a chance that he could turn between the pillars of the elevated railroad and continue on the tracks, his only hope of avoiding a collision.

Waganowitz took the chance, but the speed of the horses was too great for the sudden turn. Firefly, the big off horse, staggered as he tried to swing around, missed his footing, and crashed head-on into a pillar. He collapsed, stunned, and with both forelegs broken, while over him hurtled Waganowitz, thrown from his seat, despite the strap supposed to hold him in. From the rear platform flew the Captain and the engineer, Robert W. Grant and Joseph Conley, to land, bruised and half stunned on the pavement. But the truck was uninjured.

The firemen were on their feet almost instantly and all three turned at once to Firefly. The quickest examination showed that the animal was injured beyond recovery, and Haslash, at the request of the firemen, shot him. Then Waganowitz, almost in tears, turned on the truck driver.

"I was willing to take a chance to save you," he declared. "But you can't kill poor old Firefly and get away with it. I want him arrested," he demanded, turning to Haslash, and the policeman took the man, who said he was Sylvester Demoss of 514 West Twenty-ninth Street, on a charge of [illegible] the fire lines and causing an accident. At Night Court Magistrate McQuade fined him $10.

SLATE WILL GO THROUGH.

Only Slight Opposition at Federation of Women's Clubs Session.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Seven hundred delegates to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs in session here offered little opposition to the official slate of officers reported by Mrs. J. M. Edsall, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, at the close of this afternoon's session. There will be contests for only two offices.

The official slate, which will probably be elected in entirety, is as follows:

President, Mrs. A. H. Hildreth, Syracuse; First Vice President, Miss Florence Guernsey, New York; Second Vice President, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee, Brooklyn; Third Vice President, Mrs. John W. Ford, Waterford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Stecker, Mount Vernon; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Merwin Lay, Syracuse; General Federation Secretary, Mrs. J. T. D. Blackburn, Albany; Treasurer, Mrs. George N. Hall, Binghamton; Directors for the first four districts, respectively, Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Mrs. Frank P. Whiting, Mrs. Howard Gillespie, and Mrs. F. H. Bullard.

Mrs. Henry Altman of Brooklyn will run for Second Vice President in opposition to Mrs. Ormsbee, and Mrs. Robert D. Ford of Canton will oppose Mrs. Lay for Recording Secretary.

Arrested as Poorbox Robbers.

Two Italians who, it is alleged, robbed the poorboxes in two Catholic churches were arrested yesterday in All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street, by detectives, who first saw them on a car while looking for pickpockets. They followed the Italians to St. Paul's Church, at Park Avenue and 117th Street. The Italians hurried away, and a few minutes later the detectives found that the poorbox had been robbed of $1 in pennies. The men were cornered in All Saints' Church after the poorbox there had been smashed. They said they were Pietro Casila, Mills Hotel, and Albert Folornini, 159 West Fourth Street.

Gifts to Women's Prison Association

The Women's Prison Association reported at its meeting yesterday two bequests, one from Emma R. Frost of $1,000, and one from Addison Brown of $500. Also it was announced that the State Farm for Women M.sdemeanants at Volotle was opened in October with six women inmates.

FIRST NEW SHIP SINCE WAR.

Orduna, Leased by Cunard Line, Arrives from Liverpool.

The first new steamship to arrive in New York since the war began was the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner Orduna, chartered by the Cunard Line for three months to replace the Campania, which has been sold for junk. She is commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Taylor, who has not been in New York since 1878, when he was an apprentice in the famous tea clipper Lothair, which made the run from Yokohama around Good Hope in 82 days, and then sailed from Sandy Hook to Dover in 11 days, which he said was a record.

The 831 passengers who arrived on the Orduna yesterday from Liverpool joined in saying that she was a steady vessel. She had rough weather from Queenstown to Sandy Hook and made the 2,786 miles in 7 days 23 hours and 17 minutes.

The Orduna was built to open the new service from the west coast of South America to New York via the Panama Canal, which was postponed on account of the war.

The Orduna has accommodation for 300 first, 350 second, and 450 third class passengers. She has spacious decks and cabins fitted with bedsteads, glass inclosed promenade decks, gymnasium, veranda café, and large square windows. Her gross tonnage is 15,500. She has three screws and an average speed of 17 knots. She sails for Liverpool on Saturday. The officers and engineers are all Pacific Company men.

Daughter to Christie Macdonald.

Christie Macdonald, the light-opera star, who in private life is Mrs. Henry Lloyd Gillespie, became the mother of a daughter yesterday afternoon at her home, 800 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Gillespie was last seen at the Liberty Theatre, when she appeared as Princess Bozena in "The Spring Maid." Mr. Gillespie is a manufacturer, and they were married in 1912.

HOTELS
RESTAURANTS
DANCING ACADEMIES
Page 14.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Made in America

Since the foreign markets have been practically closed to commerce, there has been a boom for products "Made in America."

Browning, King & Company have always been independent of foreign entanglements. We actually make our Clothing in our own Metropolitan Workshops, and American Woolens are as good as are made.

For many years we have set standards of both Style and Workmanship, and we have never had better Suits and Overcoats to offer than at this very time.

Look at the new Models. Try them on. That will cost you nothing and it may save you a lot.

Suits $15 to $40. Overcoats $15 to $50

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Overcoats
$25

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

MORE Models—More Fabrics to select from than you will find anywhere else in New York—And especially more at this price.

For the young man, no matter what his years, there are swagger double-breasted and single-breasted coats made by Hart Schaffner & Marx, that outline the figure and reach just to the knees. Big, loose overcoats, too—of the Balmaccan type in rough foreign and American fabrics.

For the man who wants a Chesterfield or other sober, dignified model, there is great variety, too,—all tailored as only Hart Schaffner & Marx know how.

And best of all is the value, for whether you pay $25, $18 or $65 you may rest assured that your money has bought you more style and better quality than it could in most shops here in town.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Last Four Days

There's a chance now that won't come again this Fall. When our Silk-Lined Sale ends Saturday, there'll be nothing like it in New York again.

Imported materials only. Silk-Lined Suits, $27.50. Satin-Lined Overcoats, $27.50. Silk-Lined Full Dress Suits, $40. Tuxedo Suits, $35. All exclusively to measure.

Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

Rent Booth Now
in the
COSMOPOLITAN GARDEN
A GIGANTIC
Public Market
Will Sell Everything to Eat and Drink
23rd Street Thru to 22nd Street
Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue
(Formerly Stern Brothers Dry Goods Store)

200,000 square feet of floor space under one roof devoted to the needs of the table and household.

Positively Opens Upon Completion of Alterations

A few choice booths can still be had for those merchants selling only high grade table necessities and household articles

Special Arrangements for Florists
Refrigerating Service to all booths

The rental of each shop is a small part of the cost of an ordinary store

PUBLICITY

Purchasers for every dealer will be brought to the Garden through regular advertisements

Apply on premises or ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Agent
REAL ESTATE
10 East 33rd Street New York Tel. Murray Hill 1100

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:10. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG LEGS
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Saturday 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE IN CHIN CHIN
HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Tomorrow. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA AN UNUSUAL PLAY BY A. E. THOMAS AND CLAYTON HAMILTON. (Direction: COHAN and HARRIS).

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. It's Just Dimpled With Laughter! So Will You Be When You See and Hear PAPA'S DARLING
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS!
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 5093 Bryant.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. NAZIMOVA in "THAT SORT." A New Modern Drama by BASIL McDONALD HASTINGS.
WALLACK'S B'way | AT 6 & APP. 8:30. | Mats. Today & Sat. at 2. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N Parker Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield. SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.
WEBER'S B'way, 29 & Arts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c
FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt Wed. 25 50. Sat. M. 25,50,75 "DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorlia, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—La Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut.) Scotti, Tegani (debut.) Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
THANKSGIVING DAY. PARSIFAL MAT. AT 1.
Seat sale begins Tomorrow at 9 A. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Nov. 17, at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
KNABE PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 13. Sun. Aft., Nov. 15.
MR. HAROLD BAUER
WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30. Soloist LEO SCHULZ 'cello.
All Tschaikowsky Program
Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 8.
Seats Tue. to $2. on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30. Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Song Recital Madame JOHANNA Gadski
75c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets now at Box office. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT at 8:15. ARTHUR Herschmann SONG RECITAL
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 3. PIANO RECITAL Vida LLEWELLYN
KNABE PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Phone 7460 Col. Mats. at 2. Tonight, Thurs. Night & Sat. Mat.: "TALES OF HOFFMANN." Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat Nights: "Aida."
OPERA TICKETS Telephone 3842 Greeley | Subscriptions bought and exchanged. 39 St. Opera Ticket Office, 1,400 Broadway. Seats for Carmen.
CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Next Fri. Aft. at 4 ONLY LECTURE IN NEW YORK OF JEROME K. JEROME
ADMISSION FREE till 10 P. M.
Subject, "CONFESSIONS OF A PLAYWRIGHT." Seats 50c to $1.50, at 147 W. 45 St. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

ADELPHI THEATRE, B'way & 58th St. Today—Tomorrow
ALL SEATS 15c | 30 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA | Children Afternoons 10c
Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Matinee Daily
BILLY WATSON & His Beef Trust
Extra Attraction—DANCING VENUS MILO.

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30.
TWO WOMEN | THE LITTLE ANGEL OF LAWTON CREEK
YALE vs. PRINCETON.
SHUBERT LINE BEATS.
JONAS TICKET OFFICE. WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Next to Times Sq. "THE MAN FROM HOME." 11:30 P. M. Strand Orch. & Quartette. 10c to 50c. Next Week—"ARISTOCRACY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. ON TRIAL
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "KICK IN" with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8.25. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE MIRACLE MAN Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.
Bronx Opera House 149 St. 3d Ave. Mat. Today 25c to $1.00. The Things That Count

THE ART OF THE THEATRE EXHIBITION AT 7145TH Av.
THIS AND NEXT WEEK OPEN DAILY
ADMISSION 50c
Arranged by the STAGE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK for the BENEFIT of the COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

Lyceum Theatre SPECIAL
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1:30 P. M.
British War Relief Assoc. BENEFIT MATINEE
ALL STAR BILL
Including WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, GABRIELLE D'ORZIAT, MARIE TEMPEST, BEATRICE HARFORD, BLANCHE BATES, MME. YORSKA, ROSE O'NEIL, JULIE OPP, WILLIAM NORRIS, GEORGE FAWCETT, EDWARD MORTON ROYLE, H. COOPER CLIFFE, SALLIE FISHER, MARGARET WYCHERLEY, DAVID BISPHAM, BARRY PAIN, LILLIAN BUSHMORE, BURR McINTOSH, GEORGE GIDDENS, CLIFFORD BROOKE, CHARLES CHERRY, CERUTTI, OLIVE WYNDHAM, BEVERLY SITGREAVES, others, and 4 New One-Act Plays. Seats $3-$2.50-$2-75c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Leased) 62d Street, Central Park West.
OPENING MONDAY NOV. 16TH EVE.
AUSPICES FRENCH DRAMA SOCIETY.
OPENING WEEK UNE FEMME PASSA with YORSKA and other Parisian Artists.
Seats Now on Sale.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. | Adeline GENEE, JOAN SAWYER, Dorothy Toye, Whiting & Burt, Hugh Herbert & Co., others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | FALL FESTIVAL ALL STAR BILL
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Blanche Ring & Co. Bobby North, Flo Irwin & Co., Lucy Gillett, others.
Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St. GREAT DOUBLE BILL | LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW and elaborate production of THE WISHING RING
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.
B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. Lew Quinn, Hortense Zare and 6 others. ADMISSION FREE till 10 P. M.
Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees FRIDAY & Saturday 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY. Today.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
ELMENDORF LECTURES
FIVE NEW LECTURES
WEDNESDAYS AT 8:15 P. M.
BEGINNING TONIGHT.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAJESTIC MATINEE TODAY $1.00. 800 Seats Saturday $1.00. THE THIRD PARTY. Next Week—FRITZI SCHEFF. Seats Thursday.
DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat. 25c & 50c. EVES. 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.00. "TOO MANY COOKS." Next Week—"The Things That Count."

HIPPODROME
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Saturday 2:15. Popular Price $1.50 Matinee Today.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.
39TH STREET THEATRE SPECIAL Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY
THE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
EXPERIENCE
"BIGGER AND BETTER THAN 'EVERYWOMAN.'" —Brooklyn Eagle.
Prices 50c to $2.
GOOD SEATS In First Balcony 50c, 75c & $1.00
Manhattan OP. HO., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinee Today 35c to $1.00. LIFE
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c. GUY BATES POST in OMAR
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. UNDER COVER
HAMMERSTEIN'S—PAUL SWAN, SINGER'S MIDGETS, Jas. Thornton, Harry Cooper & Co., McConnell, Simpson & Co., Parker Girls, 10 others.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. 8 Mat. Tomorrow Best Orch. Seats $1 $1.50. DANCING AROUND AL JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."
Winthrop Ames' Evgs. 8:45. LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."
48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
LILAC 44TH ST. THEATRE. Phone 7392 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today $1.50. THE DIPPEL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY'S DOMINO
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20 $1.50 Matinee Today. 2:30. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today Best Seats $1. LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky. Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. My Lady's Dress By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today & Sat. 2:15 | 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c, 50c. Mme. Petrova in Panthea
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Evg. at 8:15 "LIES VATERLAND." Sat. Mat. "GOETZ'S END"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,746. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA OPENS WAR ON VILLA

Preliminary Battle Reported and Strong Forces Move Toward Each Other.

GENERALS STRIVE FOR PEACE

Ask Carranza to Resign and Urge Gutierrez to Send Villa Abroad.

UNCERTAIN AS TO VERA CRUZ

Carranza Guarantees Received in Washington, but New Developments Are Awaited.

EL PASO, Nov. 11.—War has been declared between the Carranza and Villa elements of the Constitutionalist Army, according to advices received at Juarez tonight from officials of the convention at Aguascalientes.

A preliminary battle has already occurred at Leon, between Aguascalientes and Queretaro, it was reported. Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, has moved his forces from Queretaro north to Silao to meet the Villa advance. Gen. Manuel Chao, a Villa chieftain, departed today from Aguascalientes with a strong column.

A message from official sources in Mexico City, given out today by Rafael Muzquiz, the Carranza Consul General to the United States, follows:

"The First Chief is at Cordoba. A majority of the principal chiefs have declared in favor of Carranza. Villa has called on the people to take arms. All the South and East is loyal to the First Chief."

An earlier telegram from Aguascalientes said that at a meeting of the convention last night Gen. Carranza was branded a rebel by Gen. Panfilo Natera, a Vice President. He asserted that the deposed First Chief should be considered a rebel because the allotted time had expired for him to recognize the sovereignty of the assembly of chieftains.

His remark was greeted with applause, said the report. Natera had been regarded as one of Carranza's strongest supporters since his appointment as chief of a newly created central zone had precipitated the Carranza-Villa estrangement some months ago.

Sharp Fighting Near Saltillo.

Sharp fighting between a Carranza force, thought to be a part of that which left Piedras Negras for Saltillo several days ago, and a larger force from the Villa garrison at Torreon took place today at Hipolito, and the Carranzista force was driven away in disorder, according to reports received here both by the Carranza and Villa representatives. Only meagre details were received at the border of the battle, which was said to have started at daybreak this morning. Col. Esevio, commanding the Carranza force, and seventeen of his men, including two officers, were reported to have been killed.

Little, if any, support is expected by the Carranza men from the Saltillo garrison, where Luis Gutierrez, a brother of Eulalio Gutierrez, is in command. If the garrison has not already gone over to Villa by this time it is expected to do so in a few days, local Consular representatives of the Carranza Government admit.

Delayed reports from Aguascalientes report the resignation of Villa to Gutierrez, who is now vested with supreme executive power by the peace conference. As soon as Villa had presented his resignation to Gutierrez through his Acting Minister of War he was immediately appointed Commander in Chief of the entire Army of the North, comprising all of the forces not directly under command of Carranza, his brother, Jesus Carranza, or Pablo Gonzales.

Naco Again Under Fire.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 11.—With several of his seventy-five millimeter pieces placed at a range of 3,000 yards, Gov. Maytorena reopened artillery fire on the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, shortly before noon today. The garrison replied, but their shells fell short. At the same time Yaqui Indians were seen moving into positions around the town for an attack, which agents of Maytorena declared would be made tonight.

Maytorena promised Col. Hatfield, commanding the American border patrol, that he would give two hours' notice of attack, but Hatfield, not depending upon that, sent his men into position on the border line.

GENERALS STRIVE FOR PEACE.

Urge Carranza to Retire and That Villa Be Sent Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11.—Gens. Pablo Gonzales, Lucio Blanco, Antonio Villareal, Eduardo Hay, Francisco Mariel, Andres Saucedo, Pablo de la Garza, and A. Menchaca have wired Gen. Carranza, saying they consider it "a patriotic necessity" that he resign.

At the same time the above-named Generals wired Eulalio Gutierrez, telling him they were convinced Villa had not retired from command of the northern division, and they ask Gen. Gutierrez to use his authority and that of the convention, which Villa promised to respect, by sending Villa abroad on an official commission. The Generals say if this is done they will induce Gen. Carranza also to leave the country.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, referring to the published report of his appointment as Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, said he would refuse the offer, as he was determined not to enter any Cabinet until constitutional order was re-established.

A Cordoba telegram says that Gen.

Continued on Page 4.

NOTHING NOBLE IN WAR ITSELF, SAYS WILSON

But Sometimes It Develops Noble Characters—Speaks at Kearny Statue Unveiling.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson, speaking today at the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Philip Kearny in Arlington National Cemetery, said that there was nothing noble or admirable in war itself, but that there was something very noble and admirable in some of the characters which war developed.

"If a man's character can go through the fire and come out resplendent," said the President, "then you know that it is of the true quality, of the best human stuff."

Mr. Wilson said that Gen. Kearny typified the best kind of leader produced by the United States, adding that "there has been many another man who stood alongside of him with the same qualities and the same distinction of service."

"The Government of a great people," he added, "can always count upon great services, and the beauty of our Government, the pride that we all feel in it, is that it is a Government of great people, prodigal in their gift of service, always ready to provide those things which constitute the stuff of heroism and elevate a nation in the annals of mankind."

Speaking of the habit of Gen. Kearny's soldiers of affectionately calling him "Phil," the President said he had always been sorry he did not have a "front name which admitted of shortening."

Because of the lateness of a special train bringing 300 civil war veterans from New Jersey for the unveiling ceremonies, President Wilson waited in the cold at the cemetery for more than an hour. He spent the time examining the graves of noted soldiers and sailors.

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey, Col. C. J. Hopkins, President of the Kearny Commission, and Corp. James Tanner, Recorder of Wills in the District of Columbia, who served under Gen. Kearny, were among the speakers. Gov. Fielder said:

"We pray God the United States will remain at peace as long as time lasts."

The statue was unveiled by descendants of Gen. Kearny, while a field battery from Fort Myer fired a Major General's salute of seventeen guns.

FEARS WE MAY BE INVOLVED.

Senator Burton Says Indecisive Result Might Bring Us Into War.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Again sounding a warning of the possibility of the United States becoming involved in war unless the present European conflict ends decisively, United States Senator Theodore E. Burton today addressed the City Club on "The Effects of the War on the Peace Movement."

German supremacy and the consequent growth of the German military machine to the disabling of the other powers in the event of a victory for the Kaiser, or a long step toward arbitration of differences if the Allies are victorious, were the Senator's predictions of the outcome.

Senator Burton approved the work of the national Administration in its peace treaties, and declared he was glad that the voice of the jingo was silent, even in the face of the great war.

He said three circumstances might serve to end the war—a decision by the belligerents that defensive action is better than offensive, sheer exhaustion or a decisive victory. An indecisive victory, he said, might involve the United States.

"Should Germany win," said Senator Burton, "and I speak on the subject with a good deal of hesitancy, because it is the duty of an American citizen to avoid any expression of partiality, I do not think it is difficult to determine what the result would be. Denmark, Holland, and Belgium would be annexed to the German Empire. An indemnity would be imposed upon Great Britain and France so severe that each country would be disabled in the future from maintaining an army or navy which could compete with those of Germany. The settlement of affairs with Russia would be a somewhat different question, but, however that might be, Germany would be the dominant power in the world."

MORE MILLS STARTING UP.

Big Revival of Steel and Wire Orders in Pittsburgh District.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—Two plants of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead resumed operations today. These mills had been shut down for some time owing to lack of orders. With many orders booked in the last few weeks the plants now will be able to operate full turn.

At other steel mills in the Pittsburgh district activity is noted in every department. The plants at Monessen owned by the Pittsburgh Steel Company will go into operation next Monday after an idleness of some months. Four of the open-hearth furnaces at that point will be put into operation, which means that employment will be given to 3,500 men.

The plants of the Pittsburgh Products Company, also at Monessen, have been ordered to operate at full speed. The company has enough orders on its books to warrant such a move. Several other plants in the Allegheny Valley district will begin operations within the next ten days.

Wallace H. Rowe, President of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, said today that the mills of that concern were working on big barbed-wire orders, and that there was a splendid inquiry all along the line. He declared that the industrial conditions in the Pittsburgh district were very encouraging.

EXPECT MOVE BY POPE.

German Report That He Will Urge Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen a correspondent of the Central News says:

"A dispatch received here from Cologne asserts that the Pope shortly will endeavor to initiate negotiations for peace through the medium of a pastoral letter. "The German view of this is that any such action by his Holiness would raise the question of the Pope's temporal power and force Italy into taking an attitude against the proposal."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

SLAVERS' BOMBS ROCK BRONX COURT

Judge L. D. Gibbs and Marshal Hoefling the Objects of Assassins' Plot.

CONVICTED SEVEN OF GANG

First Blast as Jurist Leaves Chambers Followed by One Across Street.

REPORTS HEARD FOUR MILES

Front of Court House Wrecked, Windows Smashed for Blocks, Some in Elevated Train.

Two bombs, each more powerful than ever before had been used in Black Hand plots in the Bronx, were exploded within a few seconds just before 11 o'clock last night, one wrecking the whole lower front of the Bronx's new $1,000,000 Court House which took twelve years to construct, the other blowing in the front of City Marshal John C. Hoefling's office, across the Brook Avenue Plaza from the Court House. County Judge Louis D. Gibbs was in the Court House when the explosion occurred and Marshal Hoefling had just left his office.

Judge Gibbs had sentenced seven of a band of white slavers to long terms in State Prison and it was Marshal Hoefling who uncovered evidence against the gang when he discovered Mrs. Delia Hanson, the now celebrated "Bridgeport widow," held prisoner in a house in East 154th Street. In anonymous letters the Judge had been threatened with assassination.

Both men think, and the police agree with them, that the explosions were meant to kill or injure Judge Gibbs and Mr. Hoefling, and that the bombs were planted by members of the White Slave gang who had not been discovered and arrested. It was found that the bombs were of the kind made by anarchists.

Explosion Heard Four Miles.

The explosions were the most severe of the kind that ever occurred north of the Harlem River. The detonations were heard for four miles, and houses in a radius of a dozen blocks were shaken. In a passing Third Avenue elevated train some windows were shattered by the concussion, and panes in houses for blocks around were broken.

It was the Court House bomb which exploded first. The new building is in a triangle facing the Brook Avenue Plaza. Third Avenue is on one side of it and 161st Street on another. The entrance was a pretentious one, between two big bronze columns resting upon granite bases. Bronze doors stood ten feet in a vestibule, and over the main archway leading into this vestibule was a granite figure of Justice. The bomb apparently was placed at the base of one of these bronze columns.

The explosion blew one of the granite bases into pebbles and so wrecked the other that both bronze columns hung suspended from the main arch. The figure of Justice was cracked and its base wrecked, so that it threatened to topple over. The bronze doors were wrenched from their hinges and torn and twisted. The glass in two inner doors fifteen feet back was shattered and the marble staircase cracked. Almost every window in the Court House fell outward, sending fragments of glass flying over all three streets bounding the building.

Many in Court Knocked Down.

Judge Gibbs, who had presided at the trial of Harry Goldberg, a Fordham College medical student convicted of forgery, had just left his chambers with County Detective Harry Harris and his court attendant, Samuel Phillips. The corridors and courtroom were filled with jurors, witnesses, and idle spectators, who had waited while the jury in the Goldberg case deliberated eight hours.

There were nearly half a hundred men in the place besides the ninety-eight prisoners, twelve of them women, and their keepers, in the county jail in the basement on the 161st Street side. The concussion tossed most of them from their feet and caused a panic among the prisoners, who thought there had been an earthquake.

The Judge was flung down on the marble corridor, but was unhurt, and, jumping to his feet, with Phillips and Harris raced for the Brook Avenue entrance, shouting to others to join him. He ran into the street only a second or two after the explosion, but already hundreds of men, women, and children from neighboring apartment houses were pouring into the thoroughfares, terrified at the roar and concussion of the explosion, and there was no chance of catching the man who put the bomb in place.

Crowds Rush Into Street.

Then came the second explosion, as violent as the first. Those who had reached the street were flung down by the force of it and every one who had not run at the first crash, made a dash to get out of his home. A crowd of several thousand quickly filled the plaza and were running aimlessly about, when the reserves of the Morrisania Police Station, who had been flung from their beds in the precinct house only two blocks away, raced around into the Plaza.

They saw there a scene of ruin. The front of the Court House looked as though it had withstood the fire of German field guns. Across the plaza the long row of buildings showed dark holes where windows had been but a moment before, and the front of Hoefling's office was a wreck of broken glass and splintered wood.

From 871 to 877 Brook Avenue, a row of five-story tenements, every window was gone. Next was a row of three-story frame houses running to 887. All

Continued on Page 7.

VANCOUVER PREPARES FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Broughton Strait Closed to Shipping—Mines Laid Near Victoria.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 11.—It was officially announced today that the western part of Broughton Strait, near Vancouver Island, had been closed to navigation and for purposes of defense. Shipping has been notified that vessels between Johnston Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound must take the Weynton passage and Black Fish Sound.

While no reason has been assigned officially for this action, it is popularly believed to be due to apprehension as to possible attack from the German fleet that defeated British warships recently off the coast of Chile.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 11.—Although no German warship has yet entered the North Pacific and the British cruisers Newcastle, Swiftsure, and Rainbow and the Japanese cruiser Idzumo are patrolling the coast, the people of Victoria, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert have been extremely nervous over reports that the way was open for a German naval attack on their cities. The Strait of Juan de Fuca, near Victoria, has been mined, guns have been placed commanding the Narrows near Vancouver, and other defensive steps have been taken.

German Ships Bound North.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 11.—A telegram from Taltal, Chile, says that a steamer arriving there reports that when off Coquimbo, Chile, she sighted four German warships steaming northward. Coquimbo is about 450 miles north of Coronel, off which the naval engagement of Nov. 1 was fought.

TRANSPORTS ALL READY FOR GERMAN INVASION

Wait at Bremen and Hamburg—Fifty Zeppelins Building for Raid With Fleet in Spring.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.—The Daily Mail prints an American's account of his visit to Bremen and Hamburg. He says:

"In Bremen the hotels are deserted, but the theatres and cafés are full. The docks at Bremerhaven are crowded with shipping, but there is no life. I was told that transports are there waiting to convey troops to England.

"At Hamburg I found the same dense lines of shipping and deserted wharves. In the harbor I saw three huge liners, transformed by a coat of gray paint and yellow funnels. Soldiers swarming over them proclaimed them to be transports, destined for the invasion of England.

"There is great activity in Hamburg. I saw eleven sheds, each said to contain a Zeppelin. There are any number of aeroplanes at the air camp. It was reported there that fifty Zeppelins are being built. A Lieutenant told me it was absurd to suppose that the Germans would waste their Zeppelins by single raids on London. The Zeppelins are being kept for the time when the fleet, accompanied by the dirigibles, would attack the British coast simultaneously. This was not the plan for the present, but for the coming Spring.

"Kiel, in contrast to Hamburg, seethed with activity, the streets swarming with sailors and marines, while in the harbor dispatch boats dashed hither and thither."

RUSHED BOAT AT MINE TO SAVE A CRUISER

Little Russian Craft When it Was Too Late to Signal Went Head on to Destruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Correspondents of Finnish newspapers report the heroic sacrifice of the crew of a picket boat in order to save a Russian cruiser, which was unwittingly approaching a mine in the Gulf of Finland.

Realizing that it was too late to signal the danger, the boat deliberately rushed at the mine at full speed. A terrific explosion followed. Six of the crew of seven perished. To the survivor, who was severely wounded, was awarded the decoration of St. George.

RUSSIAN ORGAN SEES THE END IN SIGHT

Mouthpiece of the War Ministry Thinks the Conflict Won't Last a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.—The Russki Invalid, the organ of the Russian Ministry of War, is very optimistic concerning the progress of the campaign. It thinks the operations against Austria will be crowned with final success before the Winter sets in.

The campaign against Germany is a more serious matter, and operations probably will last all through the Winter. It is, however, considered probable that the German army will be finally defeated before next Summer.

"Therefore," declares the Russki Invalid, "if no unforeseen complications arrive, it is probable that the war will end before the anniversary of its beginning."

TIME LIMIT FOR BOERS.

Pretoria Government Allows Rebels Until Nov. 21 for Surrender.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced at Pretoria that the rebels will have until Nov. 21 to surrender, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city. All thus surrendering will not be criminally prosecuted, but allowed to return to their homes on condition that they take no further part in the rebellion.

The leaders of the rebellion and those who have acted contrary to the rules of civilized warfare are excluded from the amnesty. Those refusing to surrender will be dealt with according to law.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

SUBMARINE RAIDS A BRITISH PORT; SINKS GUNBOAT, BUT CREW ESCAPES; GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURE DIXMUDE

CROWDS SEE NIGER SINK

Residents of Deal Startled by Explosion as Torpedo Hits the Warship.

SHORE BOATS TO RESCUE

Vessel Begins to Settle at Once and Sailors Are Seen Leaping Into Water.

CAPTAIN LAST TO LEAVE HER

Stays on Deck Until Ship Is Sinking Under His Feet—All Saved, Says Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEAL, England, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—By the destruction of the British torpedo gunboat Niger, which was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Downs this afternoon, the realities of war were brought home to the inhabitants of Deal and Walmer.

A loud explosion was heard from the gunboat as she lay off the Deal pier and great volumes of smoke enveloped the vessel. When the smoke cleared, the Niger was observed to be settling down forward. Men, women, and children rushed to the sea front, exclaiming that the vessel had been torpedoed or mined. They soon realized that the Niger was doomed. The Deal and Kingsdown lifeboats, as well as boats from other parts of the beach, were launched in an effort to save the sailors.

Consternation and almost panic prevailed among the hundreds who stood watching the ghastly sight from the beach. Fortunately the North Deal galley Hope, commanded by Capt. John Budd, lay at anchor near the spot waiting to land the pilot from a London steamer which was going down the channel. When the boatmen realized that the Niger had been hit by a submarine or mine, to use their own expression, they rowed like the very devil.

Gallant Rescues by Boatmen.

"We saw the sailors," said Capt. Budd, "jumping from the vessel's side in dozens. As we neared the fast disappearing vessel we came upon swarms of men struggling in the sea and heroically helping to support each other. Some were fully dressed, others only partly so. They were clinging to pieces of wreckage and deck furniture, and some were in lifeboats.

"It was a heartrending spectacle. The men were so thick in the water that they grasped at our oars as we dipped them in the sea. We rescued so many and our own boat got so choked that we could not move. With our own gunwale only just out of the water, we were in danger of sinking ourselves.

"We called to the men that we could take no more in or we should sink ourselves, but they continued to pour over the sides, and some hung to the stern of our boat. We had about fifty on board. Never had there been so many in the boat before. One burly sailor, whom we told to wait until the next boat came along, laughingly remarked while he was in the water, 'All right, Cocky, I will hold on by my eyebrows,' and he drifted to another galley. Another Deal boat then came along and relieved us of some of our men.

Captain Last to Leave Her.

"Suddenly we heard a shout, and, looking around, saw the commander of the Niger waving and beckoning to us from the stern of the sinking ship. We could not go to him because our craft was so heavily laden. Another galley then came along, and, after taking out some of our men, together with those who were hanging on to our sides, we went closer to the sinking gunboat and took off some more men, and at the Captain's special request we waited until he took a final look around to see if there were any more men left on board the vessel.

"By this time the ship was very nearly under water, and we shouted to him to hurry up as the Niger had turned over on her side and was likely to go down at any moment. That brave Captain only just managed to jump in time when the gunboat gave a lurch and sank on her side in eight fathoms of water. We were proud to rescue that Captain, for he was a true sailor."

The other boats which picked up men were the Maple Leaf, the motor boat Naru, the Annie, the May, and the Deal lifeboat.

Saw One Dead Sailor.

The rescuing party saw one dead sailor floating by.

The majority of those rescued received first aid on being landed at North Deal and then they were taken in ambulances to the Marine Hospital at Walmer.

One survivor, replying to a question as to whether the Niger was torpedoed or mined, replied:

"Torpedoed, Sir. With the exception of the watch and the gun crews

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

An official German bulletin reports the taking of Dixmude, Belgium, with more than 500 prisoners. It also reports the crossing of the Yser Canal and capture of the first line of the Allies' position west of Langemarck, with about 2,000 men. The Allies are also said to have been driven out of St. Eloi, south of Ypres.

The French War Office admits the loss of Dixmude to the Germans, but states that the foe's attempt to debouch from that place along the left bank of the Yser failed. The British troops are said to have stopped attacks of the enemy everywhere along the line.

The British torpedo gunboat Niger was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Harbor of Deal, England, and foundered, but all the officers and crew were saved. Two men were severely injured and two slightly hurt.

Premier Asquith, in a statement at the opening of the House of Commons, predicted that the war would not last as long as was originally expected.

The Russian General Staff contradicts German assertions of an important victory on the northern border, asserting that the Russian Army met with brilliant success there and has begun an invasion of East Prussia. To the south the Cossacks are said to be approaching Cracow, while the investment of Przemysl, from which the Russians were driven several weeks ago, is said to have been completed.

The Crown Prince is reported to have been put in supreme command of the German forces in the east. A dispatch from Amsterdam states that Austrians, with big siege guns, passed through Liége Tuesday on their way to Cracow to reinforce the Teutonic armies.

The Japanese torpedo boat 33 was sunk by a mine at the mouth of the Kiao-Chau Bay while hunting for mines. Six men were killed or wounded and three are missing.

200 OF EMDEN CREW DEAD; 30 WOUNDED

Capt. Von Muller and Officers Will be Allowed to Keep Their Swords.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Capt. von Muller of the German cruiser Emden, which was attacked by the Australian cruiser Sydney and driven ashore at Cocos Island, where she burned, and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern, one of his officers, are prisoners of war and neither is wounded, according to an announcement by the Admiralty this afternoon. The Admiralty adds that the losses on the Emden are unofficially reported as 200 killed and thirty wounded. No further details have been received.

The Admiralty has directed that all honors of war be accorded to the survivors of the Emden, and that the Captain and his officers are not to be deprived of their swords.

The Central News has received a dispatch from Melbourne saying that the gunnery of the Emden was good in the beginning of the fight off Cocos Island but deteriorated later. The German vessel had two funnels shot away and caught on fire astern within an hour of the beginning of the engagement. She is now ashore and continues to burn.

Before the fight a landing party from the Emden had commandeered two months' supplies from the Cocos Islanders, but the people were well treated.

HONGKONG, Nov. 11.—The Australian cruiser Sydney was not damaged in her fight with the German cruiser Emden off Cocos Island, according to reports reaching Hongkong.

The Captain of the Sydney said he saw only thirty survivors of the 308 men supposed to be on board the Emden. Four officers and twenty-two men were made prisoners.

18,000,000 RESERVES FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES

Resources of Fighting Men They Can Draw Upon, According to a German Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—According to the Cologne Gazette, the combined strength of German and Austrian reserves is 18,000,000 men.

There are 2,000,000 volunteers in Germany and 240,000 in Austria, and recruits of the 1914 conscription of both countries 1,000,000 each. This makes a total of 4,250,000, but, according to the Rhenish paper, this estimate is altogether incomplete.

In Germany, as in Austria, that portion of the Landsturm which has not yet seen any service is almost as good as untouched, and, according to the best authorities, this untouched Landsturm amounts for Germany to 7,000,000 men. They are between the ages of 20 and 45. Already the vast majority of these men have been registered by the military authorities as suitable. Only a very small percentage may be regarded as hardly fit for the front, but they are capable of other military duties.

In Austria this untouched Landsturm is placed at 5,000,000, making 12,000,000 for both countries. If we deduct 2,000,000 from this total for volunteers who have already been counted we get a total of 14,250,000 as still available for active military service, and if the age limit is raised from 45 to 50 years and the limit at the other end be reduced from 20 to 18 years, we obtain an additional 3,750,000, which, added to 14,250,000, makes the grand total 18,000,000.

HEARD CANOPUS WAS SUNK.

But Chilean Admiralty Denies Rumor of British Cruiser's Fate.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 11.—A rumor has been circulated here to the effect that the British cruiser Canopus has been sunk off Coronel.

This report is officially denied by the Chilean Admiralty.

Smokers may now obtain FALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row packages.—Advt.

HATE CONSCRIPTION, BUT WILL WELCOME IT

English Nonconformists Will Do Their Duty Uncomplainingly, Says Sir William Nicoll.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—"By the first of the year it will be determined whether we shall have conscription or not, and should it be necessary you may be sure that the Nonconformists will uncomplainingly do their duty," said Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of The British Weekly and a competent spokesman for the Nonconformist point of view today.

"In Lloyd George's words last night at the City Temple, 'I should like to see every town, every city, every area know what is expected of it. I should like to see every county called upon for its quota.' That foreshadows the kind of special conscription which will come first if volunteer recruiting does not produce the men necessary," Sir William continued. "I think this method of enforcing conscription is very fair, for I do not think those areas which have done their duty should be humiliated by conscription until those areas which have lagged behind in this noble race are brought up to the scratch.

Hate Defeat, More.

"We Nonconformists hate conscription, but we hate defeat more. Ours are traditions of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England and of Cromwell's Ironsides. I do not believe any form of conscription will in the end be necessary.

"I think there is some justice to the statement that the upper classes and the lower classes have been doing their duty in the present crisis and a certain element of the middle classes has not. This is partly the outgrowth of the tradition that the British Army should be officered by the upper classes and recruited in the ranks from the lower classes, which leaves the middle classes rather out of it. Then, too the middle classes, especially the Nonconformist middle classes, live in an atmosphere so foreign to war that it takes time for the military situation to be fully understood.

"The method of personal appeal by a Parliamentary recruiting committee will make the question of all the young and fit going to the front a dinner-table problem in thousands of homes, and it will have, I believe, a most stimulating effect upon the very people not as yet reached by the appeals of martial parades, signs and speeches. These are all right in their way. Even better advertising management would not hurt recruiting, but the best brass band methods will not reach the people like those personal appeals to families for their eligibles to do their duty.

Feel Their Responsibility.

"We Nonconformists feel a greater responsibility than others. We opposed armaments in the past, and now that the supreme struggle is upon our country we must come forward cheerfully to meet the situation. We have come forward creditably, and I believe that we shall come forward more creditably in the future. Many of those who have not as yet joined the colors have had urgent reasons for not doing so, but reasons which they will yield when confronted by today's crying need for men, and yet more men.

"In every stage of the war the Nonconformists look to America for approval and sympathy. We remember the Mayflower; we remember our ancestors who settled your country and fought a hard fight there for freedom, and we ask the United States to remember that we have ever been her friend, and that at the time of the American civil war we were, perhaps, the only large body of the public friendly to the Union in England."

FIND SPYING IN BASLE.

Military Shuts Rhine Valley and Frontier Is Guarded.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Cologne Gazette learns from Zurich, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, that communication on the frontier between Baden and Switzerland is now difficult and that the whole Rhine Valley has been closed by the military, owing to the discovery of a case of spying at Basle against Germany.

Imported Bokk Panetela. Fragrant and mild. More excellent than ever.—Advt.

GERMANS REPORT BIG GAINS

Take 500 Prisoners and Nine Machine Guns at Dixmude.

VICTORY NEAR LANGEMARCK

Allies' Positions There Captured with 2,000 Prisoners and Six Guns, Says Berlin.

ALLIES WIN NEAR THE COAST

Reoccupy Lombaertzyde and Repulse German Attacks There—British Check Them at Ypres.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following German official statement, issued this afternoon, is contained in a dispatch from Berlin, transmitted by the Marconi Wireless Company:

We made good progress yesterday on the Yser branch of the Ypres and took Dixmude by storm, capturing more than 500 prisoners and nine machine guns. Further south our troops crossed the canal and west of Langemarck captured the first line of the enemy's position. About 2,000 infantry were taken prisoners and six machine guns were captured.

South of Ypres we have driven the enemy out of St. Eloi.

Despite fierce counter-attacks by the British, the dominating heights to the north of Armentières remain in our hands.

Our attack has made progress to the southwest of Lille.

The French suffered heavy losses while attempting to recapture commanding heights to the north of Vienne-le-Château in the forest of Argonne, and to the northeast and south of Verdun French attacks were everywhere repulsed.

French Admit Losing Dixmude.

PARIS, Nov. 11, 10:40 P. M.—The following French official statement was issued tonight:

The enemy has continued all day his effort of yesterday without accomplishing any new result. He has directed against Lombaertzyde a counter-attack, which has been repulsed, and has made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser.

There is nothing new to report from the rest of the front.

The text of the afternoon official report follows:

On our left wing the fighting was resumed yesterday morning between Nieuport and the Lys with a very great degree of severity. Generally speaking, our front was maintained, in spite of the violence and the strength of the German attacks directed against certain of our points of support.

To the north of Nieuport we were even able to reoccupy Lombaertzyde and advance beyond this town, but toward the end of the day the Germans succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude. We still hold our positions in the approaches of this town, along the canal from Nieuport to Ypres, which has been firmly occupied. The fighting was very hot at these places.

The British troops, attacked also at several points, succeeded everywhere in stopping the enemy.

On the rest of the front the general situation shows no change, with the exception of slight progress by our forces to the north of Soissons and in the region to the west of Vailly, on the right bank of the Aisne.

Outside of these two points the state of the weather permitted only minor engagements, which resulted successfully for us. Particularly at Coincourt, 3 kilometers (about 1¾ miles) north of the forest of Parroy, we routed a detachment of the enemy.

COAST FIRING RENEWED.

Germans Shell Allies Between Nieuport and Dixmude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BELGIAN FRONTIER, Tuesday, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A few days ago it seemed that the Germans had abandoned their attack upon the coast line and the country between Dixmude and Nieuport. There was a strange silence behind the mists, but the Allies' aeroplanes reconnoitering the German lines were able to see the movement of troops drifting southward toward the region around Ypres.

Yesterday and today there has been an awakening of the guns in places from which they seemed to be withdrawn. Dixmude, quiet in its ruins, trembled again and crumbled a little more under the vibration of the German shells fired at long range.

Here and there near Pervyse and Ramscapelle German guns not yet located fired pot shots on the chance of killing something. French and Belgian patrols, advancing cautiously, found themselves under rifle fire from the

German trenches, which had previously appeared abandoned.

Something like an offensive developed again today, and at Furnes the sound of an intermittent cannonade awakened memories which seem old now, though it is only two weeks or so since this old town shook to the continual thunder of guns not very far away.

At Ypres the Germans are in heavy force, though obviously not yet ready to make the next great attack for which they are preparing.

GERMAN CRITICS ENCOURAGED.

Deduce Success from Reported "Good Advances" in the Argonne.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The latest official reports concerning the situation in the western arena of hostilities are increasingly favorable in the opinion of German critics. They draw this inference from the fact that the words "good advances" are used in referring to the conflict in the Argonne.

This is the first time such an expression has been employed in describing the fighting in this district.

DENIES RHEIMS CHARGES.

French Embassy Says Troops Did Not Use Cathedral Towers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from the French Foreign Office to the embassy here today duplicated the War Office communication, announcing the capture of Dixmude by the Germans, and adding to this statement the fact that the French retired before superior numbers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs also denied reports crediting the Vicar General of Rheims with the admission that the Cathedral towers had been used as observation points by the French troops.

The telegram says:

"German agencies are spreading the rumor that the Vicar General of Rheims admits that the towers of the Cathedral were used for military purposes; as I indicated previously in recent communications, this is false."

CALLS GERMANY NETTED FISH.

"Exhausting Itself in Savage Efforts," Says a Swiss Military Critic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Under the heading, "Germany's Defensive War," the Temps quotes from The Geneva Journal's Swiss military critic, Col. Feyler, who considers that the war has now definitely entered on a third phase, in which the Germans are on the defensive on both fronts.

The first was the sudden attack upon France, the second the combined Austro-German movement against Russia.

"Russian territory," says Col Feyler, "has been entirely cleared of Germans, and France is gradually expelling the invader, though the latter struggles furiously. Has the reader ever seen a salmon netted? The fish exhausts itself in savage efforts to escape the inexorable closing meshes. I consider that the salmon typifies Germany today."

FITS FRENCH BOYS TO FIGHT.

National Federation Trains 1915 and 1916 Recruits Ahead of Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 10. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Lord Kitchener's men could not work more ardently to prepare themselves for the front than do the boys enrolled under the flag of the National Federation for Military Preparation. This society is entirely the outcome of the war. Before the outbreak of hostilities there were some drilling clubs in existence, and likewise a few shooting clubs, dotted here and there about the country, but they have never been taken very seriously.

With the arrival of the war a group of practical patriots decided to take up the question properly, and very soon the National Federation was everywhere hard at work training the youth of the land to be soldiers. Through the efforts of the federation 3,000 lads have already gone to the front, some months before the time at which under ordinary circumstances they would have joined the colors as raw recruits, and, thanks to the federation's teachings, they have been able to take their places in the fighting line at once. Five thousand recruits due for duty in 1915 and 1916 are now under the tuition of the federation in Paris alone, and nearly 200 instructors are daily employed in teaching them the art of war.

Some of the federation's boys have already found soldiers' graves, and not a few of its recruits have had their names offered by their parents, that they may be fit as soon as possible to go off to war and avenge the deaths of brothers or other relatives. One and all ask for nothing better than to volunteer for active service as soon as the War Department will accept them.

GERMAN PRISONERS GRATEFUL

Officers and Privates Praise French for Their Kindness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Apropos of Ambassador Herrick's visit to the German prisoners in camps and hospitals, The Matin gives details of the treatment of German wounded in the Poitiers military hospital. A special representative of the paper has the following voluntary statement from German officers there:

"The undersigned have much pleasure in expressing to the staff, especially the surgeons, of the Poitiers hospital their gratitude for the care received since their arrival.

"KOTTERN,
"Lieutenant Eighty-six Infantry.
"STEIN,
"DEGENER,
"PIMANN,
"Lieutenants of the Reserve."

The correspondent interrogated more than twenty wounded non-commissioned officers and privates, and a hundred prisoners who were not wounded, and all willingly signed similar statements which The Matin reproduces in full.

CIVILIANS LEAVING VERDUN.

French Mount Fortress Guns on Wheels to Aid the Field Army.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—"According to German reports, the greater part of the population has left Verdun," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

"The French, it is stated, have mounted most of the great guns of the fortress on carriages to compensate for the field army's lack of artillery."

SAYS GERMANS WASTE FOOD.

Brussels Observer Accuses Them of Throwing Commandeered Meat Away

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Although Maeterlinck recently said that he had unimpeachable authority for the statement that Brussels had been mined, it seems clear now that his information was quite [illegible]. The Germans may originally [illegible] the intention to mine the place, but they have been so impressed by [illegible] exasperation at their conduct at Louvain and elsewhere that they have thought it advisable to be on their best behavior in Brussels.

One charge, however, that can be brought against them is the extravagant and wasteful manner in which they commandeer provisions, especially meat. It is a common sight at the slaughter houses to see whole sides of meat thrown away because the troops could [illegible] all of them.

The presence of the American Minister and the activity which he has displayed in protecting the interests of the inhabitants as much as he could is believed to be not a little responsible for the comparative moderation displayed by the Germans.

GERMANS PUSH WORK ON ANTWERP FORTS

Mounting New and Heavier Guns on Defenses Being Repaired by Troops and Natives.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—The Germans are working like beavers to repair the fortifications of Antwerp, mount new and heavier guns, and put the whole place into a state of defense. The importance attached to their almost feverish fortifying activities is indicated by the fact that Gen. von der Goltz, the Military Governor of Belgium, ran over from Brussels and made a tour of inspection of the double girdle of forts yesterday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent not only had an opportunity of seeing hundreds of German prisoners as well as natives at work, but received unexpected confirmation from his Excellency, Gen. von Frankenberg, and Gen. Ludwigsdorf, personal Adjutant of the Military Governor of Antwerp, who said in the course of a cordial interview:

"We have two principal interests in our work here: That Antwerp should become a place of great military importance again, and also be prepared against attacks from the enemy, although that contingency doesn't seem very probable."

His Excellency was unwilling to hazard a guess as to how long he thought the Germans could hold Antwerp against a siege by the Allies as being too hypothetical a question, but added with a smile:

"I believe we could hold out longer against the Allies than they did against us."

Continuing, he said:

"Our interest is to revive trade and industry and the life of the city generally. When we first came here there were only soldiers and hungry dogs in the streets. Now, as you see, the dead city is coming to life in short order."

His Excellency scouted the idea that the people of Belgium had been or were on the brink of starvation as a result of the German occupation, saying:

"The very contrary is the case. Belgium is a country which cannot support itself. It produces only enough food for roughly 5,000,000 out of its 5,000,000 population, because Belgium is an industrial country and food for the remaining 2,000,000 has to be imported. Heretofore most of this food has come from Holland, whence some is still coming, but in no great quantities.

"We have taken the problem of the food supply up with the Belgian Government, as much as there is one left, namely, with the municipality, and at our suggestion an inter-communistic commission has been organized, so that everything possible can be done to help the country. This commission sits in Brussels, and when any town or village or district has no more food on hand the fact is reported and it goes from the commission what is required.

"What food supplies we found here we took charge of to prevent their being plundered, and also because we, as belligerents, had to supply our own necessities. That is the right of war. But by no means have we used up all the food supplies ourselves or set them aside for our own use. A large part has set aside for this commission, to be used for the poor, and another part will be given back in a short time for trade purposes, so that commerce can be revived again.

"There is no place in Belgium where the people have starved. Their most pressing need now would appear to be money, for many are unemployed and many others disinclined to work. At one place where we were told the people were starving we found the stores crammed full of food, but the inhabitants had no money and the shopkeepers wouldn't give credit. Everything is being done by us to revive business so that the people can again earn money.

"If America had not been so tenderhearted as to send foodstuffs, and if the food supply had run out, we would certainly have considered it our duty to bring food from Germany, for we are for the time being the government here, and it is our duty to see that the people do not starve."

LUXEMBURG'S DUCHESS THANKFUL FOR PEACE

Says Indemnity Is Promised—Populace Restive Under German Rule.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.—In the speech from the throne at the opening session of the Luxemburg Parliament Grand Duchess Marie is quoted in a Reuter dispatch, reaching here by way of Amsterdam, as follows:

"We are all deeply affected by the appalling spectacle of the murderous war in which our neighbors are lacerating one another. Our neutrality has been violated. We hurriedly lodged a protest informing the guarantee powers. The Chamber has approved the proceedings. Our rights, though violated, remain.

"Indemnity for the wrong done us is promised. We have received already indemnity for the damage caused by the passage of troops.

"I thank the people for their correct attitude, whereby disagreeable events have been prevented. God protect our dear country!"

LUXEMBURG, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 11.—This small country, which has almost been forgotten since the beginning of the war, is beginning to show signs of unrest under the prolonged German rule.

Entirely cut off from the rest of the world and obliged to read newspapers which, under a strict German censorship, are giving exclusively pro-German information, the people show the same tendencies to fly into panics and to believe hysterical news as are familiar in Brussels, Liége, Namur, and other Belgian cities where the people are systematically kept in the dark. They are now willing to believe even the most incredible rumors.

The Luxemburgers have suffered greatly since the Germans three weeks ago stopped the iron industry, the main support of the country, by forbidding the use of dynamite. After prolonged negotiations the operation of the mines has again been allowed, but the miners are obliged to use other and less violent explosives.

Continual friction is apparent between the inhabitants and the Germans in the frontier villages. The people, who ordinarily are jovial, under pressure of the uninvited Germans, now are using French as the only means at their disposal of showing resentment, the natives say, at the invasion of their country.

ITALY'S KING 45 YEARS OLD.

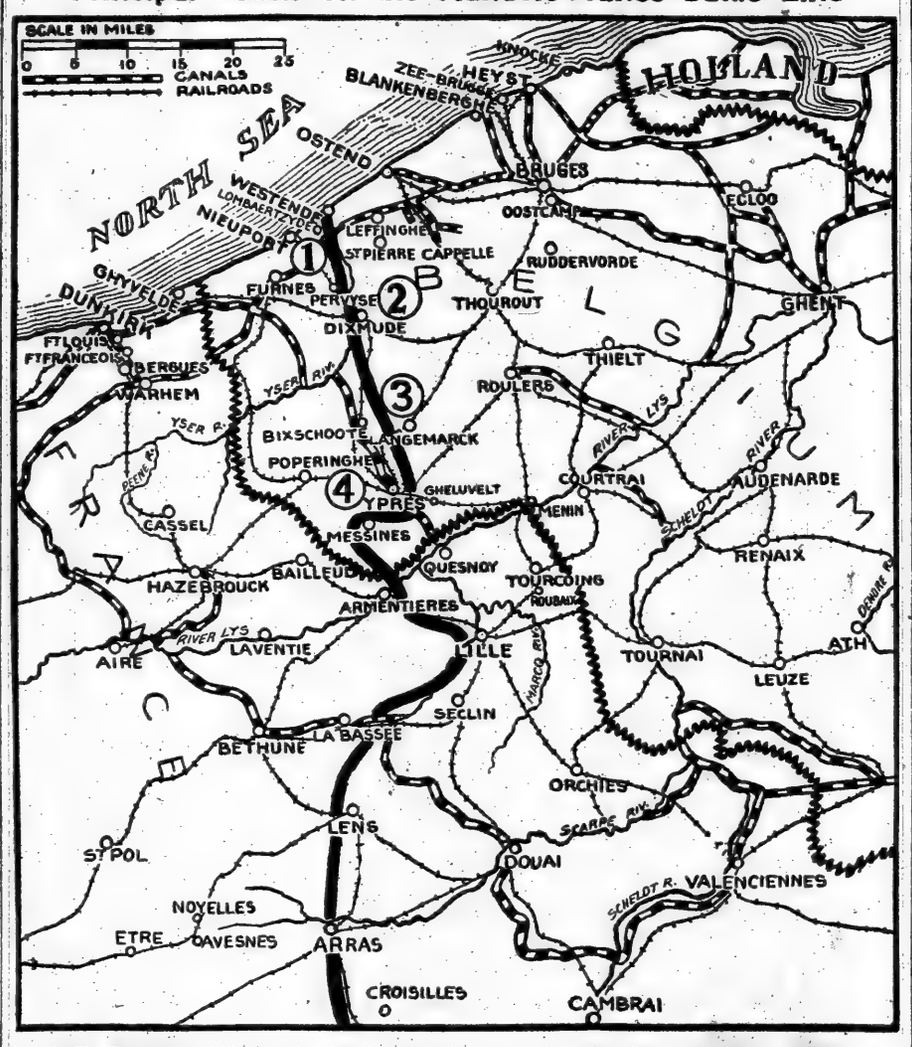
Review of Troops Occasion of a Great Patriotic Outburst.

ROME, Nov. 11.—This being the forty-fifth anniversary of the birth of King Victor Emmanuel, his Majesty, as usual, observed the day by a review of the troops.

There was a great demonstration by the public which, since the opening of hostilities, has not failed to take advantage of every opportunity to greet the soldiers with a patriotic outburst.

The regular anniversary dinner was given by the Foreign Minister, Baron Sidney Sonnino, to the Diplomatic Corps. The Minister was confronted with some difficulties, but was able to avoid unpleasant incidents between the representatives of the belligerent countries. The French Ambassador, Camille Barrère, was not present owing to an indisposition and the British Ambassador, Sir J. Rennell Rodd, absented himself because of the Court mourning for Prince Maurice of Battenberg. Also the Foreign Minister for the first time at these dinners included the women of the Diplomatic Corps among the guests.

Principal Points on the Flanders-France Battle Line



1. The French War Office reported that Lombaertzyde, reoccupied by the Allies on Tuesday, had withstood a counter-attack by the Germans.
2. Official admission was made in Paris that the Germans had occupied Dixmude on Tuesday; the German official account said that 500 prisoners had been taken.
3. Near Langemarck the Germans reported the capture of the first line of the Allies' position and of 2,000 prisoners.
4. At Ypres the French report announced the repulse of all German attacks; the Germans reported the occupation of St. Eloi, a hamlet to the south of the city.

JAPANESE VESSEL BLOWN UP BY MINE

Torpedo Boat Destroyed and Six Men Killed While Dragging Kiao-Chau Bay.

TOKIO, Nov. 11. — It is officially announced that Torpedo Boat 33 of the Japanese Navy was sunk by a mine early today at the mouth of Kiao-Chau Bay while dragging for mines. A majority of the crew was rescued.

Other torpedo boats made an attempt to tow No. 33 into shallow water, but failed. Six men on board No. 33 were killed or wounded and three are missing.

Tokio is celebrating the capitulation of Tsing-tau with a mammoth civic demonstration, attended by no fewer than 500,000 persons. Addresses were made by the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers. The streets are decorated with flags and are plentifully illuminated, and the people, marching in processions, show much enthusiasm.

PEKING, Nov 11. — The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which took refuge at Tsing-tau before that port was invested by the Japanese, lost eight members of her crew during the Japanese attack. The legation says the Kaiserin Elizabeth was sunk by her crew after the ammunition on board had become exhausted.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 11.—A message received at the navy yard at Esquimault today from the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Second Squadron, which bombarded Tsing-tau, said:

"The following vessels were found by us sunk by explosion in Kiao-Chau Bay: Jaguar, Luths, Iltis, Cormorant, Tiger, Taku, and Ruchin, which was a mine boat, and, in addition, the Kaiserin Elizabeth.

"All these ships were German except the Kaiserin Elizabeth, which was Austrian."

URGES NORTH SEA PROTEST.

Amsterdam Newspaper Says United States Should Join in It.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11, (via London.)—In view of conditions in the North Sea, the Amsterdam Handelsblad suggested an immediate conference between representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and the United States to discuss means by which the North Sea may be kept open and neutral countries saved from famine.

"Both Germany and England," the newspaper says, "which are now fighting for possession of the North Sea, as if it were private property, should be forced to restrict their mine laying to their own territorial waters. The time has come for all neutrals to utter a strong word of protest. Otherwise, in the future the principles of international law and the freedom of the ocean will be disregarded by any nation having sufficient power to break these laws and go unpunished."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands already have protested formally to Germany and England against mines in the North Sea other than at harbor entrances. Diplomatic representatives of those countries also have conferred with the State Department officials in regard to the interference with transatlantic commerce in which the United States is interested, caused by the dangers to navigation.

So far no direct proposal has been made that the United States enter into a joint protest against the mine planting, the apparent purpose of the communications being rather to intimate to the United States the propriety of following the example of the neutral European States.

CANADA HAILS AUSTRALIA.

Prime Minister Sends Greetings on the Sydney's Victory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 11.—The destruction of the German commerce destroyer Emden by the Australian cruiser Sydney has made a profound impression in Canada. Sir George E. Foster, Acting Prime Minister, cabled to the Prime Minister of Australia:

"Bravo, Australia! All Canada congratulates you!"

For several years Canada has been considering in what form a naval policy should be developed. The demonstration of naval effectiveness by a sister colony is generally commented upon by the Canadian press.

HIZEN LEAVES HONOLULU.

With the Asama She Will Probably Search for German Fleet.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—The Japanese battleship Hizen and the cruiser Asama, which entered this port yesterday for coal and provisions, left here today without announcing their destination.

It is reported that they will join a Japanese fleet now nearing the coast of Chile in search of the German cruisers which defeated Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS GUNBOAT

Continued from Page 1.

all were below at the time. The first order we received was to close the watertight doors."

So far as I can ascertain at present only one man is missing. Four or five have been landed at Ramsgate. The crew is said to have numbered ninety-six officers and men.

The sinking of the Niger came with tragic swiftness. It was comparatively a fine, peaceful day and the people were resting on the promenade enjoying sea and fresh air. Anglers—men and women—were calmly fishing from the pier. One angler whom I interviewed this evening said:

"I had just baited my line and cast it out when I heard two loud reports, like an explosion. I looked seaward and saw the Niger, only a mile away, enveloped in smoke or steam. When it had cleared away, I said to my fellow-anglers, 'Oh, he is shutting off steam.' When I looked at her again I was startled to notice that she was lower in the water. Fortunately I had slung across my shoulder a pair of glasses, and, on looking at the vessel through them, I noticed that they were attempting to lower the boats, while the remainder of the crew stood at attention on the deck. We could see that the vessel was sinking and the lifeboats and other boats were hastening to the rescue.

"The vessel then gradually disappeared, bow first, and after about fifteen minutes not a sign of her remained."

Mysterious Warship Near By.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The London Daily Standard says that Lieut. Commander Muir, who was in command of the Niger, was interviewed at the hospital and said he saw the torpedo which sank his vessel, but he declined to make any further statement.

The torpedo is said to have struck the ship just aft of the foremast. One of the crew said that after the explosion he saw the long gray body of the submarine come to the surface some distance off on the seaward side of the ship, but it disappeared in a few moments.

Nearly a hundred ships were anchored off Deal at the time the warship was torpedoed. The Niger had been on patrol duty in the vicinity of Deal since the beginning of the war.

A great deal of comment being made at Deal on the fact that a small cruiser, flying a Dutch flag, had been lying in close proximity to the Niger for the last two days, and only put to sea this morning.

In view of the disaster local mariners very much doubt whether this vessel was Dutch or was only flying the flag of that country. They think it quite probable that this vessel was covering movements of the submarine. Neither Lloyd's agent nor any one else local y had been able to ascertain the name of this mysterious warship.

All Saved, Says Admiralty.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Admiralty, in announcing the loss of the Niger, says:

"The Niger, Lieut. Commander Arthur T. Muir, was torpedoed this morning in the Downs. All the officers and seventy-seven of the crew were saved. Four men were injured. It is thought that there was no loss of life.

"The Niger has been employed in semi-combatant duties."

The Niger carried a complement of eighty-five men. The gunboat was built in 1892. She had a displacement of 810 tons, and was 230 feet long. Her armament consisted of two 4.7-inch guns, four 3-pounders, one machine gun, and three 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her speed when she was first built was 10.2 knots when she was first built was 10.2 knots

HOLLAND CREATES A FOOD MONOPOLY

Contracts With Ship Line to Take Only Government Cargoes —Flour Men Protest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Holland has created what is practically a Government monopoly of the importation into the Netherlands of flour, foodstuffs, cereals, and cattle foods. The State Department announced tonight that the Netherlands Government had entered into a contract with the Holland-America Line, the only neutral steamship line plying regularly between ports in the United States and the Netherlands, whereby private shipments would not be accepted by that line.

Definite information as to Holland's position had been sought by American millers, who protested to the State Department that the action of Holland, if followed by other neutral countries, would demoralize the American flour trade. The following statement was issued on the subject by Counselor Robert Lansing:

The Department of State has been informed by Minister Van Dyke that the Netherlands Government has made contract with the Holland-America Line whereby ships of that line carrying cargo bought by or consigned to the Netherlands Government will not accept private consignments of contraband or conditional contraband, thereby creating a practical Governmental monopoly of embargoes on cereals and cattle foods. Shipments of flour and other foodstuffs consigned to private firms in Holland will not be barred from Dutch ports when carried in American or other neutral vessels, but Holland-America Line cannot accept such shipments. The Netherlands Government does not intend to forbid the fulfillment of private contracts for shipments of such goods made before the war, but under the existing conditions private Dutch importers having such contracts for American foodstuffs should apply to the Department of Commerce of the Netherlands Government for permission to have such goods consigned to or bought by the Dutch Government.

This information was sought and obtained at the instance of certain American flouring mills and other exporters of foodstuffs.

While State Department officials refuse to make any further comment, it is known that the American Government has no way of intertering with such a monopoly as Holland has created, such an act being entirely within the sovereign right of every nation. Germany and Austria have oil and tobacco monopol.es respectively.

Just what efforts will be made by millers to obtain ships to carry their flour to Dutch ports is not known here, but a move in that direction seems to offer a possible solution of the problem. Otherwise the effect of the monopoly will be, it is believed, to bring the Netherlands Government into the market as a purchaser of flour, with the probability that Holland will force American dealers to cut prices.

Mines Adrift in the Adriatic.

VENICE, Nov. 11.—During the recent sirocco some Austrian mines drifted from their moorings in the Adriatic. Thus far only a few have been recovered. The Italian naval authorities are doing their utmost to pick up the rest of them. The mines generally are found floating only a few inches below the surface of the water.

SPECIAL TRAINS
ACCOUNT
Yale-Princeton Football
At Princeton
Saturday, November 14
Will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, at frequent intervals from 8:35 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. Special Trains (via Jersey City) will leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 9:37 A. M. and 10:37 A. M.
The use of the earlier trains is advised.
Special Trains Returning After Game
TRAINS ANNULLED
On this date all regular train service on the Princeton Branch between 10:34 A. M. and 6:11 P. M., both inclusive, will be annulled.
All stops of regular trains at Princeton Junction will be annulled after 9:34 A. M. and before 7:35 P. M.
Pennsylvania R. R.

TERRITORIALS GAIN FAME IN FIRST FIGHT

London Scottish Battalion Is Praised for Valor in Maiden Battle in Belgium.

STANDS UP WITH REGULARS

British Report Tells of Capture of Many German Boys Who Were Sent to Front Without Training.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The official Press Bureau issues the following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eyewitness present with the general headquarters, and which continues and supplements the narrative published on Nov. 6 of the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it:

"Nov. 4—Before the chronological record of the course of events is resumed, a short description will be given of the part in the battle played on Oct. 31 by the London Scottish. The occasion is not looked upon as a special one, because this battalion acquitted itself well, for that was regarded as a matter of course, nor because it has done better than the regular battalions, who have been doing as much, if not more, for weeks. It is a special event because it forms an epoch in the military history of the British Empire and marks the first time that a complete unit of our territorial army has been thrown into a fight alongside its sister units of the regular arm. Briefly, what happened was this:

"On Saturday, (Oct. 31,) being ordered to take up a section of the firing line to support some of our cavalry, and having advanced to its position under the heavy fire of field guns, howitzers, and machine guns, the battalion reached a point where further movement forward was impossible. There it maintained itself until dusk, when it proceeded to intrench.

"From 9 o'clock that night until 2 A. M. Sunday, the Germans made numerous attacks on the Scottish line, all of which were repulsed by rifle fire. At 2 A. M. they made their great effort and assaulted the front and left of the position in great force. A considerable number succeeded by a detour in getting around the flank of the regiment. A large proportion of these were engaged by the companies in support and reserve, while others penetrated between the first and second lines of trenches and assailed our firing line in the rear.

Foes in Their Rear.

"While the fighting with rifle and bayonet was going on, both in front and immediately behind the firing line, a reserve company still further behind made repeated bayonet charges against the enemy who had got round, and so prevented the entire envelopment of the battalion. Behind the firing line the scene of combat was lit up by a blazing house, which the Germans had set alight.

"At dawn it was discovered that large numbers of the enemy had, according to custom, worked round both flanks with machine guns, and a retirement was carried out. This was effected under a cross-fire from machine guns and rifles.

"Naturally in an encounter of this nature the battalion suffered a heavy loss, but, though unable to maintain its position, it acquitted itself with gallantry and coolness in a situation of peculiar difficulty, and, following the national motto of 'Nemo me impune lacessit,' inflicted far more damage on the enemy than it received.

"To turn to the general narrative: On Nov. 1 the full violence of the enemy's attack fell on our left, their main efforts still being directed slightly south of Ypres. Such was the force of the onslaught and the weight of artillery supporting it that our line was temporarily driven back. It was soon readjusted, however, and by evening the situation in this quarter was the same as it had been twenty-four hours earlier.

"That night some shells were thrown into Ypres itself. Farther to the south the Germans had, during the previous night, retaken the village of Messines and had also captured Wytschaete. By 11 A. M. our cavalry, working in cooperation with the French, drove them out of the latter place by a brilliant charge, but we did not occupy it. A few of the prisoners taken at this place were only 17 years of age and said that they had had apparently no training and little food. Some of them had never fired a rifle before.

Horse Artillery Effective.

"The fact that Messines still remained in hostile hands necessitated a slight adjustment of our front in the centre. But apart from this there was no change in this quarter, the bombardment continuing all day.

"During the action around these two villages the Germans, moving across our front, suffered very greatly from the massed fire of our horse artillery at short range, but though they fell literally in heaps, they still came on with admirable determination.

"South of the Lys some of the trenches which had been lost on the previous night were recaptured by us; otherwise the situation remained as it had been. No attacks were delivered against us, and the enemy contented itself with bombarding our trenches. A heavy battery was knocked out by our artillery fire.

"One of our prisoners, a Saxon professor, who was captured on the first day he entered the field, stated as his opinion that Germany realized that she had failed in her object, and was only fighting in order to obtain good terms. What this opinion is worth remains to be seen.

"During the afternoon a German aeroplane was captured, quite uninjured. On the 2d, on our left, the pressure was still kept up toward Ypres, and at first our line was once more forced back, but it was restored toward evening by a vigorous advance carried out in co-operation with the French, who were rendering us very timely assistance.

"The maximum efforts of the Germans on this day, however, was more to the south of Ypres, as if to drive a wedge between that town on the north and Armentières on the south, and the bombardment of our positions in this quarter of the field was especially heavy, though it was well replied to by a concentric fire from our guns and those of the French.

"The French delivered a counter-attack in the direction of Wytschaete which remained disputed ground, fiercely blazing amidst a hail of shell from both sides.

"More to the south the enemy advanced in force, but were checked. Still further toward our right a hostile attack in the neighborhood of Armentières met with the same fate. On our extreme right several assaults were repulsed, though at one or two points the Germans gained ground slightly, obtaining possession of Nueve Chapelle.

German Trenches Inundated.

"The inundation around Nieuport had by this day reached the enemy's trenches, and it is stated that two heavy guns and some field artillery had to be abandoned in the mud.

"The third was, on the whole, a comparatively uneventful day, which enabled our troops to get a much-needed rest. In front of Ypres the German infantry ceased to press, but to the south, in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and Hollebeke, they made unsuccessful attempts to get forward, effective counter attacks being delivered by the French and British. In this quarter the fighting was of a severe nature.

"South of the river there were some minor attacks against our trenches, which were beaten off. It seemed that the violence of the German efforts was abating, even the canonnade being in some places less heavy than it had been."

VANEYCK MASTERPIECE SEIZED BY GERMANS?

French Say They Have Carried the Brussels "Adam and Eve" to Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Figaro says that the famous Van Eyck, "Adam and Eve," which is one of the glories of the Brussels Royal Museum, has been removed to Berlin.

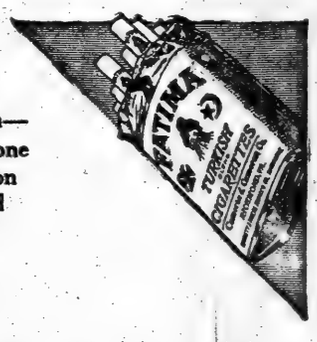
The Figaro comments:

"The theft does not matter greatly. The Allies will retake it later; but Heaven send that Dr. Bode does not attempt to restore it!"

Jan Van Eyck's "Adam and Eve," painted in Bruges about 1430, was in the Gallery of Ancient Paintings in Brussels. It is about the period of "The Virgin and Child by a Fountain," which was, before the German invasion, in the Antwerp gallery.

Dr. Wilhelm Bode, the head of the Berlin Museum, and reputed to be the greatest expert on Leonardo da Vinci in the world, purchased for the Museum in 1909 a wax bust said to be by that artist. The purchase was made in London, and $40,000 was paid. English experts said that the bust was not by Leonardo, but by Richard Cockle Lucas, and examination revealed as a "form" for the base pieces of a Victorian bed quilt and some London newspaper clippings of the early 40's. Dr. Bode, however, has continued to insist that the famous Italian made the bust, and the Kaiser has decreed that Dr. Bode is right.

The smoker's desire is—quality first; quantity second. A plain inexpensive package permits FATIMA Cigarettes to meet both these requirements. 20 for 15 cents.
"Distinctively Individual"
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Popularity is hard to gain—priceless to possess. Over one billion, five hundred million Fatimas — were preferred and smoked last year! "The *original* Turkish-blend."

GERMAN BANK RESERVE UP $6,000,000 IN WEEK

Governor of Brandenburg Issues Warning of Foreign Effort to Buy German Gold.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given to the press today from official quarters is the following: During the last week the specie reserve of the German Imperial Bank increased 25,000,000 marks, ($6,750,000,) while the circulation of notes decreased 36,000,000 marks, ($21,500,000.)

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via The Hague and London.)—The Governor of the Province of Brandenburg publicly calls attention to the fact that certain persons are trying to buy German gold for export, offering a slight premium. He appeals to the patriotism of the people to give no asistance to such efforts, and advises that they put a stop thereto by turning over "these agents of foreign countries" to the police on the spot.

EXHIBIT DUMDUM BULLETS.

Taken, with Dumdum Rifles, from British Prisoners, Germans Say.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Lieut. Gen. Hellingrath, Inspector of German Military Roads, with headquarters at Cambrai, in Northern France, is making public exhibitions of dumdum bullets found on British prisoners and also of British rifles equipped with a contrivance to cut off and perforate the points of bullets.

The above information was given out officially to the press in Berlin today.

MANY AUSTRIAN DESERTERS.

Convalescent Wounded Flee to Italy —Mountain Passes Fortified.

VENICE, Nov. 11.—According to the Corriere della Sera of Milan, very few troops are left in the Tyrol. About 2,000, mostly Rumanians, are guarding the mountain frontier to prevent the passage of deserters. Nevertheless desertions continue daily. Many convalescent wounded are fleeing into Italy instead of rejoining the Austrian Army.

When the deserters are minors the Austrian authorities visit the parents, the paper says, and inquire whether they are glad that their sons have escaped. If the answer is "Yes," the parents are immediately arrested. If they reply "No" they are required to sign documents demanding that the Italian authorities send their sons back to Austria.

Work on the fortifications in the mountains along the frontier is proceeding actively and the passes are being closed. Few still remain open. Hangars for Zeppelins are being constructed at Trent and Innsbruck.

2nd EDITION
HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller, Prof. Illustrated. Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. Soon to appear.
BALDNESS of the hair (prematurely gray hair, and seborrhoea successfully treated by the Pasteur Method of Illust. by Dr. P. Raspail-Schäfer. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller.

Variety Which Is The Spice of Life

MOST New Yorkers think along the same lines—but they have different stopping places.

* *

They admire clothes made by the leading tailors—but they select a wide diversity of patterns.

* *

Ready-to-wear, here is the same variety of this season's latest custom fabrics.

* *

Glen Urquhardt plaids in browns and greens, giving poise and aplomb to the slender man.

* *

Club checks, in form-fitting, English peaked lapel models.

Modest, half-submerged Tartan checks, mingling dark blues, purples and greens—for the banker and his kind.

* *

Grays, blues and blacks—business suits bespeaking a careful survey of the situation.

Single-button cutaway sack suits, braid-bound and form-fitting—the newest morning coat for young men, accommodating itself to the stiff hat instead of the topper.

* *

Basket weaves and heather mixtures—from the limit of lively good taste to the extreme in conservatism.

* *

Suits, $20 to $45—overcoats, $25 to $50.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner hats and haberdashery, in perfect consonance with the clothes.

Eleven Stores
Weber and Heilbroner
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 46th and Broadway
1360 Broadway 53 Nassau 180 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Harlem 77 New 34th Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

RUSSIANS ATTACK CRACOW DEFENSES

Austrian General Dankl Said to Have Refused Further Co-operation with Germans.

ENTIRE LINE IN RETREAT

Russians, Advancing in East Prussia, Again Invade the Lake Region.

WIN THREE ENGAGEMENTS

Crown Prince's Army Reported to be Concentrating for a Stand Around Czenstochowo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A communication issued from Prague admits that the Austro-German army is retreating on Cracow, and that the Russians are approaching that fortress. The fact is the Russians are already attacking the outer forts of Cracow.

Gen. Dankl, with the remainder of the Austrian Army, is now moving due south across Galicia. He has refused further co-operation with Gen. von Hindenburg or the German staff.

The bitterness between the Germans and Austrians is such that officers who are prisoners have to be separated because they are constantly fighting.

Austro-German Split Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A situation which is increasing in importance and promising developments which may have an enormous influence on events, is caused by growing hostility and lack of mutual confidence between the Austrian and German Armies.

This sentiment is now becoming more conspicuous and assuming proportions which should be watched, as, if these tendencies continue to increase with the rapidity of development which the last month has shown, it is quite conceivable that Austria may break with her ally and seek an independent peace.

While I was in Galicia a month ago there were rumors of constant friction between the armies of the two allies. A story was told to me there that when a carriageful of Austrian prisoners and three Germans captured by the Russians arrived at Lwow (Lemberg) the Germans were found strangled.

Since then the entire German policy in the campaign seems to have been to relegate the Austrian rear guards to all the worst positions in the fighting. Take the case of Kielce, for instance, which the Russians entered last Tuesday week. The Germans left the town on the previous afternoon, withdrawing in leisurely fashion with their transport. The Austrians were ordered to hold the rear while the Russian regiments were, as usual, moving rapidly on the flanks and making resistance impossible.

Nearly all the dead, wounded, and prisoners seen on all battlefields during the last few weeks were Austrians. The Germans are treating their allies with contempt and arrogance. It is becoming rapidly obvious to many Austrians that their cause is hopelessly impaired and that they are now being used by the Germans as buffers between themselves and the advancing Russians.

For three months the Austrians have been fighting fiercely, with terrible lesseats and heavy losses, but there has been no appreciation of their services. They are now being arrogantly and contemptuously used, generally as mere tools in the German campaign against Russia.

It has been noticeable in cases of the few German prisoners, who have been mingled with the Austrians, that hostility between the troops of the two allies is much greater than that between either of them and their Russian captors.

My own impressions during the past weeks are increasingly confirmed by reports in Russian quarters here of bitter quarrels between the German and Austrian co-operating officers. These quarrels are assuming such importance that there is more than a possibility of fatal friction arising between the two which ultimately may crystallize the growing discontent among the Austrians at their treatment into an open rupture.

Enormous numbers of Austrians have been captured, and many conversations which I have had personally with prisoners have convinced me that they are sick of the war and have no heart in its further prosecution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All along the fringe of Poland, from Thorn to Cracow, the Austro-German armies continue to fall back under the increasing Russian pressure.

The northern army, commanded by Gen. von Hindenburg, retired on Slupsk, north of Kalish; the southern army, commanded by the Crown Prince, apparently is concentrating around Czenstochowo, while the Austrians are being pushed back to the gates of Cracow and now are probably well within the line of their forts, which begin about two miles beyond the Russian frontier.

It is now clear what a gigantic blunder the German General Staff made in ordering the advance on Warsaw. The advance was certainly based on an underestimate of the Russian strength. The defeat near Warsaw has been a heavy blow to the Germans, while for the unfortunate Austrians who have been dragged into this ill-fated expedition it has been disastrous. The Germans could have devised no better means of finally ruining their allies.

Instead of helping the Austrians to prolong their resistance in Galicia and so protecting their own approaches to Silesia, the Germans risked the remnants of their ally's forces on the foolhardy enterprise and so destroyed whatever hope the Austrians may have had of recovering lost ground or even of effectively defending the still unconquered area in Galicia.

At the same time the Germans greatly weakened their defensive force, for the total German and Austrian losses during the brief Polish campaign probably amount to 100,000 and have cleared the ground for the Russian advance.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE GOES ON.

Germans Working Night and Day on Defenses of Thorn.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11. — General Headquarters issued the following official announcement tonight:

In East Prussia our troops are approaching the eastern outlets of the region around Lake Masurie.

In the vicinity of Goldapp, Mlawa and Soldau engagements have occurred which have been in our favor.

In Galicia we are continuing a vigorous offensive.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Havas Agency says:

"The Messager de l'Armée prints a story to the effect that the Germans are constructing various kinds of barriers to impede the Russian advance, especially in the region of Czenstochowo, Russian Poland, and are working night and day on the fortifications at Thorn.

"Martial law has been declared at Cracow, and the civil population has evacuated the city."

KAISER'S SON IS CHIEF OF EASTERN ARMIES

Appointed to Direct Entire Operations Against Russia—Another German General Captured

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Matin telegraphs the following:

"It is reported that after a council of war, presided over by the Kaiser, the Crown Prince was appointed Commander in Chief of all the German and Austrian armies operating against Russia, with Gen. von Hindenburg commanding the left wing, and Gen. Dankl the right."

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Contrary to the German report that the Russians had been checked on the frontier of East Prussia, Petrograd declares that a brilliant success in that region has been succeeded by an actual invasion of German territory.

An equal triumph is reported from the other end of the long Russian battle line; with Cossacks raiding within twenty miles of Cracow, the commandant of that fortress has ordered the civilian population of the city to leave. Przemysl is again said to be fully invested, and the reduction of this fortress is likely to precede any further advance by the Russian left wing.

From Moscow comes a report that in addition to Gen. von Liebert, who was in command at Lodz when the Russians reoccupied that city, Gen. von Mackensen, commander of the Seventeenth German Army Corps, together with members of his staff, has been captured.

Petrograd is not wholly satisfied with the scope of the victories reported against the Germans—for the belief prevails in military circles that if the Russian strategy of the Napoleonic era had been more fully followed, even to the extent of the surrender of Warsaw, the invaders never would have returned to their own country with intact fighting organizations. Others feel that political motives quite justified the Government in its determination to defend Warsaw.

BERLIN GETS NO NEWS.

Not a Line in Papers About Russian Invasion of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Berlin is being kept absolutely in the dark as to the growing critical situation on the eastern front.

Not a line appears in the German papers about the Russian Army setting foot on German soil.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out to the press today from official quarters is the following:

"The rout of a Russian battalion near Konin (thirty-three miles northeast of Kalisz, in Russian Poland) by a detachment of German cavalry appears to have been thorough, and while this engagement is without great importance, it shows the offensive spirit of the German troops. No other news has been received from the eastern arena.

"Special dispatches received from Czernowitz, in Bukowina, report that important movements of Russian troops are taking place in Bessarabia and East Galicia, apparently inspired by the campaign against Turkey.

"The Vienna Fremdenblatt has published a dispatch from Czernowitz, saying that the Russians on Nov. 9 threw shells into that city, but their batteries speedily were silenced. An advance guard skirmish before Czernowitz ended in a Russian retreat."

Sends Prisoners to Vladivostok.

PEKING, Nov. 11.—Reports reaching here from Harbin, Manchuria, set forth that Russia is transporting her European prisoners of war as far east as Vladivostok.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting in Belgium shows two well-defined movements. Along the coast the British and Belgians are pushing forward under the protection of their gunboats in an effort to work their way around the German flank. The advance of Lombaertzyde shows a lack of German strength at this point and a tendency on the part of the Allies to assume a more aggressive rôle. Just south of Dixmude the German success near Langemarck shows an earlier reverse, since they were last reported at Bixschoote, two miles to the west. The line of the Allies in Belgium seems to have held firm from Armentières to the coast, in spite of the energy with which the German attacks have been pressed.

The close fighting of the last nine weeks in France has been very trying to the morale of the troops. In spite of the relatively small changes in the positions, the aggregate losses have been large. The constant bombardment and the tours of duty in the trenches are especially wearing on the nerves.

The opposing lines have now been pushed forward until they are within 200 or 300 yards of each other at important points. Here the combatants burrow in deep trenches and bomb-proofs for protection against the shrapnel and grenades that are used by the enemy in the effort to reach the troops behind the parapets. Whenever the opportunity offers, a surprise attack is made by night in an effort to seize the enemy's position. Every preparation is made before dark; at a signal the pioneers leap out and rush forward with wire cutters and dynamite to destroy the wire entanglements and other obstacles in front of the enemy's parapets. Close behind follow the infantry columns. If sufficient progress can be made before discovery, the charging troops get close enough to make a rush for the enemy's trenches and to drive out with the bayonet the garrison that remains for their defense. If the attack is discovered in time the enemy brings a concentrated fire to bear that causes immense loss for the assailants.

Even when the enemy's trench is captured, the advantage can seldom be carried further. The enemy maintains in the rear reserves for just such emergencies. These troops are rushed to the front, and strengthen the defense along the second or third line of trenches, and thus check the assailants' progress. Both sides then dig strenuously in the effort to hold their new positions, and to convert them into strong first line intrenchments.

This kind of fighting has been occurring over and over again all along the line. The various successes reported in the dispatches are nearly all of this character. While these smaller conflicts have little influence on the final outcome, they are an essential part of the fighting. By this means each side keeps the other busy and prevents it from concentrating its troops on one portion of the line. Such a massing of troops might result in important gains by the side that first got its movement under way.

On the south flank of the fighting in France the developments are especially encouraging to the French, although they have as yet little influence on the campaign as a whole. In their effort to protect their right flank and to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the Allies in Belgium the Germans have very much weakened their forces on their left flank. As a consequence the French have been able to push forward to the Lorraine border north of Nancy and to seize the passes through the Vosges east of St. Dié.

In Alsace, opposite Belfort, their advance has been still greater, and by the capture of Thann and Altkirch they have occupied a ten-mile strip of German territory. When the Allies are finally ready to adopt the aggressive on a large scale one of the first manifestations of this attitude will almost certainly be a rapid advance of a large army from Belfort through Alsace toward Strassburg.

The Russians' advance to Lyck and Goldapp, in East Prussia, shows the way in which the influence of their victory west of Warsaw is spreading to all parts of the eastern war zone. The defeat of the Germans in western Poland forced the latter to call in troops from East Prussia to assist in the defense of the Posen border. As a result the Germans have had to retreat at all points along the northeastern frontier, so that the fighting is now taking place on German territory all along the East Prussian border.

On the Posen line also the Germans have been forced back to within ten miles of the border at Nieschawa and Slupza. Meanwhile the Russians devote their main efforts to the principal German army along the Silesian border, between Kalisz and Czenstochowo. If this army can be forced to retreat from the strongly intrenched position that has been carefully prepared as the main line of defense against a Russian invasion, the other smaller armies will in turn have to fall back. The occupation of Miechow by the Russian army shows a further advance of five miles toward Cracow, which is the principal cause of the Austrian withdrawal from the San River. When confronted with the formidable campaign toward Cracow, which was threatening their main line of retreat, the Austrians had no choice but to fall back rapidly in order to strengthen the resistance opposed to the Russian advance.

This Russian success has already resulted in the reoccupation of Central Galicia and in the renewal of the siege of Przemysl. The Austrians have now abandoned Rzeszow, Dynow, and Lisko, thirty miles west of Przemysl, but their retreat will almost certainly have to be carried much further. It is doubtful whether they will be able to make a stand east of Tarnow and the Donajec River. In this case the Russians will once more find themselves on the lines that they had to abandon so hastily six weeks ago, when the Germans first made their rapid advance to the Vistula. As a result of this campaign and the wise course adopted by the Russians in conceding smaller successes in order to concentrate their forces at the most important point, the Germans and Austrians are now driven back to the border at every point, while the Russian armies are advancing victoriously for the occupation of the western part of Galicia. This success may be carried even farther, resulting in an invasion in force of Central Germany.

The latest fighting in Servia shows that the Austrians have again crossed the border and have advanced five miles from the Drina River. After fifteen weeks of war, then the Austrians are no further advanced in their campaign against Servia than they were during the first week after the delivery of their ultimatum on July 23. The activities of the Servian Army have helped very appreciably in decreasing the Austrian strength available for the Galician army. By taking advantage of every reduction in the opposing strength in the south, the Servians have forced Austria to maintain in this region an army of at least 300,000 men. Such a force might have been the deciding factor in the recent fighting in Poland.

ANTI-GERMAN PLOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Leaders of the Conspiracy Against the Young Turks and Their Advisers Shot.

ARMY SUCCESSES REPORTED

Ottoman Troops Said to Have Occupied a Fort at El-Arish, on the Palestine-Egypt Border.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"It is learned that a conspiracy has broken out at Constantinople against the Germans and Young Turks. The chief conspirators were arrested and shot.

"The population of the Ottoman capital, becoming very excited as a result of the Turkish defeats, on Sunday visited resentment on a number of German non-commissioned officers, whom they attacked."

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Turks are meeting with considerable success in their operations in the Caucasus and on the Egyptian frontier, according to an official announcement made by the Turkish Government and given out here.

The Turks, it is stated, have occupied Sheikzar Fort at El-Arish, Egypt, on the boundary between Egypt and Palestine, and have taken four field guns from the enemy.

The Russians in the Caucasus have been forced to retire to their second lines of defense.

Another official announcement given to the press here today is as follows:

"Constantinople reports the continuation of Turkish offensive movements on the Caucasian border in spite of the snow. Other reports received here from Athens declare that the Turkish operations against Egypt are progressing, and that there is much military activity in Syria.

"The Turkish Government declares with emphasis that the report in the Paris Temps of rioting by Turkish Armenians is a flat lie.

"It is reported here from Athens that Bulgaria has refused to adopt the anti-Turkish attitude suggested by the Triple Entente powers in return for the promise of the addition of Adrianople to Bulgarian territory.

"The Bulgarian Minister at Rome has said in an interview that Bulgaria demands the restitution of the territories inhabited by Bulgarians. Bulgaria would keep neutral in the present war, the Minister declared, and under no circumstances would she fight Turkey.

"The President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, Halil Bey, has arrived at Bucharest, Rumania, on a special mission."

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 11.—The following was contained in a German official statement received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company today:

"There are movements of strong Russian forces in East Galicia and in Bessarabia, (a Government of Southwestern Russia,) this apparently being in connection with the Turkish war.

"General headquarters at Constantinople report that, 'although snow is falling and in spite of a heavy atmosphere, our offensive on the Caucasian frontier is maintained.'"

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by the Havas Agency from Athens:

"It is announced that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing ships near the Island of Tenedos."

CIVIL WAR IN ALBANIA.

Troops Sent to Avlona Disarm Citizens and Restore Turkish Flag.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.—A telegram from Athens to the Havas Agency says:

"The town of Berat, Albania, has been pillaged and completely destroyed.

"Anarchy reigns at Avlona, Albania, and that region is a prey to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bey to the number of 1,500 forced the Government to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors. Essad Pasha sent 500 soldiers to Avlona, and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag."

AUSTRIANS PURSUE SERBS.

Storm Fortified Positions on the Shabats-Lesnitza Line.

VIENNA, Nov. 10, (via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 11.)—An official communication issued by army headquarters today regarding the fighting with the Servians says:

Severe fighting at the foot of a mountain on the line from Shabats to Lesnitza continued all day yesterday. Some strongly fortified positions were stormed.

South of Planina our troops further advanced in the district east of Lesnitza, Kroupani, and Ljubvoka. Some heavy skirmishes took place with the rear guard of the enemy, which was repulsed at all points. Numerous prisoners and some heavy guns were taken.

BULGARIA FRIENDLY TO ALL THE POWERS

Under No Obligations to Assist Turkey Against Triple Entente, Says Premier Radoslavoff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to telegrams from Sofia, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, received the leaders of the opposition in private audience and explained to them the policy of Bulgaria. Bulgaria, he said, enjoyed the sympathies of all the great powers and did not intend to take part in the war on either side. Her relations with Turkey were friendly, but she was under no obligation to assist the Porte against the Triple Entente. Bulgaria hoped for the support of the powers for a solution of the Balkan questions in such a manner as to establish a lasting peace in the Balkans.

In conversation with a correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt M. Radoslavoff is reported to have made use of less honeyed language. Hitherto, he said, Bulgaria had been able to preserve neutrality toward all her neighbors. As regarded the future, however, no one could tell what might happen.

The Volja, addressing Greece in a leading article, emphasizes the diplomatic successes gained under the skilful guidance of M. Venizelos, who, despite the obstinacy of Turkey, succeeded in holding his ground over the islands in question, reoccupying Epirus with the approval of all the powers.

Greek interests, says The Volja, which coincide with Bulgarian interests, impose upon her the duty of maintaining rigid neutrality in view of the new complications caused by the action of Turkey. If she does this Bulgaria ought to do the same.

No further news has been received today regarding the progress of the efforts that are understood to be still proceeding to bring about a Balkan understanding. It is believed at this moment that the chief difficulty is not between Bulgaria and Servia, but between Bulgaria and Rumania.

[This message has been severely censored.]

Says Ill-Treatment Kills Prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—One of the German prisoners of war in England has written a letter to the Frankfurter Zeitung in which he asserts that, as a result of bad treatment, bad food, and of being housed in cold barracks, 46 of 709 German prisoners died within one week of pneumonia and typhoid fever. There were no wounded men among these prisoners.

REPORT CHRISTIANS IN PERIL IN TURKEY

Views of Refugees Now in Petrograd—All Men Forced Into the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Refugees who have arrived here from Constantinople report that the state of things there and in Turkey generally is appalling.

Brigandage, murder, and atrocities are committed, Armenians being the chief victims, but all Christians and foreigners are in great danger.

One refugee, a Greek, tells me he ran away to escape forced military service, leaving his wife and his mother behind. According to his account the Turkish authorities are forcing every man possible into the ranks of the army.

The fighting on Saturday and Sunday at Koprikos was not renewed on Monday, but the day was spent in a vigorous artillery duel, apparently without result. In the meantime Russian columns are marching up in two directions to reinforce each other for an attack on Erzerum.

Several strategic points of the utmost importance are already in the hands of the Russians.

Today—an important sale of

Men's Pajamas

¶ The assortments are the most representative that five makers could possibly assemble. There are heavy weight pajamas, middle weights and light weights, and the choicest range of fabrics and color designs which the most wakeful discrimination can find in the retinue of sleep.

$1.50 Pajamas at 95c
Of heavy outing flannel, with silk frogs.

$2.00 Pajamas at $1.10
Of mercerized stripes, Madras and nainsook.

$2.00 Pajamas at $1.10
Extra quality outing flannel—silk braided.

$4.50 Pajamas at $1.95
Fine imported fabrics in gorgeous designs.

$6.00 Pajamas at $2.85
Extra heavy silk and linen, and silk mixtures.

$7.50 Pajamas at $4.85
Of extra heavy silks in superior designs.

$3.00 Pajamas at $1.35
Scotch flannel, Madras and fine imported cloths.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Men's

$5.00 Shoes at $3.95
$7.00 Shoes at $4.65

The $5.00 Shoes are shown in the newest models. Made in tan and mahogany Russia calf, patent colt, black vici kid, and gun metal calfskin, button, lace or Blucher.

The $7.00 Shoes are novelty lace styles, made of gun metal calf, with tops of imported gray cloth, and leather facing at both sides of the lace stay.

This day only—600 pairs

Men's Washable Kassan Gloves at $1.00

¶ Kassan cape gloves, in select tan shades, put through a new process which makes them amenable to soap and water. Prix seam sewn, and Paris point backs.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Direct Attention to Their Preparedness to Meet

The Vogue of
Sand
and
Putty
Color Tones

In models characteristic of the Bonwit Teller & Co. unusual types. Strictly tailleur and fur accentuated effects. Beaver fur a distinctly new note.

Tailleur Suits & Costumes
Blouses & Tailleur Shirts
Day-time & Evening Coats
Day-time & Evening Frocks
Trotteur & Formal Chapeaux

Gloves and Hosiery to match.

A Peep Into The Rogues' Gallery Of Familiar Faces

First in the line-up is that brazen offender—"Best on Earth." At his heels slink his shifty-eyed confederates — "Unapproachable Style" and "Wonderful Value." Take them back to their cells, Officer.

To advertise Stein-Bloch Clothes that way would be as out of place as a forged check in the pocket of a reputable banker.

When you buy a Stein-Bloch here, you buy the handiwork of a race of great tailors, added to exclusive Style-Models designed by us and confined to us.

Stein-Bloch Suits . . . . $20 to $45
Stein-Bloch Overcoats . . . $20 to $60

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Saks on The Homespun Virtues

¶ In the final analysis the only things that count in this world are the homespun virtues.

¶ No philosophy has ever improved upon the Golden Rule, and the most gorgeous tapestry of trickery looks like a rag alongside the simple beauties of a square deal.

¶ We have never exploited Saks clothes as offering more than you are legitimately entitled to receive for your money, nor made a virtue of the fact that they are honest values.

¶ We aim simply to interest the man who seeks clothes which combine the virtues of a square deal with the added accomplishment of an individual and uncommon style.

Saks clothes are essentially for the man who has an eye for the cut of a garment as well as the cost

Suits	$17.50 to $50	Topcoats	$15.00 to $38
Tuxedo Coat & Trousers	$25.00 to $38	Overcoats	$17.50 to $60
Dress Coat & Trousers	$28.00 to $50	Raincoats	$7.50 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street.

ASQUITH DOUBTS PROLONGED WAR

End Will Not Come Soon, He Says, but May Be Sooner Than Predicted.

KAISER'S PLANS FOILED

First Designs Absolutely Defeated by Britain and Her Allies.

KING OPENS PARLIAMENT

Many Members of House of Commons Absent on War Service—Brilliant Scene in Upper House.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—King George opened Parliament today. Immense crowds greeted the King and Queen on their way from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament.

Owing to the war the procession to Westminster was less gorgeous than usual, but inside the House of Lords, when the King read his speech from the Throne, the scene was as brilliant as ever.

In a speech in the House of Commons, after the opening of Parliament, Premier Asquith said that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people originally predicted, but that it would last long was certain.

"However, the longer it lasts," continued the Premier, "the more the great resources and strength which the empire possesses will be available to fill the gaps to replace the losses, and to maintain our position.

"The empire is on trial and the experiences of the last three months have inspired us with the confident hope that the longer the trial lasts the more clearly will we emerge from it as the champions of a just cause."

Mr. Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the Government had received from all parties.

"England is engaged in an unprecedented contest," he said, "and regarding the justice of her share in this contest there is no difference of opinion in any part of the empire. The country has gone through much, has learned much, has seen her troops hold a position of difficulty and danger." The Premier added:

"Today we see them in a position in which, in conjunction with our allies, France and Belgium, they have frustrated absolutely and defeated the first designs of the German Emperor."

Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, as to which a question had been asked, the Premier intimated that Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, would subsequently make a more detailed statement, but he said at once that the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the Government as a whole. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, had been consulted, everything was done with his knowledge and approval, and the expedition was a material and most useful factor in the conduct of the campaign.

The Premier pointed out that the number of men authorized by the three votes of the present year for the regular army, not including the territorials, was 1,186,000. Of that total all but 100,000 were, he said, already in the service of the Crown.

A Committee of Inquiry, composed of all parties, would, said Mr. Asquith, be appointed to consider allowances to those dependent upon soldiers.

On Monday next, said Mr. Asquith, David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would lay before the House of Commons his financial proposals, including the question of a loan, for which the Government would ask the authority of the House on Tuesday. There would be a vote of credit of considerable dimensions, and an additional vote for men.

This statement by the Premier indicates that the Government intends to go beyond the 1,000,000 men asked for by Earl Kitchener, and that the recruiting will continue until the war is concluded. Already there has been a big improvement in the number of men enlisting, and it is expected that there will be another big boom when Winter brings about an increase in unemployment.

Opposition Promises Support.

Speaking on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, A. Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, promised the Government the unflinching support of the Opposition in prosecuting the war to the end. He said:

"We stand in a better position now than at the outbreak of the war. The only chance for victory of Germany was that she should win before the resources of the Allies were available. She has failed, and failed on both fronts."

Mr. Bonar Law emphasized the importance of the financial position, and said that already the economic effects were being felt in Germany. This was shown by the rate of exchange, and would become more evident as time progressed. As soon as Germany realized that she must be beaten, he declared, economic forces would work with a pressure of which there was no conception.

It was in reply to questions put by Mr. Bonar Law that some statements by Mr. Asquith were made today. The Leader of the Opposition wished to know why a British naval force went to Antwerp, why First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill accompanied a military expedition instead of Lord Kitchener, and something more about the naval disaster off the Chilean coast.

Viscount Bryce, in seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Lords, referred appreciatively to the attitude of public opinion in the United States, which, he declared, was a country able to judge wisely the questions at issue. It was upon moral grounds that its support was given, and this was, therefore, the more highly prized.

The war, said Lord Bryce, had become a struggle of ideals—the ideal of a military State resolved to dominate all the neighboring countries, and the ideal of peaceful communities dwelling in tranquillity under the protection of treaties. In the conflict of principles there could be no end until one or the other triumphed.

There could be no talk of peace at present, said Lord Bryce. A peace patched up now would be merely a hollow truce, during which the contending nations would begin to prepare for a renewal of the struggle. Europe in the meanwhile would be living in continual suspense and alarm.

The Earl of Crawford (Unionist) urged more strenuous methods to get rid of German spies. He asserted that in the vicinity of the great naval base of Rosyth, Scotland, they had a well-organized system by means of which they signaled to ships at night. There had also been discovered, he said, an admirably equipped private post system between Fife and ports of Germany.

The King's Speech.

The Speech from the Throne delivered by King George today was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged. I have summoned you now in order that, sharing as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge. Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire. In conjunction with my Allies and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations I strove to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality. Bad councils and alien influence have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression, and a state of war now exists between us. My Mussulman subjects know well that my future with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support.

My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride, and there is throughout my Empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and vindication of our cause.

You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war, and the only measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the session are such as seem necessary to my advisors for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set. I confidently commend them to your patriotism and loyalty and I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the House of Lords by Field Marshal Lord Methuen and seconded by Viscount Bryce. In the lower house the address was moved by Sir Robert Price and seconded by William Middlebrook.

A War Session.

The session of Parliament opened today will probably be devoted entirely to the war, though this does not mean that controversial matters will not arise for discussion. Indeed, a number of questions in regard to the conduct of various phases of the war have already been listed. Labor Party leaders, especially, are primed with questions in regard to pay for the soldiers, allowances for their dependents, and pensions.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, will, it is believed, make a report in the situation in regard to alien enemies in England and the extent of the spy peril, but no additional legislation in this direction is expected.

The most immediate business before the House of Commons will be to provide sinews of war in men and money. The recruiting situation may lead to some steps toward compulsory service, and the £500,000,000 granted in August having been practically spent, a further credit of a like amount will probably be proposed under the special War Loan act passed at the last session.

One hundred and five Unionist members of Parliament were missing from their seats today, being absent in various capacities in connection with the war, while thirty-two Ministerialists are actually at the front, and many others are absent on Government business.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER KING.

Largest Since Victoria's Jubilee—Khaki Prevalent Color.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The grimness of war hung heavy over the royal procession to the opening of Parliament this afternoon, but it did not dim the Briton's love of kingly splendor, and all along the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster the King and Queen met with continuous acclamation.

As at the Lord Mayor's Show two days ago, the prevalence of khaki uniforms was the most striking indication of the war. The dull brown monotone of the troops lining the Mall, the Horse Guards Parade, and Whitehall nevertheless seemed far more appropriate than the scarlet and gold of the Life Guards who provided the escort for the King. The spectators evidently considered that the colorful grandeur of these were out of place, for cheering was withheld until the royal coach itself appeared.

Then the outburst of enthusiasm became simply tremendous, coming, as it did, from the greatest multitude which has assembled to witness such a spectacle since Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

Another sign of the times was the absence of the sight of cream-colored Hanoverian horses, which usually draw the royal coach on such occasions. The horses are still in the royal mews, but the cohort of footmen required to walk at their heads have gone to the front, and so the royal carriage was drawn by six black steeds of less illustrious pedigree. It was preceded by five carriages containing members of the royal household.

The Queen in Mourning.

There being no attendants on foot, the procession moved faster than usual, and the crowds caught only a brief glimpse of the sovereign and his consort. The King wore a gray frock coat and the Queen a black gown, a symbol of mourning for Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who was killed in battle in France.

The whole way to the Houses of Parliament they were kept bowing repeatedly in acknowledgment of their subject's salutations. Bands stationed at various points along the route played "God Save the King," and the men spectators unanimously removed their hats.

The members of the American Embassy, with the exception of Ambassador Page and Secretary Laughlin, who were in the Ambassadors' Gallery of the House of Lords, witnessed the spectacle from the broad terrace of the German Embassy overlooking the Mall as guests of E. J. Lowry, who was delegated by the State Department to look after Germany's diplomatic interests here.

For the most part the throngs waited in the drizzle for almost an hour to greet the King on his return to the Palace.

Brilliant Scene in the Lords.

The King's entry into the House of Lords was as brilliant as ever, there being no such curtailment of the magnificence of the scene as in the parade. The Royal Gallery, which leads to the House of Lords ante-room, was crowded, every available inch of space being taken.

In one specially reserved corner were six wounded Belgian officers. One had an armless sleeve. Another sat on the floor, his back against the wall, until the royal procession arrived. Then he rose to his feet, and with much interest watched the proceedings. A pretty Red Cross nurse in uniform attended these Belgian victims of the war.

The broad passage between the rising tiers of seats on either side for the spectators was a glaring blaze of red, with Gentlemen at Arms with their scarlet coats, Yeomen of the Guard, in scarlet from their tunics to the rosettes on their shoes; the Heralds, with their knee-breeches and gold-incrusted scarlet capes, and members of the Life Guards, making a riot of brilliant color. All bore arms of one kind or another. The Life Guards had bared sabres the Gentlemen at Arms and Yeomanry had halberds and pikes.

The entry from the robing room was heralded only by a single blare from a trumpet, whereupon the doors were flung open and the procession started. There was no demonstration—such is not the custom—but as the King and Queen passed slowly along the men spectators bowed, while the women curtsied low as they passed. turning to right and left, acknowledging the greetings with bows.

SCHWAB STARTS HOME.

Steel Man Completes His Negotiations with British War Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Having concluded secret but undoubtedly fruitful negotiations with the British War Office, Charles M. Schwab left England today aboard the Adriatic.

The vessel also had on board Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney, Mr. and Mrs. W Rathbone Bacon, Col. and Mrs. Max Fleischmann, Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, whose husband has a commission in the Royal Flying Corps and who is making a hurried visit to her parents in New York; Mark Fenhouse, John H. Hannan, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. C A. Munn and children, E. Alexander Powell, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Tiers.

AMERICANS FEAR ZEPPELINS.

Seek Inconspicuous Hotels in London—Shun North Sea Trips.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Fear of a Zeppelin invasion appears to be stronger among Americans, just arriving here, than among Londoners themselves. E. J. Price of New York, who is stopping at the Ritz, said he went to that hotel instead of to one on the Thames embankment, at which he usually stops, because he had been informed that danger from aerial bombs was greater in the vicinity of the river than on Piccadilly.

Hotels near palaces and Government buildings are faring far worse nowadays than those in less conspicuous parts of the city.

Americans are also avoiding the North Sea. Two men, whose business calls them to Norway, have decided to travel thither through France, Switzerland, and Germany rather than run the gauntlet of British and German mines.

COMPLAINS OF ESPIONAGE.

American in London Appeals to Our Embassy for Protection.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—John William Southack of New York City complained today to the American Embassy of systematic espionage by the British Secret Service, since his arrival in London from Brussels on Saturday.

Southack bears a striking physical resemblance to Carl Hans Lody, who was executed as a German spy. He lives at the hotel where the German stayed and believes that this was responsible for his trouble.

Southack says that when he was in Brussels he was threatened with arrest by the Germans, who examined him very closely, but his innocence was established through the intervention of the American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock. Southack has an American passport and in addition he has papers written in German by American Consuls in Germany. He thinks that the possession of these documents strengthened British suspicion of him. Southack said that he was born in New York and was the grandson of an English Bishop.

DOUBT AN EMBARGO ON BELGIAN RELIEF

Secretary Bryan and Count von Bernstorff Fail to Verify Reports of German Threat.

PLAN TO ENCOURAGE WORK

Rockefeller Foundation Considers Proposal to Get Refugees to Return by Financing Their Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In the absence of information on the subject the State Department is inclined to discredit the reports from Brussels that the German military Governor of Belgium has served notice that unless the Belgian people resume their ordinary occupations the distribution of relief supplies by charitable organizations would be forbidden. Secretary Bryan indicated today that the forwarding of relief supplies from the United States to Belgium would be continued as usual.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who returned to Washington from New York today, called on Secretary Bryan and told him that no information concerning the reported action of the German Governor of Belgium had been received at the embassy. The Ambassador seemed to be of the opinion that there was no truth in the report. One view held at the State Department was that if any such policy had been announced authoritatively the department would have heard of it through diplomatic sources or the American Belgian Relief Committee in London.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, has suggested to the State Department that a Central Relief Committee should be formed in the United States for forwarding and distributing relief supplies intended for the distressed people in Belgium. Secretary Bryan is giving consideration to the suggestion.

Officials at the Belgian Legation here do not believe Germany is planning to stop the food supplies. They pointed out that Germany herself was sending food. The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, is in New York arranging for the sailing of five supply ships being outfitted for Belgians by the various relief committees in this country. Work is under way in Minneapolis to provide an entire cargo of flour from that city.

The subject of enforced labor in Belgium was discussed by officials here with the managers of the Rockefeller Foundation Relief Expedition, and one plan contemplated selection of agents in each district, not only to indicate precisely the cases where charity was really necessary, but also to get in touch with those who fled to Holland, France, or England and induce them to return to work, the Foundation to supply such refugees with provisions and clothing, farm and shop tools, horses, and other livestock, but all conditional upon their again becoming producers.

BARS AMERICAN EVIDENCE.

But Judge Grants Further Adjournment in Marconi Shares Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The High Court of Justice ruled today that no evidence from New York could be admitted in the Marconi shares case, now before the court.

Yesterday there was an unexpected development. When the case was adjourned last week there were many references to blackmail, which arose out of alleged pressure on the part of Samuel Segar, who claims $43,000 from Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which sum he says, represents losses suffered in the purchase of shares in the English and American Marconi companies. Mr. Segar says Mr. Isaacs agreed verbally to recoup him for his loss.

The action stood adjourned until yesterday for the final stages of counsels' speeches and the court's judgment. When the case was called, however, Leslie Scott startled the court by asking that the trial be reopened in order that he might produce evidence on suggestions of blackmail against Mr. Segar and Sir Thomas H. D. Berridge, his lawyer. The case was adjourned until today, when Mr. Segar's counsel renewed his application for the reopening of the trial for the purpose of calling rebutting evidence in regard to the suggestion of blackmail made on behalf of Mr. Isaacs.

Mr. Isaacs's counsel strongly protested, remarking that, as it would be embarking upon an entirely new case, it would be a hardship upon the Marconi company's Managing Director. The court, however, eventually agreed to an adjournment of the case until tomorrow week, the Judge saying that he declined to allow Mr. Isaacs to be harassed longer than that by the action hanging over his head. He added that he agreed to the suggestion only with the utmost reluctance.

The plaintiff's counsel in pressing for a longer adjournment, indicated that he required time to obtain additional evidence from New York. Justice Ballhache replied that as the particular American evidence which counsel required to introduce had not been given in the earlier proceedings he refused to allow it to be introduced now. No evidence which might be brought from New York in the interval between now and Nov. 19 would be listened to.

The particular testimony which the plaintiff's counsel was endeavoring to bring in refers to the market prices of American Marconi shares in New York just prior to the time when Mr. Isaacs visited America for the purpose of placing shares there.

Eventually Mr. Segar was allowed by the court to introduce new evidence relating to questions of alleged instigation of misrepresentation and breach of duty on the part of Mr. Isaacs and in rebuttal of the allegation of blackmail.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AT ODDS OVER WAR

Liebknecht and Others Issue a Manifesto Disagreeing With Those Who Favor It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Swiss Socialist paper Volksrecht publishes the following statement, signed by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, and Clara Zetkin.

"In the Socialist press of the neutral countries of Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland Comrades Dr. Südekum and Richard Fischer have attempted to portray the attitude of the German Social Democrats toward the present war in the light of their own ideas. We feel ourselves forced by this to explain in the same place that we, and certainly many other German Social Democrats, look on the war, its causes and its character, as well as on the rôle of Social Democrats at the present time, from a standpoint which in no way corresponds to that of Dr. Südekum and Herr Fischer. At the present time the state of martial law makes it impossible for us to give public expression to our views."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is announced here that the Socialist Peace Congress, which meets Dec. 6, will discuss peace overtures. Representatives of all the neutral countries have been invited.

STILL AWAITING NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Navy Department Cannot Confirm Norfolk Rumor That the Cruiser Is Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had not heard from the armored cruiser North Carolina, which last reported from Beirut, Turkey, on Nov. 2.

The failure to get in communication with the warship has increased the department's worry, which began yesterday when a rumor was in circulation that the North Carolina had been blown up at Beirut.

It is now nine days since the Navy Department has had any news of the North Carolina.

NEW AIRSHIP BOMBS KILL 4 VICTIMS BY SHOCK

French Aviator Says the Explosion Flattens Everything in its Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent reports an interview with a French airman on the new French air bomb.

"I have used both the dynamite bomb and the new bombs," said the aviator. "The two are very similar in size and weight, but the effect as seen from above is very different.

"When a dynamite bomb falls upon a body of men you can see the bodies leap up in air. It is like a small volcano in action. When the new bomb bursts it simply lays everything out flat within the area of its explosion. It seems to exert the whole of its force in waves like the ripples made when a large stone is thrown into a pond. The men go down like ninepins; buildings collapse like houses of playing cards; guns are turned over as if by some unseen hand.

"The explosion raises practically no dust or smoke. Even the earth disturbed by the case of the bomb striking the ground is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force. Extreme cold is produced at the moment of the explosion. It is so intense that I felt it myself when I dropped my first bomb at a height of about 800 feet.

"I was taking great chances in flying so low, but I wished to see the effect of the bomb. It fell on a section of Germans bivouacking in a field. I estimate that at least thirty men were killed within the area of the explosion. Death from these bombs comes instantly from intense cold and concussion."

DROPS BOMB NEAR POINCARE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Nov. 14, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Germans appear to be intent on doing personal injury to the French President.

After returning with M. Millerand from Dunkirk and Furnes, President Poincaré visited the military hospital at St. Pol. A German airman at once flew over the town and dropped a bomb on the Rue des Procureurs.

A number of aeroplanes, however, chased the intruder well away toward the German lines.

WOMEN HELPING ENGLAND.

Miss Pankhurst Cites War as Instance of Injustice to Suffragettes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Citing the European war as "an instance of the danger and injustice of depriving women of the ballot," Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, aroused the closing session of the Southern State Suffrage Conference to an enthusiastic demonstration here tonight.

"But notwithstanding the suffragettes' differences with the men's Government in England," said the speaker, "the women now are concentrating their efforts to helping their country in its time of trial and peril."

At its closing business session earlier in the day the conference elected Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans President, and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky Vice President at large. Honorary Vice Presidents elected were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Mary Johnston, and Mrs. Helen Gardner.

TALES OF THE TRENCHES.

French Officer Writes of Baths and Barber Shop, Cafe and Concert Hall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The French have apparently learned to outdo the enemy in the art of trench making. An officer writes that not only have his men fitted up a cooking range in their trenches, but have half a dozen bathrooms properly tiled, screened off, fitted with hot and cold water and showers. Better still, a regular system of drainage is to be installed.

Next to the baths, he says, is a shaving saloon, and the soldiers are now at work on a café and concert hall. All these are underground, warmed and lighted, and somewhat less than half a mile from the German lines.

CARRANZA OPENS WAR ON VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

Jesus Carranza with a strong command has departed for the Isthmus of Tehauntepec.

LAREDO, Nov. 11.—Advices here tonight from Mexico City say a joint manifesto was issued there today stating that if Villa failed to retire from the command of the D'vision of the North all Generals would fight against him.

The manifesto is signed jointly by Gens. Obregon, Hay, Lucio Blanco, Villareal, and others.

WARNS OF INTERVENTION.

Obregon Tells Villa to Resign to Prevent Immediate Hostilities.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11.—Gen. Obregon today sent a message to Gen. Villa warning him that failure to resign would cause the breaking out of immediate hostilities on a large scale. Gen. Obregon also sent a dispatch to each of Gen. Villa's division commanders, saying:

"Unless you can persuade Gen. Villa to cease his southward advance, anarchy and possibly intervention will ensue."

Later Gen. Obregon said he would be ready to fight tomorrow if Gen. Villa did not answer his message.

Minister of War Pesquiera declared tonight that if a struggle comes it will not be between Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza, but between Gen. Villa and the entire country. Gen. Gonzales has sent a message expressing the same sentiment to Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, recently chosen Provisional President by the Aguascalientes peace convention.

PUTS VERA CRUZ IN DOUBT.

Civil War Greatly Complicates Washington's Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A critical turn to the situation in Mexico, indicating a resumption of civil war in that country, brought about a long conference at the White House tonight between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan at which, among other things, the advisability of withdrawing the United States forces from Vera Cruz was discussed. No decision was reached on the question of withdrawal. It was decided to await further advices from Mexico.

A strong sentiment exists among certain influential members of the Administration in favor of the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Whether President Wilson shares this sentiment is not known. While Gen. Carranza has formally furnished some of the guarantees asked by the United States, he has ignored others that were requested. It is probable that efforts are being made to have him give the additional guarantees, and pending advices as to his attitude decision as to whether the American troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico will be deferred.

The Government is far from satisfied with Carranza's response to its request for guarantees. One of the problems confronting the Administration in its consideration of the question of the evacuation is that the civil war should be continued with Carranza at the head of affairs at Mexico City and Gen. Gutierrez claiming to be the legitimate Provisional President of the republic, it will be practically impossible to determine what authority should take over the control of affairs at Vera Cruz when the American troops were withdrawn. Something in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 has been collected by the United States military authorities at Vera Cruz for customs duties and local taxes, and it is known that this Government hesitates to surrender this money until it is satisfied that it will go into the Mexican Treasury. In these circumstances the dispute as to what faction is in authority in Mexico serves to complicate the situation.

As conditions upon which the United States would withdraw from Vera Cruz this Government asked Carranza to give assurances that the Mexican Government would not reimpose the customs duties and other taxes that had been collected at Vera Cruz during the occupation of the port by the American forces since April 21 last. Carranza, in one of the decrees issued, agreed to this condition. He was asked, also, to furnish guarantees that Mexican citizens who were employed by the American authorities at Vera Cruz would not be punished. Another decree gives this promise desired by the United States.

Carranza failed, however, to issue decrees furnishing guarantees for the protection of all Mexicans and aliens who had taken refuge in Vera Cruz under American protection. On that account the action taken by Carranza is unsatisfactory to this Government. The Government was particularly solicitous in regard to the safety of the priests and nuns of alien citizenship who took refuge in Vera Cruz and desire to remain in Mexico. Carranza's failure to include aliens in his promises of amnesty is regarded here as particularly significant.

Unofficial assurances have been given by Gen. Gutierrez that when he assumed the provisional Presidency of Mexico he would furnish the guarantees asked for by the United States. But the reported resumption of hostilities has created a chaotic situation, and this Government is unable to determine whether assurances given either by Carransa or the convention faction would be carried out.

The Aguascalientes Convention in notifying Carranza that he must resign from office by 6 o'clock last evening informed him that if he did not comply with the convention's demand force would be used to assert the authority of the convention.

CONFIDENT OF EVACUATION.

Carranza Reports That Funston Has So Informed His General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11.—El Liberal has just got out an extra containing a telegram from Gen. Carranza to the effect that Gen. Funston has informed Gen. Candido Aguilar of Washington's decision to evacuate Vera Cruz.

GUTIERREZ IS FIRM, TOO.

Calls on Carranza to Resign—Zapata Attacks Increase.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11.—In a last effort to maintain peace, Gen. Venustiano Carranza and Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, who recently was elected Provisional President of Mexico by the Aguascalientes Peace Convention, exchanged views by telegraph last night. The full text of the messages was made public today.

Gen. Gutierrez informed Gen. Carranza that he will hold power indefinitely, disregarding the stipulation limiting his tenure of office to twenty days, unless the convention orders otherwise. He calls on Gen. Carranza to resign in the interest of unity and peace, saying that Gen. Villa will deliver over his power upon being informed of Gen. Carranza's resignation.

Gen. Carranza in his reply says that he does not recognize the validity of Gen. Gutierrez's election, because the convention was not empowered to name a President. He says he never will resign until he is assured that he can turn over the power to some stable Government. He warns Gen. Gutierrez that the latter is being used as the tool of Gen. Villa, and asks Gen. Gutierrez to meet him at a place to be agreed on to discuss the question.

The attacks being made by followers of Zapata on the outskirts of the city are growing in intensity, but the Constitutionalist forces are repulsing each attack.

AUSTRIANS WITH GUNS HURRY FROM BELGIUM

To Take Part in Defense of Cracow—Three "Jack Johnsons" Smashed by British Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Nearly 1,000 Austrian artillerymen with eight twelve-inch guns passed through Liége yesterday for Cracow, having been withdrawn from the Belgian battlefield to strengthen the endeavor to stem the Russian avalanche. Four thousand Germans arrived yesterday, having been severely wounded in the fighting in Flanders, while three 16½-inch guns which had been smashed by British artillery fire are in town on the way to Germany for repairs.

Preparations for the swift transport of troops from the west are being proceeded with. The road from Alost to Brussels is marked with red poles, and on the road from Brussels to Liége all the trees are whitewashed, the quickest route to Germany being thus plainly indicated.

GIFTS TO GERMAN PRISONERS.

Miss Morgan Cables for Information About Camps in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Miss Anne Morgan has cabled Mrs. Lewis Harcourt asking for information about the German concentration camps in England in order that the pro-German people of America can send gifts and supplies to them.

A THREE-MINUTE WALK

A three-minute walk from Fifth Avenue, down West Thirty-eighth Street, a minute in the elevator, and you find yourself in a regulation wholesale dress showroom.

The point of interest in this, for you, is that you will see hundreds of models of street, afternoon and evening gowns, any one of which will be made to your individual measure at absolutely wholesale price.

Won't you take the three-minute walk, and without obligation on your part, allow us the pleasure of showing you Fifth Avenue style and quality at a positive saving of at least one-third?

Street, afternoon and evening gowns made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

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Drop in at one of our stores today and try a pair. We'll be glad to see you, and you'll be glad you came.

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Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
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Give your Children a spoonful of Pompeian before their meals, and at bed time. IT'S PURE AND HEALTHFUL.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

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because it supplies a certain vegetable laxative his instinct warns him is necessary to health. VERMILAX brightens eyes, purifies the blood and intestines, and makes a coat beautifully glossy. It also removes vitality sapping, dangerous worms, which infest 90% of dogs (if undetected by you). "For Your Dog's Sake" keep VERMILAX on hand and use it regularly.

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Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

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"TIPPERARY"

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

You can now secure this world-famous marching song of the Allies any way you want it, as a song, a march or a one-step. The "Tipperary" Song Record was made for the Columbia in England by an Englishman, Stanley Kirkby.

SONG: Columbia Double Disc Record A1608, 65c
MARCH: " " " " A1620, 65c
ONE-STEP: " " " " A5613, $1.00

Another One-step you'll want—"When It's Night Time Down in Burgundy"—Columbia Double Disc Record A5607, $1.00.

New Records on Sale the 20th of each month.

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Tel. Electric Co., 299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St., New York
The Grafonola Shop, 143 West 125th St., New York.
Kranich & Bach, 16 West 125th St., New York.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 3d Ave. & 121st St. and 193-205 Park Row, N.Y.
Weser Bros., Pianos, 131 W. 23d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 B'way, near 73d St., New York
Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co., 3251 Third Ave., and 1774 Amsterdam Ave., New York
N. Greenberg & R. Barbana, Inc., 502 Columbus Ave., New York
O. W. Wuertz Co., Pianos; 2936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St., New York
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34 St., N.Y., & 55 Flatbush Av., B'klyn
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
A. D. Matthews Sons, 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 869 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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SILVER FOX
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ROCKEFELLER FUND INVESTIGATORS SAIL

Expect to be in Holland in Time to Distribute Food Cargo Shipped Last Week.

BELGIAN FUND GAINS $16,905

Committee Replies to Page Letter—Tells How to Send Funds and Supplies.

The commission appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Europe to investigate conditions among noncombatants sailed for England on the Red Star liner Lapland yesterday. The members of the commission are Dr. Wickliffe Rose of Washington, a member of the International Health Commission; Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, and Henry James, Jr., of the Rockefeller Institute. Collin Hearle, who has been doing Red Cross work in China and who will act as secretary of the Commission, also went on the Lapland.

Dr. Rose said the commission would go first to London, then to Rotterdam. The permanent base of the foundation will be established in Holland. They expect to be in Rotterdam in time to direct the distribution of the $275,000 cargo of food shipped by the foundation on the Massapequa last week.

The Belgian Relief Committee issued a statement yesterday in reply to the letter from Ambassador Page to Norman Hapgood of the Committee of Mercy, published in THE TIMES of yesterday. In that letter Mr. Page suggested that better results in Belgian relief would probably be accomplished if there was a central committee in this country to handle the money and supplies. In the reply the Belgian Relief Committee points out that its work and that of the Rockefeller Foundation are already co-ordinated so far as Belgian relief is concerned. The statement says that money can best be given by sending it direct to the Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street, New York City, because the concentration of money contributions in the hands of the New York committee will avoid competition in the purchase of supplies and the consequent increase in prices.

As to gifts of food, the committee say they may be made thus:

By shipping any of the following articles, charges prepaid, preferably in carload lots: Wheat, flour, rice, coffee, (one-fourth chicory,) peas, beans, canned goods, cured or salted meats. Perishable goods, such as potatoes, apples, or other fresh fruits cannot be accepted. All shipments should be consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Belgian Fund Gifts $16,905.

Distribution in Belgium, it says, will be made by the American Committee in London, of which Ambassador Page is Chairman.

Contributions to the Belgian Fund yesterday totaled $16,905, which brought the fund to $437,349.35. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers, cents omitted, were:

E. J. de C.	$2,000	Mrs. C. C. Rose	5
J. N. Lane & Co.	1,000	Grace B. Gilnack	5
J. L. McKinney	500	Woodland School	40
Mrs. S. Guggenheim	500	Miss E. P. Williams	2
C. H. Ruddock	250	Mary L. Williams	2
C. A. Munn	250	Willing Circle, K. D.	10
A. A. Benedict	250	C. A. Jackson	15
R. Bayard Cutting	200	Louise H. Morse	5
Anon	200	Miss E. O. Cammann	10
A. A. Healy	200	M. E. Ch., Owego	10
Holland Club	174	E. W. Wood	25
Richard Howe	100	Mrs. F. E. J. Bottomley	2
George C. Kip	100	Mrs. K. C. Watson	25
J. H. Stoddart	100	L. Livingston	10
Anon	100	E. K. Cromwell	10
Paul McEwen	100	C. De Forest	25
A. Vondermuhll	100	Miss H. I. Adams	10
C. de R. Moore	100	Mrs. H. H. Sulzberger	25
Miss A. Hernandez	40	Anna R. Moore	2
Mrs. W. B. Beekman	100	Mrs. D. Ballantine	10
Tea in Elmira	80	A. H. McIlwraith	25
Robert T. Neely	50	W. E. Woodward	10
E. L. H.	50	Thomas Whitley	10
Teachers College Officers	1,000	Mrs. C. E. Hotchkiss	5
W. P. B.	250	Miss I. M. Ross	1
J. Douglas, 2d	1,000	Cash	1
L. C. Tiffany	1,000	H. E. N.	1
George F. Heydt	10	Mrs. S. Lion	10
University Presb. Church	200	Cash	400
Mrs. D. C Eaton	200	Mrs. A. Kaufman	3
D. Morrissey(Col.)	149	Miss S. E. Greene	3
J. L. Webster	100	Mr. Spelman	1
Louise A. Smith	100	O. Hanson	10
Percy Jackson	100	Cash	2
Mrs. F. D. Berrien	100	Miss E. Pearsall	5
Florence M. Dow	100	A Friend	2
Mrs. H. R. Lyon	100	M. S. F.	1
Thomas Potts	100	E. C. E. W.	5
Anonymous	100	L. H. S.	2
Dr. J. A. Fordyce	100	Mrs T. M. Mills	5
Carter Family	100	Salem, W. Va	843
"In Memoriam"	50	A Friend	50
Mrs. G. C. Heck	50	Rev. A. S. Fiske	5
W. J. Jeandron	50	FortnightlyLit.Club	25
Palmer Moore	10	Samuel Bird	1
H. B. Smith	5	Katharine Blunt	10
H. C. Specul	15	4B Grade Girls	3
Mrs.W. B. Cullen	5	Helen L. Knight	5
Lillian C. Waller	5	Com. Pratt, U.S.N.	24
Victoria H. Byrne	10	Albert E. Angus	5
E. Jacobson	10	Annie R. Hain	5
H. C. French	2	Miss K. Mimmack	5
Georgia L. Hobbs	100	Mrs. J. W. James, Jr.	10
Agnes Terrey	5	Anon	10
Marguerite Harrington	5	Imwost	3
Louise E. Stratton	5	A. R. Henderson	2
W. Hollis Vail	6	Mary E. Shepard	5
F. R. Fast	10	John Martin	5
Miss Schwab	10	Junior Girls, St. Nicholas School	3
Hy. H. Smith	10	John H. Mason	10
Mrs. L. C. Braston	25	C. S. Hornblower	10
F. Meyer	25	H. M. Telford	2
Mrs. H. S. Bissell	10	Rev. L. R. Benson	5
C. Helen Simpson	5	F. S. Parker	25
Mrs. R. H. Miner	5	F. J. Cushing	5
H. J. K.	5	J. P. Bartlett	5
John Dewey	10	Pictorial News Co.	10
John D. Honey	10	F. A. Pincoffs	10
Dr. S. Mary Ives	5	J. C. H.	25
F. H. Love	10	T. F. Ryman	13
D. W. Stillman	5	E. Mills	5
Sunbeam Band	5	A. Deaconess	2
Alice Pets	25	W. G. Fitzsimon	10
Sam & Patrick	10	C. W. Dabney	25
A. M. F.	10	Bangor, Me.	23
Mary Colocarasses	10	G. D. Pitman	10
W. G. Creamer	10	John Montgomery	5
George A. Albro	15	Mrs. C. R. Wilkes	5
Miss C. G. Howe	2	H. A. Rungie	2
"Frances"	5	Emma K. Clark	5
S. Lowenstein	10	Sat. Night Club	5
Mrs. A. M. Layat	20	Mrs. D. Wilson	5
Belgian Bureau, Woonsocket	1,200	Stein & Newman Brothers	25
Miss K. M. Cullen	25	M. C. Pragdon	10
E. S. Dudley	25	W. R. Townley	5
Julius Draye	10	Sibley & Putnam	10
C. Y. Beach	10	G. L. Kendrickson	10
Mrs. K. McCrady	10	W. H. McGetridge	5
H. A. Dalby	2	John Derby	25
Manlius Schools	12	W. C. Arnold	25
J. W. Reynolds	5	Jean Webster	10
Mrs. J. W. Skidmore	5	M. E. Adrianna	25
Robert Le Roy	10	S. R. 116	25
Delhi Tourist Club	10	E. Delaporte and Fred Hawth	15
G. F. Dominick, Jr.	15	Church of the Good Shepherd	17
Anonymous	5	Mrs. E. Newell	12
Milton L. Frank	25	G. D. Smith	10
C. H. Ward	10	J. A. Cantwell	10
S. V. R.	5	A. D. Otis	5
Mrs. C. B. Stones	25	St. Mary's P. E. Church	25
Clara Nullo	5	Stephen Velie	5
G. V. Batcheller	1	Gen. Huidekoper	25
Millard Davis	10	George F. Scull	10
Miss G. F. Brown	5	John M. Craig	5
Mrs. R. T. Ford	30	Lamarest Bap. S.S.	5
Miss J. A. Brown	1	William Goebel	25
Miss M. Zweighaft	1	L. H. Olin	25
R. B. Schneider, Jr.	25	Andrew Alvord	2
Mrs. H. B. Dale	10	Thos. C. Murphy	2
Harold R. Flood	1	F. L. Pomeroy	2
R. W St. Hill	25	A. Stevenson	5
Sarah C. Hening	2	W. H. Erwin	10
John W. Wood	5	Sinclair Graham	10
Mrs. A. W. Snyder	5	S. D. Smith	10
Mrs. F. T. Story	10	Presby. Ch. Manasquan, N. J.	25
T. R. Beal	50	"R."	131
Miss E. M. Sprang	5	Anonymous	5
C. A. Weeks	15	S. H. Landale	25
Fisher family	10	L. K. Spring	2
Mrs. G. B. Quackenbush	25	C. E. N.	5
Mrs. H. Mackesi	10	Anonymous	3
P. D. Hansel	5	A Friend	3
Mrs. J. B. Swann	20	Miss Beach	2
La Grand Cannon	25	Sadie Pratt	2
Georgiana Sands	11	Christine M. Nelson	20
M. L. Severy	5	Anonymous	5
L. B. Pratt	10	Savings L. & T. Co.	500
E. S. Anderson	10	S. Hampton, (Cok)	82
		L. Will, Syracuse	106

Red Cross Total $349,750.

The contributions to the Red Cross Fund yesterday amounted to $1,454.69, and the total of the fund is now $340,750.40. Contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-Second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, follow:

"Anonymous"	$1,000
H. L. Stimson	150
E. Hampton Red Cross	75
Mrs. A. W. Stein	50
A. Ochse & Co.	25
B. B. Schneider, Jr.	25
Steamship Coamo	17
Trinity Church, Fort Worth, Tex.	13
Mrs. S. D. Smith	12
C. L. A.	10
Special offering, Whitehouse, N. J.	9
Trinity Church, Rensselaerville	6
Abrahams & MacEwen	5
Baptist Church, Preston Hollow	5
Inmates Central Ward and Ward E2 of Montefiore Home	5
C. Frall	5
Mrs. John Caldwell	5
Gleaners, Orange, N. J.	5
Mary L. Van Order	5
Presbyterian Church, Malta, N. Y.	4
South Park Chapel	4
Imwost	4
S. S. of the Transfiguration, Freeport	3
Charles F. Wassenberg	2
Mrs. J. A. Dohrman	2
M. C. Crero	2
C. Kovarik	1
H. A. Phillips	1

The fund for women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to about $27,000. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, were:

Mrs. J. B. O'Donnell	$74	Maria W. W. Proctor	$5
M. A. Carpentier	10	Willie L. Tuman	25
Mrs. B. Thayer	500	Mrs. J. Harriman	10
Pour La France	5		

Mercy Fund Total, $23,476.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $23,476. August Belmont, Treasurer of the committee, which has offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, received yesterday the following subscriptions, cents omitted, to the fund:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. G. J. Sayer	$5	Nevins Ch. Press	$25
Mrs. E. J. Meyer	100	Mrs. D. Guggenheim	100
Minnie E. Ward	1	S. Louiscon	25
Camille Allsine	25	T. Crimmins	25
Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith	10	"Imwost"	3
C. E. W. Chambers	5	H. A. Crawford	2
F. M. Potter	10	Anne E. Munn	10
Mrs. F. T. Buck	25	Mrs. F. H. Douglas	10
Anonymous	5	R. B. Dodson	25
Alva Bradley	10	Cornelia Bassell	3
Mrs. E. Du Pois	25		

BELGIAN FUND.

Howard Page	$100	Mrs. E. H. Blane	$5
Mrs. W. M. Ballitt	25	I. C. Blandy	25
W. B. Johnson	10	Arthur Clinton	25
B. F. Brundred estate	10	S. E. Mower	5
Mrs. R. D. Benson	25	Mrs. J. W. Parks	5
Mrs. R. B. Kimball	5	H. Pulitzer	5
P. E. and A. L. Bisland	10	F. J. Ziegler	50
F. N. Burt	10	Miss E. S. Chapin	2
		J. B. Crawford	5

FRENCH FUND.

S. D. Bigelow $10

The Committee of the British War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue has shipped to Europe in ten days more than 2,000 pairs of socks, 700 shirts, 1,000 suits of underwear, 1,600 packages of plug tobacco, 7,000 packages of cigarettes, a large consignment of hospital supplies and drugs, and 300 mufflers. Consignments are now being forwarded to the British Committee in London every week. All money donated to this committee is used in the purchase of hospital supplies and garments. All of the garments conform to the British War Office regulations.

A conference of Jewish organizations in New York, including unions, lodges, synagogues, mutual benefit societies, and other organizations, for the purpose of organizing for the relief of destitute Jews in the war zones of Europe, will be held at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The conference is called under the joint auspices of the Kehilla, of which Dr. J. L. Magnes is the Chairman, and of the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Auto Raffle for Red Cross.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, has given an automobile to the relief fund for the Belgian children. It is proposed to raffle the car in the hotel lobby on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

ENGLAND MODIFIES RULING ON COPPER

Will Not Interfere with a Normal Supply of Metal Going to Neutrals.

BUT WANTS GUARANTEES

American Shippers Still Dissatisfied—Insist on Right to Send "Order" Consignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—What was construed at the State Department as a further modification of the British Government's attitude toward exports of copper from the United States to European countries was communicated to the department today by the British Embassy. A paraphrase of the British note on the subject was given out as follows:

"A supply of copper sufficient for normal consumption in neutral countries will not be interfered with, provided adequate guarantees are given that the copper will not be trans-shipped to enemy countries."

This notice does not appear to make any change, however, in the policy of Great Britain announced yesterday, with particular reference to shipments of copper to Italy. The Italian Government had assured Great Britain that copper consigned to persons in Italy will not be permitted to leave the country for Germany, but had not agreed to stop copper in transit or consigned "to order."

Senator Hughes of New Jersey laid before the State Department today a protest from several big copper companies of his State against the attitude of Great Britain on the shipments of copper to neutral countries.

The petition sets forth that Great Britain has no right to interfere with cargoes between neutral countries, and that restrictions such as Great Britain has placed on commerce will seriously injure the copper industry of the United States.

Ambassador Page has reported from London that Great Britain for the present is unwilling to modify the embargo on the exportation of wool from Australia. Wool dealers, however, are hoping, through the State Department, to continue negotiations so as to enable them to participate in the auction sales soon to be held in Australia.

The British Government is understood to have replied to Ambassador Page that for the present the mother country would use all the wool raised in Australia, though when it became apparent that there would be a surplus, some arrangement might be made whereby American firms could obtain part of the product. The only condition under which they could get any wool, however, would be with guarantees that the product be used only in manufacturing goods contracted for by Great Britain.

COPPER MEN NOT SATISFIED.

Say the British Ruling Does Not Give Them Relief.

The announcement by the British Ambassador that copper consigned to Italy for Italian use will not be subject to seizure, but copper consigned to a belligerent country or "to order" would be suspect, does not remove the objections of the copper interests that are protesting over the action of Great Britain in interfering with shipments to neutral countries.

Their contention is that the United States, as a neutral country, is free to make shipments to another neutral country, and that Great Britain has no justification for holding up such shipments on the ground that they will be passed along to Germany or Austria. Great Britain's proper recourse, they maintain, is to Italy, if American copper received in Italy is being exported from Italy to belligerent nations.

They are extremely skeptical of any shipments having been consigned to Germany at any time, as such a course would be inviting trouble if there were no other reasons against it. The effect of the new ruling, it was said yesterday, was to leave shipments made by American producers to their own order abroad subject to interference as heretofore, and this would prevent their carrying on their business according to custom.

They had always made a practice, it was explained, of carrying large stocks of copper in the principal European cities from which to fill orders promptly. The United Metals Selling Company, for instance, was said to have had 16,000,000 pounds of copper stored in various parts of Europe when the war began.

"From these stores," said one of those interested yesterday, "we fill the orders as they arise. We can't afford to hunt up the individual purchaser of a few tons of copper before we make a shipment, taking a month or six weeks for it to get to him. We ship the copper to our own order in anticipation of orders we will receive in the normal course of trade."

A different view was expressed by Phelps, Dodge & Co., who are not among the protestants. James McLean, who has general charge of the export business, said they had had no trouble over shipments at any time, except that one of only twenty-five tons was held up and subsequently released.

"Under the new ruling and under that preceding as well," said Mr. McLean, "I can see no reason why any American producers should have any trouble over shipments to neutral countries. All that is necessary is to let the name of the purchaser be known, and if he is a bona fide consumer no question is raised."

Phelps, Dodge & Co., however, Mr. McLean said, never had followed the practice of shipping to their own order, so that the rulings as to such shipments would not apply to that firm as

Metzger, German Socialist, Dead.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The newspaper Voerwarts announces the death of Frederick William Metzger, the Socialist member of the Reichstag for Hamburg. He was a journalist and was 62 years old.

PROF. CRET NOT AT FRONT.

Report That He Was Killed in Action Believed to be a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The possibility that the name of Prof. Paul Cret, the designer of the Pan-American Union Building at Washington and Professor of Agricultural Design at the University, has been confused with that of a relative of the same name, who was recently wounded in the war, is indicated by a letter received from Mrs. Cret two days ago by Mrs. Edward Robbins, wife of the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cret's letter is dated Oct. 24, and is sent from Lyons, where she is aiding in the care of wounded soldiers. The letter reads, in part:

"We don't know how long this dreadful calamity will last; meanwhile we will do our duty in the best way possible. I am lucky enough to be able to devote a good deal of my time to the wounded soldiers taken care of at the hospitals here.

"One of my husband's cousins is among them, and so far he is the only member of our family who was wounded. I wish that you will never suffer such anguish, but the love of France seems to me worth it."

Mrs. Robbins suggests that Prof. Cret's wounded relative might have died since the writing of this letter. So far as was known here, Prof. Cret had not yet gone to the front, although he was enlisted in the French Army. The report of his death is believed by his friends here to have been a mistake.

One Million Packs Fine Playing Cards at 1-2 Price on Sale in UNITED CIGAR STORES

The American Bank Note Co. had on hand 1,086,336 packs of playing cards when it decided to go out of that branch of engraving and printing.

We made a "quick asset" of the lot by taking **every pack** at a lump sum which allows us to cut in half the prices at which these cards sell everywhere.

Only the United Cigar Stores could have undertaken such a sale—a market accessible only through hundreds of stores.

These cards are the American Bank Note Co.'s choicest productions.

Quality in the cardboard, in the color printing, in the finish, in every detail.

The sale starts to-day in all United Cigar Stores in Greater New York, (including Suburban cities) and New Jersey.

A MOUNTAIN OF PLAYING CARDS

On display in the "cowcatcher" of the Flatiron Building, (Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street) a full assortment of all grades.

A sight worth seeing.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, LODGES, ETC.

Participate in this sale. Never again in all probability will high grade cards be sold at such prices.

Buy for future wants.

MAIL ORDERS

Mail orders filled. Orders for two dozen packs or more sent postage or express prepaid. Smaller orders express collect. Money must accompany orders. Address UNITED CIGAR STORES CO., (Mail Order Service) Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

THE STORY IN A NUTSHELL

Largely the lot we bought was of the seven popular sizes and styles described below in the American Bank Note Co.'s Price List issued to dealers, January 1st, 1914.

As noted we have crossed off the prices in that list and made our own.

Standard 25c. cards at 2 Packs for 25c.

STANDARD

No. 282—Linen stock. Special steel engraved designs; in attractive tuck boxes. Extra fine for Club use. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~35c~~ 1 pack for 15c

No. 251—Highly enameled stock. Steel engraved backs; in Red, Blue, Green and Brown. *Will last longer and deal better than any other 25 cent card made.* A Club Room favorite as well as a perfect card. Best value for 25 cents. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~35c~~ 2 packs for 25c

No. 242—Highly enameled stock. Regular designs; in Red and Blue. Perfect slip and finish. *Smooth or Fabric Finish.* ~~25c~~ 2 packs for 25c

BRIDGE

No. 414—Narrow size; highly enameled stock. Steel engraved backs; in various colors. A popular ladies' card. Ideal for Bridge parties. Splendid value at 25 cents. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~25c~~ 2 packs for 25c

No. 418—Narrow size; highly enameled stock. Regular designs; in Red and Blue. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~25c~~ 2 packs for 25c

PINOCHLE

No. 636—Narrow size; 48 cards; highly enameled. Special steel engraved designs. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~35c~~ 2 packs for 25c

No. 616—Standard size; 48 cards; highly enameled stock. Special steel engraved design. *Smooth or Fabric Finish* ~~35c~~ 2 packs for 25c

In the clubs and by card experts Grade Nos. 251, 414, 616 and 636 are known by those numbers. These cards are favored on account of their durability and wonderful "slip." The American Bank Note Co., had a business of millions of packs in these grades.

Other Styles, Regularly 35c. and 50c., at Half Price

Of many styles of Bridge and Pinochle cards included in this sale we have lots of less than 10,000 packs and cannot therefore promise them, **except to early purchasers.**

These cards have always sold at 50 and 35 cents a pack.

It will pay to get these cards while they last.

All the fine art in playing cards that the world calls best.

Paintings in miniature by famed artists, other backs by the greatest designers—gold edges—a feast of pictorial and decorative workmanship.

Every man or woman who uses playing cards should take advantage of this once-in-a-century deal.

Every pack guaranteed. Money back if not satisfactory.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Every Home Comfort Within Your Grasp

The present tightness of money and shrinkage of ordinary credit need not affect you when it comes to furnishing your home.

For you can come here and get what you want, then spread your payments over a year and a half in trifling monthly or weekly amounts.

For instance: $50 worth of goods costs but $3 monthly; $200 worth but $10 monthly; $500 worth but $25 monthly, and so on. If you prefer to pay cash, you take 10% off.

Unless you have visited our big uptown store, you will be agreeably surprised at the wonderful collection of fine quality furniture, rugs and house-furnishings and our reasonable plainly-marked prices.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

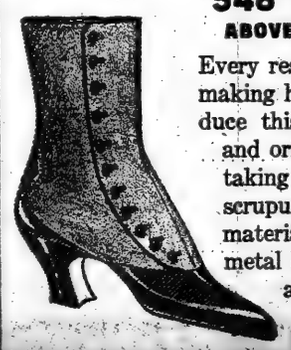
"Oldest Furniture House in America"

3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

548 FIFTH AVENUE

ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET



Every resource known to fine boot making has been employed to produce this distinctive model—skill and originality in design—painstaking hand workmanship—scrupulous care in selection of materials. Patent leather or gunmetal calfskin with tops of gray and fawn buckskin.

Nine dollars a pair.

THE SAFEST PLACE

FINANCIAL conditions are not normal just now and many people are looking for a safe place for their money.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates that we sell bring income to you twice a year.

The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Propriety

In adhering to the mode we must not overstep the bounds of correctness Discriminating purchasers avoid the shop which makes style its only goal The Martin and Martin shoe salons, while heeding the prevalent fashion, do not deviate from the path of strictest decorum.

As proof of this we cite our Golf Shoes, which have been made over the same last for years.

Correct models for Winter Resort wear

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

May Iverson's Career

By ELIZABETH JORDAN

The experiences of the grown-up May Iverson, whose girlhood has been pictured in the author's earlier books.

A story of professional life in New York.

Frontispiece. $1.25 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

JUSTICE BENEDICT REBUKES CROPSEY

Prosecutor's Attack on Jurists as Unfair Is Called False and Malicious.

"SLANDERING" THE BENCH

Delay in Grout Case "Essence of Injustice"—Matter Sent Back to County Court.

Justice Russell Benedict, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the two indictments against Edward M. Grout, who was President of the Union Bank at the time of its failure, stricken from the calendar of the Supreme Court and sent back to the County Court for disposition. After giving his decision Justice Benedict read a memorandum in which he rebuked District Attorney James C. Cropsey for a criticism of the Supreme Court and its Justices. At the annual dinner of the Fulton Street Board of Trade on Oct. 22 the District Attorney said that for Mr. Grout's trial he was "trying to get a Judge who is not handpicked and one who is not a bosom or rather lap friend of the man who is to be tried, and a Judge who would at least give the people a fair trial."

Mr. Cropsey, who was in court, appeared to be very uncomfortable while Justice Benedict admonished him. The courtroom was crowded, and at the end of the Justice's remarks there was a ripple of applause that was silenced by the Justice.

Stephen C. Baldwin made an application on Tuesday to have one indictment against Mr. Grout dismissed, and a second indictment dismissed or placed on the calendar for trial immediately. Justice Benedict announced he would give a decision yesterday. The first indictment charged Mr. Grout with having made a false report to the State Banking Department in regard to the assets of the Union Bank. The other charged him with having committed perjury in swearing to the statement.

Cites Cropsey's Speech.

Justice Benedict denied both these motions, and then read a memorandum to "Mr. District Attorney," in which he said:

"I hold in my hand copies of two tracts of some remarks purporting to have been made by you on Oct. 22, 1914, at a public function in this borough at which you were a guest. Ordinarily the Justices of the court suffer to pass in silence popular criticism of the official acts, relying on the American spirit of fairness to recognise and resent unjustifiable attacks upon their courts, and to appreciate the fact that the Justices are honestly striving to the utmost of their ability to serve the people who have elevated them to the high office which they occupy.

"But the Justices of this court are at least entitled to the same measure of protection against false and malicious aspersions upon their integrity as the law affords to any other citizens. Is it too much to expect that the members of the bar will refrain from slandering the court Can the court retain either the respect of the people or its own self-respect if it permit willfully false statements as to the integrity of its members to pass unnoticed?

"You, Sir, the holder of the most responsible office outside of the court itself, connected with the administration of criminal law in this county and a prominent member of the bar of this court, have seen fit to make a public attack upon the judicial integrity of every member of this court in this district. The attack was not made under the excitement of a trial, for which condition allowance is always to be made. It manifests no motive more worthy than that which would arise from demagogic intemperance. As a member of this court, I feel reluctantly compelled to take notice of your attack upon the court and to rebuke you openly for your speech, for which, I regret to say, no apology or retraction has been made.

"I venture to say that you know as well as I do that there is not one member of this court who would favor this defendant as against the State or favor the State as against this defendant upon this trial.

"Essence of Injustice."

"If the defendant be in fact guilty, you are greatly to be blamed for not having brought him to the bar of justice within the three years which have almost expired since you entered upon your office. If he be innocent, you are using the powers of your great office oppressively in keeping him under indictments, which you might have long since brought, but which you have not seen fit to bring, to trial. In either case it is of the essence of injustice to delay his trial.

"The Appellate Division has appointed many terms of this court for the trial of criminal causes during the past three years since the finding of the first indictment and during the year which has almost elapsed since the finding of the second, at any one of which you were at liberty to move the trial of this defendant. Instead, however, you have moved the trial of many ball cases of minor importance which should have been disposed of in the County Court of this county.

"While we know that a trial fair and impartial to both the people and to this defendant can be had in our Supreme Court, yet, as you have asserted to the contrary, it will be more proper to try these indictments in another court, and if the defendant be there acquitted, you will not be able to assert that such acquittal was due to any influence such as you have falsely charged may be exerted in the Supreme Court."

When Justice Benedict had finished, Mr. Cropsey arose and said:

"Your Honor probably does not know that this case was transferred from the County Court over the motion of the District Attorney."

"I do not care to hear you further," said Justice Benedict. "You had a very lengthy hearing yesterday."

Mr. Cropsey would make no statement in reply to Justice Benedict.

CONVICT IN SULLIVAN INQUIRY.

New Witness to Tell About ex-Banker's Treatment.

District Attorney Cropsey, who is conducting the investigation before the Kings County Grand Jury of the conditions at Sing Sing Prison relating to the life there of David A. Sullivan, has decided to accept the offer of John Conway, a convict in Auburn Prison, transferred from Sing Sing, to testify. He is to be sent back to Sing Sing for convenience.

George Deeley, Head Keeper of Sing Sing, was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. He is said to be the man whom Sullivan sent to find out what was going on in the room where Assistant District Attorney Goldstein was trying to interview Sullivan and Warden McCormick.

The District Attorney wanted also to question Deeley about the source of the telephone calls sent to Mrs. Sullivan at her home in Brooklyn and to Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, former confidential secretary to Sullivan, at her residence in Yonkers, an hour after Assistant District Attorney Goldstein arrived at the jail. Mr. Cropsey is working on the theory that these calls served as a warning so that the two women could elude process servers. Miss Burkhardt testified again, and also is to appear again today.

Thomas J. Sharkey Arrested.

Thomas J. Sharkey, the ex-pugilist, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Isaac and Max Roth, contractors, who accused him of inducing them to fit up a saloon at 723 Seventh Avenue at a cost of $880 by saying he had already spent $10,000 on the place. In supplementary proceedings Sharkey testified that he did not own the property He furnished $500 bail.

HARTMAN TO ACCUSE ANOTHER OF FRAUDS

Counsel Says He Will Name Man Who Stole Fortune of Mrs. Mackenzie.

PRISONER FAILS TO GET BAIL

Record of His Stock and Bond Transactions to be Produced bythe Prosecution.

Failing in his efforts to obtain a $25,000 bail bond, Richard J. Hartman, the former President of Tyson & Co., who was charged by Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie with having stolen her fortune of nearly $700,000, remained in a cell in the Tombs yesterday and last night. Harford T. Marshall of 34 Nassau Street, Hartman's attorney, sought to obtain bail for his client from several surety companies, but was unsuccessful, as were several of Hartman's friends also.

Mr. Marshall said that he saw no hope at present for the prisoner's release on bail. The lawyer seemed certain, however, that Hartman would be released by the first jury that heard his case. He said he would seek to have his client tried at the earliest possible time.

"Hartman is not guilty of the larceny charged by Mrs. Mackenzie," Mr. Marshall said. "He never had the power of attorney for her and he never hypothecated a single share of stock. He had some of her stock years ago, but returned it to her intact. As long as he had it it was with her full consent. If the lady has suffered any loss some one other than Hartman is responsible and should be made to take the consequences.

"It is perfectly true that Mrs. Mackenzie invested some of her money in the Dustroy Company, with which Hartman was connected, but she did so with full knowledge of what she was doing and of her own free will. She simply believed in the success of the company, as Hartman did, and saw fit to buy stock in it. Hartman was not to blame if the prospects for the company were not realized.

Denies Hartman Misrepresented.

"Regarding the two diamond rings that Mrs. Mackenzie intimated Hartman took, I can say that Hartman never heard of them until yesterday. He never had a key to Mrs. Mackenzie's safety deposit box and never had any of her jewelry. Also I have heard it said that Hartman was introduced to Mrs. Mackenzie in London as 'Judge Hartman' and represented himself as an English Justice of the Peace. This is untrue. Hartman never was introduced to Mrs. Mackenzie as a Judge and he did not try to conceal his identity from her. He was Mrs. Mackenzie's friend and nothing more, and when nothing was done I concluded that there was no basis of action. Especially was I reassured when at about that time I learned that Mrs. Mackenzie had taken her case to a law firm in the city and had been told that she had no valid complaint. Later her case was accepted by the firm that turned it over to the District Attorney's office."

The defense of Hartman, as indicated in what his counsel says, will be that Mrs. Mackenzie was robbed by some one other than Hartman. An effort will be made to show that another man, whose name has not been made public in the case, really held the power of attorney for Mrs. Mackenzie and not he, not Hartman, used her stock for his own advantage and lost it in his own ventures. Mr. Marshall said that he could name this man and would do so.

Assistant District Attorney Walter S. Deuel, who has had charge of the Hartman case, appeared to feel as certain of Hartman's ultimate conviction as Mr. Marshall did of his acquittal.

"I believe," said Mr. Deuel, "that we could convict Hartman, even if Mrs. Mackenzie did not testify against him. We have strong evidence in the indisputable record of his stock and bond transactions."

It became known that the witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury that indicted Hartman were Mrs. Mackenzie, Guthrie B. Plante of the law firm of Morris & Plante, to whom Mrs. Mackenzie went before her case was given to the District Attorney, and William S. McGuire. It was said that Mr. McGuire was counsel for Hartman some time ago. This was denied by Mr. Marshall, who said that Mr. McGuire had been Mrs. Mackenzie's counsel, but never Hartman's.

Data on Stock Deals.

Mr. McGuire told Assistant District Attorney Deuel, it was understood, that he had sold some stock for Hartman which he believed at the time to be Hartman's by every legal right. He was brought into the case, it was said, when Morris & Plante began investigating Hartman's transactions. His purpose before the Grand Jury, according to report, was merely to furnish data on stock deals Hartman had conducted through him.

Mrs. Mackenzie kept herself hidden all day, efforts to find her being fruitless. It was said by those who knew her that she wished to avoid publicity as much as possible. The extent of her financial ruin was more appreciated when it became known that she had been forced to sell her country home at Glen Spey, Sullivan County, N. Y., her days of prosperity, it was said, she spent much of her time on this country place, and her annual expenditures were $40,000 a year. A large part of this was spent in traveling.

Hartman's case will come up for pleading in the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday. At that time Mr. Marshall will ask for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes upon which Hartman was indicted.

HARTMAN'S SUITS IN JERSEY.

Foreclosure on Home and Other Judgments Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Richard J. Hartman, whose residence is at Tenafly, five miles from here, has had troubles in this vicinity as well as in New York. He has been a defendant in civil courts of this county, and judgments and dispossess orders have been served on him by Sheriff Robert N. Heath. Two years ago he purchased the Van Antwerp residence in Maple Avenue, Tenafly, for about $25,000, of which he paid $10,000 in cash, giving a mortgage of $15,000. The New York Life Insurance Company foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property on Sept. 9 last. An order directing Hartman to vacate thte premises was issued at the time by the Court of Chancery, but to date he has not obeyed the order.

In the April term of the Circuit Court, Edward F. Craigin, a New York stockbroker, obtained a judgment against Hartman for $3,438 on a loan. An execution against Hartman's furniture was obtained. His wife blocked the execution by filing a claim to the property, the ownership of which will be decided in the courts this week. Several suits have been filed against Hartman by grocers, butchers and other tradesmen.

Hartman's limousine and two touring cars have disappeared, and his residence is now without a telephone.

CALLS ITALY UNFAIR TO AMERICAN SHIPS

P. A. S. Franklin Protests to Secretary Bryan Against Immigration Rules.

HEAVY PENALTIES IMPOSED

Bond of $4,000 and of $20 Each for Steerage Passengers Required for License.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, sent a telegram last night to the State Department calling the attention of Secretary Bryan to the discrimination being made by the Italian Government against American vessels in the immigrant traffic between New York and Italian ports.

According to the Italian laws every foreign vessel carrying steerage passengers to or from Italy must have an Italian license, which is obtained from the Consul in New York after the severe requirements have been met. Any foreign vessel landing more than fifty steerage passengers at an Italian port without this license is liable to a fine of $20 for each one in excess of the number.

When R. H. Farley, General Manager of the third-class passenger department of the International Mercantile Marine, applied to the Italian Consul for a license for the Finland to leave New York for Naples on Nov. 21 the Consulate replied that in future a bond of $4,000 for the ship and $20 for each passenger in the steerage would have to be deposited here with the Banca di Napoli before the vessel could be licensed.

"This meant," Mr. Farley said, "that the company would have to deposit $80,000 at the Italian bank before the Finland of the Red Star Line, flying the American flag, could get a license to carry her complement of 1,500 in the steerage, which at $20 a head would total $26,000.

"Before the war started the Italian Government, which shows a paternal interest in its immigrants, demonstrated that there was a tendency to confine the immigrant traffic to the Italian and German steamship lines, and freeze out the American and British lines. In September the Cunarder Carpathia arrived at Naples without an Italian license, and the authorities fined the vessel $24,000 for 1,200 steerage passengers, or $20 a head. I do not know whether the fine was paid or remitted."

Mr. Farley added that the Italian liners came into the port of New York as free as an American vessel, and he did not see why the Italian Government should be permitted to put up bars against American ships trading to Naples, Palermo, and Genoa.

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Established 1868.

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62 CEDAR ST.

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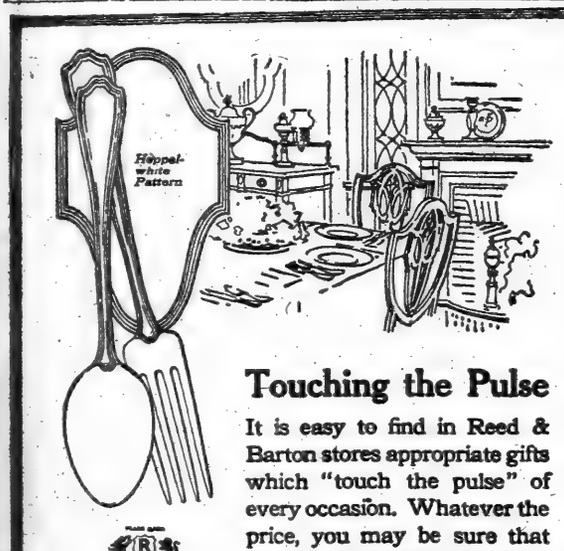
When there is an interruption of traffic with the Orient, the recognized storehouse of authentic Orientals assumes unusual importance.

There is no lowering of standard and no raising of prices in the magnificent retail assortments of Wild's rugs—good pieces from $18 up.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN

Factory output for nine months of 1914 —29,607,500.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.



Touching the Pulse

It is easy to find in Reed & Barton stores appropriate gifts which "touch the pulse" of every occasion. Whatever the price, you may be sure that the Reed & Barton Eagle and Lion trade mark is found on nothing inartistic.

If you love silver you should visit Reed & Barton stores. We believe that nowhere else will you find quite so much all-around satisfaction in making silver purchases.

$6.75 Half dozen Heppelwhite Teaspoons. Sterling—to become heirlooms. Serene and cheerful—to make your descendants say, "Grandma must have been a nice person, indeed, to choose silver like this." Grecian Curves—as new as in the age of Pericles.

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Established 1824
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Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

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MISS ELSIE De WOLFE
MISS ANNE MORGAN

War Relief Committee
670 5th Ave.

Donations of Money and Hospital Supplies Gratefully Received and Acknowledged

Direct Shipments Free of Expense

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Attention is directed to their *Baby's and Small Children's Apparel Shop,* which now occupies the *Third Floor,* with "Everything in Wearing Apparel" from infancy to six years, also Nursery Furniture, Bassinettes, Wardrobes, Hampers, Scales, Baby Walkers, Costumers, Toilet Stands, Toilet Baskets and Christmas Toys.

Special Sale (Today) Thursday

Infants' and Small Children's Apparel

Angora Sweater Suits
Four-piece Suits, sweater, leggins, toque and mittens in white, gray, tan or red. 1 to 6 years. Value $5.00 — 3.95

Angora Sweater Suits
Four-piece Suits, of superior quality Angora wool in white, Copen, gray, green, rose, tan or red. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Value $8.50 — 5.75

Silk Quilted Robes
Hand-quilted Japanese Robes, in pink, blue, Copen, rose or red. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Value $5.75 — 3.95

Canton Flannel Night Drawers
Of fine quality Canton flannel, with or without feet. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Value 85c — .65

Hand Smocked Dresses
Hand-made, hand-smocked, yoke, Empire or long waist models, of fine nainsook, smocked white, pink or blue. Sizes 6 mos. to 6 years. Value $5.75 — 3.50

Washable Corduroy Coats
Box or cape models of imported white corduroy, unlined. Sizes 6 months to 3 years. Value $5.00 — 3.45

Washable Corduroy Coats
Box model of imported white corduroy, with hand embroidered scallop collar and cuffs; unlined. Sizes 1 to 3 years. Value $7.50 — 4.95

Children's Bath Robes
Blanket or eiderdown robes in pink, blue, rose, Copen or red. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Value $2.75 — 1.85

White Corduroy Leggins
Drawer leggins of white washable English corduroy. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Value $3.75 — 2.45

French Pique Dresses
Imported hand made, hand embroidered Dresses of fine white pique, embroidered in white, pink or blue. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Value $8.50 — 5.95

Greatly Reduced Prices

Small Children's Coats and Hats

Sizes 2 to 6 Years.

Velveteen or Corduroy Coats
Of imported velveteen or corduroy, low belted or box models, in navy, green, Copenhagen, brown or black; silk lined; warmly interlined.
6.75
Heretofore $9.75

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of fine quality broad cloth, in navy, brown, Russian green, mahogany or tan; trimmed with skunk opossum, sable squirrel or Fitch fur; silk lined.
9.75
Heretofore $12.75 to $15.75

Children's Dressy Hats
Of velvet, corduroy, velour or felt; smartly trimmed with fur, flowers or ribbon. *Heretofore $3.95 to $8.95* 2.50 and 4.50

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

We Give 2¼ Green Trading Stamps
Two 2¼ Green Trading Stamps with every 10c purchase in the forenoon; One 2¼ Green Trading Stamp with every 10c purchase in the afternoon.

J. B. Greenhut & Co., Bankers.
Under supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.
2% interest on accounts subject to check.
4% interest per annum on Time Deposits.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Record Sale of
Men's Shirts
Values to $2, at 79c

37,000 High Class Shirts Of a Famous Make in This Underprice Distribution

Look for the label on these shirts, for this tells the whole story. You will then know at a glance that this IS a supreme selling event.

In this sale we offer you the annual surplus lines from a world-famous shirt maker. Also hundreds of boxes of fine shirts ordered by Western stores months ago, which are not being accepted because of business depression in those districts.

Madras Negligee Shirts with French or Laundered Cuffs
Madras and Percale Shirts with Plaited or Plain Bosoms, Attached Cuffs
Silk-Bosom Negligee Shirts in Beautiful Patterns
Silk-Striped Madras Negligee Shirts with French Cuffs
Silk-Striped and Pure Silk Plaited Bosom Shirts

All in all this is the greatest shirt sale in years.
Newest and smartest patterns for Fall and Winter. Every one spotless. Many have an extra pair of cuffs which can be sewn on when the first pair wears out.
Every size from 13½ to 17½.
Extra salespeople in attendance to wait on you promptly.

MAIN BUILDING

Four Rousing Big Bargains Today in
Men's Clothing

4 New Instances Demonstrating the Power of Ready Cash!

Four small but very choice under-price transactions result in these bargains today:

Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats—popular styles; all sizes for men and youths. Every chest measure to 42; usually $10 and $12; at.. $6.85

Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats—seems almost incredible, doesn't it? But the garments will quickly prove to you that the prices ARE usually to $25; at..... $11.50

Scores of patterns in stylish materials; fall and winter weights; all sizes.

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Overcoats — handsome tyles in Balmacaans, belted-backs, fly-fronts, button-through and shawl-collar models; all colors, including gray, oxford, blue and olive; also black; usually to $25; at..... $17.50

"Kingly" Trousers—popular styles in cassimeres, striped worsteds, blue all-wool serge and black thibets. All sizes to 58 waist-measure; usually to $5; at..... $3

WE GIVE 2¼ GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

J B. GREENHUT CO.—POPULAR "BIG STORE"

WHITRIDGE HECKLED BY STOCKHOLDERS

Demand Made for Cut in $60,000 Salary of Third Avenue Line Head.

ANNUAL MEETING IN UPROAR

Proxies Give President an Investigation Committee of His Own Choosing—Re-elect Old Directors.

For nearly three hours yesterday certain stockholders of the Third Avenue Railway Company, at the annual meeting of the company at its office, 129th Street and Third Avenue, attacked Frederick W. Whitridge, the President, because the company has not yet paid a dividend, and demanded that he allow his $60,000 salary to be reduced. Then the proxies, which were held by Edward Mahar, General Manager and Vice President, came into play, the committee of investigation, which had been demanded, was made up entirely of Mr. Whitridge's nominees, and the old Directors were re-elected.

Mr. Whitridge showed no desire to avoid the battle. As soon as the minutes had been read, looking at Alonzo E. Cottier, the leader of the protestant stockholders, he remarked:

"Let's postpone all formalities. I'm ready for the bomb. Mr. Cottier has the floor."

Mr. Cottier also was prepared. He read off a list of all the Directors except Harry Bronner and including Mr. Whitridge, and asked if it were not true that their total stockholdings were 113 shares of the value of $3,300.

"Go ahead," said Mr. Whitridge, "I'll reply to everything at once."

Then Mr. Cottier took up the purchase of the old Twenty-eighth Street line and, amid cheers, asked what justification there was for laying out $400,000 on a company which was losing $10,000 a year on an $80,000 business.

In answer, Mr. Whitridge outlined the reorganization, which followed the foreclosure proceedings of the old Third Avenue Railroad Company, and laid emphasis on the fact that the stockholders who had been wiped out were permitted to come in on payment of a $45 assessment.

"I have always considered," he said, "that my job was to look after the bondholders, the real owners of the road, who have supplied all the money. I have had two ambitions, to see that every 4 per cent. bondholder gets his money out of the company and to pay a dividend to the stockholders. I have never prophesied when we should resume paying dividends. There seems a wizardry about the market movements of the Third Avenue stock that I cannot foresee. Ever since a woman came and wept in my office for a quarter of an hour because she had lost $2,000, I have made up my mind that no one should ever say he had lost money through any statements of mine."

Clason Point Line.

Then taking up the purchase of the New York City Interborough Company, one of the acquisitions criticized, Mr. Whitridge explained that in order to build a line to Clason Point, which migh, he thought, be developed into a revenue-producing resort, he had himself advanced the money for its construction, and in order to purchase the New York City Interborough he had borrowed on his notes from W. A. Reed & Co., and carried for two years $1,350,000. The venture, he said, had been a complete success.

As for the Twenty-eighth Street line, Mr. Whitridge said, he had begun to operate it when it was derelict, in order to try out the electric storage battery car he was developing. He then detailed the way in which the Public Service Commission had authorized the Third Avenue to issue $187,000 bonds to purchase the line, and how it had issued $250,000 notes to make up the rest of the price asked for it.

"I may have made a mistake," said Mr. Whitridge. "It is too early to say yet."

"A pretty bad mistake for a $60,000 President," sneered Mr. Cottier.

"It was not a bad mistake for any one," shot back Mr. Whitridge.

"If you persist in such mistakes," shouted Peter F. Mayer, a stockholder, "how long before we are like the New Haven?"

"About twice as long as if we followed your policy," said Mr. Whitridge.

"I've been out of my interest for seven years," shouted Mr. Mayer.

"You may have to go on being out, as long as I am here."

"Why don't you be philanthropic and take no salary as long as we get no dividends? We have to be philanthropic to the traveling public."

"If there is any considerable number of stockholders who want it," shouted Mr. Whitridge, "I am willing to get out."

While this colloquy was in progress the meeting had been getting more and more excited. The objectors seemed in the majority and cheered every hit at Mr. Whitridge, but he had a considerable number of supporters. From the back of the benches one stockholder, Stephen V. Collins, kept moving that Mr. Whitridge's resignation be forthwith accepted, but no one paid any attention to him, and the Chairman only restored order by calling Mr. Cottier to go on with his charges.

He then contended that the effect of the Whitridge policy was to reduce excessively the ratio which the capitalization bore to the value of the property, and that too great a proportion of the gross earnings was being laid aside for the depreciation fund.

In his reply Mr. Whitridge said it would be a good job to diminish the relative capitalization of the company, although he could not see what this had to do with it.

"My experience of over 30 years," he said, "is that railroads pay out in dividends just about as much as they raise in new capital. This is, of course, ruinous. What do you want me to do?"

Whitridge Defines Policy.

"Give up your $60,000 a year," cried a stockholder.

Mr. Whitridge paid no attention to him, and gained a cheer as he said he was trying to accumulate a fund sufficient to replace all property as it wore out, so that the Third Avenue would not have to go through the mill again. He defined his policy as a determination not to pay a dividend unless there was money in the bank without prior lien which could be used for the purpose and not to issue more bonds except to buy income-bearing property.

Marshall Winchester, a stockholder, intervened here with a fervent tribute to Mr. Whitridge's achievements for the company and an expression of opinion that he had well earned his $60,000 a year.

Mr. Cottier then formally moved the reduction of the President's salary to $25,000 until 4 per cent. dividends were paid, and its gradual increase by $5,000 for every additional 1 per cent. of dividend.

It was, however, pointed out that all the meeting could do would be to recommend this cut to the Directors, and the motion was lost sight of when the question of the annual report was brought up. Mr. Cottier wanted to know why it had not been distributed before the meeting. Mr. Whitridge replied that, as he had an independent firm of auditors go through the books, he did not get a report from them before Sept. 25.

A motion to adjourn the meeting so as to give the stockholders time to read the report before they voted upon it was followed immediately by another by Alexander C. Lassen for the appointment of a committee of three to be selected from those present to investigate the affairs of the company.

Mr. Lassen and William K. Burns, who held a proxy for Horace J. Gunn, pressed this vigorously, because they said it would represent the smaller stockholders. They protested as Mr. Whitridge mentioned some of his friends in the meeting, and drew from him the retort that he had to pick these because he needed "intelligent people" on such a body.

It was Mr. Mahar, however, who stepped in at this stage and defeated the plans of the malcontents. With a bulky envelope of proxies in his hand he demanded that the committee should be chosen from those represented by proxy as well as personally, and declared that he would never agree to the idea that those who had sent their proxies had no rights.

This action of his was held by the objectors to be the steam roller at work. They saw themselves hopelessly outvoted by the proxies, and the meeting fell into the utmost disorder.

The motion for the committee was lost by about 98,000 shares to 6,000, and then Mr. Whitridge himself apointed E. A. Manice, Edward Maas, L. F. Strauss, and H. Block as a committee to confer with himself and the Directors on the condition of the company.

The disorder came to an end with the call for the election of Directors. This involved keeping the polls open for one hour, and by the end of that time only two or three stockholders remained to hear Mr. Mahar declare the old board re-elected. They are Frank L. Babcock, Harry Brenner, George W. Davison, Milton Ferguson, Adrian Iselin, Edward A. Maher, John W. Platten, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Albert W. Scholle, Joseph H. Seaman, Frederick H. Shipman, James N. Wallace, and Frederick W. Whitridge.

$5,000 GIFT TO WIDOWS.

Charity Festival at Delmonico's Starts Off with Big Cash Donation.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, which opened a benefit festival and dance at Delmonico's last evening, started in with $5,000 which was donated in cash. "For Our Sufferers" is a large sign in the centre of the room where the bazaar, which is an important part of the festival, is held, to show that this charity is doing work at home.

There are many interesting features of the festival, which continues this afternoon and evening. There is a mystic caldron draped in black, filled with black-wrapped packages, which are sold at 50 cents each; there is a melting pot to receive contributions of old gold and silver, and in the tea room waffles and griddle cakes are served hot off the griddle. Toys, fancy articles, candy, and flowers are for sale. Secretary of the State Board of Charities Robert W. Hebbard and Dr. Sigmond Goldwater of the Health Department were present last evening. Thirty children from the families of the women working for the festival will give a miniature "Mme. Jarley's Wax Works" this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The women who arranged the festival are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Edward Goodman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Herman Dan, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Gus M. Minzesheimer, Mrs. Joseph Mittelman, Mrs. Max Phillips, Mrs. Herman Rosenbaum, and Mrs. Henry Zuckerman.

SINGER MEETS ARONSON.

Mme. Kutscherra Finds Impresario Through The Times.

Rudolf Aronson, the impresario, was much surprised when he read in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday that Mme. Elise de Nys Kutscherra, the Belgian opera singer, had supposed he was dead or very ill, and that she had come all the way to New York from Paris to find out whether he was still alive. Mr. Aronson maintained yesterday that, as in Mark Twain's case, if Mme. Kutscherra had heard any such reports they were very much exaggerated.

When he learned from THE TIMES that Mme. Kutscherra was at the Claridge Mr. Aronson lost no time in calling her up. Owing to the difficulty in communicating in war time, their letters between Paris and New York seem to have gone astray. Anyhow, Mme. Kutscherra was delighted that Mr. Aronson was alive and in good health, and so easily found through the medium of THE TIMES, and she and her impresario both said yesterday that the tour whose cancellation the war had threatened would now be undertaken, and that it is already being laid out.

Mme. Kutscherra, who sang in opera here about nineteen years ago, is "Court singer" in both Saxony and Coburg-Gotha. She created several leading roles in German opera at the Paris Opera and has made her home in the French capital for many years.

LONG ISLAND HERD HAS CATTLE PLAGUE

New Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at Woodhaven Dairy Farm.

STATE WILL ISSUE BONDS

Gov. Glynn Authorizes Expenditure of $25,000 in Combating Disease —More Prize Stock Stricken.

The foot and mouth disease was found yesterday in a herd of 184 cattle on a farm of the Kings County Dairy Company near Woodhaven, L. I. Dr. C. E. Corwin, a veterinarian of Union Course, reported that there were suspicious cases in the herd and Dr. H. D. Gill, representing the State Department of Agriculture, at once inspected the cattle and found more than a dozen of them infected.

Dr. Gill ordered the farm quarantined and the entire herd will be slaughtered after authorization has been received from the United States Department of Agriculture. In the meantime, neither Frank Goldstein, who is in charge of the farm, nor any of the employes will be permitted to leave it.

The disease, it is believed, was brought to this farm either by cattle received from Cincinnati or by cattle which had been shipped from Buffalo.

Poultry is being received in this city as usual. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued no orders forbidding its shipment from quarantined States. The order issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture prohibits the shipment only from farms where the presence of the disease is suspected and will have no appreciable effect on the poultry supply of this city.

Dr. Robert Mudings of the Department of Agriculture at Washington directed yesterday the slaughter of all the cows, hogs, dogs, cats, and pigeons on the farm of Theodore Weber, on the Paterson Plank Road, near North Bergen, N. J., where an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease was discovered. In all eighteen cows, twenty-five hogs, four dogs, three cats, and about 300 pigeons were killed and buried in a ditch 50 feet long.

Dr. Mullings was accompanied by Dr. Lindsay and Dr. Peterson and several officials of New Jersey. All of the officials wore outer garments of rubber, and when they left the farm walked through a ditch in which there was a disinfectant.

Mr. Weber, his family and all of his employes have been placed in quarantine on the farm and the New Jersey authorities have issued instructions that the Weber place must not be cultivated for a year.

It was reported yesterday that cases of the disease had been found on farms in the southern and western parts of New Jersey. These reports will be investigated immediately.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Glynn tonight directed William Sohmer, State Controller, to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000, the money to be used in the fight against the foot and mouth disease in the State. In his letter authorizing the issuance of the bonds the Governor asserts that it is necessary to stamp out the disease at once, and as no money now is available for the work, the bonds must be issued.

The discovery of the outbreak of the disease at Woodhaven, caused Commissioner Huson of the State Department of Agriculture to issue tonight an order prohibiting shipments of cattle, sheep and swine in Kings and Queens Counties. The quarantine will become effective tomorrow.

Until this outbreak was reported department officials were contemplating lightening the state quarantine, except in Erie, Seneca and Wayne Counties, so that cattle might be shipped to the East Buffalo Stock Yards and business resumed there next Monday. Today's discovery may alter the plans, Mr. Huson said.

To relieve conditions in Erie, Seneca and Wayne Counties, where the movement of farm produce as well as live stock has been restricted, Mr. Huson today said that produce could be shipped in the future, except from the neighborhoods where the disease existed, upon authorization of departments at the Seneca Falls temporary headquarters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The foot and mouth disease has spread alarmingly among the 836 prize dairy cattle under quarantine at the Chicago Union Stock Yards. The cattle are valued at $2,500,000. Dr. S. E. Bennett said today that forty new cases had been discovered. The newly infected cows were taken to the veterinary hospital where fifty-two other cases from the Dairy Show stock are under treatment.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—It was announced that 300 cows of one of the finest dairy herds in Westmoreland County, had developed the foot and mouth disease, and seven dairy herds in other parts of Western Pennsylvania were under suspicion. Some apprehension for the milk supply of Pittsburgh is felt.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Twenty-one new cases of foot and mouth disease were discovered in various parts of this State today. Eighteen infected animals were found in Worcester County, the milk producing centre of the State, and single cases were reported from Swansea, Bellingham, and in the municipal herds on Deer and Long Islands in Boston Harbor.

F. F. Walker, Commissioner of Animal Industry, announced tonight that on Friday there would begin a slaughter of all cattle in the State afflicted with the foot and mouth disease. Mr. Walker added that he had no doubt that the next Legislature would appropriate money to reimburse the farmers for at least 50 per cent. of losses incurred.

MINISTER DENIES KISSING.

"Astonished" When Mrs. Brashears Took His Arm in Night Walk.

The Rev. Hudson Baker's version of what took place during the visits to his room in the Portland (Ore.) boarding house of Mrs. Marion W. Brashears was read yesterday in the form of a deposition at the hearing of the slander suit which Mrs. Brashears has brought against Mrs. Susan W. Smith of Shelbyville, Ky., in the Federal District Court before Judge Noble Island.

The young clergyman explained that he was unmarried at the time of the incidents in dispute, and that he occupied the third floor front room of the boarding house, while Mrs. Brashears had the third floor rear room. She used to come to see him sometimes in the evening, and they spent the time reading Dante's Inferno, but he never had to ask her to leave. Mrs. Brashears at that time had been converted to New Thought and they also discussed that.

"Did she ever attempt to kiss you?" the clergyman was asked.

"No, Sir," he replied. "The nearest that she ever came to embracing me was when we were out for a walk, and she took my arm."

The walk took place in a secluded path in a park. When Mrs. Brashears took Mr. Baker's arm it might have been admitted because the path was rather steep, but he rather thought that there was something caressing about it.

"What was your impression at the time?" he was asked.

"Astonishment," he answered.

Another deposition came from George K. Rogers, who also roomed at the same boarding house, and, like Mrs. Brashears, was connected with the Favary Tire and Cushion Company. He admitted that he suspected that the plaintiff had felt rather tender toward himself, and told how his wife had interposed a firm veto on Mrs. Brashears helping in his office when his own bookkeeper was ill.

After a number of other depositions had been read, Mrs. Brashears was recalled to deny there had been anything indiscreet in her relations with Mr. Baker or to discover that she had ever been alone with Ethelbert Favary.

Counsel for both sides summed up yesterday, and this morning Judge Noble Hand will charge the jury:

Dr. Hibben Sees Militarism's End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—That the time is not far off when the forces of militarism will be destroyed and the world will be ruled by more civilized and enlightened rules was the optimistic view taken this afternoon by President Hibben of Princeton University in commenting on the probable results of the European war, in his address on "The Higher Patriotism" at the Chart Day exercises of Rutgers College.

SLAVERS' BOMBS ROCK BRONX COURT

Continued from Page 1.

the windows there were broken also, and the plate glass in a saloon at Brook Avenue and 161st Street, more than 100 feet from the explosion, lay a mass of fragments in the street. There were stores in the lower floors of all these buildings and the glass in all was destroyed. In Third Avenue windows were smashed in the two-story frame tenements from 3,148 to 3,156.

Capt. Richard O'Connor of the Morrisania Station sent in a call for more help, and Inspector Lahey arrived with the reserves from the Alexander Avenue Station. The crowds finally were quieted, and one by one they were persuaded to return to their homes. When the plaza had been cleared the pavement was a mass of broken glass, and in this debris the police found parts of the bomb.

Most of these bits of evidence were found near the Courthouse. Nothing remained in front of Hoefling's office to show what had exploded there.

Evidence of Anarchists.

From fragments of the bomb found in front of the Court House, Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles decided it had been made of an iron pipe three feet long and three inches in diameter, loaded with leaden slugs, and discharged by a mixture of antimony and potash set off by a time fuse. He said that while ordinary Black Handers make use at times of such chemical bombs, they most often employed dynamite or gunpowder, while the former sort of bomb was typical of the Anarchist.

Judge Gibbs said he felt sure the bomb was of anarchist origin. He recalled that last night was the anniversary of the Haymarket riots in Chicago, and said also that since he began sentencing the White Slavers he had received twenty-four threatening letters, some of them containing anarchistic statements, and one threatening him with the death "which King Humbert received."

Hoefling, too, had received threatening letters, and two months ago a bomb was mailed to his office which failed to explode when the Marshal opened the package. A piece of an Italian anarchist magazine was found in the plaza.

The police were convinced the bomb was set to go off at the time Judge Gibbs might be expected to leave the building. All the Bronx knew that the Goldberg trial was on last night and that the jury was out from early afternoon with apparently little chance of agreeing. Friends of the white slavers would have had ample time to make their plans for catching the Judge. Then, too, the bomb at Hoefling's office exploded scarcely a minute after he had left the place.

The Marshal had taken in a prisoner in a civil case, and after placing him in the county jail had gone across the plaza to his office, and glanced through the window to assure himself that everything was all right for the night. He saw no sign of the bomb, which apparently had been placed beneath the sill of the show window, and turned toward Third Avenue. He had reached the corner just as the first bomb exploded.

Saw Automobile Racing Away.

There was one man who gave the police a slight clue. He was Alexander Robinson of 1,182 Broadwsy, who had accompanied Hoefling to the county jail with his prisoner. He said that as he walked away from the Court House he saw an automobile start off at high speed and disappear down Third Avenue. An instant later the first explosion occurred.

Hoefling said he was sure there had been no one in the plaza when he took his prisoner across it, and a few moments later when he crossed to his own office, yet the bombs must have been in place at that time.

Thinking of Judge Gibbs who, he knew, was still in court, Hoefling raced across to the Courthouse after the second explosion. He found the place in an uproar. The prisoners in the county jail below were shrieking and screaming demands to be let out before the building toppled in on them, and Sheriff James O'Brien and Chief Keeper John Minogue had their hands full quieting them, especially the women.

Judge Gibbs, after such investigation as could be made on the spot, gave orders that no one should be admitted to the court building until this morning. He said he had received threatening letters for his activity in the white slave cases. He has sent away seven of the band for terms, most of them of twenty years, and six more were awaiting trial. Hoefling, too, said he had received threats through the mail for the part he played in the exposure of the gang.

LAST RITES FOR HARBURGER

Prominent Men in Crowd at Funeral of Ex-Sheriff.

The funeral of ex-Sheriff Julius Harburger, who died Monday night, took place yesterday from his home, 46 St. Mark's Place, and was attended by men from many walks of life, including jurists, politicians, actors, and pugilists. Capt. Sweeney and twenty policemen from the Fifth Street Station managed a crowd of 2,000 persons.

After a eulogy by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of the Temple Rodelph Sholom, the coffin was borne to an automobile hearse between the lines of seventy-five members of the Masonic order. The honorary pallbearers were John R. Voorhis, Commissioner of Elections; Thomas F. McAvoy, William Dalton, Deputy Commissioner of Elections; William Sohmer, State Controller; Senator George W. Plunkitt, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Justice Benjamin Hoffman of the Municipal Court; Philip F. Donohue, Charles W. Culkin, Deputy Commissioner of Records; Senator Christopher D. Sullivan, and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

The funeral procession was led by the members of the Masonic Lodge, followed by a delegation of seventy-five members of the Tenth Assembly District Democratic Club, to which Mr. Harburger belonged for many years, and twenty-five automobiles containing relatives and friends. The cortege went past the clubhouse at 42 Second Avenue and south on the Bowery to the Staten Island Ferry. Interment was at the Baron De Hirsch Cemetery, Staten Island, and services were held at the grave.

Telegrams poured into the Harburger home all morning from men in public life. One was from Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, now in Hot Springs. Among those who attended the services were Justices Erlanger, Newburger, and Giegerich, Dr. S. Goldenkranz, and Commissioner Edward E. McCall.

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We find that we have an unusually large stock of magnificent materials suitable for afternoon and evening gowns.
We will make gowns to order from any of these materials for the cost of merchandise and labor.
HATS as low as $10.00
Gowns Hats Wraps Furs
535 Fifth Ave. (Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.)

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
Have prepared for Today Thursday, a highly interesting offering of
483 Men's Sack Suits, at $19.50
Heretofore $30.00, 32.00 and 35.00
All this season's models, in one, two, three and four button styles, ranging from the conservative to the ultra-fashionable and made of the most approved fabrics, in plain blues, blacks, grays and browns; also stripes, plaids and checks, sizes 33 to 48 chest measure, in all proportions for men and young men.
We have inaugurated on the Third Floor, a department devoted exclusively to
Men's Motor Apparel and Livery
Where we are showing an unusually well-chosen collection of high grade Fur and Fur-lined Coats, together with Chauffeurs' Ready-to-Wear Livery, which can also be had made-to-order, to meet special requirements in material and coloring, at very interesting prices.
A very important introductory sale will comprise
Chauffeurs' Winter Outfits, at $39.50
Consisting of long overcoat, wool-lined; also suit and cap to match, made of excellent quality medium or dark gray all wool whipcord.

Arnold Constable & Co.
Today, Friday and Saturday
REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE
500 Men's Overcoats
Medium and heavy weight in smart up-to-date styles for Men's and Young Men's immediate and winter wear, including Imported English Coats, Velvet Collar Balmacaans, Chesterfield, Gibson and Box Coat models, made to our special order and perfectly tailored.
CRAVENETTE BLACK AND WHITE MIXTURES
CRAVENETTE FANCY TWEEDS
"STUDDINGTON" ENGLISH SAMPLE COATS
HEAVY FANCY DOUBLE FACED FABRICS
Regularly $16.50, $19.50, $22.50, $26.50, $29.50
NOTE—Not all sizes in the above.
11.50
OXFORD CHINCHILLAS
VICUNA FINISHED NOVELTY COATINGS
NOVELTY CHEVIOTS IN GREY
HEATHER MIXED PLAIDS
COVERT CLOTH, MEDIUM WEIGHT
HEAVY DIAGONAL WORSTEDS
Regularly $25.00, $27.50, $30.00
18.75
ST. GEORGE'S FINE VICUNAS
SILK LINED OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE GREY
YOUNG MEN'S DOUBLE BREASTED COATS
GREAT COATS FOR STORM OR MOTOR
SILK LINED DRESS COATS
Regularly $32.00, $35.00, $39.00
26.50
Another Great Event in Women's
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
Thousands of pairs of high grade Hose and thousands of pieces of the most dependable knit Underwear for Fall and Winter wear, included in this Removal Clearance Sale.
At Prices 1/4 to 1/3 Below Regular
Hosiery
Double heels, soles and toes
COTTON—Soft and fine; medium weight; black. Formerly 35c pair.
3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair 23c
COTTON—Extra fine imported; medium or heavy; black. Formerly 50c pair.
3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair 33c
SILK LISLE—Extra fine and lustrous; winter weight; black, white or tan. Formerly 50c pair.
3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair 33c
PURE THREAD SILK—Black only; cotton tops and soles. Formerly $1.00 pair.
3 for 1.65; 6 for 3.25. Pair 58c
PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Winter weight; black. Formerly $2.00 pair.
3 for 3.95; 6 for 7.80. Pair 1.35
PURE THREAD SILK in black or white, with self or colored embroidered insteps.
Formerly $3.50 to $4.50 pair.
3 for 5.85; 6 for 11.50. Pair 2.00
Children's Hose
Double Heels and Toes.
COTTON—Medium weight; black, white or tan. Formerly $1.20½ doz. 6 pairs 85c
COTTON—Winter weight; black linen heels and toes; durable. Formerly 35c pair.
3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair 23c
SILK LISLE—Medium weight; black or white. Formerly 35c pair.
3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair 23c
Underwear
Regular sizes only
VESTS—Silk lisle, Swiss ribbed; extra fine, medium weight. Formerly 50c each.
3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each 33c
VESTS—Winter weight, soft cotton; high neck; long or short sleeves; tights to match. Formerly 65c each.
3 for 1.30; 6 for 2.55. Each 45c
BLOOMERS—Glove Silk Extra fine; fully reinforced. Formerly $2.50.
3 for 5.75; 6 for 11.25. Each 1.95
UNION SUITS—Low neck, light weight; extra full and elastic. Formerly 50c.
3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each 33c
UNION SUITS—Silk lisle, light weight; extra fine; low neck. Formerly $1.00.
3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Each 68c
UNION SUITS—Winter weight; soft cotton; all shapes. Formerly $1.25.
3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40. Each 95c
UNION SUITS—Winter weight Merino; all shapes. Formerly $1.75.
3 for 4.00; 6 for 8.75. Each 1.35
TIGHTS—Winter weight black wool; knee or ankle length; open or closed. Formerly $1.50.
3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40. Each 95c
TIGHTS—Black wool, superior quality; same style. Formerly $2.25.
3 for 4.40; 6 for 8.70. Each 1.50
Broadway & 19th Street

Sale of Benjamin Clothes for Men at Savings of ⅓ Now in Progress.
Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Out of Town Patrons
Are Invited to Write for a Copy of Macy's Mail Order Bulletin of Holiday Gift Suggestions
Reductions of at Least 25% On
MANTEZ and SERAPI PERSIAN RUGS
We will place on sale for a limited period a very fine collection of the above rugs which will show a reduction of 25 per cent. from their original prices, and in some cases more than 25 per cent. They are of the most desirable type rug for the living room, library, and dining room. The color tones will harmonize with the modern type of decoration, although the rugs are in design and coloring of the antique types. They are made very finely as to stitch, each knot tied in by hand separately, and of the finest Oriental dyes.
This is a noteworthy opportunity to secure a very beautiful Persian Rug.
Mantez Persian Rugs.
Former Price. Reduced Price.
12.0 x 8.9 $216.00 $123.00
12.5 x 8.10 $226.00 $129.00
11.10 x 9.4 $231.00 $137.00
12.1 x 8.9 $216.00 $124.00
12.6 x 8.8 $216.00 $123.00
12.1 x 9.1 $221.00 $127.00
11.10 x 9.6 $251.00 $147.00
11.8 x 8.5 $196.00 $111.00
12.1 x 8.2 $198.00 $152.00
12.4 x 8.9 $216.00 $124.00
Serapi Persian Rugs.
Former Price. Reduced Price.
12.2 x 10.0 $246.00 $153.00
12.2 x 9.6 $241.00 $148.00
11.2 x 10.0 $226.00 $139.00
12.3 x 8.8 $226.00 $139.00
12.2 x 9.6 $236.00 $148.00
11.4 x 9.2 $211.00 $129.00
11.9 x 8.8 $186.00 $108.00
12.11 x 9.6 $256.00 $152.00
10.11 x 9.4 $206.00 $128.00
12.0 x 9.6 $226.00 $138.00
FOURTH FLOOR.

K-C (Founded 1886)
Oriental Rugs
The rug weaving industry of the Orient is completely demoralized and months, perhaps years, must ensue before it is resumed.
Notwithstanding these facts, Kent-Costikyan, Inc., are offering their valuable collection of a thentic Oriental Rug at the same low prices which obtained before the war.
Mail Orders Filled.
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BOGUS PROFIT GOT LOANS FOR SIEGEL

Bank Official Swears He Was Deluded by Statements Regarding Enterprises.

HIS SUSPICIONS ALLAYED

Formal Reports Assured Bankers That Enterprises Here Were Highly Prosperous.

PRALL TO HELP STATE

Confidential Siegel Employe, Prosecuter Asserts, Will Tell the "Whole Miserable Story."

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Several important lines of the defense of Henry Siegel, formerly head of the Siegel department stores in New York and Boston, and the Siegel-Vogel private bank were disclosed this afternoon in the examination of the first witness, H. P. Howell, one of the Vice Presidents of the National Bank of Commerce. Siegel is accused of having obtained $684.05 from that institution on June 14, 1913, by submitting a false credit statement.

Just before the adjournment of court Ross M. Lovell, a partner in the Elmira law office of John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Mr. Siegel, obtained from Mr. Howell an admission that Mr. Siegel had obtained a loan of $25,000 from the National Bank of Commerce more than a month before the credit statement was submitted.

The defense will try to show that the loan was not obtained on a false statement, but that the statement was submitted simply to obtain a renewal of the loan. The prosecution is confident it will overcome this contention.

As a matter of fact, Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train will submit evidence tending to prove that the defendants Siegel and Vogel, prepared false statements of their financial condition for many years. Mr. Train, at the conclusion of his opening speech in the morning, asserted that Mr. Siegel began ten years ago to prepare to stave off criminal prosecution.

"Finally, when he knew he could obtain no more loans," said Mr. Train, "and when he knew that an investigation of his business methods would bring him to this trial, he called in his confidential secretary, Robert G. McMeekin, who is here and will tell the whole story to you." Siegel said to Mr McMeekin: Go over to the Public Library and find out what countries in the world there are to which I can go and cannot be brought back—what countries there are with which the United States has no extradition treaties.'"

When the cross-examination of Mr. Howell was begun Attorney Lovell caused no little speculation on the part of persons familiar with the case when he asked the witness if J. P. Morgan, Jr., H. P. Davison, G. L. Hine, Charles A. Peabody, Albert H. Wiggin, J. S. Alexander, George F. Baker, and finally John Claflin were not Directors of that institution. Mr. Howell said that Mr. Baker was not, and explained that Mr. Claflin had resigned this year. After adjournment Mr. Lovell said he simply wanted to show that in making the loan to the Siegel-Vogel enterprises the National Bank of Commerce had advantage of the best financial advice.

Mr. Howell testified that he had been associated with the National Bank of Commerce since Jan. 2, 1913, when he took charge of loans to commercial houses. He said he first saw the late Frank E. Vogel on March 12, 1913, after having received a letter from him dated Feb. 14, 1913, containing a statement of the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store as of Feb. 1, 1913. Mr. Vogel was taken into the office of James S. Alexander, President of the bank, where the credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store was discussed in the presence of Mr. Howell.

Mr. Vogel represented to the bank's President and Vice President that the mercantile house was doing a business of $5,000,000, according to Mr. Howell, and led them to believe that it was a profitable concern. The witness testified that he again saw Mr. Vogel on March 29, 1913, when the latter was advised that the bank wanted to see an amalgamation of the Fourteenth Street Store and the Rothenberg store, which Mr. Vogel explained was to be purchased. Mr. Howell said he also told Mr. Vogel that the bank desired to have a statement of the financial condition of the department store.

Told Vogel of Rumors.

Following a telephone conversation with Mr. Vogel, Mr. Howell said he saw Mr. Vogel on March 24, when he told Mr. Siegel's partner that rumors were current that their institutions were in a distressed condition and was assured by Mr. Vogel that such was not the case. He advised Mr. Vogel, however, that if they were in as good condition as represented he had better inform the commercial agencies.

Mr. Howell testified that the credit statement of Feb. 1, 1913, was the subject of discussion when Mr. Siegel went to the bank about April 9, 1913, as was also a statement of Feb. 3, 1913, signed by Mr. Vogel as President, and a letter signed by Oscar A. Prall, treasurer, showing the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store. Mr. Siegel, he said, informed the bank that the Fourteenth Street Store was doing a satisfactory business.

Mr. Alexander, according to the witness, then informed Mr. Siegel that the various Siegel-Vogel concerns were so inter-related that he thought he ought to have statements of the financial condition of all. Siegel promised to send them.

The prosecution than introduced a letter of April 11, 1913, signed by Mr. Siegel, who wrote to the National Bank of Commerce, saying that none of the installment or charge accounts of the Fourteenth Street Store was pledged, and ended the letter by informing the bank that he would be pleased to send the required statements as soon as Mr. Vogel returned from Chicago.

A letter from Oscar A. Prall, dated April 12, 1913, was placed in evidence, with attached statements showing the condition of the Simpson-Crawford Company and the Henry Siegel Company. Mr. Howell said that he saw Mr. Vogel again on April 22, and agreed then to discount a note falling due on April 29 on the strength of these statements. A statement of the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store on Feb. 1, 1913, by comparison with the statement of the year before, showed that a profit of $23,000 had been made, and by comparison with the statements of the previous year these profits and losses were set forth:

	Profit.
1912	$19,000
1911	20,000
1910, (signed by Siegel)	75,000
1909	81,000
1908	54,000
1907	9,000
1906	Loss 90,000
1905	65,045

The credit statement of the Simpson-Crawford Company showed 1913, $77,000 profit; 1912, $84,000 profit; 1911, $102,000 profit.

Didn't Know of Private Bank.

"Were you aware that Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel were conducting a banking business under the name of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, in the Fourteenth Street Store?" asked Mr. Train.

"I was not."

"Did the statements show any loan by the bank to any of the various Siegel stores, or any loans of the Siegel enterprises to each other?"

"None, except that of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, which indicated the amount and the dividends due the depositors."

"If you had known that Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, or Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel individually had loaned $1,400,000 to the various Siegel stores, would you have discounted the note of the Fourteenth Street Store of April 29, 1913, for $25,000?"

"I would not."

"If you had known that the Fourteenth Street Store had more than $500,000 due and outstanding, would you have discounted the note of April 29, 1913?"

"No."

"If you had known that the Henry Siegel Company of Boston had $377,000 still outstanding, would you have discounted that note?"

"No."

"If you had known that those loans not disclosed amounted to $1,000,000 would you have made that loan?"

"No."

"If you had known that any liabilities were concealed sufficient to wipe out the $177,000 surplus; or if you had known that instead of earning $23,000 as shown in the statement of Feb. 1, 1913, they had lost $233,000 would you have made the loan?"

"I would not," answered Mr. Howell.

The cross-examination of Mr. Howell will be continued at tomorrow morning's session.

Mr. Train's Speech.

Mr. Train's speech at the opening of court in the morning went into all the details of the case. As far back as 1905, he said, Siegel and Vogel, with Oscar A. Prall and other persons, entered into a conspiracy to obtain money from banking institutions by fraudulently misrepresenting the condition of their enterprises, and it was in pursuance of this scheme that $100,000 was obtained from the National Bank of Commerce.

"One of these conspirators," he continued, "Oscar A. Prall, confidential financial man of Siegel, an officer in all these companies will testify to the acts evidencing the existence of the conspiracy. He will tell you how Siegel instructed him as early as 1904 to pad the merchandise account to the extent of $125,000 and kept him working for forty-eight hours on a stretch, locked in an office, faking the inventories to correspond with the ledger upon which the merchandise account had been entered.

"Beginning with that date, the merchandise account in the Simpson-Crawford store never ceased to be padded, and this padding grew greater and greater in amount until in 1913 it was practically $500,000. The inflation of this merchandise account was done by Siegel himself in his private office. The merchandise account in its inflated form appeared upon every credit statement for the Simpson-Crawford Company up to the time of the collapse."

The Fourteenth Street Store, he said, had lost money from the start in 1904; yet Siegel and Vogel borrowed money right and left and sold its notes on the strength of credit statements signed by Siegel showing that it was making money.

The Boston store, he said, lost almost its entire capital in the first year, 1905, yet the defendant Siegel signed statements showing that the store was being operated at a profit, and on at least one occasion altered the merchandise inventory with his own hand. He said Vogel attended to the practical details of constructing the fraudulent credit statements by which loans were obtained from banks and falsifying books, giving directions to Prall for that purpose.

"Prall, their creature and accomplice," said Mr Train, "will tell you the whole miserable story of his own guilt and how he was practically forced by these two men to carry out their general design. I can prove that Vogel was a crook and that Siegel was a crook, but I want to prove a conspiracy."

Two Sets of Books.

He said there were two sets of books, one showing actual conditions, which Siegel and Vogel kept in their own vault and which was for their private information. The other was opened for the public at large and for creditors who demanded to see their books.

"We have both sets of books here in the courtroom," he said, "and we shall show you these accounts. In the second set of books they would arbitrarily add thousands of dollars to the amount of merchandise on hand."

"Under the laws of Massachusetts every corporation is obliged to have an annual audit of its books, so each year Siegel and Vogel would have a stockholders' meeting of the Boston company, with Siegel in the chair, and attended by only one or two of the officers. And each year, in accordance with the law, Siegel would appoint as auditing committee, of which he was also the Chairman, and this Auditing Committee would solemnly appoint Oscar A. Prall of New York as auditor of the books, which he himself had faked a week or so before. And Prall would go over from New York and look over the books and say that they were O. K. and that a business which had lost $3,500,000 and was losing $250,000 a year was making money and doing fine."

"The only way these scamps could have been kept afloat was through the money procured from the bank of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers. This money, composed of the savings of their depositors, Siegel and Vogel distributed to the three stores. And the stores lent it to each other and to Siegel and Vogel, who in turn loaned the money back again and in and out and this way and that way until finally in one way or another the money reached the Boston store and disappeared forever.

"The private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. had over $2,700,000 in deposits. It was all loaned without security to these corporations. That money had all been lost, although it was still owed. Yet they concealed the fact from the bankers from whom they sought to borrow.

"What was Siegel's motive for this crime? His enterprises were stock companies, owned or controlled by these two defendants. Prosperity for these stores meant prosperity for them, for they owned most of the stock of all of them. Their interest in keeping these companies growing also grew out of the fact that they paid themselves huge salaries as officers. Siegel got nearly $40,000 in salaries, and Vogel about $30,000 during 1913. They were engaged in a colossal and hazardous business speculation. They had put their own fortunes into these underlying companies, and if these companies went to the wall they would lose those fortunes and would be bankrupts.

"I shall also offer evidence to prove that for years these men and their associates had been engaged in a conspiracy to make the world think their enterprises were successful so that they could get credit for these enterprises, and to do this they had for years faked their books, forged false entries, declared unearned dividends out of capital, filed false returns of conditions with the Federal Government and with the State Governments of Massachusetts and New York, and each year borrowed enormous sums of money by means of false and fraudulent lying statements of their condition.

"They saw that if any of these sources failed their crimes would be disclosed by any investigation that might ensue. They had to be exposed or keep on in criminals. To keep going so that these crimes would not be disclosed they went on committing others, for one of which they are here on trial. They feared the larceny committed by them against the banks which loaned them money would be discovered, together with the dental perjuries.

"Siegel desired to get this loan for the Fourteenth Street Store for the same reason he desired to get all the credit he could, and in order to get this credit he lied about the condition of his enterprises; because he hoped to get back the money he had already lost; because so long as he and Vogel could keep going they could pay themselves $100,000 a year in salaries, and because if he did not borrow money and keep going State's prison stared him in the face.

"And what he feared has happened. In spite of their frauds they were forced to ask for a receivership. The accountants came in and examined their books, and here Siegel is at the bar of Justice—just as he expected."

West Indies' Archbishop Sails.

The Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, sailed yesterday for his diocese on the United Fruit steamship Zacapa after a trip to England to see some of his relatives. He said that he had been in the Windward Islands fifty-two years. His diocese begins at Barbados and stretches through the islands down to Demerara, on the mainland of Central America.

SELLS TRIBUNE BONDS.

Widow of Whitelaw Reid Reduces Her Holdings in Newspaper.

Mrs. Elisabeth Mills Reid, widow of Whitelaw Reid, is gradually reducing her holdings in The Tribune, which her husband owned. In her first accounting as executrix of Mr. Reid's estate, which she filed yesterday with Surrogate Sawyer in White Plains, Mrs. Reid noted the sale of securities of the Tribune Association amounting to $205,000.

The personal property Mrs. Reid inherited amounted to $1,131,196. This was partly made up of 139 shares of Tribune Association 5 per cent. gold bonds worth $130,000; 150 shares of Mergenthaler Linotype Company worth $230,500, and shares of Tribune stock worth $107,500.

The SIX that gets the Second Look—

Too many cars are on the streets nowadays for any but the most striking to get even a passing glance. And yet somehow, even in the afternoon press of Fifth Avenue, the Studebaker SIX always gets the tribute of a SECOND look.

Sweeping in lines, massive yet graceful and finished like a Royal carriage of state, this handsome car stands up beside Sixes at treble its price— "—because it's a Studebaker."

And yet it is not only on the "show" drives where cars are judged by looks, that you find Studebaker getting that SECOND look of appreciation—BUT on the roads and on the hills where *performance* is the thing that counts.

A motor of rare flexibility in a SIX that is the LIGHTEST of all Light Sixes—FULL-floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings everywhere, even in the transmission—balance and alignment that make driving EASY and upkeep *low*—these are but a few of the scores of Studebaker touches that have made this SIX the service-giving, pleasure-heightening car

And you'll find it time well-spent to come in today, if you can, and see this SIX that gets the SECOND look

because it's a **Studebaker**

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FIVE PASSENGER
$1385

Studebaker Features

Electric Lighting and Starting—Full Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

Studebaker ROADSTER, $985
Studebaker FOUR, $985
Studebaker SIX—7-passenger, $1450

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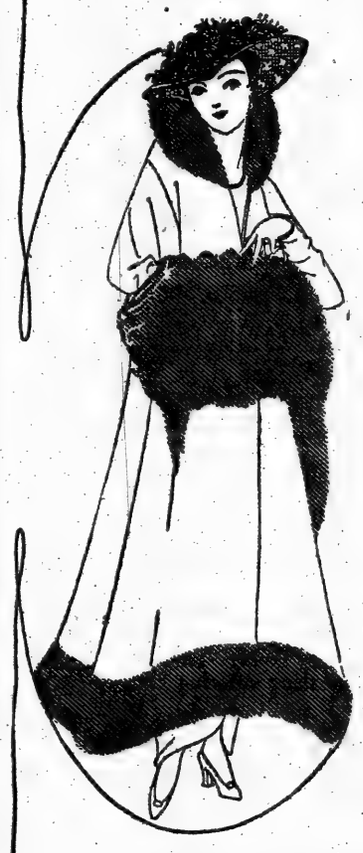

MANY of our handsomest imported materials have been made up into the most beautiful Parisian fashions—at

Unusually Attractive Prices

For the First Nights at the Opera—the Formal or Informal Dinner or Dance—Debutante Parties—Afternoon Calling and Tea—Morning or Street Wear—the Limousine or Motor Car—every requirement has been anticipated in the wonderful assemblage of fashionable apparel in the Six Galleries of this Store de **Luxe.**

Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125
Usually $125 to $175.

Dancing Frocks—Usually $55 to $75—$35, $55

Afternoon Gowns—$65, $75, $95
Usually $95 to $150.

Serge Dresses—Usually $40 to $65—$25, $35 $45

Evening Wraps—$95, $125
Usually $145 to $195.

Also unusual values in Beautiful Fur-trimmed Brocaded Wraps at $145 and $185—Usually $175 to $225.
Attractive Wraps at $65 and $75.

Tailleur Suits $45—$55—$65—$75
Formerly $65, $85, $95 to $125.

Fur-trimmed Coats—$45, $55 & $65
Usually $55 to $85.

Millinery—$15 and $18
New and exclusive designs. Values ranging from $25 to $30.

Luxurious Furs

COATS OF HUDSON SEAL—*$125, $150 and $195*
Usually $150, $195 and $250

COATS OF CARACUL—*$85, $125 and $195*
Usually $115, $165 and $235

Novelty Fur Coats of Baby Caracul, Mole, Leopard, and various combinations of Hudson Seal with contrasting Furs, $225, $295, $450
Values $300 to $650

Fur Sets—Exceptional Values

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS	$375
DYED BLUE FOX SETS	$145, $175
NATURAL FISHER SETS	$175
BLACK LYNX, SKUNK and POINTED FOX SETS	$95
BLACK FOX or SKUNK-RACCOON SETS	$45

Novelty Combination Sets—$75, $95 $125, $165 and upwards in highest quality furs, such as Broadtail, Ermine, Fisher, Natural Blue Fox, Skunk, Etc.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
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Reliable Drug Store Service

HERE DWELL THE SECRETS OF BEAUTY

Nature's assistants to a perfect complexion may always be found at our stores in a great variety. All the dainty toilet aids which delight the feminine fancy have found their way into our Toilet Goods Departments, where you will find them priced so low that no woman who really cares about her complexion can afford to be without them.

FREE A Miniature Bottle of Riker's Incensia Extract With Every Jar of RIKER'S

VIOLET CERATE

A pure greaseless massage cream that thoroughly removes all dust and dirt and leaves the pores clean. Especially valuable at this time of year to counteract the effect of chill winds and chapping **50c**

Creams

Cream of Cucumber and Roses	15c
D. & R., jars,	26c, 36c, 66c, $1.09
D. & R. tubes	8c, 15c, 36c
Elcaya	50c
Hudnut's Marvelous, Jars	50c, $1.00
Tubes	25c, 50c
Hind's Honey and Almond,	31c, 69c
Hinds' Cold, tubes	19c
Ingram's Milkweed	40c, 80c
Kintho	49c, 89c, $2.19
Luxury Peroxide Cream	25c
Lettuce	10c, 19c, 39c
Lillian Russell's, Cleansing	$1.00
Smooth-Out	$1.50
Longacre Cold Cream,	30c, 50c
Malvina	39c
Magda	20c, 37c, 69c
Miner's	25c
Othine	89c
Oxzyn Balm	17c, 34c, 68c
Pond's Extract	25c, 50c
Pompeian Massage,	31c, 49c, 61c
Pinaud's, tube	25c, 40c
Riker's	15c, 25c, 75c
Riker's Theatrical	25c, 45c
Sanitol Co'd Cream	19c
Stillman's Freckle	39c, 78c
Sempre Giovine	45c
Violet Cerate	50c and $1.50
Velogen	20c
Woodbury's Facial	18c

Face Powder

Here is a list of well-known powders that are exceedingly popular:

Charmona	25c
Colgate's Charmis	25c
Colgate's La France Rose,	25c
Dresden	25c
H. J. Violet Brut	50c
Hudnut's Du Barry	$2.00
Hudnut's Violet Sec	50c
Lazell's Bocadia	50c
Levy's Leblanche	43c
Miner's Theatrical Style	25c
Oxzyn	20c, 40c
Palmer's Rose Leaves	50c
Ricksecker's Golf Queen	50c
Riker's Dresden	25c
Riker's Incensia Cake,	30c, 35c
Riker's Rice	15c
Riker's Violet Excelsis	50c
Tetlow's Swansdown	12c

Nail Preparations

There is nothing so "telltale" about a woman as her nails. Just a few moments' care every day will keep them attractive.

Cutex	23c, 45c, 89c
Hudnut's Nail Lustre	50c
Lotus Oriental Nail Enamel,	18c
Lustrite Nail Enamel	18c
Miller's Cutic-off	10c, 25c
Pray's Ongoline	38c
Riker's Nail Enamel, cake	15c
Riker's Nail Enamel, liquid.	25c
Riker's Nail Powder	15c
Riker's Rosebud Pomade	20c
Rosaline	19c, 38c

Talcums

Make a special appeal to women particular about their toilet. They are cool, refreshing and overcome the discomforts of excessive perspiration.

Amolin Powder	13c, 20c
Babcock's Corylopsis,	15c, 35c
Comfort Powder	19c, 38c
Colgate's, all odors	15c, 25c
Djer-Kiss	25c
Erwin's Arbutus	19c
Hudnut's Vio. Sec	25c
McDonald's Nun-Nicer Deodorant	25c
Mennen's, all odors	13c
Plexo	10c, 23c, 45c
Riker's Corylopsis	15c
Riker's Violet Excelsis	15c
Roger & Gallet's Violet	19c
Roger & Gallet's Fleur d'Amour	50c
Spiebler's Lily of the Valley	25c
Squibb's, all odors	15c
Williams', all odors	15c

Rouge

Riker's Liquid	25c
El Perfecto Veda Rose	45c
Hess' Cherryola	20c
Hurnut's Theatre	50c
Meyer's Exora	40c
Miner's Transparent Cheek	25c
Miner's Natural Blush	15c
Miner's Lip	25c
Oxzyn Natural	20c
Stein's Liquid	20c

Dentifrices

Boriclor Tooth Paste	19c
Burrill's Powder	23c
Calox Powder	15c
Calder's Dentine	18c, 35c
Colgate's Paste	20c
Colgate's Powder	15c, 24c
Dentacura	19c
Hood's Powder	20c, 39c
Hovey's Powder	20c
Kolynos Paste	17c
Lyon's Powder	15c
Odol Liquid	37c
Pebeco Paste	35c
Pyorrhicide Powder	89c
Riker's Antiseptic Powder	15c
Riker's Antiseptic Paste	15c
Riker's Antiseptic Wash	25c
Riker's Dental Cream	15c
Rubifoam	17c
Sheffield's Paste	14c, 39c
Sanitol Paste	15c
Sanitol Powder	15c
Sanitol Wash	15c, 35c

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RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, N. Y. City

MRS. WAGNER PUT UNDER SUSPENSION

Board of Education Decides Against Teacher Mother Despite Dr. Maxwell's Protest.

FOR COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

One to be Appointed to Determine Future Policy on Problem—Churchill Answers Mitchel.

The Board of Education for fully two hours and a half yesterday afternoon wrestled with the case of Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the teacher-mother in the Curtis High School. First, it decided by a vote of 28 to 8 against the report of its Committee on High Schools granting her a leave of absence from Nov. 3, 1914, to Sept. 10, 1915, for the purpose of rearing her child. Then by a vote of 23 to 8 and despite the vigorous protest of City Supt. Maxwell it instructed District Supt. Bardwell to prefer charges of neglect of duty against her and to suspend her from duty. Finally it adopted a resolution authorizing a special committee of seven members to confer with the By-laws Committee and report as to what should be the future policy of the board on the teacher-mother problem. The various resolutions offered on the subject, including that of Isidore M. Levy, granting leave of absence to a teacher-mother and permitting her return to the service under certain conditions, were referred to this committee.

Motion for Suspension.

When Mrs. Wagner's case was reached on the calendar, William G. Willcox, one of the two members from Staten Island, where her school is situated, declared that he saw no good reason for making an exception in Mrs. Wagner's favor. He moved, therefore, to lay the report on the table, and to instruct Dist. Supt. Bardwell to suspend Mrs. Wagner.

Joseph Barondess wanted to know if the board was afraid to discuss the question.

"We are again face to face with this problem," said Dr. Ira S. Wile, "but with the issue entirely different from that in any of the other cases. The board is not now able to take advantage of a technicality. Apparently we are not acting honestly with the mother-teachers. If we employ a married teacher until she becomes a mother and then dismiss her, we are not consistent. The opponents of the mother-teacher have failed to prove that maternity makes her less efficient. There should be one rule for all. Only a few months ago we granted a year's leave of absence to a teacher to go West to tend a sick foster father. If we have a neurasthenic teacher we cannot get rid of her, but we take advantage of a technicality against the mother-teacher. Is it a crime to have children?"

"I love my mother, respect my children, and love my wife," said Mr. Barondess, "and I would not be worth the salt I destroy nor the space I occupy if I did not express my utter indignation at a thing of this kind. It is a humane issue; it has nothing to do with parties. I am willing to stand up and be counted with my mother, children, and wife. If it be a crime for married teachers to bear children we should bar women from our schools."

Fourteen Cases Now Pending.

"Every one of us," said George J. Gillespie, "has respect for motherhood. There are now fourteen mother-teacher cases pending before the Elementary Schools Committee. Every one of them has been suspended from duty. Each and every one of these cases viewed from any standpoint is as meritorious as the one we are discussing, and I might add even more meritorious. Mrs. Wagner's case is essentially the same as that of Mrs. Edgell, the high school teacher whose request for leave of absence to bear and rear a child was denied. We are awaiting the decision of Dr. Finley in Mrs. Palsotto's case. Until we get it the board will be in a state of suspense. Until we receive Dr. Finley's decision all teachers should be treated alike.

Egerton L. Winthrop, former President of the board, said:

"The decision of the State Superintendent of Education will not affect my vote one way or the other; whatever he decides this board may change its policy. Public opinion of the country is against us in this matter."

There were five women members present. On the vote to adopt the committee's report only Miss Martha Lipsoln Derper and Miss Olivia Leventritt voted yes. Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, and Mrs. Christine Towns voted no.

When Morton Stein offered a resolution that District Superintendent Bardwell be instructed to prefer charges of neglect of duty against Mrs. Wagner and then suspend her, Dr. Maxwell said to do so within two weeks of the birth of her child would be a cruel and inhuman act. If the board insisted on it, the charges and suspension should be made by itself. Gen. Wingate said that Mrs. Wagner's conduct was not such as to commend her to the consideration of the board, John Martin said that she was a reckless woman who had jeopardized the life of herself and child acting under the advice of women agitators. Mrs. Wagner's letter saying that she would report for duty on Monday was read before the order to suspend her was adopted.

President Churchill's answer to Mayor Mitchel's letter on the mother-teacher issue was made public yesterday. In it he says:

> The suggestion of leaves of absence is before the board, and representatives of the board now in the West have at my request, been investigating the procedure there with regard to the question at issue. At my direction, the division of reference and research of this department is making an inquiry into the procedure in many other large cities. The facts reported will be presented to the board.
>
> It is not for me to say what considerations impelled the members of the Board of Education to sustain the policy of so many years. I should be reluctant to analyze the motives of the members. I hazard the belief, however, that the paramount consideration has been the efficiency of the teacher.

In commenting upon his letter to President Churchill, Mayor Mitchel said:

"My letter to Mr. Churchill indicates my present frame of mind, but it must not be construed as meaning that I am unalterably in favor of leaves of absence. My conclusions are not final. I am still open to argument."

LONGER HOURS FOR JURISTS

Supreme Court Justices to Sit from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an order amending the rules of practice in New York and Bronx Counties, changing the bench hours of the Justices sitting in trial and special terms so that they will be from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. instead of 10:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. The order was to be effective yesterday, but owing to the late hour at which it was filed in the County Clerk's office there was not sufficient time in which to give due notice to the Justices assigned to the various parts.

The order follows the action of the lower court Justices, who adopted a resolution at a meeting a few nights ago in which they agreed to sit until 5 P. M. in trial parts, but not applying the rule to special terms. This resolution was to go into effect on Monday. On Oct. 1 7,251 new cases were added to the jury calendar, an increase of 20 per cent. over that of the same period last year. The special term calendar this year shows only a slight increase.

Justice Ford, sitting in a trial part, when asked for an opinion on the change said:

"I am in favor of it. The Justices are of the opinion that they ought to sit longer hours owing to the increase in the jury cases, and for that reason adopted the 5 o'clock resolution. I did not know the Appellate Division had taken any action."

The Times Index in School.

A "New's Letter" written by James Melvin Lee, Secretary of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, gives items of interest to pupils of the different schools of journalism. The Secretary recimmends THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX to teachers of journalism. He says:

"It is a handy volume to have when one wants to find an item in the world's diary."

IGNORE INFANTICIDE IN CORONERS' WORK

Dr. Ewing Says Child Murder May Be Carried On Here with Impunity.

FEW AUTOPSIES ARE HELD

Health Department Officials Say "Cause of Death" Given Is Often Mere Guesswork.

Testifying under oath at a public hearing yesterday in the investigation of the Board of Coroners by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, Dr. George B. Ewing, Professor of Pathology at the Cornell Medical School, gave as his opinion that the Coroners of New York have failed to do their work properly and have made little or no attempt to detect and punish persons guilty of infanticide.

Dr. Ewing was told by Mr. Wallstein that only one case of infanticide was reported in Manhattan in 1913. He replied that he thought the actual number of cases was much greater. Then he added:

"As far as the activities of the Coroner's office, as you have detailed them to me, are concerned, infanticide might be carried on with impunity in New York."

Commissioner Wallstein asked the expert if he considered the term "infantile convulsions," which was found on many of the certificates of death filed with the Board of Health by Coroners, as sufficient, unless an autopsy was performed. He asserted emphatically that he did not, as poison such as strychnine, which was readily obtainable in this city, might have caused the convulsions. "It was absolutely necessary," he thought, in order to guard against the increase of infanticide, to carefully investigate the cases brought to the attention of the Coroners.

Dr. Ewing was then told that, although 3,749 deaths of infants and adults had been reported to the Coroners of Manhattan in 1913, in only 742 cases were post-mortem examinations considered necessary. The witness said that, in his opinion, there shou'd have been many more autopsies. Asked whether his answers were influenced by the fact that there was a scarcity of autopsy material, he replied:

Deplores Lack of Autopsies.

"It is a fact that there is a comparative scarcity of autopsy material for all sorts of educational purposes. I can go to Vienna, and for 15 florins a month I can see Koliske perform his medical legal autopsies for the State and hear his exposition of them, and I can, for the same or a less fee, see eight or ten autopsies a day in several hospitals in that city. There is no such opportunity in America, and, as a university man, I regret the absence of this means of teaching the fundamentals of internal medicine.

"The opinions that I have expressed, however, on these questions are the result of twenty years' experience and contact with the inadequacy of the medical legal work done in this city. I feel that New York gets along practically without any aid from the science of legal medicine, and my statements made to you today are made wholly from that point of view and they are not colored in any respect whatever by my duties as a teacher of pathology. I may say, further, that my views, I believe, are shared by my colleagues in pathology, not only in this city, but in other cities in this country and in other countries of the world."

Dr. Ewing expressed the opinion that the Coroners' office lacked organization. To properly perform their duties, he said, men were needed who were specially trained in clinical medicine, gross pathology, and microscopical structure.

Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records in the Health Department, testified that in many cases, including accidents, homicides, and suicides, the exciting cause of death was not reported, and that in cases reported to him of death by natural causes, the cause given was often a mere guess on the part of the Coroners and their physicians.

"This guess work should stop," he said. "There should be more autopsies."

Dr. Guilfoy said that from the certificates filed he was led to believe there was very little effort on the part of the Coroners to ascertain in cases of asphyxia, due to illuminating gas or drowning, whether death was by accident or suicide. He had repeatedly called the attention of the Coroners' physicians to the insufficiency of the certificates, he said, and had found it necessary to detail a clerk to go to the Coroners' office every month in order to obtain the information which enabled him to properly classify the causes of death.

Coroner's Records Misleading.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health, said that in the examination of 800 inquisition papers he had found that 40 per cent. contained statements of causes of death which were not sufficiently verified before the certificates were signed. He said such records were misleading. He said life insurance premiums were based on statistics of causes of death, which must be substantially affected by the returns of the Coroners' office, and he said that correct medical diagnosis was also vital to the administration of criminal justice.

Coroner Patrick D. Riordan on the stand said he had no intention of trying to block the inquiry, but would answer all questions frankly and honestly. He made this statement:

"It is the duty of the Board of Health to fix the rules and demand these reports. If they have not demanded them it is their fault. When I came into office in the beginning of the year every report was demanded. If they are not demanded I don't suppose it is necessary to furnish them."

Coroner Israel L. Feinberg was represented at the hearing by an attorney, but he made no objections to the questions asked. He said the law called for a Coroner's jury in all cases where there was suspicion of homicide, negligence, or suicide. He had summoned juries in all such cases, he said, except in a few where it was evident beyond a doubt that the case was one of suicide. He did not think it objectionable to have physicians or experts in various professions on a jury, and had frequently subpoenaed them. He will be recalled as a witness today.

R. H. DAVIS REPLIES TO GERMAN CRITICS

Still Ready to Bet That Col. Gordon Didn't Write Dumdum "Confession."

ASSAILS KAISER'S OFFICERS

Author Says They Are War Mad, and Poison Is the Only Thing for Them.

An editorial in The New York Staats-Zeitung yesterday characterizing Richard Harding Davis as a "contemptible poison monger" writing with a poisoned pen, brought forth a prompt reply from his home in Mount Kisco. The attack on Mr. Davis grew out of his letter of Nov. 8 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he declared that the alleged confession of Col. W. E. Gordon, V. C., of the Gordon Highlanders, concerning dumdum bullets was a German forgery and offered to bet the German Ambassador at Washington $100 to one penny that Col. Gordon did not write the letter. Mr. Davis insists he stands by his bet despite what The Staats-Zeitung says about him.

A fac simile of the supposed confession was reproduced with the editorial. The document is supposed to be in the Colonel's own handwriting. His name is signed to it as "Ade" to the King. The names of two German officers also appear at the bottom, testifying that the statement was written in their presence. After telling how flat-nosed bullets were given out to the Colonel for revolver ammunition, the confession says:

> The revolver ammunition was of the same pattern as issued to me and the other officers of the Gordon Highlanders in June last at their annual revolver course.

"The fact that a fac simile of the supposed confession is printed does not prove anything," said Mr. Davis yesterday. "I do not know Col. Gordon, and I would not know his handwriting if I saw it, but I do know his record. It will be found in any 'Who's Who.' And that is why I call this document a forgery. Col. Gordon is not the sort of a man who would write such a thing. They couldn't make him do it.

"The letter is cleverly worded, but the German of it crops out. For instance, it speaks of 'their annual revolver course.' An Englishman would not say that. He would say 'annual target practice.' And certainly Col. Gordon would not speak of 'their' target practice when he means the officers of his own regiment, himself included. He would say 'our.'

"As for The Staats-Zeitung's charge that I am poisoning public opinion, I can only say that I'm glad of it, if that means turning public opinion against the German Army officers. For these are the people that are mad—war mad—and poison is the only thing for them, just as it is used for mad dogs."

Mr. Davis said that one possible explanation had occurred to him for the stories about the British troops using dumdum bullets. In target practice, he said, soft-nosed bullets frequently were used because they were cheaper and did not do so much damage to the target. It was possible, Mr. Davis thought, that some of these bullets had been distributed in the early haste to rush men to the front.

The Staats-Zeitung declared that Mr. Davis did not know what he was talking about and that his "poisoned pen" was slandering not merely the German officers whose names appeared as witnesses to the document but Col. Gordon by suggesting that the Englishman would deny authorship of the confession when he was released from prison.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

1887 1914

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

Today We Celebrate Our 27th Anniversary

27 years ago Today, on Nov. 12th, a modest, little 15x40 shop was opened at 47 Cortlandt Street; that shop has now grown to twenty times its old size, and Four other large, busy Clothing Stores—Five Live, Big, Busy Brill Stores in all—each of them offering men and young men the best and biggest Clothes Values that brains, capacity, and honest, aggressive business methods can produce. So, Today, as a token of appreciation of the generous support accorded us we offer

Birthday Bargains in Suits Balmacaans & Overcoats

$25.00 Values **$15** $25.00 Values

Velvet Collar Balmacaans, Self Collar Balmacaans, Tartan Plaid and Overplaid Balmacaans, Scotch Mixtures and Glen Urquhart Balmacaans, Black Kersey Overcoats, Blue Chinchilla, Gray Chinchilla, Gray Kersey, Gray Shetland, Brown Chinchilla and Oxford Chinchilla Overcoats, Tartan Plaid Suits, Smart Overplaid Suits, Russian Stripes, Roman Stripes, Glen Urquharts, Black, Blue Pencil Stripes, Blue Serges, Gray Cassimeres, Black Thibets and Silk Mixtures Suits.

$20

For $30 Values

A wonderfully good assortment of Fall and Winter patterns and fabrics—IN SUITS—Glen Urquharts, Roman Stripes, Russian Stripes, Shaded Stripes, Tartan Plaids and Heather Plaids, splendidly tailored and perfectly finished, in Balmacaans. Tartan Plaids, Pencil Stripes, Heathe Mixtures and new Knitted Fabrics.

$30

For $50 Value

GENUINE XXX CARRS MELTON OVERCOATS—A Carr's Melton Overcoat is the very last word in overcoat making — and a Carr's Melton Coat made according to Brill Standards and offered at $30.00 is the very extreme of real value-giving—A REAL ANNIVERSARY BARGAIN.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

Big Birthday Bargains in Furnishings and Hats

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

Would You Trust A Man

whose surroundings, mode of life, and food and drink, have combined to make him treacherous, indolent and unreliable?

And food and drink are among the chief causes.

Coffee—one of the commonest beverages—contains a drug, caffeine, which affects stomach, liver, heart and other organs.

Some persons are strong enough to stand the attacks of the coffee-drug, but to most people it is a poison, and sooner or later is bound to tell.

If you find coffee is hurting you, quit it and try

POSTUM

This healthful food-drink, is made of prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, carefully blended and roasted. It contains the food elements of the wheat and molasses and nothing else—nothing injurious or harmful.

Serve Postum piping hot and it is delicious and invigorating.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

"Real Music at Last"
—Thomas A. Edison

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With selected programs of new records will be given every day this week at New York City's newest show place—the beautiful new Edison Shop.

All the record selections are brand new—everyone a triumph—everyone a masterpiece—all personally selected and tested by Thomas A. Edison. New lists of records every week.

There is no charge for these concerts. We want you to hear the music of the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph, so you may realize the glorious triumph that has crowned Edison's ambition to achieve perfect reproduction of sound.

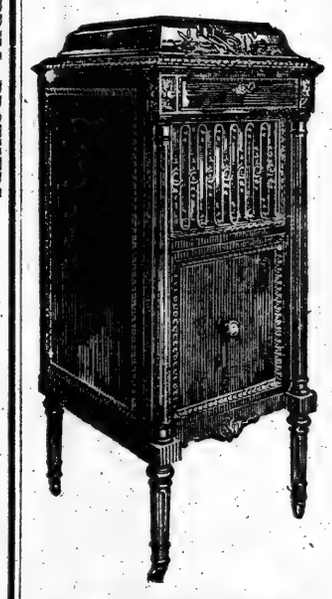
From 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

In addition to the regular program you may hear any other grand opera, instrumental or latest dance selections you wish. We would be glad to have you request your favorites.

Even if you have no intention of purchasing at this time we would be glad to have you call and hear this marvelous new instrument merely so that you can tell others of what you have heard.

Special Program

William Tell Overture..*Rossini*
Depuis Le Jour....*Charpentier*
Genius Loci.....*Thern*
Good Bye Sweet May..*Vannah*
Humoresque.....*Dvorak*
Sally in Our Alley..*Male Quartet*
Aria from Madam Butterfly. *Puccini*
Horse Trot.....*Band*
Miserere.....*Verdi*
Vigoroso March.....*Band*



New Edison

Diamond Disc Phonograph

With the Genuine Diamond Reproducer and New Disc Records, Edison has overcome all the obstacles that have baffled the makers of all other instruments.

The delicate overtones and tone colors, heretofore lost, are now brought out with wonderful truth and beauty.

You hear the full, rich, rounded voices of the greatest operatic stars and the music of famous instrumentalists, reproduced with all the unblemished art of its original.

Nothing is lost. No confusing sounds are added.

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All makes of records can be made to play on the New Edison.

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Easy Payments
You can now get the New Edison on convenient monthly payments.

The Edison Shop

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Proprietor,
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Between 40 and 41 Streets—Opposite Public Library.

PLEDGES ASSEMBLY TO NEW GOVERNOR

Speaker Sweet Says Whitman Can Have Any Legislation He Wants.

TO CUT OFF TAMMANY JOBS

Efficiency and Economy Commissioner and Fire Marshal to be Legislated Out of Office.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, who is a candidate for re-election, came to this city yesterday to tell Governor-elect Whitman that if chosen again he would do all in his power to bring about such a blissful state of harmony between the Governor and the Republican Assembly that "Gov. Whitman could have anything he wants in the way of legislation." Mr. Sweet is anxious to have the backing of the Governor-elect in his fight for the Speakership.

What Speaker Sweet intended to say became known to the Governor-elect some time before the Speaker had an opportunity to tell him last night. When Mr. Whitman heard of the Speaker's promise he smiled and said:

"Does the Speaker mean to say that he is going to cast one ballot for the entire Assembly? If he does, that is just as it ought to be. Of course I am glad to have the Speaker's assurances of support, and I hope the Legislature will give its whole-hearted support in the work of the coming administration at Albany."

Speaker Sweet had a talk with State Chairman Tanner before he sought out the Governor-elect at his headquarters at 37 Madison Avenue. It was after his conference with Chairman Tanner that Speaker Sweet made his statement.

"I do not believe there will be any 'ripper' legislation at Albany during the coming session," he said. "I do believe that there will be a continuous process of conservative reduction in the number of office holders and of elimination of departments and commissions that clearly are superfluous. I think something of that kind will be undertaken the moment the Legislature gets together. I am informed that bills will be introduced immediately to abolish the Efficiency and Economy Department and the Fire Marshal's office, both of which are absolutely useless except to provide easy berths for Tammany retainers. The present Republican Assembly voted to abolish both, but was balked in that purpose by the Tammany-ruled Senate. This time they will go, and there will be no departments created to take their place either."

Mr. Whitman said last night that as yet he had not decided finally upon any of his appointments. He intimated that he would announce his choice for Adjutant General within the next fortnight. The name of Lewis William Stotesbury, a Republican who at present is Inspector General of the First Brigade, is being mentioned. Ranulf Compton of Saratoga, Captain of Company L, Second Regiment, has been recommended to the Governor for Military Secretary by ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett.

George A. Glynn of Syracuse, a newspaperman, who was secretary to Gov. Horace White and William A. Hayward, former secretary of the Republican National Committee, are among those being considered as candidates for secretary to the Governor. Frederick C. Stevens, who was State Superintendent of Public Works under Gov. Hughes; N. V. V. Franchot, who held the same position under the late Gov. Higgins, and Winslow W. Mead, who was Deputy Superintendent of Public Works in both the Franchot and the Stevens administrations, are being mentioned in connection with the same office in the Whitman Administration. This is one of the appointments the Governor-elect will be free to make immediately upon taking office.

Mr. Whitman was asked yesterday regarding reports that he would appoint Frederick C. Tanner, his former campaign manager, who now is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as his successor in the District Attorney's office.

"No decision has been reached in the matter," said Mr. Whitman. "Mr. Tanner is big enough for almost any position, and I certainly hope that I shall be able to secure his service to the people, but whether it will be as District Attorney or in some other position I cannot tell."

Mr. Whitman yesterday received a letter from Bainbridge Colby, the defeated Bull Moose candidate for United States Senator, warmly congratulating him upon his election. Mr. Whitman exclaimed that he and Mr. Colby were old friends. As yet Mr. Whitman has not received either from Col. Roosevelt or from Frederick M. Davenport, his Progressive rival for the Governorship, any message of felicitation upon his election.

TWO CROSSES FOR GLYNN.

Aldermen Begin Canvass of the City Vote to Last a Week.

The Aldermen sitting as a Board of County Canvassers began yesterday the tabulation of the vote cast in the five boroughs of the city at the last election. The Alderman from each district, with the assistance of expert tabulators, will canvass the vote of his own district, and it is expected the entire canvass will be completed within a week. The first three Assembly Districts of Manhattan were completed yesterday.

It was found that some voters had voted for the office of Governor under both the Democratic and the Independence League emblems on the same ballot. In these cases, under a ruling of the Attorney General, one vote will be counted for Governor, but neither party will get the credit for the vote.

WADSWORTH SPENT $9,086.

Senator-Elect Kept Campaign Expenses Well Within Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Senator-elect from New York, reported to the Secretary of the Senate today that in his campaign for the nomination and election he received in contributions $14,290 and that his expenditures amounted to $9,086.38. The largest contributors to the fund were Clarence H. Mackay and O. H. Payne, who gave $5,000 each. Mr. Wadsworth's father, ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, gave $3,000. Other contributors were James Speyer, $200; Mortimer Schiff, $250, and W. W. Cook, $250.

No statement has been filed by Ambassador James W. Gerard, the Democratic Senatorial nominee. Under the law Mr. Gerard has until Dec. 3 to file his statement.

Representative Lathrop Brown of the First Congressional District of New York, who, it is asserted, was re-elected to Congress by a plurality of one vote, reports expenditures of $3,325.60 in the campaign. His Republican opponent, Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, L. I., spent $2,714.08. In the Seventh District Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, reports expenditures of $993.50, while his Republican opponent, Charles G. F. Wilcox, spent $5,425. Representative H. M. Goldfogle of the Twelfth District, who was defeated by Meyer London, Socialist, spent $50, while Mr. London reports expenses of $100. Representative Thomas G. Patten of the Eighteenth District was re-elected without spending any money. Representative Jacob A. Cantor of the Twentieth District, who also had no expenditures, was defeated by Isaac Siegel, Republican, who spent $384.80 for postage and other necessary expenses.

In the Forty-third District M. M. Wyvell, private secretary to Mr. Bryan, spent $73.37 in an unsuccessful effort to defeat Representative Charles M. Hamilton, Republican. George W. Loft of the Thirteenth District spent only $18 for his re-election, while his Republican opponent, James E. March, reports expenditures of $1,140.

LOFT DEMANDS INQUIRY.

Campaign Chairman Says He Didn't Solicit Federal Employes.

Through his counsel, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, Congressman George W. Loft yesterday made a formal demand on United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall for an immediate investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of a newspaper story which said he sent out letters asking campaign contributions from Federal employes in the Surveyor's Department.

In a letter to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Loft, through his counsel, demanded that he be called as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury, and offered to waive immunity "in such form as you deem proper."

Mr. Loft said yesterday through his counsel that he had never signed any dunning letter, that he had no knowledge of the sending out of any such letter, and that before accepting the position as Chairman of the Tammany Campaign Committee he had specifically directed that the committee should at no time send any notice of any character to any Federal, State, or city employe. It was also said on behalf of Mr. Loft that at the time the letter was being sent out he was ill and absent from the city.

District Attorney Marshall has assigned Assistant District Attorneys Roosa and Auchincloss to investigate the complaint of Mr. Loft and of Surveyor Thomas E. Rush against the newspaper story.

Prepare Data for Convention.

The commission created by the Legislature to compile data for the Constitutional Convention met yesterday in the office of Morgan J. O'Brien. Those attending were Mr. O'Brien, Lieut. Gov. Wagner, Speaker Sweet, John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, and Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia. The commission will prepare a compendium of the various State Constitutions, of the projects for revision already before the public, and of the various amendments which have been proposed and rejected since the convention of 1894. Another meeting will be held in Albany a week from Monday.

Justice Dugro Spent $250.05.

Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro, who was a successful candidate for re-election, filed a list of his campaign expenses yesterday with County Clerk Schneider. The Justice spent only $250.05, of which $90 was for 30,000 lithographs, which the Justice described as "containing a picture of myself and some literary matter descriptive of myself." The remainder of the money was mainly consumed in distributing these lithographs.

CANAL MEDALS DESIGNED.

Ship Carries 50,000 on First Ocean-to-Ocean Passage.

When the Panama Railroad steamship Cristobal on Aug. 3 last, made the first ocean-to-ocean passage through the Panama Canal she carried 50,000 medals made to commemorate the occasion by the J. F. Newman Company of New York. The medal was made after designs suggested by Miss Elizabeth Rodman of Hollywood, Cal., a cousin of Capt. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., Superintendent of Transportation in the Panama Canal Zone.

The obverse represents Columbia uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Columbia stands on the prow of a caravel that is moving through the canal, and holds with both hands a scroll. One end of the scroll touches the Atlantic, the other the Pacific—these oceans being shown on two half globes which, together, represent the earth. Rays of light emanating from the head of the figure symbolize Columbia enlightening the world. Above are the words "Prosperity to All Nations."

On the reverse of the medal is the seal of the Canal Zone and the signature of Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

TAMMANY CONGRESS AS HILLES SEES IT

Republican Chairman Says the Hall Will Hold Balance of Power.

PRESIDENT AT ITS MERCY

Thinks Twenty New Yorkers Will Block Wilson's Legislation Unless Placated with Patronage.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made an address at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, last night. After ridiculing statements from the White House and from Democratic leaders to the effect that the recent election was a triumph for the Democracy, he said:

"The truth is that the Democratic majority is so far reduced by this election that if the twenty Tammany Congressmen are aggrieved at the President, they can effectually blockade legislation. This election has placed him at the mercy of Tammany Hall. President Wilson will have a 'Congress on his hands' as certainly as President Cleveland did, unless the Tiger is fed and pampered and patronized. Tammany Hall will hold the balance of power in the next Congress. Whenever there is an alignment on questions at issue between the two great parties—questions involving issues about which they hold diametrically opposite views—the President's party in Congress will be repulsed, unless Tammany is placated. How can a man of President Wilson's mold regard such a result as an unqualified victory?"

Mr. Hilles said the European war saved President Wilson from an overwhelming defeat. He said that the storm brewing, because of business depression, unemployment, and the failure of the Democratic Party to cut the cost of living, was ready to break after President Wilson described the condition as a "psychological" one, but that the threatened outburst of popular disapproval was avoided when the war threw political issues into the background.

The Republican Party proved itself strong enough to carry a national election, he said, by electing its Congressmen in three-cornered fights in States which in the aggregate control the Electoral College.

The Republican victory was the more remarkable, he said, because the press of the country had accorded President Wilson sympathetic treatment, and because since the war the feeling grew that American citizens should forget national issues and support the President as a patriotic duty.

Saying that some one had asserted that no party had ever retained a majority in the off year after revising the tariff, Mr. Hilles said that after revising the tariff in 1897 McKinley in 1898 had carried Congress and had a majority of twelve votes in the Senate and seventy-two in the House.

After his talk Mr. Hilles answered a number of questions from persons in the audience. One man suggested that the Republican Party could make itself more popular than ever if it would support a law making it a crime for a millionaire to spend money abroad.

Another catechised the speaker, and from his answers tried to prove that the election was not so much a repudiation of President Wilson as a return of the Republican Party to its normal strength after the collapse of the Bull Moose Party. Mr. Hilles said he had no fault to find with that theory.

MOTHERS' FUND FESTIVAL.

Throng Attends Opening at Delmonico's—Attractive Booths.

There was a large attendance last night at the opening of the festival and dance given by the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association at Delmonico's. This afternoon Mrs. Jarley's wax works are to be given, with children of prominent people taking part. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, President of the Board of Health, and Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, were among the visitors.

The large ballroom was lined with attractive booths, and a melting pot in the centre of the room received many donations of gold and silver articles. The dancing, under the direction of Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermeyer, was held in the gold room.

The Reception Committee was made up of Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Nelson Henry, Mrs. Samuel Koenig, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Stuart Smith, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Miss May Wilson. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the association.

The session will continue this afternoon and tonight

DOCTOR MUSTN'T SPEED CAR

Physician Who Was Hurrying to Aid Patient Protests Against Fine.

His plea that he was on an errand of mercy did not help Dr. Walter Price, a Brooklyn physician, yesterday, who was fined $25 by Magistrate McGuire, in the Adams Street Court, for violating the speed ordinance. The physician pleaded guilty to the charge that he was speeding his automobile at the rate of thirty-one miles an hour, but he argued that extenuating circumstances of his case exempted him from the penalty of the law.

Dr. Price told the Magistrate that he had attended a child in Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, who was suffering from diphtheria. He said he went to three hospitals, and even as far as Queens, in search of antitoxin for the sufferer, and was compelled to speed his machine at a pace not permitted by law. Magistrate McGuire said that the law did not provide for cases similar to his, and there was no other course open for the court than to impose the fine. The physician paid the fine under protest, and announced his intention of making a test of his case in the courts.

"I will order them at once—by telephone."

Buying By Telephone Increases Business Efficiency

IN these days of awakening business activity, jobbers, wholesalers, manufacturers and dealers in all lines of business must be able to buy supplies with the least possible waste of time and energy.

Each order must be handled promptly and efficiently, so that other orders may be secured and the work of building up business may proceed rapidly and surely.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

WESTPORT

QUARTER SIZES. *2 for 25 CENTS*

The correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars

Oldest Brand in America

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Makers of LION SHIRTS, $1.50 to $7.00

Several thousand people already know about

ZUDORA

Ask your friends—someone may know.

The Most Extraordinary Articles Written on the War

George Bernard Shaw

on

"Common Sense About the War"

SHAW has boldly faced the English public and frankly says what he thinks about this war. He says it in the most forcible Shavian style and every word of it is well worth reading even though it will bring down on his head a storm of criticism and protest

Theodore Roosevelt

on

"Let the United States Prepare"

A VIGOROUS plea for preparedness without Militarism that will evoke wide comment

Exclusively in

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There will be an increased demand for

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance from your newsdealer

The Times is always sold out early

BASEBALL PEACE PLANS OUTLINED --- FOOTBALL PRACTICE --- GOLF --- BOXING

GILMORE OUTLINES FEDS' PEACE PLANS

Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis Clubs to be Merged with National Teams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—In an interview here today President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League expressed the opinion that peace betwen the outlaw league and organized baseball was near and that the negotiations might be concluded at a conference scheduled for tomorrow in Chicago between President Garry Herrmann of the commission, President Ban Johnson of the American League, and President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club.

Gilmore declared that if the plan under consideration goes through, control of the Chicago National team will be acquired by Charles H. Weeghman and his business associates, and that the club will play on the Federal League ground on the North Side, which will be enlarged and improved for its new use. He also said that the new Cubs would be made up of the best players in the present National League team and the Federal League club.

Among other statements made by President Gilmore were that no city would have more than two clubs next season under the reorganization; that the Federal League teams not absorbed by the major league in the reorganization would be incorporated into another league with perhaps a new name; that there would be no International League teams in Baltimore, Buffalo, or Pittsburgh; that Garry Herrmann did not act as a private individual in his recent conferences with President Weeghman at which peace plans were discussed; that the American Association and the International League will receive a higher classification under the new plan.

While President Gilmore declined to go into further details of the proposed peace plan, it is said to provide for the merger of the Chicago, St. Louis, and Brooklyn Federal League Clubs with the National League teams in those cities and the organization of two substitute major leagues, one in the East and one in the Central States, made up of the present American Association and what is left of the Federal League and the International League.

The proposal to combine the Chicago National League Club and the Chicago Federals at the Federal League Park, it was said tonight, would meet with strong opposition from Charles P. Taft and Charles W. Murphy, who own the West Side Grounds, where the Nationals play. It was said tonight on good authority that Murphy still held 52 per cent. of the Cubs' stock as collateral for the payment of $450,000, the sum it is said he was to receive for his interest in the club.

It was authoritatively said that Murphy would not allow any consolidation of the Nationals and Federals in Chicago until he had received in cash all the remuneration he felt to be due him if the West Side Park was to be abandoned. It was said that this complication might deadlock any attempt at settlement at the peace meeting arranged for tomorrow.

NEW SALARY LIMITS.

Minor Leagues Make 20 Per Cent. Reduction for Players.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—A horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. in the salary limit of minor league clubs was the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. It was adopted so far as it concerned Class A and Class B leagues. Leagues in Class AA were permitted to revise their salary lists as fitted their convenience, and leagues in the C and D class were given until tomorrow to agree on a limit.

The recommendation of the committee followed an address by Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, in which he declared that organized baseball leagues should have salary limits in keeping with the gate receipts.

President Herrmann reviewed last year's financial results of the baseball business, and declared that immediate and drastic action was necessary for the preservation of organized ball.

"There must be greater economy in the operation of the business department of the national sport," said Mr. Herrmann. "The wild days of the past when Angels can be called upon to support the business. The smallest minor league club is entitled to the same protection that is accorded the greatest club in a major league. The salary limit should be established, not to fit the gate receipts of the biggest club in the league, but rather gauged by the income of the smallest."

Mr. Herrmann told of his conferences with Federal League officials, and declared that all his talks had been in an individual capacity, and not as a representative either of the National Commission or of the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

The schedule of salary limits, presented by Judge Kavanaugh of Little Rock, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Revision, suggested the following limits: Class AA, $5,000 per month; Class A, Southern Association, $3,200; Western League, $2,800; Class B, $2,000; Class C, $1,200; Class D, $1,000. These limitations were put on the number of players: Class AA, 18 for the first twenty days and 15 during the season; Class A, 16 and 15; Class B, 14 and 14; Class C, 12 and 12; Class D, 12 and 12.

Because the Federal League had clubs in two American Association cities representatives of that league objected to the salary arrangements being made public, and club owners were permitted to agree privately on what their limit should be.

In the Central League, which, it is proposed to raise from six to eight clubs, it was stated there were several applications for franchises.

"Rabbit" Maranville Married.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—Walter J. (Rabbit) Maranville, shortstop of the world's champion Boston National baseball team, and Miss Elizabeth Renette Shea were married this morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart by Rev. Patrick F. Doyle. Gifts were received from Manager Stallings, Capt Johnny Evers, and other members of the Braves.

Champion Elmira Club for Sale.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Rumor that the Elmira State League Baseball Club, winner of the 1914 pennant, is for sale was confirmed by Secretary of the club Mortimer Sullivan here tonight. The illness of President Lee Breese and Mr. Sullivan's other business interests are given as the reason for placing the club on the market. The franchise will probably be purchased by Elmirans.

Dyker Meadow Golf Champion.

In a match that was carried to the thirty-seventh green, H. O. Parsons won the golf championship of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday by defeating Dr. W. D. Johnson.

OLDFIELD WINS AUTO RACE.

Breaks Down Twice, but Is Placed First o. Elapsed Time.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 11.—Barney Oldfield won the Los Angeles to Phoenix road race today. Oldfield finished third, seventeen minutes behind Louis Nikrent, but won the race on elapsed time. Nikrent was second, Beaudet third. Bramlette was beaten out of fourth place by W. C. Durant. The running time from Los Angeles was as follows: Oldfield, 23:01:35 2-5; Nikrent, 23:35: 56 2-5; Beaudet, 25:05:23 4-5; Durant, 26:01; Bramlette, 26:20:40 1-5.

Nikrent was first to finish, at 3:39:21 P. M., Bramlette followed at 3:52:21, and Oldfield was third at 3:56. Beaudet came in a minute later, and Durant trailed in at 4.35.

Oldfield had to drag his car out of the swollen Agua Fria River with a team of horses, and just outside of Glendale, nine miles from the finish, engine trouble stopped him again for a brief period. Bramlette dashed across the finish steering his car with two boards rigged as steering levers in place of the damaged regular gear.

The race was run in three legs, the first from Los Angeles to Needles, Cal., on Monday; the second from Needles to Prescott, Ariz., yesterday, and the last from Prescott control, 134 miles to the finish line, raced today. Eleven of the twenty original starters left Prescott this morning.

BOXING FOR EBBETS FIELD.

Brooklyn Club Plans to Cover Arena with Canvas—No License Yet.

Frank S. O'Neil, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, yesterday received a decision from Attorney General James A. Parsons advising the Boxing Board that the specifications submitted to him showing the proposed structure that is to be built at Ebbets Field by the Brooklyn Sporting Club for the purpose of holding outdoor boxing contests were within the law. The matter was referred to the legal representative of the commission some weeks ago, after the application of the Brooklyn club had been denied, and then again placed before the Boxing Commissioners. Commissioner O'Neil asserted last night that this ruling does not mean there will be many open-air boxing contests next year, for each individual application for an outdoor club license will be turned over to the Attorney General's office for an opinion as to its legality. The decision does not mean, either, that it is compulsory for the commission to issue a permit to the Brooklyn Sporting Club, but it will undoubtedly facilitate the latter in securing its license. It indicates, however, that the provision of the Frawley law which prohibits boxing contests except when held in buildings can be overcome by outdoor clubs.

Just before the commission first denied the Brooklyn Sporting Club's application for a license Attorney General Carmody ruled against open-air sparring exhibitions. John Weismantle, manager of the Broadway Sporting Club, who represents the Brooklyn Sporting Club, insisted his club would live up to the letter of the law, and made a second request for a license which was tabled and the case was sent to Albany for the Attorney General's opinion.

Only a few weeks ago the license of an Albany club was revoked for conducting bouts in a baseball park. With proposed intention of inclosing the stands with canvas, the Brooklyn club has disposed of the legal obstacles in its way.

Manhattan Bouts at Empire Club.

Because of the ownership controversy which caused the Boxing Commission to temporarily suspend the license of the Manhattan Sporting Club, the McMahon brothers, match-makers of the latter organization, have shifted the locale. Cross-Gilbert Gallant bout to the Empire A. C., of which they are managers, and it will be held on the original date, next Tuesday night, in the New Star Casino. Cross has been preparing for the bout with the assistance of the Gibbons brothers, and is in shape to get revenge for the victory Gallant claims over him.

Fairmont Show Next Week.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Fairmont A. C., will put on a special show at the Bronx club next Wednesday night. Two ten-round bouts will be the feature of the card. White heavyweights will be the principals in one event, while for the other ten-rounder Gibson is endeavoring to arrange a match between two of the leading middleweights. This bout will be arranged today. The "white hopes" who will meet are Tom Kennedy of the west side and Colin Bell, the Englishman who recently arrived here.

Shugrue and Mohr at Broadway.

Young Shugrue of Jersey City, who recently returned from a successful tour of Australia, will box Walter Mohr of Brooklyn at the Broadway Sporting Club next Tuesday night.

Exonerates Broadway Sporting Club

The Broadway Sporting Club has been exonerated by the Athletic Commission of a charge that it had overcharged for a show two weeks ago.

New Six-Day Race Finish Rule.

The European rule for a one-hour finish of the six-day bicycle race in the Garden, instead of the usual mile sprint, was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the riders. The finish rule has been the cause of much discussion among the riders, the foreigners claiming that in the one-mile sprint at the finish they would not have a fair chance, as the Americans and Australians have proven the best sprinters. They also claimed that they were accustomed to the hour finish in Europe, and if this were used they would have a better chance to get first money.

The European finish is based on a point system in which the riders are awarded points at the end of every fifteen laps, in the last hour at the end of the first fifteen laps, the leading rider receives points equal to the number of men riding, and the rider in second place at the fifteen-lap mark gets one point less than the leader, and this subtraction is continued with each rider until the last man gets only one point. At the end of every fifteen additional laps the same awarding of points is made, and at the end of the hour the team having the largest number of points gets first money. Under this system the rider crossing the finish line first may not be the winner.

Another innovation in this year's six-day race will be the offering of premiums every afternoon and evening for stolen laps and mile sprints, a total of $2,000 will be given in amounts ranging from $20 to $200—this in addition to the main prize money.

Monmouth County Hounds Meet.

The meet of the Monmouth County Hounds was at Red Bank Station yesterday afternoon and the run was over the open country to the north and west of Red Bank, with fifteen hunters taking part. The hounds were led two miles over the roads and lanes and were cast on Henry Grant's farm, crossing his big paddock near the homestead. They were checked at the Crawford farm and took the field over the fine piece of big timber there. The hounds were then thrown in on the Jacob Kelter farm, and the run led to "Mary Ogden's corner." This line of country is well known for the number of falls in hunting, and it maintained its reputation yesterday when six came croppers before checked at the "worry." Among those who rode and finished well up were Acting Master Howard A. Borden, Miss Mary Jones, Charles F. Hart, Herbert Strauss, Walter McClure, Charles F. Hart, Jr., Thomas Fields, M. Ellangie, Jack Borden, E. C. Ellangie, William Stonebridge, huntsman, and Joseph Clancy and Jack Long, whips. Among those who followed in automobiles were Mrs. Howard A. Borden, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey, and Mrs. W. Brothers Jones.

PENFIELD PUTS NEW SPIRIT IN TIGERS

Unhampered in His Coaching, He Improves Eleven Wonderfully.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11.—A squad of coaches stood on the sidelines here today and watched the 'Varsity go through a good afternoon's work. Although powerless to interfere with the work of the squad, they witnessed one of the best exhibitions of real football which the team has thus far given. In the scrimmage with the scrubs, which lasted over an hour, there was so much fight shown that the fray had all the earmarks of a championship game. This may have been due in part to the splendid football weather, but most of the ginger was instilled through the medium of a long talk to the squad by Coach Penfield, Eddie Hart, and Arthur Poe.

During the scrimmage the 'Varsity succeeded in taking the ball across the goal line of the scrubs three times, Tibbott kicking the goal on each occasion. Dickerman made two of the scores by splendid line-bucking. The other came as the result of an intercepted lateral pass, Cahill getting the ball from the scrubs and running forty yards to a touchdown. The second team narrowly averted a fourth touchdown when they held the 'Varsity on their one-yard line after a run of thirty yards by Tibbott and line-bucking by F. Trenkmann and Dickerman had put the ball in this favorable position.

The scrimmage was run according to the regular rules of the game, with the time divided up into quarters, and Emmons, coach of the freshmen, acting as referee. The unity of attack shown, the fierce charging of the linemen, and the good interference afforded by the backs was one of the most encouraging signs seen in a long time.

Working by himself and keeping the other graduate coaches strictly under his orders, Penfield seems to have obtained splendid results in a very short while. He was exceedingly well pleased with the showing that the team made this afternoon.

Early in the practice Freddy Trenkmann sustained a slight injury which caused Penfield to withdraw him at once. Dickerman succeeded him and his showing was very good. Glick was on the field, but did very little, being kept out of the signal practice as well as the scrimmage. His condition is worse than it was first thought to be. Ballin engaged in the work about four minutes. He is in good condition, but is being saved as much as possible. Tibbott substituted for Ames at quarter for a short while.

YALE DRILLS IN BOWL.

Undergraduates March to Field and Cheer Eleven In Last Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Opening the Yale bowl to scrimmaging for the first time since its construction, the Yale undergraduates gave the football eleven a lusty parting ovation this afternoon. There were 1,500 students who marched to the bowl, cheered and sang enthusiastic war songs, while the regulars and scrubs ran through more than half an hour's scrimmaging, its last before the Princeton game.

Coach Hinkey drove the team through an exceptionally lively final scrimmage drill, and the regulars had on their scoring tops to the extent of five touchdowns, four of which the veteran Tommy Cornell gathered, one being forced over by Billy Easton. Cornell's runs featured the practice. He seemed irresistible when the scrub 20-yard line was reached. Mike Sweeney, the hockey Captain, who has come up fast at half back in the practice of the past three weeks, worked loose for three runs of 20 yards and Effie Waite for 2 of the same distance. Aleck Wilson ran the 'Varsity at top speed. He has not been troubled by the injury that benched him for three weeks since his return to scrimmaging on Monday.

Previous to the scrimmage in the bowl the 'Varsity rush line and scrubs practiced breaking through half an hour on the old Yale field.

The players will visit the gridiron tomorrow for signal rehearsal. They will leave here at 10:30 o'clock Friday to practice that afternoon in Palmer stadium. The Harvard backs have asked for the use of the bowl Thursday afternoon of next week for an hour, and it has been placed at their disposal.

Changes in West Point Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 11.—There were some startling changes in the line-up of the Army football team this afternoon. The doubtful guard position went to Engeldinger again today. The newest aspirant for a 'Varsity berth played well today, and if he keeps up his work will have to be considered in the final contest. Oliphant at quarter back, in Capt. Prichard's place, was another important shift. The former Purdue star was a busy lad and got his plays away in whirlwind fashion. It was while he was driving the 'Varsity that the only score was made. Mitchell, who was sent back behind the line today, carrying the ball over after a line-smashing attack, he started on the scrubs' 35-yard line. Merrillat's continued absence is due to a thigh bruise received in a cavalry drill yesterday when he was kicked by a horse. Merrillat worked a short while at centre, later giving way to Goodman. Hoge, Coffin, and Benedict made up the 'Varsity backfield until Hoge was injured. He retired in favor of Mitchell. Bringham at end and Fleming at full back on the scrubs played well today. The latter got away for several good runs around the 'Varsity's flanks. Capt. Prichard took a day off.

Navy Tries Out Forward Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11.—Realizing that the Navy football team will have to play good football to win against Colby on Saturday, the coaches prolonged the scrimmage this afternoon, using all the regulars and more than a full team of substitutes, and drilling the team both on the attack and defense. The long forward pass plays were tried again and again, and the scrub backs were directed to try the same plays, so that the navy backs could be drilled in a formation that would prove an impregnable defense to them. A big Navy contingent was on hand, and satisfaction was expressed as to the manner in which the team has steadily progressed, as well as the brilliant work of Blodgett, Craig, and Miles in the back field.

The distribution of the Navy's quota of tickets for the Army game has been completed. Some naval officers received only two tickets, and none received over three. The distribution was by lot, and some of the seats were not well situated. Few civilians received tickets from the Navy quota. A great effort is being made to prevent scalping, and means have been taken to secure tickets offered for sale and to trace the person responsible.

Cullum Hall Beats Stevens Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Army's Cullum Hall team defeated Stevens Institute scrubs here today by a score of 41 to 0. Stevens relied upon open plays which were smeared by the cadets in easy fashion. The cadets found no trouble in penetrating Stevens's line for long gains, Lyon and Reaney starring in the West Pointers' attack. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Stevens Scrubs.
Reaney	Left end	Given
Halsey	Left tackle	Schuyler
Duncan	Left guard	Milburn
Wogan	Centre	Eberle
Woodward	Right guard	Low
S. A. Smith	Right tackle	Searles
Krayenbuhl	Right end	De Brot
Stewart	Left half back	Monroe
Lyon	Right half back	Hopkins
C. C. Smith	Full back	Peters

Touchdowns—Reaney, Peyton, Stewart, Page, Lyon, C. C. Smith. Goals from touchdowns—Krayenbuhl, (4,) Reed. Substitutions—Army: Page for Stewart Reed for Lyon. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each. Referee—Cadet Miller. Umpire—Cadet Mansher. Head linesman—Cadet Confer.

NEW JOB FOR GLENN WARNER

Carlisle Football Coach Engaged for Ten Years by Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 11.—The University of Pittsburgh has secured the signature of Glenn S. Warner to a contract calling for him to take charge of the university's football affairs for the next ten years is the report that came out today from a source that is regarded as authoritative.

It is said that Warner will come to Pittsburgh immediately after the close of the present season, which will terminate his contract with the Carlisle Indian School. Official announcement of the signing of Warner has not been made by the university athletic authorities, but it is expected to be made shortly. The contract was signed yesterday.

It develops also that in landing Warner Pittsburgh scored a great victory in a three-cornered contest for his services. Instead of having merely one rival to contend with in the University of Minnesota the Pittsburgh College was forced to outbid Cornell University.

The salary agreed upon is said to be in the neighborhood of $7,000 annually.

Schoolboys Scrimmage with N. Y. U.

With both the Morris High School eleven and its own scrub team to scrimmage with, the New York University team spent a hard afternoon of practice yesterday on Ohio Field. Before giving the Violet squad a taste of scrimmage, however, Coach Reilly gave some attention to punting, passing the leather, and other preliminaries, which was followed by a short, brisk signal drill for the regular eleven. The Morris team was then lined up against the Violet, the latter at first taking the ball and advancing it for large gains into the territory defended by the High School eleven. Some of the new plays were tried against the Morris team, and all appeared to work successfully. Capt. Huntley, in his new position at left half back, was repeatedly called upon to carry the ball, and each time the defending eleven was pushed further back toward its own goal line. Cusack participated in the scrimmage after an absence of five days and played a good game. Following the practice with the High School eleven, the 'Varsity was given an additional dose, when Coach Reilly called the second team men over and lined them up for half an hour's practice.

Fordham's New Quarter Back.

That the Fordham eleven will probably be directed by a new quarter back in the game against Vermont was again evident yesterday when "Billy" Rowan was continued at the position during the signal drill. Morcaldi, who has played quarter back this season, was a serious disappointment against the midshipmen last Saturday, losing a sure chance to score in the first quarter, when, with the ball at the 3-yard mark on the first down, he attempted to pierce the exceptionally strong Navy centre four times in a row. His tackling also proved below the standard. Rowan is much lighter than Morcaldi, weighing only 140 pounds, but against the Navy and Gettysburg elevens he displayed headwork that made a favorable impression on Coach Wymard. "Bud" Wymard surprised the Maroon followers by coming out in uniform, but owing to his crippled condition he was not called upon to do any hard work.

Exeter and Andover Play Saturday.

Phillips Exeter and Andover will play their annual football game on Saturday on the Andover Field. The Exeter boys believe they will be able to repeat their victory of a year ago, when they won, 59 to 0, as the only time they have been scored against this season was in the game of Saturday last, in which Worcester Academy managed to get the ball across the line once, the final score being 15 to 6. Should victory again rest with the Exeters, much of their success will be due to the brilliant playing of John Scott, who is one of the cleverest players in the back field the school has yet produced. Fast, gamy, and a heady player, he alternates with Quarter Back Kempton as the team's punter, his kicks being both long and true, and well placed. The team has a remarkable lot of young players besides the two named, in Edward Casey, Captain and half back; Austin Lake, full back; George Lowe, right end; Charles Commerford, right tackle and Wilbur Kirkpatrick, left tackle. The latter is a Junior from the New Hampshire school. They all look good for college material when they leave Exeter.

Tontine Best Derby Foxhound.

LAGRANGE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Tontine, owned by Gen. Roger Williams of Lexington, Ky., won the first prize at the bench show for Derby foxhounds at the meeting of the National Foxhunters' Association here today. Foster, owned by L. B. Shaw of Lexington, was second, and Hot Point, owned by S. L. Woolridge of Versailles, Ky., was third. In the Derby for females, S. L. Woolridge's Roxie was first, W. K. Bell was second, and S. L. Woolridge's Pride was third. In the all-age stake for dogs, Gen. Williams's Huss was first, and in the female class W. Kanzler's Luck won the decision. For the best dog or female Tontine again was the premier.

In the field trials, which lasted an hour, four foxes were pursued successfully. All but thirteen dogs have been eliminated, and these will start tomorrow in the all-age rake.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The gathering of the delegates has already started for the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union. Word was received at A. A. U. headquarters yesterday that John J. McGovern, assistant director of athletics for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, had left San Francisco for New York to attend the A. A. U. conclave at the Waldorf-Astoria next Monday. He is coming to explain to the amateur union the plans and arrangements made thus far for the holding of all the A. A. U. championship events in connection with the exposition, which opens on Feb. 20 next year and continues until Dec. 4. McGovern will also have something to say about the track upon which the A. A. U. and intercollegiate track and field championships will be decided. It has just been completed with a quarter-mile straightaway, and is expected to be the fastest cinder path of its kind in the world.

Word received by President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association from Buffalo, N. Y., indicates that the warring athletic factions of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments are once more at peace. The latter organization has accepted with grace the decision of the Registration Committee canceling its sanction of games on Jan. 1, and has applied for another date which will not conflict with the Sixty-fifth's arrangements. Commissioner Ed Reinecke has taken up the reports that reflect on the amateur status of certain unnamed athletes, and will attempt to bring to those who are guilty. He informed President Rubien that, despite the fact that the Sixty-fifth Regiment authorities failed to state the prizes they gave at their games last year, cups and medals were awarded the winners, and placed men in the middle of the armory floor, thereby disposing of an unpleasant feature of the controversy between the two Buffalo regiments. The Sixty-fifth plans to conduct the Western New York title games next April.

Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. has purchased a half interest in a food store in Brooklyn. "In business before pleasure," says Hannes, and in the future he will not be as active in athletics as he was in the last indoor season.

James McLoughlin of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who left here last June in company with John J. McHugh, Inspector of Athletics of the Board of Education, for a trip through Europe, and had not been heard from since that time, has been in Copenhagen training the athletes of the Denmark Athletic Association. In a letter received at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters yesterday McLoughlin stated that he would leave Copenhagen for home today, and expected to arrive here next Tuesday. He has a two-year contract with the Danes, but on account of the war it was impossible for him to fulfill it.

Preparations have been made to start the junior metropolitan cross-country championship race at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday at 3 o'clock, so there will be no danger of the contestants being menaced by trains which cross one part of the course at frequent intervals. Those who are not at the line at 3 o'clock will be eliminated, says President Rubien. The [illegible] says the water jump, one of the stiffest points of the route which was climbed in the Church A. L. run last Saturday, will be included in the championship course, and several scorers will be stationed at this point which is about a mile from the finish line.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Mad. Sq. Garden
Six Day Seat Sale
CYCLE RACE TODAY
Sprint meet Sat., Nov. 14.
Tickets at all Agencies.
Fireman's Pharmacy, Newark.
Admission, 50c. Res. Seats, $1.00.

HARVARD WORKS OUT YALE ATTACK

Elis' Varied Styles Quite a Problem for Crimson to Solve.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—It has been years since the Harvard team has got down to such hard work preparatory to fitting itself for meeting the attack of a Yale football team as it is doing this year. Last Fall Yale was followed closely all season and Harvard was ready, but this season, with the New Haven team putting on such varied football, and Harvard having to get ready for so many hard games at midseason, the bulk of the work in preparation for Yale has had to come in the last two weeks.

Today the 'Varsity substitutes and the scrubs went out for a long and very hard scrimmage, which the 'Varsity players watched from vantage points high up in the stadium. Later the regulars threw off their blankets and got down to work themselves. The team played even harder than yesterday, and probably engaged in its last hard practice of the week. The regulars are not finding it easy to stop Yale's several schemes of carrying the ball, and the men are not taking hold any too well.

The idea that Harvard has been smothering all the stuff that the scrubs have been putting on under what is understood to be the Yale method should not be believed by those who are following Harvard this Fall. The regular team worked against the scrubs today with the exception that C. Coolidge remained at left end in place of Jeff Coolidge, and Bigelow was back at centre. Jeff Coolidge has a weak knee, while Wallace still lacks condition and will be worked lightly so that he will be ready for the Yale game.

King replaced Bradlee in the back field late in the afternoon. Morgan, the tackle, who was doing so well until he broke his hand, was back in the line for the substitutes today, and he doubtless will do some playing against Brown on Saturday. Brickley was on the field, but did not have on his football clothes.

Next Tuesday the Harvard alumni will held a banquet in honor of the Crimson's winning Henley crew.

DURLAND HORSE SHOW.

Harness and Saddle Classes Judged After Music Ride.

A largely attended combination music ride and horse show opened the evening riding season at Durland's Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street last evening, the addition of the show proving an attractive feature, as it concluded with a jumping exhibition over 4 feet 6 inch fences.

Close to a hundred riders competed in the evolutions to music, the class being under the direction of Charles T. Krauss, and were extremely well mounted.

Among those in the saddle during the ride were Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Miss L. Ellinger, Mrs. A. Keys, J. Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sauce, Dr. E. Beer, Miss Bennie Mr. L. Reynolds, Miss S. Peck, Miss Murphy, Miss J. Rutter, Miss J. First, Miss E. Trabe, Mrs. J. von Kline, Miss G. E. Reed, A. H. Sherwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. A. Klopf, A. Galston, Miss Burns, T. M. Alles, H. A. Wilson, Mrs. Alles, Miss M. Krauss, Miss Reynolds, Miss Krauss, Mr. Diamont, Miss H. Pratel, Mrs. K. A. Cobb, George Crouch, Mrs. J. Morgan, Miss C. Jefferson, and Mr. and Mrs. Leibowitz.

In the horse show which followed Mr. Gerken had no easy task in finding the winner of the class for pairs in harness, for Emil Seelig had three pairs of quality and style about equal in the eight pairs that competed. The blue finally went to Eva and Swave, a show pair of bays with smart action and perfect carriage that rather overtopped the exhibition of Rita and Sir Lipton, who were second.

In the other harness class—horses to runabouts—Flying Jib, a showy, high-stepping bay, had a practical walkover, as he easily outshowed any of the half dozen against him, though some of the spectators fancied the quieter and daintier Little Boy of C. Jutte, to which was awarded the red ribbon.

In the saddle classes there was a more numerous entry and rather sharper competition, though none of the critics seriously disagreed with Major Charles A. Denton, who acted as judge, in placing Monarch first in the class for the large horses, and awarding the blue to Picadilly Percy in the class for those under 15.2 hands. The awards:

Pairs of Harness Horses—Emil Seelig's Eva and Swave, first; same owner's Rita and Sir Lipton, second; same owner's Polonius of Maplewood and Kathleen F., third; Peter Manning's pair of bay geldings, fourth.

Saddle Horses over 15.2—Ambrose Preece's b. g. Monarch, first; Walter Baker's b. g. A. S. L., second; Emil Seelig's b. m. Miss Polea, third; O. J. Gude's b. g. Tommy Dodd, fourth.

Runabout Class—Emil Seelig's b. g. Flying Jib, first; O. J. Gude's b. g. Little Boy, second; Reginald Douglas's bay geldings, third; Emil Seelig's ch. m. Skeesicks, fourth.

Saddle Horses under 15.2—Miss Margaret Tompkin's b. g. Piccadilly Percy, won; Ambrose Preece's b. m. Lady Manners, second; J. Hampton's ch. m. Goldleaf, third; Walter Baker's b. g. Counter Balance, fourth.

Music Ride and Polo at Central.

Fifty riders were in the saddle at the second of the Wednesday night music rides at the Central Park Riding Academy, the class being under the direction of O. W. Coleman. A number of new and novel evolutions were tried with satisfaction to participants and spectators. Following the ride there was a pretty game of polo between teams made up of M. Wilder, O. W. Coleman, and J. E. Maher, wearing the red, who outplayed and easily defeated the team comprising John Breen, Cornelius Curry, and William Kiley, Mr. Coleman doing some clever riding in the first half, in which he succeeded in scoring all three goals earned by his team. A potato race furnished a lot of sport, and was won by Victor Dodd, with F. C. Weeks second and C. E. Judd third, among the seven who competed.

Trinity Club Re-elects Byrne.

Stephen A. Byrne was elected President of the Trinity Club for the third time at the annual meeting at the clubhouse, 167 Montague Street, last night. Edward P. Shields was chosen Vice President; William A. Pophler, secretary and treasurer, and A. I. Lemberg, financial secretary. The Rev. H. Melish, honorary President of the club, in his address to the members, stated that the past year was the most prosperous of the club. The annual dinner of the organization will be held on Nov. 22 at the City Club, Brooklyn, at which the principal speaker [illegible] James T. O'Loughlin, Registrar of Kings County. The Athletic Committee reported that Frank Stephenson, the sprinter, is far in the lead for the trophy to be awarded the athlete scoring the greatest number of points the year.

SANFORD—An Ide Silver Collar
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HORSE SHIPMENTS HELD UP

Dickerman Trotters and Madden Thoroughbreds Quarantined in Ohio.

A good sized shipment of trotting horses by Watson B. Dickerman of this city and the stable of thoroughbreds which John E. Madden has been racing in the East, together with a string of eighteen yearlings which he has been trying out at the Saratoga track, have been placed in quarantine at the Carthage Stock Farm just outside the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. The trotters shipped by Mr. Dickerman all came from Mamaroneck, and so far as known neither had been exposed in any way to the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease. But the Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky has declared a quarantine against all horses coming through Ohio, and especially against the feed in the cars in which they are shipped, and has refused to permit their entrance into Kentucky, whither both lots were bound.

A general embargo was issued against all horses from Ohio where the foot-and-mouth disease had shown itself, and this shipment, worth roughly $100,000, reached the Kentucky line just in time to be caught.

Shipments which were to have been made from breeding establishments in and about Poughkeepsie have been held up in consequence of dispatches received here bringing news of the unexpected condition of affairs. One car load has been shipped to Lexington by the Southern route in order to avoid the embargo, but re-routing of others consigned to the sales is not possible, as they are too near their destination.

AMATEURS IN THE RING.

Plenty of Hard Blows, but Little Science In Crescent A. C. Bouts.

No promising pugilistic talent was uncovered at the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club last night at the clubhouse, Brooklyn. The programme was materially curtailed owing to the absence of many of the entrants in the five classes scheduled. The boys showed a willingness to mix matters, but few of them knew much about the art of self-defense. What they lacked in science they made up in earnestness, and while many of the bouts failed to go the regulation three rounds, there was plenty of action.

Some of the actions of the contestants bordered on the ludicrous, and created considerable amusement among the spectators. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—Charles Gillman, unattached, defeated Thomas Geary, Morningside A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Max Wetsky, Educational Alliance A. C., defeated William Cicero, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated Harry McCann, Bronx Church House three rounds, judges' decision; Mike Stomules, Greek-American A. C., defeated Jacob Spiegel, Jimmy Flute Association, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—A. J. Orris, East Side House, defeated J. Fleishman, East Side House, two rounds; C. Trojan, East Side House, defeated J. Kaplen, unattached, two rounds.

125-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—Joseph Sheehan, West Harlem A. C., defeated John F. Bohan, unattached, two rounds; Willie Nagle, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Michael J. Petro, unattached, two rounds.

135-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—Jack Tipliz, Educational Alliance A. C., defeated Lewis Wagner, Sackville Field Club, three rounds, referee stopped bout. J. Kaplan, Saxon A. C., defeated Fred Hueber, Pierce A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Bernard Levine, Educational Alliance A. C., defeated O'Connor, unattached, one round; referee's decision.

108-Pound Class.—Second Round—M. Stanules, Greek-American A. C., defeated D. Rosenberg, East Side House, three rounds, referee stopped bout; Max Wetsky, Educational Alliance A. C., defeated John B. Harrison, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Matty Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated Charles Rosenberg, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Sophs and Juniors Tie in Polo.

Columbia's sophomores played the juniors to a tie in the interclass water polo tournament yesterday. The final score stood 7 to 7 after two over-time periods had been played. All of the junior's points were made on thrown goals and a foul, while the sophomore team scored a touch goal and a thrown goal. Unless the teams are tied at the close of the tourney the game will not be played off. The most important contest will be played Friday between the freshmen and seniors, the team that has defeated. The winner of this game will win the tourney and the medals offered by L. Mouquin. The line-up:

Juniors.	Position.	Sophomores.
Moeller	Forward	Noble
Severs	Forward	Cooper
Wenstad	Forward	Lorenz
Mandell	Back	Vanderwater
Gibson	Back	Rogers
Levinson	Goal	Hyman

Substitutes—Hirshfield for Cooper. Goal—Hirshfield. Thrown goals—Wensley, (2,) Rogers. Meyers. Foul—Levinson. Time of halves—Eight minutes.

Lehigh Defeated at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 11.—Lehigh University's soccer team played a good game today but lost to the Cricket Challenge Association Cup Bethlehem team, 6 goals to 1. Millar starred for the winners, making four goals. Bethlehem used its two new players from Canada. Line-up:

Bethlehem.	Position.	Lehigh.
Scott	Goal	Dinnen
Murray	Right full back	Smith
Tance	Left full back	Sanford
Campbell	Right half back	Hewitt
Clark	Centre half back	Morrison
Phinson	Left half back	Tizard
Fletcher	Outside right	Reynolds
Lewis	Inside right	Schulz
Millar	Centre forward	Henderson
Pepper	Inside left	Magee
Fleming	Outside left	Lehr

Goals—Millar, (4.) Graham, Fleming, Henderson. Referee—H. J. Carpenter. Linesmen—Smith and Magee. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Schloss Wins Pocket Billiards.

B. McFarland failed in his attempt to concede 5 points to L. Schloss in the amateur handicap pocket billiards tournament last night at Doyle's Academy, and was defeated 75 to 65 in eleven frames. Schloss was playing for 70 points, while McFarland played at the scratch mark, 75 points.

Pye Victor In English Billiards.

Fred Pye scored another victory in the amateur English billiard tournament for the Dewar Challenge Shield at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night, eliminating John O'Brien by a score of 250 to 176. The match went sixty-one innings, and was marked by indifferent playing by both men.

Bronx Kennel Club Show.

The announcement made at the Boston Terrier Club meeting that the Bronx Kennel Club had decided to postpone its show, set for Nov. 18, was unauthorized, it appears, and the show will be held as originally intended at The Whip, a hall at 1,922 Webster Avenue. Secretary Fensterer announces that already about a hundred entries have been received for the several classes, with promises of a large number of post entries on the evening of the show. The members of the club decided to hold their show in spite of its conflict of dates with that of the Long Island Kennel Club, as it will be a purely local affair intended for the owners and breeders in the Bronx

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1914.

ORGANIZING FOR 1916.

It is announced from Washington that the Republican leaders are planning a careful and elaborate organization of the party forces for the Presidential campaign two years hence. That is a natural impulse, though it might be tempered by the obvious reflection that the substantial gains won this year came with almost no organization and with a minimum of effort. It was another demonstration of the inveterate habit of large numbers of Americans to vote against some one or something and not to be guided by any positive purpose. As we have taken occasion to point out, the result was a distinct warning to the Democratic Party, and should lead to a searching examination of its position, its tendencies, its dangers, and its resources. But the Republicans would make a serious mistake if they interpreted it as a vote of confidence in their policies.

These policies are, indeed, in a very vague and confused condition, a fact that rather helped than hindered this year when the party depended chiefly on discontent with the situation which followed two years of Democratic ascendency. Clearly, however, there will have to be a change in that regard if the Republicans hope to oust the Democrats in 1916. What will it be? What positive line of action do the Republicans expect to offer? The only one that can be inferred from the platforms and speeches of the recent campaign is the revision and raising of the tariff duties. That was the only specific issue raised, and it is noteworthy that the two most conspicuous representatives of the old, extreme, "standpat," "bargain counter" protectionism, PENROSE and CANNON, won the most decisive and unexpected victories. Their success and that of others only a little less extreme make it practically inevitable that the high tariff issue will be forced to the front. Judging by the aims of these leaders and by what the Republicans have done always when they have undertaken tariff revision this is the line that the opposition will take.

We do not think that it is a strong line of action. It is our judgment that the Republicans cannot win on it unless the Democrats aid them by their own mistakes. If the Democrats so conduct the affairs of the nation as to make the high tariff issue clear and controlling, we believe that they may count on success. To do this they must check or reverse the movement of distrust and apprehension shown in the late elections. It will largely be a question of administration of the legislation already enacted, and of extreme care in proceeding further. The measures passed for the regulation of corporate business have undoubtedly disturbed public confidence, and confidence can be restored only by caution, prudence, deliberation, and practical regard for real business considerations. To this policy the President is, we believe, strongly inclined. If his party in the two branches of Congress will be guided and restrained by him, the tariff issue, to which the Republicans are still wedded, will be made again the decisive one, to the great advantage of the party, and will be settled, we are confident, to the general advantage of the country.

PANDERING TO RADICALISM.

Mr. BRYAN is sure of Democratic success at the next national election because the party will draw to it all real Progressives. And the New York State Federation of Labor cannot understand the defeat of Mr. GLYNN, since he received the solid Labor vote. The idea that the Progressive and Labor votes cost more than they are worth does not seem to have occurred to these authoritative exponents of defeat. Yet the elections show, if they show anything, that there is in the community an element larger than either or both the Labor and Progressive votes which will vote against them, whoever the candidates and whatever the issues. The Progressive Party will be a running mate to defeat for any party which associates itself with its fads and empty promises. The Labor vote is an unknown quantity, because so many unionists do not mark their ballots as they talk, or, at least, as their leaders talk.

There never has been any clear proof that the Labor leaders can deliver the Labor vote, under a secret ballot system. The Labor question is important, but it is not all of politics, not even to unionists. Both the Progressives and the Laborites think that they are strong when they are extreme. The fact is that their strength decreases in proportion as they raise their bid to those of their way of thinking. The higher they bid the more they repel that moderate middle class which is the bulk of every electorate and the bulwark of our institutions.

Mr. WILSON is wiser than Mr. BRYAN. He offers no bids to the radicals, but says since the election that his programme is complete, that there will be no new disturbing legislation, and that some unfinished legislation will not be strenuously pressed. Mr. GOMPERS also is wiser than his lieutenants. He allows the little men to emphasize the defeat of their candidate, but himself does not advertise the results of the local or the national elections. It is the wiser way.

FORCING WOMEN TO VOTE.

The sentiment in the Southern States' Women Suffrage Conference against a Federal law extending the vote to women does the conference credit. The campaign conducted by Northern leaders in favor of such a measure is understandable; a short cut is more attractive than a long road, and if you don't get what you want it does no harm to ask. But not only is a Federal law unnecessary, but if the suffragists got it they would find it a source of weakness. Naturally they want to put their best foot forward when they get the vote, and they could not do it if in many of the States the women voters were unwilling and recalcitrant. Everywhere they get the vote they are on trial and are closely watched; if they display indifference and lack of intelligence they are sharply criticised, and their influence as voters and factors in politics becomes inconsequential. We assume that they do not merely want the vote, but desire to vindicate their possession of it and be regarded seriously and respectfully when they exercise it.

If they cram the vote down the throats of a large part of the United States which does not want it and is even hostile to it, the showing made on the first election day after this mistake is committed will be a body blow to the influence and standing of women in politics. The enfranchising of the negroes is a different matter altogether and affords no parallel or lesson except in one thing. That is, that the real friends of the negroes wanted to give the vote only to a minority of them at first and gradually to increase the number, and that had this been done the negroes might still have been voting today.

The strongest argument the suffragists have is to point to the States which have granted it and argue that the new voters have exercised their new right with intelligent interest. Are they prepared to throw that argument away? They will be throwing it away if through a Federal amendment they coerce a population indifferent to the ballot into using it. They may reply that they are after the ballot and not after a favorable opinion of the way it is used; but that reply would evince such an indifference both to the welfare of the nation and to their own true interest that the mere advancing of it would give point to the old argument that women are unfit to have the vote. Besides, we do not believe that any suffrage leader is short-sighted enough to hold such a view.

REGULATING REGULATION.

The proposal of a model Public Service Commission bill by the National Civic Federation shows that we have been "regulating" a long time in a very imperfect manner, and with inconveniences which it may be hoped the model bill may remove. For example, discussing this bill in THE SUNDAY TIMES Magazine, Mr. SETH LOW expressed his belief that only one public service corporation had been formed in New York under the rule of regulation. A more complete destruction of competition and discouragement of enterprise could not be desired. In this aspect regulation is only another way of confirming the monopoly of those existing corporations which possess the field, and are not regulated out of it.

Mr. Low's entry on the other side of the account, to the credit of regulation, is the dual subway system. The dual subway system no doubt is a credit entry, but rather to the credit of the individuals concerned than the system of regulation. If there had been no GEORGE MCANENY the Public Service Commission would hardly have produced the subway, even though Mr. WILLCOX had been its Chairman. But even Mr. Low perceives that the dual subway and the system of regulation together confirmed the monopoly of the Interborough in its own sphere of the subway, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system in its sphere, it may be added.

Mr. Low further deplores a tendency of the system of regulation to deteriorate from a technical to a political composition of its commissions. He declares that

> since the time of Gov. Hughes every experienced man has been retired from the commission as his term expired, and his position given to an inexperienced man belonging to the same party as the Governor appointing him.

That of course is not the fault of regulation, but of the methods of regulation. Another fault of method as illustrated in New York is the tendency to promise and undertake too much. The attempt to accomplish the impossible in New York cost the city the growth of ten years, and enormously increased the city debt. The capital would have been furnished by private enterprise, if it had not been contended that it was more to the public interest that the city should bend itself than that a private concern should make profits.

These are not arguments against regulation. They only illustrate that regulation should be more in the manner of what the Civic Federation is attempting. As Mr. Low says, regulation should allow a profit to private capital, and should stimulate rather than prevent private investment. There is a limit to what can be accomplished by taxation, and that limit has been nearly reached in New York for the present.

The city has not grown up to the burden placed upon it by the dual subway, which has not yet had time to take up the burden by its own operation. For the present public construction of further public utilities in New York is impracticable, which is only another way of saying that regulation is more than ever indispensable, and therefore should be improved as far as practicable. But let the new bill be as perfect as it may, will it make its way upon its merits? Will New York adopt it? The federation has made an attempt at a good thing, but the practical results may not be great.

THE DISTRESS OF THE BELGIANS.

The Belgian Legation is well advised in declining to give credence to the report coming by the way of The Hague and London that the German Governor of Brussels has issued a proclamation threatening "to close "all charitable organizations which "now feed the idle populace" unless the people "return immediately and resume their former activities." The threat to take from the mouths of starving Belgians food purchased for the most part with funds contributed by Americans and the unremitting effort to win for Germany the favor and good opinion of the people of the United States could hardly be considered as logical parts of a harmonious German policy. In the horror of its execution such a threat would surpass all the "atrocities" hitherto charged against the Germans and with justified indignation denied by them. It is, of course, out of the question for the Belgians to return to their usual industries and callings in a country occupied by and under the Government of their enemy, where the terribly destructive operations of the war are still going on, and where the lives even of civilians are in constant peril.

But the letter from Ambassador PAGE, which we printed yesterday morning, brings a refutation of this Brussels report. Mr. PAGE says that our Minister, BRAND WHITLOCK, and the Spanish Minister in Brussels "have secured the written promise of "the German military commander "that he will not confiscate food sent "for the relief of the Belgian popula- "tion, and I have a copy of this writ- "ten guarantee." It is safe to say that the various relief committees in this country may continue to send their supplies of food in the confident expectation that they will be used for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

THE WHITMAN BOOM.

The Western newspapers that are acclaiming Gov.-elect WHITMAN as next Presidential candidate of the Republican Party will do him a favor if they refrain from putting such notions in his head. The less he thinks about the Presidency the more likely he will be to get it; for it is Mr. WHITMAN'S weakness that he makes a good impression until he begins to play politics, that when he does he plays it so as to chill his friends and greatly interest his enemies, and that a very slight temptation is enough to induce him to embark on this dangerous game.

The dearth of Republican candidates is, of course, largely responsible for this agitation. Nobody stands out on that side. There has been talk of BORAH and CUMMINS, but it evokes no enthusiasm; the Republican Party has been vegetating along without any Presidential figure. A man carries New York by a great majority, and the vacancy seems filled. If he can do it in 1914 he can do it in 1916—so runs the reasoning.

It is mistaken reasoning. New York frequently elects a State official for other reasons than his personal popularity, and in none of the comment evoked by the 1914 election, whether Democratic or Republican, has there been any intimation that Mr. WHITMAN'S personal popularity won this election. Murphyism, religious prejudice, the Sulzer frenzy, and other causes have been assigned. The Democratic Party nominated ALTON B. PARKER because he had carried New York in 1897, and therefore must be popular enough to do it again. The election of 1904 was a pretty severe defeat.

Nor, since the time of GROVER CLEVELAND, has the Governorship of New York been a stepping stone to the Presidency, save in the case of Col. ROOSEVELT. It has been, like the Mayoralty of this city, the graveyard of ambition. The enemies he made as Governor stood in HILL'S way; the Governorship discredited ODELL; it was fatal to DIX; it ruined SULZER; it retired FLOWER and HIGGINS from politics; friends of HUGHES and MORTON tried to get them nominated for the Presidency and failed.

If Mr. WHITMAN devotes himself to capturing the Presidency, if he builds up a personal machine over the bodies of ousted Democratic officeholders and organizes a publicity campaign in Albany, he will be playing the political game wrong again, and the mere fact that there is nobody else in sight will not get him the Presidency. It will not avail him to battle with BARNES if he battles only in the interest of the ambitions of WHITMAN. A personal machine is wanted no more than a party machine—not so much. If he forgets about the Presidency and about himself and behaves like CLEVELAND, he may get it.

SINGLE TAX AND DISEASE.

The connection between cattle disease and the single tax is not clear at first thought, but is expounded by the single taxers of New Jersey. It seems that the land which formerly was used for pasturage is now held as building lots. The result is that cattle owners who used to pay $50 an acre now are out of the market at $500 or $1,000 an acre. The result is that the cattle are kept too much in the barns, and that disease results in just the same way that overcrowding produces disease among humans.

It is a little difficult to see what the Equitable Tax League of Essex County thinks it proves by this discovery. The argument that existing methods of taxation make land dear is no less obnoxious than the argument that the single-tax system would make land cheap. The one is an argument to sellers and the other an argument to buyers. Inasmuch as there is a buyer and a seller in every transfer of land the argument does not get very far. A campaign to turn Montclair building lots into pastures would not carry that constituency, whatever the facts about the cattle disease. It would be cheaper and better for Montclair to get its milk somewhere else rather than adopt the single-tax system and then take a chance on the cattle disease. The Essex County League could not guarantee that the single tax would cure the cattle disease or reduce the price of milk.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem and Its Solution.

Gently, cautiously, and with the needed qualifications, but still clearly, the statement to the public issued by the Executive Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association expresses an anxiety that unquestionably exists among those who best know the present and imminent needs of the city's poor. What they fear is that the many appeals now making in behalf of various classes of sufferers from the European war will evoke so many and such lavish responses on account of the peculiar poignancy and unfamiliarity of these appeals that our own charities may suffer a serious diminution of their customary support at a time when the demands upon them are sure to be unusually great.

The danger is real, but one can at least hope that the apprehensions of these experts, just because they are so well-founded, have somewhat exaggerated its importance. There is, for instance, more than a chance that much of the money now going abroad for purposes of relief comes from people whose sympathies could not be effectively stirred by anything less moving than are the excitements and horrors of a huge war. What they give to the foreign funds, therefore, is not drawn from, and does not decrease the amount—by no means a fixed and definite one, by the way—hitherto devoted to our local institutions and organizations.

It may be, too, that some of those who now say that they can give no more because they have already given all they can afford to the Belgians or the Red Cross are only using a new excuse for failing to give at all, not exemplifying a diversion of money from its wonted channel.

However that may be, the true remedy for the situation does not lie in repeating and acting on the sorry phrase, "Charity begins at home," but in heeding the wise suggestion of the committee mentioned above. "The heart-rending appeals from abroad," it says, "must not be ignored, but they must be met by special sacrifice on the part of favored America." In other words, our responsibilities and obligations, as human beings, to the victims of Europe's war are not such as to justify us in forgetting our own poor and unfortunate, or even in decreasing the assistance we have formerly felt able to extend to them. What they do demand is the further sacrifice that in all but exceptional cases is possible.

They Missed a Fine Opportunity.

That the man LOBY, just shot in the Tower of London, was a spy in the full definition of that word as used in military language, there can be no question. His guilt, as such, was proven and he confessed it. The execution of the death sentence passed upon him was therefore justified under the laws of war as they are understood, proclaimed, and accepted by every nation, the civilized as well as the uncivilized. Not one of them has any right to condemn, or even to criticise, the English for their severity in this case.

But, nowadays, the fact that a thing has been done in strict accord with the recognized laws of war does not, as formerly, put the act committed beyond the reach of—well, of uneasy examination. The impulse in that direction is made the stronger, perhaps, by the calm fortitude with which LOBY faced the firing squad.

For the shooting or hanging of spies when caught there are two imaginable excuses—it is necessary and it is deterrent. In the field the first excuse may be valid when facilities are lacking for the safe imprisonment of a man able and eager to carry dangerous information to the enemy. But such facilities were abundant in the case of LOBY, whom detection and exposure had made at least as harmless as any other prisoner of war. As for the deterrent effect of these executions, we all know that it is nil. While men can be found by the millions who are willing to face almost certain death in charging intrenchments and fortresses, the vastly smaller risks of even the most perilous forms of espionage will never create any difficulties for those who seek men, or women either, to perform such work.

Neither the necessity nor the utility of killing, not LOBY in particular, but any spy in like circumstances, is quite obvious. Moreover, it made a martyr to duty and a hero of a German who otherwise would have remained a man of no importance or distinction, and that, from the English point of view, was not notably judicious. Some of us, therefore, will feel that the British would have been better advised had they violated the savage old rule as to the treatment of spies, and that they missed an opportunity to be magnanimous that would have cost them nothing and yet have added not a little to their comparative glory.

Roadmaking Is Not for Amateurs.

This was an unfortunate time for holding a Road Congress, as public attention, which of late years has been slowly turning to such subjects as those discussed by the experts now gathered in Atlanta, has been distracted by the war, and that of the newspapers has gone with it. Even war itself, however, teaches the needed lesson as to the value of good roads, for upon their existence the successful and convenient conduct of that most regrettable of human activities, like so many better ones, is in large measure dependent.

The speakers at the Atlanta meeting have, of course, been unanimous in declaring that the very worst of roadbuilders are the politicians. The latter, no matter of what party, have an irremediable tendency to misuse money appropriated for roads. Of course they do not always steal it outright, but always they do and will seek in spending it to attain incidental objects—to serve private interests of their own that militate seriously against putting the money to its best uses.

None of the orators at this congress, as yet, at least, has ventured to characterize as it deserves the too familiar gubernatorial device of appointing a day on which "everybody," from the Governor down, shall go out and make or improve roads. Of all absurd proceedings that is about the most absurd, since its only effects are two, both bad—the doing of a little poor work by incompetent workers, and the creation in the minds of those workers of the illusion that they have performed a noble public service.

They would be nearly as well employed if they assembled to play fiddles or other instruments with which they were wholly unfamiliar, instead of employing trained specialists to play tunes for them.

Agility of Mind Saved Her.

One cannot help admiring, whether reluctantly or not, the mingled courage and shrewdness with which Mrs. O. H. P. BELMONT, speaking at the Conference of Southern Women Suffragists, answered a question as to what she thought about giving the vote to negro women.

A very delicate and dangerous question, that, in the circumstances, for even the most thoroughgoing of the Southern suffragists let it alone, and their foes are only too glad to raise it in order that they may be driven into obvious inconsistency.

Mrs. BELMONT boldly grasped the nettle. Instead of running away or whispering "Hush!" she said that the problem was one for the South to solve in its own wisdom and knowledge—which was conciliatory—and that for her part she only insisted that the rights of the negro woman should be the same as those of the negro man—which was adroit.

Somebody might have made trouble for her, or at least embarrassment, by telling her that what the South thinks of the evil of an already overextended suffrage was not to be cured by extending the suffrage still further in the same injudicious direction, but nobody seems to have thought of it, and her answer "went."

A DISCLAIMER.

German-American Company's Side of Loss of Its British Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper appeared an article to the effect that the German-American Stoneware Works discharged British workmen. This is untrue, and we would, therefore, kindly request you to publish a denial.

This is an American corporation, truly neutral in accordance with the spirit of the message of our President. As to the matter in question, it is true that in one of our plants making sanitary porcelain we were obliged to reduce wages of the higher paid men, to make the same conform with the sales prices obtainable for the articles, but the wages of the common laborers were maintained, notwithstanding the fact that business is dull in this line. I have placed the matter before the men, asking their cooperation, which is most desirable, especially in these trying times. The men in question decided that their interest, no doubt, was better served by leaving our employ, and as much as we regret this, we, of course, cannot influence them to act against their own interest—if they are convinced that it is to their interest rather to be idle than to cooperate with us, and this is my first knowledge through your paper that these men were British subjects. Whether this is true I do not know.

To disprove the insinuation contained in your article, I might state that the business of this company is managed by gentlemen of various nationalities. For instance, I myself am a born German; our Assistant Secretary and Chief Engineer is an Englishman, and one of our sales managers is an American of old English stock, and another is an American of Scotch and Irish descent. The superintendents of our works are American, English, and German, having obtained their positions through merit, and not through the fact that they are members of one or the other nationality, and we pride ourselves to be a broad-minded, intelligent corporation, of true American spirit.

By giving this matter the publicity it deserves you will confer a favor upon

GERMAN-AMERICAN STONEWARE WORKS, LEWIS ALBRECHT,
Vice President and General Manager.
New York, Nov. 10, 1914.

Culture for the Smaller Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is German culture? In reading the panegyrics pronounced upon it by German soldiery and savants, who proclaim their intention of forcing it down the throats of other nations with the sword, I am reminded of nothing so much as of Mrs. Squeers administering brimstone and treacle to the hapless victims of Dotheboys School. I gather from Bernhardi and the rest of his tribe that German culture is something of which the Germans highly approve. If the Germans win will the world be converted into a gigantic Dotheboys School in which doses of brimstone and treacle will be administered daily to the smaller nations? German culture, like Mrs. Squeers's remedy, may be safely recommended to spoil the appetites of its victims for freedom and to reduce their high spirits.

HMIKE.
New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

WHAT AMERICA MAY DO.

Lord Channing Asks for a Pronouncement Upon Violations of the Hague International Compact and Unlawful Policy of Terrorism.

By LORD CHANNING OF WELLINGBOROUGH.

Lord Channing, who makes the following suggestion to American statesmen, was born in the United States of the well-known Channings of Boston. His father was the Rev. W. H. Channing, Chaplain of the House of Representatives during the civil war and a close friend of President Lincoln. Lord Channing has been for twenty-five years a member of the British Parliament, and for the last three years a member of the House of Lords, having been created first Baron of Wellingborough in 1912. He is President of the British National Peace Congress.

40, Eaton Place, London, S. W.,
Oct. 29, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the British Legislature for a generation, and a life-long Liberal, and having also the closest ties of blood with America, and a proud reverence for her ideals, I would wish, with the utmost respect, to offer some comments on one specific aspect of present affairs, as they affect America, which does not seem to have been marked off with the distinctness its importance calls for.

This is the greatest crisis in the history of the world, and attention concentrates itself on the attitude of the greatest neutral State.

It is unthinkable that America can divest herself of responsibility for the final outcome. This seems as clearly recognized in America as in Europe.

To us in England this war is a life or death struggle between two principles—Pan-Germanism on the one side, with its avowed purpose to impose its hegemony, and its rigid system of ideas and organization, on the rest of the world, not by consent, but by irresistible military force; on the other side the claim of the other nations, large and small, to maintain inviolate their freedom and individuality, and to think and work out for themselves their own political and economic future in their own way.

The one principle would seem the flat contradiction of all that America stands for, the other principle would seem to be precisely the essential idea of free self-government and democratic evolution, in which are rooted the very life and being of America.

For this reason there is instinctive and profound sympathy on the part of the great majority of native Americans with the cause of England and her allies.

This sympathy is not merely the tie of blood or the unity of ideals. Reason has convinced Americans that the supreme principles and highest interests of America will be best safeguarded if the Allies win.

They dread instinctively what might happen if Pan-Germanism absorbed the smaller nationalities, crushed the great free countries like France and England, and dominated the whole world with the "mailed fist," not only Europe and the Far East, but South America and the Pacific. Perhaps the hint of Count Bernstorff that Canada may be treated like Belgium, and the Monroe doctrine, like other "scraps of paper," may also have thrown some light for Americans on a "Germanized" future! And a cast-iron system of commercial and industrial monopoly dictated by German needs cannot attract.

America Can't Stand Apart.

That is one side that American statesmen have to consider. There is, of course, another.

The United States visibly form the greatest force the world has yet seen to bring together, to unite, to assimilate, in the development of their vast territories, measureless resources, and complicated industries, all that is best from all the other great nations, welding slowly but surely, through free institutions, these new elements into instruments for the fuller realization of the generous and noble ideals for which America stands. Perhaps an eighteenth or even fifteenth part of the population is of German origin, a percentage not far from equal to that contributed by the United Kingdom and Canada.

There is thus not only the broad question of avoiding war with Germany, whose people have so large a share in the life of America, a war doubly unwelcome at all times because of the innumerable links of science, invention, professional training, of commerce, and of personal friendship; but there is also the local question of peace and goodwill in the daily work of America as between huge sections of her population. These visible facts not unnaturally give great weight to the argument for neutrality. No wise man on this side of the Atlantic will try to ignore them, or take exception to the dignity and correctness with which the American Executive has dealt with the grave problem before it.

Neutrality has, of course, its limits and conditions, logical and moral. Those limits and conditions, the possibility of their infringement in such a way as to make some change of policy imperative, are matters solely for the United States.

The point the present writer wishes to press is on a different plane, and is precisely this:

America does not and can not stand wholly apart from supreme European decisions.

America is as responsible as Europe for the great extensions, definitions, the strengthening and modification of international law. America stands forth as the apostle of arbitration, to widen the area within which disputed points may be determined amicably. America stands also as the chief signatory of the great world conventions which have settled new rules for the conduct of war, to mitigate its horrors, especially for non-combatants.

America has taken a noble part in framing machinery for securing peace and justice, and in moving forward the landmarks of civilization as against savagery, and of human mercy as against cruel terrorism.

Can America safely or wisely divest herself of the duty thus placed upon her, logically and morally, by her participation in this, the noblest work of our age?

And is it wise or is it safe to indefinitely postpone the discharge of this duty?

By the events of the past three months the whole of this new charter of humanity has been challenged and is at stake.

Is it not sound policy as well as an imperative duty to take some step here and now to "stop the rot," and to make good here and now as much as we can of what we have won and wish to keep?

Belgium's Wrongs.

Admittedly a "guiltless and unoffending nation,"* whose neutrality and independence had been solemnly guaranteed by treaty, to which the powers concerned in the war were parties, has had her treaty rights violated by one of these powers on the cynical plea that there is no right or wrong as against national interest, that necessity obeys no law, and treaties are "scraps of paper." That is not matter for inquiry or judicial decision at some later date. It has been frankly avowed by the German Government from the outset of this war.

Again, this admitted wrong is not the sudden and unavoidable outcome of events unforseen and uncontrollable. It has been deliberately planned years ahead, with elaborate preparation of railway and other facilities, and with every invention and contrivance, to rush in irresistible forces; to subvert and destroy the independent State that Germany was herself pledged to defend.

Thirdly, this policy of absolute annihilation of Belgium, of its right to live its own life, its right even to preserve those monuments of its noble and beautiful history which had become treasured heirlooms of the whole world, has been carried out with a ruthless barbarity to the people, and especially the non-combatants, for which it is hard to find a parallel in the worst incidents of the Thirty Years War or of the devastation of the Palatinate. To bring the actual guilt home to those who actually did or ordered these deeds to be done in individual cases is one thing. The broad fact that these barbarous deeds were done stands manifest and insistent, and demands such instant action as can be taken by a great and responsible people.

And, lastly, there is the undisputed adoption of the policy of terrorizing non-combatants to submission by such acts as forcing women and children to walk before the advancing enemy, the wholesale burning of houses, shooting of hostages and other non-combatants, and the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes, not on forts or troops, but on places where women and children can be killed or injured.

And all this tragic sweeping away of such good things as had been won with world-wide consent, at the instances of the Czar in initiating The Hague policy, has gone on, so far as it could go on, with equal horror, throughout Northern France. Rheims and Senlis have suffered the fate of Louvain and Termonde and Malines, and Paris has had her quota of women and children wantonly slain by bombs, exactly like Antwerp.

The Threat to England.

And America knows, as we here in England know, from the open menace of the German press, writing of England, as the *one supreme enemy*, that it is the full intention of Germans, if they can, to carry through England, too, even more ruthlessly, the same policy.

We are fighting here, and are confident that we shall fight with success, not only to protect our English homes and to guard the historic buildings of this land, but to make an end of this Prussian terrorism of the world; to secure no national aggrandisement, but to secure a permanent and solid peace, based on guaranteed liberties, and a rational settlement of the question of armaments.

These questions touch us all the more because many of us have been the most persistent friends of international peace, and have specially labored to promote happy and friendly relations with the German people. The present writer, who was honored by election as President of this year's National Peace Congress, has been associated with the work of men like Lord Brassey, Sir John Lubbock (later Lord Avebury,) as a member of the Anglo-German Friendship League, and has repeatedly in Parliament argued against any hostile or provocative attitude toward Germany. This war is our answer and our reward!

So far as can be judged from authoritative words of President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, America does and will claim a right to share in the final settlement of the terms of a permanent and stable peace.

If that claim is sound, if the efforts of America to create better machinery for securing peace and for generously and humanely vindicating the liberties and happiness of nations and of the individuals who make them up do entitle America to a voice, and a potent voice, in the work of mending and remaking the world after this terrific catastrophe, then I would submit with all respect that it is really idle to wait till all the recognized principles of what has been held to be right or wrong as between nations, and what has been held to be right or wrong in the methods of conducting war, have gone overboard, without one word of protest; we must save the world first, if we are to have a real chance of remaking it on lines which are worth having.

A Pronouncement Needed.

Nothing but good could come from immediate action by the American Executive to assert as they, best of all nations, could assert, now and at once in terms uncompromising, unanswerable, that the ground taken up by international consent in the past generation must be held now and hereafter, and accepted as an essential basis of the final settlement.

Such a pronouncement now by America would make a landmark in history—would render a measureless service to the whole world in emancipation from the persistent degradation of the twin doctrines that might makes right, and that necessity knows no law, and would bring to America herself imperishable honor and glory in the fearless assertion and eternal consecration of her own noblest ideals.

I would submit further that such a national declaration by America involves no violation of neutrality, and is in no sense inconsistent with the spirit of official utterances already made.

To take the latter first—we have had notable utterances from the President and from the ex-President.

President Wilson seems to have given a sympathetic hearing to the mission which laid the case of Belgium before him, both as to the violation of Belgium's neutrality and as to the cruel treatment of the non-combatant population and the wanton destruction of towns and villages and of precious historical monuments. He is understood to have promised an investigation, and it is gathered from The Independance Belge this week that this investigation has been, and is being, carried out by American military attachés in Belgium, and also at the London Embassy of the United States.

Again, President Wilson's recent letter to the Kaiser, while confirming neutrality in precise terms, went on to intimate that there must be a "day of settlement" and that "where injustices have found a place results are sure to follow, and all those who have been found at fault will have to answer for them." If the "general settlement" does not sufficiently determine this, there is the ultimate sanction of "the opinion of mankind" which will "in such cases interfere." He would apparently reserve judgment until the end of the war, but in no way disclaims or surrenders American responsibility.

Mr. Roosevelt's Plan.

Mr. Roosevelt is not tied by official responsibility, and can speak with less restraint and more freedom. In The Outlook he has substantially accepted and indorsed all that is material in the Belgian case.

America should help in securing a peace which will not mean the "crushing the liberty and life of just and inoffending peoples or consecrate the rule of militarism," but which "will, by international agreement, minimize the chances of the recurrence of such world-wide disaster," and "will, in the interests of civilization, create conditions which will make such action" as the violation of Belgian treaty rights impossible in the future.

Like President Wilson, he seems to think that the time for judicial pronouncement on acts presumably guilty and wrongful will come at the conclusion of the war. At the same time he surrenders no part of America's responsibility, but reaffirms it with all the force of his trenchant style.

But elsewhere and later he has insisted on the "helplessness"—the "humiliating impotence created by the fact that our neutrality can only be preserved by failure to help to right what is wrong."

And he has gone on to adumbrate his practical remedy—"a world league" with "an amplified Hague Court," made strong by joint agreement of the powers, to secure "peace and righteousness," and to vindicate the just decisions of such a court by "a union of forces to enforce the decree." He adds that this might help to obtain a "limitation of armaments that would be real and effective."

That is happy a plan may be capable of realization would be the hope of all wise men.

But where I take exception with Col. Roosevelt is as to America's present "impotence"—that nothing effectual can be done by America without breaking her own neutrality.

That view I wholly traverse. It might conceivably be felt by America, under certain grave eventualities, that neutrality must be broken.

But it is clear that the articles of The Hague Convention of 1907 amply provide for the type of action here and now by the United States which I have ventured to lay before American statesmen in this paper. And, in my opinion, it is conceivable that more good might be achieved by America taking that action, while maintaining her neutrality.

It goes without saying, it really needs no demonstration, that nearly every international agreement embodied in The Hague Convention has been broken, wholly or in part, in the letter and in the spirit, in the proceedings of this unhappy year.

The violation of the territory of a neutral State by the transit of belligerent troops and other acts of war is forbidden (Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.) It is the duty of the neutral State not to tolerate, (Article 5,) but to resist such acts, and her forcible resistance is not to be regarded as an act of war (Article 10.)

Interference with Neutrals.

That, of course, covers the case of Belgium completely, and establishes absolutely that there is, and need be, no breach of neutrality in resistance thus legally sanctioned to illegal interference with neutral rights.

It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the articles that have been torn up. To refer to the most striking, there is the repeated bombardment of undefended towns, pillage incessant throughout Belgium and Northern France, (Articles 28 and 47;) the levying of illegal contributions, (Articles 49 and 53;) the seizure of cash and securities belonging to private persons, banks, and local authorities, (Articles 52 and 56;) collective penalties for individual acts for which the community as a whole are not responsible, (Article 50.) Articles 50 and 43 should have made impossible the punitive destruction of Visé, Gerschen, Dinant, and Louvain, and numberless villages; Article 56 should have preserved from destruction institutions and buildings dedicated to religion, education, charity, hospitals, &c. All these wrongful acts, committed everywhere, have been prohibited by these articles.

The gradual introduction of the policy of terrorism has been ably traced by perhaps the highest French authority on international law, Prof. Edouard Clunet, formerly President of the Institute of International Law, in a recent address.

"Bombardment par intimidation" was adopted by the Germans in 1870, and used at Strassburg, Paris, Péronne, &c., shells being directed and conflagrations spread in the inhabited parts of towns apart from the fortifications. Germany herself assented to serious mitigations of this practice at the Conference of Brussels in 1874, and at The Hague in 1907.

The worst evolution of the policy of terrorism has been in the throwing from aeroplanes of bombs, explosives or incendiary. M. Clunet lays down that by the most recent decision of the Institute, bomb throwing from aeroplanes must follow the rules of bombardment by artillery. This would prohibit such bombs without formal notice. But in Antwerp bombs were dropped without notice over the Royal Palace to the peril of the Queen and her young children, and the number of peaceable inhabitants killed or injured was 38, three children being mutilated in their beds. In Paris, besides the bombs dropped on Notre Dame, bombs were deliberately dropped in the public streets, and a number of peaceable victims killed or wounded. The dropping of bombs as an act of war on fortresses, ammunition depots, Zeppelin sheds, &c., is, of course legal. But the bomb dropping adopted in Belgium and France, and threatened in England, if the opportunity arises, is undisguised terrorism, and not war.

It is important to note also that at Brussels, in 1874, Antwerp addressed a petition to the Conference praying that any bombardment should be limited to fortifications only. The Commission of the Conference, which included three well known German Generals and two professors, recognized the justice of this plea, and recommended Generals to conform to it.

America's Opportunity.

But one point that should appeal most strongly to the patriotism as well as the idealism of America is the fact that the instructions of 1863 for armies in campaign, drawn up by the United States Government in the height of the civil war, first codified the laws for the conduct of war, and have been the source and starting point of all these later international agreements.

And it should be remembered that both Germany and America signed the Fourth Convention of The Hague with its annexed regulations as to sieges and bombardments (Articles 22 to 25) and the further provision which may even yet be applied punitively to the proceedings of the present war. "The belligerent," who shall have violated the provisions of the said regulation shall be held liable for an indemnity."

And if it be thought that America can render no help in such a position as the present without violating her neutrality, the answer is that by Article 8 of the Convention of The Hague, 1907, neutral powers have the right to offer their suggestions (bons offices) or their mediation, even during the course of hostilities. And further: "The exercise of this right must never be considered by one or other of the parties to the conflict as an unfriendly act."

With all submission, I earnestly urge on the leaders of American thought to support this attempted interpretation of the supreme duty and the noble opportunity the present position places before their country.

One more word. I referred to the possible benefit of neutrality being maintained while this protest against wrong and appeal for right is at the same time advanced.

Is it not more than probable that there is an immense section of moderate, though patriotic, opinion in the great German people which at heart deprecates the extreme doctrines of conquest and world supremacy in pursuit of which the great, the wonderful achievements of the German race in science, in industry, in the extension of commerce, are being rashly risked?

CHANNING OF WELLINGBOROUGH.

*Theodore Roosevelt.

OPERA BOXHOLDERS AT METROPOLITAN

Season Opening Monday Night Promises to be Brilliant Regardless of War.

NEWCOMERS IN PARTERRE

Mrs. John Jacob Astor to Share W. Seward Webb Box — Mrs. W. Watts Sherman an Attendant.

Society will be interested in the authoritative list of boxholders at the Metropolitan Opera House for the season of 1914-1915, which was issued yesterday. The season begins next Monday night. There are several interesting newcomers among the occupants of the parterre and mourning has effected a few changes. The season socially promises to be even more brilliant this year than last, regardless of the European war.

The occupancy of the boxes as usual has been much cut up and divided into leases and sub-leases.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, widow of Col. Astor, will share the W. Seward Webb box, No. 22, this season on odd Mondays. This box is between Box 20, owned by Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Box 24, owned by Robert W. Goelet, who is sharing it this year with Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Egerton Winthrop, and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde. E. H. Gary is to have Box 22 for the opening night.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman is also to make her appearance at the opera after a period of mourning, and will be in Box 5 on even Mondays, and she also has Box 7, owned by Vincent Astor, for odd matinees. Mr. Astor and his bride will be regular attendants at the opera this season, having recently leased a house on Park Avenue.

Mrs. Harold Brown is a newcomer in Box 5, sharing it alternately with George Peabody Wetmore. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has it for the opening night. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram has it for odd Fridays, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee for even Fridays, Gen. Howard Carroll for odd Wednesdays, J. B. Cobb has it for even Wednesdays, and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde will occupy it at odd matinees.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman in Box 9.

Mrs E H. Harriman and Mrs. Willard D. Straight are to share Box 9 alternately, and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont has it for Wednesdays. Mr. and Mrs. F'nley J. Shepard have retained Box 25 for Thursdays. Mrs. Vanderbilt will share her place in the golden horseshoe this season. Box 31, with Charles E. Sampson and John M. Bowers.

Mrs. James Henry Smith is a newcomer in the boxes with even numbers, having Box 18 for even Mondays, owned by Charles B. Alexander. Miss Helen Grice, Mrs. Fritz Achelis, and Mrs. Burke Roche are among the other occupants.

Mrs. Charles H. Senf is another newcomer, having Box 28, owned by Will'am Ross Proctor, for matinée. Clarence H. Mackay has Box 29, owned by W. Bayard Cutting, for Mondays. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has Box 32 for the opening night, and Percy R. Pyne is a newcomer in the sub-division of this box, sharing even matinées with George B. Post.

Mrs Philip M. Lydig, after an extended absence abroad, will be seen in Box 2, which Mr. Lydig has leased for even Mondays. Edmund L. Baylies also retains Box 53 in the grand tier for Mondays.

The occupancy of Box 34, owned by the late James B. Haggin, has been affected by mourning. M. Taylor Pyne has the box for Mondays, ex-Governor Whitman, Chauncey Depew, Charles M. MacNeill Thursdays; John D. Ryan Fridays and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who is a newcomer, has it for even matinées.

In the Parterre.

The following gives the names of the boxholders in the parterre:

1—Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

3—Mr. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, alternately; E. Reeve-Merritt, Wednesdays.

5—George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Harold Brown, alternately; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., opening night; George Peabody Wetmore odd Mondays; matinées, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, even Mondays; Gen. Howard Carroll, odd Wednesdays; J. B. Cobb, even Wednesdays; J. Sergeant Cram, odd Fridays; F. S. Witherbee, even Fridays; Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde odd matinees.

7—Vincent Astor. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman odd matinees.

9—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, alternately; Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Wednesdays.

11—Arthur Curtiss James, Archer M. Huntington, Mrs H F Shoemaker, even Wednesdays; Joseph Bastman, odd Thursdays; Charles M Pratt, Wednesdays; Stuart Duncan, Fridays.

13—Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, H. A. C. Taylor, E. S. Harkness even Wednesdays.

15—Miss Iselin C. O'D. Iselin, odd Mondays; E. Gerry, even Mondays; Herbert L. Pratt, Wednesdays; Stuart Duncan, Fridays.

17—William D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly alternately.

19—Henry C. Frick.

21—H. P. Davison, Charles Steele, Mr. Davison, William H. Porter odd Mondays, odd Wednesdays; Charles Steele, even Mondays, even matinées; Albert H. Wiggin odd Thursdays; Thomas W. Lamont even Thursdays; Mrs. C. H. Coster Fridays.

23—Elbridge T. Gerry, Mondays, matinees; Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Wednesdays; J. Stuart Blackton Thursdays; Edward J. Berwind, Fridays.

25—Mrs. C. G. Haven, John E. Parsons, Finley J. Shepard, Thursdays.

27—Mrs. Rowland B. Mahony, Fulton Cutting, Clarence M Bowen, even Mondays.

29—Mrs. Richard Gambrill odd Mondays, even Fridays; Mrs. J. Stewart Barney even Mondays odd Fridays; Mrs George D. Pratt Wednesdays; Mrs. Murray Young, odd matinees; Mrs. E. S. Ludlow, even matinees.

31—Mrs. Vanderbilt Charles E. Sampson, odd Fridays; John M Bowers even Fridays.

33—Henry C. Hoyt, Miss Regina S. Hoyt, E. Francis Hyde, Wednesdays; Edwin Gould Fridays.

35—J. P. Morgan.

37—J. P. Jolliffand, Philip M. Lydig, even Mondays; Miss Leary, Wednesdays; Mrs. Frederick Pearson Fridays.

39—August Belmont, William Evarts Benjamin, even Mondays; Daniel Guggenheim, 8 M. Guggenheim, Wednesdays.

41—W. K. Vanderbilt.

43—R. H. Borden, C. N. Bliss, Jr., Miss L. P. Bliss, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mondays.

45—George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock N. T. Brady Mondays.

47—Henry Clews, George J. Gould, alternately.

49—George Henry Warren, William Starr Miller, even Mondays, odd Thursdays; Mrs William Lowe Rice, odd Fridays; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, even Fridays; Bradish Johnson, even matinees.

51—Walter P. Bliss, James Speyer, Mrs. Newbold Morris, even Mondays.

53—Charles B. Alexander, Miss Helen O Brice Mrs. James Henry Smith, even Mondays; Mrs. F. Achelis, odd Wednesdays; Mrs Frances Roche, odd Thursdays.

55—Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

57—W. Seward Webb, E. H. Gary, opening night; Mrs John Jacob Astor, odd Mondays; George L. Rives, Fridays.

59—W. W. Goelet 3d, M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, even Fridays; Mrs Henry B. Hyde, odd matinees.

61—William C. Whitney, Eugene Meyer, Mrs. Cornelius Grant Mason, odd Fridays; Lewis Cass Ledyard even Fridays; Mrs. Charles H. Senff, matinees.

63—Mrs W. Bayard Cutting, Clarence H. Mackay Mondays; J. H. Schiff, Wednesdays.

65—Harry Payne Whitney Payne Whitney.

67—Luther Kountze Mrs. Pembroke Jones opening night, even Mondays; Charles W Sherrill odd Mondays; Dr. Charles Remsen Pratt odd matinees; Percy R. Pyne, George B. Post, even matinees.

69—M Taylor Pyne Mondays; William A Clark Wednesdays; Charles M MacNeill Thursdays; John D. Ryan Fridays; Mrs Hamilton Fish even matinees.

Grand Tier Boxholders.

37—Albert Edward Smith, Mondays.

39—B. S. Work, even Mondays; Myron W Robinson W. J. Wright, Theodore Boettger, odd Mondays.

41—Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mondays.

43—Mrs. E. L. Breese Voorie, Mondays.

45—George B. Hurd, Fairfax S. Landstreet, Mondays.

47—George McNier, George J. Jackson, Mondays.

49—James B. Dickson, Mondays; Frederick R. Tow Mrs. Wednesdays; C. D. Tows Saturday matinees.

51—W. Dixon Ellis odd Mondays; Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, even Mondays; Dr Willy Meyer Wednesdays; F. A. Coffin, Saturday matinees.

53—Edmund L. Baylies, Mondays; Nicholas M. Fond. Fridays; Dr. L. R. Morris, even Saturday matinees.

55—Nobl. McCarthall, Mondays.

33—C. W. Chapin, Mondays.

40—Robert C. Clowry, Mondays.

42—Julian H. Mayer, Charles V. Paterno, Mondays.

44—Mrs. J. M. Caballos, Mondays; Hubert T. Parsons, odd Wednesdays; C. C. Griswold, even Wednesdays.

46—Mrs. Dolger, Mondays.

48—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturday matinees.

50—B. S. Work, odd Mondays; F. W. Woolworth, even Mondays; Mrs. Lauterbach, J. Hood Wright, Fridays.

52—Isaac D. Fletcher, Mondays.

54—Frank S. Jones, Mondays; Mrs. Frank M. Lupton, Wednesdays; George M. Landers, Fridays.

Stall Boxholders.

B—A. B. Meyer, Mondays; Miss Mary Campbell, Wednesdays.

C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays; Mrs. Elmer Jerome Post, Dr. W. W. Gilfillan, odd Wednesdays; Manton B. Metcalf, even Wednesdays.

D—Mrs. Victor M. Tyler, Saturday matinees; Mrs. William H. Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Angelo, Jr., Mondays.

E—C. H. Dixon, Mondays; John C. Breckinridge, Saturday matinees.

F—Mrs. von Juch Wellman, Mrs. John R. Morron, Mondays; Frank R. Ford, Wednesdays; Lewis and Mrs. Lewis E. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McClement, Thursdays; R. Shainwald, Fridays; Mrs. Edwin A. Fisher, Saturday matinees.

G—E. S. Ullman and L. C. Williams, Mondays; Miss Marion Gilmder Lane and Miss Edith Van Zandt Lane, Saturday matinees.

H—Jonathan Bulkley, Mondays; Kenneth Van Riper, Wednesdays; Mrs. Robert Benson Davis, Saturday matinees.

J—Mrs. George Claussan, Mondays; J. Burling Lawrence, Fridays.

V—John W. Herbert, Mondays; Albert Plaut, Wednesdays; Mrs. Axel Oppenheim, Fridays; J. Van Vleck, Jr., Saturday matinees.

W—Jacob Langeloth, Mondays; Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, odd Wednesdays; Vincent S. Mulford and J. M. Greenfield, even Wednesdays.

The stall boxholders also include many newcomers.

MISS CALHOUN'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Baron de Nagell in St. Thomas's Dec. 8.

The wedding of Miss Julia J. Calhoun, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of 667 Madison Avenue, and the Baron Egbert de Nagell, son of the Baron and Baroness William de Nagell of Holland, will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, Dec. 8, in St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is to officiate. There is a bit of sentiment associated with the date, which is the forty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of the Baron de Nagell's parents. The Baron will wear the uniform of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Henry Hughes, a son of Admiral Hughes and a member of the Century Opera Company, will sing during the ceremony.

Miss Calhoun will have two matrons of honor, Mrs. Newell W Tilton, (Miss Mildred Bigelow), and Mrs. Eugene E. du Pont of Wilmington, Del. A nephew of the bride, John C. Calhoun, 3d, will be the page. The ushers are to be John C. Calhoun, Jr., James E. Calhoun, and D. Adams Calhoun, brothers of the bride; Count de Rechteren Limburg, Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, will be the Baron's best man.

MOORE-WIGGINS WEDDING.

Daughter of Mrs. James Wiggins the Bride of Lewis B. Moore.

The wedding of Miss Lorraine Wiggins, daughter of Mrs. James Wiggins, to Lewis Bassett Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Moore of Flushing, L. I., took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 321 West Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb performed the ceremony in the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends. A reception followed.

The bride, whose brother, J. Clifford Wiggins, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white faille silk trimmed with rose point lace. Her point lace veil, worn by her mother at her wedding, was held in place with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Alma Bennet acted as maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Mollie Kilner and Miss Marjorie Arlsenburgh, a cousin of the bride. An aisle was formed by ribbons held by Miss Pauline Moore, Mrs. Ralph Runyon, Mrs. H. F. Funke, Miss Mary Brinckerhoff, and Miss Vivien Maxwell.

Elmer Williams Moore was his brother's best man. The ushers included Clinton B. Smith and J. Chester Johnson.

MISS GRACE CABLE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cable Married to L. J. Harding.

The marriage of Lawrence Jenckes Harding, a son of Mr and Mrs. Louis Brauch Harding of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Miss Grace Laurie Cable, a daughter of Mr and Mrs. Robert Cable, took p'ace at 8:30 last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cable, 80 West Eighty-ninth Street, which was decorated with Autumn leaves and white and pink chrysanthemums. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge performed the ceremony.

The bride's sister, Miss Grace Cable, was her only attendant. She was gowned in palest pink and satin trimmed with lace. She carried pink roses. There were no ushers. Louis B. Harding, Jr., was his brother's best man. None except relatives were invited to the ceremony, and there was no reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Harding will make their home at Brookline, Mass., after their honeymoon trip.

MISS AUGUSTA BOYD WEDS.

The Bride of Harold L. Flint—Her Sister Maid of Honor.

The wedding of Harold Lusk Flint, a son of Mrs. Frederick W. Flint of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., and Miss Augusta Leontine Boyd, a daughter of William A. Boyd, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the town house of Mr. Boyd, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Richard Cobden, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Larchmont Manor, officiated.

Miss Rohe Weds Leopold Sommer.

Miss Gertrude Rohe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohe of 17 West Eighty-seventh Street, was married to Leopold Sommer at 8 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street. The Rev. William M. Horn, minister of the church, officiated.

Miss Elsa Dohse was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Vivienne Kranich, Loretta Kuser, Olga Moore, and Francis Paine.

Mr Sommer had as best man his brother, Charles W. Sommer. The ushers were John Dohse, John Sommer, William Frammer, and Charles Rohe, Jr. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Hotel Savoy.

WHITE—SAPINSKY.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel White of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances White, to Lee Welvin Sapinsky of New Albany, Ind. Mr. Sapinsky was graduated from Harvard, class of 1912. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Goldlust-Morgan Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Matthew R. Morgan, a painter and a son of the late Matt Morgan, cartoonist, to Miss Lillian Goldlust, a cousin of Mr. Morgan's first wife, the latter having died more than a year ago. Miss Goldlust is a pianist and spends most of her time at Nutley, N. J., but when in New York she lives with her brother, Dr. James Goldlust at 138 East Ninetieth Street. The marriage will take place in New York early next week.

CHARITIES.

HELP THE WAR SUFFERERS.

Calico Ball for the Benefit of the

COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

ELIHU ROOT, Pres. AUG. BELMONT, Treas.

MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN.

Broadway at 50th St. Entrance 50th St.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.

Dancing by Miss Sawyer, assisted by Messrs. Nigel Barrie and George Harcourt.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission, $3. Supper a la Carte.

Tickets on sale at Tyson agencies; Committee of Mercy offices, No. 156 Fifth Avenue Building, and at the door.

If You Wish

examine a book before deciding about having it, 'phone us (7611 Bryant) and we will send it to you on approval.

Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

WAR IS CHANGING STAGE, SAYS JEROME

Still More Uncertain Than Ever Before, Declares English Dramatist.

PUBLIC DEMANDS NOVELTY

But Hard to Tell What Play Will Satisfy—Literature, Too, is Changing Its Style.

Jerome K. Jerome, the English author and playwright, who has been on a lecture tour in the West, returned to New York yesterday. He is to sail for home Saturday morning. Mr. Jerome is of the opinion that English and American publishers and dramatic producers must give the public something new if they are to have success. Literature, he says, is changing its style.

"The war in Europe is changing everything," said Mr. Jerome at the Prince George Hotel last night, "and when I say everything I, of course, mean to include the stage which is still more uncertain than it ever was before. It is a really great producer who can beg'n to tell when a play is to satisfy a present-day audience.

"Take Bernard Shaw, for instance he has recently had three failures on the stage and only one pronounced success—'Pygmalion.' Sir Arthur Pinero has made several failures and Henry Arthur Jones is by no means infallible. As for myself I don't know when the fickle public will applaud or deride.

"There is, of course, at no time a recipe for dramatic success. One play of great merit fails; another of comparatively little importance makes a great hit. A short time ago the simple country play was in the ascendancy. Mr. Moffat with his 'Bunty Pulls the Strings' hit the popular fancy, consequently a dozen similar plays dealing with the rural life of Scotland, of Ireland, or of England, north, south or west, were produced with unanimous failure. 'Peg o' My Heart,' a play similar in character at least in its simplicity, has lived solely through the personal popularity of Miss Laurette Taylor. Just now it seems that the melodrama, particularly the American melodrama, with the all-conquering hero, a revolver in each hand, bencing and blazing his way to success and matrimonial happiness, is the large figure of the stage. But its flamboyant conqueror will doubtless go the way of the others, his predecessors.

"So it may seem that the rôle of dramatist in England is even less desirable than that of his fellow in America and just at present, with war closing most of the theatres and distracting the whole English people from the theatre, the playwright is indeed in a sorry situation.

"The strangest thing about the British theatre public is its total disregard for names. Where in America a Barrie play or a Shaw play is rapidly sure of a large following, in England no one is saved from the displeasure of the crowd. Barrie, Shaw, and Pinero are just as susceptible and just as open to condemnation as any of the younger and more inexperienced of the playwrights. Even Edward Knoblauch and Harold Bennett in collaboration seem to have been the most uniformly successful of the present-day writers.

"The novelist has a much more happy lot than the playwright, for the work of an established novelist is sure of a steady sale. Literature is, at this time save the present, when the British world, at least is turned topsy-turvy.

"Of conditions in England generally the American cannot conjecture. The factories are closed; every family has at least one representative in the army; business is at a standstill, and the City of London is not to be recognized.

"The attitude of the United States is much appreciated by the British people, and in consequence Americans are far more popular than ever before. Even those who have left "Over There" are cheered and Mr. Reid have in days gone by quite won the hearts of England, the conduct of Mr. Page, your Ambassador, has been splendid, and it is a pity that some disgruntled Americans have seen fit to deplore his actions simply because he declined to be a glorified errand boy to satisfy their personal and perhaps selfish demands.

"Perhaps the only one of my plays which has achieved any conspicuous success in England since 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' I mentioned, Mr. Jerome, "is the play which will probably be presented in New York in the near future. This play is called 'Castaways' and deals with the subject of child labor in New York.

"The heroine of the play has gone through the factory mill of New York, and it is around her experience that the play revolves. One scene of this drama I shall read at my lecture tomorrow afternoon before the League for Political Education in the Cort Theatre."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Stephen Olin, Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Miss Mathilde Schiff, Mrs. Osborn, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are among the dinner hostesses of Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, who will take their guests to the Russian festival, at the Biltmore, which is being arranged by Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., for the Russian war sufferers. Tickets for the festival may be had from Miss Rutherfurd at the Biltmore.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Williams of 565 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Tuesday at their home. Mrs. Williams was formerly Miss Jennet D. Blackwell.

The St. Christopher League will give its annual play on Friday evening, Dec. 11, at the Plaza. The proceeds will be divided between the Red Cross and the two beds the league maintains in the Nursery and Childs' Hospital. The play selected is "The Gray Mask."

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Gould Brownlee and George Stebbins Dickinson will take place this afternoon in St Barnabas's Church at Irvington-on-Hudson. The reception will be held at Gracemere, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry King Browning. A special train for the New York guests will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:10 and will return soon after the reception.

The Southern Society of New York will give a cotton ball tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. J. Snowden Marshall and Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff in 1860 costumes attended by colored mammies will receive.

A calico ball for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy will be held tonight at the Persian Garden. Mrs. E. Francis Hyde will entertain this afternoon with a reception at the Colony Club.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel at Dance.

Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel were among the guests at the first of the series of dances organized by Mrs. Knight Wade and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, which were held at the Hotel Biltmore last night. The series will be held weekly on Wednesday evenings and Friday afternoons during the season. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fdey, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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MME. GADSKI'S RECITAL.

Aeolian Hall Filled to Hear Singing of German Lieder.

Mme. Johanna Gadski's song recitals are anticipated with eagerness and high expectation by her admirers, who are numerous in New York. They were numerous enough at her recital yesterday to fill Aeolian Hall, not only floor and gallery, but stage as well, where seats were ranged for those who could not be provided for elsewhere. The audience was interested and cordially enthusiastic, making the singer repeat several songs and add others to her programme; and at the proper point in the proceedings overwhelming her, almost, with offerings of flowers.

Mme. Gadski's choice of songs at her recitals is often, and very properly, devoted principally, or wholly, to the inexhaustible treasury of German Lieder. It was wholly so devoted yesterday; it signifies much that a dramatic singer's ambition is to be a specialist in this difficult fie d of art. The choice was such as to bring forward some of the most delightful, as well as most familiar, songs of the Lieder literature. Mme. Gadski is, in truth, not an adventurous explorer in the byways of song; nor is it necessary that all should be such explorers, however interesting their results may be when they are fortunate. Mme. Gadski's groups were of Schumann, Schubert, Franz and Brahms, Wolf, Mendelssohn and Strauss.

Mme. Gadski's voice and style are most familiar to New York, and she gave no new exemplifications of them in her recital yesterday. The most admirable things she did were the songs that required an evenly sustained mezzoforte; such songs have often been found to be especially adapted to her. Thus, Schubert's "Nachtstück"—one of the less familiar in the group of his compositions—and Franz's "Für Musik" could be especially enjoyed on account of the quality and evenness of the tone, the breadth of phrasing, and the simplicity of the expression.

Simplicity of expression was not always a characteristic of her singing yesterday, however, and there was at times something too much of obvious effort to convey the obvious significance of a song. Mme. Gadski's dramatic training, however, often stands her in good stead in working for dramatic effects in this kind of music—if it does not carry her too far and too near the surface. Likewise the breadth of her phrasing was sometimes interrupted by the apparent necessity for a breath where the melodic line did not well suffer it. Nor was the quality of her voice always at its best; there were occasions when there was the suggestion of the throat that was producing it; and there were others when her intonation was not of the certainty for which her admirers so confidently rely upon her. But of the sage-ness and the delight with which much of her singing was received by her listeners there could be no manner of doubt.

The arch expression with which she sang Schumann's "Wenn ich früh in den Garten geh," so pleased her hearers that they induced her to repeat it; and when at the end of the Schubert group she returned to sing his "E-likönig" there was manifest evidence of pleasure. Mr. Walter G. Charmbury played her accompaniments skillfully; but there might have been something more of life and individuality in the introductions and ritornellos.

"COL." FRANCIS FERARI DIES

Trainer of Wild Animals and Former Circus Proprietor.

"Col." Francis Ferari, the well-known carnival showman and former circus proprietor, died yesterday at his home at 156 West Eighty-fourth Street from a complication of diseases. During the twenty years he spent in this country "Col." Ferari exhibited animal shows and animal vaudeville acts in every State of the Union. He was born in England in 1862, the son of an English showman, and married Miss Emma Warwick, daughter of Walter who managed shows at many of the English fair grounds before coming to America in 1864.

Until 1907 "Col." Ferari was in partnership with the late Frank C. Bostock the circus man. After that time he devoted himself to training wild animals and supplying attractions for carnival expositions and country fairs, and kept between 300 and 400 wild animals at his establishment near Trenton, N. J.

Ferari animal shows were familiar to patrons of Coney Island. One of his largest animal shows was exhibiting at Dreamland at the time of the Dreamland fire and many valuable animals were burned to death.

"Col." Ferari is survived by his widow and a brother, Joseph G. Ferari, an animal trainer.

DR. JOHN SHRADY DEAD.

Old New York Physician Was Brother of Late Dr. G. M. Shrady.

Dr. John Shrady, a member of one of the oldest New York families, a former President of the New York County Medical Society, and a brother of the late Dr. George M. Shrady, died yesterday at his home in Shrady, near Stamford, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year. Like his grandfather and great-grandfather, he was born in the old downtown fashionable residence section.

Dr. Shrady was graduated from Columbia University, and then completed the medical course at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Shortly after graduating the civil war began, and he went to the front as a surgeon of the Second East Tennessee Volunteers, and served through the entire war. He was captured while helping the wounded on the field of battle, and spent several months in Libby Prison, later being exchanged. After the war he went into general practice in this city, and retired a few years ago.

Dr. Shrady was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution, and was at one time editor of The Medical Register. He is survived by two sons, Drs. John Eliot Shrady and Arthur M. Shrady, and two daughters, Mrs. Lorimer Graham and Mrs. Walter G. Buxton.

HENRY C. TINKER DIES.

First President of Liberty National Bank and Prominent Yachtsman.

Henry C. Tinker, the first President of the Liberty aNtional Bank and a Director in a number of corporations, died yesterday at his home, 48 East Fifty-seventh Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He had recently undergone an operation and succumbed to the shock. Mr. Tinker was born in Lyme, Conn., and was educated abroad. He was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange and retired from active business ten years ago. He was one of the foremost yachtsmen of this city and owned the schooner Palestine.

Mr. Tinker was Director of the Liberty National Bank, the Fidelity Phoenix Insurance Company, and the Kentucky Coal Lands Company. He was a member of the Riding and Driving, the Downtown, the Metropolitan, and the New York Yacht Clubs. Mr. Tinker is survived by his widow, a son, and daughter.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the theatrical firm of Moss & Brill yesterday the name of the firm was changed to the B. S. Moss Theatrical Enterprises. A theatre on Broadway in the Times Square section on the order of the Strand is among the projects of the new organization. Sol Brill still retains his interests in the company.

"Kick In," now playing at the Longacre Theatre, will move to the Republic next Monday night, and on Thursday night H. H. Frazee will present "What It Means to a Woman," a new play in four acts, at the Longacre.

Marie Tempest gave a luncheon at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday in honor of Henry Arthur Jones, author of Miss Tempest's play, "Mary Goes First."

By FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE

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WOMEN ARE TO VOTE ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

New York Episcopal Diocese Recognizes Their Efforts in Parish Work.

AN EFFICIENCY CONVENTION

New Pension System Urged—Three More Dioceses In New York Proposed.

Women are to be admitted to parish meetings and allowed to speak and vote on parochial affairs of Episcopal churches in New York hereafter. The New York Diocesan Convention held its first day session in synod hall of the cathedral yesterday, and the temper of the 500 delegates was most emphatic for the women. A committee reported unanimously in favor of the innovation, and it was about to be passed when a Poughkeepsie delegate proposed another measure, saying the state law must be changed.

The committee favoring it included the Rev. Dr. T. Henshaw of Rye, the Rev. Dr. Bellinger of Trinity Parish, Francis Lynde Stetson of Incarnation Parish, and William H. Sage of St. Andrew's Parish. The change may result in women delegates to diocesan conventions, always heretofore composed exclusively of men. It was said that women do the larger part of the Church's work and ought to have voice in official affairs.

The convention was dominated yesterday by efficiency. Hardly a speaker omitted the word, from Bishop Greer in his formal annual address to the final hours when canons were revised.

The Rev. Dr. F. F. German of Maroneck was chosen Secretary. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts urged the Episcopal Church in New York to adopt a new clergy pension plan which is in advance, it is said, beyond any system yet adopted. The one proposed has been tentatively aproved by the General Convention, but is under scrut.ny and study. The chief feature is not large endowment funds, as proposed recently by Methodists, but the payment of annual sums by parishes based on the salaries of their rectors.

There is a plan on foot to change the lines of Episcopal dioceses in New York. It started with Central New York Diocese, and the New York Diocese named a committee yesterday to take it up. At present there are five dioceses. The desire is to make at least three more, and efficiency was given as the reason.

MOURN LUDINGTON'S DEATH

President Wilson Expresses His Sorrow—Memorial from Friends

President Wilson has written a letter to Robert S. Binkerd of the City Club expressing his sorrow at the death of Arthur C. Ludington of the city, who died in London on Nov. 4. Mr. Ludington was an assistant of the President when he was President of Princeton University. The letter is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, Nov. 8, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Binkerd: I have heard with the greatest distress of Arthur Ludington's death. It shocked me very much. I had learned to have a very warm feeling for him, and I had been intimately enough associated with him to feel that I knew him very well. I join with you and his other friends in mourning his death most sincerely.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

A number of Mr. Ludington's friends and associates have joined in a memorial to him in which they express their regret at his untimely death and pay a high tribute to him and to the work he did for this city and State. They state that he devoted his whole abilities and energy to public service and that in the struggle for the direct election, direct primaries, the Massachusetts ballot, the short ballot, and legislative reform he played a part that was intensely useful and rarely conspicuous.

They say that he rendered important service to the City Club, the Citizen's Union, the Honest Ballot Association, the Direct Primary Association, the Short Ballot Association, the Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party, the Congestion Committee, and to Governors, Mayors, and members of the Legislature, and that by his untimely death by accident in London his later life would have been of greater value and eminence.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. FLYNN, 44 years old, for many years employed as a pressman on morning newspapers in this city, died yesterday at his home, 911 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. His brother, the Rev. James F. Flynn, is pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, wife of Martin O. Smith and a daughter of Judge Thomas Eames, died yesterday at the old Grandy Street Court in Williamsburg, died yesterday at her residence, 106 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. Mrs. Smith was born in Brooklyn and was active in the work of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church since its organization.

PETER KEMMER, a retired safe lock-smith and a member of the Volunteer Veteran Association of New York, died yesterday at his home, 1,300 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. He left a wife.

WILLIAM THEODORE GUNDLACH, an expert silk hat maker, died at his home, 1,922 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 86 years of age.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE SWAN, who was moderator of the New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church, and for three terms moderator of the Presbytery at Monmouth, N. J., is dead at his home in Allentown, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Miss ELLEN M. STUART, curator for eighteen years of the Colt Memorial connected with the Morgan Memorial Building at Hartford, Conn., died on Tuesday at a rear the home for women founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Jarvis Colt. The father of Miss Stuart was the designer of the city seal of Hartford.

PETER MORAN, painter and etcher, chiefly of landscapes and animal subjects, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,122 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, aged 72 years. He studied painting here and in Europe. He was a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the founders, and the Society of Etchers.

EDWARD L. GROFF, assistant librarian for eight years in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, Penn., died on Tuesday at a hospital in Philadelphia, aged 53 years.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE ALCORN, Methodist clergyman, and brother of ex-City Solicitor James Alcorn, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,814 Mount Vernon Street Philadelphia, aged 67 years. He was educated at Dickinson College, and had been the pastor of the Spring Garden and the Kennett Square Methodist Episcopal Churches at Philadelphia.

AMBROSE HERKERT, musician and retired manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home, 2046 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, aged 87 years. He was a member of the Philadelphia Musical Association.

WILLIAM R. TALBOT, formerly editor of The News at Hackensack, N. J., is dead at the home of his father at Emerson, N. Y. He was previously the editor of a newspaper in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

CLARENCE ROBINSON, formerly of this city, and a son of the late Clarence Robinson, died yesterday at his home in Jersey, England, where he has been living for the last twelve years, in his thirty-eighth year. Mr. Robinson is survived by his widow and two children.

ALBERT C. BURTON, a former stockbroker of New York and Philadelphia, died in Denver, Col., yesterday, at the age of 54 years. Mr. Burton, who was a native of New York City, was engaged in business here until his retirement two years ago. At that time he went to Denver to live with his daughter, Mrs. Louis Schraya. His other daughter is the Baroness Marguerite von Radeck, having married a German nobleman three years ago. She is living in London with her husband.

The Rev Dr. HENRY D. JACKSON, founder of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in South America, is dead in Chicago at the age of 77 years. For ten years he was Superintendent of Missions for his church in South America. He was the author of a Spanish hymn book which still is the standard work among Spanish-speaking people.

DANIEL V. MURPHY, 50 years old, special counsel for the Public Service Commission, Second District, died at his home in Buffalo yesterday. He was prominent in the adjustment of telephone rates in New York City for the Public Service Commission

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some Trading Restrictions Lifted and Further Steps in This Direction Expected.

Trading in unlisted stocks plays no such important part in the financial situation as do transactions in listed issues, but the fact that the Curb market was freed yesterday of all price restrictions by the committee which has been supervising the dealings in that market supplied tangible evidence of the rapid improvement which of late has been under way in the financial situation as a whole. It is true that the committee in disbanding recommended that the policy of non-publicity in respect to quotations and transactions should be continued in the interest of the public welfare, but that injunction is hardly binding. It is difficult, moreover, to see how the public welfare will be much longer served by adherence to this policy in respect to securities which the committee in charge has felt warranted in reopening to free trading. But whatever view be taken of that question the lifting of restrictions from this market is proof of the more comfortable and more confident atmosphere which has come to prevail in Wall Street.

The first public auction of securities since the outbreak of the war was held yesterday and events were moving rapidly in the arrangements under way for the reopening of the Cotton Exchange. All of these steps and still other moves in the direction of the resumption of normal commercial and financial activities have for some time past been presaged by what has been going on in the money market, where ease is steadily increasing. It is now possible to obtain loans on securities quite freely even for the purpose of paying off loans elsewhere, and in view of the changed conditions certain out-of-town lenders who were anxious a little while back to obtain repayment of their loans feel now entirely content to allow them to run. That is a very practical acknowledgment that conditions have changed for the better.

The lifting of restrictions from the bond market and the surrender of such control as has been exercised over that department by the Committee of Seven has come to be looked upon as one of the next logical steps in the movement toward natural market conditions. Another step which it would seem entirely safe and reasonable to take would be the daily publication of the transactions which are passing through the clearing house of the New York Stock Exchange. These transactions have so far been carefully guarded, though just why it has been deemed necessary to do this has not been made very clear. There is here no question of any impairment of the situation through the quotation of securities at depressed prices, for, as is well known, the only transactions permitted through the Stock Exchange clearing house are made at or above the closing prices of July 30, less an adjustment of the first dividends which become payable after the closing of the Exchange.

It is stated that dealings through the Clearing House are increasing and the publication of the transactions in that quarter would be much more likely to stimulate than to lessen the current demand for stocks. There is little doubt that the investing public would welcome such information, and the Stock Exchange, if it is to perform fully its proper function, should acquiesce wherever possible in the reasonable wishes of investors in such matters. It would seem that to the extent of publishing these Clearing House transactions the Stock Exchange could without further delay resume the normal procedure.

Arrangements proceeded smoothly for turning over to the Federal Reserve Bank next Monday the reserves which the member banks are called upon to set up with the central institutions. Inquiries made among the banks indicate that the up-State members will in nearly all cases draw on their own cash holdings for the purpose of making these payments instead of drawing on their bank balances. It is expected that the rate at which discounts will be made at the outset will be announced tomorrow after the rates suggested by the several reserve banks have been reviewed by the Reserve Board. No doubt the reduction in reserve requirements and the establishment of rediscount facilities will serve to increase money market ease, but no sudden expansion is desirable and the Federal Reserve Bank can no doubt be relied on not to encourage anything like overexpansion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5¼ per cent. for four months, and 5¼@5¾ per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5¼@6¼ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.89	$4.89
Cable sterling	4.90	4.89½	4.89½

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.89	$4.89½
Paris	5.13½	5.12⅝
Berlin	.87	.87⅛
Switzerland	5.19	5.18
Italy	5.38	5.37½
Holland	.40½	.40⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $204,984,629; balances, $12,495,137; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,044,382.

The local banks lost $13,371,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, par; Cincinnati, 20c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 49c, off ⅝c.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 11.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	1,750	7¼c
Galveston	1,047	7¼c
Mobile	75	7¼c
Savannah	2,652	7¾c
Wilmington	..	7¼c
Norfolk	452	7¼c
Memphis	4,400	7c
Little Rock	..	6¾c
Augusta	2,277	7¼c
Houston	8,423	7¼c
Dallas	4,667	7¼c

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 9:

	Nov. 9.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$577,516	$3,935,432	$79,852,976
Ordinary	1,258,696	6,031,754	113,624,565
Cor. & in. tax	14,748	107,669	8,679,231
Miscellaneous	77,585	789,856	28,430,833
Total rcts	1,928,546	10,864,744	231,597,155
Expenditures	1,153,985	18,176,597	280,301,370
Surplus	774,561	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	7,311,853	48,704,215

MORGAN BANK IN NEW HOME

All-Day Stream of Congratulations Pours Into Broad and Wall.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were at home for the first time yesterday in their new offices at Wall and Broad Streets. The great bronze doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock and the first visitor arrived soon after. There were many during the day, including the heads of practically all the banks in the city who came to extend congratulations.

J. P. Morgan was busy receiving callers all day. His office was banked with roses sent by friends, and there was a life-size painting of the late J. P. Morgan.

The new building is four stories high, and gives 15,000 square feet of banking space, besides a dining room and kitchen, baths and private rooms for the partners. In the basement are the vaults, with the heaviest doors ever built. The foundation walls are seven feet thick and laid so as to permit the addition of additional stories if the need should arise.

The building fronts 132 feet on Wall Street and 90 feet on Broad, and the plot on which it stands is valued at $4,000,000. The building cost $1,200,000.

City of Rochester Notes Sold.

The city of Rochester has sold $200,000 of four months' notes to be dated Nov. 16. They were alloted as follows: $25,000 to George R. Granby & Son, on a 4.59 per cent. basis; $100,000 to Alexandre & Burnet on a 4.85 per cent. basis, and $75,000 to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler on a 4.95 per cent. basis. There were eleven other bidders for the entire issue. The results of this Rochester note sale were cited as offering tangible proof of the rapid improvement which has taken place in the market for securities of this class.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$982,551	+ $72,908
Eight roads	5,361,384	—1,829,568
Total (10 roads)	6,343,935	—1,756,660

TEXAS & PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	1,887	1,885	2
Gross	$1,434,306	$1,533,195	*$98,888
Net aft. taxes.	309,640	276,360	33,280
3 mos. gross.	4,356,048	4,444,717	*88,668
Net aft. taxes.	695,369	771,696	63,673

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

Gross	10,858,216	10,117,851	740,365
Net aft. taxes.	3,121,396	3,042,015	79,381
Other income.	75,216	70,171	5,045
Total income.	3,196,612	3,112,186	84,426
†Deductions	2,570,306	2,195,231	375,075
Surplus	626,306	916,958	*290,652

*Decrease. †Deductions include interest on adjustment income bonds, 5 per cent. being paid in 1914 and 3% per cent. in 1913.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$110,499	$106,335	$4,164
Net aft. taxes.	55,072	51,226	3,846
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,123	25,358	3,767
3 mos. gross.	1,101,996	1,060,720	51,144
Net aft. taxes.	558,655	516,338	42,317
Sur. aft. chgs.	298,786	261,504	37,232

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99⅜	99⅞	5.30
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.30
Am. Tob. sc.6		Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	5.40
B. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅜	99½	5.40
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11,'15	99⅛	99⅜	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	98¾	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	..	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	4.87
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	97½	98½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	96¾	97⅛	7.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	90	96	7.15
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	99⅞	100¼	5.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98¾	99½	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	13.50
Stock. Val.	5	Nov., 1915	99	99⅛	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	95	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.35	5.00	Disc.
Mich. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	..	..
M. T. & S.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	93	9.00
N. Y. C.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99⅜	6.50
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C.	6	Sep. 15,'15	98¾	99	6.50
N. Y. C.	5	Oct., 1915	98	98½	6.75
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	92	96	13.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98½	98¾	4.92
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	96¼	98	6.55
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97	99	6.80
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97¾	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	96½	98¼	6.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¼	99	6.65
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	98	98¼	6.35
Un. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99½	100¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1915	101⅛	101¼	4.40
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	4.64
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	4.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil, new	12¾	13½
Atlantic Refining	442	450
Borne-Scrymser	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	620	630
Colonial Oil	78	85
Continental Oil	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	53
Eureka Pipe Line	210	220
Galena-Signal Oil	150	155
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	142	146
Indiana Pipe Line	85	90
National Transit	31	33
New York Transit	200	210
Northern Pipe Line	70	77
Ohio Oil	157	159
Pierce Oil	13	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	340	350
Solar Refining	230	245
South. Pennsylvania Oil	232	236
Southern Pipe Line	190	195
Southwest Penn. Pipe Line	115	125
Standard Oil of California	260	265
Standard Oil of Indiana	435	440
Standard Oil of Nebraska	285	300
Standard Oil of New York	176	178
Standard Oil of New Jersey	358	362
Standard Oil of Ohio	295	296
Standard Oil of Kansas	295	305
Standard Oil of Kentucky, new	230	240
Swan & Finch Co.	135	155
Union Tank Line	73	76
Vacuum Oil	170	176
Washington Oil	32	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Gould & Curry	.01
Andes	.03	Hale & Norcross	.03
Belcher	.05	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.85
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.13	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Union Con.	.09
Crown Point	.30	Yellow Jacket	.12

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.67	Comb. Fraction	.05
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.07	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Extens.	.19	Florence	.23
North Star	.15	G'field Con.	.03
Rescue Eula	.06	G'field Merger	.19
Tonopah Exten.	2.57½	Jumbo Exten.	.67
Tonopah Merger	.26	Verdi	.03
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.23

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.24	Manhattan Con.	.06
Booth	.62		

COLORADO.

Dr. J'pot.	6	Jackpot	7½
Elkton	41¾	McKinney	42
El Paso	105	Old Gold	1½
Findlay	2	Portland	104¾
Gold Dol.	2	Vindicator	110½
Isabella	11	R. B. H.	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4⅛	5.30
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.25
But., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½	@5	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.45
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'22	4½		5.20
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.50
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.20
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.35
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.80
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		5.25
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.20
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.60
Southern Railway	1914-'24	5	@5	5.60
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.30
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.90

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Iron Steamboat Company of New Jersey reports gross receipts of $328,085 in the year ended Oct. 31 and a balance of $75,552 after meeting all costs, interest charges, and dividend disbursements. At a meeting of Directors yesterday a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

Willard V. King, Chairman of the committee looking after the interests of holders of the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company, announced yesterday that a majority of the bonds had been deposited with the Columbia Trust Company. Further deposits will be received until Dec. 1.

Governors of the Stock Exchange at their semi-annual meeting yesterday admitted to the official trading list $18,000,000 general and refunding 4½ per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, $9,906,000 external debt 5 per cent. bonds of the Republic of Cuba, and $7,356,500 United Cigar Manufacturers Company's common stock.

CURB MARKET OPENS AND PRICES ADVANCE

Brisk Buying Demand Pushes Standard Oil Stocks Up from 5 to 20 Points.

GOOD CALL FOR WHOLE LIST

"Over Counter" Sales Gain Strength from the Activity in the Street.

The Curb market was suddenly resurrected yesterday, and throughout the afternoon Broad Street heard again the brokers' voices as in the days before the war.

Standard Oil, United Cigar Stores, Riker-Hegeman, United Profit Sharing, and mining stocks received the most attention after the ban was removed. Brokers reported a good demand for nearly all of the list and prices made substantial gains. Standard Oil advances extended from 5 to 20 points, the largest increase being in Prairie. The impetus of the Curb was imparted to "over the counter" transactions, and when the day ended all brokers were satisfied with the interest displayed by buyers.

The awakening was the first open demonstration the Street has had that trading in stocks and bonds had broken the bounds set on July 30. There had been a gradual widening of trading in recent weeks, but until Curb members gathered in force and began to shout their offerings dealing had been done quietly between buyer and seller.

The Curb got permission from the Committee of Five, which has looked after the Stock Exchange recently, after the Committee on Unlisted Securities had reported that there was no reason for further restriction. This brief statement was issued at noon:

The Special Committee of Five, being of the opinion that the market for unlisted stocks has arrived at a condition that makes supervision of dealings no longer necessary, hereby approves the act of the Committee on Unlisted Stocks in dissolving their organization.

The Unlisted Security Committee ceased to supervise dealings after the statement had been issued from the Stock Exchange. It consisted of H. B. Smithers, A. C. Gwynne, Frederic H. Hatch, A. H. Lockett, and E. R. McCormick, the last named being President of the Curb Association.

In its recommendation to the Stock Exchange committee the Unlisted Committee said the improvement in the financial situation had removed the need for supervision. Previously the members had sought to bring buyers and sellers of stocks together and had suggested proper prices where quotations differed from the last quotation on July 30. The communication to the Exchange said that the committee "wished to impress upon dealers and brokers the importance of continuing its policy of non-publicity of quotations and transactions in the interest of the public welfare."

The Committee of Five did not include this provision in its announcement. Many brokers interested in outside quotings interpreted this omission as a hint that the publication of quotations would not be frowned upon, and in the late afternoon printed lists of bid and asked prices for leading unlisted stocks were to be had at a number of brokerage houses.

When the news of the reopening came there was a round of cheers from the Curb, and in a few minutes Broad Street was full of brokers. The attendance during the remainder of the session was three times as large as on any day in two months.

The market really had been open in a way for some weeks, ever since the authorities ruled that open trading in stocks with a par of $10 or less a share might be conducted if no prices were made public.

A factor in the reopening decision was the recently improved business through the Stock Exchange Clearing House in listed securities. Buying orders at prices established on July 30 have increased steadily and quotations for a number of stocks have advanced. Investment buying of bonds at the July 30 prices or better has been much greater this week than in previous weeks of the Stock Exchange's inertia.

While there is no direct connection between the renewal of unrestricted business in unlisted securities and the reopening of the Exchange, Governors of the board predicted that the widened market would have a favorable effect on Stock Exchange affairs. If it was proved that the demand could more than absorb the supply of stocks offered, it was said, the reopening of the Exchange probably would be hastened by developments in the unlisted share market.

FIRST OPEN STOCK AUCTION.

Phelps-Dodge Co. Shows Gain Over Exchange Closing Price.

The first open auction of securities since the Stock Exchange closed on July 30 was held yesterday at the Exchange salesrooms on Vesey Street. In the list were fifteen shares of Phelps-Dodge Company stock, which, at $200 a share, showed a gain over the price last established on the Stock Exchange, that of $195.50 on July 2, 1913. As compared with quotations for the stock made in private transactions a few months ago, yesterday's figures indicated a decline of not more than $10 a share. This was the roster of securities disposed of:

No. shs.		Par Value.	Per Share.
15	Phelps-Dodge Co.	$100	$200
10	Manhattan Rubber Co.	100	125
800	U. Verde Ext. Min. Co.	10	83
3	Cal. & Ariz. Mining	10	55
135	Owl Com'l Co. pref.	100	9
28	Riker-Heg. com., old stk	100	150.25
$3,000	St. L. Mer. Bridge Co. 1st mtg. 6% bonds, 1919.	Par	& interest

In addition 200 shares of Montgomery Shoshone Company stock, of a par value of $5, brought $3 for the lot, and 1,500 shares of Palisades Printerie, of $10 par, brought $6 for all.

CONSOLIDATED SELLS WHEAT.

One Hundred Brokers Deal in the May Option.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange inaugurated trading in wheat yesterday with an attendance of about 100 brokers. Transactions were confined to the May option with an opening price of $1.31¼ a bushel. Thereafter prices fluctuated withi na range of ⅜ of a cent of the initial figure, and members reported themselves at the end of the day as satisfied with the beginning of business.

The rules followed were different from those employed on the Produce Exchange in that delivery was not limited to New York. Sellers had the privilege of delivering their grain in Buffalo, Chicago, Minneapolis, or Duluth, subject to an allowance for transportation and handling equal to the cost of shipping wheat from these interior markets to New York.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
100	Begole	50c	50c	50c	50c
200	Butte & Lon.	11c	11c	11c	11c
500	Calaveras	94c	94c	94c	94c
500	Crown Res.	94c	94c	94c	94c
200	First National	82c	82c	82c	82c
100	Davis-Daly	45c	45c	45c	45c
500	Goldfield Con.	92c	92c	92c	92c
100	Jumboldt	13c	13c	13c	13c
200	Jumbo Ext.	59c	59c	59c	59c
100	La Rose	70c	70c	70c	70c
100	Mex. Metals	16c	16c	16c	16c
500	Nevada-Doug.	45c	45c	45c	45c
1,000	Ohio Copper	7c	7c	7c	7c
25	Riker-Hege.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Un. Cigar S.	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8¼
800	Verde Ext.	1.00	1.00	99c	99c
400	Un. Prof. S.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Atl Gold'd	.24	.26	Majestic	.10	.12
Bay S. Gas	.08	.09	McK.-Dar.	.40	.42
Begole	.25	.75	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Bost. & E.		.20	Nev.-Doug.	.42	.44
Butte & L.	.10	.11	New Balt.	.50	.60
Calaveras	.93	.96	Ohio Cop.	.08	.09
Chief Con.	.90	.70	Riker-H.	7¾	7⅞
Con. Cop.	.85	$1.00	So. Lake	1¾	2¼
Crown Res.	.93	.96	Stewart	1	1⅛
Dav.-Daly	.45	.50	Tono.-Bel.	4⅜	4⅝
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Tono. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
First Nat.	.80	.85	Tono. Mer.	.25	.29
Goldf. Con.	.90	.92	Tono. Min.	6¾	7
Goldf. Mer.	.20	.21	U. Cig. St.	8⅜	8⅝
Houghton	1	1½	U. Prof. S.	11⅜	11½
Iron Blos.	1.16	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	.99	1.1-16
Jim Butler	.66	.67	West Ju. C.	.55	.57
Jumbo Ext.	.64	.66	Yukon	1⅝	1⅞

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

15 shares Phelps-Dodge Company, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 125.

800 shares United Verde Extension Mining Company, 50c each, 93c per share.

200 shares Montgomery, Shoshone Company, $5 each, $3 lot.

3 shares Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, $100 each, $55 per share.

135 shares Owl Commercial Company preferred, $100 each $9 per share.

1,500 shares The Palisade Printerie, $10 each, $6 lot.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed firmness during the first part of the day on reports that Tuesday's export business had been much larger than reported, and values advanced ½@¾c. Commission houses were fair buyers, but before the day closed prices experienced a drop of about 2c a bushel, and while there was a partial rally on covering, final quotations were ⅝@⅞c below the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.15⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.15⅝; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.18½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21⅝, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.	Last
December	....	....	122⅞	123½	90⅝	
May	131⅝	129⅛	130¼	130	96⅞	

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.	Last
December	116⅝	114¾	115¼	115⅞	85¾	
May	122⅝	121¼	121½	122⅝	90¾	

CORN.

The corn market was firm early on reports of export sales of about twenty-five loads, and on predictions of unsettled weather in the West, but the decline in wheat had a sympathetic influence on values, and late in the day the market gave way and closed ⅛ net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	68⅝	68	68⅜	68¼	69	
May	71⅞	71¼	71½	71⅝	70	

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices advanced ⅝c to ⅓c early in the day on export sales of about 500,000 bushels, but lost the gain and closed net unchanged for the day. The local cash market was steady; standard quote at 54c to 54½c; No. 2 white, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 white, 53½c to 54c; No. 4 white, 53c to 53¾c; fancy clipped white, 55½c to 56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½c to 54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	49¾	49	49¼	49¼	38	
May	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	53¼	41⅝	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, with buying by commission houses prompted by firmness in the cash market and steady hog market. Western packers are said to be getting all the hogs they can handle through points not affected by the quarantine, and it was predicted that when the Chicago yards open on next Monday night prices will be at a reasonable level. Receipts of hogs at Kansas City were 12,000; Omaha received 7,000 and St. Joseph 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
January	10.45	10.40	10.45	10.30	10.77	
May	10.62	10.57	10.62	10.50	10.95	
Ribs—						
January	10.27	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.70	
May	....	....	10.55	10.50	10.82	
Pork—						
January	19.35	19.12	19.22	19.17	20.22	
May	19.72	19.52	19.62	19.57	20.25	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active, but rather feverish, and price changes were irregular. During the first part of the day leading commission houses were active buyers, and the market showed a very strong undertone. Crude oil was firm, at 32 to 32½c, but the consuming demand was not aggressive, and prices lost part of the early gain under what appeared to be selling for outside account. Final prices were 5 points net lower to 4 points higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.25@5.38	5.33
November	....	....	5.25@5.35	5.33
December	5.42	5.41	5.39@5.41	5.41
January	5.58	5.57	5.56@5.58	5.56
February	....	....	5.85@5.70	5.65
March	5.90	5.85	5.86@5.88	5.83
April	....	....	5.90@5.94	5.86
May	6.13	6.08	6.08@6.00	6.05
June	....	....	6.10@6.21	6.10

COTTON.

All developments in local cotton trade circles yesterday were in the direction of an early resumption of futures trading, and a prominent officer of the Exchange was authority for a statement that an official notice of reopening would probably be issued within twenty-four hours. With an official market expected within the next few days there was less business in old December contracts on the Curb here yesterday, and the price was a shade easier at 7.50 to 7.55. May futures in Liverpool was also easier, closing at a decline of 3 points from the previous day, but the English spot market was well maintained on a fair volume of business and Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

COFFEE.

Liquidation through the Voluntary Committee in the coffee market was more active yesterday, sales amounting to 47,750 bags, and it was generally expected that December liquidation will increase in volume until first notice day for December contracts, after which, it is believed, there will be no further obstacle in the way of opening the Exchange for business. Prices in the committee room were slightly lower at the close, December being quoted at 5.55 and July at 6.75 to 6.80. The Voluntary Committee issued a notice to the trade requesting that all those with open contrac

NEW BANK SYSTEM LIMITED AT FIRST

Scope of Deposits and Discounts Outlined by Reserve Board in Official Circular.

CAUTION AGAINST INFLATION

Banks Warned Lower Interest Rates Would Invite Foreign Liquidation —Commercial Paper Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Federal Reserve Board today issued instructions governing the discounting operations of the reserve banks at the beginning of business under the new system next Monday. The board lays emphasis on the need of special caution to prevent credit inflation while the European disturbance continues in order to protect this country's gold holdings and the banks are warned that an early lowering of interest rates might invite widespread liquidation of American securities held abroad. The rediscount rates will not be fixed until the end of this week, as the board is waiting for suggestions from the Governors of the regional banks before taking action.

The definition of commercial paper eligible for rediscount with the reserve banks is made general to meet the unusual requirements of the situation now prevailing, and both single-name and two-name paper will be accepted. The board insists, however, that paper offered for rediscount must not include bills covering funds advanced for permanent investment; that maturities must be well scattered, with none running beyond three months, except in unusual cases, and that bills should be essentially self-liquidating. As to the inauguration of the discount facilities the board says:

"While the most acute stage of the recent financial emergency appears to have passed, the conditions in other countries make it necessary that the United States should, to the utmost degree of efficiency, organize and make available its own resources in order that it may provide for its own needs and replace the facilities suddenly destroyed by the closing of so many of the accustomed channels of credit and trade.

"The Directors and Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks at a conference in Washington on Oct. 20 and 21 recommended that the banks be opened without attempting at the outset to perform all the functions and duties contemplated in the act, but that they be prepared to accept deposits of reserves payable in lawful money, to discount bills of exchange and commercial paper, and to accept the deposit for clearing purposes (and have been made) of checks drawn by member banks on any Federal Reserve Bank or member bank in the reserve and central reserve cities within their respective districts. It was the opinion of the conference that arrangements for the exercise of the additional powers granted by the act by the Federal reserve banks be completed as rapidly as the establishment of safe and efficient organizations would permit. The Federal Reserve Board is in accord with these suggestions.

Large Amount Owed to Europe.

"It should be borne in mind that, although our exports are showing a gratifying increase, there is still a large cash balance due to European countries for which gold may be demanded, and that a large quantity of American securities held abroad may be returned to the United States, while on the other hand more than $300,000,000 of emergency currency must be gradually retired. No one can estimate the duration of the war or predict what will be the financial and commercial conditions when peace shall be restored. Our own industrial development has been greatly facilitated by foreign capital, and we have been accustomed to borrow large sums annually in Europe and to sell American securities there, which attracted foreigners because of their higher rate of return, as compared with European investments.

It is probable that at the end of the war interest rates in Europe will be higher than they have been in the past and greater investment returns will be yielded. The tremendous destruction of property and waste of capital will not only check the flow of European savings to the United States, but may dispose foreign investors to return us the securities they now hold. Lower money rates in this country would be likely to accentuate this tendency, while, on the other hand, higher interest rates and larger investment returns on our side would check it.

"The function of the Federal Reserve Banks is, therefore, of a twofold character. They should extend credit facilities, particularly where abnormal conditions now prevailing have created emergencies demanding prompt accommodations and, on the other hand, they must protect the gold holdings of this country in order that such holdings may remain adequate to meet demands that may be made upon them. While credit facilities should be liberally extended in some parts of the country, it would appear advisable to proceed with caution in districts not in need of immediate relief and to await the effect of the release of reserves and of the changes which the credit mechanism of the country is about to experience before establishing a definite discount policy."

Acting under its authority, conferred by Sec. 13 of the Federal Reserve act, which gives the board the right to determine the character of paper eligible for discount, to wit, "notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes," the board lays down these rules:

Narrow Interpretation Unwise.

"Bearing in mind the requirements of the present situation, the board believes that it would be inadvisable at this time to issue regulations placing a narrow or restricted interpretation upon the section defining the character of paper eligible for discount. It has, therefore, been decided not at this time to enter upon the discussion of the question of the single or double name paper, but to admit both forms of bills to rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks.

"The Federal Reserve Board proposes, however, to prescribe the following basic principles for the guidance of the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks:

"No bill shall be admitted to rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks the proceeds of which have been or are to be applied to permanent investment.

"Maturities of discounted bills should be well distributed. It is the well-established practice of European reserve banks to invest only in obligations maturing within a short time. It is a general rule not to purchase paper having more than ninety days to run. The maturities of these notes and bills are so well distributed as to enable those banks within a short time to strengthen their hold on the general money market by collecting at maturity or by reinvesting at a higher rate a very substantial proportion of their assets. Acting on this principle, the Federal Reserve Banks should be in position to liquidate, whenever such a course is necessary, substantially one-third of all their investments within a period of thirty days. Departure from this principle will endanger the safety of the system. It is observance of this principle that affords justification for permitting member banks to count balances with Federal Reserve Banks as the equivalent of cash reserves.

"Bills should be essentially self-liquidating.

"Safety requires not only that bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks should be of short and well-distributed maturities, but, in addition, should be of such character that it is reasonably certain that they can be collected when they mature. They ought to be essentially 'self-liquidating,' or, in other words, should represent in every case some distinct step or stage in the productive or distributive process—the progression of goods from producer to consumer. The more nearly these steps approach the final consumer the smaller will be the amount involved in each transaction as represented by the bill, and the more automatically self-liquidating will be its character.

"Double-name paper drawn on a purchaser against an actual sale of goods affords, from the economic point of view, prima facie evidence of the character of the transaction from which it arose. Single-name notes, now so freely used in the United States, may represent the same kind of transactions as those bearing two names. Inasmuch, however, as the single-name paper does not show on its face the character of the transaction out of which it arose—an admitted weakness of this form of paper—it is incumbent upon each Federal Reserve Bank to insist that the character of the business and the general status of the concern supplying such paper should be carefully examined in order that the discounting bank may be certain that no such single-name paper has been issued for purposes excluded by the act, such as investments of a permanent or speculative nature. Only careful inquiry on these points will render it safe and proper for a Federal Reserve Bank to consider such paper a 'self-liquidating' investment at maturity.

Statement of Condition Waved.

"Turning now to the question of procedure, it is not thought necessary to impose upon the banks the observance of methods which would involve needless difficulty or delay. It is, therefore, not deemed essential that a statement of condition be attached to each bill when sold to a Federal Reserve Bank. It is, however, thought advisable by the board to require that on and after Jan. 15, 1915, no paper shall be discounted or purchased by Federal Reserve banks that does not bear on its face the evidence that it is eligible for rediscount under the principles and definitions above outlined, and that the seller of the paper has given a statement to the member-bank. A rubber stamp stating in substance:

> Eligible for rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank,
> Under regulations of Federal Reserve Board Circular No. 13.
> Credit File No. .....
> District No. .....
> (Name of member bank.)

is considered sufficient evidence to that effect at this time. It would be understood that the Federal Reserve Bank could at any time call for the appropriate credit file, and it may well be expected that the data thus gathered—particularly the files of more important firms and of those rediscounting in larger amounts—will be so catalogued as to furnish the nucleus of an effective credit bureau which, in turn, may eventually develop into a central credit bureau for the benefit of all the Federal Reserve banks of the system.

"For the time being, certified accountants' statements will not be required. This matter is reserved for regulation at a later date. The required statement as outlined above should be signed under oath and should contain a short general description of the character of the business, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account.

"Assets should be divided into permanent or fixed investments, slow assets and quick assets. On the liability side should be shown capital, long-term loans and short-term loans. Short-term loans should be in proper proportion to quick assets, and the statement should contain satisfactory evidence that short-term paper is not being sold against permanent or slow investments. The statement should, furthermore, show the maximum aggregate amount up to which the concern supplying this paper expects to borrow on short credit or sale of its paper, and the concern giving the statement should obligate itself to obtain the member-bank's consent before exceeding the agreed limit.

"The affixing of the stamp stating such paper to be eligible for rediscount will be considered a solemn and binding declaration by the member-bank that the statement has been examined from this point of view, and that the paper bought complies with all the requirements of the law and the regulations hereby imposed

Limit of Six Months' Paper.

"Six Months' Paper—The law provides that the Federal Reserve Board shall fix the percentage of its capital, (by which is understood that portion of the capital paid in,) up to which a Federal Reserve bank may discount 'notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes, or based on live stock, and having a maturity not exceeding six months.' The law permits the Federal Reserve Board to deal with each Federal Reserve bank individually in fixing this limit.

"The Federal Reserve Board has determined to fix this limit generally and until further notice at 25 per cent. of the capital that shall have been paid in from time to time. For those districts in which, during certain seasons, six months' paper is particularly required to carry through agricultural operations, the limit will be increased from time to time upon requests made by Federal Reserve banks to the Federal Reserve Board."

A supplementary regulation covers the kind of paper which will be admitted to rediscount. All such paper must conform to the following requirements:

First—It must be indorsed by a national or State bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank to which it is offered for rediscount.

Second—Such bank must make its indorsement, waive demanded notice and protest.

Third—Paper so offered shall be in the form of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

Fourth—Paper in the form of acceptances they must be based on transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods, and must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months to run. They must, furthermore, be indorsed by at least one member bank, and the total amount offered shall in no event exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank offering same.

Fifth—The aggregate of notes and bills bearing the signatures or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed 10 per cent. of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank, but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Eligible for Rediscount.

"Subject to these limitations," says the board, "it devolves upon the Federal Reserve Board to determine or define for the several reserve banks: (1) notes, drafts, and bills of exchange eligible for rediscount; (2) bank acceptances eligible for rediscount.

"The limitations relating to rediscount operations, contained in Section 13 of the act, may be divided into two classes: First, those positive limitations under which such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may be accepted for rediscount; and, second, those limitations specifically stating what paper shall be excluded.

"If we begin with the latter, we find the very clear provision excluding all notes, drafts, and bills of exchange which are 'issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, (except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.') This clause does not require comment.

"The act further excludes notes, drafts, and bills of exchange covering 'merely investments.'

"Any funds employed in agriculture, commerce, or industry are quasi-investments, and the emphasis is, therefore, to be laid on the word 'merely' in this connection.

"From this point of view are to be excluded all bills whose proceeds have been or are to be used in permanent or fixed investments of any kind. 'Agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes' cannot, therefore, be held to include investments in land, plant, machinery, permanent improvements, or transactions of a similar nature.

"The purchase of commodities for purposes which are merely speculative, and not connected with an ultimate process of manufacturing or distribution, would constitute a 'mere' investment, and bills covering such investments are accordingly not eligible for rediscount.

"In order to be eligible for rediscount bills must 'arise out of actual commercial transactions,' and 'the proceeds must have been used or they are to be used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes.'

"In like manner 'notes, drafts, and bills of exchange secured by staple agricultural products or other goods, wares or merchandise' are eligible for rediscount, provided they arise out of 'actual commercial transactions' covering some particular stage in the process of production and distribution. They are not eligible when drawn to cover merely speculative investments."

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@6¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...5½@6¼ " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Trouble with German Names.

At the recent meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association one of the matters discussed was the difficulty which certain members are having in getting their cables delivered to their offices in the war area. The difficulty arises from the fact that German names are signed and frequently appear in the messages which must pass through the countries at war with Germany. There was no way of determining on this side whether the cablegrams had been delivered or not, and interference by the censors in some cases resulted in money losses. It was suggested, as a way of remedying this condition, that importers substitute English names for the firm ones and use code names for cities in Germany.

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Call Attention to Joker.

An association of women's wear manufacturers, which has been especially active in calling to the attention of its members various ways adopted by retailers to defraud the houses with which they do business, has written a general letter suggesting that the terms on order blanks and receipts be carefully scrutinized before merchandise is shipped. A recent instance of the unfair advantage which the retailer may take of the manufacturer is given in a statement appearing on a receipt issued by a department store for goods delivered for inspection. Once the manufacturer signed this receipt, he could have no grounds for damages, as it was plainly stipulated on the blank that he "waived all claim for loss or damage" after the goods had left his hands.

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Buying Fleeced Underwear Now.

Having exhausted stocks of woolen underwear that were available for immediate delivery, representatives of the Governments now at war are snapping up cotton fleeced goods wherever they can be found for prompt shipment. Mills represented here by a prominent agent have just completed the shipment of 40,000 dozen fleeced cotton undergarments from stock, the value of the merchandise being about $150,000. These goods were bought through a middle man, and the receiving country is not known to the seller. The price paid for them ranged between $3.12½ and $3.62½ a dozen. Beside their being taken from stock wherever possible, orders have been placed in this country lately for many thousand dozen of fleeced cotton underwear, deliveries to be made as soon as possible.

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Serges Sold Well Yesterday.

There was a pretty fair business in Fall dress goods yesterday in local jobbing circles, one feature of which was a heavy run on serges in one of the larger houses. The bulk of this business came in the shape of duplicate orders from stores in the Middle West and New England, though there was some buying by local and nearby retailers, and was attributed to the cooler weather. There was also a good run on mackinaw cloths and other heavy coatings for retail selling, most of which came from the same sections of the country which supplied the serge orders, and for the same reason. Advance Spring business continues to come in well from the road, and reports from the salesmen indicate a better feeling all around. Reports from the South are visibly brighter.

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Comes for Wool.

Selling agents in the piece goods market are having a hard time trying to convince buyers that the wool embargo may mean a shortage of fabric. There are cases that come up every day, however, that seem to bear out what the agents have to say regarding a scarcity of the raw product. One mill representative reports that there is an Italian manufacturer of woolens in this market now who is endeavoring to buy wool here in order to keep his looms busy at home. The agents believe that until it is possible for England to feel assured that no wools will be transshipped from this country to Germany, there will be no lifting of the embargo. The supply of stock on hand is said to be low and any revival in the domestic demand for piece goods will send prices upward.

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Dutiable Silk Imports Drop.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show a notable falling off in imports of dutiable silks at this port in the five weeks ended Oct. 31, as compared with a similar period last year. The respective totals were $2,983,381 and $3,323,563, of which fabrics woven in the piece made up $781,936 and $947,514, respectively. The principal declines in value here shown in silk ribbons, artificial silk yarns, silk laces, embroideries and other trimmings, and unlisted manufactures of silk. The falling off in the last-named articles was especially sharp, their value declining from $412,878 in October, 1913, to $5,940 last month. The biggest gains were in velvets and velvet ribbons, and thrown silks. Raw silk imports during the month were valued at $824,151, against $1,159,222 in October last year.

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Printcloth Sales Pick Up.

There was a little better business in printcloths here yesterday. Several large orders were placed on wide goods for delivery during the first half of next year, but details of these transactions were not given out. On 39-inch 68-72s some good sales for 1915 delivery were made at 4½ cents, while some odd lots of these goods were disposed of at 4 7-16 cents. A good spot and nearby business was also done on several other constructions, but the inability of some of the mills to cover themselves on cotton limited future business, more or less. There was a much heavier call for sheetings for 1916 delivery yesterday than has been the case of late, some good business having been put through on 48-square, four-yard goods for January-June shipment at 4¼ cents. Sales of the same goods for this year's delivery were made at 4 cents. Closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-in., 64-56s	3 11-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-80s	2¾c
38½-in., 64-60s	3 13-16c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 3-16c

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Foreign Tariffs Hurt Business.

The tariffs of the various South and Central American countries are doing a good deal in holding back American business there. According to a man well posted on this point, German and English textile manufacturers have made their goods especially to comply with the various regulations, but this has not been done to any extent here. Some of the tariff differences are trivial, but even at that, the addition of an inch to the width of a certain cloth or the addition of two or three picks to the inch in another is enough to make these fabrics pay a higher duty than is required of German and English goods. As a result, many of the Latin-American buyers are holding off until their stocks of German and English goods are cleaned up before coming into this market to replenish their holdings, or, in other words, they are trying to put off as long as possible the higher duties that are often incurred by American-made goods. The exporter in question expects, however, to see a record business from the Latin-American republics soon after the turn of the year.

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Receiver for Jarmulowsky.

Judge Learned Hand appointed yesterday in the Federal District Court Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, receiver for Meyer Jarmulowsky, who traded as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers at 105 Broadway, and for Adolph Mandel of 158 Rivington Street. The liabilities were set down at about $3,000,000 in each case, and the tangible assets at $200,000 and $250,000, respectively, including the bond given to the State Controller. The rest of the assets consists of real estate, which is considerably encumbered with mortgages.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Trading in Past Week Almost Entirely for Domestic Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

The wool market is rather quiet, manufacturers for the most part buying in small quantities simply to cover requirements for the immediate future. Sales for the week have aggregated 4,500,000 pounds. Trading has been almost entirely for domestic consumption, the type of wools desired for export purposes being pretty well cleaned up.

The embargo on exports from Great Britain and her colonies, together with the high prices being paid in South America for the new wools, and the lack of shipping facilities from the latter country, effectually prohibit the increase of supplies in this market, and is, to a large degree, responsible for the maintenance of prices at their present level. A removal of the embargo would probably have no adverse effect upon prices here, as English factors, without competition from this side, are such keen competitors for the new wools that prices are much higher in the primary markets than a year ago.

The woolen goods market is far from being in a satisfactory condition, though a much better feeling is prevalent. Retailers have increased their business considerably, but there is a decided tendency toward cleaning up old stocks before placing contracts for new merchandise. The greater amount of activity during the past week has been overcoatings, particularly balmacaan cloths.

The women's-wear market shows a slight improvement, due to the colder weather. Fabrics of certain types are selling freely, white chinchillas and novelty cloakings particularly. Importers are receiving fair quantities of goods from Germany, with every indication that further shipments will come forward in the near future. In dress goods, French serges, gabardines, and poplins are selling quite freely.

Sales of cotton goods for the present week have exceeded expectations. The worsted yarn market is improving. Orders are small and scattering, but none the less steady. A slight increase in demand would steady the market and put prices on a firm basis.

ACCIDENT RESERVE PLEA.

New York Railways Directors Argue Against Bondholders' Demand.

Directors representing income bondholders of the New York Railways Company replied yesterday to criticisms made by a committee that is seeking proxies for the annual meeting on Dec. 7 with a view to ousting them. The Directors are Alexander J. Hemphill, Edwin S. Marston, Harry Bronner, and Guy E. Tripp. The committee seeking proxies consists of Darwin P. Kingsley of the New York Life, William A. Day of the Equitable, Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan Life, and Allan Forbes of Boston.

The point at issue is the reserve maintained against accident liability. The insurance interests say this money should be used to pay more interest on the bonds. The Directors, in their circular sent to bondholders yesterday, say they have been charged with bad faith because they have refused to pay out as interest every dollar of income, thus leaving the company with no reserve to meet liability for accidents."

This, they say, "would be a repetition of the operations which were a large factor in the downfall of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company," and add:

> When the new company took possession, the books of the receivers kept under the supervision of the United States Courts showed an accident reserve equal to 8 per cent. of the gross passenger revenue. It was deemed prudent to continue this percentage until experience might demonstrate whether a smaller amount would be adequate.
>
> Later, after an independent examination, Ford, Bacon & Davis, public utility experts, reported that at least 7½ per cent. was necessary without leaving any margin as a factor of safety. Thereupon, at the request of your Directors, the reserve for 1914 was reduced to 7½ per cent.

The Directors say that they believe that to dispense with adequate reserves for accidents will weaken the financial strength of the company.

More Emergency Notes Retired.

Emergency currency retired yesterday amounted to $1,480,000, making a total to date of $44,091,370 out of about $133,000,000 issued to New York banks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LIEBOWITZ & LEVT.—Samuel Liebowitz and Hyman Levy, who compose the firm of Liebowitz & Levy, manufacturers of clothing and contractors, 48 East Broadway, have made an assignment to Samuel Markwith. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Max Dorff, $100; Morris Goldberg, $230, and M. Simon, $250. The assets are $5,000.

A. GOLDIN & SONS, manufacturers of clothing and suits, 30 and 41 East Broadway, have made an assignment to Charles Greenhall. The partners are Abraham, Harry, and Barnett, and have been in business about two years. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: G. S. Bowars, $405; A. Cohen, $16, and L. Salzman, $85. The liabilities are said to be $15,000 and the assets $5,000.

GEORGE A. LESSEY, an actor, at 573 Eleventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,499 and assets $25 cash. Among the creditors are the Green Room Club, $80; B. P. O. Elks, $25; B. M. Holden of Hartford, $1,000, and May M. Robinson, $250.

HIGGINS & CO.—James H. Higgins and James J. Ryan, who compose the firm of Higgins & Co., manufacturers of women's hats, 12 East Thirty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,438 and assets $5,240, consisting of stock, $1,400; fixtures, $300; accounts, $2,056; claim, $683, and cash in bank, $421. Among the creditors are the Mechanics and Metals Bank, $5,000, and James G. Johnson & Co., $1,176.

SKAPERDAS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Skaperdas & Co., manufacturers of furs, 38 East Twenty-first Street, by Jacob Clark, a creditor, for $755.

ELIAS T. JESTER, residing at 605 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,339, of which $5,619 are for legal services rendered to Mrs. Ida Pinto, Freeport, L. I., and assets $1,030, consisting of a debt due him $500 and a deposit of $500 in the Lincoln Trust Company of Jersey City, which has been attached.

JOHN J. LEAHY, undertaker, of 2,026 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,982 and assets $1,899, consisting of outfit, $741; safe and office furniture, $80, and accounts, $898, for funeral expenses and coach hire.

LEOPOLD MAY, retail stationer at 66 East 104th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,846, and assets $370.

MURPHY & CUSACK.—Joseph J. Murphy and John D. Cusack, who compose the firm of Murphy & Cusack, confectioners at Poughkeepsie, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,404 and assets $2,486.

ALOIS KOHN & CO., INC.—Schedules of Alois Kohn & Co., manufacturers of chains and jewelry, 16 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $102,027 and assets of $104,050, consisting of accounts, $88,898; stock in trade, $6,100, and stock on memorandum, $9,000. Among the creditors are the Eureka Mercantile Company, $14,200, secured; Katy Kohn, $20,000; Rudolph Kohn, $5,000; Sedonia Kohn, $5,000; State Bank, $6,720, and J. Sharp, $4,605.

JOSEPH KANTROWITZ.—Schedules of Joseph Kantrowitz, dealer in clothing and hats, 270 Bowery and 2,342 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $38,393 and assets of $55,317, consisting of stock, $4,500; fixtures, $500; cash, $17, and real estate $51,000, at 375 and 377 Pleasant Avenue, mortgaged for $38,505.

SAN ANTONIO LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Frederick W. Swift receiver for the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company, of Toronto, bond $3,000. The company has a beneficial interest in 57,137 acres of land in Texas held by trustees, primarily for the Empire Trust Company, as trustee of three mortgage bonds; 10,000 shares of stock of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, $4,588,900; first mortgage bonds of the same company, and 250 shares of the Medina Townsite Company, all of which are pledged with the Empire Trust Company. A receiver was necessary because a trustee appointed by the State Court in Texas is attempting to get possession of the real estate of the company and of the physical property of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company on the ground that it belongs to the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company. The liabilities are $9,070,974.

UNITED STATES FACTORY EQUIPMENT COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for the United States Factory Equipment Company of 133 West Thirtieth Street; bond $1,000.

JOSEPH RUBEL.—Judge Hand has appointed Simon Sutta receiver for Joseph Rubel, manufacturer of furs at 109 West Twenty-seventh Street; bond $1,000. He is to serve without compensation. The liabilities are $4,144 and assets $1,500.

FREDERICK W. GESSWEIN.—Lily M. Gesswein, executrix of the estate of Frederick W. Gesswein, dealer in jewelers' supplies at 16 John Street, has made an assignment of the property of Frederick W. Gesswein, deceased.

JOHN BOZZUFFI, a private banker, 1,149 First Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $501,497, of which $321,288 are secured and $180,208 are unsecured, and nominal assets $489,557, consisting of real estate, $440,500, heavily mortgaged; notes, $4,909; fixtures, $250; accounts, $6,490; bonds deposited with the State Controller and other bonds, $15,250; collateral on surety bonds, $25,000; forfeited bail bond, $1,000, and cash in banks, $168. There are more than 1,000 depositors. Of the bonds $10,000 New York City bonds were deposited with the State Controller, and there are 25 Longo Sabonda bonds at $1,250.

ADOLPH VIETOR, carrying on business as Fred Probst & Co., commission merchants, 82 Beaver Street, has made an assignment to Joseph M. Proskauer. The liabilities are $1,000,000 approximately. The assigned property includes rights to 416,000 hectares of timber land, State of Campeachy, Mexico.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Hotel Wisconsin, schedules in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $206,393; assets, $204,841.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corp.—Douglas Bros., $3,494.
Adler, Sali—B. G. Barnhoimer et al., $5,817.
Abrams, Lorenze—International Provision Co., $142.
Alexander, Ludwell B.—J. R. Westerfield, $161.
Burdo, Savino—L. Guaccero, $119.
Barrett, Wm. M., Prest.—E. Meyers, $8,145.
Same—W. Filkins, $160.
Berly, Roy G.—John Wood Mfg. Co., $208.
Buckbridge, Geo. W.—American Elevator Co., $1,094.
Bachner, Louis H.—W. Ehret et al., $120.
Brodsky, Mayer—L. Scheurer & Son Co., Inc., $361.
Briggs, Edward—International Milk Products Co., $235.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Co. and Irwin Rutman—J. Greenhaum, $405.
Brown-Weiss Realties—S. P. Sturges, $1,643.
A. Joseph Kapp Sons Ivory Co.—I. Wallach et al., $478.
Bronx Sanitinal Co.—City of N. Y., $105.
Barry, James F.—Same, $112.
Barry, Thomas, adm.—Same, $356.
Beidner, Justus, Gustav Bonner, and Julius Schaarmann—Same—Same, $635.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc.—J. Greenberg, $114.
Chaney, Maynard A., and South Georgia Lumber Co.—G. W. Roberts, $1,127.
Cohen, Jacob—L. Keffler, $404.
Same—Same, $707.
Condory, Gilbert—Akron Building Co., $3,554.
Chelsea Hotel Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
Cefola, Donato M.—V. Ursone, $519.
Cement Engineering & Construction Co.—City of New York, $246.
Cohen, Jacob—L. Keffler, $404.
Same—Same, $707.
Dally, William—G. Venuti, $302.
Daum, Charles—J. Harris et al., $325.
Dore, Joseph H., ex'r.—City of New York, $336.
Same—Same, $483.
D'Angelo, Antonio—C. Weizel, $239.
Dempsey, Arthur J.—C. Volz, $438.
Davis, Caspar and Ralph—S. Ehrensall et al., $382.
Ercole, Alexander—F. Selva, $379.
Eleanor Oil Co.—City of New York, $110.
Eckley Dental Supply Co.—Same, $248.
Ebel, Martin C.—Same, $494.
Foster, Edw. E., and Edw. J. McCormick—Joseph Beck & Sons, $119.
Fox, John M.—H. Jones, $368.
Ferrari, Frank—I. H. Kempner, $269.
Fenwick Real Estate Co., Inc.—E. Wilson et al., $321.
Ginsburg, Harry—M. Krinsky et al., $118.
Greenwich Stores Corp.—People, &c., $280.
Greenspan, Augusta—E. Fast, $1,848.
Fimberg, Samuel—City of New York, $323.
Goldberg, Milton, and Sigmund Samodovitz—A. L. Kass, $165.
Gillette, Edw. J.—Indian Refining Co., $133.
Hirschheimer, Herbert M.—H. F. Gorsy, $1,274.
$1,274.
Havemeyer, Horace; Louisine, Henry O.; Frederick H., and Theo. A.—W. Melton, $12,15?.
Horn, Carl S.—G. Venuti et al., $293.
Hughes, John J.—J. Harris, $236.
Herbert, Fred W.—P. McCaffrey, $340.
Henrich, John B.—F. Boessmann, $160.
Hopkins, James—City of New York, $236.
Hohlfeldt, Henrietta—A. Morris, $210.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. E. Littlefield, administrator, costs, $110.
Kessler, David—S. Dukoff, $428.
Leoow, Jacob—E. Brummel et al., $339.
Lo Pinto, Frederick—Joseph M. Bakst, $223.
Lehman Furs, Inc.—P. Kreisworth et al., $173.
Lexington Chocolate Co.—New York Confectioners' Utensils Co., $134.
Lipman, Wolf, and Abraham A. Fishkin—A. Kreeger et al., $290.
Louquadro, Rocco—L. Schiraldi, $219.
Lavin, Michael J.—J. Harris, $127.
Lubell, Louis—L. Wilson et al., $676.
Lampel, Samuel—L. Bernheim et al., $218.
Lane, Maruette L., guardian—City of New York, $365.
Lester, Hyman—S. Jaffe, $255.
Levy & J. Kaufman, Inc., and Nathan, $523.
Morse, Charles W.—Export Mortgage Co., $534.
Mallin, Samuel—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $264.
Mullinos, George G.—L. C. Bobbins et al., $159.
Montagu, William, Agnus Drogo, (Duke of Manchester)—New York Central & H. R. R. R. Co., $556.
McDermott, Michael M. and Mary—Tenement House Department, $262.
McIntosh, Burr—V. E. Holland, $430.
Mooney, Thomas J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $117.
Morick, Henry—J. Harris, $384.
Menking, John—Same, $157.
Mt. Airy Realty Co.—H. Strumwater, $107.
McGee, Eugene F.—L. Boerbach, $110.
Minshmiser, Bennett M.—S. A. Waterbury, $142.
N. Y. and Boston Despatch Express Co.—H. Gutman, $445.
N. Y. Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co.—City of N. Y., costs, $111.
New, Katherine T., and Kate D. Titsworth, administratrix—A. M. Burnett et al., costs, $104.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—B. Boppstadt, $9,996.
N. Y. Wrapping Machine Co.—City of N. Y., $267.
Ochoa, Victor—Ridgway Co., $108.
Pinkus, Frederick S.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., $27,358.
Powell, Herbert C.—E. E. Hipkins, $482.
Price, Jesse—M. J. Barrett, $466.
Paul, Katherine—C. G. Cornell, $203.
Potter, Emily H.—E. Dunay, $1,150.
Pimentel, Louis—L. Jones, $328.
Platpu, Carl—C. C. A. Lange, $224.
Payne, Michael—G. Rosenberg, $147.
Piquaron, George M.—A. Sheridan, $510.
Queen, Emmet—F. M. Dunbaugh, $15,753.
Rusk, W. Seymour—John Curtin, Inc., $362.
Robert Acker Co.—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., $1,301.
Sofranski Bros., Inc.—I Silberstein, $541.
Steinberg, Morris and Mary—J. Abramowitz, $141.
Shimmick, Edward—J. Harris, $219.
Semon, Standolph A.—Matthew D. Fox, $170.
Samodovitz, Sigmund—A. L. Kass, $14.
Straut, Wm. H.—H. J. Fink, $258.
Stroppa, Quaglia Rinaldo, and Editions d'Art Co., Inc.—J. J. Farber, $190.
Star Brewing Co., Inc., and Max Kline—F. Newman, $552.
Schechter, Daniel M., and Irving Chestney—D. J. Gladstone, $276.
Schuler, Louis—Fourteen John Street Realty Co., $146.
Stallforth, Frederick—Holland House Co., $679.
Schiff, Harry—Winton Motor Car Co., $750.
Schuck, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Standard Meter Co.—C. F. White, $1,627.
Tromuta, Jack, and Arnold Brudner—People, &c., $1,000.
Underpinning and Foundation Co.—H. Blum, $391.
Utitz, Abe L., and Emanuel Godhelp—M. Raymond, $200.
Vorderber, John—H. J. Harris, $104.
Von Glahn, Martin—Hannis Distilling Co., $112.
Von Erlenbell, Walter—Federal Sign System Electric, $246.
Wolf, Julius—J. Harris, $210.
Whelan, Peter—Same, $198.
Ward, Peter—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $271.
Worster, Eva B., executrix—A. Hess, $1,156.
White, Louis F.—J. Simon et al., $162.
W. F. Davis—E. Davis, $340.
W. F. Hamlin & Co.—City of N. Y., $349.
Walsh, John J., and Walter Hartwig—T. J. Thomey, $610.
Zucker, Benjamin—M. Garlick et al., $498.

In Bronx County.

Aeroplanes Motors and Equipments Co., Inc.—J. McGrath, $127.
Belswanger, Gustave, and William Gibson—J. S. Sills et al., $1,853.
Camnizaro, Angiolina—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $108.
Cuddy, Edward E.—F. Petroni, $229.
Doremus, Isaac W.—E. Frisbie & Co., $108.
Gundlach, Henry—L. J. Ross, $2,744.
Kuhner, George A.—Jannsch Mfg. Co., $207.
London Construction Co., Louis London, Louis E. Gunset, and Albert London—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $210.
Lyons, Edward N.—J. Foy, $468.
Siciliano, Antonio—N. Cappiello, $676.
Schneider, Peter—H. Kelly & Sons, $102.
Tesoro Construction Co.—W. H. Caldwell, Jr., $603.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Tobacco Leaf Pub. Co., John Bain, Jr., Carl Werner, and Walter L. McCorkle—S. H. Harris, Oct. 10, 1914, $5,154.
Browning, Edw. W.—Central Union Gas Co., Oct. 20, 1914, $971.
Byrnes, Wm. L.—M. Selkind, June 22, 1914, $1,097.
Susquehanna Cap Co.—M. Asnoff, May 20, 1913, $634.
Thomas, Walter K.—R. T. Gill et al., Oct. 14, 1907, $150.
Reddie, Wm. L.—[illegible], 27, 1914, $132.
Gaitzer, Kalman—[illegible], Nov. 24, 1913, $—.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Charles Thaddeus Terry and Sidney R. Terry of New York City were admitted to practice.

No. 705—Mutual Film Corp'n of Mo. v. George K. Hodges.—Motion to advance submitted.

No. 38—Great Northern Ry. v. James A. Hower.—Submitted.

No. 75—Des Moines Gas v. Des Moines.—Argument continued.

No. 76—Penna. R. R. v. Puritan Coal Mining.—Argument commenced.

No. 77—John T. Hendrick v. Maryland.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Nov. 12—77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 86, (and 87,) 90, 91, 92, and 93.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Hexamer<Reynolds Bldg.
Van Kannel Co<Rev Door Co.
Re Hollins.
Re Keener.
C R R of N J<Anchor Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Irving Co<Twinlock.
McMillian Co<Irving Co.
Anatomik Co<Coward.
Coat<Auto F P Co.
Hill<Whalen & Marwell.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Dayton Co<Bowman Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Woolworth Building. Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
U S L V R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Hansen<Gen L'terage.
Note—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Shaughnessy<Penn RR
McKinion<Ala Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Bank<Stallo.
Western Dev<McKinnon.
Dietz<Singer S. Mach.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Col Co<same.
Stobadder<CNY.
Cusick<Knick Ice.
McKenzie<Oceanic Co.
Office<CNY.
United Roofing<Boomhower.
El Rays Co<Anderson Dolores Co<same.
Creston Co<same.
Nipissing<Anderson.
U S Esperanza Co.
Thomas<L & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic Co.
Glidenhorn<Penn RR. (2.)
Mariotti<NY C RR.
Note.—Cases to be sent to Room 337 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Connor<"Majestic." Stillwagon<"Auburn."
Magard M Co<"Nettie."

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People v. Campinello, aplt.; People v. Giordano, aplt.; People v. Vogt, aplt.—Motions for judgments of affirmance of judgments of conviction by default denied, but the appeals are set down for argument on the second Monday of December, on which day counsel for the appellants must be ready to proceed.

People v. Marendi, aplt.—Motion to enlarge time denied and appeal set down for argument on the fifth Monday of November.

People v. Buonemsegno, aplt.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted and Clarence Stetson of One'da County, N. Y., assigned.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re J W Little Ins.
State<Markham.
Farley, Commr<Dittmann.

McCabe et al<CNY.
CNY<Uvalde Asph P.
CNY<Matthews & an.
L I R C<NY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

Kentucky<Merrill Co.
Rosenzweig<Raubitschek.
T. & P. Dept<McDevitt.
Same<202 Man Av.
Frenkel<CNY.
Kelly<Baker-Smith.
Mies<Rosenblatt.
People<Mendel.
Church Ext'n Com<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Pfeizer<Back Fur.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Davis, J.—Litigated motions.

Riley<McGee.
Lewis<Schenck.
Barnard<Zerega.
Milliken<McGarrah.
Walter<Walter.
G H Pierce Co.
Re<G H Pierce Co.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
Katz<S & W Bauman.
Meltzner<Nach.
Crommett<Thompson-Starrett.
City<Winter Garden.
Rubino<Haggin.
Fuller<Guaranty Tr.
Crim<Rosenthal.
Lewy<NY Trust.
Foley<Thomas.
Goodwin<Goodwin.
Sigesmond<Friedman.
Green<Green.
Aitken<Witsel.
Cohen<Cohen.
Titus<Billington.
People ex rel Vonasek<CE Ed.
Shaughnessy<Welchmann, (2 acts.)
O'Dea<Woods.
Tuley<Furniture Beck N Y<Alexander & Co
Johnston & E.
Kean<CNY.
Tin<Cox.
Shelly<Fed Prints.
Grady<Kirkland.
De Courcey<Delafinka & Co.
Baggale<Rinehart & Dodge<Thompson-Starrett<Goldsmith.
Riva & Harbors Imp<Barnaby.
Gerber<Schatz.
NY Life<$0 Broad St.
O'Toole.
Milne<Milne.
Dr Jones.
Wimmerding<Lodarer, (2 acts.)
Mer Bay Bank<Kassel.
Richards<Richards.
Baker<Noble.
Anacosia Mfg<Potts.
Mills<Coyle.
Schneider<Kalusch.
Mandel<Trop, (2 acts.)

PART II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Barnett Fdy<Koerner's G Brew.
Sour Ray Water Co<Mayo.
Connelly<Hofheimer.
Earl<Ven Koppenfels.
Preferred causes:
Empire<Northern B'k.
Shaw<Nat Sav Bank.
Wash. Sav Bank<Title Guar, &c, (2 acts.)
General calendar:
Hirsh<Parsons.
Greenwitch<McGraw Bldg.
O'Brien<Floral Park.
Wadsworth<Jaques.
Lindsay Light<Robinson.
Schnell<NY Leather.
Manhattan R Mfg<Bagley.
Eisenstein<Colton.
Brown<Wasson.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Banque Cont de Paris<Bowman.
Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Hirt<Walsh.
Kelso & Co<Johnson Drug Co.
Sims<Beach.
Hanchett<Falls.
Litchfield<CNY.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Campbell Studios<Lowey.
Meyer<Hawkins.
Yacht<Uris.
Bamman<Cramer.
Bilkie<Gavigan.
Conklin<Am N Bank.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Hall<Mark.
Foster<N Y Comm.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein<Schoenberg.
Heissen outlet<Keogh's Costa<Regan.
Trong<same.

Woroner<Woroner.
Bergman<Mills.
Michaelis<Dry D Sav Ins.
Ansonia Mfg<Pac F T
Paltbee & McCaul<Raisler.
Weingart<Mass M Life.
Warburg<Flenish Rity
Re Unit Taxi Cab.
Re Naughton Mulgrew M C.
Smith<L Scheppa Co.
Sands<Mertens.
Beves<Post.
205 E 57 St<Philipp.
Triplett<Triplett.
Hayden<Utile.
Williams<Williams.
Richards<Bennett.
Re Un Serv Stores.
Palmer<Wolfish.
Gerber<Ideal Printg.
Zimmerman<Sonnenschein.
Charal<Charal.
Rose<Walsh.
Gross<Gross.
Zarshinsky<Stoloff.
Matter of Kahn.
Re CNY, (Cambrelling Av.)
Scatcher<Cohen.
Knight<Mo.sheklan.
Gen'l Elec Co<Bronx Pub.
Chapman<Niagara Silk.
Van Hise<Underhill.
Land<Hobson, (2 acts.)
Re Gross, (Farnan.)
Hall<Galban & Co.
Bloom<Bloom.
Calender<Scheer.
Re Lehman.
Hong Kong Hud<Ayres
Mandel<Trop.
Schmoll<N J Leather Mfg.
Davison<McClellan.
Smith<Progressive Mot P.
Kelso & Co<Johnson Drug.
Re Kellner.
Woroner<Woroner.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Leavitt<Horton I Crm.
Glynn<N Y Mail.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Coffee<N Y Rys.
O'Connor<N Y C RR.
Rabinowitz<Shapiro.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
People<Townsend.
Nicols<Am Brass.
Lipkin<Bklyn El RR.
Gray<Nas El RR.
Coyle<I R T.
Stewart<Martin.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vasto<Goldberger & Co. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miller<NY Rys.
Deisroth<Eagle.
Bernett<same.
Bagner<Shatz & C.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCann<3 Av RR.
Verderber<Hupfel B.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
M Ringulescu<Linch. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Campbell<NY Rys.
Price<NY Taxicab.
Liebowitz<Alexander.
Bienventa<3d Av RR.
O'Brien<42d St Cross.
Ignoltz<3d Av RR.
Juskowitz<Morgenstein.
Spillane<Howes Transp
Caldero<Kamenstein.
James<NY C Int RR.
Czako<Mecryan.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<L I RR.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Halstead<Terry & T.
Azelowitch<Mayo.
Doyle<Fargo.
Kaiser<Ochs.
R Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle, (1,)
M Bookman<Doyle.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hess Bldg<Con Gas.
Goodwin<Cornish C Co. (2 acts.)

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sickels<Corey.
Delehanty<Dunn.
Hammer<Claremont Stg. Co.
Carfagno<McAtee.
Hasbrouck<Gallagher.
Friedman<Bauman. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Barbera<Quittner.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Manning<Seelig.
Same<Neuberger.
Ott<Wessel.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Same<Fid & Dep Co.
Paoli<Ewy Trust.
Marks<Rosenthal.
Schechtel<Greenhouse.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Case on—Sternberg<Silberstein.

PART XVIII.—Geigerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hungerford Brass<Brady & Co.
Hardin<Cohen.
Polak<Reed.
Roessie<Halsey.
Bumfeld<Marx.
Morris & Cumming<A McMullen.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Victoria, Bianpe B Fall.
Letha E Stewert.
Max H Straus.
John W Powell.
George R Ottell.
Margarite Christmasse.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Estates:
Michael Hogan,
Mary B Pell.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.—At 10:15 A. M.—Oct. term continued. Mary V McCuster.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
McDonald<Buckley.
Mandel<Fisher.
Oppenheim, Collins<Harris.
Lipschutz<Bevier.
Hanover Bldg<Levy.
Koch<Lenigar.
Cogilitore<Harlem Mar
Greenfield<Citizens Sav Bank.
Streicher<Schurtzer.
McConihe<Rycroft.
Loeb, Cooney & Loeb<Johnson Salkind.
Landesman<Weisner.
Emmer<Streicher.
Turco<Brady.
Wishna<Schuchman.
Evans<Cohen.
Gartfinkel<Catharine & Water Sts.
Hagan<Sheff'd Farms
Marcus<Gruenstein.
Murphy<Consol Gas.
Fasel<Applebaum.
Roselle<Jacoby.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Haas<Fid & Dep Co.
Wyszynski<Hinrichs.
Berg<same.
Handelman<Paskle.
Trop<Friedberg.
Reilly<Sachs.
Brennan<Libman Con.
Briggs<M & F Sales.
Elliott<Barrett.
Bendix<Gimbel Bros.
Francini<A Nocenti.
Gorman Bros<Minaker Rity.
Garcia<Stanley.
Levine<Shillaber.
Holmes<Doniger.
Hollaman<Herzig.
Jurow<Peoples' Nat F J.
Same<Concordia F I.
Same<Cal Ins.
Same<Ger F I.
Same<Mech & T Ins.
Same<Hartford F I.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<London Assur.
Same<W'chester F I.
Same<Glens Falls L Ins.
Same<Nat F Ins.
Nat Bridge Works<Butler.
Healy<N Y Rys.
Obendorfer<Piser & Co.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rayner<Sullivan.
Knowlton<Simpson.
Seadole<Phelan Bros Const Co.
John<Brownston Bros.
Kridel<Brukenfield.
Nichols<Palmer.
Polstein<Mager.
Ouredink<Peerless Con
Clement N Bank<Avery.
Benjamin<Ackerman.
Fink<N Y C R R.
Wertheim<N Y Rys.
Fishman<Robinson.
Henry<Jaffe.
Weinstein<Knick Ice.
Heitsler<Grimm.
Clegg<Kramer.
Barat<Schulman.
Schlitt<N Y Rys.
Schneider<same.
Epstein<Henken & W.
Vogt<Belvedere.
Geller<I R T.
Huckmeyer<N Y Rys.
Kellar<Whitridge.
Dorfman<Sherry.
Gersting<Hall.
Surevitzky<Stanley & G.
Perone<Zibelli.
Brucker<Pearlburg.
Synd Trading<Harris.
Silberstein<Wachter.
Linton<Bradley Con.
Reichman<Linch.
Rice<Faden.
Termont<Maxims, &c, Co. Case on.

PART III.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Gastor<Connolly Auc.
Blumenthal<Toovey.
Heyland<Mehler-Fulton.
Walko<Fox.
Cohn<Durkin.
Nascher<Univ M T.
Schein<Trachtenberg.
Unter<Brim.
Levy<W C Rty.
E Gribbon & Sons<Jacoby.
Warner Godfrey<Goldman.
Fish<Horowitz.
Finke<Applegate.
Levy<Saltz.
Markel<Elias.
Hannon<Gerets.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.

PART IV.—Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Wehner<B'klyn Wire.
Lauterbach<Fallert Br
Meritas R T<Farley.
Brandt<Brandt.
Brandt<Brandt.
Brandt<Brandt.
Jacobus<Colgate.
Silbert<Silbert.
Dooley<Hay Fdy.
Howsted<Richmond R.
Butler<CNY.
Johnson<CNY.
Larson<Nassau R R.
Petekofsky<Pallitsier.
Raynor<L I Traction.
Remington<Schultz Bread Co.
Kelsey<Douglas.
Voorhees<Conger.
Carley<Hargis.
Farrington Co<Hearn.
Ackerson<Bd of Sup.
Harper<Newbery.
Ross<Chapman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Tetu<Tetu.
Knox<Knox.
Saukaitis<Am S R.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Duimo<Arbuckle.
Re Gutnsberg & Lang, (Snyder.)
Guyon<Guyon.
Re 76 and 77 Sts.
Brodie<CNY.
Brown<same.
Conly<same.
Converse<same.
McIntosh<same.
McNally<same.
Mannix<same.
Nolan<same.
Prideaux<same.
Stapleton<same.
Buono<McQuade S.
Beyer<Sadvoransky.
Caramagna<Morse D D Wage<Wage.
Kline<Kline.

Bowery Sav Bank<Sturtz.
Pines<Novick.
Reid<Sheppard.
McElligott<McElligott
Hanis<Palmieri.
Peoples' Trust Ill S.
Bonnard<Bonnard.
Hedge<White.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
O'Bryan<Baird.
Mills<Foote.
Cameron<Cameron.
Church<Byrns.
Re Hill.
Satriani<McGovern.
Same<same.
Becker<Becker.
Yablonsky<Cohen.
Dennison<Smith.
Seeman<Behman.
Sun F P S<Commonwealth Ins.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Shiebler<Shiebler.
Krans<Krang.
Purdy<Pettelli.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Vogt<Vogt.
Appel<White.
Christian<Christian.
Tuffe<Tuffe.
Alesi<Morris Dock.
Levitt<Brakirsky.
Holzberg<Holzberg.
Washington<Wash'n.
Hoh<Hoh.
Schultz<Feldman.
Horak<Horak.
Ciaccio<Ciaccio.
Storch<Storch.
Wilson, H Lunch.
Welk<Welk.
Sherman<Kramer Con.
Ford<Ford.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Epstein<Epstein.
Kaplan<Worob.
Walcott<Walcott.
Specht<Walter.
Dodge<Dodge.
Moore<Sweeney.
Bradshaw<Getz.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Di Biase<Di Biase.
Stott<Stevens.
Johnson<Johnson.
Reiser<Reiser.
Sackman Con<Rosenbaum.
Thomson<Lawyers T T
Highest number reached, 1,471.

Stone<Stone.
Danza<Danza.
Smith<Smith.
Agress Con<Maguire.
Seaman<CNY.
Floor<Floor.
Piltz<Piltz.
Thompson<Young.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Dickman<Dickman.
Quattrocki<Quat'cki.
Balsamo<CNY.
De Vito<same.
Loudon<Feinberg.
Benisch<Cohn Cut S.
Day<Helms.
Friedman<Rosensleig.
Youdovich<Youdovich.
Boro Bk, Bklyn<Thompson.
CNY<Lex Av Theatre
Chandler<Chandler.
Barker<Barker.
McGill<Dwyer.
Miller<Mooney.
Krandel<Krandel.
Robb<Robb.
Brighton-by-the-Sea<CNY.
Platkin<Cornman.
Flood<Stevens.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Halabi<Merhige.
Panaconcola<Para'la.
Troiano<Galasso.
Kahler<Kahler.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII Kelby, J. Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day they will be carried over to the following Monday.

Hawkins<Nassau RR. (2 acts.)
Toomey<Nassau RR.
Pierce<Willets.
McTernan<C I & BRR
Seaman<Nas R R.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Kobrstein<McMullen, S & T.
McGlincey<Topkins.
Waldon<CNY.
Allen<Whitney-Steen.
Freeman<Runkel Bros. (2 acts.)
Wolf<Bradley Con.
Kiley<C I & B RR.
Johnson<Nas R R.
Krzanowska<Am Mfg.
Dunne<B H RR.
Hawkins<Fed Ltage & Con.
Bonomo<CNY, (2 acts.)

Bohrmann<Pelts et al.
Cloke<Nassau RR.
Eisenhauer<Sons.
Walsh<C I & B R R & ano.
Mace<Nas R R.
Hennesy<same.
Goldberg<Kempf & ano.
McGowan<Pitts Con.
Sandstrom<McDonald, (2 acts.)
Lotito<Nas R R.
Dearing<Transit Dev.
Collymore<B H R R.
Hartnett<Sch Cut S.
Casselberry<Sterckx.
Goonan<B Q Co & S R R.
Becker<B H R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR. (2 cases.)
Lockberg<B H R R.
Greene<Nas R R.
Borough Bank<Woodhull, (2 cases.)
Highest number reached, 4253.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Elkein<C I & B RR.
Morton<Burton.
Goldberg<Blue Taxi.
McNulty<B H RR.
Glantz<Bregstein et al.
Papandrea<Nas RR.
Guttieri<Bradley Con.
Tracy-Sullivan<B H RR. (4 acts.)
O'Brien<Liesberger.
Hackett<Keen.
Eberling<B, G & SRR
Frank<Murphy.
Riehl<Virginia Reel.
Cullen<Gibbons et al.
Cusack<NY Rys.
Martinez<Q & A & P.
Burney<Lamps et al.
Ruderman<Bogoff.
Walker<NY Rys.
Hornda<Colvin.
Flynn<McLoughlin & ano.
Hartfelde<Geeham Trucking.
Rongers<Atl Stevdg.
Highest number reached, 4253.

Lynch<C I & B R R.
Volpi<B H R R.
Schroeder<Mar Metal.
Napolitana<Transit D
Godfrey<Clay and an.
Lingee<Frankfort G I.
Agnoli<Degnon Con.
O'Neill<McWhirter Co
Doyle<N Y & Q Co Ry
Powers<Baumert et al

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
McDonald<Buckley.
Mandel<Fisher.
Oppenheim, Collins<Harris.
Lipschutz<Bevier.
Hanover Bldg<Levy.
Koch<Lenigar.
Cogilitore<Harlem Mar
Greenfield<Citizens Sav Bank.
Streicher<Schurtzer.
McConihe<Rycroft.
Loeb, Cooney & Loeb<Johnson Salkind.
Landesman<Weisner.
Emmer<Streicher.
Turco<Brady.
Wishna<Schuchman.
Evans<Cohen.
Gartfinkel<Catharine & Water Sts.
Hagan<Sheff'd Farms
Marcus<Gruenstein.
Murphy<Consol Gas.
Fasel<Applebaum.
Roselle<Jacoby.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Haas<Fid & Dep Co.
Wyszynski<Hinrichs.
Berg<same.
Handelman<Paskle.
Trop<Friedberg.
Reilly<Sachs.
Brennan<Libman Con.
Briggs<M & F Sales.
Elliott<Barrett.
Bendix<Gimbel Bros.
Francini<A Nocenti.
Gorman Bros<Minaker Rity.
Garcia<Stanley.
Levine<Shillaber.
Holmes<Doniger.
Hollaman<Herzig.
Jurow<Peoples' Nat F J.
Same<Concordia F I.
Same<Cal Ins.
Same<Ger F I.
Same<Mech & T Ins.
Same<Hartford F I.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<London Assur.
Same<W'chester F I.
Same<Glens Falls L Ins.
Same<Nat F Ins.
Nat Bridge Works<Butler.
Healy<N Y Rys.
Obendorfer<Piser & Co.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rayner<Sullivan.
Knowlton<Simpson.
Seadole<Phelan Bros Const Co.
John<Brownston Bros.
Kridel<Brukenfield.
Nichols<Palmer.
Polstein<Mager.
Ouredink<Peerless Con
Clement N Bank<Avery.
Benjamin<Ackerman.
Fink<N Y C R R.
Wertheim<N Y Rys.
Fishman<Robinson.
Henry<Jaffe.
Weinstein<Knick Ice.
Heitsler<Grimm.
Clegg<Kramer.
Barat<Schulman.
Schlitt<N Y Rys.
Schneider<same.
Epstein<Henken & W.
Vogt<Belvedere.
Geller<I R T.
Huckmeyer<N Y Rys.
Kellar<Whitridge.
Dorfman<Sherry.
Gersting<Hall.
Surevitzky<Stanley & G.
Perone<Zibelli.
Brucker<Pearlburg.
Synd Trading<Harris.
Silberstein<Wachter.
Linton<Bradley Con.
Reichman<Linch.
Rice<Faden.
Termont<Maxims, &c, Co. Case on.

PART III.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Gastor<Connolly Auc.
Blumenthal<Toovey.
Heyland<Mehler-Fulton.
Walko<Fox.
Cohn<Durkin.
Nascher<Univ M T.
Schein<Trachtenberg.
Unter<Brim.
Levy<W C Rty.
E Gribbon & Sons<Jacoby.
Warner Godfrey<Goldman.
Fish<Horowitz.
Finke<Applegate.
Levy<Saltz.
Markel<Elias.
Hannon<Gerets.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.

PART IV.—Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Wehner<B'klyn Wire.
Lauterbach<Fallert Br
Meritas R T<Farley.
Brandt<Brandt.
Brandt<Brandt.
Brandt<Brandt.
Jacobus<Colgate.
Silbert<Silbert.
Dooley<Hay Fdy.
Howsted<Richmond R.
Butler<CNY.
Johnson<CNY.
Larson<Nassau R R.
Petekofsky<Pallitsier.
Raynor<L I Traction.
Remington<Schultz Bread Co.
Kelsey<Douglas.
Voorhees<Conger.
Carley<Hargis.
Farrington Co<Hearn.
Ackerson<Bd of Sup.
Harper<Newbery.
Ross<Chapman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Tetu<Tetu.
Knox<Knox.
Saukaitis<Am S R.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Duimo<Arbuckle.
Re Gutnsberg & Lang, (Snyder.)
Guyon<Guyon.
Re 76 and 77 Sts.
Brodie<CNY.
Brown<same.
Conly<same.
Converse<same.
McIntosh<same.
McNally<same.
Mannix<same.
Nolan<same.
Prideaux<same.
Stapleton<same.
Buono<McQuade S.
Beyer<Sadvoransky.
Caramagna<Morse D D Wage<Wage.
Kline<Kline.

Bowery Sav Bank<Sturtz.
Pines<Novick.
Reid<Sheppard.
McElligott<McElligott
Hanis<Palmieri.
Peoples' Trust Ill S.
Bonnard<Bonnard.
Hedge<White.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
O'Bryan<Baird.
Mills<Foote.
Cameron<Cameron.
Church<Byrns.
Re Hill.
Satriani<McGovern.
Same<same.
Becker<Becker.
Yablonsky<Cohen.
Dennison<Smith.
Seeman<Behman.
Sun F P S<Commonwealth Ins.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Shiebler<Shiebler.
Krans<Krang.
Purdy<Pettelli.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Vogt<Vogt.
Appel<White.
Christian<Christian.
Tuffe<Tuffe.
Alesi<Morris Dock.
Levitt<Brakirsky.
Holzberg<Holzberg.
Washington<Wash'n.
Hoh<Hoh.
Schultz<Feldman.
Horak<Horak.
Ciaccio<Ciaccio.
Storch<Storch.
Wilson, H Lunch.
Welk<Welk.
Sherman<Kramer Con.
Ford<Ford.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Epstein<Epstein.
Kaplan<Worob.
Walcott<Walcott.
Specht<Walter.
Dodge<Dodge.
Moore<Sweeney.
Bradshaw<Getz.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Di Biase<Di Biase.
Stott<Stevens.
Johnson<Johnson.
Reiser<Reiser.
Sackman Con<Rosenbaum.
Thomson<Lawyers T T
Highest number reached, 1,471.

Stone<Stone.
Danza<Danza.
Smith<Smith.
Agress Con<Maguire.
Seaman<CNY.
Floor<Floor.
Piltz<Piltz.
Thompson<Young.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Dickman<Dickman.
Quattrocki<Quat'cki.
Balsamo<CNY.
De Vito<same.
Loudon<Feinberg.
Benisch<Cohn Cut S.
Day<Helms.
Friedman<Rosensleig.
Youdovich<Youdovich.
Boro Bk, Bklyn<Thompson.
CNY<Lex Av Theatre
Chandler<Chandler.
Barker<Barker.
McGill<Dwyer.
Miller<Mooney.
Krandel<Krandel.
Robb<Robb.
Brighton-by-the-Sea<CNY.
Platkin<Cornman.
Flood<Stevens.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Halabi<Merhige.
Panaconcola<Para'la.
Troiano<Galasso.
Kahler<Kahler.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII Kelby, J. Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day they will be carried over to the following Monday.

Hawkins<Nassau RR. (2 acts.)
Toomey<Nassau RR.
Pierce<Willets.
McTernan<C I & BRR
Seaman<Nas R R.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Kobrstein<McMullen, S & T.
McGlincey<Topkins.
Waldon<CNY.
Allen<Whitney-Steen.
Freeman<Runkel Bros. (2 acts.)
Wolf<Bradley Con.
Kiley<C I & B RR.
Johnson<Nas R R.
Krzanowska<Am Mfg.
Dunne<B H RR.
Hawkins<Fed Ltage & Con.
Bonomo<CNY, (2 acts.)

Bohrmann<Pelts et al.
Cloke<Nassau RR.
Eisenhauer<Sons.
Walsh<C I & B R R & ano.
Mace<Nas R R.
Hennesy<same.
Goldberg<Kempf & ano.
McGowan<Pitts Con.
Sandstrom<McDonald, (2 acts.)
Lotito<Nas R R.
Dearing<Transit Dev.
Collymore<B H R R.
Hartnett<Sch Cut S.
Casselberry<Sterckx.
Goonan<B Q Co & S R R.
Becker<B H R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR. (2 cases.)
Lockberg<B H R R.
Greene<Nas R R.
Borough Bank<Woodhull, (2 cases.)
Highest number reached, 4253.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Allaire<Allaire.
Doyle<Y & Q Co R.
Porter<CNY.
Fid & Dep Co of Md<Queens Co Trust.
Gegarty<I R T.
Jacob<M & A Trac.
Cummings<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Marshall<Man & Q Tr
Gellman<Shankoff & an.
Highest number reached, 501.

Lynch<C I & B R R.
Volpi<B H R R.
Schroeder<Mar Metal.
Napolitana<Transit D
Godfrey<Clay and an.
Lingee<Frankfort G I.
Agnoli<Degnon Con.
O'Neill<McWhirter Co
Doyle<N Y & Q Co Ry
Powers<Baumert et al

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest—Jackson<Schwartz.
Lowe<Lane Atkinson.
Van Tassell<Knoll.
Cooperman<Nas RR.
Lo Corto<same.
Burns<Kaubler.
Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Jessie Hunter,
James W Dougherty.
Accts. in estates of:
Mary Caufield,
Ellen Balzer,
Louis Segar.
George M O'Hare,
Adrian Daneyse,
Patrick Judge,
Margaret Belliken,
Edward Orrell,
Henry Rosenbrock,
Mary Pollock,
Mary S Jamieson,
Edward E Graves,
John F Huner,
Frederick Kruse,
Estates of:
Carl O Green,
Marion Stewart,
John McGrath,
John Rosso.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Nussenbaum<I R T, (2 acts.)
Re Taylor.
Rogozin<Rogozin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Case on—Van Doren<Amar Steel Barrel.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Gebelin<Dumproof—Ely Neumann. Ostrowe<Ericsson—George A. Steinmuller.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Bronx Borough Bank<Maurer—John M. Ryan.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schrader<Hirschman.
Osborne<N Am Brew.
Zingale<B H R R.
Schoendorf<O'Grady and an.
Daley<J Ehrgott & Co
Macauley<L I El Ry.
O'Neill<B H R R.

Sillen<Shults Bread.
Scanlon<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Teaid<Schaefer Br.
Hein<N Y Cons R R, (2 acts.)
Churchill<Cosmop M.
Darcy<3 Av Ry.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Elkein<C I & B RR.
Morton<Burton.
Goldberg<Blue Taxi.
McNulty<B H RR.
Glantz<Bregstein et al.
Papandrea<Nas RR.
Guttieri<Bradley Con.
Tracy-Sullivan<B H RR. (4 acts.)
O'Brien<Liesberger.
Hackett<Keen.
Eberling<B, G & SRR
Frank<Murphy.
Riehl<Virginia Reel.
Cullen<Gibbons et al.
Cusack<NY Rys.
Martinez<Q & A & P.
Burney<Lamps et al.
Ruderman<Bogoff.
Walker<NY Rys.
Hornda<Colvin.
Flynn<McLoughlin & ano.
Hartfelde<Geeham Trucking.
Rongers<Atl Stevdg.
Highest number reached, 501.

Macmorningside P'k<Reichenbach.
Renault S B<Miller, Hicks & Hewitt.
Western N Bank<Suterr.
Lein<Martin.
No Am Audit Co<Encyclopedia Press.
W T Telegraph<Morris Park Est.
Levison<Toll.
Greenstein<Radow.
Alexander<Hepner Co's.
Wilson<Duncan.
Springer<Marcus.
Rottenberg<Greenberg
Kalmbach<Zelyman & S.
Pitts<Green, Clear.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Grim<Leh. Val Coal.
Belardo<Pitts Con.
Carucci<Lewisohn.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Conahan<Terry & T.
Cobrin<Brook.
Randall<Beach.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Kelly<Kerbaugh Con.
Parker<Nicholls.
Crentsberger<Mt Vernon.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Boyce<V Tarrytown.
Raaft<Elsele.
Daisenberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Murphy<Goodhart.
Walsh<Kelly.
Greenlee<Todd.
Stehlin<City and Co. Contract Co.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto.
Wall<Yonkers R R.
Hoffman<same.
Chenoweth<Sig Ref.
Riggio<CNY Rys.
Highest number reached, 440.

Marcus & Bros<Powers Leather Co.
Lilbeig Brew Co<Olt.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Nicoletto<Whitridge.
Bahr<I R T

RESORTS. | RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The Marlborough-Blenheim,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this winter, instead of closing one side during November and December, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a PRIVATE BATHROOM with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season. The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor-solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive.

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White service in both the a la Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

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with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.

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Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room.
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Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
26th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $3 and up. Booklet.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made and entered October 10, 1914, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned Special Master will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, 718,535 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Said shares of stock will be offered for sale in one block or parcel. The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $350,000 cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned as Special Master, or in lieu thereof $5,000 000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued under the Trust Agreement dated August 1, 1902, between said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, if the coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1st, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received when offered as aforesaid, and will knock down the property sold to such bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court. On the acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted must forthwith deposit with the undersigned, in addition to the cash or bonds deposited in order to qualify him to bid, the additional sum of $1,000,000 in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, as Special Master, or in lieu thereof, $10,000 000 face amount of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such additional deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price. In lieu of any deposit of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds as aforesaid with the undersigned, he may accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company having its principal office in the Southern District of New York that it holds, subject to his order and direction, the amount specified in such certificate of said bonds with coupons or transfers thereof as aforesaid. Any owner or holder of any of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under said trust agreement may bid and purchase at said sale. The right is reserved to the Court to reject any or all bids received and to confirm and direct the consummation of any sale in accordance with the provisions of said decree. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such accepted bidder as hereinbefore provided, whether in cash or by check or by Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale the deposits made by the accepted bidder will forthwith be returned to such bidder. The purchaser must on confirmation of the sale by the Court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. No more of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be cancelled or credited, as hereinafter provided, Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, and matured and unpaid coupons. The said purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash. The right is reserved to the Court to retake and resell the property upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or his successors and assigns will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to become a party to this cause.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, 52 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 22, 1914.

BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK & SASS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 23rd, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Bway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamonds, jewelry, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

ROBERT S. CONKLIN, Trustee.
SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Attorney for petitioning Creditors, and Trustee, 27 Cedar St., New York.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY.

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Open Throughout Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

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A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
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Daily orchestral concerts.
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WILL OPEN DECEMBER 25.
Nearly all rooms have private bath connecting. Rooms without bath have hot and cold running water. Suites arranged with parlor if so desired.
For terms and other particulars address
J. F. CHAMPLIN, Mgr.,
Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CLUB LAUNDRY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the Commercial Boarding Stables, 410 West 52nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., certain property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt consisting of horses, wagons, harnesses, etc. Inspection may be had between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. any day prior to sale at above premises.

Dated, New York, November 12, 1914.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment of HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that the assignee herein will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, the 12th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Co., Brooklyn Bridge Arch No. 11, and immediately thereafter at Fulton Market Refrigerating Co., 299 Water St., and immediately thereafter at F. C. Linde Cold Storage Co., Beach and Varick Sts., Borough of Manhattan, property of the above estate consisting of fish and canned fish in cold storage. MAX SCHENKMAN, Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEICHTER BROS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 13 East 8th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, fixtures, &c.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAFE & VENTILATING WINDOW CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 12th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 to 37 West 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, office furniture, &c.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Receiver.
THOMAS J. MEEHAN, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC STRAWGATE, trading as FLORODORA NOVELTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Strawgate, trading as Florodora Novelty Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 17th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 10th, 1914.

WAR TAX EXPECTED TO OFFSET DEFICIT

Treasury Officials Reassured by Steadily Increasing Imports, Some Even from Germany.

NEW TARIFF LOSS SMALL

Probably Only $30,000,000 in Normal Times—Income Tax This Year About $40,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Treasury Department officials are confident that revenues from the recently imposed war taxes, some of which took effect on the first of this month, will offset the losses in customs duties, and that the deficit from the latter source will not exceed the estimate of $100,000,000 made when the new revenue measure was decided upon. Information which has come to the Treasury Department is that products destined for this county are leaving Europe in steadily increasing volume, and that many shipments of German goods, which were stopped with the outbreak of the war, are now finding their way here.

Normal losses in revenue under the new Underwood tariff law have been less than expected, and but for the disturbance caused by the war the total receipts would not have been greatly reduced. The Underwood schedules went into effect on Oct. 4, 1913, and in the year ended with Oct 3, 1914, duties paid amounted to $264,409,415. In the corresponding year ended Oct. 3, 1913, the duties under the Payne law were $316,711,730, a difference of $52,302,315 in favor of the Republican tariff.

It is pointed out that the showing would be much less unfavorable for the new tariff if accounts should be taken of the losses suffered in August and September by reason of the war. It is estimated that customs were reduced more than $20,000,000 in those months by the war's interference with trade, so that under normal conditions the loss in the first full year under the new tariff probably would not have exceeded $30,000,000. This is almost exactly the amount realized from the tax on incomes, which was designed to meet the reductions in duties.

Income Tax Possibly $45,000,000.

The Government has realized more than $75,000,000 from the corporation and income tax, of which $45,000,000 has been paid by the corporations. The income tax applied only to ten months of the calendar year 1913, and took no toll on the big interest and dividend payments made in January and February. More income is paid on Jan. 1 than on any other day of the year, many business houses distributing their yearly profits at the close of the calendar year. One of the wealthiest men in the country has explained that almost all of his earnings are paid to him in January. A conservative estimate makes the amount of the income tax which will be received for the current year between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000, the lower amount taking account of reduced dividends and interest payments as a result of the depression.

The Department of Commerce issued today its monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States for September, showing total imports for that month of $140,089,000, a decrease of $31,000,000. For the first nine months of the calendar year imports led those for the corresponding period of 1913 by $83,000,000, while customs receipts were off $44,000,000.

The duties collected in September were $12,225,000, a decrease of $9,539,000. Up to the close of business on Nov. 7 the customs receipts for the current fiscal year were $79,275,000, a decrease of $11,304,000 from the corresponding period of last year. Disbursements have exceeded all receipts from customs, internal revenue and corporation taxes by $62,707,000 for the first four months of this fiscal year.

One Week's Foreign Trade.

The following table, prepared by the Department of Commerce today, shows imports, duties collected and exports for the week ending Nov. 7, 1914, at the ten principal customs districts:

District.	Imports.	Duties Collected.	Exports.
Mass. (Boston)	$1,296,829	$161,957	$2,477,461
New York	16,627,215	2,573,427	17,971,935
Philadelphia	934,412	182,087	1,809,165
Maryland (Balt.)	628,630	128,913	2,751,189
New Orleans	1,649,529	29,321	1,456,047
Galveston	192,159	2,641	4,641,210
San Francisco	1,944,443	76,535	1,310,046
Wash. (Seattle)	1,928,607	15,309	925,555
Buffalo	273,081	27,681	1,246,249
Michigan (Det.)	888,048	31,726	2,035,560
Total	26,129,895	3,125,587	38,645,767

In a note attached to the table the Department of Commerce said:

"The week for which statistics are given above was a five-day week, election day, Nov. 3, being out. It shows a favorable balance on merchandise transactions in the ten customs districts named of $10,515,872. The ten districts cited ordinarily do about 85 per cent. of the import business, and approximately 80 per cent. of the export business of the country."

AUBURN PRISONER ESCAPES

Erie County Convict Scales Forty-Foot Wall and Gets Away.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—John Griffiths, a convict, received here from Erie County, escaped from Auburn Prison last night. Griffiths was a trusty, employed as driver of the prison truck.

He enjoyed the freedom of the front yard, and after putting up his wagon last night he made his way to the stable roof, reaching the forty-foot prison wall, and letting himself down on the outside by means of a rope that he took with him from his wagon.

Prison guards and police of surrounding towns are seeking him.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20678.—HARRY A. WILKUS, trading as WM. MORRIS & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry A. Wilkus, trading as Wm. Morris & Co., alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 5th, 1914, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 11th 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 20425.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SEIDEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on November 10, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 24th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Association of National Advertising Managers, a domestic membership corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the County and City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Association of National Advertisers, Inc."

Dated New York, November 10, 1914.
ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGERS.
By C. W. PATMAN, Secretary.
HARRY D. NIMS, Attorney for Petitioner, 35 Liberty Street, New York City.

DYESTUFFS SHIP DUE.

Matanzas, to Dock Today, Has Nearly 3,000 Tons of Colors.

The steamer Matanzas of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, which was chartered to bring over a cargo of German dyestuffs, failed to arrive yesterday, but is expected to dock some time today. The vessel left Rotterdam Oct. 28 and under normal conditions should have docked yesterday.

Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, who chartered the ship in behalf of dyestuffs importers, said yesterday that the Matanzas was bringing between 2,700 and 3,000 tons of colors. Contrary to the earlier understanding, the vessel will bring no chemicals or sugar beet seed, but these latter products were said yesterday to be coming over on the steamer Sun now en route. According to Mr. Metz, the Matanzas's cargo is consigned to seventeen of the principal dyestuff handlers with only one lot purchased direct by a textile manufacturing concern.

Firms having consignments on the ship declined to say what proportion of the shipment is intended for their houses.

Among those receiving consignments on the dyestuffs ship are the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, A. Klipstein & Co., Geigy ter Meer, Berlin Anal ne Works, Walter F. Sykes & Co., the Keller & Mers Company, Geisenheimer & Co., the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Read, Holliday & Sons, Sieman & Elting, the Cassella Color Company, the S. Vila Color Company, the Commonwealth Color Company, F. E. Atteaux, M. Reed, F. Bredt, and Geo. Kohnstamm & Co. While the cargo is valued at several hundred thousand dollars, the exact figure was refused by those in a position to know.

NO MORE FRENCH SPRATS.

And Holland Herring and Irish Mackerel to be Scarcer.

Importers of canned fish are finding increasing difficulty in getting many lines of goods from Europe. The fishing fleets of practically all European nations have been so interfered with by naval operations and mines that work has been more and more curtailed owing to the risk entailed by the fishermen in pursuing their usual vocation.

The threatened closing of the North Sea by the British Admiralty even to neutral navigation, while not effective as yet, adds to the fears of wholesalers in this city that before long fishing operations there may come to a complete standstill. Cabled advices received here yesterday by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company from packers in France report that the French Government has taken all their supplies of sprats, and that as long as the war lasts there will be no possibility of packing any of these goods for shipment to the United States. There is no catch of this fish at the present time and will not be until the beginning of next year. The Belgian supply usually available cannot be had on account of the war.

Stocks here are almost exhausted, such goods as are on hand being held by jobbers at high figures.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Button Blanks Declared Not Imitation Precious Stones.

Button blanks made of celluloid are not imitation precious stones, according to a ruling made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of R. F. Lang. The merchandise under review consisted of small shapes of celluloid of various colors, rounded and smoothed on one side and slightly flattened on the other, with a hole in the flattened side. Duty was assessed on the goods according to line-measure as provided for in the Tariff act of 1909. The importers claimed the articles to be dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as imitation precious stones. In overruling the protest Judge Waite remarks that if these celluloid pieces can be said to be articles in imitation of precious stones within the meaning of the law then, in the board's judgment, papier maché, or even wood or clay, or any such substance, could be so used by simply coloring them to represent in color some particular stone.

John Wanamaker and Remy, Schmidt & Pleisener were sustained in protests on the classification of gloves imported under the Tariff act of 1897. The Collector assessed accumulative duty on the goods as ornamented or embroidered with more than three single stands or cords. After reposing for about two years on the files of the board, the customs tribunal finds that the extra assessment was unwarranted and reversed the Collector. Refunds will now be made to the protestants.

Cohn & Rosenberger won lower duty on a great variety of ornaments. The merchandise was imported under the act of 1909 and included lavallieres, long chains, lockets, and other articles, all of which were taxed 55 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of the law for "articles of personal adornment." The claim was for 60 per cent duty as jewelry.

F. Blumenthal & Co. and others were overruled in protests on the classification of buds, flowers, and leaves, composed of various materials, bound together in the form of pacquets or picquets. They were assessed at 50 per cent. under the act of 1897 as millinery ornaments, and were claimed properly dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal, or under other paragraphs of the Dingley law carrying lower rates than assessed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Incorporated today:

Walter Stevens & Co., 17 Battery Place, importing, exporting, mining, manufacturing, trading; $50,000: J. E. Thompson, J. E. Outwater, W. Stevens, 17 Battery Pl.

Erskine-Danforth Corpn., New Rochelle, furnishing, decorating, $90,000: E. F. Roehm, N. and F. J. Danforth, 850 Park Av.

Rochester Alkali Co., Rochester, $100,000: J. R. Lawrence, G. E. Allard, C. S. Stone, Livonia.

John Van Zullen, Sr., umbrellas, merchandise, $20,000; G. C. Jones, A. and J. Van Zullen, Sr., 825 Beverly Road, B'klyn.

Dudley G. Eldridge, Inc., wearing apparel, leather goods, machinery, $50,000: A. B. Ormond, F. A. Harder, Jr., Douglas E. Eldridge, 99 E. 48 St.

Long Beach Sanatorium, Long Beach, $450,000: W. T. Andrews, H. G. Drake, F. Weymann, 8,801 22 Av., B'klyn.

Universal Metal Splinting & Stamping Co., $9,000: T. Ruskin, L. and S. Tepfer, 1,824 Bergen St., B'klyn.

Abbott Bakeries, $50,000: P. A. Walter, D. L. Zeek, C. E. Abbott, 236 8 Av.

Cherokee Garage Co., $10,000: J. F. and J. Fay, P. Wengraf, 542 E. 76 St.

Waller Bros., Patters & Engle Horse Co., Brooklyn, auctioneers, stables, garages, $10,000: J. Engle, B. Waller, L. Fuller, N. Y. C.

Canton Patents Corp'n, merchandise protected by patents, $50,000: W. F. Mohr, M. M. Looram, A. A. Canton, 362 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Textile Co., $10,000: J. C. Newham, J. Moisler, P. Warburg, 246 Audubon Av.

Reichert Towing Line, B'klyn, $10,000: J. C. Reichert, W. B. Keane, W. Hillman, 220 Broadway.

Boro Chemical Co., Binghamton, $5,000: L. T. Deyo, F. T. Macey, J. T. Kelley.

329 Southern Boulevard Co., realty, construction, $10,000: Joseph L. Hemley, L. Kohnfeld, C. L. Reis, Richmond Hill.

Natlus Auto Renting Co., $5,000; S. I. Goldberg, M. M. and J. S. Davis, 605 W. 111 St.

Krim Realty Corp'n, $10,000; J., A., and M. Krim, 2 W. 120 St.

K. B. M. Post Co., realty, construction, $8,000; J. B. Purcell, F. H. Parcells, G. Tiernan, 50 Wall St.

Utica Power Saving Co., Utica, $10,000; S. E. Gilbert, T. F. Conboy, Spencer Kellogg.

Amalgamated Press, $10,000; A. M. Lobine, E. M. Johnson, W. G. Hanson, 45 Essex St., Hackensack, N. J.

The 205 Park Row Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; H. H. Burras, F. N. Cowperthwait, M. Shoop, 31 University Pl.

Voluntary dissolutions: Clark Engraving Co., Syracuse; Hirn & Hornung Co., B'klyn; Seacoss Construction Co., Sanford.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 11.—Charters filed today:

Ideal Music Co., Plainfield, phonographs, $10,000; Albert R. Palmer, Harry Lawson, William Hollinger, Plainfield.

Perlman & Hutter, Inc., Newark, shoe trimmings, $100,000: Charles Perlman, Charles L. Hutter, Michael Silver, Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 11.—Charter filed today:

Taos Mining Co. of Taos, New Mexico, $1,000,000; A. Clarence Probert, Frank T. Chatham, both of Taos, New Mexico.

GREAT POST OFFICE FOR WAR PRISONERS

International Red Cross Bureau in Geneva Handles Thousands of Letters Daily.

SEEKS NEWS OF MISSING MEN

Has Staff of 250 Voluntary Workers—Pathetic Appeals from Parents and Wives of Soldiers.

The International Committee for the Red Cross, whose headquarters are at Geneva, Switzerland, has inaugurated its second half century of activity by the creation of a service of which the very development indicates its absolute necessity.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross has become an official mediator between the prisoners of the different belligerent nations and their families. Whether they be of French, German, Belgian, British, Russian, Austrian, or Servian nationality, there are everywhere families who are anxious for their dear ones, and to them all must be extended a helping hand.

The international bureau was started modestly in the Rue d'Athenée with a voluntary staff of six persons. As soon as its existence became known the incoming mail increased in appalling fashion and the committee saw itself obliged to ask the administration of the City of Geneva to place more spacious premises at its disposal. On Oct. 12 the recently renovated Museum Rath was consequently turned over to the committee whose staff of voluntary workers has actually been increased to 250 persons.

Even this army of helpers cannot keep pace with the inpouring work, which includes now daily from 250 to 300 verbal inquiries, 10,000 to 15,000 letters, and 2,000 to 3,000 telegrams. The bureau sends every day 400 to 500 letters with information to the families of the prisoners, also 400 to 800 money orders. It forwards from 2,000 to 3,000 letters and 200 to 300 money orders, with a total of about 4,000 francs to 5,000 francs.

All inquiries for information are entered and classified in alphabetical order. An official request for particulars is then sent to the country which detains the prisoner, and as soon as the answer arrives the same is forwarded to the families concerned.

Gustave Ador, one of the most distinguished politicians and orators in Switzerland, is the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

An official of the International Red Cross who arrived yesterday from Europe, where he had an official position in the management of the great Geneva Bureau of Information, said that scores of letters from the highest personages in Germany were received asking information as to the fate of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, who investigation proved to be among the slain. Another letter was from Théophile Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, anxiously inquiring for news of his soldier son. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, wrote to ask information of his nephew, who was fighting with the British forces in France.

This official of the International Red Cross, who requested that his name be not used, brought with him copies of letters that had been received in Geneva from the sorrowing relatives of men in the ranks. The letters tell their own pathetic story. Here is one from the young wife of a French territorial:

Factory of Little Bronzes and of Fancy Jewelry.
Paris, Oct. 2, 1914.

Sir: I address myself to your generosity if you can send me some news of my husband whose last letter is dated the 22nd of August. Since then I am indeed desolate, and do not know what has become of him.

This is how I have addressed my letters since that time: M. Leon ——, soldier of the Bicycle Squad, Third Territorials, near Maubeuge, Depot Cambrai.

Thank you for your trouble, Monsieur, and in hope of having your reply, accept with all my thanks my respectful salutations. If you can send him any news, tell him that his little son John, who is 9 months old, is always good, and does his maths. He prays for his father and sends him a big kiss.

(Signed) ——.

This letter is from the father of a French soldier.

Paris, 30 Sept., 1914.

Monsieur is President. Under the circumstances through which we are passing, so painful for all, I come to ask you from your goodness to give me the following information:

My dear child was wounded at the same time and at the side of his Captain. This is the only information I can furnish you, which came to us from a comrade. It is now thirty-nine days that we are without news. In the name of pity and of humanity I pray you let me know the truth, painful as it may be.

My dear child was of the 150th of the line, Ninth Company, Fortieth Division, last garrison St. Mihiel.

The deepest thanks from the heart, from his mother, his brothers, and his sister.

Accept, monsieur, with all my respect, the deep debt of gratitude from a father who weeps. Signed ——.

At the present time the Bureau of Information is receiving about 10,000 letters of inquiry each day. Among the letters are many containing money to be sent to prisoners of war. Likewise there are a great number of letters from soldiers in hospitals and in foreign prisons with requests that they be sent to their families.

Dress Business Spotted.

While the ready-to-wear season is now "between hay and grass" and trade is none too active on the whole, there are some houses that are doing a steady business in dresses. This business is being won, however, only by the constant showing of new things for Fall and Winter, some of which have an early Spring flavor. Many of the skirts of the new models are extremely full, and the whole garments are most liberally trimmed with fur. One of the most novel effects in this kind of trimming, on a street dress, showed a wide band of fur around the bottom of the skirt, fur at the neck, fur at the sleeve ends, and two fur bands around the waistline, about eight inches apart, between which the basic material was freely shirred. It was more truly an adapted Petrograd model than a tempered Paris model. Velveta, particularly black and peacock blue, and faille taffeta, in the leading shades, are well up among the most popular fabrics now being shown, the latter being especially adaptable for use in full-skirt creations.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Forecast:

N. Car.—S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy; probably rain in extreme n. w.; light n. e. winds.

Ala.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers Fri.; light and variable winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., rain; light s. winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably rain; light s. e. winds.

East. Texas—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; light s. e. to s. winds.

West. Texas, Utah, and Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., unsettled; probably showers.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy; probably showers in w.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light and variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., unsettled, probably showers; light w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich. and Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy, probably rain; light w. winds, becoming s. e.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably snow or rain; light and variable winds, becoming s. e.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy; probably showers.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Snow or rain Thurs.; colder in w. Fri., fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

TO HOLD IMPORTERS' SHOW.

War Will Not Stop Annual Auto Salon at Hotel Astor.

In spite of the conditions in Europe the annual Importers' Automobile Salon is to be held this year as usual. The impression had obtained in motoring circles that because of the shutting down of many of the foreign factories by the war there would be no exhibition this year.

The salon, which will be the ninth annual event of the kind, will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor from Jan. 2 to 9. Difficulties in the way of obtaining cars of Italian and British manufacture have been overcome, and the agents for cars of French, German, Belgian, and Austrian make have decided to put in some of the chassis and especial bodies that they have been able to obtain.

It is expected that nearly all of the members of the Importers' Automobile Alliance, under the auspices of which the salon is held each year, will be represented in the coming exhibition.

ARGENTINA MARKETS OPEN.

Americans Can Occupy Them by Extending Credit, Government Says

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Dr. R. S. Naon, Ambassador of Argentina, has received a cablegram from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations dealing with the present opportunity for American exporters to secure extensive trade advantages in that Republic. The message reads:

"There is at present no congestion of merchandise in our ports. Wheat and flour are not exported at present because of the embargo established by the executive power on those products. Corn, meat, and wool are exported without great difficulty, but we fear the scarcity of the means of transportation for our production in the near future.

"A very effective outlet would be the arrival of steamers from the United States with usual cargoes—that is to say, impure naphtha, wood, iron, agricultural machines and implements, petroleum, furniture, lubricating oils, &c. Those boats would return with our products—that is to say, meat, wool, hides, quebracho, livestock, &c.

"American manufacturers can occupy the place left vacant by European industry in all the branches that have been served by it. The present moment offers to American manufacturers very appreciable advantages for occupying positions, profiting by the present European inability. In order to get these advantages they must take the initiative themselves, sending, at least, small cargoes, and also agents, and especially adapting themselves to the custom of not demanding cash payment, as has been practiced by others with very well-known success."

In view of the opening of a branch of the National City Bank of New York in Buenos Aires the suggestions of the Argentine Government are considered of exceptional importance.

KNITTING TRADE IMPROVES.

Reports to Mills Show Consumers Are Responding to Better Conditions

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The Philadelphia knitting trade is responding to the uplift in business generally. The improvement is due to domestic consumption aided by some little export business growing out of the European war. The consumer is buying more freely. This is shown in reports from catalogue houses all over the United States to mills here from which

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Upper Manhattan Apartment—Vacant Fifth Avenue Block Front Transferred—Big Bronx Corner Sold to Builder—New Hotel for Lower Fifth Avenue.

The sale of a new apartment house in the upper Manhattan district, the purchase for improvement of a large Morris Avenue corner in the Bronx and the transfer of a vacant block front on upper Fifth Avenue were among the features which lent a fair degree of activity to the realty market yesterday.

The upper Manhattan deal involved the sale by the Aduls Construction Company of which Jacob S. Kahn is President, of the six-story apartment house on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 186th Street, covering a plot 100 by 100. It has been purchased by an investor. The house is one of two structures lately finished by the selling company, the other being a five-story house on a fifty-seven-foot frontage on the avenue.

Fifth Avenue Vacant Block Transferred.

The transfers yesterday showed that Benjamin Stern has purchased from the Sutherland Realty Company, (L. S. and A. M. Bing,) the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue between 104th and 105th Streets, fronting 201.10 on the avenue by 100 on each street. It has been transferred subject to a mortgage of $273,000 and the record indicates that Mr. Stern acquired the property in March last year. It is one of the vacant upper Fifth Avenue blocks. The Sutherland Realty Company still owns several lots in the rear including a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of 105th Street.

Builder Buys Big Bronx Plot.

Another interesting deal showing the activity of apartment house improvement in the Borough of the Bronx was announced yesterday in the sale by F. Ashton de Peyster of a vacant plot containing nineteen lots on the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and 168th Street, 475 by 100 feet in dimensions. W. E. and W. I. Brown were the brokers in the transaction. The buyer is a builder who intends to improve the property by erecting twelve five-story apartment houses.

West Side Residence Sold.

A west side residence deal was made by Pease & Elliman, who sold the four-story dwelling at 39 West Eighty-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, for Mrs. H. Westheimer to a client for occupancy. The plot is 20 by 100.

Buys Dwelling for Clubhouse.

The Russian Jewish association known as the Agudath Achim M'Block Society, of which Herman Tillat is President, has purchased for its new home the three-story dwelling at 51 East 104th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, between Madison and Park Avenues. It was bought from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, which acquired it at foreclosure sale over a year ago for $16,000.

Sale in Harrison Street.

George H. Stege of Brooklyn has purchased from the estate of Morris Goldstein the five-story business building located at 64 Harrison Street. Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., in conjuction with J. N. Kalley & Son, were the brokers.

Twelfth Street Loft at Auction.

The Germania Life Insurance Company acquired the eleven-story loft structure at 24 and 26 East Twelfth Street, with an extension at 88 University Place, on a bid of $200,000 yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom. It was sold at foreclosure by Joseph P. Day on an action brought by the Germania Company against the Borough Investing Company. The liens, including taxes, aggregated about $222,000.

Bronx Borough.

The two five-story apartment houses lately completed at 1,033 to 1,043 Boston Road, near 165th Street, have been purchased by an investor from the Mason Construction Company, Hyman Glick, President. They cover a plot 140 by 140.

Long Island.

At Bayside, L. I., the McKnight Realty Company has sold to E. C. Rice of Manhattan Harnden house 1, situated on Chambers Street, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, for $8,000; to J. J. Nevins of Manhattan house known as Harnden house 2, situated on Chambers Street, Bayside, on a plot 60 by 100 feet, for $7,500.

Reeve & Bartlett have sold for Henry Evans to William Gillette twenty-five acres on Peconic Bay, at East Marion, known as the Chauncey farm. Mr. Gillette will improve the property with a residence.

Westchester County.

W. D. Welsh of Manhattan has purchased a large plot in the Greenacres section of the Scarsdale estates. Plans are being prepared for a Colonial dwelling to be erected on the site.

The Westchester Land Exchange has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, a lot to Charles H. Wiley, and to William Rassmus of Peekskill two lots on Morningside Road.

Commercial Leases.

The commission clothing house of Wilmerding & Hisset, which has been at 78 Leonard Street for thirty years, will soon move to the uptown wholesale section, having leased for its new quarters the store and basement, 29 by 100, in the twelve-story building at 170 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street. The lease has been made for a term of years through Daniel Birdsall & Co. for the Charles H. Welling Company.

Porter & Co. have leased for D. & J. M. Tonjes to Irvine Murphy the motion-picture theatre at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 124th Street.

Leon H. Slawson has leased the store at 2,279 Broadway to C. Saji Kazukawa, and for Albert B. Ashforth the store at 29 West Thirty-second Street to Hugh Lyons & Co.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor at 931 Eighth Avenue to M. H. Finkelstein.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Porter & Co. have leased for Sarah Bishop to Annie Robinson the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 151 West 123d Street.

Fish & Marvin have leased for a term the property of H. M. Brinckerhoff at Scarborough, consisting of ten acres, residence, and outbuildings, to Morgan R. Howe of New York City; also, for the Briarcliff Realty Company the Thornton cottage at Briarcliff Manor for a term to Charles H. Riegel of New York City.

William J. Gabel has leased for John A. Baldwin to Dr. Theodore A. Clifton the three-story house 2,081 Ryer Avenue, corner of 180th Street.

$60,000 Washington Heights Mortgage.

Tod M. Morgenthal, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage of $60,000 for a term of years on the property at the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street, running through to Haven Avenue. This comprises the block fronting on the south side of 169th Street from Fort Washington Avenue to Haven Avenue, with a frontage of about 217.8 feet on the street, 145 feet on Fort Washington Avenue, and 162.6 feet on Haven Avenue, being about twelve and one-half lots. It is opposite the new Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

New Officers for Realty Owners.

Stewart Browne was elected President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association at its annual meeting, held on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Astor. He succeeds Henry Bloch, who declined re-election. The other officers chosen for the year were: Charles W. Eidt, First Vice President Henry F. O. Wolf, Second Vice President; Robert E. Dowling, Third Vice President; Winfred Watson, Corresponding Secretary; A. J. Muhlker, Financial Secretary, and John Becker, Treasurer.

Lower Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a twelve-story fireproof hotel on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. It will have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet, with a façade of brick and limestone, and will be known as the Janvier. The cost has been placed at $165,000. John W. T. Nichols of Oyster Bay is the owner. James C. McGuire & Co. are the architects.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for this evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The Real Estate Board of New York will give a dinner on Nov. 24 at the New York Athletic Club in honor of Laurence M. D. McGuire, re-elected President, and the retiring Governors, Warren Cruikshank, E. A. Tredwell, and W. J. Van Pelt.

The Bankers Trust Company has taken a mortgage of $100,000 from the James McCreery Realty Company on the property on the north side of Twenty-second Street, 118.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, a plot 69.9 by 98.9.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 24-6 East, s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, 46.5x83.9x56.8 to University Place, (88,) 31.9x110.10x100, eleven-story loft building; German Life Insurance Co. against Borough Investing Co. and others; Doulon & R., attorneys; Franklin Brooks, referee; due, $217,231.40; taxes, &c, $4,725.25; to the plaintiff for $200,000.

106th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 18.

128th St, 266 West, s s, 229.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.14, four-story tenement; Helen Katz and others, executors, against H. D. W. Haight and others; A. R. Lesinsky, attorney; E. R. Ravher, referee; due, $10,-670.97; taxes, &c, $234; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

7th Av, 801-5, n e corner of 27th St, 77x76.7x 7.8x1.1x70x77.10, three five-story tenements and stores and 6 four-story tenement and store; adjourned sine die.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; subject to prior mortgage of $15,000; to the Sanmer Realty Co., representing a party in interest, for $15,321; also

98th St, 137 West, n s, 449.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; five-story flat; Esther Schnitzer against Margaret McKeon and others; Samson Friedlander, attorney; P. J. Dunn, referee; subject to prior mortgage of $15,000; to Lueder Bendix for $21,-346.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 12.

By J. H. Mayers.

61st St, 415 East, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 93.4x20.2x90.1, vacant; J. C. Levi, assignee, against Esther Blumenthal and others; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $5,057.40; taxes, &c., $792.51; to Herman N. Butler for $5,880.

AT 3,206 3D AV.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 1,400 n e corner Jennings St, 20.1x80.8x irregular, three-story tenement and stores; T. J. Doody against F. W. Fey et al; J. H. Hull, attorney; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $10,002.88; taxes, &c. $1,547.75; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3D AV, 2,412, n e corner Southern Boulevard, 26x84x25x41, three-story tenement and stores; H. S. Scott and others, executors, against Harry Mayer, executor, and others; P. M. Goodrich, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; taxes, &c, $82.70; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Bronx Terrace, e s, 338 ft s of 226th St, 54.10x 105; T. E. Clocke against Frank McGarry and others; Clocke, Mc. & R., attorneys; C. Y. Pallits, referee; due, $1,178.68; taxes, &c., $950; to the plaintiff for $1,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

105th St, 112 to 138 West, s s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x134.6x84.9x100.11, one-story theatre and one-story garage; Morris Mayer against M. A. Loeffler and others; S. W. Stern, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $6,691.40; taxes, &c., $3,600; subject to first mortgage $72,000.

110th St, 342 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Crawford against John Curcio and others; Bowers & S, attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $5,664.61; taxes, &c., $525.30.

110th St, 344 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; Betty Gutshal against Giuseppe Zito and others; Bowers & S, attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,668.84; taxes, &c., $507.85.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

126th St, 28 East, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against E. J. Hellner and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; F. Cochrane, referee; due, $10,835.41; taxes, &c., $236.15.

5th St, 346 West, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Irving Savings Institution against Louis Daniels and others; Deyo & B., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,640.30; taxes, &c., $1,100.72.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

118th St, 537 East, n s, 457.1 ft s of Pleasant Av, 40.10x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Silberhorn and others, ex'rs, against Frederick Stichweh and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $6,170.19; taxes, &c., $1,038.45; sub to prior mtg, $20,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

11th St, 160 East, s s, 235.2 ft w of 3d Av, 17.1x160x—, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer against Irving Cohen and others; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; M. B. Clark, referee; due, $10,780.86; taxes, &c., $305.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, s w corner of 11th St, for a twelve-story hotel, 50x100; J. W. T. Nichols, Oyster Bay, L. I., owner; James C. McGuire & Co., 50 Church St, architects; cost, $165,-000.

Webster Av, e s, 375 ft n of Claremont Parkway, for a one-story brick storage house, 20x40; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., 70 East 45th St, owners; Max Kriendel, 1,814 Prospect Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fox St, s w corner of Avenue St. John, for a five-story brick tenement, 80x90; J. W. Cornish Construction Co., J. W. Cornish, President, 805 Tremont Av, owners; Frank J. Shefcik, 4,163 Park Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Madison Av, n w corner of 54th St, to a four-story and basement dwelling; 532 Madison Avenue Co., Inc., 42 Wall St, owners; Thain & Hewlett, 1,151 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 64th St, to a four-story store and office building; K. W. Wood, 21 West 64th St, owner; H. Lockwood, 1st Av and 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n s, 103.8 ft w of 218th St, 30x103.8; Park Terrace, s s, 103.8 ft w of 218th St, 44x100; H. W. C. Tomsuden to Emanuel Alexander, 274 West 140th St (Nov. 11, mtge $7,000; attorney, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.).....$100

GRAND ST, 273 and 275, s s, 20 ft e of Forsyth St, 52x40x irregular; Morris Rose and others to Benson Construction Co., 62 Orchard St, (mtg $85,500,) all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, Isidore E. Schlesinger, 160 Nassau St.....$100

KING ST, 19, n s, 42.2 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Vincenzo Pascale to Filomena Pascale, on the premises, B. and S., all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Practical Solution

In the present state of business applicants for employment far outnumber the positions to be filled.
In this keen competition the worker seeking a new or better position must employ every desirable means to dispose of his services.
Advertising affords a practical solution of the problem. A Situation Wanted advertisement in The New York Times reaches more employers of high-grade help than can be reached through any other newspaper.

Rates upon request.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A bargain—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet); at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

10th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; exceptional light and air; heat; elevator; wired; rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

Brooklyn Barman. — Factory or warehouse, two-story; light basement, 12,625 square feet, near freight station, Subway, and Manhattan Bridge. G. F. Corlis, 130 South Portland Av.

LOFT, 5,400 SQUARE FEET, $120; FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR. HEAT, &C. APPLY 408 WEST 13TH ST.

Dookroom wanted in neat, clean, not crowded office; Hudson Terminal Building preferred. N 329 Times Downtown.

84th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Store, new building; electric light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson. 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk for rent: Astor Theatre Building. Room 805, 1,831 Broadway.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A— THE WILSONIA,
126, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. References absolutely essential.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

A—A—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
120 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; rear "L" and subway; references; special rates on lease.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.
Eight sunny outside rooms, (four family bedrooms) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, west, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Edin. Telephone Schuyler 5471.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 11 West 34th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone 8589 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Bayling, Col. 6314.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet for Winter.—Two very large rooms, kitchenette, and bath in exclusive apartment house; reference required. Telephone Ritchie, 873 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 210, Corner 93d St.—handsomely furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; rent, 6 months or longer, $225 per month. Apartment 1E.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 8. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Lady going South wishes to sublet her sunny corner apartment; studio, 28 by 14; bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; excellent location. Tel. 7174 Murray Hill.

305 Amsterdam Av. (Near 74th St.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; reasonable; electricity; Subway express.

160th St., 555 West, Broadway.—Elegantly furnished four rooms; elevator apartment; excellent service.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 300 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Four rooms, beautifully furnished; every improvement; quiet. Riverside 10244. Wilson, 305 West 108th.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413.

44th, 25 West.—Two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; or five rooms, bath.

47th, 16 West.—One, two rooms; kitchenette; heat, bath; conveniences; $35 up.

57th, 606 West.—Sublet for Winter, furnished. six rooms; bath; piano. Harkins.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 8.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath furnished, $90 mo. upward.
HOTEL SOFONIA, 35 East 29th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

45th, 144 East.—To sublet, furnished to good tenant, studio, housekeeping apartment; 2 rooms and bath; all light; open fire; price for season, $1,500. Can be seen by applying to Superintendent.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
20 East 42d. Murray Hill 5892.

New Jersey.

Will sublet 6 rooms and foyer hall apartment; all outside rooms; best service; completely and elegantly furnished; Oriental, finest china, cut glass, silver, linen, &c.; one-half hour on D. L. & W., near rain and trolley; $125 per month first 6 months in advance or $150 monthly; references. Box Y 266 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—For Winter, housekeeping apartment, four or five large rooms; must be well furnished and first-class, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section or in the neighborhood of 72d St.; family consists of two adults; give full particulars when replying. F. L., 120 Times.

Wanted—By a musician, a furnished apartment of sitting room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; state lowest possible terms; highest references. Box Y 835 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

6th Av., (corner 12th St.), overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

84th, 11 West.—Very desirable apartment, seven rooms and bath; near Park entrance; very quiet, well-kept house; select neighborhood; $55-$65.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet; great concession. 836 West 111th St., Apt. 8T.

Exceptional seven and eight-room apartments; elevator house; moderate rent; $10 a room. 250 West 93d St., cor. Broadway.

6-ROOM APARTMENTS.
209 Dyckman St., near Broadway and Subway; rents, $32 to $34; telephone.

327 West 56th.—7, 5 large rooms, entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

80th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Wellsmere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Must sublet 4 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 342 West 179th.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 127th St.; $900 to $1,400.

129th St., 60 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $30 to $60.

East Side.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $54 to $88. 71 East 128th St. See Janitor.

1,787 Madison Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30 to $32.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $20 & $21.

117TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $47.

Brooklyn.

To Let—In Flatbush, 2 modern apartments, 7 rooms and bath, at $37.50 and $42.50; best location; all light rooms; large closets; southern exposure; opposite library, park; near Brighton "L"; concession. 5 Linden Av.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

West side, 60th and 100th Sts., five or six light rooms; good tenant; about $40. T 44 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST. (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny; dining room; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4278 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

33D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

(718T.) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

119TH, 6 EAST.—Unusually attractive large room; telephone; private Christian family; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

50TH 23 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH 102 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable front room; desirable location; board; table guests; reference

73D, 342 WEST.—Large, small rooms handsome suite; all improvements; board optional.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; double and single rooms; American family; home table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST. 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select pension, those seeking refined surroundings, with superior table, will find an immaculate home; sunny, double rooms in rose, blue, red velvet carpets, draperies harmonize; electricity, 'phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 187 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large small rooms; private bath; excellent board

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

119TH, 6 EAST.—Unusually attractive large room; telephone; private Christian family; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

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77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select pension, those seeking refined surroundings, with superior table, will find an immaculate home; sunny, double rooms in rose, blue, red velvet carpets, draperies harmonize; electricity, 'phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 187 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large small rooms; private bath; excellent board

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18, small, $8; excellent board.

81D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, well-kept rooms; exceptionally good board.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm rooms, adjoining bath; first-class board.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 86 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet, smaller rooms; excellent table; table guests.

87TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, select location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

90TH, 275 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; large, small rooms; electricity; references. 3-55 Riverside.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; parlor dining room; electricity.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express, exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

108D, 248 WEST.—New England woman has suite, single and double rooms.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Desirable accommodations elevator apt.; excellent Spanish table. Adam.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; excellent board; table guests; very reasonable. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Comfortable room; southern exposure; good meals; telephone; reference; moderate.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, ("Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon"; bright, well-heated rooms, $7, one; $14 up two, including good board; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lasley. (104M Kingsbridge.)

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d St.) Apt. 22.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; table board; suitable for couple.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 137th Subway.)—American mother and son offer couple or business man, board in exclusive home; personal attention given to home cooking; references. Address "Home," 144 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George.

THE WOODBURY, 255 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable.
102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

RYERSON ST., 86.—Comfortable, heated, board including laundry, $5; "L" trolley; 14 minutes Park Row.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Room and bath, with breakfast or full board wanted by a lady in refined American family, near Madison Av. and 84th St. B. B. 1,222 Madison Av., (stationery.)

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comforts; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities. Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL, quiet, suburban home; every comfort; 30 minutes to Grand Central; highest references. 158 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

New Jersey.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

21ST, 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

36TH, 39 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

38TH ST., (321 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, single, en suite; all conveniences; moderate.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room; bath; private house; one or two.

55TH, 63 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; best spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable, large rooms, single or suite; steam, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

21D, 238 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $6.50 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelor.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Nice room; electric light; $4.

47TH ST., 406 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $30 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

64TH, 122 WEST.—Single, double rooms; housekeeping; parlor suite; kitchenettes; private bath.

68TH ST. 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive, furnished, large, sunny rooms; one medium; one single; perfectly kept house; moderate; reference.

68TH 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, bath adjoining; phone; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 154 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10,101.

71ST, 113 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; electricity, steam heat. Col. 3086.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 266 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

72D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 265 WEST.—One desirable small room; select house; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, near bath; private house.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water, also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity, running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, double rooms.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large single rooms, private baths; electricity; subway.

79TH, 223 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also front room; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive large, light rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping. Koenig.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

83D, 134 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

83D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

83D, 74 WEST.—Very attractive large room; every convenience; reasonable.

83D ST., 115 WEST.—Pleasant, newly decorated room, with private bath; well heated.

83D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room private bath; permanent gentleman; references Dutton.

83D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; comfortably furnished; steam; reasonable. Young.

85TH ST., 180 WEST.—First-class private house; large, small rooms; convenient; telephone.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5589, Barque.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished parlors; bath adjoining; reasonable. Wheeler.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 1214.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 107 WEST.—With a private family, handsomely furnished suite of three rooms suitable for two; breakfast optional; phone; independent entrance; maid service. Hammond.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling; references.

90TH, 106 WEST.—Light, comfortable; private family; independent entrance; conveniences; evenings. O'Shea.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 2528 River.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Poseons.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50; phone.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Lins.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, connecting, separate; private bath; board optional.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentleman. Apartment 41.

96TH, 221 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7 C.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful room in private home; very reasonable; board optional. Rick.

97TH, 165 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. Phone 4266 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; electricity; references. Apt 6B.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $8, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

106TH, 248, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; housekeeping; small room; board. Hughes.

107TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room in exclusive apartment of adult family of two; American business man only; $30 per month. James N. 810 Times Downtown.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Pleasant outside room; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 6.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, small connecting rooms; kitchen privilege. Cochran.

115TH, 650 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.
Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $8 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3388 Morningside.

116TH ST., 630 WEST.—APT. 3.—An attractive sunny room; reasonable; just off Riverside.

116TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

116TH, 417 WEST.—Beautiful sunny front rooms, en suite; telephone, elevator; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH 400 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Two small, attractive rooms overlooking park; bath between; kitchen privileges. Inquire Apartment 22.

118TH, 430 WEST.—1, 2 or 3 rooms, or en suite. Apartment 22.

119TH, 480 WEST.—Attractive rooms overlooking Columbia Campus; excellent dining room in building. Apt. 23.

121ST, 209 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; beautiful front, double rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; restaurant. Yetman.

121ST ST., 257 WEST, (corner Broadway)—To rent, large room, with lavatory; gentleman only; telephone and elevator. Apt. 54.

122D, 536 WEST, (near Morningside.)—Attractive comfortably heated, sunny rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

122D, (3 689 Broadway.)—Warm, sunny, newly furnished, double, single rooms. Apt. 55

122D, 525 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $8 up. Sherman.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cosy room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $8; elevator. Apartment 21.

126TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished; private house; Subway; references.

126TH, 215 WEST.—Warm, sunny front and back rooms; telephone; kitchen privileges.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; large and small; kitchenette; telephone.

134TH, 234 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Herrmann.

136TH, 238 WEST, (Apartment 1.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

143D, 261 WEST.—Room for business man; private; elevator; references. Apartment 94.

145TH, 834 WEST.—Private house; large, neat, well-furnished room; bath, heat; parlor privilege; piano; phone; moderate.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

152D, 509 WEST, (at B'way.)—Sunny front room; running water; adjoining bath.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; private family; $8. Courted. Audubon 6409.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 23D ST. (For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $10.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

CONVENT AV., 373, (Corner West 146th.)—Large front parlor, adjoining bedroom, suitable for couple; newly furnished; reasonable; ground floor; private entrance; near Subway, "L."

LARGE Riverside Drive room, elegantly furnished; private family. Apt. 6B. 4570—Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Front corner room, private bath. Audubon 5402. Thornton.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 4 (West 127th.) Pleasant room, se ect apartment; every convenience; $12 monthly; breakfast optional. Leitch.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 41. (Apt. 2L.)—Large room, washroom adjoining; elevator.

SUNNY ROOMS in high-class elevator apartment; refined, congenial home. T 145 Times.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath. $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

BACHELOR.—Middle-aged business gentleman, of undisputable superior education, without any relationship in this country, wishes a furnished or unfurnished large room, with an absolutely respectable, refined private family willing to better appreciate his permanency and compulsionably high-class references furnished. Please state full details and lowest terms to Box 109, Madison Square Station, city.

GENTLEMAN wishes room facing street, $3.50; state size, price. N 337 Times Downtown.

Scotsman of good habits wants a furnished room with private family on Central Park West; reference furnished. T 167 Times.

Room and bath, shower preferred; west side; Hebrew young man. T 149 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to draw up balance sheets, with knowledge of stenography. Write, stating salary, Albion Mills Co., 152 Nassau St.

COOKING, SERVING.—Capable; part time; call 8 P. M. 420 West 118th. Cook.

SALESLADIES.—Wanted, high-grade saleslades, experienced, for furs and cloaks. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, to Revillon Freres, 19 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl wanted for general housework; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. 818 W. 100th St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for college students. Our Evening Course, beginning Dec. 1st, will qualify you for stenographic work in from three to four months. Enroll now. 7281 Madison Square.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT wanted to take personal charge of auditing insurance company's books under yearly contract at his own convenience, must be a C. P. A., thoroughly experienced, practical and good systematizer; excellent opportunity for right man. Reply, stating qualifications in full and references, to Box L 64 Times 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man as bookkeeper; preferably one familiar with the brokerage business. Address J. P., Room 1 113, 52 Broadway.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR.—Modern dancing instructor. Call for M. Fitzer, 9 A. M., Hotel McAlpin.

MANAGER.—Man wanted to take charge of a refining and smelting plant; must be thoroughly familiar with the refining of secondary metals; must know how to build and construct reverberatory and blast furnaces; must also be capable chemist. Y 331 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER.
We have an opening for the best retail millinery man in the country. A good salary to the man who qualifies. What we want is a man who knows the retail game from A to Z, how to get business, and make money. State your age, where employed, and salary. Address J 100, Claridge Hotel.

SALESMAN to call on retail toy dealers, department stores, &c., with new, most attractive drawing outfit on market; quick seller; attractive proposition; commission; chance for advancement. Novelty, 102 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Young man in every city to sell a patented article; guaranteed seller; can make $25 weekly; commission; experience unnecessary. L. 62 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman to sell bar cheese on commission. Write L. 61 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN. — Experienced selling men's and women's medium-priced shoes; good chance for advancement; must have A1 references; salary. T 166 Times.

SOLICITORS for high-class monthly; call between 2 and 4; commission. The Rosary Magazine, 871 Lexington Av.

SUPERVISOR wanted for boys' department of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark. Apply to Superintendent, 584 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Experienced man only. Berkouty Bros., 418 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School for owners and men seeking positions as chauffeurs. Booklet and visitor's ticket free. Mon

CHLOROFORM BAND ROBS SIX HOMES

Climb from Fire Escape to Window Ledges of Two Harlem Buildings.

FINGER PRINTS AS EVIDENCE

Perfect Sets Show Five or More Men Were in Gang—Jewelry and Money Taken.

It was almost dawn when Irving Goldsmith, returning from a late celebration, arrived at his home in the Marconi Apartments, 141st Street and Seventh Avenue, where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldsmith. At the door of the building he discovered that in changing his clothes to go out he had forgotten his keys.

Goldsmith hurried to the nearest telephone booth and called his apartment. For ten or fifteen minutes he tried in vain to arouse some one, and when he could not get a response he was puzzled. He called up several of the other apartments where friends dwelt, but with no better success. Again he called his mother, and this time after five minutes he got an answer.

When Mrs. Goldsmith opened the door he smelled chloroform and observed that his mother was dazed.

"I have a feeling of nausea, and everything looks queer," she said.

The elder Goldsmith, when aroused, was in a similar condition. The father began to dress and at once missed his trousers which he had placed on a chair near his bed. It was discovered then that the apartment had been robbed and the thieves had chloroformed both Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith. This was on Tuesday morning.

A two-day police inquiry disclosed that not only had another apartment in the building been robbed, but the thieves had broken into four apartments in the Clarissa, which adjoins the Marconi and extends to 140th Street on Seventh Avenue. Apparently all the victims had been chloroformed as they slept.

From the apartment of Louis Bimberg, on the fourth floor of the Marconi, jewels valued at $875 were missing. Bethold Weis, on the second floor of the Clarissa, found that $1,500 worth of jewels had been taken. Michael Dreyspool, also a second-floor tenant, missed a gold chain and diamond cuff links valued at $175. Charles Marx, on the fourth floor, lost personal effects worth $125, and Max Mandel of the fifth was robbed of $47 and a gold watch. Mr. Goldsmith lost his trousers, which contained $15.

Nearly all of the loot had been left by the owners in the bedrooms. All of them had remarked a strange feeling when they awoke, and all of the bedrooms reeked with chloroform.

In every apartment that was robbed the bathroom windows showed finger marks as perfect as those taken at Headquarters. The robbers had evidently stretched one foot across from a fire escape to the window ledges and found an easy entrance there. The fire escapes were reached through the service entrance.

Every indication, the detectives said, pointed to the participation of five or more men in the robbery. With a perfect set of finger-prints in their possession the police were confident of catching some of the thieves quickly.

MASKED MEN ROB BANKERS.

James Speyer's Apartment House Entered Twice by Burglars.

Armed burglars have committed two robberies within a week in the bachelor apartment house of James Speyer, the banker, at 15 East Forty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and escaped by threatening their victims with revolvers before the police could be notified. Henry Ruhlender, partner in the banking firm of James Speyer & Co., was held up at the muzzle of two revolvers and robbed on the second visit of the thieves to the house, last Friday morning at 3 o'clock.

The first robbery occurred at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 31, in the apartment of Edward W. Jewett, a banker, on the second floor. When Jewett was awakened by a noise in his room a man stepped to his beside and, pointing a revolver, warned him not to press the button of the electric light. He went through Mr. Jewett's pockets, and left by way of the fire escape, saying he would return and kill his victim if any alarm was given. Yesterday Jewett went to the Yorkville Prison and identified as the invader of his rooms Joseph Doono, alias Dunoff, of Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

A week after the first robbery, Ruhlender, aroused from sleep, saw three masked men in his room. Two of the intruders pointed revolvers at him and ordered him to extinguish the light, while the third man took $170 in cash from a wallet.

William Michaels, 22, an electrician, of 388 First Avenue, and James Brown, 20, of Bridgehampton, L. I., are held on suspicion of being the men who robbed the Speyer building.

The Speyer apartment house is chiefly occupied by wealthy bachelors. Some of the occupants include Justice M. Warley Platzek of the Supreme Court and his brother, William M. Platzek; Dr. Julian A. Gehrung, Carroll Baldwin, Dr. Melvin Whitlock, and Arthur Floyd-Jones.

TO FREE FIREBUG STEIN.

Quick Pardon Expected for Man Who Set 300 Fires.

Isidor Stein, the firebug now serving a prison sentence, who turned State's evidence and gave testimony which resulted in the conviction in 1913 of Henry G. Freeman, George Grutz, Robert J. Rubin, and other insurance adjusters and brokers who profited by the activities of the "arson trust," will probably be pardoned or paroled by Gov. Glynn before the end of his term. In any event, he is not likely to remain in Sing Sing much longer than the New Year, as District Attorney Whitman last June recommended him for executive clemency. Stein may be released from prison within the next few days.

He was sentenced to from twelve and one-half to twenty-five years in Sing Sing for setting fire to an apartment on the upper east side. He began to serve his sentence in April, 1912, but after about eight months another indictment was found against him and George Grutz, an insurance broker. Thereupon Stein went over to the side of the law and gave evidence which resulted in the conviction or confession of most of the other leaders of the band which made a business of setting fire to houses and apartments for the sake of the insurance. Stein said that he himself had set more than 300 fires and that his employers, who numbered nine or more, had started at least 500 others. The upper east side was his principal field of activity, but he set a number of fires in the Bronx.

LOOKING FOR WAR FIREBUG.

Commissioner Adamson Orders Inquiry Into Two Blazes in Brooklyn.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has ordered Fire Marshal Brophy of Brooklyn to investigate two recent fires in that borough which he believes were due to incendiarism, and might have been due to war sympathies.

The first fire occurred on Nov. 3, when Pier 22, Pacific Street, was destroyed. This pier is leased by the Sicula Americano Steamship Company, and the damage amounted to $200,000. The second fire was in a large grain elevator owned by the New York Dock Company, adjacent to Pier 22. This fire, on Monday, caused a loss of $75,000.

The Commissioner refused to tell what information regarding the cause of the fires he had received, but he pointed out that most of the grain sent to neutral ports at the present time was shipped from Pier 22.

PREDICTS A GREAT BOOM.

United States on Verge of It, Says Investment Bankers' President.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—"The United States is on the verge of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. We have reached the bottom after a period of decline, and things are now getting better every day," said George B. Caldwell of Chicago, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, on arriving in Philadelphia today to attend the annual convention of that organization, which will open here tomorrow morning. About 350 bankers from all parts of the United States are expected to attend.

"I do not want to mix in politics, but I think all will agree that we have had about ten years now of agitation, and agitation is not good for business," Mr. Caldwell continued. "It was started by President Roosevelt, continued by President Taft, and seems to be winding up under President Wilson. Many of the new laws on our statute books are untried tools, but the opposition which was born of fear has now given way to a feeling that it is only fair to try them out and a belief that they may prove much more beneficial than at first anticipated.

"Investment bankers are not opposed to the proper supervision of corporations or business. We have opposed most of the so-called 'blue sky laws' because we sought to have a distinction drawn in such legislation between the legitimate banker and the irresponsible promoter."

Asked as to the possibility of an early opening of the Stock Exchanges, Mr. Caldwell said:

"We are not ready for that. There is a very great deal still to be done before it will be safe to reopen the Stock Exchanges. The most important thing is the re-establishfent of credit on a normal basis. It will be necessary for uniform action to be taken by bankers throughout the country to pave the way for reopening the Stock Exchanges, as we will not be in a normal market until they are open."

JILTED, SHE ASKS $50,000.

Miss Bergman Sues Albert Kaufherr, Newark Tanner.

Albert Kaufherr, a Newark tanner, was made the defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a breach of promise suit for $50,000, begun by Gladys Bergman, who is 18 years old, and who was employed as a salesgirl in a Fifth Avenue jewelry shop. Mr. Kaufherr lives at 43 Lincoln Park, and became well known in the tanning industry by going to Washington and representing the interests of that industry by trying to keep up the tariff on hides.

Miss Bergman said in her complaint that Mr. Kaufherr paid her marked attention, sent her many boxes of candy and flowers, and frequently entertained her at dinner in the big Broadway restaurants. She also said that he sent her many affectionate letters, which will appear at the trial of the case. Miss Bergman said that Mr. Kaufherr made a distinct offer of marriage, and that she as distinctly accepted it.

INDIANS TRY NEW DANCES.

Modern and Tribal Steps Compared at Tercentenary Show.

A novelty was introduced at the Commercial Tercentenary at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, when Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle gave a demonstration of modern dancing as compared with the primitive dancing of the Indians who are one of the features of the exposition. The lame duck dance as they showed it found a counterpart in the wild duck steps of the redskins, and the movements of the Indians showed but slight variations. The same applied to the fox and turkey trot and the tango. The Indians tried the new dances with some success.

The success of the Municipal Band of Havana has been one of the features of the exposition, and as a compliment to the Cuban musicians today has been designated Cuban Day and a special programme of national and patriotic American and Cuban selections will be played by the band.

COPPELLS ADMIT SISTER.

Police Fail to Bar Mr. and Mrs. Connors from Tenafly Homestead.

Mrs. Robert D. Connors, who was Miss Elizabeth D. Coppell, returned yesterday to The Towers, the Coppell home at Tenafly, N. J., with her husband, who was formerly manager of the estate and afterward Miss Coppell's chauffeur. Despite the fact that Arthur and Howard Coppell, brothers of the bride, had set policemen on guard at the place, Mr. and Mrs. Connors were permitted to enter, and presently Arthur Coppell called on his sister.

They parted pleasantly, according to G. Z. Demarest, Mrs. Connors's counsel, but Connors and Coppell did not meet, the former not appearing at the interview between brother and sister.

Connors, it became known yesterday, had a wife when he first went to work for his present wife, but they were divorced a year ago last September.

CITY BREVITIES.

Hugh Mooney of 251 West Thirty-fourth Street, a blind man being guided home from the Charities Department Pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, was thrown to the pavement, but not seriously hurt yesterday, in a collision of two automobiles at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Catherine McCullough, 70 years, was burned to death in trying to light a gas jet at her home, 371 Third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Pasquale Gilleberto of 152 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, and Paulo Piersapino of 30 Union Street, Brooklyn, were shot last night by an unknown assailant at Piersapino's home.

Policeman Schmitt rescued yesterday from the East River at the foot of Eighteenth Street Miss Irene Frank, 21 years, of 235 East Seventy-ninth Street, a substitute teacher, who had fallen into the water during an attack of vertigo.

Charged with conducting a lottery, Harry Conover of 503 West 175th Street and Thomas Trangeley of Bloomfield, N. J., were held in $500 bail each in the Tombs Court yesterday for trial in Special Sessions.

Escaping through lack of witnesses from a charge of impersonating an officer, Eugene Oppel, a chauffeur, was rearrested and held in the Court of Domestic Relations yesterday on a charge of failing to provide for his wife.

The new building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association at 31 West 110th Street will be dedicated on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

GIRL BITTEN BY CAT A YEAR AGO IS DYING

Hydrophobia Suddenly Manifests Itself in 13-Year-Old Brooklyn Child.

THOUGHT CURED LONG AGO

Although Wound Was Cauterized and Pasteur Treatment Given, Germs Lingered.

Thirteen-year-old Grace Polhemus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Polhemus of 372 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, is dying of hydrophobia. She was bitten by a stray cat on Nov. 19 of last year, and, until last Saturday, never was ill. Then she complained of a sore throat, and the disease ran rapidly through its course, until today she is paralyzed from the waist down, and specialists have declared there is no hope for her.

The little girl's case is the more remarkable, say the doctors, because her wound was cauterized within five minutes after the cat bit her, and little more than twelve hours later she had begun the Pasteur treatment, which was continued through all its phases. The only explanation of the physicians is that the child was otherwise in such perfect health that the germs of hydrophobia were unable to make themselves felt until the little girl's general condition fell to below normal.

The child was playing in the front yard of her home when the cat, a stray animal, passed, and she stooped to pet it. It nipped her on the right wrist, and her mother ran with her to the home of Dr. Theodore L. Vosseler, a few doors away at 290A Monroe Street. He cauterized the wound. The cat was found, and the Health Department officials pronounced it a victim of hydrophobia. It was killed, and no precaution was neglected to insure the child against the disease.

Dr. Vosseler was summoned again last Sunday when Grace began to have convulsions, and on his advice Prof. Frederick Tilney of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a specialist on nervous disorders; Dr. Frank Fielder, head of the Research Laboratory of the Health Department, and Dr. L. Albert Thunig of 1,069 Bergen Street, pathologist of St. John's Hospital, were called in consultation. They remained in the Polhemus home most of Sunday night, and when they left they had decided positively that it was hydrophobia with which the child was suffering.

Then began a treatment consisting of injections of a preparation of quinine. The convulsions, more frequent and more severe on Monday, subsided Tuesday and disappeared yesterday except for one, but the doctors confessed this was not a good sign. They said it showed the disease was following its usual course and convinced them that there was no hope for the little girl.

HAMMERSTEIN LOSES SUIT.

Opera Director Gets $4,150 Judgment on Contract.

A jury in the Federal District Court, before Judge Thomas yesterday, awarded $4,150, with interest, to Simon J. H. de la Fuente, at one time director of French opera at the Manhattan Opera House, who sued Oscar Hammerstein for $5,700 and interest for breach of contract.

Mr. Hammerstein contested the claim on the ground that the renewal of Mr. de la Fuente's contract at $275 a week had been obtained by false representations. He asserted that the director had appeared before him at rehearsal in gorgeous apparel and had explained that he was going to see Mr. Gatti-Casazza to complete a contract with him for the production of "Electra" at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was not true.

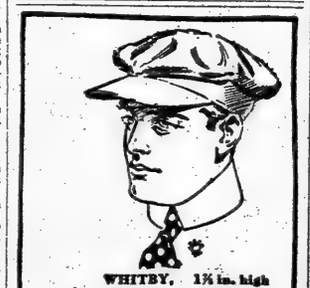
Mr. Hammerstein will ask for the setting aside of the verdict on the ground that it is against the weight of evidence. Judge Thomas set Nov. 23 for the argument on the motion.

WILLS $20,000 TO ACADEMY.

Phillips Exeter, Bowdoin, and Yale Share in Dr. Lynde's Estate.

The will of Dr. George S. Lynde, diagnostician in the Health Department when he died on Nov. 5, was filed for probate yesterday. The amount of the estate is not given. Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham is named as executor, and $3,000 with all wearing apparel, jewelry, and furniture are left to him.

Dr. Lynde inherited the entire estate of his mother, Mrs. Mary F. Lynde, and from this he bequeathed to his niece, Mary Lillian Lynde of Worcester, Mass., an annuity of $300. The Bangor, Me., public library gets $5,000 subject to an annuity of $200 to John Lynde Spaulding for life. Bowdoin College gets $10,000 and Phillips Exeter Academy gets $20,000, subject to annuity of $900, both of which are in favor of Mary Lillian Lynde. The residuary estate goes to Yale University.



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ROAD CONGRESS A WINNER.

Not Surpassed by Great Foreign Exhibits, Says President Fletcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The Atlanta session of the American Road Congress is proving remarkably successful. Austin Fletcher, President of the congress, believes it has set a world's record.

"It is the greatest exhibit of the kind ever assembled," he said today. "Even the big foreign road congresses do not surpass it."

The exhibits, made by more than 100 manufacturers of road and building materials are drawing thousands of visitors.

The Rochester delegation is making a good fight for the 1915 meeting of the congress. New York State is cooperating. The New York State exhibit adjoins the Rochester booth, and consists of a model of Storm King Mountain and the road which is to be built around it.

Today's meeting of the congress was given over to practical and specific questions in road-building, the general topic being "Construction and Maintenance."

Col. Edward M. Bogelow, State Highway Commissioner of Pennsylvania, presided at the morning session. Addresses were made by Austin Fletcher, President of the congress and State Highway Engineer of California; W. E. Atkinson, State Highway Engineer of Louisiana; A. D. Williams, State Highway Engineer of West Virginia, and S. Percy Hooker, State Highway Engineer of New Hampshire.

Discussing light traffic roads, Mr. Hooker said that with the immense mileage of roads in the United States it seems to me perfectly clear that even in the wealthier States a larger proportion of the roads will never be improved under the types which are now considered necessary for their improvement, and that 90 per cent. of the entire mileage will be unimproved if it is necessary to provide them with the higher types of construction. "My impression is that there must be a revulsion of feeling which will compel more mileage and less cost. You must use the material which is comparatively local, and the treatment of each section will be governed by its own peculiar conditions."

At the afternoon session President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway was the first speaker, taking as his subject "The Selection of Roads for Improvement." President Harrison's view is that roads leading from the towns to the farms are most important when a limited amount of money for the purpose is available.

Henry G. Shirley, Chief Engineer of the Good Roads Committee of Maryland, made a strong plea for adequate laws to regulate the heavy loads that have to be borne by the roads.

George W. Cooley, State Highway Engineer of Minnesota, in a paper on "Maintenance of Earth Roads," recommended the use of the road drag.

W. M. Acheson of Buffalo, Division Engineer for the New York Highway Commission, told of the road work being done in his State. He stated there was a popular belief that concrete roads were hard, but such was not the case. He said the roads in his State had been built on a grade up to 8 per cent., and that the horses' feet were found to hold perfectly on a grade of that percentage.

A. N. Johnson of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, who is a road expert, today inspected a concrete road in the suburbs of Atlanta, built by convict labor. Mr. Johnson was greatly surprised at the thorough construction.

HEARINGS ON THE BUDGET.

Aldermen Will Begin a Scrutiny to Last Several Days.

The Aldermen will begin public hearings today on the 1915 budget in the Aldermanic Chamber. It is not likely, however, that the items of salary increases for George Terrill and Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Standards and Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate will be reached for several days.

The appropriation for the Board of Estimate is $635,438. Last year it was $385,851. The estimates for all departments were tabulated in time to be printed for the benefit of taxpayers except for the Finance Department and the Board of Estimate. These were not tabulated until Nov. 3, three days after the budget was passed by the Board of Estimate.

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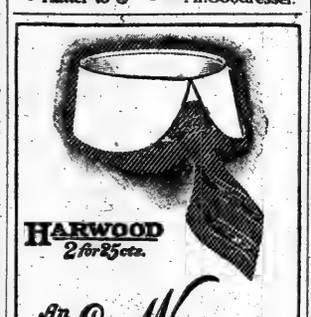

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. at 7:45—**Lohengrin.** Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil; Middleton (debut). Cond., Herts.

Thurs. at 8—**Carmen.** Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

Fri. at 8—**Rosenkavalier.** Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. at 2—**Boheme.** Bori, Schumann, Botta (debut,) Scotti, Tegani (debut,) Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 8—75c. to $4—**Aida.** Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.

THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. AT 1. PARSIFAL

Seat sale begins today at 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tues. at 8—**Manon Lescaut.** Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.

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WARS OF THE WORLD

Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15.

JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.

39th Street Theatre Special — Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:15.

MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

EXPERIENCE

"A BIGGER, BETTER PLAY THAN 'EVERYWOMAN.'" —Brooklyn Eagle.

Prices 50c. to $2. Good seats 1st Balc. 50c, 75c & $1.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

My Lady's Dress

By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY, LIFE

"Biggest Thing in Melodrama."—Eve. World.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover

100th PERFORMANCE WED., NOV. 18. Souvenirs.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25 & 50c.

GUY BATES POST in OMAR

Next Week—THE YELLOW TICKET.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.

DANCING AROUND

AL JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE

Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.

Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill, including MARIE TEMPEST & MME. PETROVA.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS

All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.

LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky.

Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.

THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

LILAC Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:29 Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s

44 St. Thea., W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. DOMINO

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mme. Petrova in Panthea.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.

WILLIAM GILLETTE in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY." LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

MATINEE TODAY at 2:30. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday 2:10.

JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

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ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. with PAULINE FREDERICK

INNOCENT

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:30. Twin Beds

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. in a new Comedy, ROSE STAHL "A PERFECT LADY."

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Today. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA

AN UNUSUAL PLAY BY A. E. THOMAS and CLAYTON HAMILTON. (Direction: COHAN and HARRIS).

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75. "DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915." Next Week—FRANCES STARR, "The Secret."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. PAPA'S DARLING

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG LEGS

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Matinee TODAY at 2:20.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Last Mat. & Night Sat.

THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N. Parker

Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.

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NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Now on Sale. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Affs. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats 25c

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Tomorrow Mat. 1:30 P.M. British War Relief Association Benefit Matinee ALL STAR BILL

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A $20.00 ENTERTAINMENT For $3—$2.50—$2.00 & 75c.

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Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncello.

All Tschaikowsky Program Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE." Next Sunday Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.

Soloist ARRIGO SERATO Violinist. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, M'g'r.

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Tom'w (Fri.) Aft. at 3. Next Sun. Aft., 3.

MR. HAROLD BAUER

WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.

Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30. Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist

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CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "Aida." Tonight & Sat. Mat.: "Tales of Hoffmann." Last Popular Concert Sunday Night. Next Week: "Aida" and "Lucia."

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 16, at 2. Piano Recital LEGINSKA 50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15, now on sale at RULLMANN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8817—Rector.

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THE ART OF THE THEATRE AN EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av. THIS AND NEXT WEEK—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON. Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. Adeline GENEE, JOAN SAWYER, Dorothy Toye, Whiting & Burt, Hugh Herbert & Co., Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. FALL FESTIVAL ALL STAR BILL

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Blanche Ring & Co., Bobby North, Flo Irwin & Co., LucyGillett, others.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Phone Circle 238. Evenings 8:30. Matinees FRIDAY & Saturday 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

VITAGRAPH TWO WOMEN 4TH ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. "THE MAN FROM HOME." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"ARISTOCRACY."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Evs. at 8:15. "LIEB VATERLAND." Sat. Mat. "SODOM'S ENDE"

HAMMERSTEIN'S—PAUL SWAN, SINGER'S MIDGETS, Jas. Thornton, Harry Cooper & Co., McConnell, Simpson & Co., Farber Girls, 10 others.

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. Tercentenary Group. Kinemacolor.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY. Mat. Today.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. Burlesque. BEAUTY, YOUTH & FOLLY. Mat. Today.

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"AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN"

—EGYPT—THE HOLY LAND—

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; rain tomorrow; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,747. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GENERALS LINE UP FOR MEXICAN WAR

Struggle of Large Forces Now Seems Certain—Carranza Declared a Rebel.

VILLA MOVING SOUTHWARD

Both Sides Claim Some of the Strong Leaders — Big Battle May Be Fought Near Queretaro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Civil war, perhaps with larger armies in the field than Mexican civil wars have ever seen before, has broken out close to Mexico City, according to information given out tonight by R. Zubaran Capmany, head of the local Constitutionalist Agency. According to Mr. Zubaran's information, which is supported by personal telegrams from Gen. Carranza, the Generals who had asked Gen. Carranza to resign in favor of Gen. Gutierrez as an act of patriotism, had changed their attitude since the appointment by the convention at Aguascallentes of Gen. Villa as Commander in Chief of the armies opposed to Gen. Carranza and had now determined to support the First Chief to the end.

While the view of official Washington is undoubtedly that Gen. Carranza will not be able to make headway long against the forces at Gen. Villa's disposal, Mr. Zubaran said tonight that the Generals who had declared for the First Chief commanded all the Constitutionalist troops under arms except those in the Division of the North, personally commanded by Gen. Villa. The indications are that the opposing commands will come to grips before long, as Gen. Villa is reported marching on Queretaro, about 150 miles from the capital.

One of the telegrams from Mexico City made public tonight by Mr. Zubaran says:

"Yesterday morning an important group of Generals, headed by Pablo Gonzales, asked the First Chief to retire. The Chief answered them, stating his reasons for not complying, and requested to know if they intended to remain loyal to him.

"In the afternoon the convention declared the First Chief to be a rebel and named Villa as Chief of the Army to lead the attack on him. This appointment unveiled the insincerity of Villa's resignation and the fact that it had been used as a subterfuge to trick the Carranza delegates at the convention.

"On the receipt of this information the Chiefs who in the morning asked Carranza's resignation withdrew their request and informed him that they would resolutely support him and ignore the actions of the convention. These men were Gens. Gonzales, Obregon, Villareal, Hay, Blanco, de la Garza, Saucedo, Marial, Menchaca, and Campos."

Following the action of the Generals pledging their support to him, Gen. Carranza sent this message to Mr. Zubaran:

"Hostilities have opened between the forces of the Aguascalientes Convention and its so-called Government and the present legal Government, of which I am the Chief Executive.

"In view of this fact, you may make known that I will have no further dealings with the said convention, Gutierres or any of the other rebels backing him. I have notified civil and military authorities of the country that they are not to recognize any other authority except that issuing from the plan of Guadalupe, of which I am the First Chief in charge of the executive power of the nation.

"I also wish you to make clear that I have never relinquished the authority bestowed upon me by the plan of Guadalupe as First Chief of the Army and Executive of the Nation, and in the fulfillment of my duty I continue to occupy these positions."

The conviction that it will be impossible to prevent hostilities between the forces of Gen. Carranza and those of the Aguascalientes Convention has caused a suspension of the consideration that has been given by the Administration to the question of withdrawing the American forces from Vera Cruz. Opinion here is strong that the proposed evacuation will be postponed indefinitely.

State Department officials said today that while they had not been informed that hostilities between the armies of the rival factions had been begun, their advices indicated that hostilities were imminent. Gen. Villa has started with his troops in the direction of Mexico City. He is accompanied by George C. Carothers of the United States Consular Service, who will report to the State Department in regard to the progress of events. Gen. Carranza is at Cordoba, and it is rumored that he will move his forces toward Vera Cruz. He has been declared a rebel by the Aguascalientes Convention, but in spite of this some of the Generals who were delegates to the convention are indicating an intention to remain loyal to his cause.

Gen. Funston, commanding the American troops at Vera Cruz, telegraphed the Secretary of War today that a Mexico City newspaper had issued an extra quoting Gen. Funston as saying that Vera Cruz would be evacuated in a few days. Gen. Funston denied that he had made the statement.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Gen. Francisco Villa is converging his entire army at Lagos, midway between Aguascalientes and Queretaro, according to Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding Carranza forces at Queretaro. Gonzales today notified the War Department here and Gen. Carranza at Cordoba of Villa's movements.

Gonsales stated that his own force now numbered 40,000 men, while reinforcements were arriving from other places. He did not give an estimate of Villa's strength.

It is believed a decisive battle will be fought in the vicinity of Queretaro within a few days, as the concentrating of Villa's troops at Lagos is said to be the reply to Gonzales's recent ultimatum to Villa that he and other anti-Carranza Generals resign their commands and leave the country immediately.

LOYAL TO CARRANZA.

Generals Report to Him — Capital Expects Prompt Evacuation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Gens. Pablo Gonzalez, Andres Saucedo, Pablo de la Garza, Francisco Mariel, Abelardo Menchaca and Antonio Villareal have wired to Gen. Carranza that they are with him. They condemn the conduct of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez and the convention and say, "We are prepared to fight

Continued on Page 6.

TRAP DETECTIVES WITH MARKED BILLS

Cafe Proprietor Says Gambardella and Damico Demanded $50.

Liborio Gambardella, one of the best-known of the Italian detectives, and Adolfo Damico, a detective of Inspector Wakefield's staff, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night, after they had been stripped of their shields and suspended by Police Commissioner Woods, on charges of extortion. Both men protested violently that they were not guilty and Gambardella loudly proclaimed that the whole affair was a "frame-up." He was sent to a cell still shouting that he would clear himself and Damico. Shortly before midnight last night Magistrate Barlow in the Women's Night Court admitted the prisoners to bail. They gave bonds for $3,000 each.

Detectives Griffin, Vaughn, and Kelly made the arrests on information brought to Police Headquarters by Dominico Muccio, who keeps a coffee house at 201 Grand Street. He told Capt. Cray yesterday morning that two men had called on him the evening before, represented themselves as State Excise Agents, and demanded $50 from him in return for overlooking violations of the excise law which they said they knew he committed daily. Muccio denied that he ever sold liquor, but told Capt. Cray that he had promised to pay the men $25 if they called in the afternoon.

Cray marked five $5 bills belonging to Muccio and assigned the detectives to watch his shop. Muccio was to give the signal when he had paid the money by coming to the door and drawing his handkerchief from his pocket. It was after 5 o'clock when the detectives got the signal, and they entered to find Damico, Gambardella, and a third man seated at a table. Muccio pointed to Damico and said:

"That's the man I gave the money to."

The detective grabbed Damico, whom they recognized, and also Gambardella. They brought the third man to headquarters also, but there he convinced Inspector Faurot that he was merely a customer in the place, and had had no connection with any of the detectives' affairs.

The marked bills, the police say, were found in Gambardella's pocket and they believe Damico passed them to him while Muccio was at the door giving the signal.

Gambardella was appointed to the police force in October, 1908, and Damico in March of last year. Gambardella has made himself well known on the force. It was he who informed Commissioner Dougherty of a hold-up to occur outside the Germania Bank at Spring Street and the Bowery, when four youths took $1,500 from a girl cashier after she had drawn the weekly payroll. Two of the gang were caught.

The two who escaped, and who are known by the names of "Pish" and "Swee," afterward testified before the Curran Aldermanic Police Investigating Committee that Gambardella had first planned the hold-up and afterward revealed it to Dougherty to enhance his own reputation. They said Gambardella frequented a Fourteenth Street saloon where a gang of gunmen made their headquarters and that he often loaned his revolver for hold-ups which he knew were to take place.

DOOMS MILLION WAR TAX.

Coupon Ownership Certificates Need Not Be Stamped, Osborn Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—After extended consideration of a new and difficult problem of law, William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that under the terms of the War Tax act no stamps need be affixed to certificates of ownership filed with coupons for collection of interest on bonds. The decision may affect as much as $1,000,000 of revenue, but it is not believed that the item at issue was definitely counted on by the framers of the war tax measure.

The legal point involved leads to a curious instance of argument in a circle. The act directs that all certificates required by law must be stamped—in other words, must pay a tax. The Treasury Department is also authorized to draw up regulations for the collection of the tax, which in themselves have the force of law. Under this power the department promulgated regulations requiring, among other things, that certificates of ownership be filed with the coupons referred to.

That section in the regulations raised the question whether the certificates thus required by regulations of the force of law were, within the meaning of the act, required by the law itself. The law officers attached to the staff of the Commissioner finally decided that a tax imposed upon paper required merely by an executive regulation would hardly be less than the imposition of a tax not by Congress, but by executive officers. On that ground the certificates have been exempted from the stamp tax.

J.D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., KNITS

Industriously Works on a Shawl for War Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 12.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is knitting a shawl of heavy wool. Knitting is a new accomplishment for Mr. Rockefeller. He had never tried it until last night, when he was sitting in the lobby of the Homestead Hotel with his wife, W. H. Chesebrough, Mrs. Richard Perkins, and Mrs. N. W. Chadwick, the women knitting, as most of them here are constantly doing. Somebody suggested that inasmuch as the Rockefeller Foundation is giving large sums for relief of the war sufferers, the men might as well help with the work. Needles and yarn were produced and Mr. Chesebrough made a feeble attempt. Mr. Rockefeller, however, went at the work with spirit, soon got the hang of it, and persevered for two hours. Tonight he was continuing and had about a yard done.

TAFT POINTS LAWYERS' DUTY

Because of Peculiar Qualifications, Should Not Refuse Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.—William H. Taft opened the series of lectures in the Edward William Bok Foundation here tonight in Grace Hall with an address on "The Lawyer of Ideals."

He declared against the advocate who favors litigation; said a lawyer of too strong partisan feeling has no place in society. The lawyer must collate facts, must synthesize; he must be versatile, quick of perception, and a scholar. But above all he must feel it a duty to respond to every call to public service. Because there are none so able as lawyers to foresee and prevent evil civic conditions, members of the bar should not refuse a summons to a political office. This is the highest and noblest function of the man of law.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York store, 179 Chambers Street. Tel. 3963 Cortlandt.—Advt.

SHOOTS THREE MEN ON LINER MOHAWK

C. B. Perkins, Boston Architect, Kills F. W. R. Hinman, Southern Publisher, Aboard Ship.

WOUNDS CAPT. INGRAM

Passenger Appears on Deck in Pajamas and Begins Firing When He Is Reproved by the Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., and President of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, was shot and mortally wounded, and Capt. Andrew D. Ingram, master of the vessel, and B. H. Wright of Utica, N. Y., a passenger, were seriously wounded last night by George Batchelor Perkins, an architect of Boston, on the Clyde Line steamship Mohawk, when the ship was off the North Carolina coast bound from New York for Charleston. Mr. Hinman died this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Capt. Ingram and Mr. Wright are in a local hospital and physicians say they will recover. Perkins is held here on a charge of murder.

Persons who saw the shooting said that soon after eight o'clock last night Perkins, clad only in his pajamas and a raincoat, approached Capt. Ingram and Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, who were sitting in the companion way talking. He addressed a remark to Capt. Ingram, who replied that Perkins must wear more suitable apparel if he wished to mingle with the other passengers. Perkins instantly whipped out a revolver and fired at Capt. Ingram, the bullet striking him in the abdomen. Perkins then shot Mr. Hinman and turned the weapon on Mr. Wright, who was lying on a sofa. He shot Mr. Hinman again and tried to shoot Capt. Ingram a second time. Perkins then turned the pistol on himself, but it was empty.

Stewards and passengers overpowered Perkins, and he was put in irons until the Mohawk docked here this afternoon. Then he was turned over to the United States authorities.

A preliminary inquiry was held tonight by Arthur Huger, United States Commissioner. Perkins heard the warrant read without apparently being affected. He did not seem to realize what he had done. N. K. Wentworth of Connecticut, who had occupied a stateroom with Perkins on the Mohawk, said the man had taken several doses of medicine during the evening, saying it was a headache remedy. He boarded the steamer at New York, and several persons had noticed during the evening that he acted queerly.

Perkins is in the ward for the insane in the hospital here. The inquiry was continued because Capt. Ingram and Mr. Wright were unable to appear.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—George Batchelor Perkins, who is charged with the fatal shooting on the steamer Mohawk, left here on Monday for New York bound for a tarpon fishing trip in Southern waters. He had complained recently of sleeplessness and was forced to take an opiate, according to Robert H. Holton, his brother-in-law, at whose Summer home in Swampscott he had been staying. Mr. Holton said tonight that at times Perkins had shown what might be considered indications of mental derangement.

"These little things we laid to an artistic temperament, and they never seemed at all serious," said Mr. Holton. He also said that Perkins never carried a revolver.

Perkins was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an architect and gained wealth and fame as an interior decorator and designer. He had traveled much in recent years, having gone around the world twice. He had planned to spend this Winter in the West indies and in South America. He is 43 years old and unmarried.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SAFE.

Not Blown Up and Hasn't Landed Marines, Captain Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Navy Department officials were greatly relieved this afternoon when they received a cable message from Capt. Oman of the armored cruiser North Carolina, sent from Beirut, Turkey, reporting that the vessel was safe and that all on board were well. This was the first information that had come from the North Carolina since Nov. 2.

Capt. Oman's message was in response to several cablegrams from Secretary Daniels asking about a report that the North Carolina had landed marines at Beirut and the alarming story that the North Carolina had been blown up. The Navy Department made the following statement:

"Today at 2:15 P. M., the department received a telegram from the commanding officer of the North Carolina at Beirut, dated Nov. 12, stating that no force had been landed from the North Carolina and that everything was quiet at Beirut. All is well with the North Carolina."

CORNELL STUDENT DROWNED

P. L. Schwarzbach of Brooklyn Dies Trying to Save His Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—After diving from the top of a thirty-foot cliff to the lake inlet here late this afternoon in an attempt to rescue his sister, who had fallen from the same height, Paul L. Schwarzbach, 19 years old, from Brooklyn, a sophomore in the Cornell State College of Agriculture, was drowned.

The two young people were members of a picnic party of Cornell students who were dining on the south bank of the gorge, when Miss Schwarzbach, not knowing of the steep descent, stepped over the edge and fell to the water. She could swim, however, and kept afloat until C. F. Nagel, a graduate student let down from the cliff by a rope, pulled her from the water. Her brother could not swim, and in falling evidently hit his head on a projection, as when his body was recovered by two students, Gustav Bammen and William Calking, his tongue was bitten in two.

It was only last summer that another student fell from the identical spot on the cliff bank, which is ideal for picnics, and met his death in the inlet.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

ENGLAND MAY ASK FOR 1,000,000 MORE MEN

Recruits Now Pouring in and Army Will Soon Reach the 2,000,000 Mark.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There is a steady flow of recruits for Earl Kitchener's army.

It is expected that, with the Territorials, who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of 2,000,000.

New armies are also being organized in India.

It was reported tonight in the parliamentary lobbies that Premier Asquith would next Tuesday ask Parliament's sanction for the raising of 1,000,000 additional troops for the purposes of the war, thus bringing the total up to 2,000,000 men.

PEACE PLEA GOES OUT FROM GERMAN FIRM

"Stop Massacre and Devastation," Urges Circular—Asks Neutral Powers to Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A circular being sent abroad by a Hamburg publishing firm has been received here. It urges the duty of neutral powers to intervene on behalf of peace. None of the nations engaged, asserts this document, really wants war, which is an insult to good common sense, religion and humanity.

The circular concludes with an appeal to human beings at large to lift up their voices and cry: "Enough of war. Stop all this massacre and devastation."

DISOBEYED HIS ORDERS, KILLED 600 GERMANS

French Gunner Refused to Retreat Until He Had Fired His Last Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard).—At the battle of Vailly the French were obliged to fall back and were unable to get away with all their guns. They had time to bury most of them, though, and the only one they did not bury was spiked so that the Germans could not make any use of it.

It was with this gun that a gunner of the battery covered himself with glory. The gun crew had been ordered back, but he declared that he would not abandon the gun while any ammunition was left. He methodically emptied shell after shell into the Germans, who were moving up in serried ranks only a half mile away. Closer and closer they came, firing volleys as they advanced, but the gunner stood his ground and still had a dozen shells left when they were not more than 300 yards away. At this distance he bowled them over like ninepins, but nothing could stop them. He let fly his last shell at only fifty yards and did such awful execution that he was able to remove the breech-block and make good his escape, notwithstanding that he had received a bullet between his ribs.

Hardened as they were to slaughter, some of those who witnessed the deed turned faint at the ghastly sight of the mangled Germans, more than 600 of whom were blown to pieces within 500 yards of the gun.

"BOBS" OFF TO WAR TO SEE INDIAN TROOPS

Official Explanation of Impending Visit to the Front by Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar is going to France. The official announcement making this fact public says the famous general is going into the war zone "to see the Indian troops."

Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, eighty-two years ago.

A few days before England declared war on Germany, Earl Roberts, who, since his retirement as Commander in Chief in 1904, had spoken and worked for universal conscription, made a speech at a meeting of the National Service League, in which he declared bluntly that England was as unprepared for war as she had been at the time of the Boer war.

Since the war began, the old soldier in citizen's dress, old-fashioned Prince Albert coat and gray top hat, has been making speeches to recruits, visiting the training camps, and trotting about London from the War Office to the Foreign Office, from the National Service League headquarters to the headquarters of the Veteran Reserves, of which he is Colonel. He has also written numerous letters to the press.

On Oct. 27, "Little Bobs," for so the English public still delight to call him, was caught by an interviewer. He praised the Germans as soldiers, but said it was impossible for them to win.

He then entered into a eulogy of the British private and open order formation.

"A British soldier always shoots at something," he said. "He is trained to find a target before he pulls the trigger, and that accounts for the German losses."

The report that he is going "to see the Indian troops," is significant from the fact that Lord Roberts, from childhood, has had a command of Hindustani, as well as several Indian dialects. Just half of his life has been spent in India.

BRITISH $1,000,000,000 LOAN

Government May Raise the Income Tax to 60c. on the Pound.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Much interest is shown in the financing of the war.

It is understood that the Government intends to issue a war loan of $1,000,000,000 or more, probably at 4 per cent., and redeemable within ten years.

It is estimated that Great Britain is spending $35,000,000 weekly on the war, and in addition to the war loan the Government may propose to raise a further $250,000,000 by increasing the income tax to half a crown (60 cents) on the pound.

This would provide for the necessary expenditure till next March, the end of the financial year.

PRESIDENT RESENTS NEGRO'S CRITICISM

Refuses to be Cross-Questioned About Racial Segregation in Government Offices.

STANDS BY HIS POLICY

"Two Years Ago You Were Thought to be a Second Lincoln," Said Equal Rights Spokesman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Segregation of white and negro civil service employes in Government departments, a system inaugurated during the present Administration, is to be continued. President Wilson made clear his views on the subject today when he received a delegation representing the National Independence Equal Rights League. The President resented the attitude of the spokesman, William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who was quoted as having attempted to cross-examine Mr. Wilson, when the President explained that the question was not a political one, and that he would not be influenced in his decision by the threats of the league to oppose the Democratic Party.

President Wilson informed the delegation that never since he had been in office had he been addressed in such an insulting fashion. He said that if at any time in the future he should consent to receive representatives of the league, that body would have to designate another spokesman. After the interview, which had been scheduled for fifteen minutes, had continued for nearly an hour, the President rebuked Trotter for the aggressiveness of his attitude and dismissed the delegation.

The President said the policy of segregation had been enforced for the comfort and the best interests of both races in order to overcome friction. He made it clear that he had endeavored in every way to assist the negro race toward its independent development, and assured the delegation that he would gladly investigate any individual cases of discrimination which they might from time to time present to him. The problem, he said, was one which had no place in politics.

Talks of Negro Bolt.

When the President had concluded his remarks, Trotter stepped forward and began questioning Mr. Wilson. He suggested that unless the Administration abandoned the segregation policy the Democratic Party could expect the united opposition of the negro voters in 1916. He charged that the Administration had been influenced in its decision by Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln"—the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion. Trotter continued to speak, and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone was offensive.

Here Trotter denied that he had any passion, but the President told him he had spoiled the cause for which he had come and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

Trotter continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the negro race felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr. Wilson to say that politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his actions could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him, so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing and at the right time.

The President spoke frankly saying that if the colored people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he asserted he was not seeking office, and that a man who sought the office of the Presidency was a fool for his pains. He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

Merely a Human Problem.

Emphasizing that he did not care in the least for the political considerations involved, Mr. Wilson urged that he wanted his auditors to understand that it was a human problem and not a political problem. While the American people wanted to support the advancement of the negro, the President was sure that as practical men everybody knew that there was a point at which friction is apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its fact, because the facts got the better of the individual whether one desired it or not.

Trotter then led the way from the President's office. Once outside Trotter said:

"What the President told us was entirely disappointing. His statement that segregation was intended to prevent racial friction is not supported by facts. For fifty years negro and white employes have worked together in the Government departments in Washington. It was not until the present Administration came in that segregation was drastically introduced, and only because of the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson."

Others in the delegation included the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hillburn, N. Y., President of the league; Thomas Walker, Chairman of the Washington branch of the league; M. W. Spencer, of Wilmington, Del., the Rev. E. H. Ricks, and F. Morris Murray, of Virginia.

As the delegation was leaving the White House, Trotter announced that a mass meeting would be held next Sunday at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington to protest against the attitude of the Administration.

SHIP FOUNDERS AT HAVRE.

Goes Down in Gale and 11 Persons Are Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Havre to Lloyd's Agency says that the French steamship Duchesse de Guiche foundered in the Havre roadstand during a gale and eleven persons lost their lives.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Advt.

BRITISH HOLD YPRES UNDER HOT FIRE; ALLIES CLAIM COMMAND OF THE YSER, BUT GERMANS REPORT SUCCESS THERE

Summary of War News.

The battle for the possession of Ypres continues with violence, the British repulsing continued German attacks. According to the Official Press Bureau, this battle will rank high in British annals. The British troops have held the town for three weeks under artillery fire that goes on night and day.

The French War Office reports that, following the capture of Dixmude, the Germans attempted a forward movement, but were repulsed, and that the Germans now hold only a small strip of territory at one point on the left bank of the Yser. Progress by the Allies at other points in the battle line is reported.

Germany Army Headquarters reports that progress is being made south of Dixmude, and that east of Ypres 700 French soldiers and a number of machine guns have been captured.

The Russian Army under Gen. Rennenkampff, operating in East Prussia, has captured Johannisburg, and now controls the frontier railroad from Lyck to Soldau. The Russian General Staff announces that the siege of Przemysl has been resumed.

A force of 6,000 Austrians, who crossed the Danube into Servia, was cut to pieces, 2,000 being taken prisoners.

Petrograd declares that Armenians in large numbers are joining the Russian forces operating against the Turks. Fighting continues along the frontier with both sides claiming victories. Berlin reports that the Turks have captured the fortifications of El-Arish, Egypt.

Details of the battle between the German commerce destroyer Emden and the Australian cruiser Sydney show that the Sydney's superior speed of two knots enabled her to make her own range in the running fight and smash the German ship with shell fire.

SAW THE EMDEN LOSE LAST FIGHT

Cocos Island Cable Man's Vivid Description of Cruiser's Raid and the Final Battle.

SURPRISED BY THE SYDNEY

Left Landing Party of 43 Men, Who Escaped in a Schooner While Two Ships Fought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KEELING, Cocos Islands, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was early on Monday that the unexpected arrival of the German cruiser Emden broke the calm of these isolated little islands, which the distant news of the war had hitherto left unruffled. One of the islands is known as Direction Island, and here the Eastern Telegraph Company has a cable station and a staff engaged in relaying messages between Europe and Australia. Otherwise the inhabitants are all Malays, with the exception of the descendants of June Clunies Ross, a British naval officer who came to these islands ninety years ago and founded the line of "Uncrowned Kings."

The war seemed to be very far away. The official bulletins passed through the cable station, but they gave us very little real news, and the only excitement was when it was rumored that the company was sending out rifles in case of a raid on the stations, and orders came that the beach must be patrolled by parties on the lookout for Germans. Then we heard from Singapore that a German cruiser had been dispatched to these islands, and toward the end of August one of the cable staff thought he saw searchlights out over the sea. Then suddenly we were awakened from our calm and were made to feel that we had suddenly become the most important place in the whole world-wide war area.

Cruiser Dashes Into Port.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning a four-funneled cruiser arrived at full speed at the entrance to the lagoon. Our suspicions were aroused, for she was flying no flag and her fourth funnel was obviously a dummy made of painted canvas. Therefore we were not altogether surprised at the turn of events. The cruiser at once lowered away an armored launch and two boats, which came ashore and landed on Coral Beach three officers and forty men, all fully armed and having four Maxim guns.

The Germans—for all doubt about the mysterious cruiser was now at end—at once rushed up to the cable station, and, entering the office, turned out the operators, smashed the instruments, and set armed guards over all the buildings. All the knives and firearms found in possession of the cable staff were at once confiscated.

I should say here that in spite of the excitement on the outside, all the work was carried on in the cable office as usual right up to the moment when the Germans burst in. A general call was sent out just before the wireless apparatus was blown up.

The whole of the staff was placed under an armed guard while the instruments were being destroyed, but it is only fair to say that the Germans, working in well-disciplined fashion under their officers, were most civil. There was no such brutality as we hear characterizes the German Army's behavior toward civilians, and there were no attempts at pillaging.

Australian Cruiser Appears.

While the cable station was being put out of action the crew of the launch grappled for the cables and endeavored to cut them, but fortunately without success. The electrical stores were then blown up.

At 9 A. M. we heard the sound of a siren from the Emden, and this was evidently the signal to the landing party to return to the ship, for they at once

Continued on Page 2.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

KAISER TELLS ARMIES RUIN LIES IN RETREAT

Germany Would Become Enslaved, Degraded Provinces of French and Russians.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following order alleged to have been issued by the German Emperor to his troops in East Prussia:

"My dear and faithful soldiers: Thanks to your valor France has been severely punished and Belgium has been added to the glorious provinces of Germany. You know also that our punitive expedition into Russia has been a brilliant success.

"But now we must turn to the new task of protecting our hearths, which moribund French and barbarous Russians are preparing to attack. Henceforward our military operations will take a new form, which will soon be intelligible to you, my dear soldiers.

"Your trial has come—for you and all Germany. It is necessary to concentrate our energies on the repulse of our enemies, for otherwise they aim to transform our free country into enslaved and degraded provinces of Russia and France.

"If Germany is dear to you; if the culture and faith of the nation and Emperor are dear to you, you will offer the enemy a worthy resistance. Do not make a single step backward into our country. Remember that behind us destruction threatens; it is only before us that happiness lies. For country, for glory, forward, faithful friends!"

KAISER CLIPS ENDS OFF HIS MUSTACHE

Those Upstanding Points Are Gone and He Looks Less Aggressive, Says Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Kaiser has clipped off the upstanding ends of his mustache. This startling change in the Emperor's appearance was observed in the last day or two, when the Emperor was passing through central Germany on his way to inspect a large number of recruits completing their military training.

The loss of the aggressively erect mustache extremities robs William II. very much of his semi-ferocious martial appearance, and some persons seem to think that stamps upon his face the outlines of a dejected depression. When it was observed some time after the beginning of the war that the Kaiser's hair had turned white no one paid much attention to the change, but the removal of the mustache ends has struck the public imagination, and, strange as it may seem, has done more, perhaps, than anything else to convince the population of Berlin that the war outlook is becoming bad for Germany. The absolutely chastened appearance of the Kaiser due to the absence of his mustache ends is attributed to his sadness about the German reverses. In these circumstances his advisers may urge him to allow his mustache to attain its former, conspicuous dimensions.

VON BELOW AGAIN HONORED.

Gets Iron Cross of First Class—His Wife an American.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via The Hague and London.)—The decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class has been conferred upon Gen. Hans von Below, who some weeks ago received the second class decoration of this order for military valor before Namur.

Gen. von Below's wife was formerly Mrs. Nina Bryce Turnbull of Philadelphia.

Gen. von Below and Mrs. Turnbull were married in Buenos Aires in April, 1907. Gen. von Below was then a Major, and had been detailed by the German Government to assist in the reorganization of the Argentine Army.

Mrs. Turnbull was Miss Nina Bryce. Her first husband was Frederick Turnbull of Philadelphia.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.—Advt.

BRITISH DEFY BOMBARDMENT

Defend Ypres for Three Weeks Under a Rain of Shells.

ALLIES RESUME OFFENSIVE

Report Germans Driven Across the Yser, Except at One Point.

GERMANS' COUNTER-CLAIMS

Say They Won on the Yser and Took 700 French Prisoners Near Ypres.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In a statement reviewing recent operations in Flanders, particularly around Ypres, the defense of which it predicts will rank among the most notable episodes in British military history, the Official Press Bureau says tonight:

"The operations during the last few days have consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Lys, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebeke, Wytschaete, and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zandvoorde to Frelinghem.

"The character of the fighting has been one of frequent and vigorous infantry attacks from the Germans, accompanied by heavy shellfire, alternating with equally vigorous counter-attacks, the general result being the maintenance of our line, not without considerable losses on our side, but with still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over 100 prisoners were taken by us on the 8th.

"The Allies' strength has been constantly maintained by reinforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighborhood of Gheluveldt, to the north of Ypres, and at Dixmude.

"The German artillery fire was practically a continual bombardment, intended to pulverize the defense preparatory to the advance of the infantry. In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defense of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes of the British Army.

"For more than three weeks the position, which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces, one after the other."

Allies Report Successes.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—General gains for the Allies along the line of the River Yser are reported by the French War Office in tonight's communiqué, which reads as follows:

To the north we have held all our positions. The enemy has sought to debouch from Dixmude by a night attack, but has been repulsed.

We have resumed the offensive against the enemy, who had crossed the River Yser, and have driven him back at all points, except at one place, where he still occupies from 200 to 300 meters (approximately 218 to 327 yards) on the right bank.

In the centre we have gained some ground in the region of Tracy-le-Val; to the northeast of the forest of l'Aigle. In the Argonne region the German attacks have been very serious, but have amounted to nothing.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

On our left wing the fighting still continues with violence and has been conducted with alternate advances and retirements without importance. Speaking broadly, the battle front has not varied greatly since the 10th of November. In the evening of yesterday it was extended along the line between Lombaertsyde and Nieuport; the Nieuport Canal to Ypres; the approaches of Ypres; in the region of Zonnebeke, and to the east of Armentieres.

There has been no change in the positions held by the British Army, which repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and particularly an offensive movement undertaken by a detachment of the Prussian Guard.

From the canal of La Bassée as far as and up to the River Oise there have been minor engagements.

In the region of the River Aisne, in the neighborhood of Vailly, we retained our positions against a counter-attack, and we strengthened our positions in the territory previously conquered by us.

In the region of Craonne and on the Heurtebise farm our artillery suc-

ceeded in reducing to silence the cannon of the enemy. Several of their pieces were even destroyed. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne, in the Woevre district, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges the respective positions show no change.

Germans Claim Yser Successes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 12.—German General Headquarters issues the following statement today:

The enemy advanced from Nieuport as far as Lombaertzyde, but was driven across the Yser. The eastern bank of the Yser as far as the sea is now clear of the enemy.

Our attack across the Yser Canal to the south of Dixmude is making progress.

In the region east of Ypres we have advanced further and captured 700 French soldiers, four cannon, and four machine guns.

The enemy's attacks in the forest of Argonne were repulsed.

BATTLEFIELD OF YPRES ONE VAST CEMETERY

Unparalleled Ferocity of Germans' Attack—3000 Killed Before One Trench.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The fighting on the Yser and around Ypres continues with a violence and obstinacy which must be unparalleled in the annals of warfare. The correspondents repeat over and over, because no more descriptive phrase can be found, that the battlefield itself is one vast cemetery, and the country behind it one vast hospital.

Beside the awful loss of life the destruction of beautiful towns like Ypres, with their wonderful treasures of art and memorials of history, passes almost unnoticed, and in the lists of dead names of men distinguished in letters, science, and public life are for the present lost in the mass of this vast anonymous sacrifice.

For good or ill the Germans are evidently staking everything upon the issue in Belgium. A French soldier, who was wounded on Monday on the Yser and has reached Paris, gives today an account of his experiences which clearly indicates the blind daring and almost incredible determination of their assaults.

"My brigade," he says, "occupied a front of two and a half miles to the north of Ypres. The Germans threw themselves upon it in considerable numbers on Wednesday of last week. Our troops resisted stubbornly, but enormous losses did not stop the attack. Up to Thursday evening they came on repeatedly with reinforcements. I saw a single trench lost and retaken seven times in one day. After that there was a short interval, but on Saturday morning they attacked more violently than ever to the north of Dixmude. For forty hours we fought foot by foot without a moment's respite.

"It is impossible to describe such a hell, but I witnessed the following incident:

"A German regiment advanced, with flag flying, to within 300 yards of our trenches. It was met by a fire so deadly that it fell back. After being reformed in the rear it returned in markedly diminished numbers, and this time it got within about 100 yards of our lines. Our guns poured a torrent of fire upon it, and again it retreated. A third time it attempted the assault. This time the order was given to hold our fire until they had come up. At twenty yards every gun and rifle blazed away. Ten minutes later the regiment was wiped out; in less than an hour 4,000 men had been slain."

FIGHTING FOR DIXMUDE.

Observers Believe That Allies Will Soon Retake the Town.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times Flanders correspondent, describing the German attack at Dixmude, says:

"There were only two points, Dixmude and Nieuport, where the Germans could assume the offensive on the Yser, all the front between being impossible for fighting on account of the flood. The force concentrated between Dixmude and Thourout was chosen for the attack.

"In the morning the German batteries opened a heavy fire on the French positions and kept it up through most of the day. This cannonade was the prelude to a violent infantry attack on the outskirts of Dixmude. The attack was made with great gallantry and very heavy fighting took place.

"The Germans came on in overwhelming numbers, and toward evening the Allies were compelled to retire. They fell back into the town, destroying the two bridges in their retreat. The Germans thus won the bridge head.

"Next morning strong reinforcements were brought up by both sides, and fighting continued in and about the town. In the course of the afternoon a force of Germans succeeded in penetrating into the town, and a desperate struggle went on in the streets.

"The capture of Dixmude, or a part of it, would be of no great advantage to the Germans. The town is almost entirely surrounded by water. More than once Dixmude has proved a death trap to the Germans, and it may well do so again."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail in Northern France, telegraphing under date of Wednesday, adds that the Germans are exhausted by their exertions, and will probably be driven out again.

Evidence is accumulating, according to this correspondent, that the Germans are suffering from a shortage of ammunition, and that the quality of their artillery and ammunition apears to have deteriorated. Heavy fighting, he says, continues around Dixmude.

GERMANS LOSE BIG GUNS

And Kill More Than 500 German Prisoners While Shelling La Bassee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A very determined attempt was made by the Germans to pierce the British lines in the neighborhood of La Bassée on Tuesday. They were repulsed with great losses, and their artillery suffered heavily. Two of their biggest guns, said to be 14-inch, were destroyed, and one of their largest howitzers, believed to be of the 16½-inch type, is said to have been captured.

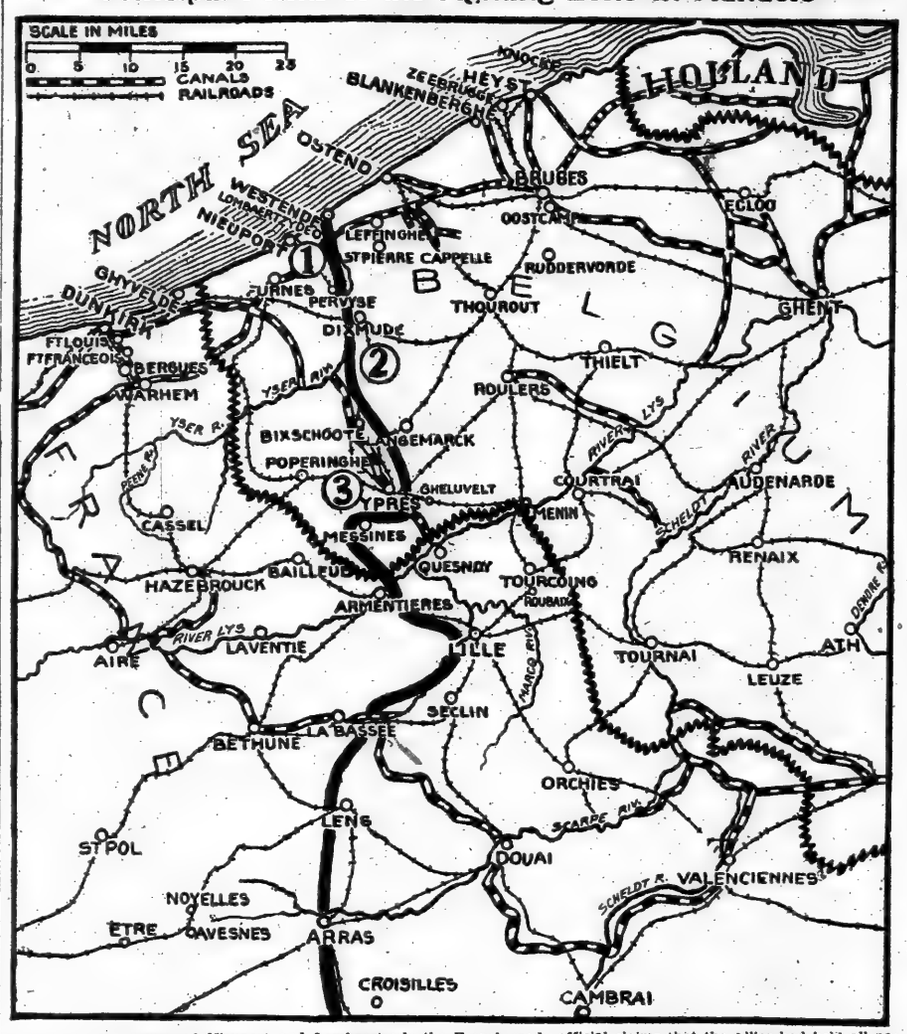
This was a brilliant achievement for which the British artillery was almost entirely responsible. The British troops have been relentlessly shelling the German positions for a week and have crippled the German offensive.

At La Bassée, however, the Germans began a night attack on Monday, and on Tuesday morning they were well on toward Bethune. The town seemed to be at their mercy, but their infantry had been trapped. They had met little opposition, for the thin lines of khaki had retreated before them and occupied a position on the slopes of a hill. The British infantry opened a terrifying rifle fire which decimated the Germans. In the meantime the latter had brought their artillery forward, and in the stampede that ensued after the British fire opened, their gun crews and infantry became a panic-stricken mass of humanity. The British guns did their work mercilessly. The Germans were driven helter-skelter, leaving piles of dead. Their guns were also abandoned, with several rounds of ammunition.

The bombardment of Ypres served on Tuesday to absolve the Allies of the obligation of looking after nearly 1,000 German prisoners. The Germans' shells fell on the railway station, where they evidently hoped to blow up one of the armored trains. At the moment the prisoners were awaiting the arrival of a special train to convey them to the depth of France. They were killed in appalling numbers, only 284 surviving unscathed.

One hundred and sixty-one were wounded and conveyed to the British base hospitals. The others are still unburied at the railway station.

Principal Points of the Fighting Zone In Flanders



1. In the region of Nieuport and Lombaertzyde the French made official claims that the Allies had held all positions and had dislodged the Germans from all points but one on the left bank of the Yser. The Germans, while admitting the Allies' advance to Lombaertzyde, asserted that they had been driven back across the Yser, and that the eastern bank of the river as far as the sea was "clear of the enemy."
2. Berlin reported that the German attack across the Yser Canal (not river) to the south of Dixmude was making progress.
3. The Germans officially announced the capture of 700 French soldiers to the east of Ypres. The French War Office asserted that the British at Ypres had repulsed all German attacks.

"JOHNNY" POE WITH THE BRITISH ARMY

Famous Ex-Football Player of Princeton at the Front as a Scout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is reported in London that "Johnny" Poe, the famous former Princeton football player, has gone to the front as a scout with the British forces.

John Prentiss Poe, or "Johnny" Poe, as he was known to football enthusiasts all over this country in the early nineties, is a son of John P. Poe, ex-Attorney General of Maryland. He entered Princeton University with the class of 1895, and made the 'Varsity football team in his freshman year, playing with great brilliancy and rivaling the record of Edgar Allan Poe, his brother, who preceded him. He failed in his examinations in June, and again entered college with the class of 1896. His record on the gridiron was even better than the year before, but he again failed in his examinations, and did not return to college.

In 1907 Poe was a Captain in the Honduran Army in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He distinguished himself at the siege of Amapai, and was in charge of a gun in the engagement of Buenavista Fort. In the following year he joined Gen. Mendez of Venezuela in a fillbusterin expedition against Gen. Castro, then dictator of Venezuela. In the earlier days of the Mexican war it was several time reported that Poe intended to join the Constitutionalists.

WRECKING BELGIAN BRIDGES.

Germans Thus Cut Off Refugees' Flight—Isolating Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"Sluis advices indicate that the Germans continue to blow up bridges, and that among the structures so destroyed is the bridge near Heyst, in West Flanders. Sentries are guarding the railways from Bruges to Ghent, from Courtrai to Ostend, and so forth.

"The Allies continue to occupy Ypres, but shells falling in the town yesterday killed four children. Aeroplanes are reported to have dropped bombs which damaged the church and Town Hall and set fire to several other buildings.

"The Kaiser, in journeying through Flanders, visited Courtrai and expressed his satisfaction to the municipal authorities for the manner in which the German troops had been quartered.

"From the Nieuport zone only feeble gun firing was heard on Wednesday.

"Train loads of wounded are continuously being transported from the battle line."

ORDERED TO SPARE FACTORIES

German Prisoner Tells Why Roubaix and Tourcoing Escaped Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Surprise is frequently expressed in French newspapers at the comparative immunity of the twin industrial centres, Roubaix and Tourcoing, which were quite unharmed by the invasion, and even escaped the imposition of fine. The St. Omer correspondent of The Temps says that a German officer recently captured had a Headquarters Staff map with a red chalk circle drawn around the Roubaix-Tourcoing district. When asked to explain, he said:

"We have orders to spare both towns."

Censor's Staff Cut Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail says that twenty-seven officers and nine civilians have just been struck off the censor's staff.

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FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

APPEAL TO ENGLISH WOMEN

Asked to Hold Up Finer and Higher Ideals of Conduct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An appeal to the women of the British Empire, emphasizing their duty in time of war, is issued by the National Council on Public Morals. It recalls Lord Kitchener's exhortation to British soldiers at the beginning of the war to avoid alcoholic excesses and declares that the duties there enjoined are doubly strong in their appeal to women, for by living purely and temperately at home they can set a fine example of duty and self-control to those whom they ask to respect women in other lands.

"The present crisis," says the appeal, "is revealing conditions of demoralization and drink in some parts of England among men and women which lead us to the conclusion that the great part which women can and should play in this war has not yet been fully understood by all."

Against suggestions for state regulations of vice, the manifesto makes an emphatic protest and concludes:

"Will the women of England unite in a great movement toward a finer adn higher deal of national duty? This is the moment to begin. We are called upon to help our soldiers to fight enemies of demoralization and drink at home; we are called upon to crush these enemies in our own lives and homes, and we are called upon so to live as to bequeath a heritage of health and happiness to the children we shall eventually give to the nation."

Signatories include the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Asquith, Lady French, and Lady Jellicoe.

HEROIC FRENCH MOTHER.

Glad She Saved Her Son from Disease to Die for His Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Temps reprints from L'Information a letter from Mme. de S. of Paris, written on learning of the death of her son, aged 17, who volunteered despite ill health. The letter, which the Temps calls worthy of the Roman matron Cornelia, runs:

"I thank you for the delicacy with which the terrible news was broken to me. In my agonv one consolation remains. For seventeen years I struggled for my son's life against many illnesses, only saving him from death by constant care. I am deeply proud to have succeeded in preserving him to die for his country."

VON PUTTKAMER'S SON DEAD.

Former President of the Reichstag Bereaved by the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Matin gives details of the death in the Hospital de la Compassion at Compiègne of a son of Dr. von Puttkamer, former President of the Reichstag. A short time before the German retreat from Compiègne a young non-commissioned officer of the Eighteenth Dragoons was brought to the hospital desperately wounded by a 75-milimeter shell.

Both eyes had been destroyed; one arm had been torn away, and he had a terrible wound in the leg. From the number and attentiveness of the high officials at his bedside the French hospital attendants realized that he was a person of importance.

The young man retained consciousness, murmuring faintly: "The arm doesn't matter, but it is dreadful never to see again, and not to be able to hunt or ride."

The Germans made preparations for an elaborate funeral when they realized that his death was imminent, but the proximity of the French compelled them to abandon their design. Von Puttkamer expired as the French entered Compiègne.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS FORECAST IN BERLIN

Present Political Equality on Land, Conquest of Equality at Sea, Says Dr. Delbrueck.

Germany's peace terms, as forecast by Dr. Hans Delbrueck of the University of Berlin, were given out by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street last night. The statement reads:

Hans Delbrueck has written an article for the Preussische Jahrbuecher in which he discusses Germany's prospective peace terms after the war. Because of the high position of Prof. Delbrueck and his close friendship with the Kaiser, his views are being widely quoted by the German press.

A peculiar coincidence is the fact that forty-four years ago, when the Franco-Prussian war was dragging toward its end, Prof. Heinrich von Treitschke, the famous German historian and philosopher, printed in the same periodical an article entitled "What We Ask of France." In it he raised the ardent cry of "Give us back the old loot, give us back Alsace-Lorraine!"

Prof. Delbrueck writes in part:

"Absolute assurance that a conquered enemy will not again grasp a favorable opportunity to reopen hostilities can be gained only when that enemy is permanently subdued. That is what the Romans did—that is how they gradually built up their Weltreich (world empire.)

"Today—and this is a blessing for humanity—such a Weltreich is impossible. A more moderate way is to take large concessions of territory, to retain dominating, strong, strategical points, and to starve out the enemy economically.

"This course was taken by Napoleon particularly in 1807 in regard to Prussia. He took half of our territory, retained the forts on the Oder, limited the size of our army, and claimed a war tax so enormous that we could not pay it in many years.

"It is a course that did not hold good. It would have held good if Napoleon had conquered the rest of the world. As he did not succeed in doing that, as early as in the sixth year after peace was made, there came the day for Prussia where she could rise again, and it was shown that it was just that tremendous material pressure which the French had exerted upon us which had awakened moral forces that proved infinitely more powerful.

"God forbid that the German Empire, after the victory which we expect, steer into the course of the Napoleonic policy! An infinite number of wars would be the consequence. For no matter how strong the chains we might put on the nations, they could never be strong enough to paralyze them completely. And all Europe agrees on this point: That it will never, never suffer the reign of one single State.

"Therefore, the safety and security which we want to achieve can be brought about only through a combination of the highest military power with a political moderation, a moderation which disarms the suspicion awakened by the military power. In other words, our aim must be the maintenance of the existing political equality on land and the conquest of equality at sea."

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at big discounts
We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.
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TURKISH ARMENIANS IN ARMED REVOLT

Were Ready to Join Russian Invaders, Having Drilled and Collected Arms.

SEE DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Native Paper Says They Are Prepared for Any Sacrifice—Refuse to Join Turkish Army.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12. — Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russo-Turkish war.

In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, explaining that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these dispatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving provisions to them freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long-anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

From this border country there have come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and to surrender their arms.

It is now rumored that the important City of Van is today besieged by Armenian guerrilla bands in great force. In Feitun the number of insurgents is said to exceed 20,000, and they are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing heavy losses to the Turks.

TURKS' NAVY REALLY GERMAN.

3,000 German Officers in It, Says Englishman from Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An Englishman who has long been a resident of Constantinople, which city he left on Nov. 1, has arrived in London. He says that in addition to the crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, nearly 3,000 German officers are in the Turkish naval service.

Two months ago, he says, all the German clerks of public and private establishments were taken over by the military authorities and placed in charge of the telegraph and postal departments and the censorship. He adds:

"Every Turkish ship has a German officer in command. It was a mistake that the Khédive was not allowed to return to Egypt some time ago, where he could have carefully watched developments, whereas in Constantinople he is the centre of the intrigues of discontented Arabs of the Nationalist Party and Germans."

TURKISH MISSION TO RUMANIA.

Halil Bey, Uncle of Enver Bey, Arrives at Bucharest.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says:

"A telegram from Bucharest says that Halil Bey, uncle of Enver Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, has arrived there on a special mission on behalf of Turkey."

TURKS FLEE TO MOUNTAINS.

Victories Reported by Russians — Many Prisoners Taken.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The following communication from the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus, dated Tiflis, was made public tonight:

"The attacks of the Turks on our positions at Koprukeui Nov. 11 were repulsed with great losses to the Turks. A Turkish column which attempted to turn our left wing was subjected to the cross-fire of our artillery, and was impetuously attacked by our infantry. The Turks fled into the mountains in complete disorder, pursued by our cavalry.

"Under the protection of the fortified positions of Devebommu the Turks continue to concentrate troops at Erzerum. They apparently are receiving reinforcements by way of Trebisond.

"On Nov. 9 the Turks were attacked and defeated in Khanessour Pass, on the road from Azerbaijan to Van. They retreated rapidly in disorder, leaving behind them their dead and wounded.

An official communication from the General Staff of the Caucasian Army, dated Nov. 10, says:

"Small skirmishes in the region beyond the Tchoruk River, in the neighborhood of the Province of Batum, have taken place.

"We maintained our position at Koprukeui, Turkish attempts to envelop us resulting in failure. The enemy has been put in disorder, the column which intended to outflank or envelop us being dispersed.

"We captured many prisoners and large quantities of munitions. We have occupied all of the Valley of Alaschkertska.

"According to a Turkish officer taken prisoner, the Turkish Army, commanded by Hassan Izzet Pasha, is guided by Germans."

BATTLE ON IN THE BALTIC.

Steamer Reports Fight Between Squadrons of Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm says the Captain of the steamer Norden, which has just arrived there, reports that he was warned by a German torpedo boat to steer a wide course from the vicinity of Gjedse rLighthouse on the southern end of the Island of Laaland, in the Baltic, because a battle between Russian and German torpedo boats was in progress.

The Captain also reported that he heard sounds of heavy firing.

A WELL KNOWN MAINE CITIZEN BOILED ALIVE!
There were thousands of them, and with due respect to that beautiful State, we refer to the Lobster.
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SAYS TREATY BOUND TURKEY TO FIGHT

Diplomat at Athens Asserts That an Old Alliance With Germany Existed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Embros (Forward) publishes an interview with an "exalted foreign diplomatic personage" explaining the circumstances which compelled Turkey to stake her existence as an empire by entering the war as an ally of Germany.

Turkey, he says, knew that her participation in the war was an act of folly contrary to her own interests, but she was compelled to make war by reason of a treaty of alliance concluded long ago, by which Turkey bound herself to give military and naval assistance to Germany if war were declared on Germany by Russia, Germany entering into a similar obligation toward Turkey.

When the present war began there were strong differences of opinion in the Turkish Cabinet as to whether, under such disadvantageous circumstances, Turkey was bound to carry out her obligations. In fact, Turkey represented to Germany that she had no money, that her army was going through a period of reorganization, and that her fleet was entirely powerless to defend the capital. Germany answered by advancing money and sending officers and men for the Turkish army and navy.

The diplomatist refers to the terms of the telegram from Emperor Francis Joseph to the Sultan, in which the Emperor said Turkey was compelled to fight for her honor—meaning, of course, that Turkey was bound to take the field under her solemn treaty obligations. The diplomatist adds that the existence of the treaty was known to Great Britain.

The story is regarded here as containing a certain improbability. On its face it would appear to be an attempt to represent Turkey as more sinned against than sinning and to prepare the way for retreat, with a severe castigation, from what the great majority of Turks must by now realize to be a senseless adventure.

The fact, however, that the account appears in Embros and other leading organs of Greek public opinion, which are not normally inclined to offer excuses for Turkey, makes it impossible to dismiss it on this count.

MILITARY REVOLT IN ADRIANOPLE

Turks Angry Because German Officers Are Put Over Them —Trouble in Capital Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—A military revolution has started in Adrianople in consequence of the subjection of the Turkish forces to German commanders.

Il Secolo's correspondent at Bucharest, who transmits this information, adds that deep discontent is also manifest in Constantinople, where the army has been "stiffened" by Teuton officers, who occupy all the higher posts.

BLESSED MEN AS SHIP SANK.

Chaplain and a Few Sailors Were Left on the Russian Ship Pruth.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport Pruth, which the Russians sank rather than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Goeben.

"When called upon to surrender, her Captain headed the Pruth for the shore, opened the valves, and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieut. Ragowsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while the others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

"The ship's chaplain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the chaplain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men who remained about him, cheering and singing the national anthem."

TURKISH SHIP CAPTURED.

Torpedo Boat Falls in Hands of the Allies Off Asia Minor.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Turkish torpedo boat, which escaped from the Dardanelles, has been captured off Tenedos, an island five miles off the northwest coast of Asia Minor, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

SAW THE EMDEN LOSE LAST FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

dashed for the boats, but the Emden got under way at once and the boats were left behind.

Looking to the eastward, we could see the reason for this sudden departure, for a warship, which we afterward learned was the Australian cruiser Sydney, was coming up at full speed in pursuit. The Emden did not wait to discuss matters, but firing her first shot at a range of about 3,700 yards, steamed north as hard as she could go.

Rangefinder Crippled.

At first the firing of the Emden seemed excellent, while that of the Sydney was somewhat erratic. This, as I afterward learned, was due to the fact that the Australian cruiser's rangefinder was put out of action by one of the only two shots the Germans got home. However, the British gunners soon overcame any difficulties that this may have caused and settled down to their work, so that before long two of the Emden's funnels had been shot away. She also lost one of her masts quite early in the fight. Both blazing away with their big guns, the two cruisers disappeared below the horizon, the Emden being on fire.

After the great naval duel passed from our sight and we could turn out attention to the portion of the German crew that had been left behind, we found that these men had put off in their boats obedient to the signal of the siren, but when their ship steamed off without them they could do nothing else but come ashore again. On relanding they lined upon the shore of the lagoon, evidently determined to fight to the finish if the British cruiser sent a party ashore, but the dueling cruiser had disappeared, and at 6 P. M. the German raiders embarked on the old schooner Ayessa, which belongs to Mr. Ross, the "uncrowned king" of the islands. Seizing a quantity of clothes and stores, they sailed out and have not been seen since.

Early the next morning, Tuesday, Nov. 10, we saw the Sydney returning, and at 8:45 A. M. she anchored off the island. From various members of the crew I got some details of the running fight with the Emden. The Sydney, having an advantage in speed, was able to keep out of range of the Emden's guns and to bombard her with her own heavier metal. The engagement lasted eighty minutes, the Emden finally running ashore on North Keeling Island and becoming an utter wreck.

Two Shots Kill Four Men.

Only two German shots proved effective. One of these failed to explode, but smashed the main range finder and killed one man. The other killed three men and wounded fourteen.

Each of the cruisers attempted to torpedo the other, but both were unsuccessful, and the duel proved a contest in hard pounding at long range. The Sydney's speed during the fighting was twenty-six knots and the Emden's twenty-four knots, the British ship's superiority of two knots enabling her to choose the range at which the battle should be fought, and to make the most of her superior guns.

The Sydney left here at 11 A. M. Tuesday in the hope of picking up any of the survivors of the Bureak, the collier that had been in attendance on the Emden and was sunk after an engagement on the previous day. Finally, with a number of wounded prisoners on board, the Sydney left here yesterday, and our few hours of war excitement were over.

CONDEMNS EMDEN'S METHODS.

Witness Recalls How She Deceived the Jemtchug at Penang.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The tendency to overlook the fact that the Emden's raids had been ruinous for Indian ports, in view of the sportsmanlike behavior of Capt. von Muller, had a rude shock yesterday when eyewitnesses of the sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemtchug arrived here and said that when the Emden approached the port of Penang she replied to the Russian cruiser's challenge with "Yarmouth, coming to anchorage."

Before the officer of the watch could reply the Emden swung her stern toward the Jemtchug and fired a torpedo, which struck the Jemtchug amidships. Then the German cruiser poured broadsides into the Jemtchug, which blew up with a deafening roar as the fire reached her magazines. The whole affair, this witness said, lasted barely twenty minutes, and scarcely a single member of the Jemtchug's crew survived.

PLAN TO GREET VON MULLER.

Australians Prepare to Welcome the Captain of the Emden.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Australians are making preparations to welcome Capt. Carl von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, destroyed recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, according to the Sydney correspondent of The Evening News.

They are arranging to show their recognition of his gallantry and courtesy.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via The Hague and London.)—All the newspapers of Berlin unite in publishing articles in praise of the commerce-destroying career of the German cruiser Emden, and they say her final destruction always had been counted upon.

The Morgenpost says that since the beginning of the world never before has a single ship taken part in international warfare with such terrible results. All the newspapers reprint from London journals laudatory articles on Capt. von Muller, the commander of the Emden.

Major Morath, the military critic, writes in the Tageblatt: "There has been no question that the career of the Emden was bound to come to an end before long. The British Admiralty would have lost the confidence of the nation unless it finally succeeded in destroying her. In view of the great difference between the fighting power of the Emden and that of her opponent, the Sydney, it is no wonder that she suffered severely. Her career has been a glorious one and never will be forgotten."

TREASURES SUNK BY EMDEN.

Geddes Civic History Collection Lost with the Clan Grant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—On the Clan Grant, one of the vessels sunk by the Emden, was the unique collection of material dealing with civic history gathered by Prof. Patrick Geddes. The collection represented the work of a lifetime, and it is beyond hope that Prof. Geddes will ever be able to replace the models, charts, ancient maps, and diagrams he gathered to illustrate the evolution of civic life.

The Architects' War Committee, a body formed to watch the interests of members of the profession affected by the war, has contributed £50 ($250), to enable Prof. Geddes to replace some of his material, but he can never be compensated for his loss of time and labor.

Dr. Geddes is professor of Botany at University College, Dundee, and Senior President of University Hall, Edinburgh. He has written works on botany, civic development, and evolution. He also is noted for his travels and explorations.

GOEBEN CRIPPLED BY SHELL.

Turkish Vessel Hit Below the Waterline in Dardanelles Fight.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Goeben was penetrated by a shell at her water line during the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Allied Anglo-French fleet.

The damage inflicted is described as serious.

CAPTURE GERMAN STEAMER.

French Interne 150 Men Found Aboard the Vessel.

PERPIGNAN, France, Nov. 12.—A French cruiser, steaming off the coast, captured a German steamer which had on board 150 men and what was described as a suspicious cargo.

The Germans were interned here.

CRADOCK LISTED AS DEAD.

Admiralty Publishes Names of Officers of Good Hope and Monmouth.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — The Admiralty tonight published the names of fifty-two officers and warrant officers who were aboard the British cruiser Good Hope when she was sunk, with the cruiser Monmouth, by the German squadron off the coast of Chile. The names include that of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British ships.

The Monmouth had aboard forty-two officers. The Captain of the Good Hope was Philip Francklin. The Captain of the Monmouth was Frank Brandt.

With the announcement of the names the Admiralty said that, in the absence of further information, the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth was officially presumed.

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PRZEMYSL SIEGE RESUMED

Austrians at San River Attempting to Halt Advance on Cracow Through Galicia.

MEET DISASTER ON PRUTH

Two Divisions Surrounded and Cut to Pieces—Grand Duke Nicholas Preparing to Strike in Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Russian army under Gen. Rennenkampff is fighting its way into East Prussia and has taken Johannisburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives to Russia the control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory and several branch railways running into the interior.

The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce Railway to the Austrian frontier and is within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent.

The southern army, under Gen. Ruzsky, is at Rzeszow, between Przemysl and Cracow, and its crossing of the San River is being opposed by the Austrians.

Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, while still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians.

The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies, and the mobility they are showing are the subject of admiration on the part of military men here.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The Russian General Staff issued the following statement today:

In East Prussia on Nov. 11 an action developed on the front of Stalluponen, Krugtanken, and the region of Soldau. Our troops occupied Johannisburg.

Beyond the Vistula battles of secondary importance occurred in the region of Kalisz, (Russian Poland), and Neschava, where advance guards of the enemy sought to progress.

In the Carpathians, Austrian rearguards maintained at the crossings on the upper San in the region of Sanok were attacked by our troops.

The siege of Przemysl, which was suspended during the period in which the Austro-German armies were on the offensive, has been re-established.

PREPARING ANOTHER BLOW.

Russians Plan Invasion of Germany on a Wide Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian advance in East Prussia continues, but this time it is a purely military movement, unlike the first chivalrous dash at all costs to relieve the pressure upon France and save Paris. The Germans appear to be disputing every inch of the ground.

Conflicts presumably of a minor advance guard nature have taken place west of the Goldapp and 116 miles away between Mlawa and Soldau. In both regions the Russians have driven their enemy back.

The German official summary of the Polish disasters assures the world that the whole adventure was a deep-laid scheme on the part of Gen. von Hindenburg to draw the Russians away from their base. The next fortnight will show how admirably the German General has succeeded in the plan, born of his appalling failure to effect anything in Poland.

Three weeks ago the Germans planned to occupy Poland up to the Vistula, wintering in Warsaw and Ivangorod. They brought reaping and thrashing machinery with which to get the Polish crops in and there are many other indications of their intention of a prolonged stay. While established on the Vistula they were to assist Austria to recover Galicia and then they were to proceed in a triumphal march through Russia together.

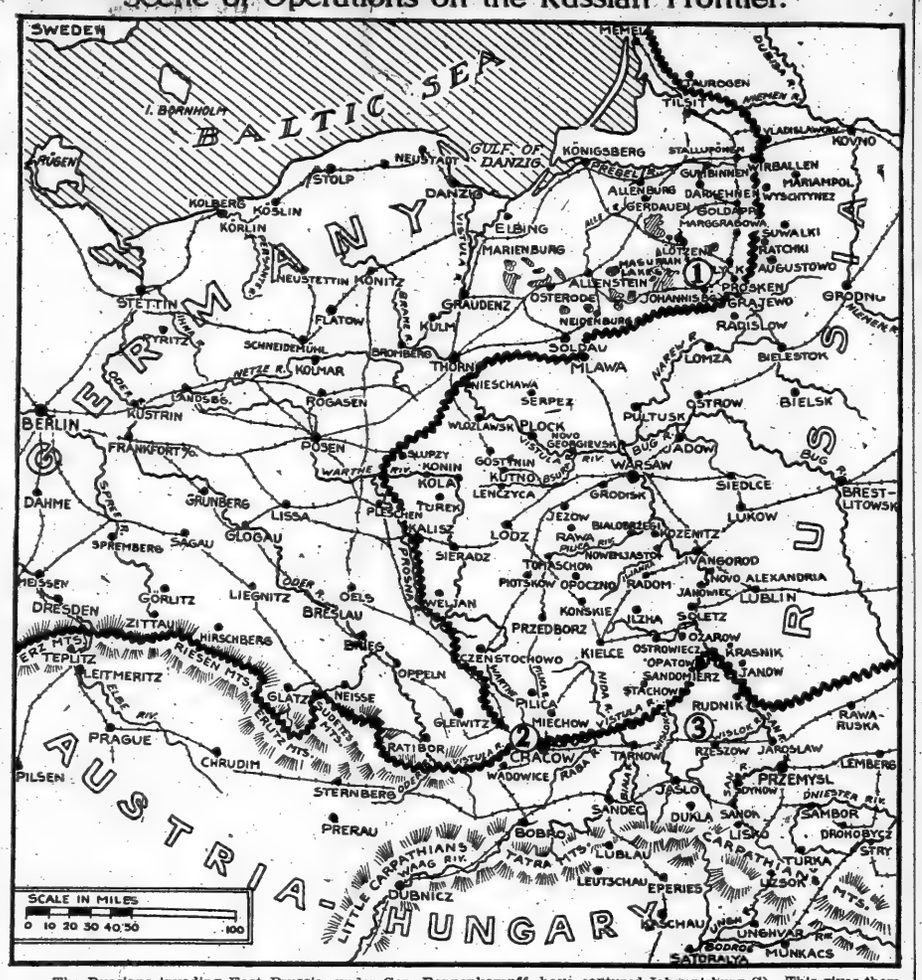
Unfortunately the Russian Commander in Chief also has his plans, which he carries through with iron rigidity. If I am not mistaken, Russia is preparing a move on a wide front into Germany when the time comes. This front has still a considerable extent of German territory to recover before it gets into line for this advance. Some interesting tactical problems with plenty of fighting may be looked for in the near future along the direction which may now be hinted as the Mlawa-Soldau region; but this as a matter for the future.

At the present time good progress is being made with the pursuit of the Austrians who are retreating westward on Cracow, from which the Russian forces are now distant about forty miles on the east side and only half that on the north. The civilian population of Cracow is again being evicted, this time under German command.

The tour of the extended fronts occupied by the Russian armies which Emperor Nicholas is now making will last a fortnight and will cover several thousand miles. After spending the first week with the armies on the Vistula and East Prussian fronts, where the news of the Turco-Germanic attacks on Russian ports was conveyed to his Majesty, the Emperor on Sunday reached Kholm, which a couple of months ago was occupied by the Austrian hosts, but which now is a base hospital, and proceeded thence to Siedlice. Gens. Ivanoff and Russky had the honor of being invited to the imperial table.

After visiting the hospitals, reviewing the troops for the front, and receiving the reports of the Generals of the armies, the Emperor yesterday reached Rovno, where his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, has had charge of the base hospital of the Red Cross since the beginning of the war, personally tending the wounded.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



The Russians invading East Prussia, under Gen. Rennenkampff, have captured Johannisburg (1). This gives them control of the important frontier railroad running from Lyck to Soldau, which cities they also hold.

The left wing of the Russian Army, which is following the railroad from Kielce in its march to Cracow (2), is only a few miles from that fortress. The southern army, which is also nearing Cracow through Galicia, has reached Rzeszow (3).

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"News of the beginning of a battle at Cracow, Galicia, is momentarily expected.

"The Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barbed-wire entanglements along the whole of the Russo-German frontier, with the object of impeding the progress of the Russian forces. It is understood, however, that their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Königsberg, Thorn, Graudenz, Posen, Glogau, Breslau, and Neisse."

TELLS OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Berlin Paper Says Invaders Were Surprised Near Czernowitz.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, via London, Nov. 12.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has received the following dispatch regarding the reported defeat of the Russians near Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukowina:

"The Austrians made an unexpected movement, crossing the Pruth a few kilometers northward of Czernowitz, and suddenly attacked the Russian right wing. The Russians were completely surprised, and after a short resistance decided to fall back upon their base, which seemed free. However, they were then taken under fire by Austrian artillery, which caused terrible losses among the Russian detachments. The battlefield was covered with corpses.

"The Russians were beaten also yesterday in East Galicia, being repulsed in an action between Rzeszow and Jaslo."

An official report issued today says:

In the eastern theatre of the war our cavalry operating near Kalisz have driven back the Russian cavalry which made a fresh advance.

Vienna headquarters reports that in the battle for the heights of Misar against the Servians between Nov. 6 and 11, 4,300 prisoners were taken.

VENICE, Nov. 12.—Gen. Potiorek, commander of the Austrian army operating against the Servians, has issued a general order to the fifth and sixth armies fighting in Servia to do their utmost to break the last resistance of their opponents and end the campaign before Winter sets in with all the terrible sufferings which would follow.

SHOOT MUTINEERS WHOLESALE

Terrible Conditions Reported to Prevail in Austrian Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Details of the condition of the Austro-Hungarian forces have reached here, and form a ghastly tale of death and suffering.

As was reported before the last great battle, which proved such a crushing defeat, the Austrian War Office sent to the front all the men of the Landsturm, three-fourths of whom were scarcely fit for the police work and railway watching which they had done up to then, and were much less capable of rendering service in the field.

The military authorities had no choice but to call them up, for all the best troops had been put out of action in Galicia, while the Hungarian cavalry, which are the finest soldiers the Dual Monarchy possesses, were all drafted north long ago to help the Germans push through to Calais. They behaved splendidly in Belgium, but were almost annihilated by the naval guns. In a single list of the losses suffered by this crack corps in one week alone appear the names of 867 Magyars belonging to the most exclusive circles of the Hungarian aristocracy.

Apart from its enormous losses in the field, the Austro-Hungarian Army has been seriously affected as a fighting force by the indiscipline and even sedition seething in the ranks. Some of the twenty-four regiments from the Carpathian region were shot down more or less wholesale at the very outset of hostilities for refusing to march against the Russians. Despite the terrible example made of the mutineers, the spirit of insubordination was not checked, with the consequence that in the very first engagements whole regiments went over to the Russians.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina things are rapidly approaching a crisis. Natives are deserting from their regiments by hundreds together. There is a constant stream of men returning to their homes from all sides. German troops have been detached to fetch them back, and as all the villagers side with the deserters, civil war is raging over entire districts.

The Germans are relentless in their methods of dealing with the mutineers. In order to strike terror into the population executions are carried out wholesale. At Bugojno, for instance, out of 380 able-bodied men that place contained only 111 escaped being shot. At Mostar 80 men were executed at the same time, while the shooting of parties of 15, 20, and 30 at a time is of daily occurrence. Frequently whole villages are burned down as well as a further example.

It is easy to understand after this how the Russians are driving the Austrians like sheep before them, without taking into account the terrible ravages cholera is making in the ranks of the unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers.

FIXES 1916 AS WAR LIMIT.

But Invasion of England Won't Be Easy, Says Austrian General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Field Marshal Evettovich of the Austrian Army has published an article fixing 1916 as the extreme limit of the war.

Next Spring, he writes, England can put another army into the field and in the Summer and Autumn other belligerents can collect fresh forces, but in 1916 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral States into the conflict will prolong rather than abbreviate the war.

A great naval battle will be inevitable, and Germany will find the invasion of England most difficult.

REFUGEES SPREAD BAD NEWS.

Berliners Amazed and Dismayed to Learn of Russian Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Profound dismay has been caused in Berlin by the news, which had been carefully suppressed by the censor, that the Russian invaders have again crossed the Eastern frontier and have advanced into the provinces of East Prussia and Posen. The news, though not published in the newspapers, has reached Berlin through refugees from the frontier districts of the invaded provinces, who fled to escape the horrors of war.

The memory of the earlier Russian invasion of East Prussia was just beginning to fade from the memory of Berliners, and practically all the fugitives who after those earlier days had fled to the capital had been re-established in their homes. Their reappearance in Berlin and other towns of the interior in a state of greater panic than ever has thus created a much greater impression than the earlier fights.

The suppression of news by the censor merely increases public anxiety, and the prevailing depression has been further augmented by news which has leaked through from Vienna that the return of civilians to their homes in western Galicia around Cracow has been stopped by the Austrian Government. These fugitives rushed from Galicia to Vienna during the earlier periods of the Russian invasion. More recently during the operations in Russian Poland the authorities had been sending them home in batches. The sudden order that no more be allowed to return to Galicia for the present has created a very bad impression in Vienna and, indirectly, in Berlin.

News of the latest Russian advance is being carefully suppressed by all the German and Austrian newspapers. The Austro-German forces are still thought to be in the heart of Russian Poland and on the verge of capturing Warsaw.

SERBS ROUT 6,000 AUSTRIANS.

Capture 2,000 When Invaders Cross the Danube Near Semandria.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Havas Agency recounts the fighting on the Servian frontier during the past few days. It says:

"On the Bosnian side, as on the banks of the Save and the Danube, the past week has been marked by a renewal of Austrian attacks with fresh troops and a quantity of heavy artillery.

"The enemy directed his efforts toward the Tzer Plateau so as to collaborate with troops which, from the Drina, violently attacked the Servian positions at Yagodna, Boragne, and Goutchevo.

"For strategic reasons the Servians abandoned the positions at Goutchevo, retiring in good order to a point a few kilometers in the rear.

"In the fighting around Shabats the Servian regiments, with extraordinary bravery, repulsed the Austrians repeatedly, inflicting considerable losses.

"Tuesday, at 3 A. M., Austrian battalions comprising about 6,000 men crossed the Danube near Semandria (about thirty miles southeast of Belgrade) under cover of the fire of monitors and artillery. The combat that ensued lasted until 5 P. M., and resulted in a check to the enemy.

"A thousand Austrians were killed, 2,000 were taken prisoners, and the others fled on the monitors or scattered among the vines around Semandria and surendered in groups. Among the prisoners are two Colonels and several officers of lesser rank. The Servians also took a number of quick-firers. The troops of the Vardar region particularly distinguished themselves in this fight."

RUMOR OF GERMAN LOSS.

London Hears Three Cruisers Are Sunk in the Pacific.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A report was current in the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon that three German cruisers had been sunk in the Pacific at a place not specified.

However, no confirmation of the rumor was obtainable.

SAW EIGHT JAPANESE SHIPS.

Battle Cruiser Kongo Leading the Fleet in the Pacific.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 12.—A dispatch received here from Valparaiso says that the Japanese squadron seen recently off Easter Island in the Pacific by a merchant vessel consisted of eight vessels.

The battle cruiser Kongo was the flagship.

WAR MAKES CARPENTIER POOR

Seizure of Coal Mines Sweeps Away the French Boxer's Fortune.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Illustrated Weekly Sporting says that Georges Carpentier, who was reputed to be worth $300,000, has lost the greater part of his fortune by the seizure of the coal mines at Lens and Courrieres, in which his manager, Decamps, is also largely interested.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The capture of Dixmude by the Germans and their appearance on the west bank of the Yser show a fighting strength in this part of the line that will yet land some hard blows on the armies of the Allies. The sudden rush of the Germans overcame the troops that were holding the main line of defense of the Allies. The latter, however, soon rushed in reserves, and closed up the gap in their positions. The fighting in this district is apparently again settling down to the deadlock that is its normal status. In the territory where the Aisne joins the Oise the French report another gain northeast of Tracy-le-Val. This region has been the scene of desperate fighting ever since Gen. von Kluck first took up his position in the forest of l'Aigle in the middle of September.

These impetuous attacks that the Germans are delivering at nearly all points of the line are part of the policy that they have been pursuing with such notable success in this field during the last month. In order that they might be able to turn their attention to the east, it was essential that they should hold back the Allies in France with the smallest force possible. They accomplished this by keeping their troops in the west so active that the Allies were kept busy in shifting their forces to check the various attacks.

The German plan miscarried, though, in that it failed to inflict a serious blow upon Russia. Having failed in the east, the Germans are now confronted in both battle zones by superior forces. It is now becoming a serious question for them as to how they are going to release from either border enough forces to strengthen the armies on the other frontier sufficiently to conduct a vigorous campaign. If they try to stand on the defensive in every field there can be but one result. At some point the efforts of the Allies will in time succeed in breaking through. The German lines will thus by degrees be forced further and further back into their home territory. Both the fighting power and the staying power of the German nation are equal to those of any other people in the world. If the war should go against them they will certainly not give in until serious privations and sufferings have reached to all parts of the empire. Even under the most unfavorable conditions this could hardly happen inside of twelve months.

On the other hand, if the Allies should be defeated in a great battle their armies would have to make a rapid retreat to points at which they could reorganize their forces. A gradual development of their strength would again take place, and they would move slowly to regain lost ground. Such a reverse would result in the addition of six months or a year to the probable length of the war.

The enormous use of automobiles in this war for transporting supplies of every kind, heavy guns, and even detachments of troops, raises a question as to the possibility of the maintenance of this vast number of machines in service. These cars require constant tinkering under the best of conditions. Their useful life must be especially short under war service conditions. The Allies can make good these losses by large purchases in America and other countries, but it would seem that the Germans must soon find this means of transportation very much reduced. In gasoline and spirits also Germany is at a serious disadvantage. She imports practically all of her gasoline, while the grain and potatoes normally used for making alcohol must now be used for food.

A lull in the Russians' operations in the north is now giving them time to gather at the front the force that will be needed to attack the Germans in the defensive positions that they have occupied. In East Prussia, particularly, the Russians are going carefully, for the operations in this field are of secondary importance. If the forces in Poland can push westward into Germany, the German East Prussian army will have no choice but to retreat. Consequently, the Russians cannot afford to take any chances of a disastrous defeat in the lake region such as that by which Gen. von Hindenburg two months ago won his great renown. In southwestern Poland it is even more important for the Russians to bring up to the front all possible strength in men and artillery before they deliver their final attack upon the intrenched line that the Germans have occupied along the Silesian border.

The object of the rapid retreat of the latter was to have the next battle take place on a field selected by them. Every advantage of the ground would thus be theirs. If the Russians could be enticed into delivering an attack before the arrival of their heavy artillery, the Germans would thus have a chance to get revenge for their reverses along the Vistula.

The advance of the Russians in Galicia will soon set free their Cossack divisions on this flank for a new invasion of Hungary. When the Austrians have closed in sufficiently to make a strong stand against the Russian pursuit, the fighting will take on the character of siege operations like that in France. Mounted troops are of little value in such combats, but must be moved to the flanks, where the fighting will give them opportunities for performing their true role.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF WAR POLICY

Military Expert Discouraged by the Germans' Continued Occupation.

BUT PUBLIC IS CONFIDENT

Temps Points to Germany's Lost Ground and Rapid Increase of Allies' Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The first outspoken criticism of the conduct of the war has just been allowed to see the light here, and is said to emanate from a high military expert, no longer on active service. It may be said at the outset that the views he expresses are anything but an accurate interpretation of popular feeling here. Public opinion generally is more than satisfied with the way in which the operations are developing. Although aware that mistakes have been made and conscious more especially of the fact that France was decidedly not so well prepared for war as she ought to have been, the public is confident that victory will come in the end, owing to Gen. Joffre's skillful leadership, to the inherent bravery of his men, and to the staunch support given by the British and the signal services rendered by the Belgians.

Starting from the assumption that the sole object of the war is to guarantee the integrity, honor, and life of the nation, the critic in question protests against the newspapers daring to describe the situation as good, when "from Rheims to Mézières, from Lille to Argonne, the German hordes are pillaging and violating our soil." He further remarks:

"The Germans' offensive carried them at one go, as it were, right across Belgium to the very gates of Paris. All Belgium is now in their possession, except a narrow strip of land, while they also hold our northern and northeastern territory. At the most moderate estimate this represents, both in territory and population, at least one-sixth of the total wealth of France. Our losses in land, buildings, factories, mines, railways, and so on, must total fully 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000,) without taking into account the shame, insults, and loss of life we have had to endure; and yet eminent military critics on the other side of the Channel assert that the German offensive is a fiasco and has resulted in nothing, while our own papers complacently repeat that the situation is excellent."

The Temps, which publishes this complaint, makes at the same time a running commentary on the points raised. It asks how any impartial observer can honestly say that the situation is not reassuring, when he compares the position of the armies today with what it was only a few weeks ago. Only a very short time back, it says, it seemed almost impossible to drive the invader back, yet where is he now? It is complained that England has put only 70,000 men in the field, but the critics forget that this number is being rapidly increased, and it takes time to prepare for the field the men England has got together—since England at first realized as little as France exactly what the war meant; but she loyally sent France all the men she had, and then set to work as only England can to grapple with the emergency. For the rest, everything is relative in this world, and war is no exception. The war has inflicted incalculable losses upon France; its horrors surpass all that could have been imagined; yet the situation is now excellent. For all that, the Temps continues, but for Belgium and the Allies, France must easily have been defeated. At the present moment the facts of the case are that it is Germany which is now in a corner and compelled to muster all her resources to make one last effort to retrieve her fortunes.

"Decidedly," the Temps concludes, "the situation is excellent."

GERMANS SPARED APIA.

Cruisers Said to Have Visited Place, But Fired No Shots.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—According to a letter received here today, the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau on Sept. 14 steamed into the harbor of Apia, formerly German Samoa but now held by the British, and trained their guns on the fortifications, over which the British flag was flying. Then for some reason the two warships steamed away without firing a shot.

A garbled account of the visit of the two German warships was carried to Pago-Pago, American Samoa, where it was reported that Apia had been taken by the Germans. Accordingly, twelve seamen from the North German Lloyd trader Elsass, which had put into Pago-Pago for refuge, set sail in an open boat for Apia, to be of what service they could. On arrival they were arrested and sent prisoners to New Zealand.

LIEUT. COL. PERCIVAL IS KILLED IN BATTLE

Widow is Cecil Henland, the Writer—Other Well Known Names on Casualty List.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A casualty list dated Nov. 3 was issued here tonight. It gives the names of ten officers killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Among the killed are Lieut. Col. C. B. Moreland of the Welsh Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Jex-Blake Percival of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

In the list of wounded appear the names of Lieut. Col. R. H. H. Boys, of the Royal Engineers and Major B. T. Bell of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Percival, a distinguished soldier, was the youngest son of the Bishop of Hereford. His widow, Cecil Henland, whom he married in 1908, at the age of 38, is a well-known author of children's books.

Col. Percival was educated at Marlborough and Rugby and entered the army in 1892. He served in the Sudan in 1898 under Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, receiving the Khédive's Medal with two clasps, and was thrice mentioned in dispatches.

In 1905, again in the Sudan, he took part in the operations against the Nyam-Nyam tribes and won mention in dispatches and two more medals. The next year he fought at Talodi, South Kondfan, and again was mentioned in dispatches. Later he commanded the Camel Corps in the Egyptian Army, and, when the present war began he was General Staff Officer at the War Office. He had become a Captain at 30, a Major at 35; received the Distinguished Service Order in 1902, and was admitted to the Staff College in 1908. His services at Mons made him Lieutenant Colonel of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Major Beauchamp Tyndall Pell is a holder of the Distinguished Service Order, and had seen much service in China, on the northwest frontier of India and in the South African war.

ACQUITS BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Troubridge Blameless in Escape of Goeben and Breslau.

WEYMOUTH, England, Nov. 12, (via London.)—Rear Admiral F. D. Troubridge, second in command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, was today acquitted by a court-martial of neglect in connection with the escape of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, formerly in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, was previously exculpated from similar charges.

While they still belonged to the German Navy the Goeben and Breslau eluded British warships sent to attack them, and, escaping from the Messina Straits, made their way to the Dardanelles, where they were transferred to the Turkish Navy.

AUSTRALIA EMBARKS 25,000 TROOPS TO WAR

On 23 Transports, Convoyed by 14 Cruisers, Ventura's Passengers Saw Them Leave Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Passengers, who arrived here to-day on the liner Ventura, which left Sydney on Oct. 24, reported that a few days before sailing 25,000 Australian troops were embarked in twenty-three transports, convoyed by fourteen cruisers, and sailed under cover of night for a destination reported to be Egypt.

While off the Fiji Islands the Ventura sighted warships astern. They came up rapidly and proved to be the French cruiser Montcalm, the British cruiser Encounter, and the Australian battle cruiser Australia.

Officers came aboard, scanned the ship's manifest and passenger list, asked for the latest newspapers, and returned to their vessels. This is the first time the Montcalm, whose presence has been reported in all parts of the Pacific, has been placed definitely.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, announced at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on Monday night, that in addition to the forces of Canada, the vanguard of which had been welcomed in England, soldiers were on their way from Australia and New Zealand to fight for the Imperial cause.

DUKE ERNST AT THE FRONT.

Kaiser's Son-in-Law, Reported Wounded, Now Fighting Again.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Temps from Bordeaux says that Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of Emperor William, who was reported to have been wounded in action, left Brunswick on Nov. 5 and returned to the front.

Will it sell the goods and reduce selling costs?

By that rule we measure every advertising plan we offer to our customers.

Is your advertising doing that for you?

GEORGE BATTEN COMPANY
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Suits, 18.50 to 45.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 50.00

FOR (Today) FRIDAY

English Sack Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
New Models, Latest Winter Fabrics

New Winter three or four button soft roll front or Norfolk models, of tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, navy serge or cheviot, natural shoulders.

17.50 Regular Price $24.50

Hand-Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Silk or Mohair Lined

New Winter one, three or four button sack models of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsted; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.

22.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
New Winter Models, 33 to 44 Chest

Chesterfield model of highest grade Rock Mill vicuna in black, Oxford or blue, lined throughout with Skinner satin, velvet or self collar, custom tailored.

20.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Fitted Overcoats
33 TO 42 CHEST
Single or Double Breasted, Plain or Braid Bound

Fitted Overcoats of the finest English and domestic coatings, in navy, Oxford, brown or olive heather mixtures; yoke and sleeves satin lined.

22.00 Regular Price $30.00

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

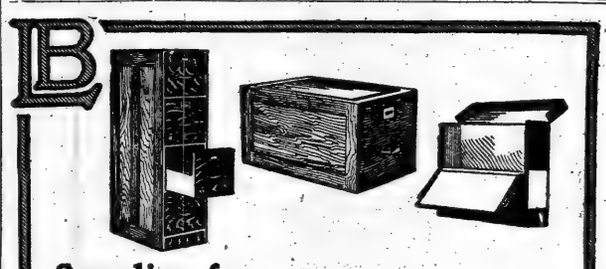
No payment accepted unless successful
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only Sunday Newspaper to Gain in Advertising in 1914

The Sunday edition of The New York Times during the ten months of 1914 gained 151,537 agate lines—the only New York Sunday newspaper to record a gain.

The Sunday edition of The New York Times was the only New York Sunday newspaper to show a gain in October.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both daily and Sunday exceeding 275,000 copies, makes the cost less than one cent per line for each 6,000 circulation; the cheapest—as it is the best—newspaper advertising in the world.



Supplies for "transferring" letters

TRANSFER FILES—made of hardwood—$2.00 and up.
TRANSFER BOXES—of white wood—$1.25 and up.
TRANSFER CASES—of cardboard—wood ends—35c and up.

Folders, guides and everything else you need is here in great variety of size, price and quality.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

GETTING UNDER WAY

One of the reasons for the rapidity of our operations is the fact that we don't take forever to get started.

The Thompson-Starrett organization probably gets under way faster than any other similar organization in existence.

And it has long been established that it makes faster work and a faster finish, with a corresponding saving of money for its clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science

A Churchman's View

By
J. WINTHROP HEGEMAN

A bold and earnest document.

75 cents net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Correct Attire for Men

"Satisfaction"

is a much-abused word; *here* we try to give it a *real* significance; your custom is solicited on that basis.

Full Dress Suits
Silk lined, $28 to $62.
Dinner Coats, $16 to $37.

George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building,
Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

BUSTANOBY'S

SPECIAL DINNER, $1

"Diner Choisi"—$1.50

BUSTANOBY'S

60th Street on Broadway and 59th St., near Broadway.

Tea and Supper Dances

Grand Concert every night, under the direction of Mr. Coleman, the celebrated Composer and Pianist.

Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

STEINWAY GRAND FROM	$1100 Up
BEHNING GRAND	125
SOHMER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER	50
VOSE UPRIGHT	150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

35 W 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

WAR REVENUE TAX LAW

now in force imposes a tax on Bankers, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Theatres, Bonds, Conveyances, Insurance, Notes, Telegrams, Telephones, Wines, Tobacco, Perfumes, Cosmetics, and on many other lines of business and commodities.

We have just published Palmer & Serle's complete Alphabetical Synopsis of the Act, with Notes, and the Law in full, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of twenty-five cents.

CORPORATION SURETY COMPANY,
44 Cedar Street, New York City.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE

Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.

Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:08 P. M.

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 25th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—563 Fulton St.

ORIGINAL SAMPLES, PARISIAN MODELS. Coats and Suits; ladies desiring quality and individuality at reasonable prices are invited to inspect these French models while they last. DENNE MODEL CO., 14 West 32d St.

Need of Revised Bank Reports

is the title of an interesting article in this week's ANNALIST. It shows that there is a vital difference between borrowing and rediscounting.

Other interesting articles:
"Chicago's Meat Market Closes,"
"The State of Employment in Holland,"
"A $200,000,000 City Budget."

THE ANNALIST contains much valuable information on Finance, Commerce, and Economics, and should be read each week by all those interested in these subjects.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

GERMANS GIVE AID TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Member of American Commission Reports That They Are Doing Everything to Help.

BELGIANS GIVE $3,000,000

Will Pay for Transport of Supplies —Commission Issues New Call to Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Jarvis E. Bell of New York, the first member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium to return from Belgium since the distribution of relief began, states that instead of hampering the efforts to relieve the starving population, the German authorities are doing their utmost to assist the commission in its work.

The Belgian-Dutch border now is practically closed to passenger traffic, only persons on official business being permitted to pass, but members of the commission are allowed to travel back and forth without the slightest hindrance.

In Belgium, the shipments of foodstuffs, consigned to the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, and in care of the commission, are permitted to proceed with minimum delay. The German officials have treated the members of the commission with great consideration.

Mr. Bell praises equally the Dutch officials for their assistance in the matter of food shipments. In the case of the Coblenz, the first American relief ship to arrive, the officials suspended the law momentarily, and for the first time in history a ship was permitted to discharge her cargo at a Dutch port on Sunday.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium has received a check on the Bank of England for $3,000,000, which was contributed by prominent Belgians interested in the relief of their countrymen.

With the emergency work in Belgium well under way the commission is now prepared to assume the permanent task of keeping Belgians supplied with food. It has made the following statement:

"The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today received a check for $3,000,000, which it is estimated will be necessary for the transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months from various parts of the world into Belgium. This money has been advanced to the commission under the guarantee given by various Belgian relief committees and important Belgians.

"This substantial sum is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist the commission to the fullest extent they are capable of doing. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation and, as large as the sum is, it must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about $4,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount $1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transportation.

"The commission is arranging for a regular steamship service from the Atlantic seaboard and transport service from the interior to the seaboard. The commission urges all local associations and others interested in Belgian relief throughout the United States to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

"Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and every resident, from his own store, can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereals—wheat, flour, shelled corn, beans, and peas, and the bacon and ham, as these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

"The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation, and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the commission every pound of foodstuffs contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York to cooperate with others, and supplies collected by the various local organizations at central points will be received and transported by it. This organization and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

GERMANS HAVE AMPLE FOOD.

Only Curtailment Is in Amount of Wheat in Bread, American Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — An American who returned to London today from Germany, but who, because of business reasons, asked that his name be not published, gave a graphic description of present conditions there. He told of having seen Ambassador Gerard shortly before Election Day. He asked Mr. Gerard about his Senatorial campaign, and the Ambassador replied that he was completely in the dark as to his chances. It was said by this American that Hugo Münsterberg's brother had been inquiring of several Americans if it was so that his brother had left Harvard.

Speaking of conditions in Germany, the American said:

"The confidence of the Germans had not diminished in any particular since I was there in the second week of the war. I visited many big cities, and was surprised to find so large a proportion of men of military age not yet called on for service. As to foodstuffs, there has been no curtailment, only the bread is not entirely made of wheat. This precaution was taken by the Government, which knows just how much food there is in Germany and how far it will go. If the Allies think they can starve Germany into submission, there certainly is not the slightest indication of the success of such a policy at the present time.

"Many men have been working in the fields. I had expected to see women doing such work. Great emphasis is placed on the value of the success of the late Fall crops. Every available piece of land in Germany was planted with Fall products shortly after the war started. As to unemployment, I failed to see very much, for the Imperial Government, as well as every town, is carrying out building projects unstintingly.

"In Berlin I found a somewhat apprehensive feeling about the Russians, despite the outward show of confidence in repelling them. The opinion was expressed to me by some Germans that, should the war end in a draw, Germany might take certain portions of Austria to satisfy the people, as well as one port in Belgium and perhaps Liége. You hear about an intended raid on England with 200 Zeppelins, and there is a great feeling of hatred for the English everywhere, but I believe the press is largely responsible for it.

"In some quarters it is felt that Russia's determination to get to the Mediterranean may upset the eventual peace conference, which might give Germany an opportunity to assume a vital rôle; but all this is prefaced on the possible defeat of Germany, which is not really countenanced by any Germans at the present time. The ordinary man in Germany does not know what he can safely say, so he is careful to talk little. The military control everything, and the censorship keeps him from knowing anything not thought good for him."

It was said by this American that Frankfort, because of the fear of possible airship raids, was dark at night, but that all the other big cities were lighted, as usual.

GERMANS LESS CONFIDENT.

First Certainty of Success Has Vanished, Says Italian Diplomatist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Reliable reports are received here from Germany through authoritative sources, as some are brought verbally by a prominent diplomatist, showing that the feelings of the people at large have changed. The original unshakable certainty of their military superiority and their infallible success is gradually toning down. It is yet too soon to speak of dissatisfaction or lack of determination, but undoubtedly the first illusions are vanishing. It is not yet discouragement but anxiety that perhaps their country has attempted too much.

A diplomatist who spent fifteen years in Germany said that headquarters at Berlin has begun also to be afraid that Austria will not give the assistance expected. Her inability to crush Servia or defeat Russia, he said, made her "a dead weight" on her ally.

TELLS OF KAISER'S VISIT.

Gen. von Kluck's Report as Published in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Times says an army order was published on Sunday in Berlin which deserves to be recorded, if only as an example of the military style of Gen. von Kluck. It runs as follows:

His Majesty, the Emperor and King, had the graciousness yesterday to honor the First Army for a second time with his most exalted presence and expressed high praise on the condition of the troops and their great efficiency and brilliant courage. His Majesty visited yesterday a battle position and convinced his most exalted self of the constructions of the first battery in the firing line and of the formation of the trenches and enemy positions in the valley of the Aisne. A review of the grenadier regiment of Prinz Karl and an address to the regiment, which was in splendid order, ended the presence of our most exalted war lord among the troops.

The Most Exalted ordered me to express to the First Army his highest appreciation, and to inform the army of the most excellent impression which he had gained on repeated visits to the army corps. While performing this order of the Most Exalted, I express my congratulations to the commanding Generals and to all troops under them. Forward. VON KLUCK.

WALDECK TO THE KAISER.

Tsing-tau Governor Cables That He Could Hold Out No Longer.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 12.—The Governor of Tsing-tau, China, has sent a cablegram to the German Emperor through the Japanese Legation at Peking, under date of Nov. 9, in which he says:

"After exhausting all efforts, the fortress, which was stormed, was broken through in the centre and fell. The fortress and town were badly damaged by the fire from the howitzers and a strong bombardment from the sea.

"Our artillery was completely overcome. The losses have not yet been ascertained, but in view of the heavy fire, are less than we expected."

DE WET'S REBELS DEFEATED

Botha Attacks Them After a Forced March—250 Captured.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—An official Pretoria dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company says that Gen. Louis Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, came into contact with the rebel Gen. De Wet's commando twenty-four miles east of Winburg, Orange Free State, after a forced night march.

The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being captured.

An official dispatch from Lieut. Col. Dirk Vandeventer concerning the defeat on Nov. 8 of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of German Southwest Africa, was received here today.

According to the report, the Union of South Africa forces inflicted a loss of 120 killed or wounded, and captured twenty-five men. The Union loss was twelve killed and eleven wounded.

"Our officers and men who were killed," the report says, "with some exceptions were shot with dumdum bullets and suffered frightful wounds."

ON VIEW TODAY AND TOMORROW, 9 A. M.—6 P. M. and continuing daily until the hour of sale at the

Galleries of Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
336-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street.

Home Furnishings of Superior Excellence,
Including Property Removed from 600 Madison Ave.,
To be Sold at UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE by Direction of

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern
(E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe,)

Owing to the temporary discontinuation of their city residence, and consisting mainly of Dutch Marqueterie and Mahogany Furniture.

Also property received from individuals and several estates, Comprising in part

LOUIS XV., ADAM, COLONIAL, and MODERN FURNITURE, in Great Variety, European and Oriental Porcelains, Solid Silver, Historial China and Lustre Ware, Electroliers, Sheffield Plate, Andirons and Fenders, Mounted Buffalo Head, a Steinway Vernis-Martin Case Piano, Rich Draperies, Oriental Floor Coverings, Proof Etchings by Dendy Sadler, A. H. Haig, McNeil Whistler, and others; Engravings, finely colored Prints, several Oil Paintings by well-known artists, and other objects of value.

THE SALE BY AUCTION WILL BE HELD
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, commencing at 2 P. M. each day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

KAISER EXPECTED WAR TO BE SHORT

Germans Assure Times Correspondent He Held Out for Peace Against Ministers.

VON MOLTKE URGED WAR

Story That He Threatened to Commit Suicide—Luxemburg Mecca of German Royalty.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 19.—That the Kaiser himself expects the war—in France at least—to be of short duration and in fact fondly hopes that peace will be re-established within a month, is the most interesting piece of news picked up in the tiresome sixteen-hour journey from Cologne to Luxemburg. A convalescent infantry Corporal who was returning to the reserve battalion of his regiment at Saarbrucken said to me:

"I received a field postcard recently from a friend who is lying in a field hospital in France, in which he wrote that the Kaiser had paid a visit to the field hospital, had chatted familiarly with the wounded soldiers, and incidentally had said to him and those on the near-by cots: 'Mark my words, there will be peace before the leaves have fallen from the trees.'"

Before leaving Cologne on my way to Luxemburg I had the not unusual experience of being arrested as a spy. While I was writing a story in the Café Monopole there a guest at a near-by table "tipped off" the military authorities. Two husky Landsturm men with fixed bayonets politely requested my presence with them and marched me to the "watch room" in the Dome Hotel. The criminal Inspector was telephoned for and turned me loose on arrival.

They are especially keen on espionage in Cologne and Düsseldorf, owing to the partially successful air raids as well as the highly important railway bridge over the Rhine at Cologne.

Von Moltke the War Maker?

Recent events have not tarnished the Kaiser's reputation as a promoter and lover of peace in the eyes of his own people, and there is not a German to whom you broach the subject who will not tell you that the Kaiser stood out against his advisers and worked for peace right up till the last horn blew. The following sensational story from an apparently well informed source in Cologne is equally interesting and is significant, whether regarded as truth or fiction, as illustrating one type of stories going the rounds in military circles.

"Everybody knows," said my informant, "that the Kaiser did not want this war and was doing everything possible to prevent it, even after he had received proof that Russia was mobilizing. The story is told that the Chief of Staff, von Moltke, argued and pleaded with his Imperial master to declare war on Russia so as not to lose further invaluable time, and that he finally conquered the Kaiser's pacifist opposition in dramatic fashion by half drawing his sword from his scabbard and saying that he would commit suicide under the eyes of his Imperial master if he did not consent to an immediate declaration of war, as to delay meant the suicide of Germany, and he, von Moltke, did not wish to live and see it."

American millionaires and other refugees missed the chance of a lifetime to rub elbows with royalty and semi-royalty when Luxemburg by Jove! with the peers of the Kaiser's realm by not coming to Luxemburg and sitting tight till the refugee rush had blown over. The first invasion of Luxemburg by the Germans, on Aug. 2, headed by Gen. von Tuelf Techa de von Weidenbach, Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, was followed by a rising tide of notables, military and otherwise, that reached its brilliant climax when the Kaiser and his staff came to town the last of September, and the great headquarters were located here for a month. The register of the Hotel Brasseur is a historical document of unique interest. Here is the German Minister to Luxemburg who moved out of his legation when the Kaiser moved in. Also the Archduke Albrecht of Würtemberg on his way to take command of his army; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Chief of the Naval Staff; the Crown Prince of Saxony, Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, going as volunteer driver of an automobile; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Hohenlohe, and swarms of others. The Imperial Chancellor, von Bethman-Hollweg, tried to get a room, but there was nothing, and he had to be passed on to a private hotel. He ate his meals at the Brasseur and I was told that he frequently was heard to exclaim loudly to his table companions between bites, "We will win. We must win."

News from Lichnowsky.

Here also came Prince Lichnowsky, sometime German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, en route to the front as an officer in von Kluck's cavalry. On his way back, some weeks later, Prince Lichnowsky told a friend here that some of their cavalry detachments had penetrated as far as Fontainebleau, but that the Paris garrison had quite unexpectedly attacked in such superior numbers that they had been forced to retire.

Coming American tourists can also, on request, be shown where the Crown Prince consumed three meals a day while Longwy was being attacked. Americans, however, missed an even more interesting sight by not being here, for the fortress of Longwy is only twenty-five miles away, and tourists could have seen and heard a real battle without personal danger and discomfort. I was told that at night half the town—men, women, and children—took to the hills, a mile out of town, from where a fine moving picture was to be seen of German howitzer batteries opening the grand assault, bombs bursting in air, the town in flames, and a French military monoplane circling overhead, with shells popping around it like fireworks.

Though the great headquarters were moved to Sedan about Oct. 1, and at present are pitched in Mézières and Charleville, Luxemburg is still worth lingering in, for it continues to be the stopping place for the automobiles full of personages going to and fro between the great headquarters and Germany, and a rendesvous for wives. The King of Saxony is booked to arrive tomorrow on his way to the front, and among the dining room full of personages at the Brasseur tonight was the Countess Schoenburg, sister of the murdered Archduchess of Austria.

But no amount of royalties and exalted personages, nor even the war, has made the good Luxemburgers forget "their friends, the Americans," and many expressed the hope that the war would be over before next season, "so that the Americans will come back."

SIGNALS AIDED SUBMARINES

Member of Parliament Voices the Alarm Over Spies' Activity.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—William Joynson-Hicks (Unionist), the well-known philanthropist, voiced, in a speech in the House of Commons today, the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country.

Mr Joynson-Hicks said there was a German in London who had been in touch with a German statesman and the firm of Krupp, and that two sons of the London agent of the Krupp firm had been sworn as special constables in London. These men, Mr. Joynson-Hicks added, might be estimable, but they would be better under lock and key.

There were 70,000 alien enemies in the country, the speaker continued. It was certain that signals had been given to the German submarines to enable them to torpedo British ships, he said, and that by some means a chart of the mined area had reached the Germans. Otherwise, Mr. Joynson-Hicks declared, the German squadron could not have got so near Yarmouth.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, said the Government must be careful that injustice was not done to any person. He said that at any rate his department in this matter was acting under the instructions of the military authorities.

Arthur Henderson, the Labor Party leader, upon the continuation in the House of Commons today of the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said organized labor felt that the only course now open was to go straight through with the war until complete and final success crowned the Allies' efforts.

When the end came, he said, labor would use its powerful influence toward a settlement on the lines of true nationalism and democracy. The Government's "White Paper" on the question of allowances for those dependent upon soldiers obviated the necessity for him to go further on that subject, but he still felt that recruits were being improperly treated. He cited cases in which, he said, wives had been insulted by officials of relief associations.

Mr. Henderson also inquired if the Government was in a position to tell more about the escape of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau from the British Mediterranean fleet and whether there existed between Germany and Turkey a prior arrangement for the sale of these cruisers.

OPPOSES ALCOHOL IN ARMY.

Archbishop of Canterbury Presides at a London Mass Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided today at a great mass meeting at which resolutions were adopted calling for national support of Earl Kitchener's appeal for assistance in keeping the soldiers temperate.

The Archbishop urged that all in the audience who were not total abstainers become so, at least for the period of the war, as an example to the troops.

Treating was condemned, and it was pointed out that, with sterilized water for their use, there was no reason why soldiers in the field should not abstain from alcoholic stimulants.

HERRICK AT PRISON CAMPS.

French Treatment of Captured Foes Satisfactory, Ambassador to Report.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has returned from southern France, where he visited the concentration camps where German prisoners are held and localities where Austrian and German subjects are interned.

He found conditions satisfactory and is making a detailed report to the State Department at Washington.

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Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits

49.50 59.50 75.00

Reproductions of Paris models and original productions.

Fur Trimmed Tailleur Suits

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Trimmed with real Skunk, Beaver, Kolinsky and Hudson Seal.

Tailleur Cloth Suits

25.00 29.50 35.00

Correct interpretations of the newest silhouettes developed in the season's favored fabrics.

RUINS OF LOUVAIN VISITED BY CROWDS

City Slowly Coming to Life, with a Few Shops Doing a Brisk Business.

PINE ROOF ON CATHEDRAL

High Fence Guards Hotel de Ville and Landsturm Camps in Court of the University.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

LOUVAIN, Nov. 5.—Louvain now presents the ghastly spectacle of a dead city, buried under ruins, slowly coming to life again and continues to give full scope to the morbid streak in human nature, for sightseers continue to flock here in increasing numbers from Antwerp, Brussels, and, in fact, all over Belgium, excepting from over the deadline of the operating zone. With Brussels people especially it is a favorite outing on a pleasant Sunday. The Germans have succeeded in restoring train service to the extent of two passenger trains daily between here and Brussels and one between here and Antwerp. The German military authorities pursue a surprisingly lenient and liberal policy in giving traveling passes to the Belgian population. In addition to those who come by train a steady procession of autos passes through all day, and next week, when the Berlin-Brussels express is to be started, the local tourist season will have a further boom.

About 5 per cent. of the original population have come crawling back and three companies of Landsturm garrisoned here, together with sightseers, form a source of revenue for the more courageous shopkeepers, who have come back and reopened stores. They are coining money as never in peace times, especially the little confectionery and pastry shops, where the soldiers off duty come for afternoon coffee, and the one tailor shop is open.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches to a new pine board roof on the cathedral, and making efforts to restore the stone exterior. The famous Gothic Hotel de Ville is now protected by a high board fence and two bearded Landsturm men mount guard day and night. A gang of laborers is making headway in cleaning up the interior of the hopelessly ruined university library and the streets are all cleared of débris. The academic halls of the main university building, which suffered little damage, are not silent, for one of the Landsturm companies is quartered there. I found half a hundred new students and two cows in the university quadrangle or campus. The men were unshaven, but good-natured, and many were the rough jokes as they watched the milking of the cows, preparatory to their being slaughtered on the spot by the company butcher, who stood in waiting, while at the same time a gray-haired university castellan was getting ready to take a time exposure of the cows, and calling out in French from behind a big antiquated camera mounted on a shaky tripod to hold still and look pleasant.

"Yet they say we Germans are barbarians," laughed an under officer. "I bet you won't find that French soldiers or highly civilized English gentlemen either have a photographer come to take pictures of the cows they are about to eat."

The venerable university guardian continued to do a good business making group pictures and portraits of Landsturm under officers, sergeants, and men at two francs per dozen postcards, till a Lieutenant appeared on the scene and the bugle sounded in the court for boot inspection. All hands promptly lined up in double file against the brick university wall and presented feet for the critical eye of the inspector.

The last of the former students of the University of Louvain was probably a well-dressed, meek looking young Chinaman, who was eating lunch at a near-by restaurant, the only one open in town. The German soldiers had fortunately not mistaken him for a Japanese.

The inhabitants who have no stores to keep seem continually to wander aimlessly in the streets, and here too is a sight common now all over Belgium of many women with children, begging. They linger around the entrances to the barracks, for hunger gives them a keen nose for bread and they soon learned soldiers will give them what they have left over from their ample rations. The German Government is trying to stimulate the return of the population and apparently is doing its best to help them to earn a living by providing work.

WHEN a man says he feels like a "two year old" he means he's as full of joy and sunshine as that two year old tobacco called VELVET.

Velvet Joe

Over two years' careful ageing of Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* tobacco brings out to the full that taste and fragrance and mellowness for which VELVET is noted. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

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QUEEN MARY VISITS AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Enthusiastic in Her Praise of the Women's Institution for Wounded.

SPEAKS TO EACH PATIENT

And Makes a Gift to Every Man—Only Serious Cases Taken to the Hospital at Paignton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary visited the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, today. She was accompanied by Lady Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt.

To these members of the Hospital Committee as well as to the members of the active staff the Queen expressed herself as greatly pleased with the work done by the American women in preparing such an institution for the wounded.

The Queen was particularly interested in the American Red Cross physicians and nurses stationed at the hospital, and conversed with all of them.

It was a great occasion for the patients, and the Queen talked with each wounded soldier. She also had presents for all of them.

In speaking of the Queen's visit, Lady Paget, President of the Hospital Committee, said tonight: "It was a great honor to the American Hospital for the Queen to make such a long trip in order to visit the institution, and I know it will be pleasing to Americans to know how warmly she spoke of it."

The Queen left London this morning on a special train. It is nearly a five-hour ride to Paignton. After spending two hours at Paignton the return journey was begun, the party reaching London tonight.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary gladdened the hearts of 200 wounded "Tommies" in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, by her visit today.

The Queen was accompanied by Lady Mary Trefusis, one of her ladies in waiting, and Sir Charles Cust of the King's household, besides Lady Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt.

Upon the arrival of the party at the hospital Dr. Howard N. Beale and the other surgeons and the nurses, all of whom are Americans, were presented to the Queen, who remained for two hours, visiting the wards, talking to the wounded, and presenting pipes, cigarettes, mufflers, and shirts to them.

The Queen was enthusiastic in her praise of the beautiful hospital, which is the private estate of Paris Singer of the well-known American family of that name, and which he has given for the use of the American women. She highly commended the immaculate wards, thanked the surgeons and nurses for their efforts on behalf of the English soldiers, and congratulated the soldiers upon falling into such good hands.

Only seriously wounded private soldiers are sent to Paignton, the American women feeling that they have the greatest need of sea air and are less able than others to look after themselves. Practically all the patients are bed-ridden.

The Queen did not overlook a single man. She chatted with men wounded at Mons, Courtral, and Ypres, discussing those battles and the conditions under which the men were wounded, and invariably congratulating them on their valor and thanking them for their services to the nation.

The Queen was specially impressed by the efficiency of the hospital staff, which consists of two American Red Cross units of six surgeons and twenty-four nurses under the direction of Dr. Beale. She expressed to the committee of women her appreciation of the assistance the Red Cross is rendering at a time when skilled surgeons and nurses are so badly needed.

Every cent for the equipment and support of the hospital has been contributed by Americans, who plan to maintain it throughout the war without British aid.

Both the King and the Queen left Buckingham Palace shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. While Queen Mary was at Paignton, King George was spending the day with the troops at Aldershot.

EXPLAINS ITALY'S SHIP BOND

Bryan Says It Is Not Unfair to American Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Steamship agents who complained to the State Department today that the Italian Government was guilty of a gross discrimination against American steamships engaged in the Italian trade in seeking to require them to deposit a bond of $20,000 for each vessel and to pay $20 for each steerage passenger carried were informed by Secretary Bryan that the regulations were not as harsh as they appeared to be. Mr. Bryan explained that the bond and tax were intended to compel observance of a requirement for adequate accommodations of Italian steerage passengers and that vessels which lived up to this requirement would not suffer any monetary loss.

P. A. B. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, brought the matter to Mr. Bryan's attention last night. The International Mercantile Marine was interested because it had scheduled the Red Line steamship Finland to sail from New York for Naples on Nov. 21 and had been informed by the Italian Consul General in New York that before the vessel could obtain a license to carry emigrants it would be necessary to furnish a bond of $20,000 and to pay $20 for each steerage passenger carried.

Secretary Bryan made an investigation and indicated that he was of the impression that there was no discrimination against American vessels in the requirement that a bond should be furnished and a head tax paid. He said the regulation was not new and that it applied only to the carrying of Italian passengers.

According to the position taken by the State Department, the Finland will not be obliged to pay the head tax if her steerage accommodations conform to the rules of the Italian Government. Secretary Bryan's understanding of the matter was obtained from the Italian Ambassador, who called at the State Department today.

Troops Clothed on Fighting Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rotterdam says there seems to be no doubt that German troops with no uniforms beyond caps and identification bands are in Belgium. It has been explained here that they get their uniforms when they approach the fighting line. In other words, they are clothed and equipped at the expense of the dead and wounded.

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Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125
Usually $125 to $175.

Dancing Frocks—Usually $55 to $75—$35, $55

Afternoon Gowns—$65, $75, $95
Usually $95 to $150.

Serge Dresses—Usually $40 to $65—$25, $35

Evening Wraps—$95, $125, $145, $185
Usually $145 to $225.

Also Attractive Wraps at $65 and $75.

Tailleur Suits—$45—$55—$65—$75
Formerly $65 to $125.

Fur-trimmed Coats—$45, $55 & $65
Usually $55 to $85.

Millinery—$15 and $18
Regularly $25 to $30.

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SIEGEL FIGHTS ON FINE LAW POINT

Rests Defense on Claim That Notes Practically Were Continuous.

TRACE THEM IN BANK

Merchant's Counsel Follow the Procedure of Cancellation and Renewal.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The fourth day of the trial of Henry Siegel, the former head of department stores in New York, developed still more clearly one of the chief lines, by which his counsel hope to prove that he is not guilty of the theft of $684.05 from the National Bank of Commerce on June 14, 1913. Toward the close of the afternoon session, when the minds of many of those who have followed the testimony were confused by the mass of figures, this outline of the defense was submitted to John B. Stanchfield, counsel in chief for Siegel for his approval.

The defense is purely technical, resting on the fact that at no minute on April 29, 1913, did Siegel or Vogel not have a loan of $25,000 from the bank. In other words, that no new money passed to Siegel and Vogel on that date, and that consequently, the item of $684.05 could not have been part of a larceny; so that the indictment as drawn is faulty.

Mr. Stanchfield listened to this outline and said: "That is pretty correctly stated."

When this outline was submitted to Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the prosecution, he made this comment:

"If that is their defense, they are forced absolutely into this position: That they could have committed larceny if they had discounted that note in any other bank in New York except the National Bank of Commerce and that because they discounted this note in their own bank where they did busines, they could not commit larceny."

In the cross-examination of H. P. Howell, one of the Vice Presidents of the National Bank of Commerce, who was on the stand all of yesterday afternoon and the greater part of today, and in the cros-examination of A. W. MacDonald, discount clerk of the same bank, the burden of the defense was to show that there was not a lapse of time on April 29, 1913, when Siegel and Vogel were not under obligations to the bank for a loan of $25,000 obtained on a note of Jan. 7, 1913, and maturing on April 29. The prosecution intends to establish that the note was paid on the date of its maturity before another note for $25,000, maturing Dec. 5, was discounted.

Discussion of Earnings.

The defense apparently was satisfied that it had scored a strong point in favor of Mr. Siegel when the credit statements of the various Siegel-Vogel enterprises as of Feb. 1, 1913, were put in the hands of Vice President Howell, who was asked by Attorney Ross M. Lovell, assisting in the defense, to point out any items represented as "earnings," and he was unable to find such a word by comparing the statements of the Fourteenth Street Store of 1913, showing a capital of $1,177,488.35, with that of the preceding year, showing a capital of $1,153,639.08. Mr. Howell maintained, however, that the earnings clearly were indicated. He had testified that it was on the strength of these statements that the National Bank of Commerce advanced loans to the Siegel-Vogel enterprises.

"Can't a surplus be made other than by earnings?" asked Mr. Lovell.

"Not honestly, so far as I can see," replied the witness.

"What would prevent stockholders from putting in more money?" interjected Mr. Lovell. Subsequently he asked the witness if the National Bank of Commerce had a surplus which was not made up entirely of earnings, and received an affirmative reply. This was later qualified by Mr. Train's examination, which brought out that such was in accordance with the banking laws. Then Mr. Lovell asked Mr. Howell if it was not true that he merely had compared the statement of 1913 and 1912, found that the items in the former were more and "jumped at the conclusion that this meant earnings or profit."

The witness replied that there was no material difference in the assets of a concern. When pressed to say whether the statements showed "earnings," he answered:

"Not so-called."

When Mr. MacDonald took the stand he testified that Siegel and Vogel had discounted two notes for $50,000 each, beginning in 1904, and that each year thereafter they had obtained a loan of $100,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, giving four notes of $25,000 each. Mr. Train exhibited the note of Jan. 7, 1913, maturing April 29, which Mr. MacDonald testified had been discounted for the account of the Fourteenth Street Store.

On the cross-examination Mr. Lovell asked Mr. MacDonald how he could be sure that he sent the old note down for cancelation before he started the new note of April 29, maturing on Dec. 5, for $25,000 through the process of being discounted. The discount clerk testified that it was part of his instructions to make the cancelation of old notes and the discount of new ones in that order. Asked if it was not possible that the note to be discounted had not been brought to him on the day before, that is, April 28, he said he was positive that it had not.

Transcripts from the Fourteenth Street Store ledger account were placed in evidence and the examination by the defense failed to show that there was any connection between the order of the entry of items on the ledger and the order of the notes. For instance, it was shown that the first item on that date was $5,897.17, which Mr. MacDonald explained represented the sum total of a number of checks that came into the National Bank of Commerce through the Clearing House.

The second item was $25,000, which he said undoubtedly represented the note of the Fourteenth Street Store falling due on April 29, 1913; while the third item, $1.96, he testified, evidently represented some check which was deposited in some account in the National Bank of Commerce through some outside source.

Questioning by Mr. Train disclosed that these charge items had been entered after being collected in alphabetical order and that, therefore, the order of the entries had no relation to the order in which the maturing notes had been received for certification.

The witness further testified that he was absolutely certain about the order in which the cancellation of the note maturing April 29, 1913, and the discounting of the new note of April 29, 1913, maturing Dec. 5 had taken place, because he had made a memorandum of these transactions.

When Mr. Lovell resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Howell in the morning he questioned the witness about an interview with Frank E. Vogel at the National Bank of Commerce in December, 1913, as the result of which one-half of the amount of three notes maturing Dec. 19, 23, and 25, was renewed until the following February.

"So up to the date of the receivership Vogel did just what he said he would do?" asked Mr. Lovell.

"Yes," replied Mr. Howell.

"So that when the Bank of Commerce closed the books there was $62,000 due on those notes?"

"Yes."

Asked if the bank had applied the money to the notes, Mr. Howell answered in the affirmative and further said it was true that a balance of $49,-172.98 was thus left due on the notes. A claim for this balance was placed by the bank with the receiver and the bank received a 5 per cent. dividend amounting to $2,459.31, which, applied to the notes, left a balance of $46,713.67. At this juncture Mr. Train interrupted the examination and accused the counsel for the defense of trying to anticipate questions which he knew the prosecution was going to ask.

Balances in the Banks.

The cross-examination by Mr. Lovell further disclosed that the books showed the balance for Siegel and Vogel in the bank as of Jan. 2, 1913, was $7,835.14, and the balance at the opening of business Jan. 7, 1913, was $161,834.33. On that day this balance was reduced to $105,583.30 at the close of business.

Subsequently it was established by Mr. Lovell that the stores had a credit at the bank of $27,843.45 on Feb. 7, 1913. Item by item he took the credits at the opening and closing of business on the days of the maturity of the notes from Feb. 7, 1913, to June 14, 1913. These balances ran from $27,843.45 to $96,838.82. The balance at the opening of business on June 14, 1913, was $82,927.36 and at the close of business $46,910.34.

Mr. Howell was asked to explain how the loans to Siegel and Vogel were approved by the Finance Committee of the National Bank of Commerce. Subsequently he was directed to name other mercantile houses to which his bank had made loans, and he mentioned Acker, Merrall & Condit, the General Motors Company, and others. Asked if there were any department stores to which the bank had made loans, he named McCreery's, Gimbel Brothers of New York and Philadelphia, and Saks & Co.

According to Mr. Howell, he first saw Mr. Siegel at the bank on April 9, 1913. The conversation was along the same lines as that with Vogel in March preceding. The hypothecation of credit and installment accounts was the subject of the interview. Siegel said he was not doing this, and intimated that other companies which had obtained loans from the bank were. Mr. Howell was asked if Mr. Siegel had not asked President Alexander whether such transactions were all right, desiring merely the information, but the witness could recall no such conversation.

Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation, who is to testify that Siegel asked him to ascertain the countries with which the United States had no extradition treaties, returned to New York tonight, and probably will not be called until next week. Mr. McMeekin was not, as was reported, confidential secretary to Siegel.

SIEGEL BLAMES DEPOSITORS.

Tells Their Representative They Should Have Taken $900,000 Offer.

A. Schwartz, who was sent with Irving Coone and Benjamin Marcus, to attend the Siegel trial at Geneseo, told 100 depositors at the University Settlement last night that, after Siegel had avoided him several times, he finally cornered him and said:

"Don't run away from me. I'm not so bad as you think. Tell me something to tell the depositors."

"I can't do anything for you," Siegel replied, according to the speaker. "See what you have done! You have caused all the trouble. I offered you $900,000, but you refused it and now I need the money for my trial. If I was free, I would go into business again and make the money, so that I could pay the depositors dollar for dollar."

Irving Coone said that Assistant District Attorney Train was the best possible man to try the case and that the jury was composed of twelve honest men.

"I feel sure there will be a conviction," he said. "The only way that there can be a disagreement is by mixing up one or more of the jurors with a mass of figures. No man on that jury can be bought. I started to tell the people of Geneseo of our losses, of the sickness, death, and even suicide caused by Siegel, and I found they were already pretty well acquainted with our affairs."

RUINED DEPOSITOR A SUICIDE.

Fritz Lost His Job and His Savings When Siegel Failed.

Albert Fritz, 55 years old, who was formerly Superintendent of the Engraving Department of the Simpson-Crawford Company and is said to have had $10,000 on deposit in the Siegel bank, was found dead about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home at 249 Maple Street, Brooklyn. The police say he committed suicide. Fritz was a widower and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Louisa Formont, and her son Paul. He was a steady and thrifty man, according to the story told by his relatives, until the failure of the Siegel stores last Winter, when he lost at once his money and his work. From that time on he began to drink heavily. As he was unable to obtain work, he slept for a considerable part of the day; and so when he did not get up yesterday morning, Mrs. Formont thought nothing of it and went out for the day.

When her son came home at 4:30 o'clock he went up to his uncle's room and found him in bed, apparently lifeless. He called Henry Finkenauer, an undertaker of 1,118 Nostrand Avenue, who pronounced Fritz dead, and then notified Coroner Wagner. No physician had been summoned, but the Coroner's office, having learned from the undertaker that a glass containing a white sediment had been found on a chair beside the bed, sent word to the police of the Flatbush Station, who decided that Fritz had taken his own life. The contents of the glass have been turned over to the city chemist for analysis.

WAR CUTS CANAL INCOME

But Waterway Will Earn $4,500,000 a Year, Bishop Estimates.

John Bucklin Bishop, former Secretary to the Isthmian Canal Commission, who returned yesterday from Panama on the United Fruit steamship Tenadores, said that the income of the canal for October amounted to $376,000, which, if continued, would mean $4,500,000 a year.

"Gov. Goethals has said," Mr. Bishop asserted, "that the operating expenses of the Panama Canal amount to $4,000,000, so that the canal will clear $500,000. The war in Europe has made a big difference in the traffic through the new waterway, and the increase when peace is proclaimed will be considerable."

"What about the slides in Culebra Cut?" he was asked.

"Col. Goethals is not worrying over the slides in the canal," he said. "The big dredgers were ready for just such an emergency, and made short work of the two slides on the other side of Culebra Hill."

Mr. Bishop said that ships could be passed through the canal in ten hours now, instead of twelve hours, as previously estimated.

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ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs
"Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

CALIFORNIA VOTING ALARMS JAPANESE

Tokio Papers Fear Further Legislation as to Alien Land Ownership.

FALSE ALARM, IT IS SAID

Japanese in San Francisco Do Not Believe the New Legislature Will Pass More Stringent Laws.

TOKIO, Nov. 12. (Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—A report from America reaching here says that the majority of members just elected to the California Legislature entertain anti-Japanese sentiment and therefore the passage of the amendment to the Alien Land act, that is intended to deprive aliens of the right to lease farm land, is certain and, further, that in the primaries of the State of Washington the proposed constitutional amendment to permit aliens to own land within city limits was defeated by a large majority.

This news has attracted much public attention and has become a topic of lively discussion by the press.

Most of the papers express their utter failure to understand why, in spite of the most sincere efforts made by the Japanese people for the maintenance of friendly relations between America and Japan, part of the United States is so strongly affected by the anti-Japanese fever.

The papers speak of it as a most regrettable phenomenon. They fear that at such a critical moment as this to the world, when it is convulsed by a tremendous catastrophe, a serious difficulty may develop if the anti-Japanese sentiment in America has full sway. The papers all hope that the intelligent public of America will do its best to counteract such an undesirable movement.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Reports received in this city that newspapers in Japan are commenting unfavorably on the election of Hiram Johnson to succeed himself as Governor and the further fact that the Legislature will be preponderantly Progressive as indicative that there will be an attempt to enact more stringent anti-alien land laws have caused surprise in the Japanese colony in this city. It is said to be probable that brief cable dispatches conveying information as to the results of the recent election were misinterpreted, or that editorial writers in Japan jumped at conclusions.

Japanese Vice Consul General Kumasaki said that nothing of an official nature had reached the consulate from Japan, and that he believed there was nothing in the present legislative situation in California to cause the belief that any attempt would be made in the coming session of the Legislature to make more stringent the laws regulating land ownership by aliens.

"There has been in the Japanese newspapers published in San Francisco some editorial comment on the result of the election," said Mr. Abika, editor of The Japanese American, "but nothing of an inflammatory nature. The principal basis of the editorials has been the fact that before the election certain labor organizations obtained from candidates for the Legislature declarations that they were opposed to alien ownership of land. Many of the candidates so pledging themselves were elected, but it is not believed here that this pledge will be considered more than a promise not to modify existing legislation, and it is believed that no attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to enact legislation more stringent than that now in effect."

K. K. Kawakami, head of the Pacific Press, a news distributing agency that has many subscribers in Japan, and a magazine writer of note, said:

"Correspondents in San Francisco of Japanese papers, including myself are preparing letters to our papers for the purpose of fully explaining the situation here as it is influenced by the recent elections. In Japan they base their opinion undoubtedly on the result of the anti-alien ownership agitation of two years ago. They know that Gov. Johnson was insistent at that time that the legislation now in effect be enacted, and they jump at the conclusion that now, with a Legislature almost wholly Progressive, he will undertake to have enacted more stringent legislation. We in California believe that he will do no such thing."

The new Legislature meets in January. Nothing so far has developed to indicate that there will be any concerted attempt to bring about new legislation regarding alien ownership of land.

Speaking in reference to the State of Washington, Mr. Kawakami said today that there was nothing in the situation in that State that caused any alarm to the Japanese. He cited the fact that in Washington the anti-alien land laws had existed for years.

So far as the Japanese here have ascertained, there is nothing in the Washington situation to which they should take exception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Officials of the Administration who come from the Pacific Coast are surprised by the reported bitter comment in the Japanese press on the supposed election of a State Legislature in California and possibly one in the State of Washington threatening anti-Japanese legislation.

It was suggested here tonight that the statements in Japanese newspapers might be simply another outburst of the jingo element that his figured rather conspicuously in Japanese journalism in recent years. It is known that these expressions in the press have been the occasion of worry to Japanese statemen.

JURY FINDS FOR MRS. SMITH

Judge Told Them She Had Right to Warn Against Mrs. Brashears.

The jury which had been trying the $50,000 slander suit brought by Mrs. Marion W. Brashears in the Federal District Court before Judge Noble Hand against Mrs. Susan W. Smith returned a verdict yesterday for the defendant. They were out one hour, and had been instructed to consider that if Mrs. Smith had been actuated by right motives in warning her protegée, Miss Mary Adele Case, not to associate with the plaintiff, she could not be held for damages.

The jury's verdict, as reported by the foreman, Alexander Stone, stated:

"We wish explicitly to state that we find nothing in the evidence proving improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff."

Judge Hand assented to this, and denied the motion for the setting aside of the verdict made by A. C. Palmer, counsel for Mrs. Brashears.

REPORTS $65,000 GEM LOSS.

Theatrical Man Says Woman on Train May Have Taken Jewels.

Don Valentine Harwood, who described himself as a playwright and theatrical man, reported at Police Headquarters last night that he had been robbed of jewels worth $65,000. He said he was not sure whether the case containing them had been picked out of his overcoat pocket a week ago by a richly dressed woman in a Sixth Avenue elevated train or whether they had been stolen from a trunk with a supposedly impregnable lock, in which he was not sure whether he placed them or not in moving last Tuesday from 550 Riverside Drive to 320 Manhattan Avenue.

Harwood said the jewels had been given to him by his father on his deathbed, and that he had kept them in a safety deposit vault until last week. Inspector Faurot placed some detectives on the case.

A full dress suit at $35
made by
Hart Schaffner & Marx

ONE of the best things we've done, especially for the young man who really needs a dress suit and feels that he cant afford it, is this full dress suit at $35.

The clothes are a lot better than the price; they've got all the style and finish of the custom tailor's product that costs double.

Most anybody can afford a dress suit at such a price; the fact is, there's not a man of you that can afford to be without one, at $35. Ask the merchant who sells our goods.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

WOMAN FIREMAN SUES TO HOLD JOB

Discharged from School Because of Her Sex, She Asks for Writ for Reinstatement.

TO MAKE A TEST CASE

Her Service Record Excellent—Dismissal Due to Board of Education Employment Rule.

Miss Antoinette Vonasek, 23 years old, and five feet four inches tall, is a licensed fireman and has been employed in Public School 34 in the Bronx looking after the pressure boiler. She was discharged because she happened to be a woman and yesterday she applied to Supreme Court Justice Davis for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to reinstate her. Decision was reserved.

Everybody who knows anything about the quality of Miss Vonasek's work admits that it is first class. During the time she was in charge of the boilers there was not a blow-up or a blow-out. She can shovel coal and bank a fire as well as any man. Taking care of a boiler is in her blood. Her father and her uncle are engineers and her ambition is to be an engineer, too. In 1910 she got a job working about the school at $30 a month and after this work was over she helped the fireman. Janitor Banker liked her. She never neglected her duties.

Word that a woman was a fireman at $912 a year got around and the Board of Education discovered that this violated one of the rules and so Supervising Janitor McGuire was ordered to dispense with her services. He wrote her a nice letter in which he said that he had to do as he was told and explained that her sex was the only complaint made against her.

Miss Rosalie F. Janoer represented Miss Vonasek in court. She told Justice Davis that the ousting of a woman because she was a woman could not happen in the Western States.

She said that Miss Vonasek's license permits her to operate a boiler of ninety pounds pressure, while the boiler she had been operating was only forty pounds pressure. Miss Janoer said that there are still some women janitors in the public schools who are permitted to look after low pressure boilers.

"I am going to make a test case of this," said Miss Janoer, "in order to discover whether a woman who has brains enough to become an engineer shall not work as a fireman if she prefers to."

Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre submitted briefs which explained that the Board of Education had adopted the rule prohibiting women from acting as firemen because it was thought that the children would run a greater risk in case of an accident in a boiler-room where a woman was in charge.

If—you are looking for a new office or business suite, there's no need of looking farther than the

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

It is the logical answer to your problem. Rentals are reasonable; the location is ideal.
"Most Widely Known in the World"

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EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agt.,
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Store Opens Daily at 8:30

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We Have Appointed Today and Tomorrow as
Overcoat Days
for Men and Boys
In Order to Present at Its Very Height
Our Best and Largest Winter Stock
Including Many Extraordinary Values

This is an annual affair—planned to fit exactly in with most men's needs of winter overcoats. It presents the GIMBEL stock at its top point, just when it is most interesting to men and boys.

Growth and betterment are as essential to a successful, healthy business as steam is to an engine.

It is an indication of the success of this clothing business in serving men's needs, that we present today not only the largest but the best stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, from the triple point of view of style, service and dollars-and-cents, in the history of this store.

Over 125 Models for Winter 1914

From Foremost London and American Tailors

These, in Particular, Will Claim Your Interest

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats at $30 to $85

The genuine Sedan Montagnac is made into luxurious Chesterfields, with velvet collars, and velvet piped edges, at $65.

At $85 are Chesterfields of superb Carr's Melton, with velvet collars.

From $30 to $50, splendid variety of Chesterfields, in Kerseys, Meltons, soft-finished Vicunas, Chinchillas, Cheviots and Tweeds. In black and grays, hand-tailored and silk-lined.

The "Strand"—a New Double-Breasted Overcoat for Young Men—$22 to $30

An exclusive GIMBEL model, extremely smart, close-fitting, with velvet collar and silk-lined. In plain black, gray, brown and blue. (Illustrated at right.)

The New "Nippon" Overcoats at $22

Clever, indeed, is the cut of these coats—two pieces, giving a deep armhole effect, resembling a Japanese garmnt.

In a fine, shaggy, black or blue Chinchilla, seams piped with Skinner's satin, wide velvet collar—marvelous coats for $22.

A finer grade is $50. (Illustrated in centre.)

Men's London Overcoats at $25 to $65

The best English tailors made them; the best English and Scotch weavers produced the fabrics, which are characteristic of their origin and their inimitable patterns and textures.

Loose, baggy effects that blend comfort with smartness, in shaggy Shetlands, Scotch Tweeds, Homespuns and smooth, soft fabrics. (Illustrated at left.)

Four Extraordinary Special Groups

Men's $35 Silk-Lined Chesterfield Overcoats At $25

Winter weight, hand-tailored, lined with pure silk, plain or velvet collar; plain sleeves, or cuffs. The favorite Overcoat for nine business men out of ten.

Men's $25 Winter Overcoats At $19.50

An immense surprise at their price. In newest loose-sleeve model, with large sweeping skirt and wide velvet collar. Raglan or plain sleeves; in short-nap chinchilla, and heavy rough effects, in fancy mixtures, brown, blue, gray or black. Quarter-lined, and piped with Roman silk.

Men's and Young Men's $20 Chinchilla Ulsters At $15

Coats with plenty of swing—shawl collars, loose-belted effects, comfortable length, and built for all sorts of snowy and blowy weather. Sizes 32 to 42.

Men's and Young Men's $22 Chinchilla Overcoats At $15

Fashionable loose-sleeve model, with loose skirt; Skinner's satin top and sleeve linings; in plain blue and gray, sizes 33 to 40.

Boys' Overcoats---Fine Choosing at $8.50 to $35

Every father or mother who owns a wide-awake boy must see this collection before making a final choice of the boy's winter overcoat. All loose-fitting models, with satin sleeve and top linings; made of foreign and domestic materials in new shades. Sizes 6 to 18 years. (Illustrated).

Special—Boys' $10 Loose-Fitting Overcoats at $6.75

A most unusual lot; made of all-wool materials, in rough effects, in browns, grays and dark mixtures; sizes 6 to 18.

Fourth Floor

REPUBLICS DENY AIDING GERMANY

Charges of Violating Neutrality False, Ecuadorean Minister Tells Secretary Bryan.

BRITAIN PRAISED CHILE

Was Acted in "a Splendid Manner"—No Complaint by Allies Officially Before State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—South American Governments are aroused over reports that they have violated neutrality in connection with the presence of belligerent warships in Western South American waters. Today the Minister of Ecuador called on Secretary Bryan to deny that his Government had discriminated in favor of the German squadron in the Pacific, which recently defeated the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off the coast of Chile.

Minister Suares of Chile, has received by cable long extracts from a speech delivered by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs in which, in connection with questions asked in the Parliament of the republic concerning the engagement off the Chilean coast, he explained the measures taken to "insure neutrality. The questions asked were based on rumors printed in European newspapers about the observance of Chilean neutrality.

A report that the British Government had suggested to the United States that this Government, as the guardian of the principle enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine, should call the attention of certain South American countries to allegations that those countries had violated neutrality in permitting the erection of wireless stations on their territory for the military uses of Germany was explained at the State Department today. It was said that in a casual and informal conversation with one of the officials of the department, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, had said that there were reports that Colombia and Ecuador had permitted the use of radio-communication with the German squadron off the Pacific Coast of South America, and that it was rumored also that Ecuador had not stopped German warships from coaling in the Galapagos Islands. The British Ambassador did not ask this Government to take any action and it was understood at the State Department that the statements of the Ambassador were not based on any official information.

Secretary Bryan said today that the matter of the accusations against South American countries was not brought to the attention of the department until today, when the Minister of Ecuador called to say that he had seen newspaper reports that complaint had been made to the United States by Great Britain that Ecuador had been guilty of violation of neutrality. The Minister told Mr. Bryan that these reports were untrue and that his Government was observing strict neutrality.

Not Officially Before Department.

With reference to the visit of the Minister of Ecuador, Secretary Bryan said that the United States had not made any representations to any South American country concerning alleged violations of neutrality and that the attention of the Government had not been called to the matter in any way except by the Ecuadorean Minister. He added that the subject was not officially before the State Department in any way.

The Chilean Legation here has received by cable the text of a message sent by the Chilean Minister in London to his Government, in which Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying that Chile had fulfilled its neutrality obligations in a splendid manner.

In his speech before the Parliament, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs said:

"Ships of the Chilean fleet daily patrol the coast, exercising careful vigilance, more specially in the neighborhood of the Straits of Magellan, the route which merchant vessels must take, and consequently the region in which there is most likelihood of pursuits or conflicts in territorial waters. The application of these measures has had the effect of preventing on more than one occasion acts contrary to neutrality, such as the seizure of merchant vessels in territorial waters.

"There has been no claim by any of the belligerent Governments based upon acts violating neutrality. The rumors set on foot in certain circles respecting a claim by the British Government are entirely false and imaginary. A few accusations have been made by both sides of acts attributed to our authorities and the majority of them connected with the procedure of the belligerents themselves. None of the charges made in connection with the procedure of the authorities has proved to have any foundation.

"The most serious imputation has been that formulated by the Consul of one of the Southern ports, that news of the movements of belligerent ships was being transmitted from Chile to Argentina by wireless telegraph. Upon investigation this basis for the accusation was proved in a manner so irrefutable that the Consul who made it was constrained to withdraw it and to offer explanations.

Watch Kept on Wireless.

"The Government has adopted various measures to prevent the belligerents from making use of the ports or territorial waters as bases of naval operations, and especially from installing therein radio telegraphic stations or any apparatus destined to serve as means of communication.

"I have the satisfaction to inform the Senate that the Minister of Great Britain visited me in my office to inform me that he had been expressing to his Government the concrete facts, which contradicted any idea that the Chilean Government had not employed all its means of vigilance to protect its neutrality.

"The honorable Senator wishes to know if the naval engagement of the first instant took place within or outside of territorial waters. The data obtained up to the present show that the said engagement was fought at a very considerable distance from the line of territorial waters. On the coast in the vicinity of which it is said to have occurred no noise of firing was heard and no traces or indications of fighting have been found. The Government, fulfilling its humanitarian duties, has sent a ship to the scene of the combat in order to afford what help may be needed. The Government has just received a telegram from the Governor of Constitucion (a Chilean port) in which he transmits the report that a warship has run ashore in Punta Carranza, and as the ship referred to may be one of the combatants the Minister proposes to order the necessary steps to be taken for rendering her assistance."

WON'T JOIN MINE PROTEST.

United States to Keep Hands Off North Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Government has no present intention of joining other neutral maritime powers in representations to the European belligerents looking toward the opening to neutral merchantmen of trade channels in the North Sea, now strewn with mines. Secretary Bryan said today that the American Government "was not ready to discuss the matter." He told Mr. Brun, the Minister from Denmark, who called at the State Department to ask what this Government's attitude might be, that nothing had been done toward preparing a protest.

It is understood the position of State Department officials is that they do not know who has laid mines in the North Sea, and, therefore, have no authority for directing a protest to any particular nation among the belligerents. The notification recently received from Great Britain of the closure of the North Sea merely stated that mine fields were located on routes previously used by merchantmen traversing the North Sea, and advised such vessels to seek other routes. There was nothing to indicate that the mines were laid by the British, and the impression has prevailed that many of them, at least, were German.

The suggestion that the United States join in an effort to open the North Sea to neutral commerce came from Amsterdam, and, it is understood, representations on the subject already have been made to Great Britain by several neutrals.

Cantor Gets a Recount.

Jacob A. Cantor, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District, who was declared defeated on the face of the election returns by a small majority, filed with the Supreme Court yesterday an application for a writ of mandamus requiring the Board of County Canvassers, now in session at the City Hall, to open up and examine all the 1,499 so-called disputed and 104 void ballots. Mr. Cantor believes that a re-canvass of these ballots will show that he was elected over Isaac Siegel.

SEES LITTLE PERIL IN ZEPPELIN RAID

Goldmerstein Tells Aeronautical Society British Would Wreck an Airship Fleet.

CAN'T HIT MOVING SHIPS

So That British Fleet Is in Little Danger—Testing Device for Aeroplane Wireless.

Aerial strategy in war was discussed at the general meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America, held last night in the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The activities of the aeroplane and the dirigible in the present war, and speculation concerning their operations on a larger scale than has heretofore been the case led several speakers to express divergent views regarding their powers for destructiveness. The problems standing in the way of an extension of the use of wireless equipment on aeroplanes was discussed also.

Frederick W. Barker, First Vice President of the society, presided in the absence of President T. R. Macmechen, who is returning today from Europe on the Baltic. W. R. Kimball and W. J. Hammer told of the attacking power of aircraft, and Leon F. Goldmerstein and E. L. Jones explained their defensive attributes.

Mr. Goldmerstein said it was his belief that the Zeppelin airship fleet stood little chance of doing serious damage to the British fleet, although he conceded that the dirigibles might effect some destruction in London. He maintained, however, that the aircraft would never be able to escape across the English Channel or North Sea after making such an attack.

"Speaking from an engineering point of view," said Mr. Golmerstein, "I believe that should the Zeppelin fleet assail London, it would never get back to its base. The minute it reached the British capital, the news would be flashed over land and sea, and I doubt if a single one of the attacking force could escape. The London fogs are thick, and even with the powerful searchlights with which the Zeppelins are equipped, an attack on a specific object would be very difficult, although it is within the range of possibilities that such a structure as the House of Parliament might suffer.

"The chance of a successful attack by the Zeppelin aircraft on the British fleet is very slight. By a process of careful mathematical calculations I am convinced that it would be almost impossible for the moving dirigibles to destroy vessels under headway, which is the problem that must be met in any such attack."

Mr. Goldmerstein scouted reports that the Germans have perfected a new and more powerful type of Diesel engine for use by the dirigibles.

Elmer E. Bucher, instructing Engineer of the Marconi Wireless Company, said that the carrying power of messages on heavier-than-air craft is between fifteen and thirty-five miles. This is due to the small surface on such ships that can be used for wiring. The problem is easier on airships of the Zeppelin type, which are capable of sending messages as far as 800 miles.

Mr. Bucher said that experiments are being made with a more sensitive receiving apparatus which, it is expected, will eventually make it possible to give aeroplanes and kindred craft a radius of between 150 and 175 miles.

It was announced that the Aeronautical Society of America had called a joint conference on aviation, to be held at the headquarters of the society on Feb. 12 and 13, to consider the inventions made by American engineers, mainly with regard to stability and safety in flight. The society also is planning to co-operate closely with the National Guard of this State with the view to stimulating interest in aviation in the militia.

MME. GRANDIDIER'S WILL.

$47,000 Goes to Metropolitan Museum on Her Husband's Death.

The will of Marie Sylvie Grandidier, who died in Paris, France, on July 29, leaving a contingent bequest of $47,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art here, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument disposes of property in the United States to her husband, Claude François Marie Julien Grandidier, in trust for life. At his death the bequest to the Art Museum becomes effective.

The remainder goes to two sisters of the decendent, Mrs. Gustave Mouraille of 74 West Twelfth Street and Mrs. Ferdinand Studt. There were gifts of $2,000 and $1,000, respectively, to Mrs. Adeline Robert and Mrs. Eugène Auger, sisters-in-law.

Another will, not filed here, disposes of the property in France.

GENERALS LINE UP FOR MEXICAN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

backsliders and support the First Chief against all comers."

Though there is still some faint hope that the differences will be composed by possible personal conference between Gen. Carranza and Eulalio Gutierres, who claims the title of Provisional President, the people at the capital regard the renewal of civil strife as practically inevitable.

It is conceded here that if Carranza succeeds in bringing about the evacuation of Vera Cruz, which is reported here as certain, he will hold a trump card and be able to make a powerful plea for national support. Gen. Carranza is already receiving numerous telegrams congratulating him on the success of his diplomacy in removing the last obstacles to the recovery of the republic's chief port.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—A general order issued today by the military commandant in the capital informed all officers to be ready from today to call their men to quarters and to hold them in readiness for any emergency.

Fighting on the outskirts of this city continues. The Constitutionalists are holding the attackers in check everywhere along the line.

Gen. Villa has not replied to telegrams sent him by Gens. Obregon and Blanco requesting him to resign his position as commander of the Constitutionalist troops in the north. Gen. Pablo Gonsales has sent a dispatch to Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez from Queretaro saying:

"From this moment I declare broken and of no value whatever the compromises I may have contracted with the Aguascalientes convention, and I am ready to fight Villa and his bandits."

It is reported here that Gen. Gutierres has solicited a personal interview with Gen. Carranza. According to extra editions of the newspapers issued tonight, Gen. Carranza will go to Vera Cruz on Sunday to take over that city, which is to be delivered up by Brig. Gen. Funston.

From Puebla comes the report that 25,000 followers of Emiliano Zapata are still threatening the city, but that the Constitutionalist forces thus far have been able to hold them in check.

ASSAILS AMERICAN AGENT.

Carranza Organ Demands Recall of Carothers, Now with Villa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—El Pueblo, a pro-Government organ, attacks editorially this morning George C. Carothers, the American agent with Gen. Villa, saying in part:

"In Mexico Mr. Carothers, who is relatively young, is a type of intriguer who affiliates himself with one of the contending factions, who becomes the confidant and intimate friend of a rebel General with no very disinterested aims assuredly, who runs hither and thither with orders, messages, and suggestions; who before the White House assumes the defense of his friend Gen. Francisco Villa, so that President Wilson may support him and secure his supremacy. If we did not know the good faith and integrity of President Wilson and his Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, we should believe the story that the United States keeps in Mexico agents to sow seeds of discord in order to weaken us and fall upon us when the nation is exhausted and the energies of the people, sapped by the prolongation of strife and conquest, offer less obstacles.

"We should also believe that the chief of these malignant agents of discord, dissolution, and death is George C. Carothers, the friend and ally of Francisco Villa. Therefore, in respectful terms we appeal in this article to President Wilson and his Secretary of State, requesting them for the good of the Mexican Republic, our country, and for the good also of the United States, which has the highest interest in the re-establishment of peace in Mexico, that they recall from this friendly nation George C. Carothers, and that they forbid him to meddle in the future in Mexico's political affairs."

MAD CAT BIT OTHERS; THEY ESCAPE RABIES

Grace Polhemus, Only One of Three Attacked to Take Pasteur Treatment, Is Dying.

DOCTORS FIGHT TO SAVE HER

Man and Boy Who Were Bitten by the Same Animal Quickly Recovered from Their Wounds.

Grace Polhemus, the 13-year-old Brooklyn girl in whom hydrophobia developed one year after she was bitten by a stray cat, was yesterday reported in a state of coma at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Polhemus, 872 Monroe Street. This was described by Dr. Theodore Vosseler, physician in charge, as the "beginning of the fatal termination of the disease," and last night no hope was held out for her recovery.

The little girl's case remained as much of a puzzle as ever to physicians. Investigation showed that she was one of three persons bitten by the same cat on Nov. 19, last year, and that she alone had taken the Pasteur treatment. The others merely had their wounds cauterized, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

One of these is ten-year-old Morris Feinstein of 552 Gates Avenue, who was with the Polhemus girl when the cat attacked her. Morris, in trying to catch the animal was bitten on the arm. The boy's mother took him to Dr. Vosseler, who cauterized the wound and recommended the Pasteur treatment, as in the case of the little girl. But the mother did not take his advice. The wound healed quickly and the boy is as well as ever today.

William Murphy, a plumber, 36 years old, of 286 Sixteenth Street, was at work near by when the two children were bitten. He tried to catch the cat and was nipped in the calf of the leg. Murphy ran to a drug store, had the wound cauterized, and forgot it. He has never had any trouble from it since, but yesterday, on hearing of the plight of the Polhemus girl, became alarmed and said he intended to undergo Pasteur treatment at once.

Doctors declared that everything possible had been done to save the girl's life since the disease first made its appearance last Sunday. The use of the pulmotor, they said, had been of great assistance in the early stages, while a new serum, the invention of Dr. Moon of St. Louis, had also been of some benefit. Dr. Charles Wuest, a Brooklyn Coroner's physician, advanced one theory which he said might explain why hydrophobia made its appearance a whole year after the girl was bitten. At the time of the accident, he said, the girl was in good physical condition and the poison was prevented from entering the system by a sort of protective coating of blood corpuscles. So long as this sack remained intact the germs could not do any harm, according to Dr. Wuest. This Fall, however, she had been in poor health, and the ability of the corpuscles to resist the disease was greatly reduced.

EPISCOPAL WOMEN GET VOTE

New York Diocese Awards Them a Voice in Church Affairs.

Woman suffrage in parochial meetings and other affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church became a diocese law yesterday, when the delegates to the one hundred and thirty-first annual convention of the New York Diocese voted almost unanimously in favor of the recommendation of a special committee of clergymen and laymen to admit women to an equal share in church management. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, was greeted with applause by the delegates when he asked them to accord women the vote, after Bishop Greer, presiding, had presented the resolution for consideration. Dr. Manning said:

"I hope the resolution will prevail; there is nothing dangerous in this proposition, and I see no reason why the Church should be denied this larger participation on the part of its faithful women. It is not a radical step. Even Connecticut permits the women of the Church to vote in parish matters and at parish meetings. Here we find ourselves in the unusual position of being behind the times. I favor this resolution, not only in the interest of the women, but also for the credit of New York."

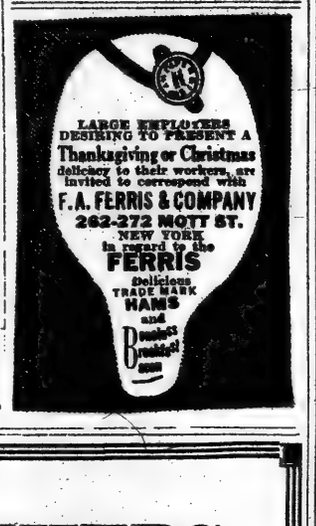
No record was kept of the exact vote, but not more than ten voices were heard in opposition.

It was indicated that the Episcopal Diocese will endeavor to develop its work more thoroughly among the foreign population of the city. Bishop Greer was requested to appoint a special committee to confer with officers of societies and other religious bodies for the purpose of co-operation.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral were elected under the provisions of the new constitution of the corporation, which provides for a board consisting of the Bishop and twenty-four members, twelve laymen and twelve clergymen.

The convention authorized the establishment of a Diocesan Commission on Church Buildings, which is to include three architects skilled in ecclesiastical design. The commission will act in an advisory capacity to all the parishes in building or alteration operations.

It was voted to increase the duration of future conventions from two to three days.



EAST SIDE FACTORY BURNS.

Paper Novelty Company's Loss is $75,000 in $125,000 Fire.

Fire destroyed the four-story factory of the Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company at 318-20 East Forty-eighth Street last night with a loss of approximately $125,000.

The building is in the midst of a densely populated tenement district and three alarms were sent in. Daniel Levi, President of the company, said the fire started about 7:45 o'clock just as he was getting ready to go home. He said there was at least $75,000 worth of paper and materials of an inflammable nature in the building, as his company was in the middle of the Christmas rush.

It took two hours' hard work to subdue the flames. Chief Kenlon said the loss on the building, which belonged to John B. Schleisinger, would amount to $50,000. Levi said his company's loss was covered by insurance.

Why New York Loses Industries

—and why it will continue to lose them until citizens realize their own immediate concern in what is at once New York's danger and her opportunity—this is a subject you can't afford to overlook. It is fully discussed in

THE PROBLEM OF
GREATER NEW YORK
AND ITS SOLUTION

By HARRY CHASE BREARLEY
with a Supplementary Chapter by
ELMER L. CORTHELL, Dr. Sc.
and an Appendix of Eminent Authorities.

At Subway and Elevated Newsstands.

Published under the auspices of the Brooklyn League, this work represents a movement for civic betterment. The price is made nominal—50 cents—in order to secure widest possible co-operation of public-spirited citizens.

Sylvia: If you know, tell Gertrude about
ZUDORA

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Announce for Today and Saturday, a singularly attractive sale of

Men's Sack Suits, at $19.50

Heretofore $30.00, 32.00 and 35.00

All this season's models, in one, two, three and four button styles, ranging from the conservative to the ultra-fashionable and made of the most approved fabrics, in plain blues, blacks, grays and browns; also stripes, plaids and checks, sizes 33 to 48 chest measure, in all proportions for men and young men.

Men's High Grade Overcoats, at $25.00

Included are superbly hand tailored coats, full silk lined, for dress wear; smart single or double breasted snug fitting models and raglans; the new kimono sleeve effects, English box coats, great coats and ulsters, all made of this season's most approved overcoatings, in staple and fancy weaves; sizes 33 to 50 inch chest measure.

The Men's Hat Department

Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance, invites inspection of a later importation of smart hats from the celebrated manufacturer, Victor Jay & Co., London, including Silk Hats, Derbies and Soft Hats, Golf and Steamer Caps in new shapes and colorings.

Very Special for Today and Saturday,

Men's Fine Derbies and Soft Hats, at $1.95 each

Regularly sold for $3.00 and 4.00

Men's Ultra Fashionable Shoes at $8.25 a pair

Hand sewed and bench made on lasts that are exclusive with us, of patent, wax, tan and black Russia calfskin, in laced and button styles.

Heretofore $10.00 and 11.00 a pair

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

We Must Raise $100,000 Cash in 30 Days

The Senior Member of Our Firm Has Retired from Business

Therefore This Gigantic Sale of High-Class Clothing and Furnishings

Ten thousand Men's and Young Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats will be offered at the most sensational and drastic reductions ever known. Profits will not be thought of—the raising of the necessary $100,000 will be the only consideration.

Men's $15.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, *On Sale at* **$8.50**

Men's $16.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats, *On Sale at* **$10.75**

Men's $20.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, *On Sale at* **$13.75**

Men's $22.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, *On Sale at* **$15.75**

Men's $28.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, *On Sale at* **$19.75**

Most men know of the high quality of the Clothing offered here—and bear in mind that these vast stocks are all brand new Winter Garments—styles and fabrics for all men, in conservative and ultra fashionable Models.

No C. O. D.'S. No Mail Orders. Alterations Free, as Usual.

Store Open Tonight and Saturday Until 10 P. M.

VOGEL BROTHERS, 42ND ST. AT 8TH AVE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

SPECIAL ADVANCE NOTICE

A Wholesale Stock of Very Beautiful Furniture

BOUGHT FROM THE ASSIGNEE OF

Frank M. Randall

136-146 West 52d Street, New York

Amounting to $120,000

At Regular Marked Prices

and comprising in remarkable assortment of fine period designs

Bedroom Suites — *Writing Desks*
Dining Room Suites — *Mission Furniture*
Library Tables — *Bookcases*

from the most notable makers of high quality furniture, will be placed on sale

Next Monday, November 16th

At ⅓ to ½ Less Than Wholesale Prices

Sunday's Newspapers Will Contain Full Information About This Most Important Occasion

B. Altman & Co.

have just received, and are now showing in the Men's Furnishing Department, a very large and interesting assortment of

Imported Reversible Motor Robes of Silk Plush

especially adapted for limousine use, featuring on one side the fashionable evening shades of the season, and on the reverse a clever simulation of ermine. Other smart combinations include silver fox, moleskin and Persian lamb, all simulated in silk plush. These handsome Robes are marked in the regular stock at prices ranging from $28.00 to $50.00.

Imported and American-made Motor Robes of wool, in a very great variety which includes all the wanted weaves and colorings, are shown at prices that will make a universal appeal.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

BIG BRONX ROUND-UP FOR BOMB OUTRAGE

County Officials and Police Will Make New Attempt to Wipe Out Slavers.

JUDGE GOT MANY THREATS

Anarchist Theory Strengthened by Finding of Fragments of Pamphlet —Hoefling Made Mistake.

A big round-up of persons suspected of connection with the white slave traffic in the Bronx and surrounding districts is planned by the police. Capt. Andrew J. Wines of the Fifth Detective Branch will be in charge, and he will be aided by all the resources of the office of District Attorney Martin of Bronx County.

County officials are still inclined to attribute the explosion of the bomb which late Wednesday night wrecked the bronze doors in the main entrance of the Bronx Court House to sympathizers and friends of the gang of white slavers against which District Attorney Martin has been waging a war of extermination, and seven of whose members have received long prison sentences from County Judge Louis D. Gibbs. With seven already sentenced and six men awaiting trial on similar charges, it had been thought that there were few of the gang at large, but the setting off of the bomb has convinced the county officials that somebody is still at large who is capable of doing considerable damage.

The report that a second bomb had exploded in the office of City Marshal John Hoefling, just across the street, was due to a natural mistake made by that official. When the bomb went off at the Court House Mr. Hoefling's windows were shattered, and he fled from the office under the impression that he had been the target of the assassins. It was not until some time later that the mistake was discovered. The fact that Judge Gibbs was still in his chambers when the bomb was exploded was due to his waiting to listen to an appeal for clemency from the father of Harry Goldberg, who had just been convicted of forgery, and had he made his exit by the front door instead of the side entrance, which is used after 4:30 P. M., he would, under ordinary circumstances, have come upon the bomb just about the time of its explosion.

The county officials are not inclined to take much stock in the theory, which to a large extent is favored by the police, that the explosion was the work of anarchists, who were thus celebrating the anniversary of the hanging of the men implicated in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

The chief support of the anarchist theory comes from a pamphlet printed in Spanish, bearing the title of "Los Martires de Chicago," ("The Martyres of Chicago,") and dealing with the Haymarket riots, fragments of which, the police say, were found in the wreckage of the explosion. It is said that this was published in Paterson and distributed from the offices of Mother Earth, the anarchist magazine, in Harlem. At the Mother Earth Headquarters, however, all knowledge of the publication was denied.

Judge Gibbs has received great numbers of threatening letters, which began with the crusade against the carrying of weapons. Violators of the Sullivan law were consistently sent to prison, and District Attorney Martin said yesterday that the practice had materially reduced the number of gun fights in the Bronx. Then when the authorities set to work to clean up the white slavers the letters became more numerous and threatening. The only one which Judge Gibbs kept was written in Italian, and mailed on the lower East side on July 28. It was signed "A Citizen," and said that the writer had been in court and had seen prisoners sent to prison.

"Swift justice will be meted out," it continued, "and the same fate accorded you as to King Humbert of Italy and the Empress Josephine of Austria."

Both these rulers were killed by anarchists. But it is considered strange that the writer of the letter, who was apparently a man of education, made the curious slip of calling the Empress Elizabeth by another name.

THOUGHT CANDY A BOMB.

Gift Box Caused Ethel Edwards a Great Deal of Uneasiness.

Nineteen-year-old Ethel Edwards of 311 East 188th Street, the Bronx, found a package awaiting her when she got home late yesterday afternoon and was about to open it when she recalled the bomb explosion of Wednesday night. Now Miss Edwards recently rejected a youth, who swore to get even, and suddenly she began to fear that the apparently harmless box was a bomb. Her mother shared her fears and on the elder woman's advice Ethel took the package to the Bronx Park Police Station.

Lieut. Peter Carter was just as ready as she was to believe it might contain a bomb, and, after handling it gingerly, he hurried it away to the Bronx Detective Bureau, breathing a sigh of relief when he saw it leave the station.

Detective Hazlitt had no fears, however. He opened it and found a candy frankfurter, five pieces of candy bologna, and a candy chop. There was no card, but from Miss Edwards's blushes she seemed to know where the candy had come from, and she gathered it up and hurried away.

As a precautionary measure two detectives were last night detailed to guard the home of District Attorney Martin, at 2,336 University Avenue.

ONE YEAR FOR NOVELIST.

Phillips Goes to Penitentiary on the Complaint of a Mother.

Henry Wallace Phillips, author of "Red Sanders" and other Western tales, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Russell, Moss, and Collins in Special Sessions on his plea of guilty to the charge of corrupting the morals of Marjorie Kluxton, 14 years old. The Justice had received the letters recommending clemency from many well-known persons, but Justice Collins said the "idiosyncrasies of genius" did not excuse the crime.

Among those who recommended mercy were Suffragan Bishop Burch, Drs. William Mabon and O. S. Spellman, Robert H. Davis of the Munsey publications, and John Phillips of The American Magazine. Their plea was supplemented by one from Randolph Newman, Phillips's counsel, who admitted that his client had talked on sex subjects with the girl, but said that in doing so he was only carrying out his ideas of sex hygiene.

Marjorie Kluxton is the daughter of Mrs. Lillian Kluxton, a nurse, who attended Phillips. She made a complaint to the Children's Society.

REOPEN LABOR TRUST CASE.

New Brief Before Supreme Court in Behalf of Danbury Hatters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Arguing that the wrong men were convicted in the Danbury hatters' case, Alton B. Parker and Frank L. Mulholland, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court today, urged the court to set aside the $252,000 judgment imposed under the Sherman anti-trust law upon 186 hat factory laborers of Danbury, Norwalk, and Bethel, Conn.

The brief was submitted as the basis for oral argument of the case on Dec. 7. It was in this case that the Supreme Court several years ago decided that a labor union was subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The attorneys contended that most of the 186 defendants did not participate in the slightest degree in the boycott of the hats of D. E. Loewe & Co., for which they were convicted.

"They were made defendants," the brief asserted, "because they were members of local hatters' unions in the respective places where they lived which were affiliated with the United Hatters, and because they owned property."

It was urged that the laborers could not be held liable for the campaign against the company by the President of the National United Hatters' Union and its advertising agents, because if the officers engaged in illegal acts they exceeded their authority.

MORTGAGE ON HAGAN'S CLUB

Tammany Leader Must Meet a Foreclosure Suit Now.

The first cold blast of a hard two years for Tammany struck Leader James J. Hagan of the Fifteenth District yesterday when suit was begun in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage on his headquarters, known as the Amsterdam Democratic Club, at 131 West Sixty-fourth Street. The plaintiff is Charles J. Fitzpatrick, the administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Fitzpatrick, that held a mortgage of $17,000 on the premises. This mortgage was made on April 4, 1905, and on Jan. 9, 1911, it was reduced to $11,000. Taxes for the first half of the current year, amounting to $195.80, have not been paid and there has been a default in the interest.

Mr. Hagan was appointed Commissioner in the Corporation Tax Bureau by Controller Sohmer in 1911.

WHITE WOULD FACE MEN WHO JAILED HIM

Pastor Asks Magistrate, Judge, and Dr. Woelfkin to Attend Carnegie Hall Meeting.

MAY INVADE CHURCH AGAIN

Agitator Who Disturbed Rockefeller Congregation Says We Are Entering a "Revolutionary Era."

After his release from the Queens County Jail yesterday morning, where he served five months for disorderly conduct, the Rev. Bouck White spent yesterday afternoon and evening writing letters to those he held responsible for his imprisonment.

One of the letters he addressed to the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. White was arrested for interrupting a service at the Calvary Baptist Church, with which the Fifth Avenue congregation was meeting, six months ago. Dr. Woelfkin was the principal witness at the hearing before Magistrate Campbell in the West Side Court.

White wrote to Dr. Woelfkin yesterday, as Pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution. He told Dr. Woelfkin that it was largely because of his testimony that he was sent to the workhouse, and he invited Dr. Woelfkin to meet him tonight in Carnegie Hall and to speak with him from the stage to those before whom he said he proposed to put his side of the case. White invited Magistrate Campbell, who sentenced him to jail, and Judge J. T. Malone of General Sessions, to present their views to the audience. Here is the invitation to Magistrate Campbell.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

To Magistrate Campbell, the Chief Magistrate's Court, New York.

Dear Sir: Six months ago you sent our pastor, Bouck White, to the Work House on Blackwell's Island. It was said by us at the time that the hearing you accorded him was grotesque and inadequate. Appeal was refused.

During the six months he has been behind the bars you and your fellow-defenders of the moneyed caste have been in a position to get your side before the public, while he has been fettered.

Fair play demands that both sides be heard and to that end we are planning to give our pastor a reception at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, Friday night, at 8 o'clock. Bouck White will be there to narrate the whole affair. Inasmuch as your part in this sorrowful affair will have to be treated, it is but fair that we invite you to be present and defend your position.

This retrial of the case in public is a bit unusual, but it appears that one of the disinherited class are unable otherwise to get justice.

SOL FIELDMAN, Director-Lecturer.
HELEN L. FISHER, Secretary.
For the Church of the Social Revolution.

Not Harmed by Imprisonment.

When White came out of the jail he was greeted by fifty or more members of his congregation. Hands, mops, and brooms protruded from the cell windows of the jail, each one waving White a farewell. A few notes of farewell were thrust between the window bars and faint cheers from the inmates left behind could be heard. Instead of having the usual prison palor, White's face was tanned.

He went in a taxicab from the jail to the headquarters of the Church of the Social Revolution in East Twenty-fifth Street, where a reception committee was waiting for him. He continued to receive members of his congregation at intervals, when he was not writing letters, until 8 o'clock, when he preached his first sermon to his followers. It dealt with his imprisonment.

"First, I want those who went to Dr. Woelfkin's church with me and who are here tonight to stand up," he said as he smiled upon his followers.

Edward Ames and Charles C. Morrison, both of whom received suspended sentences when White was sentenced, stood up.

"I want to ask you," he said, "before the others of our congregation, if there should be another Ludlow massacre would you go back with me to the church of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and join me in presenting our Christian protest?"

"I would dare all the flesh is able to dare," said Ames, and the others applauded. Morrison indicated that he, too, would be willing to make another visit to Dr. Woelfkin's church.

Foresees a Revolutionary Era.

"I want the world to know we are united," White went on, "because I feel that New York City is facing the most socially disturbed Winter the city has even known. I may say we are entering a revolutionary era, the most serious that our city has known. I may say the most serious our country has known.

"Our little church, so near Dr. Woelfkin's church, is the poorest in the world. His is the richest in the world. So it is merely our opportunity to afford a stage setting for the drama of revolution that will assert itself first as a religious outbreak.

"I know that a committee of clergymen, called a clergymen's protest committee, went to Dr. Woelfkin with a protest against his attitude toward me. They did not do it for my sake, but because they realized that if his actions toward me should be the final attitude of his Church, then Protestantism in general would receive a blow from which it could not soon recover.

"On this committee were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant. I have heard that to them Dr. Woelfkin humbled himself contritely and almost broke down in expressing his sorrow at what he had done. At the same time he pledged himself to do all that he could to obtain a reduction of my sentence."

SULLIVAN WRECKED ESTATE

Only $14 Left of $200,000 Handled by Sing Sing Convict.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey and the Kings County Grand Jury in their search for the missing assets of the wrecked Union Bank of Brooklyn continued their investigation yesterday of a charge of grand larceny made against David A. Sullivan, the former President, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, is accused of concealing money and property belonging to the bank.

Sullivan asserted at the time he was convicted that he did not own any property, but the District Attorney has found that the convict transferred property to his wife, Mrs. Anna F. Sullivan. Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, through whom Sullivan is said to manage this property, holds a power of attorney.

The Grand Jury is investigating Sullivan's administration of the estate of his friend and former associate in the bank, Edward B. Tompkins. Mr. Cropsey learned that the estate was worth $200,000 when Sullivan took charge of it as executor and that when he filed his final report only $14.11 was left.

Tompkins was a Director and Vice President in the old Mechanics' and Traders' Bank when Sullivan was President of the institution. He owned a flourishing marble business in Long Island City. He died in 1907 and Sullivan was named executor of the estate with Ellen Tompkins, the widow, and Thomas Tompkins, a son. Although the widow and son of Tompkins were co-executors of his estate Sullivan acquired control of the marble business, and Mrs. Tompkins was seldom consulted in the management of the estate.

One of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday was Mrs. W. J. Weed, Sullivan's sister-in-law. Joseph Birdsall, a keeper in Sing Sing, was asked about the telephone calls sent to Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Burkhardt an hour after Assistant District Attorney Goldstein arrived at Sing Sing and started the present investigation.

SULZER'S CAMPAIGN FUND.

Says He Received $3,783.91 and Gave It to His Committee.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—No itemized statement of receipts and disbursements incident to William Sulzer's unsuccessful campaign for Governor was made in his accounting received by the Secretary of State today. Instead there was a declaration that all money received had been turned over to the Sulzer campaign committee. This amounted to $3,783.91.

Other statements received today were: Lieutenant Governor—Edward Schoeneck, receipts, $1,140; disbursements, $2,321.10; Thomas B. Lockwood's committee, receipts, $5,113.06; disbursements, $5,085.61.

State Controller—Eugene M. Travis's committee, $1,727.50, receipts and disbursements.

Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, no receipts, $632.88 disbursements.

Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention—A. T. Clearwater, no receipts, $175 disbursements; Henry L. Stimson, $300 receipts and expenditures.

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

An Important Sale

For Men and Young Men

OF

Correct Fall & Winter Models

Benjamin SUITS

Now in Progress

Savings of 1/3

Suits, $13.75
Standard Price, $20.00

Suits, $17.75
Standard Prices, $22.50 and $25.00

Suits, $19.75
Standard Prices, $27.50 and $30.00

Suits, $21.75
Standard Prices, $32.50 and $35.00

The Alfred Benjamin & Co. NEW YORK Label In Every Suit

FIFTH FLOOR

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce the Continuance of Their

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Specializing Today and Saturday

Exceedingly fine Merchandise for the Home, and supplying a most valuable and unique opportunity for convenient, advantageous and comfortable pre-holiday shopping.

53 Pairs Beautiful Lace Curtains

Averaging 1/3 of Former Prices

Chiefly the finest imported styles.

	Formerly per pair	Now per pair
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	$35.00	10.00
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	50.00	17.00
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	65.75	20.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	75.00	30.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	50.00
6 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	135.00	40.00
4 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	105.00	40.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	200.00	80.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	300.00	90.00
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	58.00	25.00
2 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	75.00	25.00
9 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	16.00	7.75
5 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	16.75	8.25
2 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	20.00	9.75

1050 Yds. Rich Upholstery Fabrics
Less Than Half Price

550 YARDS SATIN DAMASK in a variety of very choice designs and colorings. Formerly $4.00 and $4.75 yard. To close 1.95

500 YARDS SATIN DAMASK in a range of 15 colors, suitable for the finest furniture coverings and draperies. Formerly $8.00 yard. To close 3.25

Velour Portieres

Regularly $21.50 Pair

11.75

Reversible Velour Portieres of beautiful quality and in a large variety of attractive color combinations.

Fine Lace Bed Sets
About 1/3 of Regular Price

	Formerly Set	Now Set
1 RENAISSANCE	$9.50	4.00
1 RENAISSANCE	16.50	5.75
5 RENAISSANCE	21.50	7.75
3 RENAISSANCE	28.00	10.75
1 RENAISSANCE	35.00	13.50
2 RENAISSANCE	40.00	16.75
2 ARABE LACE	45.00	16.75
2 LACET ARABE	55.00	20.00
1 LACET ARABE	75.00	25.00

SEASONABLE HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALS

Winter Blankets
Fine white wool, with pink or blue borders.
SINGLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $5.75 pair. 4.35
Formerly $9.00 pair. 6.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $6.25 pair. 5.00
Formerly $10.00 pair. 7.35
Formerly $11.00 pair. 8.75
Formerly $12.00 pair. 9.75
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $14.00 pair. 10.75

Comfortables
FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Figured and Persian effects; cotton filling; full size. Formerly $2.25. 1.90
FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Floral and Persian designs; wool filled; full size. Formerly $4.00. 2.95
SILK MULL TOPS—Full Size. Formerly $4.75. 3.50
EXTRA FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Figured and Persian effects; wool filling; large size. Formerly $4.75. 3.75
FRENCH SATEEN TOPS—Figured and floral designs; down filled; full size. Formerly $7.50. 6.25

Table Damask
800 yards heavy Irish Damask, in beautiful patterns, of superior quality pure linen. 72 inches wide. Regularly $1.10 yard. Reduced to 75c

Table Cloths
Heavy fine Scotch damask at the following prices to close:
Size 2½ x 3 yards. 7.50
Size 2½ x 2½ yards. 6.50
Size 2 x 2½ yards. 5.00
Size 2 x 2 yards. 3.75

Napkins to Match.
BREAKFAST SIZE—Dozen, 3.75
DINNER SIZE— Dozen, 5.50

Decorative Linens
MADEIRA TEA CLOTHS—Beautifully embroidered and scalloped. Regularly $8.50. 5.75
JAPANESE TEA CLOTHS—Hand embroidered and hand drawn. Regularly $3.50. 2.00
MADEIRA CENTREPIECES in various sizes. Regularly $2.50 to $8.00. 1.00 to 5.00
CENTREPIECES—20 inches; round; trimmed with hand made French Cluny lace. Regularly $3.50 to $9.00. 2.00 to 6.00
CENTREPIECES—24 inches; round; Cluny centres. Regularly $4.50 to $15.00. 2.95 to 9.75

Handsome Fur Sets
Consisting of large and beautifully matched Scarfs and Muffs, fashioned in the prevailing mode from the finest pelts and guaranteed to be of superior quality.

NATURAL FISHER—	Formerly $395.00,	300.00
NATURAL BLUE FOX—	Formerly $250.00,	210.00
JAPANESE MARTEN—	Formerly $150.00,	135.00
TAUPE FOX—	Formerly $145.00,	115.00
KOLINSKY—	Formerly $125.00,	100.00
BEAR—	Formerly $110.00,	92.50
CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL—	Formerly $125.00,	90.00

Fur Scarfs and Muffs
Of rich, beautiful skins, this season's favored styles.

SKUNK SCARFS—	Formerly $24.50 to $90.00,	19.00 to 70.00
LYNX SCARFS—	Formerly $20.00 to $65.00,	16.50 to 58.00
MOLE SCARFS—	Formerly $18.00 to $85.00,	12.00 to 65.00
SKUNK MUFFS—	Formerly $38.00 to $90.00,	30.00 to 70.00
LYNX MUFFS—	Formerly $32.00 to $90.00,	25.00 to 70.00
MOLE MUFFS—	Formerly $30.00 to $85.00,	20.00 to 65.00

500 Fine Grade
Twilled Silk Umbrellas
In an unequalled assortment of the most wanted styles and newest handles. Many of unique design, imported exclusively for us and presenting a rare opportunity for advance holiday shopping at a saving of 1/3 or more in price.

FOR WOMEN.
GUN METAL CAPS AND CROOKS—
DIRECTOIRE DEPOSIT AND STERLING TRIMMED—
STERLING AND GOLD TRIMMED EFFECTS—
STERLING SILVER AND PEARL INLAID HANDLES—
FULL LENGTH CARVED EBONIES—
NOVELTY AMOURETTE TRIMMED HANDLES—

FOR MEN.
CAPE HORN PRINCE OF WALES HANDLES—
OPERA SILVER TRIMMED HANDLES—
STAG HANDLES WITH STERLING TRIMMINGS—
EBONY STERLING TRIMMED EFFECTS—
PRINCE OF WALES MALACCA HANDLES—
GOLD TRIMMED NATURAL HANDLES—

3.50 Each. Regularly $4.50 to $6.00

Motor Robes and Steamer Rugs
The finest imported and domestic makes, light weight, warm, luxurious and in most desirable color combinations.
ALL WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Plain colors with reverse plaid back. Regularly $8.50. 5.95
SCOTCH WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Finest Vicuna rugs specially adapted for home use. Regularly $18.00. 13.50
HEAVY PLUSH AUTO ROBES—Reversible and extra warm robes. Standard colorings. Regularly $12.00. 7.50
SINGLE AUTO ROBES—Heavy lined robes of Astrachan and plush. Regularly $32.00, $35.00, $38.00. 19.50 to 22.50

High Grade Travelling Bags
All sizes, large assortment of styles for Men and Women.
FINEST ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER BAGS—
GENUINE BLACK WALRUS BAGS—
BLACK COWHIDE CREPE GRAIN BAGS—
FINEST BLACK GRAIN LEATHER BAGS—
BLACK SEAL WEEK END BAGS—
RUSSET SOLE LEATHER BAGS—
BLACK CALF CREPE GRAIN BAGS—
DOUBLE HANDLED BLACK BAGS—
11.95 Formerly $14.00 to $18.00

MEN'S IMPORTANT FURNISHINGS

Men's Sleeping Garments
Fall and Winter Weights
FANCY CHEVIOT PAJAMAS—All neat stripes on white grounds; silk frogs. Regularly $2.50
WHITE CHEVIOT PAJAMAS—Plain birdseye cheviot; silk frogs. Regularly $2.50
WOVEN MADRAS PAJAMAS—Very fine qualities; light and medium grounds. Regularly $1.95-$2.50
FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Soft, silky finished fabrics; all neatly trimmed. Regularly $2.50
NOVELTY CREPE PAJAMAS—All-over Persian designs in quiet colorings. Regularly $3.00
1.45
FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Made to our special order from fine soft and lustrous self patterned fabrics. White, tan, helio, gray and blue. Regularly $1.50. 95c
FINEST TUB SILK PAJAMAS—Neat fancy silk shirtings, best tailoring and finish. Regularly $9.00. 6.50
FRUIT OF LOOM MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS—Made in full sized bodies, V neck or collar attached. Regularly $1.00. 75c

Men's Warm Robes
SPECIAL BLANKET BATH ROBES—Warm, soft and fleecy; only the most desirable colorings and patterns. Regularly $3.95. 2.95
ENGLISH WOOLEN HOUSE ROBES—Various kinds of fabrics and assorted weights; all neatly trimmed. Regularly $12.50, $15.00, $16.50. 9.75

Men's Fine Half Hose
Advance Holiday Sale by the Box
At Less Than Wholesale Prices
SILK AND CASHMERE LINED HOSE—Lightweight, serviceable; black, white, plain colors and mottled effects.
SILK AND WOOL TWO-TONED HOSE—The best accordion ribbed fine wool hose, with silk interlining; medium weight, perfect fitting; all black with white, blue, purple and red showing under the rib.
PLAIN COLORED SILK HOSE—Unusually fine quality, pure silk, reinforced double soles, toe and heels; black, white and colors.
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE—Assorted styles of dark mixtures and accordion weaves; special lisle mixed sole, toe and heels.
NOTE.—We will sell 6 pairs assorted or 6 pairs of any one lot at the above special price.
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 Regularly $6.00 Dozen

Men's Fashionable Neckwear
FINEST PLAIN CHARVET SILK CRAVATS—Extra wide folded four-in-hands; every desirable solid color or shading. Regularly $1.50. 1.00
FINEST SILK KNITTED NECKWEAR—Crochet and accordion weaves; better grades only. Plain and fancy. Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. 95c
SPECIAL SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Extra wide folded, medium fold and narrow four-in-hands, in hundreds of choice plain and fancy effects. All from our regular stock. Regularly 60c, 85c and $1.00. 50c

Broadway & 19th Street

Tastier Oysters—

Seatags—more zestful and appetizing. A touch of salt in their flavor—most delicious. From the famous and *exclusive* Seatag natural beds off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland.

Seatag Oysters

reach your *club* or *hotel* in the same perfect condition they were taken from the ocean. *Look for the tag on end of every shell.* It indicates *quality*—certifies that each oyster is selected, is inspected twice, is doubly perfect. It guarantees purity, freshness and flavor.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York

The Tag—Full Size

AVENGES FATHER'S MURDER.

Italian Youth Kills Man He Says Shot His Parent for Black Hand.

Salvatore Comparotto, a fruit dealer of 377 East 137th Street, the Bronx, fell from his buggy, wounded mortally, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when four shots were fired at him by a man on the sidewalk. Witnesses to the shooting started in pursuit of his assailant, who was caught at Second Avenue and 100th Street and taken to the East 126th Street Station by Policemen Cox and Beban. Comparotto, who was wounded in the back and right shoulder, was taken to the Reception Hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock.

The prisoner, who said he was Matthew Amato, 18 years old, a fruit dealer of 156 East Eighty-eighth Street, confessed to Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge that he had done the shooting. He said that he had revenged the death of his father, who was killed on April 4 by Comparotto for failing to pay a sum demanded by the Black Hand.

His father, Amato said, had a fruit stall at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue. After receiving Black Hand letters demanding money the elder Amato decided to pay, but found after a meeting with the blackmailers that they had made their demand too high. Shortly after he had refused to pay he was shot, young Amato said, in Seventy-fifth Street, near First Avenue.

CADDY GETS $500 REWARD.

Found Bracelet Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer Lost at Piping Rock.

Locust Valley, L. I., has a caddy who was lucky enough to find and honest enough to return a valuable gem-studded bracelet belonging to Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer of Piping Rock.

Mrs. Tailer spends her Summers with her husband and two children in their home near the Poping Rock Clubhouse. She missed the bracelet the evening of Election Day, after she had been about the grounds of the club and had taken a motor ride. The bracelet was studded with fifty-nine diamonds and emeralds and was valued at 3,000 or $4,000.

The caddy got a reward of $500 for returning the bracelet.

FIND COWS STRICKEN ON MASPETH FARM

New Centre of Plague Infection in Dairy Herd in Queens County.

HEALTH BOARD IS ALERT

Milk Supply Is Safeguarded, Says Dr. Goldwater, Who Thinks Possible Danger Is Exaggerated.

Several cows suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease were found yesterday in a herd of forty milch cows on a farm near Maspeth, in Queens County. All persons on the farm were ordered quarantined, and Sheriff's Deputies were sent to enforce the order. Warnings were given to farmers in the neighborhood not to allow cattle, chickens, or dogs to stray. Several veterinarians are inspecting other Long Island farms.

The disease, it is believed, was carried to the Maspeth farm by cattle which arrived there two weeks ago from Ohio.

The Board of Health of this city is watching the situation closely. Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday:

"We are taking all needful steps to safeguard the milk supply, although an exaggerated importance has been attached to the danger of the disease to human beings. A few instances of human infection have been recorded, but even when the disease is communicated to human beings, the effects are not serious. At the worst, it takes the shape of sore places around the mouth and gums, and they speedily disappear.

"Milk from diseased cows that has been Pasteurized is harmless, and almost all the milk that comes to New York is Pasteurized. Fortunately, though, we get no milk at all from the three up-State counties where the disease is at its worst. If it turns out to be true that the disease is in Queens County, that will bring the menace closer home, but you may be sure that we will do everything that is necessary to safeguard the public from the slightest danger of infection.

"Our milk Inspectors keep a close watch on all sources, and it is unlikely that any diseased milk, Pasteurized or otherwise, could get in. Even if the milk from affected cattle is harmless after Pasteurization, we do not believe in its use."

It was reported from Trenton yesterday that because of the embargo on the shipment of hay and straw from county to county until the cattle plague has been stamped out, hay and straw had advanced from 50 cents to $1 a ton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Department of Agriculture issued a formal statement today, in which it said:

"The anxiety that has been expressed in several quarters in regard to the effect upon human health of the present outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease is regarded by Government authorities as somewhat exaggerated. The most common fear is that the milk supply might become contaminated, but in view of the precautions that local authorities in the infected areas are very generally taking there is comparatively little danger of this.

"Milk from infected farms is not permitted to be shipped at all. The only danger is, therefore, that before the disease has manifested itself some infected milk might reach the market. For this reason, experts in the Department of Agriculture recommend pasteurization. As a matter of fact, however, pasteurization is recommended by the department anyway for all milk that is not very high grade and from tuberculin tested cows.

"In this country the foot-and-mouth disease has been so rare that there are few recorded cases of its transmission to human beings. In 1902 a few cases were reported in New England, and in 1908 in a few instances eruptions were found in the mouths of children which were believed to have been caused by contaminated milk. In both of these outbreaks, the sale of milk was stopped as soon as the disease was found among the cattle.

"As long, therefore, as the disease can be confined by a rigid quarantine to certain specified areas, the danger from this source is very small. Should the pestilence spread all over this country and become as general as it has been at various times in large areas in Europe, the problem would become more serious.

"Men who come in contact with diseased animals may become infected. While causing considerable discomfort, however, the disease is rarely serious. The disease, in short, is dangerous because of the loss that it occasions to property, and not because of its effects upon the health of mankind. At present all infected herds are being slaughtered as soon as they are discovered."

Housewives need have no fear that their tables will be without turkey on Thanksgiving Day on account of the Federal quarantine. The Department of Agriculture tonight explained that the disease did not affect poultry, and there was no embargo upon its shipment. The department officials also expressed the belief that the rise in price of poultry reported to have occurred in various States could not in any way be attributed to the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The foot and mouth disease was found among five herds of cattle at the Baltimore Union Stock Yards today. The yards were quarantined.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Fear that the foot and mouth disease had spread to human beings was expressed by Federal and State authorities today. Four children of a Providence man who owned infected cattle, it was found had eruptions in their mouths. A boy of 14 who had taken care of the cows had the most pronounced symptoms.

WOMEN IGNORANT OF PRICES

Mayor's Food Committee Says Housekeepers Lack Training.

A report of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, signed by George W. Perkins as Chairman, was submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. It set forth that a great lack of knowledge had been found on the part of housekeepers as to the proper prices to pay for food. The report states:

Another reason is that a large number of homes in this city are presided over by wives and mothers who were daughters in well-to-do families, where the mistaken notion prevailed that it was not necessary for the daughters to learn practical housekeeping. The result has been that these daughters married without knowing anything at all about housekeeping, and the extravagance and waste in these households due to ignorance and carelessness are large and unnecessary drains on the food supplies of this city.

The domestic science work now taught in public schools and colleges is certain to be most helpful in changing this condition. An exhibit of foods, their relative values, how to prepare them, &c., was given in the Washington Irving High School a few weeks ago. It was attended by about 10,000 people, showing the keen interest in this subject that exists among the people generally.

The report stated that the committee had issued a circular every few days and distributed about 800,000 copies of them to the pupils of the public and other schools of the city.

LUDINGTON LEFT $100,000.

Estate of Former Wilson Assistant Goes to His Sisters.

Arthur C. Ludington, formerly assistant to President Woodrow Wilson at Princeton University, who was found dead in a London hotel from a wound inflicted by his own pistol on Nov. 4, left an estate in excess of $10,000, according to the petition filed with his will yesterday. An estimate of the estate places it at more than $100,000.

The will directs that one-third of the estate go to Mrs. Helen G. Rotch of Lakeville, Mass., a sister. Josephine N. Rotch, a niece, gets a large diamond which was an earring of Mr. Ludington's mother. The residuary estate, including all articles of personal property, such as jewelry, books, and furniture and title to the homestead at East Lyme, Conn., goes to Katharine Ludington, a sister, at whose death it is to go to Mary L. Ludington, another sister, of 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Ludington tried to enlist in the British Army at the outbreak of the war, but failed. The Coroner's Jury, which passed upon his death, returned a verdict that he died from accidental shooting.

MRS. BRAND LEFT $100,000.

Water Color of Antwerp Cathedral Is Left to Metropolitan Museum.

The will of Mrs. Julia Marianne Brand, a survivor of the Windsor Hotel fire and widow of James Brand, who brought the first cargo of coffee to this port from Ceylon, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate exceeds $100,000. A water color of the Antwerp Cathedral by S. Prout and an ebony chair are left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A framed letter of Robert Burns is made part of the residuary estate, which goes in eight equal shares to relatives of the decedent's husband.

There are bequests of $5,000 each to Agnes Leavey, decedent's maid; to the St. Andrews Society of New York, and to Louisa Baron, a niece. Sir Percy Sanderson, late British Consul at New York, gets some Dresden chinaware, and his sister, Miss Lucy Sanderson, gets a gold bracelet and brooch.

HARTMAN STILL IN TOMBS.

Mrs. Mackenzie's Agent to Plead to Theft Indictments Tuesday.

Efforts to obtain $25,000 bail for Richard J. Hartman, former President of Tyson & Co., who was arrested on Tuesday charged with stealing the fortune of Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie, proved unavailing yesterday and Hartman remained a prisoner in the Tombs last night.

Tuesday has been fixed as the day on which he is to come before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to plead to the indictments against him. It was said yesterday that there was little expectation that bail would be obtained before then.

TEACHERS TO GET MATERNITY LEAVES

Mayor Thinks Board of Education Will Adopt a "Reasonable, Rational Policy."

MISS RODMAN UNDER BAN

Supt. Maxwell Orders Insubordination Charges Against Her—Symposium Tonight on Problem.

Mayor Mitchel believes that the Board of Education will settle the teacher-mother controversy by allowing teachers about to become mothers leaves of absence. The Mayor said yesterday that it was his understanding that the board would adopt a policy that would be fair to the teachers, but he would not comment on the action of the board in ordering that charges of neglect of duty be preferred against Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the teacher in the Curtis High School whose baby was born a week ago last Saturday, beyond saying that the board had acted in accordance with precedent in similar cases.

"The board's action in preferring charges of neglect of duty against this teacher-mother must not be taken to indicate what that body's ultimate disposition of the matter will be," said the Mayor. "No action will be taken on the charges until the board adopts a policy in regard to teacher-mothers. This I understand from what President Churchill told me.

"Do you mean that leaves of absence will be granted to teachers under such circumstances?" the Mayor was asked.

"It is my understanding that leaves of absence will be provided for teachers about to become mothers," was his reply.

"Have you any information from the Board of Education that such a step will be taken?"

"I have no concrete information. It is just my impression. It is my strong impression that the Board of Education will adopt a reasonable, wise, rational policy of allowing some sort of leaves of absence."

"Do you think that when a teacher's husband is fully able to support his family comfortably she should have a leave of absence to become a mother, or should she be expected to retire from her profession and devote her attention entirely to her child?"

"You are now raising a collateral question that involves the question of the economic independence of the teacher-mother's home. The question that we are now dealing with is that of a teacher's right, as a teacher, to a leave of absence to become a mother."

The Mayor said he did not care to comment in any way on the letter written by Henrietta Rodman, criticising the Board of Education for its attitude. Miss Rodman is planning to call on the Mayor at the City Hall with a delegation of women on Monday.

Miss Rodman is to be tried on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, as an outcome of her activities in the mother-teacher agitation. City Supt. Maxwell said last evening that he had just directed District Supt. Darwin L. Bardwell to prefer the charges. Miss Rodman was at Wadleigh High School all day yesterday attending to her duties as teacher. She half expected to be served with the charges. She said last evening that she would report as usual at her school this morning, and as soon as papers were served on her she would turn the matter over to her lawyer. She intends to make the strongest fight possible at her trial before the Committee on High Schools.

Mrs. Wagner has not yet received a copy of the charges against her. She said at her home in Tottenville, S. I., last evening that she intended to report for duty at the Curtis High School on Monday unless otherwise advised by her counsel.

There will be a debate in the Washington Irving High School auditorium at 8 o'clock this evening on the mother-teacher issue. William G. Willcox and John Martin, the two representatives in the Board of Education from Staten Island, will speak in defence of the board's attitude on this question. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Henrietta Rodman, Prof. Andrew P. Montague of Columbia College, and Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the City College, will be the speakers on the side of the mother-teacher. Letters will be read from Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration. At the close of the discussion a resolution addressed to the Board of Education, in favor of granting leave of absence to the married teacher, who is about to become a mother, will be voted on by the audience. Whether the vote is aye or no it will be forwarded to the Board of Education.

PRICE RESTRICTION IS LEGAL

Decision in Favor of American Tobacco Company Is Upheld.

The Circuit Court of Appeals handed down yesterday a judgment of Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Ward upholding the verdict given by the jury in the District Court by direction of Judge Mayer in favor of the American Tobacco Company in the Sherman law suit, brought against it and other tobacco companies for $300,000 damages by the E. Locker Company. This concern was a tobacco jobbing company, and it contended that the old American Tobacco Company, before it was dissolved, by selling all its products to the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, a jobbing concern, and giving it the exclusive rights, had damaged it to the extent of $100,000.

In writing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Coxe says:

"If the manufacturing defendants had concluded to sell their products solely through instrumentalities of their own and had organized in the factories a selling department through which they supplied their products to all who desired to purchase them, it will hardly be contended that such action was even within the purview of the Sherman law. How then does an act which the defendants might lawfully do themselves become unlawful when done by another to whom they sell or consign their goods?

"We are convinced that what was done by these defendants was not prohibited by law, but was a reasonable, common sense trade arrangement, dictated by the exigencies of the situation. We see nothing forbidden by the Sherman act in a manufacturer consigning or selling his product to a jobber for a particular territory and placing certain restrictions upon the prices at which the goods are to be sold. Many of the large mills have a factor in New York to whom their products are thus consigned. He can sell to A or B, or both, as he sees fit, and the consignor is not concerned with the transaction so long as he gets his price and the terms of the consignment are not violated. The same is true of the jobber; he is at liberty to sell to one retailer or twenty retailers as he sees fit."

Then Judge Coxe says that a tobacco manufacturer is at perfect liberty to sell to a jobber or to a retailer as he pleases, and a concern which wishes to become a jobber has no right to complain because the manufacturer chooses another to do his work.

Charles Dushkind, counsel for the E. Locker Company, said last night that he intended to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. He considered an exclusive arrangement with the Metropolitan Tobacco Company might fairly be held to be a restraint of trade, contrary to the Sherman law.

CHILD LABOR FIGHT GROWS.

National Committee Shows Results of Ten Years' Work.

Child labor may be abolished by the present generation, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, whose tenth annual report has just been published in The Child Labor Bulletin for November. Mr. Lovejoy compares the State child labor laws in 1904, when the National Child Labor Committee was organized, with those of 1914, showing that in 1914, thirteen States had a straight fourteen-year age limit for all factory work, while in 1914, thirty-six States have that limit.

Factory inspection was provided for in thirteen States in 1904 and in thirty-four States in 1914. The committee points to the fact that the drafting of a Federal child labor law has already been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor. Investigations were carried on by the committee in eight industries in thirteen States in the past year and the exhibits of the committee were shown in fifty cities in twenty States.

HAS PLAN FOR LABOR TO SHARE IN PEACE

Gompers Proposes That Toilers of the Nations Shall Observe Negotiations.

TO GUARD THEIR INTERESTS

Federation's Mining Members Seek Approval of the President's Plan to Settle Colorado Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—More than one hundred resolutions dealing with the problems of union labor, boycotts, the European war, and the social welfare of workmen have been presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here. A great many of these resolutions were filed with the Secretary of the Federation today as the time limit for introducing them expired tonight.

Among the important resolutions referred to committee was one introduced by William Green of the United Mine Workers of America, acting for the mining department of the Federation, urging the President of the United States to insist that the Colorado coal mine operators comply with the President's plan for a settlement of the strike in that State and for the Government to take over the mines and operate them in case the mine owners refused to accept the peace plan. The Federal plan proposes a three-year truce and a commission to settle disputes.

Another resolution which probably will be adopted by the convention was introduced by President Samuel Gompers and related to the European war. It conveyed the sympathy of the organized labor movement of America to the organized labor movements of Europe. Continuing the resolution said:

"That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the general Peace Congress which no doubt will be held at the close of the war for the purpose of adjusting claims and differences, hold itself in readiness and authorize the Executive Council to call a meeting of representatives of organized labor of the different nations to meet at the same time and place to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations, protecting the interests of the toilers, and thereby assisting in laying foundations for a more lasting peace.

The convention today listened to a number of addresses by fraternal delegates and others, among those who spoke was Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. He said that the first report the commission would make to Congress next month on the underlying causes of industrial unrest would not contain definite conclusions. The report would however say, he added, that of 300 employers representing the greatest industries in the country examined by the commission only five disagreed with the underlying principles of collective bargaining.

Among other resolutions introduced was one urging the repeal of the Dick military law and "other legislation having a tendency to further the spirit of militarism." Another provided for the establishment by Legislatures of State labor bureaus for aiding the unemployed in obtaining work and to abolish "shark" employment agencies.

There is a moral issue in "Best because Imported."

Nature has not favored foreign countries by bestowing virtues to mineral springs that surpass our own.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsteds and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

320 Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight	per garment	$1.5
3005 Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C-B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, **light** weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light** weight	per garment	1.75
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, **medium** weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter** weight	per garment	2.50

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Robert Reis & Co., Wholesale Distributors, New York.
Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 2
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Lightweight Overcoats $16 to $38
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for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

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$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES
W. L DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
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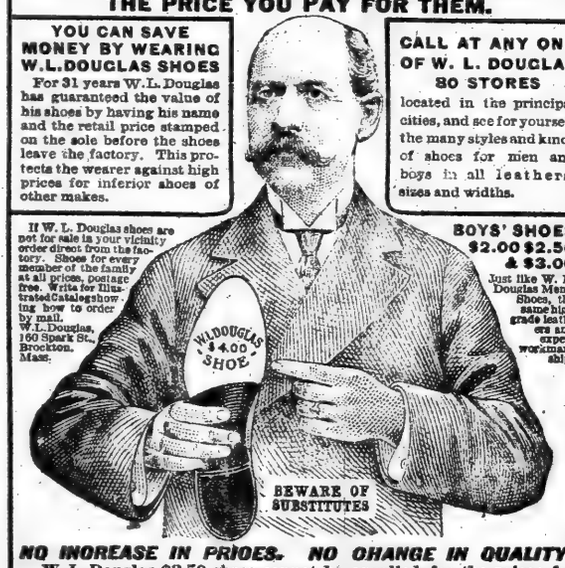
CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES
located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.



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BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.
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The latest Fox Trots, Hesitations, One-Steps; the splendid lists of popular songs and operatic selections, and the new interpretations of old ballads are splendidly provided for the pleasurable choice of Lord & Taylor Victor patrons.

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WEEGHMAN BUYS CUBS---GIANTS MAY TRAIN IN CALIFORNIA---FOOTBALL---WOMEN'S GOLF

CHICAGO CUBS SOLD TO C. H. WEEGHMAN

Owner of Federal League Club Practically Closes Deal for National Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Chicago Cubs were sold today to Charles H. Weeghman. The club once owned by Frank Selee and James Hart, and later by Charles W. Murphy and Charles P. Taft, and which has been the wedge with which organized baseball has been attempting for some weeks to break open the ranks of the Federal League, today became the property of the owner and President of the local Federal League team.

While official announcement of the sale of the club was not made, owing to the fact that several minor details must be completed by Weeghman and Charles P. Taft, until today owner of the club, Weeghman admitted tonight that the deal had gone through. All details will be arranged by Dec. 1, and on that date all parties concerned will issue a statement giving the facts to the public.

The deal for the sale of the club was practically closed this morning at a conference between August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and representative of Charles P. Taft. Taft was expected in the city to attend the conference, and when he did not arrive Weeghman and Herrmann decided to meet again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Taft, however, did not appear, and Edward Flanner announced that nothing new had taken place, that the conference had been called off, and all further negotiations would be carried on between Taft and Weeghman.

Flanner was asked if his statement meant that Herrmann was out of the deal and that as far as the Red owner was concerned if the negotiations were off.

"Decidedly not," was Flanner's reply. "It simply means that there are several small details to be arranged, and nothing will be announced until Dec. 1. Mr. Herrmann is and always has been acting in an unofficial capacity, and has completed his labors. Weeghman will meet Taft in Cincinnati, and that will be the day when the news is announced. I suggest that you see Weeghman."

Weeghman practically confirmed the rumors that the sale had been completed. The new owner intimated that the Chicago Federal League Club, and not he alone, was interested in the purchasing of the West Side team.

HAS MADE NO PEACE OFFER.

National League Has Not Authorized Herrmann to Deal with Federals.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League returned yesterday from Harrisburg, Pa., where he has been with Governor Tener for the past few days. Governor Tener's term as governor, will expire on Jan. 1, and he is now preparing to take up his duties as baseball president in earnest. Gov. Tener sent a statement here with Secretary Heydler in which he takes a quiet rap at the star ball players and points out that the so-called stars of the game were only valuable when they lived up to their reputations, which many of them did not do last season. Governor Tener also states that August Herrmann's negotiations with the Federal League are entirely individual and that whatever he does will first have to be approved by the National and American Leagues. Gov. Tener's statement is as follows:

All is serene in the old league. Our people have ceased to worry over the loss, or the threatened loss, of any of their star players. In fact, our club owners have come to realize that the retirement of a star player of exceptional value to their clubs only when they are consistently playing up to their reputations.

The unparalleled record of the Boston Club was not the achievement of a few star players, but was rather the result of a team spirit backed up by the enthusiasm of youth. In the improvement and upbuilding of our standard of play we will, therefore, have well in mind the basic principles that inspired our tail-enders to become world's champions.

Regarding the movement for the readjustment of our troubles in baseball, I can only say that no official proposition has been duly filed and has been received by the National League from the Federal League, and certainly no proposition has been made to the Federal by the National. Whatever is being done in those lines at the present time is being done by August Herrmann.

So far Mr. Herrmann's work has been of purely personal character. If, later on, this should crystalize into some definite proposition, then the same would be submitted by him in his official capacity as Chairman of the National Commission to the American and National Leagues. In that event, the National League would give full and fair consideration to his recommendations, and would take such action as the league would deem best and wisest for the present and future welfare of the game.

Yankees May Get Plank.

Secretary Davis of the Yankees announced yesterday that the New York club had refused to waive claim on Pitcher Eddie Plank of the Athletics and that President Farrell was making a strong effort to land the former Athletic star. It is understood that the other American League clubs waived claim on Plank so that the Yankees could get him. Secretary Davis also stated that the New York club hoped to again get the services of Pitchers Russell Ford and Ray Caldwell, both of whom jumped to the Federal League. It is expected now that if there is a general declaration of peace among the warring elements in baseball the best of the deserting players will be permitted to rejoin the clubs from which they jumped. Mr. Davis denied the story that the club was trying to sign Fielder Jones as manager.

Federal Club for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—"The Federal League has told us for a year that it would give us a franchise for Cleveland if we could get the grounds and it is up to the Federal League to act," said F. Bramley, former Federal League magnate today.

For over a year Bramley and his associates have been endeavoring to secure grounds suitable for a Federal League baseball park, and today Bramley announced he had secured options on the property from 4,701 to 4,023 Euclid Avenue. The property has a frontage of nearly 700 feet and runs back to Windsor Avenue, being ample in size for the purpose of a big league park.

It was inspected yesterday by R. B. Ward owner of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, and pronounced by him the most ideal site for a park in the Federal circuit. It is directly reached by three car lines.

5-Passenger Sedan, $2750

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The Six with the Marvelous Motor

Many who have seen the Chandler Sedan declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. We believe it is.

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The flexibility and ease of control of the Chandler motor make it ideal for city driving.

Come See These Closed Cars. Immediate Delivery on all Models.

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GIANTS MAY TRAIN IN WEST.

Considering Plan to Practice a Month in California.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants is considering a plan to take the New York club to California next Spring to train. Secretary John B. Foster stated yesterday that nothing definite had yet been done in the matter, although the club was considering it carefully. When McGraw visited California last year with the world tourists he was impressed with the fine climate in Southern California, and was advised to train there by Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox, who has taken his team to the Coast for several seasons.

Manager McGraw does not mean to desert Marlin Springs, Texas, entirely, because the Giants have a permanent training camp and baseball park there. If the plan goes through, the Giants will spend three or four weeks on the Coast and then go to Marlin for a couple of weeks to put on the finishing touches of the training work.

It is believed that the Giants would be a big attraction on the Coast next Spring, because there will be thousands of Easterners there to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Giants have trained at Marlin Springs for several seasons, and, as the place is so well suited for the purpose, it is not likely that the Giants will abandon their camp there. Secretary Foster is already arranging several exhibition games to be played throughout the South on the Giants' return trip North.

GAFFNEY DENIES RUMORS.

Not Going to Sell Braves or Buy Brooklyn Nationals.

Some imaginative person in Boston yesterday started a rumor that James E. Gaffney of this city, owner of the World's Champion Boston Braves, wanted to sell his franchise for $400,000. It was also stated that Mr. Gaffney had sold the South End grounds in Boston, and that the Braves had no park, but would have to depend on the generosity of Joseph J. Lannin to use Fenway Park.

If so happened that all of these important transactions were news to Mr. Gaffney. He said yesterday: "I have not sold the South End grounds, and it seems hardly necessary for me to deny that the Braves are not for sale. If the club was on the market the price would be far in excess of $400,000."

Not the least astonishing news to Mr. Gaffney was the report that he had an option on the Brooklyn Dodgers and would send George Stallings over the bridge as manager.

"Why," said Mr. Gaffney, "that's the most absurd statement I ever heard. Charley Ebbets would not sell his team for a million dollars, and he has said so. Brooklyn has a three years' contract with Manager Wilbert Robinson, and that should be enough to show that this last rumor is simon pure bunk."

SHIFT SPRINGFIELD NINE.

Rock Island Gets Three I League Franchise—Ottumwa at Davenport.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Territorial rights came to the fore as a matter of contention in the final session today of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs. After a prolonged debate the Three I League was permitted to transfer its Springfield, Ill., club to Rock Island, which is within the five-mile limit of Davenport, which is expected to have the Ottumwa club of the Central Association the coming season.

An attempt to fix the annual meeting place in Chicago received no encouragement. San Francisco was selected for the 1915 meeting. The name of no other city was presented.

The Board of Arbitration resumed its sittings tonight. It was expected to take up the Northern League controversy at the first session.

American Leaguers Beat Nationals.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—The All-Star Americans took the opening game here from the Nationals today, 5 to 2. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	5	11	1
Nationals	2	5	2

Batteries—Bush and Henry; James and Killifer.

Reduce Junior Title Teams.

In nominating their teams for the junior metropolitan cross country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park tomorrow afternoon, several clubs overlooked the A. A. U. rule which prohibits the naming of more than eight men to a team. Columbia University, the Irish-American A. C., and the Mohawk A. C. each entered more than the legal number, and at a meeting of the championship Committee last night, at which the entries were passed upon, the coaches of these respective teams were requested to reduce their number to eight, which they did without trouble.

Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek athlete of the Millrose A. A., still rules favorite for the individual honors. His showing in recent races indicate that his form has improved 30 per cent. over that of last year and established him as a formidable candidate for the championship crown. Gianacopulos has been title hunting for a number of years, but success has never crowned his efforts because he invariably was not trained sufficiently for a championship effort. Since joining the Millrose Club, he has adhered to a strict training schedule and gives this as his reason for the very perceptible change in his recent running ability. The big Greek runner is built on lines of stamina, not speed, and is favored by athletic followers to win in the junior title because of his great strength. There are several youngsters in addition to Gianacopulos who are considered possible winners, but none has shown the ability to set Gianacopulos's fast pace.

N. Y. U. Corrects Weak Points.

The New York University football squad engaged in its last hard practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, preparatory to the game with the Stevens Institute eleven tomorrow. With two elevens working, first separately and then opposing each other, the coaches had an excellent opportunity to criticise the Violet players and to correct weak points in the various plays. Both the varsity and the scrub teams first went through a signal drill, which was followed by a long and stiff scrimmage. The right side of the regular line showed additional changes, Stein, from the University Medical School, filling in at right guard for part of the time. The changed backfield proved very effective in gaining ground against the second eleven, but in order to give it a stiffer opposition the regular and scrub lines were interchanged. Even against its own line, McNally and Capt. Huntley made good advances, several times taking the ball over the goal line from the 15-yard mark. The coaches also shifted the varsity backfield men to their former positions, Huntley playing quarter back, McNally and Schuck, half backs, and Bernstein, full back. With this offensive aggregation, good results were demonstrated against the second team players.

Stagg Shifts Backfield Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The University of Chicago football coaches drilled a new backfield today in order to have two sets of backs to send in against the University of Illinois in the game at Urbana Saturday, which probably will settle the Western conference championship. Gray, Chicago's crack half back, and Flood, full back, probably will start the game despite injuries. A. A. Stagg, head coach, today prepared another backfield, putting Russell, Chicago's star quarter back, at right half; Bergman at left half back, Shaffer, regular half back, at full back, and Gordon at quarter back. If Chicago wins on Saturday, it will be entitled to claim the conference title despite its draw with Wisconsin, unless the Wisconsin team, contrary to expectations, can defeat Illinois also, or hold the Illinois team to a draw. The Illinois team completed its preparation today at Urbana for the crucial game of the conference season. There are no cripples on the squad and Coach Zuppke said that he had an unusual number of first-class substitutes. Pogue of Illinois has made a touchdown in every game he has played in during his scholastic and University career.

Bennett Wins Roller Skating Race.

The five-mile amateur roller skating race at the Hunt's Point Roller Skating Rink last night was won by Joe Bennett in 19:25. Tony Parella was second and White Fredericks third. All three were scratch men. There were twelve entries and the race was extremely fast for three miles, but at the end of that distance most of the handicap men were "killed off" and the three leaders skated easily and jockeyed for position. William Stearn, champion miler and five miler of two years ago, was among the leaders last night, but received a bad fall at the end of the third mile and had to retire.

TIGERS' ROUSING FOOTBALL MEETING

Princeton Undergraduates Sure Yale Will Have Lively Time Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Fifteen hundred Princeton undergraduates cheered the Tiger team at a mass meeting in Alexander Hall tonight. It was the most enthusiastic gathering in Princeton since Eddie Hart's championship eleven celebrated their victory in 1911. Head Coach Penfield and Hart spoke, and both promised that the team would go on the field Saturday prepared for a superhuman effort against the Elis.

The defeat by Harvard has not shaken the confidence of Princeton's undergraduates in their eleven, and the general feeling is that Yale is in for the liveliest kind of a time on Saturday.

Princeton's practice this afternoon virtually concluded the preparation for the Yale game and for the season, a light signal drill being the only thing on the programme for tomorrow. Coaches Hart and Penfield took the players in hand today and after a short drill in fundamentals the scrub eleven, which has been taught the Yale plays, were brought on the field to try them against the regulars. It was not a real scrimmage, both teams merely walking through the plays, emphasis being placed on showing each man where he belonged and just what his duties were. This diagnosing of the Blue offense lasted for almost a half hour, and then Hart took charge of the Varsity for signal work.

All the regulars were in their places, even Glick, who has been on the side lines this week, going to his regular place at half back. He worked out there for the greater part of the time, but toward the end he was sent in at quarter back in place of Ames. The coaches realize that they must have a second-string quarter on whom they can depend in case of injury to Ames, and Glick seems to be the probable choice. Tibbott and Driggs were the other backs and Dickerman took Glick's place when the latter went to quarter back.

The line was the same that faced Harvard with the exception of right end, Brown having replaced Shea. Highley and Brown and Lamberton and Shea are new pairings for the end positions. McLean was Capt. Bulis's running mate at tackle and will be Saturday's choice for Bigler went to the infirmary today with a second attack of blood poisoning. He was there for several days after the Dartmouth game and was discharged as well but the poison made its appearance again today. Whether he will be fit to play on Saturday is not known now. Shenk, E. Trenkmann, and Gennert were the centre trio.

Tomorrow afternoon the undergraduates will march to the stadium to practice cheers and to be present at the formal dedication of the new structure. Grantland Rice, the donor of the stadium, will make a presentation speech. President Hibben will accept it on behalf of the university, and Dean McClenahan will represent the Athletic Association.

TO HANDLE BIG CROWD.

Princeton Preparing to Regulate People and Autos at Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Special traffic regulations will be put in force in Princeton on Saturday in connection with the tremendous crowds that are expected here for the Yale-Princeton game. The authorities of the railroad company, the Borough of Princeton and the Athletic Association are all uniting in their efforts to handle the throngs as expeditiously as possible.

The railroad has increased its accommodations here by laying ten more tracks, thus making thirty-one in all. All local traffic between New York, Philadelphia, and Princeton Junction to Princeton will be suspended on Saturday during the rush hours and special trains leaving New York and Philadelphia will run at frquent intervals direct to Princeton.

Preparations have been made for the parking of 4,000 automobiles and special regulations pertaining to cars have been drawn up. The space for the automobiles is the large level field just to the east of the stadium and is approached by a newly constructed macadam roadway which leads in from Harrison Road.

72,832 WANT YALE TICKETS.

Applications Still Pouring In, but Are Being Refused.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—There have been 72,832 applications for the 69,000 seats in the new bowl for the Yale-Harvard football game next week, according to an announcement today at the Yale ticket office. Practically all the 6,200 public applications have been returned, in order that Yale graduates may be accommodated. Applications are still pouring in, but are being refused.

Harvard has applied for 25,000 seats, Yale graduates 27,322, and the university 11,042. The Yale Committee of Twenty-one has an allotment of 3,268 seats.

Navy's Coming Test for Army Game

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12.—With the game against the strong Colby team on Saturday in view, the Naval Academy coaches worked the team hard this afternoon and used two or more men in every position. Special attention was devoted to the backs, as a number with the team on Saturday and the game will probably furnish a final test for the players who will start the game against the Army team. Miles and Mitchell were used at quarterback, Blodgett, Craig, Collins and others at the halves and H. Harrison and Culbert fullback. Head Coach Howard said this afternoon that he expected Colby to put up a strong contest and that he would put in the full strength of the Navy team for a portion of the game, at least. It will be the last big game on the local field for the season, as no great difficulty is anticipated from Ursinus on the following Saturday, and the Navy coaches would not work their regular players hard under any circumstances.

Students Cheer Lehigh at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 12.—Lehigh's student body descended on Taylor field today and showed by cheers and singing its appreciation of the work the Varsity is doing. The regulars responded with a snappy practice. No lengthy scrimmage, such as took place yesterday, occurred today, but the men were lined up in a dummy scrimmage, during which new plays were further perfected. Forward pass formation such as Lafayette and Villanova use were broken up with surprising alacrity. Individual coaching was the order of the day, five coaches being on the field. It is believed President Coach Keady will put all the Varsity men possible in Saturday's game against Villanova and for next week's Lafayette game so most of today's work was devoted to developing second string men who will get a chance to show their possibilities under fire on Saturday. Pons, Early, Kirkpatrick, Bacon, Boland, and Chapman will probably all get into the game.

Dartmouth Starts for Penn. Game.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—Amid the cheers of the entire student body the Dartmouth football team left here this afternoon for Philadelphia. The undergraduates marched to Alumni Field in a body, where the team was having a light practice and cheered and sang. The practice consisted of running through signals and putting. At 5 o'clock the team departed, the students giving them a hearty send-off. With a few exceptions the team was in fine condition. Coach Cavanaugh realizes that the team that he will play Saturday will be much diferent from the one that lost to Michigan last Saturday and he will put the best team that he has in the field against the 1,000-pound line of the Red and Blue. Macalliffe was brought down from the hospital long enough to see his teammates depart.

HINKEY HUMBLES ELIS.

Makes Dummy Tackling Part of Their Last Practice at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Yale's football squad today paid its last visit to Yale Field before the game with Princeton. With the same line-up to which Coach Frank Hinkey has adhered for ten days in signal drill the Varsity spent an hour in running off signals and handling punts and passes. Concluding this practice the first string men had their pride shaken by being thrust into fifteen minutes of dummy tackling. This reversion to rudimentary play was not pleasant, but no player was excused from it, the rush line getting more than the backs. While the practice in passing and punting was being held the second eleven played the freshmen, who scored three touchdowns on Dr. Bull's reserves.

Five elevens were on the field, the largest number retained in practice on record to the final drill before a Princeton game. The size of the squad attests to Hinkey's scheme for developing substitute players until the end of the season. No visiting coaches were present, a marked departure from former years, when former players flocked almost by the dozen to the scene on the eve of the departure of the eleven for Tigertown. All the work was secret and the players did not visit the Yale "bowl."

Hinkey persists in retaining his line-up selected last week, despite minor injuries to Knowles and Stillman. There will be many substitutions and two full elevens are expected to face the Tigers.

Today's line, which is certain to start at Princeton, follows: Left end, Brann; left tackle, Capt. Talbott; left guard, Conroy; centre, White; right guard, Walden; right tackle, Betts; right end, Stillman; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Le Gore.

For the first time in many years on the eve of a Yale-Princeton game there are still tickets tonight in the Yale football headquarters for Saturday's match. There has been a public sale for three days. Yale's poor showing against Brown, Princeton's against Harvard, and the fact that the new Princeton stadium holds about 5,000 more people than were ever before seated there, are the main reasons assigned for the surplus.

CORNELL TEAM STARTS WEST

3,000 Students March to Station—Expect to Beat Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Cornell football squad of twenty-six men left here tonight for Detroit after one of the biggest send-offs in the history of athletics at Cornell had been accorded to the players who will try to beat Michigan at Ann Arbor on Saturday.

Although none of the coaches or players would venture a prediction, there is strong confidence among the undergraduates that Cornell will win. Head Coach Sharpe said: "The boys are in fine shape and ready for a good fight. I know they will do their best."

The Varsity team worked out in a final scrimmage in the baseball cage this afternoon, running off the plays to be used against Michigan and getting a final polishing up. The entire Varsity team got into action for a few minutes, and every man looked as fit as a fiddle.

In addition to running the team in the practice today, Charlie Barrett, one of the mainstays in the Cornell attack, practiced punting for half an hour, working out with the ends. Barrett's punts averaged close to fifty yards and he placed them at will. Barrett was never in better condition, and his kicking is a big factor in Cornell's offense. The Cornell crack also put a number of drop kicks over from the thirty-yard line. He is ready for this style of attack if needed, but it is no secret that Cornell is looking for touchdowns. The Cornell team today worked out fine, charging quickly and showing a lot of "pep." The Ithaca forwards, who average about 177 pounds, are somewhat lighter than Michigan's, but Dan Reed thinks they will do.

The Cornell team that will play the Michigan team will line up as follows: Shelton, left end; Gallogly, left tackle; Munsiak, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Allen, right tackle; O'Hearn, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Collyer, left half back; Shuler, right half back; Hill, full back.

Coach Sharpe and Capt. O'Hearn made short, snappy speeches to the 3,000 students in a final mass meeting at the station. The team will practice tomorrow morning at the Detroit Country Club and will not reach Ann Arbor until just before the game.

Lafayette in Long Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—Again today Coach Crowell put the Lafayette men through the paces in a long scrimmage. The Varsity showed to better advantage than it has at any time this week. The first team was able to get two touchdowns over on the scrubs. Word has come from Kelly that his case has been pronounced typhoid fever. Toll, therefore, was played at right end and he did the kicking for the first team in the scrimmage. It is likely that he will kick for the team in all the remaining games. Luhr did not scrimmage on account of a sprained wrist, and Livzey played in his place. Dick Diamond also remained out of the scrimmage, and Aiken played half back, while Church resumed work at quarter back. Diamond played half back in the signal drill which followed the scrimmage.

Michigan Now Ready for Cornell.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 12.—In a drizzling rain, the football eleven of the University of Michigan went through fast signal practice today. It was the last hard work out before the game with Cornell here Saturday. Coast Yost allowed no scrimmage this week, but probably will send his warriors through another round of signal work tomorrow. Michigan is expected to start against Cornell with the same line-up that began the Pennsylvania game, except that Lyons may be at full back instead of Splawn. The latter is light, but is Michigan's best punter and drop-kicker. Yost said today he may start Splawn at this side tonight, but is needed to boot the ball. Splawn was injured in the game at Syracuse three weeks ago, but punted splendidly against Pennsylvania last Saturday.

Williams Fit for Amherst Game.

Special to The New York Times.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 12.—An easy workout was the order of the day for the Williams Varsity eleven again today. The team is in top form to play Amherst and injuries are being guarded against with the greatest care. Following a long signal drill the Varsity lined up for a few minutes on the 35-yard line, while Dewindt and Toolan practiced drop kicking. Previously the second string men had roughed it up with the freshman eleven. The second team scored one touchdown which resulted from a 50-yard run by H. Wright after he had intercepted a forward pass. A few minutes later the second string men again threatened the freshman goal, but Halsted caught Hubbel's forward pass over the goal line and downed the leather for a safety.

Indians Off for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Carlisle Indian football squad, numbering twenty-five men, left here tonight for the Notre Dame game at Chicago on Saturday after receiving a big send-off from the local student body, which is an unusual event. The squad occupied the grandstand at noon today, and the student body paraded and cheered lonely speeches made by school officials and players. Two practice drills were held today. The early morning exercises consisted only of signals and the customary afternoon work covered elementary drills and a thorough signal practice, in which Quarter Back Welch showed proficiency in handling the new formations upon which he has been working for the last three days.

Cornell Did Not Bid for Warner.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A report from Pittsburgh that Cornell had unsuccessfully bid against Pittsburgh University for the services of Glenn Warner, the Carlisle Indian football coach, who is reported to have signed a contract with Pittsburgh University, was pronounced to be entirely without foundation at the offices of the Cornell Athletic Association today. "Absurd," said Graduate Manager Kent, when informed of the report. "A change has not even been thought about here. There is every satisfaction with our present coaching system."

HARVARD SETS FAST PACE FOR SCRUBS

Week's Hard Work Concluded—Several 'Varsity Men Going to Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Because it is likely that several of Harvard's first-string Varsity football players will not take any part in the Brown game Saturday, but will go to Princeton to see Yale and the Tigers, there was some lively football in the stadium this afternoon between the regulars and the scrub team. The Harvard coaches have ordered little hard scrimmaging in the ten days preceding the Yale game in the past, and have simply put their men through the Brown game between the Princeton and Yale battles. Today, however, the regulars went at the scrubs strenuously, the coaches from time to time stopping the play to put on a little work with individuals and on assignments in the plays; but otherwise the men were allowed to play straight football and to play it mighty hard.

That there was no scoring was not due to the closeness of the play so much as to the fact that when one or the other eleven got near the goal line the positions were reversed. The Varsity went through practically all the plays on which it has been drilling, but mainly the line plays, with here and there a short forward pass of the general character the team has been using in its games this Fall. The scrubs again used the Yale offense against the regulars, and while these plays hardly were run off with true Yale precision, at the same time the Varsity got some good practice.

The first team was in the game with the exception of Jeff Coolidge, who could have gone in at left had the coaches desired. It is figured that what he needs most is a lay-off, and as he is one of the men who most likely will be sent down to see Yale play Princeton Saturday, it was natural that C. Coolidge should take his place in today's scrimmage. Wallace played centre all the time the Varsity was in the game. He is in splendid shape and his defensive work did not show that he has been handicapped by his two weeks' absence from the field.

Mahan made some very pretty kicks, and there is every indication that he will be at the top of his punting game by Nov. 21 at New Haven.

The Harvard freshmen who will go to New Haven tomorrow for a game with the Yale freshmen Saturday were serenaded today by their classmates, who came down to the field in a body behind their band.

No Fordham-N. Y. U. Game.

Aroused by the report that Fordham was to play the New York University eleven in a practice game, the management of the Maroon football team, announced yesterday that the report was false and that the only way Fordham would consider a meeting would be in a regularly arranged game. The two Bronx rivals have not crossed gridiron in nine years, but each season an effort has been made by both managers to arrange a game only to come to the same failure. This year because of the unusually good records made by both of the two elevens and stirred up by the friendly rivalry existing between the two undergraduate bodies, Fordham made several advances in an effort to arrange a post-season game for the local championship, but the Violet officials sidestepped the issue on every occasion. Fordham's last overture was made on Tuesday when Capt. Burt Wyman and a member of the Fordham Press Club offered to play New York University during the week following Thanksgiving Day, the proceeds of the game to be given to the Belgian Red Cross Fund. So far, no answer has been made by the leaders of the other Bronx football machine.

Fordham got in its last hard practice yesterday for the annual Yale game tussle tomorrow. Practice consisted mainly of a long scrimmage with the High School of Commerce team followed by individual instruction to the Maroon linemen. For the first time in two weeks all the regulars were out in uniform, but neither Conklin, who just returned from home, nor Morcaldi whose place at quarter back has been taken by Rowan, was tried out against the scholastic warriors.

Dartmouth at Ebbets Field.

The Dartmouth football team, which will play Pennsylvania at Franklin Field tomorrow, will arrive in New York this morning, and this afternoon Coach Cavanaugh will take the squad to Ebbets Field, where the regulars and subs will run through an hour's signal and kicking drill. In the party are twenty-eight players, managers and coaches. Dartmouth is without the services of McAuliffe, the end who played such a good game against Princeton. Spears, the giant guard, is also suffering from a bad ankle. It is expected, however, that the big fellow will be able to play tomorrow. The probable line-up will be: Shaffer, left end; Fudrith, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Millmore, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Winship, right end; Ghee, quarter back; Capt. Whitney, left half back; Curtis, right half back; Gerrish, full back.

Not Enough Army Regulars for Team

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—When the big Army squad was turned out for football practice today names were counted and it was discovered that there were not enough of the Varsity players to make a fair showing against the scrubs, so numerous were the physical ailments among the first team men. McEwan's bad shoulder and leg bruise, Merrillat's painful thigh injury, Hodgson's lame ankle, Oliphant's old knee wrench, and Captain Prichard's illness with tonsilitis included the ailments of the men, and the coaches decided on a hike into the hills back of Fort Putnam and Crow's Nest Mountain. The big squad headed by Trainer Tuthill and the coaches were gone for two hours and returned much refreshed after their exhilarating walk. Tomorrow the team will put on the finishing touches in preparation for the game with Maine here on Saturday.

Army-Navy Football Officials.

It was learned yesterday that from a large number of names submitted by both the Army and Navy authorities for officials at the football game at Philadelphia on Nov. 28, the selection for referee would be William S. Langford of Trinity and Al Sharpe of Yale, who is now coach at Cornell, would be umpire. It is stated that Carl Marshall of Harvard will be named as head linesman.

High School Indoor Games.

A movement is on foot among the Principals of the various high schools in the five boroughs for a renewal of the high school indoor championships. They are endeavoring to make arrangements for the use of one of the Brooklyn armories for the games, with the intention of holding them on Jan. 30 or as near that date as possible.

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Fownes', Dents' & Meyers' Gloves, $1.50.

BOSTON IN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Amateurs Adopt Schedule and Elect Officers at Rink.

With the idea of giving the game a greater impetus in this city, the Boston A. A. hockey team was admitted to the American Amateur Hockey League last night at the annual meeting of the organization held at St. Nicholas Rink. As the Wanderers have withdrawn from the league, there will be only five clubs entered for the championship this season—the Hockey Club of New York, St. Nicholas, Crescents, Irish-Americans, and Boston A. A. With the entrance of this team from the Hub it is probable that the league will once more go back to the seven-men hockey.

A twenty-game schedule was arranged, with sixteen games at St. Nicholas Rink and four in Boston. A. Winsor, Jr., represented the Boston Arena, and stated that the dates, when allotted, would be satisfactory to his club and to the promoters of the rink.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William Russell, Hockey Club, President; G. S. Hellock, Crescent A. C., Vice President, and R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas, Treasurer.

School Athletic Averages.

For the purpose of making up the averages of the school work for the year in the required athletics among the children of the public schools, the authorities of the Public School Athletic League have ordered the records of each child at the broad jump compiled up to Dec. 1, when trials at this sport will be completed. The next activity in the schools to ascertain averages of capability among the students will be chinning the bar. This will be the general school activity until the final date for the compilation of records on March 15. Then will follow the period of outdoor sports, and running will be taken up to ascertain the average ability of each scholar at this the third of the three required activities to obtain the coveted "button," or physical training badge, which goes to each pupil who attains the average of performance at the three tests. The date fixed for the conclusion of the running trials is May 15. To the school which stands highest in these averages will be awarded the banner indicating the championship of the borough, there being a banner provided for each of the boroughs.

Jaffee First in C. C. N. Y. Run.

The Sophomore class won the annual interclass cross-country run at the City College yesterday. The course was about five and a half miles long. Jaffee got revenge on Joe Scarlata for his defeat in the run against Lafayette. Scarlata led for the greater part of the distance, but was beaten at the finish by only a few yards. The first seven men to finish will go to New Haven to represent the college in the intercollegiate run. The point score of the classes to finish teams were: 1917, 34 points, and 1916, second with 44 points. The times of the first ten men to finish were: H. Jaffee, 1917, 31:04. J. Scarlata, 1916, 31.24; H. Schaffer, 1915, 31.40; A. Schroeder, 1917, 31.48; F. Weberpals, 1917, 32.01; A. Skelding, 1917, 32.40; R. Rimbach, 1916, 33.05; J. Glicksberg, 1916, 33.30; J. Wright, 1918, 33.44; J. Drake, 1916, 33.55.

Founders' Day at St. George's Club.

St. George's Club will observe Founders' Day at St. George's Church on Sunday. In the twenty-six years of its existence the club has produced some famous athletes. A reunion will be held in the club rooms at 4 o'clock and at 6 a buffet luncheon will be served. The anniversary service will be held at 8 o'clock in St. George's Church, with an address by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector. A smoker in the club rooms will follow the service and William E. Curtiss will deliver an address. A dual athletic meet will be held at the St. George's Club tonight with St. Barthol mew's Club.

Insurance Companies' Dual Meet.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Athletic Association and the Prudential Insurance Company Athletic Association will hold a dual athletic meet next Wednesday evening in the First Regiment Armory, Sussex Avenue and Jay Street, Newark, N. J. The events will be a 75-yard dash, 300-yard dash, 880-yard run, one mile run, half-mile relay, running high jump, 300-yard invitation race, and two-mile run. (open.)

Co. F, 22d Regiment, Games.

The first games of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, will be held next Tuesday evening, in the drill hall of the new Armory, 168th Street and Broadway. There will also be a prize dancing contest.

Sprint Races at Garden.

Sprint and motor-paced races will serve as a curtain raiser for the twenty-second annual six day bicycle race at the Garden tomorrow night, and the form of the contestants in yesterday's practice at the Newark Velodrome can be taken as a criterion that they will be keen contests. Francesco Verri, the Italian sprinting sensation, covered a lap ride at the Newark track yesterday in 15 4-5 seconds, equal to Frank Kramer's best performance. The spectacular event will be the motor-paced race with Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carman, Georges Parent, and Georges Seres in the list of starters. Parent is the only foreigner who has won the pace title three times, and Walthour is the European champion of 1908, 1911, and 1912. The card will be ready this afternoon and the first trials of the men will be held. The amateurs will use the course from 7 until 10 tonight to accustom themselves to the steep bank, while the professionals will have their inning in the afternoon.

Twentieth Sportsmen's Show.

The Sportsmen's Show will be held in February at the Grand Central Palace. The coming exhibition will mark the twentieth year of national annual sportsmen's shows in New York and it will be managed by Capt. J. H. Dressel, who originated the first one in 1895. For these yearly events an auxiliary honorary committee is rapidly being organized, composed of naturalists, big game hunters, explorers, geographers and makers of still and motion photographs of wild life. The action of the show will be constant in shooting competitions, which will include outdoor trap shooting for amateurs and professionals to be held on the Palace roof and the annual rifle tournament of the Public School Athletic League indoors, but away from the exhibition floors. A strong phase of the show will be the "where to go" department, locating and describing new game fields in various parts of the western hemisphere, and how to get there.

Fox Hunters' Field Trials.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Excellent sport was enjoyed today at the field trials of the National Fox Hunters' Association. Shortly after a pack of thirteen chosen dogs was chased off, four foxes were sighted, and the lively chase that resulted lasted more than two hours. The hundred or more riders made up the largest field of the meeting, and while several were thrown, there was no serious accident.

The final awards were made as follows: All-Age Cup, Ed., owned by Gen. Roger Williams, of Lexington, Ky.; hunting and trailing, Lady S., owned by Turner Hardy of Arkansas; speeding and driving, Joe, owned by Joseph Smith of Lexington, Ky.; endurance, Mugs F., owned by Harris & Casper.

WOMEN GOLFERS REACH THE FINAL

Mrs. Barlow Will Play Mrs. Stockton at Lakewood Today.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia champion, and Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, of Plainfield, will be opponents in the final round for the chief cup in the invitation tournament for women over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood today. The first and second rounds of match were completed yesterday.

Mrs. Barlow had two comparatively easy matches, one being a triumph over Mrs. Percy Ingalls of Essex County

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BANKING FOR BUSINESS.

The regulations of the Federal Reserve Bank fulfill the promise of its establishment. That promise was that there should be banking accommodations primarily for business. That seems a simple proposition, but it is something the United States never has known. Before the establishment of the national bank system there was banking anarchy, and a community so unformed and crude in its business relations that there was no need for the sort of banking now established. After the wildcat era came the national bank system, which was established to support the credit of the Government.

That was banking for patriotism, and slipped into banking for investment, or some might say for speculation. The national bank system did admirable service. It was no fault of our bankers, it was the faults of the system that caused the little panics due to alternate excesses and deficiencies of currency which there was no way to remedy. Instead of adjusting our banking to business we adjusted business to banking. When there was more business than could be done with the currency and credit available, we stopped business while private bankers cranked the machine. It was costly for us, and toward our business connections it was barbarous. We are so rich that when we set out to buy gold nobody could withstand our bidding, and foreign friends suffered for our faults.

The significance of the regulations now published is the closing of that chapter. From now on there is solid basis for the belief that good business will not be checked for lack of either cash or credit. The possibilities of profit in business in the United States have never been exhausted or even tested. We have had orgies of promotion profits and excesses of speculation, but they now are to be shackled as business has been. Our tariff prevented us from trading with other countries except on a limited scale and at a banking disadvantage. Our banking system's domestic faults already have been referred to. The removal of these two barriers and the checking of speculation give the true new freedom of trade for a nation often thought boastful, but in reality unaware of its strength.

In order to appreciate the future now opening to us, if we rise to our opportunities, we should not compare our totals of trade with those of other countries, but the relation of trade to population and area. Our totals are large because we are a nation of a hundred million of people of capacities inferior to none. But our trade development is unworthy of us. If our population were to be as stagnant as France's we ought to multiply our trade several times. If our population per acre should equal that of several other nations, and our trade should increase correspondingly, it would be a bold man who should dare to reckon the billions awaiting our harvesting. In theory the Federal Reserve system should allow this process of profit to proceed without check.

This does not mean that the Federal Reserve system will provide easy money for everybody. Competence and wariness are reflected in every line of the regulations. There are as sharp teeth in them for borrowers without merit as there is in the Sherman law for bad trusts. The credit of the Federal system is for the acceleration of "the progression of goods from the producer to the consumer." Three months is taken as a trade period, six months as a crop period. Only a quarter of the new banking capital can be loaned on the longer period. The shorter limit is the true productive or distributive period, and the bulk of the loans will be of that sort, with maturities so distributed that one-third can be collected within thirty days. This country has never known banking on that principle. Our national banks have a billion in bonds, besides those held for circulation, and they have billions loaned on collateral instead of on commercial paper. It is good business, and should be done, but not by the Federal Bank. It is the business man, large and small, who is to be accommodated on his note, which he is to be required to pay when due. Credit and profit are to be brought into closer relation than ever before. It is a message of hope and almost a promise of prosperity. The man with a contract will be able to go ahead. The man with a market scheme, or "information," may find times harder than they have been. There are no names to this report, but there are clues nevertheless. The country is fortunate in having in the Federal Board men capable of conceiving the ideas expressed so simply and clearly.

THE BOMB IN THE BRONX.

Lamentation over the destruction of part of the admirably designed and expensive Court House of the Bronx will not help to apprehend the scoundrels who placed the explosive bomb against its walls, and denunciation of these unidentified miscreants will be equally profitless. We have reason to believe that the police have been watchful since the latest fatal explosion of bombs by anarchists, but their watchfulness has not been potent to prevent another bomb outrage in a public building in a densely populated part of the city. The object of this explosion was murder and the prospective victim was a just Judge who had done his duty in bringing to justice men who have committed foul crimes. Judge GIEGS has received threatening letters of the familiar pattern since the trials began. Happily he was not injured by the explosions. The chief damage was to public property.

We have confidence that the police will do their full duty in this matter. They will spare no pains to identify the persons who caused the bomb to explode at the Court House, but they have arrested bombmakers before now, while the favorite business of the murderous anarchists goes briskly on. A sterner attitude on the part of the authorities of the City Government against all persons who preach the use of violence to defeat the ends of justice is essential to the permanent welfare of this community. The police have not always been strongly upheld in their efforts to prevent public incitements to violence. Public meetings have been held in spite of the police in which threats of vengeance against all who oppose the doctrines of anarchy have been freely made.

It happens that the men recently convicted before Judge GIEGS had forced women into captivity and sold them for immoral purposes and that white slavery is not conspicuous in the anarchists' creed, but these men and their associates were of the very type of the Black Hand and anarchist miscreants who have committed the bomb outrages from time to time. There will be general hope and expectation that the police will bring these miscreants to justice, but there can be no safety against bombs until the whole race of bombthrowers are put down or put away. One way to do this is to deny them the right to preach murder in the public streets.

PANAMA CANAL BUSINESS.

The first two months' business through the Panama Canal disclosed what was inevitable under conditions of war. That is to say, the largest class of business was American coastwise trade, which is doubly exempt from disturbance by the war. It is a legal monopoly, and it is the business of neutrals, not subject to war risks. Under such conditions it is plain that exemption from tolls would have thrown the support of the canal almost entirely upon the taxpayers, at a time when the Treasury's deficit has already demanded additional taxation. Taxation to enlarge the profits of the monopoly, and to provide the running expenses of the canal, would certainly be more unpopular than the taxation which already is a heavy load for the Administration so unfortunate as to be involved in the results of the war without possibility of escape.

The freight charges to the shippers are not based upon canal tolls and other costs of carriage. This is competitive business, and the competition fixes the rates until the era of combination arrives. The ships charge just as much as they can and get the business. The railways do the same. When each learns what business it can get and where the best profits lie, the rates will become normal. At present the railways are regulated, and the ships are not. It will be interesting to learn whether the new Trade Commission will regard this as an unfair method of competition, and if so what it will do to prevent its being carried so far as to be detrimental—first to the railways and secondly to shippers after the railways have been driven from the trade.

The ultimate result may be that the ships will be placed under regulation, possibly under the same regulation as the railways. The present situation is that the railways are not allowed to compete with the monopoly through the canal lest the ships should be unequal to the trial. That is to say, the rates are to be kept up in tenderness to the monopoly, although the canal was built to bring rates down. But it is clear that cutthroat competition among the ships is as bad for the ships as competition with the railways. A combination among the ships for a uniform rate is predestined. It necessarily exists among the railways under the law and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reasonable rates might be established better before than after a fight for life between the ships and the railways. Neither should be allowed to ruin the other for the sake of the shippers. The rates should not be allowed to fall unreasonably low. They ought to be high enough to support the canal at least, and preferably to pay for it. If that should be done, the canal money would be released for further similar use. The results above predicted are matters of years, and there will be many cross currents of interest before the adjustment is reached.

TALKING ABOUT CONSCRIPTION.

The appearance of Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL as an advocate of conscription in Great Britain is significant. A Nonconformist clergyman and journalist held in great esteem by millions of his countrymen, what ROBERTSON NICOLL says on any subject is listened to with earnest attention by people whose support the British Government highly values. Conscription has always been a very unpopular subject in Great Britain. In the latter part of the Boer war, however, discussion of it could not be avoided. Recruiting had been slow and a meeting held privately at the town house of the Duke of WELLINGTON in the Winter of 1901-2 was attended by some of the Cabinet Ministers and others of influence. It was not found necessary at that time to take extreme measures, but the value, if not of general conscription in time of war, at least of enforced military service after the plan of Continental countries, has since been often debated.

ROBERTSON NICOLL is frankly of the opinion that while the upper classes and the lower classes have been doing their duty since the war began "a certain element in the middle classes has not." There is no doubt that Englishmen of all classes will be called upon to do their full duty while the war lasts. The significance of ROBERTSON NICOLL'S remarks may be political. He may have been intrusted with the job of putting out a "feeler," or he may have talked less for English than for foreign ears. Lord KITCHENER'S latest statement of the progress of war preparations indicated that he will have an enormous force ready for the field in a few months. But he admitted that many more troops than were now in sight might be required. Certainly many English people have been living "in "an atmosphere so foreign to war that "it takes time for the military situation to be fully understood."

TAMMANY IN CONGRESS.

When Tammany controls Congress the true American will weep for his country. Mr. CHARLES D. HILLES, boldly defying the election figures, says that this era is upon us. Tammany's twenty votes will hold the balance of power. If the President does not do as it wishes, Tammany will decide the fate of his measures; it will hold Congress in the hollow of its hand. It will stride through the halls of Congress waving a lash, and if it does not get some jobs in the Custom House it will hold up the appropriation bills and paralyze the Government or starve it into submission. We think we do not go too far in saying that this state of affairs will be regrettable.

However, the danger may be averted. Who is going to show the Tammany Congressmen the way to the Capitol, how are they going to find the caucus room without a guide? How are they to get themselves introduced to the other Congressmen? Before they can bring about the proper state of abject terror they must make their victims understand who they are. At the present time the average Tammany Congressman's relative position to the rest of the Congressmen resembles that of a lightning-bug to the solar system. His name appears on roll-calls, where he votes as he is instructed to vote, but to the rest of the House he is a typographical expression in the Congressional Directory. The House goes on its way in ignorance of his presence, and the expert practitioners who rule the political organization of the House never think of him as an integer. Their astonishment when they learn that he is about to compass their downfall will be tempered by a curiosity concerning who he is and how he is going to do it.

In New York he may be an object of awe, but surrounded by the old wolves of Congress he is a babe in the wood. Every organization has its own leaders and rules of the game, and the House is no exception. It is not impossible to fight the machine and break it, but it is a man's job and can only be done by one who knows the ropes and the subterranean passages and the hidden springs. A novice who tried it would be broken and tossed out of the way like a splinter. Not a single Tammany man, unless FITZGERALD is counted as a Tammany man, would understand how to get in the way of the locomotive if he wanted to; and FITZGERALD knows too much to have any such suicidal impulse.

Besides, Mr. HILLES, Tammany's twenty votes do not hold the balance of power. The Democratic majority is 31.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE FOR WOMEN.

A letter to The London Times describes a situation in England that also exists, although in a less degree, in the United States. The writer is discussing the increase in the numbers of unemployed women due to the business conditions brought about by the war. Many of these women who formerly occupied clerical positions never were particularly fitted for them, she says, but nothing save the severest compulsion would induce them to take what they consider the step downward to domestic service.

The salient feature of the present crisis is the existence of a large body of slightly trained women workers who have lost their positions, and, owing to their imperfect equipment, have but a poor chance of finding others while the present depression continues. The hope is expressed that a committee already formed for the relief of clerical workers will not confine itself to relief work, which is always expensive and tends to stereotype the conditions it is designed to relieve, but will instead undertake a system of training with the aim of widening the area and dignifying the position of housework among the professions. The English-speaking races, as Mr. HENRY ARTHUR JONES has observed, delight in changing the word for a disagreeable fact, and often find the fact much pleasanter in consequence. Therefore read domestic science in place of housework, and something will be gained for the worker.

Moreover, the war will unquestionably bring many back to simpler modes of living and "the suffering it "entails will not be wasted if, "through it, the middle class woman "regains her kingdom, becoming "really the mistress of her home and "not the slave either of social exi- "gencies or the caprices of other "women whom she is obliged to em- "ploy for duties of which she herself "is entirely ignorant." Even if the training benevolently given in domestic science does not lead to its adoption as a profession, good will come of it in the indispensable affairs of daily life.

Perhaps just such a letter could not have been written in our own country. We never speak, for instance, of a "middle class." Our pleasanter word for that is "suburbanites." But we have our young clerks and stenographers who are out of work, and there is plenty of need that does not get even whispered to the charitable organizations. Why not, then, start a free course of domestic science for the unemployed, with something in the way of aid to positions after a certain amount of training? If the Belgians should be satisfactorily provided for, this might follow to fill the void left by all the completed and forwarded ten-inch-wide and two-yard-long gray woolen mufflers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Improbability a Claim to Acceptance.

Quite the best "story" of all that have been printed about the European war was the short one printed yesterday about the commander of a Russian picket boat, who, seeing that a big cruiser of his navy was about to run on a submerged mine, and there being no time to warn the enormously more valuable vessel away, drove his own upon the mine, exploded it, and, with all of his crew except one, was killed.

The tale, of course, tries close to the breaking point the credulity even of those most anxious to believe its truth. Others, vastly more numerous, will dismiss it as an obvious invention, and they may, of course, be right in holding that no such episode ever happened. That it couldn't happen, however, is very far from certain. There probably is not a navy in the world that lacks men capable of such heroic self-sacrifice as this, and about the only question really at issue is whether exactly the circumstances required to create an opportunity for doing what the Russian sailors are reported to have done could and did present themselves on the occasion somewhat too vaguely described in the dispatches. Doubt on that point is permissible.

On the other hand, the very improbability of the story in a way lends to it a certain probability, for liars, whether professional or amateur, usually have sense enough to keep within the limits of the plausible. They do not take needless chances with their reputations, and, of course, when making up a story, it is always needless deliberately to invite disbelief. Even the writers of avowed fiction try to keep from approaching the impossible too closely, and this they do though they may be writing a fairy story, for fairy stories, too, must observe the conventions of their class.

Had the tale of the picket boat been told of Japanese sailors it would have been more easy to believe, for we have all heard like things of the Japanese before. Told of Europeans it is more difficult to accept, but one can still put in a timid word of protest against its too hasty rejection.

A Question Uselessly Complicated.

Gen. WINGATE was exactly right when he contributed to the discussion of the "teacher mother" question in the Board of Education the statement that the one point worthy of consideration was the relative efficiency of these much discussed women. The public schools are conducted for a single purpose—that of giving instruction to the pupils. Their object is not to promote the private and personal interests of either the married or the unmarried teachers, and the undenied fact that motherhood is "sacred" and mothers worthy of honor has no relevancy to the inquiry as to whether they should or should not get the leaves of absence they are demanding, or whether they should or should not find their old places waiting for them when they are ready and fit to resume work.

The problem to be settled is the effect of such absences upon the schools. It would be less troublesome if it had not been needlessly complicated by dragging in a lot of irrelevancies, and had it been kept in its properly simple form we might have had much more of definite information on which to base a decision.

Some of the arguments against the teacher mothers are weighty, especially that which relates to the superiority of continuous service to service interrupted by long absences and exposed to strong distractions.

The Board of Education has had the courage to antagonize the sentimentalists, but it is not, as has been asserted, without any support from the public or the press. This paper, at least, has often taken the position that the board had a good case, and that its carefully reached decision should be respected.

Immunity Rather Expensive.

From The Hague and by way of London—the route must be taken into consideration—comes the report that little, almost forgotten, Luxemburg is also having her troubles as a result of the war. Of course they are mild—almost nothing—as compared with those of her martyred neighbor, Belgium, but it is declared that the inhabitants of the submissive duchy are not finding the rewards of their docility great enough to make them happy in their state of helplessness, or even resigned to it.

This contradicts other tales that have reached us over other roads—tales that may have been told for a purpose, just as this one may have been. The chief grievance of Luxemburg, apparently, is that it is not allowed to know what is happening. Its news is even more severely censored than is that of the Germans at home, and it is not as well endured because no question of patriotism is involved in the enforced toleration. Then the industries of Luxemburg are suffering severely by exclusion from all its accustomed markets.

Possibly there enters into the discontent felt by the people of Luxemburg something of bitter envy of their heroic neighbors, who, though their losses have been enormous and their sufferings frightful, yet have excited the wonder and admiration of a world hitherto inclined to estimate them lightly. "Belgian" is a proud name, now, while Luxemburg has lost what little of respect it ever had. It is not even a magnificent victim.

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

Mr. Bigelow Instances Proofs to Refute Dr. Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While absorbed in Dr. Thomas Hall's great work on "Ethics Within Organized Christianity," the postman brought me a copy of your paper, in which my illustrious friend and moralist praises the Government of Germany for having during forty-four years resisted every temptation to aggressive act of war. No one speaks ex-cathedra more weightily than Dr. Hall when philosophic theology in his theme, but when he descends to the forum of mundane modern history and makes a brief for the Berlin War Department, permit me to point out in the spirit of Christian meekness that his statement needs gentle modification. Dr. Hall is a man of frankness and courage, and no quibble need be raised over the distinction between war and an act of a warlike nature. When a man approaches me in a menacing manner it is my duty to kill him—and so with nations. This point in Christian ethics being admitted, let me refresh the memory of those who do me the honor of reading thus far.

About thirty years ago Germany seized large tracts of territory in Southwest Africa, and her troops spent several years in suppressing native uprisings. If these natives ever provoked the original act of German aggression history sayeth not. In German New Guinea the story of German aggression and devastation is an equally dreary chronicle of colonial failure. When I visited that section of the empire in 1906 there was not a single station where the natives were not in a state of suppressed war against the dominant power.

In 1896 a dependency of Great Britain was in commotion over the Jameson Raid—rebellion was in the air and troops were mobilized for the Cape.

Official Germany then sent a cable to President Kruger of the Transvaal intimating that the rebels might find support against England by applying to Potsdam. Maybe this was the act of friendship?

In 1897 official Germany, without any preliminary notice, raided the coast of China, seized the Town and Bay of Kiao-Chau, and proclaimed a quasi protectorate over a province about as large as France in both area and population. This was the Province of Shantung, sacred as the soil of Confucius. This act of war was executed in a time of profound peace. There was no provocation on the part of China other than a provocation that would justify the invasion of the United States by every country of Europe. Two German missionaries had been killed, and, so far from marveling that the Chinese had killed so few, Germany made this the pretext for her war of aggression. No wonder that William II. exclaimed in holy rapture: "If my missionaries hold out I shall own the earth!"

In 1898 the United States and Spain were at war, and the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay when it was strewn with mines, shot to pieces all there was of Spain on the water, and commanded all there was of Spain on land at Manila. Germany had no interest in this war—least of all in the Philippines—yet she sent to Manila a stronger body of warships than all other European countries put together, and employed this force in annoying the American Admiral and committing acts provocative of war. Germany has published many columns to prove that her visit to Manila was from pure courtesy, and this proof is conclusive to those who see in the destruction of Louvain and Rheims the hand of Kultur and "Fortschritt." Nor am I speaking at random, for I was in Manila Bay in 1898 and at Pretoria in 1896, and in both places I heard the same prayer from the lips of exasperated German merchants: "Ach! if our damned Government would only mind its own business and leave us alone!"

Dr. Hall is right in praising the good things of the Fatherland—municipal efficiency, universal military service, Munich beer, and a host of other good things—but to say that German officers have not been thirsting for a chance to pillage London is to say that the chicken takes but platonic interest in the fat worm. For thirty years the German mind has been systematically and most scientifically turned toward the British Empire as the objective of German ambition. Schoolchildren, officials, officers, and patriots generally are from day to day encouraged from the headquarters of German intellectual initiative to support every variety of geographic, colonial, and navy league society, where the strong voice is that of the leading local official, who knows that a Red Eagle decoration of the fourth class will crown his success as a preacher of the great cross-Channel crusade.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Nov. 11, 1914.

Old Clothing for the Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The need of the Belgian refugees for clothing of every description is hardly conceivable. With the approach of Winter, millions will suffer from cold unless relieved. It is probable at this time that many Americans have given all the money they can afford, but there must be thousands who have used clothing which they can spare. Every such article for men, women, or children of any age or size is urgently needed by some unfortunate Belgian, whom a ruthless war has beggared and driven into exile. I have just returned from Europe and have made arrangements for the distribution of such donations among the refugees, through the Belgian Consulate.

Will you not, therefore, aid me in appealing to the American public for old clothes of all kinds in no matter how small quantities—provided only they are clean and whole? Articles sent to the Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, or to me, at Roslyn, L. I., will be gratefully received and forwarded for distribution.

Mrs. T. H. MORTIMER.

Roslyn, L. I., Nov. 11, 1914.

REGARDING OUR NEUTRALITY

John Jay Chapman Says England and France Are Fighting Our Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers announce that Switzerland may protest against the breach of Belgium's neutrality by Germany. If Switzerland does this without the cooperation of the United States I for one shall feel ashamed of my country and doubtful as to her mission in the world.

It was probably right that we should stand aside as neutrals at the beginning of the war. It seemed the only conscientious and wise course for us to take in that sudden emergency. But one cannot regard the President's first proclamation as the be-all and the end-all of America's policy during this world war. As the issues of the war declare themselves we must face them. If it be a breach of our own neutrality to protest against Germany's declaration that she will not be bound by treaties, then our neutrality is a suicidal thing, it consents to the death of all neutrality.

Is the United States, after signing treaties with Germany which were to protect the rights of small nations, going to stand aside while the small nations are eaten up? We so stand today. Bombs thrown upon innocent women and children in Antwerp do not move us from our position of dignified neutrality. The destruction of Louvain does not move us. The violation of the treaties signed by the Germans at The Hague with us does not move us. I say, then, may God raise up some other neutral nation that will protest in a manly way against these things. It is not size that counts, but courage.

Is it not time that we all acknowledge openly what every American knows in his heart, namely, that France and England are fighting our battles? By their blood they are saving our institutions. Any real neutrality of feeling on our part toward this controversy would be monstrous. And any formal, technical, Governmental neutrality, if pushed to a point where it means national self-effacement in the presence of insult, is monstrous also.

When Germany trampled upon Belgium she trampled upon all neutrals, and her Chancellor proclaimed it as her policy to do so. Events have led us into "entangling alliances" with European nations. We have abandoned the counsels of Washington, and I think rightly abandoned them. The conditions of the whole world compelled us to do so. We have entered into Hague conferences and peace conferences and humanitarian alliances. But being in, let us so act as to show that our signature to a treaty means something. We can keep out of such things in the future if we prefer, but let us not slink out of them.

So far as any one may judge from the newspapers the reasoning of the Administration seems to be that we are not morally bound to protest because The Hague treaty turns out upon close inspection not to be legally binding upon us. Technical objections are being raised in order to clear us of a moral obligation. This is a disquieting feature of the case. We ought not to want to get out of treaty obligations by any such reasoning as is here suggested; nor, in the great and in the large will it be possible for us to do so. The world will remember only the things which we morally promised, and the things which we did or did not perform.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

New York's Early History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Lower Wall Street Association, is eminently right in his contention that the New York City histories already published leave much to be desired, but he is wrong in assuming that the proposed offer of $5,000 for a short history of the city would remedy matters. Such a history could be written, but the writer would merely condense from those already published. He could not afford to make the widespread, original research necessary to secure accuracy.

New York is soon to be the greatest city the world has ever seen, and its history is stirring and romantic. It deserves good and careful writing. But before that can be done the foundation must be prepared. All the necessary materials must be collected. That was what his Honor, the late Mayor Gaynor, proposed. He consulted me about the matter, as I had done the work of collecting the materials for Brooklyn Early History, and with his approval I prepared a petition to the Board of Estimate of the City of New York.

Had it not been for the unfortunate shooting of Mayor Gaynor the work would long ago been under way. The amount asked for is $20,000 per annum for ten years, the merest trifle when the expenditure of the city for other matters is considered, and when it is remembered that copyists, comparers, translators, and photographers must be employed, and that the research must be carried on in Canada, England, Holland, and France as well as here.

The petition has been before the Board of Estimate since June 10, 1912, but nothing definite has been done about it. The petitioners have been investigated by representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research and of the Controller's office, and I am informed that the reports were favorable. But every year of delay makes the work more difficult to do because of the loss, theft, and destruction of the priceless materials.

SYDNEY REID,
Secretary of New York City Early History Petitioners.

Dunton, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1914.

Appeals by ex-Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a number of sources the attention of the Prison Association has been called recently to appeals to individuals for financial help by alleged released and discharged prisoners. Investigation by the Prison Association has shown in a number of instances that the appeals have been deliberately planned to obtain money with false stories and misrepresentations.

The Prison Association of New York, 135 East Fifteenth Street, is glad to do whatever it can for released prisoners, and maintains a trained staff for that purpose. It has close relations with the State and city correctional authorities. I suggest, therefore, that for the protection of the public and for the real help of worthy released prisoners, the application for aid be referred to the Prison Association, or that inquiry be made of the association as to information that the association has.

The letter is written solely to prevent deliberate exploitation of the public by unprincipled ex-prisoners, and offers a method of helping worthy ex-prisoners.

O. F. LEWIS,
General Secretary the Prison Association of New York.

135 East Fifteenth Street, New York, Nov. 11, 1914.

Home for Destitute in Brussels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American ladies living in Brussels have opened a home for destitute women and through their Treasurer, Miss V. Louise Meert, formerly of New York, are appealing for funds to support the home.

This home has a definite purpose and will certainly appeal to every one. Checks for any amount will be welcome. They should be sent to Hartman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City, account Brussels fund, V. Louise Meert, Treasurer, or to V. E. Meert, 546 Fifth Avenue.

The Belgians are innocent victims of this war. They are in a terrible plight and need our help. This home will do its share and the American ladies will be with it till the end of the war.

VICTOR E. MEERT.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

ART NOTES.

Childe Hassam's Works on View in Montross Galleries.

At the Montross Galleries is an exhibition of works by Childe Hassam not before shown to the public, although a number of them were painted many a year ago, and the oldest are not the least charming. Number one in the catalogue is a view of Capri. It was painted in the nineties, and age has not dulled its infinite variety; there is a little balcony and some cliffs and blue water and everything freshly and eagerly observed. In the later paintings something of the eagerness is left out. The color has grown more beautiful; nothing could be more poignant than the color in "The Beryl Gorge" not only in the sea and rock, but in the cool flesh tones of the long figure. But why this sudden simplicity, this primitive disregard of an elbow joint in the arm thrust back of the slim waist? In painting when primitive meets primitive everything is all right, but when primitive meets a wizard in technique a doubt is set up, and everything is spoiled.

Mr. Hassam shows in a number of his recent pictures a tendency to fall between his simplicity and his wizardry. His "Self Portrait" is pink and green and an excellent likeness, but it fails to do justice to the force that is somewhere back of those keen observing eyes. The "West Indian Girl" that faces you as you enter is a kind of pattern of girl and peaches and grapes, not a pattern that grips the attention and keeps it from wandering to the sunnier "Rose Hawthorne" near by, but holding in its scheming a suggestion that the artist is bidding realism avaunt. The "County Fair Still Life" and "New England Peaches and Grapes" are Cos Cob fruits, but they recall the paintings by Monet on the panels of M. Durand-Ruel's Paris apartment—the peaches roll about on the table-cloth with the same considered carelessness, they have a similar frankness of color, and yet—would it be said that they were painted by a man who knew not Cezanne? Monet knew Cezanne, but he never gave a hint of it in his painting; he was after a different problem.

In a few of these pictures by Mr. Hassam you seem to be conscious of the absence of the problem. That sometimes is an element of greatness, but only where the solution has been so triumphant as to clear the problem out of the way of the spectator. A fine picture never was painted without a definite pictorial problem and no one can observe Mr. Hassam's work as a whole and not feel that his has been at times the struggle sharp and hard that goes to the making of art. This exhibition lasts until Nov. 28, which gives an opportunity for a more leisurely review and a later specific notice.

The Progress of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the misleading character of the early election reports on the prohibition vote, the fragmentary manner in which the corrected returns were published, and the consequent general editorial comment on the "defeat" of prohibition, I wish to call attention to the fact that the four States which voted dry last week, viz., Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, with Virginia, which voted in September, make five States voting dry out of seven voting on the question this year, or more than half the nine States which, prior to 1914, represented the net result of sixty years' work since Maine first banished the liquor traffic. The movement for prohibition is proceeding about as fast as it can be taken care of.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.

New York, Nov. 11, 1914.

EVICTED.

Here is a house for sale! It was our home.
The curtains from the sashes have been stripped;
Our boxes and our crates lie on the lawn—
Great sluggards, waiting for the moving van
To bear them somewhere, somewhere, but not home.
The chimney looks more gaunt against the sky
Than yesterday, when smoke from our old range
Stole hopefully toward Heaven. The flowers droop
In our poor garden—rose and mignonette
Unwatered many hours. My wife's machine,
That sang her busy music day by day,
Stands on the walk beside me, silent, shut.
The baby's crib—what place it soon must fill
I scarcely know—I dare not even guess.
Hither we came, a blithe, new-mated pair,
To make a little home for our new life.
We worked and paid a little at a time—
For many months—a little at a time—
And thought we owned a fortune when at last
The whole was ours. She took me to her breast
And told me none was happier than we
In all the world. They find the joy of home
Who build or buy it out of poverty.
At precious cost, by their own self-denial!
Such was our joy, poor, simple, striving fools—
And one more joy we knew before we failed—
Before the days had crippled our delight,
And Pride and Joy went limping from our door—
For Life bent low and brought our little son!
Illness and debt and mortgages that grow
Can fatten on the hope of all young things,
Else had they surely made a Passover
For us, and seen a mark upon the door
That meant, "Stand back! Ye shall not enter here!
Here are the chosen!" Chosen? Yea, to lose
All save ourselves, our souls, and what they cost!
Here will the grass we cut grow deep and die,
Burnt, weedy, wandering; and the swallows here
Build in the chilly chimney their new nests,
Till they by stronger folk are dispossessed;
Here the bleak windows yawn into the sun,
And gape at the cool moon through empty hours.
But none shall come to cross this dusty floor,
Or climb the stairs with hurrying human feet
More glad than ours when first we entered in—
More sad than ours as we go out today.
What was our home is now a house for sale.

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

CITY COLLEGE PICKS DR. MEZES AS HEAD

President of University of Texas Selected as the Successor of Dr. Finley.

HIGH PRAISE FROM HOUSTON

Secretary of Agriculture Lauds His Scholarship and Methods—Educator of Modern Type.

Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, President since 1908 of the University of Texas, has accepted the Presidency of the College of the City of New York. The announcement was made yesterday by the Trustees.

The college has been without a President since Dr. John H. Finley resigned to become State Commissioner of Education. Dr. Finley was inaugurated as Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York on Jan. 3. Dr. Adolph Werner, Professor of German, has been acting head of the college since then.

Dr. Mezes was selected on recommendations from President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, Dr. Abraham Flexner of this city, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, and other noted educators.

Dr. Mezes was born at Belomont, Cal., on Sept. 23, 1863, and was graduated from the University of California in 1884. He received an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1890, an A. M. in 1891, and a Ph. D. in 1893. He received LL. D. degrees from Southwestern University in 1912 and from the University of California in 1913.

He was an assistant professor of philosophy from 1894 to 1897 in the University of Texas, associate professor from 1897 to 1900, and professor from 1900 to 1908. He is the author of "Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory," published in 1901. He has contributed to magazines many articles on philosophy, ethics, and education. He married in 1898 Miss Annie C. Hunter of Austin, Texas. He is a brother-in-law of Col. E. M. House. Dr. Mezes succeeded Secretary of Agriculture Houston as President of the University of Texas.

Praise from Secretary Houston.

Lee Kohns, a Trustee of City College, gave out yesterday the following statement from Secretary Houston:

"I have known Dr. Sidney E. Mezes intimately for more than twenty years. I knew him as a graduate student of philosophy in Harvard, and he and I went to the University of Texas the same day nearly twenty years ago.

"Dr. Mezes was the most clear-thinking, broad-minded man among my associates, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have not worked with any college or university man who was more satisfactory in any respect than Dr. Mezes was.

"When I resigned my professorship and Deanship of the Faculty to accept the Presidency of the State College, I recommended the appointment of Dr. Mezes as Dean. He received the appointment and made an unusual success. He developed a keen interest in details, managed the student body with marked success, making the students his friends, and commanded the affectionate support of the Faculty.

"When I went back to the university as President Dr. Mezes still served as Dean and Professor of Philosophy. When I resigned the Presidency to go to St. Louis, Dr. Mezes was elected to succeed me. He has made a wonderful success in that capacity. The institution has now about 3,000 students, and is intimately in touch with the people of the State, the school system, and has the good-will of the public men. He has been as wise in his contact with public men as he has in his contact with the Faculty and the student body.

Was an Excellent Teacher.

"Dr. Mezes was an excellent teacher and one of the foremost scholars in his specialty. His writings have been of a high order. His book on ethics I regard as one of the best in the field. Dr. Mezes is a man of excellent personality, and has a distinguished bearing. He is quiet and effective. He is not what you would call a show man. He speaks clearly and well but is not an orator in the popular sense. He is really the urban type of man.

He has traveled extensively and speaks German, French, and Spanish.

I think that Dr. Mezes's experience with a great State university would enable him to grasp your problems and assist you materially in extending the service of the City College to the adult population of the city. In many respects the problems of a city college are similar to those of a State university. One of your great tasks is to serve the ambitious young man who has not had the best opportunities for training and who is anxious to fit himself for his day's work. I think you will find Dr. Mezes an exceedingly experienced and competent adviser along these lines. I knew him so intimately and advised with him so frequently that I have no doubt of his ability to assist you.

Concerning the selection of Dr. Mezes, Dr. Abraham Flexner said last night:

"The Trustees of the College of the City of New York, in choosing Dr. Mezes, have performed an important public service in the most satisfactory manner. Ignoring all local and personal considerations, they have frankly gone into the open field and chosen the strongest available man. They have thus set an example that ought to be followed through the educational system.

"Dr. Mezes is emphatically an educator of modern type, well trained, a man of affairs who would be distinguished in any vocation. The city is to be congratulated on his selection."

CITY EFFICIENCY COSTLY.

Aldermen Likely to Pare Down Such Appropriations in Budget.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which is holding public hearings on the 1915 tax budget, heard yesterday representatives of the Fire, Health, Law, Tax Departments, the Commissioner of Accounts, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

The committee was much interested in the fact that $50,000 had been appropriated for efficiency engineers in the Commissioner of Accounts office, and Benjamin Welton, one of the engineers, was asked to explain what work they performed. He said that for the past six months about half of the force had been busy in Richmond studying the sewer and highway organizations. A report they had submitted to the Board of Estimate was not adopted.

Health Commissioner Goldwater and Joseph Hamnitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention gave it as their opinion that it was not necessary to hire outside efficiency experts, as there were plenty of men in their own departments to do the work. It is likely that the Aldermen will pare down the efficiency appropriation materially.

Salary increases and decreases in the budget were also taken up. The schedules show there were 410 increases of salaries and 182 decreases, and that the former amounted to $79,175 and the latter to $70,120. The total increases in all salaries that were originally $3,000 or more amounted to $7,000, and of this George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, Chiefs of the bureaus in the Board of Estimate, received $3,000. The

RED CROSS SENDS AID TO BELGIANS

Steamer Thelma Carries 2,000 Tons of Food Contributed in Philadelphia.

JAPAN'S HUMANE WORK

Sending Succor to Wounded in Europe—Yesterday's Gifts to Various Funds.

It was announced at the Red Cross offices that the Norwegian steamer Thelma, chartered by John Wanamaker, had sailed from Philadelphia yesterday with food for Belgium. The contributions that made this relief ship possible came through the Red Cross in a Belgian relief campaign conducted by the newspapers of Philadelphia. The Thelma carries about 2,000 tons of food. The Thelma's cargo is consigned to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands.

Interesting letters from Baron Ozawa and H. S. Tsuru, President and Secretary of the Japanese Red Cross, have been received here. The letters tell of the efforts of the Japanese Red Cross, which is the most richly endowed Red Cross organization in the world. Baron Ozawa said the Japanese have sent surgeons and nurses to Russia, France, and England, and hospital supplies to Belgium and Servia. They have equipped two hospital ships which have been caring for the sick and wounded of both the German and Japanese forces.

The proclamation of President Wilson designating Oct. 4 as Peace Sunday, a day of prayer for peace, was observed in Japan as well as in the United States.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross Fund in New York amounted to $7321.60, which brought the total to $341,483.07. All contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Dolgeville, N. Y.	$342
Country Club, Lockport	125
Staats-Zeitung (col.)	68
Dr. Dernburg (col.)	63
Twentieth Century Club, Hartford	50
Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn	15
Mrs. G. Kraus	10
Florence R. Long	10
Gaygoyewatha Campfire Girls	10
Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C.	7
Blanche M. Willkow	3
Employes of George E. Gibson Co.	3
Children of Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon.	3
Mrs. M. C. Scudder	3
Mr. Hamilton	2

Belgian Fund Gains $10,597.

Yesterday's contributions to the Belgian fund amounted to $10,597.33, making a total of $447,946.68. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, follow:

Students C. & P. Normal School	$597	P. Livingston	50
"Our School." Pittsburgh	140	Gertrude S. Davis	50
Providence Journal collection	5,837	Elizabeth Rogers	5
Mrs. J. M. Varnum	100	W. B. Roper	5
W. M. Johnson	100	Thomas Howells	10
Dr. Edwin Beer	100	Pres. Sch. Hoosack Falls	10
Miss Edith Young	100	Bertram Webb	5
Mrs. F. W. Otheman	100	Rensselaer Ville Pres.	10
Mrs. A. I. Esberg	50	W. O. Coleman, jr.	4
Baptist Church, Sunday school, Fall River	54	Elizabeth Angas	5
W. B. Driver	50	W. Moore Angas	10
N. C. E.	50	Arthur C. Nash	10
W. J. Eldridge	50	St. Andrew's S. S.	20
F. C. M.	10	Leonard J. Wolf	10
J. A. Wetherell	10	J. P. Skelly	25
Esther Wedman	5	Miss S. Sweeney, jr.	20
Willis P. Woodman	5	Two Friends	5
E. L. Wakefield	5	E. M. Barton	10
Yale Hope Mission	5	Richard Lamb	25
M. T. Flack	5	Gurney C. Gere	5
Helen M. Lloyd	25	W. B. Marple	10
Mrs. W. T. Sargent	30	H. Livingston	25
F. U. Morris	5	Stanford Marsh	5
L. Van Wezel	5	Anonymous	10
Mrs. E. J. Emelin	5	Margaret Chubb	25
C. B. J.	10	Mrs. E. O. Bartlett	5
L. S. Hastings	10	Richard W.	10
W. S. Salway	10	Friends of Clark Mills	30
Anon	25	Kath. V. Baird	10
A. C. Miller	25	Mrs. G. W. Peterson	10
Haleslie	10	Miss C. L. Babcock	25
Vannie Hayner	10	M. B. Kent	10
C. and A. Geyer	10	Frances M. Ely	3
Meth. Prot. S. S., Greensboro, N. C.	21	Miss C. L. Babcock	20
S. Seeley Brown	20	Brooklyn Ethical Soc.	50
A child	10	M. Stewart	2
Arthur J. Todd	10	Mrs. R. V. Waldo	5
R. H. Moses	10	D. D. Watson	5
K. V. Harker	10	E. B.	5
Dr. Lee	10	L. C. Wood	25
Rev. H. S. Osburn	10	Mrs. H. B. Peabody	40
Robert Gallagher	10	Anonymous	50
Dr. C. F. Clark	25	M. S.	25
Rev. and Mrs. E. White	10	H.	25
B. B.	10	E. R. H.	25
J. A. McKelvey	25	C. P. H.	50
Mrs. C. S. Prizer	1	W. H. Reynolds	4
Mary C. Wood	2	Miss A. R. Porter	2
Harriet B. Rose	5	Athena Farm	200
A. Gunts	5	Friend	1
C. M. Bridges	25	Friend	1
Otis Smith	25	Sympathizer	1
Carolina A. Barton	5	O. Kuntsaff	1
Anna J. Rothschild	5	N. T. L.	31
M. M. E. Smith	5	George Gothers	1
Boudinot Keith	25	Anonymous	1
May Freeman	5	Anonymous	2
W. A. H.	25	E. H. S.	10
H. Willoughby	10	K. W.	5
Mrs. C. L. Smith	1	Anonymous	1
James T. Kelly	5	Anonymous	5
Edgar L. Mosher	5	Mrs. T. Crane	1
Mrs. Legresle	5	Mrs. W. Brewster	5
Miss Helen Banker	1	Anonymous	10
N. L.	1	Memory M. F. H.	1
H.	1	Alfred Murphy	10
Cash	2	Brith Sholem, Ogden, Utah	12
10c. Weekly Club	1	Mrs. A. Lloyd	25
M. Ward	1	M. A.	5
Melin Co. (Col.)	125	Dr. Dutch S. S. Flatbush	21
Country Club	175	E. Mall	1
John E. Parsons	250	Mrs. I. L. Lockwood	1
Mrs. Parsons	250	Mrs. Wasserman	1
Waterbury Republican, (Col.)	200	Mrs. Kirkegaad	5
Paul D. Cravath	200	A. Pinkerton	1
Emma C. Jones	100	T. C. Wiedeman	1
Ruth E. Ladyard	100	V. Kernellner	4
Miss M. E. Lowndes	100	V. Kernellner	6
Mrs. A. G. Bell	100	John Vanderbilt	2
Mrs. G. H. Williams	100	Janet Wood	2
St. Paul's Ch., Flatbush	61	Grace N. Y.	3
		Grace T. Poor	3
		Mrs. Vandercool	12

For the Ambulance Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, now amounts to more than $147,000. These additional subscriptions are acknowledged by J. P. Morgan & Co.:

Courteen Seed Co.	$100	A. D. Malbry	$10
Emma C. Jones	100	S. C. Wiggin	10
E. E. Williams	50	D. L. Gore	10
C. D. English	25	C. S. Masters	10
W. C. Arnold	25	James E. Morris	5
Leo Rassieur	25	M. G. Bimel	5
J. R. A.	15	Alice K. Ames	5
C. E. Rollins, Jr.	15	A. B. T.	1
St. Mary's School, Peekskill	10	Cash	1
		Mrs. H. M. Hall	1

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals about $27,000. Additional subscriptions received to be applied to this fund follow:

Alliance Francaise, New Brunswick, N. J.	$625	Mrs. T. H. Allen	$5
M. Blumlein	25	Ladies' Aid, Woodhaven	30
Miss J. Aguellet	5	Marie L. Fontaine	25
Julie Clemenson	5	Mrs. H. La Montagne	50
Mrs. L. Thomas	25		

Dollar Christmas Fund $6,530.

The Dollar Christmas Fund, to be used for the relief of homeless Belgians, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, now amounts to $6,530. These additional subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday:

S. A. Osgood	$100	Anonymous	$25
Citz. Davenport, Wash.	86	Bo. Agriculturist	32
H. P. Fairbanks	50	Benefit, Fredonia	20
E. S. C.	50	Miss M. S. Mizell	14
Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, W.	40	Duluth Herald	447
E. C. Brown	30	G. H. Johnson	10
P. Butler	25	C. S. Sweetser	10
Officers, Fort Dupont	25	E. P. Pearle	10
Officers, Fort Benjamin Harrison	10	"I. H. N."	10
Mrs. Symington	25	W. G. Langdon	10
		Officers, Fort Benjamin Harrison	10

The American Prince of Wales Fund now amounts to $73,241.08, of which $5,856.50 was acknowledged yesterday by R. M. Stuart Wortley, the Treasurer, of 25 Broad Street, from the following persons:

J. Middleton	$5	Lady Bennett, (col.)	$5,000
W. Draycott	5	F. W. M. Cuthbert	25
Lucille Watson	1	Richard Howe	5
Emma B. Carson	1	Forbes-Robertson	5
John N. May	10	Mrs. Pitchett	5
Mary S. Brough-ton (col.)	114	F. Dungey	5
T. D. Bowen	5	Anonymous	10
Mrs. W. H. Lewis	25	R. W. Allen	5
"Clem, Lloyd"	30	W. Prime	50
"Cantab"	5	W. H. Lewis	1
J. W. Johnston	6		
C. Hicks	20		

The Committee of Mercy, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, and the Treasurer of which is August Belmont, received these additional subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND

Mrs. J. T. Thompson	$100	Mrs. M. Daly	$300
Miss J. R. Thompson	100	C. P. Wheaden	5
Mrs. A. Conetock	10	Mrs. Tacks	5
William Hague	25	Louise Steefel	10
Arthur Foote	25	Mrs. W. H. Eddy and Mrs. I. J. Jennings	5
I. V. Cox	5	Pres. Sch., Carlton, Minn.	13
M. E. Cox	2		
Miss E. S. Bacon	25		

BELGIAN FUND.

Anonymous	$1,000	J. V. Bacot, Jr.	$2
Mrs. J. H. Clark	5	C. R. Gibson	5

BRITISH FUND.

Mrs. D. W. Lewis	$5	Mrs. B. Compton	$25

RED CROSS FUND.

Brick. Pres. Church, East Orange			$168

Christian Herald's Ship.

The Christian Herald Fund for War Widows and Orphans received a cablegram yesterday saying the steamship Jan Block with 600 tons of flour, rice, and peas will sail for Rotterdam tomorrow from an English port. The cargo is consigned to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and will be distributed by ticket to widows and orphans only. The Christian Herald deposited $40,000 with the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday to the credit of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Vacation War Relief Committee found it necessary to get a special work room for other received yesterday for $1,000 worth of apparel for women and children, and odds and ends for men. This entire batch of wearing apparel is to be sent to Belgians taken in by Christ College, Oxford. Mrs. Phillip Rollins presented the $1,000 to meet this special need.

The special work of this Vacation War Relief Committee is giving the unemployed an opportunity to earn money making clothes for the sick and destitute on the other side.

A theatrical benefit for war sufferers will take place this afternoon under the management of Mrs. Oliver Herford, at the Lyceum. Owing to the length of the bill the entertainment will begin promptly at 2:30. "William Faversham will be seen in the third act of "The Squaw Man," with practically the original cast. Four new one-act plays will be presented, with prominent players in the casts. Gabrielle Dorziat will recite the "Marseillaise," Marie Tempest, Maud Bispham, and William Farnham will sing, Beatrice Herford will give a new monologue, Rose O'Neill will draw Kewpies, and Teresa Cerutti will dance. Andrew Mack will sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

JEWISH COLLECTIONS ARRIVE.

New York Committee Receives $5,000 of Atonement Day Gift.

It was announced yesterday by the Central Committee of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America that the collections made in the synagogues included within the Union on the Day of Atonement, which are to be applied to a fund for the relief of Jewish people in the European war zones, are now coming in. So far about $5,100 has been received from the following congregations:

Ohob Zodock, West 116th St.	$810	Kohilath Jeshurun, East 85th St.	450
Adath Israel, Bridgeport, Conn.	200	Anshe Tzedeville Station, Sullivan County, N. Y.	161
Agudath Achim, Yarmouth, N. S.	103	Beth Israel, New Haven, Conn.	40
Beth Israel, Washington, D. C.	33	Sherrer Shalom, East 84th St.	20
B'nai Israel, Wilmington, Del.	22	Agudas Achim, Bristol, Penn.	34
Beth Israel, Roanoke, Va.	72	Beth Israel, Washington, D. C.	26
Shaaai Israel, Bennher Shievanaker, Klas, N. Y.	20	Ansho Chosod, Somerville, N. Y.	36
Ohab Zodok, Hamilton, Ontario	23	Beth Tfilath-Moshe, Mount Clemens, Mich.	21
House of Jacob, Utica, N. Y.	129	Hadrash Kodesh, Dorchester, Mass.	70
Agudath Achim, Port Jervis, N. Y.	18	Austrian-Hungarian Share Tfilath, Montreal, Canada	200
Agudath Achim B'Nai Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y.	196	Beth Israel, Paterson, N. J.	382
Adath Jeshurun, Parkersville, N. Y.	41	Anshe Sfard, New Orleans, La.	13
Anshe Tferes Israel, Greenport, L. I.	31	Moses Montefiore, Hoboken, N. J.	470
B'nai Israel Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, New Haven, Conn.	68	Adas Israel, Rome, N. Y.	21
Of Lock Haven, Penn.	33	Beth Abraham, Bayonne, N. J.	70
Ohab Sholem, Williamsport, Penn.	53	Chevra Kdisha, Ithaca, N. Y.	41
Ohab Zodek, Pottsville, Penn.	123	Beth Israel, Utica, N. Y.	59
Agudas Israel, Baltimore, Md.	261	Agudas Israel, Annapolis, Md.	25
Ahawath Achem, Baltimore, Md.	16	Beth Sholem, Ogden, Utah	12
Brith Sholem, Ogden, Utah	12	Beth Abraham, Bronx	36
Beth Abraham, Bronx	36	Heneseth Israel, Annapolis, Md.	25
Heneseth Israel, Annapolis, Md.	25	Gemilath Chasadim, London, Ontario	50
Gemilath Chasadim, London, Ontario	50	Shaari Terah, Pittsburgh, Penn.	250
Shaari Terah, Pittsburgh, Penn.	250	First Rumania-American, Rivington St.	25
First Rumania-American, Rivington St.	25	Mozach Israel, Union Av., Bronx	48
Mozach Israel, Union Av., Bronx	48		

The collections were the result of telegrams sent to all the congregations in the union by the Central Committee in New York.

Ball for Belgian Relief Fund.

A ball was given last night at the Short Hills Club house, Short Hills, N. J., for the Belgian Relief Fund. The patronesses included Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. John A. Stuart, jr., Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, Mrs. William McKim, Mrs. George Blow, Mrs. Samuel Auchincloss, Mrs. Sidney Brown, Mrs. William Dudley, and Mrs. M. J. O'Shaughnessy.

ARTIST DIES SUDDENLY.

Miss Margaret Oglesby, 65 Years Old, Stricken in Strand Hotel.

Margaret Oglesby, 65 years old, a painter, died suddenly in her apartments in the Strand Hotel, 43 West Thirty-second Street, last night. A few moments prior to her death Miss Oglesby had been chatting with her companion, Miss Jennie O. Lawrence, who formerly sang under the name, Nuola, and had left the room when Miss Lawrence heard her fall and found her unconscious.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde Hostess.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a reception in the assembly room of the Colony Club, at which Butler Davenport read his play, "Keeping Up Appearances."

DANCERS IN COTTON COSTUMES AT BALL

Shocks of Corn in Decorations at Benefit at the Waldorf for Southerners.

GOWNS OF PERIOD OF 1860

A Scenic Log Cabin with Two Negro "Mammies"—Officials of the Southern Society in Boxes.

The Cotton Ball, given under the auspices of the New York Southern Society, attracted a large assembly last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The object of the ball was to augment a fund for the relief of the Southerners in need and to increase the use and popularity of cotton fabrics.

While cotton costumes were not obligatory, the majority of women appeared in them, and the effect was brilliant, many novel dresses being worn, with originality shown in the fashioning of subdued and vivid colors of cotton fabrics. When the boxes were filled and the floor of the grand ballroom crowded with dancers, the color scheme transcended the sheen of silks and satins of the regulation evening dress. Many jewels were worn, which heightened the display.

The background added much to the parade of cotton fabrics, especially to the quaint cotton crêpe gowns of the 1860 period, such as was worn by Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, who was among the box holders. The two upper tiers of boxes were draped with white cotton fabric, and the boxes on the floor level were festooned with clusters of corn on the ear and bunches of Autumnal leaves, while shocks of corn, seared by the frost, and bales of cotton were grouped here and there between the boxes. Festoons of cotton bolls were hung at the entrance to the ballroom.

A unique feature of the decorations, most of which had been sent from North Carolina, was a scenic log cabin, erected at the south end of the ballroom, before which stood two typical negro "mammies" of the South. About them were baskets of cotton bolls, husking ears, and fodder in the shock.

The men wore white cotton gloves and cotton bolls as boutonniers, and many of the women and girls had ornaments of cotton in their hair.

A negro band played syncopated time for the dancers, and between times there was an exhibition of special dances in the centre of the ballroom, which was roped off with white standards and festoons of cotton. Miss Donna Bain gave a solo dance called "in the Land of Cotton"; Miss Wilma Wynn and John Clay danced the "Cotton Trot to Dixie," and Miss Bain, in costume, and Miss Ruth McCarthy gave an 1860 polka. On the back of the programmes was a poem written especially for the ball by Helen S. Woodruff.

Two boxes were reserved for the officials of the Southern Society and the visiting officers of the army and navy. There was a delegation of a hundred men from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton, and a large representation from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Many people came from Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and other points in the South to attend the ball. A Southern supper was served at midnight.

There were many committees in charge, and a large Reception Committee, although there was no formal receiving line. Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Chairman of the Decoration Committee, wore a gown of white cotton tarletan, made with the old-fashioned hoop skirt and trimmed with scarlet frilling, being topped with a small poke bonnet. Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Chairman of the Costumes Committee, was in blue tarletan, with a ruffled skirt and a bodice of white cotton velvet. Mrs. Wilbur Mathews, Chairman of the Music Committee, appeared in a gown of white tarletan, with basque of blue and gold brocade. Mrs. R. C. Taylor wore a gown of white cotton net, with a ruffled skirt edged with point applique and the bodice was trimmed with an old-fashioned lace bertha.

Mrs. Lorenzo Semple chose her costume from the 1870 period, when bustles were just becoming popular. It was of white lace over pink, with small ruchings running up and down the trained skirt, with a sleeveless bodice and straps over the shoulders. She also wore a set of turquois necklace and long earrings that belonged to her great-grandmother. Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff was in an 1860 costume, of white organdie, with garlands of pink and blue rosebuds. Three misses, waterfalls, bustles, crinolines, and pantalettes added much to the scene of old-time Southern festivities.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, was Honorary Chairman of the General Committee and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan was Honorary Chairman of the Committee of Women, which included many prominent Northern and Southern women.

Among the members of the Junior Committee who sold cotton bolls instead of flowers were the Misses Janet E. Adriance, Estelle Clark, Dorothy Ethridge, Dorothy Haight, Helen Tiffany Morgan, Adele Snowden, Marion Tiffany, Louise Trevor, Joy Williams, Anne T. Winchester, Anne Woodin, Grace Franklin, Alice Archibald, and Sidney Carleton.

Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, Mrs. Harman M. Biggs, Mrs. Winfield Fuller, Mrs. William H. Harris, Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, S. R. Bertron, R. B. Duke, Walter S. Thomson and George McFadden Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank G. Burke, Mrs. E. E. Meacham, Rufus L. Patterson, Paul Pflieger, Thomas F. Ryan, R. K. Smith, W. J. Steel, and Henry Walters were among the boxholders.

The list of patronesses included several hundred names.

AID FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Festival at Delmonico's Nets $7,000 —Gold in Melting Pot.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association Festival at Delmonico's closed last evening after two days, and $7,000 was realized. Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, sitting in the black mystery cauldron, wearing a peaked black hat, disposed of most of her black mysteries; Miss Marion Einstein's flower booth, with its birds and autumn leaf decorations, made much money and the children's "Mme. Jarley's Wax Works," which was given in the afternoon, was so crowded that there was "standing room only," before it was half over.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan gathered in large quantities of old gold and silver in her melting pot and a dancing booth was a unique feature. It was in charge of Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermeyer, and any one who had a dancing problem to solve brought it to Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes, professionals, who gave free advice in everything relating to the new dances.

Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Fund, was one of the hard workers of the festival.

H. A. Hitchcock Weds Miss Miller.

The marriage of Harry A. Hitchcock of 1 Gramercy Park and Miss Alice Miller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs Thomas A. Miller, took place at 8:30 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 102 West Ninety-third Street. There were no attendants, and none except relatives were present. The Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church performed the ceremony. Mr. Hitchcock is with the publishing firm of McBride, Nast & Co.

FINLEY—COTTON.

Mr. and Mrs. William Finley of Westerleigh, West New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor M. Finley, to Frank J. Cotton of Astoria, L. I., formerly of Dublin, Ireland. No date has been set for the wedding.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Programme of Tschaikowsky — Mr. Schulz Soloist.

Mr. Stransky evidently judged well the tastes of the present audiences of the Philharmonic Society when he arranged the programme of last evening's concert all from the works of Tschaikowsky. The audience was large and let no opportunity go by of applauding the music and the performance. Tschaikowsky is not a diet that can be lived on exclusively for a long period. It may be that some even of the enthusiasts found before the "Capriccio Italien" at the end of the programme was finished that there might be too much Tschaikowsky in an "all Tschaikowsky" programme. In fact the composers are few of whom a similar thing cannot be said. Mr. Stransky, however, devised his programme with an eye, or an ear, for contrast. The familiar "Pathetic" Symphony was the principal number; it was preceded by the "Romeo and Juliet" overture and followed by the "Variations on a Rococo Theme," for violoncello, played by Mr. Leo Schulz, devised and the "Capriccio Italien," in which the Russian let himself willingly be beguiled by the spirit of Italy, and of several works that are fruits of his Italian sojourn.

The "Pathetic" Symphony has been one of the most frequently played of the Philharmonic's repertory in the last decade, and it had the same experience here as in some other capitals. It is a work that lends itself to "effects;" it is made up of effects, and conductors, and doubtless, orchestras, delight in it for this reason. Yet it has had probably an undue proportion of performances, for it is not Tschaikowsky's best symphony. It brought forward some of the orchestra's best qualities last evening. Mr. Stransky conducted with zeal and obvious sympathy, and the orchestra brought off all the effects with unfailing precision. They are for the most part not difficult, but good playing by skillful men naturally enhances them, as it did last evening.

Mr. Schulz has not seldom appeared as solo performer with the orchestra of which he is one of the chief ornaments. Florid variations are not what the violonce o is best adapted for; the "rococo theme" is poor and the variation little better than ingenuous. Mr. Schulz mastered them all, but not even his skill could make them seem very much worth while, or very exhilarating. His big rich and virile tone was heard at its best, so were his skill and precision in the florid technique of the instrument.

FRANCIS ROGERS'S RECITAL.

An Interesting Programme Given in the Little Theatre.

The Little Theatre gave Mr. Francis Rogers an opportunity to be heard to the best advantage in his song recital there yesterday afternoon. Its small space and intimate surroundings were favorable to both his voice and his diction, which last was exceptionally clear and finished in Italian, German, and English, and indeed was an admirable example of what such things should be. Mr. Rogers was in excellent voice, and his singing denoted how a serious musician seeking for better things, aiming at a higher ideal, and intelligently applying himself, without the thoughts of having attained all, can find what he seeks.

Mr. Rogers's style is freer, more expressive, more varied, and truly musical than ever before. His voice sounded yesterday at its best in richness and in quality. He uses now head tones with skill and judgment, without excess; and in such songs as the old French "L'Amour de Moi" and Cornelius's "Ein Ton," both of which he had to repeat, gained beautiful effects therewith. He treated the "divisions," the florid passages, in Handel's "Si tra i Ceppi" with freedom and dexterity; and there was splendid vigor in his "Vive Henri IV," another old French song. In the beautiful song "If thou thy heart will give me," attributed by some to Bach, he sang with much tenderness. In Brahms's "An die Nachtigal" he was less successful in finding expression for the poetical ecstasy of the music than for the Russian sentiments of the same composer's "Liebliche Wangen."

Striking numbers of a programme of unusual interest were three songs by Moussargsky; one at least had beauty, the "Cradle Song of the Peasant," expressing the pain, sorrow, and hopelessness of the Russian peasant's lot. Of an interest more psychopathic than strictly musical is the "Love Song of the Idiot," a strange babble of importunity in unceasing five-four rhythm. The last, "Field Marshal's Death," is a graphic picture appropriate to present events, sung with graphic power. Mr. Rogers's stone played Mr. Rogers's accompaniments with accomplished skill, and all from memory.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Matilda Steinam the Bride of Isaac Kubie.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Steinam of this city and Isaac Kubie took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony in the Louis XVI. Room under a bower of Autumn leaves and white chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with Venetian point lace, and her tulle veil was caught up by a Juliet cap effect. Her only ornament was a lavalliere, a gift from the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Edward S. Steinam was matron of honor for her sister-in-law, and the ushers were David Kubie, George Bernheimer, Samuel Strauss, and Edward Levy.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony. After a trip to Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Kubie will live in New York.

GRACE VAN CAMPEN ENGAGED.

Will Wed Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Son of the Late Admiral.

Mrs. Henry Van Campen of 379 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace M. Van Campen, to Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of the late Admiral Schley and named after him. Miss Van Campen is prominent in Brooklyn society.

Dr. Schley resides at 24 West Forty-fifth Street. His mother, the Admiral's widow, divides her time between New York and Washington.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe of 123 East Fifty-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. The child is to be named Evelyn Byrd Kobbe, and is a niece of Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff. Mrs. Kobbe was formerly Miss Florence Smith.

Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, younger daughter of Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson of Tivoli-on-Hudson, will make her début on Saturday, Dec. 5, at a reception to be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank A. B. Washburn, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. James Wray Cleveland of 701 Madison Avenue will give a tea dance at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 26, for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Cleveland. The invitations will be confined to the young friends of Miss Cleveland.

An old-fashioned knitting bee for the benefit of the destitute Belgian women and children will be given this afternoon at the Plaza from 2 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. William Webb, Mrs. Mary Perry King, Mrs. Edward A. Ditmar, Mrs. Frank Crane, and Mrs. Edward A. Drake are members of the committee in charge.

Edward R. Bacon of 247 Fifth Avenue will return from Europe today on the Baltic.

Capt. Frank Geere, U. S. A., who was detailed to duty at the American Embassy in London when the war began, is at the Hotel Astor for a visit before going with Mrs. Geere to Fort Morgan, Ala.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If business prevents taking wife South, rent my cottage, furnished, heated, and located so you can enjoy tropical temperature; only modern to winterize in Jamaica; forty minutes from Grand Central to dock; ideal summer or Winter. F. C., care Lotos Club, city.

SUFFRAGE CONGRESS SPLIT ON BLACKLIST

Attack on Congressmen's Records in Recent Campaign Resented by Several Delegates.

NON-PARTISANSHIP UPHELD

"Seven Campaign States" for Dr. Shaw's Re-election—She Rejects President Emeritus Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The black list and States rights brought forth a storm in the Convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association this afternoon that was furious at times. The trouble was provoked by the report of Mrs. Medill McCormick on the question of the publication of the list during the recent campaign.

After declaring that a handful of men controlled the action of Congress, Mrs. McCormick, at the head of the Congressional Committee, said that if the publication had done no other good it had worked a wonder in "smoking out" Minority Leader Mann.

Mrs. Grace Wilber Trout, leading the anti-Shaw forces, saw only a crystallization of sentiment against suffrage in such tactics as the publication of the black list.

It was left to Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, leader for States rights suffrage, to question the authority of the Congressional Committee to publish information about Congressmen, this being a matter solely for the States to determine, she said.

Mrs. Crowley of Massachusetts sought to attack the committee for making the publication. She said it came at a time when it was resented by the friends of Senator Lodge, and killed the chances to get the suffrage plank in the Republican platform of Massachusetts.

When a delegate sought to show that Minority Leader Mann deserved a better fate on account of his record on the passage of the White Slave act and the Childs act, Mrs. McCormick, a daughter of Mark Hanna, said that he tried to stifle each in committee, but came out in the end for the measures, as was his custom.

Mrs. McCormick said the committee began its work among members of Congress with efforts to obtain the passage of what the suffragists designated the "Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment," framed by Miss Anthony, and first introduced in Congress in 1893. It provided that no citizen should be deprived of the elective franchise because of sex.

"After working among members of Congress in the interests of this amendment," said Mrs. McCormick, "and after we had thoroughly canvassed both House and Senate, we realized there was no hope of effecting its passage or making it effective without more pressure behind it. This amendment, even if it were passed by a three-fourths majority, would still have to be ratified by thirty-six States to make it effective.

"We then realized that we would be obliged to have more women enfranchised by amendments of their State Legislatures so that they could bring more pressure to bear upon their representatives in Congress. After much deliberation we considered it would be best, in order to make effective ultimately the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to bend our efforts toward the passage of the Shafroth amendment, which would have the question of woman suffrage submitted to voters of each State by initiative petition."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk asserted that her experience and her study of the various State Constitutions had convinced her that it would be almost impossible to obtain woman suffrage entirely through State action, because of the various difficulties surrounding the passage of amendments to State Constitutions.

A resolution "reaffirming the historic policy of political non-partisanship" of the association was accepted almost unanimously.

The resolution defining the policy occasioned spirited debate. This asserted "that our non-partisan policy requires that the attitude of the National Association toward an individual member of Congress or candidate for office for shall be determined by his individual attitude or record on woman suffrage and not by the attitude or record of the party to which he may belong."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 to 15.

In a symposium tonight on the fight for the ballot the "seven campaign States" where suffrage was an issue at last election representatives of the suffrage organization of Montana and Nevada, where amendments were successful, and of Missouri, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, where they lost, told of their successes and their purposes for the future.

Mrs. Anna H. Martin, speaking for Nevada, declared her State was the "most male State" in the Union, the 1910 census showing two men to every woman. The suffrage victory, she said, indicated that the men had realized their need of women in helping to direct governmental affairs.

The suffrage victory in Montana was attributed by Miss Stewart to thorough organization in each county and precinct of the State, and to concentrated, harmonious work by both leaders and the rank and file.

A resolution signed by the delegates of the "seven campaign States" expressing appreciation of the work of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was presented to the President of the national organization. The resolution closed with this statement: "Your services, in our estimation, are invaluable, and cannot be dispensed with, and we desire to express our loyalty and gratitude."

The expression was taken to indicate that Dr. Shaw probably would have the support of the campaign States for re-election.

Dr. Shaw, in a statement given out today, formally rejected the proposition of the caucus of a number of leaders, held last night, that she accept the position of President Emeritus of the organization in order that she might devote her entire time to campaigning for the cause.

"I shall accept the nomination for President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association if it is tendered to me by the convention now meeting here," said Dr. Shaw, "but under no circumstances will I consent to act as President emeritus."

Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who had been slated for President by the caucus, stated that she would refuse to become a candidate for President of the association if Dr. Shaw rejected the caucus proposition.

CLUBWOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Antis Defeated at State Federation Convention, 227 to 72.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—After one of the warmest sessions ever held by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the delegates in session here today declared in favor of woman suffrage by a vote of 227 to 72.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge led the anti-suffragists, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, who presided, allowed every anti-suffragist an opportunity to be heard before the roll was called. After the announcement of the vote Mrs.

STEAL A MARCH ON EXCHANGE BROKERS

Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb Provide for City's Debts Without Buying from Them.

STERLING DOWN TO NORMAL

Sensational Drop Extends to Francs and Marks—Gold Pool's Occupation Gone for the Present.

Foreign exchange rates took a decided tumble yesterday, which carried demand sterling to the lowest point since the beginning of the European war and to substantially a normal basis for this time of the year.

This sensational drop followed and was attributed to an announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as managers of the city loan syndicate, that the ninth installment on account of the $100,000,000 pool, amounting to $14,278,750, which was called for yesterday, would be payable in Clearing House checks, instead of in gold or foreign exchange. This meant that the managers had already accumulated enough exchange to provide for the entire requirement on account of the city's maturing obligations for the rest of November.

It had been known for a week that the call was to be made, and foreign exchange brokers had loaded up with large amounts of exchange, which they expected to sell to the syndicate. In the meantime bills have been coming into the market at a lively rate recently on account of purchases of war supplies by the European nations, and on Wednesday demand sterling got down to about $4.89, a whole point below the gold export basis.

When the announcement came yesterday that the city loan syndicate had all the exchange it needed for the ninth installment the brokers were left with their exchange accumulations and without the expected market for them. Heavy offerings were made at rapidly declining prices and for a time absolutely no buyers could be found. From a fraction above $4.89 on Wednesday, demand fell to $4.86⅝. Its highest for the day was $4.86⅛, and it closed at $4.87⅜. Cables ranged from $4.89⅛ down to $4.87⅛ and closed at $4.88.

In sympathy with this movement, and as a result of the purchase of war supplies, checks on Paris declined rapidly. On Wednesday a dollar would buy 5.13½ francs; yesterday it would buy 5.15. Berlin exchange, which has been declining for some time, made a new low record at 86, closing at 86⅜, as against a normal rate of about 95.

Expect Exchange from Canada.

In using their accumulated exchange at this time the managers of the city loan syndicate looked forward to a new source of exchange for their own needs in the near future. This is an advance of $50,000,000 to be made by Great Britain to Canada to cover the cost of arming and equipping the Canadian troops going to the front. Canadian exchange operations are carried on mainly through the New York market, her leading banks having branches here, and New York being the best market in which to sell exchange. An additional reason for Canada's exchange, created by the credit established for her in London, coming into this market, is that to a large extent the very supplies for which she is receiving it were bought in the United States, naturally through the New York market. With this prospective supply of large amounts of London exchange it was felt that rates would continue low.

Of approximately $80,000,000 to be paid by the city abroad, the nine installments so far called will provide for $65,827,708, leaving only about $13,300,000, which will mature in December. The prospects are that this amount also will be provided without shipping gold, and it is expected that as a result of settlement through the purchase of exchange below the gold export point the city will receive a substantial rebate against the amount charged to it in the original agreement for the cost of exchange. The agreement provided that the syndicate should make such profit as it could through the exchange transactions, but that in case these profits exceeded 2 per cent. the excess should be returned to the city.

The question was raised yesterday whether there would be any further need of the $100,000,000 gold pool, which was subscribed by banks throughout the country for the purpose of creating and selling exchange by means of gold shipments to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England. When this pool was formed the dislocation of the foreign exchange market was at its height and there were even fears that the $100,000,000 fund would prove insufficient to control and bring down the abnormal rates then prevailing. The pool shipped $16,000,000 to Ottawa, not even waiting for the subscriptions from the interior to be paid, but obtaining advances from nine New York banks. It called for 25 per cent. payment on the subscriptions as a starter, but it has never made a second shipment and it has not used up the credit of $100,000,000 first established. It has distributed but $2,500,000 from the proceeds of its sales of exchange and it is generally understood that these sales have not yet reached $5,000,000. Of course, it is selling no exchange now, as the rate is below the gold export point, and the general opinion yesterday was that it would stay there.

$15,000,000 is Lying Idle.

The other $15,000,000 paid in is lying idle, earning no interest, and the pool still has a credit in London of at least $4,000,000. Against this exchange will probably have to be sold, even if at a loss, as the pool has no agreement calling for the return of any part of the gold shipped in case it should not be needed.

The gold pool, however, will not be wound up at present for a variety of reasons. Its influence in helping to bring rates down has been largely psychological, and this effect will continue while it lasts if any attempts should be made to boost rates. There are also considerable amounts of finance bills to mature soon in London, and while conditions there have become much easier lately, nothing can be predicted definitely as to the extent to which these bills will be renewed or extended. Finally, there is always the question of what will happen if London gets a chance to unload its American securities through the opening of the Stock Exchange or otherwise.

The rate of $4.85⅝ for demand sterling that was reached yesterday is agreed to be practically normal by comparison with the rates on the same date in several years past and with the high and low rates for November for the same period, shown in this table:

	Demand Sterling, Nov. 12.	November. High.	Low.
1914	$4.8515	$4.8533	$4.8490
1913	4.8535	4.8570	4.8456
1912	4.8700	4.8700	4.8613
1911	4.8555	4.8615	4.8540
1910	4.8720	4.8720	4.8705
1909	4.8575	4.8865	4.8850
1908	4.8620	4.8650	4.8600
1907	4.8590	4.8595	4.8550
1906	4.8515	4.8615	4.8513

In some years the rate was lower and in others higher than that yesterday.

Brooklyn Edison Company Fined.

A fine of $500 was imposed yesterday upon the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn in the Court of Special Sessions for violation of the smoke and cinder ordinance at its plant in Pearl Street, that borough. It was represented that the company had not installed devices to do away with smoke and cinders until three years after the first complaint had been made.

MLLE. DORZIAT ON SUFFRAGE

Actress Says Horrors of War Have Opened Eyes of French Women.

Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, leading woman with "The Hawk," now playing at the Shubert Theatre, yesterday afternoon in an address to members of the Women's Political Union congratulated American women on their victories in the fight for equal suffrage.

"You American women have the glory of partly obtaining equal suffrage," she said, "and that glory is fairly deserved. In France we have followed your efforts with admiration and enthusiasm since the very beginning. The great majority of Frenchwomen were not ready until these last few months to answer the eloquent appeal of their sisters in America. But the horrid events which are now occurring are opening the eyes of the most obstinate, and this mad war, with its train of horrors and misery and awful consequences, has already made more converts to the feminist cause than all the manifestations of these last years.

"I can't help thinking of my unhappy country that is now expiating so cruelly the mistakes of fifteen years of crazy and selfish politicians. Don't you think that the women who are giving their sons and husbands for their country have a right to judge those who assume the responsibility of government? It is impossible to stop the war—it will last to the end—earnestly and fiercely fought by both sides. When it is finished, when one generation of our finest men are completely destroyed or disabled, we will find that the women will prove of such vital assistance in helping restore and build up a new country out of the ruins, I am sure the men themselves will ask the women to come with them and help them. That will be the beginning of an era of peace."

PLANNED TO DIE WITH WIFE.

Bahrenberg Sent Her Confession to Her Mother and His Brother.

The suit of Frederick W. Bahrenberg, a retired wine importer, for the annulment of his marriage to Felice Robinson Bahrenberg, a vaudeville actress, was continued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Mr. Bahrenberg testified that before her marriage his wife confessed to him previous attachments and that she had been married to a man named Farrington. Bahrenberg says his wife concealed many acts of her past life, particularly the fact that the ceremony she went through with Farrington was not a legal marriage.

Mr. Bahrenberg said he and his wife took a honeymoon trip to Panama. Mrs. Bahrenberg was very ill on the voyage, and confessed that she had never been married to Farrington. He said that this affected him so much that he and his wife agreed to commit suicide by jumping overboard. But first Mrs. Bahrenberg was to write out her full confession. A copy was to be sent to Mrs. Bahrenberg's mother and another copy to Mr. Bahrenberg's brother.

"We posted these letters at Kingston, Jamaica," Mr. Bahrenberg said, "because we never expected to reach Panama alive."

Mr. Bahrenberg said his wife made the confession voluntarily, and then he said:

"Her confession affected me deeply, and I began drinking a good deal. I made an apartment ready for my wife at 596 Riverside Drive. I was taken ill and went to a sanitarium, where I stayed ten months. While there I made an attempt to kill myself."

Mrs. Bahrenberg, a tall, thin, dark-haired woman, testified that her husband beat her on board the ship and wanted her to commit suicide alone. The case will go on today.

SEEK RICH MEN AS WARDENS

Talk of T. M. Osborne and V. Everit Macy for Sing Sing.

V. Everit Macy of Westchester, a Progressive, and Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, a Democrat, were talked of yesterday as possible successors to Thomas J. McCormick, the deposed Warden of Sing Sing. Prisons Supt. Riley favors Mr. Osborne, who has made close inside study of prison life and who is warmly devoted to prison reforms.

Gov.-elect Whitman said yesterday he had known Mr. Osborne for a good many years, that he admired him greatly, and felt that what he had done at Auburn Prison in the interest of reform had been a great service to the State. Mr. Osborne has been strongly recommended for the position by O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association; Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, and E. S. Whitin, member of the National Committee on Prison Labor.

"Mr. Osborne is a wealthy man and it would be a great sacrifice for him to give up his home in Auburn and take up residence in Sing Sing," said Mr. Lewis yesterday. "But Mr. Osborne is interested in prison reform, and he has told me that he would accept the appointment if it was tendered to him."

V. Everit Macy was elected Superintendent of the Poor in Westchester on the Progressive ticket two years ago. He is a friend of Gov.-elect Whitman. He is a man of wealth.

"I think the appointment of Mr. Macy would be an exceedingly good one," said Mr. Whitman yesterday. "I doubt, however, whether he would take it."

William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, called on Mr. Whitman yesterday. Mr. Willcox said it was just a friendly social visit. However, there was some discussion on appointments and the proposed reorganization of the Public Service Commissions.

STOLE THE BISHOP'S CAKE.

Thief Got a Watch Also at Long Island Church Supper.

Bishop Frederick Burgess, who lives in the See house on the grounds of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L. I., likes cake, especially layer cake with frosting on the top. But the Bishop did not finish his supper last evening by cutting a fine cake made for him by one of the women of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church of Queens, L. I., because the cake was stolen.

Many of the women of the church, of which the Rev. H. W. R. Stafford is rector, gathered on Wednesday afternoon in the guild room of the church on Franklin Avenue, Queens, for a supper. One of the cakes supplied for the occasion was so fine that it was suggested that it should be set aside for the Bishop.

The cake was put upon a shelf beside an open window. During the progress of the supper a woman screamed, and all eyes followed her gaze to the cake. They saw it disappearing through the window. An arm was encircling it lovingly. And in the thief's hand was clutched a watch belonging to John Gallister, which had been put on the shelf beside the cake.

BURIED ALIVE FOUR DAYS.

Two Miners Ate Boot Leather and Were Well When Rescued.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—John Evans and William Schreiner, coal miners who had been imprisoned for four days behind a huge fall of coal in a mine in which they were working, were rescued alive this morning.

Rescuers felt sure the men could get enough air to keep them alive for days and, working in a limited space, forces of miners dug desperately in the effort to reach their imprisoned comrades, never halting for a minute. Hundreds of persons stood around the mine while the work was in progress and there was little sleep in the two mining villages in which they lived while the fate of the miners hung in the balance.

The men were found huddled together in a blind heading. They had been without food and water but were in good condition and able to walk. They said they chewed their boots to stave off the pangs of hunger and were able to keep track of time by removing the crystals from their watches.

ALL STOCKS GO UP WITH FREER TRADING

Listed Securities in New Street Follow Lead of Curb Market Activity.

PUBLIC SEEMS READY TO BUY

Brokers Put In More Wires to Handle Out-of-Town Business —The Day's Advances.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange officially sanctioned yesterday free publication of prices and amount of transactions in unlisted securities. The result of the removal of this embargo on quotations, which had existed since the exchanges closed on July 30, was a substantial increase of business on the Curb.

Not only was there evidence of broad demand for stocks after brokers began to send quotations by wire to customers and correspondents, but several firms made preparations to increase their trading facilities. One house ordered in four more private wires to other cities and larger telephone service was arranged for by a number of Curb firms.

The Curb authorities permitted business to be conducted in the old way, although it was announced after a meeting of the Board of Representatives that the official opening would not take place until next Monday. This statement was issued by Chairman E. R. McCormick of the Curb Association:

It has been decided that the improvement in the general financial situation has removed the necessity for restrictions over trading in unlisted stocks, therefore, you are hereby notified that the New York Curb market will officially resume business on Monday, Nov. 16, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This action on the part of the Chairman of the New York Curb Market Association has received the approval and sanction of the Committee of Five of the New York Stock Exchange

The Standard Oil stocks were the favorites of Broad Street traders yesterday, but there was practically normal interest in the mining and industrial stocks and bonds. Higher prices were made by the majority of issues reported upon, with marked strength in the oil group.

Announcement that Atlantic Refining had declared a dividend of $5 a share, the first since the Oil Trust was dissolved, stimulated dealings in the noon hour and thereafter. At the close an advance for the day of 48 points in the bid price for Atlantic Refining was reported, with increases extending from 5 to 25 points in Prairie, Solar Refining, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana, Standard of Ohio, and Standard of Kentucky.

The day's increase of trading activity was by no means confined to the curb. Buying of stock and bonds through the Stock Exchange Clearing House continued at a rate that has encouraged the Stock Exchange authorities to believe that a substantial purchasing power is being held back by inability to do business on the Exchange.

A demonstration of the demand for listed stocks was given by the dealings in New Street, where prices scored good gains. The improvement displayed during the day in the "outlaw" market followed rises recorded during the week and put quotations from 2 to 8 points above low figures quoted since the war began.

Below are the advances recorded in yesterday's sales of 27 listed stocks in New Street:

Stock.	Gain.	Stock.	Gain.
Amal. Copper	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Can com.	⅛	Nor. Pacific	1⅝
Am. S. & R. com.	1	Pennsylvania	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Ray Consolidated	⅛
Atchison com.	⅝	Reading	2
Anaconda Mining	⅝	Rep. I. & S. com.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio com.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	4
Beth. Steel com.	1½	St. Paul com.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	So. Pacific	1⅝
Chino Copper	⅝	U. S. Steel com.	2
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int.-Met. com.	¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Lehigh Valley	½	Utah Copper	⅝
N. Y. Central	1	Average advance	⅞

The evident interest shown in the securities market aroused renewed discussion in financial circles of the possibility of an early reopening of the Stock Exchange. Reports were heard that prominent bankers had met to discuss the situation, but inquiries were met with the reply that nothing had yet been done toward reopening.

Brilliant Bernard Shaw

After holding his peace until he could do so no longer, has written his opinions about the European situation in a characteristic article which he calls

Common Sense About the War

Just what those who read his amazing article will think about it as "common sense" remains to be seen. At least no one can call them commonplace. No one but Shaw would have dared to voice such sentiments. Everyone should read his article in

Next Sunday's Times

It is easily the most sensational utterance since the war began and is sure to stir up a hornets' nest not only in England but all over the world.

Theodore Roosevelt

Contributes a notable article that should arouse much discussion on the need of preparation by the United States. He calls his article

Preparedness Without Militarism

And he pours hot shot into those who would "Chinafy" this country.

At the Kaiser's Headquarters

Nearly all the heads of the German Government, including the Kaiser, are established at a town in France. A New York Times correspondent who spent several days there sends a lively description of what he saw.

These notable articles, all of fascinating interest, will be found in

Next Sunday's Times

Order next Sunday's Times today of your newsdealer to be sure of getting it. The Times is always sold out early.

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This recent addition,—a beautiful room after the style of time of Pompey the Great, where you may lounge in comfort or dine and watch the cabaret.

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All Outside Rooms.

Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00

SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year) ..$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year) ..$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year) ..$1,200

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DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00—BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25

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Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7—Complimentary Dancing Partners

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Those not so fortunate as to own a car will find in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times (next to last page) various announcements of automobiles for rent.

Turn back, make your choice today, and enjoy a real outing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maryland.—THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, vs. MOUNT VERNON WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY, et al.—In Equity.

Upon the verified petition of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, it is this 3d day of November, 1914, ORDERED, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, that all persons having claims against the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company or against any of the property of said Company, including all holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all holders of the Income Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all other persons having any claims against said company or its property, be and they are hereby required to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of January, 1915.

JOHN C. ROSE, District Judge.

True Copy. Attest: Arthur L. Spamer, Clerk.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(:) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Ex—John T. Hendrick v. Maryland.—Argument continued.
73—James M. Hull, Jr., v. Mrs. M. J. Dicks.—Argued.
81—C. W. Garrett v. L. & N. R. R.—Submitted.
82—Aaron Sage v. George Hampe.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for Nov. 13.—82, 83, 86, (and 87,) 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, and 83.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Ilengerer<Reynolds Elec.
C R R of N J<Anchor Line.
NYC R R<same.
L V R R<same.
Laemmle<Stern.
U S<Bank of N Y.
Mason & Hanger<Sharon.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Building at 10 A. M.
Re Jai Lai.
Re Lung Hai.
Re Jenkisson.
Devlin<Hallenbeck, (2 acts.)
Townsend<Cohan.
Am Oil Cloth<Flintkote.
Kluchink<L V Coal.
Eames<Claflin,(3 acts)
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Johnson<Lambert.
Yukusy<Carnegie Stl.
Gen Elec<Best El.
Delpark<Henderson.
Hernshein<Kapp, (2 acts.)

Re Grand Union Co.
Re Merritt Con.
Davis<Bowes.
Re Kelly.
L V R R<Am Hay.
Re Levin, Kronenberg & Co.
Re Davis.

Hand, J.—Post Office Motion calendar.
Slip Scarf<Church.
Webb & C., (2 acts)
Krebs<N G Lloyd.
Foley<Sulzberger.
Szewczuk<Mason & H.
Weingart<Hancock.
Hedden<Warner.
Brown & Sharpe<U S Motor.
United Copper<Amalg.
Farrell<Mendelsohn.
New Fiction<Star.
Union S & S<Hall.
Parker<Soc Francaise, (2 acts.)
Kimball<Perkins.
Nicholas Power<Baird

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Irving Co<Twinlock.
McMillan Co<Irving Co
Anatomik Co<Coward.
Cook<Auto P P Co.

Hill<Whalen & Martell.
Edison<Cont Chem Co.
Nye<Ruthe Frares.
Aldrich<Manahan.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
N Y Assets Realiz<McKinnon.
Shaughnessy<Penn RR
McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Hane<Stalin.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Col Co<same.
Slobadder<CNY.
Cusick<Knick Ice.
McKenzie<Oceanic Co.
Offield<CNY.
United Hoofing<Boomhower.
El Rays Co<Anderson
Dolores Co<same.
Creston Co<same.
Nipissing<Anderson.
U S< Esperanza Co.
Thomas<L & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic Co.
Gildenhorn<Penn RR. (2.)
Mariotti<NY C RR.
Smith<N H RR.

Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Eidwell<Elwell Rub.
Adesso<Kerbaugh.
Mariotte<same.
Washkow<L V Coal.
Uptegraft<Penn RR.
Mariotte<Kelley.
Vuguski<Cons Coal.
Gounits<Ramsdell.
Ryle<Penn RR.
Ryan<Penn RR.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Schwartz<I R T.
Reynolds<Penn R R.
Boland<L I R R.
N Y Life<Anderson.
Ovayage<P & R Coal
Wickworth<NY, NH RR.
Baeltz<same.
Weckworth<same.
Melzter<C R R of N J
Donoghue<Oceanic St Nav.
Yulass<Carnegie Steel
Helfand<Ill Surety.
Ginocchio<Balleti,

Note.—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Dietz<Singer Sew Ma.
Note—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Dayton Co<Bowman Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building, July calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Western Dev<McKinnon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy trial calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre.

Max Kobre and Moses V Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Arlme Cannon<Majes-tic Motors & Mfg Co<Nettie.
Leh Val T<Trans 6.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Jacob Dredger,
John M. Ferguson,
D. B. Briggs, Jr.,
E. E. Mittnight,
John S. Donovan,
Saleem P. Sakal,
Meuer Keeinman et al.
Motions.
Calleson Motor,
Barbara Koch et al.,
J. A. D. Morse,
East Brewing Co.,
Berkman & Miller,

Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
Benjamin Elwin.
William J. Hazard,
Joseph Kaufman,
Benjamin Elwin.
Jacob Halpern and Harry Deitsch,
Abraham Kniman,
Emanuel Stern,
J. A. Greenfield,
Elect Chem Works,
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre,
Clarence Hopkins.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
CNY<Uvalde Asph Pav.
P. L. I R R Co<SNY, CNY<Matthews.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

Robinson<NY, NH RR
Tiern<Platt.
Bode<Panama RR.
Re Hartman.
Allerton<Rhineland Mach.
Rosenzweig<Raubitschek.
Garrison<Sun P & P.
Lundtsen<Remmel.
Roach<Lorence.

Richter<Klimmerle.
Dolphin<Pendleton.
People<Swift & Co.
Meighan<Rose.
Eager<Freunsdorf.
Fulton Tr<Phillips.
Hart<Cort.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Solomon<NY C RR.
Ammand<CNY, (2acts.)
Stetson<Board of Ed.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Davis, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Cantor.
Rose<Walsh.
Gen'l Elec<Bronx Pub.
Landi<Hobson, (2 acts.)
Calender<Scheer.
Seffmal<NJ Leatner.
Re S Com, (East 148th St.)
Re Brown, (Berg.)
Re Schmidt and SS Co Agency.
Re Samuller.
Cavinata<Piccirilli.
Grodesky<Grousky.
Caurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Fbn.
Kramer<Coyle.
Kahl<Harrison & B.
Re Brown.
Re Same.
Wood<Hall & Co.
Re Fletcher.
Martin<New Trin L Asphalt.
Wood<Fisk.
Gluck<N Bk of N Hud.
Smith<Merrick.
Calhoun<Peck.
Slade<Dominick.
Matter of Clarke.
Zadek<Olds, W & K.
Holsting Mach<Fed Terra Cotta.
Richards<Dunn.
NY Orthopaedic Hosp<Cohn.
Campillo<BradleyCon.
Cetra<Same.
Crace<Same.
Maloney<Same.
We dig<Heinkelman<Steiger.
Cohen<Sirowitz.
Thomashefsky<Sheingold.
Bernheim<Bernheim.
Gruzenskie<Schreyer.

Crockett<Nicholson.
NY Life<Paterno Bros
Rothschild<Prager.
Pecorino<L'Araldo.
Glick<Cosby.
Re Broker, (St. Lawrence Av.)
Ehrlich<Levine.
Kaplan<Poli.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
McGillivray<McGillivray.
Fuller<Robinson.
Carter<Carter.
Weaver<Quinn.
Sherman<Brodsky.
Re Conert & Levison.
Merritt<Michaelson.
Gurney Heater<40th Realty.
Re Kelly, (Vanderbilt Av.)
Tretsort<Knapp.
Sawyer<Mosebacher.
Ree Rossbach.
Adams<Adams.
Lorraine Amus<Bell.
Niederita<Met Cas.
Stern<Mark Rty.
Schwartz<Silverstein.
Bond<Bond.
Nave<Nave.
Re Sloat. (Osterman.)
Voet<Gr'smer.
Ernsthal<Proctor.
Cheeple<Buzzuffi.
York<2nd Biscuit.
Polak<Bartek.
Ruth<Kats.
Lugerman<Rosenblum.
J Horseshoers' Union<Bayer.
Baby Show<Crowell Pub.
Mansbekian<Knight.
Gimbernat<Gimbernat.

PART II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Orr<B & O RR.
Simon<Klaeber.
Staffieri<Staffieri.
Harlem<Harlem.
Wolfson Co<Jaffe.
Matthews<Matthews.
Deal<McElroy.
Geller<Geller.
Winer<Winer.

Stewart<Franchetti.
Brock<Poor, (4.)
London<London.
De Silva<De Silva.
Nave<Nave.
General calendar.
Garcewich<McGraw Realty.

UNDEFENDED MATRIMONIAL CALENDAR—

Jones,
Peyser,
Williams.
Weinstein,
Kohlicek,
Perry,
Berry,
Almeleh,
Klein,
Boross.
Birdsall,
Stenersen.
Hashmatral
Adams,
Tiffany,
Weiss,
Davis,
Wolff,
Machecs,
Newman.
Waldman.
Vail,
Nacht.
Stalsak,
Mosli.

Berman,
Norcross,
Reds,
Keller,
Haug,
Shepherd,
Deutsch,
Tuttfreund,
Christopher.
Corse,
Dare,
Brandman,
Goldberg,
Bailey,
Tilford,
Seymour,
Dalton,
Adams,
Dodge,
Brown,
Weinhandler,
Ferrara,
Secunda,
Machtold.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ieq.—Re Craw.
Inq.—Nachman<Barrow.
Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Kelso & Co<Johnson Drug Co.

Same<Ellis.
Hanckel<Faile.
Littlefield<CNY.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Techt<Uris.

Jones<Nat Surety.
Hall<Mark.
Rowlette<Butler.
Badt<Lanza.
State Bk of Syracuse<Kaplan.
Oestreicher Co<Winters.
East Coal<Sheehan.
Rockville C. Est<Windsor.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein<Schoenberg.
Heisenbuttel<Heagh'r
Costa<Regan.
Young<same.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Leavitt<Clinton I Crm.
Glynn<N Y Mail.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Coffee<N Y Rys.
O'Connor<N Y C RR.
Rabinowitz<Shapiro.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nicolai<Am Brass.
Gray<Nas El RR.
Silvey<Int R T.
Phillips<Smith Worth-Carl<Bliss Co.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Donnelly<N Y Rys.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miller<NY Rys.
Bagner<Shatz & C.
Reilly<Fargo.
Werner<Barrett.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor<N Y Butchers.
Palmer<Byrne.
O'Connel<Rosenbaum.
Hickey<Reed.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
M Ringulescu<Lunch. Case on. No day calendar.
H Ringulescu<same.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Blenventa<3d Av RR.
James<NY C Int RR.
Cranko<McGrynn.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<L I RR.
Selden<Briffen.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Halstead<Terry & T.
Axelowitch<Mayo.
Doyle<Fargo.
Kalser<Dohs.
R Berue<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle,(1.)
M Bookman<Doyle.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Weston<Con Gas. No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sickels<Corey.
Carlson<McAleer.
Friedman<Bauman.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Manning<Seelig.
Same<Neuberger.
Ott<Wesel.
Griffenhagen<Whilden & S.
Griffing<Ridgway Co.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Title Gear, &c,<Pam. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sternberg<Silberstein. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Geigerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hardin<Cohen.
Polak<Reed.
Roessle<Halsey.
Bunsfield<Marx.
Mech, &c, Bank<Price
Krauss<Kraft.

Whitehall Cement<McLaughlin Co.
Prusan<Ser Stores.
Bohland & Aliker<Phillips.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Collins<Oxford.
Troubouki<Abdel & Nour.
Bauscher Bros<Turkel Case on.

Porter<3d Av Ry.
Binder<Ershonsky.
Slaviz<Pitts Con. Case on.

At 10:30 A. M.
Goldinger<Raisler Heating.
Wright<B H RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rockville C D.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Stanley May,
Hannah Michael,
Fleischmann Market,
Henry P Dunham,
Joseph Buellesbach,
David Lese, &c,
Hannah M. Hynes,
Klein, infants,
Daly, infants,
Charles M Campbell,
John H Harris,
Alfred Frost,
Mary Hogge, &c,
Mary A Stone,
Rebecca Alexander,
Lloyd Wa<Same.
Brady, infants.
Alice Flood,
John F Traendley,
Claire M Mulvaney,
Mary A Holoran,
Ann Wiley,
Ann Wiley,
Elizabeth Galvin,
William J O'Leary,
Henry J Dunham,
Pasquale Mottola,
Benjamin Perkins,
Benjamin Perkins,
Henry H Cutter,
Sarah F Sands,
Elsa Bauer,
Oscar Bergh,
Daniel Rosendorf,
Christina Kronenberger,
William Josephowitz,
Alfred A Keller,
Margaret Saxbury.

Elizabeth S Kirby,
Samuel Sachs,
Gustave Setzer,
Salvatore Cipriano,
Antonio Paolo,
Vittorio Natali,
Gardiner Sherman,
Carrie Gunther,
Julius Clark,
Annie L Zeller,
Clemens Muller,
Charles F Southmayd,
Margaret Johnston,
Jacob Fleischhauer,
Francis A Bochmann,
Frederick O Barton,
Philip J Sands,
Isaac P Martin,
Henry E Cleveland,
Samuel H Bishop,
Elizabeth C Sloman,
Sarah Oppenheimer,
George A Cocks,
John H Rutherford,
Sylvestro Parciaspe.
Estates of:
William Champion,
Herbert Wickenhelser.
Adolph Holdermann,
Nathan Wetshelmer,
Solomon Goodmah,
Charles C Walton,
Raynolds, infants.
Wills for probate:
Margaret W. Lauders,
Edward B Amend,
Maria Dunn,
Annie Morrison,
Guiseppe Brusanelli.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:15 A. M. Oct. term continued. Mary V McCuster.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Simpson<Jumel Garage.
Dembow<Shaff.
Valente<Vlogorito.
Loewenthal<McMahon
Ray<Montgomery Am.
Heine<Cruikshank.
Pitnesaella<Crimmins Con.
Herman<Birn's Exp.
Kelly<Berlin Con.
Horowitz<Levy.
Clement Nat Bank<Avery, (2.)
Hooper<Bradley Con.
Gutfreund<M M Co
Murray<Cushman.
Salomon<London.
Raisin<Schechtman.
Baroah<Silverman.
Mayole<Ehrlich, (2.)
Cherok<Barr.
Sperelazza<Casessa.
Panarise<same.
Spera<Lazzarase.
Leocscio<same.

Stavanger, &c<Wm Hasker Co.
Gilhaus<Barry.
Freedman<Stutsky.
Berman<Sonnenberg.
Maynard<Gen Aco, &c
Blumberg<Cohen.
Gottlieb<Streep.
Whitall<Strauss.
Faliapoff<Hyman & S
Yankelowitz<Fisher.
Meister<Busch Co.
Heidman<Breitag.
McElvaney<Murray.
Oakley<Piercy Con.
Goldman<Mendelsohn.
Winston M C Co<Schiff.
Lee<Sloan.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Reice<Holzhagel.
Brill<U S C Bed.
Masi<Lordi.
Solomon<Brooks.
Schaefer<Malmoff.
Lapera<Freedman.
White<Akins.
NYC Car Adv<Reid.
Friedman<Stolarman.
Kamarow<Einsom.
Kitsmyer<Oransky.
Rice<Bruckheim.
Willis<MacDowell.
Hoffman<Keith.
Kahler<Mass B, &c.
Plasa Oper Co<Reddy.
Blumberg<Levine.
Sloane<Middleton.
Forward Assn<Birrow Amuse Co.
Morningside Pk<Reisenbach.
Western N Bank<Suderor.
Lein<Martin.
No Am Audit Co<Enwright<Spedia Press.
W U Telegraph<Morris Park Est.

Krasnopolsky<Sidoltsky.
Rothstein<3 Av RR.
Sheinhartz<Kass.
Somasek<Penn RR.
Mentz<Doreman.
Foley<Daley.
Karp<NY Rys.
Stern<Schuck.
Soloterewsky<Cohen
Brady<Fergigan.
Cong Rodelph Scholem<Bradley Con.
Lawrence<Oestreicher.
Orobetsky<Hay Fdy.
Terrace<NY Rys.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Alcohol Utilities<Hondin.
Tomlinson<Whitridge.
Sargent<Bartos.
Binstock<Teitelbaum.
Weindhaus<Cohen.
Hirschman<Wangrow.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kridel<Brukenfield.
Nichols<Palmer.
Polstein<Mager.
Polsak<Ponstylink.
Lyon<Rose.
Rity Superv<Berlin.
Flamneubaum<Schnieder.
Finkler<Friedman.
Toback<Logowitz.

Levison<Tell.
Greenstein<Radow.
Alexander<Hepner Co's.
Wilson<Duncan.
Springer<Marcus.
Rottenberg<Greenberg
Tallanoff<Hyman & S.
Pitts<Green.
Kingden<Oil Kk.
Lewis<Cohen.
Pringler<Allen.
Garnar<Godward.
Levy<Hasedorn Bros.
Gutter<Drukker.
Eggleston<Nat Sugar Refg Co.
Berta<Armato.
Nicol<Passarelli.
Fletcher<Fisher.
Union Trac<Cheney, (2 acts).
Guide Pig<Higgins.
Maynard<Gen A F &c.
Mahoney<Goodwich Bk.
Evans<Woodward.
Clear.

The following cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:

Armitur<Webber.
Brill<U S C Bed.
Masi<Lordi.
Solomon<Brooks.
Schaefer<Malmoff.
Lapera<Freedman.
White<Akins.
NYC Car Adv<Reid.
Friedman<Stolarman.
Kamarow<Einsom.
Kitsmyer<Oransky.
Rice<Bruckheim.
Willis<MacDowell.
Hoffman<Keith.
Kahler<Mass B, &c.
Plasa Oper Co<Reddy.
Blumberg<Levine.
Sloane<Middleton.
Forward Assn<Birrow Amuse Co.
Morningside Pk<Reisenbach.
Western N Bank<Suderor.
Lein<Martin.
No Am Audit Co<Enwright<Spedia Press.
W U Telegraph<Morris Park Est.

PART III.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Cohn<Durkin.
Schein<Frachtenberg.
Levy<Salts.
Heyland<Mohler-Fulton.
Levy<W C Rty Co.
E Gribbon & Son<Jacoby.
Warner Godfrey<Geldman.
Fish<Horowitz.
Finke<Applegate.
Markel<Elias.
Hannon<Gerets.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.
Nelder<C R I & Co.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co<Boomhower.
Connor<Loch.

Plymouth Rubber<Rosenberg.
Bachman<Mendels.
Di Biasi<Pizzo.
Tautin<US G Ledge, 1,0 F I.
Times Sq Auto<Woods
Laventritt<Wilmin.
Silver<New Simpson C
Herrin Beaton Inc.
Same<Globe, &c, Co.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Same<People's N Ins.
Same<Western Ins.
Ocean Accident, &c, Co<Beck.
Van Rossum<Morgenstern.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Seamen's B'k for Sav.<Bertine—Livingston Platt. Tompkins<Lipman—Wm F Unger. Greenwich Sav Bank<Mangl—Wm C Arnold. Maiblin<Galen—Lawrence Greenblum. Henry Morgenthau Co<Almeda Const. Co (2)—Roswell C Otheman. Higgins<Corn—James R Truesdale.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Burdsell<Kelly—Charles D. Donahue. Guaranty Trust C<Second Av RR Co—Sidney Harris.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel Lippmann—Ward Belknap. Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel Lippmann—Ward Belknap.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Butler<CNY.
Remington<Shults.
Kelsey<Douglas.
Voorhees<Unger.
Carley<Harper.
Ackerson<Bd of Supv.
Harper<City of Newburg.
Walling<Com Adv.
Conway<Naylor.

Re Malbone St (Stoddard).
Glazik<Bowery Sv Bk
Eisenhauer<Jones.
Tillinger<Tillinger.
Yonkers<City I Co.
Re McGinn.
Same.
Re Johnson.
Silverman<Hurowits.
Re E 17 St.
Asburn<Asburn.
Same<Same.
Griffith<Gee.
People<Laster.
Flynn<Roache.
Knapp<Smith.
Yonkers<City I Co.
Stopack<Feinstein.
L Union Painters<B'hood Painters, &c.
Wallach Co<Rourke.
Mannon<Palmieri.
Blanke<Scott.
Smith<Kothe.
Silverman<Hurowits.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Ferreri<Castleton, Tucker<Lamont.
Re Lacey.
Lange<McNamee.
Townsend<L I RR.
Same<Same.
Wolf<Margulowsky.
Realty R<Reinhardt.
Derby<Derby.
Autrichtig<Cong A. I. Hovell<Reid.
Same<Same.
People<Edlestein.
Golden<Corbett.
People<Goldman.
Almstead<CNY.
Gorman<Gormlan.
Youker<Post.
Re Radde St, (Hughes).
Re Luyster St (Schmid).
Re Charles St (Ewers)
Bernheim<Feinstein.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Pierce<Luna Amuse.
Raimo<Raimo.

Ferreri<Castleton, Tucker<Lamont.
Re Lacey.
Lange<McNamee.
Townsend<L I RR.
Same<Same.
Wolf<Margulowsky.
Realty R<Reinhardt.
Derby<Derby.
Autrichtig<Cong A. I. Hovell<Reid.
Same<Same.
People<Edlestein.
Golden<Corbett.
People<Goldman.
Almstead<CNY.
Gorman<Gormlan.
Youker<Post.
Re Radde St, (Hughes).
Re Luyster St (Schmid).
Re Charles St (Ewers)
Bernheim<Feinstein.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Pierce<Luna Amuse.
Raimo<Raimo.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Vogt<Vogt.
Levitt<Brakiraky.
Washington<Wash'n.
Ciuccio<Ciaccio.
Welk<Welk.
Sherman<Samer Con.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Epstein<Epstein.
Walcott<Walcott.
Dodge<Dodge.
The reserved calendar for Nov. 12 will not be called until Monday, Nov. 16.

Moore<Swasey.
Bradshaw<Getz.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Stott<Swaim.
Johnson<Johnson.
Reisner<Reiser.
Saskman Con<Rosenbaum.
Thomson<Lawyers T I

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Case on—Van Doren<Amer Steel Barrel.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S. Contested will. Martha Spooner.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.
Shanker M Celling Co<Fort Masonry Co.
Saplrman<Foxvale Rlty Co.
Conci<Nicol Bldg Co.
Gehm<Arrigo & Co.
Guarino<Sheresbasky.
Colarito<Rogers.
Marston<Frisbie.
Kerlan<Berg.
Weber<Union Ry.
McGuire<Kellman.
Strunsky<Union Ry.
Neuman<Dubin.
Thomson<Giordano.
Gehm<Arrigo & Co.
Strunsky<Union Ry.
Zuelch<Jelinek.
Brook<Carucci.
Same<Same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Noach<Wolf.
Goldfarb<Union Ry.
Chenanie<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tob Co.
Burke<NYC Int Ry.
Gavard<Freeman.
Carlson<Stephens.
Same<Same.
Scalise<Simbar Rlty.
Arnold<Conlon.

Lockberg<B H R R.
Greene<Nas R R.
Gribbon-Cameron<L I R R.
B Church Society<B F K'garten Society.
Varone<NY, NH RR.
Raferty<Williams Oven.
McFarland<B H R R.
Carlin<Winans.
Ferrari<Nas R R.
Vergona<Chiarello Br.
Broad<Sheffield F'ms.
Ponte<Catholic Prot Co.
Madden<Elias.
Kalisz<Georgia Bldg
Ferry<Dancik.
Witten<N Y Con R R and Press Pub.
Juster<Mayer & ano.
Kreshover<Nas R R.
Holmes<B H R R.
Rossakoff<Nas R R.
Dalley<Greenpoint.
Finnegan<Nas R R.
Highest number reached, 4288.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
Rudolph Wallach Co<Maloney—John A. McEvesty.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Part I.—Case on. Part II.—Naturalizations. Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 16.
Highest number reached, 591.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Duffy<Jamaica Water Supply.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Hoffman

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25 Mathieson Alkali
25 Mutual Film Common
25 International Agricultural Corp. Pfd.
10 Inlet States Finishing Preferred
Will Sell
20 Federal Light & Traction Preferred
50 DuPont Powder Preferred
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Noteworthy Improvement—Open Trading Resumed in Unlisted Securities.

No other single day since the Stock Exchange was forced to close at the end of July on account of the war panic which swept over Europe brought proof as tangible as that afforded yesterday that the disorganization then brought about was coming to an end. It was a mere coincidence that open trading in unlisted securities was permitted on the very day when foreign exchange rates resumed a normal level, but the concurrence of those events yesterday combined to throw into high relief the very great improvement which has come about in the financial situation. The decline in exchange was so abrupt as to lead the market to assume the likelihood of a temporary rebound, but it was recognized that a very great change for the better had occurred and it was felt that the permanency of this change was reasonably well assured.

It was the news in connection with the latest call made upon the subscribers to the New York City note syndicate that payment could be made in Clearing House funds instead of in gold or in exchange which brought to light the fact that provision for this $14,000,000 installment had been made by the syndicate managers through the exchange market. That meant that to cover this sum no gold would have to be sent abroad. Further, the bankers had been able to accumulate a large amount of exchange which enable them not only to provide for the city's obligations, but also to sell a large amount of exchange for other purposes. The offerings were increased largely beyond the current demand for remittances by the attempted resale of a good deal of exchange which dealers had accumulated in anticipation of disposing of it to the subscribers to the city syndicate. How radically the exchange market improved is indicated by the fact that demand sterling sold as low as 4.86¾, which is a lower rate than that quoted at the same date in two out of the last five years. The day's decline carried sterling exchange far below the gold export point, and if the decline holds it will mean that we will be practically free of any new demands upon our gold supply.

That in itself is a great step in advance. Its collateral consequences hardly appear less important. The one serious obstacle which has appeared to exist in the way of resuming Stock Exchange trading has been the possibility that a large amount of foreign held American securities would be sold in this market and the proceeds sent abroad in the shape of gold exports. With the exchange market once solidly established at a level at which it would be much cheaper to buy bills of exchange than to send out gold the principal, if not the only serious difficulty in the way of reopening the Stock Exchange would be done away with. It has been many times suggested in Wall Street discussion since the Stock Exchange closed that a syndicate for the protection of the stock market should be organized whenever reopening was decided upon, and this suggestion was put in concrete form yesterday before the Investment Bankers' Association, who are now in convention at Philadelphia. The suggestion as proposed by the President of the association was that a syndicate in the amount of $250,000,000 be organized to purchase stocks and bonds. Whatever prospective necessity there was for such an arrangement was lessened by yesterday's developments.

In the curb trading final prices were in many instances higher than the opening quotations, and in some important issues higher than the closing prices of July 30. It is a matter of common knowledge that street trading in listed securities has increased and lately that market has shown unmistakable reflection of improvement in financial sentiment. Practically all of the stocks sufficiently active to be generally quoted in that market have risen considerably in recent days. The average closing bid price of twenty-eight stocks showed yesterday a net advance of ⅞ over the average closing bid price of the previous day.

Each day lately has brought some additional evidence of the easing money situation. A number of call loans were made yesterday at 5½ per cent. and exceptional loans were made as low as 5 per cent. Time loans have receded substantially under 6 per cent. and the best grades of commercial paper are now being quoted as low as 5½ per cent. In this movement the approaching establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks is no doubt playing a considerable part.

Preparations for the establishment of the new system are proceeding smoothly and today or tomorrow announcement is expected of the rate at which paper may be rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks. It seems plain that banks in the reserve centres will continue to make loans to correspondent banks throughout the country, but this business can hereafter be transacted with greater ease, owing to the reliance that can be placed upon the ability of the lending banks to rediscount bills which they have purchased, should occasion for doing so arise. But that will be only one of the advantages growing out of the new banking system which needs but to be conservatively and skillfully handled to bestow very great benefits upon the business of the country.

The ANNALIST, high-grade financial and commercial newspaper. Best authority on business progress throughout the world. Every Monday. 10c. by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HAS A ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

Amster Outlines His Views on Stock Distribution.

N. L. Amster made this statement yesterday to outline his position in respect to the proposed distribution of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock to the holders of Rock Island Railroad collateral trust bonds:

"The all-important point facing us (collateral bondholders, who are practically the stockholders,) is to get our stock without any 'ifs or ands,' and this can only be made feasible through instructing the Trustee to buy in the pledged stock at the foreclosure sale for the mortgage, and that the Trustee, and not the committee, distribute same among the bondholders upon presentation of their bonds plus cash covering our pro rata of Trustee and foreclosure expenses. In this way even those absent from the States, or who may not hear in time of this hasty foreclosure sale, would eventually receive their pro rata of the stock.

"The security involved in this foreclosure is different from the usual—this is not physical property, incapable of being split up, but stock certificates, capable of division into as many units as necessary. All my efforts have been, and are still, directed toward a fair and equal distribution of the equity back of our bonds without any 'strings' attached.

"I wish to state that there is absolutely no truth to the statements recently appearing in the press or otherwise, claiming that I have agreed to the Wallace Committee's plans or to deposit my bonds. There is only one condition under which I would cooperate with the Wallace Committee, and that is that all bondholders, whether deposited or not deposited, be treated equally and alike."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: New loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5¾@5½ per cent. for sixty days to six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5½@6¼ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88½	$4.86¾	$4.87⅝
Cable sterling	4.89¼	4.87½	4.88

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.87⅝	$4.88
Paris	5.15	5.13½
Berlin	.86⅛	.86⅛
Switzerland	5.20	5.19
Italy	5.40¼	5.39⅝
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $235,022,313; balances, $13,847,093; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $721,756.

The local banks lost $13,500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, par; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 93⅜ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 5-16d, off 5-16d; in New York, 48¼c, off ⅜c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14	15	12¾	13½
Atlanta Refining	490	500	442	450
Borne-Scrymser	235	250	235	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	120	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	620	640	620	630
Colonial Oil	80	95	78	95
Continental Oil	210	220	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	40	45
Cumb'land Pipe Line	51	57	48	53
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	210	220
Galena-Signal Oil	165	170	160	165
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	142	148	142	146
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	95	99
National Transit	32	35	31	33
New York Transit	205	215	200	210
Northern Pipe Line	77	82	74	77
Ohio Oil	159	162	157	159
Pierce Oil	14	18	13	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	365	375	340	350
Solar Refining	245	255	235	245
South. Penna. Oil	240	250	232	236
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	190	195
Southwest Pa. Pipe Lines	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	277	282	265	280
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	460	435	440
Standard Oil of Neb.	300	310	285	300
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	175	188	178	180
Stand. Oil of N. J.	361	364	358	362
Standard Oil of Ohio	395	405	385	395
Standard Oil of Kan.	320	330	295	305
S. O. of Ken., new	240	255	230	240
Swan & Finch Co.	135	155	135	155
Union Tank Line	76	80	75	76
Vacuum Oil	175	180	170	175
Washington Oil	32	40	32	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.85
Belcher	.75	Occidental Con.	.35
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.35	Sag Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Union Con.	.07
Crown Point	.28	Yellow Jacket	.32
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	Combina. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.67	Diam'field Daisy	.02
MacNamara	.02	Diam'field B-B	.02
Midway	.08	Florence	.31
Mizpah Ext.	.01	Gold'd Con. Mines	.08
Montana	.38	Goldfield Merger	.18
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.79
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	2.55	Vernal	.04
Tono. Merger	.25	Nevada Hills	.23
West End	.55	Round Mountain	.28

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.28	Manhattan Con.	.03
Booth	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Fpot.	6½	7¼	Jack Pot	6	7
Elkton	41	42	McKinney	39¼	41½
El Paso	95	100	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	2		Portland	103	104½
Gold Dollar	2	3½	Vindicator	109¾	110¾
Isabella	11½	11¾	R. B. H.	2	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.35
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.20
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.38
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.15
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.15
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		5.30
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		5.20
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.10
St. L. & I. Mt.	8.1914-'24	5		6.25
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'24	5		5.50
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.50
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.25
Virginia Ry	1914-'19	5		5.38

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Aaron de Cordova was elected Vice President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday.

J. W. Prentiss has been elected a Governor of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms to succeed A. F. Turnbull, recently chosen as a Governor of the Stock Exchange to succeed Rudolph Keppler.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. announced yesterday that they had installed direct wires to all present active security and commodity markets.

Theodore Pratt of the Standard Oil Company of New York was yesterday elected a member of the New York Metal Exchange.

The resignations of Leonard A. Dessar, Herbert A. Rosenfeld, and William A. Titus have been accepted by the New York Curb Association.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99⅞	3.20
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	99½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	100¾	100½	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.20
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	99½	99⅝	5.65
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	98¾	99⅛	5.60
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	98	98½	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100 9-16	100¾	4.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	97¼	98⅞	8.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96¾	97⅛	7.65
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	98	98½	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99¾	100½	5.40
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98¾	99½	5.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 5%	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	100	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	90	99	8.45
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.	June, 1915	5.35	5.00	....
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98		
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915		99½	7.65
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	90	91	9.85
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅜	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	99	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	99¼	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	8.75
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	98	97	13.25
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	4.92
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1915	99¾	99⅞	6.85
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97½	99	5.80
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1915	97¼	99	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	97	98¾	5.85
Stubberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1915	98¾	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	96½	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.80
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

New York City Notes.

New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.40
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¾	4.67
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¼	103¾	4.80

CALL IN $100,000,000 RESERVE DEPOSITS

Members Notified That New York Bank Will Be Ready on Monday.

URGED TO REMIT IN GOLD

Discount Rate on Commercial Paper Not Yet Determined by Board.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, sent letters last night to the 480 member banks notifying them that it would be ready to receive reserve deposits next Monday. The deposits will aggregate from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

It is impossible to determine the exact amounts in advance, as they are based on the deposits held by the member banks at the beginning of business next Monday. The member banks in this city are required to deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank seven-eighteenths of their total legal reserves, those in reserve cities three-fifteenths, and the others two-twelfths. The rest of the reserves are to be held partly in the vaults of the banks and partly in either their vaults or the Federal Reserve Bank at their option.

In his letter Gov. Strong recommends that the member banks transfer, at the time of making the deposit of their required reserves, as large a part of their optional reserves as may be convenient, thus avoiding the trouble of making daily transfers to and from the account as a result of the fluctuating deposits in the member banks. Members may draw at pleasure against their excess and optional reserve balances.

The large member banks in this city, it is announced, have signified their intention of transferring their reserves in gold coin or gold certificates of large denomination from their own vaults and all members are urged to deposit large certificates out of their vault reserves.

Every effort is being made by the Federal Reserve Board and by the Directors of the bank here to have the banks make their payments in gold or gold certificates. The legal requirement merely for the deposit of lawful money and the Reserve Bank may also receive, up to 50 per cent. of the amount payable, commercial paper eligible for rediscount under the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Wednesday last.

The Board has not yet passed on the discount rates proposed by the governors of the twelve Reserve Banks, so that in the circular letter sent out last night it was impossible to name the terms on which commercial paper would be received in payment of reserve deposits. The letter said that the Reserve Bank would receive from them as reserve eligible paper to an amount to be determined later. Member banks desiring to rediscount paper as a part of their reserve deposits were asked to indicate the probable amounts desired when transmitting their cash deposits. A circular on this subject, it was stated, announcing the rate of discount established and the nature of the indorsements required, would be issued soon.

For handling the payments to begin on Monday the five men banks have been called on to lend fifty experts from their forces. About forty of these will be used at the Federal Reserve Bank to take in the money sent there and ten at the Clearing House to receive the large payments from city banks. They will be kept busy later transferring to the Clearing House the money turned in at the bank.

DISCOUNT RATES TO BE HIGH.

Reserve Board Will Act Today — Stock Exchange Reopening to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Federal Reserve Board is to take up tomorrow morning the question of discount rates for the twelve regional banks, although announcement of the terms decided upon may not be made until the opening of the banks on Monday. The board was in session until a late hour this evening, going over the final details. The initial rates will be high.

Although Secretary McAdoo has made no official statement on the subject, it was learned today that he had no intention of disturbing at this time the $78,000,000 of Government funds on deposit with national banks. Under the Federal Reserve act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer these deposits to the regional banks. Mr. McAdoo has no wish to add to possible difficulties which may attend the inauguration of the new system and so will not withdraw Government funds until it is certain that their loss will not embarrass the holders.

At its meeting this morning the board acted favorably upon applications of Charleston, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., to be made reserve cities. The former was designated as a reserve city in the National Bank act. At the same time the board rejected similar applications from Tulsa, Okla., with 18,000 inhabitants, and Joplin, Mo., with 32,000. It has been decided that in future no cities with less than 100,000 population will be approved as reserve cities.

Discussion of the loan situation in New York City, with respect to the possible reopening of the Stock Exchange, has been tacitly put over until the problems connected with the opening and requiring immediate action have been cleared up. The board understands that under no circumstances will London attempt to resume dealings on its Exchanges until after Jan. 1, and unofficially it is the feeling here that if the London Exchange, with practically all of the facilities of the British Government back of it, cannot see its way to reopening this year, it is out of the question to think of resuming business in New York.

Loans on Stock Exchange collateral and other securities made by members of the New York Clearing House have been greatly reduced since July 30. The total still outstanding is understood to be about $200,000,000. This figure takes account of large sums loaned to firms not members of the Stock Exchange but holding stocks and bonds which were used for collateral for loans. The sentiment at the Treasury is that to reopen the New York Stock Exchange soon might invite disaster. An understanding has not yet been reached with Sir George Paish for common action by bankers and brokers in New York and London to avoid a shock from liquidation of European holdings of American securities when trading is resumed.

Retires More Emergency Cash.

The National Bank of Commerce retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday $3,200,000 of emergency currency, making $11,200,000 that it has retired altogether. The total retirements by New York banks up to date aggregate $47,291,370 out of about $133,000,000 taken out by them.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 10:

	Nov. 10.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$916,986	$4,852,419	$80,769,963
Ordinary	967,212	6,998,967	114,801,778
Corp. & in. tax.	14,121	121,821	8,993,402
Miscellaneous	80,620	879,477	29,519,954
Tot. receipts	1,987,941	12,852,686	233,685,098
Expenditures	2,422,883	20,590,451	282,724,223
Deficit	434,911	7,746,765	49,039,125

Weather in Cottgn and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri., except rain in extreme w. Sat., rain; light, variable winds, becoming s. e.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri.; probably rain in w. Sat., rain; increasing s. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; increasing s. e. winds.

Miss.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder; increasing s. e. winds.

La.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair; colder in n. w.; increasing s. e. winds.

Tex.—Fair in w., rain in e. Fri. Sat., fair; colder in n.; fresh s. winds, becoming n. W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair; colder in w.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, except snow along Lake Erie; colder; fresh s. e. winds, increasing and shifting to n. w.

Ind.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder; fresh s., shifting to w. winds.

Ill.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and colder; increasing s., shifting to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s., snow in n. Fri.; Sat. fair and colder, except snow along the lakes; strong e. to s. e. winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Snow Fri. and along Lake Superior Sat.; fresh e. to n. e. winds, increasing and backing to n. w.

Wis.—Snow in n., rain and colder in s. Fri.; Sat. fair, fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair and colder Fri., except snow near Lake Superior. Sat. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair and colder Fri., preceded by rain in e. Sat. fair.

Mo.—Fair in n., shows in s. Fri. Sat. fair and colder.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair and colder Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Exporters took advantage of an early break in wheat yesterday to buy heavily again, although transactions were not equal to those of Wednesday, when about 2,000,000 bushels were taken. The business worked yesterday probably aggregated a little in excess of a million bushels. It was stimulated by the fact that prices broke a cent a bushel during the forenoon from the effects of liquidation and a lack of new outside support. The cash market here was firm, being quoted nominally c. i. f. Buffalo basis as follows: No. 2 red, $1.17¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.17¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.19½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23½.

The second day's trading in wheat on the Consolidated Exchange was even more active than the first day, when upward of half a million bushels for May delivery were said to have been negotiated. The attendance of brokers was again large. Opening at $1.31 1-16, May sold as high as $1.31⅜, as low as $1.30 3-16, and closed at $1.31⅛@$1.31⅛ bid.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	1.25¼	1.22⅝	.96 3-16	
May	1.31	1.29½	1.31	1.30⅝	.99	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16	1.14⅜	1.15⅝	1.15¼	.86⅛	
May	1.22⅜	1.21	1.22½	1.21⅞	.91	

CORN.

The movement in corn was very similar to that in wheat, as the market advanced half a cent early, lost it, and then sold up practically a cent a bushel in the afternoon on reports that 200,000 bushels had been taken for export. Final prices of the day were ⅝c to ¾c net higher and practically top. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine prime at 78c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¼	68¼	69¼	68⅝	69¼	
May	72¼	71⅝	72⅛	71½	70¾	

OATS.

The market for oats opened steady, and after a decline to the previous night's level advanced about ⅝c per bushel, closing at top and ½c net higher. Here cash oats were steady and unchanged as follows: Standard, 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53¾@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55½@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾	33½	
May	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53¼	42	

PROVISIONS.

After opening higher on predictions of a smaller hog movement next week and commission house buying, provisions sagged off at midday in sympathy with grain. Buying was again resumed in the last hour, and prices responded quickly, sharing the late strength in grain, with final quotations top for the day. The arrivals at Kansas City were 18,000 hogs and at Omaha 9,100.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
January	10.60	10.50	10.57	10.45	10.90	
May	10.70	10.62	10.70	10.62	11.07	
Ribs—						
January	10.35	10.22	10.35	10.25	10.57	
May	....	....	10.85	10.55	10.95	
Pork—						
January	19.40	19.17	19.40	19.22	20.40	
May	19.80	19.57	19.77	19.62	20.45	

COTTONSEED OIL.

At the outset cottonseed oil showed considerable heaviness and declined quite sharply because of January liquidation and a small demand from consumers. At the lowest levels shorts bought freely, however, and as crude offerings did not develop the volume expected the market gradually hardened, becoming quite firm near the close, with final prices generally but 1 to 2 points net lower.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.25	5.25	5.28@5.40	5.25
November	5.25	5.25	5.30@5.38	5.25
December	5.35	5.33	5.38@5.40	5.39
January	5.56	5.47	5.55@5.56	5.57
February	....	....	5.45@5.55	5.55
March	5.81	5.75	5.84@5.86	5.86
April	5.87	5.87	5.89@5.95	5.90
May	6.07	5.97	6.06@6.08	6.08
June	....	....	6.10@6.20	6.10

COTTON.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the date of reopening. It had been generally expected that the date would be fixed during the day, and the floor of the Exchange was well filled with members waiting for the official announcement, but there appeared to be some delay in hearing from the attorneys who have been in charge of the legal phases of the agreements with the banking interests which are financing the cotton operations, and it was not until late in the day that the announcement of the special meeting was made.

The removal of the restriction against new selling in the Liverpool market was followed by a decline of 6½ points in May-June contracts there this morning, or by within half a point of fixed minimum of 4.25d.

The market, as officially quoted at New Orleans, was 1-16c lower, but other markets were unchanged to 5-16c higher, with Houston relatively firm, while both Memphis and New Orleans reported a good spot demand, particularly for the lower grades, which are said to be of good color and staple this season.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again more or less unsettled. The easier tendency of war risks seemed in favor of importers, but so far as could be learned there was very little business with Brazil, while the local spot market remained quiet and without quotable change at 6¾c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Sales of 30,500 bags were reported through the voluntary committee, including exchanges of December to July at 130 points. December contracts closed at 5.40 to 5.45c, March at 5.75 to 5.80c, May at 5.95 to 5.99c, and July at 6.70 to 6.75c. Liquidation of the old interest has become a little more active with the approach of the first December day, and local traders are somewhat more optimistic with reference to the possibility of reopening the market.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,445 pkgs. Demand less active and the market is very much quieter for all grades of fresh creamery. Prices without quotable change, but tone barely steady. Held creamery well sustained. Process and ladles firm. Packing stock doing better. Creamery extras (92 scors.) 30c; higher scoring lots, 30½c; firsts, 31@38c; seconds, 26@30c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held extras (90 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29½@32c; seconds, 26@29c; State dairy, finest 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 25@28c; process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 23@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 25c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,357 cases. The general market is quieter. There is still a shortage of uniformly fancy new laid eggs and these are nominally firm, with prompt sale for the few lots obtainable at firm prices. The range of sales shows no quotable change. Storage eggs are not moving at all freely, and the tone is somewhat unsettled. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@41c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 27@32c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 23@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25½c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 18@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 55c; defective, 40@52c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 32@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@40c; near by, refrigerator, whites, 21@32c.

CURB SALES AGAIN

Transactions in Outside Securities, First Open Trading Since July 30, Show Many Advances.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 48,696 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 18,850, oils, 1,051, and mining, 28,795. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | |

NEW COTTON RULES OPPOSED BY BROKERS

Anti-Future Regulations Will Greatly Hamper Trading, They Declare at Hearing.

MAY PUT OFF REOPENING

Expected That Some Changes Will Be Made, But Law Will Prevent Hedging Through Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the New York Cotton Exchange offered numerous objections here today to the proposed regulations of cotton trading as drawn up by the Treasury and Agricultural Departments under the provisions of the Cotton Futures act of Aug. 18. A hearing for the benefit of producers, merchants, and bankers was held at the New National Museum by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, both of whom were present at the opening. The attendance of persons who will be affected by the regulations was much smaller than had been expected, only three brokers taking part in the discussion, although 12,000 notices were sent to the trade.

Robert C. Cairns of Gwathmey & Co., A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., and E. K. Cone, President of the New York Cotton Exchange criticised a number of the proposed regulations, and asked for an interpretation of a number of others. It was evident that the brokers did not understand the law and that counsel for the departments did not understand the practices of the Cotton Exchanges, so that little apparent progress was made in clearing up the points at issue. The cotton men promised to reduce their objections to writing after further discussion of the law with fellow-brokers, and it is probable that a number of changes will be made.

President Cone said during the recess that fully 350,00 bales of cotton were now under contract with Liverpool, and that these could not be liquidated under the prevailing conditions. He and his fellow-brokers were apprehensive as to the effect of the new law on these contracts in the event of the existing situation being prolonged beyond Feb. 18, 1915, when the new law becomes operative.

It was the opinion of the representatives of the two departments that where the actual contracts as made were disposed of then, prohibitive tax of 2 cents a pound called for would not be imposed, but that where the cotton was resold under new contracts the penalty would be exacted unless the seller made a contract in accordance with the requirements of the law. Most of this cotton was originally bought for January-February delivery and changed to May-June when the war broke out.

President Cone said that he expected the Cotton Exchange to be reopened for business within a few days, but that the terms of the new law were going to make trading difficult and would result in greatly reducing the volume of dealings.

Mr. Cairns, who spoke for the brokers, objected to requirements of contracts which would be exempt from the tax specifying that each bale would be deemed to weigh 500 pounds where weight was not given in the contract and providing that all tenders of cotton should give the full number of bales involved. He said that contracts could not specify weight, and that the old form of contract called for 50,000 pounds, meaning about 100 bales.

He also offered strong objections to the provision calling for the rejection of tinged, gin-cut, or water-packed cotton. Mr. Cairns said that at certain seasons it is almost impossible to prevent bailing of some damp and gin-cut cotton. He proposed as an alternative ruling that such cotton be accepted, but valued one grade lower. He also asked that contracts specifying weight allow for a variation of 1 per cent., as is the present custom.

Imposition of the penalty of 2 cents a pound on orders transmitted by a person within the United States for future cotton and executed on a foreign Exchange was objected to by Mr. Cairns as absurd. He said that this provision obviously was designed to prevent any trading through Liverpool and that it would throw a heavy burden on the American Exchanges by prohibiting the existing custom of buying contracts here and hedging against them in Liverpool. He said that this regulation would depress the price of contracts in this country, since Liverpool could not be expected to make contracts under the terms of the American law. Counsel said that this provision was a part of the law and could not be changed by the regulations.

It was promised that the regulation requiring Boards of Trade and Exchanges to keep a record of all transactions for inspection by the Internal Revenue officers would be changed to read "members of Boards of Trade and Exchanges." The Department officials who drew the regulations were not aware that the Exchange was not a party to sales made on the floor.

"We desire to open the Exchange and to get matters in shape to open soon," said Mr. Cairns. "There are certain things in these regulations which will keep us closed for a long time unless they are straightened out."

DENY LEHIGH MONOPOLY.

Counsel for Railroad and Coal Companies Sum Up in U. S. Court.

Major W. F. Wheaton, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, summing up yesterday in the Federal District Court described as ridiculous the Government's contention that the railroad had intended to suppress competition by its purchase of the stock of the coal companies.

E. H. Boles, general solicitor of the Lehigh Valley, denied that the figures would permit of any accusation of monopoly. Moreover, the ownership by the railroad of the stock of the coal company and Coxe Brothers & Co. did not violate the Sherman law, as they were not engaged in interstate commerce, but sold their coal at the mines. He asserted that the Coal Sales Company had seven healthy competitors and that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had keen competition in its anthracite trade from other companies.

Judge Hough took the papers and reserved decision.

TO HELP FRENCH BROKERS.

Bank of France Offers to Release 40 Per Cent. of Contango Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is now officially announced that the Banque de France has made an offer to the agents de change to advance a sufficient amount to release 40 per cent. of the contango money locked up by reason of the postponed July settlement.

The arrangement is inspired by that made by the Bank of England with the Stock Exchange, except that the French bank asks for more guarantees than is the case in London.

Its offer has none the less been accepted in principle by the Bourse executive, but will not become effective until ratified by a special meeting of the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change.

The Coulisse (curb market) has authorized its Managing Committee to convert the whole of its guarantee funds, amounting to 11,000,000 francs in all, into the national defense bonds now being issued by the French Government.

AUSTRIA TO PAY OFF BONDS.

Report of Renewal of Six Per Cents Denied by Vienna Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Dispatches from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to the embassy here today denied a rumor that a renewal of the Government's 6 per cent. treasury bonds was being made. The Foreign Secretary cabled, in part:

"Information from New York that the Austro-Hungarian Government is negotiating with banks in that city relative to a renewal of the 6 per cent. treasury bonds for $12,500,000 is absolutely false, as reimbursements of the second installment, payable Jan. 1, 1915, is provided."

VENICE, Nov. 12.—Extraordinary efforts are being put forward in Austria-Hungary to secure the successful flotation of new war loans. The Emperor himself has taken the unprecedented step of ordering a large sum of money from his private purse invested equally in the Austrian and Hungarian issues. Convents and other ecclesiastical foundations have agreed to take large allotments, and several municipalities are doing the same.

The agricultural associations in Hungary have united in an appeal to the agrarians to return some part of the great profits they have made from the war by participation in the new loans.

Meanwhile the general commercial situation is reported to be steadily growing worse and the newspapers are publishing daily lists of firms which have been placed under official supervision.

Austrian manufacturers are finding increasing difficulty in procuring raw materials from abroad. Neutral States constantly are restricting the classes of wares permitted to be exported.

Rumania has just added petroleum to the prohibited list. This creates a serious situation for Austria, since the Russian occupation of Galicia has interfered greatly with the working of the oil wells there. For weeks past it has been virtually impossible for private persons to obtain gasoline for automobiles.

The cholera cases are steadily increasing in number in Vienna. On Monday twenty-nine cases were reported.

CIGARETTE DUTIES

Fixed on Values at Place of Shipment, Not of Origin.

Importers of cigarettes who recently put into operation a new plan to secure lower duty on these articles are meeting with a rather discouraging reception at the hands of the local customs officials. From information received here by special agents of the Treasury Department abroad it appears that handlers of cigarettes in England have been importing large quantities of the goods from Turkey and other countries and entering them in bond in order to avoid the British duties.

The cigarettes have then been shipped from points in the United Kingdom to this country, invoiced at the market prices prevailing in Turkey, for example. As the market value for the cigarettes is higher in England than in Turkey, importers here for some time have been paying duty on the Turkish valuations. In addition the handlers of the goods in the British Isles saved the payment of British duties by entering the cigarettes in bond and then withdrawing them for exportation to this country.

Acting on information from abroad, the local customs authorities are now demanding that cigarettes brought to the United Kingdom, entered in bond, and then re-exported to the United States pay duty on the basis of the British market value rather than the Turkish price. Collector Malone is now exacting duty on the British market price, with the result that many appeals for reappraisement are being made by importers to the Board of United States General Appraisers.

One of these cases decided yesterday by Judge McClelland, sitting as a single General Appraiser, involved cigarettes shipped to importers in this city by Duncan & Co., Glasgow. The cigarettes, although of Turkish origin, were withdrawn from British bonded warehouses. They were invoiced at 72 shillings 6 pence per 1,000. Collector Malone exacted duty on the British selling prices current at the time of exportation. At the conclusion of a hearing yesterday, Judge McClelland affirmed the action of the customs officials, and holds that the cigarettes are properly dutiable at a valuation of 90 shillings per 1,000 cigarettes.

COTTON LOAN FUND IS CALLED ILLEGAL

John R. Dos Passos Says Federal Officials Cannot Administer It.

VIOLATES ANTI-TRUST LAW

Criticises Attorney General for Calling Plan Valid in Advance of Actual Litigation.

John R. Dos Passos, the eminent lawyer, has written an elaborate opinion as to the legality of the Cotton Loan Fund of $135,000,000. He reviews all the points and he concludes upon all grounds against its legality. The opinion is summarized as follows:

First—He asserts that the Government of the United States can have no direct interest in this subject under its Constitution and law until a question arises as to whether the plan is valid under the anti-trust laws, and that it is premature and unprecedented for the Executive and Attorney General to give their views in advance of any actual litigation.

Second—He claims that the fund which is to be administered under the direction of a Central Committee to be composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board cannot be carried out; that the members of the Reserve Board have no right to enter into this business, being confined to their duties specially defined by the act creating them, it having been explicitly provided that the five members, (outside of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller,) "shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board," and that an attempt to administer the affairs of a financial private copartnership in which the Government is not and cannot be interested—would constitute an abandonment of their legitimate functions. So far, therefore, as they are concerned the plan must be abandoned, the opinion says.

Third—He states that the purpose of the Cotton Loan Fund is to sustain the price of cotton and to keep it from the public, which is interested in buying cotton as cheaply as possible; that it withdraws so much cotton from the market and fixes the minimum price at 6 cents a pound, and, therefore, is contrary to the Anti-trust laws. He cites the case of Joint Traffic Association, where the subject involved was an agreement between thirty-one railroads, which formed an association among themselves, the paper establishing it being designated as a gentlemen's agreement, wherein it was specifically provided that the agreement should never be construed to permit the violation of the Interstate Commerce Law, and it was further provided that the managers should co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure stability and uniformity in rates.

It was sought, by introducing the government officials in the plan, to overcome all objections—just as here an attempt is made to use the members of the Federal Reserve Board. The clothes of respectability cannot conceal fundamental legal defects, and the Supreme Court of the United States held the plan illegal. Mr. Dos Passos further asserts that this Cotton Fund scheme would probably be illegal at common law as constituting the engrossing of necessaries.

Fourth—He is of the opinion that no national bank can subscribe to this fund; that it is a financial copartnership with all the features arising from such an association, and that it is in direct conflict in effect from an attempt on the part of the national banks to subscribe for stock in a corporation, the Class A subscribers receiving on payment of a subscription a participation certificate, which is transferable on the books of the committee specifying the terms under which the "owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of the moneys realized from the loans made from the fund created."

The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently held that national banks have no powers except those expressly conferred upon them, and that their purchase of shares in corporations, and consequently a participation in a scheme by which they part with money of the stockholders in an enterprise which is purely speculative, is illegal and prohibited. Besides the capital would be subjected to national taxation. He concludes that the scheme is both visionary and prohibitive, and that it is incapable of practical execution on its present lines.

COTTON 'CHANGE ALL READY.

Governors Expected to Announce Reopening Date Today.

All but minor details have been arranged for reopening the Cotton Exchange. Many members were on the floor yesterday, expecting announcement of the date, but the Governors did not act. It is believed that next Monday will be the day, as has been predicted for a fortnight, and that the Governing Committee will act today.

President Cone was in Washington yesterday and E. M. Weld, Chairman of the Conference Committee, was at home with a cold. Their absence was probably the reason the Governors did not meet.

Mr. Cone and a committee of members attended a conference of cotton men with the secretary of agriculture over the application of the new futures law to trading on the Exchanges.

It has been decided to put into operation the Government standards for grading cotton immediately in place of those previously employed.

As reflected by the market for Cotton Exchange seats the cotton business appeared yesterday to be looking up. The bid price rose from $7,500, a figure announced earlier in the week, to $8,000 with no offerings. The last sale was at $7,000 made last month.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Sales.	Price.
New Orleans	1,100	7⅞c
Galveston	1,113	7⅞c
Mobile	25	7½c
Savannah	3,238	7¾c
Charleston	None	7¾c
Wilmington	None	7¾c
Norfolk	371	7¾c
Memphis	5,200	7c
Augusta	1,954	7⅞c
Houston	2,411	7⅞c
Dallas	9,068	7⅞c

Austria Wants Sumatra Tobacco.

The local tobacco importing trade that handles Sumatra stock is about to feel the effects of what war has not done. With this tobacco in none too large supply and the Amsterdam Fall inscriptions indefinitely postponed, there has been a great rush here on the part of the cigar manufacturers to cover themselves on this wrapper and similar activity on the part of the importers in an endeavor to buy more to sell to their customers. With the leading European markets disrupted by the war, there was a feeling that the selling would be more or less smooth for American importers who were trying to replenish their holdings, but a report has reached this city that the Austrian Regie, or Government tobacco syndicate, has entered the market for a large amount of Sumatra leaf, which will necessarily diminish the amount available for purchase for the American market. The failure of the war to kill the Austrian demand for this tobacco came as a big surprise to importers here.

Millinery Trade is Quiet.

There is not much doing in the local millinery trade at the moment, aside from a heavy run on eighteen-inch velvets in sand and putty shades. These goods are being made up into shapes for wear with the popular garments of the same shades. There is also some demand for red velvet in the same width. Large sailors are leading in the small business that is being done in shapes, and there is little prospect for a call for small shapes again until the weather gets cold enough to make fur hats the vogue. Just now there is no call at all for fur headgear, and even the demand for fur trimmings has fallen off. Feathers are also quiet, but there is quite a demand reported for boutonnière trimmings. Metal-edged ribbons are favored to some extent, but they are by no means as popular as they were earlier in the season.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Annalist, every Monday. Authoritative articles on general economic conditions, on finance and commerce, full and reliable lists of stocks and bonds, and charts showing variations in the cost of living. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City. —Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@6¾ per cent. for the best names Wednesday 5¼@6¾.
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Some Queer Names for Things.

Dealers in dressmakers' supplies are not far removed this season, at least so far as names are concerned, from dealers in building supplies and fruits. Sand and putty silks are in great demand, and not far behind is the call for a shade known as graphite. To some the shade that was once biscuit is now plaster, which leaves cement about the only neglected item in the list. Also, to honor the fruit business, there is a shade of purple called grape, while others bear the name of apple green and plum. There is some talk, too, of changing tête de negre (or "nigger" brown) to chocolate, which ought to be encouraging to makers of sweets.

Holding Buyers to Orders.

Varied excuses are offered to dress-goods factors by buyers to explain a cancellation, but the selling agents are not disposed to accept them. In some cases, when the sellers insist on shipping goods after they have been canceled, the buyer will write a letter stating that the merchandise is delivered at the risk of the mill. This statement is made in the hope that the mill agent will be afraid to ship the goods because of the possibility of his customer failing. The hope, however, has not much chance of being realised under present circumstances, as the sellers believe that no house, unless able to ride out the storm, would thus set rumors afloat concerning its financial responsibility.

The Raw Silk Summary.

Reports from the Italian raw-silk market show it to be indifferent, there being very little demand for such silks at present. Prices quoted by the different reelers are far apart, producers of the better grades of silks being inclined to follow the decline with reluctance. The Yokohama market is reported quiet but steady in cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,600 bales, stocks standing at 25,000 bales. Canton continues dull and featureless. Shanghai reports an improved demand for steam filatures, prices for which have advanced during the week. Tsatlee sorts are quiet but steady, and there is little life to the demand for tussahs. The sentiment is better in this market, and there has been a fairly active business this week in steam filatures. On the whole, prices are showing greater steadiness than for some time past.

First Uniform Cloth Order.

The first contract for uniform cloth has been placed in this market. The material is to be made up for the French Government and delivery will be made by the middle of next month. It is understood the amount involved is not very large, and the mills which have obtained the order have only part of their looms engaged on this business. The reason assigned for the action of the French Government in placing the order here instead of in England, where the mills are reported to be perfectly capable of taking care of such business, is said to have been the need of getting the goods quickly. Even the mills that received the contract are not, it is said, anticipating much further in this line because of the big advantage the English mills have both in point of number and low labor cost. A contract for army blankets is being completed by the mills which have received the order for uniform cloth.

Some Inquiry for Tartans.

A revival of interest in tartans is noted in the men's wear primary market. While the amount of this business in the aggregate is not large, it may be said to feature a demand which is otherwise very colorless and dull. Gray mixtures are thought well of for Spring, and it is predicted that further development may be expected along this line. In initial business for the Spring there is very little being done, and the effect of the popularity accorded beach cloths is beginning to be noted. Some clothiers who do a large business in the South report that, with very little loss or inconvenience, they could dispense entirely with the woolen end of their lines. The cold weather has induced a slight demand for overcoatings on the balmacaan order, but on the whole the market is very inactive.

Expect to Get Paris Models.

There is a feeling among wholesalers of millinery in this city that they stand a better chance of getting Spring models from Paris than do the makers of ready-to-wear garments. In fact, some of them anticipate no trouble at all in getting models and trimmings through. The only wonderment is regarding the kind and amount of colored materials and trimmings the French factories will be able to turn out, for it is said that there is practically the same trouble in getting adequate supplies of dyestuffs there that there has been here of late. In addition to this, the call made on the supply of labor short in those dyehouses which are not suffering from a lack of coloring materials. Some of the larger wholesale buyers are now on their way to Paris, and, barring a German siege, they expect to bring back a good complement of new French ideas in headgear.

Twenty Uniforms for Every Man.

In his search for foreign army contracts the selling agent for a woolen mill was told by an ex-Austrian army officer that Germany before the war started, had on hand twenty uniforms for every man which she was to place in the field in event of war. From this statement it would appear that the chances of getting an order from Germany are very slim. The mill representatives are beginning to think that they stand about an equal chance of obtaining business from the other belligerents, while none is said in Boston the first week in December. The object of the meeting is to secure such information and advice as will be helpful at this time to New England trade interests. A luncheon will be given, following which there will be addresses by several well-posted speakers, including the following: Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; William A. Read, Latin American trade expert of the Pan-American Union; V. Gonzales of the National Association of Manufacturers, and W. S. Kies, head of the foreign department of the National City Bank. It is planned to follow the addresses with a general discussion of the South American trade situation.

Printcloths a Little Easier.

There was a fair demand for printcloths here yesterday, and a slight easiness developed in the prices asked for some constructions. There was a good demand for 39-inch 72-76s for near-by delivery at 5 cents, and some call for 38½-inch 60-48s for similar delivery at 3¾ cents. On 38½-inch 64-60s a large business was done at 3¾ cents for delivery through the remainder of this year and the first half of next, the goods coming from both the Eastern and Southern mills. Heavy buying of sheetings by the bag manufacturers was the feature of gray goods trading, however, they having taken several million yards yesterday for delivery during the first six months of next year. The prices at which the goods moved were on the basis of recent quotations. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-in., 64-64s	3 15-16c	27-inch, 64-60s	2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Thomas J. Taylor Company, dealer in human hair goods and combs at 37 Union Square.

PHILIP TERRY, manufacturer of dresses and skirts at 510 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Pincus Ressler. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him. Liabilities are $10,000.

HOWARD C. ROBINSON of Garrison, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $42,623 and assets $10,000 in worthless stocks.

HIGGINS & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Mrs. Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Higgins & Co., dealers in millinery at 12 East Thirty-third Street, with permission to continue business for ten days.

LEVIN & MINKOFF.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Oct. 24, against Levin & Minkoff, wholesale dealers in women's hats at 22 Bond St., on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

EVANS & ROSENGARTEN, clothing manufacturers at 101 Crosby Street, have made an assignment to Charles E. Sigler.

LOUIS CANTOR, trading as Cantor Clothes Shop, at 2104 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur N. Harris.

PINCO & NEIGLER.—Louis Pinco and Morris Neigler, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 15 West Eighteenth Street, have made an assignment to Nathan M. Huttner.

HARRY BROD, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods at 2091 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, and at 3,211 Jamaica Avenue, Queens County, has made an assignment to Joseph Newman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Albany Model, Inc., a cloak and garment store at Albany; involuntary petition; liabilities over $10,000; assets, $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 12, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpert, Max—Atlantic Fruit Distributors, Inc., $142.
Anglo American Film Corp.—U. S. Printing & Lithographing Co., $241.
Almstead, Morris J.—G. W. Faber, Inc., $177.
Aquahonga Amusement Co., Inc.—M. Behrer, $301.
Ackerman, Emanuel M.—B. Polishook, $1,821.
Bischof, Guido—J. Rackow, $214.
Banker, Herman—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $249.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc., and Irwin Gutman—D. Ullman, $264.
Baron, Harry—City of New York, $1,083.
Bloch, Joseph—H. Sulg, $249.
Burt, Benjamin H.—P. T. Klick, $274.
Bennett, Blanche I. L.—J. Goldfinger, $183.
Bon Durany Dana—T. F. Farrell, $173.
Breitenbach, John—Beadleston & Woerz, $207.
Beth David Hospital—Mutual Life Ins. Co., $2,579.
Brown, Geo. L.—A. Antonelli, $400.
Carreto, Sabatore—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., $264.
Collier, Chas. M.—J. F. De Bean, $314.
Curtis, E.—David Wells Sons Lithographic Co., $468.
Carhartt, Hamilton—L. Sherry, $1,817.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Manhattan Club, $298.
Campbell, Peter P.—Ebling Brewing Co., $121.
Ducker Co.—Henry I. Cain & Co., $643.
De Rosa, Frank—M. Prinstein, $894.
Devaney, James and Edward Coughlan—J. D. Smith, $287.
Dohaman, Fred—W. W. Cole, $339.
E. Giordano Co.—J. H. Montauth Co., $711.
Ferrara, Antonio, Pasquale Miehls and Joseph Morone—C. F. Keysel, $517.
Fiaster, Harry and Yetta Faldman—B. Schneider, $152.
Goldfarb, Israel—Forest Box and Lumber Co., $444.
Gordon, Alexander—North River Ins. Co. of New York, costs, $118.
Giaminoto, Raphael—Z. Berkowitz, $1,001.
Gilbert Metals Selling Co.—McCullough Iron Co., $1,293.
Grosswerker, Mark L., or Max—S. Brookstone, et al., $1,165.
Goldman, Max—M. Berkman, $119.
Hendrickson, Effie B.—E. B. Driggs, $841.
Hoffmeat, George—P. Livingston, $465.
Herr, Noah C.—La Hacienda Co., $108.
Hanton, Wallace R., and Harry—S. Cohn, $841.
Hobbs, Lillian—Hollaman Dry Goods Co., Inc., $128.
Hoffman, Emma—L. Hill, et al, $120.
Haight, Helen D. W.—H. Kats, et al, $4,618.
Hudson Building—Mutual Life Ins. Co., $13,069.
Interstate Milk and Cream Co., Inc.—Remsen Milk and Cream Co., $17,868.
Same—Tremton Milk and Cream Co., $14,721.
Ireland, John De C.—F. H. Robinson, et al, $4,471.
Johnson, John A.—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., $199.
J. V. Keyrouze, Inc.—F. J. Britt, et al, $337.
Kaufman, Morris, and Morris Kowalsky—M. Blecher, $109.
Kotzen, Louis—S. G. Katzen, $984.
Kaufman, Yetta—F. Polinsky, costs, $108.
Kirby, Thomas—J. T. Paterson, $400.
Kocplick, Abraham—P. Mastin, $162.
Kamber, Julius—H. Neustadt, $3,902.
Keyrouze, Joseph V.—F. J. Britt, $535.
Lamport, Albert C., administrator—M. C. Bradley, costs, $115.
Lotz, George A., Jr.—J. Steinman, $165.
Lynch, Edw. M.—J. Fay, $483.
Levin, Max L.—W. S. Devery, $157.
Loesberg, Jacob P.—Smith Premier Typewriter Co., $1,451.
Levy, Rosie—J. Levy, $1,482.
Levitas, Henry—Matado Realty Co., $109.
Le Fevre, Josiah P.—C. Karsh, $113.
Ludlow, Margaret—Germania Life Insurance Co., $918.
Meadows, Thomas C., and Harvey C. Bickler—West Side Bank, $1,878.
Muldoon Underwear Co. and Jessie L. Cook, administratrix—Frank A. Munsey Co., $1,963.
Moffett, James H.—440 Fourth Avenue Corp., $152.
Mayer, Clara—Matado Realty Co., Inc., $199.
Mackay, George D.—Pine Street Co., $489.
Munro, Henrietta E. and Henry—Burns Brothers, $351.
Meyerowitz, David—M. Breckner, $117.
Manheim, William F.—C. E. Clifford, Inc., $122.
Muller, Joseph H. S.—F. G. Snyder, $568.
Malorani, Felix—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., $136.
Mueller, Arthur—B. McCreary, $245.
Mathewson, George B.—A. B. Cordner, $433. Same—Same, $181.
Morrell, Harrie H. and Louis T.—J. M. Ferris Co., Inc., $153.
Murray Brothers Co.—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co., $886.
Mendelson, Mollie, administratrix—N. Y. Egg Yolk Mfg. Co., costs, $107.
N. J. Clay Products Co.—D. S. Plummer, $597.
Paul, Katherine—Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. of N. Y., $145.
Pagliotti, Frank—J. Ravotta, $127.
Paterson, Constance—W. J. Ehrich, $119.
Panetta, Salvatore—T. Tedesco, $223.
Potter, Emily H.—E. L. Gallagher, $489.
Pritchard, Thomas R.—C. Modry, $306.
Rice, Peter—Howell Demorest Co., $102.
Rogers, Harris—N. Ehrenreich, $2,988.
Rode, Raymond F.—T. M. Sherman, $1,980.
Rice, Peter—Howell Demorest Co., $102.
Redner, Esther—F. Rosenberg, $200.
Rinando, Carmela, administrator—D. C. Weeks & Son, costs, $107.
Shyev, Joseph—L. F. Strauss et al, $280.
Schloss, Harry B.—C. A. Strouse et al., $1,170.
S. A. Levine & Co., Inc.—R. Peck, $250.
Sullivan, Patrick H.—E. E. Tull, $611.
Stambough, Charles C.—National Cash Register Co., $102.
Sheridan, William P.—T. J. McLaughlin, costs, $109.
Standard Meter Co.—H. J. Suydam, $324.
Sachere, R. Julian, and Mary Z. Shapiro—C. E. Edwards, $262.
Slobotsky, Morris—L. Orseck et al., $122.
Sullivan, Mary E.—McElravey & Hauck Co., $358.
Sullivan, James F.—Same, $358.
South Georgia Lumber Co. and Maynard A. Cheney—F. S. Tuttle et al., $480.
Schultz, Abraham—P. A. Vaccarelli, costs, $111.
St. Johns Park Realty Co.—Hermitage Co., $1,632.
Tucker, Samuel—L. T. Raffman et al., $112.
T. E. McAvoy, Inc.—Standard Supply and Equipolemt Co., $526.
Times Square Automobile Co.—Mercer Automobile Co., costs, $115.
Trustees of Peabody Education Fund—E. Smith, $200.
Warner, James H.—Corrallitos Co., costs, $100.
Young Charles—Ansonia, $1,184.
Zrake, David—D. Lawson, $166.
Wilbour, W. F.—Manhattan Club, $170.
Wolfman, Philip—G. Voller, $108.

In Bronx County.

Becker, Bertha—Consumers' Brewing Co., Ltd., $431.
Concho Italia, No. 1—V. Mirabella, $157.
Carr, Franklin C.—National Casket Co., $287.
Editions d'Art Co., Inc., and Rinaldo Stroppa—Voglia—L. F. Parker, $198.
Goldsmith, Israel, and Louis Golding—C. Greenberg and others, $138.
Laykenack Realty, Inc.—New York Telephone Co., $150.
Litchwek, Joseph J.—J. S. Sills et al., $147.
Power, Maurice J.—Brooks Bros., $124.
Strauss, Hugo—Hudson Woodworking Co., $81.
Stevenson, Isabella—E. Blaskus, $164.
Steinberg, Morris and Mary—J. Abromowitz, $141.
Weiner, Louis—C. Greenberg et al., $425.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Allers, Henry W., Jr.—Wotherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc.; April 3, 1914, $165.
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—P. Gurian; Aug. 25, 1914, $181.
Alimento, Biagio or Bernard—S. Swift; March 20, 1914, $160.
Cayr, Edward R.—L. A. Grosso; Aug. 24, 1914, $880.
Carroll, Joe E., rec'r—A. Aspegren and others; Oct. 23, 1914, $139.
Kennedy, David E.—W. E. White; March 2, 1907, $122.
Same—W. H. Hussey and others; July 6, 1910, $364.
Katsanis, James Costos Denice—J. Booras; July 23, 1911, $400.
Merz, Franz—L. Sherry; April 29, 1914, $1,721.
Same—Same; Oct. 15, 1914, $1,642.
Nashua River Paper Corp.—Parsons Trading Co.; April 25, 1914, $1,194.
Stone, Fred—Frank L. Lanson Co.; Sept. 26, 1914, $816.
Stoia, George—American Savings Bank; July 10, 1911, (canceled,) $2,908.
Same—Same; July 19, 1901, (canceled,) $1,654.
Same—Same; July 8, 1903, (canceled,) $126.

In Bronx County.

Alimento, Biagio—S. Swift; March 20, 1914, $160.
Cipriani Realty and Const'n Co.—Tenement House Dept., CNY, $262.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548 +	$77,203
Thirteen roads	7,097,546 —	2,448,834
Total (16 roads)	8,889,094 —	2,371,631

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Receipts	2,935,245	2,847,943	87,301
Oper. exp.	1,586,102	1,638,181	*42,078
Net income	1,339,142	1,209,762	129,380
Fixed chgs. & taxes	691,830	732,804	*40,973
Surplus	647,312	476,957	170,354
Statement July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Receipts	8,538,239	8,827,607	*289,367
Oper. expen.	4,835,023	4,829,695	5,327
Net income	3,703,216	3,997,912	*294,695
Fixed chgs. & taxes	2,043,043	2,109,203	*66,159
Surplus	1,660,172	1,888,708	*228,535

BOSTON & MAINE reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	12,694,675	13,397,848	*$13,171
Net	2,784,875	3,506,597	*721,722
Surp. aft. chgs.	126,619	680,730	*553,111
Add. & bet'm't	47,887	52,686	*4,749
Balance	78,782	627,993	*538,862

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for September—

Gross	199,822	126,086	73,736
Net	101,442	74,955	100,397
3 mos. gross	533,004	406,280	124,784

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

Gross	$275,524	$253,340	$22,184
Net after taxes	140,926	96,532	44,394
Sur. after chgs.	69,305	28,990	40,315
12 mos. gross	3,377,090	3,264,187	212,903
Net after taxes	1,842,231	1,434,769	407,462
Sur. after chgs.	987,446	712,207	275,239
Bal. af. pf. dv.	644,946	408,707	236,239

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for September—

Gross	230,663	218,398	12,285
Net after tax.	107,992	91,932	16,060
Surp. aft. chgs	44,281	28,278	16,008
12 mos. gross	2,508,949	2,278,377	226,072
Net after tax.	1,074,231	1,010,136	64,062
Surp. aft. chgs	311,443	217,726	*6,790
Bal. af. pf. dv	173,443	195,228	*21,780

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for September—

Gross	216,514	232,446	*15,932
Net after tax.	85,972	97,117	*11,145
Surp. aft. chgs	38,390	47,389	*8,999
12 mos. gross	6,511,483	6,689,065	177,570
Net after tax.	3,191,660	3,366,663	175,194
Net after tax.	1,013,889	1,135,467	*116,578
Surp. aft. chgs	363,128	547,729	*184,606
Bal. af. pf. dv	46,457	197,729	*151,272

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FEDERAL LIGHT AND TRACTION for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
3 mos. gross	572,045	549,538	*$22,507
Net after taxes	201,866	195,428	*6,438
Sur. after chgs.	54,613	59,657	5,044
Bal. af. pf. dv.	15,388	1,157	5,045
12 mos. gross	2,397,229	2,261,191	*136,038
Net after taxes	853,927	928,066	95,189
Sur. after chgs.	260,757	414,197	153,440
Bal. af. pf. dv.	26,757	180,167	153,410

*Decrease. †Deficit.

ILLINOIS TRACTION for quarter ended Sept. 30—

3 mos. gross	2,057,547	1,952,147	*105,400
Net after taxes	687,415	791,021	*46,394
Sur. after chgs.	237,270	206,217	31,947
Bal. af. pf. dv.	130,237	167,048	36,811
12 mos. gross	8,412,066	7,771,915	*640,151
Net after taxes	3,468,662	3,258,163	*205,499
Sur. after chgs.	1,161,616	1,238,805	72,189
Bal. af. pf. dv.	733,075	842,215	109,140

*Decrease.

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for the month of July—

	Oper. Revenue.	Oper. Income.	Other Income.
Hudson & Man.	$287,920	$154,282	$87,785
Interboro:			
Subway	1,261,775	744,446	85,600
Elevated	1,249,396	559,166	6 648
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	2,575,100	1,004,185	84,139
N. Y. Consol	348,425	260,945	39,307
Bklyn. Heights	735,926	275,794

RESORTS.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PABACCHINI-DIAMANT COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 13th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 151 Lenox Ave. and immediately thereafter at 121 W. 116th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmings, hat blocks, flanges, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Receiver.
MARCUSON BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE KURIKA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1914, by order of the court, at 3 P. M., at 270 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bologna machinery, computing scale, showcases, butcher fixtures, horse, wagon, runabout, &c.
ROBERT M. KRANT, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20447 U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York. In the matter of GEORGE E. CONLEY & CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George E. Conley Co. alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BUSH, Bankrupt.—No. 20353.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Bush, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20104.—In Bankruptcy.—MYER M. STEINBERG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Myer M. Steinberg are hereby given notice that on September 4, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20419.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN NATHANS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Nathan Nathans are hereby given notice that on November 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of D. H. SMITH, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 3 James St., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 4 horses.
FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Receiver.
BERN BUDD, Attorney for Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT TO BANKERS

Low Ebb of Depression Past, Speakers Declare at Investment Convention.

$250,000,000 STOCK POOL

Proposed by President Caldwell to Carry Unloaded Securities and Hasten Exchange Reopening.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Optimism over the outlook in the financial, industrial and commercial world was expressed in reports and addresses at the opening session today of the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. Despite the European war and the hardships thereby caused to American industry and finance, several of the speakers declared that the future held unusual promise, and that the low ebb of depression was past.

A proposal by the President of the organization, Charles B. Caldwell of Chicago, that a $250,000,000 pool be formed to take over the stocks and bonds that might be thrown on the market by panic-stricken investors caused considerable informal discussion, but action by the convention was deferred. Mr. Caldwell suggested that the pool be launched in connection with the opening of the Stock Exchanges throughout the country, and that it be subscribed by bankers and investors from coast to coast and managed by five or seven bankers selected from Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. He declared that nothing would so reassure the country at large, secure the immediate opening of the Stock Exchanges, and aid in reviving confidence as the formation of such a pool.

"What could be more reassuring," said Mr. Caldwell, "than to have American bankers band together to purchase all American securities sent to us for sale from European investors, which because of the war would certainly follow the opening of our Stock Exchanges? Unless some such pool is formed our Stock Exchanges cannot open except in a limited way, and will do no good to the country at large for months to come."

A Brake on Progress.

"As long as the Stock Exchanges are closed capital issues and credits are held up and securities cannot be marketed. Cities, counties, States, and corporations are compelled to stop all improvements and additions, production is curtailed, and it all comes back on the workingman, whose services are no longer in demand. This curtailment of labor stops the usual wide distribution of money and hits hard at both the wholesale and retail merchant."

Discussing the new Federal Reserve Banking law, Rudolph Diamant of New York declared that the organization of the new system would redound to the benefit of the public at large and also to the investment bankers. He indorsed the securities pool as suggested by Mr. Caldwell, and added that "if we could buy up at bargain prices a large amount of American securities from foreign investors it would be a fine thing for this country."

Taking up the Reserve Banking law, Mr. Diamant said:

"It will have a tendency to stabilize interest rates and will go a long way toward eliminating serious credit disturbances. It will place the legitimate operations of the commercial, industrial, and agricultural communities on a better and safer basis, less subject than heretofore to disturbances caused by factors outside of their respective spheres of activity and of their own making."

John E. Oldham of Boston spoke on the proposed increase in railroad rates and expressed the opinion that a readjustment was necessary in order that the roads might be able to maintain their financial stability.

Sir George Paish of London, who was expected to speak at one of the sessions today, failed to arrive. He sent word that he had been unavoidably delayed, but hoped to be here tomorrow.

The Equipment Trust Problem.

In its report the committee appointed to inquire into equipment trusts and railroad bonds as investments said that the greatest evil in connection with equipment trusts is neglect of investigation and oversight on the part of bankers themselves.

"If our members will make themselves familiar with what provisions should be included in a properly drawn indenture securing equipment trusts," said the report; "if they will refuse to handle equipments unless the indenture be properly drawn, and if they will continue to guard their clients' interests regularly and systematically after they have purchased the issue by seeing to it that both the trustee and the railway company live up to the terms of the agreement, then they will make it difficult for many of the evils to exist which are now confronting the investment bankers."

The value of the collateral under any loan and the maintenance of the value of such collateral, the report added, can be safeguarded by the terms of the indenture and by establishing through the pressure of well-directed public opinion an active oversight by the trustee of the methods pursued by the railway company.

Some trust companies, it was stated in the report, accept trusteeships under indentures which are approved as to their legality but which, if the truth were known, are not altogether satisfactory. This is one of the evils the committee has set about to remedy.

PREDICT A TRADE REVIVAL.

Delegates to Municipal Utilities Conference Generally Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Five hundred Mayors and other city officials of the United States and Canada are in this city to attend the Municipal Utilities Conference which opens tomorrow. Financiers, theorists from the leading American universities, and officials of Public Utilities Commissions and corporations also will attend.

The papers tomorrow will be devoted to the practical phases of utility problems. Delos F. Wilcox, a franchise expert of New York; Nathaniel T. Guernsey, general counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Ray Palmer, Commissioner of Gas and Electricity of Chicago, will be among the speakers. The problem of interlocking Directorates in public utilities corporations will be analyzed by Louis Brandeis of Boston, counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Delegates to the conference brought news of a trade revival throughout the entire country, declaring that the United States was on the verge of an unprecedented era of industrial activity. New England delegates said that there had been a momentary check to certain lines of industry, but that on all sides were indications of a quick recovery. The silk and woolen mills particularly are operating full time.

Mayor Mitchel was asked as to the indications in New York.

"Business is picking up. There are signs of improvement on every hand," he said.

Delegates from some sections said there had been no depression at all. This was particularly true of Western visitors.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Corner in Williamsbridge Section Bought for Improvement—Boston Road Theatre Sold for Garage —Deals in Brooklyn—Business Leases—Activities in Queens.

Little of importance in property transactions occurred in the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, where considerable activity has been noticeable of late, a plot of four lots was sold in the Williamsbridge section, being the northeast corner of Williamsbridge Road and St. Raymond Avenue, the immediate corner parcel being 50 by 95 and the adjoining plot 50 by 100. Hugh P. Skelly, head of the Kip's Bay Brewing Company, was the buyer, and he will take title in the name of the U. E. Realty Company. The plot is north of Westchester Square, and Mr. Skelly contemplates improving the property with a taxpayer building. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Theatre for Garage.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Mrs. Franciska B. Hohmann 1,351 and 1,353 Boston Road on the westerly side of the avenue, about 510 feet north of McKinley Square, a two-story building formerly occupied by the Lyric Theatre, on a plot 37.8 by 136. Thomas D. Malcolm, the purchaser, will make alterations to the present building and convert it into an up-to-date garage.

Brooklyn.

The Burling Realty Company has sold the four-story brick house located at 48 Duffield Street for Mrs. Laura L. Hillmann to a client for investment; also a similar structure at 17 Park Street, near Broadway, to M. R. Rodrigues for investment.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold the six-family flat on the southwest corner of Cornelia Street and Onderdonk Avenue, 25 by 100, to Emil Sigmund for $18,500. A. J. Waldron has sold 231 and 233 Clifton Place, a sixteen-family apartment house, for Francis L. Maher to a client.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Oxford Place, to W. R. Clarke; a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue to Julia Garry, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Rose Place to James A. Behrens.

George W. Eccles has sold to Mrs. John H. Leith the frame residence at 259 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, on a plot 60 by 125.

Suburban.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to Rosa Levinsohn the vacant plot on the south side of Chase Avenue, 100 feet north of Park Avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold a plot on the northerly end of Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, to Verne Minich.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob Finklestein has leased the three-story building at 3 Eidridge Street, for A. R. Case, to Winkler & Shultz, for a long term of years. The property will be altered by the lessees.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the building at 247 Lexington Avenue to Louis Holman.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 21 and 23 Waverley Place, northeast corner Greene Street, to Sylvester & Levy.

Cross & Brown Company has leased for the New York Life Insurance Company to Walker & Heisler the store at 29 Union Square.

Shaw & Co. have rented for Morris B. Baer the store at 361 West 125th Street to Solomon Kresel.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Effingham Lawrence his four-story dwelling, at 103 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Mrs. W. H. Dixon. The house is rented furnished. Mrs. Dixon is another of those who lived abroad until the war. The same firm has also leased for Charles P. Latting the five-story American basement house, at 37 East Forty-ninth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to Daniel J. Leary.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. has leased, furnished, for the Winter, the three-story dwelling at 124 East Seventy-fourth Street, for Mrs. Robert Gilmore to Philip B. Weld.

Action Against Political Club.

A lis pendens has been filed to foreclose a mortgage for $17,000 on the property at 131 West Sixty-fourth Street, and which James J. Hagan and the Amsterdam Democratic Club are the defendants. Charles J. Fitzpatrick, as administrator, is the plaintiff. Eleven thousand dollars has been paid on the mortgage.

Brooklyn Realty Meeting.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, next Tuesday evening. The Nominating Committee has named five Directors to serve for three years, as follows: Joseph M. May, Howard C. Pyle, William P. Rae, Isaac Cortelyou, and Eugene J. Grant.

New Heights Apartments.

George and Edward Blum have been commissioned by H. & J. Falk to prepare plans for the new six-story apartment house to the erected on the plot situated at the corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street.

The same owners are at present building a ten-story apartment house at 155th Street and Riverside Drive from plans by the same architects

Market Sites Offered in Queens.

Four sections of Queens are now making preparations for the opening of public markets, and a fifth section has just begun to prepare for a market. In the Ridgewood, College Point, Flushing, and Astoria sections real estate owners have offered to the city plots on which the markets can be established free of rental until the experiment is thoroughly tested. Jamaica, which has been desirous of a market, has been unable to get such an offer, but a suggestion has been made that a vacant plot owned by the city surrounding the Jamaica Town Hall be used for that purpose.

Activities in Queens.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens announces that it has been advised by President of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny that the Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate will recommend the immediate appropriation of about $400,000 for changes to Queensboro Bridge to adapt it for operation of rapid-transit trains.

The Property Owners' League, which is opposed to the erection of the elevated line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit on Jamaica Avenue, from Cypress Hills to Grand Street, has been incorporated. the Directors being Morris Adler, Alfred J. Ball, C. A. Bushman, Mrs. Emily Congdon, H. C. Atwood, Isaac S. Forster, Edward L. Hein, Clifford C. Reeve, James L. Munro, Starr Brinkerhoff, Joel Fowler, Thomas Napier, Jonathan Waterbury, and Gustav H. Forsch.

$150,000 Sanatorium Project.

A plot, 200 by 200 feet, on Reynold Channel, Long Beach, L. I., has been purchased by a syndicate of physicians headed by Dr. F. G. Drake as a site for a sanatorium.

The project with the land, it is estimated, will cost about $150,000, and is to be ready for use next June. The physicians have incorporated as the Long Beach Sanatorium, with a capital of $450,000. The Directors at present are W. T. Andrews, F. G. Drake, and F. Weymann.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

105th St, 112 to 138 West, s s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x134.6x84.9x100.11, one-story theatre and one-story garage; adjourned sine die.
110th St, 242 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Crawford against John Curcio and others; Bowers & S, attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,664.61; taxes, &c., $625.30; to the plaintiff for $8,000.
110th St, 344 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; Betty Gutshal against Giuseppe Zito and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $6,668.84; taxes, &c., $507.85; to the plaintiff for $9,000.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
126th St, 28 East, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against E. J. Heilner and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; F. Cochrane, referee; due, $10,635.41; taxes, &c., $236.18; to the defendant for $11,200.
53d St, 546 West, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Irving Savings Institution against Louis Daniels and others; Deyo & B., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,640.30; taxes, &c., 1,100.72; to the plaintiff for $15,000.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
118th St, 537 East, n s, 457.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 40.10x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Silberhorn and others, ex'trx, against Frederick Stichweh and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $6,170.19; taxes, &c., $35.45; subject to prior mtg. of $200,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.
By Joseph P. Day.
118th St, 160 East, s s, 235.2 ft w of 3d Av, 17.1x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer against Irving Cohen and others; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; M. B. Clark, referee; due, $10,780.86; taxes, &c., $305; to the plaintiff for $8,000.
By Samuel Marx.
122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 18.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x100.8, two 3-story flats; A. C. Dittrich and others against Isaac Joseph and others, executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,793.98; taxes, &c., $752.60; subject to first mortgage $65,000.
105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, 4-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. and others against Bartolomeo Palumbo and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. A. Dunne, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25.
By James L. Wells Co.
Madison Av, 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100, 2-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against E. K. Browd and others; Harold Swain, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $14,971.02; taxes, &c., $400.
By Henry Brady.
123d St, 453 & 457, n s, 274.11 ft w of 1st Av, 87.11x100.11, 4-story frame buildings and vacant; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Pleasant Av. Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Louis Steckler, referee; due, $16,609.10; taxes, &c., $950.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.
Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.6 ft n of 179th St, 22.6x150.3, 2-story frame dwelling; Tax Lien Co. of N. Y. against J. D. Rogers and others; August Weymann, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,078.95; taxes, &c., $560.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Needham Av, w s, 501.6 ft n of Fish Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x38; Benedetta Ceretta, 414 East 115th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.
Commerce St, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, for a one-story brick electric station, 98.4x49; United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 15th St, lessee; W. Weissenberger, Jr., 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.
Park Row, 229 and 231, and New Bowery, 66 and 68, to a five-story store and loft building; N. P. Econmon, premises, owner; Gross & Kleiberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.
6th Av, s w corner of 31st St, to a four-story department store; Torimac Corp., 43 Cedar St, owner; C. S. Howell, 550 West 174th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CORNELIA ST, 33, n s, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Mary F. Prisciani, to Joseph F. Zuzia, 34 King St, mtg $6,000, all liens Oct. 7, 1911; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1
LEXINGTON AV, 732, w s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Joseph Schauz to the County and City Corporation, 18 West 30th St, Nov. 11; attorney, H. Goldman, 13 Park Row $1
MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 50.7 ft s of 118th St, 26.8x—; Henry Butt to Hermina Butt, 36 Morningside Av; East, Nov. 7, 1-3 part, mtge $13,000; attorney, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $100
SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Van Camp to same, Nov. 7, 1-3 part, mtge $13,000; attorney, same $100
NORTHERN AV, 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x75; Haven Construction Co. to Charlotte Harrison, 36 West 59th St, mtg $900, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100
PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 120th St, 40x100; Selma Alexander to Meyer Jarmulowsky, 27 East 95th St, Nov. 5; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway $100
WEST BROADWAY, 325, e s, 111 ft s of Grand Av, 22x100; Hy L. Eno to Edwin T. Rice and another, 15 West 67th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St. $1
1ST AV, w s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x75; Hy Butt to Hermina Butt, 36 Morningside Av East, (mtg $14,000,) 1-3 part, Nov. 7; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av. $100
SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Van Camp to same, 1-3 part, Nov. 7, (mtg $14,000;) attorneys, same $100
8TH AV, s s, 34.7 ft s w of Jane St; runs s w 22.9xs e—x 21 ft to w s 4th St x n—x w to beginning; 7th Av, w s, 82.9 ft s of 30th St, 12x75; 7th Av, w s, 31.7 ft s of 30th St, runs w 75 x s 17 x e 11 x s 2 x e 64 to avenue x n 19 ft to beginning; 56th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 21.8x100.5; Giuseppe Manzo to Amelia M. Bauchle and Estelle L. Marzolf, 25 West 86th St; all right, title, and insurance to action pending in Supreme Court and filed in County Clerk's office April 29, 1914, but not interested in property or title of parcel first part under will of George Marzolf, Nov. 10; attorney, George Y. Bauchle, 38 Park Row $100
8TH AV, 2,672, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Hy Rosenberg to Samuel Block, 43 East 43d St, (mtg $31,500,) Sept. 22, 1913; attorneys, Brinsted, G. & H., 2,901 Broadway $1
10TH ST, e s, 105.4 ft e of Avenue D, 25.4x92.3; Lena Weinberger to Lena Dorb, 43 West 114th St, Nov. 10; attorney, Max Silverstein, 308 Broadway $1
12TH ST, 24-26 s s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, runs s 71.1 x e 66.8 to w s of plot x s 31.9x w 110.10x s w —x n —x e —x n 100.8 to 12th St x e 46.5 to beginning, (foreclosure Nov. 11;) Franklin Brooks, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, Nov. 11; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row. $200,000
13TH ST, 526 East, s s, 295 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108.3; Warren Leslie, referee, to George Bendfeldt, 254 Avenue B, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $22,000
31ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; George W Eccles to Elizabeth B. T. Marsh, Bexhill-on-Sea, England, Nov. 7, mtge $50,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1
84TH ST, 314 East, s s, 207.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; William L. Cahn to Estelle G. Winston, 895 Canal St; (mtg $27,500,) Oct. 31; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $1
47TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av .....25x100.5; Edward Sandford, referee, to Thomas C. Dunn and another, executors, 1,059 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Nov. 11; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway $11,000
60TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; 61st St, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Hy L. Eno to Edwin T. Rice and another, 15 West 67th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St. $1
60TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 33.4x100.5; William Henkel, Jr., referee, to Abe Miller, 190 2d Av., Nov. 12; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $33,000
81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Joseph N. Ferris, referee, to Karl M. Goldsmith and others, Scarsdale, N. Y., Nov. 12; attorney, L. da F. Brandon, 80 Wall St. $27,241
81ST ST, n s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; same to same, Nov. 12; attorney, same. $27,248
90TH ST, 30-32 West, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x92, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) Earle W. Webb, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 23 Nassau St, Nov. 9; address, 59 Cedar St. $50,000
115TH ST, 75 East, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 26x100.10, (foreclosure Nov. 9;) Isaac S. Cohen, referee, to Betty Gunthal, Clemens Strasse, Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 11; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. ..$15,000
117TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Pasquale Colio to Josephine De V. Colio, 406 East 117th St, Nov. 12, mtge $5,000; attorneys, Kramer & L., 141 Broadway $100
SIXTEENTH COURT, 4; Clinton M. Cruikshank and others against James E. Tolfree, owner; Adolph Traidler, lessee and contractor $2,586
19TH ST, 546 East, and Av B, 318 to 326; Brooklyn Structural Steel Co. against Levy Dairy Co., owner; Rutan & Cooper, Inc., contractors $4,080
27TH ST, 148 East; Max Rothbart against Fannie Levy, owner; Feinrose Construction Co., Joseph Feinberg, and Louis Rosenberg, contractors $120
27TH ST, 148 East; Nathan C. Solomon against Fannie Levy, owner; Feinrose Construction Co., contractor $158
57TH ST, 436 West; Anna Lewis against Fredericka Ordemann, owner; Jack Burns, contractor $23
101ST ST, 120 West; Harry Berman and others against Murray estate, owner and contractor $83
102D ST, 72 West; Harry Berman and others against Murray estate, owner and contractor $58
102D ST, 151 West; same against same. .$72
117TH ST, 61 East; Harry Berman and others against Murray estate, owner and contractor $83

Bronx.

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; David Brandt and Harry Sibbald against Malcke Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $2,700
246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x180; White Steel Sanitary Furniture Co. of Grand Rapids against George D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser, contractor $19
LAST PROPERTY; Willett R. Skillman against same $154

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 34; Israel Freiman against Samuel Hammer and others, Oct. 19, 1914 .....$375
ORCHARD ST, 34; Joseph Fagan against Freiman & Vlosky and others, June 13, 1914 .....$150
45TH ST, 119 West; Christian Bauer, Jr., against James Hebron and others, May 4, 1914 .....$860
45TH ST, 121 West; Eisendrath and others against James Hebron and others, June 20, 1914 .....$1,200

Bronx.

167TH ST, whole block front, West Farms Rd and Hoe Av, —x—; Pratt & Lambert, Inc., against Absar Realty Co., owner; B. Jacobs, contractor $37

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 140 ft n w of Avenue C, 22x84.7; also 60x84.7, n s, 49 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.6; Pandle Moses against Moses H. Moses and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.
SOUTH ST, 187; Adele L. Colman against Julia Volokhausen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Newhouse.
64TH ST, 131 West; Charles J. Fitzpatrick, adm., against James J. Hagen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Price Bros.
86TH ST, 319 West; Bowery Savings Bank against Lizzie L. George and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
108TH ST, s s, 178.6 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Israel Lippmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.
108TH ST, s s, 139.3 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Israel Lippmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.
112TH ST, 310 and 312 East, and 116th St, 235 and 337 East; Henrietta Vickers against Walter J. Sheridan and others, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, F. B. Colton.
134TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11; William Crawford against Louis Lese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

LOT 791, Ward 24, map of Tremont Terrace; Dora Pines against Washington Savings Bank and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
229TH ST, n s, 25x114, (known as one-quarter part of Lot. 129, on map of Village of Wakefield;) Lillian W. White against George C. Muiqueen and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

6,000 square feet, or any part, to sublet, Broadway, south of Liberty Street. 33⅓% reduction. Principals only. Address Box N 346 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

New Rochelle.

Beautiful home in finest section **NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.**
10 superb rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; plot 100x167; very high ground; value $15,000; will sell at great sacrifice.
O'Connor & McCann 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.
80-foot frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back about 500 feet, fronting on harbor; shade trees, beautiful views. Can be divided into two fine building sites; 40 miles from N. Y. City. Price $3,200, terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2562.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 18047.—ABRAHAM MILLER, ISAAC MILLER, and AARON MILLER, individually and as copartners trading as MILLER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed bankrupts have filed their petition, dated November 10, 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 12, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,065.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH RAVITCH and DAVID RAVITCH individually and as members of the firm of RAVITCH BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.
Take notice that on November 7th, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to

Opportunities

Ten prompt replies were received to this advertisement in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

Rare opportunity to purchase or lease retail cloak and suit business, with or without stock of fine ladies' wearing apparel; unexcelled Broadway location. Y 285 Times Annex.

Readers have faith in advertisements in The Times because they are as rigidly censored as its news.

Inquire for rates.

WANT DEPARTMENT.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

127TH ST., west of 5th Av.: 25-foot house. An opportunity rarely offered; suitable for a small business desiring own building. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Sacrifice price; 715 East 133d, three-story frame flat. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. F. M. Burris, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, seven rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar, large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $30 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address PARK, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—120 East 76th Street, near Park Avenue, three-story high stoop dwelling in complete repair; rent $1,200; possession. Firm E. J. CARPENTER, 35 Liberty St., 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

West 68th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME. $8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y., large grounds; stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Byard, 2 Rector St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The most productive big farm (496 acres) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale, to close estate, at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For description of a nice small farm near station, (will send cut and details,) write J. B. Lawrence, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

West Orange—Beautiful home, 20 acres; $45,000; exchange for N. Y. residence. C. H. Stiger, (Brick Church Sta.,) E. Orange, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. FERGUSON, complainant, against THE AUTO PRESS COMPANY, defendant.

It appearing to the court that the bill in this case is exhibited for the benefit of all classes of creditors of the defendant The Auto Press Company, for the purpose of determining who are such creditors and the amount of their respective claims, and the order in which upon final decree the same shall be paid, it is

ORDERED that J. Van Vechten Olcott and Morris D. Kopple, the receivers herein, be and they hereby are directed within ten days from the date hereof to mail to each and every creditor, as the same may appear upon the books of the defendant company, a copy of this order, such mailing to be in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and to be addressed to the said creditors of the defendant company at the last Post Office addresses known to said receivers, and such service by mail is hereby decreed to be due, timely, sufficient and complete service of notice of this proceeding upon all such creditors; and it is further

ORDERED that all such creditors of the said defendant company, and each and every of them, be and they hereby are directed to file with the receivers at their office and place of business, 95 Madison Avenue, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the first Monday of January next, a duly sworn statement of all and any such claims as they may have against the defendant company, and such statement shall be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State where such claim is verified, and such statement of claims shall, where the same is evidenced by any written instrument, have the same attached to it; and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City, County and State of New York, to wit: New York Times and New York Tribune.

Dated New York October 30th, 1914.

Enter,
JULIUS M. MAYER,
U. S. D. J.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1908, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
68 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.
Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light, very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

SPECIAL PRICE.
To sublet, perfectly light office to next May in modern fireproof building, 58th St. and Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

13th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; exceptional light and air; heat; elevator; wired; rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Loft or part of loft to sublet; plenty of light; rent reasonable. L 65 Times.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; reference; special rates on lease.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE. Eight sunny outside rooms, (four family bedrooms) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Fain, Telephone Schuyler 5671.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling, Col. 6314.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 11 West 84th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone, 5839 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

WEST END HALL.
840 WEST END AV.,
Northeast 101st St.; southwest exposure; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Geo. A. Kelly, premises.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

305 Amsterdam Av., (Near 74th St.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; reasonable; electricity; Subway express.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 619 West 139th.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Four rooms, beautifully furnished; every improvement; quiet. Riverside 10244. Wilson, 209 West 108th.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 25 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

New Jersey.

Will sublet 6 rooms and foyer hall apartment; all outside rooms; best service; completely and elegantly furnished; Oriental, finest china, cut glass, silver, linen, &c.; one-half hour or 15 minutes, by fast train and trolley; $125 per month first 6 months in advance or $150 monthly; references. Box Y 344 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—For Winter, housekeeping apartment, four or five large rooms; must be well furnished and first-class, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section or in the neighborhood of 72d St.; family consists of two adults; give full particulars when replying. J. S., 120 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment for six months, below 116th St., west side, four rooms or more, for two adults; $90 or less; excellent care; references. Address Box N 295 Times Downtown.

To sublet for six months, furnished apartment, on east side, between 59th and 80th Sts., Gramercy Park section or lower 5th Av., suitable for three adults. Communicate J. L. M., P. O. Box 1,217 New York.

Wanted until Jan. 20, four or five-room furnished apartment, below 59th St.; must be first-class. Write, apartment 74, 517 West 113th St.

WANTED—SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished; good neighborhood; moderate. Y 343 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 8T.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large light rooms and bath, skylight, open fireplace, and balcony; reduced rentals.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms; bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; lease preferred.

177TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Brooklyn.

To Let—In Flatbush, 2 modern apartments, 7 rooms and bath, at $37.50 and $42.50; best location; all light rooms; large closets; southern exposure; opposite library, park; near Brighton "L"; concession. 5 Linden Av.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Wanted apartment, consisting of two or three rooms, with bath and separate kitchenette, rent not to exceed $35. W 9 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room private bath; steam.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

69TH, (1,945 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room, with board, for two young men; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Large, airy rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

50TH 63 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwight"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L" surface car; table boarders; references.

78D, 142 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsome suite; all improvements; board optional.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST. 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

82D, 134 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, well-kept rooms; exceptionally good board.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; electricity; near Subway; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny rooms; private baths; exclusive table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny rooms; private bath; hotel dining room near by; excellent table; board optional; references.

121ST, 182 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; excellent board; private family; very reasonable. Earle.

137TH, 622 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private family; running hot and cold water adjoining. Voight, Apartment 7.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 413 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; phone.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4413.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

RYERSON ST., 83.—Comfortable, heated, board, including laundry, $5; "L," trolley; 14 minutes Park Row.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Delightful house, convenient commuting distance, well-heated rooms; excellent board; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates. Address Eureka, Y 358 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms and large parlor; reasonable; conveniences.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (Near University Pl.)—Large, small rooms; well furnished; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; all improvements; private house; reference.

30TH ST., 145 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; steam heat; small room. Janitor.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH ST. 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

82D ST., 130 EAST, ("Near Museum.")—Rooms suitable two; private house; family tone; steam; $3, $4, $5; references. Ackerman.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlors; suitable physician; connecting bath; breakfast.

PPOMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 78.—Desirable, large rooms, single or suite; steam, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 406 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable parlor; twin beds; running water; business couple; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single, double rooms; housekeeping; parlor suite; kitchenette; private bath.

66TH ST., 35 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

66TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10105.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

71ST ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Large, sunny room, convenient elevated, subway; meals optional.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor, only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 255 WEST.—One desirable small room; select house; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water, also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity, running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, double rooms.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat; bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $8.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful and large, warm room; renovated, newly furnished; $6.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; block Subway. Telephone Schuyler 4995.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also front suite; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath; well heated.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 5268 River.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large, medium rooms; baths; all conveniences; private; references.

91ST ST., 40 WEST.—Desirable suites; baths; single rooms; electricity; references. MITCHELL. 8398 Riverside.

92D ST., 308 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; also single room; to people who can appreciate the elegant; breakfast if desired; reasonable; private residence.

92D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two, $4; small, $2.50, phone.

95TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Lint.

96TH ST., 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 4L.

96TH, 122 WEST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; RUNNING WATER; TWO BEDS; $5 WEEKLY.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

96TH, 33 WEST.—Beautiful room in private home; very reasonable; board optional. Fish.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3240 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; electricity; references. Apt 6S.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; $5, $7.50; all conveniences.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Board and room; Subway, elevated; reasonable; references; Goodrich.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room; refined home; elevator; Apartment 12; gentleman; references.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Pleasant, outside room; high-class elevator apartment. Apt 6.

111TH, 220 WEST.—One large, one small room; elevator, electric light, phone.

111TH ST., 257 WEST. (Apt. 5.)—Rooms in private family; electricity; phone; bath.

115TH ST., 501 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, small connecting rooms; kitchen privilege. Geohran.

115TH, 617 WEST.—Choice sunny room; superior accommodations, with every convenience; attention; moderate. Apartment 6F.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.
Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $8 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3386 Morningside.

116TH ST., 620 WEST—APT. 8.—An attractive sunny room; reasonable; just off Riverside.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

119TH, 480, WEST.—Sunny outside room, overlooking Columbia Campus; no other roomers; reasonable; excellent dining room. Apartment 37.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; beautiful front, double rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; restaurant. Tetman.

121ST ST., 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—To rent, large room, with lavatory; gentleman only; telephone and elevator. Apt. 54.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

122D, 526 WEST.—Bachelor rents independent room; $3.50. Evenings before 7:30. Marshall.

123D, (3,089 Broadway.)—Warm, sunny, newly furnished, double, single rooms. Apt. 5S.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $8 up. Sherman.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozy room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

123D, 547 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; $3 week; elevator; restaurant. Rose.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3; elevator. Apartment 21.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Warm, sunny front and back rooms; telephone; kitchen privileges.

134TH, 524 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Herrmann.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room for business man; private; elevator; references. Apartment 64.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

152D, 559 WEST, (at B'way.)—Sunny front room; running water; adjoining bath.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; private family; $3. Conried, Audubon 6408.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Outside, heated room; southern exposure; apartment; reasonable. Kehoe.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

CONVENT AV., 371.—6 teacher will share her very desirable sunny apartment, two single rooms, with lavatory; home privileges; convenient to West 145th St. Subway and "L." Apply from 4 to 8 P. M. Rose.

LARGE Riverside Drive room, elegantly furnished; private family. Apt. 6B. 4570—Audubon.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family only. W 7 Times Downtown.

CREW MANAGER.—Wanted, experienced crew manager to direct force of canvassers selling high-grade widely advertised electric vacuum cleaners; must be neat, pleasant, well recommended; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply before 10 A. M., Room 610 Marbridge Bldg., 34th St. and 6th Av.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Cheerful room; lavatory; gentleman. Apartment 7N. Riverside—7140.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, parlor floor or second floor in private residence; must have bath and place for kitchenette. W 8 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl wanted for general housework; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. 318 W. 100th St.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SAL

CORONER ADMITS RELEASING SLAYER

Feinberg Did Not Call a Jury or Witnesses in Homicide Case Against Gruber's Client.

LAWYER WAS HIS PATIENT

Commissioner of Accounts Shows That Whitman Subsequently Convicted Heineman.

In an effort to establish that, in some instances at least, persons guilty of homicide or manslaughter had as little to fear because of investigations made by a Coroner as those guilty of infanticide, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein questioned Coroner Israel L. Feinberg yesterday concerning his action in January, 1910, in releasing William Heineman, who had been detained on the suspicion that he shot and killed Robert Dooley. It was shown that Dr. Feinberg did not summon a jury in this case and that he did not take the testimony of any witnesses. The District Attorney had Heineman indicted, and later he was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial, but simply on the ground that the trial court had excluded from consideration by the jury the charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Coroner was questioned about the testimony given by Dr. George B. Ewing on Wednesday, who said that, so far as the Coroners' office was concerned, infanticide could be committed with impunity in New York. The Coroner asserted that he believed "infantile convulsions" was sufficiently definite to cover death certificates in the case of infants.

Blames Police and Prosecutor.

"If infanticide occurs as often as you say it does, I believe the Police Department and the District Attorney's office should be indicted," said Dr. Feinberg.

Mr. Wallstein dropped the question of infanticide then and continued with the Heineman case. He brought out that, although another Coroner was on duty at the time of the shooting, Coroner Feinberg was notified by a physician at the Harlem Hospital and took up the case. He produced other irregularities in the handling of the case, which the Coroner explained probably were due to the fact that he was new in office.

In considering the inquest in the Heineman case, which was held on Jan. 13, 1910, Mr. Wallstein obtained from Dr. Feinberg the statement that he had not summoned a jury and had not called any of the witnesses, six in number, who were known to the police. Dr. Feinberg asserted that Patrolman Terhune, who had conferred with him on the case, had said that there were no witnesses, but he admitted that he had made no effort to obtain information at the Fortieth Precinct Police Station, although he had been there before the inquest. The defendant, Heineman, was the only person from whom testimony was taken at the inquest, and upon its conclusion he was discharged.

The name of Abraham Gruber was brought into the inquiry. When Mr. Wallstein asked Coroner Feinberg if Mr. Gruber did not appear for the defendant, Dr. Feinberg said that he did. He said that he had treated Mr. Gruber professionally at Saratoga in 1910, but had not attended him before that time. It was shown also that Dr. Feinberg had been called upon to testify before the Bar Association in connection with conflicting statements which had been made in the Heineman case. Patrolman Terhune had testified at Heineman's trial that he was not called as a witness at the inquest, and Dr. Feinberg had testified that he had been called, it was asserted.

Terhune, it was learned yesterday, had denied at a private hearing before Commissioner Wallstein the testimony given by Dr. Feinberg at the Heineman trial, that he, Terhune, had said that the witnesses for the inquest could not be found. Another case before Coroner Feinberg when he was investigating the Dooley shooting, and in which he called a jury for the inquest, was that of Antonio Laguste, charged with shooting his mother. Dr. Feinberg said he called a jury because he was directed to do so by the Assistant District Attorney who was assigned to the case. He said that J. Robert Rubin, then an Assistant District Attorney, who conferred with him on the Heineman case, had not asked for a jury.

At the opening of the inquiry Mr. Wallstein brought out the fact that in many cases the Coroners' inquisition papers were not filed with the District Attorney forthwith in possible criminal cases. When his inquiry was started, he said, many of these papers were filed, and it was found that sixty-three of them were over three years old, while many others were from a month to two and a half years old.

Police Report Crimes.

"In cases that are of a suspicious nature the police of the precinct are supposed to send reports to the District Attorney's office," Coroner Feinberg said. "This only applies to cases coming through police channels. In the other cases I do not know why the District Attorney was not notified."

Next, Coroner Feinberg was asked why Dr. John McAllister, who had passed no examinations for the work, and was not under Government control, had been permitted to act in many cases for Dr. Albert T. Weston, a Coroner's physician.

"I have reprimanded Dr. Weston, and there has been a diminution of this practice since last Summer," he replied. "Therefore I have not filed charges against Dr. Weston."

He testified that Dr. Weston had asked him to appoint Dr. McAllister, an official pathologist, without pay, but he had not deemed that wise. He did not approve of Dr. McAllister substituting, he said. It was brought out that Dr. Weston received $1,800 a year salary as a Federal employe.

Dr. Feinberg testified that he did not approve of the proposal reported to have been made at a meeting of the Coroners' Association to put the Coroners in the exempt class. He remembered, he said, that the proposal to assess employes to obtain a fund to fight legislation aimed against the Coroners was made at the same meeting, but did not remember whether he voted or not.

"You know such an assessment is illegal, don't you?" he was asked.

"I don't want to say as to that," was the reply.

Coroner Timothy Healy appeared at the hearing yesterday and promised to answer all questions. The inquiry was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning, when Coroner Feinberg will be recalled.

SHOT HER CHILDREN'S PET.

Mrs. Merchant Sues Henry Lawrence Bell for $500 for Collie.

Henry Lawrence Bell, well known in the Meadow Brook set, living at Palace Boulevard, Bayside, L. I., was served with papers yesterday in a suit for $500 brought by Mrs. Mary T. Merchant of Bayside, wife of Huntington W. Merchant, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, for shooting "Prince," a young collie owned by the Merchants.

Last Saturday, the collie, a seven months old puppy, came limping home with a bullet wound so serious that it was necessary to kill him. According to the complaint, the dog was shot by Mr. Bell, who is said to have suspected it of chasing some of his fancy chickens. Mrs. Merchant, who denies that "Prince" assailed any chickens, alleges that the dog was valuable in itself and doubly valuable because it was the pet and companion of her two children, Elisabeth, 12 years, and Livingston, 10.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, DANCING ACADEMIES On Page 12.

HID ROBBER IN HER BEDROOM

Woman, Through Pity, Saves Intruder from the Police.

The sound of her window, gently raised, aroused Mrs. Louisa Dodd of 70 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, just before dawn, and, after a moment of terrified silence she gasped out a question: "Who is there?"

"Lie still. Don't make a sound," came in a low voice from the darkness. "The police are after me. I've just done a job down the street. They'll give me ten years."

The woman lay quiet listening as the intruder tried two doors giving out of the room. Both were locked, and when she could stand the suspense no longer, Mrs. Dodd sprang up and turned on the light. The noise roused her husband, who had slept through the entrance of the man, and both saw a negro standing at one of the doors.

"Please don't call out," he begged, all the threat gone out of his voice. "They're after me. They'll send me away again. Please be still and let me stay here. I won't hurt you. I won't take a thing. Just let me stay here half an hour until the cops go away. Oh, if they get me now I'll go back to jail and I just got out."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, between fright and pity for the man's terror, kept quiet, and the negro went on to tell how he had been arrested as a youth for mischievous pranks, how later he had stolen, and how he had served sentences in Elmira and last in Sing Sing, whence he was discharged on last Oct. 16.

"I tried to get honest work," he said. "But as soon as they found I was an ex-convict everyone discharged me. Tonight I was starving. I broke into a house at 46 and got some jewelry. I was going out when I saw two policemen pass the house. Then I tried to get out the back way but I aroused a man sleeping there and we had a fight. At last I broke away and dived out the window to the extension and ran here."

The Dodds pitied the man so that they gave no alarm, and after half an hour he slipped out of the front door and made off.

That was Wednesday morning, and later in the day Walter Newman notified the police of his struggle with a burglar whom he described while Mr. and Mrs. Edward Edwards, with whom Newman lodges, told of the loss of $200 worth of jewelry.

Detective Donlon thought he recognized Alexander Moore, a young negro whom he had arrested three years ago for burglaries in the same neighborhood, and last night he and Detectives Daly and Mulraney went to Howard Avenue and Dean Street, the neighborhood of Moore's old home. Soon they saw him and arrested him.

They say he confessed at once that it was he who had broken into the Edwards and Dodd homes, and he was locked up in the Poplar Street Police Station. Instead of ten years Moore may get forty years in prison as an old offender.

The Red Cross Fete and The Dansant which will occur from four until half after six on the opening day of

Chiro's

the most charming luncheon, tea and dancing place in town, has been set ahead to Saturday, November twenty-first, in order that one or two artists whose prior engagement kept them from volunteering their services for November fourteenth, may appear.

Mr. A. Baldwin Sloane and Miss Marion Morgan, through the courtesy of Reisenweber's, will dance their new and original *Mazurkixe*. Miss Bertha Knight will appear in character dances.

Miss Joan Sawyer will dance.

Miss Nora Harris and Mr. Effingham Pinto, of the cast of *Life*, by courtesy of Mr. Brady, will dance, and Mrs. Elizabeth Spenser will sing.

The entire proceeds of this opening day will be given to the Red Cross Society. The admission is two dollars. Table reservations may be telephoned at once to Murray Hill 6488 in order that they may be added to those already received.

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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. WARS OF THE WORLD Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50, Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.

19th Street Theatre Special. Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Edisa.

Calamity Howlers! A RIOT AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT. WHY? *Because the World's Biggest Play,* LIFE HAS PRICES TO ACCOMMODATE EVERY POCKETBOOK, and you find the tickets in the box office, not in the speculators' hands. MATINEE TOMORROW, 2 O'CLOCK.

BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. EXPERIENCE "A BIGGER, BETTER PLAY THAN 'EVERYWOMAN.'" —Brooklyn Eagle. Prices 50c. to $2. Good seats 1st Balc. 50c, 75c & $1

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs., 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Eves. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c, 50c, 75c. GUY BATES POST in OMAR Next Week—THE YELLOW TICKET.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. DANCING AROUND AT JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. Sunday Night Concert—All Star Bill, including Marie Tempest, Mme. Petrova and Jose Collins.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Tues., 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Evenings 8:20 48th St., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. My Lady's Dress By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky. Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

LILAC 44 St. Thea., W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mt. Tom'w & Wed. Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s DOMINO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evgs. at 8:15. Mt. T'm'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Under Cover 100th PERFORMANCE WED., NOV. 18. Souvenirs.

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c. Mme. Petrova in Panthea NEXT WEEK—THE TRAFFIC.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St. GREAT DOUBLE BILL LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW and elaborate production of THE WISHING RING Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" MATINEE TOMORROW

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday, 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. This Afternoon at 2:30 AT CARNEGIE HALL Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncello. All Tschaikowsky Program Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE." Next Sunday Aft., Nov. 15, at 3. Soloist ARRIGO SERATO Violinist. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, M'g'r.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. This Afternoon at 3. Next Sun. Aft. at 3. MR. HAROLD BAUER WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH Conductor GABRILOWITSCH Assisting Artist Mat. To-morrow 2 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3. Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—JOHN McCORMACK Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30. Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Tonight & Sat. Night: "Aida." Sat. Mat.: "Tales of Hoffmann." Next Week: "Aida" & "Lucia." Last Popular Concert Sunday Night.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL Vida LLEWELLYN KNABE PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24 PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT. Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of Amer.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3. Song Recital DRAPER by PAUL. 50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3. Piano Recital LEGINSKA 50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

Opera Seats All Parts of House FOR "MASK BALL" AND "CARMEN." KAISERHOFF OPERA TICKET OFFICE, B'way, Bet. 39 & 40 Sts. Phone 8790-8791 Bryant.

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$10 Is a Lot of Money These Days

You know how much work it takes to earn $10—Why not keep it in *your* pocket?

Don't spend $25 for your overcoat—suit—or balmacaan at the *high rent* ground floor stores, when you can come to our UP-STAIRS Shop and get precisely the same clothes for

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No Charge for Alterations.

One of our form-fitting double-breasted Overcoats. An extremely smart model and shown here in a range of fabrics that are wonderful values at $25.

Select yours here at $15

By trading here you save the extra $10 that goes to pay for *high rents—floorwalkers—auditors—charge accounts—fancy fixtures, etc.*

We have CUT OUT all those costly expenses—that's why we sell $25 clothes for $15.

If you can duplicate these garments elsewhere for less than $25, come back and get your money.

MONROE CLOTHES SHOP

2nd Floor Broadway, Corner 42d St. Open Evenings 206-208 Broadway Corner Fulton St.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Silk Lined Full Dress Suits, $35

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Doubtless you have seen our advertisements of this Hart, Schaffner & Marx Full Dress Suit at $35. It is one of our biggest achievements in value giving. Just imagine it—a silk lined full dress suit at $35. A tremendous bargain surely! And when you realize that it was made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the greatest tailors in the world, whose reputation for quality workmanship stands far above that of all but the most exclusive custom tailors—you must know that a suit just like this can be had only of the custom tailor at double or more the price.

Come to the nearest Wallach store and try one on. See how perfectly it fits—how easy it is to wear—and the obligation is all on our side. It's for *us* to say Thank You.

We sell garments separately if you wish. The full dress coat is $23, trousers $6, waistcoat $6. A dinner coat (tuxedo) to match $22.

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Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; fair Sunday; diminishing west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,748. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

1 KILLED, 26 HURT IN CHEMIST'S TEST OF ANILINE SECRET

William Beckers's Dye Works, 107-113 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, Wrecked.

BLAST HURLS OUT BODIES

Shakes Buildings for Blocks, Shatters Windows, Knocks Down Pedestrians.

FIREMEN WORK IN INFERNO

Brave Flames in Rescue of W. E. Haaren, Who Succumbs, and Others.

TWO PREVIOUS EXPLOSIONS

Proprietor, with Data He Obtained Abroad, Was Seeking Great German Formula.

The last of a series of experiments which were to reveal to him the secret of the great German chemists for the manufacture of aniline dyes caused an explosion followed by three others less severe, at 3:39 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chemical and dye works of Dr. William Beckers, 107-113 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. The blast killed one man, wounded Dr. Beckers, injured twenty-five others, and caused such havoc that its horror left rescuers momentarily stunned and powerless.

For blocks about the factory, which is in a thickly settled part of the city, buildings were rocked on their foundations by the concussion and windows were shattered. Persons many yards away were jarred from their feet, and, from the factory, men with bodies torn and limbs twisted, were hurled through windows and doorways to be crashed senseless against the walls of tenements across the street.

Volcano of Flame.

Within the place carboys of chemicals burst, their contents intermingled, and there rose such flames as firemen seldom have to fight. The fire leaped the higher when water was thrown on it, so that there seemed no way to quench the volcano, which instantly spouted from between the trembling walls of the factory. It was more than an hour before the last man was carried from the place.

The Dead.

HAAREN, WALTER E., 134 West 121st Street, Manhattan, assistant chemist; died in the Holy Family Hospital.

The Injured.

AUSTIN, FRANK, 20 years old, chemist, 133 Carlton Avenue; burned head and face and lacerations.

BECKERS, Dr. WILLIAM, 49 8th Av.; severed ear, burned face, and body injuries.

BENSKY, WILLIAM, laborer, 9 Nostrand Avenue; burned face, hands, and arms.

CUNNINGHAM, Miss HANNAH, same address; lacerations of face, and shock.

CROSS, FRANK, clerk, 248 New Jersey Avenue; arms burned and face cut.

DAVID, S. R., 35, manager New England Branch, Boston; lacerations, bruises, and sprains; jumped from second-story window.

DORMAN, LOUIS, 17, clerk, 1 Raleigh Place; bruises and shock.

DORMAN, WILLIAM, clerk, same address; burned face and hands.

ERDSECH, FELIX, 59, bookkeeper, 177 Park Place; hurt on head and chest.

GUILFOYLE, HARRY, 30, salesman, 136 Lenox Avenue, Providence, R. I.; lacerations and bruises.

HERTWIGER, JOHN, foreman, 117 Underhill Avenue; burned face and hands.

KAGHORNE, PETER, 40, helper, 284 Powers Street; burned face and hands and shock.

MILLER, WILLIAM, 35, manager, 464 Willard Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.; lacerated left hand.

NIXON, THOMAS, 23, laborer; burned face and hands and shock.

RUCHTER, JOSEPH, 18, clerk, 242 New Jersey Avenue; burned hands, arms, and head.

RECHTER, SAMUEL, 42, helper, 120 Avenue D, Manhattan; face bruised and cut.

ROMANSKY, MICHAEL, 30, laborer, 55 Warren Street; lacerations right hand.

RUGER, GEORGE, 21, clerk, 372 Park Place; contusions of arms and shock.

SIEGLELER, FRANK, salesman, 33 Garnett Street; lacerations of face and body, and bruises.

STOLTZ, Mrs. ELLEN, 115 Underhill Avenue; lacerations face and hands.

TUCKER, RAYMOND, 18, clerk; burned arms and neck.

WALT, ELMER, 18, clerk, 30 Cornelia Street; burned arms and head.

WILLIGAN, JOH, 19, clerk, 48 East Sixteenth Street; burned hands.

WOLTERS, ADOLPH, 30, chemist, 24 Sterling Place; not expected to survive.

Two injured, names unknown, who went home.

Beckers's Life in Peril.

Dr. Beckers, whose life was imperilled, had been working day and night on experiments based on data obtained in a recent visit to Germany, and already there had been two explosion and two slight fires in the works. He and the twenty-six men he employed realized the danger of the work on which they were engaged, but they realized, too, the reward which success would yield.

Since the war began aniline dyes have risen again and again in price, and almost every American chemist with a bent for research has been at work on an effort to solve Germany's secret. Dr. Beckers, a German by birth and the son of a noted chemist, had made no secret of his expectations. He himself was not at work in the laboratory when the explosion occurred. An instant before he had quit the main laboratory on the second floor, leaving Haaren alone there.

One other man was on this top floor of the two-story brick and stone building which composed the works. He was rescued, for every man in the building ultimately reached a hospital, but none knew which of the maimed and wounded

Continued on Page 5.

COLUMBIA EX-STUDENT CONFESSES BURGLARY

Walter E. Dunn Admits to Police That He Robbed Riverside Apartment.

The robbery of the apartment of Abraham Gusson, an underwear manufacturer, who lives at 270 Riverside Drive, was cleared, the police assert last night, when they arrested Walter E. Dunn, 23 years old, recently a Columbia student, who lives in the same apartment house with his father, H. A. Dunn, an expert accountant. Mr. Dunn was enraged when he heard the youth had confessed to the theft and said he believed his son insane. He said he would put him in an asylum.

The Gusson apartment, a window of which is across a narrow airshaft from young Dunn's room, is on the eleventh floor. According to Detectives Finan, Reilly, and McCarthy of the Fourth Branch, who made the arrest, young Dunn admitted that he took the hazardous step across the airshaft at 3 A. M. He took a mantel clock worth $250 and wrapped it in a woman's coat worth $35. Somebody in the house stirred and Dunn threw the bundle through the window of his room and did not proceed further with the burglary.

The police discovered the clock in a pawnshop at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, and from the pawnbroker's description of the man who pawned it they got on the track of the young man. Six pawn tickets were found on him, calling for watches and stickpins, which had been pawned for small amounts. There have been many robberies in the Riverside Drive section recently, and the detectives questioned Dunn regarding them.

BAD ROCKEFELLER BARGAIN.

Cleveland Tax Board Informed That He Overpaid for Painting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—John D. Rockefeller, in affidavits to the Cuyahoga County Tax Complaint Board, today, admitted that he made a bad bargain, when at a public auction in New York, in 1887, he paid $15,250 for "The Disputed Boundary," a painting by Erstein Nichol. Now, according to Mr. Rockefeller's statements, the picture is not worth more than $5,000, and possibly only $2,500.

These affidavits were filed with the Complaint Board by Mr. Rockefeller in support of his contention that Cuyahoga County Deputy Tax Commissioners grossly exaggerated the value of his property.

Mr. Rockefeller is fighting three valuations put on his property in Ohio. They are the $25,000 valuation on "The Disputed Boundary," an item of $100,000 in Credits," and the $111,000,000 valuation against his stocks and bonds.

The value of the painting was based on the amount for which it was insured when it was removed to the Rockefeller estate in New York, in February last. The painting was insured for $75,000.

An affidavit from Mr. Rockefeller's Secretary said that he had the picture insured without having any idea as to its value.

Affidavits were submitted to the Complaint Board by Mr. Rockefeller to the effect that he had intended moving to his home in New York in October, 1913, but that the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller prevented this. He also referred to his Forest Hill estate, in Cleveland, as his "summer home," and New York City as "his home."

HABEAS CORPUS FOR LAMAR.

United States Court Grants Writ, Returnable This Morning.

David Lamar has decided to fight his arrest with habeas corpus proceedings. Louis B. Williams, his counsel, yesterday got from Judge Rudkin of the Federal District Court a writ, returnable this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Williams will question the right of District Attorney Marshall to hold Lamar on the first two indictments for the impersonation of Congressmen, since their legality has been taken before the United States Supreme Court. He will argue that Mr. Marshall has put himself in contempt of the Supreme Court.

The Federal authorities here have little fear that Judge Rudkin will accept Mr. Williams's view. In the Moyer, Hayward, and Pettibone case much the same question was decided against them.

If the writ of habeas corpus is dismissed District Attorney Marshall hopes to bring Lamar to trial next week.

DIES OF YEAR-OLD CAT BITE.

Girl Hydrophobia Victim Survived Disease Six Days.

Grace Polhemus, the thirteen-year-old Brooklyn girl victim of hydrophobia, due to a cat bite a year ago, died at 7:30 o'clock last night at her home, 372 Monroe Avenue. Early in the evening physicians reported that the disease had reached its final stage and that the last hope had long since vanished. She died without regaining consciousness, having been in a state of coma since early Thursday morning.

To the last efforts were made to prolong life in the vain hope that the little girl would survive. Although Dr. Theodore Vosseler, the physician in charge, did not believe she would live through the night, treatment with a serum recently discovered by a Philadelphia physician was continued. The serum was of some benefit in prolonging life, in Dr. Vosseler's opinion.

PRESIDENT DUE HERE TODAY

Will Be Week-End Guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — President Wilson left Washington tonight for New York, where he will be the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. House. He was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson and Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician. The President expects to leave New York for Washington on Sunday.

The President is expected to reach the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock this morning, and drive to Col. House's residence, 146 East Thirty-fifth Street.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM VERA CRUZ

Secretary Bryan Announces That Evacuation Has Been Set for Nov. 23.

DOUBLE GUARANTEES GIVEN

Priests and Nuns Coming Here —Which Faction Gets Port and $2,000,000 Not Stated.

SHOWS HANDS-OFF POLICY

And Washington's Desire to Avoid Any Interference with Civil War Now Starting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Announcement was made by Secretary Bryan late tonight that the American troops now occupying Vera Cruz would be withdrawn from that place on Nov. 23. In his announcement the Secretary of State said that the assurances asked for by the United States with regard to the safety of persons remaining at Vera Cruz and the exemption from double taxation of those who had paid customs duties and other taxes to the United States had been furnished by Gen. Carranza, the nominal head of the Mexican Central Government, and the Aguascalientes Convention of the Mexican faction which claims to exercise sovereign authority over the republic.

The announcement of the Secretary of State was as follows:

Both Gen. Carranza and the convention at Aguascalientes, having given the assurances and guarantees we requested, it is the purpose of the Administration to withdraw the troops of the United States on Monday, Nov. 23. All the persons for whose personal safety this Government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nuns who had taken refuge there, and for whose safety fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country.

The decision of the administration has an additional importance in that it indicates an intention to pursue the policy of hands-off in Mexico and let the warring factions in that country settle their troubles in their own way.

Prior to tonight's announcement it was understood from what was said in administration circles that President Wilson and his official advisers had determined not to adopt any radical measures to prevent the resumption of civil war in Mexico. The withdrawal of the American soldiers and marines from Vera Cruz is intended as a measure to place the United States Government in a position where it would be removed from the danger of becoming involved in the Mexican imbroglio through a possible attack by the forces of one or the other of the factions to retake Vera Cruz.

Delay in the decision to evacuate Vera Cruz was due to the failure of Gen. Carranza to furnish all the assurances and guarantees asked by the United States. Early this week he had shown a more cordial disposition toward the American suggestions by issuing decrees granting amnesty to those Mexicans who had taken employment under the United States military authorities at the captured port and relieving from double taxation those who had paid customs duties and local taxes to the Americans in charge at Vera Cruz.

But Gen. Carranza failed to furnish the guarantees asked for by the United States in regard to the safety of priests and nuns of alien citizenship and other foreigners residing in Vera Cruz, or those who had taken refuge there after the American occupation. The United States Government has overcome Carranza's unwillingness to furnish these guarantees by providing means for taking the priests and nuns away from Vera Cruz, and, as tonight's announcement makes known, they are now en route from that port to the United States.

In view of the assurances from both factions the Administration felt that unless it were determined to keep the American forces in Vera Cruz for the period of the new revolution it would be wise to withdraw them without delay.

Five army transports are now at Vera Cruz, and the War Department has made all preparations for embarking the forces under Gen. Funston's command, so there is no reason to suppose that all of them will not be able to sail for home ports on Nov. 23.

Gen. Funston's forces consist of about 3,500 troops of the regular army and two regiments of marines. The soldiers will be taken to ports nearest their regular stations and most of the marines will be landed at Philadelphia, where they will have a period of recreation before they are redistributed to naval stations and marine barracks in this country. The two regiments of marines have been on duty in Vera Cruz since April 21, the date of the American occupation of the city and port.

To whom the United States Government will surrender control of Vera Cruz was not made known tonight. This Government has never formally recognized Gen. Carranza as the head of the Central authority in Mexico. It has conducted negotiations with both him and those in charge of the convention at Aguascalientes, which indicates that it is disposed to recognize a dual responsibility for the conduct of Mexican affairs. The authority to which the United States will surrender control of Vera Cruz will receive from this Government the amount of customs duties and other taxes collected during the American occupation, which aggregates in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

VILLA TO ATTACK TAMPICO.

Takes San Luis Potosi Without Resistance from Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. Villa has ordered an attack on Tampico. His army is operating from the city of San Luis Potosi, which was occupied without firing a shot. Official dispatches received here today say the people received Villa with an ovation.

It will be several days before the Villa troops will be in position to begin fighting at Tampico, but they are already taking possession of the railroad leading there from San Luis Potosi.

A number of American ships are in

Continued on Page 8.

TURKISH GARRISONS REPORTED IN REVOLT

Bomb in Palace of Enver Bey Kills Five German Officers, but War Minister Escapes.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Petrograd says:

"A message received here from Bucharest states that there has been a revolt among the Constantinople and Adrianople garrisons.

"Five German officers were killed by the exploding of a bomb at the Palace of Enver Bey, the Turkish War Minister and leader of the Young Turk Party. Enver Bey was not injured. A letter found nearby said that the bomb was intended for 'the man who sold Turkey to Germany.'"

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND MADE INSANE BY WAR

His Son, the Duke of Brunswick, Who Married the Kaiser's Daughter, Is Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Prince Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland, father of the Duke of Brunswick, the son-in-law of the Kaiser, has been discovered wandering about in a demented condition.

It is reported that the horrors of the war have affected the Prince's brain, and that he is now confined in an asylum.

The Duke of Brunswick has been reported missing for several weeks.

On Nov. 11 Le Petit Parisien printed a note to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick had been missing for a considerable time, and that official search among the dead and wounded Germans had failed to find him. It was said that the Duke had suddenly disappeared from his regiment, the Zeiten Hussars, on Oct. 20. One report had it that he had been taken prisoner. The Duchess was said to have gone to the headquarters of her father, the Kaiser, to make inquiries. The Duchess has a son only 8 months old.

BRITISH OFFICERS HELPING RUSSIA

Experienced Tacticians Sent to the Eastern Front to Sit in the Czar's War Councils.

The latest instance of co-operation between the Allies, according to a well-informed American, who got here yesterday from the war zone, is the sending of experienced British officers to Russia to assist in meeting developments in the eastern campaign.

Russia is strong in men but weak in tacticians—"book warriors." She discovered this quickly when pitted against von Hindenburg in East Prussia, and with the energy and enterprise which has characterized her in this war, she set about remedying it.

England, while none too well provided with officers for the fighting line and feeling the pinch keenly in supplying the many vacant places caused by her heavy casualty list, has a fair supply of experienced leaders who, while past the age limit permitting their inclusion in the active fighting contingent, are valuable in war councils. It is understood that it is from these that the officers sent to Russia were largely selected.

According to the information reaching here yesterday, they were dispatched to Russia late in October, and arrived at Russian headquarters last week.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR NORTH SEA MINES?

United States Begins an Inquiry Into a Menace to Neutral Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An effort is being made by the United States Government to ascertain officially who is responsible for placing mines in the North Sea. This is one result of the representations made to the State Department by Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway that their trade with the United States has been paralyzed by the placing of mines outside, in violation of The Hague treaties.

The United States was asked to join with these Governments in an effort to have the warring European Powers abate this danger to navigation. Whether it will do so or not is still under consideration, but meanwhile the inquiry is being made to determine the responsibility for the mine laying and to what Governments any representations on the subject should be made.

Counsellor Lansing inquired of the British Ambassador along these lines today, but the Ambassador said he did not have the information.

FRANCE'S WAR EXPENSE SHOWS A DECREASE

Average for November $6,000,000 a Day, a Decrease of a Million from October.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 13.—The cost of the war to France for the month of November will probably be somewhat less than was the monthly average for August, September, and October.

A supplementary credit for extraordinary expenditures, authorized today, for November, amounts to 910,772,520 francs, ($182,154,504,) being a daily average of a little above 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000.) The daily average for the first three months of the war was 35,000,000 francs. ($7,000,000.)

The Government will dispense immediately 65,000,000 francs ($13,000,000) for repairs to the railroad system.

A total of 6,570,000 francs ($1,314,000) has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed.

GERMANS PUSH BRITISH LINE BACK, BUT FAIL IN ASSAULT UPON YPRES; RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON CRACOW

RUSSIANS TAKE 3 TOWNS

Drive Austrians in Galicia and Defeat Germans in East Prussia.

KAISER TO TRY NEW PLAN

Big Guns and Troops Massed at Masurian Lakes in Effort to Break Wave of Invasion.

POLAND THREATENED AGAIN

New Advance Considered a Diversion Intended to Save the Situation in East Prussia.

VIENNA, via London, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1:05 A. M.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo, and Krosno, three towns in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—The following statement has been received by the Russian Commander-in-Chief's Staff:

"In Eastern Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Stalluponen for the possession of the outlets in the eastern chain of Masurian lakes.

"The fighting in the region of Soldau continues.

"The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn, on both banks of the Vistula toward Rynin and Wloslawsk and further west. The enemy brought here a part of his troops from Lyck.

"In the Czenstochowo region the Germans are moving generally toward the Silesian frontier.

"In Galicia our offensive toward Dounajetz nowhere encountered resistance.

"We occupied Krosno and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrian rear guard.

"In the region of Sanok and Turka, where we stormed nightly a well fortified position, the Austrians on the morning of the 11th of November began retreating.

"In the Carpathians, on the road from Nadvorna to Marmarosziget, near Pasieczna, we defeated a body of hostile Sokols."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"The Germans have concentrated strongly north of the Masurian Lakes (East Prussia) with heavy guns from Königsberg. Along the Soldau-Lyck line they have constructed heavily timbered, strongly armed blockhouses with barbed-wire defenses."

GERMANS FACE ABOUT.

Advancing on Poland Along a Forty-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—A big fight is evidently developing on the Polish frontier, on which the Germans, having drawn off some forces from the East Prussian front, are now advancing on a forty-mile front extending from Rypin southwest to the Vistula at Wloziawsk and also further westwards on the left bank of the Vistula. The Germans are also concentrating on the frontier in the neighborhood of Czenstochowo.

As I wrote a couple of days ago, some instructive strategic work is in progress on this front. The German object in turning back from the retreat and again advancing on Poland is plainly an attempt to relieve the pressure on East Prussia, where the Russians are making satisfactory progress.

As matters appear to stand today, the Russian and German troops seem to be sandwiched alternately from the Baltic to the Carpathians, fitting into each other like opposing cogwheels. Of course, no information is vouchsafed to the public as to where the main forces are concentrated, so it is impossible to form a reliable conception of exactly where the decisive battle will be joined.

According to my information, however, which is from the highest source, Russia regards the latest advance of the Germans as a diversion to save East Prussia, in which case its failure is a foregone conclusion.

The Germans having, as a matter of life or death, to make absolutely good both their extreme flanks in East Prussia from the Baltic and Cracow and from the Carpathians to Czenstochowo, are driving in upon the centre—a perfectly intelligible manoeuvre, but executed, in all probability, too late to save the situation. The Russian armies attacking these extreme wings are entirely independent in every particular, while the third armies holding the centre are equally independent of the other two.

The German Grand General Staff appears to have gone to pieces, owing to the series of defeats inflicted in Poland. Even the best that is conceivable to their imaginations, namely, a crushing victory over the centre, would fail to save their flanks, as the Germans in any case would find themselves within the jaws of a nutcracker, unable to

Continued on Page 8.

Summary of War News.

A fierce attack by the Prussian Guards against the Allies' line near Ypres, held by the British, is described by the British Press Bureau. The Prussians suffered severely, but succeeded in breaking the British line at three points, though they failed to gain further ground.

The Allies yesterday assumed the offensive at several points from the sea to the Lys, according to the French War Office announcement. Along the coast the Allies progressed as far as Bixschoote, and to the east of Ypres retook a village, which had been lost. An offensive movement by the Prussian Guards to the south of Ypres, was repulsed.

An unofficial dispatch states that the Allies have retaken Dixmude.

German Army Headquarters reports that the marines at Nieuport have inflicted heavy losses on the Allies, and have captured 700 prisoners. The attacks on Ypres are progressing favorably, it is said, another 1,100 prisoners being taken. French attacks to the east of Soissons have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

A dispatch received in Berlin from Vienna admits that Central Galicia has been evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jasle, and Karno on the road to Cracow. East of Przemysl, however, the Russians are said to have been badly defeated.

An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd states that the Germans have been defeated beyond Kalisz, in East Prussia.

SAY TWO SUBMARINES FELL IN BRITISH TRAP

Report One German Raider Smashed on Sea Bottom— Another Sunk by Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Standard publishes an interesting report that two enemy submarines recently have been lost. The report was passed by the official press bureau, although there has been no official announcement of either occurrence. The Standard's report follows:

"There is every reason to believe that two submarines which had been raiding in the Channel have been satisfactorily accounted for, according to information received from credible naval sources. One of these submarines had been carrying out a series of daring reconnoissances in the vicinity of Dover, and a patrolling cruiser reported shortly by this [illegible] the submarine, and naval men had reason to believe that the vessel was giving her towers [illegible] for lengthy periods.

"A very keen watch was kept, and due preparations were made. During one of the very calm days for which the end of October was notable, bubbles were seen rising at a certain point. Vessels went out and dredged over this area in a manner similar to mine sweeping, but using a powerful chain with explosives attached to it. This was dragged at a depth that would catch a submarine if she were lying there. After patrolling several times over the area there was a heavy explosion, followed shortly by large quantities of oil rising to the surface. Those who took part in the operation have no doubt that an enemy submarine was blown up.

"The second case concerned a German submarine that had been particularly troublesome to ships of the Dover flotilla that had been engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast. Seamen say that she was trapped into believing herself safe in an attack, and then was heavily shelled and sunk."

EXPECT NAVAL BATTLE OFF CHILEAN COAST

Leipzig and Dresden Appear at Valparaiso—English Fleet May Be Near.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 13.—The rumors that a Japanese fleet was seen off the Chilean coast appear now to have arisen through the fact that the German fleet, which is cruising near Valparaiso, had been mistaken for a Japanese squadron. The report that a Japanese squadron had been seen near Punta Carranza was officially denied today.

German naval officers deny absolutely that another action besides the battle which occurred between German and British warships on Nov. 1 has taken place off the Chilean coast. It is expected here that at any moment the English and German fleets will meet in another engagement.

The German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden steamed into Valparaiso harbor this morning and took on provisions. The vessels were delayed for a short time because of a protest made by English officials to the Chilean authorities. The German Minister made satisfactory arrangements with the Government and the warships continued to replenish their supplies.

The Chilean steamers Valdivia and Chiloe have thus far been unsuccessful in their search for the wrecks of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope. The Valdivia and Chileo, however, will leave again for another extensive search.

The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs conferred with the Admiralty today relative to the maintenance of neutrality by this country.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 13.—The watchman on the lighthouse at Port Corral, Chile, reports that on Nov. 11 he saw six cruisers steaming southward. His opinion was that they were German ships. He could not identify them definitely, but believed that the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, and possibly the Leipzig were among them. Port Corral is 475 miles south of Valparaiso.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

ROARING GALE ADDS TO STORM OF WAR

Soldiers Crouch in Flanders Mud While Wind and Shells Shriek Wildly Overhead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—In view of the reports, reaching here tonight, that the Allies have retaken Dixmude, which the Germans stormed on Tuesday, the following description of the conditions of fighting in the neighborhood of the town from a Daily Chronicle correspondent in northern France is of particular interest:

"It was one of those unpleasant surprises, which we have had before and shall have again, when Dixmude was retaken by the Germans. As a town, its possession is not of priceless value to the foe. They have retaken a pitiful ruin—many streets of skeleton houses filled with burnt-out ashes, a town hall with gaping holes in its walls, the [illegible] from the [illegible] a mass of [illegible] and de[illegible]

"The character of the fighting in Flanders does not permit of detailed description. There is nothing to conceal in the way of heroic charges by cavalry, dashing bayonet attacks, or rapid counter movements by infantry in mass.

"Such things for which the public imagination is eager are not happening just now. What is happening is a bowling gale shrieking across the dunes and swirling up the sands into blinding clouds and tearing across the flat marshlands as if all the invisible gods of the old ghost world were playing at racing in their chariots.

"In the trenches along the Yser men crouch down close to the moist mud to shelter themselves from the wind, which is harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It lashes them with fierce cruelty.

"In spite of all the woolen comforters and knitted vests, made by women's hands at home, the wind finds its way through to the bones and marrow of the soldiers, so that they are numbed.

"At night it is an agony of cold, preventing sleep even if men could sleep while shells are searching for them with their cry of death.

"The gunners have dug pits for themselves, and when they cease fire for the time they crawl to the shelter, smoking through little outlets in damp blankets in which they have wrapped their heads and shoulders. They tie bundles of straw around their legs to keep out the cold and pack old newspapers inside their clothing as breastplates and swear to keep themselves warm, at least in imagination.

"The wind gave a new horror to this war. There was something devilish in its howling, in its long angry roar, as it came with enormous force across the flats and then hurled itself against the walls of a village or the roof of an old barn, as if nature herself had been seized with the fury of destruction.

"It was very hot, as well as very cold, at Oudecapelle and Nieucapelle and along the line to Styvekenskerke and Lombaertzyde. The German batteries were hard at work again, belching out an inexhaustible supply of shells. Over there the darkness was stabbed by red flashes, and the sky was zigzagged with forked lightning made by machinery.

"At intervals the whole horizon was illuminated by waves of vivid splendor which shone for some moments upon the blanched faces of men, who waited for death. High above the witchlike howlings of the wind furies came the shrilly whistling notes of the shells, like nightbirds rushing through the storm in search of prey.

"The guns of the allied batteries answered back, roar echoing roar. The thunderclaps of the wind were less loud than the concussions of gunfire and yet mingled with them and prolonged them and became a part of the storm of deadly sound increasing the horror of war. Through the darkness along the road infantry tramped toward the lines of trenches to relieve other regiments who had endured a spell in them.

"They bent their heads low, thrusting forward into the heart of the gale, which tore at the blue coats of these Frenchmen and plucked at their red trousers and slashed in their faces with cruel whips. Their sidearms jingled against the teeth of the wind, which tried to snatch at their bayonets and drag the rifles out of their grip.

"They never raised their heads to glance at the Red Cross carts coming back."

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

BRITISH LINES ARE PIERCED

Prussian Guards Carry Three Positions in Assault on Ypres.

THEN HALTED BY DEFENDERS

London Gets a Report That the Allies Have Retaken Dixmude from the Germans.

NEW BATTLE NEAR COAST

Berlin Reports Taking of 700 Prisoners Close to Nieuport—Allies Gain Near Soissons.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the terrific attack by Prussian Guards Wednesday on the British forces defending Ypres the Kaiser's troops broke the opposing line at three points, although they were not able to penetrate to the town.

This fact became known with the issuance of the following communication by the Official Press Bureau at 1 o'clock tonight:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the 11th by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped had been weakened already by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts, briefly, are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us, in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts, made by infantry of the line, had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, held back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfilladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy.

"The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions can never be praised too highly."

Ypres a Wedge into German Line.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Gen. Joffre, the French commander, is alive to the great strategic importance of Ypres, and, according to an officer just returned from there, another severe attack in that district has been provided against. Although the artillery of the Germans is formidable, that of the Allies is still more so.

Ypres and the villages of Zonnebeke, Paschendaele, and Hollebeke, within a radius of six miles, constitute a dangerous wedge, thrust into the German line. While Ypres remains in the possession of the Allies, military strategists say that the German advance toward the coast by way of La Bassée and Bethune will be impossible, since their north flank would be threatened by the Allies.

If the Allies should succeed in advancing further from Ypres, according to these officers, the Germans would be compelled to abandon Lille and virtually give up hope of reaching the coast through Artois.

REPORT DIXMUDE RETAKEN.

Correspondents Say the Germans Have Been Driven Out of Town.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and shattered with high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines with bayonets at charge rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmude is ours again.

"The Germans have made a slight

advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of St. Eloi.

"At La Bassée the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the allied line by a concentrated gun fire. There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the Allies hold their positions on either flank."

A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France telegraphs:

"Our advance has been carried beyond the treacherous woods north of Ypres, and Thuramme was retaken in the early morning hours of the day, succeeding capture. These two events marked a certain sway of the coast battle in our favor, but a tremendous artillery fire has been proceeding even over the ruins of Nieuport, where previously the situation was calm."

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 13.—The Germans gained nothing by their occupation of Dixmude, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of the Tijd.

The Allies' lines are still intact, and the weak points have been strengthened, he says:

"The German troops after crossing the Yser to the right and to the left of Dixmude were repulsed," continues the correspondent, "and their lines of communications with Dixmude were endangered. The Allies are now trying to prevent the Germans bringing heavy guns into the battle."

According to The Telegraaf the Germans took very few prisoners at Dixmude. Lombaertzyde is still in the possession of the Allies, whose patrols have approached Ostend.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, estimates the Belgian losses in Wednesday's fighting at 6,000 killed and 8,000 wounded. The newspaper says that the Belgians fought with the utmost desperation.

GERMAN ATTACK SLACKENS.

Paris Reports Repulses of Foe and Advances of Allies.

PARIS, Nov. 13, 11 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

From the sea to the Lys the German action has not been so strong, and on some parts of the front we ourselves have taken the offensive.

We have progressed to the south of Bixschoote.

At the east of Ypres we have retaken by a counter-attack a village which had been lost.

At the south of Ypres we have repulsed an offensive movement of the Prussian guard.

On the other part of the front only cannonades are mentioned.

The afternoon bulletin said:

From the sea coast as far as the Lys the fighting has been of a less violent character than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal, at the western outlet from Dixmude and at other points of passage in the Amont district, were checked. Generally speaking, our positions have been maintained without change.

To the north, to the east, and to the south of Ypres attacks of the enemy were repulsed, at the end of the day, at different points of our line and that of the British army.

From the region to the east of Armentières and as far as the Oise there have been artillery exchanges and actions of minor importance.

In the course of the last few days of foggy weather our troops have not ceased to make progress little by little. They are today established almost everywhere at distances varying from 300 to 500 meters from the network of barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

To the north of the Aisne we have taken possession of Tracy-le-Val, with the exception of the cemetery to the beast of this village. We have made slight progress to the east of Tracy-le-Mont and to the southeast of Nouvron, as well as between Crouy and Vregny and to the northeast of Soissons.

In the vicinity of Vailly a counter-attack by the Germans delivered against those of our troops who had retaken Chavonne and Soupir was repulsed. Equal failure attended the German efforts in the environs of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne there has been a violent artillery duel.

There has been minor progress in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson.

A surprise attack, delivered by our troops against the village of Val and Chatillon, near Cirey-sur-Vezouse, made it possible for us to capture a detachment of the enemy.

A German attack, directed against the heights of Mount Ste. Marie, resulted in failure.

It is reported that snow is beginning to fall on the heights of the Vosges mountains.

Berlin Reports Progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By wireless to London.)—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows:

On the branch of the Yser Canal at Nieuport our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Soissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The First Corps of the British Army, which has been defending Ypres, is part of the original expeditionary force sent into France under Sir John French. It bore its part in the fighting east of Mons and in the remarkable retreat to the Marne River. The commander of the corps is Sir Douglas Haig, who fought at Khartoum and took part in the Boer war.

The Prussian Guard Corps has its headquarters in Berlin, but draws its members from all parts of the kingdom, mostly from the high-born classes. It traces its traditions back to the first standing army organized by Frederick the Great in 1750. There are two infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

NEW AISNE FIGHT DESPERATE.

Allies "Nibbling" at Foes All Along the Line.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A Times correspondent in France writes under date of Tuesday:

"The battle of the Aisne, which the official communications now refer to as the centre of the Allies' line, has been renewed this week with its original intensity from the forest of L'Aigle, past Soissons and Rheims to the Argonne.

"The three main areas of fighting here are the district between the Oise and Craonne, the neighborhood of Rheims and the forest of Argonne. The first named is the most important.

"On the whole the Allies have the advantage. The French capture of Quesnoy-en-Santerre was a good deal bigger affair than reported. On the other hand, the enemy's accounts of a great victory at Vailly were exaggerated. They obtained a temporary advantage, but the Allies have more than regained the original positions.

"All along the centre the Allies are nibbling at the German intrenchments. As in the previous fighting along the Aisne, certain localities seem as surely destined to be the scene of continuous fighting as is pewter to be the native place for bear. Many of these hills, quarries, and plateaus, which have been the scene of desperate fighting the last few weeks, were the scenes of similar fighting in the war of the Gaul and in the Napoleonic wars.

"Soissons has been hard hit by the artillery, while fighting continues fiercely around Rheims. The German front here runs from Bermericourt to Brimont, Fresnes, Vitry-les-Reims, Nogent l'Abbesse, Nauroy, Moronvillers, and Vaudesincourt to Suippe and thence northward to Souain, Perthes les Hurlus, Ville-sur-Tourbe to the Argonne."

CAPTURES AEROPLANE FROM A GERMAN

Garros, French Aviator, Feigns Fall, Kills German Pilot, Makes Off With His Machine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Some French soldiers, who were doing sentry duty on Pont de Beaugeille, at Amiens, recently saw a Taube aeroplane above them and fired upon it ineffectively. To their surprise, however, the aeroplane presently gracefully came down to the ground and from it stepped forth Garros, the French aviator. He related that while he was chasing a Taube machine a few days previously he had some trouble with his motor and descended, feigning a fall.

"A German pilot approached to take my papers, believing me dead," Garros said, "and when he was a few steps away I pulled out my revolver and put two bullets through him before he could say a word. Thus I secured this Taube, which is very useful for flying over the German lines. I left my own aeroplane in care of a neighboring farmer."

CAPTURE GERMAN AIRMEN.

Cossacks Foil Attempt at Rescue and Get Machine Undamaged.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—A detachment of Russian cavalry operating in the vicinity of Plock, fifty-eight miles west of Warsaw, captured two days ago two German aviators, Lieut. Merez and Lieut. Poldte.

The latter made a reconnaissance in an aeroplane of the albatross type in the direction of Konin, Kutno, and Plock. On the last named town they threw down two bombs. Trouble with the motor of their machine made it necessary for them to land to the west of Rypin, where a detachment of Russian cavalrymen found them in the woods and quickly surrounded them.

At this moment two companies of German infantry appeared and attempted to rescue the airmen, but their attack was repulsed by the Russians, and the two aviators and their aeroplane, which had not been damaged, were yesterday brought into Plock.

AIRMEN SPY BRITISH PORTS.

German Aviators Said to Have Flown Over Harwich and Sheerness.

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—According to information given out to the press today in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex and about seventy miles northeast of London.

SAW WAR IN THE TRENCHES.

Dutchman Horrified When Belgians Took the Boots of Dead Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes, under date of Nov. 7, the experiences of a Dutchman who visited the Belgian trenches near the Yser to see an officer in the Belgian field artillery. The Dutchman says:

"After we reached the trenches the struggle between darkness and light began, and when gradually dawn broke through the darkness it seemed as if a veil was drawn from a corpse. War in all its horror, in all its stern reality, was gradually revealed before my eyes. Close by us sat a Belgian soldier bravely trying to bandage what had once been his left hand with a ribbon held between his teeth and his right right. Two of the nurses of an English ambulance were bandaging the head of a man who had been frightfully lacerated by a piece of shrapnel.

"Most of the men were sleeping, some of them in a lying, others in a kneeling, and some even in a standing position. Never shall I forget those first sights of horror. They all had their rifles close by. Most of them had it in the bend of the arm and held it close against them.

"Invariably when they woke up the first movement they made was for their knapsack, their bread. How anyone could think of eating in such surroundings seemed beyond me and I told the lietenant commanding that particular trench. So he smiled grimly, remarking:

"'My dear fellow, one gets hardened. All the post mortem, a friend, nay even a brother, gets these days is, "'Poor chap, bad luck."'"

"A Corporal, quite a young chap—he could not have been more than 19 years old—crawled up to the officer and said:

"'Pardon, mon Lieutenant, several of the men most respectfully ask whether they might not have another pair of shoes. Most of ours are in very bad condition.'

"It seemed a strange request and the Lieutenant exclaimed:

"'Sapristi, Jansen, do the men think I am carrying boots about in my knapsack? What in heaven's name do they mean?'

"'Ah, mon Lieutenant,' quietly replied the Corporal, 'there are plenty of good boots over there,' and he pointed over the trenches.

"Looking in the direction he indicated, we saw, at a distance of 200 feet to 300 feet in front of our trenches, some fifty or sixty dead Germans. This seemed awful, and I could not trust my ears or eyes. But our Lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

"'I can't give them permission to leave the trenches, you know,' he told the corporal, 'but if they want some more chances of risking their necks, well,' and at that he turned his back to the man.

"The corporal understood. A few minutes later one man got up slowly and carefully and peeped over the trench first, then with his whole head. Now he takes his rifle, pushes it ahead of him over the trench and on all fours crawls to the top over and down on the other side. He slings his rifle over his shoulder and still on all fours and on his stomach advances.

"Before long a dozen men were in front. They reached the Germans, most of whom were lying face downwards. Quickly they were turned over on their backs and their boots were unstrapped. Then, instead of returning with their booty, they sat down among the dead and proceeded to take their own shoes off and tried on those of the Germans. We could see the shoes flying around in the air and hear the laughter and jokes. It was the most absurd, yet considering the conditions and surroundings, the most dramatic scene imaginable.

"I think that few of the dead Germans were left with any boots, and when the men returned to the trenches the spare ones were exchanged for a cigarette, a pipe of tobacco, a lump of bread or even a button."

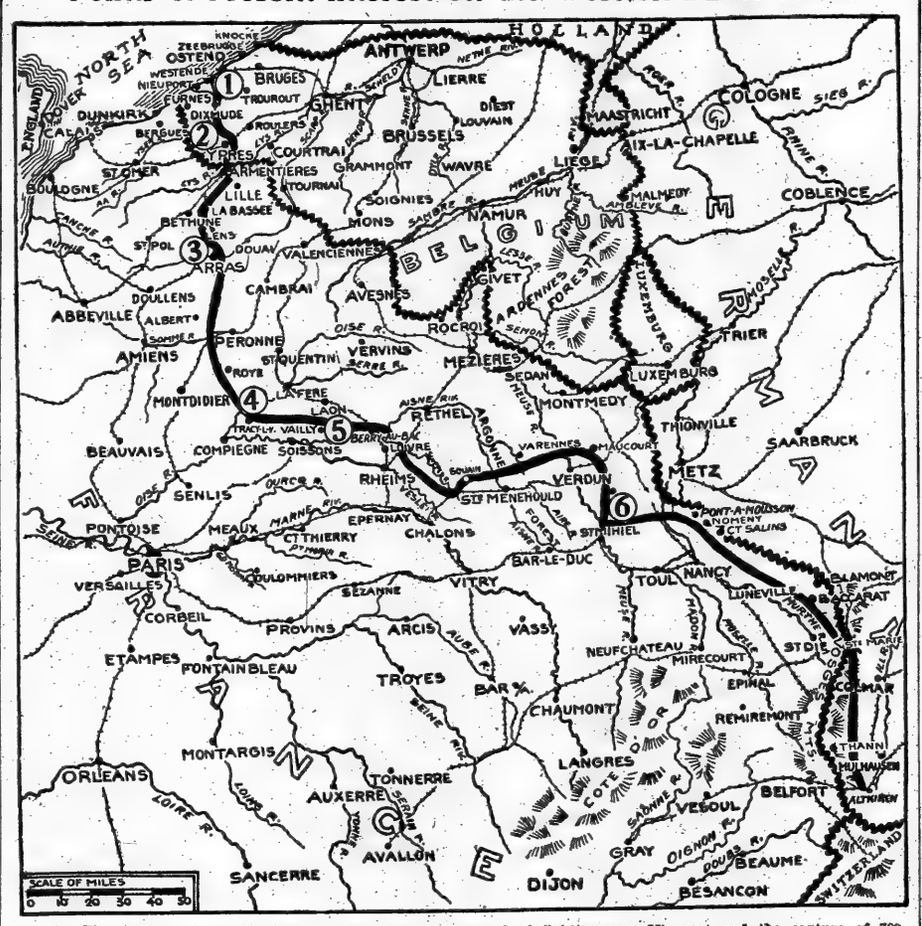
Russia Announces Mine Zones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American Ambassador at Petrograd has informed the State Department that he has been officially advised by the Russian Government that it has placed mines in the zone from 58.50 degrees north latitude and to the east of the 21st meridian; also at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and around the Aland Islands, and that consequently the entrance and the exit of the Finnish and Riga Gulfs are forbidden.

Is your servant a Bridgin? Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

Points of Present Interest on the Western Battle Front



1. The German Army Headquarters announces a renewal of fighting near Nieuport and the capture of 700 prisoners by the German marines.
2. The conflict continues around Dixmude, but Paris states that German efforts to cross the Yser Canal were repulsed. The French official report also tells of beating back the foe around Ypres and retaking a village which had been lost. The British Press Bureau now admits that in the furious fighting on Wednesday the Prussian Guards broke the lines at three points, but were checked before they penetrated to the village. Berlin chronicles the capture of 1,100 more prisoners here.
3. All the way from Armentières to the Oise River, according to Paris, there have been artillery duels and minor engagements.
4. The French have won Tracy-le-Val, according to the official bulletin, and are making progress to the east and beyond Soissons. Berlin, however, says that French attacks, east and west of Soissons, have failed.
5. German forces attempted to retake Chavonne and Soupir, east of Vailly, but Paris says they were repulsed.
6. Slight progress is being made by the French troops near St. Mihiel and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, according to the Paris official report.

HUNDREDS OF ACTORS ARE AT THE FRONT

Sir Herbert Tree's Reply to Suggestions That They Are Shirking the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Charles Haddon Chambers, the playwright, who returned to London by the Lusitania, states that in consequence of certain references in American papers to the recent influx of English actors to New York, which might be construed as a reflection upon the courage and public spirit of English actors as a body, he communicated with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, as the acknowledged head of the profession in this country, and received from him the following letter:

"You told me today there is an idea abroad—it is certainly not at home—that actors are shirking the war. I agree with you it is well that this assumption should be dispelled.

"As I write a few names occur to me of those with whom I am myself acquainted who have joined the colors: Robert Loraine, Murray Carson, Dennis Neilson Terry, Arthur Cleave, Evelyn Beerbohm, Claude King, Thomas Weguelin, George Barrett, Lionel Mackinder, Scott Craven, Huntley Wright, Bertie Hare, Halliwell Hobbes, Arthur Whitby, Hugh Rumboldt, Gerald Ames, Rudge Harding, and Arthur Wood. And many actors have joined the United Art Corps.

"As I write, in response to a telephone message I receive from the editor of The Era eight successive lists of names of actors with the colors. These lists are necessarily incomplete, but you will notice that they contain no less than 363 names, a goodly array.

"Our many well wishers on the other side of the Atlantic will, I am sure, be glad to know these facts."

S O S. SEALED EMDEN'S FATE.

Didn't Shell Wireless Plant and Call Brought the Sydney.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—The Melbourne managers of the Eastern Telegraph Company's extension has made the following statement:

"The staff at the Cable Station in the Cocos Islands were aware they were under the protection of the Admiralty, although warships are seldom seen in that vicinity. Recently, however, the fact became apparent that the protection had been withdrawn because wireless messages were not answered. We had an idea this was part of a large strategic scheme, and consequently no uneasiness was felt until a foreign warship was seen bearing down upon the island. There is a lagoon on the north side which provides an approach only for small boats. Large steamers cannot enter on account of the irregularity of the channel and the dangerous rocks. The Emden stood off about two or three miles from shore and as already announced forty men were sent ashore.

"As soon as there was no doubt that the station was menaced by a foreign warship the wireless station dispatched the signal 'S O S Cocos.' This was constantly repeated and it seems many calls were picked up by the Sydney. A remarkable feature is the Emden, which must have known distress signals were being sent, but did not drop a shell as she approached with the view of dismantling the wireless mast. While the distress signals were being sent out, a rush message was sent by cable to the navy office in Melbourne, who certainly acted very promptly on the information.

"As soon as the Emden's landing party had stepped ashore they proceeded to search for the cable and began to put it out of action, but as a result of long experience the Eastern Telegraph Company had been able to baffle the raiders to some extent and special precautions which, of course, cannot be indicated were taken in this case.

"Before leaving in a commandeered schooner the landing party made sure of a substantial food supply, but this is not likely to embarrass the cable staff as Capt. von Muller was considerate enough to order that the condenser and refrigerator should be spared."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A storm of protest has been aroused in Melbourne by the suggestion that Capt. Carl von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, be welcomed with a public reception in recognition of his gallantry and courtesy when he arrives in that city. The report comes from the Melbourne correspondent of Reuter's Company.

SAFE ROUTE IN NORTH SEA.

Germans Say It Is to the North, English to the South.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Admiralty has announced that the northern part of the North Sea is free of mines. Consequently the sailing of neutral ships along this route is not attended by danger. The Admiralty says there is danger, however, for vessels sailing through the southern part of the North Sea, and an area announced by England as being free from mines. The correctness of this is proved by the newspaper Handelsblad, published in Norway, which [illegible] that during the past four days [illegible] mended by the British Admiralty.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung has published an article setting forth that the Germans, in their laying of mines, have respected neutral shipping, while on the other hand the British have laid out a large mine field in the open sea.

RAMS A SUBMARINE.

French Warship Said to Have Sunk a German Craft.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Dunkirk says that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.

The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo the French warship, when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed, and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared. A large quantity of oil appeared on the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.

The torpedo boat sustained only slight damage, and returned to port for repairs.

ACTIVITY IN GERMAN FLEET.

Warships in Kiel Canal May Be Preparing to Sail.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The London Times says:

"Military experts here attach importance to the news that great and unusual activity prevails among the German warships and auxiliaries in Kiel Canal."

THE SUFFOLK OFF COLON.

British Cruiser Believed to be Near the Canal Port.

PANAMA, Nov. 13.—A warship, believed to be the British cruiser Suffolk, has been sighted twenty-five miles off Colon. She was steaming with lights out.

Her destination was not ascertained.

WAR INSURANCE BRISK.

London Encouraged by Report That the Karlsruhe Is Cornered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Yesterday's cheerful tone in the war insurance market was fully maintained today. It was supported by the rumor, which was freely discussed among shipping firms, that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had at last been cornered.

MEDAL OF VON HINDENBURG.

"Conqueror of Russians" and "Liberator of East Prussia" Honored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The German newspapers continue to announce victories, not only for the German arms in the East and West, but also for Turkey.

They also announce that a medallion has been struck in honor of Gen. von Hindenburg, "The conqueror of the Russians," and the "Liberator of East Prussia." On one side of the medallion is shown the grim face of the General and on the reverse side is shown the doughty knight in armor, striking furiously with a huge sword.

COUNT BONI AN INTERPRETER.

De Sagan in Transport Service—Deputies and Senator Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Among the prominent men serving at the front are Count Boni de Castellane, who is acting as an interpreter, and his brother, Count Jean Castellane, who is a Lieutenant aviator. Prince de Sagan and Prince Murat are attached to the motor transport service.

About twenty Deputies are with their regimesnts on the firing line. Two Deputies, Pierre Gougon and Paul Proust, have been killed in action, and one Senator, Emil Reymond, has met a similar fate.

BRITISH SENTRY SHOT A GERMAN PRISONER

Mistook Brawl for Attempt at Escape—German Charges as to Camps Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In reply to the charge made by the Frankfurter Zeitung that forty-six German prisoners have died in England from pneumonia and typhoid fever it is officially stated that there have been only five deaths among the prisoners.

One death was accidental, and the others were due to natural causes, the statement says.

[illegible] There has been no typhoid fever or pneumonia.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There has occurred at one of the concentration camps in which German prisoners of war and German and Austrian subjects of military age are interned an incident which is calculated to evoke some caustic comment when the details become known in Germany.

One night toward midnight the British guard on duty at one of the concentration camps near London was alarmed by unwonted sounds from the camp. Evidences of a struggle in which a fairly large body of men was taking part were audible, and very soon, when the lights were brought to bear on the scene, became visible.

A number of men were seen rushing toward one of the exits. The soldier on guard at this particular point fired as the men approached him, and another near by also discharged his rifle. Eventually order was restored and an investigation begun.

It appeared that the trouble had arisen out of a brawl among some of the inmates of the camp. Instead of being an attempt to escape by rushing the guard, as the soldiers who fired had thought, the disturbance had been nothing more than a free fight among a number of the prisoners.

Unfortunately the sentries' shots had taken effect. One German had been killed and another wounded. The matter is now under further investigation.

An incident of the kind is particularly deplorable in view of the special pains which the British authorities are taking to make the lot of the Germans interned in these camps as pleasant as can be with due regard to the circumstances.

KAISER'S VILLA FOR SALE.

Palace in Corfu Cost Empress Elizabeth $5,000,000.

GENEVA, Nov. 12, (Via Paris.)—Emperor William is offering his marble palace, the villa of Achilleion, in Corfu, for sale. It was built in 1890-91 for the Empress Elizabeth at a cost of $5,000,000, and has since been improved. A syndicate of Germans and Swiss hotel men wished to buy Achilleion a few years ago, but they were outbid by the Emperor.

The Emperor's decision to sell the villa, it is said, is the result of the uncertain attitude of Greece toward Germany and Austria. It is said he fears confiscation of the palace if Greece joins the Allies. A Swiss syndicate has an option on the place at a low price.

The villa of Achilleion, which is in the Italian Renaissance style, was purchased in 1907 by the German Emperor. The gardens are open to visitors. At the rear of the villa are a peristyle and three terraces, with a large number of statues. The large park, descending toward the sea in terraces, contains a small temple with a seated marble statue of Heine, the poet, by the Danish sculptor Hasselrils.

MUST SHOW PASSPORTS NOW.

British Restriction on Americans Embarking for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Notices were posted at the transatlantic steamship offices today to the effect that all Americans must have passports before embarking for America.

In explanation, the steamship officials said the British authorities had notified them that Americans must show passports before boarding boats. At the embassy it was announced that it was prepared to issue passports to all Americans who could prove citizenship.

Up to the present time passports have not been demanded by the British authorities of Americans homeward bound.

GRAVEYARDS COVER MILES IN BELGIUM

Country Still Completely Paralyzed, Says American Who Took In First Food.

FEW MEN SEEN ABOUT

Women and Children Spellbound by Their Misery—German Soldiers in Good Spirits.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Jarvis E. Bell of New York, who, on behalf of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, assisted in the distribution of the first cargo of relief supplies sent to the Belgians, has given The Associated Press a description of conditions in the stricken country:

"Nothing that has been written could exaggerate the misery of Belgium. We drove for miles through graveyards. Stakes on some of which were soldiers tattered coats and helmets were the tombstones. Deserted fields are cemeteries. As we entered the villages women and children sought refuge in the ruins of roofless homes terrified lest we were some fresh visitation of war. Their faces were drawn and lined and if you could only see the gruesome surroundings in which they are struggling for existence you would not wonder that they fail to smile.

"The Belgian peasants had, in many districts, no home in which to sleep, no seed to sow, no implements with which to work, no transport to reach a market, and finally no heart to struggle against the impossible. It is unbelievable that war ever produced such a complete and tragic paralysis as we saw in many parts of Belgium. It cannot be attributed to lack of courage on the part of the civilian population or to the inhumanity of the conqueror. It is simply war up to date; civilized, Christian war.

The Dutch Work on Sunday.

"The American relief steamer Cobleenz, carrying more than 1,000 tons of foodstuffs, arrived at Rotterdam from London at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Dutch Government with great kindness made an exception to the rigid rule against working on Sunday. The labor unions made equal concessions with the result that on Monday morning eight barges towed by four express tugs left Rotterdam en route for Brussels with relief supplies. On each barge was a large printed notice certifying that the cargo had been sent by the American commission in care of the American Minister to Belgium. On the door of the Captain's cabin in each barge was a copy of Gen. von der Goltz's proclamation instructing all German officials to give safe conduct and assistance to the American relief cargo. Gen. von der Goltz is German Military Governor of Belgium.

"The crews of the barges and tugs were Dutch, and each man carried with no little pride an order for safe conduct from the German authorities, permitting him to go to Brussels and return unmolested to Holland.

Follow Barges in Auto.

"Accompanied by M. M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, and Mr. Wyman, an American resident, in an automobile, I followed this odd flotilla of mercy as it [illegible] its way from canal to canal [illegible] At Hanswert, a town on the Belgian-Dutch frontier, I [illegible] some difficulties as to this first consignment of relief. On the contrary, the German officials were fully informed, and there was no delay whatever.

"From thence to Brussels the German arrangements for getting our cargo through expeditiously were perfect. The sealed hatches of the barges were never opened or touched on all the way to Antwerp, Malines, and Brussels.

"The country people came running to the banks of the canals, where they stared at our flotilla as if it were a mirage. For a week not a single barge had passed, where formerly there were thousands.

"The Belgian country folk it was at first just a God-sent dream to remind them of the peaceful days preceding the nightmare of war. When they found that there were real barges bearing food their great thankfulness found ready expression.

"On Wednesday morning, just one week after the ship left London, we drove up in front of the American Legation at Brussels and told Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, that the relief barges were safely moored in a pocket of the main canal. A few minutes later Mr. Whitlock's automobile brought the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister, and the heads of the Belgian Central Relief Committee. The Marquis was all enthusiasm. He grasped my hand, exclaiming: 'What splendid news! You Americans are wonderful. When you take a thing in hand you certainly do it, and do it quickly.'

All Brussels Knew in an Hour.

"There was no need for the newspapers to spread the report of our arrival. In one hour all Brussels knew and rejoiced. Many people had feared that we would never get the food into Belgium, and that if we did we would not get by the wall of soldiers surrounding Brussels.

"We drove back to Holland by way of Louvain, Aerschot, and Thourout to Breda, on the Dutch frontier. We found several villages in the Limburg district that had been without salt for a month. At almost every bridge we met men with boxes soliciting relief from travelers from more fortunate districts. This looks like begging, but there are some conditions justifying anything. We met few Belgian men. Eighty per cent. of the people in these country districts are women and children. We saw them eating green vegetables, beets and apples. They had little else.

"There were thousands of children, all afraid to laugh. Like their mothers, they seemed spellbound by the melancholy fascination of the ruins in which they found shelter. The contrast between them and the contented song-loving German soldier is appalling.

"The Germans, who throughout treated us with the greatest courtesy and consideration, are clearing the debris from the water fronts so that the shipments of relief supplies from America can be landed in the various towns without difficulty. They also are working on the canals, and promise us by Nov. 17 to clear the waterway to Liége, which at present is very hard to reach."

Mr. Bell will return to Rotterdam on Saturday to continue the work of rushing the emergency food supplies into districts where they are most needed.

OMEN OF THE 'WHITE GENERAL'

Portends Disaster to Austro-German Armies, Russian Soldiers Say.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a legend which is current in the Russian army, of a "White General" who rides through the ranks on a white horse.

"If he looks a man full in the face," the legend runs, "that man bears a charmed life. Those whom he passes with eyes averted are marked for death. During the last two weeks the 'White General' has not been seen in the Russian ranks. The soldiers say he is busy in the German and Austrian armies walking with his eyes to the ground."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DUKE'S SON KILLED IN BATTLE IN FRANCE

Lord Bernard Gordon-Lennox Slain—Son of Commander in India Another Victim.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox, a Major of the Grenadier Guards and third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, has been killed in battle. He served in the South African war and afterward saw service in China.

Capt. Beauchamp Oswald Duff, a son of the Commander in Chief of the army in India, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, has also been killed. He was an officer of the First (King George's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

A casualty list issued tonight under date of Nov. 4 contains the names of twenty-three officers killed in action and thirty wounded.

Among those killed was Lieut. Col. H. T. Crispin of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The wounded include Major Gen. E. S. Bulfin of the Aldershot Command and Lieut. Col. H. E. B. Leach of the South Wales Borderers.

Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox was a member of a family prominent in England for generations. He was a direct descendant of King Charles II. and the famous beauty, Louise Renée de Perrencourt de Queronaille, to whom Charles gave several titles, notably that of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and whom Louis XIV. made Duchess d'Aubigny.

Lord Bernard's father, the seventh Duke, served as a Captain in the Grenadier Guards in the Boer war, as did an elder brother, Lord Esmé Charles Gordon-Lennox, while his eldest brother, the Earl of March, is now at the front as a Major in the Sussex Yeomanry. He also served in South Africa.

FAMOUS HOUSE A HOSPITAL.

London Mansion That Whitelaw Reid Rented Used for Wounded.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dorchester House, Park Lane, occupied by the late Whitelaw Reid when he was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is now used as a military hospital. It must be the most luxurious of its kind in existence.

Lieut. Col. Sir George Holford, the owner of the house, has given it up to wounded officers, eighteen of whom are billeted in bedrooms overlooking Hyde Park.

Downstairs, on the first floor, the famous ballroom is being turned into a sitting room for convalescents, and other splendid apartments in which dinners and receptions were held are now filled with beds, screens, and big medicine tables, and will become dormitories.

The wounded come to Dorchester House after a few days' preliminary treatment at a nursing home further down Park Lane. They are attended by Sir Alfred Fripp, Surgeon in Ordinary to the King. The sister in charge at Dorchester House is Miss Muriel Wilson of the wealthy family of ship owners.

The famous Velasquez and other masterpieces at Dorchester House have been taken down to a cellar, but the Alfred Stevens decorations are still in place.

York House, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the Duke of Devonshire's town house; Montagu House, and Harrington House are a few of the many great London mansions now given over for war service.

A stranger instance still of the transformations that are happening in the west part of London is that the huge island of houses at the corner of Brompton Road, opposite the South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museum, has been repaired and occupied as headquarters of some of the London regiments. It has lain shut up, dirty and decaying, for at least ten years.

WAR'S EFFECT ON IDEAS.

Ferrero Thinks It May Recreate the Mind of the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian, discusses the battle of the Aisne in the Messagero.

"If the Allies," he writes, "give Germany a mortal blow in the west, England will recover her old influence over the Continent, which has so greatly declined in the last thirty years, and much of the authority conferred on the Prussian monarchy by the war of 1870 will pass to republican France.

"The transferrence of territory will be nothing compared with the change in ideas, a change already noticeable. Perhaps this war will recreate the mind of the world."

BIG BRITISH DYE COMPANY.

Government to Aid It—Its Formation Due to the War.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In order to devise means for providing the textile trades with sufficient supplies of dyestuffs and colors, of which there is now a great shortage owing to the cessation of imports from Germany, preliminary arrangements were made today for the formation of a company with a large amount of capital to manufacture dyestuffs.

Part of the capital will be subscribed by the Government.

It is planned to acquire important dye-producing works.

OUR SOCKS TOO THIN.

British Army Contractor Wonders How We Keep Our Ankles Warm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A well-informed army contractor said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"The thinness of the American socks is the most annoying thing about your country's valued aid. The socks which come up to British army specifications are not thicker than can be bought anywhere in England, but Americans do not seem to manufacture socks thick enough to keep their ankles warm."

There's something about them you'll like— Twenty for a Quarter

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

BRITISH OFFICERS SLAIN NUMBER 682

Total Casualties Up to Oct. 31 About 57,000, Premier Asquith Says.

AN ARMY OF 2,186,400 MEN

Supplementary Estimate in Parliament—New War Credit of $1,125,000,000 Is Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—An analysis of the official casualty lists up to Nov. 11, so far as they relate to officers of British regiments on active service, has been supplied by a correspondent of The Daily News, as follows:

Killed, 682; wounded, 1,384; missing or prisoners, 354; total, 2,420.

Of the officers killed, 5 were Generals, 20 Colonels, 61 Majors, 222 Captains, and 374 Lieutenants.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The British casualties in the war up to Oct. 31 were, approximately, 57,000 men of all ranks. This estimate was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today in reply to a question by Edward T. John, member from East Denbighshire.

Mr. John also desired information regarding the Government's proposals as to the final conditions of peace, the effective establishment of international law, and the cessation of competitive military expenditure.

The Premier, in reply to the two questions, gave the British casualties, and said he was not in a position to estimate the losses of the other allied powers or those of the enemy.

He referred Mr. John to his [Mr. Asquith's] recent speeches in regard to the other questions raised.

A supplementary estimate to provide for the 1,000,000 more men required by the Government during the rest of the official year, ending March 31, was introduced in the House of Commons today. This brings the total army, not including the Territorials, to 2,186,400 officers and men.

The announcement of the forthcoming presentation to Parliament of a measure providing for a credit of £225,000,000 ($1,125,000,000,) was issued officially this afternoon. This money is intended to cover not only the naval and military expenditures which may be incurred before March 31, but all expenditures which may be necessary or desirable in order to meet trade or other abnormal conditions created by the war.

This further sum, added to the previous war credits voted by Parliament, brings the total credits up to £325,000,000 ($1,625,000,000.)

The credit of $1,125,000,000 will cover the $14,550,000 advanced to Belgium, the $4,000,000 advanced to Servia, and sums necessary to facilitate the raising of funds by the British dominions and protectorates and by the allied powers.

Advances in the way of loans will be made also to the dominions and the allied powers for the purposes of war and to meet difficulties arising out of the war, and to local authorities and other bodies for relief work.

SERVED MY COUNTRY, KARL LODY WROTE

Spy Put to Death in London Hoped Old Friends Would Not Judge Him Harshly.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—An acquaintance of Karl Hans Lody, the German spy who was put to death in the Tower of London recently, has given out for publication a letter which Lody wrote to him on Oct. 31. Lody lived in Omaha at one time and in his letter, which was written in the Tower, he expressed the hope that his former associates would not judge him harshly and said he was consoled by the belief that he had served his country.

The letter, in part, is as follows:

My feelings run riot when I can permit myself to review the dramatic events of the last three years and what is to be the probable climax of it all. I am prepared to make a clean breast of all this trouble, but I must protect my friends in the Fatherland and avoid as much as possible humiliation for those who have been near and dear to me.

I am in the Tower. Hourly while I am confined here an unfriendly guard paces the corridor. My counselor is an attorney of standing, but I ofttimes feel that he is trying to do his duty to his country rather than defend his client. Next week I shall know my fate,

RUSSIA WAS READY FOR TURKS' ATTACK

Had Anticipated the Black Sea Raids and Troops Were in Position for New War.

GENERALS LOST NO TIME

Russians Advancing on Erzerum from at Least Three Quarters—Turks' Flank Attack Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have several times noted that Russia has been prepared for all eventualities in this great war, among them the possibility of an attempt to realize the German plans of aggression by using Turkish troops advancing through Persia to an undefended frontier.

The Russian Foreign Office, of course, has known for years past the full extent of Russia's preparations for precisely the event that has now occurred [deletion by the censor.] * * * Certainly they moved on Turkey immediately after a state of war had been brought about by the unprovoked attack by Turkish warships on Russia's Black Sea coasts.

Two Russian columns are marching upon Van, Aremnia. The northern column captured Akta some days ago; the southern has entered Turkish territory about thirty miles further south by the Khanossur Pass, which was defended by Turkish forces.

The Russians attacked, and, after a smart fight, defeated and put to flight the Turkish troops, who abandoned their killed and wounded.

From the scene of this preliminary fight, in quite a different theatre of war, Erzerum is distant 160 miles, and Russian columns are advancing, fighting, upon this key to the position from three if not four quarters. The vanguard, advancing along the direct high road upon Erzerum, has overcome resistance at Koprikeui, inflicting great losses on the Turks, whose flank attack upon the Russian left was caught by a punishing cross-fire from mountain artillery and broken up by infantry charges.

The road is now practically open to a Russian advance to within a few miles of Erzerum, but those few miles present by far the most formidable obstacle yet met with — namely, the Devebomu range of heights.

While engaged in a deadly conflict over a 500-mile front on the west, Russia, suddenly attacked by Turks under German officers on her seacoast, 1,000 miles away to the east, responds instantly with a many-sided combined attack on Turkey in a region nearly 2,000 miles away from the western fighting front.

FRENCH LENIENCE TO TURKS.

Belief That the Government's Policy Will Have a Good Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—So thoroughly is it understood here that the declaration of war by Turkey is merely a coup de force by a few ambitious traitors in the pay of Germany that the French Government has no intention of treating Ottoman subjects here as real belligerents, while all German and Austrian subjects have been expelled and their property sequestrated.

A notice has been issued from Bordeaux which merits full reproduction. It reads:

It does not enter into the intentions of the Government of the republic to forget the friendship which for centuries has united France with the Ottoman Empire, or indiscriminately to class all Ottoman subjects under the head of its enemies. Consequently orders have been sent to all Prefects, Colonial Governors, and Residents in protected countries, instructing them to treat with consideration all Moslem or Christian Ottoman subjects who, residing on French territory, deserve by their attitude not to be confounded with those who, on behalf of and in the pay of Germany, now represent the Constantinople Government.

Ottoman subjects are, therefore, invited to present themselves with their papers before the Mayors or Police Commissaries of the districts in which they reside. These functionaries will point out the steps to be taken in order that they may regularize their situation and obtain permits of residence to enable them freely to continue their business.

This measure should go far toward opening the eyes of the Turks to the suicidal policy of Germanophile confidence inaugurated by Enver Bey and Talaat Bey.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESS.

Russians Retreating, Berlin Says—Loss of Transports Admitted.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Marconi Wireless Telegraphy via London.)—A report from Constantinople, translated literally, reads as follows:

"With God's help the enemy has been forced to evacuate his positions and is retreating along the entire front, pursued by us on all sides."

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given to the press today from official quarters is the following:

"Reports received here from Constantinople set forth that the Turkish Army in the Caucasus is attacking the Russians on their second line of defense. An artillery engagement near Koepryory on Nov. 9 lasted all day long.

"The Persian, Afghan, Egyptian, Indian, and Mohammedan elements in Constantinople have declared a community of interests. The Sunnites and the Shiites (two opposing religious sects) are now for the first time ready for joint action.

"The Vossische Zeitung reports that Rumania has declined a demand made by Russia for the passage of Russian troops through Rumanian territory."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official dispatch from Constantinople, reaching London by way of Berlin, confirms indirectly the recent Russian statement that a Russian fleet has sunk three Turkish transports in the Black Sea.

The Constantinople report admits that there has been no news of these three ships since they left the Turkish capital a week ago. It adds that, as the vessels were near Songuldak, on the Black Sea, the day that place was bombarded, it is possible that they were attacked by the Russian squadron.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Turks have destroyed the railway line from Smyrna to Cassaba and that it is reported that Turkey intends to close the railway from Constantinople to Dedeagatch, a seaport on the Aegean Sea. Dedeagatch is the terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonika.

Mrs. A. H. Leavitt Reaches London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Arthur H. Leavitt, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, arrived with their child in London today in company with the party of Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, who was recalled from Turkey. The trip from the Turkish capital was a slow one, but without any exciting incident.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

In East Prussia the Germans are massing troops and big guns at the Masurian lakes (1) in an effort to break the wave of the Russian invasion.
Austria admits officially that the Russian Army sweeping on Cracow (2) through Galicia has captured Tarnow (3,) Jaslo (4,) and Krosno.

CAPTURE 3 TOWNS IN DASH TO CRACOW

Continued from Page 1.

advance far enough to deal a crippling blow at the forces on either of their flanks.

The Russians continue pushing forward upon Cracow, overcoming the last remnants of isolated opposition here and there offered by the Austrian rear guards. Moreover, the Russians have again crossed the Carpathians into the plains of Hungary.

Emperor Nicholas, who is now making a tour of the armies at the front, spent Thursday at Lublin, the day being devoted entirely to a series of public affairs, beginning with the reception of a number of deputations from all classes of the local population, whom his Majesty thanked warmly for their loyalty and devotion, and particularly for the heroism with which they had borne the terrible trials of the war recently waged over this province.

Turning to the representatives of the Polish peasantry, the Emperor expressed the wish that they convey to all the Poles in the province a declaration of his Majesty's entire confidence in their loyalty, and the assurance that his Majesty would not forget their needs.

After attending service in the local Pravoslavny Church his Majesty proceeded to visit the wounded in three hospitals, personally distributing decorations won by deeds of valor and conversing with the soldiers.

TO TRY NEW BATTLE PLAN.

New Concentration of German Troops on Russian Frontier.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch:

"The conclusion is drawn from the latest news that the German troops, who in their retreat have occupied all the defiles to the east of the Masurian Lakes (East Prussia,) where they have placed heavy artillery, intend to resist the Russians tenaciously in that section. The Germans hope that on these positions, which they consider impregnable, the shock of the Russians will be broken. However, yesterday the Russians were successful in sorties to the east of the lakes.

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to a new concentration which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-German General Staffs at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Matin the Germans suffered a severe defeat beyond Kalisz, losing twelve heavy guns and leaving many dead on the field.

Col. Feyler, editor of The Swiss Military Review, and one of the best known military specialists, declares that "Russia is now about to bring to bear all her effectives, and if it is realized that she intervenes at a moment when in Flanders the German levies of the third line, young soldiers with six weeks' training, are being brought into action, the full significance of the operations on the eastern front will be recognized.

"Three Austro-German armies," he continues, "are advancing toward the angles of Thorn and Cracow. The Russian commander seems to be accentuating the defense in the latter direction. If he succeeds the result will be far-reaching. The Austrian army will be cut off from the Germans and forced to accept battle with their backs against the Carpathians.

PLAN TO LURE RUSSIANS ON.

Germans Seek to Get Invaders in Zone of Fortress Fire.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Friday outlines the operations of the present week in the Eastern war theatre. His disaptch follows:

"During Tuesday and Wednesday there was uninterrupted fighting on the German side of the astern frontier of East Prussia. The German Wirballen army (Wirballen is in Suwalki, Russian Poland, almost on the East Prussia boundary line,) with its base in a formidable series of fortified positions, made strong efforts to turn the Russians out of their trenches but all attacks were sucessfully repulsed.

"From Tuesday until Thursday the Russians, advancing from the Bakalargewo-Lyck line, slowly thrust the enemy back to the Masurian Lake region, where the Germans have the advantage of enormous natural obstacles in the network of lakes in dewampes and aided by the intensive scheme of fortifications, the central point of which is Loetzen.

"Behind Loetzen Forty Boyen blocks the narrow passage between Dargained and Loewintin Lakes, which, except for this break, from an impassable barrier extending 20 miles from north to south. The Germans have all the dry gaps in this region armed with artillery against which they hope the Russians will dash themselves to pieces.

"The Russian occupation of Johannisburg is regarded as a coup of great strategic importance. It is assumed that those who occupied Johannisburg were the army from the south. If so their feat was all the more meritorious as this route passes through treacherous swamps which are defended by entanglements and swept by a fire from blockhouses. Between Johannisburg and Bialla the Russians continued until yesterday their advance against East Prussia.

"At the last Austro-German council of war, held at Cracow, Galicia, on Nov 3, new dispositions for the allied armies were decided on, it is stated. Under these plans the German army was to employ its left flank to entice the Russians into the zones of the fortresses at Posen, Glogau, and Breslau, where they could reach them with artillery fire, and endeavor to obtain a crushing victory against one of the flanks of the invaders by manoeuvring their free field army along the lines of their extensive network of railways. Meantime the Austrians were to concentrate around Cracow, whence they would try to inflict as many blows as possible upon the besiegers, and also to mass in the Carpathians and attack the Russian left flank.

"Yesterday the Russians were across the Wisloka River, Galicia and had occupied Dembica at a point where the railway between Jarosian and Tarnow crosses the Wisloka. The Austrians, who retreated southward after the last battles, have occupied an entrenched position covering the bridge at Turka, where they evidently intend to accept battle."

COSSACKS DRIVEN BACK.

Lose Heavily in Second Attack Near Kola, and in Galicia, Too.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless Telegraph to London.)—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows:

On the East Prussian frontier, at Eydtkuhnen, and also further south to the east of the outlet of the Masurian Lakes, fresh battles have developed, but no decision yet has been reached.

The Russian cavalry forces, which were defeated previously with heavy loss in the vicinity of Kola, 40 miles northeast of Kalisz, Russian Poland, resumed their offensive movements, and, swinging to the southward, were again repulsed to the east of Kalisz. This, it is said, removes any possible danger of an invasion of Silesia.

From Vienna it is reported that the Austrian operations in the northeast are developing without hindrance from the enemy. The Russians have advanced through the region of Central Galicia, voluntarily evacuated by the Austrians, and have crossed the lower Vistula, occupying Rzeszow and the Lisco district.

The fortress of Przemysl again is invested by the Russians, but Russian forces in the Stryi valley were forced to retreat with heavy losses by a surprise attack from an Austrian armored train and Austrian cavalry.

ENDURANCE OF CZAR'S TROOPS.

Spend Days in Rain-Soaked Trenches Without Food, Then Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In a lengthy review of the earlier operations on the battlefield of Russian Poland and Galicia, Prof. Bernard Pares, the British official correspondent with the Russian Army, gives a sketch of the spirit which he says pervades the Russian Army. After referring to the confidence of the Russians in their artillery and their lack of respect for the rifle fire of their opponents, Prof. Pares continues:

"But the most impressive thing of all is the extraordinary endurance of the men in the trenches. It is an ordinary experience for a man to be from five to eight days in a pouring rain, almost or sometimes altogether without food, and then perhaps to rush on the enemy, to fall and see half of his comrades fall, but the rest still going forward. Or perhaps he lies on the field through the night and then is carried to a hospital, to lose a limb. In spite of this, such men are not only patient and affectionate to all who do anything for them, but really cheerful, contented, and often literally jovial, and in no doubt of the ultimate issue.

"The spirit of the Russian Army draws everything to it, so that no one seems to feel he is living unless he is getting to the front. The talk of all those who are already at work, whether officers or men, is balanced and confident, and all the little comforts are shared up simply, as among brothers.

"All the life of Russia is streaming into the war, and never was the Russian people more visible than it is now in the Russian Army."

Contrary to the general idea, Prof. Pares says that the cavalry played but an insignificant part in the fighting in Galicia. He says the Ruthenian troops in the Austrian Army were in a very difficult position. In several cases they fired into the air, and the attacking Russians sometimes did the same, whereupon, he says, numbers of the Ruthenians would come over to the Russians, who considered themselves at home in this part of Galicia.

The Cossacks who were preceding the army offered little violence in this field, says Prof. Pares, though sometimes they were led to adopt drastic but not necessarily violent measures in dealing with certain hostile inhabitants of the district.

SILESIA IN PANIC.

General at Dresden Warns Against Spreading Rumors.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following under date of Thursday:

"I learn from Berlin that a general panic prevails in Eastern Silesia. Civilians, with all their articles of value, continue to flee in great numbers to Berlin, Dresden, and other towns. The General in command at Dresden has issued an urgent warning, especially to women, against spreading rumors which seem already to have caused considerable excitement and damage."

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The vigorous encounters along the battle line in Belgium are due to two causes. The more energetic assaults made by the Germans in an effort to break down the opposition where the British and Belgian lines join. The higher ground enables the German artillery to be used to better advantage here than in the swamp ground near Nieuport.

The Germans first made attacks early in the week at Dixmude and succeeded in capturing the town and obtaining a hold on the west bank of the river. Here they were stopped by the rush of reserves and were forced to abandon the west bank except for one short stretch. The Germans made their next attack ten miles further south near Ypres.

The other move was an aggressive one by the Allies along the coast. Here the German artillery was outclassed by the guns of the British and French warships. The Germans were unable to resist the Belgian attack and were forced to abandon Lombaertsyde. The Germans now say they have driven back this sortie to the original position west of the Yser.

These attacks, even where they have ended in the capture of the enemy's trenches, have had no further effect. The lines have been bent back at points, but the new trenches are soon made as strong as the old ones.

The loss by the Germans of three siege guns in the fighting at La Bassee shows the weakness of these guns when opposed to an active enemy. The power of their shells requires a heavy weight for the guns, which makes it difficult to move them from place to place. Consequently, an energetic enemy can send forward raiding parties to work their way through the opposing line and capture the batteries. A small force can readily put the battery out of action if it can get within rifle range. In case a rapid retreat becomes necessary, the heavy artillery falls into the hands of the victors unless there is plenty of warning to give time for moving them to the rear.

The guns referred to in the dispatches are not 11-inch guns, but the 5-inch or 7-inch siege guns that accompany every corps in the German Army.

Last night's dispatches give the line of the fighting between the Oise and the Meuse. For the first time in two weeks it is possible to tell the recent results of the encounters in this part of the battlefield. Just east of the Oise the French have made an advance of two miles. Along the Aisne the British are about one mile north of the river, except at Vailly, where they hold the bluff just above the narrow river valley. Near Craonne the Allies have made their greatest advance, being about three miles from the river. From Craonne the line runs almost due southeast, skirting Rheims at a distance of four miles, to Nogent, east of the city. Then the line there turns east through Beine and Moronvilliers to the Suippes River.

The German trenches follow this river and one of its forks to Souain, twelve miles northeast of Chalons. Here the Germans have made a gain of about two miles and occupy a strong salient along the Suippes River. From Souain the line runs due east, through Ville-sur-Tourbe and Vienne to Vauquois, a mile south of Varennes on the Aire.

The line then circles Verdun at a distance of about seven miles, running through Malancourt, Brabant, and Dieppe. In the Woevre region the French have pushed the Germans back out of range of the Meuse forts and are now holding them to a line through Fresnes and Hattonchatel, eight miles from the river.

The German salient at St. Mihiel is hemmed in on three sides by French forces that leave a gap of less than eight miles in the German rear. The success of this semi-detached body in maintaining its precarious position for four weeks forms a noteworthy feat of arms. The Germans have 12-inch Austrian howitzers mounted at St. Mihiel and have 16.5-inch mortars in action near Thiaucourt. These add important strength to their defense, but would not avail them much but for the excellent work of their infantry in manning the trenches along the fighting line and thus screening the heavy artillery from the attacks of the French columns. With the exception of artillery, the French have every advantage in their favor in this field. Their lack of success indicates that they have been unable to provide guns that approach those of the Germans in power.

From Pagny, on the Moselle, eastward to the Vosges Mountains the French advance has carried them at all points to within five miles of the Lorraine border. From the crest of the Vosges, ten miles east of St. Dié, the battle line runs due south through Thann and Altkirch to the Swiss border.

In a battle of the immense numbers that are now engaged in France the movements of troops must be pushed on a large scale before any important results can be obtained. Neither side in the conflict shows any sign yet of a serious effort to bring the great battle to a close. Both sides seem to be delaying in order to complete special preparations before beginning attacks in large force that may bring about the decision of the conflict.

GERMANY CAN CALL ON 12,000,000 TO FIGHT

Assertion That Army Officer's Tabulations Came from the Official Records.

A statement to show that Germany can put 12,000,000 fighting men between the ages of 17 and 45 years into the field was issued by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street, last night. The tabulations, it was said, were made by Lieut. George A. Baumann, an officer of the German Army. The figures, it was added, were taken from the German official records. The tabulations, as given out, follow:

ORDINARY WAR STRENGTH.		
Twenty-seven active army corps, at 40,000	1,080,000	
Twenty-seven reserve army corps, at 40,000	1,080,000	
198 "Landwehr" 24 Reserve Infantry Divisions—Four regiments at 4,000 men—16,000	1,728,000	
Landwehr Field Artillery	100,000	
Landwehr Cavalry	100,000	
TROOPS OUTSIDE THE CORPS FORMATION.		
Twenty-three regiments of artillery on foot, (active at 2,000)	46,000	
Twenty-three regiments reserve, (active at 2,000)	46,000	
Railway troops, including First and Second Landwehr Reserves	24,000	
Telegraph troops, including First and Second Landwehr Reserves	16,000	
Aeronauts and aviators	10,000	
Trains—ammunition and food supply	2,000	
War strength without new formation		4,482,000
NEW FORMATIONS, DEPOT, AND RESERVE FORMATIONS.		
Recruits of 1894 and volunteers	600,000	
Reserve regiments formed of "Ersatzreservisten"	1,080,000	
Landwehr, bodies of reserve	250,000	
		1,930,000
Now trained and suitable for service		6,412,000
FURTHER MATERIAL FOR NEW FORMATIONS AND RESERVE BODY.		
Volunteers	1,000,000	
Recruits—1895	500,000	
"Ersatz Reservisten" (deducting those that are not included in the regiments of the reserve body)	750,000	
Trained "Landsturm" (Eighth Reserve) from 38 to 45 years, at 120,000	840,000	
		3,090,000
Not trained "Landsturm" with weapon, from 20 to 45 years, at 100,000		2,500,000
		12,002,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Active, Reserve and Landwehr Field Army	4,482,000	
New formations now in field	600,000	
Reserve formations trained and ready for service	1,330,000	
Newly drawn formations	3,090,000	
"Landsturm"—Third Reserve—not trained	2,500,000	
		12,002,000

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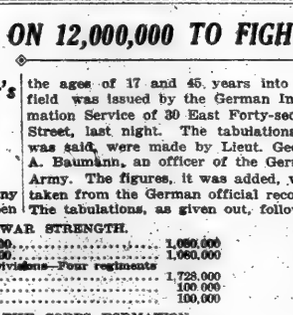

THIS is as nearly a duplicate of an overcoat that cost us $110—at one of the big tailor shops—as we can produce.

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Materials that cost a little less, of course, but which wear as long and serve the purpose as well.

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The Weber and Heilbroner ready-to-wear price is $30 to $40.

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Our "Argyle" model—a double-breasted, cheviot overcoat, with soft-roll lapels, two button, form-fitting and clean and smart as an overcoat can be made.

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Trimmed with rich satin yoke and sleeves—every item as perfect a reflection of the original as can be made.

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Another conservative coat, in unusually good taste, in blues, black and oxford, at $25—double-breasted and form fitting, with the new shoulders.

The same coat silk lined throughout, at $35 to $50.

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Full hanging, English slip-ons, Balmaccan or plain sack style, in green mixtures, fancy plaids and grays, at $25 and $35.

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Hats—both soft and stiff—which harmonize with the overcoats, $3 to $8.

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PROUD TO HEAR ARMY CALLED BARBARIANS

Major Gen. von Disfurth, Distinguished German, Hopes the Title Is Merited.

CALLS IT EMPTY CHATTER

All the Cathedrals of Europe Not Equal to Stone at German Grenadier's Grave, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—An amazing exposition of German militarism is given by Major Gen. von Disfurth in an article contributed to the Hamburg Nachrichter, in the course of which this distinguished retired officer of the German Army writes:

"No object whatever is served by taking any notice of the accusations of barbarity leveled against Germany by our foreign critics. Frankly, we are and must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the uttermost degree.

"It is incompatible with the dignity of the German Empire and with the proud traditions of the Prussian Army to defend our courageous soldiers from the accusations hurled against them in foreign and neutral countries. We owe no explanations to any one. There is nothing for us to justify and nothing to explain away. Every act of whatever nature committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed, and is fully justified.

"There is no reason whatever why we should trouble ourselves about the notions concerning us in other countries. Certainly we should not worry about the opinions and feelings held in neutral countries. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which in the time of war must be dictated to the world.

"It is of no consequence whatever if all the monuments ever created, all the pictures ever painted, and all the buildings ever erected by the great architects of the world be destroyed, if by their destruction we promote Germany's victory over her enemies, who vowed her complete annihilation. In times of peace we might perhaps regard the loss of such things, but at the present moment not a word of regret, not a thought should be squandered upon them. War is war, and must be waged with severity. The commonest, ugliest stone placed to mark the burial place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together.

"They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter, which may well be compared to the twitter of birds. Let them cease their talk of the Cathedral at Rheims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate. These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?"

FOUR PROFESSORS KILLED.

Many German Educators in Army—Cross for Mielzynski.

BERLIN, (via the Hague and London) Nov. 13.—The newspapers printed yesterday and today the obituary of four university professors who had just fallen in battle, showing how largely university people are participating in the active fighting.

The fallen men are Heinrich Hermelink, Professor of Church History at Kiel; Ernst Heidrich, Professor of Art and History at Strassburg; Ernst Stadler, Professor of German Philology at Strassburg, and Prof. Fricke, the head of the Hanover Muenden Forestry Academy.

Frau Delbrueck, wife of the Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, Clemens Delbrueck, is dead.

Count Matthias Brudzewo Mielzynski, the ex-member of the Reichstag who shot his wife and nephew in his Castle near Graetz in February, has received the decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class for valor in the battle of Augustowo.

The Mielynski tragedy, the result of a love affair, caused a sensation at the time of its occurrence. The Count was tried on a charge of manslaughter, but was acquitted.

SAYS GERMANS FEAR RUIN.

Neutral Banker Finds Industrial Leaders Dreading Long War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times).—From a distinguished citizen of a neutral country, a banker by profession, whose long standing business relations with that country required him to spend the last seven weeks in Germany, I have received a graphic account of the aspect which events present to a keen observer. His views are not only those of a man of affairs, but of one who through his professional connections with Germans of eminence in politics and commerce has enjoyed unusual opportunities for gauging the actual attitude of mind with which this class views the war.

"It would be a grave fallacy," said my informant, "to judge German affairs by German newspapers of today. They must not only suppress what the Government does not want printed, but are required to publish practically that and that only which the Government lays before them. I refer, of course, to news and views of all sorts bearing on the war.

"Everything, for instance, tending to suggest that the rigors of war are slowly but surely undermining the national economic fabric is strictly contraband. My every-day contact with Germans of my class, extending over a period of many weeks, leaves me firmly convinced that those of them who must know, now realize that Germany has been plunged into a tragic and pathetic adventure. Even the great industrialists of the Rhinelands and Westphalia, though many of their works are occupied in the production of war material to a wholly unprecedented extent, are depressed and melancholy over the awful struggle into which Germany has been precipitated. These are the men who cannot be deluded by official optimism and bluster. They are men accustomed to deal with facts, and nothing else impresses them.

"They realize that, thanks to a very far-seeing economic and financial organization, their trade and commerce have, thus far, barring the annihilation of the German merchant marine, been dislocated perhaps to no greater extent than the trade and commerce of their enemies. They look across the Atlantic and see that even America, as could not be otherwise in a truly world war, feels the blight of Europe and Asia's colossal blood letting, but what German industrial leaders also realize is that the prolongation of the war into months and years must spell eventual ruin.

"I could see no traces that Germany as yet had actually felt the effect of her great adventure, but the cumulative effect of conditions which war brings, especially now that intelligent Germans know it is to be a prolonged struggle, is measured at its full value. It is becoming increasingly plain to them that they cannot win. The military nation, trained from the cradle up to believe in the might of numbers they now see that odds are overwhelmingly against them.

"Men like Ballin and Heineken, whose liners have been swept from the seas as if by some all devastating hurricane; people like the textile magnates of Westphalia and Saxony, whose looms are silent when no more American cotton can be imported; ironmasters like Krupp, Thyssen, and Stinnes; electrical magnates like Rathenau and the Siemens-Schuckerts, who know what uninterrupted supplies of staple rawstuffs from abroad, such as copper and petroleum mean; bankers like von Gwinner and Fürstenberg, who know the havoc which the financing of the war and the stoppage of exports work to German credits at home and abroad—these men are under no delusions as to what the war is doing and will do the more it develops into a protracted victoryless affair of mere give and take on three or four vast firing lines.

ZEPPELINS GUARD KAISER.

Two Airships Circle Continually Over New Headquarters in Coblenz.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Emperor William has established his headquarters at Coblenz, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague. He is being guarded by armed airships.

This information reaches The Hague in a telegram from Berlin, reading:

"Emperor William has now established his headquarters at Coblenz, and he has invited his five daughters-in-law and his sons, including the Crown Prince, to come to Coblenz and visit him.

"Two Zeppelin airships, armed with machine guns, are continually circling over his Majesty's private apartments."

Don't be a Drilly. Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

2160 pairs of

Men's Half Hose

Were 65c, 75c, 85c,

$1.00, $1.50, $2.00 per pair

today 35c

or 3 pairs for $1.00

¶ This is a sale of all of our broken assortments and discontinued lines, left from regular stock and from former sales. There is half hose from I. & R. Morley, of England, in lisle, cotton, all wool, and silk and wool. There are fine French lisles and domestic silks, plain, embroidered and figured. And the range of colors is a study in variety.

Today, last call for Men's

$5.00 Shoes at $3.95

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At $3.95—New models in tan and mahogany Russia, patent colt, black vici kid and gun metal calf.

At $4.65—Novelty lace shoes of gun metal calf, with gray cloth tops and leather-faced lace stays.

Special today—690

Men's $2 & $3 Canes at 95c

¶ Maples, walnuts, rosewoods, ebonies and Malaccas. Most of them are trimmed with sterling silver mounts, many of them have horn ferrules, all of them have merit and distinction.

Did you get one of those Wool Hats at 95c?

¶ You ought to do so, for they cost $3 as a rule, and you need one for knockabout purposes—or for motoring. Only 480 left.

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ALLIES TO PRESS WIRELESS CHARGES

Great Britain and France Assume a Severe Stand Toward Colombia and Ecuador.

HINT WE SHOULD ADVISE

But What Action, If Any, Will Be Taken Here Is Not Disclosed—Ecuador Casts Doubt on Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The British Government has decided to push vigorously its protest to the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia on the ground that these two South American nations have violated their pledges of neutrality. Although it has not called on the United States to take any action in the matter, Great Britain has brought the alleged violations of neutrality to the attention of the State Department in a way to indicate that Ecuador and Colombia are likely to become involved in serious trouble with the British Government if they should repeat the offenses with which they are charged.

The State Department now knows officially that the British Government has protested to the two South American countries and called on them for an explanation of their alleged discrimination against Great Britain. France, as Great Britain's ally, has also made protests to Ecuador and Colombia, and has informed the State Department of its action. Colombia is charged with having permitted wireless messages to be sent to the German squadron off the Pacific Coast of south America telling of the whereabouts of the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. Ecuador is accused also of having permitted the use of radio communication to keep the German squadron informed of the movements of its enemy's naval force, and, in addition, with having taken no measures to prevent the German squadron from using the Galapagos Islands as a coaling base.

While neither of the allied Governments has indicated to the United States what course it expects this Government to pursue in the matter, each has made it clear that it regards the United States as sufficiently interested to employ means to prevent the two South American nations from becoming involved in trouble with Great Britain and France. The State Department understands thoroughly that in notifying it of the protests made to Ecuador and Colombia Great Britain and France were following the set policy of informing this Government in advance of any measures they might have in contemplation affecting the possible use of force in the Western Hemisphere. It is this phase of the matter which has given concern to the United States.

Officials here do not expect either Great Britain or France to adopt any punitive or other drastic measures against Ecuador and Colombia if the alleged violations of neutrality are not repeated, but it is sufficiently clear that the course of the two European Governments in notifying the State Department of their protests is intended as a broad hint that it would be well for the United States to exercise a little parental persuasion in the direction of inducing Colombia and Ecuador to play no favorites as between the European combatants.

Secretary Bryan and other officials of the State Department are showing marked reticence in regard to the situation produced by the protests of Great Britain and France. After a call at the department today from Sir Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, it was admitted that copies of the French and British protests to Ecuador and Colombia had been left at the department, but it was explained that these were not accompanied by any comment or any suggestion that the United States should take action in the matter. Whether this Government will approach the two South American nations with a view to obtaining assurances that pledges of neutrality will be observed in letter and spirit is something that department officials declined to say.

In the South American diplomatic circles it was deemed not altogether unlikely that a movement would be initiated either by a South American country or the United States to adopt uniform regulations of wireless. The articles of The Hague Convention and the Declaration of London, which represent the latest ruling in international law, do not deal specifically with the use of the wireless as it has developed in the present war. The United States has taken an advanced ground on the subject, prohibiting, although not so obligated, every possible means of using American territory as a base of operations in the transmission of information to ships at sea.

The Chilean Ambassador delivered to Mr. Bryan today a copy of the speech made in the Senate at Santiago by Manuel Salinas, the Foreign Minister, replying to published rumors that Chile was permitting her neutrality to be violated. Sir Edward Grey's satisfaction at the observance of neutrality by Chile is quoted, and there are suggestions by Mr. Salinas in the same speech of possible international conference among the nations of this hemisphere to regulate wireless and other new phases of international law and neutrality which the present war has bred.

Ecuadorean Minister's Denial.

The Secretary of the Legation of Ecuador has sent a letter to THE TIMES denying that the Minister of Ecuador has made any representations to the State Department concerning the alleged violations of neutrality by Ecuador and expressing doubt as to the correctness of the charges. Translated from the Spanish the letter reads:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports published today by several newspapers of this city, in so far as they relate to the interview between the Hon. Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, and the Minister of Ecuador, Senor G. S. Cordova, concerning the supposed violation of neutrality in the present European war, are absolutely false.

The Minister has not conferred with any person of the Department of State about the rumors that have been circulated that the international laws have been transgressed by some countries of South America.

The Minister of Ecuador believes unfounded the report that Ecuador has permitted wireless stations to be used by any of the belligerents, or that the ships of such belligerents have provided themselves with coal in any of the islands of the Archipelago of Colon, (Galapagos.)

Ecuador possesses no wireless stations that could have offered their services to the belligerent countries, not even in a clandestine manner; nor has it coal in any of its islands.

Withal, the Minister of Ecuador has addressed himself to his Government, asking it for instructions in this respect.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. F. CORDOVA.

Secretary of the Legation.

Legation of Ecuador, Washington, Nov. 13, 1914.

FOR GERMANS IN CANADA.

Arthur von Briesen Asks American Protection and Aid.

Arthur von Briesen of this city sent the following letter to Secretary of State Bryan yesterday regarding the condition of unemployed Germans and Austrians in Canada:

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: It appears from letters received by me from Canada that there are a large number of German and Austrian subjects in that country who are at the present time looked upon as public enemies, and that many of them are now in great need and are suffering from lack of food and also from lack of employment, as it is regarded as treasonable to employ any one belonging to those nationalities.

During the preceding years Canada has sought German immigrants mainly for her agricultural development. Many came in good faith and obtained satisfactory employment, some even acquiring little farms and other property. Now their position is very difficult and to an extent, I believe, fraught with danger.

As the United States have undertaken to protect the citizens or subjects of Germany and of Austria who may be in England or in her possessions, its Consulates might perhaps be called upon, if you approve, to extend such protection as may be lawful and proper to these people. It is suggested, and I believe correctly so, that since many of these Germans and Austrians are not acquainted with the English language, a German-speaking official of our Government might be attached to the Consul General's office in Ottawa, so that at least one of our representatives would be able to understand their complaints and their needs.

I therefore respectfully suggest that measures be taken in some proper and apt manner to extend protection to Germans and Austrians in Canada, and, if need be, also to help where help is found necessary. If they were permitted to come to the United States they might find work and sustenance in our midst. When individual cases requiring financial or other particular aid are brought to the attention of your Consul or Consul General they might be reported either to Jacob H. Schiff of 52 William Street or to Edmund Pavenstedt of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, both of New York City, who, might then apply to some of the relief funds that are being raised in New York and in other parts of the United States for special assistance in such cases. If such reports should also come to me I shall be very glad to do my utmost in the same direction.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR v. BRIESEN.

ITALY FINES U. S. SHIP $2,200

Kroonland's Agents Hear of Penalty for Being Held Up by War.

Agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company were notified by the Italian Government by cable yesterday that the company had been fined $2,200 because the Kroonland, recently arrived at Naples, had violated the terms of her Italian license procured in New York. It is thought by the agents that the Italian immigration officials counted the twelve days that the Kroonland was held up at Gibraltar by the British Admiralty as part of the trip. The steerage tickets had on them the declaration that the Kroonland would reach Naples in twelve or thirteen days, but because of the war she was out twice that time.

An official of the steamship company said the fine might as justly have been imposed if the Kroonland had gone ashore and stuck for the same period. The Finland, which is to sail for Naples on Nov. 21, must take a new sort of license, this official said, and in addition to former requirements must put up $4,000 as a bond for the ship and $20 for each passenger carried, which would pay the outlay necessary to get a license for some American steamships up to $50,000.

CARRIED STRANGE MESSAGE.

Drugged Victim of Robbers Worried About Its Loss.

A well-dressed man who later identified himself as the "Marquis de Barrone," was found last night by the police on the steps of the Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, in an unconscious condition from chloral poisoning. He was taken to the Adams Street Police Station and Ambulance Surgeon Brown, of the Brooklyn Hospital, after a long struggle, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

Immediately the man began to search his clothing for a message he said he had to send out by way of the Sayville Wireless Station. In searching him for identification purposes the police had found the paper, which read, "Continental, Havre, Roulette trente quitia monti," and was signed "Demonde." This the police translated as "Continental, Havre, Roulette thirty-five comes up."

The patient was much elated when it was returned to him, and said that he would not have lost it for anything, and that he was afraid that "they" had taken it. On being asked who "they" were, he told this story: He had been traveling about the country, he said, and three weeks ago met a man in Washington, whose name he refused to tell. With this man he went to Philadelphia, and yesterday came to New York. When they were passing up Park Row, they met a woman friend of his companion, whose name also he refused to divulge, and all three went into a restaurant for dinner.

He remembered eating and getting very sleepy and at the end of the meal being taken to a taxicab. When the cab started his memory ended and the next thing he said he knew he was in the hands of Dr. Brown in the Police Station. He said that he had $70 when he went into the restaurant and that this was gone, but that he did not mind that so long as the wireless message was safe.

The police said later that they believed the victim feared his companions were spies.

BRYAN ADMITS SPIES GET OUR PASSPORTS

Case of Karl H. Lody Prompts President to Issue Strict Order Regarding Travel Papers.

MUST PROVE CITIZENSHIP

Affidavit Before Clerk of Federal or State Court Necessary Under New Rule—Must Explain Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The official admission was made at the State Department today that spies employed in the service of Governments now engaged in war had obtained United States passports and had used them in their work of espionage. This admission was made in connection with an announcement by the department that, by the advice of Secretary Bryan, President Wilson had issued an order putting into effect more stringent rules for granting passports.

The action of the President and the Secretary of State has a bearing on the case of Karl Hans Lody, the German officer who was put to death as a spy in the Tower of London last week. Lody possessed a passport issued by the State Department to Charles A. Inglis of Chicago. It was supposed during Lody's trial in London that he had obtained the passport at the American Embassy there by representing himself as Inglis, and the Crown Prosecutor so announced in his address to the court. The State Department, however, made an investigation and found that Inglis was an American citizen who had lost the passport while in Berlin.

According to a news dispatch from Chicago, Inglis has arrived there and asserts that he left his passport at the Imperial Foreign office in Berlin to have it approved, and that when he returned for it he was told that it had been lost. The Lody case attracted the attention of the State Department to the ease with which American passports might be obtained by spies, and the President's action today was expedited by reports showing that citizens of foreign Governments had obtained American passports which they were using to assist them in espionage.

Bryan's Official Statement.

The following official statement was issued by Secretary Bryan:

The President, upon the advice of the Secretary of State, has this day signed an order under which the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States are made much stricter than they have been in the past. The immediate cause of the amendment to the passport regulations was the fact that the Department of State had been recently informed of several cases in which aliens holding themselves as native American citizens have obtained, or attempted to obtain, American passports for purposes of espionage or otherwise in foreign countries.

Under the former rules it was not difficult to obtain passports fraudulently. It was only necessary for a person claiming citizenship through birth in the United States to make a sworn application, alleging that fact, before a notary public or any other officer authorized to administer oaths, and to have it supported by an unsworn declaration of a witness. It was not required in the rules that either the applicant or his witness should be known to the notary.

The department has reason to believe that notaries public and other persons taking passport applications have been, in many cases, very careless, and have failed to make sufficient inquiry as to the identity and citizenship of applicants for passports. Under the new rules an applicant for a passport must make a sworn application before a clerk of a Federal or State court within the jurisdiction of which he or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

It is also required that his witness, who must be an American citizen, make a sworn statement in support of the application before the same official. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of the court before whom the application is made, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the genuineness of the application.

Must Explain Mission.

Another requirement of the new passport rules is that an applicant for a passport is required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and if any such countries are at war he must state the object of his visit thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, as, for example, "commercial business" or "to bring wife and children to this country." A statement in accordance with this declaration will be written upon the face of the passport.

It is believed that this requirement will not only prevent persons from going to belligerent countries for objects which are contrary to the principles of neutrality, but will also be of assistance to those who find it necessary to visit belligerent countries for legitimate purposes.

The legal passport fee, which is sent to the Department of State with the application, is one dollar only. In the past many notaries, steamship agents, tourist agents, and other persons who have made it a business to take passport applications have required exorbitant fees for their small services in the matter, sometimes as much as five dollars for a single application. It is believed that clerks of courts who take passport applications will require moderate and reasonable fees for their services, so that the abuse mentioned will be stopped.

MINES ROUSE SCHURMAN.

Cornell's President Urges Protest Against Invasion of Our Rights.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, made an address to the Rome Chamber of Commerce this evening in which he discussed "Some Issues of the Day." He expressed himself strongly in regard to the indiscriminate laying of mines in ocean highways by the nations now at war, and said further that he was not certain that the Government fully realized its duty to American commerce.

After touching on the general effect of the war, he suggested that it would be wise for all to arrange their business affairs on the supposition that the war would last for two or three years longer.

"It is a serious matter to contemplate the interruption of our trade and commerce with the outside world for even the shorter of these periods," he said. "But two things, at any rate, are open to us. First, we should adapt our trade to the needs of those neutral countries which hitherto we have too little cultivated. And, secondly, we should insist on our full right to trade with all the countries of the world, subject only to the legitimate restrictions of contraband and of effective blockade in the case of belligerent nations.

"The seas and oceans are the open highways of trade and on these great pathways of commerce all nations have equal rights. No belligerent nation can lawfully interfere with these rights so long as ships are not carrying contraband of war. Nevertheless, the fact is that some of the belligerent nations are setting barriers to neutral commerce as if the highways were their own private property. Germany and England are sowing the North Sea with mines which are endangering and rendering impossible American trade with neutral nations whose coasts are washed by that sea—Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

"This is a violation of our rights and a detriment to our interests which our Government should no longer survey with silence. We should no longer sit passive and acquiescent while the belligerent nations practically annex and appropriate the oceans and the seas. What right have the belligerent nations to obstruct our legitimate commerce with the neutral nations of Europe? The ocean has been used for stretching bonds of trade and commerce that have united all mankind. By what authority do the belligerents now monopolize it to prevent the mutually advantageous intercourse the world has hitherto enjoyed?"

Prof. Schurman then suggested that the question be looked at from a larger point of view and not solely from the view of the personal interest of this country. If neutral nations permitted their rights to be violated without protest a dangerous precedent would be established by the present conditions. "It is incumbent on us," he said, "to denounce the present obstruction of our commerce by the sowing of mines in the North Sea and elsewhere as an invasion of our rights, as a practice which we deem intolerable, as a nuisance which we demand shall be abated or removed."

He then discussed former President Roosevelt's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, in which Mr. Roosevelt criticised the Administration for not protesting against the invasion of Belgium and the levying of tribute on her cities, as provided for in Articles 49 and 52 of The Hague Convention of 1907, to which the United States was signatory while he was President. Prof. Schurman averred that Mr. Roosevelt's contentions were erroneous inasmuch as they were based on a "confusion between the rights and duties occurring under treaties," and he cited a number of instances where treaties had been broken without protest from the nations who signed them.

He said further that no nation was under pressure to stand alone for the vindication of international law and that any nation in a time like this that did so, would inevitably find itself drawn into war. He advocated an "international police" to enforce laws concerning the relations between nations and concluded by saying:

"But just as personal morality is without the sanctions of force, so international law is at present without the sanctions of force. In the meantime it is an unwarranted assertion and a most dangerous doctrine to hold that any one nation is under obligation to vindicate the principles and rules of international law when other nations violate them."

WHY TAFT PEACE PLAN DIED.

Roosevelt Failed to Interest Foreigners in It, Ex-Congressman Says.

How one of President Taft's plans for world peace failed through the inability of Col. Roosevelt to stir up sufficient interest in it among the European rulers who feted him upon his return from Africa in the Spring of 1910 was revealed for the first time last night by ex-Congressman William S. Bennett at a peace meeting in Cooper Union. Mr. Bennett explained that he did not feel he was violating the rules of ethics by telling the 1,200 men and women present a piece of unwritten history.

He said that the United States had taken a definite stand on the matter of armaments on June 25, 1910, when President Taft ratified a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of five "to consider the expediency of utilising the existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace."

"Mr. Roosevelt, then the only living ex-President," Mr. Bennett went on, "was traveling in Europe. The committee had a choice between building what would then have been the strongest navy in the world or taking the lead in a world movement to disarm. That Spring Mr. Roosevelt tried in every country he visited to gain consent to this plan. I am not at liberty to tell you the answers he got. He did not, however, get sufficient concurrence abroad to make it a go. Only the English and Scandinavian Governments concurred in the plan.

"When Mr. Roosevelt came back the bill had been passed and he was offered the Chairmanship of the commission. He declined, on the ground that the result of his inquiries abroad was such that he considered the work of the commission at that time a fruitless task. The commission thereafter died a natural death."

"There is one thing that Mr. Roosevelt fails to do," he continued, "and that is to figure out for us how we can expect to train our nation for defensive militarism and not let it become agressively military."

George Gordon Battle, who preceded Mr. Bennett, emphasized the important part this country would have to play in the peace negotiations when the present conflict was over.

Americans in London All Right Now

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company, who has been made a Director of that institution during his absence in Europe, returned last night on the White Star liner Baltic. He was on vacation when the war began, and hurried from Bremen to London, where he organized the meeting at the Waldorf Hotel which was attended by 2,000 Americans. Mr. Kent also cabled to New York explaining the urgent needs of Americans and requesting that money be appropriated by Congress, which resulted in $3,000,000 in gold being sent over in the United States cruiser Tennessee. He said last night that Americans who were in London now were able to take care of themselves financially, and had no difficulty in getting drafts and checks cashed.

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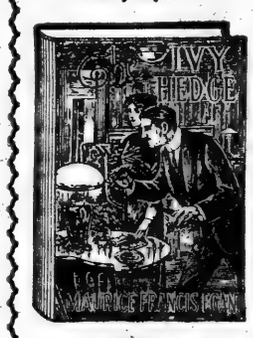

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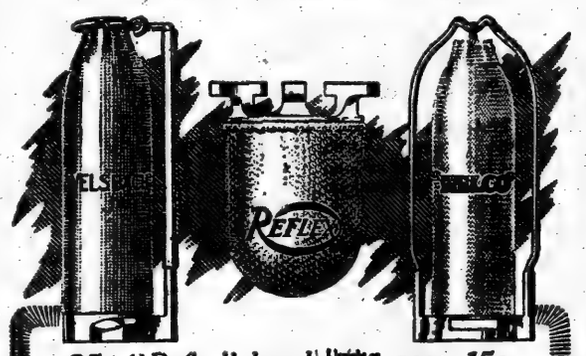

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WOMAN SEES PLOT TO ROB THE INDIANS

Kate Barnard, Oklahoma Charity Commissioner, Says $200,000,000 Is at Stake.

GIVES UP OFFICE TO FIGHT

Charges Widespread Conspiracy to Seize Valuable Lands—Her Work Hampered by Alleged Grafters.

A systematic plot to rob Indian full-bloods and minor heirs of Oklahoma of more than $200,000,000 worth of coal lands at the hands of an organized clique of grafters operating in Oklahoma and in Washington is charged by Kate Barnard State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma, in an article appearing in The Survey. She tells why, after the Department of Charities, the last disinterested official protector of the Indian wards of the nation, had been wrecked through the machinations of the alleged clique of grafters, she refused a proffered renomination for her present office and is organizing instead a State-wide and nation-wide "people's lobby" to win back the lost national protection of the nation's Indian wards.

"Two hundred millions is a low estimate of the money prize at stake," she says, "and the success of the plot means misery and poverty for 10,000 Indian mothers and the unborn babes of coming generations. This remaining stupendous wealth is now in the hands of 33,000 restricted Indians, most of whom are ignorant and cannot read or write. The remainder of the 100,000 Indians have already been robbed. This conspiracy reaches from the political group which dominated the fourth Legislature of Oklahoma, is dominating the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, and through the delegation is evidently dominating the Indian Department, as it affects Oklahoma matters at this time."

The first step in the plot, she says, was accomplished in 1908, when, by urging the doctrine of State rights, the Federal Government was induced to surrender its supervision of Indian minors and full-blood heirs and place this authority in the probate courts of Oklahoma. The next step, taken by the last Oklahoma Legislature, she says, was to wreck the Department of Charities which had sole jurisdiction over the Indian orphans at home, and was the only arm of the Government, State or national, clothed with power to protect their lands in the probate courts.

In order to weaken the protection of the civil service force of the Federal Government, Miss Barnard charges, the plotters four months ago, with the help of the Congressional delegation and the Indian Department at Washington, brought about the consolidation of the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee, Okla., with the office of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission. Thereupon, she says, the offices so consolidated were removed from civil service and made political. Straightway appropriations for agents to go into the homes of Indians and help them supervise the ignorant Indian estates were reduced at a time when these were most needed, while $85,000 of the State's money was appropriated for purely political Federal probate attorneys.

"Approximately $5,000,000 in cash of tribal funds are now ready for per capita distribution among about 80,000 Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles," she says. "Approximately $30,000,000 more will be ready to distribute in the near future among 40,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws; there are still nearly 25,000 separate ledger accounts open relating to the unfinished sale and transfer of title to more than 2,000,000 acres of tribal lands. Is it an accident that the Department of Charities, the only branch of the State Government having any legal authority to protect these helpless minors in the courts of Oklahoma, should be destroyed on the eve of the distribution of these vast natural resources and tribal funds?"

How Indians Are Plundered.

Miss Barnard describes the speed and method with which, in the past, Indians newly come into possession of their property, were swindled out of it in a few days:

"The most common form of plunder lies in the power to sell a minor's land for the pretended purpose of 'benefiting' the minor. Reduced to money, 80 per cent. of the capital is consumed by fake 'court costs,' 'attorney fees, and 'allowances,' bad loans, and investments.

"One of the leading newspapers of the State obtained from the Indian orphan minors thousands of dollars on its worthless stocks and bonds.

"At one time, the Department of Charities was informed that three 'elf' children were sleeping in the hollow of an old tree and eating at neighboring farmhouses. An investigation proved that these little ones were actually living in this homeless, friendless fashion, their hair so matted that it had to be cut from their heads. We found further that they were under the 'protection' of a 'guardian,' who had fifty-one other children under his protecting care. These three children had valuable lands in the Glenn Pool oil fields. The guardian was charging up large amounts for their 'schooling' and 'general care,' yet he did not know where the children were, had 'lost all track of them,' and it was with difficulty that the Department of Charities located the guardian."

A few days ago, according to Miss Barnard, officials now in charge of the large majority still pending of the 30,000 land suits instituted by the Government for the recovery of Indian lands obtained by fraud, secured recommendation from the five Indian chiefs representing the Five Tribes for the dismissal from the docket of about 6,000 of these suits.

She herself, she says, was balked in her efforts to have the State Department of Charities protect the ignorant and helpless Indian minor heirs, first by their "guardians" promptly withdrawing the children from the jurisdiction of the State Orphan Home, and then by political machinations that made it impossible for her to obtain enforcement of the protective laws she finally forced through the Legislature.

Tells How She Was Hampered.

"When the work was well under way," she says, "I was warned that the law must be enforced in a manner 'satisfactory' to these interests. I told them I knew no authority but the laws of Oklahoma and the dictate of my own conscience as revealed by Almighty God.

"In the prosecutions which followed, wholesale disclosures of graft were made and thousands of dollars in money and land were returned to some 1,380 Indian orphan children.

"Failing in their efforts to dictate to me, the men back of these moves held a secret meeting in the Summer before the fourth Legislature and decided to 'control' the Department of Charities or wreck it. From the opening day of the Legislature they started a fight on my attorney—a man who had been prosecuting grafters without fear or favor.

"After several weeks he resigned rather than further imperil the department. I placed in his stead a young reform worker, a lawyer, who was a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. This attorney, Judge Lockridge, they demanded be also removed, and that in his place I should name a lawyer from Muscogee. * * * During the twenty-four hours that they thought I was going to concede their demands a notice appeared in The Oklahoman stating that 'the fight has stopped on the Department of Charities, and it will be provided with ample funds.'

"I was told I would be given 'all the money I wanted in the Appropriation Bill,' but when I refused to make the appointment I was left without money for office help, field help, stamps, or telephone. I furnished $350 of my own money and solicited additional money from my friends, and at this time the Department of Charities of Oklahoma is financed upon the money of humanitarians and philanthropists—a fitting reward for doing right in public office in a Christian civilization."

In the Fight to Stay.

Miss Barnard adds that the man whom she had refused to appoint was one of the first probate lawyers appointed by the Indian Department to "protect" the Indians under the new political plan. The press, too, was controlled against Miss Barnard, whose office, she says, has been visited by not a single reporter for two years, except from the country papers, while all other State officers are visited daily. This year, she says, an office at $5,000 a year for the next four years at Washington was offered to her if she would agree to "stay out of Oklahoma politics." She decided to stay out, by stumping the State and arousing the nation for funds and support in a "people's lobby" for her cause.

"I am in this fight to the finish," she concludes. "I want the people of the United States to stand by me until the hand of partisan politicians is wrested from the control of Indians affairs in Oklahoma and in the nation. Stand by me till the Department of Charities and Correction has sufficient funds to intervene in the courts of this State to protect every minor, Indian or white, who needs protection. Stand by me till a Legislature of Oklahoma is brave and honest enough to enact into law a probate procedure that will protect the property of Indian heirs. Stand by me till this farcical system of Federal political probate attorneys is driven from our fair State. Stand by me until the Congress of the United States makes appropriations ample to protect the Indians under its jurisdiction and restore to the civil service every employe under its direction."

ROCKAWAYS WOULD SECEDE

Business Men Say Returns Do Not Equal $1,500,000 City Taxes Paid.

Business men of the Rockaways have decided that the time has come to secede from the city and establish a city of their own. The Far Rockaway Business Men's Association named a committee last night to study the proposal. It is planned now to submit the matter to the Legislature.

The sponsors of the plan point out that the Rockaways now pay annually in taxes to the city approximately $1,500,000, and they say that the section gets less than one-third of this back in improvements and salaries.

They think a city which might embrace all the territory between Hewlett and Rockaway Point might be managed very well on $1,500,000 a year, and believe the Legislature can be made to see it.

POLICE RAID HOTEL GERARD.

Night Clerk Arrested and Registers Seized for Evidence.

Detectives Jones and Ballie of Inspector Dwyer's staff early this morning arrested Otto E. Schoen, clerk of the Hotel Gerard, in Forty-fourth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

The arrest was made on a warrant issued yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo after eight detectives had submitted affidavits charging that they had been accosted on Nov. 11 and Nov. 12 by two women living in the hotel. Eight hotel registers were taken with Schoen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where the clerk was bailed by John Renkin, one of the owners of the hotel.

1 KILLED, 26 HURT IN CHEMIST'S TEST

Continued from Page 1.

men was he and so no one could tell what caused the explosion, which was in the laboratory where Haaren was at work.

Factory in Ruins.

This room was in about the middle of that part of the second floor which would be included in the building at No. 113 where the various building numbers composing the works separated. The explosion blew out every window on both floors and wrecked the second floor so that it collapsed and fell in on the first floor. Every door was unhinged. Window sashes were sent sailing across the street. The walls tottered. Part of a side wall fell. Across the street the walls rocked so that the Building Department later questioned the wisdom of permitting tenants to occupy their rooms.

Wagon Thrown On To Auto.

Windows all over the neighborhood fell outward with a crash. A horse and wagon passing in Underhill Avenue was upset and toppled over on an automobile belonging to E. E. Wilkinson, President of the Wilkinson Company, makers of lamps, chandeliers, and shades, at the southeast corner of Underhill Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, which adjoins the chemical works. George Layton, his negro chauffeur, who had stood beside the car, was blown across the street. Two men were flung against the walls of the tenements across the way.

In the office of Dr. J. B. Neary, at the northwest corner of Underhill Avenue and Prospect Place, diagonally across the street, every window was blown in and Christopher Grady, ill with pneumonia in a room on an upper floor, was thrown from his bed. Two women, Mrs. Ellen Stoltz and Miss Hannah Cunningham, in the tenement adjoining, at 115, were showered with broken glass and badly cut.

From every house for blocks around men, women, and children rushed in a panic into the streets. They saw a score of men lying senseless and wounded in the street, but only those who had been, by chance, at their windows in the tenement across the way had seen these men come flying from the chemical works through the windows and the doors, hurled as lightly as leaves on a breeze.

Second Explosion with Fire.

While hundreds gathered from all directions, the second explosion occurred, ripping and tearing what remained of the works and starting to life the inferno which taxed the efforts of Fire Chief Lally and all the men and apparatus which responded to two alarms.

Dr. Beckers, his left ear nearly cut off, staggered from the building and rushed into Dr. Neary's office. The physician, who had been thrown down himself by the concussion, quickly converted his office into a receiving hospital.

The din was terrific. Over the yells of excited people and the clanging of ambulance gongs, the whistles of fire apparatus and the shouts of the firemen, roared the voice of the flames, punctuated again and again by the sharp pop of exploding acids. And then, high above all other uproar, arose a cry of agony, a call for help that made even the firemen glance helplessly at one another. It came from the centre of the building, amid a pyrotechnical display wonderful for the variety of colors which the high-springing flames unfolded.

From the second floor the firemen already had pulled out Haaren and the other injured man, escaping so narrowly that the second explosion almost swept them from the ladders. All had believed then that the building was clear of occupants. But again came the cry, and then again and again, though a peep into the lower floor was now like peering in at the open door of a furious fire-box. To the firemen, accustomed to desperate places, it seemed that the whole interior was merely one huge fire in which nothing could live, and yet the cry was heard once more.

Firemen's Heroic Work.

Capt. John J. Foley of Truck 132 gave no order, but he glanced at his crew. Like one man they leaped toward the doors and windows. Some Deputy Chief shouted an order to halt—apparently only death waited behind the shaken front wall—but there was no stopping them. With a line of hose, writhing like a huge snake, in their grasp, they tumbled headlong over the shattered window sills.

Lally saw them go and ordered every stream of water turned in over their heads. They were advancing, for their own jerking line showed that. But each instant its forward leaps were shorter, and there were greater intervals between them. Then the quivering line halted, and a moment later Foley and his men tumoled out of the doors and windows, their faces blackened with smoke, their breath gone and all but overcome themselves. They could not progress a dozen feet, they said; no one could live inside.

Once more they heard the shriek for help.

Foley and his men lay mute where they had thrown themselves gasping for breath. But now more streams had been brought up. Lally had turned every effort to saving the man inside. They sprang up and tumbled in on one another's heels.

Outside the crowd watched once more the creeping hose and this time it didn't stop. Inch by inch it went forward till enough had passed from sight to tell the watchers that Foley and his crew were nearly at the back of the building. Over them streams of water were still sprinkled, thrown in at the upper windows so that the force might be broken, and presently the firemen reappeared. They were breathless and burned on hands and face, but among them they bore something that still cried out. But for the voice which, through a whole hour, never had been stilled, there was little to tell that it was a man.

Rescue of the Last Man.

The figure was terribly burned. Most of the clothing was gone. The left hand had been blown away at the wrist. The right hand, the face, the neck and arms were blackened by fire. The man was Adolph Wolters, still alive and still conscious. He had been caught beneath a five-inch beam, which had been part of the south wall. It had crushed his legs, but formed a support over which other débris piled like a tent, saving him from further crushing, and in a measure keeping the flames from him. He was half-drowned by the water which had made his rescue possible. He was hurried to the Cumberland Street Hospital, but there was little chance of his recovery.

Wolters was the last to be taken from the place. Just before he was removed Capt. Dominick Henry and Policemen Stark, Casey, and Baker of the Grand Avenue station had dug a man from the débris piled near the front of the building, and all the others, except the two on the second floor, had been blown from the building or been able to extricate themselves.

The very force of the explosion undoubtedly saved the lives of many by blowing them from the building, for the second floor collapsed almostt instantly, and only those who had been close to the doors before the explosion could have helped themselves.

Dr. Beckers was in the office conferring with Harry Gilfoyle and Frank Siegeler, salesmen, and several clerks. S. R. David, manager of the New England branch of the company, was just ascending to the second floor, and he saved his life by leaping from a window. In all there were some thirty-odd persons in the building, including Dr. Beckers, his twenty-six employes at the plant, and salesmen and outside men.

Blown Out of His Chair.

One of these was John Hartwiger, a foreman, who occupied a small cottage at the end of a lane running alongside the tenement adjoining the works. He was burned about the face and hands, but his first thought was for his wife and children in the cottage in the rear of the plant, and he rushed there. He found his family unharmed, though all windows in the house were broken and the front steps and porch were demolished.

Mr. Wilkinson had just returned from the bank with his payroll for the week when the explosion occurred. He was seated at his desk on the ground floor, and was blown out of his chair. He said he thought the shock was in his own factory, which was separated from the dye works only by his forge. He put his automobile at the disposal of the police and the ambulance surgeons when he found that Layton, his negro chauffeur, was more frightened than hurt, and the latter carried three of the injured to their homes.

Mr. Wilkinson made an inspection of his own factory after the fire had been put out, and while he found it little damaged, gave orders that his force of 200 workmen should take a holiday today until the Building Department could inspect the place.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, after examining twenty employes and the owner of the factory, said:

"None of the men I talked to were able to tell the nature of the explosion, and it probably will be impossible to explain it until some of the walls have been torn down and the débris excavated.

"Within the last year there have been five fires at the works, including the present one. The police records show that the other four were due to chemical reactions. Whether the previous fires were due to experiments to learn the German process of making dyes my investigation so far has not showed."

Young Chemist's Work.

John H. Haaren of 134 West 121st Street, Manhattan, father of the assistant chemist, who died after being rescued from the laboratory, went to the destroyed building last night, and after an inspection there he said he believed the first and chief explosion had occurred in the manufacturing plant on the first floor. The man killed was 24 years old, his father said, and had been graduated last year from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"My son," he added, "had mentioned that his laboratory work included important experiments conducted by Dr. Beckers and his assistants, in which they were trying to arrive at the German process for making chemicals for dyestuffs, which were now impossible to obtain from Germany because of the war. He did not say much about the details, but we got the impression that they were working on a secret process which the company did not wish to become known."

Four hospitals sent ambulances to the chemical works. Drs. Pierson and C. M. Hazen went with the ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital. Drs. Rayfield and Wolfort and four internes from the Jewish Hospital assisted in treating fifteen of the injured on the street and took five of the more seriously hurt to that institution. Drs. Robert Lee, Charles Curtis, and B. Godvin took seven persons to the Holy Family Hospital. Dr. Maurice Leary, in an ambulance from the Swedish Hospital, assisted in caring for the injured on the street.

ENGLAND BACK TO NORMAL.

"Ready to Resume Business," Says Paish, Explaining Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Sir George Parish of London, in an address at the dinner of the Investment Bankers' Association of America tonight, asserted that all financial matters in England had been adjusted. "We are prepared," he said, "once again to resume business in the normal way."

Although the London Stock Exchange still was closed, Sir George said that one of the greatest obstacles to the resumption of business had been removed, and he hoped to see it reopen in the near future.

"The Stock Exchange," he said, "was caught with loans to bankers of nearly $500,000,000. Recently an arrangement was made to continue these loans as long as it is necessary, even if beyond the duration of the war, and to provide members of the Stock Exchange with fresh funds in order that they may carry on their business as usual."

"We are prepared to discount bills and I think in a short time you will find that we are prepared to do business in our stock markets as we usually do. There is, however, one matter that is unusual. The supply of banking money in London will, I am convinced, be as great as ever, but it will be obvious to you that the supply of capital in England cannot be as great as ever, at any rate, not for outside purposes. We calculate the savings of the British nation are some $2,000,000,000 a year. Last year we placed half of those savings in foreign countries.

"We are now engaged in the greatest war the country has ever had to fight, and it will be obvious to you that we shall need our savings to pay for that war. With the British nation carrying on its business as usual, there is no reason why its income should not be maintained, and if its income is maintained it will have the savings and the money with which to pay for this great war out of its income. This matter, I know, is of great importance to this side, as there is a great deal of anxiety lest we in England should be compelled to send you back a large amount of your securities. I do not think there is any serious danger of this. I think the utmost extent of the danger is that we may not be prepared to renew short-term notes of various kinds, railway notes, New York City notes and others."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

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WILSON, a wonderfully mild, mellow Whiskey, is made for the man who is careful of his drink—*who wants the best he can get every time.*

That's why we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle to protect this exceptional Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Important Sale of Oriental Rugs

Kermanshah Carpets (Room Sizes)

$165.00 to $1,750.00

Former prices $325.00 to $3,500.00

Oriental Rugs (Room Sizes)

$55.00 to $1,000.00

Usual Prices $75.00 to $1,850.00

Oriental Rugs (Small Sizes)

$8.00 to $95.00

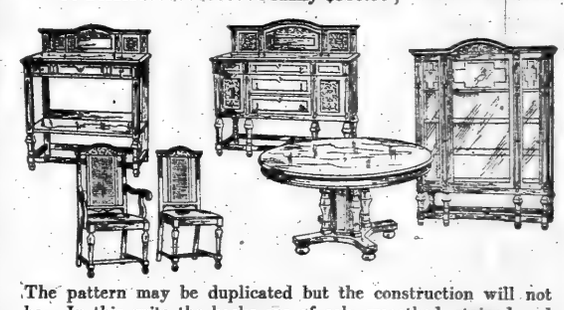
Usual Prices $10.00 to $150.00

Fifth Floor

Splendid Furniture

At Much Less Than Usual Prices.

Jacobean Oak Suite 10 Pieces.....Usually $300.00 } $220.00



The pattern may be duplicated but the construction will not be. In this suite the backs are of oak, smoothed, stained and varnished. The insides of the drawers are of oak—unlike any similar suite in New York.

Sheraton Mahogany Suites 10 Pieces.....Usually $275.00 } $195.00

Adam Mahogany Suites 10 Pieces.....Usually $350.00 } $240.00

Georgian Oak Jacobean Suites 10 Pieces.....Usually $500.00 } $300.00

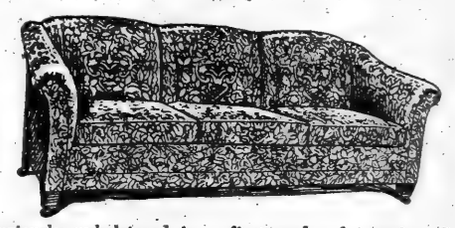
Georgian Suite 10 Pieces.....Usually $770.00 } $500.00

Elizabethan Suite 11 Pieces.....Usually $1245.00 } $1000.00

William and Mary Walnut Suite 10 Pieces.....Usually $1400.00 } $1000.00

Chinese Chippendale Suite 13 Pieces.....Usually $1080.00 } $775.00

Tapestry Davenport Usually $135.00 } $100.00



Luxuriously upholstered in a fine grade of tapestry, 7 feet long, loose cushions, filled with light wire-coil springs. There is no tow used, the filling being fine grade of moss and hair.

Large Arm Chairs or Rockers Usually $75.00 each } $50.00

Denim Davenport Usually $100.00 } $65.00

Tapestry Chairs or Rockers Usually $35.00 to $45.00 } $25.00

Sixth Floor.

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A Closer View of

Frank M. Randall's

$120,000

Stock of Furniture

As It Stands on Our Floors, Ready for Selling on Monday, at 1/3 to 1/9 of Randall's *Wholesale* Prices

Proves it to be the Most Wonderful Collection of Fine, Practical Furniture We Have Ever Offered.

Tomorrow's Sunday Newspapers Will Tell the Whole Interesting Story.

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street *Founded 1826*

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

"Seventh" Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

Offering again the same magnificent values of former years

Beginning Today, November Fourteenth

Your choice of the Best *American and English Footwear*

Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns

The Entire Stock included, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes

Values from $6.00 to $8.00 will be *$4.15*

Values from $5.00 to $6.00 will be *$3.15*

Many men take advantage of this annual event by purchasing enough Shoes to last a year

The slight increase of 20c per pair on the sale prices of former similar occasions scarcely covers the advance in the cost of shoes this season over last

The qualities are guaranteed to be fully up to the high standard maintained by Lord & Taylor since the opening of the shoe section, seven years ago

Street Floor, 38th Street Entrance

Big Birthday Bargains Balmacaans, Overcoats & Suits

$10 For $18 Values $15 For $25 Values

$20 For $30 Value Coats & Suits | $50.00 Carr's Melton Coats $30

AND SIMILAR BIG BARGAINS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

Union Square and Harlem Stores Open This Evening

EILSHEMIUS 50 W. 67th St., N. Y. City. The Shakespeare of the U. S. of America. Sixty Sonnets.

FOUND AT ONCE. Lost property should be advertised for immediately. A brief announcement in The New York Times finds it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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We knew we had a half-shell oyster that would be a revelation to connoisseurs—tastier, more delicious.

We knew every better-class restaurant and hotel would be ready for them—and the only thing we needed was a sure stamp of identification.

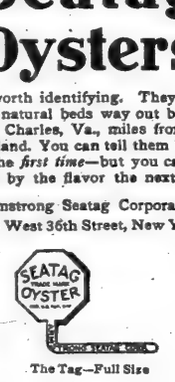
The tag did it!

The Trade Mark tag is fastened to every Seatag shell.

Seatag Oysters

are worth identifying. They come from natural beds way out beyond Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland. You can tell them by the tag the *first time*—but you can tell them by the flavor the next time.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



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Hand-sewing of our boots assures strict adherence to the original last. Flexible fitting of the leather over the boot-mould avoids stretching and weakening.

Our Thos. Cort shoes are made by the highest type of experienced bootmakers, in a spacious and most modernly equipped plant. Hence the uniform excellence of every pair.

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SUFFRAGE CONGRESS BARS BLACKLIST

Campaigns Against Would-Be Legislators Subject to Consent of State Associations.

WORK NOT TO BE LIMITED

Constitutional Amendment Not to Absorb the Association's Efforts —Dr. Shaw to be Re-elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—By a vote of almost 2 to 1 the convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association late today decided that its work before Congress during the coming year should not be limited to efforts to obtain the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. At an earlier session the association decided by a decisive majority that its Congressional Committee should not conduct campaigns against candidates in any State without the consent of the suffrage associations in that State.

That the opposition to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for re-election as President of the association had been dropped was revealed when nominations for officers were submitted to the Elections Committee. The time for presenting nominations expired at 8 o'clock tonight. Dr. Shaw's is the only name on the list as candidate for President:

The list of other candidates follows:

First Vice President—Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans; Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, New York.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Kentucky.

Third Vice President—Miss Katharine B. Davis, New York; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Orton H. Clark, Michigan; Mrs. Jeanette Rankin, Montana.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, New York; Mrs. Anne H. Martin, Nevada.

Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Massachusetts.

First Auditor—Mrs. Helen G. Miller, Missouri.

Second Auditor—Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Mississippi; Miss Zona Gale, Wisconsin.

Election of officers will be held next Monday.

The action of the association on these matters settled two of the most important questions before the present convention. Each had given rise to much division of opinion among the suffragists during the last few months and each has a significant bearing on plans for next year's campaign.

The debate on both issues was decidedly spirited and at times was characterized by factional bitterness. Much of the opposition to the administration plan of working before Congress for other measures besides the Bristow-Mondell resolution came from the "State's rights" suffragists.

Two Motions Presented.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, one of the leading champions of the one legislative measure plan, presented the initial motion "That the Shafroth amendment be not proceeded with by the National Association in the next session of Congress." A submotion, offered immediately by Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, declared that "It is the sense of the convention that the policy of the National Association shall be to support by every means in its power in the future the amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment; and, further, that we support such other legislation as the national board may authorize and initiate to the end that the Susan B. Anthony resolution may become law."

Mrs. Barton Jenks of Rhode Island moved to strike out the last sentence of Mrs. Brown's substitute.

Mrs. George W. Bass of Chicago vigorously protested against limiting the association's efforts to one measure.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, President of the Southern States Suffrage Association, spoke for Mrs. Jenks's motion, declaring she did not favor allowing the national board too great powers in initiating legislation.

"My idea of the object of the association," said Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, "is that we want to pass national legislation to give women the ballot. Among the ways open to us to obtain the vote are the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, which is similar to the resolution drafted fifty years ago by Susan B. Anthony, and which requires ratification by thirty-six States to become effective; to pass the Shafroth amendment, which provides for submitting the suffrage question to the voters of each State through initiative petitions, and to go before State Legislatures for amendments of the State constitutions. The Shafroth amendment is designed to assist the States to give women the ballot by going around the State Legislatures. The more suffrage States we have, the easier it will be to pass the Bristow-Mondell to a referendum."

Mrs. Funk's Appeal.

Argument in behalf of the Shafroth resolution was made by Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, a member of the Congressional Committee. She appealed to the delegates not to tie the hands of the committee.

"Many suffragists seem to think that the Shafroth amendment is a 'toboggan slide' into suffrage, but they are under a misapprehension," declared Mrs. Blatch. "One of my reasons for objecting to working for it is that our funds and workers are limited, and, besides, we will have to resort to the Susan B. Anthony resolution eventually to gain the vote. The Bristow-Mondell amendment gives us a chance to avoid the referendum, and, with the foreign element of voters in this country, I believe it is not well to risk our cause to a referendum

Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania said that the Pennsylvania suffragists would support whatever policy the committee laid down. "Whenever the committee says 'blacklist' a Congressman we will 'blacklist' him," she declared.

Miss Burnham, also from Pennsylvania, however, declined to subscribe to what she called Miss Winsor's "sweeping approval of the Congressional Committee's actions."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and other members of the Illinois delegation declared emphatically their desire for a policy which would prevent the publication by the National Committee of information relating to Congressmen without the consent of the State associations.

Mrs. Medill McCormick and Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the association, both asserted that the Congressional Committee was designed to serve the State organizations and had no intention of attempting to overrule the State associations' wishes in its work.

Sharp replies were called forth from members of the Congressional Committee and their supporters when Miss Mabel Vernon, of Delaware, critic zed the committee. "There are only a few more States which would be helped by the Shafroth amendment," she asserted. "Why didn't the Congressional Committee get out in the campaign States and help them, instead of putting in their time on something that could not be accomplished in Washington?"

Shouts of "They did help" came from all over the hall, and Mrs. Funk and Mrs. McCormick were allowed to tell of the committee's work in the recent campaign.

Several Southern delegates said their States would not care to accept the Shafroth amendment, but would grant more quickly woman's suffrage through the States' Legislatures.

Mrs. Helen Hill Weed of Connecticut, "General" Rosalie Jones of New York, and Mrs. Francis Burns of Michigan were among the ardent advocates of the Bristow-Mondell measure.

Mrs. Jenks's amendment to strike out was lost by a viva voce vote, and Mrs. Brown's substitute motion adopted by a vote of 194 to 100.

A motion by Mrs. Trout authorizing the National Board to support a Federal amendment for a national initiative and referendum law was defeated.

After disposition of the legislation measures the convention voted to give seats to both the contesting Tennessee delegations.

The Southern delegates at a conference tonight decided to concentrate their efforts toward winning one Southern State for woman suffrage within the next two years. It was said Alabama probably would be selected. It is proposed to introduce a suffrage initiative petition in the next Alabama Legislature.

NEGROES REPUDIATE PRESIDENT'S CRITIC

Send Letters to the White House Saying Trotter Is Only Seeking Political Notoriety.

WILSON'S AID TO THE RACE

Recently Advanced Two Colored Employes—Others in Departments Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Politicians were much interested today regarding the final outcome of the Administration's policy for the segregation of negroes in the Government departments, which led to the clash yesterday at the White House between President Wilson and W. Monroe Trotter of Boston, spokesman for a delegation of negroes representing the National Independent Equal Rights League. Telegrams and letters were received at the White House today from negroes repudiating Trotter, whose language gave offense to the President. Some of these communications were from negro employes of departments.

President Wilson is not in the least concerned as to the effect the Administration's policy may have on the national election in 1916. He told the delegation yesterday that it was a matter of entire indifference to him how the negroes of the country voted, provided he was convinced in his own mind that what he was doing was the right thing to do. The President, it was recalled today, has done much for the individual negro employes of the departments in cases where he believed that long and faithful service should be regarded.

Within the last few months the President signed orders advancing two negro messengers to clerkship grades because he considered that their loyalty to the Government deserved recognition. These men were Richard Green, for many years messenger to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, who has guarded the door of the Secretary of State for forty-five years.

Wade H. Carter of Oakland, Cal., employed in the General Land Office, sent a letter to the White House informing Secretary Tumulty that Trotter did not represent the opinion of the negro employes of the Government. Other letters intimated that Trotter was an agitator seeking political capital, and that hard-working and thoughtful negroes in the departments deplore the manner in which the question has been handled.

In some quarters the fear was expressed that the Equal Rights League would continue to agitate the subject by having the Administration's segregation policy discussed on the floor of the Senate and House.

RECOUNT ON LONG ISLAND.

Lathrop Brown Gets Writ in His Fight to Hold Congress Seat.

Supreme Court Justice Jaycox at Riverhead yesterday granted the writ of mandamus asked for by Congressman Lathrop Brown and a recount of the ballots will be begun next Thursday. The unofficial figures give the Congress election to Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, by fifteen votes.

The canvass of the votes in the Fourth Assembly District of Queens has been completed by the Aldermen with this result: George Polhemus, 7,138; James Eadie, 7,068. Polhemus's plurality is 78.

Maxwell

The recognized low up-keep car

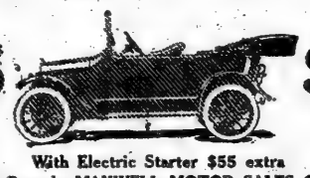
Among motorists there is a decided tendency this season to favor cars that are economical to operate. This is the chief reason for the great popularity of the 1915 "Maxwell." The "Maxwell" goes more miles for less money than any other car.

Light-weight, perfect cooling and lubricating, Simms high tension magneto, economical Kingston carburetor, and correct suspension of weight, make the 1915 "Maxwell" an unusually economical car to maintain.

The "Maxwell" is a powerful, swift, silent, wonderfully easy-riding car. A roomy, full five-passenger body.

17 New Features. THE "WONDER CAR." Full Equipment

Holds the Road at 50 Miles an hour

$695  $695

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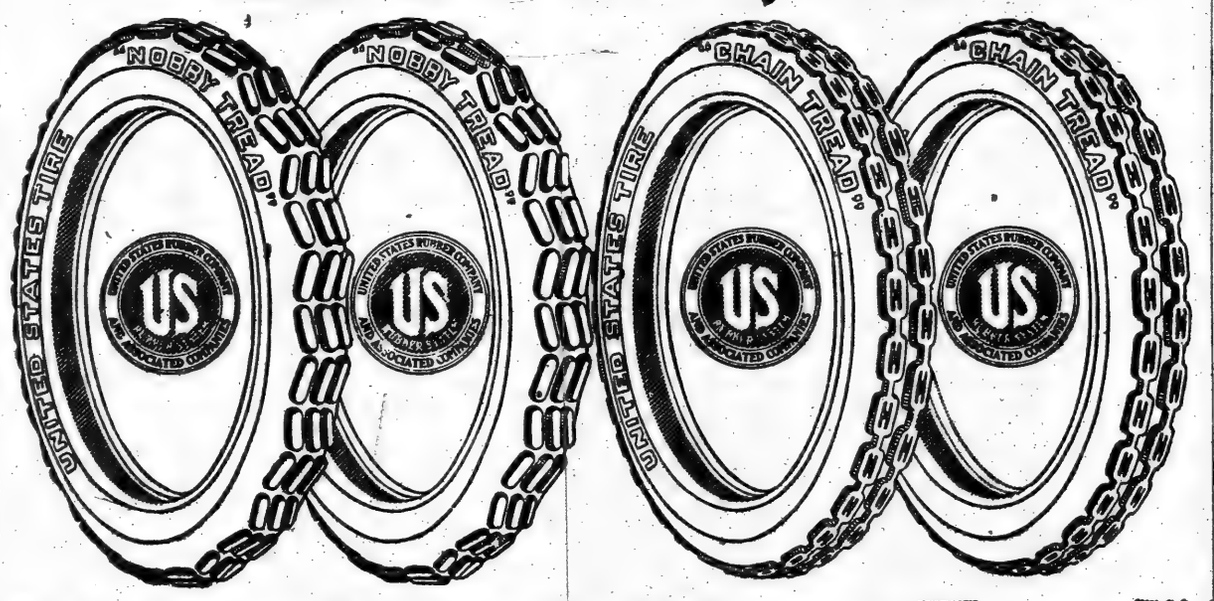
Factory Retail Branch, MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street, New York City

"Each in a class by itself"



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Our Challenge Anti-Skid Tires

We challenge any competitor's tire to show the same combination of real anti-skid protection and low cost per mile that is given by either "Nobby Tread" Tires or "Chain Tread" Tires.

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MAIN BUILDING

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And a chance to buy Christmas presents at a fractional price. Such bargains as—

Dickens—15 vols.; bound in ¾ morocco; at $9.75
Same in cloth, today, at $7.95
or Ten Volumes of Kipling, bound in cloth, at $2.95

We need space in our big book store for all the incoming Christmas books—so we've planned a sweeping sale to clear our shelves of all the standard authors now in stock. Just a few of the sensational specials are listed here. Those who know books, will recognize the unusual chance here to stock their library.

POE—10 volume edition, bound in five books, green cloth $2.25
KIPLING—10 volumes; ¾ leather at $4.15; cloth bound, at $2.95
STEVENSON—10 volumes, ¾ morocco, $7.25; cloth at $4.25
TURGENIEFF—7 volumes, cloth binding at $6.75
POE—10 volumes, ¾ leather edition at $7.25
BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS—17 vols.; bound in buckram; s.b. price, $125; special at $23.50
DE MAUPASSANT—17 volumes, ½ leather, illustrated $7.95
BALZAC—18 volumes, ¾ leather, $12.50; cloth at $9.00
THACKERAY—15 volumes, ¾ leather, $14.75; cloth at $10.25
EMERSON—5 volumes, cloth bound, extra special at $3.25

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OVERCOAT DAY

Today IN THE Men's Store

An Overwhelmingly Big Sale in Which We Offer

The Entire Stock On Hand of High Class Overcoats

From One of 5th Avenue's Foremost Clothing Makers

From Every Standpoint This Sale Is in a Class by Itself—It Is an Event That Has Never Been Equalled in Former Seasons, and We Doubt if Its Like Will be Seen Again This Season

Think of It! 4,700 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats at These Sensational Prices;

$15 to $22.50 Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats, *Today, at* $11.50

Included there are: $18 Black Shawl Collar Chinchilla Overcoats. Finest $15 to $22.50 Balmacaans.

Many are made from the finest imported fabrics; likewise PLAID-BACK AND SHAWL-COLLAR FANCY OVERCOATS of every description.

Balmacaans, Fall and Winter Weight Overcoats,

Values to $25.00, Today, at $14.85

Many of these are SILK LINED. More than 200 of the Balmacaans are made from imported materials. ULSTERS, STAPLE OVERCOATS, PLAID BACKS, HALF AND FULL LINED OVERCOATS in all sizes.

Men's $10 and $12 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats, $6.85

All sizes to 44. These will go like wildfire.

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Overcoats,

Formerly to $30.00, Today, at $17.50

We add to these BLACK AND OXFORD SKINNER'S SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS and a specially fine line of "SAMPLE" OVERCOATS.

At This Same Price, $17.50

A NUMBER OF THE VERY FINEST SUITS EVER SHOWN IN NEW YORK.

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TODAY ONLY!

$1.25 Umbrellas at 89c

Unusually fine $1.25 umbrellas,—the best we have ever seen.
Some stores value them higher. Fast black, rainproof coverings; plain or fancy handles. Great variety.
All sizes for men and women.

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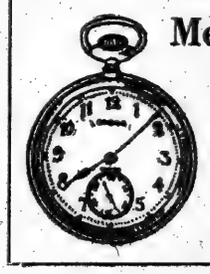
Today Only!

Men's $2.50 Watches *Gunmetal or Nickel, at* $1.59



Exactly 1,000 excellent watches—all guaranteed timekeepers.
THIN MODEL STYLE—splendidly constructed cases; nickel or gunmetal, fitted with adjusted movement and second hand.
Inexpensive but wholly satisfactory watches for men and youths.
BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS!

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GLOVES

Today's Money Savings on Every One of These Items

Women's Tan Washable Cape Gloves 89c
Women's Gray and Black Mocha Suede Gloves 89c
Women's Biarritz (Sack) Gloves—black, tan or white $1
Women's French Kid Gloves—black, tan or white $1
Women's Pique Street Gloves $1
Men's Tan Washable Cape Gloves $1
Men's Gray Suede Gloves $1
Men's Meyer's Make Reindeer Mocha Gloves—gray or Reindeer $1.50
Men's Kassan Cape Gloves—Havana or Manila $1.50

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In Time for the Cold Snap

Fine Sweaters

For Men, Youths and Boys, Usual Prices to $5; at $2.95

Splendidly made sweaters in most popular weaves, desirable colors; best styles, including coat style; ruff necks, V necks.

Sale Today Only!

MAIN BUILDING

Ice Skates—Today

In a Sale at Prices Which Average 1-3 Regular Selling Figures.

And this event is doubly important, for all of these skates are of the Union Hardware Company make—the best in the world.
You'd better buy now while the opportunity lasts.

Skates for Men

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
LEVER CLUB CLAMP SKATES	70c	39c
LEVER CLUB CLAMP SKATES	85c	60c
SCREW CLAMP CLUB SKATES	$1.15	60c
SCREW CLAMP CLUB SKATES	1.65	$1.00
FULL CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	1.80	1.30
FULL CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	2.85	2.00
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	2.35	1.15
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	3.45	1.60

Skates for Women

HALF LEVER CLUB SKATES	$1.20	80c
HALF LEVER CLUB SKATES	1.50	$1.00
HALF CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	2.85	1.65
HALF CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	3.75	2.45
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	2.35	1.15
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	3.45	1.60

Skating Shoes

For Men, Women and Boys

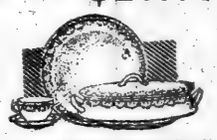
MEN'S SKATING SHOES—at $3.50, $5 AND $5
WOMEN'S SKATING SHOES—at ..... $2.50 & $5
BOYS' SKATING SHOES—at $2.95
MEN'S RACING SHOES ..... $3.75 & $5

We attach, free of charge, skates on shoes when both are purchased of us!

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$14.75 Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets

(As illustrated Today at) $10.75



These are 100-piece sets, complete for 12 persons, and include Soup Tureen, etc. Two very pretty border designs for choice.
$41.25 ROYAL AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNERSETS—113 pieces; handles in rich coin gold; complete for 12 persons; at $27.50

Lace Curtains and Portières

Marie Antoinette and Irish Point Lace Curtains—former prices to $7.50; pair $5.50
$13.50 Velvet Portieres—with figured armure backs, at $9.75
Incandescent Gas Light Combinations—former prices 39c to $1.10; at ..... 29c to 89c
Alex. Smith & Son's Axminster and Velvet Rugs—lowest prices ever quoted.
$24.50 Extra Quality Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft.; seamed rugs in a choice selection of patterns $17.50
$20 Alpine Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft.; choice selection of pretty designs; at $12.75
$22.50 Palisade Velvet Rugs—9x12 ft.; seamless rugs of excellent wearing qualities; at $15.50
$24.50 Extra Quality Axminster Rugs—8 ft. 3x10 ft 6; choice selection of attractive colorings and designs $16.50
$16.50 Spanish Leatherette Tufted Couches $12.00
$15.50 Quartered Oak Top Extension Tables $10.50

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

HORGAN RESIGNS TO SAVE RICHARDS

Gov.-Elect Whitman Made the Accountant's Record a Campaign Issue.

MAN WHO EXPOSED SULZER

Writes to Bank Superintendent He Doesn't Want to Cause Further Embarrassment.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, announced last night that he had received and accepted the resignation of Matthew T. Horgan, an expert accountant who has been attached to the Liquidation Bureau. Owing to certain incidents in his past life, Mr. Horgan was made an issue in the campaign by John A. Hennessy, William Sulzer, and Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, all of whom severely criticised Supt. Richards for employing and retaining him.

Mr. Richards last night gave the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Horgan and himself. Mr. Horgan tendered his resignation on Nov. 5, two days after the election of Mr. Whitman as Governor. Mr. Whitman had severely criticised Mr. Richards and threatened to take steps for his removal largely on account of his employing Mr. Horgan. It is suggested by the letters made public that Mr. Horgan resigned in order to save his chief embarassment.

For the Department's Sake.

Here is Mr. Horgan's letter of resignation:

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, New York City.

Dear Sir: I hereby resign my position in the Liquidation Bureau of the Banking Department, to take effect the 15th day of November, 1914. I do so fully conscious that there can be no possible criticism of the work that I have performed in the department. I am governed entirely by what I regard as the welfare of the department and my own welfare.

During my connection with the Liquidation Bureau the department and myself have been severely criticised for matters in no way concerned with my official work. Although such criticisms are unreasonable, malicious, and untruthful, I can no longer consent to a continuation of these attacks upon my family, myself, and upon your department.

As you know, I voluntarily expressed my willingness to resign when these attacks were made last Summer, and I certainly would have done so had my work in the Liquidation Bureau been the subject of the slightest criticism; but, inasmuch as there was no criticism of that work and as I felt that there could be no reasonable criticism, I continued my work until the present time. However, for the reasons above given, I now feel that it is due to you personally, to the department, to myself, and to my family that I be relieved immediately of my duties in the department. Respectfully yours,

MATTHEW T. HORGAN.

Horgan's Resignation Accepted.

Mr. Richards did not accept the resignation of Mr. Horgan until yesterday, when he sent him the following letter:

Matthew T. Horgan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Nov. 5 resigning your position in the Liquidation Bureau of the Banking Department, to take effect on Nov. 15, 1914, has been duly received.

I note your expressed desire to avoid further criticism of this department and of yourself by longer continuing your connection here, and it is for that reason that I accept your resignation. I feel bound to say, in justice to yourself, that in all matters pertaining to your official duties you have been both diligent and efficient. While you have been severely criticised for events claimed to have occurred long ago, you have at no time been charged with incapacity or misconduct in the performance of your official duties in connection with this department, nor can any one familiar with the facts make such a charge.

Realising, however, the importance of keeping this department free from public criticism, unjust or otherwise, and conceding your right to protect your name and your family from a further continuance of such criticism, your resignation is accepted.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Banks.

Horgan on the Island.

The attacks on Horgan grew out of the fact that he at one time had been sent to Blackwell's Island on conviction of ill-treating his wife. He had also been charged with falsifying records in one of the city departments. These charges were openly made against Horgan at a meeting of depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, in the office of Mr. Richards at 61 Broadway.

Supt. Richards sent Horgan over to Brooklyn to investigate and the latter reported to his chief that the liquidation had been conducted in a wasteful manner and recommended reductions in the fees and salaries of those concerned aggregating some $30,000.

When the charges were made against Mr. Horgan he defended himself warmly, showing that his Blackwell's Island experience grew out of a matrimonial tangle which ended with the courts giving him a divorce and awarding him the custody of his two children. He also declared that he had been exonerated from the charge of falsifying records and that a certified copy of the court record embodying his exoneration was on file at Albany.

Sulzer's Friend and Enemy.

During the campaign John A. Hennessy made the charge that Supt. Richards sent Horgan to take charge of the affairs of the Union Bank in order to get hold of documents in the bank's archives seriously involving a high city official Mr. Richards denied the accusation and challenged Mr. Hennessy to produce proof of his charge, but Mr. Hennessy never met this challenge nor did he give the name of the city official. Later Mr. Whitman took up the hue and cry against the continuance of Mr. Horgan as an employe in the Banking Department.

Mr. Horgan went to Albany with Gov. Sulzer after having acted as a confidential agent of Sulzer at his New York law office in the 1912 campaign for the Governorship. His first employment was as an expert accountant for the Sulzer Committee on Inquiry. Later, when the Department of Efficiency and Economy was established, Mr. Horgan became the first deputy in that department.

He was the expert accountant for the Frawley Committee, of which Mr. Richards was counsel, and was active in adducing the proof on which William Sulzer was impeached and removed from office.

PRISONER STABBED IN TOMBS; MAY DIE

"Hudson Duster" Gangster Wounded Dangerously Under the Eyes of Keepers.

REFUSES ASSAILANT'S NAME

Supposed to be Result of Feud Within the Gang Over Disposition of Spoils.

Animosities arising from the division of spoils among members of the "Hudson Duster" gang cropped out yesterday in the Tombs, where several members are imprisoned for different offenses. Before the prison authorities knew of the hatred among the gangmen one prisoner was stabbed several times under the very eyes of the keepers and was taken to Bellevue in a critical condition.

The injured man is Richard Harrison, twenty-one years old, of 439 West Seventeenth Street. He has two bad wounds, one on his left elbow and one just below his left shoulder, near his heart. He retained consciousness after he got to the hospital, but efforts to wring from him the name of his assailant were unavailing. "I'll take care of him myself," he said.

There were about 125 prisoners in line, waiting to be taken to various courts, when the attack was made. Some of them had already passed through and Deputy Sheriff Miller was watching the others. Suddenly there was a scuffle at the back of the line and the sound of a body falling. The wounded man had made no outcry and Miller at first thought he was dead. At the feet of a prisoner known as "Kid Burns" lay a pen knife with a long sharp blade.

Miller shouted for help and several keepers ran up and held the prisoners back, while Drs. Maguire and Lichtenstein examined Harrison's injuries. He was taken to Warden Hanley's office and later an ambulance carried him to Bellevue.

Warden Hanley notified Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis, who went to the prison and began an investigation. All the prisoners were questioned but no one would tell. How the knife got into the Tombs, in view of the careful watch for weapons and drugs, is a puzzle to Lewis.

Late in the afternoon a bit of information reached Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel, which caused him to send for several prisoners who were nearby when the stabbing occurred. He questioned them, not about the stabbing, but about a gun fight of the "Hudson Dusters" on Oct. 24 at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. It developed that one man who had been shot in the leg was arrested with several others after the gun fight for having a concealed weapon and was in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Mr. Deuel learned further that Harrison was near the scene of the fight. He was not among the gangsters arrested at that time, but twelve days later he was locked up with two others on the charge of stealing a truck load of drygoods consigned to Thomas F. Donnigan & Co. Rightly or wrongly, the gangster who was shot in the leg suspected Harrison of doing it, and for several days, Mr. Deuel said, he was looking for a chance to get even. The chance did not come until yesterday when Harrison and the other "Dusters" happened to find themselves in the same line on their way to court.

Suspicion for the murderous attack on Harrison has narrowed down to three men. The cases of these men will be held up pending further investigation and the outcome of Harrison's wounds.

REFUSES TO OUST REFEREE.

Justice Davis Sets Aside Charges Against Donnelly's Appointee.

Francis P. Burns, counsel for Dr. Anna Kuethe Walter, who is defending a suit brought for the annulment of her marriage to Herman Walter, a rich carpet manufacturer, applied to Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday to remove James O. Farrell, who was appointed referee by Justice Donnelly. The suit was brought by the brothers and nephews of Mr. Walter, who alleged that he was incompetent to enter into a marriage contract. After hearing the lawyers Justice Davis refused to remove Mr. Farrell.

George Brister was the first counsel retained by Mrs. Walter. He had a contract with her by which she was to pay him 25 per cent. of the money received from her husband pending the action. Mrs. Walter was allowed alimony of $250 a month during this period. In an affidavit presented to the court yesterday Mr. Brister replied to an attack made upon him that he had unnecessarily prolonged the action. Part of his affidavit read:

"It appears by the evidence taken before a referee that because of repeated accusations against the integrity of one of the Justices of this court made to me by Mrs. Walter and charges that I was acting collusively with the attorneys for Mr. Walter's relatives and committee, I asked Mrs. Walter to pay me for my services and find another lawyer."

In contesting the application for his removal Mr. Farrell said that on Nov. 7 he telephoned to Mr. Burns to inquire about his fees that he and Mrs. Walter had promised to pay.

"Mr. Burns called," said Mr. Farrell, "and asked me to allow him to read my report, which was secret. I refused to do this, of course. By repeated questions he endeavored to get information from me as to the contents of my report. I declined to give it. Mr. Burns then told me he would not buy a pig in a poke."

Mr. Burns said he had called on the referee to discover what his report would be, so he could prepare the order for the court to sign, and that Mr. Farrell told him that was not the way the law was practiced.

The referee's report is ready to be filed.

GIRL SAVES WOMAN FROM SUICIDE LEAP

18-Year-Old Julia Nigro Held Insane Widow, Who Tried to Jump from Window.

FOUGHT ON FOURTH STORY

Crowd in Street Shouted Encouragement Until Policemen Effected Rescue.

The shopping crowds in 125th Street near Park Avenue were startled yesterday afternoon by the shrieks of a woman and, racing around into Park Avenue, they halted amazed in front of the apartment house at No. 1,811 where, from a window on the fourth floor, a woman hung out over the sidewalk, kept from falling only by the grasp of a slender girl who clutched the other's arm. It was the girl who screamed for help and the stunned crowd realized that the woman she held was struggling to break the girl's grip.

The woman squirmed and twisted, contorting her body and jerking spasmodically, so that each instant the girl who held her was yanked from side to side of the window and each instant her grasp made less secure. Several men started for the entrance to the house, but ahead of them were Policeman Doyle of the East 126th Street Station and Policeman Bligh of the Traffic Squad.

They ran to the fourth floor, found the door of the apartment unlocked, and rushed into the front room, grabbing the swinging woman just as the girl's strength was failing. She fell exhausted as her burden was released. The girl told the policeman she was Miss Julia Nigro, 18 years old, and that she lived in the rear apartment on the same floor. For some time, she said, Mrs. Ellen Kayser, a young widow, had acted somewhat strangely. Yesterday she heard Mrs. Kayser muttering to herself and entered her apartment to investigate. She saw Mrs. Kayser had climbed onto the window sill. Just as Miss Nigro clutched her arm the woman jumped and the weight of her falling body came heavily on the girl's arm. She had clutched Mrs. Kayser around the wrist, however, and she held her grip until she could reach down and catch some of the woman's clothing in her other hand.

Midday Service in Synagogue.

The Trustees of Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, have unanimously adopted the suggestion of Rabbi Joseph Silverman that the Temple be open every day and that a service be held at 12:30 o'clock daily. The first of the midday services will be held Monday.

GIBBS THREATENED OFTEN.

Judge Received Many Letters During White Slave Trial.

Judge Gibbs referred yesterday to the bomb outrage at the Bronx County Court House when he was discharging the jury for the present term.

"You have had a most extraordinary experience," he said. "For the first time in the history of the United States an attempt has been made to destroy a building housing the administration of justice. When I became County Judge I was under the impression that this was an unusually law-abiding community, but now I am satisfied that in this county we have to deal with some of the most vicious criminals of the country. The hand of God alone averted a terrible tragedy, planned by the men tried in this court or their sympathizers.

Almost from the first day, in which the trials of white slavers, gunmen and knife-carriers began in this court, I have been receiving threatening communications. I propose to pursue the same policy of dealing with the criminal element as heretofore, and no threats will deter me from imposing the maximum penalty on all crimes of an outrageous nature."

CITY BREVITIES.

Detectives Reed and Kiernan yesterday arrested Dominick Caputo, 21 years old, 205 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was remanded in the Manhattan Avenue Court by Magistrate Nash on a charge of selling drugs.

Sampson Schreiber, 16 years old, a roofer, of 1,836 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, sustained a fractured leg yesterday when he accidentally ran his motor cycle into the rear wheels of an automobile wagon owned by the American Express Company.

Max Wertheim of 143 Norfolk Street and Rubin Mendelsohn of 47 Attorney Street, bakers, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Nathan Messing of 14 Lewis Street, who charged the men, out of revenge, had destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of bread the past few months by throwing kerosene on the loaves.

Inspector Faurot believes that two of five burglars arrested in Indiana recently participated in the hold-up of the Strand Theatre here on May 17 and got away with $7,000 in cash. Martin Mitchell, the night watchman, identified yesterday their photographs.

Laurence Binyon will deliver a lecture on "Japanese Prints—an Art of the People," to the Japan Society in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Monday, Nov. 30.

POLICE LAUNCH RAMMED.

Sent Adrift in River and Engineer Knocked Unconscious.

A tugboat towing floats loaded with equipment of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad headed toward Police Launch No. 1 of the Harbor B station, which was at anchor in the East River in Hell Gate, opposite Ninety-sixth Street, at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Policeman John Friedenberg, the engineer, tried to lift the anchor in order to avoid the tug, and Policeman John Sheehan, the pilot, blew his police whistle. The tug veered to one side, but the first float behind it struck the launch. At the moment of collision Sheehan jumped aboard the float, but Friedenberg was knocked off his feet in the launch, which was not overturned, but broke loose and drifted down stream.

The tug stopped at East Eighty-sixth Street, put Sheehan ashore and sounded a distress whistle. Police launches and other boats started out in search of the police launch and found it drifting in the river opposite East Seventy-fourth Street. Policeman Friedenberg was taken off unconscious, but was soon revived and found to be not badly hurt.

LACKWATER AT NEWARK FIRE

Flames from Meadows Destroyed Part of Paper Box Plant.

Fanned by a high wind, a meadow fire swept into the Waverly district of Newark yesterday afternoon and set fire to five small buildings of the Waverly Paper Box Board Company in Weston Avenue. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The Newark fire fighters were hampered in fighting the blaze because of lack of water. Previous to the sounding of the two fire alarms, workmen of the paper plant had fought the burning meadow grass. By the time the firemen arrived huge piles of scrap paper were burning and the flames had communicated to the five buildings. The lack of water pressure seriously handicapped the firemen.

James C. Bogg, Superintendent of the paper company, complained that he had called the attention of Chief Paul J. Moore to the burning meadow grass two hours before the plant was attacked.

ECONOMY

Economy is based, first of all, on satisfaction. The "marked down" or "bargain price" dress is seldom real economy, because it seldom pleases.

But consider the true economy of a gown made to your individual measure—made after Fifth Avenue standards of style and quality, and, in addition, sold to you without the high retail cost of doing business. This is the economy dress-service we offer to the well-dressed women of New York.

Street, afternoon and evening gowns, made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL DRESSED WOMAN
4th Floor
48 West 38th Street

—have you read
GIDEON'S BAND
A TALE OF THE MISSISSIPPI
By GEORGE W. CABLE
?
Illustrated. $1.35 net; postage extra.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

WEEK END SPECIALS IN THE
Furniture Department

Wing Chair, $27.50
Sold Elsewhere at $35.00.
Rocker at the same price.

Box Couch, $26.25
This Couch is lined with solid cedar. Open construction and upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs. It is covered in a fine grade of assorted silk velour and assorted tapestries.
SIXTH FLOOR.

Bagdad Mossouls
Splendid Purchase Just Received **$19.89**
These beautiful silky Oriental Rugs (which ordinarily sell for about $25.00) will be placed on sale this morning. The colorings are a delight to the eye. The sizes average 4 ft. x 7 ft.—some are 3 ft. 6 inches x 6 ft. 8 inches.
FOURTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

Beautiful Cretonnes
from one of the leading converters of this country. 43 artistic patterns in 95 color combinations.
SOLD IN TWO GROUPS AT (yd.) **14c and 22c**
Macy's usual price would be 24c to 48c yard.
Included are **Chintzes, Taffetas, Reps, Verdures** and **Tapestry** effects. These Cretonnes may be used advantageously for draperies, hangings, slip-covers, bed spreads, furniture upholstery and many other purposes.
We include in this offering 400 yards of
Fine Scrim Curtains
With linen Barmen Cluny lace Insertion and edging at **$1.69 & $1.98** PAIR
FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

3500 Yards of Fine Curtain Scrim (yd.) **22c**
Plain centre with a finely woven striped border and trimmed with a fancy openwork pekoe edge. White, cream and Arabian.
FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

Books on the Opera
The opening next week of the Opera Season lends additional interest to the following Books, at the usual Macy savings:

Standard Operaglass; C. Annesley	$1.34	Music Dramas of Richard Wagner; A. Lavignac	$2.24
Stories of Famous Operas; H. A. Guerber	$1.21	Music Lovers' Cyclopedia; Rupert Hughes	81c
Stories of the Wagner Operas; H. A. Guerber	$1.21	Music and Musicians; A. Lavignac	$1.58
The Opera Goers' Complete Guide; L. Melitz	$1.34	A Book of Operas; H. E. Krehbiel	$1.58
A Guide to the Operas; E. Singleton	$1.34	Stories of Popular Operas; H. A. Guerber	$1.21
		Opera Synopsis; J. W. McSpadden	68c

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today's Specials in Our
REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Clearance of 75 Women's Smart Tailored Suits
The new short coat, fur trimmed models in black, navy, green and brown, gabardine, broadcloth, corduroy and cheviot.
24.50 and 32.50
Actual value $32.50 and $39.50.

Clearance of 75 Women's Dainty Evening Dresses
In a charming variety of colors and styles, including the fashionable satin and beaded combination effects.
19.50 and 24.50
Actual value $28.50 and $32.50.

Clearance of 80 Women's Fashionable Top Coats
Heavy and medium weight latest model coats in zibeline, broadcloth, boucle, plaids and cheviots for street, motor, afternoon and country wear.
19.50 and 26.50
Actual value $28.50 and $35.00.

50 Dozen Men's Fine Taffeta Flannel Shirts
Specially designed for business wear.
A new lot made to our order from exclusive patterns of the finest imported shirtings. **1.45** *Regularly $2.50 each* *In all sizes, finished with linen neck band and French cuffs and a particularly good color range.*

250 Men's Fine Walking Sticks
Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 to $4.00.
Consisting of part of our own high grade collection, supplemented by a particularly favorable purchase of imported samples in the newest woods and styles. **1.00** *Each*

500 Pairs Men's High Grade Gloves
Actual value $1.50 pair.
TAN CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp P.X.M. seams, spear back and Paris point stitching.
YELLOW CHAMOIS—1 clasp; washable; very desirable for present wear.
Today **1.15** *only*

Women's and Misses' "Waterberry" TRADE MARK Rubberless Raincoats
REG'D Waterberry TRADE MARK
Priestley's "Gravenette"
Regularly $15.00 **9.50**
Sizes 14 Years to 44 Bust.
Light weight, practical, smart waterproof coats, in various colors; suitable for all seasons.
Owned and controlled entirely by us in the United States.

1,000 Pairs Women's Gloves
Smart Styles, Superior Quality, for Fall and Winter Wear
CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp; in tan and white P.X.M. seams, spear back and Paris point stitching.
CHAMOIS LISLE—16 button length; white and pongee; washable.
WHITE GLACE—1 clasp; all white or white with black stitching.
1.25

Clearance of Women's Hand Bags and Vanity Cases
Formerly $3.95, $4.50, $5.00.
LEATHER HAND BAGS—High grade; in plain, plaited and novelty styles in black and desirable colors; lined with silk moire in contrasting shades.
VANITY CASES—Fine leather; "cabin" shape; lined and completely fitted.
2.95

Imported Novelties of Brass and Leather Goods
Suitable for Christmas gifts at 1/3 to 1/2 off regular prices.

Assorted Groups at	75c	1.50	1.95	2.50	3.95
Regularly	1.00 to 1.50	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 3.50	4.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 7.50

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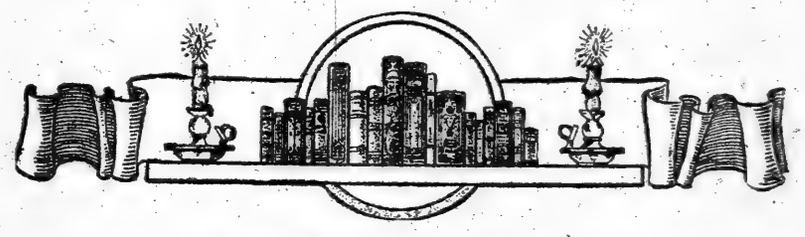

A Book Sale
Big Christmas Savings

A BOOK SALE which may not be equaled (certainly not excelled) before the great gift-giving time.

A Book Sale which affords everything the most critical could desire in new Books, standard Books, unusual Books.

It will be ready today. It should have YOU among its visitors.

Give Books This Christmas

because nothing else represents more worth for an equal expenditure.

Here is an opportunity to *save* without sacrificing a cent's worth of quality in your gifts.

Christmas Books Half and Less

The titles speak for themselves. They are standard Books of worth. They are well printed and beautifully bound. They will please the most discriminating, both in the subject matter and the workmanship.

Books for Children

A Happy Time, by Laura Richards. Pub. at $1.25, now .50c
Behind the Garden Wall. Pub. at $1, now .50c
The Flight Brothers. Pub. at $1, now .50c
Northern Trails, by W. J. Long. Pub. at $1.50, now .50c
The Story Girl. Pub. at $1.25, now .50c
More About Teddy B. and Teddy G., by Seymour Eaton. Pub. at $1.25, now .25c
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll. Pub. at $1.50, now .50c

Books on Art and Music

Great English Painters, by Downman. Pub. at $1.50, now .50c
History of Japanese Art, by Hartman. Pub. at $1.50, now .75c
Painters and Sculptors, by Kenyon Cox. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
Old Masters and New, by Kenyon Cox. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
The British Museum, by Shelley. Pub. at $3, now .$1.85
Among the Great Masters of Painting, by Rowlands. Pub. at $1.50, now .75c
Woman's Work in Music, by Elson. Pub. at $1.50, now .75c
Famous Singers, by Lahee. Pub. at $1.50, now .85c
Great Masters of Painting and Sculpture. Pub. at $1.25, now 65c. In this series are included the following titles: Botticelli, Correggio, Donatello, Ferran, Memling, Van Dyck, Michael Angelo, Perugino, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Tintoretto, Velasquez and others.
Masterpieces of Handicraft. Pub. at $1, now 55c. Included are the following titles; each volume contains 16 color plates, eight in color inlay: Old Chinese Porcelain, Old Bow China, Royal Sevres China, Dresden China, Chelsea and Chelsea, Derby China.
Popular Library of Art. Pub. at 75c, now 35c. Pocket volumes of biographical and critical value by G. K. Chesterton and others on Millet, Holbein, Gainsborough, Cruikshank, G. F. Watts, Albrecht Durer, Rossetti, Watteau and many others.

Illustrated Gift Books

Goethe's Faust, 30 color plates. Pub. at $7.50, now .$4.50
Guinevere and Other Poems, 24 color plates; Tennyson. Pub. at $4.50, now .$2.50
An Artist in Corfu, illus. in color. Pub. at $4.50, now .$2.50

Books on Travel

Many profusely illustrated and all written by well-known and favorite authors.
Italian Highways and Byways, Miltoun. Pub. at $3, now .$1.35
The Automobilist Abroad, Milteun. Pub. at $3, now .$1.35
Susan in Sicily, Tozier. Pub. at $2, now 75c
Hawthorne's Country, Clarke. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
Longfellow's Country, Clarke. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
The Road in Tuscany, Hewlett. Pub. at $6, now .$1.50
Cathedral Churches of England, Pratt. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
R. L. Stevenson in California, Osborne. Pub. at $2, now .85c
Land of the Tamed Turk, Jaekel. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.25
Bohemia and the Czechs, Monroe. Pub. at $3, now .$1.35
Cairo, Lamplough. Pub. at $2.50, now .$1.15
The Face of China, Kemp. Pub. at $6, now .$1.35
How to Visit English Cathedrals, Singleton. Pub. at $2, now .50c
How to Visit Great Picture Galleries, Singleton. Pub. at $2, now .50c
With Byron in Italy, McMahon. Pub. at $1.40, now .50c
Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings, McMahon. Pub. at $1.40, now .50c
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WOMAN DIES DANCING IN BROADWAY HOTEL

Slips Unconscious from Partner's Arms in Martinique Palm Room.

WEAK HEART, SAYS DOCTOR

Other Dancers, Thinking She Had Slipped on Waxed Floor, Laughed as She Dropped.

While dancing in the Palm Room at the Hotel Martinique, Thirty-second Street and Broadway, last evening, Miss Mabel Norton of San Francisco suddenly slipped through the arms of her partner, fell to the floor unconscious, and died of heart disease before Dr. Lewis, the house physician of the Martinique, arrived.

A score or more couples dancing at the time, thought at first that Miss Norton had simply slipped on the waxed floor, and were inclined to treat her fall as an amusing mishap.

Miss Norton's partner was Richard Cobert, chief engineer of the steamship Washingtonian, of the American-Hawaiian Line, now at the Bush Terminal. Yesterday afternoon he went to the Martinique for tea and dancing with Miss Norton and Mrs. Dorothy Kearney of 253 East Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, whom Miss Norton had been visiting since last July. She had never complained of being ill. Mrs. Kearney said afterward, and appeared in high spirits all the afternoon.

Dr. Lewis gave the cause of death as heart disease, and Dr. Otto Schultze, Coroner's physician, who was summoned, agreed with him. Her heart must have been weak, they said, and unable to stand the strain of continued exertion. The police recorded the death as accidental and no one was held as a witness. Coroner Riordan gave permission to Mrs. Kearney to have the body removed to an undertaking establishment in East Twenty-third Street, where it will await shipment to San Francisco.

Mrs. Kearney said that Miss Norton, who was 35 years old, had worked as a clerk in a San Francisco business house before coming to visit her. Her parents, who live at 1,179 Pine Street, that city, were notified by telegraph last night. In Miss Norton's purse the police found $626, and she wore jewelry valued at $1,000, including several diamonds.

There was no more dancing in the Palm Room after Miss Norton's death. The night dancing in the Martinique is in the Dutch Room, and it opened at 10 o'clock as usual last night. Few who danced knew of the death of Miss Norton, for, although there was little excitement in the Palm Room at the time, most of those who saw her fall left immediately afterward.

BENNETT HEIRS WIN.

$158,000 Estate Will Be Divided Among His Relatives.

As a result of a report made yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser James J. Monahan, the estate of $158,000 left by Adolphus Bennett of Bay Ridge is to be divided among his relatives. Mr. Bennett and his wife were both found dead in their home at Shore Road and Seventy-ninth Street on Feb. 3, 1908. The aged couple had been ill for some time. As an important point to be considered in the distribution of the property, the question of which of the two died first was raised. Mr. Bennett left a will dated Oct. 16, 1907, in which he left all of his estate to his wife.

After an investigation, the Transfer Tax Appraiser reached the conclusion that Mr. Bennett died after his wife had passed away. By this finding, any interest the heirs of Mrs. Bennett might have had in the estate of her husband reverts to his heirs and next of kin. These are William R. Bennett, a brother; Mrs. Gertrude H. Suydam, Miss Katherine R. Bennett, and Mrs. Anna R. Howell, sisters, and the heirs of Mrs. Mary F. Furdy, another sister.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

the harbor there, and the American Consul at San Luis Potosi has arranged to notify the Consul at Tampico so that Americans can withdraw to places of safety with the advance of the Villa army.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 13.—Information received here does not indicate that the struggle between the troops representing Gen. Carranza and the army of Gen. Villa for the possession of Tampico will be nearly so great as when the Federal forces of Gen. Huerta were driven out by the Constitutionalists. The reports do point, however, to a preliminary contest on the railroad between San Luis Potosi and Tampico.

Gen. Villa's forces occupied San Luis Potosi yesterday without resistance, and 700 men were sent toward Tampico, where there is a garrison of only 300 men. Almost the entire defensive force of Tampico has moved toward the interior to meet the followers of Gen. Villa. They have with them twelve cannon, it is said, and a number of machine guns. Gen. Luis Caballero, commanding the forces at Tampico, said today that he could call to his aid additional forces from Victoria, nineteen miles southeast of San Luis Potosi.

Foreigners in case they are endangered by an attack may take refuge on merchant ships under direction of the American battleship Rhode Island, which is now in Tampico Harbor. There are now in Tampico 200 Americans, 300 British, 200 Germans and perhaps 1,000 Spaniards. No Mexican gunboat is at Tampico, but one is said to be at Puerto Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 13.—Villa has taken San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of that name, without any opposition from the Carranza garrison. This gives Villa the key to the entire northern, central, and northwestern Mexico, including Saltillo, Monclova, Monterey and the other important towns. It cuts off Carranza's great source of supplies and revenue, as it is in the heart of the richest agricultural districts in Mexico.

Agents of Villa here say that Villa is moving his troops eastward toward Tampico.

THREAT TO DE LA BARRA.

He Gives Up Mexican Legation in Paris and Will Go to Switzerland.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican Minister to France, who resigned his post when Gen. Carranza assumed the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, has handed over the archives of the Mexican legation to Louis Quintanilla, who has been appointed to succeed him by the acting Government of Mexico.

After Señor de la Barra had transferred the Mexican Legation to Señor Quintanilla, he received a message from Isidro Favela, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Constitutionalist cabinet, speaking in the name of the de facto Government of the Republic, saying that Señor de la Barra would be held responsible for his immediate complicity in the usurpation of power by Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

To this communication Señor de la Barra replied as follows:

"I have given possession of the archives and the funds of this Legation to Señor Quintanilla. The accusation of which you speak in your message has no importance for me. My conscience is tranquil, and I have the fullest confidence in the opinion of my fellow countrymen. I hope in the near future for justice, peace and concord among good Mexicans under the guidance of true liberty, and that my country will now enjoy happiness after the present era of anarchy and persecution."

Señor de la Barra has taken a residence at Lausanne, Switzerland, but he will spend a good deal of his time in Paris.

STILL STRIVING FOR PEACE.

Prominent Generals Going for a Conference with Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—A telegram from Leon says that as a result of an interview between Gens. Pablo Gonzalez and Eulalio Gutierrez the former has started for Mexico City en route to Cordoba.

At this city Gonzalez will be joined by Gens. Obregon, Lucio Blanco, Antonio Villareal, and Eduardo Hay, and they will confer once more at Cordoba with Gen. Carranza in an effort to compose the differences peacefully.

Acting War Minister Pesqueira said tonight he did not know of a skirmish with the Villistas at Lagos, but Gen. Pablo Gonzalez had received orders to resist an attack and, therefore, hostilities might be regarded as begun. Pesqueira added that the Zapatistas had been totally routed at Lixco, State of Puebla.

Gen. Obregon was asked this evening about a street rumor that Villa had been shot at Aguascalientes. Gen. Obregon said he did not credit the story, as he had been in telegraphic communication most of the day with Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, stationed at Silao, who would have been sure to know and tell him.

Gen. Obregon added the object of his conference with Gen. Gonzalez was to help to a pacific solution, and Gen. Gonzalez, who had been treating with Eulalio Gutierrez, designated by the convention as Provisional President, felt confident that further bloodshed would be prevented. Gen. Obregon himself was optimistic, and said he was working on a manifesto appealing for union and would issue it in a day or two.

El Liberal says editorially:

"That certain groups, backed by force, have exercised a formidable pressure in the convention is undoubted, and this is an explanation of why loyal and honorable soldiers were transferred temporarily into rebels and that many of them on escaping from the atmosphere of the convention have been rehabilitated, returning to the path of honor, and manifesting their unshakable loyalty to a just cause. The downfall of Citizen Carranza would signify a collapse of a fine edifice which the avenging revolution has raised on the débris of a plaster palace which treason reared for Huerta."

DEFENDS BOLTING GENERALS.

Carranza Agent Tells Why They Disavow the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Constitutionalist Agency here received the following telegram today from Gen. Carranza in Cordoba:

Please deny the false reports that the National Bank in Mexico City has been sacked by a mob led by Constitutionalist soldiers. Nothing of the kind ever happened. The city is tranquil and peaceful.

All of the leading Generals of the Army, headed by Obregon and Gonzales, remain loyal to me. The so-called convention at Aguascalientes now has but a few followers of Villa supporting it.

The agency gave the following to the press:

"The delegates who attended the convention in Mexico City adjourned its session to Aguascalientes on the request of Villa, with the sincere purpose of establishing harmony in the ranks of the Constitutionalists. Villa, on the contrary, as events have shown, attended with the one end of enlarging his domain of military control and of bringing Zacatecas and Aguascalientes into his dominion.

"As soon as the convention convened in Aguascalientes the delegates were subject to insults from Villa's soldiers, who occupied the city at night. The sessions of the convention were never freely conducted because the pit and galleries were crowded with Villa's soldiers, who constantly threatened the delegates unless they acted according to their wishes.

"Under these conditions the greater portion of the military and gubernatorial authorities entitled to representation withdrew the authorization that they had given their representatives to attend the convention. Notwithstanding this fact the convention, backed by the bayonets of Villa's soldiers, insisted that these delegates take part in the deliberations of the convention although they had actually withdrawn from it.

"The convention never had the authority to accept the resignation of Mr. Carranza because it was never before them. Carranza suggested to the convention a means of solving all the personal difficulties by proposing that Villa and Zapata retire, and that he would then follow their example.

Neither the Aguascalientes convention nor any other has the power to name a Provisional President of Mexico.

"No one can fail to understand the farce that was perpetrated at Aguascalientes under the power of Villa when it is seen that the so-called President Gutierrez was to remain in office only until the 20th of November. This action was merely a Villa strategy to gain control of San Luis Potosi, of which Gutierrez was Governor, and of the garrison of Saltillo, commanded by his brother.

"All this became glaringly clear to the delegates at the convention when they saw that instead of Villa being retired he was made Commander in Chief of the armies.

"In the light of these circumstances the delegates who had attended the convention in good faith, but who had not been allowed freedom of discussion during its deliberations and whose very lives had been threatened could not and should not have indorsed the actions of a convention dominated by force of arms. When they pledged themselves to be bound by the acts of the convention these delegates were ignorant of the traitorous intentions of Villa. Every Mexican patriot applauds their stand today and their loyalty to Carranza.

"The American public is not familiar with these facts because of the false reports that were sent out concerning the sessions of the convention."

Fear for Americans Held in Mexico.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 13.—Friends of T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson, and J. R. McInery, Americans arrested a month ago by Mexicans and charged with complicity in destroying railroad bridges, appealed today to the State Department at Washington to safeguard their lives. The three men, after being held in jail a month in Nogales, Sonora, were taken to Hermosillo yesterday under a military guard.

Lorimer Pleads Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Ex-Senator William Lorimer pleaded "not guilty" today to a charge of wrecking the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was part owner.

CROWD CHASED REAL LAMBS

Surrendered Before New-Fangled Skirts After 42d St. Gambol.

The sight of a big dray load of lambs in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenue, a little before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was enough to attract the interest of those who were just issuing from the numerous eating places that line the way, but when the dray bumped into a wagon, and the tailboard was thrown out, traffic soon began to suffer from congestion.

The lambs saw the opening as soon as did the humans, and two of them jumped and landed in the street. The driver began to yell, the rest of the lambs began to fill the air with baas! and the two that had escaped began to frisk and gambol just as if De Wolf Hopper had happened along with a crook and told them to do it.

Lots of husky citizens, fearful that an oncoming trolley car would get in the way of the lambs, or for other reasons, gave chase. The lambs started in the direction of Broadway, but before they got to Fifth Avenue they caught sight of some of the new-fangled skirts, and with hopeless bleats they surrendered to their pursuers.

DR. FLOWER GETS A RESPITE

Judge Delays Sentence Pending Inquiry into Latest Scheme.

Following a conference yesterday in the District Attorney's office between Dr. Richard C. Flower and William F. S. Hart, representing several persons who were interested in one of Flower's schemes, Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court granted a delay of sentence on Flower, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny last week.

At the time of his arrest, Flower was exploiting a heating system invention in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Hart represents several of the stockholders in the company and an investigation will be made by an expert into the merits of the system in an effort to learn whether there is a chance of any one getting any money back.

W. J. CUMMINS TO TESTIFY.

Convicted Banker to be Asked About Sullivan's Life in Sing Sing.

William J. Cummins, former head of the Carnegie Trust Company, will be asked today to tell about the Sing Sing life of David A. Sullivan, ex-President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn. Cummins and Sullivan, whose skyrocket financial careers ended in the wrecking of both banks, are fellow-prisoners in the penitentiary.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein has been assigned by Mr. Cropsey to interrogate Cummins in Sing Sing. District Attorney Cropsey has decided to have the ex-banker brought to Brooklyn on a writ and compelled to appear as a witness before the Kings County Grand Jury if he refuses to answer questions put to him at the prison.

Mr. Goldstein at Sing Sing will hear also the story volunteered by John Conway, the Auburn convict, who notified Mr. Cropsey that he was willing to tell what he knew of conditions in the penitentiary at Ossining. He is now in Sing Sing, having been taken there from Auburn for the convenience of Mr. Cropsey.

Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, confidential secretary to Sullivan, continues to be the star witness before the Grand Jury. It is now understood that the District Attorney has a record of several mortgages that Sullivan retained and which, Mr. Cropsey contends, should have been turned over to the Union Bank.

Other witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were William J. Watson, confidential clerk to ex-Warden McCormick; Frederick Burkhardt, brother of Miss Burkhardt; David A. Sullivan, Jr., Father Cashin, chaplain at Sing Sing. Father Cashin once was taken home by Sullivan in the prison automobile, and he was asked about this incident.

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It is being installed in many of the most expensive hotels. It is used by thousands of families who could afford to pay ten to twenty times $6 if a bigger price would buy a better shower.

And now you can get one for about what a makeshift rubber spray ordinarily costs—only $3.85—only a penny a day for a little over a year—less than you pay for your daily papers.

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FINDS GIRLS' PRISON PLACE OF 'HORRORS'

State Commissioner Attacks Methods and Conditions at Bedford Reformatory.

CITES HARSH DISCIPLINE

Investigator Was Imposed Upon, Says Superintendent—Dr. Davis Denies Cruelties in Her Term of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, a member of the State Commission of Prisons, in an official report which he has just made, attacks conditions in the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, Westchester County. Dr. Diedling criticises severely the disciplinary measures of the institution. He asserts that the institution is failing to accomplish the purposes for which it was established, and in support of his assertion describes the system of punishment which he found in vogue, the study of which was the chief object of his visit of Inspection. In his report Dr. Diedling says:

"I found one girl, 18 years of age, in one of the cells in Rebecca Hall. She told me she had been placed in a sitting posture on a mattress on the floor with her hands handcuffed behind her back and fastened to the iron-barred door, and her feet, extending along the floor, bound by shackles, and that she was kept in this position continuously for more than two weeks, during which time she was given nothing to eat but bread and water.

"Other girls told me of similar experiences, and assured me that such punishments were not infrequent. The Superintendent, who overheard these complaints, did not attempt to defend this barbarous treatment, but offered as an excuse that she merely continued a system that was in vogue when she assumed charge.

"Of the 460 inmates in the institution on the day I was there (Oct. 28) nearly one-fourth were in what is called Rebecca Hall. I understood from the Superintendent that the girls committed to this building are confined in cells during the greater part of the day and are allowed out to work or exercise a short time each forenoon.

"The girls were in their cells at 2 P. M., and nearly all of them were in bed. On being questioned by me they claimed it was so cold they could not remain in the cells without being chilled, and therefore they went to bed. Just think—these girls locked up from noon until the next morning! Such disciplinary measures would obviously be unnecessary were the inmates provided with work such as would distract them from the breaches of rules and regulations which are quite naturally entailed by enforced idleness. A reform here is imperatively needed.

Like "Mediaeval Dungeon."

"Apart from Rebecca Hall is another building known as the Disciplinary Building, a one-story brick structure used expressly for the purpose of a jail or lock-up. It contains ten cells, arranged in a solid block, five in a row, back to back, with a corridor on three sides. Each of the cells has an opening on the corridor and these openings are guarded by double doors, the inside one made of iron bars and the outside one of solid wood. No other openings except a small skylight in each cell are provided to admit light or air, and not only the inside doors but also the solid outside ones are habitually kept closed while the cells are occupied.

"The inmates, therefore, are deprived of a proper supply of air and of all light except that which enters through the small skylight. This is a condition of affairs better suited to one's ideas of a mediaeval dungeon than to a disciplinary building in a modern reformatory for women in the great State of New York.

"Absolutely the only furniture ever allowed in these cells is a mattress slipped in at night and taken out in the morning, as not even a chair is allowed, the inmates being obliged to stand, sit or lie on the bare floor during the greater part of the time."

Miss Davis Denies Cruelties.

A copy of Dr. Diedling's report was shown yesterday to Miss Katharine B. Davis, who was superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory for thirteen years before becoming Commissioner of Correction ten month ago. In so far as it reflected upon her management of the reformatory, she denied its accuracy. Referring to Dr. Diedling's statement that the present superintendent of the reformatory, Miss Mary Rebecca Moore, "did not attempt to defend this barbarous treatment, but offered as an excuse that she merely continued a system that was in vogue when she assumed charge," Commissioner Davis said:

"In the thirteen years that I was superintendent of the reformatory there were no cruelties in the institution. What has happened in the last ten months I do not know, but if the previous system was followed there has been no cruelty during that period of time."

Continuing to discuss the report, Miss Davis said:

"Rebecca Hall is an antiquated building and should be replaced. The Disciplinary Building is also not what it should be, but it is a better building than the confinement house of the Workhouse on Blackwells Island. Dr. Diedling, it seems, has carefully avoided telling of the good things about the reformatory. He has failed to mention the new hospital and the seven new cottages, all of which, when completed, will be thoroughly modern and well equipped buildings. The cottages will cost $411,000 alone."

Says Investigator Was Deceived.

Miss Moore, the present Superintendent of the reformatory, who succeeded Commissioner Davis, in discussing Dr. Diedling's report, began her reply by branding as absolutely untrue the story of the girl who said she was bound in a sitting posture for two weeks.

"That girl simply told Dr. Diedling an untruth," Miss Moore said. "No one in the reformatory has ever been subjected to the treatment she complained of. Although we have many difficult cases in the reformatory, and at times have to employ stern measures, we have never resorted to cruelty of any kind.

"And I want to say here that I never overheard any of these stories the girls told Dr. Diedling, nor did Dr. Diedling ask me any questions. He did not tell me what kind of a report he intended to make and he did not ask me for an explanation of anything. He seems to have made the great mistake of believing in full every story told him by the six or seven worst girls in the place. They might be expected to lie to him, and he should not have taken their unsupported word.

"The girls in Rebecca Hall were in bed the afternoon Dr. Diedling saw them, because the day was very cold and one of the girls had broken a window in the corridor of the building. Naturally the building was cold that day and the girls went to their beds because they could be more comfortable. They had not, however, retired for the night. There is no such thing as a bread and water diet in the reformatory. No matter how incorrigible the girls are we always give them plenty of good food. Some of the girls are deprived of their shoes when put in the Disciplinary Building because they make noise with them when allowed to wear them. Each girl, though, is supplied with a pair of warm, heavy woolen stockings."

Miss Moore said that Dr. Diedling had based his report on the untrue stories of the seven worst girls among the 460 in the institution. Also, she said, he declined to inspect the whole institution and question other girls, saying that he wanted to see only Rebecca Hall and the Disciplinary Building, the two most inadequate buildings of the institution.

EATON SENT TO SING SING.

Robber of Women, Shot Trying to Escape, May Serve Long Term.

Herbert J. Eaton, who was shot by detectives in attempting to escape following his arrest for the theft of $1,500 in jewels from Mrs. Gertrude Pike of 648 Riverside Drive, and subsequently pleaded guilty to the theft of $1,500 in jewels from Marie A. L. Kohn of Sheepshead Bay, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for not less than two years or more than nine years and six months.

Eaton made a practice of cultivating the acquaintance of wealthy women and then robbing them. He was indicted for both the Pike and Kohn robberies, but Mrs. Pike was ill in a Connecticut sanitarium and did not appear to press her charge. Miss Kohn was in court yesterday and identified the jewels which were found in Eaton's possession. Eaton was in the hospital for nearly a month before he was taken to the Tombs. For a few days it was thought he would die from the wounds he got trying to escape.

GAINED BY LOSING JOBS.

Sailors Convicted McNamara, and Fees Exceeded Wages They Gave Up

James J. McNamara of Weinhold & McNamara, shipping employment agents, was found guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Rudkin of having taken fees from sailors for finding them berths. Three sailors testified that McNamara had charged them $2 each for getting them jobs on a sailing ship bound for Australia.

The court fined McNamara $250 on each of the three counts and ordered one of the witnesses for the defense, William J. Skarrett, held in $1,500 bail pending an investigation of his evidence by Assistant District Attorney Julian Hartridge.

The three sailors received more in witness fees than they would have earned in a roundtrip on the ship.

ELECTION MAY SPLIT DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Collector Malone to Run Against John M. Riehle for President.

TAMMANY MEN MAY QUIT

Judge O'Dwyer's Health Precludes Another Term — Club Losing $1,000 a Month but Is Wealthy.

Another stormy chapter may be added to the history of the National Democratic Club, which was founded by Richard Croker, and which occupies a pretentious site on Fifth Avenue in the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In the election of officers, which will occur at the annual meeting of the club on the first Tuesday of December, there will be two tickets in the field. One ticket will be headed by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, a pronounced pro-Wilson and anti-Tammany Democrat. The other ticket will be headed by John M. Riehle, an insurance broker of 68 William Street, who in all probability will have behind him the Tammany element in the club.

It is expected that there will be developed all the bitterness which marked the meetings of the club last Spring, when, on initiative taken by its President, Chief Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court, an attempt was made to read Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy out of the club for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Riehle entered the race against Collector Malone only after Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall and a member of the Board of Governors of the club, had declined to become a candidate for President. Until a few days ago it was understood that Chief Judge O'Dwyer, who had been confined to his home by illness for many weeks, would be a candidate to succeed himself. There was a strong element in the club which did not favor his re-election for many reasons. They asked Mr. Smith to enter the race against him. Mr. Smith replied that even though he felt he would prevail in the fight he could see no glory in defeating a sick man and strongly urged united support for the re-election of Judge O'Dwyer.

At a meeting of the Governors, which was held last Tuesday, Judge O'Dwyer put in an appearance for the first time since his illness and said that his physician had absolutely prohibited him from accepting a renomination as President of the club or any other place on the ticket.

Under the constitution of the club, the President names the Nominating Committee. Ex-Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, who had stood with Judge O'Dwyer throughout the anti-Murphy fight, was named as the head of a Nominating Committee composed entirely of Judge O'Dwyer's friends. The committee has not as yet made its nominations, but under the constitution will be compelled to post the names of its candidates on the bulletin board at the clubhouse not later than Monday. Mr. Malone has declared his willingness to run for President and his friends expect him to win.

Since the fight on Mr. Murphy was started, the club, which was composed very largely of Tammany men, who joined it in the Croker days, has been run at a loss of from $1,000 to $1,200 a month, it is said. It is rarely that more than a corporal's guard can be mustered in the spacious and elaborately furnished clubhouse any night.

Judge O'Dwyer, when he assumed the Presidency, did so with the pledge that he would add 1,000 to the membership of the club. There have been only twenty-two new members elected since he took hold, including Mr. Malone, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, and Stuart G. Gibboney. There have been many resignations and a number of the Tammany members are said to be awaiting only the word of Tammany leader Murphy to quit the club in a body and form a new social organization with an atmosphere more congenial.

The total membership now is about 700. The club is wealthy and the equity in its Fifth Avenue property is unusually large for an organization of its kind. Recently the club had an offer of $650,000 for its property. The mortgage against it is only $125,000.

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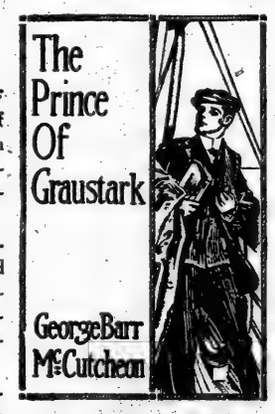

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WHEN IS SPECULATION INVESTMENT?

Hearings are now being held at Washington to discover how to administer a law against speculation in cotton in such a manner as to promote speculation. Since the law was passed conditions have changed. What was thought wicked and destructive when the law was passed to stop dealing in cotton futures under guise of regulation now seems desirable as matter of patriotism and public policy. The price for cotton when the law was passed was about twice what it recently has been, and since the exchanges are closed it is impossible to charge them with the crime of 1914. The argument now is that if only the exchanges were open a great many more people would "buy a bale" as a matter of business than could be induced to do so as a matter of charity, with only an afterthought regarding possible profit. But the new law is in the way. Repeal would be too sharp a reversal, and too plain an admission of error in legislation. It is the promoters of the law who are desirous that it be administered in a sense contrary to the intention when it was enacted. As often happens, they are in favor of the law but against its enforcement.

The hearings are even more farcical than the method of legislation. Officials issued 12,000 invitations, and none of those interested in this enormously popular law responded. The only attendants were from this city, the same wicked speculators against whom the law was directed. They were not familiar with the law, and those framing the regulations which were the subject of the hearing were not familiar with the methods of business which they seek to reform. The regulations themselves are as much above criticism as Mr. BRANDEIS's method of running railways. Nothing was said to be the matter with them except that they were not framed in accordance with methods of trade which the law could not alter. For example, the new way of investing in cotton, instead of speculating in it, requires the exact weight of the cotton covered by the contract to be specified. But bales are not packed of even weights, and will not be so packed however many laws are passed. Hundreds of thousands of bales are the product of small planters, and their ways of culture are various. There are even variations at the gins. The custom has been to deal in multiples of bales, the unders and the overs averaging the contract weight. If one contract is to be taxed 2 cents a pound, and the other is to be free, there is a discrimination, which is what was intended to be prohibitory.

The same penalty is imposed on contracts made upon foreign exchanges, with the intention of preventing the practice of buying in one market and selling in the other. The broad-minded authors of the law think—or thought—that the American market ought to suffice for the American dealers in an American product. It was enormously patriotic in pretense, and its effect upon the American market was not thought through. It now appears that foreign business is on both sides of the account, and that the stopping of one side stops the other also. New York is the producers' market, and Liverpool is the consumers' market. The connection is so intimate that as a matter of regular business each is necessary to the other. There is no way of compelling Liverpool business to be done under the American method, and Americans will find methods of dealing with Liverpool in the Liverpool method if the regulations are insisted upon. The Government also will charge 60 cents a bale for grading cotton, whereas the exchanges hitherto have asked only 25 cents, but that is only one of several minor details which altogether turn the law which was so eagerly desired into an object of aversion to its beneficiaries. They thought they would not be happy until they got it, and now they want something else. They thought the speculators were their enemies. Now they are praying the speculators to do what the law forbids them to do, except under regulations which have too many teeth.

The situation regarding the cotton exchanges is like that regarding the Administration's good Cotton Trust. What is wanted at present is the encouragement of "beneficial" speculation, meaning speculation which will raise the present price of cotton. If cotton became too high to spin from the consumers' point of view "beneficial" speculation would be that which would reduce the price. It is not possible to be serious about such legislation or such views of law. Law is something universal, permanent. Business is one of the most changeable of human affairs, and a matter of individual judgment. Permanent rules cannot be made to apply satisfactorily to changing conditions. Laws cannot enact opposite conditions in the same wording, and especially cannot make black white and white black at the same instant. It is absurd to legislate any price either up or down. Laws should regulate only conduct, but this law concerns itself not with matters of morals, but with matters of business detail. Such matters are best left to those who understand them, whereas the very intent of this statute is to enact perfection about something which is so little understood that opinions shift with conditions. A weathercock law is a nuisance.

FACTIONAL WAR CONTINUES.

In the latest news from Mexico or touching Mexican affairs there is the usual bewildering variety of statements concerning the plans of the commanders of contending forces. A state of civil war exists, but that state has existed since October, 1910. CARRANZA, who is very near Vera Cruz and safety, still keeps up the pretense of being the head of a Government. Mr. DE LA BARRA, ousted from his post of French Ambassador by CARRANZA, and accused of complicity in the usurpation of HUERTA, declares that he hopes for "justice, peace, and concord in the near future for good Mexicans." Mr. DE LA BARRA has been accounted a good Mexican, and he proposes to take up his residence in Lausanne. Many other Mexicans, who desire justice, peace, and concord, are living quietly abroad until one or the other of the contending factions proves itself capable of governing the country. There is no present prospect that any Mexican faction now in sight will get that far.

NEW JERSEY'S POTTERIES.

Newark is to have next February what its projectors call a "small, intensive exhibition" of one of New Jersey's industries. The pottery and brick manufacturers of that State turned its clays, in the year 1912, into products valued at $17,212,286. The comparatively small exhibition space of the Newark Museum Association in the house of the excellent Public Library will be given over to a complete exhibition of New Jersey pottery, tiles, terra cotta, and like products. The idea of a small but comprehensive exposition of one industry is comparatively new here, but German manufacturers have profited greatly from such displays of manufactures. The large exhibitions have lost much of their old appeal.

The importance of the New Jersey potteries has been only dimly realized. Now when circumstances have lent a new significance to the phrase "Made in America" this Newark plan is timely. While the idea underlying it is frankly commercial, it will have an educational value not to be disputed. The china and porcelains of Trenton, the terra cottas of the Amboys, for instance, will become better known all over the country. Small exhibitions of the products of one industry are likely to be common hereafter, and there are many States in the Union in which two or three could be profitably held every year. A more practical method of "booming" an industry could not be devised.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is to be hoped that when the Constitutional Convention meets it will be guided by a spirit less partisan than the last one. That convention regarded itself as having been elected chiefly in the interest of the Republican Party. It did, however, accomplish some important and beneficial work, the most important being the separation of State from municipal elections. What stood out from everything else in its record, however, was its provision that no matter how much the population of New York and Kings might outweigh that of the rest of the State, they should never have more than half the representation in the Senate. Other things of less note were its removal of the $5,000 limit from damage verdicts in accident cases, the safeguards it threw around naturalization, its prohibition of convict labor, and its consolidation of minor courts and creation of intermediate courts.

The shackles placed on the representation of this city in the Legislature constitute the reason why we are going to have a Constitutional Convention next year instead of later. Mr. MURPHY thought the State was going Democratic and that if a Constitutional Convention were elected it would go in with the rest of the ticket, and would repeal this burdensome provision; hence the convention was ordered. He happily chose the year of a Republican landslide for this strategical move.

In this he repeated history. Under the provision for a convention every twenty years one should have been called in 1887; but the politicians were afraid of it, and kept on postponing it until 1893, when a Democratic Legislature ordered one. They had just carried the nation by a landslide, and thought themselves sure to control it. The Republicans thought so, too, and nominations for delegate went begging and were given as mere compliments. Then came the great Republican landslide in the State, due to the Maynard scandal, and the astonished Republicans found themselves in control of everything in sight, convention included. It was an unexpected gift of the gods, and they turned it to such good account that New York City has been hamstrung in the Legislature ever since. Constitutional conventions seem to be extra-hazardous risks for Democrats.

The new convention, strongly Republican as it is, cannot be expected to alter the provision whose existence was responsible for its summons. It need not be partisan in other things, however. It has before it a number of serious problems, foremost among which is the short ballot, and nearly all of them are matters on which partisanship is uncalled for. Presumably the fifteen delegates at large will steer the convention, and they are men in whom the public has confidence. None of them is either narrow-minded or short-sighted, and in the twenty years since the convention of 1894 public affairs have come to be looked at in a less partisan and larger way.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S prowess in the nice art of knitting brings back memories of those old times when little boys who were not very strong were taught by their mothers to knit reins. At one time it was definitely the fashion to knit reins when you were getting over scarlet fever and measles, but that was when people kept the same wallpaper on their walls through thick and thin diseases. Knitting mufflers is not harder than knitting reins, hence no doubt its popularity as a form of relief work. There is no reason that men should not take up the burden as well as women. Many of them have just as sober thoughts of little children and their mothers under the lash of Winter.

Already at certain clubs and restaurants the women employés are using every spare moment for their muffling. Why not the head waiters, why not the butlers in private houses, why not the chauffeurs, why not all classes whose leisure intervals hang heavy on their hands? Any computation by a college graduate would show how many stitches could be counted upon from these different professions, and we should be getting nearer and nearer to the elimination of that inequality of the sexes which is so trying. Nor is there any necessity for confining the efforts of the men to a charity, however worthy. Let them get some fun out of their efforts. Let them set themselves as a goal the creation of such a skull cap as the one worn by Mr. FUGGER in HANS MALER VON ULM'S portrait of him in the Altman Collection. It is only in such ways that our native handicrafts can be revived. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S example may bring about the most interesting results.

NATIONAL OPINION.

We cannot easily realise the difficulty experienced by the ordinary Englishman in getting at "American opinion" concerning the war. English opinion, even British opinion, is practically integral. The people of German and Austrian birth and parentage now in England, a rough estimate has placed them at a hundred thousand, are recognized as "the enemy alien" and play no part in any discussion of national feeling. But the composite population of America puzzles the foreign reader. He finds a poem in one of the papers calling England "the serpent of the sea," and it grieves him. Recourse to the American Who's Who would have told him that the author was born in Munich. The latest issue of The Spectator contains a group of quoted comments that are properly headed "Cross-Currents in America." An Anglican clergyman writes that every one in Massachusetts is anti-German, a professor of mathematics in "Hertford," Conn., speaks of American sentiment for England as "very strong here," a letter from Boston reports a meeting at which some German professors and an Irish-American spoke "in bitter denunciation of England and sympathetically "toward Germany"; instances of individual "pro-German" feeling are cited as coming from other cities. A correspondent who signs himself "John o' Groat" speaks of "the basic qualities of national character" that are "common to Britain and the States."

A woman writing from Maine, "one "of many Americans as English in "blood as if born in England," puts the point in a way to reconcile many apparent inconsistencies: "Being an American," she says, "is not a mat-"ter of birth or race, but of heart's "desire."

Taking it thus, the nations must feel that our national opinion is not governed by whether one nation or another is engaged in war, but whether right and justice are in conflict with opposing forces. The desire of the heart that brings foreigners to this country is the desire for opportunity, and opportunity only can be guarded by just government. National opinion in America is on the side of just government.

BERNARD SHAW ON THE WAR.

The articles by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW on the European war, which will begin in THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow, will arouse even a larger measure of attention and discussion than might have been expected when their publication was first announced. The natural expectation would be that the celebrated master of "paradox" would treat the subject now uppermost in the world's mind in his accustomed ironical manner. But his mood is sincere, he does not gird at the war, he expresses his personal view of the causes and conduct of the great conflict with comparatively few of the literary whimsicalities in which he has been wont to indulge. That the view is distinctly individual and peculiar to SHAW may well be urged by all who do not agree with him, but it will be accepted by many as a fair statement of the case from the standpoint of the multitude of people in the modern world who do not accept the traditions of national greatness and are inherently opposed to militarism in all its expressions.

In the first installment Mr. SHAW discusses the vital subject of Junkerism in England as well as in Germany. All the Junkers, in his opinion, are not in Prussia. He finds them in the British Cabinet and the House of Lords. There is no need to commend any articles by SHAW to American readers. His "Common Sense About the War" will be eagerly read.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Machines, Too, Are Maltreated.

While war makes more wasteful and extravagant use of men than of any other "material," its reckless destruction of property values sometimes seems to reveal its insane quality even more clearly than do its homicides. That is presumably due to the curious fact that we are all the time rather more careful of "property" than of human beings, at least to the extent that both more willingly and more often do we make systematic efforts in utilizing for its protection the resources of science and the powers of the law.

At the present time, for instance, there is in progress a campaign by Federal and State officials against an epidemic among cattle, and it is a campaign the like of which is still to be seen against any one of several diseases to which humanity is subject, though they, too, could be as easily and promptly conquered by a resort to similar measures. To do it, however, would still be held an intolerable interference with personal liberty—the liberty to die as we please—and that this is held a precious one by many is shown by the survival among us of a minority, by no means negligible, of people who bitterly resent compulsory vaccination, though its beneficial effects have long been beyond reasonable question.

But war, being a form of madness, is not careful about or with anything. A striking illustration of this is the way it treats motor vehicles. These, in civil life, because of their great cost, usually get the tender handling their delicacy demands, and in return for it they give service fairly well proportioned to the expenditures their purchase and maintenance involve. War also has seen the utility of the motor car in its various forms, and the purveyors for the various armies are buying vehicles of this sort in enormous numbers. Once in the field, however, they are used in a way to disgust as well as grieve anybody with a proper appreciation of machinery, and as a result, it is said on good authority, when a motor truck of the very best construction is in the hands of soldiers engaged in active military operations, what an insurance man would call its "expectation," meaning its lease of mechanical life, is just one week. And even that depends on its escaping destruction by gun fire.

A Skillful Exertion of Pressure.

It illustrated the persistant and apparently irresistible tendency of irrelevant questions to intrude themselves into the "teacher mother" problem, that the Mayor was asked whether he didn't think a teacher with a husband able to support her should retire and let some self-dependent woman have her position. That, the Mayor replied, was a "collateral" question, and he refused to be diverted from what he said was the one point at issue—the right of teacher mothers to a leave of absence.

That was wise, but it would have been still wiser, perhaps, had the Mayor stuck to the contention that the Board of Education has only one duty—that of getting and keeping the most efficient teachers it can. Its members, as such, have no concern with, and should not consider, the status of teachers as individuals in greater or less need of earning money for themselves. The public schools are institutions the sole purpose of which is to give to children the best instruction attainable. That they also provide a living for the teaching force is purely incidental, and confers no "rights" on either the married or the celibate, or at any rate none that is not a direct consequence of efficiency.

This is, of course, a narrow view to take of what is, after all, a part of the whole social situation, but it is the only one the board can safely tak and the attempts to force others upon it are not the less ill-advised and injudicious merely because those making them talk much and loudly about the sacredness of motherhood. Motherhood is indeed sacred. Nobody denies it. Nevertheless there are many tasks with the performance of which it, as everybody knows, is to a greater or less degree incompatible.

The majority of the School Board have hitherto been, and still are, of the opinion that teaching in the public schools is one of those tasks. The Mayor evidently inclines to the opposite opinion, and he is bringing to bear upon the Commissioners a gentle but firm pressure which, whatever one may think of its probable effect, one cannot help admiring, so adroitly politic is its exercise and so skillfully is it calculated to avoid the hot quarrel in which a less tactful man with the same purpose would inevitably find himself soon engaged.

Credulity's Limits Are Passed.

Some of us who found it, if not easy, at least possible, to believe the story of the Russian picket boat that sacrificed itself to save the more valuable unit in Russia's naval force lack the credulity required for accepting as authentic the order or address which, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, the Kaiser recently sent to his troops in East Prussia.

This remarkable document, reduced to its bare bones, is to the effect that having beaten the French on one side and the Russians on the other, it behooves every patriotic German to help save his country from ruin by joining in a last desperate stand against its onrushing foes. Even Mr. CHESTERTON, firmly as he believes in the capacity of Germans to be illogical and to put contradictions in the same sentence, would hesitate to charge the Kaiser with naiveté like this or to see even the simplest of his soldiers reading such an appeal with straight faces.

It is a fairly safe assumption, therefore, that some Russian romancer with more humor than the majority of his class either wrote the whole address out of his own head, or else that he so manipulated its original phrases as to make them—well, amusing.

Explaining Domestic Tribulations.

According to the report just made to Mayor MITCHEL by his Committee on Food Supply through the Chairman of its Executive Committee, the present complaints about the cost of living are in considerable measure due to the incompetency of many housekeepers either to buy food or to prepare it to the best advantage.

This incapacity, the report says, is most prevalent among the women of two widely separated classes. One of them consists of the daughters of poverty, whose only training before marriage has been in shops and factories, and who therefore enter upon the conduct of a household with less than no preparation at all. The other is made up of those born to wealth, or in circumstances of the kind called comfortable, and allowed by injudicious parents to grow up without instruction or experience in managing a home. The consequences in both cases are extravagance in buying food materials and waste in using them.

The remedy suggested is a further emphasizing of domestic training in the public schools. That, if well done, will obviously help to relieve the evils so plausibly described, but one inclines to wonder if they can be so easily and simply cured.

MRS. REID'S HOLDINGS.

She Has Increased Her Interests in The Tribune Since Husband's Death

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, as counsel for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and also for The Tribune, to correct some inaccuracies contained in the brief article in today's issue of THE TIMES regarding the account filed by Mrs. Reid as executrix of Mr. Reid's estate in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, and particularly to those contained in the headings.

The article states that, in her account as filed, "Mrs. Reid noted the sale of Securities of The Tribune Association amounting to $205,000," and the headlines read, "Sells Tribune Bonds. Widow of Whitelaw Reid Reduces Her Holdings in Newspaper." As a matter of fact, instead of reducing her holdings in the newspaper, Mrs. Reid has, quite independent of what she received from Mr. Reid under his will, very substantially increased her interests in The Tribune, so that today she holds considerably more of its securities than was held by both of them at the time of Mr. Reid's death. The Tribune securities, amounting to $205,000, the sale of which your article states Mrs. Reid noted in her account, and on which these headlines were based, were very old mortgages on The Tribune Building, originally held by the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and later taken over by Mr. Reid, and which, in closing the estate, Mrs. Reid thought it best to turn back to that bank. HENRY W. SACKETT.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

War's Effect on the Vernacular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to note the effect which the great war has already had upon the vernacular. Not only has the fan's jargon become military, (that was to be expected,) but the most casual remarks of our more every-day speech are interspersed with expressions which would have been unintelligible six months ago. For example, the "scrap of paper," which promises to be classical. Can it be more easily forgotten than the Gordian knot or the sword of Damocles? Again, for a man to have fought "like a Belgian" would have meant nothing in June. In July it implied not only determined valor, but a fine patriotism never associated with the Trojans. Then, to take another task, a man looking for something with which to compare a massacre is not half so apt today to say a "second Bartholomew's" as a "second Louvain."

In the British press we read repeatedly of the Huns. The twentieth century barbarian has overshadowed his brother of the fifth century for all time.

We are in the fourth month only of a war which may last for years. At its end the world's material wealth will have been depleted immeasurably. Millions will have been consumed in property, in shot and powder. Millions of men will have died. For those who survive little will have remained but their languages, tongues that have been enriched by a thousand and one new and bitter and ironic connotations. For that, and for that alone, they can thank Prussedersey.

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

St. George's, Bermuda, Nov. 9, 1914.

A Confederate Submarine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in a recent number of your paper statements about the submarine boat being practically an American invention. Then you give the credit to J. P. Holland, who, you state, built his boat in 1877.

I wish to state that I believe the first practical submarine was built in Mobile during the war between the North and the South. I saw this boat while it was being constructed, I think in 1863. (I was a boy belonging to an infantry command in the Confederate Army.)

This boat never made an attempt to go to the northern fleet in Mobile Bay, but the inventor of her (Lieut. Dickson of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment of Infantry) took her to Charleston, got up a new crew, and went with her, he being in command, and sank a United States man-of-war in Charleston Harbor, the Housatonic. The submarine was never seen again, and it is thought that she was lying under the big steamer that she destroyed, so the credit belongs to the Confederate States for building the first submarine. A. C. DANNER.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 10, 1914.

Starving the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express the appreciation of your editorial articles on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which I have no doubt the great bulk of your readers feel, for, notwithstanding the "politico-demagogic" belief that downing the railroads means votes, the thoughtful part of the community realizes that the starving of the railroads is a fatal mistake, and that the commission is inflicting a great wrong not only upon the railroads but upon the entire country. Keep up the good work. W. D. F.

Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1914.

AN ORGANIZED ARMY.

Steps Congress Should Take to Create an Effective Field Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of THE TIMES you remarked editorially that no one political party could capitalize and monopolize, as an issue, the dangers of our military unpreparedness as illustrated by the events of the past three months in Europe. I cordially approve your comments; the matter is national, not partisan.

If we hope to win at football we assume, without question, that organization and team work of the players must be brought to the highest point of efficiency possible. War is a vast contest in which success depends on the same two elements, which must be developed in time of peace—a fact to which ninety-five per cent. of Americans appear to be oblivious. No mere wonderful example of team work and efficiency has ever been shown than that given by the German Army since Aug. 1: not a detail has been overlooked or neglected, and it has taken the next three most powerful nations of Europe to stop Germany's advance—if stopped it be.

In enacting military laws our Congress has always dealt in terms of number of men and of regiments, not in the tactical units by which war must be prosecuted. The smallest such unit is the division, which is not provided for by law, and which must be improvised after the trouble has begun, by assigning regiments and officers, catch as catch can, hunting for artillery, wagons, mules, food and forage, and often forced to fight while getting ready to fight.

It is true that by Executive order we have three improvised divisions, no one of which is complete and no two of which are alike. As a matter of fact, we could with slight additions to present authorized units of the army organize a complete field army (the new name for the old army corps.) For the benefit of the non-technical reader may I define: A division is the command of a Major General; in our service it is made up, theoretically, of three brigades (nine regiments) of infantry, one brigade (two regiments) of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, a battalion each of engineers and signal corps, and four each of field hospitals and ambulance companies; war strength about 20,000. A field army normally consists of three such divisions and some additional troops, usually a division of cavalry, a brigade of heavy field artillery, and probably a brigade of infantry.

In units of regiments needed for a field army we would need:

Thirty regiments of infantry: we have just thirty.

Twelve regiments of cavalry: we have fifteen.

Nine regiments of field artillery: we have six.

Five battalions of engineers: we have three.

Fife battalions of signal corps: we have them.

Fourteen each, ambulance corps and field hospitals: we have seven each.

Assuming that Congress will see the advisability of such a co-ordinated, effective organization, as demonstrated and pleaded for by our Chiefs of Staff for years, only two material things are needed to complete and create an effective field army: More field artillery, only three regiments. Second, the recall to the United States of all organizations on foreign service.

To make the latter possible another policy must be substituted for that now in effect, by which the local military forces charged with the care of our over-sea possessions, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Panama, shall be troops in no way belonging to any field army we may have; the necessary garrisons in each case should be determined and made permanent for its own particular place and work, and identified by local regimental names and numbers.

CAPTAIN U. S. A., Retired.

Staunton, Va., Nov. 11, 1914.

BELGIAN WORKS OF ART.

Dr. Bode Does Not Favor Proscription Lists by Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As unpleasant insinuations have been appearing recently as to Dr. Bode's wishes or intentions with regard to the disposition of the works of art in Belgium, and possibly France as well, I beg that in justice to him you will allow me to state his own sentiments on the subject, as nearly as possible in his own words. In the October number of Kuenst and Kuenstler was published an article by Dr. Emil Schaeffer on "War Indemnity in Works of Art," giving a list of the works of art owned by the Belgian State and municipalities which he thought should be handed over to Germany. I translate the following from Dr. Bode's reply to this article, which was published in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of Oct 8:

"The undersigned declares that he holds quite the opposite opinion regarding the retention of works of art in the enemy's country. With proscription lists, such as exist for France in the imagination of Ugo Ojetti, and as Herr Schaeffer has thought them out for Belgium, I have no sympathy whatever. On the contrary, my conviction is that all civilized nations ought to retain the creations of their own art and the works of art which legitimately belong to them, and that it is our duty to protect the monuments of a hostile country just as we should our own. * * *

It was precisely in order to save the works of art in Belgium for the Belgians that the present writer recommended the sending of one of our museum officials to Belgium. Since that time Director von Falke has been working zealously to insure the safety of the treasures in that country, acting in behalf of the Belgian Government in common with our military authorities, who, before his arrival, and in spite of the fact that the conduct of the populace was a violation of the law of nations, were doing what they could for the preservation of the monuments, even with danger to themselves, in both Belgium and France, especially at Rheims. The endeavors of the Berlin museum authorities will be directed toward seeing that, after a victorious ending of the war, Germany does not follow the example set by England in the removal of the Parthenon sculptures, and by France under Napoleon I., in plundering the artistic treasures of nearly every country in Europe.

In these words Dr. Bode has placed himself on record in the most emphatic manner that he could, and, believing as I do that they are entirely sincere, I think we need feel no uneasiness as to the ultimate fate of the paintings in Belgium if he has a voice in the decision. EDWARD ROBINSON.

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

Belgian People Grateful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper and being a daughter of Belgium, I have read and see with great interest all your publications and illustrations in regard to my native country. The sympathy which has arisen during the last few weeks all over the United States for the starving Belgians, and the evidence of the fact of the present movement of supplying these starving people, who without any fault or intrigue have been the victims of circumstance, is really great, and will be a never forgotten evidence of the generosity, humanity, and the open heart of the people of the United States, and will stand forever as a permanent monument in every Belgian heart.

Coming to this country a short time before the outbreak of hostilities for the purpose of visiting my two married sisters, and being marooned here without any news from home and having a brother who is a Lieutenant in the Belgian Army, no one can better appreciate the generous and never-to-be-forgotten movement which has taken place in behalf of my unfortunate compatriots. In the measure that the animosity for our annihilators shall grow, so shall increase our esteem and admiration for all Americans, considering them as the real saviors of so many starving people. Knowing the hospitality of the Belgian people, permit me to say that they will repay the generosity of this country to the fullest extent at the first opportunity. MRS. ANNE POLET

of Namur, Belgium.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

TAXI AMENDMENT HEARING.

Mason-Seaman Head Tells Aldermen It Would End Their Business.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the proposed amendment to the public hack ordinance which will compel all motor taxicabs operating on the public streets of the city to take out licenses and come under the rates passed by the Aldermen several months ago.

William H. Barnard, President of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, of which the Yellow Taxicab Company is a part, said the proposed amendment would be confiscatory and would practically put his company out of business.

He said that while the company maintained several hundred cabs as public hacks, on telephone or hotel calls, they also maintained several hundred other private machines which operated under call and which cost far more to maintain than the so-called public cabs, and, therefore, justified an extra charge of ten cents a mile above the rate for public cabs.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell maintained that the private service was not as good as the public service and asked that the hearing be adjourned to give him an opportunity to produce proof of what he said. "I can bring proof," said the License Commissioner, "that this proposed amendment will be of inestimable benefit to the people of the city who use taxicabs."

"Pass it and you will put us out of business," replied President Barnard.

Counsel for the Hotel Men's Association argued against the amendment and said there had been no complaint of the charge for private service, while drivers and owners of independent taxicabs said that it would work a benefit to them and to the city.

MGR. DUNN AS CHANCELLOR.

Appointed to Office Bishop Hayes Held—Father Myhan Transferred.

The Very Rev. John J. Dunn, diocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has been appointed chancellor of the New York Archdiocese, succeeding in that important office Bishop Hayes, who held it for many years. Mgr. Dunn comes from St. Gabriel's Parish, on the east side, and before taking up the society work was attached to St. John the Evangelist Parish on the upper east side. Under his direction the society, working chiefly for Catholic foreign missions, has put the United States next to France in amounts of annual gifts to Catholic Church world extension.

The Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, for twelve years pastor of St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth Street, has been appointed by Cardinal Farley, the pastor of the important parish of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, succeeding there the late Mgr. M. A. Taylor.

Father Myhan is a native of this city, and was for a time secretary to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and earlier assistant at historic St. Peter's in Barclay Street. The Blessed Sacrament parish on the upper west side numbers 7,000 persons.

GOVERNORS WANT POWER.

Complain of Criticism of Subordinates' Acts That They Can't Prevent.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Complaint that Governors as a rule do not have sufficient power to remove State officers and were therefore subject to adverse criticism because of the acts of subordinates, was voiced today at the Governors' Conference by Gov. Elias A. Ammons of Colorado and other State Executives. Gov. Ammons declared that recent industrial difficulties in Colorado ran the State deeply in debt, destroyed much property, and cost more than 200 lives, all because other State officers were not amenable to the desires of the Governor and defied his orders.

Govs. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, William Spry of Utah, and S. V. Stewart of Montana protested against what they termed lax methods of regulating shipment of tuberculous cattle.

TO DIRECT FOOD INSPECTION

Salary Provided for the Head of a New Health Department Bureau.

The Board of Estimate adopted yesterday upon the recommendation of Controller Prendergast, the modification of the salary schedules of the Board of Health, to take effect as of Nov. 1, so as to provide for the salary of a Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection. The salary is to be $5,000 a year.

The position will be competitive and the Civil Service Commission announced that the duties of the position would be to organize and administer a bureau of food inspection, to maintain supervision over places manufacturing and distributing food and drug products, to enforce such sections of the sanitary code as apply to food inspection and to formulate and enforce rules and regulations for the office.

PRINCE GETS A RECOUNT.

Canvass Showed Congressman Hart, Dem., In the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Supreme Court Justice C. W. Parker today granted an order for the recount of the votes in Bergen County upon the application of Randolph Perkins, counsel for ex-Senator John D. Prince, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, who was defeated by Congressman Hart.

Dr. Prince was required to furnish a bond of $5,000. The recount will begin at Hackensack on Tuesday, Nov. 24. Dr. Prince lost Bergen County by 295 votes. Congressman Hart's plurality in the entire district was only 411.

E. C. BENEDICT LOSES POINT.

Demurrer In General Rubber Company's Suit Overruled.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in overruling a demurrer of E. C. Benedict in a suit instituted against him by the General Rubber Company to recover $185,000. The case now will go to trial before a jury.

The General Rubber Company's complaint alleged Mrd. Benedict, as a Director, was cognizant of the misapplication of its funds by Harold J. Hutter, its agent at Para, Brazil. This $185,000, the complaint says, was used by Hutter in the Moju Rubber Company, which was organized and backed by the defendant when he visited Brazil. The Moju company failed.

COLORED FEELINGS.

My friends are scarce,
My foes are many:
Joys, blessings, hopes—
I haven't any.

I hate myself, and you, and you,
On those sad days when I feel blue!

I have no foes—
Have had them, never;
My friends are many—
And have been, ever.

I love the whole wide world, I think,
On days when I feel—well, say, pink.

LURANA SHELDON.

TO MAKE FUNSTON A MAJOR GENERAL

Vera Cruz Commander to Fill Vacancy When Gen. Wotherspoon Retires on Monday.

SCOTT NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

His Promotion and That of Gen. Bliss Are Also Listed—Funston Passed Over Many Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Announcement was made by Secretary Garrison this evening that upon the retirement of Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon next Monday, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States occupation force at Vera Cruz, would be promoted to the rank of Major General to fill the vacancy. This action will prevent a resumption of attacks in the Senate on nominations for the grade of Major General which have been made in recent years. Considerable feeling has been aroused among Senators who maintained that Gen. Funston had been made the victim of discrimination in promoting over his head officers junior to himself. Gen. Funston has been a Brigadier General since April 1, 1901, and for years has been at the top of the list.

Announcement was made also that Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the present Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army, would be appointed Chief of the General Staff to succeed Gen. Wotherspoon, and that upon the retirement of Major Gen. Arthur Murray on April 29, 1915, Brig. Gen. Scott would be promoted to the grade of Major General. It was announced by Secretary Garrison that Brig. Gen. Tasker M. Bliss, who is in command of the troops on the Mexican border, would be appointed chief of the Mobile Army Division of the General Staff, and that upon the retirement of Major Gen. William H. Carter on Nov. 19, 1915, the vacancy would be filled by the appointment of Gen. Bliss.

Secretary Garrison said that Gen. Funston would remain in command of the occupation force at Vera Cruz until it was withdrawn, and that Gen. Bliss would be retained in command of the military forces on the Mexican border for the time being.

Upon the promotion of Gen. Funston the vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals will be filled by the promotion of Col. Henry A. Greene of the Tenth Infantry. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt will be filled by the promotion of Col. William A. Mann of the Infantry, now on duty with the General Staff. The vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals caused by the promotion of Gen. Scott will be filled by the promotion of Col. Frederick S. Strong of the Coast Artillery.

All these changes were decided upon by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison at a conference today. In selecting Colonels for promotion to the rank of General the rule was followed by promoting in each case a Colonel of the branch of the service to which the general officer whose place he was selected to fill had belonged.

There has been a revival of interest recently in the case of Gen. Funston, and it was evident that if he was again jumped in making the promotions strong opposition would develop in the Senate. Gen. Funston was 49 years old last Monday. He has been retarded in obtaining promotion heretofore through the fact that he was younger than most officers who had attained that high rank and also by the circumstances that he was appointed to the regular army as a Brigadier General from the volunteer forces.

Gen. Funston won his appointment as a Brigadier General in the regular service through his sensational capture of Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Filipino Revolutionary Government and Army. He had served in the Cuban revolutionary army prior to the war with Spain and went to the Philippines as Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He became a Brigadier General of volunteers in 1899 and was serving in that rank when appointed to the same rank in the regular army. He was then only 35 years old, but President McKinley found that the only two grades in the regular service to which he could make appointments from civil life or the volunteers were Second Lieutenant and Brigadier General, and Funston's age and service entitled him to a higher reward than a Second Lieutenantcy.

Gen. Scott, who will become Chief of Staff of the army next week, is a noted Indian fighter. He saw much active service in the Philippines and was in command of troops at the Mexican border when he was promoted to be a Brigadier General and assigned as Assistant Chief of the General Staff.

EXPLAINS NEW CITY PAYROLL

Controller Makes Public List of Salary Increases and Decreases.

Controller Prendergast gave out yesterday the complete list of increases and decreases in salaries of employes in all city departments. They were included in the 1915 budget only in lump amounts and caused criticism because of the fact that while many laborers and others suffered materially by decreases, George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, Chiefs of the Bureaus in the Board of Estimate which make up the sch

WOMEN TEACHERS HISS MISS STRACHAN

District Superintendent, Criticising the Teacher-Mothers, Arouses Storm at Meeting.

MISS RODMAN SUSPENDED

But Both She and Mrs. Wagner Will Present Themselves for Duty at Schools on Monday.

Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, who endeared herself to the women teachers of the city by effecting the passage by the Legislature several years ago of the Equal Pay bill, was jeered at and hissed last night by a group of 400 or more of these women teachers and their sympathizers who assembled in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to hear a discussion of the teacher-mother question.

Disapproval of Miss Strachan's expressed views was so pronounced that the Chairman, Prof. Howard Woolston of the College of the City of New York, formally apologized for the attitude of the hostile part of the audience. Miss Strachan, however, was not perturbed. She thanked the Chairman for his intercession and then replied:

"I expected a hostile demonstration and came prepared for it."

The meeting had been called at the instance of the League for the Civic Service of Women, and it was generally known that both sides of the question raised by the dismissal by the Board of Education of teacher-mothers would be heard. There were thirteen speakers on the platform, including Miss Strachan, and a number of them, all speaking against the action of the Board of Education in dismissing teacher-mothers, had been heard before Miss Strachan's turn came. When she took the platform she scanned the audience critically and commented on the fact that it was the first time in her life when she must expect an unfriendly reception from teachers.

Referring to the charges preferred against Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the Staten Island teacher, whose suspension was ordered several days ago because of absence from school to bear a child, Miss Strachan said that she would have voted with the majority in the Board of Education for her suspension if she had been a member of the board. Immediately the hissing began. Her own observations, she said, were based on experience of many years and the study of the 1,000 teachers and the 34,000 children directly under her supervision, she said, gave her reason for believing that the Board of Education had acted properly.

"And if the women of the city were to vote on the question," said Miss Strachan, "95 per cent. would stand by the Board of Education."

"No, no, no!" came from all parts of the auditorium.

Children's Welfare First.

The welfare of the 700,000 children in the public schools, Miss Strachan argued, and not the welfare of a handful of teacher-mothers, was to be considered first in the teacher-mother controversy. The city, she said, "hired" women to teach, and expected efficient services from them.

Miss Strachan stopped at this point and her next sentence gave rise to the most pronounced hissing of the evening. She weighed her words carefully as she said:

"Women teachers, as well as other teachers, contract with the city to teach and it is a part of the contract to maintain a good physical condition for the faithful performance of duty, continuous performance of duty. To undertake a second contract, I think, is unwise and is an immoral thing."

"Immoral, immoral," was echoed all over the room, above the hubbub of disapproval. In a moment Miss Strachan went on:

"I believe it is immoral," she said, "because a teacher is pretending to serve two masters."

Miss Strachan regretted the notoriety given to the few teachers who had been suspended after giving birth to children. There was no reason for the newspaper criticisms, she said. The system maintained and the taxpayers had been well served by the Board of Education. She looked for an amicable settlement of the teacher-mother question, she said, but hoped that no iron rule would be passed to hold for all future cases. Each case, she said, should be viewed on its individual one and should be viewed on its own merits with efficiency as the guiding standard. Married women with children, she said, should be allowed to make new applications and should be treated just as unmarried teachers.

There was one member of the Board of Education on the platform who agreed with Miss Strachan's views. He was John Martin, who at other times has been at odds with the Brooklyn Superintendent.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, another member of the board, in a vigorous speech attacked the board for its action and held that married teachers should receive leaves of absence for the care of bearing children. He attacked the board as being inconsistent. A third member of the board, William G. Willcox, while leaning to the view that applications for leaves of absence should be allowed and that each case should be considered separately by the board, would not commit himself definitely. He announced that the question would be officially investigated by a special committee, and that any change of policy would be retroactive.

Speakers Assail Board.

Other speakers were Mrs. Marion B. Crothen, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Fola La Follette, Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis, Prof. W. P. Montague of Columbia University, and Miss Henrietta Rodman, all of whom talked in favor of leaves of absence for teacher-mothers.

Interest centred in Miss Rodman because of her suspension earlier in the day by order of Supt. Maxwell of the public schools on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination. She was cheered many times during the evening. Miss Rodman in private life is Mrs. Henrietta De Fremery, and she is so listed on the payroll of the Board of Education. She is a teacher in the Wadleigh High School, and has been very active in the case of teacher-mothers suspended from duty. She has shown particular activity in the case of Mrs. Wagner.

It was announced at the Board of Education yesterday that Miss Rodman's order of suspension had not been served, but that it would be served before Miss Rodman could present herself for duty on Monday morning.

When Miss Rodman heard this last night she was asked what she would do.

"I'll present myself for duty, as usual," she said.

"Will you undertake to teach as usual?"

"I certainly will," she replied.

"Will you resist if physical force is used to prevent you from teaching?"

"O, I don't think so," she replied. "I am going to see a lawyer tomorrow, and after that I will know what to do."

Mrs. Wagner, too, it was learned at last night's meeting, would fight her case. She expects to attend the Curtis High School as usual on Monday. If she is prevented from teaching she will take her case into the courts.

TEACHER-MOTHERS' ALLY.

Mrs. Hale Congratulates Mayor Mitchel on His Policy.

Mayor Mitchel gave out yesterday a copy of a letter he received from Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, President of the League for the Civic Service of Women of 315 East Seventeenth Street, in which Mrs. Hale expressed deep appreciation for the Mayor's letter to President Churchill of the Board of Education in reference to teacher-mothers. In her letter Mrs. Hale said:

"Any educational system which tends to create a large class of sterile women on the one hand, or on the other to impair its own efficiency by continually dismissing tried teachers in favor of beginners, is bound to fail. The profession of teaching is one in which women are especially needed. It will always remain a woman's profession and women will always bear children. These two facts, which have been made mutually destructive by the present board, can readily be reconciled by the use of a little common sense, as has been done in France, where teachers not only receive leave of absence for maternity, but receive it on full pay.

"The present policy of the Board of Education creates a feeling of deep resentment among teachers and their friends, for it not only penalizes the loyalty and removes many of the finest teachers from the schools, but it seems to indicate an autocratic attempt to regulate the private lives of citizens by dictating to them the circumstances under which they shall work. To grant leave of absence for illness, but not for childbirth, seems, therefore, not only a negation of humanitarianism, but a negation of democracy."

MISS HELEN RICH'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to F. B. Patterson on New Year's Day.

The wedding of Miss Helen Blagden Rich, the daughter of Mrs. Frank L. Stratton, and Frederick Beck Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, will take place on New Year's Day at 4 o'clock in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the reception will be held at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Edna Josephine Lott will be Miss Rich's matron of honor, and the other attendants will be Miss Dorothy Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, and the Misses Dorothy B. Stratton, Dorothea Darlington, Ruth McKenna, Ruth B. Wilson, and Mrs. Waring L. Dawburn.

Mr. Patterson's best man is to be Nelson Talbot of Dayton, Ohio, and the twelve ushers selected are Newbold Noyes of Washington, D. C.; William Boyce Thacher, Jr., of Philadelphia, Samuel Skinner and Homer W. Orvis of New York, Turner Moorehead of Pittsburgh, and Jefferson P. Crane, Oscar Collican, Charles Greene, Robert Patterson, Harold Talbot, Alexander Craighead, and E. J. Gorman, all of Dayton.

Mr. Patterson is the son of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company.

Mackintosh-Delamater Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Delamater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morris Delamater of 280 West Seventy-sixth Street, to William Mackintosh, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon in the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Mary Delamater will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elinor Talbot and Augusta Forkes. Mr. Mackintosh will have as best man Gordon Danielson. C. H. Holland, E. C. Noseworthy, John B. Payne, and John G. Mays are to serve as ushers.

SIMMS—SHEPARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Simms of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Simms, to Newell Condit Shepard of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

BUTLER—BRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Evarts Butler of 81 Montrose Avenue, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vera Butler, to Roy Safford Bridge, son of Charles L. F. Bridge of Elizabeth, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Kent to Wed J. F. Kilbourn.

The engagement of Miss Clara Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent of Brooklyn, and Jonathan F. Kilbourn of New York has been announced. Mr. Kilbourn is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kilbourn of Hartford, Conn., and is a graduate of Yale, class of '11.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James Bliss Townsend will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, at her residence, 209 Lexington Avenue, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Noemi Gilbert Townsend.

Miss Josephine B. Wells will make her debut at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells, on Monday, Dec. 21, at her home, 523 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. J. Rich Steers is to entertain at Faircroft, her country home at Port Chester, N. Y., tonight with a dance.

Mrs. W. Francklyn Paris will give a reception this afternoon at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Paris was Miss Margaret W. Jones of Philadelphia.

Miss Clementine Garrison Rees and her niece, Miss Virginia R. Scully, who were in Europe when war was declared and remained there until recently, have arrived in New York and taken an apartment at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre will give a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, on Dec. 1 at her house, 16 East Fifty-third Street, and will afterward take her guests to the first Junior Assembly.

Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr., gave a dinner last night at her home, 875 Park Avenue, for Miss Estelle H. Flower and her fiancé, Clarence M. Chauncey, whose marriage is set for Dec. 5. Mr. Chauncey will give his bachelor dinner on Dec. 1 at the Union Club.

Mrs. Edward McCauley arrived last night on the Baltic from Europe, where she had been spending some time. Her husband, Lieut. Commander McCauley, is commanding the Scorpion at Constantinople.

Ball In Aid of Italian Hospital.

A ball will be given for the benefit of the Italian Hospital Building Fund on Friday evening, Dec. 4, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Owing to the war, the committee in charge of the ball will turn over half of the proceeds of the ball to the Red Cross Society. There will be exhibition and general dancing.

Mrs. Charles V. Paterno has the entertainment in charge. The patronesses include Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Arthur MacGregor, Mrs. T. Darlington Semple, Mme. Carlo Polifemo, Miss Annie Leary, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Elbridge Snow, Mrs. James H. Wainwright, Mrs. Richard A. Purdy, Miss Genevieve Clarke, Mrs. P. Kuyper, and Mrs. Michael E. Paterno.

Maggie Teyte Arrives.

Maggie Teyte, the English operatic soprano, arrived last night on the Baltic from Liverpool for the first time without her husband, Eugene Plumon, who, she said, was acting as interpreter on the staff with the Indian troops in France. Miss Teyte said that she was going on a concert tour, and would appear in Baltimore on Nov. 20.

MUSIC NOTES.

The final concert of the Co-operative Symphony Society is announced by the Wage Earners' Theatre League for tonight at Carnegie Hall. Giocinto Scarano will conduct, and the soloists will be Mme. Olga von Turk-Rohn, soprano, and Marie Deutscher, violinist.

For the benefit of the Red Cross Fund for Belgian Relief a concert will be given in the Orange Woman's Club by Elinor Castle, soprano, and Katherine Burritt Deming, contralto, with Will J. Stone as accompanist.

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CHICAGO TO REPLACE LONDON FOR PLAYS

Frohman Plans There Productions He Had Intended for War-Affected City.

BRINGING ENGLISH STARS

Marie Lohr, Irene Vanbrugh, and Godfrey Tearle to be Seen in Chicago First.

Charles Frohman will leave for Chicago this morning to arrange what he says are the most novel plans of his career. Mr. Frohman goes West to see if he cannot carry out in Chicago the Spring and Summer theatrical schedule which he had originally intended for London, but which was upset when the war put England indefinitely off the theatrical map.

Mr. Frohman's Duke of York's Theatre in London is now closed except for matinée performances. A number of English actors and actresses under long-term Frohman contracts are still on his hands. Some of these plays and even more of the English players will be made use of by Mr. Frohman in New York; but the bulk of the intended London productions are such that they cannot be so well transferred to New York as to Chicago. Mr. Frohman has accordingly resolved to make Chicago his extra outlet during the coming Spring and Summer, just as every other Spring and Summer for the last twenty years London has been his field for extra theatrical operations.

"This illustrates," said Mr. Frohman last night, "one effect of the war on the American theatre—revolutionary to an extent. Probably neither I nor any of the other score or more of American managers who each year at the first sign of Spring book passage for London will have any thought of doing so this year. For one thing, nearly every English playwright is directly or indirectly engaged in the war, and those that are not have stopped playwriting entirely. For another, with all lights out in London at night, small use can be made of any except provincial English theatres for play producing. Besides, except in rare cases, no English producer feels like speculating in London, even with first-class American successes, since currency is becoming scarcer and scarcer all over England.

"Anticipating these conditions, I have already made arrangements for Miss Marie Lohr, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and Godfrey Tearle—three of his best known and best equipped of English artists—and all under contract to me—to come to America, so that I may be enabled to make use of these three people for an all-star production in Chicago, independent of another that I intend for New York in the Spring. If the Chicago venture prospers the output can later be made use of in New York. But, from the Spring on, so far as I am concerned, Chicago will understudy London as an extra theatre centre until the war is over."

JAMES K. HACKETT FINED.

Actor Pays $75 for Violation of Game Shipping Laws.

James K. Hackett, the actor, who recently inherited a large fortune, was fined $75 yesterday for shipping game into the State without first getting a State license.

"A small party, including Mrs. Hackett and I, have been shooting up in Maine for a week or so," said Mr. Hackett at the Vanderbilt Hotel last night. "I brought back with me two does and a buck, and two partridges, which were consigned to the American Express Company under the legally signed and licensed tag issued by the Maine State authorities. This game was seized by the Game Warden under the laws of the State of New York, because, as he claimed, it was necessary to secure from the State a shipping tag which costs nothing. I was fined $75 because I had not approached the authorities at the cost of a two-cent postage stamp for a shipping tag."

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—A. G. Allan Roy, T. H. Baines, A. J. Bell, G. M. Booth, J. F. Brown, Bertrand Carr, J. F. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Grant, Miss M. E. Gregory, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Halliburton, J. Leete, H. B. Macdonald, S. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Raynor, Col. C. L. F. Robinson, Dr. William Tranon, J. F. Ward.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Miss E. M. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barker, Dr. Ralph Brooks, T. L. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Coleman, A. L. Crowley, G. W. Hidwards, Mrs. A. Louise Erlanger, C. S. Fullmer, C. E. Hammond, W. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie F. Hill, Mrs. F. S. Hodges, J. Jordan, A. G. Kemp, W. G. Lumsden, Miss D. F. Murray, D. D. Parkhouse, A. R. Walton, J. D. Simpson.

STAMPALIA, (Genoa.)—Col. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, J. G. F. Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lanwik, S. E. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Buxton, and Robert Spierson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Baltic from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Anderson, Miss Marjorie Anderson, Capt. E. D. Ardery, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer C. Ashlin, E. R. Bacon, Miss M. A. Baker, Miss Mabel Barnum, Mrs. W. C. Bullitt, Mrs. V. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chadwick, Mrs. A. Clayburgh, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McVicker, C. W. Neville, S. A. Norris, Miss C. Oakes, H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Palmer, A. Post-Mitchell, James M. Sullivan, United States Minister to Santo Domingo; Miss Maggie Teyte, Baroness Alice von Hirschfeldt, and A. S. Bewley.

Iron Cross for Lieut. von Gwinner.

The many friends and acquaintances made by Lieut. Hans von Gwinner during his visit here in the season of 1913-14, were interested to learn yesterday that he had just received the iron cross for valor on the battlefield. Lieut. von Gwinner is the son of Arthur von Gwinner, Direktor of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those sailing today for Bermuda on the Trinidad are:

Victor Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ames, Miss E. Ames, F. W. Bradlee, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Buckler, Miss A. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard, Mrs. A. F. Mellen, and Dr. F. L. Patton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elmendorf will lecture tomorrow night in Carnegie Hall on "Around the Mediterranean," showing motion pictures and colored views of Egypt and the Holy Land.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Strand Theatre for the benefit of Belgian women and children on Dec. 6. A long programme is being arranged.

Mme. Petrova, Marie Tempest, and Jose Collins have been added to the list of artists who will appear at the Winter Garden tomorrow night. Miss Tempest is to sing.

Rosie Lloyd, a younger sister of Marie and Alice Lloyd, the English music hall artists, arrived last night on the Baltic for a tour of the American vaudeville houses.

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All druggists sell VELOGEN—35c a tube.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Harold Bauer's Notable Performance of Brahms's First Concerto.

What gave the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall its especial distinction was the performance by Harold Bauer of Brahms's first pianoforte concerto, Op. 15, in D minor. Not that any comparisons are necessary between this and Weber's "Oberon" overture and Mozart's C major symphony, but these we have, potentially at least, always with us; while only upon rare occasions do we have the concerto, and only by an unusual and happy conjunction of favorable circumstances so magnificent a performance of it.

Mr. Bauer plays it, evidently, with the greatest love and reverence, and with an intimate knowledge of its content derived from deep study of it. He had played it in New York three years ago with the Philharmonic Society; apparently before that the concerto had only been heard twice here—once played by Conrad Ansorge in 1896, and once by Rafael Joseffy in 1906. Virtuosos, thus, do not look upon it with favor; it gives little opportunity for a virtuoso's powers to shine in the traditional way. Nor is it effective or "grateful," as a concerto is expected to be. When Felix Weingartner classed Brahms's four concertos as four more symphonies, only with obligato instruments, the remark was peculiarly applicable to this one, for Brahms originally conceived it as a symphony and began it as such. He was dissatisfied, and turned two of its movements into a sonata for two pianos —one afterward appeared as part of the "German Requiem"—and then he again changed them into a concerto with orchestra.

The concerto has something of the austerity and reserve that characterize much of the music of Brahms's earlier years; and this is especially true of the first movement. In this, as well as in the adagio, he rises to some of his loftiest heights and gives utterance to some of his most personal and characteristic modes of expression. It is music of a deep and reticent beauty, of grave majesty; in the adagio and final rondo, especially, of the most intimate poetical spirit.

But its beauties are not to be fathomed except by one who approaches it with love and in entire sympathy. So Mr. Bauer approached it; and in this work, apparently so inaccessible to the general, he achieved a remarkable triumph. He played it with a most admirable devotion, with a complete divination of all that Brahms put into it. The magnificent epic ruggedness of the first movement, the high poetical eloquence of the adagio, the intense life and energy of the rando, were all laid bare to his listeners, who could thus enter with him into a full appreciation of the work. In accomplishing this, as difficult a task as confronts the interpretative musician in all the range of modern music, Mr. Bauer achieved a noble success, and gave his audience a delight such as comes from the possession of a new artistic experience.

The orchestra did itself great credit in the playing of the "Oberon" overture and the C major symphony. There was a greater homogeneity of tone, a better quality, more finish of ensemble than were to be heard in previous performances of the orchestra this year. There was also on the programme Mottl's transcription for orchestra of Liszt's piano piece "St. Francis of Assisi Preaching to the Birds." The piece gains neither in dignity nor importance in being put on the orchestra.

FOUR KEATS BOOKS SOLD.

Auction of Mrs. Lovejoy's Library Realizes a Total of $18,651.

The war has not yet affected the auction prices of valuable books in this city, the two days' sale of the library of Mrs. J. F. Lovejoy of Pittsburgh, Penn., which was concluded at the Anderson Company's rooms yesterday, realizing a total of $18,651.

George D. Smith paid the highest price of the sale, $1,875 for an Italian "Office of the Virgin Mary," a manuscript on vellum, of 232 octavo leaves, executed probably in Florence in the second part of the fifteenth century. It is decorated with five exquisitely painted miniatures. He also obtained for $1,250 a copy of the extremely rare work in defense of the Quakers, written by John Rous and others, printed in London in 1659, and entitled "New England a Degenerate Plant." Only two other copies, it is said, have appeared at auction.

An interesting feature was four books from the library of John Keats, the poet. His copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 12mo, London, 1715, with Keats's initials and "Vide Spectator No. 540" on the title page, and numerous marked passages throughout the work, went to Mr. Smith for $900. It was given by the poet to his brother, George, in 1816, two years before the latter left England for America, and was in possession of the family since that time. Charles Scribner's Sons paid $215 for a copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "Grecian History," with autograph inscription on the title page: "To John Keats from his ardent friend, B. R. Haydon, 1817." On the title-page is also written "To George Keats, 1818." John Keats was introduced to Haydon, the painter, by Leigh Hunt.

Mr. Smith obtained for $275 "An Introduction to Astronomy," by John Bonnycastle, with the label: "Assigned as a reward for merit to Mas. John Keats at Mr. Clarke's, Enfield, Mid., 1812." On the title page is written "John Keats to his brother, Geo., 1818." When the poet received this prize he was a schoolboy at the private school of John Clarke, at Enfield, whose son, Charles Cowden Clarke, the well-known Shakespearean editor, was assistant. M. S. Morrison paid $600 for a first edition of "Poems, by John Keats," London, 1817, a presentation copy from John and George Keats to Georgiana Augusta Wylie, who afterward became the wife of George Keats.

The Joseph Jefferson Edition of Washington Irving's works was knocked down to Gabriel Weis for $230, who also gave $210 for the scarce Outward Bound Edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Writings in Prose and Verse."

"The Works of Sir Thomas More, Knyght, sometyme Lorde Chancellour of England, wryten by him in the Englysh tonge," folio, London, 1557, went to J. McCoy for $150. Mr. Smith paid $135 for a record of the "Assembly of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation," folio, Providence and Rehoboth, 1776. A collection of eight heads drawn in pencil by W. M. Thackeray on a 12mo sheet of drawing paper, was bought for $105 by Mr. Smith, for who also gave $405 for a holograph letter by Thackeray, dated Charleston, S. C., March 11, (1853), and addressed to his daughter, Harriet. The same bidder paid $125 for a first edition of "The Whole Workes of W. Tyndall, John Frith and Doct. Barnes, three Worthy Martyrs," London, 1573, and $126 for John De Vigo's "Most Excellent Workes of Chirurgerye," 1543.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S BIRTHDAY

Financier Celebrates Eightieth Anniversary at His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Peter A. B. Widener celebrated his eightieth birthday today by going down to his office in the Land Title Building at the usual hour. As in former years Mr. Widener's friends transformed his offices into a floral conservatory, and many men widely known in financial, business, and professional circles called in person to pay their respects.

Owing to impaired hearing Mr. Widener does not take as keen an interest in public affairs as he did formerly. On his last birthday he said he was "not feeling very well," and added that "there are too many people talking now."

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MAYORS ADVOCATE UTILITY REFORMS

Municipal Ownership, Local and State Regulation Discussed at Philadelphia Conference.

MAYOR MITCHEL IN CHAIR

Delos F. Wilcox Favors Measures to Bar Speculation in Public Utility Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The advantages and disadvantages of State regulation, local regulation, and municipal ownership of public utilities were discussed by leading city executives, members of public service commissions, and other experts at three sessions of the conference of American Mayors here today. Mayor Blankenburg of this city presided at the morning session; Mayor Harrison of Chicago in the afternoon, and Mayor Mitchel of New York at night.

Mayor Harrison, who was one of the leading advocates of municipal ownership, said great good would come from public ownership of all utilities in the tremendous responsibilities of local government.

"Let a municipality operate all its utilities, and self-interest will induce each citizen to take a more active part in the affairs of local government," he said. "He will awake to the realization that American citizenship is not a mere perquisite; that it is a duty, a responsibility, an obligation.

"The first requisite of public ownership is a rigid civil service that appoints, holds and promotes absolutely on merit. Without it public ownership would be a public disaster. With it, public ownership would be a tremendous blessing to every community. The best of service at the lowest paying rate, the highest wages, and the best working conditions would still leave enough in the cash box materially to reduce the burden of general taxation."

Delos F. Wilcox of New York said:

"Public utility investments should be placed upon a non-speculative basis, and their security should approximate that of municipal bonds. To the establishment of the non-speculative character of these investments cities should not undertake to make good past losses.

"So far as future investments are concerned, the cities should assume the risks of loss due to unforeseen causes, and should substantially guarantee the integrity of all investments made at the request or with the approval of public authority.

"Public utility service, as a necessary public function, ought not to be dependent upon a throw of the dice by the manipulators of stocks and bonds. It ought not to furnish an opportunity for any man or set of men to get rich. It ought to furnish to multitudes of people of comparatively small means a safe and conservative investment for their savings.

"The elimination of the speculator and the stock jobber from the utility field and the establishment of utility investments upon a safe, conservative, non-speculative basis is to my mind a fundamental condition precedent to good service, permanently low rates, and adequate public control."

Stiles P. Jones, Secretary of the Voters' League, Minneapolis, who spoke on "What Certain Cities Have Accomplished Without State Regulation," strongly favored municipal ownership of utilities. He opposed the vesting in the State the regulation of cities' utilities as "a weak and cowardly dodging of plain civic duty and responsibility."

John M. Eshelman, President of the Railroad Commission of California, spoke in favor of State regulation as opposed to competition, but said that "unless some method could be devised to obtain investment in public utility enterprises in private ownership on the basis of a return comparable to the interest rate upon which a municipality or other Governmental agency could borrow money, the tendency would be to substitute public ownership for private ownership under regulation."

ACTORS AID WAR RELIEF.

Benefit Matinee at Lyceum Theatre Yields $3,000 for British.

England was the star of the special benefit matinée given yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, and when the long bill was brought to a close, shortly before 6 o'clock, it was announced that the sale of tickets, flowers, programmes, and souvenirs had increased the funds of the British War Relief by about $3,000.

France was represented by Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, who gave the "Marseillaise" magnificently; Scotland had Burr McIntosh to speak for her, and Ireland had the Tipperary song of Tommy Atkins, sung delightfully by Andrew Mack. But for the most part the afternoon was English, from the speech before Hardenur, recited by Mr. Cooper-Cliffe, to "He Is an Englishman," given by Eugene Cowles at his best. There was Clifford Brooke, rocking the little nipper's cradle and singing the lullaby Chevalier wrote, and Beatrice Forbes-Robertson speaking the lines of Henley's "England, My England."

Even Mr. Faversham's contribution, the third act of "The Squaw Man," though its setting is a Montana ranch, is as English as Charing Cross Station, and though the burlesque melodrama "Gruesome Grange," which wound up the bill, was never calculated to invoke the patriotic mood, it came to the end yesterday afternoon with all the cast standing, while, led by George Giddens, they joined in the strains of "God Save the King."

Quite the most engaging trifle of the afternoon was a one-act play written by Clare Kummer, who leaped into fame some years ago as the woman who wrote "Dearie." "What Do You Know About That?" is so amusing and so briefly done that it ought to find its way into some programme designed to reach not one audience but many.

Walter J. McNair.

Walter J. McNair, United States Examiner of Limoges chinaware at this port, died yesterday at his home, 202 Edgecombe Avenue. Mr. McNair served on two commissions sent to France to adjust the differences between importers, manufacturers, and the French Government regarding the values at which Limoges ware should be permitted to enter this country. He was well known to the importing trade, and had been attached to the Customs Service eighteen years. Mr. McNair was identified with National Guard circles, having served several terms of enlistment in the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street.

ESTABLISHED in 1839
Dean's Mince Pies and Pumpkin Pies
famous for seventy-five years
628 Fifth Avenue.

INDICT PITTSBURGH BANKERS

Former Officials of First-Second National Charged with Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—The Federal Grand Jury late this afternoon returned indictments against Oscar L. Telling, ex-President of the First-Second National Bank, and Francis H. Richards, formerly cashier of the same institution, charging them with embezzlement, misapplication of funds and making false entries in the books of the bank, and in the reports to the Controller of Currency. A bench warrant was issued for Richard's arrest and he was taken into custody tonight. Telling is a fugitive from justice and is believed to be in Europe.

The old First-Second National Bank failed on July 7, 1913, and was closed for ten months. The First and Second National Banks were consolidated early last year. At the time of the failure of the First-Second National Bank, which precipitated the famous Kuhn disaster, it was stated that the peculations of Telling were responsible for the condition of the bank.

GEN. G. TREVINO DIES.

Commander Under Porfirio Diaz When He Ruled Mexico.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 13.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, one of the Generals under Porfirio Diaz, former Mexican President, died here tonight after a short illness. He was 78 years old, and had been prominent in military and political life in Mexico.

Gen. Trevino was perhaps the last of the Diaz Generals, and was in command of an army of 17,000 men at the siege of Queretero when Maximilian was captured. He came of an old Spanish family, his father being Don Antonio Trevino y Pereyra, and the family estates at that time being very extensive. Gen. Trevino was educated at Monterey and entered the army when 18 years old as a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry during the reform administration of Gen. Comonfort.

He was wounded several times in the various Mexican wars and uprisings, and in 1880 was in command of the Northern Division of Mexico, which comprised Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango. In that year he married Miss Roberta Augusta Ord, the oldest daughter of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord of the United States Army. In 1909 he was in command of the Third Military Zone of Mexico, comprising the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, and Durango. At that time he was quoted as saying that it was impossible that there could be a revolution against President Diaz, who was then an intimate friend of his.

Thaddeus K. de Chutkowski.

Thaddeus Kosciusko de Chutkowski, a member of the Old Guard and a lineal descendant of Gen. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, who fought in the Revolutionary War, died on Thursday at his home, 258 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was the son of Count Ignatius Theophilus de Chutkowski, who fought in the Polish revolution of 1832, later escaping to this country and becoming a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army. Mr. de Chutkowski was a member of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and the Sons of the Revolution. He is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

Lady Otter Dies in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13.—Lady Otter, wife of Gen. Sir William D. Otter, was found dead in her bed today. Heart disease caused her death. She was 68 years old. Lady Otter was the daughter of the late Rev. James Porter of Toronto, and was married in 1885. Her husband, Gen. Otter, is Chief of the General Staff as Militia Headquarters in Ottawa, and has had a distinguished military career, commanding the special service battalion of the Royal Canadian Infantry during the Boer War, and receiving the Queen's medal with four clasps.

George B. Storm.

George B. Storm, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Stern Brothers, died yesterday at his home, 203 West 117th Street, in his 71st year. He was born in Troy, N. Y., but had lived in this city all his life. Mr. Storm had been with Stern Brothers for more than forty years. He was the first Master of Gerard Lodge of the Masons, and assisted at its founding many years ago. He is survived by his widow.

L. Freeman Day.

L. Freeman Day, formerly a Vice President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Iowa Central Railroad, died yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel in his 56th year. He retired from active business five years ago, and had since spent his time traveling. Mr. Day is survived by his widow and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. LEONARD BROWN, a local preacher in the Methodist Church and field agent for the Prohibition Party, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. For years he was prominent in the National and State Divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

LOUIS KRONE, President of Krone Brothers, bookbinders and publishers of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Krone Place, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Krone was an uncle of ex-Commissioner Herman Krone and Edgar Krone.

STANLEY B. BATES, 74 years old, a retired street and road contractor, died on Wednesday at his home in New Bridge, N. Y. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Freemasons.

WILLIAM M. HOLTZ, a policeman, for the last ten years attached to the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the residence of his uncle at 208 State Street, that borough, in his thirty-seventh year. He left a wife and a son.

EDWARD H. VAN HOESEN, who was buried yesterday from the home of his daughter in Sea Cliff, L. I., was for twenty-five years employed on The New York Sun and, for eighteen years on The New York Tribune. For a number of years he was with the John Polhemus Printing Company. Mr. Van Hoesen was born in Hudson, N. Y., seventy-five years ago, and left a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

THOMAS G. MASON, 82 years old, died on Thursday at his home, 240 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Mr. Mason had been blind for the last twenty years. He was born in Newcastle, England, and with his family went to Michigan, where they founded the town of Mason. Mr. Mason entered the timber business in Michigan and later came to New York, where he became associated with his brother in building the engines of the old battleship Maine, the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboats Concord and Bennington. He was one of the original settlers of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, where he lived for more than sixty years. Mr. Mason was a foreman of the old Fire Engine Company, No. 6, in this city. He left a daughter, Mrs. Emma La France.

WILLIAM CLOUGH, 58 years old, a retired confectioner, is dead at his home, 883 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, of paralysis. He was born in Leeds, England.

JEROME TELLS ANECDOTES.

Playwright Gives Readings for League for Political Education.

"Confessions of a Playwright" was the subject of Jerome K. Jerome's lecture yesterday afternoon at the Cort Theatre, under the auspices of the League for Political Education. Mr.

YALE PLAYS PRINCETON IN PALMER STADIUM TODAY --- LAKEWOOD GOLF --- BASEBALL

YALE TACKLES PRINCETON TODAY

Ellis Are Favorites, but Penfield Has Improved Tigers' Play Greatly.

Yale and Princeton will clash in their annual gridiron battle at the Palmer Memorial Stadium in Princeton this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Tigers' new football field has a seating capacity of 40,000, and it is expected that the largest gathering that ever invaded Jungletown will witness the game this afternoon. Special trains will leave the Pennsylvania Station at frequent intervals from 8:35 A. M. to 11 A. M. The regular traffic between New York and Princeton will be suspended on account of the extensive special train service.

On account of Princeton's poor showing against Harvard last week, Yale is the ruling favorite. If the Tigers are not able to diagnose Yale's double and triple passes any better than they sized up the Harvard attack, Yale will not have a difficult time of it. It is believed at Princeton that too many coaches have disturbed the harmony of the eleven and during the past week Coach Penfield has had full charge, with numerous other advisers sitting silently on the side lines.

The Tiger adherents firmly expect that the eleven will make a far better showing today than they did last week. It is Princeton's final contest and the season's work has led up to this match as a climax. Princeton's trouble against Harvard seemed to be an inferior knowledge of football and the last week's coaching, it is believed, will make a big difference in the work of the team. Princeton will line up the same as the eleven faced Harvard with the exception of Brown at end instead of Shea. Brown and Highley will be the first string ends, while Lambreton and Shea will be the second choice. The Tigers were weak at both wings last week and were slow in getting down under kicks. Their indifferent playing placed the brunt of the heavy work on the secondary defense. It is believed that this fault will be eradicated in today's play.

Up to the time of Yale's defeat at the hands of Washington and Jefferson, the Yale team looked like the best Eli eleven of years. That defeat, however, showed the Blue defense to be very weak. This same fault was in evidence last week against Browne. It is a notable fact, however, that in both of these games, Yale did not have her full strength in the game. Yale's offensive game under Hinkey has been thoroughly developed and it is expected that Yale will spring many highly effective ground-gaining plays this afternoon.

Yale's back field looks much supérior to Princeton's. Aleck Wilson at quarter back should prove a star. He is far more aggressive than Ames, the Tiger quarter back. Harry LeGore, who will do the kicking for Yale, is a better punter than either Driggs or Law, the Tiger kickers, and has an able line smasher. Carroll, Knowles, and Ainsworth round out one of the best back fields Yale has had in years.

Capt. Talbott of Yale, who has been out of the game a great deal this season on account of injuries, will start the game at tackle, but he will not go through because of the hard game expected with Harvard a week hence. In Loughbridge and Sheldon Yale has two substitute tackles who are almost as good as the first-string men, and both of these players will be heard from today.

Yale's defense this season has been troubled by the forward pass. Both Washington and Jefferson and Brown fooled the Elis repeatedly by aerial football tactics. Princeton's forward pass made no headway against Harvard, but the play was only used a few times. If there is little wind today it is expected that Princeton will use this play extensively. The Tigers have a peculiar formation for one of their forward passes, in which the whole team spreads across the field. It is a spectacular play, but is wide open that the opposition has plenty of time to spot the players throwing and receiving the pass.

Yale will place much reliance on her new star, Le Gore. In fact, Hinkey has practically built the Yale attack around him. Le Gore will be the man that the Tigers will have to watch. All season he has been the pivotal point in the Yale machine. He circles the ends from fake punt formations, he plays the double-role of the thrower and receiver of the forward pass, and Yale also relies upon him to do the punting and drop-kicking. It looks as if Le Gore would be the busiest performer the Elis have had since the days of Ted Coy. Yale's back field is rich with substitutes, however, and the Blue will have plenty of surplus material to put in against the Tigers if the Princeton defense should happen to be too gruelling on the Yale regulars.

Wilson, the Yale quarter back, has been held in reserve for this game. He has been carefully handled and is said to be at top form. In every game in which he has been at quarter back Yale's team has shown remarkable work. He is a cool, trustworthy field general and will get the maximum of work out of his men.

PALMER PRESENTS STADIUM.

First Big Game to be Played on New Gridiron with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Princeton's new football stadium was formally presented to the university this afternoon by its donor, Edgar A. Palmer of the class of 1903. Mr. Palmer made a short speech, to which Dean McClenahan responded for the university. The entire undergraduate body marched to the new concrete structure, which will be the scene of its first big game with Yale tomorrow afternoon. The students cheered Mr. Palmer, practiced their songs, and concluded with a long series of cheers for the team.

The 'Varsity players took possession of the stadium early in the afternoon. Frank Hinkey sending his squad through a signal drill and punting practice. A high wind made the catching of kicks most uncertain, and unless the gale abates by tomorrow the backs will have a hard time handling their opponents' punts. The Yale team finished its workout by 4 o'clock and returned to New Brunswick, where the Elis have their temporary training quarters.

The Princeton squad held its final drill of the season on University Field behind closed gates. In practice, like Yale's, was confined to signal practice and kicking. Penfield was again in supreme authority, assisted by Eddie Hart and "Biff" Lea.

The coaches had no comment to make tonight upon the outcome of the game tomorrow. There is, however, a feeling of quiet confidence that the Tigers will redeem the overwhelming defeat sustained at Cambridge last week. The team has developed by leaps and bounds the last week, and there is a belief that the eleven will enter the contest with Yale at least 50 per cent. stronger than it was against the Crimson.

The announcement that Glick would get into the game has encouraged the Princeton supporters, inasmuch as he is the strongest ground gainer in the Tiger back field. He has completely recovered from the injury he received at Cambridge, and is expected to be in the best of shape when he goes into the fray tomorrow.

YALE CAMPUS IS DESERTED.

Hundreds of Students in New York and Will Follow Team Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Yale presented a deserted college campus tonight. The departure of the Eli football squad of thirty-two players for Princeton was followed this afternoon by the exodus of hundreds of Yalensians, who will spend the night in New York and go to Princeton tomorrow.

Every member of the eleven was benefited by the rest of the last few days, and the slight bruises have almost entirely disappeared. Coach Hinkey insisted that there was no talk of eleventh-hour changes.

Yale will use more substitutes than in any game with Princeton in years, probably two complete elevens. Should she succeed in accumulating a safe lead through a margin of two touchdowns, the first-string backfield would be quickly retired, saving its strength for the Harvard game next Saturday. Knowles, Wilson, and Le Gore have returned to the eleven this week after an absence of three weeks, but they are not hardened enough to endure an entire game.

Yale has not exhibited many of its best plays, and if Princeton can be conquered by the line attack and the varieties of the passing game that have been already displayed, most of the scoring material which is relied upon will be reserved for the stubborn Harvard defense. Betting odds ranged from 5 to 6 to 7 to 5 favoring Yale, with few Princeton takers.

Yale's past success in winning on the home grounds of Princeton was taken into account in the betting odds and in the general hope of victory. Two years ago the teams tied, 6 to 6; four years ago Yale won, 3; and seven years ago Yale won by 12 to 6, and the Tigers have failed to win from Yale in Princeton since 1898, when a fumble allowed a Princeton touchdown there and a victory by the score of 6 to 0. Yale has won twenty games to Princeton's ten in their long series, and nine have been tied. Tomorrow's will be the fortieth in their gridiron history.

Yale's Battles with Princeton.

The record of Yale-Princeton games since 1873 is as follows:

1873—Princeton, 3 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 2; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1879—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1880—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, safety.
1883—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1885—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1887—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 5.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 3.
1912—Yale, 6; Princeton, 6.
1913—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3.

Yale won 20 games, lost 10, and tied 9. Princeton won 10 games, lost 20, and tied 9.

YALE AND PRINCETON TEAMS

Yale.

Player, Class. & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
E. Brann, '15, L. E.	22	5 10	163
N. S. Talbott, '15, L. T.	22	6 01	186
J. I. Conroy, '16, L. G.	20	6 01	197
C. B. White, '16, C.	20	6 01	187
J. P. Walden, '16, R. G.	21	6 02	238
M. Sheldon, Jr., '16, R. T.	20	6 01	182
J. F. Stillman, '15, R. E.	23	6 01	186
A. D. Wilson, '16, Q. B.	21	6 00	188
F. Ainsworth, '16, L.H.B.	22	5 11	175
C. W. Knowles, '15, R.H.B.	21	6 00	181
H. Le Gore, '17, F. B.	20	5 11	180

SUBSTITUTES.

O. L. Guernsey, '16, F. B.	21	6 00	185
H. A. Pumpelly, '15, F. B.	24	5 11	182
T. Cornell, '15, H. B.	21	5 09	169
M. A. Scovil, '16, H. B.	21	6 00	185
W. Easton, 2d, '16, H. B.	21	5 08	164
A. MacLeish, '15, Q. B.	22	5 11	172
F. J. Oakes, '15, G.	21	6 00	181
C. Betts, '16, T.	20	6 00	182
P. Loughridge, '16, T.	21	5 11	181
J. P. Higginbotham, '16, E.	21	6 00	188
L. Carter, '15, E.	22	5 11	162
J. S. Wiley, '17, C.	21	6 00	156

Princeton.

Player, Class. & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
C. C. Highley, '17, E.	19	5 11	162
W. McLean, '17, L. T.	19	5 11½	180
W. J. Shenk, '15, L. G.	23	5 10½	178
A. E. Gennert, '17, C.	18	5 11	180
E. Trenkmann, '15, R. G.	21	5 11¾	194
H. R. Ballin, '15, R. T.	20	6 01	194
H. G. Brown, '16, R. E.	20	5 11	174
K. L. Ames, Jr., '16, Q. B.	20	5 10½	160
D. M. Tibbott, '17, L.H.B.	18	5 10	170
F. Glick, '16, R. H. B.	21	5 09	178
E. H. Driggs, Jr., '17, F.B.	19	5 11	178

SUBSTITUTES.

L. H. Boland, '16, H. B.	23	5 11	162
P. Bigler, '17, T.	21	5 10	176
J. S. Baker, '15, T.	20	5 10	174
C. A. Dickerman, '17, H.B.	22	5 10	160
R. Eberstadt, '17, F. B.	19	5 09	165
B. C. Law, '16, H. B.	19	5 11	163
A. R. Longstreth, '15, G.	21	6 02	191
R. Nourse, '17, C. & T.	19	5 11½	168
E. L. Shea, '16, E.	21	5 10	166
L. E. Swart, '15, G.	22	5 10	176
F. Trenkmann, '15, H. B.	22	5 08	180
H. M. Lamberton, '16, E.	21	6 00	178
W. B. Moore, '17, H. B.	19	5 11	172

Teams' Records for 1914.

Yale.

Yale	20	Maine	0
Yale	21	Virginia	0
Yale	20	Lehigh	3
Yale	28	Notre Dame	0
Yale	7	W. and J.	13
Yale	49	Colgate	7
Yale	14	Brown	6
Total	159	Total	29

Princeton.

Princeton	12	Rutgers	0
Princeton	10	Bucknell	0
Princeton	12	Syracuse	7
Princeton	16	Lafayette	0
Princeton	0	Dartmouth	12
Princeton	7	Williams	7
Princeton	0	Harvard	20
Total	73	Total	46

ADELPHI ACADEMY DEFEATS POLY PREP

Fast Game by Brooklyn Teams for Brooklyn Scholastic Football Title.

Adelphi Academy scored a 14 to 7 victory over Poly Prep yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and to a great extent clarified the scholastic football situation. Neither team had lost a game this season, when they faced each other on the Federal League ball field, and the defeat of Poly Prep means the elimination of that institution in the championship, while Adelphi will play the winner of the Commerce-Bay Ridge contest, for the scholastic title. In the five games played between two teams since 1903, Adelphi has won four.

The contest attracted nearly 5,000 enthusiastic followers of the two teams, while a band played popular airs for the rival elevens, in which the spectators joined the students in the new words set to the music.

In spite of the absence of Capt. Alford the Adelphi team was regarded as the favorite, owing to a powerful, consistent backfield. The confidence was not misplaced as the only touchdown, made by Poly Prep, was the result of a twenty-yard right end run, by MacDonald, when the latter caught the Adelphi end of the line and secondary defense, off their guard.

While the result showed the Adelphi team to be superior to that of Poly Prep, the latter back field developed a strong offense, but the line failed to hold on the defense. A number of forward passes were tried, but only three were successful. The majority of the gains were made by the old style of football—line plunging and end runs. Delayed and double passes were essayed, but without much success.

Leyser and Love were seen to advantage for the winners. The former was the most consistent ground gainer on the team, and both scored touchdowns. Love tallied on a mass play in front of the goal posts, when he was pushed through the centre and Leyser after two clever runs broke through the opposing tackle for the second touchdown. Bronder stood out conspicuously for Poly Prep. He punted well and proved an excellent ground gainer. The lineup:

Adelphi.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Fishbeck	Left end	Quinn
Hammond	Left tackle	Sutton
O'Brien	Left guard	Reuter
Bardwell	Centre	Parsons
Mackenzie	Right guard	Lee
Jaquillard	Right tackle	Bronder
Story	Right end	M. Redmond
Leyser	Quarter back	MacDonald
Ball	Left half back	Ryder
Vaughn	Right half back	Wood
Love	Full back	Hardenbrook

Touchdowns—Leyser, Love for Adelphi; MacDonald for Poly Prep, goals from touchdowns—Mackenzie (2) for Adelphi; Bronder for Poly Prep. Substitutes—Charles for MacDonald, Sayles for Ryder, MacDonald for Charles, Libby for Story, Dunham for Mackenzie, Bowne for Libby, Hamlin for Leyser, Smith for O'Brien, Alford for Leyser, Doblin for Fishbeck, Leyser for Vaughn. Referee—George Beavers, Jr., West Point. Umpire—Dr. A. P. Way, Swarthmore. Head linesman—Dr. Couiger, Brown. Time—Four twelve-and-a-half-minute quarters.

Maine Marches on West Point.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 13.—The football team of the University of Maine left yesterday for the contest on Saturday with the Army at West Point. Maine is sending a squad of men that represents the remnants of the team she had during the height of the season, several of her best men having been injured. Maine is this year proud of a record that shows six victories to only two defeats, making an aggregate score of 222 points to 40 on the side of her opponents. The men of Maine and Army have met twice before. Saturday also are to be watched with much interest, for after the Maine and Navy game it would seem that a good line of dope could be arranged. Colby defeated Maine in a hard-fought battle, 14 to 0. Maine will depend upon Gorham and Ruffner to do the kicking in the game against the Army. The team left Orono Thursday afternoon, and because of the rather long ride of nine hours each way, will arrive at West Point but a few days before the game. The line-up will be as follows: Donahue, left end; Allen, left tackle; Rudman, left guard; Capt. Baker, centre; Wark, right guard; Gulliver, right tackle; Scanlon, right end; Beckwithel, quarter back; Gorham, left half back; Martin, right half back; Ruffner, full back.

Lehigh in Trim for Villanova.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 13.—A high south wind that swept across Taylor Stadium this afternoon created a good opportunity to teach the Lehigh back-field men to judge and handle punts under adverse conditions. This was supplementary to the finishing touches put on the team prior to the Villanova game tomorrow. The full squad was out, and all the men who will likely get into the contest were tried out finally in the new plays during the signal drill. The full week of rest for Hoban, Sawtelle, and Scruggs has brought them around finely, and they got into uniforms for the first time this week. Hoban, Master of Arts, is the only real rookie on the team. The reputed strength of the Main Liners has caused Coach Keady to abandon his original intention of reserving most of his stars in view of possible injuries for the Lafayette game, and the full strength of the local team will start the contest, but with two exceptions. Early will replace Scruggs at centre, as Keady wants to see how he will perform under fire, and Bona will take Frank Green's place at right guard.

Dartmouth in Full Strength.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Dartmouth College plays the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field tomorrow in one of the most important games of the season. The Dartmouth eleven will be at their full strength, and they are confident of scoring a victory. Barring the Princeton game, in which the men did not play up to their capabilities, the team has had a remarkable season this year. They have defeated all of their rivals by large scores.

Pennsylvania will have all her regulars in the line-up, with the exception of Urquhart. Koons will take his place. Matthews or Moffit will replace Vreeland in order to get more strength to the back field, while Norwald will go in at right guard, with Dorizas at left guard. Henning may replace Russell at left tackle. Coach Brooks feels that the line will more than hold its own, but back field is the problem that is puzzling Coach Brooks. He does not feel very sure of it, and Pennsylvania will not win unless the back field plays 100 per cent. better than it did last Saturday.

Navy Expects Hard Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—Colby is expected to give the Midshipmen a hard struggle tomorrow afternoon, and the coaches have promised that the full strength of the Navy team will be used for a while, at least. It will be the last chance to see the team under pressure before the Army game, as no chance of injuring the regulars will be taken the following Saturday against Ursinus. There was a long drill in signals and formations this afternoon, and some kicking and passing, but no scrimmage. The team will line up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Capt. Overesch; left tackle, Kennedy; left guard, R. H. Jones; centre, Perry; right guard, Graf; right tackle; Schlorsbach, right end; Jackson, quarter back; Miles, left half back; Creig, right half back, Blodgett; full back, H. Harrison. Mitchell, Failing, Collins, Culbert, and others will probably get a chance in the back field at some stage of the game.

Stevens Not in Best Shape for N.Y.U.

Stevens "Tech" eleven held its final practice yesterday afternoon at Castle Point Field in preparation for the game with New York University this afternoon, which will be played in Hoboken. The decisive defeat administered to the Stevens boys by Rensselaer Poly last week has instilled a large amount of fighting spirit in the team, and the work this week has been of very snappy order, despite the fact that four substitutes have been used in the line-up. It is very doubtful if all the regular men will play today, as Webb, who usually takes care of the kicking end of the game, is still on the sick list, and Todd and Harsloff, the two strongest half backs, are out on account of injuries. In the event that they cannot play Poole and Marshall will be put in as half-backs, while Soper is expected to fill in at full back. The probable line-up will be as follows: Howell, Koinbie or Ives, ends; Lee, tackle, and Middleton, tackles; Moeller and Olds, guards; Hill or Graydon, centre; Anderson, quarter back; Herraloff, left half back; Todd, right half back; Webb, full back.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton.
Cornell vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth at Philadelphia.
Exeter vs. Andover at Andover.
Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
Carlisle vs. Notre Dame at Chicago.
Catholic University vs. Dickinson at Carlisle.
Fordham vs. Vermont at Fordham.
Georgetown vs. Maryland "Aggies" at Washington.
Haverford vs. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Albright at Easton.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Ursinus at Collegeville.
Lehigh vs. Villanova at South Bethlehem.
Middlebury vs. Norwich at Middlebury.
New York University vs. Stevens at Hoboken.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Union vs. Hamilton at Schenectady.
Army vs. Maine at West Point.
Navy vs. Colby at Annapolis.
Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech. at Pittsburgh.
Rochester vs. Hobart at Rochester.
Virginia vs. Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity at Middletown.
Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Wheeling.
West Virginia University vs. Washington and Lee at Charleston.
Gettysburg vs. Bucknell at Lewisburg.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' High vs. Erasmus Hall at Brooklyn.
De Witt Clinton vs. Morris at Morris.
Fordham Prep vs. Cullum Hall at West Point.
Manual Training vs. Commerce at Polo Grounds.
Stuyvesant vs. Curtis at Staten Island.

HARVARD MEN AT PRINCETON

'Varsity Players Will See Yale and Tigers in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Harvard football team is scheduled for a game with Brown tomorrow, but unless there was an eleventh hour shift in the plans of the Crimson coaches, Robinson's Providence players, who held Yale to 14 to 6 score a week ago, will go up against a complete substitute team in the stadium tomorrow.

Last week nearly the entire Yale back field came to Cambridge to see Harvard play the Tigers, and this week most of the Harvard 'Varsity men and the majority of the coaching staff left for Princeton to see Yale and Princeton.

The work on Soldiers' Field this afternoon was entirely for the substitutes. There was not a regular man in the hardest of the drill, although a few of them were on the sidelines and took part in the signal practice.

The Crimson is determined to rest the first string men between the Princeton and Yale games, and in testimony of this the following line-up for tomorrow was announced this evening: C. Coolidge, left end; Morgan, left tackle; Underwood, left guard; Harris, centre; Withington, right guard; Bigelow, right tackle, Weatherhead, right end; Watson, quarter back, and McKinlock, Whitney, and King in the back field.

This afternoon coaches Haughton, Leary, Dewey, Wigglesworth, Farmenter, and Lothrop Withington, and Manager Richards went to New York, and with them were Jeff Coolidge, Bradlee, Trumbull, Logan, and Mahan of the 'Varsity team. Parson was held at Cambridge, as were Pennock, Weston, and Wallace, while Hardwick was expected to take a late train and join the party at Princeton in the morning.

The Harvard substitutes made a great showing at the end of the Princeton game last week, and will have a real chance to go through a game tomorrow. The regulars had a hard scrimmage Thursday and this let them out for the week. There was a short signal drill for the first team today, and when it returns from Princeton it will have two days of vigorous work, starting for New Haven Thursday.

Amherst's Big Game with Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, N. H., Nov. 13.—Half an hour of signal drill was the only work today for the Amherst football team in preparation for its final contest tomorrow with Williams, on which the success or failure of an Amherst football season depends. The fine work of recent work of the Williams team in holding Princeton to a tie score and winning from the Springfield team, which decisively defeated Amherst, the men have been spurred on to their utmost best by Coach Riley has been assisted by Hubbard, 1907, an All-American man, and Gettell, the former Trinity coach during the last week. Owing to an injured hand he is doubtful if Lind will be able to play his position at guard tomorrow. The Amherst line-up will probably be as follows: Left end, Brown; left tackle, Knowlton; left guard, Cross; centre, Kimball; right guard, Shumway; right tackle, E. Goodrich; right end, Swasey; quarter back, Tow or Cooper; left half back, Warren; right half back, Rider or Fashley.

Columbia Classes to Play Football.

An interclass football series has been arranged at Columbia University, and several stars from other colleges have taken a hand in coaching the teams from the various classes of the students on Morningside Heights. Dave Hinshaw, well known in Haverford football, has taken the freshmen in charge, and his proteges, fresh from their school elevens, show plenty of life in spite of the fact that their mentor cannot get around as lively as in the old days. Arthur Howe, the Yale star and All-American quarter back, is drilling the sophomores in the off minutes between his classes at the Union Seminary, and the juniors are looking to G. Lamade, formerly quarter back at the University of Missouri, for instruction. This is Lamade's first year at baseball and football player, has volunteered to train the senior eleven. The series will begin on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, when the sophomores and freshmen will clash, and on the following Saturday the seniors and juniors will try their skill in handling the pigskin. The game between the winners will wind up the series on Nov. 24.

Army Team Weak for Today's Game

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Army team is in the worst possible shape for the game with Maine tomorrow. The lay-off of yesterday was productive of no particular good to the team so far as tomorrow's game is concerned, except in the cases of McEwan and Oliphant. These two headliners were the only ones of the 'Varsity squad to participate in the stiff signal drill which was all the work the team got today in final preparation for the contest. The other cripples hobbled around but did not get in the drill. The poor physical condition of the men has made it necessary for the coaches to do a lot of shifting in the Army's line-up for tomorrow, and Maine will face a patched-up team when it trots out on the gridiron tomorrow. Today's practice saw McEwan at centre, Herrick and Jones, guards; Larkin and Parker, tackles; Kelly and Tully, ends; Oliphant at quarter back, Leitz left half back; Capt. Mitchell, right half back; and Coffin, full back, and the coaches stated tonight that this would be the Army's line-up at the start of tomorrow's game. Unless some of the other 'Varsity players get back to form the chances of another Army victory tomorrow do not look particularly bright. The Maine team arrived here this morning, and worked out on the Army's gridiron in a secret drill in the afternoon. They are a husky looking lot and are confident of putting up a stiff fight.

Rowan Fordham's Quarter Back.

"Billy" Rowan will get his first chance to start a game with the Fordham football warriors when he lines up in the quarter back position against the Vermont eleven at Fordham Field today. Although this is the only chance expected in the Maroon and Green, considerable worry was evident yesterday because of the battered condition of the players and the reported weight and steam-roller tactics of Vermont. Yale and Conklin are far from being in playing form, but owing to the small number of players at his disposal, Coach Wymard expects to be forced to use both men in today's game. May and Capt. Wymard have only been back in uniform for two games, having been forced to leave the Navy game. Practice yesterday was of the lightest nature seen at Fordham this season, as no chances were being taken.

Yesterday's Football Scores.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 27; Hill School, 0.

At State College, Penn.—Michigan Agricultural College, 6; Penn State, 3.

At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton Preparatory School, 21; Peekskill Military Academy, 0.

At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania University, 7; Georgetown, Ky., College, 0.

At Manhattan, Kan.—Oklahoma University, 52; Kansas State Agricultural College, 10.

At Little Rock, Ark.—Mississippi, 13; Arkansas, 7.

At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 22; St. Benedict's Prep, 0.

At Montclair, N. J.—Kingsley School, 7; Montclair High School, 0.

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Prices and Terms to Suit Purchasers.
REPAIRS BY Expert Mechanics
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 23 TO 29 WEST 125 ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BOYS PLANNED TO SEE FOOTBALL CHEAP

Michigan Aggies Tried to Go to Penn State Billed as "Live Stock."

Quite the most remarkable stunt yet undertaken by college students to attend a football game was nipped in the bud by heartless railroad authorities who had at first apparently fallen in with the plan of the boys. Four hundred students of the Michigan Agricultural College arranged with a hustling freight agent of a Michigan road to ship them in box cars from East Lansing, Mich., where the college is located, to State College, Penn., the town where the Penn State College is located.

Teams of the two colleges played football yesterday and the Michigan lads wanted to see it. Cash was short for the trip. A budding genius conceived the plan to have the student body shipped in freight cars as live stock or perishable freight, from Lansing to the Pennsylvania town and return at a cost of between $4 and $5 a head, the boys to provide their own feed and water and to travel on fast freight schedule. Of course there was a protest by college officials and parents of the adventurous boys, as the trip would have taken about a week.

As the boys had no written contract with the freight agent with whom they made the arrangement, they could not force the railroad company to carry out its promise, but the company easily found a way out of its agreement. On the pretext that because of the quarantining orders issued by various State Commissioners of Agriculture against the shipment out of the State of Michigan of any "live stock," owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease, they contended that regulations might be enforced against half a dozen box cars filled with such very "live stock" as undergraduates of an agricultural college, which might lead to the quarantining of the students at their expense. So they canceled the agreement actually entered into by their agent. The venturesome students, therefore, lost their chance to be "rooters" at yesterday's game. The railroad contracting agent was reproved for trying to evade the regulations regarding the transportation of passengers at less than published rates and shifted to hustling for merchandise freight and fruit shipments.

Michigan Aggies Beat Penn State.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 13.—The Michigan Agricultural College football eleven celebrated its first invasion of the East by defeating Pennsylvania State here today by the score of 6 to 3. Lamb scored a placement goal for Penn State and Julian tallied a touchdown for the Aggies.

The Aggies played a magnificent game throughout, the backs, Julian, Deprato, and H. Miller, tearing through State's right tackle for long gains. Smith, left tackle, also played a wonderful game for the Westerners. State was twice held for downs inside the Aggies' five-yard line. Capt. Tobin of Pennsylvania State, only four days out of the hospital, was rushed into the game, but his efforts were futile.

EACH TEAM EXPECTS TO WIN

Michigan and Cornell in Fine Fettle for Game at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13.—A light signal drill today completed the Michigan football team's preparation for tomorrow's game with Cornell. While the Wolverines were exercising on Ferry Field, the Ithacans practiced at the Country Club in Detroit, where they will remain until tomorrow, coming to Ann Arbor only in time to start the game.

Both teams are in fine condition for the contest, and each expects to win tomorrow. Michigan's defeat of Pennsylvania by a large score last week naturally inspires a great deal of confidence in the followers of the Maize and Blue team.

Secret Signal Drill at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—All afternoon and well into the evening the Lafayette 'Varsity gave dash up and down March Field, restricted only by the speed of "Bunny" Lerch in calling the signals. The gates were tightly closed for the Lafayette team not only practiced the signals to be used in the game with Albright, but those which will be used in the game with Lehigh one week from tomorrow. In addition to the signal work the kickers all tried their respective "boots." Marshall worked a long time on the kick from placement. All the work of the afternoon went with snap and dash. Coach Crowell hopes to use as many substitutes as possible in the game tomorrow in order to have as many men as he can ready to go into the Lehigh game.

Ban on Deficient Harvard Men.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Permission to witness the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven next Saturday, will be refused to Harvard students who failed to attain a high-ranking at the Fall examinations, according to an announcement by the college authorities today. As a result many students have canceled train reservations, which were made weeks ago.

Charge Against Schoolboy.

Charges of professionalism will be made against Charles Broughton of the Central High School, the remarkable schoolboy runner, before he competes in the interscholastic cross-country run to be held by Columbia University this afternoon. Broughton, interscholastic record holder for two miles, and winner of many important schoolboy races during the past year, is alleged to have made himself a professional through being employed as an attendant at a Bloomfield (N. J.) playground. The charge is a technical one, but will have to be considered by the interscholastic authorities. The name of the complainant has not been made known, but he is said to be coach of a rival Newark high school, which has met defeat at the hands of Central teams this season.

Courtney, at 65, Works as Usual.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—In fine health and full of vigor in body and mind, Charles E. Courtney, oarsmen, today celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday. He received a number of congratulatory messages, and a group of the oarsmen called upon him this evening, but the old man did not take a holiday. He went to the boathouse at 8 o'clock, as usual, and did not return home until 6:30 o'clock this evening. Courtney seems no older than he was at 60 and his capacity for work appears to be undiminished.

Big Field Chases Fox.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Nov. 13.—Splendid hunting and trailing marked the meeting of the National Fox Hunters' Association here today, a fox being in sight almost immediately after casting off this morning. More than 100 men and women followed the hounds. Today marked the beginning of the annual derby, which will be finished tomorrow.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. Wooldridge, Versailles, Ky.; Secretary-Treasurer, Luther B. Dickerson, Nicholasville, Ky. A field of twenty-five dogs will start in the derby tomorrow, one having been dropped today.

Columbia Seniors Win in Tank.

By defeating the freshmen yesterday afternoon in water polo by the score of 12 to 0 the Columbia seniors won the interclass championship. Louis Mouquin, Captain of the 'Varsity six, and Hastings, at goals, were the stars for the seniors, their team work counting for the two touch goals. Rogers, another 'Varsity player, scored the thrown goal for his team.

De La Salle Starts with Victory.

De La Salle opened its basket ball season yesterday afternoon on its home court with a victory over St. Augustine's Academy by the score of 29 to 12.

Mad. Sq. Garden
Today, 8:15 P. M.
Indoor Sprint Championships — Kramer, Verri, Goullet, Clarke, Fogler, Kaiser, McDougall, and 100 others.
International Motor Paced Championship—Walthour, Carman, Seres, Parent.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RES. SEATS $1.
SIX-DAY RACE. (TWENTY TEAMS.)
STARTS TOMORROW MIDNIGHT
Seats on Sale at all Agencies.
Tel. 6160 Madison Square.

RUBIEN FOR SECRETARY.

A. A. U. Delegates Oppose Salary for Position.

The first of the delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union meeting on Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria to arrive in New York reached here yesterday. President Alfred J. Lill, representing the New England Association on the Board of Governors, led the advance guard into town. With him came Joseph B. Maccabe and Joseph Conway, of the St. Mary's A. A., Cambridge, also delegates from the New England Association. The West was represented by George James of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, from the Pacific Coast Association, and A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle A. C., delegate from the Pacific Northwest Association. Everett C. Brown of Chicago, formerly an A. A. U. President, arrived here late last night. Other delegates, who will number about forty, are due here today, for some must attend the preliminary committee meetings scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at the Waldorf.

The visiting representatives nearly all favor Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, for Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. President Lill said last night that Rubien was the ideal man for the position, and would surely receive his vote unless Bartow S. Weeks decided at the last minute to be a candidate. The other New England delegates also favor Rubien.

Mr. James was not aware that the name of any candidate for the position held for years by James E. Sullivan had been made public, but when acquainted with the fact that Mr. Rubien was in a receptive mood, he heartily agreed with Mr. Lill that the New York man was the proper choice.

"Under no circumstances will I support a move that will establish the Secretary-Treasurership as a salary position," asserted President Lill. "I have heard some talk that a movement has been made to give an annual salary to the new Secretary, but this is directly against the principles of the A. A. U. and cannot receive my indorsement. I believe I share the opinion of a large majority of my fellow delegates."

That the performance of Parker, the San Francisco sprinter, who equaled the world's record of 21 1-5 for the 220-yard

TWO MORE RELIEF SHIPS FOR BELGIUM

Vessels Chartered by Rockefeller Fund to Carry $400,000 Worth of Food Supplies.

TO SAIL ABOUT NOV. 25

Belgian Committee Which Is Supplying Cargoes Appeals for More Money—Gifts to Other Funds.

Two more Belgian relief ships, both chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation, will sail from New York for Europe in about ten days. One of these ships is the 7,000-ton British steamship Agamemnon, and the other the 3,000-ton coastwise liner Nueces. These ships will carry cargoes of food supplies worth $400,000 furnished by the Belgian Relief Committee of 810 Bridge Street.

In announcing the chartering of these steamers yesterday the Belgian Committee issued the following statement:

Food supplies are being accumulated at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, by the Belgian Relief Committee for the steamer Agamemnon, the second of a series of supply boats to leave New York for Belgium. The Agamemnon, which was placed at the disposal of the Belgian Relief Committee by the Rockefeller Foundation, will sail about Nov. 25, carrying about $200,000 worth of food supplies purchased by the Belgian Relief Committee for distribution under expert supervision to the famine-stricken districts of Belgium. At about the same time another steamer, the Nueces, also will be sent out. The cargo of this vessel, as well as that of the Agamemnon, will be provided by the Belgian Relief Committee at a cost of approximately $200,000. The purchase of these two shiploads of provisions, together with remittances of cash to Minister van Dyke at The Hague and Minister Whitlock at Brussels, have practically depleted the Belgian Relief Fund, to which, up to yesterday, $457,289.87 had been contributed.

The committee most urgently appeals to the public to provide the means of provisioning other steamers, which should go forward at once. The urgency of the situation cannot be overestimated. All cash contributions are being turned immediately into food supplies, purchased at rock-bottom wholesale prices for large lots, and the committee assures contributors that 100 per cent. of their contribution, in the form of purchased food supplies, shall reach the mouths of starving Belgian women and children. The food requirements necessary to even approximate sufficiency for the merest living needs of the vast numbers of homeless and helpless Belgians are greatly in excess of anything yet placed at the disposal of the committee. The imperative need is that the four or five steamers besides the Agamemnon and the Nueces already practically arranged for by the Rockefeller Foundation shall be filled immediately with supplies and started on their way to Belgium. The suffering among the women and children and other noncombatants in that country from lack of food is daily becoming more acute, and there is no doubt that every day's delay means an increasingly heavy toll in death, sickness, and suffering.

Gifts to the Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Fund was increased by $9,313.19 yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. The new gifts, cents omitted, were:

Providence Journal	$1,889	P. H. Truman	25
F. W. F.	1,500	Miss E. Lockwood	10
R. S. Brewster	1,000	Mrs. R. L. Hand	25
Mrs. C. R. Mason	1,000	Florence Bower	1
Mrs. B. H. Harriman	500	P. A. Chace	10
Mrs. G. H. Byrd	100	Mrs. G. S. Chambliss	5
R. S.	100	Mrs. F. A. Londoner	10
E. S.	100	Miss D. Londoner	5
A. R. Dilworth	50	Mrs. M. W. Waite	10
A. P. Kelley	30	Peter J. Weber	5
F. W. Foscel	10	J. M. Davies	25
E. N. Taft	10	J. M. Barnes	10
Grace McGlovern	5	M. B. Lane	20
Mrs. G. Frost	5	M. D. Dalzell	10
Genevieve Vajdo	5	Mrs. G. Sawyer	50
Mrs. W. G. De Lamater	5	K. and E. Bancroft	5
Mrs. J. A. Sim	5	G. Woolley	10
J. P. Phillips	10	Mrs. Dow and Mary Dow	6
J. W. Cunningham	5	Mrs. Ch., Yettem, Cal.	20
W. Burton	10	Ladies' Aid Soc., Yettem, Cal.	10
A. W. Carpenter	2	Miss V. Ainslie	25
F. Leopard	25	A. F. R.	15
F. W. Alexander	10	Capt. M. W. Marvin	10
Hurtbell St. Sch'l.	2	J. Schouler	25
Louise Patten	5	M. M. Warren	20
Ella H. Jones	10	W. D. Gage	1
Warren M. Breed	50	Mrs. O. L. Brownson	10
W. A. Campbell	25	P. C. H.	2
T. B. Fuller	25	Alice Moran	5
M. S.	20	M. Briggs	100
Josiah Pierce for Children of Charlotte	5	Mrs. F. P. Garretson	50
Maury Anderson	25	Mrs. Bruce	1
Edgerton Social C.	20	Mrs. Cushman	1
Mrs. E. B. Young	1	A Teacher	1
Amy P. Miller	10	Cash Box	3
F. R. Sunderland	10	Rev. H. Newton	20
Mrs. J. W. Russell	25	M. P.	10
J. L. Towne	1	Mrs. J. Dale and friends	6
Miss E. Wells	3	J. K. G.	5
R. Spaulding	10	W. M. P.	10
Miss E. J. Bushnell	25	Marion and Lewis	2
H. S. Bushnell	25	Mrs. G. W. Bush	1
M. Donsted	20	Mollie Grey	1
Gladys A. Teel	3	Claude and Estella	2
Martindale	1	Mrs. Roberts	5
Anonymous	2	Mary Schweinhart	5
L. M. Porter	1	Betty and Billy	5
Mrs. Brown	1	X.	5
Cash	1	Mary Drummond	2
C. H. W. K.	10	Cash	1
Mrs. O. Jennings	300	E. Geary	5
F. and B.	150	Anonymous	11
W. S. Day	100	A. L. Vanveen	1
T. De Witt	100	Merch. and Planters' Bank	10
Boys of Asheville Sunday School	100	Cash	2
Mrs. J. St. John	50	T. Townsend	25
Friend of A. Crosby Lodington	50	S. R. Payne	10
F. H. Bishop	10		
C. H. Zahnder	25		
F. Barker	25		
Anonymous	10		
E. J. Smith	2		

Hospital Units in Germany.

In Southeast Germany, not far from the Russian and Austrian borders, are two of the hospital units recently sent to the European war zones by the American Red Cross. This announcement was made at the local Red Cross offices yesterday. Unit G, which is supported by Kansas City, with Dr. F. Bradbury in charge, is at Kosel, attached to a military hospital, while Unit I, with Dr. Charles H. Sanders, formerly a resident physican of Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., in charge, is at Neiwitz, 30 miles away, caring for wounded in a factory that has been converted into a hospital.

Both of the hospital units sent to England by the American Red Cross are now working at Paignton, where Dr. Howard W. Beal of Worcester, Mass., is chief surgeon of what is called the American Red Cross Hospital.

The Red Cross Fund in New York amounts to $841,979.13, of which amount $496.26 was received yesterday. All contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Fifth Av. Branch	$149	M. C. S.	$16
Dutch Ref. Ch., Midland Park	120	Int. Res. Assn.	10
Miss C. Mason	60	Recital by Mme. Baldelli	6
St. Mark's Ch., Nowata	37	Through Staats Zeitung	5
Through C. Chamberlain	26	Louise Frankhauser	5
Solomon Attie	25	E. J. Goddard	5
Second Cong. Ch., Greenwich	17	"Nov. 16, 1909"	5
		Miss J. E. Downey	3

Bernhard Ulmann & Co. sent 232 pieces of knitted and crocheted garments.

A. S. Haight & Co. donated 23 dozen children's sweaters.

For the Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., now amounts to $151,964. Additional subscriptions to this fund, cents omitted, acknowledged yesterday follow:

Through Mrs. Brandegee	$3,000	Miss E. G. May	25
J. H. Metcalf	500	Mrs. T. B. Swann	20
Cleveland Com'tee	300	Mrs. P. Hamilton	20
S. Brooks	400	Rev. H. Newton	20
Through Mrs. B. Thayer	200	Mrs. W. B. Truitt	20
E. Barnard Cutting	150	Peter Randall	14
Harold Coolidge	100	Elizabeth Tousey	10
Jane N. Grew	100	Mrs. Brainard	10
Miss Marietta and Mrs. J. F. Tweedy	100	W. M. Breed	10
Jean E. Jennings	100	Troop C	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75	C. E. Hiscock	5
Mrs. J. G. Coolidge	50	First Baptist Ch., C. T. P.	5
Mrs. Cass Canfield	50	Alice C. Lynch	5
Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard	50	Cash	5
Gerald Morgan	50	Mrs. E. C. Leggett	5
G. F. Bandolph	50	Mary C. Laughlin	5
St. Mark's School	40	Drama J. Clay	2
Charles Allen Sons	25	Gleaner Circle	2
F. T.	25	Elizabeth	2
		Florence D'Olier	2

Received by The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $15 from the First Congregational Church of Sanford, Conn., and $2 from the Young Boys Rifle Association, 405 East 114th Street, for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. The Reliance Printing Company sent also a Red Cross kit.

RELAX STATE QUARANTINE.

Authorities Modify Cattle Regulations—Government Needs Funds.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—An order lightening the State quarantine, imposed because of the epidemic of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, was issued tonight by Commissioner Huson. It becomes effective at noon tomorrow. After that time, except from Erie, Seneca, Wayne, Kings and Queens counties, uninfected cattle, sheep or swine may be shipped in cars or driven on public highways, shipments of hay, fodder and farm produce may be made, and poultry may be transported. This action was taken in order that the various stock yards might have cattle on hand for the resumption of business Monday.

An outbreak of the disease in Fairport, Monroe County, was reported here today. An investigation was ordered immediately.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There is a shortage of funds for the campaign against the foot and mouth disease epidemic. As a result conferences were held today between Secretary Houston and other officials of the Department of Agriculture. Officials fear that unless some plan can be devised to make more money available immediately the department will be hampered seriously in its work. Orders were issued today that not more than $200 worth of cattle in a herd should be slaughtered without special authorization from the department, unless the owner of the herd agreed that payment should be contingent upon Congress appropriating the money. The quarantine against hay was modified by the department today so as to provide that hay cut before Aug. 1 last may be shipped in interstate commerce without disinfection if baled prior to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—An order lifting the embargo on live stock shipments to Chicago was issued by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners today. Railroads were notified they could accept shipments to be delivered in Chicago at midnight Sunday, when the Union Stockyards will be reopened. All shippers must file with the transportation company an affidavit that the stock shipped is not affected with and has not been exposed to the malady.

Dr. Simon Flexner, who spent two days here studying the foot-and-mouth disease, left tonight for New York, carrying with him many specimens. Dr. Flexner said the cause considered the study of the scourge to be the most difficult problem of his career.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13.—The National Wool Growers' convention today adopted resolutions calling for a Congressional appropriation sufficient to enable the Government to bury and destroy all herds of live stock in which the foot-and-mouth disease appeared.

Indications of the foot-and-mouth disease were found yesterday on cattle on farms near Jamesville, Brooklyn Borough, by Dr. H. D. Gill of the State Department of Agriculture and Dr. J. D. Dunkel of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The cattle will be kept under observation until the symptoms are more definite. In the meantime the farms are under quarantine.

The destruction of 289 cattle on the Goldstein farm and of 40 cattle on the Fechter and Wicker farm at Maspeth will begin today. About 150 cattle, all that can be disposed of in one day at Barren Island, will be slain today on the farms and the carcasses will be sent to Barren Island.

Health Commissioner Goldwater obtained yesterday from Commissioner Adamson permission to use two old fire engines to generate steam, which will be used in disinfecting the vans used in removing the carcasses and in disinfecting the barns on the farms. After the conference yesterday, Dr. Goldwater issued orders that only pasteurized milk should be sold in this city, and ordered employes of his department to see that the order was enforced. A large part of the milk consumed here already is pasteurized.

DEATH ENDS FROLIC IN AUTO

Miss Elizabeth Dayton Crushed Under Overturned Car in Pelham Parkway.

A night spent in pleasure seeking by three young women and two men ended yesterday morning in the death of one of the young women and the narrow escape of the others of the party. An automobile in which they were speeding to their homes shortly before 7:30 o'clock turned turtle in Pelham Parkway, near the New Rochelle Road.

Miss Elisabeth Dayton, 20 years old, of 5,391 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, was killed instantly. James F. McGuire, 26 years old, of 562 West End Avenue, who was sitting beside her driving the car, was pinned under the automobile with her, but suffered only bruises and cuts. The other occupants of the automobile were thrown clear of it, and escaped with superficial injuries.

McGuire, the owner of the automobile, is the son of the late James F. McGuire, one of the founders of the firm of Alart & McGuire, manufacturers of pickles in Brooklyn. He inherited a moderate fortune from his father, it is said, and since his graduation from college has been living with his sister, Mrs. David Rubenstein. He was arrested on a technical charge of homicide by order of Coroner Flynn, who will hold an inquest this week. McGuire was released in $2,000 bail, furnished by Edward J. Cudding of 1,400 Lexington Avenue, who was the young man's guardian until he became of age.

Miss Dayton was the daughter of Mrs. Paul Askenasy, who lives with her husband at 2,071 Broadway. Less than a week ago Miss Dayton went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Jennie C. Weyman, in Decatur Avenue. The others in the automobile were Miss Violet Van Schaick, 16 years old, of 13 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle; Miss Anna F. Willy, 22, of Winthrop Avenue, New Rochelle, and William H. Roche, 25, of 68 West Sixty-eighth Street.

The girls were collected at 9 P. M. at the Goldstein farm and of 40 cattle on the Fechter and Wicker farm at Maspeth will begin today. About 150 cattle, all that can be disposed of in one day at Barren Island, will be slain today on the farms and the carcasses will be sent to Barren Island.

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5,000,000 GIFTS OFF TODAY ON XMAS SHIP

Collier Jason to Sail with $3,000,000 Worth of Presents for Children in War Zone.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE

Cash and Articles Came from All Parts of the Country—Joliet Convicts Gave Shoes.

The collier Jason, laden with 5,000,000 Christmas presents for youngsters in the European war zone, had her hatches battened down last night in preparation for her departure this morning at 10 o'clock. James Keeley, owner of the Chicago Herald, who conceived the idea of sending some cheer at least to the small sufferers across the ocean, will be on hand to wish the ship Godspeed. President Wilson sent this message last night:

U. S. S. Jason: My best wishes for a safe voyage. May the good ship carry comfort and relief to the distressed and suffering.
WOODROW WILSON.

If the kindly thoughts which go with the gifts, the sacrifices which many of them represent, and the generous labor which produced others have their reward then there can be no doubt of the success of the Jason's voyage. For it is impossible to estimate even the thousands of men, women and children who will watch over the Jason's voyage with the knowledge that their gift is snugly packed in her holds.

It is a conservative estimate, says Mr. Keeley, which places the retail value of the cargo at $3,000,000, for who esa e dealers did their share toward making the Jason's trip a success by cutting prices in a way which, but for the good cause, would have made rivals shudder. With $43,000 Mr. Keeley bought more than 150,000 articles of clothing.

But it was not alone from Chicago that the gifts came. Here The New York World championed the cause. The Philadelphia North American took it up, as did The Kansas City Star, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Pittsburgh Leader, and other papers all over the United States, until 215 of them were concerned in the enterprise.

The gifts they collected came from the homes of the wealthy and the poor alike. From the former often came money, welcome for the wise purchases it enabled the managers of the fund to make. It was by the gifts of the latter that the Christmas spirit might be measured to the smallest.

From a mother came this letter, inclosing $1.11 and addressed:

Dear Children:

I have two little boys. They have no father. They are poor like some of you, and last Christmas their cousins received some gold fish. This year my little boys have been saving their money to buy some goldfish for themselves this Christmas. This is the goldfish money.

One youngster, who sent $1, wrote that he had sold his bull pup to get the money. A check for $231 from a school Superintendent in Iowa represented, he wrote, nothing but copper. The whole $231 was composed of pennies contributed by his children.

In the cargo are many beautiful dolls, but there is one, ragged and well worn. Once a sixteen-year-old girl was sent to Joliet prison for twenty-five years. It doesn't matter what she had done, but she was sent as a child that they let her take her doll. Always she kept it with her, her sole companion in her imprisonment, and this is the ragged doll now on its way to cheer some other little girl.

From Joliet also came between 500 and 600 pairs of shoes. The convicts made them, and when they asked permission the Warden granted it at once and offered the leather. But that wouldn't do. They wanted to earn every cent's worth of material that went into those shoes. So they held a public contract show and with the proceeds bought leather and findings. Then they made the shoes—no gift of the State, but of their own labor.

Apparently the Christmas ship had only one unexpected result. Some elderly women who for months, and some of them years, had been members of a Western sanitarium became so interested in knitting and sewing that they forgot their ailments, and Mr. Keeley says it's a fact that some of them quit the health resort and went home nappy and well.

The task of distributing the gifts abroad was a difficult one, but as it is now settled the presents for England and Belgium will be landed at Falmouth, where the British will attend to the distribution. Those for France will be landed at Marseilles, while from Genoa the Italian Government had offered a special train to carry Austria's allotment to her. Austria will move them along to Germany. Montenegro and Servia will be reached by way of Salonika in Greece, and Norway and Sweden have promised to look out for Finland.

How to reach Russia was a problem, for every one feared the German mines, but it was solved at last by loading the presents aboard a ship sailing for Archangel, the most northerly port in Russia, which sails today also. From Archangel the Government will bring them down to Petrograd on a special train.

JOBS HANG ON DUMBBELLS.

Heavy Weights Used in Civil Service Tests Shown to Commission.

Exhibitions of dumbbell lifting marked yesterday's session of the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission. Two dumbbells, one weighing forty pounds, and the other fifty, were exhibited to show medical tests given to candidates for Civil Service positions, and Special Deputy Attorney General Frank Moss, counsel for the State Commission, announced that men who had been rejected on the physical test as defective would perform feats of strength to prove that they were physically fit. The only exhibition, however, was given by Mr. Moss and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Commission. They raised the dumbbells several times amid applause of the spectators.

It developed that Miles S. Vickery, 37 years old, of 522 West Fifty-eighth Street, was one of the victims of the weight-lifting test. He is a hunchback, 4 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs ninety pounds. He was rejected three weeks ago for the position of court stenographer for poor physique and defective vision. He said he had had eighteen years' experience as a public stenographer and had worked in civil, municipal, and Supreme Courts. Once he had worked thirty-two hours at a sitting without feeling any ill effects, he said. He has received honors in the Federal examinations, and was high on the Civil Service list, being able to write 180 words a minute. Mr. Moss said it was a strange proceeding to disqualify him because he could not lift a dumbbell.

"It looks as if the State body was making fun of the weight-lifting test," said Dr. Moskowitz. "The dumbbell test is really the first move in the process of elimination. It exposes defects, such as joint diseases. It is, of course, not a life insurance examination, but it is the simplest and most expeditious means of detecting gross defects."

Dr. H. P. de Forest, one of the medical examiners of the local body, testified that about 50,000 prospective Civil Service employes are examined each year.

When President Neu of the State Commission was asked if he had any comment to make regarding the charges made against the commission by Mayor Mitchel in Philadelphia on Thursday night, he said:

"His attacks is in line with his previous statements and actions, and too scurrilous to answer. He ought to be ashamed of himself."

The Mayor was quoted as saying, among other things, that the State Commission's chief activity was to find exempt positions for their own families and to break down the public charities in the interest of persons unknown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Furniture Not to Pay Duty Under the Cotton Schedule.

The Board of General Appraisers, in sustaining a protest by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. yesterday, disposed of an involved tariff question dealing with the classification to be accorded furniture covered with cotton velvet. Since the velvet predominated in value in the articles over the wooden parts and upholstery, the Collector exacted duty at the rate of 47½ per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909. This paragraph relates chiefly to heavy women's dress fabrics. The importers asserted at the hearing that the furniture is properly dutiable as manufactures of cotton at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem.

When the issue is finally settled by the Customs Court, it will have a bearing on the return to be made by customs officers on importations made under the present tariff. The contention of the importers was that the furniture cannot be properly classified as was done for the reason that paragraph imposes duty on the merchandise enumerated therein according to the number of square yards contained, and that, as the furniture although in chief value of velvet, is also composed of wood, upholstery, stuffing, etc., which commodities are not susceptible of square yard measurement, it is dutiable according to the component material of chief value. Judge Cooper, in his decision for the board, holds that the articles in controversy cannot be regarded for dutiable purposes as manufactures of goods made or cut from velvet, but must be held dutiable as claimed, the Collector being reversed.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company and the Stone & Downer Company lost yesterday in protests as to the tissue and wrapping paper provisions of the present tariff law. The merchandise was invoiced as tissue paper and assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for this kind of paper. The claim was for a rate of 25 per cent., as wrapping paper not specially provided for. It appeared from the proof that a very large, if not the chief use of the tissue paper is for wrapping purposes. Judge Fischer says there is no dispute as to the facts. The only issue presented, says the General Appraiser, is whether the goods are more specifically provided for as tissue paper than as wrapping paper claimed.

In finding against the claims of the importers, the board concedes that the tissue paper is likewise a wrapping paper, at the same time it is equally true that as such it belongs to a certain definite and distinct class of wrapping papers well known and recognized in trade and commerce under the name of tissue paper.

TWO DETECTIVES INDICTED.

Gambardella and Damico, Charged with Extortion, Held by Grand Jury.

Detective Sergeant Liborio Gambardella of the Third Detective Bureau and Detective Agidia Damico, who were arrested on Thursday night after Dominico Muccio, a coffee house proprietor, had passed to them $25 in marked money, were indicted yesterday for extortion and were held in $4,000 bail each by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. The complainant, Muccio, said that the two had told him that they were excise officers and would arrest him for selling liquor without a license unless he paid them $50. The marked money was prepared by Capt. Cray at Police Headquarters. Two detectives waited outside, and when the proprietor blew his nose they went in and arrested Gambardella and Damico and found the marked money in Gambardella's possession.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 14: Patrol. to 17 from prects. indicated: T. J. Ryan, 4; Frank Donnelly, 7; Chas. Genthner, 26; J. F. Winters, 31; Michael Connolly, 39; Caleb Jones, Daniel Murray, and George Voelbel, 68, assigned as station house attendants. (Mutual: H. G. to Reliz, 153 to 98; J. P. A. Rafter, 38, to 153; A. J. Hoerner, 81, to 80; R. W. Charlton, 80, to 81.

Temporary assignments: Lt. E. J. Quinn, 26, to Training School, for 28 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 13; Sergt. Jas. J. Valentine, 150, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov 15; Patrol J. F. Barry, 4, to C. O., duty in Mayor's office, for 15 days, from 12 A. M., Nov. 13; J. A. Kee, 38, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 13. To Det. Bu., Gustave Schley, 14, from 8 A. M., Nov. 16 to 5 P. M., Nov. 21; F. Shea, 171, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 15. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; F. S. McNaught, 18; J. J. Devlin, 20; P. Ratchford, 21; D. A. Brady, 23; M. J. Callahan, 42; C. L. Manning, 43; T. H. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 164; F. J. Allen, 172; Louis Herman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Meehl, 16; T. F. Hughes, 26; Charles S. G. Somahue, 42; R. M. McKenna, 68; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170. For 15 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: J. A. Golden, 23; F. Shea, 171. For 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 15: J. J. Noonan, 171; Nathan Fishel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 39.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. P. S. Farney, Michael Nolan, and J. J. O'Neill, 63, as station house attendants, from 4 P. M., Nov. 14.

Leaves with pay: Capts. F. A. Tierney, 149, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 25, to be detected from vacation; Inspr. Lieberg, Trf. Div. D, for 5 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 16, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. J. Flynn, 6, for 3 days from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 14; G. C. Sherman, 15, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Nov. 19; Det. D. Byrnes, 5, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

Advancements to $1,150 grade, Nov. 22: F. E. Timmons, 2; C. F. Jahns, 2; J. B. Mackin, 10; Francis Meyer, 15; F. J. McCarron, 17; Daniel Mandel, 17; Charles Leff, 18; Michael Neary, 22; W. J. Ahearn, 22; J. Lawless, 23; Amitcare Squassoni, 23; William Klenk, 25; Michael Coleman, 31; J. J. Burgess, 33; D. Mahoney, 35; A. Ryan, 36; McMahon, 38; J. V. McNamara, 39; J. R. Cahill, 40; W. F. J. Sullivan, 42; F. L. Hogan, 43; C. A. Abramson, 62; Morrison Sanders, 83; D. T. McCarthy, 148; F. J. Smith, 151; W. H. Daniels, 181; Sylvester Clauer, 154; W. V. Gierie, 165; C. W. Brown, 166; J. F. Rein, D. E.; Patrick Walsh, Traf. C.; J. F. Hanifan, 4th Dist. To $1,400 grade: J. B. Obermeyer, 7, Nov. 27.

Fined: Lis. E. J. Manchester, 26, failed to make entry in blotter, 2 days; J. F. Tinker, 22, same, 1 day; E. M. McNaught, 18, left station house without having been properly relieved, 10 days; James Hart, 82, failed to make thorough investigation, ¼ day. Sergts. Michael Larney, 25, absent from patrol, 5 days; P. F. Reid, 28, (3 charges,) quit post, entered hotel, 30 days; absent from assignment, 5 days. Patrol. Jas. Cronin, 2, sitting, 8 days; J. C. Riley, 18, same, 2 days; Andrew Kerrigan, 19, failed to signal, 1 day; Jos. Benzinger, 18, same, 1 day; Wm. Reilly, 2 days; A. F. F. Browne, 23, same, ¼ day; J. M. Sorey, 31, same, 2 days; W. J. Silver, 21, smoking, ½ day; Patrick McMiernay, 22, absent from reserve, 3 days; J. A. Phelan, 22, same, 3 days; M. A. Donovan, 42, absent from polling place, 3 days; C. E. De Laney, 29, absent from post, 3 days; E. H. Holden, 30, asleep while on special assignment, 5 days; Samuel, 82, improper patrol, 1 day; J. R. Ashworth, 37, same, 2 days; E. D. Potter, 37, absent from roll call, 1 day.

Suspended from duty: Act. Det. Sergt. Liborio Gambardella, Det. Bu., to take effect 5:54 P. M., Nov. 13; Patrol. Agidia Damico, 2 Insp. Dist., to take effect 5:54 P. M., Nov. 13.

Death reported: Patrol. W. M. Holts, 144, at 3:47 A. M., Nov. 13.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: John F. Reilly, (No. 2,) Eng., absence without leave, recreation leaves withheld for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 14; absence without leave, sentence suspended; Ralph B. Ness, H. & L. 20, absence without leave, recreation leaves withheld for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 14; Thomas F. Kee, 35, Eng. Co., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 13. To Det. Bu., Gustave Schley, 14, from 8 A. M., Nov. 16 to 5 P. M., Nov. 21; F. Shea, 171, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 15. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; F. S. McNaught, 18; J. J. Devlin, 20; P. Ratchford, 21; D. A. Brady, 23; M. J. Callahan, 42; C. L. Manning, 43; T. H. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 164; F. J. Allen, 172; Louis Herman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Meehl, 16; T. F. Hughes, 26; Charles S. G. Somahue, 42; R. M. McKenna, 68; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170. For 15 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: J. A. Golden, 23; F. Shea, 171. For 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 15: J. J. Noonan, 171; Nathan Fishel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 39.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Municipal Issues Freed of Price Restrictions—Further Steps Toward Stock Exchange Resumption.

So rapidly are events moving along the line of improvement that it seemed likely yesterday that revised estimates would have to be made in respect to the probable time of resuming Stock Exchange activities. Exchanges of views which were had in important financial circles yesterday, led to the belief that a partal resumption of Stock Exchange trading might be undertaken in the very near future. This expectation was strengthened by the decision of both the Stock Exchange Committee and of the committee of unlisted bond dealers to relieve State and municipal bonds of all price restrictions. Thus one important department of the bond market is restored to natural conditions at least so far as domestic transactions are concerned. The first milestone has thus been set toward the return of the Stock Exchange to a free and open market which is essential to the real exercise of the Stock Exchange's functions.

In short-term notes and in bonds the upward movement has lately been so rapid as to lead bond dealers to look for a reaction, although none was manifesting itself yesterday. Short-term securities were in continued active demand at advancing prices and many bonds showed large gains. This buying reflected in general the more hopeful sentiment prevailing in financial circles and specifically the increased ease in money, which promises, bankers believe, to become still more accentuated later on.

A very prominent international banking-house lowered its rate on standing call loans from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., the first reduction of this kind made under 6 per cent., although a number of new loans have recently been made at 5½ per cent.

A good deal of money was available at that rate yesterday and in some instances of very specially desirable loans the rate was as low as 5 per cent. Some of the high-grade note issues outdistanced even this decline selling on an interest basis as low as 4¾ per cent. Bank acceptances, which lately were selling on a 4½ per cent. basis, were yesterday changing hands as low as 4¼ per cent. Such tangible evidence of an increasingly comfortable banking position, the continuance of which has been bestassured within the last few days through the very decided change for the better in exchange rates, has naturally enough served to arouse increased cheerfulness.

Official action taken yesterday assured the reopening of the Cotton Exchange on Monday, when trading will be resumed without any restrictions. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will also resume trading on that day. This was another quarter in which the return of normal conditions was heralded. Not unnaturally under the circumstances both Cotton Exchange and Stock Exchange seats commanded higher prices. Reports again renewed yesterday that Austria might seek peace with the Allies on her own account, contributed something to the day's cheerfulness, although these reports were received with great reserve. The security markets and the financial situation, generally, cannot be regarded as having been freed of the possible influence of war news which the markets would regard as adverse, and this was one of the reasons why a tone of caution pervaded some of the financial sentiment of the day, although the real improvement which had taken place in underlying banking conditions was every where recognized.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: New loans, 5½@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5½@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88	$4.87⅝	$4.88
Cable sterling	4.88⅝	4.88	4.88⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.88	$4.88⅛
Paris	5.13¾	5.12½
Berlin	.97	.97½
Switzerland	5.19½	5.18½
Italy	5.40	5.39½
Holland	.40¼	.40⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $237,765,126; balances, $14,229,892; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $982,284.

The local banks lost $15,778,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 45c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 5c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 93¾c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d, off 3-16d; in New York, 47⅝c, off ⅝c.

New York Central Notes Higher.

The price of the New York Central notes being offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. has been advanced to 98¾ for those due Oct. 1, 1915, and to 99½ for those due April 1, 1915. Original prices were 98½ for the October notes and 99¼ for the April. Recently the price of the April notes was advanced to 99⅝.

More Currency Retired.

Emergency currency amounting to $4,001,500 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total to date of $51,002,870. The amount issued to New York banks was about $153,000,000, of which they put about $130,000,000 in circulation.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	3,160	7¾c
Galveston	200	7¾c
Mobile	25	7¾c
Savannah	3,549	7¾c
Charleston	....	7¾c
Norfolk	390	7¼c
Memphis	5,500	7¼c
Augusta	....	7¾c
Houston	6,200	8c
Dallas	2,979	7 5-16c

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations for tin on the local Metal Exchange yesterday was 33c@34c. in five to twenty-five ton lots. Lead was quoted 3.55c.@3.65c.; spelter, 4.95c.@5.05c., and Cookson's Antimony, 17c.@18c. London cables to the Exchange quoted tin, quoted standard spot, £159; standard copper at £51 12s. 6d. and electrolytic at £131 10s.; lead, £17 17s. 6d., and spelter, £24 10s.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hugh K. Prichitt, formerly with Tucker Anthony & Co., and H. Clark Prichitt have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Prichitt & Co. to transact a general investment business at 60 Broadway.

William M. Stilwell has been appointed office manager for the grain brokerage house of Kuesch & Schwartz.

On invitation of the Oklahoma Oil Producers' Agency, M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Exchange, will go to Tulsa, Okla., to lay before the members of the association the project of listing petroleum certificates on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange.

DISCUSS DISCOUNT RATES.

Reserve Board Will Probably Make Announcement Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board spent practically all of this afternoon in a discussion of the rediscount rates to be fixed for the twelve reserve banks. It was said that the members were so nearly in accord as to the rates to be fixed that an announcement would be made after a meeting to be held tomorrow morning. Members of the board look upon the initial rates as largely experimental, and it is not unlikely that they will be readjusted just as soon as the banks have had an opportunity to test the demand for accommodation.

There has always been conviction that the new system must be set in operation with as little friction as possible, and modifications in the direction of liberalizing and improving the machinery of credit being made later as progress was made in bringing the business of the whole country under the system. The action now taken probably will not be adhered to indefinitely.

It is regarded as the course that the bankers collectively desire to follow and have advised, but at the same time, the Reserve Board recognizes that a high rate of discount will not go far to relieve business needs or to increase business activity, and sooner or later the board will expect to consider modifications that must be accomplished in different parts of the country.

Whether ultimately an attempt will be made to fix a uniform rate for the whole country remains to be seen, but it is known that that is what more than one member of the board has in mind. A discount rate around five or six per cent. will enable member banks to do business just as they do now so far as rediscount is concerned. At the same time the effect of reserves, it is claimed, will be essential to maintain an undisturbed level.

It was reported tonight that the board had decided on a rate not greater than six nor less than five per cent., this to be changed later if found unsatisfactory.

CUTS STANDING CALL RATE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Make First Reduction to Below 6 Per Cent.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday reduced their rate on standing call loans from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent. This is the first reduction on standing call loans to below 6 per cent., although in a number of instances within the last few days new call loans have been made at 5½ per cent., and in exceptional cases at 5 per cent. The reduction in rates by this banking house was commented on widely as another factor contributing to the improvement which has been manifesting itself in the money market and financial situation generally.

Loans which were standing when the Stock Exchange closed are not being called, but the money market lately has become so free that it is now easy to obtain money with which to pay off standing call loans if borrowers desire. This is one reason why it was thought that the reduction announced yesterday would tend to bring about other reductions. So long as it was not feasible to make new loans differences in rates did not result in shifting of loans, but now there is a considerable amount of money which is available for new loans and thus for the replacement of old loans.

Since the Stock Exchange closed, borrowers have reduced their loans on collateral in considerable amount and in the majority of cases have strengthened the margins on their loans. Some reductions recently have been made contingent upon the deposit of additional collateral. Where opportunities of this kind have been offered to lenders, all but a relatively small percentage of them have availed themselves of the lower rate by depositing additional collateral.

24 NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED.

Controller of Currency Issues Report for October.

The monthly bulletin issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that in October twelve formal applications for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State or private banks were filed and five formal applications to organize national banks by individuals, not connected with existing State or private banks.

In the same month twenty-one applications were approved, eleven of these being for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State or private banks. Twenty-four banks, with a total capital of $1,295,000, were authorized to begin business, of which twelve with a capital of $315,000 had individual capital of less than $50,000, and twelve, with a capital of $315,000, had individual capital of $50,000 or more.

On Oct. 31, 1914, the total number of national banks organized was 10,652; of which 3,074 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7,578 banks with an authorized capital of $1,072,492,175, and circulation outstanding, secured by United States bonds, $739,716,693, and by other securities, $361,119,940. Circulation to the amount of $20,632,278, covered by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation, is also outstanding, making the total amount of national bank circulation outstanding $1,121,468,911.

FORD ASSETS GROW.

Figures Almost Double Last Year's Total—Plenty of Cash on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Total assets of $61,632,257.16 and a surplus of $48,827,032.07 are shown in the balance sheet of the Ford Motor Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914. Despite complaints of general business depression, these figures are practically double the corresponding figures of last year, when assets amounted to $35,033,919.86 and the surplus was $28,124,173.68.

Cash on hand and in the banks on Sept. 30, 1914, amounted to $27,441,468.79, against $13,225,710.82 at the same time last year. Buildings and building fixtures now reach the total of $10,714,928.45, compared with $4,615,156.82 last year. There are also tremendous increases in the items of factory equipment, office furniture and fixtures, power plant, machinery, tools, patterns and patents.

The surprise to the bankers who received the statement of the company today is the enormous gain of cash on hand despite the distribution of profits among employes under the new profit-sharing system.

REDUCES MINIMUM RESERVE

Clearing House Adopts Requirements of New Laws.

The Clearing House Association approved unanimously yesterday the amendments to the constitution recommended by the Clearing House Committee to reduce the reserve requirements of the association to those of the Federal Reserve act and the new State banking law, with a minor exception in the case of trust companies.

The association also acted favorably on the application of the Federal Reserve Bank for admission as a clearing member." This puts it on practically the same basis in respect to the Clearing House as the Sub-Treasury.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548 +	$77,203
Fourteen roads	8,604,487 —	2,660,600
Total (17 roads)	9,796,035 —	2,583,397

VULCAN DETINNING CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sales	$206,729	$212,842	$9 113
Increase in inv.	14,059	6,371	*7,688
Total	217,788	219,214	1,426
†Cost	217,781	241,112	23,331
Gen. expenses	7,461	8,633	1,172
Deficit	454	30,531	23,077

*Increase. †Cost of tin scrap used, materials and supplies, operating expenses, repairs, adjustment of inventories, &c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in Curb Stocks, with Large Gains in the Oil Shares.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 63,439 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,960; oils, 2,600, and mining, 49,870. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Kelly S. T...	50	50	50	50
200	Max. Motors.	14	14½	14	14½
100	M. M. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
100	M. M. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19
2,500	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	S. Gum, w. i.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,500	U. C. S., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6,000	Un. P. S. C.	12⅜	12⅝	11¾	11¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,600	Ang-Am. Oil..	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
55	Atlantic Ref.	510	495	505	+10
45	Buckeye P. L.	118	114	117	+ 3
30	Cont. Oil	215	212	215	..
5	Eureka P. L.	224	224	224	..
150	Nat. Transit.	37	34	36	+ ¼
25	North. P. L.	90	90	90	..
230	Ohio Oil	167	159	166½	+ 5½
50	Pierce O.	13	13	13	..
33	Pra. O. & G.	383	371	378	+16
35	So. Penn. Oil.	255	250	252	+13
200	St. O. of Cal.	292	283	288	+10
160	St. O. of Ind.	472	458	470	+20
8	St. O. of Ky.	250	249	249	..
18	S. O. of Kan.	335	325	335	..
150	St. O. of N. J.	370	362	369	+ 7
170	S. O. of N. Y.	191	187	189	+ 6
15	S. O. of Ohio.	410	400	410	..
150	Un. Tank L.	82	79	81	+ 4
40	Vacuum Oil	184	179	183	+ 7

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,500	Atlanta	25	28	25	28
1,000	*Dia. B. Butte	2	3	2	3
450	Braden Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Buffalo Mines	½	½	½	½
300	*Car. Cobalt.	66	66	66	66
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	5	4	5
470	*Florence	28	33	28	33
2,000	*Gold Coin	93	93	93	93
500	*McK.-Dar.	44	44	44	44
5,000	*Oro	7	8	7	8
2,500	Stewart	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
700	Tonopah Ext.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
15,700	*Tonopah M.	27	33	27	31
3,500	W. End Con.	56	57	55	55
100	Yukon G. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay St. Gas.	9c.	10c.	9c.	10c.
100	Bohemia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	Butte & Lon.	16c.	17c.	16c.	17c.
200	Calaveras	97c.	97c.	97c.	97c.
550	Cal. & Corbin.	6c.	6c.	5c.	5c.
500	Crown Res.	90c.	91c.	90c.	91c.
270	Davis-Daly	70c.	70c.	70c.	70c.
570	First Nat.	95c.	96c.	91c.	93c.
900	Jumbo Exten.	75c.	77c.	75c.	77c.
100	La Rose	72c.	72c.	72c.	72c.
100	Majestic	12c.	12c.	12c.	12c.
500	Mex. Metals	17c.	18c.	16c.	18c.
100	New Douglas.	46c.	46c.	48c.	46c.
50	New Baltic	60c.	60c.	60c.	60c.
300	Ohio Copper	8c.	8c.	7c.	7c.
750	U. C. S., new	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
200	Un. Prof.	12	12	12	12
200	Un. Verde Ex.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛

Following were the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Atl. G'f'd	.27	.29	Majestic	.10	.12
Bay S. G.	.09	.10	Mex. Met.	.16	.18
Begole	.40	.75	McK.-D.	.40	.42
Bohemia	1	1⅛	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Bost. Ely	..	.20	New Balt.	.50	.70
Butte & L.	.14	.20	Nev. Dou.	.45	.48
Calaveras	.92	.96	Ohio Oil	.07	.08
Chief Con.	.70	.75	Riker-H.	7⅞	7⅞
Cons. Cop.	.85	1.00	So. Lake	1¾	2¼
Cr. Res.	.90	.94	Stewart	1	1¼
Davis-D.	.50	.52	Ton. Bel.	4½	4⅝
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.78	Ton. Ext.	2½	2⅝
First Nat.	.92	.95	Ton. Merg.	.31	.32
G'f'd Con.	.90	.94	Ton. Min.	7	7½
G'f'd Mer.	.20	.21	T. W. End.	.58	.59
Houghton	1	1⅛	Un. Cig. S.	8⅜	8⅞
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1¼	U. Pr. Sh.	11⅞	12¼
Jim Butler	.70	.73	Un. V. Ex.	1 1-16	1¼
Jumbo Ex.	.80	.83	Yukon	1⅞	2 3-16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14¾	15¼	14	15
Atlantic Refining	505	515	490	500
Borne-Scrymser	245	260	235	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	120	115	120
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	630	640	630	640
Colonial Oil	80	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	222	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	41	45
Cumberland P. Line	48	53	51	57
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	215	225
Galena-Signal Oil	170	175	165	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	142	148
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	87	90
National Transit	38	39	32	35
New York Transit	215	225	205	215
Northern Pipe Line	90	95	77	82
Ohio Oil	165	168	159	162
Pierce Oil	32	40	13	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	380	365	375
Solar Refining	245	255	245	255
South. Penn. Oil	245	255	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	190	200
Southwest. Pa. P. L.	110	125	110	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	285	290	277	282
Standard Oil of Ind.	465	470	459	480
Standard Oil of Neb.	320	335	300	310
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	188	190	183	188
Stand. Oil of N. J.	370	381	364	384
Standard Oil of Ohio.	405	415	395	405
Stand. Oil of Kansas	330	340	320	330
S. O. of Ky., new	245	255	240	255
Swan & Finch Co	135	155	135	155
Union Tank Line	82	86	76	80
Vacuum Oil	180	185	175	180
Washington Oil	32	40	32	40

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The firmer feeling which developed in the wheat market during the late operations on Thursday was lost during yesterday's session, and prices at the close were 1 to 1⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16½; No. 2 hard, at $1.16½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.22¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.23¼	1.21⅞	1.22½	1.23¼	98 3-16
May	....	....	1.29⅜	1.31	98 15-16

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT MARKET.

May	1.31⅜	1.29½	*1.30⅛	1.31 9-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	1.16½	1.14	1.14⅝	1.15⅝
May	1.22⅝	1.20¼	1.21⅛	1.22½

*Bid.

CORN.

Further rumors of export sales caused an early upturn in the corn market, but offerings of new corn from the country were again on a liberal scale, and the market developed an easier tone, and closed ⅝ to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c. cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69⅛	68¼	68⅝	69⅛	60⅞
May	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	72⅛	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market followed wheat and corn, advancing early and easing off during the late afternoon, closing prices being ⅛c to ¼c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53¼@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55¼@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53¼@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	50⅞	49¾	50⅛	49¾	39¾
May	53⅞	53¼	53½	53⅝	42¾

PROVISIONS.

Reports of a fair cash demand for meats, as well as predictions of moderate receipts of hogs, had a stimulating influence on the provision market during the first part of the day, and there was a fairly active demand through commission houses believed to be for the account of stock yard interests. The break in the grain markets, however, caused weakness during the afternoon, and the market closed below the previous closing level. Receipts of hogs at Kansas City were 13,000 head; Omaha received 5,400 head and St. Joseph 9,800 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$10.55	$10.45	$10.47	$10.57	$11.02
May	10.65	10.60	10.60	10.70	11.22
Ribs—					
January	10.37	10.17	10.25	10.35	11.05
May	10.65	10.52	10.57	10.65	11.15
Pork—					
January	19.25	19.02	19.20	19.40	20.55
May	19.75	19.50	19.65	19.77	20.65

COTTON.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange made the announcement yesterday morning that the Exchange would open for unrestricted trading at the usual hour on Monday. This statement was received with intense satisfaction on the floor, which was crowded with members and others who had gathered together in anticipation of some such action. The New Orleans Exchange will also reopen on Monday, and for the first time since last Summer all three of the big futures markets will be in operation next week. The last ballot under the international agreement of September was held yesterday afternoon resulting in the liquidation of 22,500 bales of December contracts at prices ranging from 8.50 down to 7.51c., of which the new corporation sold 21,300 bales. December contracts on the curb here sold off to 7.46c., but Liverpool advanced a point, and Southern spot markets continued steady.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was not particularly active and price changes were comparatively narrow.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.35@5.43	5.25
November	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.30
December	5.42	5.38	5.39@5.42	5.33
January	5.57	5.51	5.55@5.56	5.55
February	5.72	5.67	5.70@5.80	5.65
March	5.85	5.79	5.82@5.84	5.84
April	5.90	5.90	5.92@5.95	5.89
May	6.10	6.03	6.07@6.08	6.00
June	....	....	6.12@6.20	6.10

COFFEE.

Liquidation of December contracts through the Voluntary Committee again made considerable progress, total sales for the day amounting to 45,500 bags, including switches from December to May at 55 points. Early in the day the selling through the committee caused an easier feeling in the market, and prices declined to a basis of 5.35 for December, but on the decline there were evidences of a better trade demand, and the market rallied about 15 points, closing quotations being at the best of the day with December quoted at 5.50@5.55; March at 5.85@5.90; May, 6.05@6.10, and July at 6.85@6.90. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,439 packages. Demand is slack at the moment and the market is developing a little easier tone on most grades of fresh creamery. Storage creamery well sustained. Process firm. Ladles and packing stock without further change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30c; higher scoring lots, 30½c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 26½@30c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29½@32c; seconds, 26@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 23½ 28c; process, extras, 25½@28½c; firsts, 24@ 25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,904 cases. Market is generally very quiet, and the light demand of an extremely selective character. Uniformly fine and large eggs wanted, but there are very few such obtainable. Storage eggs are very quiet; foreign advices are less favorable. There is no fresh buying reported for that account, and local trade is slow. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@ 41c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 27@32c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 22@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25½c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 18@22c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 55c; defective, 40@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 40@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@41c; near-by, refrigerator, whites, 27@30c.

RULING ON BANK TAX ISSUED

Levy on Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits Due.

The Guaranty Trust Company has received the following communication from W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the tax on banks and bankers:

"Replying to your communication of the 6th inst., you are informed that the special tax imposed on bankers under the provisions of Section 3, Act of Oct. 22, 1914, is due and payable during the current month. Inasmuch as such special tax now payable is only due for the eight months ended June 30, 1915, special tax is imposed at the rate of 66 2-3 cents on each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits employed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914."

The American Exchange National Bank has issued a pamphlet describing the new war tax law.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.30
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	100¾	5.20
B. R. T.	4½	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	5.20
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11,'15	99¾	99¾	5.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	98	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100¼	101	5.25
Con. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	95	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98	99	7.62
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	96¾	97½	7.05
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	93	97	6.75
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100½	5.40
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98¾	99½	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	99½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S		June, 1915	5.25	4.75	....
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99¾	100	4.50
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	98	98½	6.50
M. St. P.	5	Apr., 1915	....	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	89	91	9.85
N. Y. C.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99½	6.33
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	6.14
N. Y. C.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	98½	5.00
N. Y. C.	6	Nov., 1915	98¼	98¾	6.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	94	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅝	98¾	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98½	6.23
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	99	5.80
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	5.85
Sulz. S. Sons.	6	June, 1915	98¼	99	6.65
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98½	6.35
Un. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¾	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July

COTTON EXCHANGE TO OPEN MONDAY

Announcement Yesterday by Board of Governors Greeted with Enthusiasm by Brokers.

TRADING SUSPENDED JULY 31

As Soon as Possible Trading Will Be According to New Standards Under Cotton Futures Law.

The New York Cotton Exchange will reopen for unrestricted dealings next Monday. At the same time the New Orleans Board will reopen, and as the Liverpool Exchange has been in operation for several days, next week will see the three primary future markets of the world in action for the first time since the local board was closed on July 31.

The Board of Governors held a long meeting yesterday morning, a part of the time being devoted to a discussion of the meeting at Washington on Thursday between officers of the Department of Agriculture and cotton men. When word was received that the Governors were in session brokers gathered in large numbers on the floor, and when the formal announcement of the reopening came enthusiasm broke forth.

In a more detailed notice later in the day the Governors requested that trading in old-style contracts be confined as far as posible to the liquidation of outstanding obligations. The Inspection Bureau of the Exchange made preparation during the period of inactivity to certificate cotton under the standards established by the recently enacted cotton futures law. As the exact form in which contracts are to be worded to conform to the Government idea of proper grading has not been fixed, it is expected that considerable leeway will be given brokers during the early stages of business.

The Governing Board desires that until further notice trading on "calls" be in the old-style contract for the November and December option, in new and old style for January to May delivery, and in the latest contracts for later positions. All trades except on the calls will be, as far as possible, in the new contracts, unless otherwise specifically stated.

The syndicate of banks which has engaged to advance $1,500,000 to carry something like 200,000 bales of cotton comprised in contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed, until they can be liquidated, will begin its offices as soon as the Exchange opens. It is planned for a corporation managed by several brokers to buy at 9 cents a pound that portion of the cotton which cannot be carried by the brokers long on contracts, and sell as much of it as possible when the market is well under way. If the price should fall to 7½ cents the syndicate will take over the unliquidated portion at this figure. The syndicate will receive back the funds advanced through payments made by the brokers aided, the money to be raised by a tax of $1.25 laid upon the brokers for each 100 shares sold or bought by them.

The reopening will end one of the most trying periods in the history of the Exchange. When business was suspended on July 31, after three firms had failed, one with 80,000 bales outstanding, it was found that an international account existed which involved fully 340,000 bales in addition to a large outstanding interest of local and Southern origin. Steps were taken to liquidate the "straddle" with Liverpool, and in a measure were successful, although a substantial account still remains to be disposed of.

The reopening of the board was reflected in a further rise in the price for Cotton Exchange seats. The quotation was advanced to $9,000 yesterday from $8,000 on Thursday. Two seats sold last month at $7,000 each.

New Orleans Exchange to Open.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will open for unrestricted trading Monday, Nov. 16. This decision was reached by the Board of Directors of the Exchange at a meeting today, after it was announced that the New York Exchange would open on that date.

Edward L. Stevens's Library Sold.

Numerous friends and acquaintances of the late Associate City Superintendent of Schools Edward L. Stevens attended the sale of his library by the Merwin Company yesterday morning and afternoon. There were no costly items in the collection. The highest sum paid was $9 by L. V. Cass for some colored and plain lantern slides with imported lantern for exhibiting the same. The total for the sale was $870.

Issued This Week

The New York Times INDEX

Useful as a Desk Calendar

The business or professional man who has learned to use The Index finds it as indispensable as his desk calendar.

A hundred questions a day could be answered more completely and more satisfactorily if The New York Times Index were consulted.

Any happening of the last three months—whether it be a great battle in Europe, a bill passed by Congress, the death of a man of prominence, the winning of the world's series—look it up in The Index and you will find the information, giving names, dates, locations, and a brief synopsis.

The New York Times Index is a complete work of reference—an index to every news-story and event that has appeared in the daily press during each quarter of the year, alphabetically arranged, with full cross-references. A master-key to all large newspapers.

The volume of the third quarter of 1914 is just out. Price $2.00. Annual subscription, $8.00. A few copies of the earlier issues are still available.

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

NATION'S GREAT GROWTH.

Foreign and Domestic Bureau Issues Report for Period of 1800 to 1914.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The enormous growth of the United States during the last half century was shown in a report issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. While the report is for the period 1800-1914, the meagre statistics for the first half of the century makes them comparatively unimportant.

After pointing out that since 1850 the population of the country has more than quadrupled, being now more than 100,000,000, the report says:

"In the same period, however, foreign commerce has grown from $318,000,000 to $4,259,000,000 and the per capita value of exports from $16.96 to $23.27. National wealth has increased from $7,000,000,000 in 1870 to approximately $140,000,000,000; money in circulation, from $278,000,000 to $3,419,000,000, and New York bank clearings from approximately $5,000,000,000 to over $85,000,000,000, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from $52,000,000,000 in 1887, the earliest year for which figures are available, to $174,000,000,000 in 1913.

"Evidences of improved social conditions among the people are also found in the statistical record. For example, 19,000,000 children are now enrolled in public schools and about 200,000 students in colleges and other higher institutions of learning, and the total expenditures on behalf of education approximate $500,000,000 a year, the result being a rapid increase in general intelligence and a marked decrease in illiteracy.

"Over 22,000 newspapers and periodicals are published and the report shows a steady growth in the number of libraries in the country.

"In 1850 depositors in savings banks were 251,000 in number; today the number is 11,000,000 with deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, aggregating $4,375,000,000, or more than one hundred times as much as at the middle of the last century.

"Increased activity on the farms, in the factories, and in the great transportation industries has also developed during the last half century. The value of farms and farm property increased from $4,000,000,000 in 1850 to $41,000,000,000 in 1910; the value of manufactures from $1,000,000,000 to over $20,000,000,000 and the number of miles of railway in operation from 9,021 in 1850 to 268,033 in 1912. In the last quarter century the number of passengers carried has increased from 492,000,000 to 1,004,000,000 and the volume of freight handled from 632,000,000 to 1,845,000,000 short tons. Nearly 20,000,000,000 pieces of outgoing mail matter are handled annually by the Post Office Department, which disbursed in this important public service last year $262,000,000, or $2.70 per capita."

MORE FOREIGN ORDERS.

Motor Trucks, Overcoats, Blankets, and Sweaters Wanted.

Speaking yesterday of the orders received by his company from foreign Governments for automobiles and other supplies for military purposes, A. C. Vanderpoel, manager of the export department of the Driggs Seabury Ordnance Corporation and the Bessemer Motor Truck Company, said the contracts call for the delivery of 470 motor trucks. These are intended for the British, French, and Russian armies, and will be shipped as rapidly as they can be assembled.

The contracts call for the immediate shipment of 40 Vulcan trucks, ranging from one to seven tons, and 30 Bessemer trucks in three weeks' time. These latter vehicles must have a capacity of from one and one-half to two tons. The contracts specify that 200 Vulcan trucks of the capacity named above are to be sent forward in sixty days, and an equal number of the Bessemer trucks within the same period.

Mr. Vanderpoel also is filling contracts for 60,000 army overcoats, 200,000 blankets, and 100,000 sweaters. The latter are to be forwarded within thirty days. Mr. Vanderpoel seemed to think that he will have no difficulty in getting the goods within the contract time. Large quantities of shoes also are wanted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Incorporated today:

Stone Harbor Realty Co., constructing, contracting; $75,000. H. J. Weber, Douglas B. Stewart, E. H. Geran, 243 Washington St., Jersey City.

Exchange Hotel Co., Buffalo; $25,000. H. Lewin, N. Pehl, J. R. Vandusen.

Kings County Lumber Co., Bklyn; $25,000. A. M. Zack, M. S. and F. W. Cohn, 2,834 Batcheider St., Sheepshead Bay.

W. G. Hamilton Co., Buffalo, veterinary, medicines, drugs; $25,000; G. M. Rogers, M. W. Comstock, W. M. Hamilton.

Kendrick-Odell Press, printing, advertising; $250,000. J. A. Briggs, C. P. Odell, E. A. Kendrick, Mamaroneck.

Hispanic Columbian Co., mother of pearl shells, to dredge for shell fish and sponges, mine for minerals; $200,000. S. F. Peavey, Jr., C. F. Sanders, R. Wason, 606 W. 136 St.

Eastern District Piece Dye Works; $100,000. A. R. Teichman, M. and L. Klein, 72 Norman Av., Bklyn.

Nelson Estates, Peekskill, realty; $100,000. L. Ward Prince, R. E. Farley, T. Nelson.

Kingsbridge Public Service, cameras, appliances; $50,000. G. W. Weaver, H. K. Howard, J. F. Wiggin, 141 W. 36 St.

Diamond & Brass, belts, bags; $10,000. D. Brass, M. D. Reiss, H. Diamond, 10 W. 18 St.

Bician Realty Corpn.; $5,000. C. J. Anderson, D. H. Clark, S. Lauterbach, 79 5 Av.

People's Market, New Rochelle, $10,000; P. Cutbill, A. C. and J. C. Scott.

Superior Hygienic Co., hygienic supplies, $10,000; M. Lomy, T. G. Sheehan, M. Weinberg, 16 Harrison Av., B'klyn.

Eureka Distilling & Distributing Co., whiskys, liquors, $10,000; T. G. Sheehan, M. Weinberg, 248 Broadhurst Av.

Rockland Embroidery Co., Spring Valley, garments $15,000; A. Rockofsky, J. Finkelson, S. Kottler.

Pain Marine & Railroad Signal Co., $5,000; O. S. Burr, E. C. Hobcroft, E. Carpenter, 128 E. 84 St.

John C. Paige & Co., 91 William St., insurance, surety, bonding, $10,000; H. Fish, Jr., W. Beinecke, A. Lyle Corey, 530 West End Av.

Guilford Terrace Realty Co., Greece, $10,000; B. C. Hopeman, W. F. Chandler, E. J. Wesp, Rochester.

Joseph Schiller Co., publishing, printing, $5,000; G. Brown, J. Gruber, J. Schiller, 1,133 B'dway.

Armored Motor Car Corp'n, $6,000; R. E. Rogers, R. J. Danisir, J. H. Allen, 2 Rector St.

Safety Tread Co., resistant substances for stairs, platforms, floors, $20,000; R. E. Hartley, J. A. Edwards, P. P. Crosbie, 29 B'dway.

Mutual Button Works, $5,000; M. Wiener, A. Berkman, S. Custen, 59 2 Av.

Mombasha Realty Co., $5,000; Dean Potter, A. L. Pitts, G. Conroy, 277 Stratford Road, B'klyn.

Business Increase Co., advertising, plans for business advancement, $10,000; W. A. Shepard, J. H. Taylor, A. S. Houghton, 111 B'way.

Quaker Oil Co., drugs, oils, $3,000; V. M. Boyle, H. S. Heustis, K. M. Morris, 129 W. 31 St.

Fredonia Garage Co., hardware, rubber goods, $5,000; H. Lewis, R. Forster, F. Appel, Fredonia.

Elmira Stove Co., Elmira, $5,000; J. L. Sawyer, J. Powers, T. F. Connelly.

Authorizations: Olean Electric Contracting, Bridgeport, Conn., $10,000; Reps., Peter C. Schutzen, 37 Wall St. Pendleton Bros., Augusta, Me., ship brokers and chandlers, $25,000; Rep., J. F. Moran, 180 Pearl St. Torrington Building Co., Litchfield, Conn., contractors, $25,000; Rep., Clarence B. Bloom, 1 Washington St., Poughkeepsie.

Capital increase: J. W. Clement Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $175,000.

Capital reductions: C. L. Constant Co., N. Y., $150,000 to $25,000; Acorn Insulated Wire Co., B'klyn, $100,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: United Castors Corpn., N. Y.; Wilkinson Colortype & Engraving Co., N. Y.; the Zoese-Wilkinson Co., N. Y.; Public Sales Co., N. Y.; William McClenahan & Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 13.—Charters filed today:

Lecato Realty Co., Audubon; $100,000. Wm. R. Stanert, R. L. Sidley, A. P. Lecato, Audubon.

Discount Coin Co., Camden; coins for trading purposes; $10,000. G. L. Turner, Frank A. Starr, Frank L. Starr, Camden.

White's Grocery Co., Atlantic Highlands; $3,000. Charles R. Mount, Alvin B. Mount, George A. Mount, Atlantic Highlands.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 13.—Charter filed today: Ohio & Western Utilities Co., New York, $7,500,000; to construct and operate works without the State of Delaware for the generation and purification and storing of natural and artificial gas, and to supply the same for light and heat and power; L. M. Symes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert A. Bridgham, St. George, S. I., and C. Hawley, Vanwyck, N. J.

IMPORTS DROP A LITTLE.

Some of the More Notable Items for Week Ended Nov. 7.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Nov. 7 show a falling off compared with the previous week. They amounted to $12,992,426, compared with $14,153,024 the week before and $12,948,810 in the week before that. Imports of aniline colors during the week had a value of $42,384, or a total for the last nine weeks of $803,622. Dyewood imports were valued at $9,084, while dyewood extract entries were appraised at $104,612. Indigo brought in was worth $8,280.

Included in the Custom House report are $202,807 worth of precious stones, jewelry, and watches, while coffee entries reached $1,666,741. Imports of fresh beef, mostly from Argentina, were 5,512,800 pounds, valued at $544,897. Imports of leather, hides, and findings were appraised at $724,591. Wool imports totaled 2,571 bales, worth $215,635. Fur imports were returned at $170,042. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes and waste were valued at $1,109,653.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,877,487, silk entries being appraised at $375,755. The week before these entries were valued at $1,420,688, and at $2,445,252 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $581,578, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $1,188,649. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $752,842, while the entries were $744,060.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Robert H. Charlton of New York City was admitted to practice.

82—Aaron Sage v. George Hampe—Argument continued.

96—The John II Estate, Ltd., v. George H Brown—Argument commenced.

90—William R. Cowan v. People of Illinois ex rel. John E. W. Wayman, State's Attorney—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on—Dayton Co< | No day calendar. Bowman Co.—Lewis J. Conlan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Fannie Cats<Emma A. Mayhew—Alfred Cats.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Lulu F. Adams, respt., v. Edith H. Swift et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Maria Galina, as admx., respt., v. Patrick McGovern and another, applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.)

Charles Hedges, respt., v. Wilbert W. Mountjoy, applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant.

General Rubber Co., respt., v. Elias C. Benedict, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. (Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

William S. McNab, respt., v. The P. & H. Morton Advertising Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered unless plaintiff stipulates as stated in opinion, in which event judgment modified and affirmed, without costs. (Laughlin, J., dissenting as to Darby Candy Company.)

William Schmidt, applt., v. Josephine Hertz et al., respts.—Judgment modified by adding the sum of $20 to the recovery as interest, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Vulcan Detinning Co., respt., v. Frank A. Assmann et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements as to the Tin Products Co. sustained. On the appeal of the defendant, Seward, order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. (Dowling, J., dissenting as to the third finding of fact.)

Thomas D. Rambaut, respt., v. William D. Tevis, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

George M. Cummings, respt., v. William S. Tevis, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

James C. Bushby, respt., v. Lancelot M. Berkeley and another, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted extending time to serve case until Nov. 16.

Michael Mella, an infant, respt., vs. Leon Burati, applt.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Henry Prince, respt., vs. Ely J. Riesser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Michael Nicolelli, applt., vs. Allen L. Friedman & ano., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Paul B. Ikberg, applt., vs. Fred Sandstrom, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Perle W. Root, respt., vs. John M. Brainard, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent requiring plaintiff to give the particulars specified in Subdivision D of defendant's notice of motion.

Ella Hirsch, respt., vs. Walter C. Hurwitz, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Peerless Pattern Co., respt., vs. McClure Publications, Inc., applt.—Order modified by striking out so much thereof as allows the examination of the defendant's officers as to the 8 and 16 paragraphs of the complaint; and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Andrew J. Robinson Co., applt., vs. Security Mutual Life Ins. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel Daniel Greenwald, applt., vs. William A. Prendergast, as Contr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ove Lange, applt., vs. William P. Dickey, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

United Distillers' Co., respt., vs. Patrick A. Clifford, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Sarah R. Fisch, respt., vs. George D. Fisch, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry Ford, respt., vs. F. I. du Pont De Nemours Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry W. Gabriel, respt., vs. Clinton Graham, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Morris Jasper, respt., vs. Sam A. Krulewitch, imp., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant appellant to comply with the conditions of the order within ten days after service of a copy of this order.

People ex rel. John T. Ryan v. Douglas I. McKay, as Commr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William A. Murphy v. CNY.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Hugh M. Edwards v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edwin Q. Cooper v. Isaac Norove.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Morris W. Lawine v. 28 St. & 7 Av. Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Midtown Contracting Co. v. Louis Goldsticker & ano.—Motion granted unless appellants comply with terms stated in order.

Adam Frank v. Herbert B. Gruber.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Same v. same.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re William R. Petze.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Re Max Kalter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George E. Arthur & ano. v. G. Emil Hesse et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jose Tur & ano. v. Miguel S. Arrue.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

George W. Sherman v. Richard F. Carman et al.—Motion denied.

Abram Morris & ano. v. Ferdinand Cahn & ano.; same v. same; Alice Ketcltas v. Interborough R. T. Co.; David M. Jacobs v. Edward L. White & ano.; Charles Yung v. Anna M. Blake.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

William A. L'Hommedieu v. Cesare Campanini.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Adam Frank v. Herbert B. Gruber.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied, without costs.

Simon Gursky v. Frank W. Blair et al.—Motion granted; plaintiff stayed until ten days after determination of appeal herein.

Walter Weston v. James R. Watts.—Motion granted.

Joseph Epstein v. Rockville Centre Imp. Co.—Motion granted.

Henry Prince v. Ely J. Rieser.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Re Interboro R. T. Co. — Application granted.

Re Maurice B. Rich.—Application granted.

Re William A. Hayes.—Motion granted to the extent stated in memo.

Fred E. Pierce v. Sun Insurance Office.—Application granted.

Re Public Service Commission (Re Lexington Avs. Route.)—Application granted.

Re Abraham Kalisky.—Motion for commission granted.

Jeanne Savourat v. Consolidated Gas Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re John P. O'Brien.—Referred to official referee.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Crawford< Dexter—David Leventritt, Talon Trust Co.< Pascal—Cornelius Huth. Raffetto<Lagomarsino—Myron Sulsberger. Steele<Keenan—James M. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Crockett< Nicholson—Isaac F. Cohen. N. Y. Orthopaedic Dis. & Hosp.<Cohn—Irving H. Tifft. Warburg<Flemish Realty Co.—Philip A. Boardman, N. Y. Bible & Common Prayer Book<Bendheim—Frank A. Spencer. Matter of Bliss—Lewis J. Conlan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Fannie Cats<Emma A. Mayhew—Alfred Cats.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Max Cohen, respdt., v. Eagle Pencil Co. and another, applts.; et al., defts.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs, and temporary stay contained in the order to show cause vacated.

People S. N. Y., rspdts., v. Stafford Hendrix, applt.—Motion granted.

Pauline Strauss, applt., v. Frederick Seifter et al., respdts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Mary Trangel, respdt., v. Boorum & Pease Co. and Central Machinery and Supply Co., Inc., applts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Oefterrich, respdt., v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event unless within ten days plaintiff stipulate to reduce the verdict by the sum of $400, together with proportionate interest; in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

City of Newburg, plff., v. James M. Dickey, as Treas. of City of Newburg, deft.—Judgment for plaintiff, without costs, in accord with the terms of submission.

Gaetano D'Amato et al., respdts., v. Annie V. Gardner and another, as trustees, &c., applts.; et al., defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs, unless plaintiffs stipulate within ten days after entry of the order herein to reduce the amount found due to the sum of the decision and the judgment to the sum of $5,492.02. If such stipulation is given, then the said judgment is affirmed, without costs, and the thirty-second finding of fact is modified by crediting defendants with the expenses of the loan, $335, and one-half of the architect's fees, $125, and reducing the amount of the interest accordingly. A new finding may be presented containing these modifications.

Elizabeth Dumser, respdt., v. Eva Nickles, &c., applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings Co. unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Helen Hicks Earle, (now Bertle,) respdt., v. Charles Earle, applt.—Decree conditionally affirmed in accordance with opinion of Jenks, P. J.

Berardina Pioranza, as admx., &c., respdt., v. Rinehart & Dennis Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

James Forrester, respdt., v. Helen Hicks Earle, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Frank Furlong, respdt., v. Duncan I. Robertson, as Pres. U. S. Express Co., and J. H. Drew & Bro., Inc., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted as to both the defendants, costs to abide the event.

Re judicial settlement of account of Fritz Klenk, as admr., &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Queens Co. reversed without costs, and matter remitted to said court to proceed in accordance with opinion per curiam.

Grace Knowles, as admx., &c., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Wilhelmina Muller, respdt., v. Adolph E. Muller and William A. Muller, as executors, &c., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frank Neumann, as admr., &c., respdt., v. Hudson Co. Consumers' Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

William F. Powers, respdt., v. Hortense Powers, Applt.—Order reversed and motion granted.

People S. N. Y., respdt., v. J. Albeth & Son, applts.—Reargument ordered. Case set down for Wednesday, Dec. 16.

People S. N. Y., respdt., v. Charles Andrews, Henry Frederick, and Daniel Burns, applts.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

People S. N. Y., respdt., v. Philip Burnstein, applt.—Conviction of County Court of Kings Co. is affirmed.

People ex rel Leopold Loevin and Eugent D. Hays, respdts, vs. Edward Stetson Griffins, as Mayor of New Rochelle, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel Freda Mueller, respdt, vs. William Mueller, appit.—Order of County Ct. of Queens reversed and judgment of conviction of the City Magistrate reversed and proceedings dismissed.

People ex rel Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House of CNY, respdts, vs. Robert H. Neville et al., Assessors of Yonkers, applts.—Judgment affirmed by default with costs.

People ex rel Charles Y. Van Doren and John L. Dansilo, applts, vs. William A. Frendergast, as Controller, respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted, with $10 costs.

William J. Roome, jr., appit, vs. C. I. & B. R. R., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

John Schmidt, appit, vs. Leonhardt Michel Brew. Co., respdt.—Order reversed and verdict of the jury reinstated, with costs.

Margaret Seabolt, respdt, vs. John Wanamaker, N. Y., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

S. Dimon Smith, appit, vs. Dayton Hedges, respdt, (Act. 2.)—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Same vs. Same (Act. 2.)—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Henry Smith et al., respdts, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Henry Smith et ano., respdts., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Carrie J. Smith et ano., respdts., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Walter Farrington Tiling Co., respdt., vs. Frank C. Hasen et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

Westchester Investing Co., respdt., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of County Ct. of Westchester affirmed, with costs.

Michael Zwarich, respdt., vs. Bklyn Cooperage Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Motions. No day calendar.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Trials.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. O'Shea< Quinlan et al.—Joseph H. Radigan.

COTTON TARIFF AGAIN CUT.

Another Decision by the Appraisers on Jacquard Goods.

Another customs case involving the Jacquard section of the Tariff act of 1913 was decided yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers sustained a protest by M. Bauer. The merchandise covered by the protest is cotton table damask and cotton damask table covers all woven on the Jacquard loom. It was returned for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 258 of the present law and was claimed to be properly dutiable at 22 per cent. under Paragraph 263, providing for cotton table damask.

The assessment made by the Collector was based on the theory that the goods are "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," as specified in Paragraph 258. Testimony was introduced by the Government tending to show that there is a class of cotton table damask manufactured in this country on the Dobby looms, but Judge Cooper says it is evident the great majority of that imported is manufactured on Jacquard looms. The sole question for decision was which of the two provisions is the more specific and more aptly describes the merchandise. The construction to be placed on Paragraph 258 was discussed by the board in the case of M. Gardner & Co., where the tribunal held that the clause "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" was indefinite and ambiguous, and did not as specifically cover the goods in question as the provision for "cotton towels" and "cotton cloth woven figured."

MATANZAS NOT YET IN.

Boat Carrying Dyestuffs Is Expected to Show Up Today.

The elusive steamship Matanzas, laden with a cargo of dyestuffs consigned to color firms in this city, again disappointed the expectant merchants yesterday by failing to arrive. The vessel was due on Monday and, every day since, anxious inquiries have been received at the office of C. H. Ruhl, the consignee. As the day wore on yesterday, telephone calls became more frequent, but to all the same answer was given that nothing had been heard from the ship since she left Rotterdam Oct. 30.

Mr. Ruhl, himself, seemed to think the Matanzas would get in this morning. In order that a steady supply of dyestuffs and other German products may be assured, Mr. Ruhl has chartered ships flying the American flag to ply between Rotterdam and this port up to the end of January. The steamer Sun, which left the Dutch port this week is expected here about Nov. 22, while the Obidense, leaving here next week, will bring a cargo of dyestuffs which should reach here in December.

Another ship to be utilized by Mr. Ruhl in relieving the dyestuff situation, is the Massapequa, which left New York Nov. 3 with relief supplies sent to Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation. He has chartered this vessel for the return voyage, and she will be loaded at Rotterdam with dyestuffs, cyanide of potassium, and possibly German sugar beet seed. Other vessels will be chartered as occasion requires.

DRY GOODS SALES IMPROVE.

Holiday Wares Moving Freely and Retail Trading Reported Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Holiday articles in the dry goods trade are moving more freely and there are some reports of excellent retail sales.

"Wool dress goods are in demand and prices of woolen fabrics are advancing, due to the inability of manufacturers to secure the finer foreign wools.

"The cotton market has been firmer during the week."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DAVID MOSCOVITZ, manufacturer of waists, 62 Second Street, has made an assignment to Julius A. Horwitz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Harris Company, $250; Morris Goldman, $324, and R. Seril & Co., $16.

HARRY JURIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Juris, dealer in dry goods, 125 Thompson Street, by these creditors: Herman Lipschitz, $200; Joseph Frelich, $139; I. A. Tauberman, $86, and Karash Eisen, $74. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver. The liabilities are $2,500 and assets $500.

PETER J. McGLYNN, a Superintendent, 161 East Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,130 and assets, consisting of a lot in Brooklyn, L. I., to $120, subject to a mortgage against the City of New York for $10,000 damages. Of his liabilities $20,000 is a suit for damages for negligence brought by Aaron Czako, as guardian, and item of Martin Czako. It is said he was formerly a truckman.

EUGENE ADLER, buyer of merchandise, 174 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,727 and no assets. The estate of Herman Baer of Port Smith, Ark., a creditor for $4,200. Among the other debts are $3,130 for rent of apartment.

CARL H. VETTER, carpenter and builder of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,104 and assets $100.

MARGARET MAGUIRE, a milliner, 310 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,662 and assets $1,042.

ETTAR REALTY COMPANY. — Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 17, 1912, on the petition of these creditors: F. J. Johnson, David Shapiro, and Kalman N. Goldner, against the Ettar Realty Company of 457 East 174th Street. The Judge confirmed the report of Referee Peter C. Willis, who found that the company did not commit any of the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, and recommended that the petition be denied, with costs. The costs are allowed. Judge Mayer said that the transaction with Emma Schwab was in good faith, and that the company was doing all in its power to save the situation for all concerned.

SKAPERDAS & CO.—Creditors of Skaperdas & Co., manufacturers of furs, 38 West Twenty-first Street have uttered a protest against the practice, which has become quite general of insolvent merchants and manufacturers making assignments for the benefit of creditors. Judge Learned Hand took notice of the protest and appointed G. H. Van Rossum receiver, with a bond of $3,500, at the request of creditors, with power to carry on the business for thirty days. Mr. Van Rossum is a member of the Fur Merchants Association and is to act without compensation. It was stated that in January the firm made a statement showing assets of $13,000, on which now are $17,233, against which the assets are $9,000, leaving more than $91,000 to be accounted for.

MADAME X MANUFACTURING COMPANY., manufacturer of corsets at 30 West Thirteenth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $10,438 and assets $31,030, consisting of stock, $7,500; machinery and fixtures, $4,834; accounts, $14,885; cash in bank, $811, and trademarks and patents, $3,000.

RALICK FURNITURE COMPANY, INC., of 149 Essex Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities, $12,387; nominal assets, $3,229, and actual assets, $2,000.

ELLIS SCHULMAN, dealer in furnishing goods, 2,116 Third Avenue, has filed schedules in an assignment, showing liabilities, $1,431; nominal assets, $367, and actual assets, $500.

MORRIS MERINSKY, jobber in men's furnishing goods, 73 Orchard Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $2,872 and assets $3,000 in stock. The United Shirt and Collar Company is a creditor for $2,147.

THE AMERICAN OSTRICH FEATHER COMPANY, seller of ostrich feathers, 92 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to William Blau.

THE GASTMAN OSTRICH FEATHER COMPANY, seller of ostrich feathers, 6 Bond Street, has made an assignment to William Blau.

CAMBRIDGE STABLES.—Jennie Fishbein and Arnold M. Bloom, trading as the Cambridge Stables at 28 East 115th Street, have made an assignment to Isidor B. Schlesinger.

HARRY WEILL, dealer in jewelry and general merchandise, 1,856 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Gustave Brown. He began business in April, 1911.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Syracuse Stars, Inc., a baseball club at Syracuse, involuntary petition; liabilities not given; assets, $8,000. George W. Cummings has been appointed receiver.

Samuel E. Williams, a jeweler, of Rome; liabilities, $10,000; assets, $5,540.

CHICAGO, Ill.—William J. Peer, a manufacturer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,767; assets, $21,495.

Opper & Smolensky, clothing merchants; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not given.

371 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 371 business failures in the United States during the week, against 317 for the previous week, and 305, 260, 238, and 248 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 106, New England 42, Southern 108, Western 60, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 36. Canada had 74, against 69 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—C

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES,
Eight o'Clock Sharp.
PASTOR MACMILLAN.
Topic:
"GOD'S KINGDOM:
What Is It? When Will It Appear?"
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service.
PASTOR MACPHERSON'S TOPIC:
"THE NEW WILL AND ITS FOES."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services.
123 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" A Church at Prayer." 8—Miss Isabel Crawford on "Life Among the Indians."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant. West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Ave., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING BACK TO THIS WORLD AS THE DIVINE JEW TO CONVERT THE JEW, GIVE HIM THE LAND OF PALESTINE AND SET UP THE KINGDOM OF DAVID." (Third in Series on "Second Coming.")
8 P. M.—"THE PRESENT WAR AND THE BREAK-DOWN OF CIVILIZATION FORETOLD IN SCRIPTURE. THIS AGE TO END, NOT IN PEACE, BUT WAR, A GREAT WORLD KAISER, UNIVERSAL SOCIALISM AND THE APPEARING OF THE SON OF GOD IN JUDGMENT." (Third in Series on "Predicted End of the Age.")

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"Joy in the Midst of Sorrow."
8—"How Do We Know that the Bible is True?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach.
General Topic—Looking Forward.
11—"Future of the Judson Memorial."
8—"Future of New York City."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. E. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Higher Nationalism."
8 P. M.—"The Real Christ vs. The Anti-Christ," in the teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON H'G'TS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. Ernest Eaton preaches.
8 P. M.—Dr. William Carter preaches.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10 A. M. Illustrated Bible lesson. Service 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject:
"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES."
With special reference to some of the new teachings on the rightfulness of war.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M., "What the War Is Teaching."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening.
A. M.—"INCREASE OUR FAITH."
P. M.—"THE BUSY SERVANT."
Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., II. 8, People's Forum, "PUBLICITY AS A CURE FOR SOCIAL ILLS." Dr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st.
Public Worship at 11 A. M., Rev. J. M. PHILPUTT will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
"THE PRESENT WAR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AS A POLITICAL ISSUE."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Enelow. "The Jewish Life." 1. Its Nature and Origin.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. S. R. Cohen of Brooklyn: "Woman -Suffrage in Ancient and Modern Times."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp. Lecture by Dr. Enelow: "The Spiritual Purpose in Israel's History." ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street, Corner 60th Street.
Preaching by Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Free organ recital at 5:30 P. M. At 5 o'clock service selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be sung.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—Fred Winslow Adams, 11 and 8.

"THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS."
PUBLIC LECTURE: SUNDAY, 10 A. M.
By George Haven Putnam, D. Litt.
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86th Street.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., at Broadway. J. Louis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Living Word." 8 P. M., "Veiled Eyes."

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Fasting." Afternoon service, 3:30. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 58th St.
MISS HARRIET HALE RIX.
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 3 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Church of the New Civilization, Founder and Speaker, Julia Seton, M. D. Services tomorrow, 11:15 A. M., 48th Street Theatre. Subject: The Second Resurrection. Dr. Seton begins a course of four Wednesday NOON lectures Nov. 18th, in BERKLEY THEATRE to business men and women. Public invited. Admission free.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.)
MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER.
Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, Public invited.
122 West 95th St., near 96th St. Subway.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
AEOLIAN HALL, F. W. Sears, Speaker, reopens services Nov. 22. Subject: "Tested by Fire."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. WEST END Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam, at 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., midway between B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M. by Rev. GEORGE H. SMYTH.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for New York Bible Society.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P.M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. G. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—The pastor will preach.
8 P. M.—Choral service, sermon, Dr. Montgomery.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.—Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL,
FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY,
Ministers.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock and at 4 o'clock at the SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE, when Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH" will be sung by the choir. Soloists—Inez Barvour, Rose Bryant, Charles W. Harrison, Frank Croxton. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:20-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor THOMAS CUMING HALL, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A.M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A.M.—The Morning Prayer.
11 A.M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon G. W. Douglas.
4 P.M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires.
8 P.M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12, 5 P. M.
(Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30 and 8, (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion, 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue,
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
4 P. M.—French Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. N. Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rev. E. C. M. Tower.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A.M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Stanley N. Cleveland ..... 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT.
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 12th St.
8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Rector, Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER preaches at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M and 4 P. M.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach at both services.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
15th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street, Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.
Rev. G. A. Oldham, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rector.
4 P. M.—"Elijah."
8 P. M.—Symposium on Peace: Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Mr. Samuel P. Goldman, Mr. Woodhull Hay.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Communions: 7, 8, 9, 10:30; SERMON and TOUCH OF MASS; EVENSONG 4 o'clock. SOLEMN RECESSIONAL with harp accompaniment.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St. (near Amsterdam Av.;) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A.M.—"Are your Hands Clean?"
8 P. M.—"The Wondrous Ladder."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Address by Rev. Thomas Tilton will preach.
8 P. M.—Address by Alfred Winn. Subject: "The Transformation of Savages in Inland South America."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox,) 144 East 20th St., New York.—Adult School, 9: Meeting for Worship, 11; Peace Meeting, 7:30 P. M.; Address by James Wood, President American Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8-8 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th and Madison Av., Christensen, Danish Psychic.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Theosophy and Vivisection." Mrs. Emilie B. Welton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Yoga." T. R. Prater.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "THE FOUNDATION OF INTELLECTUAL AND SPIRITUAL INTEGRITY—THE SENSE OF REALITY." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian.)
Park Avenue and 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister.
11 A. M.—Morning service: Mr. HOLMES will preach. Subject: "WHY WE MUST BELIEVE IN GOD."
8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Subject: "THE THEATRE: THE GREAT PEACE ART." Speakers: Edith Ellis Furness, Charles D. Coburn.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at eleven.
"PILGRIM AND PURITAN."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, B. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "SOCIAL RELIGION," and at 4:30 P. M., "THE MADNESS OF MILITARISM."

Y. M. C. A.

D. ALEXANDER IRVINE,
"THINGS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE," West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

"BANKRUPTCY MODERN CIVILIZATION."—Wm. Crane, Educator, direct from seat of war. "Bible Studies." 151 West 125th, 11 A. M.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. cor. 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Special sermon at 8 P. M. by the pastor; subject: "The Midnight Cry; or, Is the Lord's Coming Near?"

Prof. Everson's Exceptionally Strong Lectures, 8 P. M.
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE BIBLE."
Heights Lecture Hall, 181st & Audubon Av. 181st Sta. Bwy. Sub. Dr. Wolfram, Soloist.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evening theme, "When Our Dead Return."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Secret of Wisdom," 3 P. M.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av., S. Wray, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Fascination of Jesus for the Common People."
Evening, "Italy: Her Present Social Crisis, and Why She Has Broken With Germany and Austria."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN.
"The Vitality of Christ."—Questions answered.
CORINTHIAN MALE QUARTET.
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CASCADE HOTEL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.
It appearing to my satisfaction from a petition of Charles A. Edgerton, the attorney for the petitioning creditors herein, duly verified the 12th day of November, 1914, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 30th day of October, 1914, praying that the above named alleged bankrupt, the Cascade Hotel Co., be adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon it by delivering the subpoena to one of the officers, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt and its officers, it is NOW, on motion of Charles A. Edgerton, attorney for the petitioning creditors herein,
ORDERED that the above named alleged bankrupt, Cascade Hotel Co., plead, answer or demur on or before the 2nd day of December, 1914, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 30th day of October, 1914, and in case of its failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is hereby
FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 14th day of November, 1914, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupt at its last known place of business, 100 West 80th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, N. Y., on or before the date of the first publication.
Dated, New York, November 12th, 1914.
Enter, LEARNED HAND, D. J.

NO. 20326.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRESLAU BROS., INC., Alleged Bankrupt. TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT.
NOTICE is hereby given that BRESLAU BROS. INC., Alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition dated November 13th, 1914, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by this Court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Monday, November 23rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, November 13th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York—BARNET SHAVINSKY, HARRY SHAVINSKY, and MORRIS TAMASES, individually and as copartners trading as B. SHAVINSKY SON & COMPANY and ACORN WOOLEN MILLS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Morris Tamases, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated October 13, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are directed to attend before the Court upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 12, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,481.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALOIS KOHN & CO., INC., Bankrupt, Creditors of said Alois Kohn & Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 30, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on November 25, 1914, at 2 P. M., creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 13, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Refefee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD C. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 155th St. and 8th Ave., Coogan's Bluff, opposite the Polo Grounds, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the ice plant, machinery, boilers, tanks, and material used for running an ice plant. Fixtures.
WILLIAM L. MORCK, Receiver.
NEWMAN & NEWGASS, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward W. Browning Buys Seventy-first Street Residence —Deal in Old Chelsea—$210,000 Apartment Sale in Bronx—$18,000 for Fifth Avenue Store—Broadway Business Rentals.

Of chief interest in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by Edward W Browning of the four-story residence at 31 West Seventy-first Street, covering a plot 25 by 102.3, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property was acquired from Lucius M. Stanton, who is one of the veteran west side residents, having occupied the house for the last twenty-five years. LeRoy Coventry was the broker in the transaction.

Mr. Browning has been an active buyer and operator in the Seventy-second Street section of the west side, and is now completing three thirteen-story hotels on 25-foot plots, respectively at 43 and 118 West Seventy-second Street and 126 West Seventy-third Street. While no definite plans are yet decided the Seventy-first Street plot is likely to be improved in a similar manner in the near future. For the property Mr. Browning paid $37,000, subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

Deal On West 29th Street.

An investor has purchased from the estate of Henry V. Mead, 342 West Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling on a lot 16.6 by 100. H. V. Mead & Co. negotiated the sale.

$210,000 Bronx Sale.

Another important deal in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, which has been remarkably active this Fall considering general market conditions, was reported yesterday by the Podgur Realty Company, who sold to an investor the five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street.

The structure was completed about two years ago and occupies a plot fronting 100 feet on Southern Boulevard and 110 feet on Aldus Street. The site forms part of a larger plot, measuring 100 by 94, which the company purchased in August, 1912.

In June of last year it disposed of 84 feet on Aldus Street, which it had improved with an apartment house. The property sold yesterday was held at $210,000.

$18,000 For Fifth Avenue Store.

The lease was recorded yesterday from Ida L. Frese to James L. Rosenberg of the store in the altered building at 379 Fifth Avenue, 24.6 front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, for $18,000. The term of the lease is twenty years and seven months from Nov. 1, 1914.

A Recent Buyer.

Charlotte Harrison is the buyer of the apartment house at the southwest corner of Northern Avenue and 180th Street, sold recently by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company for the Haven Construction Company. She acquired title, taking the property subject to a mortgage of $90,000, and giving back a second mortgage of $16,780.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company 3,042 Park Avenue, the six-story, new law apartment house, having a frontage on Park Avenue of 62 feet by an average depth of 80 feet.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has sold for Teresa Wallach the vacant lot on the east side of Washington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of East 185th Street and Washington Avenue, in the Bronx. The purchaser is a builder. The lot is part of the Bassford estate, and was purchased by Mrs. Wallach twenty years ago.

New Jersey.

Morris Friedlander has purchased the Lawyers' Building, on corner of Main and Academy Streets, Pasaic. It occupies a plot 51 by 100, and was held at $150,000.

The four-story apartment houses with stores at 354 to 358 Springfield Avenue, Newark, have been purchased by Benjamin M. Weinberg for investment.

Bank Enlarges Grand Central Branch.

The Corn Exchange Bank has leased space on the ground floor of the Transit Annex, now under construction at 6 to 10 East Forty-third Street, connecting with the main building at 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, where the ground floor is occupied by the bank's Grand Central Branch. The extra space will be the bank room for ladies' use. There will be an arcade entrance from Forty-second to Forty-third Street. Homer Foot, Jr., was the broker.

Business Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased for Jesse W. Ehrich, lessee from Kline & Jackson of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, the store there to Oscar B. Abbott. Alterations will be made for a restaurant.

Porter & Co. have leased for D. & J. Tobin, Tobinell Lifshitz the store located at 306 West 125th Street.

Ernest F. Hafner has leased for Mrs. Margaret Buckley to the Pacific Motor Car Company the building at 210 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining the six-story structure on the southeast corner of Broadway. Extensive alterations will be made, connecting both buildings for automobile salesrooms.

Madison Avenue House Lease.

The four-story dwelling at 301 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, has been leased by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for Ida E. Bliss and Justine A. Stafford to Edward H. Proudman.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

A building loan of $115,000 has been made by the City Mortgage Company to P. McMorrow Sons for a new building on the south side of 123d Street, 240 feet west of Lenox Avenue, a plot 59.11 by 100.11.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

87th St. 207 and 209 W, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 20.

105th St. 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; adjourned to Nov. 20.

By James L. Wells Company.

Madison Av. 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., referee; sold to Brown and others; Harold Swain, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $14,971.02; taxes, &c., $400; to the City Real Estate Co. for $12,000.

Henry St. 75, w s, 100 ft s of Pike, 25x75, three-story brick dwelling; Henry Brady, referee; sold to Louis Weiss; due, $1,000; taxes, &c., $1,000; to Henry Brady.

123d St. 453 to 457, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 87.11x100.11, four-story frame buildings and vacant; United States Trust Co., trustee, against Pleasant Avenue Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Louis Steckler, referee; due, $16,689.10; taxes, &c., $950; to the City Real Estate Co. for $16,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.6 ft n of 179th St, 22.6x150.3, two-story frame dwelling; Tax Lien Co., New York, against J. D. Rogers and others; August Weymann, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,078.96; taxes, &c., $560; to William A. Henshaw for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

114th St, 24 to 28 West, for a one-story and basement synagogue, 53.4x93.5; Congregation Kol Israel Anchi Poland, (Israel Levy, President, premises,) owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s w corner of Church St, 25.7x46.8; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Steckler, States Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, Nov. 5. (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Weinstein to same, Nov. 10, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, same $1

CANNON ST, 66, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 23x100; Nathan Blizick to Gussie Meyers, 194 Clinton St, (mtg $31,250,) Nov. 11; attorney, Max Lippman, 233 Broadway $1

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100; Jacob Rosen to Lizzie Gordon, 80 2d Av, Nov. 11, (mtg $64,150) $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,125, n e corner of 78th St, 82x38; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to Faun Realty Corporation, 35 Nassau St, (mtg $90,000,) all liens, Nov. 2; attorneys, Ernst & Cane, 31 Liberty St. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 309 ft n of 116th St, 78.1x100; Lillie B. Hyde to B. Crystal & Son, 47 West St, (mtg $250,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, S. J. Dickheiser, 99 Nassau St. $100

VERMILYE AV, s s, 100 ft e of 207th St, 50x150; Catherine F. Shady to Emil Reich, 60 1st Av, (mtg $52,625,) all liens, Nov. 11; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway $1

7TH AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100, Charlotte A. W. Fowler to Olds Construction Co., 320 Broadway, Oct. —; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 320 Broadway $1

99TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x83.11; Julius Alexander to Aaron Wolgin, 156 East 113th St, Nov. 5, (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

45TH ST, 17 East, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Arthur B

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The depression central Thursday evening in Iowa has moved rapidly to New England. It has been attended by westerly gales in the lake region and southerly gales along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The second disturbance in Texas has made but little progress to the eastward, and the North Pacific storm has passed inland to Montana.

Rain has fallen in a narrow belt along the northern boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the Gulf States. It is warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Rain is indicated Saturday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and on Sunday in the upper lake region.

Moderate temperatures will continue in the East and South.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northwest, diminishing Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	42	48	4 P. M.	56	62
6 A. M.	43	50	6 P. M.	55	61
9 A. M.	43	51	9 P. M.	54	57
12 M.	52	60	11 P. M.	54	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12.01—238 W. 135 St.; Jennie Shields..		Slight
10.00—242 E. 40 St.; Jos. Buna.....		Slight
11:35—2,039 3 Av.; Fred Pittman.....		Slight
P.M.		
12.05—51 Bayard St.; Philomina Iaoni....		$25
12.25—185 St. and Edgecombe Av.; Speedway		None
12.30—188 Orchard St.; Sam'l Schwartz..		None
12.40—105 Eldridge St.; Morris Colt....		Slight
1.25—108 W. 141 St.; Surmon Bros....		Slight
2:10—1,247 B'way; United Cigar Stores.		Slight
2:15—120 Convent Av.; Bertino & Co....		$5
2.30—230 E. 117 St.; Benj. Greenberg.		Slight
2:50—27 W. 99 St.; Daisy White.....		Slight
3:15—1,736 2 Av.; B. Loch.....		Slight
3:20—South Ferry; Union Ferry Co...		None
5.00—231 St. and Riverdale Av.; not given.		None
5.05—178 St. & 3 Av.; not given.....		None
5:10—218 St. and Bolton Road; not given.		None
5:20—222 E. 96 St.; Annie Levy.....		Slight
5:30—Central Park, under bridge, opposite 102 St.		Slight
5:50—110 Bowery; Jacob Block.....		$25
5:55—Front of 1 W. 102 St.; Oakleigh Farm Co		$5
6:35—157 Rivingston St.; M. Rosenbluth..		Slight
6:40—179 St. and F. Wash'n Park; not given.....		None
7:10—110 5 Av.; Engel & Kraus.....		$1,500
8:10—Saw Mill Lane, bet. East Chester & Williamsbridge Rds.; not given..		Slight
9:30—201 E. 109 St.; S. Levine & Bros...		Slight
10:10—461 W. 26 St.; Rebecca Edelstein...		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—1st Lt. A. D. Budd, O. D., from that dept. and assigned to 22 Inf.

Capt. G. H. Scott, M. C., as a member of the Examining Board at New York City, appointed May 9, 1913, vice Major L. T. Hess, M. C.

2d Lt. M. W. Gray, Jr., 10 Inf., assigned to 9 Inf.

Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10 to 11 Inf., Dec. 1, on arrival in U. S.

Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as permanent station of Capt. D. H. Currie, S. C.

Changes in M. C.: Capt. C. E. McBrayer, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 8, to Alcatraz (Cal.) Military Prison for duty, relieving Major G. H. R. Goeman, who will go to Ft. McDowell, Cal., Capt. L. M. Hathaway, from Presidio of Monterey to Ft. Baker, Cal., relieving 1st Lt. H. N. Kerns, who will go to Alcatraz Military Prison for duty.

1st Lt. J. H. Howard, 9 Cav., to rectg. at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

These officers to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 4, to take special course for field officers at army service schools: Cols. C. M. Truitt, 22 Inf.; C. H. Grierson, Cav., and G. F. Landers, C. A. C.; Lt. Cols. E. M. Blake, C. A. C., and E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5 F. A.; Majors F. L. W. Winn, Adjt. Gen., E. A. Lewis, 6 Inf., G. L. Byram, 10 Cav.; W. C. Bennett, 16 Inf.; W. Chase, 21 Inf.; W. F. Grote, 11 Inf.; B. F. Hardaway, 17 Inf.; J. Howard, 22 Inf.; W. Brooke, 21 Inf.; C. W. Penrose, 2 Cav., and C. Kobbe, 18 Inf.; E. D. Anderson, 6 Cav., and G. P. White, 9 Cav., and Capt. M. B. Stokes, 10 Inf.

Maj. J. R. M. Taylor, retired, is assigned to active duty and will report to President of the Army War College for duty.

1st Lt. J. E. Townes, Jr., C. A. C., to rectg. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving 1st Lt. D. Hall, C. A. C.

1st Lt. J. E. Townes, Jr., C. A. C., to detached, and 1st Lt. D. Hall, from detached and on relief rectg duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. B. Clagett, 23 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for fitness for detail in aviation station.

Capt. S. P. Vestal, retired, is relieved from detail at Mount Tamalpais Mil. Academy and Military School, Tamalpais Valley, San Rafael, Cal. He is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at the above academies.

Maj. C. S. Ford, M. C., detailed a member of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Texas City Aug. 28, vice Maj. J. M. Phalen, M. C.

A board to meet at Texas City for examination of persons for their fitness for appointment as chaplain: Majs. I. W. Rand, M. C., and G. F. Galley, 4 F. A.; Chaplain C. W. Freeland, 6 Cav.; Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., and 1st Lt. B. W. Field, 22 Inf.

1st Lt. R. G. Igoe, Phpn Scouts, is discharged from the service of the U. S. Nov. 15 for misconduct.

A board to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination of persons for chaplain: Maj. M. J. Duval, M. C., and W. J. Snow, 3 F. A.; Chaplain T. O'Keefe, 5 Cav.; Capts. W. M. Connell, 5 Cav., and C. W. McMillan, M. C., and 1st Lt. G. L. Morrison, 5 Cav.

Leaves: Maj. H. L. Threlkeld, 20 Inf., 15 days extn. and Capt. L. R. Ball, 6 Cav., further extended until Jan. 1, 1915.

Navy Orders.

Lts. C. S. Graves, rcg. ship at San Fran., to exc. officer and navigator the Glacier, and J. J. McCracken, the Glacier, to the St. Louis.

Engs. G. Perlman, the Wyoming, to the Flusher; J. F. Flage, the Utah, to the Preston; J. A. Saunders, the New Hampshire, to the Reid; H. E. Keisker, rcg. ship at Norfolk, to the Hannibal; S. Force, the Hannibal, to the Georgia; G. R. Peterson, the Georgia, to the Terry; H. S. Jeans, the Michigan, to the Warrington; E. R. McClung, the Warrington, to the Perkins, and D. C. Ramsey, the Nashville, to the Perkins.

P. A. Clerk A. B. Conquest appointed to naval station, Olongapo.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Middle at Annapolis; Brutus at Port au Prince; Whipple and Paul Jones at San Pedro; Dolphin at Washington; Prairie at Boston; Flusher, Preston, and Reid at Norfolk Yard; West Virginia at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Panther, Hampton Roads for Annapolis, and the Tennessee Mityiene, Aegean Sea, for Island of Scio, Asia Minor.

The Lamson and Walke, now at New York Yard, ordered to Charleston Yard for repairs.

The Drayton, now at Lynnhaven Roads, to New York Yard for repairs.

The Glacier, now at Mare Island Yard, to west coast of Mexico about Nov. 28.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOWLING, CATHERINE (Nov. 4) $12,000 personalty; to May Masterson, grandniece, $500; Margaret Wilson, $500; Board of Foreign Missions of the Catholic Church, $1,000; St. Agnes's Church, $500; Eliza Reedy, $1,500; residue in equal shares to Christine Harrington, Mary Masterson, John Dailey, Wm. Kennedy and the two sons of Mary Daily Lizzie Dowling, and Mary Ann Murray.

FLYNN, MARIA, (Sept. 19;) personalty, about $3,000; to Margaret Hogan, niece, $2,500; Mary Frances Curtin, niece, $700; John Flynn, brother, and Hugh Flynn, nephew, each $500; Maria Nolan, niece; Dominican Fathers, and Lizzie Flynn, niece, each $400; Sister Ambrosia, at St. Agnes's Convent, niece, $500, and Mrs. Anne McGreevy, sister, $200.

JONES, MATTHIAS LITTLETON, (Sept. 30;) personalty, about $1,200; to sisters, Jane Baker Converse and Anna Sophia Reese, and to niece, Mary Littleton Wyatt.

KATZ, SALLE, (July 28;) personalty, $1,-868; all to husband, Rudolph.

McGRAW, MAGGIE, (Oct. 13;) $400 personalty, all to Bridget Feeney.

PEET, MARY G., (Oct. 29;) realty, about $2,000; personalty, not over $8,000; to brothers, Charles H. and Clark G. Voorhees, each $1,000, books equally, and some other personal chattels; to Caroline Lane Peet, Julia Taft Peet, and Jane Isabelle Peet, stepdaughters, each $2,000 and some personal chattels; Eleanor W. Coleman, niece, $500; to Alice Wendt Voorhees, Maud C., Elizabeth Mary, Helen Scuyvesant, and Florence W. Voorhees, and Clark G. Voorhees, Jr., articles of jewelry, &c.; residue to husband, Robert A. Peet.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Classes in cooking are now in operation in Evening School 34, Amerythyst Street, near Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx. Each class meets two evenings a week. The school also has a civil service class, which is in its sixth year. Classes in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, shopwork, stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping are also open. Applicants may register any evening at the school.

The appointment of Victor S. Bailey as a tabulating machine operator in City Supt. Maxwell's office has been approved.

The Teachers' League takes the ground that the present Teachers' Advisory Council represents not more than one thousand of the twenty thousand teachers in the public school system of this city. It has suggested a form of resolutions to be presented by the council to the Board of Education requesting that a plan be adopted by which there shall be "school representation as opposed to organization representation" and "a single vote for every teacher as opposed to a many-multiple vote for accidental organization membership."

Corporate stock to the amount of $250 has been appropriated to pay a bill of the Gorham Company for furnishing and installing a tablet to P. S. 71, Queens.

A three months' leave of absence without pay has been granted to Max Rosenfelt, draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize an additional issue of corporate stock amounting to $4,000 for P. S. 56, the Bronx, and to rescind an equal amount from the appropriation made for the general construction of P. S. 175, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that a leave of absence with pay for three months be granted to a teacher for the purpose of establishing co-operation between the public schools and the Museum of Art.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for farm instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 20. The age limits are 21 to 40 years. A physical qualifying examination will be held. There are four vacancies at present at the farms of the New York Reformatory for Misdemeanats at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y. The salary is $800 a year. Candidates must present evidence of experience as a teacher in an ordinary school and in practical agricultural work, or work in an agricultural school with experience in the handling of boys and men. The dates of the examination will be announced later.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory aid in technical agriculture, for both men and women, on Nov. 18, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $900 to $900 a year in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. The duties will be to assist in the laboratory work in agricultural technology, in connection with the study of the structure and properties of cotton, and microscopical examinations of agricultural products. Competitors will be examined in elementary physics and chemistry, elementary free-hand drawing, elementary agricultural botany, elementary microscopy, education and experience. Graduation from a high school, such educational training to have included a course in agriculture, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.
Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 913 West 86th St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT A BARGAIN.—New English cottage, in beautiful restricted park; refined surroundings; 9 rooms and 2 baths, with every convenience. Must sell at once. V. J. Sudmann, 20 Broad St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME.
$8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.; large grounds; stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Byard, 2 Rector St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For description of a nice small farm near station, (will send cut and details,) write J. B. Lawrence, South Norwalk, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 37 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Loft or part of loft to sublet; plenty of light; rent reasonable. L 65 Times.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 96 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath. $80 per month. Supt. on premises.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 8?.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60. Elevator building; all conveniences. 40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

7 and 8 rooms and bath;
steam heat, hot water;
$74 to $38.
71 East 128th St. See Janitor.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; lesses preferred.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Four, five, or six rooms, Manhattan, southern exposure only, near Subway. Address C 224 Times Downtown.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Wanted.—For Winter, housekeeping apartment, four or five large rooms; must be well furnished and first class, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section of in the neighborhood of 72d St.; family consists of two adults; give full particulars when replying. J. S., 120 Times.

An Introduction

This advertisement, in The New York Times, immediately brought four prompt offers of employment from Times readers:

SPECIALTY SALESMAN. — Position wanted as specialty salesman in Mo., Kans., Neb., or Iowa by Al salesman; best of references; will only consider position of merit. Y 312 Times Annex.

A Situation Wanted advertisement in The Times is a card of introduction to employers of high-class help.

Inquire for Rates
Want Department,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

240 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.
Eight sunny outside rooms, (four family bedrooms,) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Fain, Telephone Schuyler 6671.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; single room, bath, from $9 weekly, $36 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling, Col. 6814.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

WEST END HALL,
840 WEST END AV.,
Northeast 101st St.; southwest exposure; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Geo. A. Kelly, premises.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases.
CLARK & DE FOREST,
30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Lady going South wishes to sublet her sunny corner apartment; studio, 20 by 14; bedroom, bath, and kitchenette, excellent location. Tel. 7174 Murray Hill.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 8, Telephone 4403 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY:
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 5 East 57th Av.

Apartment of rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Attractively furnished kitchenette, bath, two room apartment; $100 monthly. May, 5 West 58th St.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—8413

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-15 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL LINCOLNSHIRE, 38 East 57th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

New Jersey.

Will sublet 6 rooms and foyer hall apartment; all outside rooms; best service; completely and elegantly furnished; Oriental, finest china, cut glass, silver, linen, &c.; one-half hour on D., L. & W. near train and trolley; $125 per month first 6 months in advance or $150 monthly; references. Box Y 344 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4215 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

(71ST,) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room, with board, for two young men; table guests.

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath, good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Large rooms and private bath; also small room; board.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; reasonable. Telephone 10121 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Sunny, double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 119 WEST.—"The Dwiga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface car; table boarders; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; double and single rooms; American family; home table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable double and single room; refined home atmosphere.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated, warm, comfortably furnished rooms; homelike; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, single; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny rooms; private baths; exclusive table; table guests.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; electricity; near Subway; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, select location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; large, small rooms; electricity; references. 3?55 Riverside.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 206 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

97TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; near Subway, elevated; telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH ST., 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home table; near Broadway. Hart.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows, facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; excellent board; private family; very reasonable. Earle.

140TH, 456 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

142D, 533 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 413 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; phone.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; in nicest section; The Audubon, a select family hotel; bright rooms; good meals; $8 up single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 8 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties; two comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lesley. (104M Kingsbridge.)

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d St.,) Apt. 22.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; table board; suitable for couple.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman desires room, private family; no other boarders; breakfast and dinner; west side, below 100th St.; state terms; must be reasonable. W 28 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

WOULD ACCOMMODATE discriminating family in my attractive home, one hour by motor from Times Square; one to six communicating rooms; two baths; high-class cooking and service; references. W 27 Times.

Westchester County.

Delightful house, convenient commuting distance, well-heated rooms; excellent board; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates. Address Eureka, Y 353 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms and large parlor; reasonable; conveniences.

11TH ST., 28 EAST. (Near University Pl.)—Large, small rooms; well furnished; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

31ST ST., 108 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat; electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

82D ST., 130 EAST. ("Near Museum.")—Rooms suitable two; private house; family tone; steam; $3, $6.50; references. Ackerman.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlors; suitable physician; connecting bath; breakfast.

92D ST., 82 EAST.—Elegant small, large rooms; modern improvements; with, without board.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable, large rooms, single or suite; steam, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

23D ST., 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

42D ST., 321 WEST, (Near 8th Av.)—Room, parlor, bath; steam heated. Bognetti.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Nice room; electric light; $4.

46TH, 151 WEST.—Beautiful house; newly furnished and decorated; $5-$10.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Fine bedroom or office; ground floor; modern house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable parlor; twin beds; running water; business couple; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single, double rooms; housekeeping; parlor suite; kitchenette; private bath.

68D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $20 monthly; gentleman only; references.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny rooms; medium; all conveniences; well heated, perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 34 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful, home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; refined surroundings; telephone.

71ST ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large, front room, also suite, adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; electricity; steam heat. Columbus 3085.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front roo

TRACE SPLIT CHECKS OF SIEGEL BANK

Former Cashier Describes the Method of Dividing Loans Into Unequal Amounts.

MONEY TO FIRM'S ACCOUNT

Advertising to Hint That It Was a Savings Bank—"Nothing Proved," Says Siegel.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Frank L. Champion, cashier until the receiver took charge of Henry Siegel & Co., private bankers, was called as a witness this afternoon in the trial of Mr. Siegel on a charge of grand larceny. The former cashier told how nearly all the $2,500,000 deposited by 15,000 individuals was loaned to the Siegel-Vogel mercantile enterprises. The witness testified that at the direction of his employers he had drawn "split checks" to conceal the transfer of the borrowed funds from one store to another. These checks were not charged to any account, he said, but were held merely as cash items, and though representing hundreds of thousands of dollars they were bundled up and kept only as a memoranda in his cash drawer.

The examination of Mr. Champion, which was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, evoked testimony tending to show that an effort was made to give the impression that the private bank was a Savings Bank under the law. The prosecution exhibited a form of newspaper advertisement, announcing the opening of the private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store, which Mr. Champion said he had prepared at the instruction of his employers. At the bottom of one of these advertising forms was this notice:

> Papers publishing the above ad. are cautioned not to publish same under the following classifications: "Savings Banks," "Interest Notices for Savings Bank Depositors," "Bank Dividends," &c.
>
> To publish our ad. under any of the above classifications is a violation of the State banking law. Our ads. can be placed with the ads. of savings banks in papers where no classification is given or when they are classified as follows: "Financial," "Dividends," "Interest Notices," "Private Bankers," "Interest."
>
> We prefer to have our ad. at top of savings banks, but classified as "Financial." If our ad. cannot be placed either over or in the adjoining column to savings banks, or under it, differently classified, don't publish."

Testimony was given that depositors were attracted to the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. by small iron "savings banks," described in thousands of circulars distributed through the Fourteenth Street store. The distribution of these small iron "savings banks," it was held, gave the impression that the private bank was a savings bank. One of the circulars, on which was a picture of one of the little iron banks, read as follows:

> THIRTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANKS.—Although the regular price of these banks—little safes—has always been $1, as we sell them at 35 cents each, because the understanding is that the banks are to be opened only in the Fourteenth Street Store. WE KEEP THE KEY.
>
> You pay us 35 cents. We give you one of the banks. You take it home and begin to save money. When you wish to have the bank opened you bring it to us. We will open it and you do as you like with your savings. That is your affair.
>
> The banks are brand new, made of the finest steel, beautifully oxidized and fitted with a device to prevent money from being improperly extracted.
>
> THE FOURTEENTH STREET STORE.
> HENRY SIEGEL, President.

The morning and the early part of the afternoon session's of the court were consumed by the examination of Louis A. Keidel, Oliver I. Pilate and Alfred J. Oxenham, assistant cashiers of the National Bank of Commerce. From the testimony of the first witness the prosecution endeavored to show that starting with the balance on April 20, 1910, giving the defendant the benefit thereof, the amount of withdrawals by check, etc., between April 20 and June 14 greatly exceeded the amount of the deposits on account of the Fourteenth Street Store, but that the account was credited during that period with the proceeds of the four notes discounted on the strength of credit statements of Feb. 1, 1910, and, further, that in order to pay the check of $684.05 indorsed to Austin Nichols & Co. it was necessary to have recourse to the avails of one of these four notes, because the deposits had been exhausted.

Mr. Pilate and Mr. Oxenham both testified that it was on the strength of the alleged false statements that they had been induced to approve the loans obtained by Siegel and Vogel.

Nothing Proved Says Siegel.

Mr. Siegel apparently is well satisfied with the progress of the defense. At the hotel late this afternoon, following the adjournment of court, he said:

"They haven't proved anything on me yet. I didn't get that $684.05. Austin, Nichols & Co. got it."

The people of Geneseo are taking greater interest daily in the trial. Toward the middle of the afternoon every available seat in the large courtroom was taken. Some of the women who attended each session of court now bring their knitting, and today one of them almost completed a fine wool sock before adjournment.

Mr. Champion gave the most interesting testimony of the day. He testified that he was employed in Chicago in 1903 for about ten months by Mr. Siegel in a private bank there. The defendant instructed him how to conduct that institution. He left that bank when it was discontinued in 1905, went South and after two months went to Philadelphia.

When the Fourteenth Street Store was started in 1904, he wrote to Mr. Siegel who, in reply, requested him to come to see him. He was informed by Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel that they wanted to start a private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store and desired him to take charge of it. He did not recall whether they called it a "savings bank." He explained, however, that there was no question about the advertisement of the private bank as a savings institution because the laws of the State forbade it.

Mr. Champion then told how Mr. Siegel had instructed him to order 200 small metal banks which were sold to the customers of the Fourteenth Street Store to encourage them to deposit their savings. He identified the advertisement form and the circulars advertising the opening of the private bank.

Mr. Siegel visited the private bank two or three times a week, according to Mr. Champion, and discussed its condition. He had access to its books and papers. The witness then identified the bank's ledgers which he helped to keep.

Q.—Did you send these to Siegel? A.—I sent them to the office.

Q.—Whose office? A.—Mr. Vogel's office.

Mr. Champion testified finally that Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel occupied the office jointly. He explained that the bank and the Fourteenth Street Store started business at the same time. When he was asked if the money deposited in the bank was invested, he said bonds were bought and loans were made to individuals. The bonds, he said, were sold at a profit about five years ago.

Mr. Champion said Mr. Siegel did not tell him how the funds were to be used. He conducted the bank as he had conducted the bank in Chicago. He testified that the bank had accounts with the different Siegel-Vogel stores, and when asked what became of the physical cash admitted that some went to those institutions. That was what was generally done, he admitted.

Trace Loans to Stores.

The witness then qualified more specifically that he had sent money direct to the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and Henry Siegel Company, wholesale.

Q.—What was the first loan made? A.—To the Fourteenth Street Store.

Q.—When was it made? A.—Aug. 1, 1904, $10,000.

Q.—The first loan made to anybody? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Fourteenth Street Store give the bank a note for that loan? A.—I believe it did.

Q.—Did you demand and receive a note? A.—Notes were filled out for the Secretary of the store when loans were made.

Q.—What was done with them? A.—Kept in the offfice of Mr. Vogel.

Q.—By that you mean also the office of Siegel? A.—Yes.

Q.—When loans were made to the Boston store, did the firm give notes? A.—I believe so.

According to Mr. Champion the first loan to the Boston store was made on Jan. 31, 1906. It was $15,000.

Pieces of torn paper which Mr. Champion identified as notes he had made out at the time of making loans to the Fourteenth Street and Boston stores, were exhibited by Mr. Train, but the witness could not find anything on them to indicate that they ever had been executed.

Q.—Did the bank make a loan to one enterprise of $20,000 about July 11, 1912? A.—Yes, Simpson-Crawford, $20,000.

Q.—Was that loan repaid? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Was interest paid on it. A.—Interest was charged against the store's account on our books.

"How was that money sent to Simpson-Crawford?" asked Mr. Train as he displayed before the witness two checks. These were identified as the checks by which the loan referred to was made. They were drawn on the National Park Bank to the order of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, signed by Frank E. Vogel, and indorsed to the Simpson-Crawford store. The first was for $7,379.58 and the second for $12,620.42, in all $20,000.

These two checks illustrated an "ordinary split" which made it possible for the Simpson-Crawford Company to deposit the checks in different banks, both of which were lending money to the allied Siegel-Vogel stores.

Two Sets of Books.

Mr. Champion's following testimony went into the details of a loan of $25,000 made on Oct. 17, 1911. He explained that two sets of books were kept, one by the bookkeeper of the store, which showed only the credits to the stores indentified by numbers. The Simpson Crawford Company was No. 1, the Fourteenth Street Store No. 2, the Boston store No. 3, Henry Siegel's personal account No. 4, blank account No. 5, and the Siegel Stores Corporation of Chicago No. 6.

The names of the individuals or stores were shown by a private ledger kept in the bank. According to the witness there were times when no entry of loans was made in the books, these charges being made as "cash items slips," deposited in his cash drawer.

Mr. Train obtained an admission from Mr. Champion that there were about $688,000 in loans represented only by these cash item slips on Sept. 18, 1913. Although these ran over a considerable period they had not been posted in any of the books of the bank. These loans included a personal loan of $154,000 to Henry Siegel.

When Justice Clark adjourned court until 10 o'clock on Monday morning he announced that a letter addressed to one of the jurors, which he believed had some bearing on the case, had come into his possession. He warned the jurors not to discuss the case. A threatening letter has been received by Mr. Siegel, but he received similar messages in New York City and seems to regard them with no feeling of uneasiness.

SLIM CROWD HEARS WHITE.

Few Ministers Occupied Seats Reserved for Them at Carnegie Hall.

To an audience that only half filled Carnegie Hall, Bouck White told last night of how he came to be sentenced to six months in the Workhouse after disturbing the services of the Calvary Baptist Church last June.

Congressman-elect Meyer London, who made the speech of welcome, said that he had doubted the propriety of accepting the invitation to attend, and that if Bouck White should turn out to have been a genuine church disturber, he was not entitled to sympathy, but that he had faith in White.

"White made a mistake," he said, "he never should have gone there. I account for his going on the score that he is a dreamer and not a practical man. He should have left that preacher alone to his prayer for there was special need in the Rockefeller Church that the preacher should have as long a time as possible to pray for the sins of his congregation.

Most of the seats on the stage that had been reserved for clergymen were vacant.

White, in arraigning Calvary Baptist Church and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member, commented on the absence of his brother clergymen and said they would live "to rue the day they found it convenient to be silent in the face of issues such as he brought to the Protestant Church."

A resolution was passed calling upon Dr. Woelfkin to meet Bouck White in debate upon the theme "Did Christ teach the immorality of being rich?"

BOY RABBIT HUNTER FREED.

Jersey Game Board Gets Young Phillipson Out of Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Oscar Phillipson, the 19-year-old boy from North Plainfield, who on Nov. 5 was committed to the Somerset County Jail for 120 days by Justice Thomas Snape for killing rabbit out of season and using a repeating rifle, obtained his release late this afternoon and is now at his home. The lad was released in $250 bonds furnished by ex-Mayor Newton B. Smalley of North Plainfield after a conference in the office of W. S. Angleman of counsel for the boy, at which President Ernest Napier of the State Game Commission, Game Warden William Hoblitzel of Rahway and Mr. Angleman were present. Mr. Napier agreed to pay personally the costs of the court, amounting between $8 and $9, and after Justice Snape signed the bond at the committing Magistrate, the party went to Somerville in Mr. Napier's automobile and got Phillipson. The boy was delighted, and the automobile ride home, he said, was the first one he had ever had.

WOMAN HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Three Gloucester City Men Go to Jail as Result of Collision.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—Lawrence Bowe, a contractor; Jacob Anderson, a politician, and William Blessing, owner of an automobile garage, all of Gloucester City, are in jail there as the result of an automobile accident on the Woodbury Pike outside of Gloucester City yesterday morning.

Margaret Siegel, 30 years old, of 862 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, whose name was also given as Flossie Funk, is in the Cooper Hospital here, where it is said she cannot survive the injuries she received in the accident. Her skull is fractured, her right arm badly torn, and one eye is destroyed. The members of the party were at Westville last night and were very gay. They were returning at high speed when the auto crashed into a farm wagon. The girl was hurled out through the wind shield.

CHARITIES.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL,

doubly afflicted in that she has tuberculosis of the lungs and hips, was recently stricken with paralysis, losing her speech. With the remarkable courage so common in children who begin life handicapped, she bravely co-operates with doctor and nurse, turning a smiling face to all who enter the ward.

Will You Help This Work?

Visitors are welcome at our children's pavilion.

Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,

INWOOD-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. CITY.

Checks may be sent to William M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.

FIGHT FIRES NIGHT AND DAY IN JERSEY

Big City Institutions in Danger from Flames on Staten Island.

SKY AGLOW IN ORANGES

Dr. Abbott's "Three Beeches" Destroyed Near Trenton—Wide Areas of Timber Land Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—"Three Beeches," the home of Dr. Charles C. Abbott, naturalist and author, at White Horse, a short distance from Trenton, was completely destroyed this afternoon by fire, said to have started in dry grass from sparks from an engine on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The house was built in 1804 by the grandfather of Dr. Abbott and was worth $12,000. It contained antique furniture, manuscripts, and books worth $18,000.

The Trenton Fire Department was unable to save the house. Late last night the fire was still raging in the grass and brush in the neighborhood of White Horse. The high wind fanned the flames.

Nearly all the fire apparatus of Staten Island was called out last night to fight a fierce forest fire near Egbertsville, also known as Tipperary Corners. Late in the afternoon a high wind drove the fire in the direction of the new $4,000,000 Sea View Hospital owned by New York City and the $2,000,000 New York City Farm Colony. Scores of farmers turned out with wet sacks to help the firemen. Last night several acres of woodland and farm land had been burned over and the danger still threatened the City institutions.

Oil, which was being heated in a huge kettle containing 106 gallons, in the Texoleum factory at Kenilworth, N. J., caught fire yesterday morning. Sand and dirt banks were hastily constructed to prevent the burning oil from flowing in the direction of other factory buildings.

Fanned by a southwest wind, forest fires raged near Caldwell, N. J., yesterday and last night, and hundreds of men were fighting them for a distance of fourteen miles on each side of the Passaic River. No buildings had been destroyed, and the fire had not got beyond the meadow lands where it started.

Fire started in the eighty-acre Grover Cleveland Park, which is being developed as a pleasure resort, but it was fought out with wet bags after it had consumed the dry grass on several acres.

The houses of Paul Antonio and Domanico Fassio near Athenia in Acquackoneck township were destroyed by a fire which destroyed several acres of timber and farmland.

Farmers along Sparta Road near Newton, N. J., formed a bucket brigade in the afternoon and saved the house of Joseph Roof, although his entire farm, including a large peach orchard, was laid waste by flames believed to have been caused by sparks from a Lackawanna train catching in dry grass. A total of two m'les of wood and farm land in the neighborhood was burned over.

Fire supposed to have been caused by careless hunters burned over several acres near Pine Brook, but was under control last night.

Sparks from an Erie train are believed to have caused a forest fire which raged about Mountain View, N. J. More than a hundred men fought the flames all day and patroled the edge of the burned area last night watching for further outbreaks.

Employes at the Du Pont Powder Works at Wayne, N. J., were called away from the works to try to keep a forest fire at a safe distance from the powder plant. The flames burned over an area of three miles, but last night the powder works were out of danger.

From South Orange last night flames could be seen for miles about of the fires which for two days have been devastating large tracts of timber and grazing land in South Orange, West Orange, and Northfield. The local fire department and many of the residents were in the lines beating back the fire.

Throughout the day a large number of workmen, the mounted Essex County Park police, and volunteers worked to keep the flames from spreading to the South Mountain Reservation, one of the most beautiful parks in New Jersey. By hard work the flames were beaten back from the paddock on South Orange Avenue, where 200 deer are herded.

Trees and wood-piles valued at many thousands of dollars have been destroyed in the Oranges, and countless birds, rabbits, squirrels, foxes, and raccoons have been burned to death.

WEALTHY MEN FIGHT FIRE.

F. D. Philips's $60,000 Home at Lawrence, L. I., Destroyed.

The volunteer firefighters of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Inwood, Woodmere, and Hewlett, L. I., led by Assemblyman-elect Thomas W. McWhinney and Postmaster J. E. Morgan Dodd of Lawrence, worked hard yesterday to save the $60,000 Summer home at Lawrence of Frederick D. Philips, a lawyer, whose city home is at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The blaze did about $7,000 damage to the house, which adjoins that of ex-Attorney General Wickersham, but the volunteers, among them many of the wealthy neighbors of Mr. Philips, carried out paintings, bric-à-brac, and rugs worth upward of $100,000. None of the furnishings was damaged.

New York's 2 Big Musical Comedy Hits

ANDREAS DIPPEL'S "LILAC DOMINO"

MUSICAL GEMS

"Lilac Domino"
"Song of the Chimes"
"Where Love Is Waiting"
"Ladies' Day"
"I Call You Back to Me"

LEW FIELDS' "SUZI"

MUSICAL GEMS

"Fascinating Night"
"Ticking Love Taps"
"Heaven Measured You For Me"
"Teenie-eenie-Weenie"

"LILAC DOMINO" & "SUZI" Scores 30c. Each, or 4 for $1.00. Postpaid.

Love's Melody Waltz (Also Song) 25c

THE FOX-TROT CRAZE

"Ballin' the Jack" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Meadowbrook" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Reuben" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Old Folks Rag" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Carolina" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Sugar Lump" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Maurice" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Music Box" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid
"Chevy Chase" Fox Trot, 10c Postpaid

THE WORLD'S BEST TROT (ONE STEP) "CASTLE HOUSE RAG"—10c
THE GENUINE PARISIAN NOVELTY "LULU FADO"
Portuguese Dance (Also Song) 25c.

Above at all music shops and obtainable on Victor, Columbia, Edison, Aeolian, etc., Records.

WRITE FOR FREE SOCIETY BLUE LIST. Best Dance Music, Tangos, Maxixes, Tziganes, etc.

Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102-106 W. 38th St., N. Y. C.

CLEARS UP BOY'S SHOOTING.

Father Admits Accident Young Victim, Near Death, Concealed.

Although told that he was dying, Harold Myers, 10 years old, of 741 Jerome Street, East New York, lay in the Kings County Hospital from Nov. 1 until last night stubbornly sticking to his story that the bullet wound in his abdomen had been inflicted by a man who had shot him without provocation as he was picking mushrooms near his home. He had never seen the man before, he said, and could give no reason for the shooting, but he stuck to the story, even when bordering on delirium. The police were convinced the lad was trying to shield some one and would not accept his account of the shooting, but, though they tried in every way possible, they could not shake him.

It was last night that the truth came out, quite accidentally, through no fault of the boy's. The mother told the story that cleared up the mystery. She and her husband, Frederick Myers, a fireman employed in the Mutual Life Building at 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, quarrelled last night and in the course of their altercation Myers called in Mounted Patrolman Carroll from the street. Carroll had just entered the house, when Mrs. Myers said that if anyone was to be arrested it should be her husband because he had shot her son. Myers broke down, according to the police, and admitted the shooting, saying that it had been accidentally done. He was cleaning a rifle, he said, that he thought was unloaded. His wife corroborated him in this, but he was arrested and charged with felonious assault.

When Harold was told in the hospital last night that his father had confessed he began to cry.

"Papa's the best friend I've got," he said, "and I would have died before I told on him. Besides, he didn't mean to do it."

The police and surgeons who have been near the boy have often admired his pluck, and they said last night that if he recovered it would be because of his strength of will.

KILLED TRYING TO SAVE MAN

Clerk Plunges Through Glass Roof in Federal Building to Death.

James Watson, a clerk in the office of District Attorney Marshall, fell to his death yesterday in the Federal Building, as he tried to assist Harry Buzzy, a painter, who had fallen down a large ventilating pipe in the interior court of the building. Both were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Watson died a few hours afterward. Buzzy is badly injured.

Buzzy was engaged yesterday morning in painting the interior of a huge ventilating pipe. He was seated in a swinging seat a few feet from the roof, and, perhaps overcome by the fumes, lost his balance and fell. At the third floor the great tin pipe curved, and Buzzy broke through at this point and came out on the glass roof. He lay senseless under the windows of one of the rooms of the District Attorney's office in which Watson was working. Watson threw open the window and jumped out to do what he could. Apparently he ran to Buzzy, found him too seriously injured for one man to move, and dashed on to get further aid.

He stepped on a loose board, which tilted, throwing him through the glass roof. He shot through headfirst to the room forty feet below, striking on the stone floor.

Ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital were summoned, and Dr. Valentine and Dr. Slater attended to the injured men. Watson had a fratured skull and internal injuries; Buzzy's back was broken. Watson died in the hospital an hour later.

He was 40 years old and lived at 135 West Eighty-third Street. He has left a widow and one son. He was known in the office as one of the most willing workers of the entire staff.

Today we feature Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at $20

The biggest $20 values in all New York; all sorts of styles to choose from. And your money back if you are not completely satisfied.

Wallach Bros.

246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
Broadway at 29th St.
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

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SPECIALLY WANTED. 11TH EDITION BRITANNICA

Executors, Administrators and others will find it to their advantage to communicate with us before disposing of large or small collections of books, autographs, prints or other literary property. Prompt removal. Cash down.

HENRY MALKAN,
New York's Largest Bookstore,
42 Broadway and 55 New Street, N. Y.
Telephone Broad 2900-2901.

7-20-4 (R. G. SULLIVAN'S)

Factory output for nine months of 1914—89,997,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.

Mother: Do you know what it is?

ZUDORA

CORRECT SILK HATS FOR OPERA WEAR YOUNG'S HATS.

HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.

WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.

39th Street Theatre Special: Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING 100th TIME MONDAY NIGHT

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
EXPERIENCE
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
PRICES 50c TO $2.
GOOD SEATS In First Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15.
LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY of Stirring Tale of Kentucky.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Lilac Domino

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Fep.) 2:15.
Under Cover
100th PERFORMANCE WED., NOV. 18. Souvenirs

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8. Mat. Today & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND
A JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILL
Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
Sunday Night Concert—All Star Bill, including Marie Tempest, Mme. Petrova and Jose Collins.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Tues. 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Gerald Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Manhattan OP. HO., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LIFE
YALE NIGHT TONIGHT
FOOTBALL TEAM IN BOXES.

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c.
Mme. Petrova in Panthea
NEXT WEEK—THE TRAFFIC.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today, 25c, 50c, 75c.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR
Next Week—THE YELLOW TICKET.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
THE Gen. W. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.
MIRACLE MAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., 3d Ave. 25c. to $1.00.
Matinee Today—THE TWINGS THAT COUNT.
Next Week—WITHIN THE LAW.

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U. S. and Cuban Government Exhibits.
Daily Concerts by Municipal Band of Havana.
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ADMISSION 50c. TO ALL.

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OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON.
Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL { LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW and elaborate production of THE WISHING RING
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 8 P. M. to 1 A. M.
Dancing. ADMISSION FREE. Dining.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Phone Circle 238. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30.
TWO WOMEN. THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75.
Adeline GENEE, JOAN SAWYER, Dorothy Toye, Whiting & Burt, Hugh Herbert & Co., Others.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
"THE MAN FROM HOME."
Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"ARISTOCRACY."

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HAMMERSTEIN'S—PAUL SWAN, SINGER'S MIDGETS, Jas. Thornton, Harry Cooper & Co., McConnell, Simpson & Co., Farber Girls, 10 o'ns.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. at 2:15.
"SODOMS ENDE." Tonight 8:15, "Lieb Vaterland."

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. AT 3.
MR. HAROLD BAUER
WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3
Soloist ARRIGO SERATO Violinist
Weber, Beethoven, Schubert, Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakow, Berlioz.
Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.50. CARNEGIE HALL.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.
Seats 75c. to $2. on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Violin Recital
EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT.
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of Amer.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL Vida LLEWELLYN
KNABE PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat.: "Tales of Hoffmann." Tonight: "Aida." Next Week: "Aida" & "Lucia." Last Popular Concert Sunday Night.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3.
Song Recital by PAUL DRAPER
50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3.
Piano Recital LEGINSKA
50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH Conductor
GABRILOWITSCH Assisting Artist
MAT. TODAY 3 P. M.
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DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat. 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00.
"TOO MANY COOKS."
Next Week—"The Things That Count."

PLAYHOUSE WILLIAM A. BRADY'S 48TH, E. OF B'WAY. EVGS. 8:20. MATS. TODAY & WED. 2:20.
The most human, the most novel, the most fascinating, the most delightful play seen in New York in years.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Owing to the unsatisfactory theatrical conditions in New York City at the present time, Mr. William A. Brady and Mr. Joseph Brooks have decided to end the current engagement at the Playhouse on Saturday evening, November 28th.
MY LADY'S DRESS CO.
with MARY BOLAND and LEON QUARTERMAINE
will visit Brooklyn, Washington, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago, returning to William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre in February to resume the run for the season.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
WILLIAM GILLETTE, LANCHE BATES, MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
Leo Ditrichstein — Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Wed., 2:20.
Twin Beds

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15.
ROSE STAHL LAST TIME TONIGHT "A PERFECT LADY."
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Now. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents
THE BIG IDEA
AN UNUSUAL PLAY BY A. E. THOMAS and CLAYTON HAMILTON. (Direction: COHAN and HARRIS).

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75
"DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915."
Next Week—FRANCES STARR, "The Secret."

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. Orchestra Seats, 25c
CABIRIA

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:15.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Middleton (debut). Cond., Herts.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Sebumann (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann, Botta (debut.) Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
THANKSGIVING DAY PARSIFAL
MAT. AT 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. | Mat. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY. Today.

Chiro's
Red Cross Fete and The Dansant, marking the opening of this most charming luncheon, tea and dancing place in town, will occur on Saturday, November 21st, so that artists whose prior engagements kept them from volunteering their services for November 14th may appear. The admission is two dollars. The hour is from four until half after six.
Six East Forty-sixth Street

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00—BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30—Dan Caslar and his Orchestra
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7—Dancing Instructors.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER (noon to 9 P. M.) $1.00.

42nd St. Restaurant & Grill
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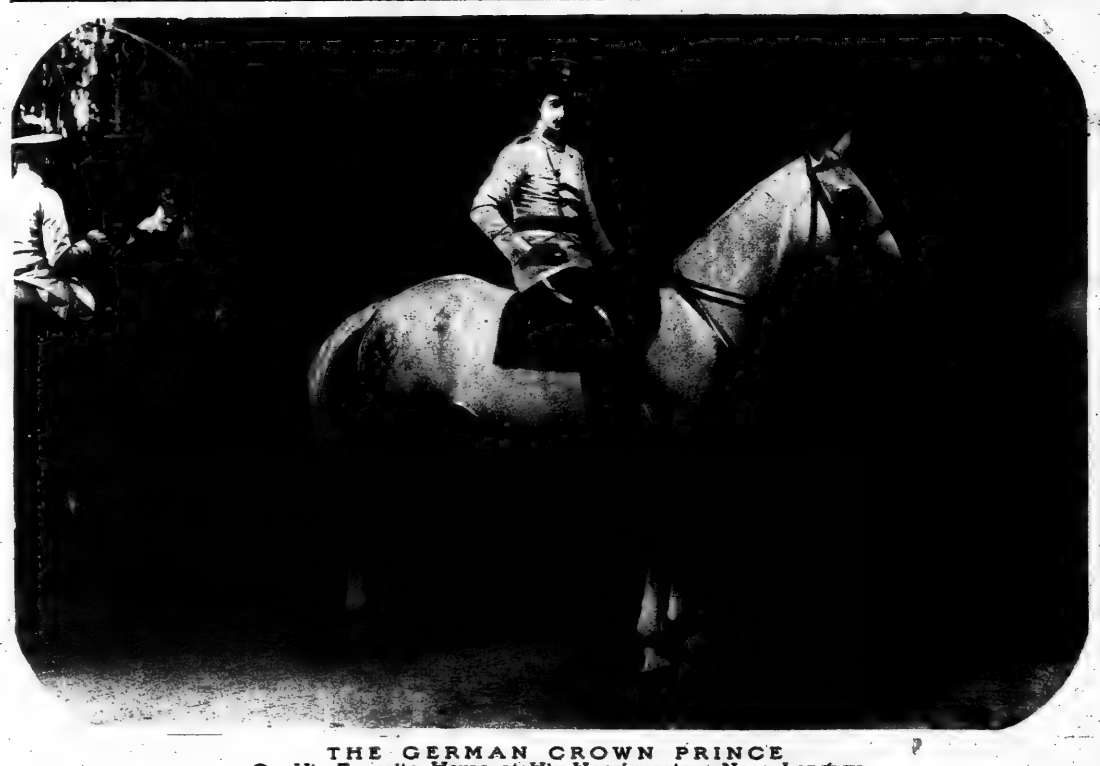
The New York Times

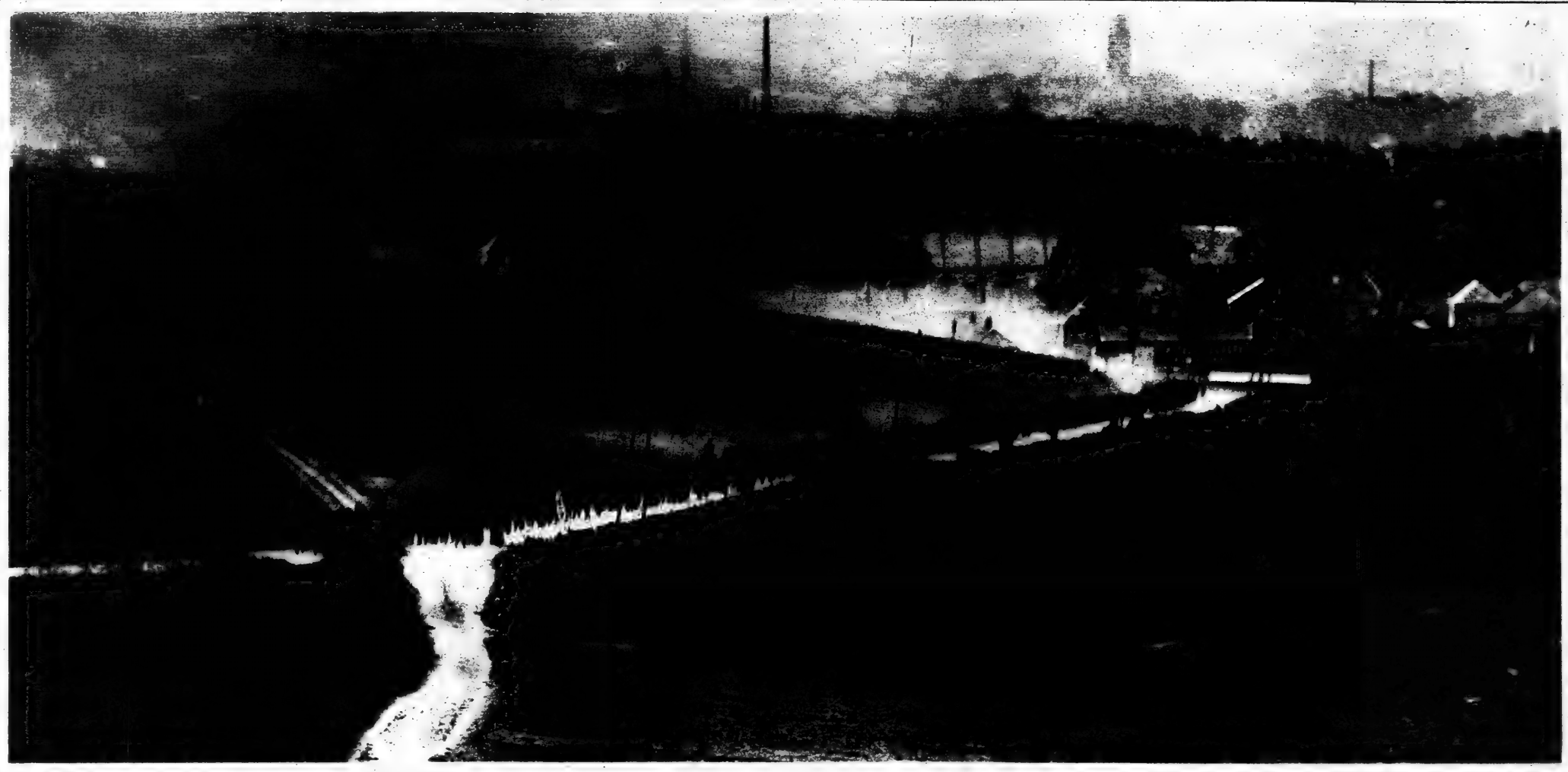
A CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICER SALUTES A BELGIAN STANDARD
THOUGH HIS MEN IGNORE IT AS THEY MARCH PAST



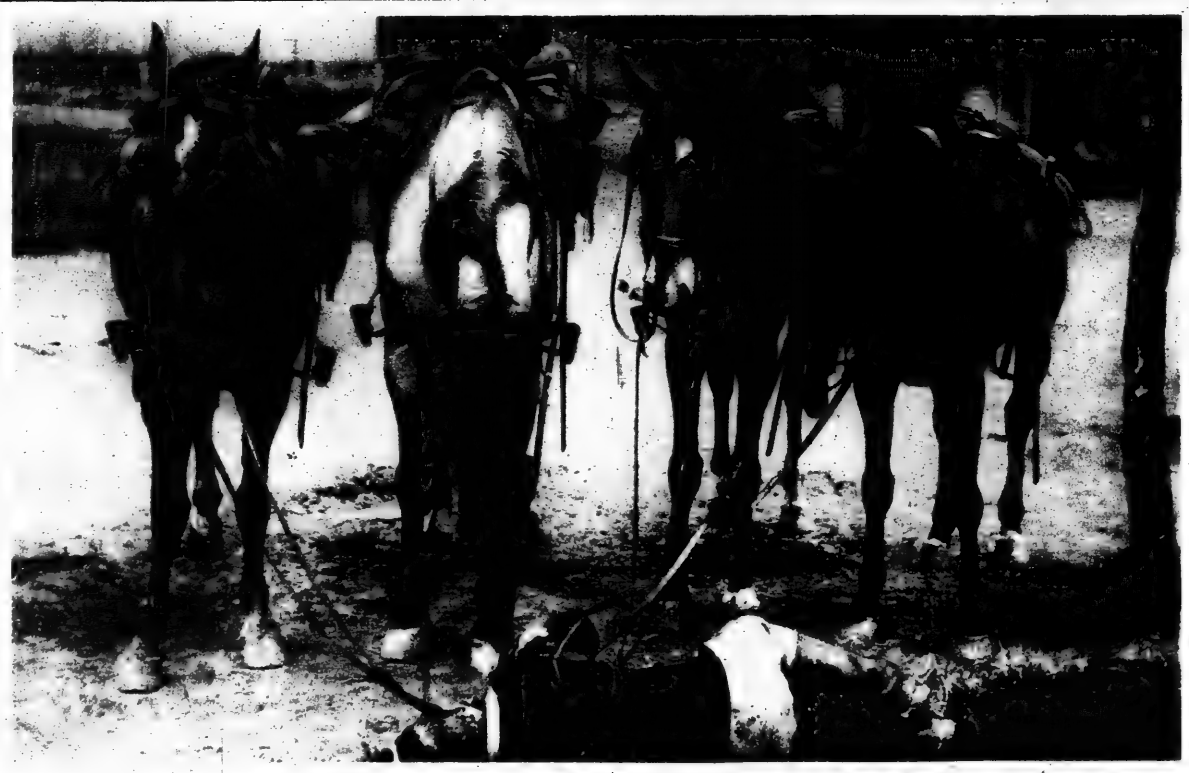
THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE
On His Favorite Horse at His Headquarters Near Longwy
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

A RED CROSS NURSE TAKING DOWN THE LAST MESSAGE OF
A DYING BRITISH SOLDIER ON THE BATTLEFIELD

IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES AT LIERRE AFTER THE FALL OF ANTWERP THE SOLDIERS HASTEN TO WRITE HOME THEIR EXPERIENCES
(Photo (U) by International News Service.)



A COLUMN OF FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING FROM EPERNAY TO THE BATTLE LINE
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



AN EXHAUSTED BELGIAN GRASPS A SLIGHT OPPORTUNITY FOR REST
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

MORROCAN ARTILLERY DRAWN BY MULES PASSING THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE

THE BURNING OIL TANKS AT MADRAS FIRED BY SHELLS FROM THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN

MISS CONSTANCE PEABODY,
DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF MRS. RICHARD A. PEABODY.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

MRS. GEORGE D. OLDS, JR., FORMERLY MISS MARGARET H. ATWATER.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

MISSES MARGERY AND EUGENIE RAND.
Debutante Daughters of Mrs. Herbert Jacquelin.
(Photo by Aime Dupont)

MISS SYMPHOROSA BRISTED, Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.
(Photo by Baumann, Court Photographer.)

LADY VICTORIA PERY,
Daughter of Lord and Lady Limerick of Dreghmore Castle, Limerick, at Present Visiting This Country.

SCENE FROM "A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.
From Left to Right, Caroline Bayley, P. Clayton Greene, and Kenneth Douglas.
(Photos by White.)

MADGE KENNEDY IN "TWIN BEDS."
at the Fulton Theatre.

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Misses', 14 to 20 years.
Women's, 34 to 44 bust.

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Value $34.50. **29.50**

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No. 93A. Same model in all velveteen. **39.50**

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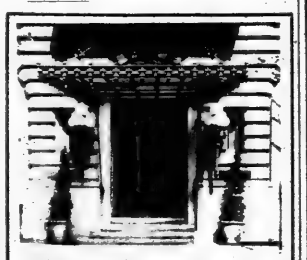

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Just east of 7th Ave.

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Single rooms with bath and shower, $2.00. Double rooms, $3.00. Two-room suites $4.00 per day; $45, $55 and $100 per month, respectively. Also unfurnished apartments.

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OLD GOLD PLATE,
GLASS LINER
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Introducing a novelty in smokers' accessories—Neahro holders for safety matches.

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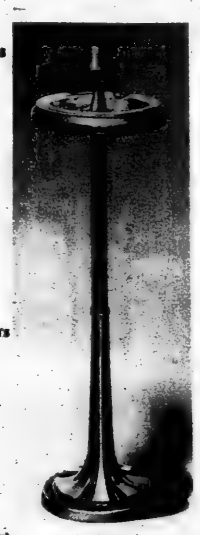

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The cuts shown represent a few of our many beautiful designs.

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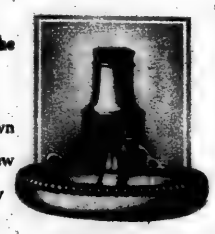

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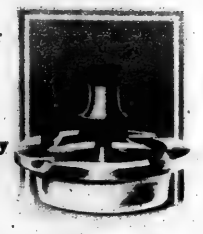


Model 701
HEISEY GLASS, SILVER
PLATED FITTINGS
Price, $5.00

The greatest enemy of your skin

In the care of your skin have you reckoned with the most powerful, the most persistent enemy it has—the *outside* enemy?

Skin specialists are tracing fewer and fewer troubles to the blood—more to bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores of the skin with dust, soot and grime.

Examine your skin closely. If it is rough, sallow, coarse-textured or excessively oily, you are providing the very best soil for the thriving of these bacteria.

How to make your skin resist this enemy

Begin this treatment tonight: With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Then with the tips of your fingers rub this cleansing, antiseptic lather into your skin, using an upward and outward motion. Rinse well with warm water, then with cold. If possible rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

Rub its lather in.

Use this treatment for ten nights and you will see a marked improvement. If your skin should become too sensitive, discontinue until this sensitive feeling disappears. Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. Use it regularly in your daily toilet and *keep* your skin clear and fresh, free and healthy, and its insidious enemies will invariably meet defeat.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

For sale by dealers everywhere.

You can make your skin what you would love to have it.

Do this today

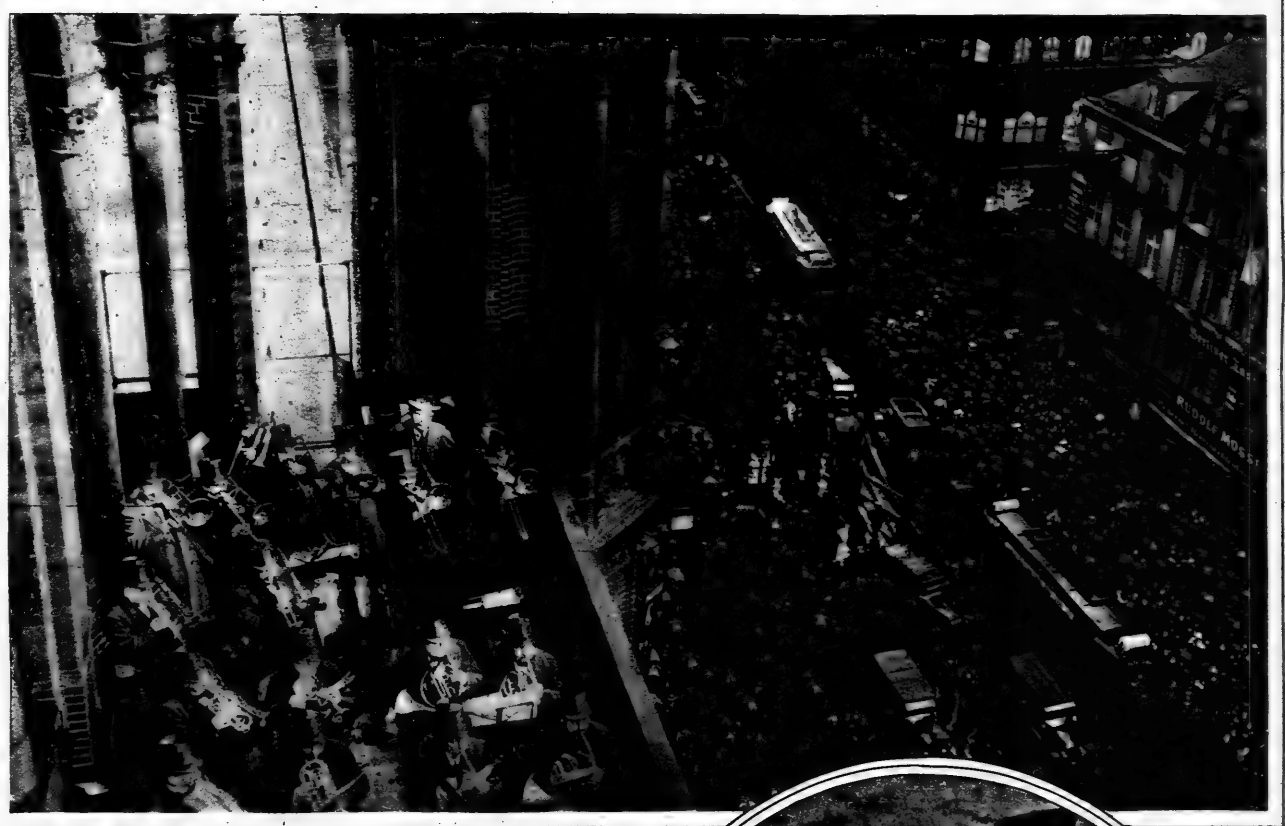
Tear out the illustration of the cake shown here and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this facial soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

The New York Times

A DESTROYED MANSION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER BETWEEN EGATKUHOEN AND KIBARTY

A Veteran of the Crimean War Who Is Still Watching Changes in the Map of Europe.



THE RAIN CANNOT DAMPEN THE ENTHUSIASM OF THIS BERLIN CROWD WHO CELEBRATE THE KAISER'S VICTORIES.

AFTER LONG DAYS IN THE MUDDY TRENCHES NEAR FURNES THE BELGIANS MOVE TO A NEW POSITION

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

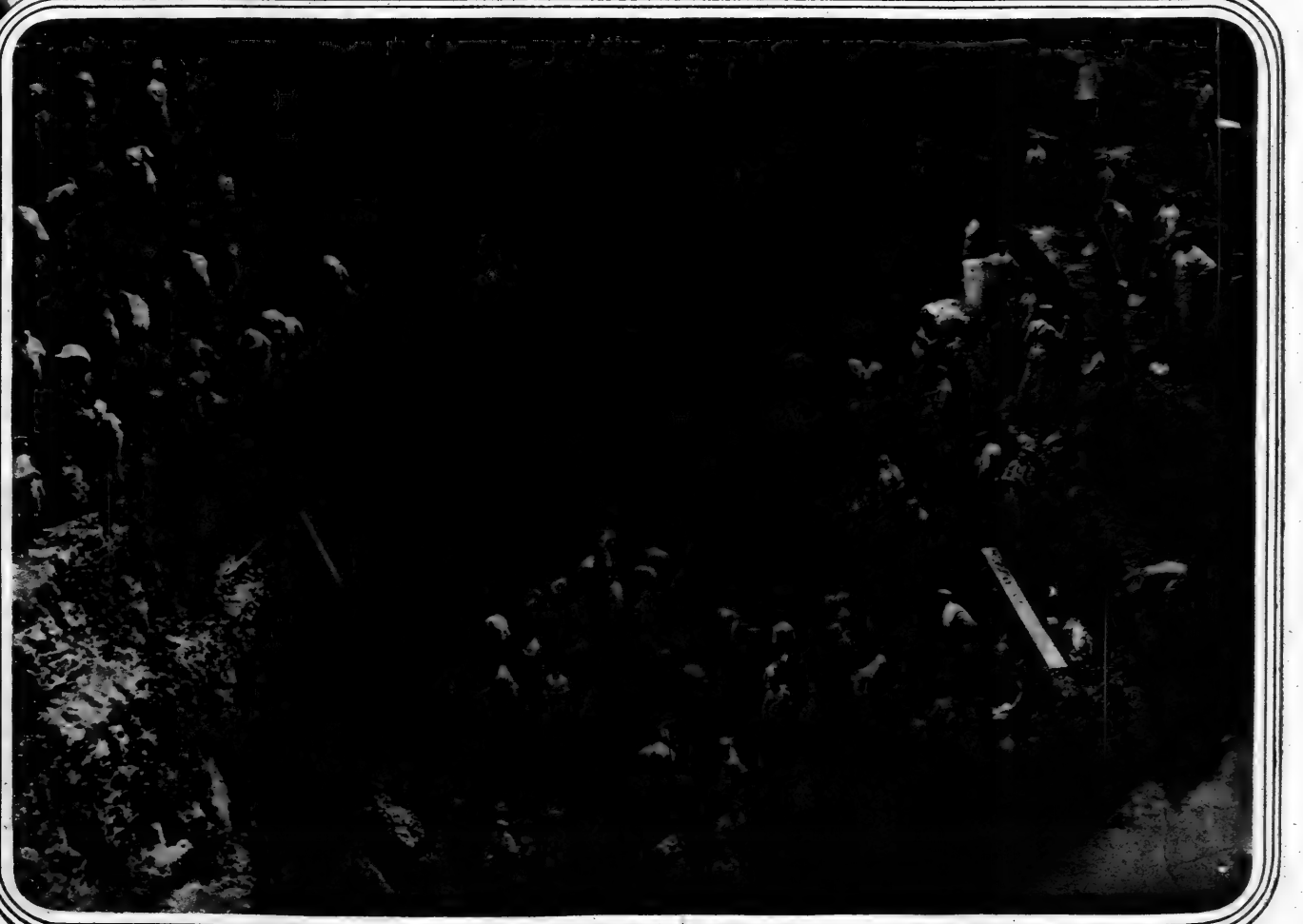
A GERMAN COMMANDEERS A BURRO AND GOES SIGHTSEEING IN A BELGIAN VILLAGE.

THE LAST MILITARY TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF AND FIRST MILITARY MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL.

AN IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION BY THE GERMANS IN A SQUARE AT BRUSSELS.

THE FAMOUS GORDON HIGHLANDERS MARCHING TO A CHURCH SERVICE AT BIRMINGHAM.

A WOUNDED GERMAN ATTENDED BY A BELGIAN RED CROSS WORKER AT CALAIS.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMAN ENGINEERS EXCAVATING A TUNNEL BLOWN UP BY THE BELGIANS ON ONE OF THE MAIN RAILWAYS TO CHECK THE GERMAN ADVANCE.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH AND BELGIAN CONVOYS IN THE MARKET SQUARE AT FURNES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FLANDERS BATTLE LINE

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

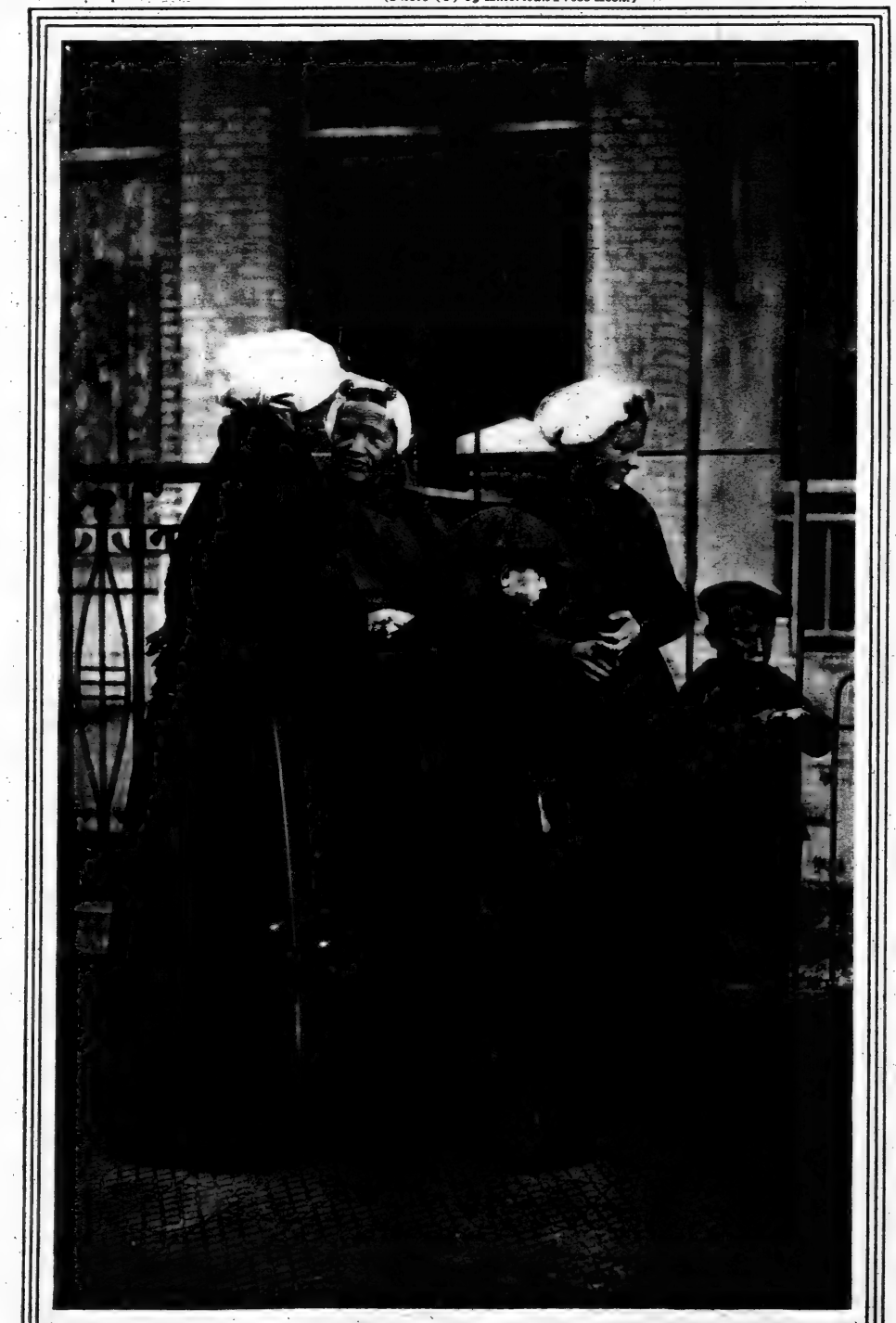
A WOUNDED GERMAN OFFICER IN OSTEND GIVES INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS ORDERLY WHILE WAITING FOR AN AMBULANCE

SIR PERTAB SINGH, An East Indian Chief Who Is Aiding the British Cause With Arms and Men. (Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

MARINES ON A BRITISH MONITOR IN A FRENCH PORT SUCCESSFULLY REPEL AN AEROPLANE RAID (Photo by Paul Thompson.)

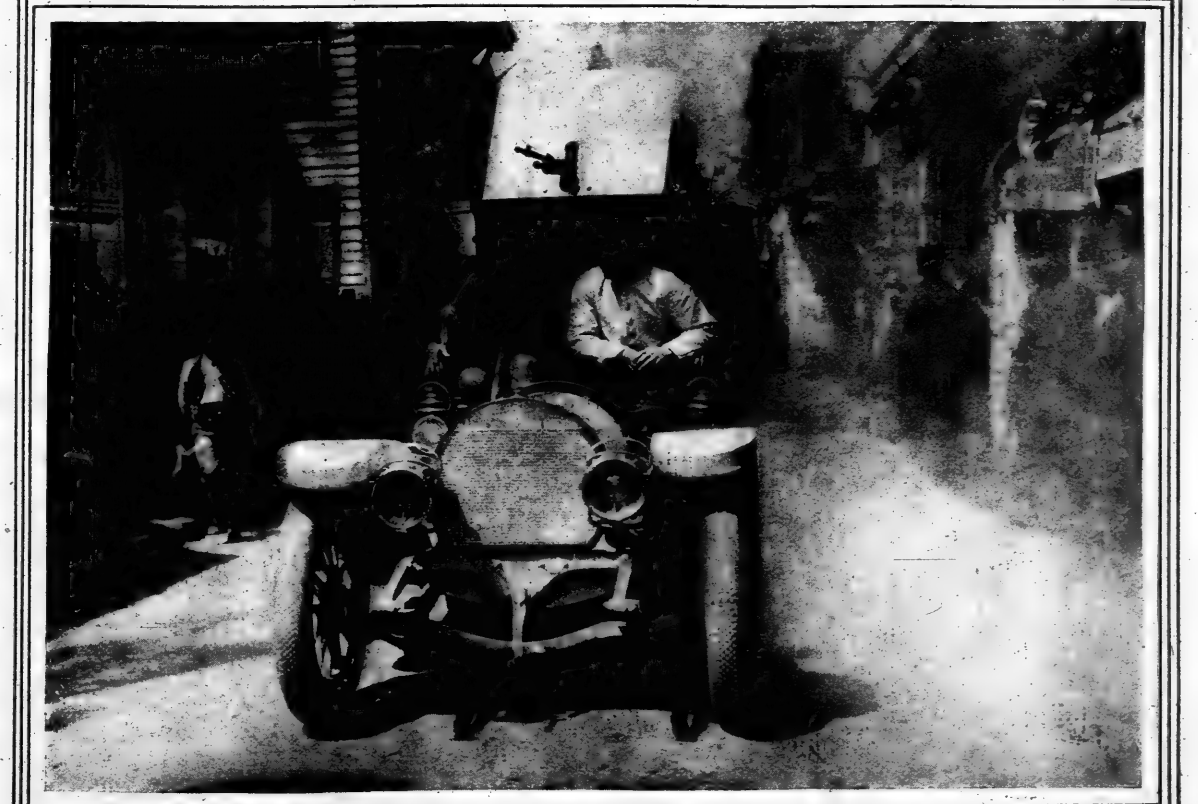
A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE FIRING LINE AT ERNECOURT. ONE MAN LIES DEAD, ANOTHER IS BEING TENDED BY A RED CROSS SURGEON AND THE SECOND SOLDIER FROM THE LEFT HAS JUST BEEN HIT

THE BRITISH COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT GETTING TO WORK IMMEDIATELY AFTER DISEMBARKATION.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



WOMEN OF HOLLAND DISCUSSING THE TEMPORARY ADOPTION OF ORPHANED BELGIAN CHILDREN.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

REFUGEES SEARCH FOR THE NAMES OF LOVED ONES THAT HAVE FLED INTO HOLLAND BEFORE THEM.
(Photo from Haagsch Illustratie & Pressbureau.)

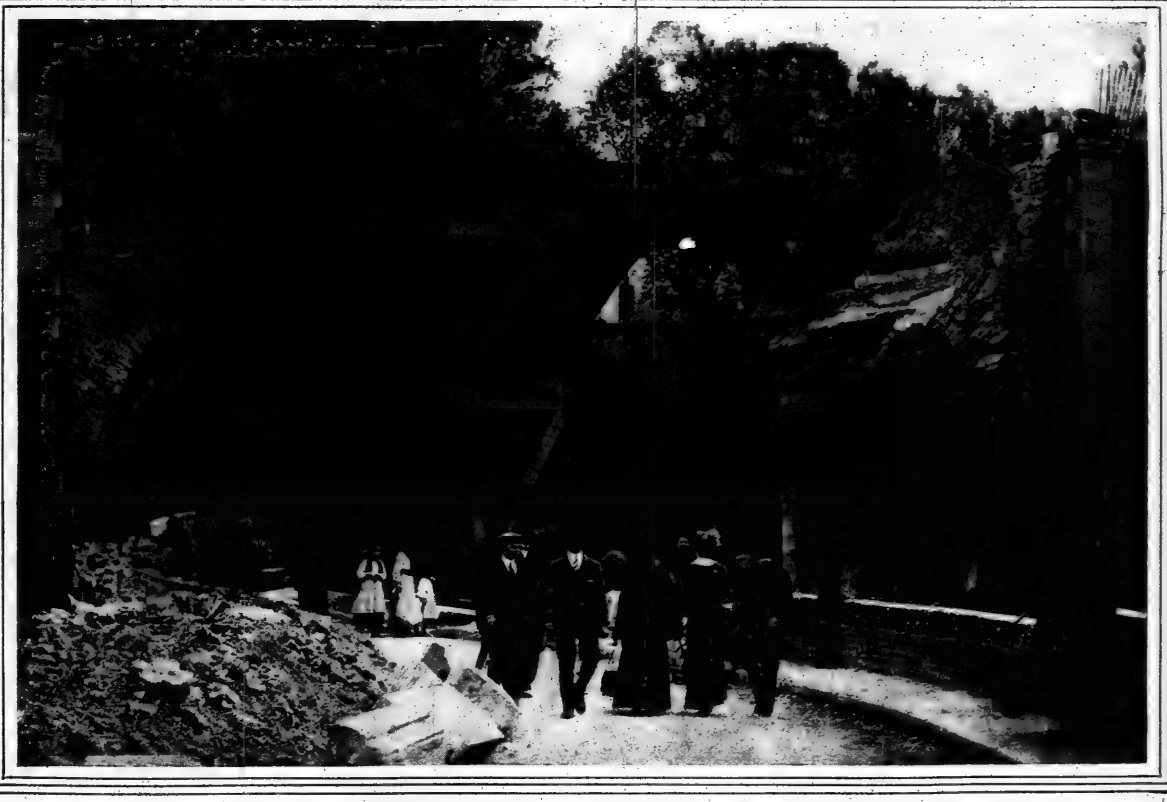


THE TURKS ARE USING ARMORED MOTOR CARS SIMILAR IN CHARACTER TO THOSE OF THE ALLIES.
(Photo from Brown Bros.)

THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BRITISH MARCHING NORTH FROM ORLEANS.

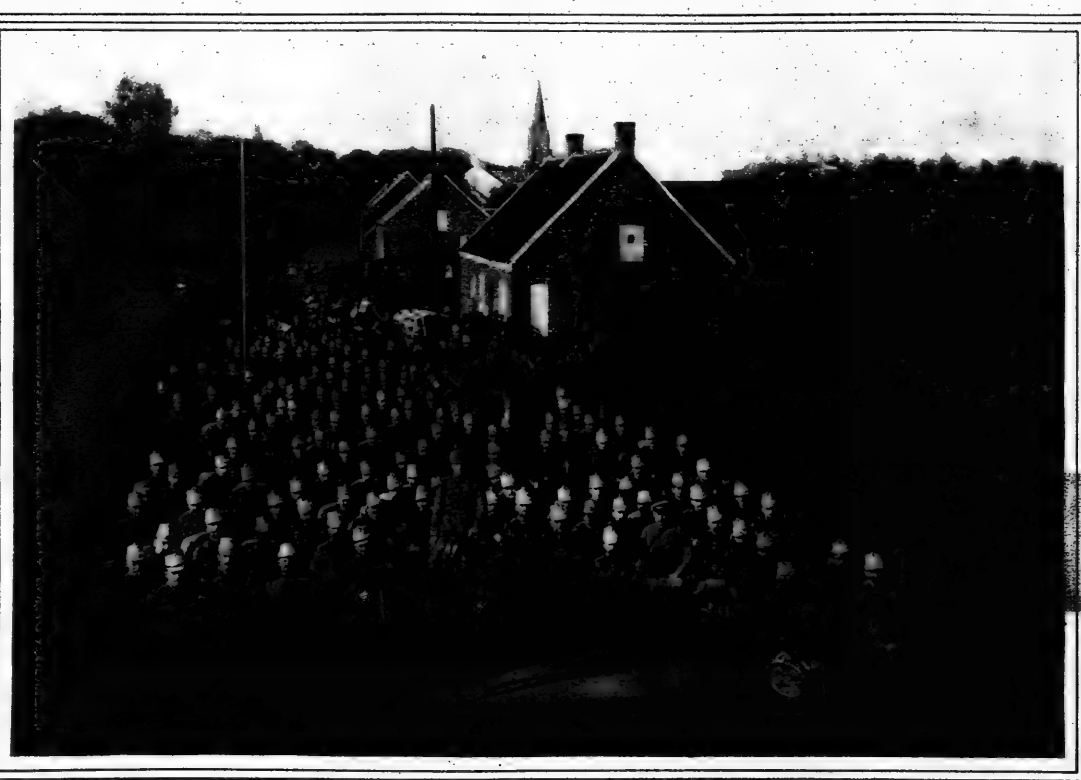
FRENCH MILITARY CYCLISTS EQUIPPED TO REPAIR TELEGRAPH WIRES DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY.

(Photo from Sport & General.)



DESTROYED RAILWAY BRIDGE BETWEEN AMIENS AND ROUEN RECONSTRUCTED TEMPORARILY BY BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS.

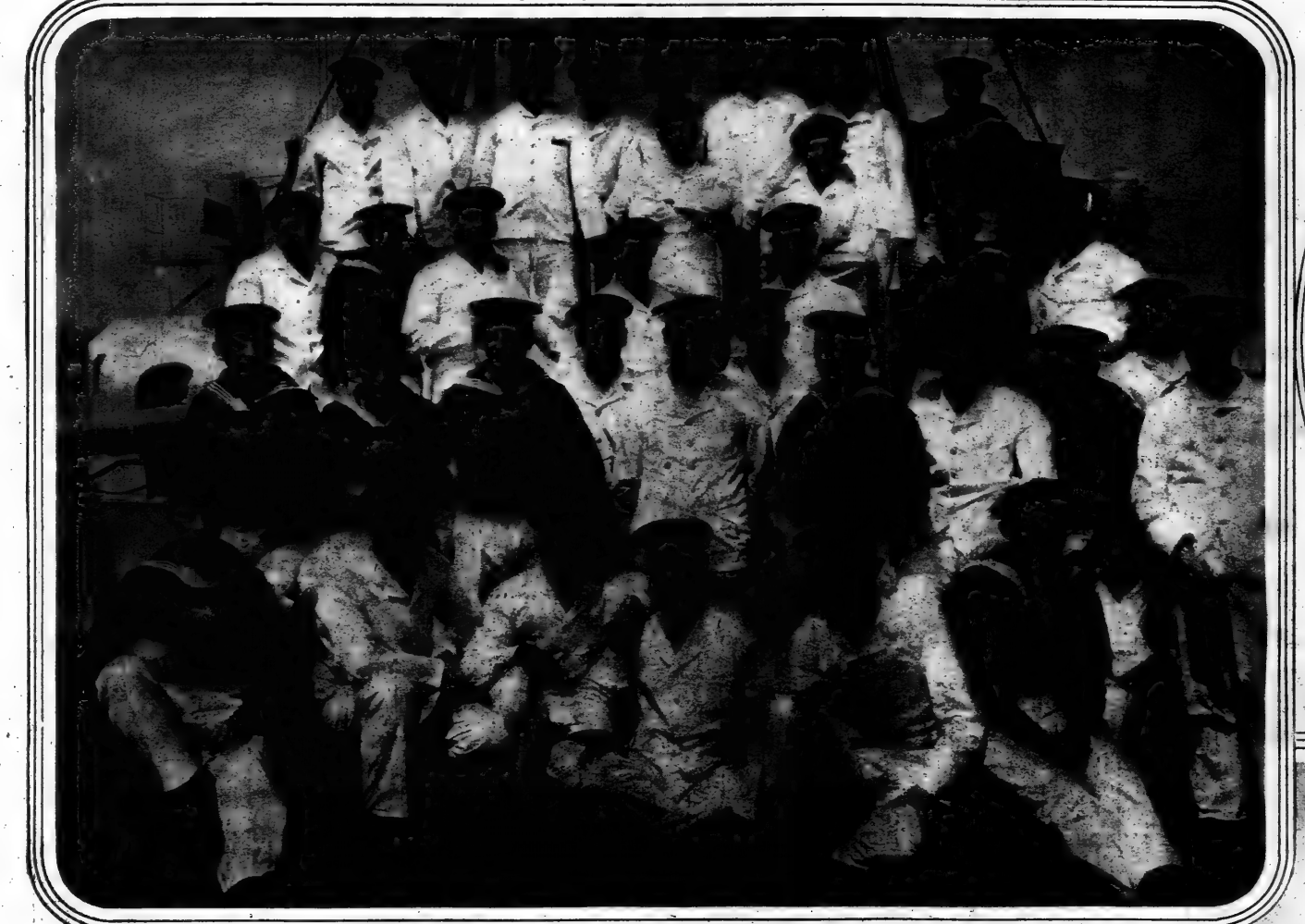
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



A DETACHMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY AT BERENDRECHT ON THE DUTCH-BELGIAN FRONTIER.

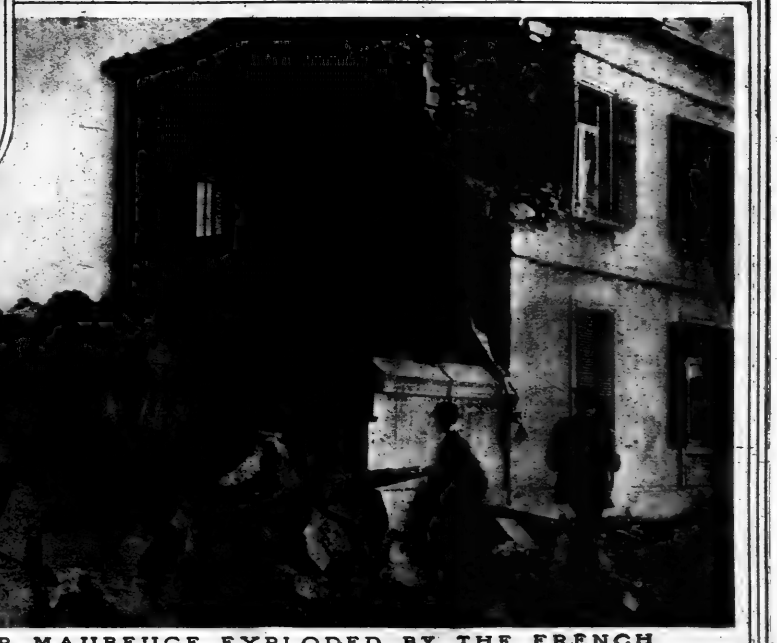
(Photos from Haagsch Illustratie & Pressbureau.)

AT FORT ERTBRANDT, BLOWN UP BY THE BELGIANS AT ANTWERP. A Gun Was Blown Across a Canal by the Explosion.

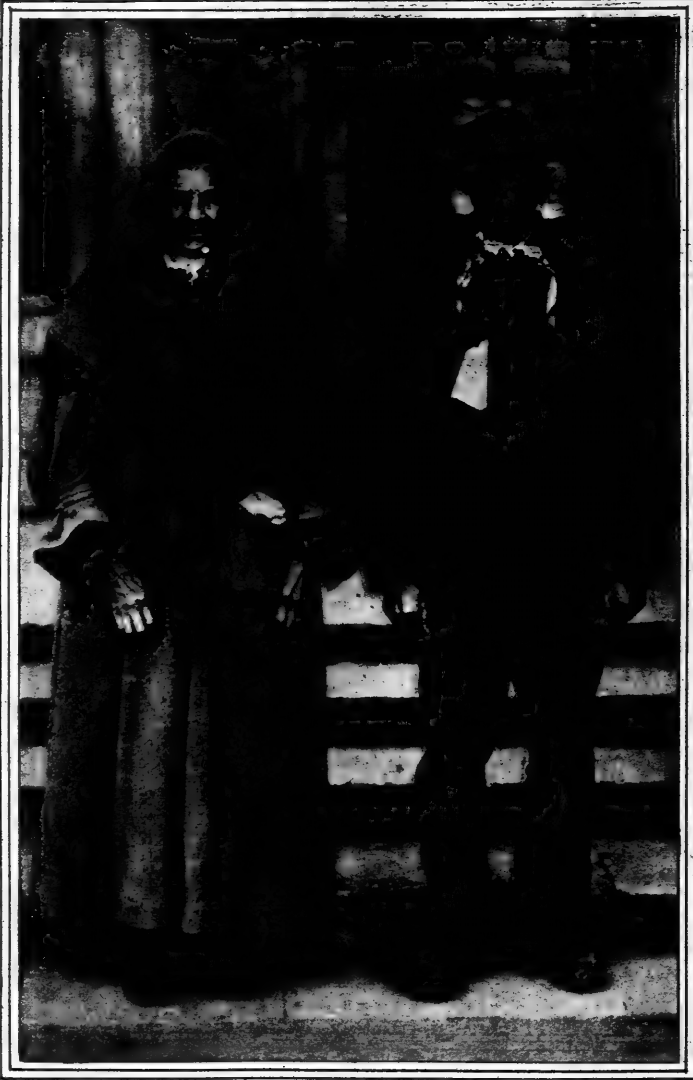


A GUN CREW OF THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN,
Which, After Daring Exploits in the Pacific, Is Reported Destroyed by the Australian Cruiser Sydney in the Bay of Bengal

BELGIANS BRINGING THEIR MACHINE GUNS IN DOG CARTS TO THE NEW BATTLE LINES IN FRANCE
(Photo from Sport & General.)

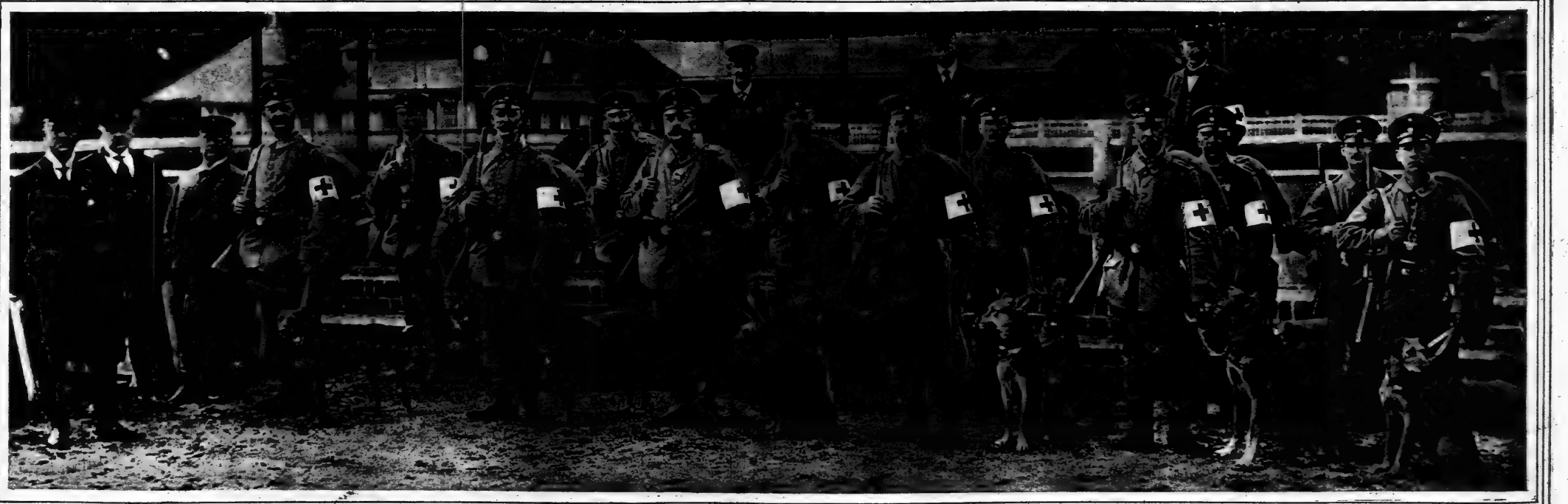


A POWDER MAGAZINE NEAR MAUBEUGE EXPLODED BY THE FRENCH
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

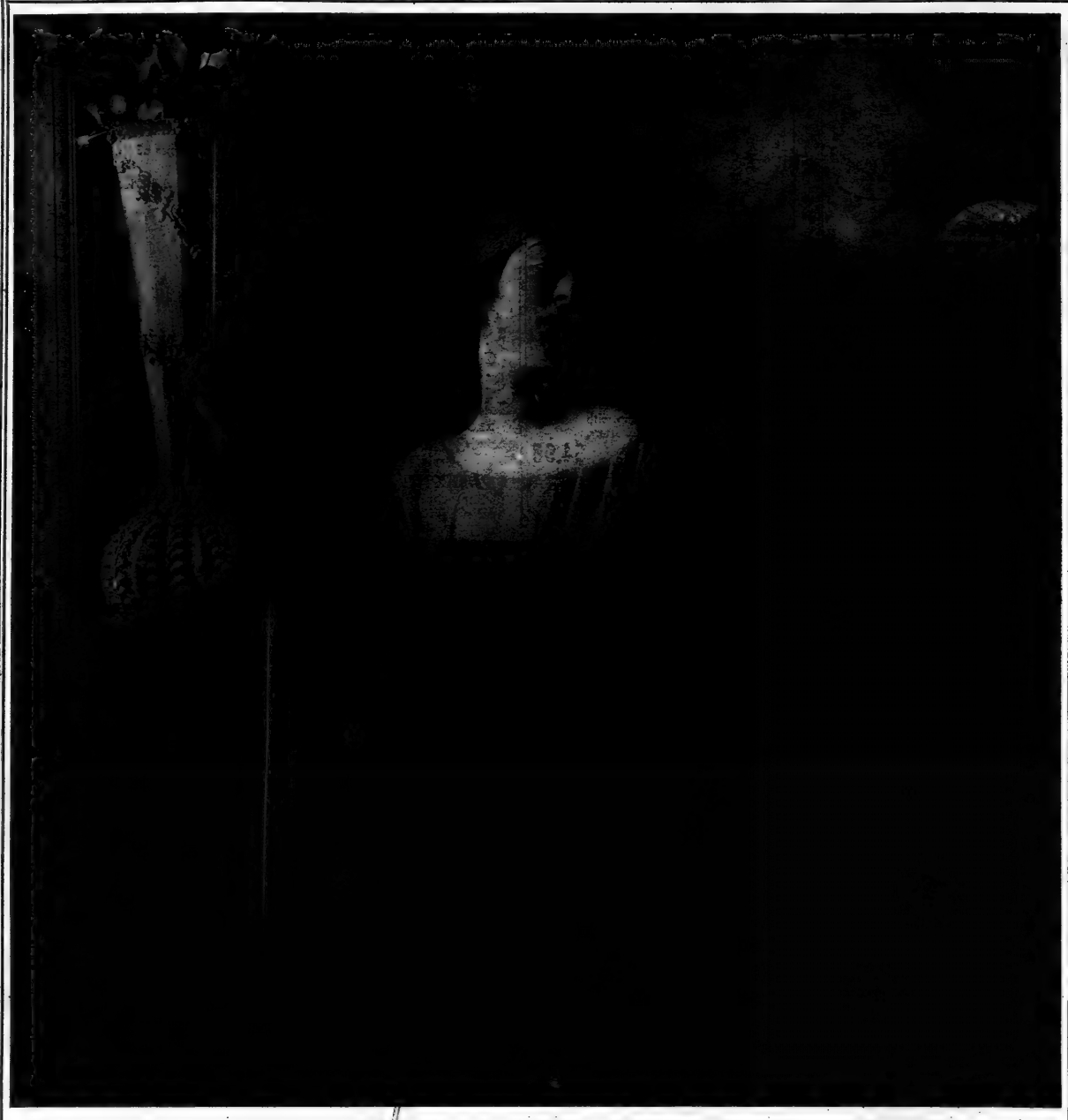


A Destitute Couple, Over 70 Years of Age, Who Lost Everything in the Burning of Louvain, Now Depend on Charity
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)

RUSSIAN PRISONERS BUILDING ROADS AT BRANDENBURG, A SUBURB OF BERLIN



A GERMAN RED CROSS CORPS WHOSE DOGS ARE TRAINED TO SCENT OUT THE WOUNDED
Each Man Is Armed With Rifle and Bayonet
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



ALLA NAZIMOVA IN "THAT SORT" AT THE HARRIS THEATRE.
(Photo by White.)

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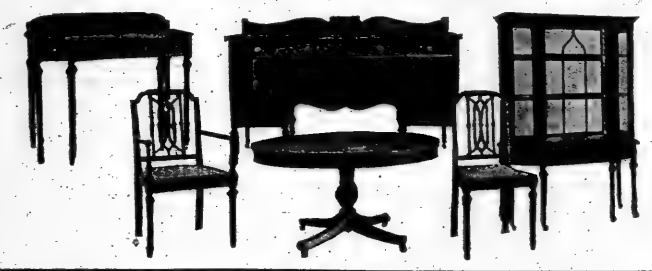

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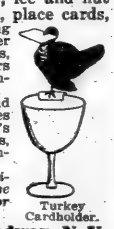

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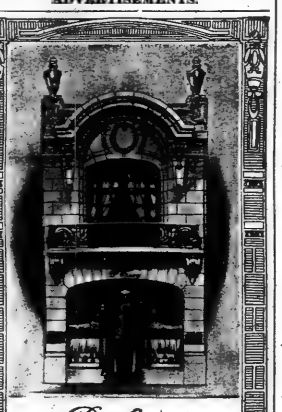

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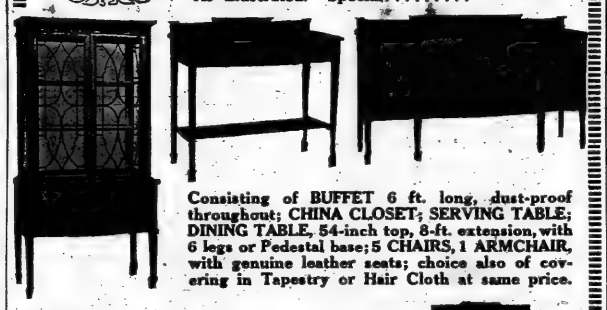

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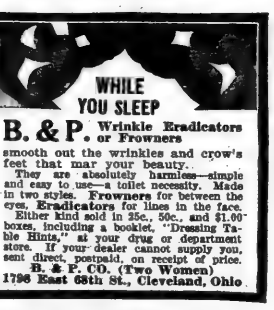

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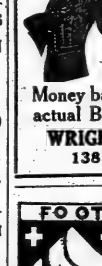

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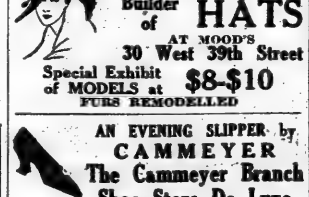

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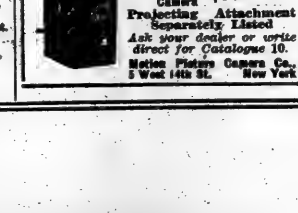

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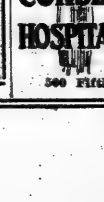

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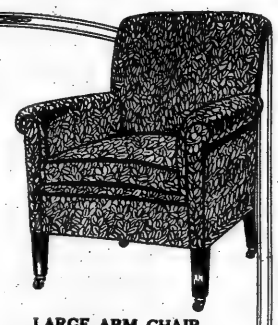

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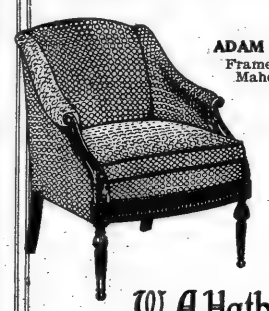

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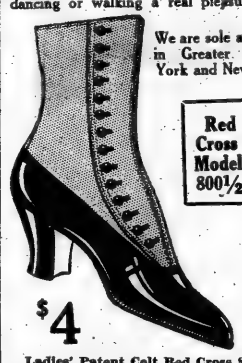

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Leonard's

Women and Misses will find our ready-to-wear departments replete with the season's newest offerings in Gowns, Dresses Suits, etc. Modest prices and originality of design are characteristic of both our general wear and maternity wear departments.

We also carry extra large sized garments for stout figures.

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity

Apparel is scientifically designed to give style and comfort. If interested, write for Catalog TM.

No. 2387—
Attractive dress of meteore. Soft, loose waist, finished with amber buttons in front. Flaring tunic attached to yoke—smart and new. Girdle and collar of chiffon velvet.
Price 34.50.

Catalog T, with illustrations of our newest garments, and order blanks sent out of town on request.

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2387.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The best cook in the world can't bake well with poor material.

Especially true of bread.

With good flour even a poor cook may work wonders.

Heckers' FLOUR

has to a supreme degree those qualities essential to good home bakings.

Use the "right" flour—Heckers'; and your bread will be "right"—every time.

At All Good Grocers.

HECKERS' CREAM OATMEAL — REALLY THE CREAM OF THE OATS

HUILE d'OLIVE Riviera

For connoisseurs and invalids. Virgin pressings from

Grasse, France.

Sample bottles.....	35c
Litre "	$1.75
Wickered cans (5 lit.)	$7.25

Parfumerie Riviera
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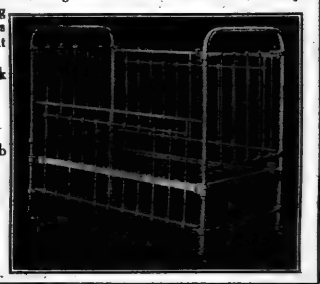
Whitcomb Cribs

Whitcomb Cribs—brass and enamel—give comfort, healthfulness, safety. High sliding sides, non-sagging springs. Construction that means years of service—a finish that endures.

Attractive draught shields in pink or blue silk or sateen.

Prices for the cribs alone begin as low as $5.75.

There is a Whitcomb Bed or Crib to meet every need—every purse.



The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.,
34th and Madison Ave.
FACTORY, SHELTON, CONN.
Philadelphia Boston
1710 Chestnut St. 78 & 80 Washington St.

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DECORATED TO ORDER

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CLUB PLAN—Our special Club Plan enables you to purchase beautiful and serviceable sets or single pieces in small monthly payments.

60-Piece Crystal Set
including 12 Goblets, 12 Clarets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Cocktails, and 12 Liquors, with guaranteed coin gold band, hair line, gold edge base and doublee firing, at $36.00

We guarantee delivery on all Xmas orders placed before December 10th.
Write for Catalogue, estimates and terms.

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In Pearl, Black and Aluminum Plain or with Handle

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TRADE MARK

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We have the *largest* and *best* establishment of its kind in the city, and offer you the very best services in Massaging, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, Hair Dyeing, and Scalp Treatment. *Write for our New Booklet "T." Sent free on request.*

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Ambre Royal

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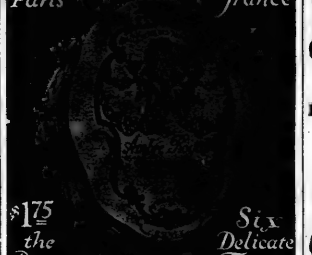

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Violet (PRONOUNCED VE-O-LAY)
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$3.50

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SUITS, Broadcloths, serges, poplins, velvets, in all the popular colors.

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8-day time, no strike. Decorated glass panels. Brass side pieces and Eagle top.

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$4.95

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Attractive draught shields in pink or blue silk or sateen.

Prices for the cribs alone begin as low as $5.75.

There is a Whitcomb Bed or Crib to meet every need—every purse.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.,
34th and Madison Ave.
FACTORY, SHELTON, CONN.
Philadelphia Boston
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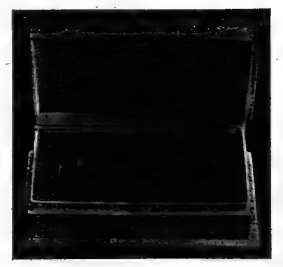

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Dainty Gift Suggestion

This is our No. 106 Solid American Ivory Jewel Box. It is 4¾ inches by 2⅞ inches, and is lined with the best silk velvet.

$2.00

Let us send this on approval, and if it is not perfectly satisfactory it may be returned and your money will be immediately refunded.

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Adjustable

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Quickly cleanses the scalp of dandruff and other imperfections; will keep it in a clean and cool condition; promotes the growth of healthy, abundantly rich hair, and makes it dressy and fluffy. Valuable for dry, harsh, stiff, and brittle hair.

Personal consultation given individual cases. Send today for free booklet on "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

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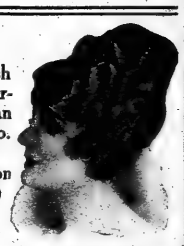
A very stylish Coiffure arranged with an I. R. C. & Co. "Perfect" Transformation (All shades.)



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This Smooth Strong Silk

is easy to use on any machine. It goes farther and lasts longer than cheap silk. In fact

Brainerd & Armstrong's
Spool and Embroidery Silk

will make any needle turn out more and better work. Try it. "Best in the World." "Lessons in Embroidery," illustrated with colored plates, and new art needlework Catalogue both mailed for 6c. stamps.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 215 Fourth Ave., New York.

$30 for 6—$45 for twelve.
Christmas presents off your mind!
Phone Bryant 1074 today.

PIRIE MacDONALD Photographer-of-Men
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; rain tonight and Monday; colder Monday; rising northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,749. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1914.—86 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LIGHTED BOMB PUT IN TOMBS COURT

Anarchist Plot Against Mayor and Others Disclosed by Second Outrage.

POLICE GUARDING OFFICIALS

Deputy Commissioner Lewis Says Miss Davis and Magistrates Are Menaced.

PATROLMAN PUTS OUT FUSE

George O'Connor Snatches Up Explosive and Runs to Street—Tall Man Sought.

A high explosive bomb loaded with slugs and revolver cartridges and with fuse burning was found beneath a seat in the Tombs Court in Centre Street at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A policeman nipped the fuse in time to prevent an explosion, which would have caused havoc and probably death in the courtroom, where Magistrate John A. L. Campbell was about to ascend the bench.

Three days ago a bomb menaced the lives of Judge Louis D. Gibbs and City Marshal John C. Hoefling in the Bronx. This was thought to be the work of white slave sympathizers seeking vengeance for the seven men Judge Gibbs had sent away for long prison terms.

Magistrate Campbell sentenced 179 of the so-called Army of the Unemployed to prison last Winter, and imposed prison terms on Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, and Bouck White.

The attempt on his life caused Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, to disclose an architest plot to wage a campaign "of opposition" against Mayor Mitchel, Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, and Magistrates Campbell and Simms.

Plot of Anarchists.

The plot was hatched at a secret meeting of anarchist leaders in the neighborhood of East Seventieth Street early in last September. Speech was guarded, and a resolution which named Mayor Mitchel and the others was a model of euphemistic composition. There was not a word or phrase in it which might not be submitted to public scrutiny, said Mr. Lewis. The meeting caused Police Commissioner Woods to create a special squad of old-time detectives to guard threatened officials against acts of violence.

What doubt the Police Commissioner might have felt regarding the purpose veiled by the resolution was lessened Wednesday night when for blocks around the new $1,000,000 court house the Bronx was shaken by an explosion. His doubt was removed entirely yesterday morning.

Today the best detectives Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Fourot can recommend to the Commissioner are at work to smash the Anarchists' ring and make yesterday's the last of their outrages which shall endanger public officials of this city.

For weeks, Commissioner Woods worked in secret. Special squads watched Anarchist gathering places here and other men were investigating in neighboring towns and cities.

Mayor and Others Guarded.

After Mr. Lewis first carried his alarm to Mr. Woods, Mayor Mitchel, Miss Davis, and Magistrates Campbell and Simms were watched by extra guards when they ventured forth at night or when they stepped outside of their customary routine. Yet the attack on Judge Gibbs and that on Magistrate Campbell were made when the intended victims were in court.

Through Commissioner Lewis the police have been in constant touch with the movements of the anarchists, for information has come to him from convicts recently released from jail whom he has befriended and from an acquaintance in the underworld equalled by few of Commissioner Woods's detectives. That two bombs should have been exploded despite such close surveillance was not a reflection on the work of the police, Mr. Lewis said last night, but a revelation of the perfect organization arrayed against city officials.

Those who exploded the bomb in the Bronx left no clue to their identity. Yesterday's attempt added little to the knowledge the police already possessed, but it gave them one tangible clue, for a man, tall and slender and dressed in gray, was seen to leave the bench beneath which the bomb later was found. He had in his hand a lighted match. From his lips hung a cigarette, and those who saw him thought only that he was stepping into the corridor for a smoke before his case was called. Detectives throughout the city are looking for this man.

Policeman Seizes Bomb.

That he did not hear the roar of an explosion as, presumably, he rushed down the steps of the Criminal Court Building, was due to the courage and quick wit of Policeman George O'Connor of the Mulberry Street Station.

O'Connor was seated with five other policemen on the second row of benches from the rear, on the left of the courtroom, when he saw a thin blue strip of smoke rising from beneath the row of benches in front of him at his right.

He jumped across the intervening aisle, brushing aside several of the spectators, who were beginning to file into the room, and seized a rectangular package he found wrapped in a newspaper on the floor beneath the bench. Protruding from one corner of the package was the lighted fuse. The policeman pinched out the spark, tore away the fuse and threw it to the floor.

A dozen persons were in the room. Magistrate Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, who, with two friends, had accompanied him to the court room, had gone into his chamber just before the inci-

Continued on Page 14.

DUMB WOMAN FIGHTS DOGS ATTACKING BOY

Struggles Bravely Until Husband Arrives to Save Lad from Their Teeth.

When seven-year-old John Gottlock of 338 Schenck Avenue, East New York, went to call on little Alice Edwards, who is also 7 and lives in the upper part of a two-family house at 304 Schenk Avenue, Mrs. William A. Hannemann, who has the lower floor, noticed that the youngster couldn't get the vestibule door open, so she stepped from her own apartment and opened it for him. From the kitchen in the rear ran Nellie and Jerry, two big bulldogs, and before Mrs. Hannemann or the child could move Jerry sprang on the boy.

John fell over beneath the onslaught and the dog began to worry him. Nellie, Jerry's mother, seemed to realize that the younger dog was doing wrong, for she jumped on him and tried to drag him off, but excitement got the better of her and in an instant she had joined her offspring, tearing at the small boy, who lay still on the vestibule floor, too terrified even to scream.

Mrs. Hannemann beat at the dogs with her fist, but she is deaf and dumb, as is her husband, and she could not cry out for help. The little fellow had been bitten on the right arm, hand, thigh, and leg before the noise of the scuffle reached Mrs. Edwards upstairs and she ran down to see what was the matter. Then she got Hannemann and with a club he beat the dogs off.

John had fainted from fright and loss of blood when they picked him up and carried him to Mrs. Edwards's room, where Dr. William Stolworthy of Ainwood Street and Belmont Avenue was called. He cauterized the wounds and carried the little fellow home, afterward notifying the Health Department, which sent men to lock the dogs in the cellar, where they will be kept under observation lest they have rabies.

PRESIDENT SEES BROADWAY

He and Col. House Make a Trip on Foot Through White Light District.

President Wilson, like Haroun-al-Raschid of old, accompanied by Col. E. M. House, whose guest he is over the week end, made a journey on foot last night through many New York streets, chief of them Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The President and his host left Col. House's home at 115 East Fifty-third Street, a little before 9 o'clock and walked toward Sixth Avenue.

Like the Caliph of Bagdad and his Grand Vizier, they went unrecognized for several blocks as they progressed to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and down the former thoroughfare to Broadway, but at Forty-fifth Street some one yelled:

"There's the President. There's President Wilson."

The President smiled and his good humor encouraged the crowd to tag at his heels so that at Forty-third Street nearly all Broadway in the immediate vicinity was moving along with him.

He stopped on the corner to listen to a suffragette orator who was haranguing the crowd, but he laughed and turned away when a suffragette tried to hand him a pamphlet. Four blocks below he stopped again, this time listening with apparent interest to some speaker who was telling how Villa was the savior of Mexico.

But the crowd was increasing all the time so that by the time he reached Forty-fourth Street there were more than 2,000 persons at his heels. He entered the Waldorf-Astoria, the Secret Service men preventing the crowd from following, took the elevator to the second floor and descending on the other side, passed out the Thirty-third Street exit.

He walked down Fifth Avenue and for five minutes stood gazing at an oil portrait of the late Mrs. Wilson in an art store window. He went little further after this, and at Twenty-sixth Street took a bus back to Fifty-third Street. As the President approached Col. House's home, two young men who were squabbling in front of it, ran away with a girl who had accompanied them, and a negro, who had waited all the evening, saying he wanted to see the President, watched him enter the house without accosting him.

HID WIRELESS PLANT.

German Apparatus Described as Device for Locating Mineral Deposits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14.—Apparatus described as a device for locating mineral deposits thousands of feet underground, established by men believed to be German engineers at Alamo, Lower California, materialized recently as a full-fledged radio station equipped to operate over a radius of 2,000 miles, and was seized by Mexican authorities, according to a letter received here today from William R. Madden at Ensenada, a coast town 110 miles from the Mexican border. The letter confirms advices from Washington that the plant was closed.

Alamo is a mining town, sixty miles back in the mountains from Ensenada at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

The station, according to Madden, was erected by three German engineers, supposed to have been landed somewhere along the coast from the German cruiser Nurnberg, who accounted for their apparatus by saying that it was a new invention for discovering gold.

CAILLAUX LEAVES FRANCE.

Said to Have Sailed with His Wife for South America.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 14.—Joseph Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, embarked with his wife today on the steamer Perou, bound for South America, according to a local newspaper.

ANOTHER SLIDE AT PANAMA.

Upheaval at Culebra Again Closes Canal to Navigation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—Another upheaval of the bottom of the Culebra Cut, on the east bank to the north of Gold Hill, occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The new slide will again cause the closing of the cut to navigation.

CANAL PILOTS TEETOTALERS

Col. Goethals Signs Order Placing Them on Temperance Basis.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—Col. George Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, signed an order today placing all persons engaged in canal transportation on a strict temperance basis. The order provides that all persons employed on the canal who have marine licenses must abstain absolutely from liquor.

This includes pilots taking ships through the canal, the Captains of tugboats, mates, and others.

HOTEL CLARENDON, Seabreeze, Florida. Representative, 1,150 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748. —Advt.

LORD ROBERTS DIES AT THE FRONT

Developed Pneumonia on His Visit to Indian Troops in France.

FRENCH SENDS THE NEWS

He Reports That a Chill Contracted Thursday Resulted in Death Last Night.

IDOL OF THE BRITISH ARMY

Won Fame as Conqueror of Afghans and Pacifier of Boers—In Harness Till the Last.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Lord Roberts, who was Colonel in Chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greeting. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday, and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

The news of the death of Lord Roberts came as an entire surprise to England. The veteran's devotion to the interests of the army, his hard work in this connection, and his seeming good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain, a national hero without rival in the affections of the people.

Despite his years he had never ceased hard work since his nominal retirement, and, as he had often remarked, he lived a rigidly abstemious life that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country. During the past five or six years, when the German war cloud had been growing, he prosecuted an active campaign to persuade the nation to adopt compulsory military service. His belief was that Great Britain required the training of the male population in arms rather on the plan of Switzerland than the longer terms of conscription enforced in the case of continental military nations.

By speeches in Parliament and addresses before meetings throughout the kingdom, by magazine writings, and letters he preached unceasingly and untiringly the necessity for the nation to have its men trained in the rudiments, at least, of the soldier's work, so that they could be called quickly to arms to defend the country against invasion.

In private conversation he expressed the conviction that Germany was planning to make war on Great Britain when she found an advantageous moment, and he believed that the supposed menace of civil war in Ireland was a factor in setting alight the present European conflagration.

Lord Roberts commanded none of the arts of the orator and usually read his speeches. His popular nickname, "Bobs," implied no lack of personal dignity. Although only 5 feet 3—a shade shorter than Field Marshal French—his figure and bearing were the embodiment of soldierly character.

His home at Ascot was a modest, unpretentious villa. For society he had neither time nor inclination, but he was the President of the Pilgrims and presided over many of the club's gatherings.

He worked night and day for the welfare of the soldiers from the outbreak of the war. He took the greatest interest in the Indians and issued an appeal for funds for their wounded and sick. He also made requests for sportsmen to contribute saddles for the army, which brought a ready response. He made other requests for the loan of field glasses to officers during the war. He wrote personal letters of thanks to all contributors.

One of his last speeches was made at a review of a battalion of volunteers, when he referred sarcastically to young men who played football and cricket at the present crisis.

The Government is expected to offer a tomb in Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's, for the Empire's foremost soldier.

HERO OF INDIA AND AFRICA.

Roberts Won Glory in the Boer War, as in Afghan Campaigns.

Fifteen years ago, when England was engaged in a war as distressing, if not as large, as that of today, and was face to face with a situtation far more depressing, she remembered that she possessed a soldier of the first rank. He had spent all his fighting days in India, far from the intimate knowledge of the average man; but his fame as a General and as an administrator, and, above all, the love and trust he inspired in those who served under him, caused a general sigh of relief to go up when it was known that "Bobs," Lord Roberts, was to take command in South Africa.

Since his success in that war the great little soldier, fearless of public opinion and regardless of the views of the predominant party, spent the last years of his life in a campaign for the adoption of a system of national military service. Now, just as the truth of every word that he spoke, his assertions of the unpreparedness of England for war, and the possibility of raising a great army have been proved, he is dead. To the

Continued on Page 2.

HAZELTON PIANOS.—Supreme in tone quality since 1849. 66-68 University Pl., bet. 10th & 11th Sts. —Advt.

RUMOR THAT GERMANY SEEKS AN ARMISTICE

Paris Hears That Berlin Has Hopes of a Rest During the Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs, under date of Friday:

"Foiled in her efforts to negotiate peace separately with the Allies, Germany is casting around for a means to obtain an armistice over the Winter. The fact that an armistice would prove of advantage to no one but herself does not seem to discourage Germany from mooting the idea. Emissaries have already set out to pave the way for a formal proposition to this end when the moment appears propitious, and high German opinion is quite sanguine as to the results.

"An armistice would be welcomed in Berlin, primarily on account of the rest it would give the German Army. All arms badly require a spell in which to recuperate; but an armistice would be chiefly employed by the Wilhelmstrasse in redoubling its efforts to sow dissension among the Allies. German statesmen are possessed of the idea that sooner or later they will stir up trouble in this connection, and they eagerly clutch at anything that will afford them a fresh opportunity to try their skill in this way."

BIG RESERVE FORCE READY IN FRANCE

Mobilization Practically Complete and New Army Soon to Go to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It can be announced on indisputable authority and variously corroborative evidence that reports to the effect that France has already put practically her whole fighting force in the field are incorrect. Behind the army which holds the long battle line there are new armies which Gen. Joffre will doubtless bring into play at what he judges the psychological moment.

It is now generally admitted that the French were not prepared when the war began; that they had not sufficient clothing; that the artillery was not as complete as friends of France had hoped, and that the mobilization in consequence was seriously delayed. Nearly four months have now passed, however, and during that time an exceptionally capable Ministry has been exerting itself to the utmost to put things right and to complete the mobilization. There are grounds for believing that although the supply of boots and other clothing is not even yet quite what it ought to be, for all that most of what has been lacking has been made good, and the French mobilization is now nearing completion. It follows that for some time to come the French will be growing more and more efficient, while it is believed here that the efficiency of the German fighting machine will be proportionately declining.

GAVE THE IRON CROSS TO BRITISH OFFICER

German Commander Sent Back Savior of Wounded German but He Succumbed to Hurts.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.—A Paris dispatch to the Central News says:

"During the recent fighting the German troops, after a fierce charge, retreated, carrying all their wounded except one man. A British officer, who went out to bring in the wounded soldier, was himself wounded, but managed to drag the German soldier to shelter, where later both were picked up by a German ambulance.

"As a reward for his bravery and humanity the British officer received the Iron Cross from the German commanding officer. He was sent back to his own trenches, where he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, but succumbed to his injuries."

KING ALBERT IN PARIS, CITY IS DECORATED

Crowds Flock to Sign Address to Belgian Monarch on Occasion of His Name Day.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The King of the Belgians has arrived in Paris for the celebration of his name day tomorrow. The city has been decorated with flags, and numerous fêtes have been arranged.

The Avenue de l'Opera was animated today for the first time since the beginning of the war.

Crowds of people filed into army headquarters to affix their signature to an address to the Belgian monarch on the occasion of his name day. A large number of motor cars have been brought together to carry the immense number of congratulatory postal cards and letters sent to the King by all classes of the French people.

A Te Deum is to be sung tomorrow in the Belgian Church in the Rue Charonne in the King's honor. This service will be attended by the Belgian residents in Paris, as well as by a large number of Belgian refugees.

HAVRE, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—King Albert's name day will be celebrated enthusiastically at Havre and in the Belgian territory still in possession of the Belgians.

150,000 DEAF PEOPLE are now hearing perfectly by aid of the Acousticon. Call and see if it will make you hear. General Acoustic Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.—Advt.

Continued on Page 9.

AT THE KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS

Times Correspondent Visits the Town in France Whence the Kaiser Directs His Armies.

WAR ON BUSINESS LINES

Emperor, Ministers, and Generals Work Swiftly and Efficiently and Live Simply.

KAISER AT CLOSE RANGE

And Many Lesser German Notables—Sights and Experiences Behind the Battle Lines.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 20.—The most vulnerable, vital spot of the whole German Empire is, paradoxically, in France—the small city on the Meuse where the Grosses Hauptquartier, the brains of the whole German fighting organism, has been located for the last few weeks. After a lucky dash through the forbidden zone of France held by the Germans, I managed to pay a surprise visit to the Great Headquarters, where, among other interesting sights, I have already seen the Kaiser, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince, Major Langhorne, the American Military Attaché; Field Marshal von Moltke, and shoals of lesser celebrities with which the town is overrun. My stay is of indeterminate length, and only until the polite but insistent pressure which the Kaiser's secret police and the General Staff are bringing to bear on their unbidden guest to leave becomes irresistible.

It was a sometime TIMES reader, a German brakeman, who had worked in New York and was proud of being able to speak "American," who helped me to slip aboard the military postzug (post train) that left the important military centre of L— at 1:30 A. M., and started to crawl toward the front with a mixed cargo of snoring field chaplains, soldiers rejoining their units, officers with iron crosses pinned to their breasts, ambulance men who talked gruesome shop, fresh meat, surgical supplies, mail bags, &c. Sometimes the train would spurt up to twelve miles an hour. There were long stops at every station, while unshaven Landsturm men on guard scanned the car windows in search of spies by the light of their electric flash lamps. After many hours somebody said we were now in Belgium.

There are no longer any bothersome customs formalities at the Belgian border, but the ghost of a house that had been knocked into a cocked hat by a shell indicated that we were in the land of the enemy. Houses that looked as if they had been struck by a western cyclone now became more numerous. A village church steeple had a jagged hole clean through it. After more hours somebody else said we were in France. Every bridge, culvert, and crossroad was guarded by heavily bearded Landsturm men who all looked alike in their funny, antiquated high black leather helmets—usually in twos—the countryside dotted with cheery little watch fires.

In the little French villages all lights were out in the houses. The streets were barred like railroad crossings except that the poles were painted in red-white-black stripes, a lantern hanging from the middle of the barrier to keep the many army automobiles that passed in the night from running amuck.

Sedan, a beehive of activity, was reached at daybreak. Here most of the military, plus the field chaplains, got out. From here on daylight showed the picturesque ruin the French themselves had wrought—the frequent tangled wreckage of dynamited steel railway bridges sticking out of the waters of the river, piles of shattered masonry damming the current, here and there half an arch still standing of a once beautiful old stone footbridge. I was told that over 200 bridges had been blown up by the retreating French in their hopeless attempt to delay the German advance in this part of France alone.

At Great Headquarters.

Several hours more of creeping over improvised wooden bridges and restored roadbeds brought the post train to the French city that had 20,000 inhabitants before the war which the Kaiser and the Great Headquarters now occupy.

Wooden signs printed in black letters, "Verboten" (forbidden), now ornament the pretty little park, with its fountain still playing, outside the railroad station. The paths are guarded by picked grenadiers, not Landsturm men this time, while an officer of the guard makes his ceaseless rounds. Opposite the railroad station, on the other side of the little park, is an unpretentious villa of red brick and terra-cotta trimmings, but two guard houses painted with red-white-black stripes flank the front door and give it a look of importance. The street at either end is barred by red, white and black striped poles and strapping grenadiers on guard are clustered thick about it. You don't need to ask who lives there. The red brick house (it would not rent for more than $100 a month in any New York suburb) is the present temporary residence of the Over War Lord. Its great attraction for the Kaiser, I am told, is the large secluded garden in the rear where this other "man of destiny" loves to walk and meditate or, more usually, talk—though the few remaining French inhabitants could have a frequent opportunity of seeing him walk in the little closed public park if they were interested, but the natives seem outwardly utterly apathetic.

Servants of the Kaiser's household, in green Jäger uniforms, were lounging around the door for an early morning

SUPERDREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS SUNK; CREW SAVED BY THE LINER OLYMPIC; ALLIES AGAIN CHECK GERMAN ASSAULTS

WRECKED IN THE NORTH SEA

Big Superdreadnought Blown Up Off Irish Coast on Oct. 27.

RESCUES BY THE OLYMPIC

Crew of the White Star Steamer Saves Nearly All on Board the Battleship.

ENGLAND IMPOSES SECRECY

Doubt as to Whether a Mine or German Torpedo Caused the Disaster.

Mail advices brought to New York yesterday the report that the British superdreadnought Audacious, the third largest battleship in the English Navy, was sunk by a mine or a torpedo off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27.

The report coupled the White Star steamship Olympic with the disaster, saying that the officers and crew of the battleship were rescued in the Olympic's life-boats, and that all, or nearly all, those on board the Audacious were saved.

It is well known that the White Star liner diverted her course on her last voyage across the Atlantic and put in at Lough Swilly, Ireland, on Oct. 29. This was explained in cable dispatches on no less authority than the British Admiralty, by the fact that mines had been discovered in the steamship lane on the north coast of Ireland, and that the steamer had altered her course as a matter of safety. However, no mention was made of any naval disaster at the time. The British Admiralty is silent yet with regard to the Audacious.

The report of the loss of the battleship reached The Associated Press yesterday in a letter from some point in Ireland. It gave minute details of the disaster, quoting a passenger of the Olympic as describing the rescue of the crew and the sinking of the battleship.

Report of Audacious Disaster.

The Associated Press report says the Audacious was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before 9 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 27, and that with the possible exception of one or two men the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic, the rescues being made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship.

The battleship's cry for assistance was caught by the wireless operator of the Olympic, which was only about ten miles distant. The steamer rushed forward at full speed, while her crew made ready for their work. Volunteers were called for and double the number necessary to man the lifeboats responded. The crippled battleship was reached a few minutes after 9 o'clock and before noon all except 100 of her men had been transferred. By that time the battleship had a decided list at the stern, where, just below the water line, she had received her wound. Two of her engines were unharmed, but the one aft was put out of commission.

After taking off all the officers and men who would leave their ship, Capt. Haddock of the Olympic turned his attention to an attempt to save the warship. A cable was put aboard her, but it snapped as it tightened. Meantime the bulkheads began to give way, and it was soon apparent that it would be impossible to tow the ship or even keep her afloat. The cruiser Liverpool and several other warships which had come up stood by. Late in the afternoon it was decided to abandon the Audacious, and the officers and men who had remained aboard reluctantly left her.

Huge Warship Blows Up.

The flotilla of rescue ships continued to stand by, however, until 9 o'clock that evening, when a terrific explosion occurred on board and the Audacious plunged stern first and in a moment had disappeared. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by shells set loose by the listing of the battleship. A bit of armor plate torn from the sinking ship struck the deck of the Liverpool, cutting the legs from under a gunner. The man died a few minutes afterward.

The Audacious met her fate twenty-five miles off the Irish coast, which the Olympic was skirting. The Olympic's passengers saw the flash of the explosion and watched the mighty warrior sink. Then the Olympic turned her bow toward Lough Swilly. Small craft cleared the route to make sure it was free of mines. From Oct. 27 to Nov. 2 the Olympic lay at Lough Swilly, during which time no civilians were allowed to board her. Charles M. Schwab was the only passenger who left the ship before she docked at Belfast on Nov. 2.

Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Commander of the Home Fleet, visited the scene of the disaster on Nov. 1, and it was with him that Mr. Schwab went to London.

Even officers of the White Star Line were not permitted to board the Olympic at Lough Swilly, and all supplies were taken aboard by men of the navy. After the steamer entered Belfast harbor one of the waiters on board was arrested charged with being a spy and detained for examination.

The Olympic carried about 300 passengers. Nearly 100 of these were English reservists. All passengers other than British were denied passage from Belfast to Liverpool, and were compelled to go to Dublin, which is an open port, to take boats for England. Secrecy regarding the loss of the Audacious was enjoined upon the crew and passengers of the Olympic, who were urged to refrain from discussing the naval tragedy which they had witnessed pending a complete investigation. The crew of the Audacious was removed from the liner as soon as warships for the purpose were available.

Gallantry of Rescuers.

"The crew of the Olympic was magnificent," said one of the passengers. "A warship's crew could not have acted with greater courage and precision. Everything was in readiness for launching the boats as soon as the Olympic was within reach of the Audacious. The liner's crew was not daunted by the high sea which was running. Some of the boats were capsized, but the men were fit, and I understand that there was only one life lost in the sea."

While in the vicinity of Lough Swilly the passengers of the Olympic saw many small boats sweeping for mines, though with what success they could not know. Many of the passengers expressed the belief that the sinking of the Audacious possibly saved the Olympic, which might otherwise have entered a mine field. Others held to the theory that a submarine torpedoed the warship, basing their opinion on the fact that she was wounded astern instead of forward, which probably would have been the case if she had come in contact with a submerged mine.

The Audacious was of the King George V. class—third in tonnage and armament of the British warships. She was a sister ship of the King George V., Centurion, and Ajax, and all were commissioned in 1911 or 1912.

The Audacious had a displacement of 24,000 tons and was 596 feet in length. Her armament consisted of 10 13.5-inch guns, 16 4-inch guns, 4 three-pounders, with 3 21-inch torpedo tubes. In her trials she developed a speed of 22.4 knots, being slightly faster under trial than the other vessels of her class.

DENIAL FROM THE OLYMPIC.

Ship's Surgeon Says the Audacious Story Is News to Him.

Dr. J. C. H. Beaumont of the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived from Liverpool on Friday night, was surgeon on the steamship Olympic on her last voyage from New York, when she put into Lough Swilly. He said yesterday in an interview with a TIMES reporter in the Officers' Club on the White Star pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street:

"The first news I received of the sinking of the Audacious was in one of the evening newspapers today, and I was astonished to read that the passengers of the Olympic had witnessed the blowing up of the battle ship and the rescue of her crew by lifeboats from our ship. I cannot say whether the Audacious was blown up by a mine or torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, but I can vouch for the fact that neither the passengers now crew of the Olympic had seen or heard anything of such a disaster before I left the ship on Oct. 29.

"We sailed from New York on Oct. 21 for Greenock direct with the smallest number of passengers that the Olympic had ever carried. There were 35 first cabin, 18 second cabin, and 100 steerage

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts died in France yesterday. He had gone to the battle front to visit the Indian troops, and contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia.

The sinking of the British battleship Audacious on Oct. 27 by a mine off the coast of Ireland, was reported by mail advices received in this city yesterday. The crew of 800 men were rescued, it is said, by small boats from the liner Olympic. The British Admiralty has not yet made any statement about the accident.

The result of yesterday's fighting on the battle line from the North Sea to Lille, was satisfactory for the Allies, according to the announcement of the French War Office. Two severe attacks by the Germans were repulsed, one near Ypres, with heavy losses.

The Germans report that their attacks of the past few days have been impeded by unfavorable weather. Slow progress is being made, however, and yesterday 700 prisoners were taken south of Ypres. The French forces were compelled to evacuate a commanding position at Berry-au-Bac, and suffered heavily by the attacks made by the Germans in the Forest of the Argonne.

The Russian General Staff reports that the main Russian Army has now advanced to a point about fifteen miles from Cracow. It is reported in Petrograd that the Germans will soon make another attempt to invade Russian Poland from Thorn.

Berlin states that two minor victories have been won by the German armies in East Prussia and Poland, resulting in the taking of about 2,000 prisoners. The battle near Soldau continues, it is said, with no result.

FIGHTING AMID COLD RAIN

Allies Are Pressed Hard at Many Points—Paris Says They Hold.

MAKE GAINS NEAR YPRES

Kaiser's Troops Said to Have Been Pushed Back a Kilometer at Bixschoote.

GERMANS WIN IN CENTRE

Berlin Reports French Loss of Position at Berry-au-Bac—Savage Fights at Dixmude.

PARIS, Nov. 14, 10:43 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight by the War Office:

From the North Sea to Lille the day has been good. Two attacks by the enemy, one to the northeast of Zonnebeke, the other to the south of Ypres, have been repulsed, the latter with heavy losses to the Germans.

Between the canal of La Bassée and Arras, and in the region of Lihons, the enemy has made two attempts, without result.

There is nothing else to report.

The afternoon bulletin said:

In Belgium a German attack against the head of the bridge at Nieuport resulted in failure, and various efforts at offensive movements on the part of the enemy in the region to the east and to the southeast of Ypres have been checked.

In the environs of Bixschoote we have progressed one kilometer toward the east.

Between the canal of La Bassée and Arras our troops have made minor progress.

In the region of Lassigny and in the vicinity of the Aisne as far as Berry-au-Bac, the Germans have attacked, but without success.

In the Argonne the fighting has recommenced with greater spirit. The enemy endeavored, but in vain, to recapture Four de Paris and St. Hubert. Particularly in the vicinity of Verdun several partial offensive movements on the part of the enemy were checked by the fire of our artillery before the forward movement of the enemy's infantry could be undertaken.

In the Woevre district and in Lorraine, where bad weather prevails, there is nothing to report.

Berlin Reports Ground Gained.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. (By Wireless to London.)—Military headquarters today gave out this announcement:

The fighting in Western Flanders continues. Our attacks during the past few days have been impeded by the rain and stormy weather and are, therefore, proceeding slowly. South of Ypres we have taken 700 prisoners.

The British attacks to the west of Lille have been repulsed.

At Berry-au-Bac we compelled the French to evacuate a commanding position.

Our attack in the Forest of Argonne has made good progress. Here the French again suffered heavy losses, leaving more than 150 prisoners in our hands.

GERMANS POUND ON AMID RAIN AND CHILL

But Allies See Slackening of Effort and No Longer Fear Noisy "Black Marias."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Broadly speaking, the Allies' line has not varied much since Tuesday. It runs from Lombaertzyde to Nieuport, which was further bombarded yesterday by the German heavy artillery, a church being partially demolished. From Nieuport it follows the canal to near Ypres, passing somewhat eastward of that place, and also eastward of Armentières.

Further south the Germans are now hurling fresh masses of troops upon this line, but their chances of successfully breaking it grow less. In one respect the bad weather is all to the advantage of the Allies. The transport of the German heavy guns is so impeded that their effectiveness is greatly diminished, and scouts can be of little use, as they cannot ascend without the gravest risk, and their observations, made in the perpetual rain, are of little value. But this affects both sides about equally.

The long nights at the front are a severe strain on the nerves. No lights whatever are permitted after 6 P. M., and unless there is fighting, the troops in the trenches and the villages within range of the German guns have to spend twelve hours at a stretch enduring anything but a rest cure. Conversation is only permitted in whispers. Cigarette smoking is, of course, forbidden.

But not every night is like this. Sometimes there is work to be done on the

most desperate kind, and a sudden summoned call to arms means the instant departure in case of the men quartered in the villages, to a fierce conflict in the darkness. The soldiers say that those long nights of sleepless expectation of a sudden summons to make or repel an attack are the severest test they undergo.

"There is too much time for thinking then," said one to me. "You cannot help letting your mind dwell on the people at home. Your spirits drop lower and lower. If you could only shout or sing or jump about you would feel better, but you have got to be quiet and just think and think if you cannot sleep, and your heart aches."

The leaden skies, the low temperatures, especially at night, and the fatigue of the persistent fighting under these conditions all combine to depress the soldier. The long duration of the present battle of the road to Calais, like the previous one, illustrates the entirely new conditions of modern field warfare where anything like equal forces are opposed.

More and more one is inclined to think that Calais is only a German battle cry. They are feeding the German people with nonsense about the bombardment of Dover from Calais, but the only thing that really matters to the German headquarters staff is the turning of the Allies' left wing somewhere or anywhere.

Reason for Attacking Ypres.

To cut through at Ypres would, of course, be equivalent to turning it, and they are clearly concentrating their utmost strength on this persistent smashing attack on the Allies' line from Nieuport to Ypres.

Heroic efforts are being made to cope with the multitude of wounded sent down from the lines daily to the various bases. Huge trains, an eighth of a mile long, take a thousand at a time to Dunkirk or Calais, which are the respective main clearing houses of French and Belgian hospital administrations. Thanks largely to the generous and wise assistance of the British organizations, the measures taken are just and adequate, although fighting on this scale must strain the utmost preparedness.

The Germans leave their wounded exposed to the rain and cold and make no effort to dispose of their dead.

Several instances have been reported this week of German soldiers' bodies being found by the advancing Allies tied to trees and riddled with bullets. Evidently they were executed for refusing to obey the order to attack or for fleeing. Most of the German prisoners, taken now, are too exhausted to talk at all. They get hardly any food in their own lines, and seem to be light-headed in most cases.

Capture German Boy Fighters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Nov. 13.—In spite of the desperate efforts that the Germans are making to break through the allied lines the signs are not wanting that the Germans are, to use the expression of an officer, "cracking up a bit."

Boys of 15 and 16 years are being taken prisoners, and at a town in France where several hundred prisoners of war were located for a day or two many of these youths were seen sobbing like women.

From an intercepted wireless message it seems that the German ammunition is running short, and there are other indications that when the present furious effort has spent itself a general advance of the allied forces will result.

The British officers and men exhibit indifference to the German shells. An officer who has been to the fighting line and back thus described his journey:

"All the way the wounded men were coming back, hit in every way. Some were walking slowly; some were being helped along. There was a terrific noise going on. Our guns and some of the French were shooting hard, and the infantry and machine guns were making a fearful racket, but that was a detail. What made the noise was the big German shells falling everywhere except in the right place. While I was there I don't think they touched a feather.

"I saw two or three 'Black Marias' drop among a lot of teams and wagons, which hastily moved on; but the shells were on the wrong side of the hedge. They come in fours, and these quartets are being impartially dumped about, but none fell on the road where our party was.

"The exciting part was having the great things whizzing along and wondering where the next explosion would be. They all detonated with a terrific crash, but the ground being very soft from the rain, there were no splinters about, and so there was really not much danger.

"I thought the country very like Essex. It is a bad country for a battle, as one cannot see anything for the trees and woods. Then we reached ——, and they shelled that with shrapnel, which accomplished nothing.

Like Epsom Road Derby Day.

"The road was an amazing sight, just like the Epsom Road on Derby day. The sides were lined with Belgians, partly to see the fun and partly as they had nothing to do or nowhere to go. They looked very pathetic.

"The road was a seething mass of vehicles, from the finest and most luxurious electric landaulette to barrows drawn by dogs. There was transport of every description, wagons, country carts, lorries, motor buses, traction engines, every conceivable thing. French troops, cavalry of all sorts, infantry, guns, and ambulances, some going one way and some the other.

"The paved road was only broad enough for one thing, and each side was a slimy mass of brown soup, several feet deep. When we had ridden off or skidded off we were in it. It was an awful job getting along, and it took us three hours to get back a few miles.

"Our men are doing very well; so are the French, who look very fit. They are really the tidiest of the lot."

BATTLE TO REGAIN DIXMUDE.

Allies Bring Up Reinforcements and Resume the Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 14. — Telegraphing from the Belgian frontier a correspondent of The Express says:

"Heavy reinforcements have been brought up before Dixmude by the Allies, who have resumed the offensive with great vigor, and there is every indication of an early reoccupation of the town by them.

"Fresh German intrenchments are being dug for the purpose of holding the town and big guns have been sent forward to new positions. The roads, behind the town, are filled with advancing ammunition trains.

"During attacks Thursday by the French, the Germans placed mitrailleuses in the tower of the railway station, which enabled them to command the southern approaches of the town and beat back successive bodies of infantry, which had succeeded in reaching the suburbs."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (via London, Nov. 14).—The correspondent of the Tijd says that the Dixmude fight on Tuesday was a fight for the dykes, and that whoever was master of the dykes was master of the ground.

"Machine gun fire had the advantage," the correspondent continues, "as heavy guns were useless on the morass. The Germans cleverly surmounted, in some places, the difficulties offered by the inundated land.

"The contending forces literally fought in water. It was a man-to-man struggle and one of great wretchedness. Some of the soldiers were completely exhausted with cold and their wet clothes stuck to their bodies and greatly impeded their movements.

"The Allies won ground, foot by foot, along the coast near Nieuport, which the Germans were prevented from entering. They were fearful of the British naval guns.

"The Allies' middle line, which occupied Dixmude, was obliged to yield, but Dixmude was not wholly occupied by the Germans, as the Allies retained the outer districts.

"The Belgian regiments made seven bayonet attacks in one night between Nieuport and Dixmude. The total of Belgian losses in killed and wounded is estimated at 10,000."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Some hamlets in the neighborhood of Dixmude which have been taken and retaken three or four times are now in the hands of the Allies, who are strongly posted on a canal, the crossing of which would be of great importance to the Germans.

It is officially announced that two German regimental flags, found in trenches formerly occupied by the Germans on the Marne, have been handed to Field Marshal Sir John French by Gen. Joffre, as they were discovered opposite to the position then held by the British.

SAYS FRENCH HAVE DIXMUDE.

Report Passed by Press Bureau, Which Cannot Confirm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.—A correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch, telegraphing from the north of France under date of Friday, repeats the story that Dixmude is again in the hands of the Allies. The Official Press Bureau, while permitting the publication of the message, does not guarantee its accuracy. No official confirmation of the report of the occupation of Dixmude has yet been received here.

The correspondent says:

"Dixmude has been reoccupied by the Allies. The French, assuming a vigorous counter-offensive, have driven the jaded troops of the Kaiser out of the town and are once again in possession. The place has proved a snare to the Germans, who could find no cover among the heaps of ruin created by the bombardment of the town.

"The driving wind and rain of the last forty-eight hours have considerably interfered with operations along the Nieuport-Dixmude front. The artillery fire on each side has ceased, largely owing to the impossibility of aerial reconnoissance. The German infantry, moreover, have shown little sign of activity on that section of the line.

"Further south, between Dixmude and Ypres, the Germans continue to fall back. From Ypres the Allies have made marked progress.

"Armentieres has been subjected to another bombardment by the Germans. They are firing upon the town from Fort Denglos. The cannonade has been pretty severe. Several factories are on fire and much damage has been inflicted upon house property. The hospital has been evacuated, but so far the Town Hall has sustained no damage.

"A good deal of mystery has hitherto surrounded the fate of Lille. A woman, who just left the city, says that it is at present practically uninhabited owing to the large number of German corpses in the cellars of the houses, and that in consequence it has been evacuated by common consent of the belligerents.

"In the recent fighting a great number of Germans have surrendered. No fewer than 1,500 prisoners passed through here last night, and several more trainloads of them are expected."

GERMANS MASS AT COURTRAI.

Said to be Preparing to Destroy Canal Between Bruges and Sluis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — From Lombaertsyde the Allies' patrols have approached close to Ostend, but the Germans have not yet succeeded in crossing the Yser.

Merckem and Essen, near Dixmude, have been entirely destroyed.

The Germans are reported to be concentrating at Courtrai. Both the railway and the roads there are busy with the forward movement of troops.

On the hills of Klinsberg and Muzie several guns have been placed in position.

The Germans, it is stated, are contemplating the destruction of the canal from Sluis to Bruges to inundate the district. All the houses between the Schipdouet and Leopold canals are being evacuated.

Allied aviators have dropped bombs on Bruges, setting fire to a number of petrol tanks.

BERLIN IS ENCOURAGED.

Regards News from Belgium as Indicating Progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via The Hague and London, Nov. 14.)—Today's news from the western war theatre increased the public confidence that the Germans were making satisfactory progress.

Major Moraht, military critics for the Tageblatt, referring to the fact that the prisoners taken at Nieuport yesterday were French, says he regards this as proof that the recent defeats of the Belgians have so thinned their ranks that the exhausted survivors had to be replaced by French soldiers. He says further that the losses in prisoners at Ypres indicates that the enemy's energy is flagging.

The French attempts to break down the German line at Soissons show, in the critic's opinion, that they believe the Germans have weakened their lines there in order to shift reinforcements to the northwest, but this is an error.

SAYS 'WE TAKE NO PRISONERS.'

German Soldier's Letter to Wife Reaches Chicago Brother.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A record of a day's work of a soldier, burrowing into trenches, half filled with water to escape shrapnel, eating one meal a day, enduring the drenching rains and cold and the horror of writhing wounded, is told in a letter, received today in Chicago. It was written at Fort Norde, Missy, in the Aisne district, by Dr. Fritz Zeidler, a lieutenant in the German army, to his wife, who forwarded it to her brother, Dr. H. D. Wolff. In his concluding paragraph, Dr. Zeidler says:

"Our front stretches out in battle line about ninety kilometers. We are to get reinforcements. The Bavarians and the Crown Prince should already be here.

"When they come, then good-night, you English dogs! We take no prisoners and let no one escape alive. Our hatred is too great."

"It is geting worse," writes Dr. Zeidler at the outset of his letter. "The last five days have been the most horrible I have gone through. Our brigade, the Twelfth and Fifty-second Regiments, with some artillery, has a position north of the Aisne River, which has been opposed for the last five days by a superior force of English.

"Since that time we have been exposed to the heaviest artillery fire. For instance, of the seven groups with which I left Clottbus so proudly there are now but two groups and not a single non-commissioned officer. My valet is dead and my horse servant wounded.

"For three days our company has lain in a dirty, wet trench. You do not know how depressing it is when you can neither go forward nor backward and in front of you and behind you the explosion of these devil things. Every minute some one is being struck. We see them lying there and cannot help them. The wounded writhe and the dead lie with open eyes between us.

"So we drag through every long day, which becomes eternity before evening, when darkness stops the artillery fire. We get nothing to eat during the day, but at sundown they bring us a few kettles from the field kitchens, which we swallow eagerly and the wounded are taken away.

"Then we lie there further, in the rainstorm, unprotected, in the wet trenches and keep the English infantry at bay. In the gray of the morning we buryour dead, and at daylight the incessant artillery fire reopens.

"For the last eight days we have been unable to wash ourselves. I am astonished that I am still well.

"The day before yesterday I was wounded by a bullet in the lower right arm. It pierced my coat but made only a painful sear across my arm. Yesterday a schrapnel shell burst in our midst. A splinter tore open my left boot and severely bruised my foot. I had terrible pain it all day.

"Towards evening I was carried away on a stretcher and taken to a field hospital in an old French fort. There my foot was treated. I had something to eat and was put in a real bed once more. In two days I hope to be able to return to duty."

Important Points on the Western Battle Front

1. Unofficial advices say the German authorities are planning to cut the canal between Bruges and Sluis and inundate the district. No reason is given for this project, which might be a defensive step to check a possible landing of allied forces east of Ostend.

2. In the absence of official announcement it is plain that Dixmude has not been retaken by the Allies, who are, however, gathering a big force there to take the offensive. Various German assaults in this region have been repulsed, according to Paris.

3. To the north of Ypres, near Bixschoote, the Allies have moved forward a kilometer, according to the French official report, which says that German attacks to the south and southeast of Ypres failed. Berlin reports the capture of 700 prisoners in this region.

4. Between La Bassée and Arras the Allies are moving slowly.

5. Contradictory reports come about the fighting around Berry-au-Bac. The French official bulletin says the Germans attacked without success. Berlin, on the other hand, asserts that they forced the French out of a commanding position.

6. A new combat has begun in the Argonne district. Both sides claim successes. Paris tells of a check to the German offensive movements near Verdun.

REPORT AUDACIOUS SUNK OFF IRELAND

Continued from Page 1.

passengers, among whom were several reservists, including Grandon, a Victoria Cross man from the Nineteenth Hussars.

"On the morning of Oct. 28, Capt. H. J. Haddock, the commander, received a wireless message warning him of mines having been laid off the north coast of Ireland, and he decided that it would be dangerous to continue on to Greenock, and he put into Lough Swilly the same evening."

"Do you know if the warning of mines was sent out from the Audacious or some other warship, or whether it came from one of the short stations?" the doctor was asked.

"I do not know where the message came from," said he, "because that is a matter that the commander would keep to himself. It was generally conceded by the officers during the day that a warning had been received and that the course of the Olympic had been altered. On our arrival at Lough Swilly I received two urgent messages from my wife, who was in London, saying that the evening papers had printed a report that the Olympic had struck a mine and was blown up off the Irish coast.

"Thursday morning early," continued the doctor, "I received a telegram from Liverpool telling me to leave the Olympic at once and join the Baltic, as her surgeon, Dr. Hopper, had volunteered for service with the army. I left the ship on Oct. 29."

"Did Charles M. Schwab leave the Olympic with you at Lough Swilly?" Dr. Beaumont was asked.

"No, he did not," said Dr. Beaumont. "I was the first person to leave the Olympic on Oct. 29, the morning after her arrival in the harbor, and I traveled by train and steamboat across the Irish Channel to Liverpool. The only news I heard about the Olympic after I left her was that she took thirty hours going from Lough Swilly to Belfast because she went right down the west coast of Ireland and around past Queenstown to avoid the risk of hitting mines. Instead of taking the short course around the northeast coast, by which she would have made Belfast in a few hours."

Dr. Beaumont said the Olympic had a crew of about 900 officers and men on board on her last voyage. Her full complement was 1,700 in the height of the passenger season. He has been in the Atlantic passenger service for twenty years, and is well known to thousands of American travelers.

54 NAVAL VESSELS LOST.

Germany's Known Total in the War 24—Great Britain's 19.

So far in the war 54 naval vessels are known to have been lost. There have, however, been unconfirmed reports of the loss of 70, of which Germany is debited with 30; Great Britain, 19; Austria-Hungary, 7; Russia, 5; Japan, 4; France, 2; Turkey, 1, and Italy, 1.

The confirmed list of 54 is thus distributed:

Germany, 24—Koenigen Luise, submarine U-15, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Magdeburg, Mainz, Koln, Ariadne, Spreedwold and two colliers, Cap Trafalgar, Hela, Markomannia, Pontoporos, the four destroyers sunk by Undaunted, two of the Emden's store ships, Yorck, Geier, Emden, Koenigsberg.

Great Britain, 19.—Amphion, Eyrion, Speedy, Pathfinder, Oceanic, Pegasus, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Ardmount, Hawke, submarine E-3, Hermes, Audacious, Good Hope, Monmouth, submarine D-5, Niger, Rohilla.

Austria-Hungaria, 4—Baron Gautch, Zrinyi, submarine, Kaiserin Elizabeth.

Russia, 3—Pallada, Jemtchug, Pruth.

Japanese, 1—Takachiho, Torpedo Boat 33.

France, 2—Zelle, Mosquet.

The following list of naval events, chronologically arranged, includes both confirmed and reported losses. It includes also the principal engagements, the sale of the Goeben and Breslau to Turkey, and the interning of the Geier at Honolulu—all except the losses suffered by the merchant marine, unless a naval engagement accompanied the loss as in the case of the supply ships of the Emden.

Aug. 8—Report of two Russian cruisers sunk off Aland Islands.

Aug. 5—German mine-layer Koenigen Luise sunk by British destroyer Lance in North Sea.

Aug. 6—British cruiser Amphion sunk by mine in North Sea, with 181 men.

Aug. 9—German submarine U-15 sunk by British cruiser Birmingham in North Sea.

Aug. 13—German cruisers Goeben and Breslau sold to Turkey.

Aug. 14—Austrian armed steamer Baron Gautch blown up by mine off Dalmatia.

Aug. 16—Austrian battleship Zrinyi and three Austrian ironclads sunk in Adriatic by French fleet.

Aug. 16—Unnamed German dreadnought went ashore at Trondhjem, Norway.

Aug. 24—Japanese squadron began bombardment of German fortress of Tsing-tau. Later, British ships joined in bombardment.

Aug. 27—Austrian converted commerce destroyer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British cruiser High Flyer off west coast of Africa.

Aug. 27—German cruiser Magdeburg went ashore in Gulf of Finland and was blown up by Russian warship.

Aug. 29—German armored cruisers Mainz, Koln, and Ariadne and two German destroyers sunk off Heligoland, with the loss of 2,500 men.

Sept. 2—British armed steamer Eyrion sunk by mine in North Sea.

Sept. 4—British gunboat Speedy sunk by mine in North Sea.

Sept. 5—British light cruiser Pathfinder sunk by German submarine in North Sea and 259 lives lost.

Sept. 5—German submarine sunk by Pathfinder previous to her destruction.

Sept. 8—British converted armed cruiser Oceanic wrecked on north coast of Scotland.

Sept. 12—British cruiser Berwick took German armed steamer Spreewold and two colliers.

Sept. 14—British converted cruiser Carmania sank German armed steamer Cap Trafalgar off Atlantic Coast of South America.

Sept. 14-16—Two Japanese destroyers sunk outside Kiao-Chau.

Sept. 15—German cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine E-9 in North Sea.

Sept. 20—German cruiser Koenigsberg engaged and damaged British Cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar harbor.

Sept. 22—Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk off Kiao-Chau.

Sept. 22—Madras, Bay of Bengal, bombarded by German cruiser Emden.

Sept. 22—French gunboat Zelle destroyed by German cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst in the harbor of Papeete, Tahiti.

Sept. 22—British armored cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue sunk by German submarine U-9 in North Sea with a loss of 1,435 lives.

Sept. 30—Italian destroyer blown up by Austrian mine in Adriatic.

Oct. 6—British armed steamer Ardmount blown up by British mine in North Sea.

Oct. 11—Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarine in Baltic.

Oct. 15—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine in North Sea and 350 lives lost.

Oct. 15—German store ships of Emden, Markomannia, and Pontoporos captured by British cruiser Yarmouth in the Indian Ocean.

Oct. 17—Four German destroyers sunk by British light cruiser Undaunted and flotilla of destroyers off Holland.

Oct. 18—British submarine E-3 sunk by mine in the North Sea.

Oct. 19—Austrian submarine sunk off Cattaro, Adriatic Sea, by French cruiser.

Oct. 25-30—British monitors bombard German land force in Belgium.

Oct. 27—British dreadnought Audacious damaged by mine or torpedo and later sunk off north coast of Ireland.

Oct. 29—Turkish warships led, it was reported, by the Goeben and Breslau, commanded by German officers, bombarded Odessa in the Black Sea.

Oct. 29—Russian cruiser Jenstchug and French torpedo boat Mosquet sunk by German cruiser Emden at Penang, Malacca Straits.

Oct. 30—British hospital ship Rohilla ran aground and was wrecked, or was wrecked by mine off North Sea coast of Whitby.

Oct. 31—British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine off Dover.

Nov. 1—British cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth sunk in engagement with German cruisers Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nuernberg, Leipzig, and Dresden off Coronel, Chile.

Nov. 3—British submarine D-5, sunk by mine in North Sea.

Nov. 4—One German store ship sunk and one captured in the Indian Ocean, both belonging to German cruiser Emden.

Nov. 4—Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, either sunk by Germans to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Allies or by Japanese shells at Tsing-tau.

Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck, sunk by mine in the entrance to Jade Bay.

Nov. 8—German light cruiser Geier interned at Honolulu.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney at Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Koenigsberg bottled up at Mafia Island, German East Africa.

Nov. 11—Japanese Torpedo Boat 33 sunk by mine in Kiao-Chau Bay.

Nov. 11—British torpedo gunboat Niger sunk by German submarine off Deal, England.

Nov. 11—Russian transport Pruth sunk by crew rather than surrender to the Turko-German cruiser Goeben.

Nov. 12—Turkish torpedo boat captured by French warship off Tenedos in the Levant.

Nov. 12—German submarine sunk by French torpedo boat off Westende, Belgium.

Nov. 13—Unconfirmed report of two German submarines sunk—one by accident off Dover, the other by British cruiser off Belgium.

CALL BLOCKADE INEFFECTIVE.

Germans Point to the Niger—Deny Ophelia Had Explosives.

BERLIN, Nov. 13. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—It is officially announced that the sinking of the British gunboat Niger off Deal is proof that the British blockade is no protection against German submarines.

It is also declared officially that the allegations in the British press that the German hospital ship Ophelia, seized some days ago by the British authorities, had explosives on board, is a shameless calumny.

JUSTICE IN GEIER CASE.

Japanese Newspapers Comment on America's Neutrality.

TOKIO, Nov. 14. (Dispatch to the East and West News Bureau.)—Referring to the cruiser Geier, which was interned at Honolulu, the Jiji in an editorial says:

"We confidently believed that the American Government, following the precedent it set during the Russo-Japanese war, when it ordered the converted cruiser Lena to be interned at San Francisco, and the cruisers Aurora, Oleg, and Jemtchung at Manila, would also this time adopt the same just and impartial course and maintain its strict neutrality.

"Our faith was not misplaced. The American Government, by the order issued to the cruiser Geier, although some time was expended in making the decision, has once more demonstrated its sincere adherence to the policy of strict neutrality, and has thus forestalled any ill feeling between America and Japan that might have arisen therefrom. We rejoice that the affair was so satisfactorily settled."

GERMANS LEAVE VALPARAISO.

Cruisers Leipzig and Dresden Take On Supplies and Sail.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 14.—The German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden, which came into this port yesterday morning and spent the day in taking on provisions, sailed away this morning at daybreak.

SUITS AGAINST THE CECILIE.

Passenger Asks $200,000 Damages for Property Lost in Brussels.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Two libels, involving $232,000, were filed in the Federal Court today against the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which is interned in this harbor.

Maurice Hanssens of Brussels, a passenger on the steamer when she turned back to American waters after being nearly in sight of Europe, seeks damages of $200,000, alleging that because of his inability to reach Brussels before the Germans captured the city he lost all his property, appraised at $200,000.

The National City Bank of New York also seeks damages on account of the steamer's failure to deliver at Plymouth, England, gold bullion valued at more than $1,000,000.

Neuilly's ex-Mayor Dies in Battle.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Deputy Edouard Nortier, who was Mayor of Neuilly, has been killed in the fighting at Ypres.

LORD ROBERTS DIES AT THE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

very last he was devoted to the cause to which he had given so many years of toil, and the thought of the white-haired old man going day by day to the War Office to confer with Lord Kitchener and then hurrying to inspect some newly raised unit has had much to do with the success which the Government's call for men has met.

For "Bobs" occupied a position in British life which was unique. Not only was he recognized as a man supremely great as a soldier, but he was felt to have won his honors by his own ability and to value them only as they enabled him to assist the rank and file of the army and maintain the safety and honor of his country. There were days when there was a certain jealousy between the partisans of Lord Roberts and the only other British General of equal reputation, Lord Wolseley, but in that there was never any suggestion that he participated; for, as Kipling sang, "'E Don't Advertise." So his birthdays became notable events in the British calendar, whatever he did was received as the act of a man of profound wisdom and patriotism, and it was only his age which prevented his appointment rather than Kitchener's to direct the present war.

Lord Roberts was 82 on Sept. 30, and it is curious that exactly half of that long life had been spent on active service in India. He was the son of a General famous in the Indian service, Sir Abraham Roberts, K. C. B., and was himself born in India, at Cawnpore. Educated at Eton College, he was appointed to the service of the old East India Company and was gazetted as Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery on Dec. 11, 1851. At this period of his life he was far from strong, and perhaps if medical regulations had been as strict as they are today, would never have qualified for his commission. He suffered from heart complaint and, it is said, was forced to keep sherry by his bedside as a stimulant.

It was the Indian Mutiny which gave him his first chance, and he seized it magnificently. He was the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the artillery in the field force before Delhi and served throughout the bombardment of that historic city. For his services at the action of Bolundshur he received the thanks of his commanding officers, and at the engagement of Kudagang he won the Victoria Cross, by his single-handed pursuit of two sepoys, who were making off with a standard. They were armed with muskets; he had only his sword. One fired at point-blank range in Roberts's face, but the cap only snapped. The other he cut down with a single blow and captured the standard. The same day he engaged another sepoy, who was attacking a cavalryman, and killed him also.

For twenty years after the crushing of the Indian mutiny Roberts lived the life of the ordinary officer attached to the Indian army. He took part in the bloodless but none the less notable expedition to Abyssinia in 1867-8, and he had his experience of frontier fighting in the Lushai expedition of 1871-2. Most of the time, he was employed on the staff, and he had attained the local rank of General while he was still only a Major in his own regiment, the Royal Artillery. It was not until 1878 that his first great chance came with the outbreak of the Afghan war.

In that war—not for the last time he was to pluck victory for the British arms out of conditions which seemed well-nigh hopeless. The fortunes of the contest between Russia and England for the control of Afghanistan had for the time turned against the British, and Roberts had to be dispatched at the head of a small force Roberts was dispatched to teach him a lesson, and with one resistless rush he forced his way through the mountains and captured the enemy's stronghold at Peiwar Kotal. At once he became a marked man in England, and received for his services the K. C. B.

But his work was only begun. The British Commissioner at Kabul, Sir Louis Cavignari, and his staff were murdered the following year, and once more Roberts had to advance into the Afghan country. With only 6,000 men he started out, and in thirty days he had once more defeated the tribesmen and had occupied Kabul. How fierce was the fight he told years afterward in his autobiography, "Forty-one Years in India," and in a memorable passage describes his feelings as the glint of steel betrayed to him the stealthy advance of a hostile force on an isolated detachment which it was impossible for him to warn of its danger.

The Famous March to Kandahar.

At Kabul he was himself in some danger, but he could await the arrival of reinforcements. With them, however, came the news that Kandahar, 300 miles away, was in hourly danger of falling before Ayoob Khan. Once before the march from Kabul to Kandahar had been undertaken by a British force, and its retreat is one of the blackest pages in British military history. But Roberts, caring nothing for that, set himself to repeat that march and to risk all on its success.

For nearly three weeks he and his picked force disappeared from view; for three weeks he and his little army were traveling through mountain passes held by some of the finest fighters in the world; for three weeks he was beset with danger before and behind and risked treachery from every native he was forced to trust. But at the end of that three weeks he emerged at Kandahar, and Ayoob Khan was crushed.

A baronetcy and the Grand Cross of the Bath were the official honors he received for this great achievement, and he himself in his book remarks that his life was really in more danger from the feasting he received on his return to England than from all the hardships of the expedition. But above all he had established himself as the idol of the British Army. "Quick as lightning and tough as steel" he was called while he was still a young officer with his regiment, and he was known as a stern disciplinarian. Those who spoke to the little man never forgot the sharp, keen glance he could shoot at them or the quick, prompt way in which he could size them up.

But there was a very human side to him. Years afterward, as he visited Eton, he could tell the boys that in the midst of all the anxieties of the Afghan campaign he could remember when the Fourth of June, the school feast day, came around, and would gather the Etonians of the force and speak of the days at the old school. Wherever he went in that campaign he had with him a bodyguard of six native soldiers, two of whom never left his side, and he has spoken of his deep regret as the Kandahar force broke up and regiment after regiment filed past him down the Khyber Pass to the strains of Auld Lang Syne."

The little Bobs looks after yer grub and treats yer like a human Christian," was the tribute of the Tommies of his day; and Kipling interpreted their sentiments in his "Bobs":

See that little red-faced man,
That's Bobs;
Rides the tallest hoss he can,
Does Bobs.
If it bucks and kicks and rears,
'E will sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears,
Will Bobs.

If a marker's lost 'is place;
Dress by Bobs;
If a gun 'as slipped its trace,
'Ook on Bobs.
'E's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

Put Down Burmese Uprising.

So with the conclusion of the Afghan War Sir Frederick Roberts took up again the life of an officer of high rank. He was recognized now as one of the best men in the army and twice was selected for active service in the next few years. Thus after the disaster to British arms in South Africa at Majuba Hill he was appointed Governor of Natal and commander in chief of the forces, but found peace declared before he could arrive at Cape Colony. Again when the Penjdeh trouble arose with Russia in Afghanistan he was designated as commander in chief of the force which was being assembled.

At the end of 1886 Burmah was giving a great deal of trouble, and although he was at the time Commander in Chief in India he took personal charge of the military operations, and stamped the Lacoit uprising out. In 1891 he organized the Hazara and Isazza Nagar frontier expeditions, and as a reward for his services as in preparing for any possible invasion of India as well as these campaigns he was raised to the peerage as Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.

A year later Lord Roberts left India, and it seemed that his active military career was over. He was then over 60, and it seemed likely that although he could fill such important posts as that of the Commander in Chief of the forces in India and become a Field Marshal and a Knight of St. Patrick, he had accomplished the chief work of his life and might look for peace in his declining years. Yet the most important of all his duties yet lay before him, and once again he had to step in where other men had made a mess of it.

His Work in South Africa.

In 1898, the South African War broke out and British arms met with a great reverse. To Roberts more than to most men the dark days of that December were terrible. His only son and heir was a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Hearing that a battle had been fought by Sir Redvers Buller on the Tugela River, Lord Roberts went down to the War Office for news. Like other fathers he sought the casualty lists. As he entered the room he heard an officer say: "My God, there's Bobs's son!" "What's that? What's that?" the veteran cried, and then read his son's name in the list of killed.

Later the story was told of how young Roberts had died trying to save the guns, and as a tribute to his heroism Queen Victoria gave to Lady Roberts the Victoria Cross her son had not lived to wear.

But Lord Roberts had no leisure to indulge his grief. Buller had failed in the east. Methuen was checked in the west, and French, yet an unknown man, was merely holding his own in the centre. Something had to be done to save the situation and to pull together the campaign which had been allowed to become absolutely disorganized and might easily end in disaster. To Roberts the War Office looked, and with Kitchener, the other always successful leader, he was sent out. He was then 68 and but one indulgence was granted to his years. He was permitted to take with him to the front Lady Roberts and his two daughters.

With Roberts and Kitchener on the scene everything was changed. The Chief in Command brought with him large reinforcements, for with all his own success in conquering against great odds, Lord Roberts never feared to say when large forces were necessary. With Kitchener as his Chief of Staff, he organized the disordered field army in one homogeneous whole. The combination of the two leaders was a remarkable one—Roberts with his prestige and his power of inspiring his soldiers with intense devotion, and Kitchener with his clear, cold organizing power and his determination to get out of every man every ounce of which he was capable.

Cleaning Up the Boers.

When the British advanced again it was no longer the march of a mere expeditionary force; it was a great army, sweeping forward resistlessly, which even the valor of the Boers could not stay. Positions which had stopped Methuen were turned; French was sent on his historic ride to relieve Kimberley, and Cronje was surrounded and forced to surrender at Paardeberg. Bloemfontein fell without resistance, and then, after six weeks spent in careful preparation, the march was resumed to the north and Pretoria was entered.

The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were now annexed, and as the resistance of the Boers degenerated into mere guerilla warfare need for Roberts was over, and he was able to hand over command to Kitchener and return home. There, still further honor awaited him. His character as well as his successes had still further endeared him to the people at large. They had read of his care of his soldiers; they had heard how, Sunday after Sunday, he had been seen going to church with his Bible under his arm; perhaps they smiled as they were told how the stern Kitchener had managed to overrule some act of his superior which had seemed to him too kind-hearted.

Received $500,000 for African Services.

The very day he landed in England he had an audience with Queen Victoria, who handed him the Order of the Garter. Next day he was received at Paddington Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales as though he had been of royal rank, and a few days later, on his elevation to an Earldom, he was again received in audience by the Queen—the last which she gave to any one before her death. When the Kaiser came to London to attend her Majesty's funeral he also honored the Field Marshal and decorated him with the Order of the Black Eagle. Both houses of Parliament recognized his services by passing formal votes of thanks and granting him the sum of $500,000 for his services in South Africa.

Earl Roberts had already been appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces, and as such he was a member of the Imperial Committee on National Defense. He resigned the former appointment in 1904 and retired from the Defense Committee a year later. This action of his, natural as it would have been in any other man of his age, was actuated by a very different motive from the desire for rest and leisure. He was convinced that England was, from the military point of view, as ill prepared to meet a great foreign war as she turned out to be.

Worked for Universal Service.

He in no way minimized the strength and importance of the Royal Navy, but he foresaw the struggle with Germany, and he knew that, greatly as the regular army had improved, it was insignificant in numbers compared with modern nations in arms, and good as was the territorial force as far as it went, it was the mere nucleus of what would be needed, and without six months' hard training would be rather a detriment than a strength to its Generals. But one thing he saw as the solution of the difficulty—the adoption by the nation of universal service.

This did not necessarily mean conscription in the Continental sense of the word, but the training of every Englishman in his schooldays and early manhood in the first principles of bearing arms. The voluntary system he recognized as necessary for the overseas army which England, unlike other great powers, is forced to maintain, but the voluntary system, he maintained, has proved itself utterly inadequate to supply the general training on which he believed the very existence of the British Empire depended.

So for the last eight or nine years Roberts devoted himself to a campaign in favor of this idea. From his place in the House of Lords he delivered from time to time mighty warnings; at public meetings, and by the formation of a great association he preached his gospel of national preparation; in season and out of season he insisted with all the force of his great authority on the necessity of an awakening of England from the dream of security, and there can be little doubt that, sparse as seemed the result of all his efforts, the quick response of Great Britian to Kitchener's call to arms and, indeed, the promptness with which the Radical Government permitted it to be issued on the outbreak of war, were not a little due to the old Field Marshal's years of missionary work.

Yet, violently opposed as were his ideas to those of a large section of the people, "Bobs" retained to the last his wonderful popularity. At his birthday, perhaps, the band of the Royal Artillery would come to serenade him; when he was ill the news that he had taken a turn for the worse was the signal for a crowd of his old soldiers; for his support every worthy cause struggled. He was one of the great men of the Kingdom—great because he never sought the precedence granted to him, but was always expected to take it. Where other men were honored for their achievements, he surpassed them because he could command love as well as honor

RUSSIA EXPECTS A NEW INVASION

Germans Said to be Concentrating at Thorn to Flank Cracow Advance.

NOW VERY NEAR THAT CITY

Russians Cross River About 15 Miles Away—Continue Advance in East Prussia.

SOLDAU STILL CONTESTED

Berlin Announces That Servians Are Being Driven Toward Interior of Their Country.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.—The General Staff of the Russian Army has given out an official announcement as follows:

In East Prussia we continue to make progress. We have captured five German howitzers near Soldau. On Nov. 13 we forced the Germans to retire from Rypin. Between the Vistula and the Warthe we have had encounters with advance detachments of the enemy.

In the direction of Cracow Russian troops have crossed the River Schrenlava, (about fifteen miles from Cracow.) We have occupied Tarnow in Galicia.

Leaving the defenses of Cracow mainly in the hands of the Austrians and attempting to hold the Russian advance along the Polish frontier only by desultory rear guard action, the Germans, according to the view of the situation held in Petrograd, are today withdrawing their main forces into Silesia, whence many are being sent north to the region between Thorn and the River Warthe. In this territory the Germans, taking advantage of the small numbers of Russian troops, are attempting an energetic advance at the same time as the Russians move forward on both banks of the lower Vistula.

This new grouping of German forces is regarded here as an attempt on the part of the Germans to threaten the Russian advance upon Cracow by a side flanking movement. Military experts declare that the German cavalry operating in this district is composed mostly of troops thoroughly seasoned in the fighting in Belgium. On the other hand, an officer who has returned to Petrograd from the East Prussian front reiterates the report that the Germans are sending whole companies of infantry formed almost exclusively of very young men into the first battle line.

"One of the saddest features of the fighting that I witnessed," this officer said, "was the sight of these youngsters, some of them 15 and 16 years old, moving forward shoulder to shoulder like automatons and being cut down like grain by the fire from our machine guns."

Continuing, this officer said it was apparent to the Russian commanders at the front that the Germans in East Prussia were putting forth all their strength. He described East Prussia and the Russian territory adjoining it on the east as blanketed by fire.

While the Germans are concentrating elsewhere the defense of Cracow is being provided for by two Austrian armies officered by Germans. These two armies are converging from Galicia and the Kielce region in Russian Poland, and their rear guards, according to Russian reports, are being constantly hounded by the advancing Russians.

Successes Reported by Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (By Wireless to London).—Military Headquarters today gave out the following official announcement:

The fighting continues in East Prussia, and at Stallupönen we took 500 Russian prisoners. No decision yet has been reached at Soldau.

In the district of Vlaclaweo a Russian army corps has been repulsed, and 1,500 prisoners and twelve machine guns fell into our hands.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—In Galicia, according to official information given out in Berlin today, the Russians continue to advance, and have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo, and Krosno.

"The Austrian campaign against the Servians is proceeding rapidly," the statement continues. "The Servians are retreating from Koseljewa and Valjevo toward the east, evidently not only to avoid the pursuing western army, but also to avoid being cut off by the northwestern forces, which are advancing on Valjevo. The Servian headquarters are reported as having been moved hurriedly from Valjevo to Mladenovatz. The Servian losses are said to have been heavy. The number of prisoners of war interned in Austria is over 93,000.

"The Ukrainian delegates, (from a portion of Russian Poland embracing the old Kingdom of Poland,) who were sent to Sofia, have now left Bulgaria. They are greatly satisfied with the understanding reached with the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, and the Presidents of both Chambers of the Bulgarian Parliament, providing for the separation of the Ukrainian district from Russia.

"Snow is reported in the Vosges Mountains, and in the Black Forest and the Thuringer Forest. In the latter it is twelve inches deep."

DENY DANGER OF INVASION.

Berlin Press Seeks to Allay Anxiety for Eastern Provinces.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via The Hague and London.)—The Nord Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, referring to the situation in the eastern arena of the war, says:

"For some days past the people generally have been discussing the dangerous situation on the frontier of the provinces of East Prussia, Posen, and Silesia. Basing our information on official statements, it can be said that only a few of the border regions in East Prussia have been penetrated by solitary detachments of Russian troops. There is no reason to fear for East Prussia, and the provinces of Posen and Silesia are entirely out of the danger zone."

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via The Hague and London, Nov. 14.)—Major Moraht, the military critic of the Tageblatt, expresses the belief that the present fighting in East Prussia involves no danger of a new Russian invasion there. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Russian advance south of the Vistula, especially in the vicinity of Kalisz, has caused considerable anxiety. While it is not known publicly how far the Russians have advanced, it is not believed that the German frontier has been crossed anywhere, as yet.

Foreign reports that the towns of Pieschen and Posen have been occupied for five days are discredited here.

Nevertheless, the inspired press is trying to allay public anxiety by giving assurances that there is not the slightest danger, and even intimating that Gen. von Hindenburg soon will turn the tables on the Russians.

AUSTRIAN CITY STORES FOOD.

Some Alarm Felt in Trent—Embassy Denies Vienna Is Suffering.

VENICE, (via Paris) Nov. 14.—Food is reported as becoming very scarce and dear in Trent, the chief Austrian city in the Italian Tyrol. Flour already costs 25 per cent. more than it does in Vienna.

The Trent Communal Council, which is greatly concerned over the outlook, has expended $60,000 in buying supplies of grain, flour, and potatoes, and has appropriated another $100,000 so as to stock the communal storehouse with food sufficient to last until the end of April.

The military bands at Trent are practicing the Turkish national tune in preparation for a large public demonstration to be held for the purpose of applauding Turkey's action in entering the war on the side of Austria and Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs today communicated to the Austrian Embassy, by wireless via Berlin, a denial that famine conditions exist in Vienna. His dispatch said:

"Contrary to reports divulged in America that a dreadful famine prevails in Vienna, communications published by Vienna Burgomaster concerning economical situation state that business situation is satisfactory. Provisions perfectly sufficient. Extraordinary want of employment not observable. Sanitary conditions entirely satisfactory.

"Our offensive action in Servia favorably progressing. Nothing important yesterday in northeastern theatre of war. Total number of war captives arrested in monarchy, 93,000."

RUSSIANS SEEK LOAN HERE

Preliminary to Transferring Trade from Germany to Us.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—It is reported on good authority in Petrograd that definite steps have been taken toward placing a loan in the United States. This project is regarded here as of particular significance because it is the outgrowth of an agitation for new trade relations with America.

If the United States is to offer herself as a candidate for the Russian trade which Germany has lost, as is hoped by Russian merchants, it is agreed by Russian officials that she will have to adapt herself to the Russian system of six months' credit, accompanied by the placing of a foreign loan in the United States to cover the interest on and payment of bills to American merchants and manufacturers. It is such a loan which is being contemplated by the Russian Government.

It was said in the financial district yesterday that no definite steps had been taken in regard to a Russian loan. It has been reported from time to time, since the intimation from Washington that the embargo against loans to belligerents had been removed, that funds might be advanced to Russia, but so far as could be ascertained any negotiations which may have been undertaken thus far have been of only a preliminary nature.

RUSSIANS BUY LAST LIQUOR.

Prohibition Becomes Absolute on Monday on Wine and Beer.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 14.—Thousands of men, women, and children stood since 4 o'clock this morning in a driving snowstorm before the doors of the liquor shops on this the last day in which it is possible to purchase light wine and beer, under the prohibition act of the Russian Government, which on Monday becomes absolute. Applicants for a final supply of beverages came with baskets, sacks, carts and wheelbarrows, many have pawned their last belongings to procure means to purchase.

This final prohibition act is the last of three distinct liquor reforms, the first curtailing the sale of vodka and the second abolishing it absolutely. The third measure extends the prohibition to every form of alcoholic drink in all portions of the empire under martial law. Cities included under the prohibition are Odessa, Riga, Warsaw, Moscow, Kiev, and virtually all cities of Western Russia.

CZAR TO AID CATHOLICS.

Funds Will Be Given to Rebuild Ruined Churches.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Russian Emperor, who today (Saturday) visited Ivangorod, announced his intention to grant the necessary funds for the reconstruction of the Catholic churches in villages around the city which were destroyed by German shell fire. He also ordered that pecuniary aid be given to the people who have suffered by the temporary occupation of the country by the Germans."

TAKE TROOPS FROM FINLAND.

Russians Apparently Have Ceased to Fear a Swedish Invasion.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Star says:

"News from Helsingfors, Finland, states that the Russians have withdrawn troops from the east and west of Finland to join the main Russian Army, indicating that Russia's fear of a Swedish invasion of Finland has vanished.

"This withdrawal of the military strength from Finland has made a good impression in Sweden."

AIR RAID ON ANTIVARI.

Bomb Damages Residence of Montenegrin Crown Prince.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Two Austrian aeroplanes today dropped five bombs on Antivari, Montenegro, according to a Cettinje dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. One exploded in front of the residence of the Crown Prince, breaking the windows.

The Austrians, adds the dispatch, attacked the Montenegin army operating in Herzegovina, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

RUSSIANS ROUT KURDS.

Cavalry Fight in Armenia—Turks Continue to Report Victories.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.—An official communication issued from the Caucasus army headquarters says:

"There has been nothing new during the day of Nov. 13. On Nov. 12 a number of detachments of Kurdish cavalry made their appearance south of Kara Kilissa and Alashkerd and came into collision with our cavalry.

"Overwhelmed by the force of our horsemen, the Kurds were routed."

Another statement issued by the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus says:

"The fighting in the region around Koprukeul continues. There have been no engagements in the province of Zatchorokh, in the vallies of the Bayazid and the Alashkerd, or on the coast of the Black Sea."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Turks, in an official communication given out at chief headquarters at Constantinople under date of Nov. 13, claim to have invaded the Russian territory of Caucasia. The Turkish official communication, contained in an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, says:

"Last night our troops, after a surprise attack, occupied all the Russian blockhouses on the border of the Viliayet of Trebizond, penetrated for three hours into Russian territory in the direction of Batum, and occupied the Russian barracks at Kurdaghlu.

"In the battle of Koprukeul (thirty miles east of Erzerum,) on the 11th and 12th, the Russians were defeated, losing 4,000 dead, 4,000 wounded, and 500 prisoners. Our troops captured 10,000 rifles and very much ammunition.

"The Russians retired, in bad condition, in the direction of Kutch. The steepness of the ground, together with fog and snow, handicapped our outflanking movement, and consequently the Russians could not be completely cut off. The pursuit continues."

It was stated officially today that the western entrance of the Shat-el-Arab River, known as the Abadan passage, was now clear, and that steamers were passing freely.

British forces a week ago occupied the port of Fao, on the right bank of the Shat-el-Arab, which empties into the head of the Gulf of Persia. Previous to the landing of the British forces the Turkish guns at Fao were silenced by the fire of the sloop Odin.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—An official Turkish communication received in Berlin and given out to the press describes the final defeat of a Russian force, consisting of an entire army corps, on the Caucasian border. This engagement took place on Nov. 12. The Turkish report says that the forces of the enemy were so shattered that they were unable to offer any further resistance.

The Turkish General Staff reported yesterday that the second line of the Russian defenses in the Caucasus had been taken by Turkish troops.

CZAR ON RUSSIA'S AMBITION.

War with Turkey Not to End Till Old Problems Have Been Solved.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.—The Municipality of Moscow having expressed to the Emperor sentiments of fidelity and devotion on the occasion of the war with Turkey, the Emperor has replied, thanking the people of the ancient capital.

He says that Russia will never conclude peace so long as the resistance of the enemy has not been definitely crushed and so long as the problems which were left by the Russians' ancestors have not been solved.

4,000,000 BLANKETS ORDERED.

Allies Will Distribute $20,000,000 Contract Among Western Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—An order for 4,000,000 blankets for the armies of the Allies has been received in Chicago. The average price has been set at $5 per blanket, making a total of $20,000,000 waiting to be apportioned among the blanket manufacturers and dealers of the Central West.

The order is in the hands of a La Salle Street bank. The same bank has been acting as a clearing house for similar orders for leather and harness goods.

"We are in touch with the blanket men who can furnish immediate delivery," declared the banker, in discussing the order.

"When we have cleaned up the available supply for immediate shipment we will take up the question of contracts for daily outputs. No one firm can supply them all."

GERMANS HAVE BISMARCK MSS.

Press Bureau Says They Are in Berlin, Not in Bank of England.

The following Berlin dispatch with reference to the unpublished Bismarck manuscripts was given out by the German Information Service at 180 East Forty-second Street last night:

"The rumor which has been spread throughout Germany during the last few months that the manuscript of the third volume of Bismarck's 'Thoughts and Reminiscences' was being kept in the Bank of England has been definitely set at rest by a prominent local publishing concern, which states that the work is safe in its own care.

"The manuscript is part of Bismarck's unpublished 'political testament,' the publication of which is being anxiously awaited by Germany."

FLEW OUT OF TSING-TAU.

German Aviator Escaped Before Garrison Surrendered.

PEKING, Nov. 14.—A German aviator escaped from Tsing-tau before the Germans surrendered. He succeeded in landing safely, but where the aviator and his machine are at the present time is not known in Peking.

The German Legation here received a telegram from this aviator, but his message did not convey anything concerning the siege that was not already known. He confirmed previous reports that the German losses at Tsing-tau were small.

GEOGRAPHERS EXPEL HEDIN.

Paris Society Marks Its Anger at His Anti-French Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Paris Geographical Society yesterday unanimously expunged the name of Sven Hedin from the list of corresponding members, and decided to address a request to the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor to remove it from the roster of the order. In explanation the society records its opinion that the Swedish explorer committed a serious breach of the laws of honor in conducting through a neutral a violent anti-French campaign, and this despite the three especially warm receptions given him by the Geographical Society, to the members of which he professed his unalterable devotion to France. His attacks on England and Russia have caused equal indignation, particularly in view of the support he received from Russia during his first two journeys in Central Asia.

After voting Hedin's expulsion the committee made the announcement that no reflection was intended against Sweden, which had been scrupulously neutral since the outbreak of the war.

HELD UP NEAR CANAL.

French Warship Stops Steamer to Take Off German Passenger.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 14.—A French warship stopped the Pacific American Fisheries steamer Windber, which left here for New York about three weeks ago, and removed a German passenger, A. C. Piepembrink of this city, it was learned here today.

The warship stopped the Windber after it had passed through the canal, according to telegrams from the Windber's captain to his owners here.

Piepembrink was taken off as a prisoner of war.

HERRICK TO VISIT PRISONERS.

Permission Granted by France in Answer to German Action.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—This official announcement was made this week:

"M. Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, who is in charge of French interests, having been authorized to visit a camp of prisoners of war in Germany, the Minister of War has, by a reciprocal measure, authorized Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador in France, to visit all the prisoners' camps where Germans are detained in French territory. Mr. Herrick has begun these visits this week."

ASK FOR $80,000,000.

Italian Ministers Will Lay New Military Plans Before Parliament.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The Council of Ministers has appropriated $80,000,000 for new military expenses. The measure providing for the appropriation will be submitted to the Italian Parliament for ratification.

Sweden Ratifies Peace Treaty.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14, (by way of London.)—A message from Stockholm today says that the Swedish Foreign Office has notified the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, that King Gustive has ratified the peace treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Sweden.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The German attacks near Ypres and La Bassée show a continuation of their efforts to find some weak spot in the Allies' defense. When their attacks have led the Allies to rush troops to one threatened point, the Germans make a rapid shift of forces to some other part of the line and plunge forward there in the hope of catching the Allies napping.

It is in this sort of fighting that the aeroplane service has accomplished the greatest changes in the art of war. Heretofore the commanding General has had little chance of detecting such a move on the part of the enemy until the attacking troops had already come in contact with his advanced line. In the present war, however, the air scouts soon discover any movement of large bodies of troops. Consequently the defenders have sufficient notice of coming attacks to shift their troops to the point of danger. Even where the new troops do not arrive in time to save the first line, they come against the enemy further to the rear, where his attack has partly spent its force and either check his troops on the ground or drive them back by the way they have come.

The suspension of ordinary traffic on the German railroads means a new concentration of troops, but it cannot yet be told whether this means new vigor is to be put into their campaign in France, or whether they are lining up their forces to make a new move against the Russians.

Germany still has a large number of her oldest reserves that have been doing garrison duty at the forts and depots throughout the empire. By stripping these posts of their detachments of Landwehr the Germans can obtain 500,000 former soldiers for service on the border, when their arrival will best fit in with the German plan of operations. Germany also has another large source for replenishing her armies, which has been drawn upon only to a small extent. When her annual contingents are taken into the army in October of every year, only about half the young men are needed to fill up the army to the strength that she can afford to maintain in peace times. The rest are listed for possible military service, and can be called in the case of need. No news has come out as to the extent to which she has called the men of these classes away from their normal occupations, but the presence in the fighting in Belgium of the oldest classes of reserves shows that Germany must have called to the colors at least enough of the untrained men to take the place of trained reserves in garrison and depot duty.

According to dispatches from Russia, the Germans have attempted a new strategic move against Warsaw. Troops, withdrawn from East Prussia and the Vistula fortresses were sent across the border east of Thorn in an effort to hamper the Russian operations by threatening their lines of supply. The Russian troops, which had advanced to Nieszawa, were forced back toward Warsaw.

Apparently the Russians have mustered sufficient strength in the northwest corner of Poland to check this German raid and force them back to Wloclawek and Rypin, fifty miles to the northeast.

If the new movement of troop trains in Germany means the reinforcement of the Eastern armies, it is likely that this will be shown by a renewed activity of her armies based on Thorn. If the Germans can force an advance into Poland along the valley of the Vistula, the general effect on the Russian armies to the south would be the same as that caused by the advance from Silesia in October.

In East Prussia the Germans have checked the Russian advance on a line fifteen miles west of the border. The Russians are now concentrating their principal efforts in this field along the railroad that leads from Kovno to Königsberg. An advance by this route would enable them to avoid the lake region, in which they were tangled up and defeated by the Germans under Gen. von Hinderburg in September.

Along the Silesian border the Russians have slowed up their operations to strengthen their armies at the front before they seek a decisive battle. The railroads in Western Poland were all destroyed by the Germans during their retreat. Consequently the Russians have only the country roads to depend on and must spread their armies in long columns during their advance. The moving to the front of their full strength and their employment along the battle line can hardly be accomplished in less than a week. They have now been confronting the Germans for five days along the line between Kalisz and Czenstochowa; so the next few days should bring news of a battle in this district.

The district in which this fighting is taking place is in the same latitude as Manitoba and has a very similar climate. The ground is already frozen and the marshes are beginning to get hardened. Consequently the approach of Winter has just the opposite effect to what might be expected. Instead of the snowfall obstructing military operations, it makes traffic easier than normal.

The biggest obstacle to army transport is mud. The roads are quickly cut to pieces by long trains of wagons and often become impassable. Especially is this the case in a level fertile country like Poland. In Winter the mud is frozen up and forms a better roadbed than at any other time of the year. Consequently, the furnishing of food and other supplies is simplified and operations can be pushed with greater vigor.

When Napoleon, in 1806, wished to punish the Russians for taking the part of the Prussians in their war with France, he conceived the idea of an invasion of Poland and the liberation of that nation from their Russian and Prussian conquerors. Accordingly, he pushed his army forward into the Valley of the Vistula, and on Dec. 26 fought the battles of Pultusk and Golymin, north of Warsaw; in the following January he finished the Winter campaign with the battle of Eylau. This campaign was finally decided by the battle of Friedland, which forced the Czar to agree to the Peace of Tilsit, by which the independent Duchy of Warsaw was established. The present campaign is in the same territory.

BISHOP STAYS UNDER FIRE.

Prelate Stays in Arras, Though German Shells Deal Ruin and Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Temps reprints from Nor Maritime a letter from Mgr. Lebbedey, Bishop of Arras, written, says the Bishop, "on Oct. 31, when the town was without gas, electricity, telegraph, telephone, or proper postal service." The letter arrived at its destination on Nov. 11. It runs:

"Yesterday was the fourth terrible bombardment. Arras is now merely a vast necropolis. Churches are destroyed; whole streets have disappeared. The remnant of the inhabitants are living in cellars.

"Yesterday the St. Jean Hospital was shelled for the tenth time. The occupants were removed to cellars. A hotel was riddled by a shell, which caused thirty deaths and seventeen wounded. Every one demands my help, which I am unable to give, but I will remain until the last, if God wills. Vive la France."

FIRST ELECTRIC BATTLESHIP

Superdreadnought California to be Driven by Motors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The superdreadnought California, one of the three huge new ships just ordered, will be driven by electric motors. Secretary Daniels authorized this type of power plant for the vessel today on recommendation of Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy. If it is as successful in the battleship as it has been in the naval collier Jupiter, navy officers foresee the complete displacement of direct steam drive in future American warships.

The California, which will be built at the New York Navy Yard, will be the first electrically-driven warship ever built, as the Jupiter was the first deep sea vessel of any type to be fitted with motors. The decision to install the new system aboard the battleship was arrived at only after exhaustive study of the performance of the Jupiter.

As in the Jupiter the main power plant of the California will be steam turbines driving dynamos, which will generate electricity to give the ship a speed of at least twenty-one knots. The Jupiter far exceeded her speed requirements.

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Exclusive and unusual styles developed in later-day lines in the favored colorings... 35.00

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Original productions that are not seen on every hand; styles that accentuate individuality in dress..... 49.50

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One Hundred & Fifty Women's Frocks and Gowns
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Formerly 35.00 *to* 69.50
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TROTTEUR FROCKS — AFTERNOON GOWNS
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Two or three models of a kind, in serge, satin-and-serge, charmeuse, fleur de soie, crepe de Chine and taffeta Suisse.

Specialized Styles in Misses' Suits, Frocks, Coats
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Misses' Tailleur Suits
Two or three suits of a kind in styles to be discontinued. In the fashionable fabrics and shadings. Sizes 14 to 18.
Reg. up to 39.75 **18.75**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Chic short and medium length coats, with the new flare skirts. In broadcloth and gaberdine. Sizes 14 to 18. *Reg. up to* 37.50 **27.50**

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Youthful models in strictly tailored serge and the more dressy serge-and-satin combinations. *Regularly up to* 19.75 **12.75**

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Misses' Utility Coats
Smart models for the college girl in styles designed for field and sports wear. Sizes 14 to 18. *Regularly* 29.50 **19.75**

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The new whipped edges characterize a Georgette crepe set of flare collar and vest with deep cuffs. $8.95

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A high choker collar attached to a vestee of hand-made French voile, closes with tiny black buttons. $3.25

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Handkerchief linen choker collar and vestee heavily embroidered over filet lace. $7.95

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Poke stock collar and cuff set of black velvet and white moire silk. $4.95

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Choker collar and vestee of white satin, closes with self ball buttons. $5.95

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Crystal coiffure combs of ingenious forms encrusted with French brilliants. $4.75

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Individual pieces in imported tapestry beaded bags. Very attractively priced.

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Necklets and bracelets of velvet ribbon with sterling silver initials set with French brilliants. $4.50

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Cossack and flare models, with choker collars of nutria-beaver or flat collars of natural raccoon..... **29.50**

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Evening wraps designed on entirely new lines. In the favored colorings, appropriately trimmed with fur..... **69.50**

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Made from choice selected dyed muskrat skins, with collars of skunk, chinchilla squirrel or Kolinsky..... **85.00**

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42 inch long, shirred back model, of supple, handsomely marked pelts of choice grade..... **95.00**

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Reproduction of original model, large Canotier collar; developed from best quality dyed muskrat pelts..... **125.00**

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48 inch long Cossack and flare models, trimmed with Kolinsky or skunk..... **175.00**

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FIGHTING IN EGYPT, BERLIN REPORTS

Many British Wounded, a Mutiny, and Numerous Arrests Alleged.

BRITISH THINK PERIL OVER

Moslem Religious Leaders in Egypt and Sheiks in the Sudan Ignore Turkey's War Declaration.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 13, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Reports reaching Berlin from Milan state that in Egypt fighting has already taken place near the Suez Canal. This information was given to the press today from official quarters.

Four wagonloads of British wounded, it is asserted, arrived at Cairo, the men having been wounded in fighting between Suez and Ismailia.

There has been a mutiny of the native troops, it is added, while many well-known Egyptians have been arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is asserted by observers of the political situation that Turkey's threat to preach a holy war is a cause of uneasiness in Germany as well as in England and France, because of its possible effect on Italy.

So far as Egypt is concerned, the danger mark seems to have passed, as the chiefs of the Ulema, (Mohammedan hierarchy,) composed of the leading Moslem religious societies, have issued a proclamation urging the Moslems to remain calm, while the Sheiks in the Sudan have refrained from taking action regarding Turkey's proclamation of war on the Allies.

TOLSTOY FAMILY ALL AIDING RUSSIAN ARMS

Widow and Daughters at Hospitals; Sons and Grandsons In Active Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Nearly the whole of the family of the late Count Leo Tolstoy is taking some active part in the war. Some are at the front, and included among the first victims are two sons. Count Ilya and Count Leo are at the front as Commissioners in the Russian Red Cross. Count Leo was wounded during a train collision near the firing line. Another son, Count Michael, is a reserve officer with an active army, and has received the St. Stanislaw Medal for bravery.

A daughter of the famous writer, Countess Alexandra, is a Sister of Mercy at the base Hospital at Bielostock. The widow, Countess Sophia, with another daughter, Countess Tatiana, has established a hospital for wounded soldiers at Yasnaya Polyana.

Three grandsons of the Count are also with the active forces. One is a private in the volunteers, another an officer in the army. The latter has been made a prisoner by the Austrians. A third is a Lieutenant in the Baltic fleet. These grandsons are sons of Count Ilya.

URGES FOOTBALLISTS TO WAR.

Government Official Shocks British Professional Players.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.—Followers of professional football in England, who are numbered by hundreds of thousands, are agitated over the statement issued tonight by H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of War, relative to the attitude of the military authorities toward this sport.

"Asked whether football should be played in time of war," said the statement, "Under Secretary Tennant replied that the military authorities have no objection to the game as an occasional recreation, but professional football is not within that category, and it is more desirable that professional football players should find employment in his Majesty's forces."

The Secretary of the Football Association says that the stopping of the game would mean a loss to Worcester of $10,000,000 yearly. About 2,000 professional players make their living from the game.

FRENCH SUGAR FAMINE.

Government Is Petitioned to Allow Unlimited Importations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to the London Standard).—The French Society of Agriculture is petitioning the Government to permit the unlimited importations of sugar into France. Sugar now costs exactly double what it did before the war and is very difficult to obtain. Speculation is accused of being the main cause, but, on the other hand, the fact remains that the French sugar crop this year will not exceed 216,000 tons as against 700,000 tons last year, to provide for an average annual consumption of 600,000 tons.

The present high price of sugar is regarded as especially regrettable at the moment when the Government is making great efforts to grapple with the drink problem; for sugar is indispensable for the flavoring of coffee, tea and other comforting, but non-intoxicating beverages.

SUBMARINES IN BELGIAN PORT.

Civilians Excluded from Zeebrugge, Where Work Is Being Rushed.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telegraphs:

"New troops have been arriving at Ostend from Bruges. Troops are continually passing Ostend on their way to and from Roulers. Bad weather has made the battlefield a vast swamp and the intrenchments are filled with water and mud. Weather conditions are impeding transportation and causing a shortage of food supplies.

"No civilians are allowed at Zeebrugge, presumably because work is being rushed on more submarines at that seaport."

LOYAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Chief of Kelantan, a Siamese Moslem State, Gives Assurances.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that the Sultan of Kelantan, a petty native State in Siam, had given assurances of the loyalty of his people and that there would be no local disturbances as a result of the war between Great Britain and Turkey.

Kelantan is a State on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula with an area estimated at 5,000 square miles and a population of 290,000. The prevailing religion is Shaffa Mohammedanism.

By a treaty signed at Bangkok between Great Britain and Siam in 1909, Siam transferred to Great Britain the rights of suzerainty and such rights of protection, administration, and control as she had possessed over a certain tract of territory, which also embraced all but the northeast corner of Kelantan.

SMOKY CEILINGS AND DINGY WALLPAPERS

Cleaned and guaranteed restored to their original whiteness and brilliancy in few hours' time. No streaks, dust, or dirt of any kind. No dismantling of rooms. $2.00 per room up. Demonstrations free. References in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

ROBERT S. MOORE,
229 East 75th St., New York.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH — *5th Avenue*

Extraordinary Offerings

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Novelties in Silks from every Fashion Centre—complete color assortments of the prevailing Fashionable Weaves, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Evening, Fete, Traveling and Mourning Dresses.

Black Silks and Satins of Standard Qualities for general utility wear at Reasonable Prices.

15,000 Yards

Yard-wide Autumn Dress Satin

In a choice variety of the newest evening tints, Glace tones and Street colors, including the latest shades demanded by the more recent Fashions, such as Sand, Tete de Negre, Myrtle Green, Midnight Blue and Drakesneck; also White or Black.
value 1.25, yard, **85c**

Double Width Genuine Crepe Meteor. yard, **98c** and **1.35**
values 1.50 and 2.00

VELVET DEPARTMENT

An important shipment of Black Dress Velvets, of Fine Quality, made for the European Market, will be placed on sale commencing Monday. Owing to the unsettled conditions in Europe these goods were shipped to us, and arrived during the past week.

Black Chiffon Velvet,
Superior Quality, Extra Width
One and a half yards (54 inches) wide,
yd. **3.95** value 8.50

Black Chiffon Velvet,—41 inches wide. value 5.50, yd. **2.85**

Black Chiffon Velveteen,—48 inches wide. value 4.00, yd. **2.15**

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS

Satin Finish Broadcloth, in this season's best colors, including Military Blue, Brown, Russian Green, Graphite, Midnight Blue and Sand. yd. **1.95**

Imported Velour de Laine,—Superior Quality; in Russian Green, Brown, Navy Blue or Black. value 2.75, yd. **1.75**

Imported Black Broadcloth,—fine quality; brilliant lustre; sponged and shrunk. value 3.00, yd. **2.00**

Imported Black Silk and Wool Cashmere, suitable for mourning gowns. value 2.50, yd. **1.45**

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

335 Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—dainty models.....**9.50**
value 18.50

225 Negligees of Albatross,—prettily trimmed.....**4.50**
value 8.50

500 Quilted Imported Japanese Silk Robes.....**5.85**
value 8.50

425 Bath Robes,—beautiful patterns.....**2.95**
value 4.95

Greatly Reduced
LACE CURTAINS & PORTIERES

Imported Lace Curtains, mounted on fine nets.....
regularly 12.50 to 17.50, pair **9.00** to **12.50**

Filet Lace Curtains,—some with combination of Real Cluny; Serim body; 2½ yards long. pair **17.50** to **32.50**
regularly 22.50 to 45.00

Mercerized Velour Portieres,—plain centres with handsome Oriental borders. regularly 30.00, pair **21.00**

Thanksgiving Sale
DINNER SETS

American Porcelain,—dainty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. value 18.00, **12.00**

English or American Porcelain,—dainty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. value 20.00, **15.00**

English or American Porcelain,—coin gold band and line; solid coin gold handles; or Persian or Blue Grecian border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 32.50, **25.00**

Limoges China,—green laurel leaf border with coin gold edge and solid coin gold handles; or conventional Persian border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **50.00**

Theodore Haviland China,—dainty border design with coin gold edge and solid coin gold ribbon handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **60.00**

Limoges China,—gold encrusted border with lace edge; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. value 150.00, **95.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS & CANDLESTICKS

Exceptional Values

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch Silk shade; any color. value 5.00, **3.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. value 7.50, **4.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch flat Empire silk shade, trimmed with silk braid and 4-inch silk fringe. value 12.00, **7.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Table Lamps,—with French silk shade; any color; 2 lights. value 25.00, **15.00**

Solid Mahogany or Gold Wood Floor Lamps,—fluted column; 2 lights; 22-inch silk shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe; any color. value 30.00, **16.50**

Solid Mahogany Adjustable Bridge Lamp,—with 14-inch flat Empire shade, with silk fringe; any color. value 30.00, **19.50**

Solid Mahogany or Gold Wood Floor Lamps,—artistically shaped; grooved column; 24-inch flat silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe; various colors. value 40.00, **25.00**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial style; hand-rubbed finish; 13 inches high. value 1.75, each **95c**

Unprecedented Values
WOMEN'S FUR COATS, MUFFS & NECKPIECES

A most unusual assortment of Choice Furs and Fur combinations, with many new and attractive models from which to make a pleasing selection.

Hudson Seal Coats for Misses and Small Women.....**85.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,—Extra large sizes, ranging from 46 to 50-inch bust measure.....**125.00**
Persian Lamb Coats,—made from lustrous pelts; 40 inches long.....**125.00**
Persian Lamb Coats,—made from selected skins, with collar of Natural Skunk.....**145.00**
Russian Ponyskin Coats.....**29.50**
Natural Skunk Muffs,—large size; made from extra quality skins.....**32.50**
Natural Skunk Neckpieces.....**16.50**
Black Fox Muffs.....**18.50** Dyed Skunk Muffs.....**14.50**
Black Fox Neckpieces.....**15.00** Dyed Skunk Neckpieces.....**10.50**

Important Offering
MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Misses' Suits,—new fur trimmed models in Gabardine, Broadcloth or Velveteen. Navy Blue, Black, Green or Negre Brown. Size 14 to 18 years. **26.50** and **29.50**
values 35.00 and 39.50

Misses' Coats,—for college, motoring or general wear; made of Wool Plaid materials, Zibeline, Fancy Mixtures or Chinchilla. Size 14 to 18 years. **7.50, 12.75** and **18.50**
values 12.75, 18.50 and 22.50

Misses' Evening Dresses,—very chic, effective models in Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Taffeta combined with laces. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50, 24.50** and **29.50**
values 26.50, 29.50 and 35.00

Remarkable and Opportune Sale
AFTERNOON, DANCING & EVENING GOWNS
WRAPS & COATS

At about ½ and less than ½ regular prices.

Representing the sample lines and surplus stocks of several of New York's prominent manufacturers, also about four hundred garments taken from the regular stock and offered at the following extremely low prices.

AFTERNOON, DANCING AND EVENING GOWNS

16.50 Regular Value **25.00 to 35.00**
24.50 Regular Value **45.00 to 65.00**
38.50 Regular Value **70.00 to 90.00**

Evening Wraps
49.50 Regular Value **75.00 to 100.00**

Afternoon Coats
29.50 Regular Value **48.00**

Walking Coats
19.50 Regular Value **39.50 to 48.00**

Utility Coats
9.50 Regular Value **22.50 to 29.50**

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & BED SPREADS

A Seasonable Offering Presenting Unprecedented Values

400 Pairs Winter-Weight California Wool Blankets,—full size.....pair **3.75, 5.00** to **9.00**
value 5.00, 6.50 to 11.00

Figured Silkoline Comfortables, Cotton Filled.....value 2.00, each **1.65**

Silk Mull Comfortables,—new patterns; plain mull back and borders; wool filled.....each **5.50**
value 7.50

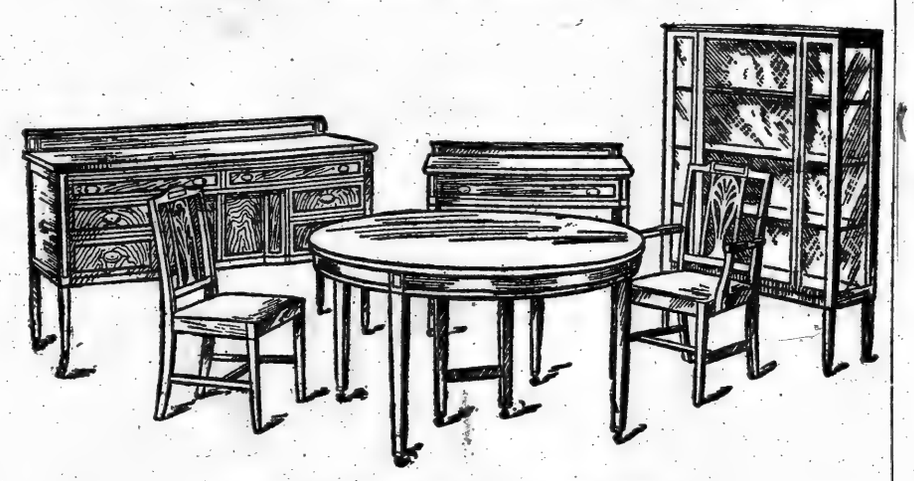
Japanese Silk Comfortables,—Wool filled; solid colors; Pink or Blue...value 10.50, each **8.50**

Extra Fine Quality Satin Comfortables,—Wool filled; solid colors,—Pink, Blue, Old Rose, Green, Gray or Lavender. value 20.00, each **15.75**

Bed Spreads,—White, Satin Finish; hemmed.....values 3.00 and 4.00, each **2.25** and **3.25**

Special Sale—"McCreery" Master-Made Furniture

In the Furniture offered in this sale are many exact reproductions of English Period Furniture at Unusually Low Prices.



Dining Room Suite as Illustrated

Ten-Piece Suite,—Sheraton model; including Buffet, with handsome crotched Mahogany fronts; China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. Seats upholstered in Haircloth, Tapestry or Leather. regularly 450.00, **365.00**

The above illustrates but one of the several models offering a highly satisfactory selection.

Sample Brass Beds Considerably Reduced

Usual price 18.00 to 20.00.....**12.75** Usual price 26.00 to 30.00.....**18.75**
Usual price 21.00 to 25.00.....**14.75** Usual price 31.00 to 42.00.....**22.50**

In connection with the above Springs and Mattresses have been marked at exceptionally low prices.

REAL LACES

One-Half Regular Values

This most important event has been made possible by a recent large purchase comprising unequaled assortments of beautiful designs, many of which will never be duplicated.

Real Duchesse Laces.....yd., **95c, 2.50** to **10.00**
value 2.00 to 20.00
Real Rose Point Laces.....yd., **1.50, 2.95** to **42.50**
value 3.00 to 85.00
Real Point Applique Laces.....yd., **95c, 3.50** to **12.50**
value 2.00 to 25.00
Real Duchesse with Point.....yd., **2.95, 4.75** to **24.00**
value 6.00 to 48.00
Real Point de Venice Laces.....yd., **1.10, 3.50** to **22.50**
value 2.25 to 45.00
Real Point Bruges Laces.....yd., **75c, 1.95** to **7.50**
value 1.50 to 15.75
Real Point Flanders Laces.....yd., **1.95, 4.50** to **10.00**
value 4.00 to 20.00
Real Filet Laces.....yd., **25c, 95c** to **7.25**
value 50c to 14.50
Real Limerick Laces.....yd., **1.50, 4.75** to **19.00**
value 3.00 to 38.00
Real Carrick-ma-Cross Laces.....yd., **1.45, 4.95** to **17.50**
value 3.00 to 35.00
Real Point Milan Laces.....yd., **45c, 2.95** to **5.95**
value 1.00 to 12.00
Real Cluny Laces.....yd., **15c, 50c** to **7.25**
value 30c to 14.75
Real Valenciennes Laces.....yd., **25c, 75c** to **6.75**
value 50c to 18.50
Real Binche Laces.....yd., **30c, 85c** to **4.25**
value 60c to 8.75

Ecclesiastical Laces in a large variety of Venetian and Filet makes, in both modern and antique designs.

WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" GAITER BOOTS

Special at 3.95
value 6.00

Fawn, Gray and Black Top Boots

Patent or Dull Calf Vamps, Light Welted Soles, Spanish Louis Leather Heels.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Values

Thread Silk Stockings,—fine gauge; extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. value 2.00, 6 pairs **8.50** pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Stockings,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. value 90c, 6 pairs **3.75** pair **65c**

FINE TABLE LINENS

Special for Thanksgiving

Table Cloths and Napkins in the new round and oval patterns, at unusual price concessions:

2 x 2 yds.....regularly 6.00 **4.25**
2 x 2½ yds.....regularly 7.00 **5.25**
2 x 3 yds.....regularly 8.00 **6.25**
2½ x 2½ yds.....regularly 9.00 **6.75**
Napkins, regularly 6.50 and 9.00.....doz. **4.75** and **6.75**

Monograms, Initials and Crest Work at Moderate Prices.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths.....**1.00, 1.50** and **2.50**
values 1.50, 2.25 and 3.50

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins..doz. **2.25, 2.75** and **4.50**
values 3.00, 3.75 and 6.00

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....
values 6.00, 9.00 and 10.00, doz. **4.25, 5.50** and **6.50**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....
values 6.00, 9.00 and 12.50, Set **3.65, 6.00** and **9.00**

To Close Out—1200 Pieces Decorative Linens, including Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Centrepieces, Tea and Banquet Cloths, Bureau and Buffet Scarfs, at Radical Reductions.

Mid-Season Sale
STANDARD DOMESTIC RUGS

Marked Reductions on several lots of this season's most attractive patterns, offering special inducements for immediate purchases.

9x12 feet Extra Quality Royal Wilton Rugs.....**31.00**
regularly 37.50 to 44.00

Size 8.8x10.6 feet Extra Quality Royal Wilton Rugs.**29.00**
regularly 35.00 to 40.00

Size 9x12 feet Heavy Royal Axminster Rugs, in choice Oriental colorings and patterns. regularly 27.50, **21.50**

Size 9x12 feet Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs.....**18.50**
regularly 27.50

Specially Priced
SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

At ⅓ Less Than Actual Values

Shirvan Mats for doorway or table.....value 10.50. **5.75**

Persian Mosoul Rugs.....value 25.00, **15.00**

Kurdistan and Fereghan Rugs,—exceptionally heavy, **17.50**
value 35.00

Silky Iran Rugs,—sizes range from 3½ to 4 x 6 to 7 feet...
value 42.50, **25.00**

Large and carefully selected assortment of fine Persian Carpets, in a variety of sizes; from.....**95.00** to **900.00**

TOUCH OF CZARINA LIKE MIRACLE CURE

Soldiers Leave the Imperial Hospital in a State of Religious Exaltation.

DAUGHTERS ARE NURSES

With Their Mother, the Empress, They Perform the Ordinary Duties in Caring for Common Soldiers.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—Almost in the shadow of the Imperial Palace in Tsarskoye-Selo, the Winter home of Emperor Nicholas, there is a low building half hidden behind villas, artificial ruins, and triumphal arches, which is perhaps the most remarkable hospital improvised during the present war. Soldiers come out not only healed and sound, but with a strange sort of exaltation that one might expect to find in a patient who had been cured by a miracle.

The buildnig was formerly the barracks of the Imperial Guards, but during the absence of the troops it has been converted to the use of the wounded, and is supported by funds at the disposal of the Minister of the Imperial Court. At the special request of the Empress, a part of the building has been set aside as the Court Hospital, where the Empress and her two eldest daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana, work among the other Red Cross nurses from 10 o'clock every morning till late in the afternoon.

There is nothing either in the nature of their work or in the appearance of their gray gingham uniforms and white, nunlike hoods to distinguish them from the others. They attend lectures on surgical and general nursing with the other student-nurses, dress wounds with their own hands, assist in operations, make the rounds with the medical staff, and participate in the general life of the hospital in all its details. Their rank is not made the excuse for any escape or respite from the hardships or unpleasantness of the daily routine. At all the most difficult operations her Majesty acts as head nurse, handing the operating surgeon his instruments, while the two Grand Duchesses pass the necessary cloths and bandages.

It has been the desire of the Empress that her two daughters work exclusively in the ward for private soldiers, and instructions have been issued to all nurses and orderlies that the incognito of the Imperial nurses be kept a strict secret, notwithstanding their identity has become known. The effect of this Imperial presence on the simple peasant mind cannot be fully appreciated without understanding the religious awe which the peasant feels toward the Imperial family. The actual presence of members of the family at the bedside strikes him in itself as nothing less than a miracle.

This semi-religious exaltation of the wounded soldiers has, according to the surgeons in the hospital, noticeably hastened their return to health. One reservist from Northern Russia had to be restrained from disturbing the ward by his joyful repetition of the fact that "The Little Mother talked to me and gave me my medicine." Another patient declared with apparent conviction that he had grown five years younger, because the bandages on his arm had been changed by one of the Grand Duchesses.

Once a week the Emperor himself visits the hospital, with his young son and his two youngest daughters, Marie and Anastasia. During these visits it is his custom to make the entire rounds of the 121 beds for privates and twenty-nine for officers and to question the men as to how they received their wounds.

All the hospitals in Tsarskoye-Selo and Pavlovsk are under the patronage of the Empress and the wounded are conveyed from the hospital trains in the automobiles of the Imperial garage. At present the ordinary ceremonial life of the court is suspended, while high officials, many of whom serve on hospital committees, and ladies of the court vie with one another in contributing time and money to improving the conditions which surround the wounded Russian soldiers.

ENGLAND WANTS LUMBER.

Heavy Cargo Orders Expected in the Northwest.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14.—Inquiries for 9,000,000 railroad ties and for 10,000,000 feet of large timbers received during the last ten days, have stimulated the Northwestern lumber situation, and local exporters look for heavy cargo orders. The inquiries come principally from the United Kingdom.

The supply for England has heretofore been furnished from the region of the Baltic. Seattle lumbermen said it was the English custom to buy large timbers and saw them into boards in English mills

PROCLAMATION BY ENVER.

Says Turks with Allah's Help Will Destroy Their Enemies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14, (via Berlin and London.)—Enver Bey, the Turkish Minister of War, and leader of the Young Turk Party, has published a proclamation to the Turkish Army, as follows:

"Comrades: I have the honor to announce to you a noble irade from the Sultan. Our army will destroy our enemies with Allah's help and the assistance of the Prophet, and by the pious prayer of the Sovereign.

"Forward, always forward! Victory, glory, and paradise are before us; death and disgrace behind. Long live our Padishah!"

RUMANIANS FOR THE ALLIES.

Senator Jonesco Says German Money Cannot Win Their Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—That Rumania may soon actively join the Triple Entente seems probable, according to a letter addressed to the Temps by Dr. Thomas Jonesco, member of the Rumanian Senate and Rector of Bucharest University, who says:

"The allegations of the Hungarian Premier, Count Tissa, who recently informed an Italian newspaper that Rumanian opinion was being influenced by Russian bribes, are utterly absurd and without foundation. On the other hand, the Germans have spent large sums in buying Rumanian newspapers, but have been unable to alter the public desire to establish an alliance with the Triple Entente. All the independent press, all the Conservative Democrats, and a majority of the Conservatives have declared openly for such a policy. Recently the Professors of Bucharest University presented a petition to the King, begging that Rumania might achieve her national ideals by a resort to arms. They left the royal audience very well contented."

TO KILL THREE FOR ONE.

Turks Threaten to Slay Foreigners at Syrian Ports.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Cairo, dated yesterday, says:

"The British and French Consuls from Damascus and Aleppo, who reached Cairo with American assistance, assert that before being allowed to leave they were obliged to sign a document agreeing, in the event of an attack by the Allies on the Syrian ports, to the shooting of three British, French, or Russian residents for every Turk killed."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

An important sale tomorrow of

Women's Fancy Fur-trimmed Suits

conservative value $40.00

special at $24.00

Reproductions of six stunning new models that are the latest creations of the foremost foreign designers

Irrespective of price, a suit cannot be distinctive unless it possesses originality in its design and is perfectly tailored. Those are the two cardinal attributes of a smart suit. They are also the cardinal attributes of the six models featured in this sale, plus the economy of a price which is nothing less than remarkable. And the woman who wants an attractive fur-trimmed suit is here afforded an opportunity to purchase for twenty-four dollars a suit which would ordinarily be priced at forty. Fourth floor

***No. 1*—Medium Coat Suit of ripple cloth**
New pleated back and belt, new flare cuffs, and large square collar of skunk opossum buttoning close to neck. The skirt is a circular model, kick pleat at side.

***No. 2*—Box Coat Suit of Chiffon broadcloth**
Buttons close to neck with self buttons and loops, and has yoke front, with high choker collar and cuffs of skunk opossum. Circular flare skirt with yoke.

***No. 3*—Short Coat Model of broadcloth**
Straight drop back coat, with wide belt in front, and standing collar and cuffs of skunk opossum. Can be worn close to neck or open to form revers. Yoke ripple skirt.

***No. 4*—Semi-tailored Suit of broadcloth**
Short coat model, with choker collar of fur, buttoning close to the neck, straight back with inset pleats, and circular flare skirt buttoning down the front.

***No. 5*—Military effect in Chiffon broadcloth**
Designed with fur collar and fur-trimmed flare cuffs, the back also fur-trimmed, and braided frogs on both the coat and the double ripple skirt.

***No. 6*—Pleated Coat Suit of broadcloth**
A belted effect, with fur-trimmed flare collar, which can be buttoned close to the neck or worn to form revers. The skirt is a full circular flare style.

All models in black and the wanted colors

Extraordinary values in Coats for Women

Involving a special and restricted distribution of the celebrated "Salts" fabrics, tailored into the newest plain and fur-trimmed models,

at these splendid economies tomorrow

Coats of "Salts" Astratex..... *value $25.00* .....**special at $15.00**
Coats of "Salts" Esquimette Plush..... *value $29.50* .....**special at $19.50**
Coats of "Salts" Arcadian Lamb..... *value $35.00* .....**special at $22.50**
Coats of "Salts" Pomoire..... *value $39.50* .....**special at $25.00**
Coats of "Salts" Plutex Seal..... *value $39.50* .....**special at $25.00**
Coats of "Salts" Arcadian Lamb..... *value $45.00* .....**special at $29.50**
Coats of "Salts" Meritex..... *value $75.00* .....**special at $45.00**

A timely sale tomorrow of black, and white

Satin Evening Slippers at $3.95

This is a hand-sewn slipper and is regularly sold at $6.00

$1.00 per pair extra in colors to match your gown—at 24 hours' notice.

This is an innovation in satin slipper values. A very distinctive model, made on a new last which hugs the foot comfortably but firmly and obviates gaping at the heel. And, being wholly hand-sewn, it is a slipper of unusual lightness and flexibility. Made of a fine quality satin, *and full kid lined.* Second floor

Fine values tomorrow in

Fine Blouses

Four special groups which embrace the newest arrangements in the nebulae of blousewear.

Very special at $3.95
Blouses of crepe de Chine, Oriental laces, and combinations of crepe and lace, in a splendid array of new styles.

Very special at $5.00
Blouses of hand-embroidered crepe de Chine, Oriental lace, shadow lace and Georgette crepes, with the new collars.

Very special at $5.95
Blouses of Pussy Willow taffeta, fine crepe de Chine and silk shadow lace, in models that are entirely new and superlatively pretty.

Very special at $6.95
Blouses of silk shadow lace, shadow lace combined with satin, fine crepe de Chine, chiffon, and combinations of taffeta and lace. Beautiful models.

Women's Underwear

broken assortments at reduced prices tomorrow

Union Suits & Vests, cotton and wool.....*Were up to $2.00*—**79c**
Union Suits, silk and wool, and cotton and wool....*Were up to $3.50*—**$1.75**
Black Wool Tights, knee length.....*Were $2.00*—**$1.25**
Black Heavy Cotton Tights.....*Were $1.50*—**95c**
Cotton Vests, assorted styles and weights.....*Were 59c*—**35c**
Heavy Glove Silk Vests, handsomely embroidered.....*Were $1.95*—**$1.59**

Tomorrow—a very attractive offering of

Regular $4.00 Silk Petticoats special at $2.60

An exceptional opportunity to purchase a heavy messaline petticoat, in any one of three new models which have been specially designed for this sale. Splendidly made and finished and shown in the newest street shades. Third floor

Tomorrow—an unprecedented offering of

6,000 pairs of

Silk Stockings

cut substantially in prices

$1.50 Silk Stockings at 85c
or 3 pairs for $2.50
Plain and embroidered, full fashioned, double sole, heel and toe stockings, with silk and lisle tops. Medium weight. Black and colors.

$1.00 Silk Stockings at 62c
Full fashioned stockings, in various seasonable weights. Black, white and colors.

59c Stockings at 42c
Boot silk stockings, full fashioned, double soles, and lisle tops. Black, white and colors.

25c Silk Lisle Stockings at 18c
Fine, sheer, seamless, double sole, high spliced, double top hosiery, in black and white.

Special—Monday

Boys' $8.00 Mackinaw Sport Coats at $4.95

A smart patch pocket Norfolk model, with shawl collar, made in handsome mackinaw cloths, in a handsome, efficient manner. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Boys' $7.50 Chinchilla Overcoats at $4.95

Double breasted, Balmacaan and half belted models, with convertible collar and wool plaid lining. Well made garments that will give a maximum of warmth and wear. 3 to 10 years. Second floor

Tomorrow—$5 and $6 Wavy Switches at $3.95

Fine switches with a natural wave, mounted on three short stems, and made of a superior quality hair. In all colors and gray. Third floor

Gray Switches.....26 inches
Other shades.....30 inches

A remarkable sale tomorrow of

La Vida Corsets at $3.45

for which you regularly pay $7.50 to $15.00 each

Five exclusive models in this exclusive opportunity

These corsets are designed in five special models, embodying the composite features of the most successful La Vida creations this season. Models for street wear, for evening and for dancing, in the various adaptations required by different types of figure. They are made of pink or white broche, coutil and batiste, and in workmanship and finish they are—*just what one expects in La Vida.*

A smart Afternoon Dress of Fur-trimmed Velvet for Women special at $25

A clever adaptation of a new Bernard model—value $35.00—tomorrow

Made of imported English velveteen, which is guaranteed fast color and pile. Designed with a three-yards circular skirt, satin sleeves, and embroidered silver thread belt, the bottom of tunic, the sleeves and the collar trimmed with skunk opossum. In navy, black, brown and green. Fourth floor

A Seal-dyed Muskrat Coat at $90

new 45-inch full-skirt model—regularly $120

Plus a few remarks about furs generally

What you want above all is a fur you can depend upon, regardless of its name, and that is best assured by purchasing your furs from a house like Saks & Company, which maintains a furriers' department of its own. You simply cannot afford to buy furs from a store which is only a clearing house for finished fur garments and which, obviously, is just as much in the dark on the subject as you are.

Saks & Company conduct their own Fur Department, assemble their own furs, and design and make their own models, and that eliminates for you much of the customary cost and all of the customary worry

Special sale of Albatross Negligees

$4.00 value at $2.95—$5.00 value at $3.95

Empire models, with accordion pleated skirt and elastic at belt. One style with collar and cuffs lace trimmed. Another style with embroidered waist and lingerie cuffs and collar. All the desirable colorings.

A sale of surpassing interest tomorrow!

Misses' Fur-trimmed Short Coat Velvet Suits special at $35.00

New-to-the-minute models, stamped with the indelible impress of fine tailoring—*value $50.00.*

The vogue of the short coat in tailored suits finds admirable expression in this latest collection of abbreviated coat styles. They are superbly tailored in a fine imported velveteen, skunk opossum trimmed, and are strikingly select and distinctive. Designed with the new wide circular flare skirt, and shown in black, Russian green, navy and seal brown. 14 to 18 years. Second floor

100 Misses' Coats at $15—*value $29.50*

Of imported zibeline, double faced plaid back cloth, chinchilla and Kersey; full ripple or straight line models, with broad self belt, deep inset sleeves, and large self collar, plush or skunk opossum collar, fastening close to neck. Lined as to body and sleeves, or lined throughout. Black and colors. 14 to 18 years.

137 Misses' Tailored Suits *Formerly $29.50 to $35—reduced to* **$15.00**

Long, medium and short coat models, one or two of a style. In imported broadcloth, men's wear serge, gabardine and rough cheviots. 14 to 18 years.

207 Misses' Dresses

Were *$22.50* *$29.50* *$35.00*
Now $12.50 $14.50 $18.50

Street, afternoon and dancing dresses, of charmeuse, crepe de Chine, silk chiffon, all-over laces, nets and combinations of satin with velveteen and serge. The season's most attractive modes. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Second floor

Children's French Hats Reduced

***$7.95 to $16.50 Hats reduced to* $5.95**
A collection of inexpressibly pretty French styles, in beautiful colors.

***French Felt Hats Special at* $1.95 to $4.95**
Felt hats, in attractive shapes, and in white and pastel colorings.

Children's Broadcloth Coats *$12 to $15 Values, Special at* **$10.95**

Three engaging little models, in fur and velvet trimmed styles, the colors being rose, gray and blue.

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 FIFTH AVENUE
at 42nd St.

"LUCILLE"
A Charming Replica of An Imported Model.
Very Special
$2.95
Made from heavy Habutai Silk. Perfectly tailored. Chic new collar, which may be worn high or low. The collar and cuffs of rich white Bengaline silk.
Colors:—Black or White, also beautiful stripes of Navy, Black, Lavender and Copenhagen.
Sizes 32 to 46.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

FAMINE THREATENS BELGIUM ALREADY

In Little Town of St. Nicholas Alone 20,000 Face Starvation —Same Story from Malines.

ATTACK GERMAN FOOD TRAIN

Hunger-Maddened People Near Charleroi Desperate — Americans Implored to Hurry Relief Supplies.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Capt. T. F. Lucey, active in the distribution of American relief in Belgium, has sent a message to the American Relief Committee in London saying that the supplies available are insufficient to meet the urgent needs of the Belgian people, and requesting further assistance.

The American Consul at Antwerp has written to Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, as follows:

"It seems that Belgium will have to face the danger of famine much earlier than any of us thought it would. I have been called upon by the Mayor of St. Nicholas, imploring me to hasten, if possible, such help as the American people could and would render, as they had over 20,000 people without bread and without work in this little town, and no means of providing for them.

"An equally strong appeal has come from the Mayor of the stricken city of Malines, and I learn that down in the coal district, near Charleroi, a number of poor people, maddened with hunger, attacked a German military train laden with provisions."

HER HOSPITAL FOR BELGIANS.

Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Organization Assigned to King Albert's Army.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The flying hospital organized in France by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York is to be assigned to work with the Belgian Army in Belgium. M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, has suggested waiting a few days before taking the field—"until such time as the Belgian Army occupies Ostend"—and the establishing of the hospital at that place.

Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, has interested himself in the success of Mrs. Whitney's undertaking, and has gone to the front to arrange for a suitable location, possibly elsewhere than at Ostend. The hospital staff desires to get into action immediately, and not to await the outcome of military operations against Ostend.

The news of the arrival of this American hospital has been received gratefully by the Belgian Government.

The American Ambulance Corps, with headquarters in Paris, has received a cablegram from Maryland, saying that fifty more automobile ambulances were to be sent to France from America.

QUEEN MARY GRATEFUL.

Wants American Women to Know She Appreciates Aid to Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Americans have been liberal in response to Queen Mary's appeal for 300,000 belts and pairs of socks for the soldiers at the front. Through Lady Arthur Paget, prominent in the relief work in behalf of the soldiers, the need of a fund for the supply of these articles was brought especially to the attention of American women. Lady Paget said today:

"The generosity of my countrywomen and countrymen is most gratifying. Every day I receive parcels from all parts of America. Already 15,000 pairs of socks have been sent to me, many accompanied by touching letters from women, children, and shopgirls. Some say there is nothing they could spare except an hour of daily knitting, but that they gladly yielded their leisure time to help the men in the trenches.

"Many business houses also sent socks. The gifts are forwarded immediately to the men at the front, with the explanation that they are from American friends. The soldiers are duly grateful for the gifts."

Lady Paget has received this letter from Queen Mary:

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 7.

Dear Lady Paget: The Queen is much touched at the very large number of socks, belts, and shirts being made and sent to you for our troops by friends and well-wishers in the United States. Can you find some opportunity of expressing to them her Majesty's very grateful thanks for this practical mark of sympathy?

The things will be of the greatest use. It is with real pleasure and gratification that her Majesty accepts them and hopes that your friends will continue their gifts through you. Believe me, yours truly,

MARY TREFUSIS, Lady in Waiting.

MISSING WERE INCLUDED.

57,000 British Casualties Were Not Only Killed and Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Some uncertainty existed as to whether the announcement of British casualties made in the House of Commons yesterday by Premier Asquith included the missing, or referred only to the killed and wounded. It is now officially stated that the former is the case.

This total of 57,000 casualties for about nine weeks of war, for the British expeditionary force got into action toward the end of August, is at the rate of about 25,000 per month.

The Westminster Gazette says the record is not greater than was expected by those in the best position to know, adding: "Bearing in mind the heavy character of the fighting, the number of casualties cannot be said to be surprising. To get the number of dead we should not be far wrong if we divided it by ten.

"In addition to these casualties there is the wastage by sickness, though up to the present this, happily, has been inconsiderable. As winter comes on and the weather becomes worse we must expect a considerable amount of sickness, though we shall be surprised and disappointed if our record in this respect is not a vast improvement on what took place in the South African War, when for every one wounded soldier admitted to hospital twenty-three were admitted for sickness."

TURKEY BLAMES BRITAIN.

Issues a Statement Regarding the Origin of the New War.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Turkey has issued a statement through Rome placing the blame for the war between the British and Ottoman empires on England, which power, she says, complains of Turkey's acquisition of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, but does not mention anything of her seizure of the two Turkish battleships which were building in England at the outbreak of the war.

Turkey also charges that England did all she could to wreck Turkey and that the British guarantee of integrity could not be regarded seriously because of her occupation of Egypt.

DR. VAN DYKE COMING HOME.

Constant Work Has Hurt His Eyes, and He Must Have Rest.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, sailed tonight on the steamer Rotterdam for New York.

Dr. Van Dyke has received a brief leave of absence on account of serious injury to his eyes owing to continuous work since the beginning of the war. He has been advised that rest is essential. He expects to consult his physician at home before returning to The Hague next month.

MAISON MAURICE

Importers

GOWNS MILLINERY FURS

FIFTH AVENUE & 43d STREET

NEW YORK

LONDON PARIS

Announce Their Regular

Semi-Annual Clearance

Beginning Monday, November 16

THIS sale is in line with the usual *Maison Maurice* policy, which demands that each and every model be sold, regardless of original cost, before the season is too far advanced. Exclusive, high class apparel and millinery are closed out at unparalleled reductions. As these twice-a-year events are widely attended, we advise an early selection.

Hats for Street and Dress—Values $15—$18
Hats from $20 up at equal reductions. ***Now $5.***

Suits Tailleur—Formerly $55 to $75.
Suits formerly $85 to $295 at equal reductions. ***Now $35.***

Afternoon Frocks, were $40 to $65.
Frocks priced at $75 to $200, now $25 to $95. ***Now $18.50***

Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks—$45 to $65.—***Now $25.***
Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks, $75 to $375, at equal reductions.

Evening Wraps (fur trimmed)—$150 to $185.—***Now $95.***
Evening Wraps formerly $195 to $295, decisively reduced.

Motor and Sport Coats, $45 to $55 values. ***Now $25.***
Motor and Sport Coats, formerly $65 to $95, also greatly reduced.

French Blouses, value $12 to $18. ***Now $5.***
French Blouses, formerly $22 to $49, now $12.50 to $22.

Salons will Open at 8:30 A. M. During Sale.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor

Will hold, commencing tomorrow, a particularly noteworthy sale of

Women's, Misses' and Children's Fur Garments, Neckpieces, Muffs, Motor Apparel, Fur Robes and Floor Rugs

AT remarkably low prices, affording a rare opportunity to effect a saving of at least one-third the usual prices quoted on similar high-grade, reliable furs.

WOMEN'S COATS			FUR SETS		
French Seal,	at	$45.00 and 55.00	Natural Raccoon,	at	$10.00 $4.50
Caracul,	at	$49.50 and 59.50	Black Fox,	at	$16.50 $12.00
Hamster,	at	$42.50 and 75.00	Bisam Seal,	at	$19.50 $15.00
Bisam Seal,	at	$64.50 and 85.00	Beaver,	at	$24.00 $17.00
Genuine Sealskin,	at	195.00 and 375.00	Black Lynx,	at	$25.00 $25.00
Scotch Moleskin,	at	100.00 and 150.00	Natural Skunk,	at	$27.50 $12.50
Persian Lamb,	at	135.00 and 195.00	Dyed Blue Fox,	at	$37.50 $30.00

And in addition we will offer, at fully 40% less than original prices, our entire stock of

High Cost Imported and American-made Coats

Including models of Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Moleskin, German Fitch, Bisam Seal and Breitschwanz, Ranging in price from $295.00 to 2000.00

Originally $485.00 to $3250.00

The Silk Department

WILL offer very exceptional values on Monday and Tuesday, in the following desirable weaves and widths:

Black Satin Duchesse, 36 inches wide, high lustre, suitable for sleeves and skirts, at 85c
Regularly $1.50 a yard

Satin Charmeuse and All Silk Canton Crepe, 40 inches wide, in a full range of light and dark shades, also white, ivory and black, at $1.25
Regularly $2.50 a yard

Metal Broches, 27 to 42 inches wide, on chiffon and satin grounds, in gold, silver and steel effects, all this season's colorings and designs, at $7.50
Regularly $18.50 to 27.50 a yard

Women's Smart Blouses

DECIDED reductions have been made in our entire collection of high cost Imported Blouses, which afford a remarkable opportunity to secure the season's choicest models, reflecting the best ideas of the foremost Parisian modistes.

Very notable price inducements for Monday:

Women's Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and Lace Blouses at $3.50 and 4.25

Representing an unusually advantageous purchase of this season's smartest models and colorings, at One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

The Lace Department

HAS prepared specially for Tomorrow, these very remarkable values:

Black Chantilly and La Tosca Nets, 44 inches wide, Value $1.75 a yard, at 75c, 85c

Steel and Silver Brocaded Nets, Regular Value $2.35 a yard, at $1.78

Black and White Demi-Flouncing, Regular Values $1.35 to $1.65 a yard, at 75c, 98c

Lace Flouncing, 14 and 18 inches, wide, in black, white and cream, at 25c to 75c
Regular Values 55c to $1.25 a yard

Metal Laces, 3 to 15 inches wide, Regular Values 65c to $1.60 a yard, at 45c to 95c

A Thanksgiving Sale of Dinnerware, Glassware and Bric-a-Brac

Monday, at price reductions that cannot fail to attract our patrons and the public

Decorated Dinner Sets

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, rosebud border, gold line edges; value $21.00, at $16.75

Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, choice of two borders, gold handles; value $31.50, at 24.50

Limoges China Dinner Sets, "Old Abbey," 107 pieces, solid gold handles; value $68.60, at 55.00

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 107 pcs., blue Meissen, at 15.65
Value $20.90

"Rosenthal" China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces, Dresden flower design; value $69.70, at $50.00

"Ginori" Italian China Dinner Sets, 107 pcs., orchid design, new shape, solid gold handles; value $112.00, 85.00

Imported and American Glassware

Colonial Pressed Glass Table Service, 72 pieces; value $6.70, at $5.00

Plain Blown Optic Glass Table Sets, 72 pieces; value $14.50, at $9.85

Hungarian Glass Table Service, 72 pieces, Roman gold band design; value $18.25, at $14.25

Bohemian Glass Table Service, 72 pieces, optic iridescent, at $18.00
Value $26.50

French "Baccarat" Table Service, 72 pcs., etched glass; value $31.00, 23.75

English Rock Crystal Table Service, 60 pieces; value $96.00, at $68.00

In our Bric-a-Brac and Art Object Sections

We have made decisive reductions on all desirable articles, particularly acceptable for Xmas gifts. Special values, tomorrow, will include

Solid Mahogany Candlestick, complete with candle, holder and shade, at $1.00 | Solid Mahogany Floor Lamp, Two lights, large silk shade; value $21.50, $15.00

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

WE will continue, during the ensuing week, the extraordinary clearance sale of the most desirable weaves and sizes taken from regular stock, at prices greatly below their real values.

Small and Medium Size Rugs, in Moussouls, Kurdistans, Beloochistans, Bokharas, Hamadans, etc., at $5.00 to 19.75
Formerly $9.50 to 35.00

Oriental Hall Runners, including many narrow widths, at $17.50 to 49.50
Formerly $30.00 to 78.00

Room Size Rugs, consisting of Persian Serebends, Mahals, Bidjars and Ghorovans, Formerly $145.00 to 375.00, at $95.00 to 258.00

Room Size Rugs, comprising Sarouks and Kirmanshahs, at $165.00 to 1950.00
Formerly $257.00 to 2850.00

Coral and Cameo Jewelry

A RARE and exquisite collection of pink coral and shell cameos is shown artistically mounted or in unmounted specimens, appropriate for Scarf Pins, Rings, Pendants, Earrings, Bracelets, Bar Pins and Necklaces, ranging from $5.00 to 300.00

Tomorrow, acceptable gift suggestions for Men and Women in

14-kt. Gold Jewelry at $5.00

Arranged in the following groups:

Bar Pins, Handkerchief Holders, Onyx Earrings, Pendants, Lace Pins, Hat Pins, Ivory and Amber Cigarette Tubes, Rings, Monocles, Pencils, Knives, Link and Stud Sets, Velvet Collars and Bracelets.

Also, during the month of November,

Platinum, Diamond Encrusted Pendant and Wrist Watches, at 25% Less Than Usual Prices

Women's Fine Silk Hosiery

Extraordinary values will be offered tomorrow, consisting of

Pure Silk Stockings, at 75c a pair

in black, beige, fawn, suede and bronze: Value $1.25 a pair.

Also a large collection of the highest cost

French Silk Stockings

Taken from our regular stock, in black, white and colors, comprising openwork, embroidered, fancy side clocks and novelty effects,

Value $3.50 a pair, at $1.75 3 pairs, $5.00
" $6.50 a pair, " $2.69 3 pairs, $7.75
" 10.00 a pair, " $4.95 3 pairs, 14.50

Misses' and Small Women's Tailored Suits and Coats

We have arranged for Tomorrow these very unusual values, involving the most distinctive and authoritative styles, materials and colorings, at incomparable price concessions:

Smart Tailored Suits, in broadcloth, gabardine and unfinished worsteds, in seal, brown, Russian green, navy and black; fur and velvet trimmed, circular flare, yoke and pleated skirts, Value $35.00, at $19.75

Handsome Tailored Suits, of velveteen, broadcloth, corduroy and gabardine, in the most desirable colors; short and medium length coats, many fur trimmed; Value $47.50, at $34.75

Chiffon Velvet Suits, in black, Hague blue, brown or green; three very authoritative models, showing the new Empire coat in short and medium lengths, fur trimmed; Value $65.00, at $39.50

Misses' Street Coats, of navy or black broadcloth, wide wale cheviots, mixtures or zibelines, with collars of velvet or self material, lined throughout and warmly interlined, Value $27.50, at $19.75

Misses' Dressy Coats, charming models of zibeline, black plush, corduroy and mixtures; silk lined throughout and interlined; included are many fur trimmed, yoke, belted and flare styles, Value $45.00, $29.50

Also a Very Special Offering of Women's Tailored Suits

Tomorrow, will comprise the following entirely new models not heretofore shown, at these exceptional price inducements:

Suits of Wool Velour, - at $29.50
in black and desirable street shades, very smart short coat with fur collar, wide flare skirt.

Suits of Broadcloth, - at $47.50
in black, navy, brown, plum and taupe, new ripple three-quarter coat, fur trimmed; wide flare skirt.

Mail and Telephone Orders
Receive Prompt and Careful Attention
Telephone Murray Hill 9000
All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

Founded 1826

Cut Flower Balcony
Choice cut flowers, loose or arranged, at moderate prices. Special City Delivery Service.
Street Floor

"Smartness" In Footwear

A Most Important Feature Today For the Well Dressed Woman

Special Notice

Extraordinary Sale

November 16th to 21st Inclusive

Our Entire Stock

Walking & Dress Boots

Usually $5.00 to $10.00

$3.95 & $4.85

"Hand Made" *$5.85*

Comprising all styles of the same high class footwear that have made the shoe department eminently successful for the past eleven years.
Second Floor

Sale of Women's Dresses

A Manufacturer's Line of Sample Dresses
For Dinner, Afternoon or Evening Wear

Twenty-five Different Models
in the New Styles, Materials and Colors
Odd Sizes—at the Very Special Price of

$25.00

Values to $55.00

Fine Showing of Serge Dresses
In many different styles of both tailored and the more dressy models

$12.50 & $17.50

Values $22.00 to $37.50
Third Floor

Women's Exceptionally Clever Blouses

For Present Wear
At Unusually Attractive Prices

Cream Lace Blouses — *$5.00*
Bound with silk braid, combined with flesh color chiffon cloth, military collar finished with rosebuds.

Chiffon Cloth Blouses — *$7.95*
Elaborately trimmed with broad bands of lace, over chiffon lining. Black, dark navy, green, tete-de-negre and white.

Satin Blouse Combined with Cream Lace — *$8.75*
Copy of an Imported Model
Navy, green, black and white; also black with black lace.

Cream Lace Blouses — *$15.75*
Over bodice of black and colored silk net with deep satin girdle to match—exact copy of an imported model.

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
Buttoned to the chin collar, several models to select from in white, sand and black.
$5.00, $6.95 & $10.75

Third Floor

Attractive Values in

Millinery

200 Semi-Dress & Tailored Hats — *$3.95*
Black and colors, a number being fur trimmed. Formerly $6.00 and $7.00

Fur Trimmed Hats,
$5.95, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00
Embodying the newest ideas. Velvet, velour, and felt and velvet combined, in sand, black and white.

New Untrimmed Shapes,
$595 & $9.95
Smart sailor and Continental shapes of velvet, hatter's plush, and velvet and felt combined, in sand, black and white.

125 Semi-Dress & Tailored Hats For Children & Misses — *$2.95*
Velvet, felt, plush and velour in black and colors. Formerly up to $7.00

Fourth Floor

Annual Sale of "Selected Furs"

Women's Fur Coats, Muffs & Neckwear
Authoritative Styles for Winter 1914-1915

At Very Low Prices

We wish to make New Friends and to these this Sale will appeal as well as to our Old Friends who know we serve them well. The values offered in this sale are exceptional. Who would not prefer a Fur Coat bearing the label of "Lord & Taylor"—the synonym the world over for style and quality—particularly when it costs less than is generally asked.

Tomorrow, Monday, and Throughout the Week.

Women's Fur Coats

Exceptional Qualities at Extraordinarily Low Prices

Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats
The latest models
$92.50, $110.00, $125.00, $175.00
Usually $110.00, $135.00, $155.00, $210.00

Black Pony Coats,
Light weight Moired Skins
$26.50, $32.50
Usually $31.50, $38.50

Black Pony Coats
With contrasting Fur Collars
$29.50, $35.00
Usually $35.00, $41.50

Seal-Dyed Coney Coats
New models, handsomely lined
$62.50, $85.00
Usually $85.00, $100.00

Black Caracul Coats
Fine quality lustrous skins
$57.50, $85.00, $110.00
Usually $72.50, $110.00, $135.00

Persian Lamb Coats
40 inch length. Usually $200.00, *$165.00*
45 inch length. Usually $260.00, *$210.00*

Model Fur Coats at Very Special Prices
Of seal-dyed Muskrat, Broadtail, Mole, Caracul, Squirrel, Persian Lamb and other Fashionable Furs, Plain and Fancy Trimmed.

Fashionable Fur Neckwear
About ⅓ Less Than Usual Prices

Black Fox	$16.50,	$21.00,	$31.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$12.50,	$21.50	
Natural Beaver			$19.50
Skunk	$17.50,	$24.50,	$37.50
Black Lynx	$24.50,	$31.50,	$47.50
Seal-Dyed Coney			$7.50
Silvered Kitt Fox	$18.50,	$25.00	
Red Fox			$16.50
Black Caracul			$10,00
Natural Raccoon	$9.50,	$13.50,	$21.50
White Moufflon			$12.50
Pointed Fox	$27.50,	$42.50	
Persian Lamb	$17.50,	$27.50	
Dyed Skunk			$16.50
Civet			$12.50
Silvered Kitt Coney			$7.50
Black Coney			$7.50
Persian Paw			$3.50
Dyed Raccoon	$12.50,	$16.50	

Fashionable Fur Muffs
About ⅓ Less Than Usual Prices

Black Fox	$17.50,	$22.50,	$35.00
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$17.50,	$22.50	
Natural Beaver	$24.50,	$29.50	
Skunk	$27.50,	$32.50,	$42.50
Black Lynx	$32.50,	$41.50	
Seal-Dyed Coney			$11.50
Silvered Kitt Fox	$23.50,	$36.50	
Red Fox			$18.50
Black Caracul			$18.50
Natural Raccoon	$12.50,	$17.50	
White Moufflon			$15.00
Pointed Fox	$32.50,	$47.50	
Persian Lamb	$28.50,	$38.50	
Dyed Skunk	$16.50,	$27.50	
Civet			$22.50
Silvered Kitt Coney			$12.50
Black Coney			$13.50
Persian Paw			$9.50
Dyed Raccoon	$12.50,	$17.50	

Third Floor

Values Extraordinary in

Women's Tailored Suits & Coats

Every Fashionable Model, Fabric and Coloring Represented

200 Fancy Tailored Suits
Taken from Regular Stock
Comprising the season's smartest models and materials, all handsomely lined and warmly interlined.
Black, Navy Blue, Tete-de-Negre, Russian Green
Usually up to $39.50
$22.50 & $25.00

Distinctive Fancy Tailored Suits
In New and Exclusive Models
Chiffon Broadcloths, Sharkskin Velour and Broadtail Cloths, beautifully lined and warmly interlined.
Black, Navy Blue, Tete-de-Negre, Russian Green
Special Prices According to Materials
$34.50, $39.50, $45.00

Handsome Fur Trimmed Suits
The latest models with short, medium and long length coats
Elegant materials—Velveteens, Broadcloths and Peau-de-Soie Cloths in Black, Navy Blue, Tete-de-Negre and Russian Green. Every Suit is beautifully lined and warmly interlined. Usually to $75.00 — *$50.00*

Fur Collared Corduroy Coats — *$25.00*
Smart models in Russian Green, Black, Navy Blue, Sand and Brown, all lined throughout and interlined. Usually $39.50

Corduroy Coats — *$19.50*
For street, afternoon or dressy occasions in Black, Navy Blue, Tete-de-Negre, Russian Green and Sand; lined and interlined. Usually $35.00

Black Velour Coats — *$25.00*
In the new flare model for street, afternoon or dressy wear, lined with an excellent quality of Peau-de-Cygne and warmly interlined. Usually $39.50

Fur Collared Broadtail Cloth Coats — *$45.00*
For street, afternoon or evening wear, made of a splendid quality of Broadtail Cloth in two exclusive and exceptionally smart models, lined and interlined. Usually $65.00

75 Smart Chinchilla Coats
For Street and Touring Wear
In a large selection of the best Winter colorings *at the exceptional price of*
$12.50
Usually $22.50

Wraps for Theatre or Opera
Greatly Reduced in Price
Exclusive models, (only one of a kind,) including the new Beaded and Spangled effects. Chiffon Velvet, Satin and Brocade, trimmed with the most fashionable furs of the season.
$100.00 to $195.00
Formerly $150.00 to $285.00

Third Floor

House Gowns, Negligees, Kimonos and Dressing Sacques

A great and varied assortment of Crepe-de-Chine, Messaline, Flowered Satin, Albatross and Novelty Crepes. Also a large variety of comfortable and warm robes—exceptionally desirable models in zannanas, silk quilted, eiderdown and flannel.

Novelty Crepe and Jacquard Silk	$1.25, $1.95 & $2.95
Flowered Silk or Satin	$2.95, $3.95 & $6.95
Albatross	$3.95, $5.95 & $6.95
Crepe-de-Chine	$3.95, $6.95 & $7.95
Eiderdown or Blanket Robes	$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Quilted Japanese Robes	$5.95 & $6.95

Dressing Sacques

Crepe-de-Chine	$4.45, $5.95 & $7.95
Albatross	$1.95, $2.95 & $3.45
French Flannel	$1.95, $2.95 & $4.95

Silk Petticoats & Knickers

Extraordinary Values

Special Lot of Silk Petticoats
Consisting of messaline, silk Jersey and Crepe-de-Chine,
$1.95, $2.95, $3.95 & $4.95

Wool Jersey Top Petticoats
Flounce of messaline in black only — *$2.95 & $3.95*

Silk and Wool Jersey Knickers
Silk Jersey Knickers, in white, pink and black — *$2.95 to $5.00*

Wool Jersey Knickers in Black Only
Knee length — *$2.95* | Ankle length — *$3.45*

Muslin Underwear

Attractive Assortments & Unusual Values

Night Gowns

Sheer Nainsook	98c, $1.25 & $1.95
Crepe-de-Chine	$3.95, $4.95 & $6.95
Albatross	$3.95 & $4.45
Cotton Crepe	98c & $1.25

Discontinued Models in Odd Sizes
At Greatly Reduced Prices, as follows:
$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Underbodices of Crepe-de-Chine
Lace trimmed — *98c, $1.50 & $1.95*

Extraordinary Values in

Corsets & Brassieres

Discontinued Styles in Up-to-Date Models
(The range of sizes not being complete)
At About ½ Usual Prices
$1.25, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.75
Usually $2.50 to $8.00

Several Models of Brassieres
85c to *$1.75*
Usually up to $3.50
Second Floor

Maids' Dresses & Aprons

In a Large Variety of Models and Materials

Dresses
Black Dresses of percale, alpaca and mohair, prices according to materials,
$2.25, $3.00, $5.50 & $8.50
Striped or checked percale, high or low neck — *95c, $1.25 & $1.50*
Chambray or Seersucker — *$1.50, $1.95 & $2.25*

Aprons
In a large assortment for maids, waitresses and nurses, plain and dainty embroidery trimmed,
35c, 50c, 75c, 98c & $1.25
Second Floor

Some Unusual Offerings in the

Dress Goods Section

Imported Black Broadcloths — *$1.88*
54 inches wide, spot proof finish. Usually $3.00 per yard

Black English Corduroy Velvet — *98c*
Usually $2.00 per yard

500 Dress and Skirt Lengths
In a varied assortment of this season's dress goods
Skirt Lengths—$2.45 to $5.00 each
Dress Lengths—$3.50 to $10.00 each
Second Floor

SUSPECTED SPY HAD AMERICAN PASSPORT

Another Man Arrested in England Supplied with Credentials Apparently Ours.

HAD AT LEAST THREE NAMES

Arrested for Failing to Register, but "More Serious Charges" Are Threatened.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A mysterious individual known under the names of Horst, Von der Goltz and Bridgman Taylor, described as a Major in the Mexican army and suspected of being a German spy, was remanded in a police court today on the charge of failing to register as an alien enemy.

The prosecution said that although the prisoner was charged with this minor offense, he was under very grave suspicion at the Foreign Office, at the Admiralty, and on the part of the police, and that he might have to answer more serious charges when the inquiry into his career had been completed.

The real name of this man is not yet known, but he had in his possession a passport issued in Washington bearing the name Bridgman (or Bridgeman) Taylor, and describing him as a Major in the Mexican army. An indorsement on this passport showed that the bearer had been in Berlin as recently as Oct. 29. He arrived in London on Nov. 4 under an assumed name and with a false passport. A few days later he was arrested.

The prosecution mentioned sums of money which, it was said, had been remitted to the prisoner by an official named F. Faber. The prosecutor said he did not as yet know whether the official was a German or a representative of the United States Consulate. The passport found on the prisoner, in the name of Taylor, was issued at Washington on Aug. 30, or purported to have been issued there and then.

When arrested by a detective and asked whether his name was Taylor or Von der Goltz, the prisoner is alleged to have replied: Taylor, but how came you to know that I am Von der Goltz?"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The records of the State Department show that a passport was issued last Aug. 31 to Bridgeman W. Taylor, born in San Francisco on July 16, 1887. He was represented to be an export broker of New York. The application for the passport came through Frederick F. Schneider, 2 East German Street, Baltimore, and the name of Charles J. Tucker, 82 Wall Street, New York, was attached as identifying witness.

There was no statement on the face of the passport as it left here indicating that Taylor was a Major in the Mexican Army. It is not permissible to include such data in a passport. Officials have no way of telling whether the passport has been altered.

Because fraud was possible under the old passport system, the President issued new regulations yesterday, making radical changes with a view to obtaining perfect identification of the applicant, establishing his full right to a passport as a native of this country or a naturalized citizen, and otherwise maintaining the integrity of American passports.

Though the officials will not admit that they were directly influenced by the evidence in the case of the young German, Lody, shot as a spy in the Tower of London, who fraudulently used the passport of an American named Inglis, the State Department has already been looking into the subject. The Inglis passport was issued by the American Embassy at Berlin.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Frederick F. Schneider, a lawyer with offices in the same building as those of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, readily recalls having drawn the application for a passport for a man giving the name of Bridgeman W. Taylor last August. He knew nothing whatever respecting the man's antecedents or his business, he said tonight.

It was a common practice, Mr. Schneider added, for the steamship company to send intending passengers desiring passports to him for the preparation of the application, and it was fair to assume that it had done so in this instance.

The name of Charles J. Tucker does not appear in any of the New York City or telephone directories.

SEES ENGLISH BOND PLOT.

Reichsbank Threatens Banks Helping Foreign Owners Unload.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Nov. 13, via London, Nov. 14.—The Reichsbank today took action designed to check the inflow of German securities from abroad.

A considerable volume of German bonds with an English stamp having recently reached Germany, the Reichsbank sees therein an attempt of the English to depress the price of the bonds and discredit Germany's financial solidity.

Hence Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, today conferred with the Boerse Committee, after which the committee gave out a press statement that the Reichsbank would permanently sever all business relations with banks acting as agents for such foreign operations.

SAYS ANTWERP WAS ROBBED.

German Press Bureau Accuses British of $40,000,000 Theft.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information handed officially to the press is as follows:

"Previous to the fall of Antwerp the British forces destroyed and robbed private property belonging to Belgians and neutral firms, and did damage amounting to over 200,000,000f., ($40,000,000.)

"It is reported here from Holland that the Belgian troops are so depressed by the German victory at Dixmude that the British commanders will no longer permit them to fight as separate units.

"The British Consul General at Munich has urged the President of the Swiss Merchants' Association to trade with British merchants for the business that they formerly did with German firms. The Swiss Merchants' Association declined this proposal.

"Russian troops brutally dragged away the German residents of a Persian town and maltreated and clubbed the women and children.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter from a Swiss subject in Canada, who says that the French Consul in a certain Canadian town who at the same time represented Switzerland, urged Swiss subjects in Canada to join the Canadian expedition against Germany, saying mendaciously that Germany, after the occupation of Swiss territory, was at war with Switzerland. Some Swiss subjects, believing the Consul, joined the Canadian contingent.

"The Socialists of Milan have again indulged in a manfestation."

RESPECTS BRITISH FLEET.

German Critic Warns the Public Against Treating It with Contempt.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via The Hague and London.)—Count von Reventlow, writing in The Tages Zeitung, again sounds a note of warning against the popular exaggeration of Germany's military successes in the past or of the results attained by the German fleet. At the same time he cautions his readers against contempt for the strength of the British fleet.

This naval critic expects a complete German victory, but he writes that the people should not for a moment suppose that the British fleet has suffered severely from the losses caused up to the present time by German ships.

"We have no reason," he says, "to disregard the British fleet or to believe that its fighting spirit and effectiveness are not of a high standing. It may be said that those best able to judge in this matter in German naval circles have no such conception."

CANADA'S FINE RESPONSE.

Host of Men Volunteering for the War, Says Premier Borden.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived at the Algonquin yesterday with Lady Borden from Hot Springs, Va., where they had been spending the last three weeks. They expect to leave tonight for Ottawa. Sir Robert said:

"There has been a very fine response all over Canada to the call for volunteers," he said in answer to a question. "As a matter of fact, they are coming along faster than we can take care of them."

Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Cabinet, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton on business for two or three days, expects also to leave for Ottawa tonight. Mr. Rogers says that work on the great public improvements in Canada has not been halted by the war, but is going on as usual.

"We are pressing the work on the Welland Canal, the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the big docks at Halifax, St. John's, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Victoria, just as if there were no war," said Mr. Rogers. "You must take with pinches of salt the reports that these works have been endangered by secret agents of alien Governments. The foreign people in Canada are so well treated that they would not entertain the idea of injuring public property in which they have a common interest together with the citizens of the country. No restraint is imposed upon them. Of course, there are certain regulations necessary in times like these, but they are not real restraints."

Mr. Rogers said the report that 60,000 Americans had enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary forces was fiction.

PRAISES BECK'S ARTICLE.

London Paper's Comment on His Argument in The New York Times.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Globe in an editorial article this evening says:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 25 there appeared a very remarkable article, in which the case of the Allies as against the Germanic Powers is carefully examined and weighed by an eminent American lawyer, Mr. James M. Beck, sometime Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

"Mr. Beck concludes on official evidence, German as well as British, French, and Russian, that Germany is distinctly responsible for the war. For the pretense that inoffensive, peace-loving Germany has been the victim of an unscrupulous conspiracy inspired by the hate and greed of unconscionable enemies this American lawyer seems to find no confirmation whatever, and, as THE NEW YORK TIMES says in comment on the case, 'Even should Germany withstand the assault of the Allies, she can never withstand the moral condemnation of the civilized world.'

"Perhaps that conviction explains the bitter attack by another American paper on the slackness of this country in taking its part in the war. The reproach may be a manifestation of the feeling that Great Britain, with such a supreme cause to defend, has no excuse for delaying to put out her utmost strength."

THE Du Barry SHOP

One Flight Up—Quick Elevators. No extravagant ground floor rent. YOU profit by the savings.

Special

200 Stunning Chic and NEW

TRIMMED HATS $5

NO TWO HATS ALIKE

All Colors—All Modes—All Effects

It's Arrived—A Creation!

The Winter PANAMA In every coloring of the hour ***$7.50***

ANOTHER PROOF OF DU BARRY ALERTNESS.

392 Fifth Ave. At 36th STREET **2nd Floor** TWO Elevators

B. Altman & Co.

are desirous of impressing upon their many patrons, now busily planning their holiday shopping, the tremendous economic advantages attending the Store's liberal policy in regard to the free shipment of merchandise.

Under this policy all purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash (including heavy and bulky packages), will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States; and all purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, not exceeding twenty (20) pounds in weight, will be forwarded free by mail to all territories and dependencies of the United States, or to all foreign countries where Parcel Post rates apply.

New, Seasonable Merchandise Offering Special Price Advantages for Monday

A Special Purchase of Sponged Broadcloth

(54 inches wide), in dark brown, dark green, prune and black, will be offered at the exceptional price of

$1.65 per yard.

The Mourning Department

(Third Floor)

Fashionable Gowns, Suits and Hats for Mourning, at very moderate prices, are now awaiting selection. Arrangements have been completed to offer at Special Sale, commencing tomorrow,

Women's Mourning Dresses

of fine quality and correct styles, at the exceptional price of . $29.00

An interesting feature on the Third Floor for Monday and Tuesday, November 16th and 17th, will be

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Negligees and Lounging Robes

in new, smart Winter models prepared especially for the occasion and marked at undeniably appealing prices.

Negligees of corduroy velvet in a variety of charming colors; lined with silk . . . . . at $14.50

Negligees of brocaded crepe de Chine, lined throughout with albatross . . . . . at $9.50

Imported Negligees of albatross, with lace-edged collar and cuffs of hand-embroidered lingerie . . . . . at $9.25

Negligees of extra-quality crepe de Chine, plain or brocaded; trimmed with swansdown . . . . . at $7.75

Japanese Lounging Robes of quilted silk, daintily embroidered; a garment of superior quality . . . . . at $6.90

Lounging Robes of eiderdown or blanketing . . . . at 3.85

8,000 Pairs of Women's Short Glace Gloves

(Imported)

pique sewn, in white, tan or black, will be placed on sale at the very special price of

85c. per pair.

Women's Silk Hosiery

in excellent qualities, will be specially priced.

Women's Black Silk Hose per pair . . . 62c. & 95c.

Women's Black or White Silk Hose, per pair $1.25

Extraordinary Values will be offered in

Women's Fur-trimmed Coats

(silk-lined)

made on the newest lines, of fashionable materials, and in every way unusual at the prices quoted

Coats of black velour velvet, with collar and cuffs of fur and the modish flare skirt bordered with fur . . . at $42.50

Coats of wide-wale corduroy; a new belted model, smartly trimmed with fur, at $32.00

Many of this season's Imported Coats and Afternoon and Evening Wraps are now marked at appreciable reductions from the original prices.

A Special Offering of Women's Crepe Blouses

will present two new, stylish models at most attractive prices.

Blouses of French crepe in shades appropriate for suit wear, with accentuations of gold lace, at $6.75

Hand-embroidered Blouses of French crepe in a variety of the wanted shades . at $8.50

French Model Blouses, of lace, crepe and fancy silks, have been marked at the greatly reduced prices of

$18.50, $28.00 and upward.

In the Department for Misses and Small Women, on the Second Floor,

Afternoon Dresses of Velveteen and Silks

in a variety of attractive styles, will be on sale, in a special assortment, at the remarkably low price (considering the qualities) of $17.50

Women's Ready-to-wear Gowns

(Third Floor)

New Dresses, representing the latest ideas, are constantly being received and placed on sale in the newly arranged section provided for the exclusive showing of Dresses.

A display, prepared for Monday, consists of Afternoon and Evening Dresses that have not heretofore been shown.

Inspection is cordially invited.

A Special Offering will be made of

Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses

at the exceptional price of . . $29.00

An Unusual Sale of Corsets and Brassieres

will offer special inducements at these prices:

Corsets of coutil, sizes 18 to 30 . at $1.35

Custom-made Corsets of coutil, for medium and stout figures, sizes 20 to 30, at . . . . . $3.50 & 4.50

Trimmed Brassieres, sizes 32 to 46, at . . . . . 38c., 75c. & 95c.

The Millinery Department on the Third Floor will provide an attraction for the smart woman in

A Specially Prepared Sale of Hats of French Felt

(fur-trimmed), featuring the delicate shades that are so fashionable this season. These Hats will be offered at the exceptional price of $16.00

A number of Trimmed Hats, in various styles appropriate for Winter, will also be included in this Sale at the reduced price of $12.00

An Interesting Offering in the Upholstery Department (Fourth Floor) will consist of

Reversible Velour Portieres

(Custom-made in workrooms in the establishment), at the unusually low price of

$17.50 per pair.

These Portieres are made with open edges, of the same quality of velour that is ordinarily used for special orders, and represent a variety of desirable color combinations.

Also 400 Imported Screens

(in four panels)

at about one-half the usual prices.

Rep Screens, in Delft, rose, green and brown, with painted top panels . at $5.50 & 7.90

Hand-embroidered Screens of satin, in green, brown, blue and black . . at $9.75

Decorative Lace Pieces

(Hand-made Filet)

at decided reductions from former prices, will provide a highly interesting offering at the Special Sales Tables on the First Floor.

Table Covers .	$5.50, 6.50 to 38.00
Scarfs . .	8.50, 11.00 to 37.50
Pillow Slips .	6.50, 7.50 to 19.00
Chair Backs .	4.50, 5.00 to 22.00
Arm Pieces .	1.50, 2.00 & 2.50

In the Lace Curtain Department (Fourth Floor) a limited quantity of

Hand-made Filet Lace Panels and French Lace Curtains

will be placed on sale at remarkable price concessions.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

AT THE KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS

Continued from Page 1.

firing, while secret service men completed the picture by hovering in the immediate neighborhood. You can tell that they are German secret service agents because they all wear felt alpine hats, norfolk jackets, waterproof cloth capes and a bored expression. They have been away from Berlin for nearly three months now. About fifty of them constitute the "Secret Field Police" and their station house is half a block away from the Kaiser's residence.

The Staff Near By.

Just around the corner from the Kaiser, within stone's throw of his back door, is another red brick house with terra cotta trimmings—rather larger and more imposing. The names of its new residents, "Hahnke," "Caprivi" and "Graf von Moltke," are scrawled in white chalk on the stone post of the gateway. Further up the same street another chalk scrawl on a quite imposing mansion informed me that "The Imperial Chancellor" and "The Foreign Office" had set up shop there. Near by were Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's field quarters. A bank building on another principal street bore the sign, "War Cabinet."

The Great General Staff occupies the quaint old Hôtel de Ville. An unmolested ramble showed that all the best residences and business buildings in the heart of the town were required to house the members of the Great Headquarters, who number, in addition to the Kaiser and his personal entourage, thirty-six chiefs or department heads, including the Imperial Chancellor, the War Minister, the Chief of the Great General Staff, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, the Chief of the Ammunition Supply, the Chief of the Field Railways, the Chief of the Field Telephone and Telegraph Service, the Chief of the Sanitary Service, the Chief of the Volunteer Automobile Corps, &c., making with secretaries, clerks, ordonnances, and necessary garrison a community of 1,200 souls.

I could not help wondering why the Allies' aviators weren't "on the job." A dozen, backed up by an intelligent intelligence department, could so obviously settle the fortunes of the war by blowing out the brains of their enemy. Perhaps that is why the whereabouts of the Great Headquarters is guarded as a jealous secret. The soldiers at the front don't know where it is, nor the man on the street at home, and, of course, its location is not breathed in the German press. Theoretically, only those immediately concerned are "in the know." Visitors are not allowed; neutral foreign correspondents are told by the authorities in Berlin that "it is impossible" to go to the Grosser Hauptquartier.

Guard Against Air Raid.

Two aeroplane guns are mounted on the hills across the river at a point immediately opposite the Kaiser's residence, while near them a picked squad of sharpshooters is on the watch night and day for hostile fliers. To further safeguard, not only the person of the Kaiser, but the brains of the fighting machine, the spy hunt is kept up here with unrelenting pertinacity.

"We went over the town with a fine-tooth comb and cleaned out all the suspicious characters the very first day we arrived," said a friendly detective.

"There are no cranks or anarchists left here. Today the order is going out to arrest all men of military age—between eighteen and forty-five—but there are few, if any, left. We also made a house to house search for arms and collected three wagonloads, mostly old.

"Our Kaiser is as safe here now as he would be anywhere in Germany. We know every one who arrives and leaves town. It seems impossible for a spy to slip in and still more to slip out again through the lines—but we are always on the watch for the impossible. The fear of spies is not a delusion or a form of madness, as you suggest. Here is one case of my personal knowledge. A German boy scout of sixteen, who had learned to speak French and English perfectly at school, volunteered his services and was attached to the staff of an army corps. This young chap succeeded in slipping into Rheims, where he was able to locate the positions of the French batteries and machine guns and make his way back to our lines with this invaluable information. For this feat the boy received the Iron Cross. After being in the field for six weeks he got homesick, however, and has been allowed to go home for a visit."

From a spectacular point of view the great headquarters is rather disappointing. A few mixed patrols of Uhlans, dragoons, and hussars occasionally ride through the principal streets to exercise their horses. Occasionally, too, you see a small squad of strapping grenadiers, who break into the goose step on the slightest provocation as when they pass a General or other officer of the Great General Staff, whom you recognize by the broad red stripes on their "field gray" trousers.

There is no pomp or ceremony even when royalty is running around at large. Thus when the King of Saxony arrived in town a few hours after I did, no fuss was made whatever. The Saxon King and his staff, three touring car loads, all in field gray, drove straight to the villa assigned them, and, after reciprocal informal visits between King and Kaiser, the former left to visit some of the battlefields on which Saxon troops had fought, and later paid a visit to his troops at the front. For this exploit, the Kaiser promptly bestowed on him the Iron Cross, first and second class, on his return to town.

Kaiser at the Front.

Even the Kaiser's heart is not covered with medals, nor does he wear the gorgeous white plume parade helmet nowadays, when going out for a horseback ride or a drive. I saw him come from a motor run late in the afternoon, four touring cars full of staff officers and personal entourage—and was struck by the complete absence of pomp and ceremony. In the second car sat the Kaiser, wearing the dirty green-gray uniform of his soldiers in the field. At a distance of fifteen feet, the Over War Lord looked physically fit, but quite sober—an intense earnestness of expression that seemed to mirror the sternness of the times.

The Kaiser goes for a daily drive or ride about the countryside usually in the afternoon, but occasionally he is allowed to have a real outing by his solicitous entourage—a day and more rarely a night with his troops in the field.

"His Majesty is never so happy as when he is among his troops at the front," another transplanted Berlin detective told me. "If his Majesty had his way he would be among them all the time, preferably sleeping under canvas and roughing it like the rest—eating the 'simple' food prepared by his private field kitchen. But his life is too valuable to be risked in that way, and his personal adjutant, von Plessen, who watches over his Majesty like a mother or a governess, won't let him go to the front often. His Majesty loves his soldiers and would be among them right up at the firing line if he were not constantly watched and kept in check by his devoted von Plessen." However, the Kaiser sleeps within earshot of the not very distant thunder of the German heavy artillery pounding away at Rheims, plainly heard here at night when the wind blows from the right direction.

No Sign of Cruelty.

Of barbarism or brutality the writer saw no signs, either here or at other French villages occupied by Germans. The behavior of the common soldiers toward the natives is exemplary and in most cases kindly. There are many touches of human interest. I saw about a hundred of the most destitute hungry townsfolk mostly women with little children, hanging around one of the barracks at the outskirts of the town until after supper the German soldiers came out and distributed the remnants of their black bread rations to them. It is not an uncommon sight to see staff officers as well as soldiers stopping on the streets to hand out small alms to the begging women and children. Many of the shops in town were closed and boarded up at the approach of the Prussians, but small hotel keepers, café proprietors, and tradesmen who had the nerve to remain and keep open are very well satisfied with the German invasion in one way, for they never made so much money before in their lives. Most of the German soldiers garrisoned here have picked up a few useful words of French, all of them can and do call for wine, white or red, in the vernacular. Moreover, they pay for all they consume. I was astonished to see even the detectives paying real money for what they drank. Several tradesmen told me they had suffered chiefly at the hands of the French soldiers themselves; who had helped themselves freely to their stock before retreating without paying, saying it was no use to leave good wine for the Prussian swine.

I had not prowled around the great headquarters for many hours when the Secret Field Police, patrolling all the streets, showed signs of curiosity and to forestall the orthodox arrest and march to headquarters (already experienced once, in Cologne) waited upon Lieut. Col. von Hahnke, military commandant of the city, and secured immunity in the form of the commandant's signature on a scrap of paper stamped in purple ink with the Prussian eagle. Commandant Hahnke, after expressing the opinion that it was good that American newspaper men were coming to Germany to see for themselves and hoping that "the truth" was beginning to become known on the other side, courteously sent his adjutant along to get me past the guard at the Great General Staff and introduce me to Major Nikolai, Chief of Division III. B, in charge of newspaper correspondents and military attachés. Here, however, the freedom of the American Press came into hopeless, but humorous, collision with the Prussian militarism.

Major Nikolai Is Severe.

"Who are you? What are you doing here? How did you get here?" snapped the Prussian Major. A kind letter of introduction from Ambassador Gerard requesting "all possible courtesy and assistance from the authorities of the countries through which he may pass," and emblazoned with the red seal of the United States of America, which had worked like magic on all previous occasions, had no effect on Major Nikolai. Neither had a letter from the American Consul at Cologne, nor a letter of introduction to Gen. von Buelow, nor any one of a dozen other impressive documents produced in succession for his benefit.

"No foreign correspondents are permitted to be at the Great Headquarters. None have been allowed to come here. If we allow one to remain fifty others will want to come and we should be unable to keep an eye on all of them," he explained. "You must go back to Berlin at once."

Reluctant permission was finally obtained to remain one night on the possibly unwarranted intimation that the great American people would consider it a "national affront" if an American newspaperman was not allowed to stay and see the American military attaché, Major Langhorne, who was away on a sightseeing tour near Verdun, but would be back in the morning. However, a long cross-examination had to be undergone at the hands of the venerable Herr Chief of the Secret Field Police Bauer, who was taking no chances at harboring an English spy, in the Hauptquartier disguised as a correspondent.

I found Major Langhorne standing the strain of the campaign well, and I gathered the impression that he intended to see the thing through, and that there was much which America could learn from the titanic operations of the Germans. Major Langhorne and the Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilean, Spanish, Rumanian, and Swedish military attachés are luxuriously quartered a mile and a half out of town in the handsome villa of M. Noll, the landscape painter, present whereabouts unknown. The attachés all have a sense of humor, "otherwise," said one of them, "we could never stand being cooped up here together." The gardener's daughter, a pretty young Frenchwoman, the only servant who remained behind when the household fled at the approach of the Germans, is both cook and housekeeper, and when I arrived I found the seven military attachés resolved into a board of strategy trying to work out the important problem of securing a pure milk supply for her four-month-old baby.

Work consists of occasional motor runs to various points along the long front. I was told that recently Major Langhorne ran into some heavy shrapnel and shell fire, and was lucky to get away with a whole skin. When asked to tell about it, Major Langhorne passed it off laughingly as "all in the day's work."

In spite of the fact that they are engaged in keeping their end up in a life-and-death fight for national existence, the Great General Staff has found time to give the American Military Attaché every possible opportunity to see actual fighting.

The foreign military attachés have made many of their expeditions in company with the small band of German war correspondents, who live in another villa close by, under the constant chaperonage of Major von Rohrscheidt. They are allowed to see much but send little. The relative position of the press in Germany is indicated by the fact that these German war correspondents are nicknamed "hunger candidates." A military expert who was well posted on American journalism explained to me, however, that the very tight censorship lid was not for the purpose of withholding news from the German people, but to keep valuable information from being handed to the enemy. He pointed out that the laconic German official dispatches dealt only with things actually accomplished, and were very bare of detail, while, on the other hand, the French and English press had been worth more than several army corps to the Germans, concluding, "It may be poor journalism, but it's the right way to make war."

Kaiserin's Birthday Celebration.

Oct. 22.—It was hard to realize today that a great war was going on. Every building in town occupied by the Germans was decorated with the German flag in honor of the Kaiserin's birthday, and at night the principal ones, including that occupied by the "War Cabinet," were specially illuminated. All morning long, quantities of Generals came rolling up in touring cars to the Kaiser's door to pay their homage and offer congratulations. About noon the Crown Prince and staff arrived by motor from the direction of the headquarters of his army. The Crown Prince, who characteristically sat on the front seat next to the chauffeur, looked as boyish and immature as his former pictures—his military cap cocked slightly on one side. The responsibility of leading an army had apparently not had a sobering effect on the Crown Prince as yet, but I was told that the guiding brain and genius in the Crown Prince's army headquarters was not that of the Crown Prince, but of his chief adviser, Gen. von Haeseler, the brilliant cavalry leader of the war of 1870 and now the "grand old man" of the German Army, sharing with von Zeppelin the distinction of being the oldest living German Generals. It seemed still harder to realize that men were fighting and dying not fifty miles away when, after lunch, Kaiser, Crown Prince, and staffs went for a two hours' automobile ride, the Crown Prince leaving late in the afternoon to rejoin his command.

The only warlike notes in the day's picture were a German military aeroplane—one of the famous Taubes—that flew at a high altitude over the Great Headquarters toward the enemies' lines; a battalion of Saxon Landsturm that rested for an hour at the railroad station, then started on the final hike for the front, refreshed by a glimpse of their motoring Kaiser, and toward evening four automobile loads of wounded German officers who arrived from the direction of Rheims, where it was rumored the French had made four desperate attempts to break through.

Express Motor Service.

Here one gets more and more the impression that the Germans in their war-making have learned a lesson from the hustling Americans—that they have managed to graft American speed to their native thoroughness, making a combination hard to beat. For instance, there is a regular relay service of high-power racing motor cars between the Great Headquarters and Berlin, the schedule calling for a total running time of something under a day and a half, beating the best time at present possible by train by four hours. One of the picked drivers, who has the last lap through France—said his running schedule required him to average sixty miles an hour, and this running at night. A network of fast relay automobile services is also run from the Great Headquarters through Belgium, linking up Brussels and Antwerp, and to the principal points on the long line of battle.

How great a rôle the motor car plays among the Germans may be gathered from an estimate made to the writer that 40,000 were in use for military purposes. Many thousands of these are private automobiles operated by their wealthy owners as members of the Volunteer War Automobile Corps, of which Prince Waldemar, son of the Sailor Prince Henry, is Chief. Their ranks include many big business men, captains of industry, and men of social prominence, and professional eminence. They wear a distinctive uniform, that of an infantry officer with a collar of very dark red, and a short, purely ornamental sword or dagger.

Back to Luxemburg.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 24.—I have just returned from the German Great Headquarters in France, the visit terminating abruptly on the fourth day, when one of the Kaiser's secret field police woke me up at 7 o'clock in the morning and regretfully said that his instructions were to see that I "did not oversleep" the first train out. The return journey along one of the German main lines of communication—through Eastern France, across a corner of Belgium and through Luxemburg—was full of interest, and confirmed the impression gathered at the centre of things, the Great Headquarters, that this twentieth century warfare is in the last analysis a gigantic business proposition which the Board of Directors (the Great General Staff) and the thirty-six department heads are conducting with the efficiency of a great American business corporation.

The west-bound track is a continuous procession of freight trains—fresh consignments of raw material—men and ammunition—being rushed to the firing line to be ground out into victories. The first shipment we pass is an infantry battalion—first ten flat cars loaded with baggage, ammunition, provision wagons, and field kitchens, the latter already with fire lighted and soup cooking as the long train steams slowly along, for the trenches are only fifty miles away, and the Germans make a point of sending their troops into battle with full stomachs.

After the flat cars come thirty box-cars, all decorated with green branches and scrawled over with chalked witticisms at the expense of the French and Russians. The men cheer as our train passes. A few kilometers further, backed on to a siding, is a train of some twenty flatcars, each loaded with a touring car. Then we pass a battery of artillery on flatcars, the guns still garlanded with flowers; then a short freight train—six cars loaded with nothing but spare automobile tires—then a long train of heavy motor trucks, then more infantry trains, then an empty hospital train going back for another load, then a train of gasoline tank cars, more cheering infantry, more artillery, another empty hospital train, a pioneer train, a score of flatcars loaded with long heavy piles, beams, steel girders, bridge spans, and lumber, then a passenger train load of German railway officials and servants going to operate the railways toward the coast, more infantry, food trains, ammunition trains, train loads of railway tracks already bolted to metal ties and merely needing to be laid down and pieced together, and so on in endless succession all through France and through Belgium. The two-track road, shaky in spots, especially when crossing rivers, is being worked to capacity, and how well the huge traffic is handled is surprising even to an American commuter.

Clearing a Big Tunnel.

Our fast train stops at the mouth of a tunnel, then crawls ahead charily, for the French, before retreating, dynamited the tunnel. One track has been cleared but the going is still bad. To keep it from being blocked again by falling débris the Germans have dug clean through the top of the hill, opening up a deep well of light into the tunnel. Looking up, you see a pioneer company in once cream-colored, now dirty colored fatigue uniform still digging away and terracing the sides of the big hole to prevent slides. [See illustration on Page 4 of the picture section of today's TIMES.] Half an hour later we go slow again in crossing a new wooden bridge over the Meuse—only one track as yet. It took the German pioneers nearly a week to build the substitute for the old steel railway bridge dynamited by the French, whose four spans lie buckled up in the river. The pioneers are at work driving piles to carry a second track. The process is interesting. A forty man power pile driver is rigged upon the bow end of a French river barge with forty soldiers tugging at forty strands of the main rope. The "gang" foreman, a Captain in field gray, stands on the river bank and bellows the word of command. Up goes the heavy iron weight; another command, and down it drops on the pile. It looks like a painfully slow process, but the bridges are rebuilt just the same.

Further on, a variety of interest is furnished to a squad of French prisoners being marched along the road. Then a spot of ant-hill-like activity where a German railway company is at work building a new branch line, hundreds of them having pick-axes and making the dirt fly. You halt expect to see a swearing Irish foreman. It looks like home—all except the inevitable officer (distinguished by revolver and field glass) shouting commands.

The intense activity of the Germans in rebuilding the torn-up railroads and pushing ahead new strategic lines is one of the most interesting features of a tour now in France. I was told that they had pushed the railroad work so far that they were able to ship men and ammunition almost up to the fortified trenches. The Germanization of the railroads here has been completed by the importation of station superintendents, station hands, track walkers, &c., from the Fatherland. The stretch over which we are traveling, for example, is in charge of Bavarians. The Bavarian and German flags hang out at every French station we pass. German signs everywhere, even German time. It looks as if they thought to stay forever.

Now we creep past a long hospital train, full this time, which has turned out on a siding to give us the right of way—perhaps thirty all-steel cars—each fitted with two tiers of berths, eight to a side, sixteen to a car. Every berth is taken. One car is fitted up as an operating room, but fortunately no one is on the operating table as we crawl past. Another car is the private office of the surgeon in charge of the train. He is sitting at a big desk receiving reports from the orderlies. During the day we pass six of these splendidly appointed new all-steel hospital trains, all full of wounded. Some of them are able to sit up in their bunks and take a mild interest in us. Once, by a queer coincidence, we simultaneously pass the wounded going one way and cheering fresh troops going the other.

On Wednesday, November 18th, Will Hold an Important Sale of

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue 37th and 38th Streets

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Sand and Putty Color Suits

Sand and Putty Color Suits

Of imported gabardine or English covert, showing the new length coats, belted or semi-belted, with the new high crush collar of self material or skunk opossum fur, circular flare skirts. *Value $59.50* **29.50**

Sand and Putty Color Suits

Beaver fur trimmed suits of imported gabardine or English covert, showing the new length coats, belted or semi-belted, trimmed with real beaver fur, flare circular or box pleated skirts. *Value $49.50* **39.50**

These Models may also be had in Brown, Green, Navy or Black.

Women's Evening Gowns

Satin Evening Gowns

Three distinct models, of satin sublime or satin charmeuse, in rose, light blue, turquoise, pink, gold, white or black. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns

High bodice Empire decollete gown, in rose, turquoise, gold or black, Silver embroidered full flare skirt. *Value $89.50* **59.50**

Sand and Putty Color Waists

Crepe de Chine Waists

Sand Color Crepe de Chine Waists.

Dressy V-neck model, high standing roll collar; hemstitched yoke and sleeves. *Value $8.50* **5.75**

Crepe de Chine Waists

Sand Color Crepe de Chine Waists.

Hand embroidered hemstitched model, with the new high collar. *Value $12.50* **7.95**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Putty Color Georgette Crepe Waists.

Dressy tucked model, embroidered net lace Medici Collar; black Moire tie. *Value $14.50* **9.75**

Fur-Trimmed Lace Waists

Made over Putty Color Georgette.

Of putty color embroidered lace net, made over and combined with Georgette crepe. *Value $29.50* **19.75**

Women's Winter Coats—New Models

Corduroy Velvet Coats

Russian Belted Model.

In green, brown, navy blue or black, wide belt from side, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $29.50* **19.75**

Corduroy Velvet Coats

Flare Model—Fur Collar.

In sand, green, brown, blue or black; large collar of skunk opossum, silk lined, interlined. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Velvet Velour Coats

Russian Flare Model—Fur Trimmed.

Three-quarter length, model collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with skunk raccoon fur, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $45.00* **29.50**

Velvet Velour Coats

Large Collar of Natural Beaver.

Seven-eighth length dressy flare model, Empire belted front; large collar of natural beaver, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $85.00* **49.50**

Misses' Suits and Coats

Misses Fur Trimmed Suits

Of Broadcloth, Gabardine or Velvet.

Short, medium or long coats, trimmed with rich furs; tunic or full flare skirts; also tailored models of English covert cloth. 14 to 20 years. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Seven-eighth and Full Length Models.

Of navy, brown, black, green or taupe wool plush or zibeline, also English mixtures, large collar of natural raccoon or skunk opossum fur. 14 to 20 years. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Special Sales Monday

Fashionable Laced Boots

For Women and Misses.

Of patent leather, with fawn or gray cloth tops, trimmed with black lace stays and laces; high arch last with concave heels.

5.50 *Value $7.00*

"New Circular" Petticoats

For the New Mode of Dress.

Of soft messaline, in sand color, Russian green, dark brown, navy or black; circular flounce trimmed with pleated sectional ruffles.

4.95 *Value $7.95*

Broadcloth Circular Skirts

For Women and Misses.

New full flare circular model of imported broadcloth, in black, navy, green or brown, with fitted belt.

7.50 *Value $12.50*

Brocaded Silk Boudoir Gowns

Wool Albatross Lined.

Of brocaded crepe de Chine, in pink, blue, rose, apricot or black, hand emb'd scalloped collar and cuffs.

7.50 *Value $13.75*

Riding Habits

For Women and Misses.

Astride or Side Habits, of English Melton, long coat, rubber faced, breeches chamois seat, buckskin reinforced; also Meadow Brook coat, safety skirt.

25.00 *Value $39.50*

"Parfait" Corsets

For Women and Misses.

Of fine white or pink batiste, new model, medium bust and slightly curved waistline, tailored top, finished with silk embroidery.

3.50 *Regular Price $6.00*

Jersey Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses

Jersey Silk Combinations
Heavy quality Jersey silk, in white or pink, embroidered in exclusive designs, fully reinforced. *Heretofore $3.75* **2.45**

Jersey Silk Knickers
Heavy quality Jersey silk, in black, white, pink or blue, reinforced; also Jersey silk petticoat knickers, in pink, black or white. *Heretofore $2.45* **1.65**

Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses.

Pure Thread Silk Hose
Of black, white, fawn, beige, smoke, taupe, brown or bronze. Lisle or silk sole and garter top. *Values $1.35 to $1.50.* 3 pair for $2.50 **.85**

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
Black, white, bronze or taupe, with self clox, white with self, black or colored clox, black with white clox. *Heretofore $2.00.* 3 pair for $3.65 **1.25**

Women's Kid Gloves

For Street or Evening Wear.

16 Button Glace Mousquetaire
Mousquetaire gloves of glace kid in white, mode, beaver, tan or brown. *Value $2.75* **1.75**

Real French Kid Gloves
Two clasp, in white, black, taupe or tan; overseam sewn; Paris point emb'd back. *Regular price $1.50* **1.00**

English Ivory Toilet Articles

At Special Prices.

English Ivory Hair Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. *Values $2.25* **1.35**

English Ivory Clothes Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. *Value $1.75* **1.15**

English Ivory Mirrors
Straight handle, bevelled mirror. *Value $2.00* **1.25**

Maison Bernard Inc.

330 Fifth Avenue—32nd & 33rd Streets

Will Add to Their

ANNUAL SALE

On Monday and Tuesday

The following Garments from their New Winter Collection, not shown heretofore.

45 Fur-Trimmed 2 & 3 Piece Costumes

Velvet, Velour and other new fabrics. Actual values $65 to $100.

$35 & $55

35 Smart Coats

For Street, Motor and Travel; no two alike.

$30 & $45

35 Dinner Gowns & Dance Frocks

Iridescent Spangles, Nets, Chiffon Velvets, Laces, etc. Regular values $75 to $95.

$45

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Announce their

Annual Clearing Sale

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and continuing for the balance of the week

1/3 to 1/2 off

Gowns, Dresses, Suits,

Dancing Frocks, Coats, Blouses

The Hagedorn productions are famous for their extreme smartness, individuality and exclusiveness.

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Broadway, Corner 81st St.

FRANK'S LAST HOPE IN GEORGIA GONE

State Supreme Court Rules Against His Motion to Set Aside Murder Verdict.

HOLDS HIS PLEA TOO LATE

Should Have Demanded Constitutional Rights When Moving for New Trial.

NOW TO MAKE FINAL APPEAL

Case Will Be Carried to United States Supreme Court on Writ of Error or Habeas Corpus.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—Leo M. Frank's fight for life, so far as the courts of Georgia are concerned, is over. The supreme tribunal of the State today upheld Solicitor General Dorsey's demurrer to the motion to set aside the verdict declaring Frank guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is now all that stands between the prisoner and death except the invoking of Executive clemency.

The motion to set aside the verdict was made on the ground that the prisoner's constitutional rights were invaded by his absence from the courtroom when the jury returned the verdict of guilty. The decision was written by Justice Warner Hill and was concurred in by the entire court, with the exception of Justice Fish, who is ill.

Frank, in his cell in the Tower, received the news with the same equanimity that has marked his demeanor since his arrest.

"I had put great faith in the plea of my lawyers," he said, "and had looked for a favorable decision by the Supreme Court. That is all I have to say."

Milton Klein, a friend, who was with the prisoner, said: "The United States Supreme Court is next on the list."

Frank was writing a letter when the news was told to him. He was not sufficiently disturbed to stop his work, and in a few minutes completed the letter and gave it to his friend to be mailed.

The State Supreme Court decision goes into the merits of the contentions of the defense in detail. The court holds that the points made by Frank in his motion to set aside should have been made in his motion for a new trial. The court quoted a number of authorities in this connection, after which it said:

Where a motion for a new trial is made, the defendant must set out all that is known to him at the time or by reasonable diligence could have been known by him as grounds for a new trial. Did the defendant in the instant case know at the time he made his motion that he was absent without his consent when the verdict of guilty was rendered against him? He must of necessity have known it, and likewise his counsel.

In one ground of his motion for a new trial, (which was reviewed and passed on by this Court in the case of Frank versus The State, 141 Georgia, 243,) it was alleged: "Defendant was not in the court room when the verdict was rendered, his presence having been waived by his counsel." When one convicted of crime makes a motion for a new trial, it is his duty to include everything in it which was appropriate to such a motion and which was known to him at the time. As we have seen, defendant could have made the question under consideration in the motion for a new trial.

Can't Appeal in Sections.

The court, in substantiation of the principle laid down, cites the case of Daniels vs. Towers, 770 Georgia, 785. Justice Bleckley delivered this opinion, in part, as follows:

"We rest the case upon the general rule that, after a Judge of the Superior Court has presided in any case in the Superior Court of any county and the judgment rendered at the trial has been affirmed by this (the Supreme) Court, it is to be taken for all purposes that it was a legal trial and judgment and cannot be questioned for anything but the want of jurisdiction appearing upon the face of the proceedings as ruled upon here. If there is more record below and the plaintiff in error after conviction does not bring it up, it is his own misfortune. He had opportunity to bring it up. He must abide by the judgment upon the record which he brings here, and if the judgment is legal, according to that record, he must take the consequences. It will not do to allow him to bring up his case in sections. He must bring up his whole case as he expects to stand upon it for all time, and if he does not do it, neither he nor his friends can repair the error afterwards."

Referring to Frank's contention that he had a right to be present when the verdict was rendered and could not waive such right, the court says:

"It is the undoubted right of a defendant who is indicted for a criminal offense in this State to be present at every stage of his trial. But he may waive his presence at the reception of the verdict entered in his case."

Authorities to sustain this point are cited by the court.

Touching upon the authority of Frank's counsel to waive his presence for him, the court says:

Not Deemed Sound Practice.

As said by this court, in effect, in the case of Lumpkin vs. The State, 87 Georgia, 517, it is not sound practice for counsel to make a waiver of their client's presence at the reception of the verdict, take the chances of acquittal for their client and then, after a verdict of guilty, the defendant should be allowed to repudiate the action of counsel and employ other counsel to set aside the verdict because of the absence of the defendant at the time it was rendered.

Who was better prepared to protect the interests of the defendant, trained and expert counsel or the defendant himself? True, he had the right to conduct the trial in person, if he so desired, but the defendant had committed his case to able and experienced counsel, who, in the exercise of their relation as attorneys for the client waived his right to be present; and, having made the waiver, and defendant by his conduct having acquiesced in it, he should be bound by it.

It would be trifling with the court to allow one who had been convicted of crime and who had made a motion for a new trial on over 100 grounds, including a statement that his counsel had waived his presence at the reception of the verdict, have the motion heard by both the Superior and Supreme Courts, and, after a denial by both courts of the motion, to now come in and by way of a motion to set aside the verdict, include matters which were or ought to have been included in the motion for a new trial.

We know of no provision in the Constitution of the United States or of this State, nor of any statute which gives to an accused person a right to disregard the rules of procedure in a State which afford him due process of law and demand that he shall move in his own way and be granted absolute freedom because of an irregularity (if there is one) in receiving the verdict. If an accused person could make use of some of his points to attack the verdict and reserve other points known to him, which he could then have made, to be used as grounds for further attacks on the verdict, there would be practically no end to a criminal case.

Referring to that part of the motion to set aside the verdict on the grounds of disorder in the courtroom during the trial, of cheering and applause outside the courtroom, and of the oral remarks of the trial judge before signing the order denying the new trial, the decision holds that these questions were raised and adjudicated in the motion for a new trial, and that therefore the court will not again consider them.

Will File Writ of Error.

When asked as to the course of action now to be resorted to, John L. Tye of Tye, Peeples & Jordan, attorneys for Frank, said that a writ of error would be filed with the State Supreme Court as soon as possible. This could not be filed before ten days, he said, as it would take that long for the remittur to come from the State Supreme Court to the Superior Court.

When the writ of error is filed it must be certified by the State Supreme Court before the case can be carried to the United States Supreme Court. It is an open question whether the State Supreme Court will certify this writ. If the court refuses, the next resource of the defense, it is said, will be to swear out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court and on this writ take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Tye said the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court on the same grounds as those on which the motion was based to set aside the verdict that Frank was not tried according to due process of law, granted to him as a constitutional right, in that he was not present when the verdict was returned, and for other and minor reasons.

The success of Solicitor General Dorsey's demurrer in the hearing before Judge Ben Hill had the effect of bringing the question of the validity of the demurrer, rather than the merits of the motion itself, before the Supreme Court, and it was upon the demurrer that the court made its decision today.

Solicitor Dorsey's demurrer set up six grounds on which he asked that the Supreme Court dismiss the motion without a hearing by the lower court. His first contention was that the motion should be dismissed "because a motion to set aside a verdict or judgment of the court should be under the law predicated upon some defect appearing on the face of the pleadings or the record, and the motion filed is not one so predicated."

The second ground set up by the Solicitor was that Frank, if he wished to take advantage of the fact that he was not in the courtroom at the time of the verdict, should have included this point in the motion for a new trial, which he filed shortly after his conviction.

Frank's Conduct an Estoppel.

The other grounds embodied a similarity of contention, all holding that Frank's conduct had amounted to an estoppel—that is, that he had too late adopted the remedy which might have been proper at an earlier time, but was not now, after he unsuccessfully had fought other motions through the lower court and the Supreme Court. The final ground said:

"The motion should be dismissed because this petition affirmatively shows that said Frank, after a knowledge of the waiver of his presence on the part of his counsel, acquiesced in the same and took steps affirmatively, indicating a waiver of such conduct on the part of his counsel."

Frank's lawyers, disputing Dorsey's contentions, maintained that the doctrine of estoppel does not exist in criminal cases and that a man on trial for his life has the right at any time to assert for his protection any right given to him by the law.

After disposing of the question of timeliness and practice counsel for the prisoner arrayed hundreds of citations to prove their contention that not one decision in a State court or in the United States Supreme Court ever had held that a defendant's counsel, without the consent of the accused, had the right to waive his client's presence, and that only one decision—the one in the Cawthorn case—held that the prisoner himself had this right in a felony case.

That the attorneys for Frank had built great hopes on the Supreme Court decision, and that it was a distinct shock to them, was stated by Leonard Haas, associate counsel for the convicted man in his plea for constitutional rights.

"We did not believe that the Supreme Court would deny the motion," Mr. Haas said. "We were confident that Frank would be released by the court's decision. We have not given up hope, however. The United States Supreme Court has many precedents to govern it, in all of which it has ruled that a prisoner cannot waive his presence at the time of the verdict."

"I will fight the case if it is taken to the United States Supreme Court," said Solicitor General Dorsey. "The fight has become one against the courts and their decisions, and I shall see it through."

CROPSEY BROADENS ATTACK ON JUDGES

New Statement Puts Benedict with Marean and Scudder as Grout's Friends.

CALLS CONDUCT UNJUDICIAL

Brooklyn Bar Association Moves to Investigate District Attorney's Charges.

District Attorney Cropsey last night issued a statement defending the method of the District Attorney's office in handling the indictments against Edward M. Grout, and citing the conduct of Justice Benedict as an additional manifestation of the consideration which the District Attorney may expect to receive in the matters relating to Mr. Grout's cases. Mr. Cropsey said:

"The comments made by Mr. Justice Benedict in deciding the motions in the Grout cases had nothing to do with the decisions which he rendered. They were not based upon any matters contained in the papers submitted to him on those motions.

"The language and conduct of the learned Justice were both unjudicial. He required the District Attorney's presence when the decision of the motions was to be announced, and then, after having decided the motions, he proceeded to administer a rebuke which was wholly irrelevant and impertinent to the proceeding before him.

"Inaccurate and Misleading."

"When the learned Justice concluded his speech the District Attorney arose and endeavored to reply to the grossly unjust and unfair criticisms which had been made by the Justice, and to point out to the Justice his many inaccurate and misleading statements of fact. This the learned Justice would not permit.

"The learned Justice's criticisms on the delay in bringing the cases to trial were not founded on fact, and showed that he either did not read the papers which were submitted on the motions or that he deliberately and willfully ignored them. The papers submitted to the court show that there has been no unreasonable or even unusual delay in bringing the cases to trial, and that the delay complained of has been caused solely by the defendant himself."

Mr. Cropsey then went into a history of the indictment against Mr. Grout, and pointed out many motions made by the defense, and to the fact that they had been copying thousands of records pertaining to the case. He said that he did not feel justified in applying for a date for trial while the defense was in course of preparation. Regarding former Justice Marean, Mr. Cropsey said:

"The indictment that was found against Mr. Grout by my predecessor, Mr. Clarke, was emasculated by Mr. Justice Josiah T. Marean, all the important part of it, the part that made the serious charge against the defendant, having been stricken out. There was practically nothing left of that indictment to try. These are the facts. The defendant demurred to the indictment and the argument thereon was heard before Mr. Justice Marean. During the argument that Justice stated that the indictment was not in proper form and that portions of it should be stricken out. The District Attorney stated that there was no power in the court to strike out any portion of an indictment, and that if the indictment was not in proper form the court could sustain the demurrer. (If the demurrer had been sustained the People would have had the right of appeal.) Thereupon the learned Justice stated that he would grant the defendant's motion to strike out parts of the indictment and defendant's counsel handed up to the court for his signature an order granting the motion. This order was not prepared after the learned Justice had publicly stated he would grant the motion; it had been prepared before defendant's counsel came to court to argue the motion.

"No Appeal for People."

"This was done not only against protest, but after the Justice had been advised that the People had no right of appeal from such an order and after he had been further advised that a new indictment could not be found against Mr. Grout as the statute of limitations had run against it.

"After the last indictment was found against Mr. Grout—the indictment for perjury—defendant's counsel moved to transfer it from the County Court to the Supreme Court. This motion was opposed by the District Attorney, and although there was no legal grounds stated for granting the motion, it was granted by Mr. Justice Scudder.

"Justice Scudder stated from the bench that Mr. Grout was a citizen whom all had respected, that his record was without blemish, and that everybody knew how, after the Union Bank had been closed, Mr. Grout was asked to lend the prestige of his name to its Presidency to insure public confidence, and how this was at the request of the Banking Superintendent and upon his representations to Mr. Grout as to the very assets which were in question in these criminal charges, and that he thought a man of Mr. Grout's standing was entitled to have a trial in the Supreme Court, and thereupon he granted the motion.

"The statement made by the learned Justice as to the manner in which Mr. Grout came to be President of the bank, is not in accordance with the facts and the records on file show such to be not the fact.

Objected to Scudder.

"Later, Mr. Grout's counsel made a motion to be permitted to inspect the Grand Jury minutes. This motion came on before Mr. Justice Scudder. In view of his statements with reference to Mr. Grout objection was made to his hearing the matter, but the learned Justice declined to send the matter to another Judge and insisted on hearing it himself. Papers were submitted showing that under the authorities there was no right to such an inspection as was asked by defendant, but Mr. Justice Scudder, however, granted this motion and permitted Mr. Grout to inspect and copy the entire proceedings before the Grand Jury.

"The conduct of Mr. Justice Benedict, in refusing to permit the District Attorney to reply after the learned Justice had publicly criticised him, is but an additional manifestation of the consideration which the District Attorney may expect to receive in the matters relating to Mr. Grout's cases."

Bar Association Acts.

The Brooklyn Bar Association has taken cognizance of District Attorney Cropsey's reference to "hand-picked Judges" in connection with the Grout case. Charles J. McDermott, the Chairman, has been empowered to appoint a committee to investigate and recommend action.

The Bar Association has acted because, as is set forth in a resolution adopted by it, the District Attorney is "a member and officer of this organization, and thus subject to discipline by it, and is also answerable in law for and deeds unfitting him for membership of the bar or occupancy of his high constitutional office," and also because "any Judge acting as such reputed accusations import is likewise answerable as to his fitness to discharge the high duties of his office."

PROSECUTOR SEES CONVICTS.

May Bear on Union Bank Case—Statement by W. J. Cummins.

OSSINING, Nov. 14.—Louis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, visited Sing Sing today and examined several convicts. It is said his visit bore on the Union Bank case, in which David A. Sullivan figured. The men examined were John Conway, William J. Cummins, and Augustus N. Trice. Trice is the Brooklyn lawyer sentenced for robbing a client. Cummins was convicted for his connection with the Carnegie Trust Company.

Mr. Goldstein would give no information. Cummins gave out a statement, which he asked Mr. Goldstein to give to the press.

Cummins's statement was to the effect that he did not know anything about Sullivan or the Union Bank or the purchase of the automobile by Warden McCormick. He said he was assisting the Banking Department to straighten out affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company, now in liquidation, and that newspaper notoriety is killing his mother, who is 80 years old. He says he has no money and that his family is living by the charity of friends.

Cummins declared that it was he who asked Warden Clancy to be allowed to pick apples on a farm two miles from the prison. He said the apples were given to convicts in the prison on their return. He said that none of the prisoners with him stayed out over night. On these trips, Cummins said, they were always in the charge of a keeper.

TWO CONVICTED OF MURDER

First Degree Verdicts Against Young Slayers of C. A. Ely.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 14.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict returned by a jury before Justice Samuel Kalisch this afternoon against George Green, 24 years old, and Richard Sparks, 17, both negroes, who killed Charles A. Ely here on Sept. 9. Justice Kalisch said he would impose sentence within ten days.

No defense was interposed at the trial, and the only real fight made by counsel for the defendants was to prevent confessions they had made from being admitted in evidence. Each defendant on the stand denied that he had been warned that what he said would be used against him.

Ely was a fish dealer in Freehold. He was at work in his barn, in Wayne Avenue, when Green entered, with a heavy iron bar in his hip pocket, leaving Sparks at the door with an axe. At Sparks's signal Green struck Ely, crushing his skull. The negroes then took all Ely's money from his pockets. Sparks was arrested at his home here that night and Green was caught in Amityville, L. I., three days later.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

WILL CLOSE OUT, BEGINNING MONDAY,

Negligees and Tea Gowns

At Extreme Reductions

Albatross Room Gowns,	*Formerly $6.00*	2.85
Challie House Dresses,	*Formerly $7.50*	4.75
French Flannel Peignoirs,	*Formerly $12.00*	7.95
Crepe de Chine Negligees,	*Formerly $20.00*	8.45
Corduroy & Zenana Robes,	*Formerly $24.75*	15.65
Handsome Tea Gowns,	*Formerly $45.00*	19.50
Sacques and Matinees,	*Formerly $6.50*	2.45

It is well to remember and selling direct, prices are lower than that manufacturing even our regular asked elsewhere.

Large Women's Apparel

Ready for Immediate Wear.

We make no attempt to fit skittish models on stout figures, but create special styles with particularly good lines for women of full proportions. Made in Sizes 39 to 53 Bust Measure.

Fashionable Dresses,	10.85 to 37.50
Well Tailored Suits,	16.75 to 54.75
Extra Size Blouses,	2.45 to 12.75

GALERIE DE LA MODE

Exclusive Ladies' Apparel

308 FIFTH AVENUE

Most Remarkable Offering

FOR MONDAY ONLY

45 COSTUMES TAILLEUR—

Velvets, Corduroys and Velours, richly Fur Trimmed. Priced in other shops $50 to $75.

$25

95 SMART COATS

For Afternoon, Motor and Travel, Made of Wool, Velours and Velvets, etc. Heretofore $45 to $75.

$25 to $35

Genuine Bargains in Luxurious Furs, Fur Coats and Evening Wraps.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Last Excursion
—of the Season—
NEXT SUNDAY
November 22d
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s.

The last opportunity this year to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions at a nominal cost.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 879, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway; 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Monday and Throughout the Week

The Following Remarkable Values Offered in Our

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Together with thousands of other equally desirable articles, adapted to the needs of the hour, and particularly suitable for Holiday and Anniversary Gifts.

Clearance in the Unmade Robe Department

Our entire stock at a fraction of former prices.

Consisting of the finest Real Lace, spangled and beaded Robes, Coats and Tunics for evening wear; also Imported Crepe, Linen and Batiste Robes and Blouse patterns, suitable for the South.

The following are only a few of the remarkable values offered:

Unmade Robes	Formerly each	NOW each
18 IRISH LINEN—Hand embroidered	$11.50	6.00
5 BLACK VOILE—Eyelet embroidery	$18.00	12.00
6 ECRU CREPE—Beautifully embroidered in colors	$27.50	18.00
6 WHITE CREPE—Exquisite designs in colored embroidery	$27.50	18.00
12 FINE BATISTE, with Swiss embroidery in colors	$27.50	18.00
3 REAL PRINCESS LACE, combined with Filet	$52.00	25.00
9 FRENCH BATISTE—Elaborately hand embroidered; very sheer and fine	$75.00	40.00
1 POINT DUCHESS APPLIQUE	$160.00	80.00
1 IRISH LACE	$200.00	90.00
1 LIERRE LACE, with Bruge	$250.00	95.00
1 POINT DUCHESS APPLIQUE	$250.00	110.00
1 POINT DUCHESS APPLIQUE	$295.00	145.00
1 BRUGE LACE	$450.00	200.00
1 DUCHESS LACE, with Point Lace Medallions	$650.00	215.00
Beaded Coats	*Formerly each*	NOW each
5 BLACK BEADED COATS in styles for evening wear	$95.00	40.00
Fancy Tunics	*Formerly each*	NOW each
1 BLACK LACE TUNIC	$50.00	30.00
1 SILVER CLOTH TUNIC	$50.00	35.00
1 SPANGLED AND BEADED TUNIC—Rose pink chiffon cloth with pastel blue girdle	$85.00	48.00
1 BLACK LACE TUNIC	$75.00	50.00
1 ELABORATELY BEADED TUNIC in light blue, with underdress attached	$125.00	55.00
1 TAUPE CHIFFON TUNIC—Elaborately embroidered with old blue beads and gold and silver combinations	$110.00	60.00
1 OLD GOLD NET TUNIC, with Bulgarian beaded effect	$115.00	75.00
1 BEADED TUNIC in black and steel	$120.00	70.00
1 SPHINX BEADED NET TUNIC	$140.00	75.00
1 BEADED NET TUNIC in old blue with ribbon girdle	$135.00	80.00
1 BLACK LACE TUNIC	$125.00	70.00
Waist Patterns	*Formerly each*	NOW each
25 FRENCH BATISTE—Elaborately embroidered; also with drawn work	$5.00	2.50
25 BATISTE AND VOILE	$6.50	4.00
25 LINEN—Austrian hand embroidery	$13.50	6.50

Finest French Batiste Waist Patterns

Formerly $28.00 to $55.00. 10.00 to 18.00

25 unusually fine, sheer, hand embroidered waist patterns with inserts of Cluny and Medallions of Real Valenciennes and Cluny Lace. No two models alike.

Women's Pure Silk Hose

The finest Imported and American makes, in a large variety of styles for day and evening wear.

The following have double soles, heels and toes, and offer a most unusual opportunity for early and advantageous holiday purchasing:

	Formerly pair	NOW per pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Light weight; cotton soles and tops	$1.00	58c	1.65	3.25
PURE THREAD SILK—Black; medium weight	$1.25	68c	1.95	3.85
PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight; extra spliced. Black	$1.50	95c	2.80	5.50
PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Heavy weight; black	$2.00	1.35	3.95	7.75
PURE THREAD SILK—Black or white insteps, with colored or self embroidery or open work effects	$4.00	2.00	5.85	11.50
IMPORTED PURE THREAD SILK—Of finest French manufacture. Black with open work or embroidered insteps	$8.00	3.50	10.00	19.50

Women's Imported Zenana Silk Robes

Very warm, light weight, luxurious house robes. Ideal for holiday gifts.

ZENANA ROBES—In practical and pastel shades, embroidered in Zouave effect; finished with scalloped edge, Albatross lining. *Regularly $27.50.* 19.50

ZENANA ROBE—Callot model, shawl collar and deep cuffs; various colors. Albatross lining. *Regularly $45.00.* 32.00

ZENANA ROBE—Poiret model; Pure silk and silk lining. *Regularly $50.00.* 42.00

Extraordinary Opportunity in Winter Blankets

Our entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks of California and Western, finest grade, white Wool Blankets, marked to close at most decisive reductions.

5000 Pairs All Wool Finest Western Blankets

Made to our special order in plain white or with Pink and Blue borders, all separately silk bound, and arranged in these groups:

The "Del Monte"

SINGLE BED SIZE—	*Value $13.00 pair.*	10.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—	*Value $15.00 pair.*	12.25
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—	*Value $18.50 pair.*	15.00

The "Regis"

SINGLE BED SIZE—	*Value $16.50 pair.*	13.50
DOUBLE BED SIZE—	*Value $18.50 pair.*	15.00
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—	*Value $22.50 pair.*	18.50

1000 Pairs fine California Wool Blankets

Made of specially selected white wool, finished with Pink or Blue borders only.

SINGLE BED SIZE—		
	Regularly pair, $6.50.	5.00
	Regularly pair, $8.50.	6.75
	Regularly pair, $9.00.	7.25
DOUBLE BED SIZE—		
	Regularly pair, $6.50.	5.00
	Regularly pair, $9.50.	7.35
	Regularly pair, $11.00.	8.75
	Regularly pair, $12.75.	9.75
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—		
	Regularly pair, $12.75.	10.50

Our Celebrated "Clydesdale" Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases

In all standard sizes.

At ⅓ Under Regular Prices

PILLOW CASES—	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
Size 42 x 38½	each 18c	each 23c
Size 45 x 38½	each 20c	each 25c
Size 50 x 38½	each 22c	each 27c
Size 54 x 38½	each 25c	each 30c
SHEETS—	**Plain Hem.**	**Hemstitched.**
Size 63 x 99	each 68c	each 80c
Size 72 x 99	each 75c	each 85c
Size 81 x 99	each 82c	each 95c
Size 90 x 99	each 90c	each 1.00
Size 90 x 108	each 1.00	each 1.10

Handsome Sweaters

Chiefly fine Imported Models of pure wool for Women and Misses.

COAT MODEL—White, heather mixtures and season's colorings.
SPORT MODEL—Fine, soft, closely knitted; Ruff collar, patch pockets, belted back; large self buttons. *Value $5.75* } 4.75

IMPORTED SHETLAND SWEATERS—Double; exceptionally fine quality; two-tone effects and plain white, with collar and cuffs in bright colors. *Value $10.50* } 7.50

CASHMERE—"Sport" model, shawl collar; patch pockets, finished with the new woven ribbon effect. White and colors. *Value $12.50* } 10.50

Gift Handkerchiefs

For Men and Women.

Fine sheer linen handkerchiefs, from our recent importation, also a collection of women's exquisite lace handkerchiefs, particularly appropriate for holiday gifts:

WOMEN'S PURE IRISH LINEN—⅛ and ¼ inch hem.		
	Regularly $2.75 dozen.	Now 1.95
	Regularly $3.75 dozen.	Now 2.95
	Regularly $6.00 dozen.	Now 3.95
WOMEN'S REAL VALENCIENNES LACE—		
	Regularly $1.75 each.	Now 1.35
	Regularly $2.25 each.	Now 1.75
	Regularly $3.50 each.	Now 2.75
	Regularly $4.50 each.	Now 3.25
MEN'S PURE IRISH LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem.		
	Regularly $2.75 dozen.	Now 2.25
	Regularly $3.25 dozen.	Now 2.75
	Regularly $6.00 dozen.	Now 4.95

NOTE—*Orders for initials, monograms, or other fine hand embroidery should be placed early to insure prompt delivery.*

Women's Velvet Coats

For afternoon and evening wear. Very rich, dressy models of fine velvet, lined with heavy satin; handsome fur collar. Brown, green and damson.

Regularly $65.00. 48.00

Women's Corduroy Suits

An extremely smart walking suit. Copy of a Bernard model, with short fur-trimmed coat and new skirt. Brown, blue and black. *Regularly $40.00.* 32.50

Broadway & 19th Street

TRUCE IN MEXICO UNTIL NOV. 20

Carranza Leader Arranges with Gutierrez for New Conferences and Suspension of Hostilities.

HOPE TO AVERT CIVIL WAR

Liberals Also Plan to Send Commissions to Rival Leaders to Plead for Peace.

CONTEST FOR VERA CRUZ

Villa Party Shows Great Concern Lest Port Fall to Carranza Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—On arriving here this morning, Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, the leader of the Carranza Generals, said:

"Supreme efforts are being made for a pacific solution of the differences, with the single aim of maintaining unimpaired the guarantees of a prompt realization during the pre-Constitutional period of the chief promises of the revolution upheld by the Constitutional army. To this end I yesterday arranged an armistice with Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez. Today I am going to confer with the First Chief of the Constitutional army.

"The armistice will be effective because it is shielded by the best guarantees, viz., the word of Gen. Gutierrez, a revolutionist without a reproach and an honorable soldier, incapable of breaking his promise."

The attitude of Gen. Obregon is shown by a telegram sent by him to Gen. Gutierrez urging him to obtain Villa's effective retirement. If this condition is fulfilled, says Obregon and "Señor Carranza should refuse to turn over the power, all of us would place ourselves at your orders, or at the orders of any one else elected."

The Liberal Party, whose chief is Fernando Iglesias Calderon, is also making an effort to prevent further bloodshed, sending one commission to confer with Carranza and another with Eulalio Gutierrez. The first commission, headed by Francisco Escudero, will go to Aguascalientes to talk with Gutierrez, and the other, headed by Iglesias Calderon, to Cordoba, where Carranza is.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—Gen. Lucio Blanco, one of the Commissioners named by the Aguascalientes peace convention to confer with Gen. Carranza, said last night that Gens. Carranza and Villa had agreed upon a suspension of hostilities until Nov. 20, when the Aguascalientes convention will reconvene and either ratify or nullify the election of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President.

The War Department and the four generals representing the Aguascalientes Convention express the belief that there is still hope for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 14.—Messages today from both the Carranza and Villa officials told of still another attempt to adjust the factional difficulty of the Constitutionalist army before resorting to arms. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, named Provisional President by the Aguascalientes Convention, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Carranza's principal leader, held a conference yesterday, after which Gonzales left for Cordoba to interview the First Chief. The convention has adjourned for ten days. Gonzales promised to procure Carranza's final answer within two days.

A semi-official report dated yesterday from Aguascalientes explained the situation as follows:

"President Gutierrez returned today after holding a conference with Pablo Gonzales, who promised to interview Carranza so that he would recognize the convention and give up his office. Gonzales told Gutierrez that he would send Carranza's answer within two days, and that if Carranza would answer favorably to the convention he would call all Generals of his command and give instructions to them to recognize Gutierrez. Gutierrez gave this information personally to the convention at 8:30 tonight.

"The convention agreed to suspend its sessions and to meet again in ten days, after the occupation of Mexico City by President Gutierrez, on which date the nomination of the Provisional President will be ratified. In the meantime a permanent commission composed of twenty-one members of the convention will officiate. They will accompany the President wherever he goes."

VERA CRUZ TO ANY FACTION.

Port Will Be Left to Those Who Can Hold It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—From all the information obtainable today at the State Department and elsewhere it is apparent that the United States Government has not made any arrangement for turning over the control of Vera Cruz to any recognized authority in Mexico when the American armed forces are withdrawn from that port on Nov. 2. Present indications are that when the troops of Gen. Funston's command leave Vera Cruz the town will be at the disposal of the faction of the Mexican combatants which is able to occupy it with its soldiers.

Orders were cabled by the War Department today to Brig. Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz to send the transport San Marcos to Galveston immediately with the priests and nuns who had taken refuge there after the American occupation and for whose safety General Carranza had declined to furnish guarantees. At last accounts there were eleven priests and forty-nine nuns in Vera Cruz. Whether some of these had already left for the United States the Government here does not know. In the fear that they would be left in Vera Cruz at the mercy of one or the other Mexican factions, most of the priests have endeavored to disguise themselves, while the nuns are reported to have discarded their religious dress and sought employment.

It was estimated today that the cost to the United States of the American occupation of Vera Cruz would not be far from $5,000,000. This estimate takes into account the pay and subsistance of soldiers, their transportation, the cost of chartered transports, and other items of expense. The chartered transports originally engaged to carry Gen. Funston's brigade to Vera Cruz are still costing the Government about $7,000 a day and their total cost will foot up something about $1,300,000.

The care, subsistance, and transportation of the Mexican soldiers and their families who fled over the border and were interned by the United States has cost the Government more than $719,000 and in addition the Government owes railroads about $90,000 for transportation. These Mexican refugees have now been returned to their own country, but the United States expects to have another expensive experience of the same character soon.

Reports received by the Government indicate that Gen. Benjamin Hill, who commands a force of about 5,000 loyal Carranzistas at Celaya, will probably flee over the border into the United States. It was determined at a conference today between officials of the State and War Departments that these soldiers should not be turned back into Mexico, as some of those concerned were inclined to advocate, but should be disarmed when they reached American territory and transported to San Diego, Cal., where they will be interned and cared for by the United States Government until conditions are favorable for their return to Mexico.

Secretary Daniels said today that no decision has been reached with reference to the disposition of the warships now in Mexican waters. Most of the vessels of the fleet have already been withdrawn and it is probable that the larger of the few ships now in Mexican waters will be replaced by small gunboats.

The Minister of the Netherlands called today at the State Department and had a long conversation with Secretary Bryan on the subject of protection of the Dutch in Mexico. There are now no Dutch warships in Mexican waters and concern is felt not only for the Hollanders at Vera Cruz, but for about sixty Dutch mining engineers near Tampico, which Gen. Villa has threatened to attack.

R. Zubaran Campany, the head of the Constitutionalist Agency in Washington, expressed satisfaction this evening over the decision of President Wilson to withdraw the United States forces from Vera Cruz.

SQUABBLE OVER VERA CRUZ.

Carranza Resents Gutierrez's Interest in the Evacuation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—News of the evacuation of Vera Cruz on Nov. 23 was received here with great satisfaction. El Pueblo publishes an extra, giving the text of the note of the Brazilian Minister to Minister Favela, transcribing Secretary Bryan's cable.

Foreign Minister Favela wires from Cordoba that Gen. Gutierrez has been telling several generals, loyal to Carranza, that the Americans will not evacuate Vera Cruz until he, Gutierrez, arrives at the Capital, and Favela adds:

"This is completely false and is a sample of the policy of Northern traitors, like that of Huerta, when he declared that the Americans were advancing from Vera Cruz on Mexico, thus deceiving the entire republic. Señor Favela asks that the widest publicity be given to the Brazilian minister's note embodying Secretary Bryan's cable fixing Nov. 23 for evacuation.

Ricardo Garcia Granados, a brother of Alberto Garcia Granados, Minister of the Interior, under de la Barra and for a time under Huerta, was arrested today.

Various members of the Diplomatic Corps called on Acting War Minister Pesqueira, asking that guards be furnished for the legations. Señor Pesqueira replied that he saw absolutely no reason for such a measure, but in the event of circumstances requiring it, he would be the first to take action in that direction.

Señor Pesqueira showed THE TIMES correspondent the text of the telegram from Gen. Carranza, saying:

"Contradict report of my intention to order abandonment of the capital by our forces. I am concentrating forces from the isthmus and the State of Vera Cruz for the protection of the capital and the reinforcement of its garrison."

The War Minister was asked whether he believed the report of the shooting of Carranza delegates by Villa at Aguascalientes. He said he did not credit it, but did believe such delegates had been subjected to molestation.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 14.—Vehement protests have been prepared by Gen. Villa's agents to send to their chief against the withdrawal of the American troops. They allege they cannot sanction evacuation, since that means turning over the port to a man who they have declared a rebel.

The first brush between supporters of Villa and those of Carranza has occurred to the west of Tampico, but is said to have been of small consequence.

Officers of various organizations called today at United States Army Headquarters and congratulated Gen. Funston on his promotion to the rank of Major General.

ASKS SHIP FOR TAMPICO.

Consul Fears for Foreigners—Many Will Flee from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 14.—Alarm on the part of foreign Consuls in Tampico regarding the safety of 2,500 foreigners in that city in the event of an attack by Villa's forces induced the American Consul today to request the sending of an army transport to that city. If it becomes necessary to offer refuge to foreigners it seems unlikely that all could be cared for on the merchant ships available. No transport was sent from here, and, in view of the evacuation order, it probably will be impossible to spare any of the army's vessels.

Receipt of news of the administration's determination to withdraw the troops from Vera Cruz on Nov. 23 aroused lively interest here, but some of the homesick army men were frank in expressions of agreeable surprise, since they had become convinced that recent developmnts in Mexico had rendered evacution uncertain.

The city is again filled to the capacity of its hotels with refugees who fear for their lives as a result of the struggle apparently impending between Gens. Carranza and Villa, and many residents of Vera Cruz, not trusting in the promises of guarantees of either Carranza or Villa or of the recent convention are preparing to abandon their homes when the American troops sail.

It is expected that the first step toward evacuation will be taken early next week with the sailing of the Government transport San Marcos with mules belonging to the marine corps, including battery mules. The animals are now on board the transport.

ASK US TO HELP KEEP REPUBLICS NEUTRAL

Britain and France Want Us to Use Our Good Offices with Ecuador and Colombia.

A SECRET WIRELESS SEARCH

American Diplomats in South America Will Investigate and Report —Monroe Doctrine Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Relaxing somewhat his reticence of the last few days regarding French and British representations as to supposed violations of neutrality by certain Latin-American republics, Secretary of State Bryan today explained those representations in a way to show them more important and significant than had been at first understood. Not only did the British and French Ambassadors inform the United States of vigorous communications addressed by their Governments to the Latin-American Governments accused of permitting violations of neutrality within their jurisdictions, but the Ambassadors in a rather formal way asked the "good offices" or "influence"—both expressions were used by Mr. Bryan—of the United States in preventing a repetition of the acts about which complaint was made.

This request from the two European powers implied at least a facit recognition of the widest application of the Monroe Doctrine yet made in any official quarter. As these dispatches pointed out last night, the mere notification of the American Government of steps taken directly in communication with the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia would have intimated nothing less than a profound respect for the dominant position of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine even to that limited extent would perhaps have carried with it implications highly gratifying to the American Government. And Mr. Bryan's manner in receiving the still wider recognition of the doctrine implied in the request of the British and French Ambassadors seems to suggest that he is pleased too at the more far-reaching recognition that the request undoubtedly implies. Mr. Bryan's remarks this afternoon intimated too that he was far from shrinking from the great responsibilities necessarily involved in the wider application tacitly given to the Monroe Doctrine by the request of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Mr. Jusserand.

Mr. Bryan already had taken up the question laid before him by directing American diplomatic and perhaps the American Consular officers in the countries mentioned by the British and French Ambassadors to investigate the charges of violated neutrality. How far he was prepared to go should the investigation of American representatives tend to substantiate the charges made by Great Britain and France, Mr. Bryan did not disclose today.

Fear Latin-American Resentment.

There is some concern, however, lest the investigation directed by Mr. Bryan might not be received by the Latin-American countries concerned in the kindly spirit in which Mr. Bryan would have his efforts interpreted. His inquiries in Colombia will be made following a formal denial of the British and French charges made to him personally by the Secretary of the Colombian Legation. And these inquiries will not be confined to a formal inquiry addressed through the American Ministers to the Governments to which they are accredited. That formal inquiry will be made, but the American representatives will be expected, as Mr. Bryan explained this afternoon, to supplement the official reply they receive by such other information as they may be able to collect at first hand.

This inquiry will be a wide extension of the efforts this Government already has under way to discover and suppress secret wireless stations supposed to be operating for the benefit of belligerents in the States of Maine and Washington and elsewhere. For instance, there was a report that such a station was operating in California. Upon inquiry it turned out that it really was located at Ensenada, Lower California, in Mexican territory. The United States refused to interfere in that instance, but the Mexican authorities who were aware of the American investigation not long ago ordered the station suppressed.

Similar investigations extended to the remote mountains of Ecuador and Colombia and the many islands that skirt the coast of both countries prom se serious obstacles. The charge brought by the two European Governments was that Colombia and Ecuador had not prevented the sending of wireless messages of military value to the German squadron that recently defeated a British squadron off Valparaiso, and that the Galapagos Islands, under Ecuadorean sovereignty, had even been used as a coaling station. As Mr. Bryan expressed it this morning in a brief typewritten statement, the British and French Ambassadors asked the American Government "to use its influence to insure the strict enforcement of neutrality as announced by those Governments."

Panama and Zone as One.

In carrying out the principles of American neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone the State Department has entered into a protocol, signed on Oct. 10 by Acting Secretary of State Lansing and Señor Morales, the Panaman Minister, that will probably strike off one more point from the list of convenient coaling stations in American waters. It was understood that German cruisers, that are entitled to coal only once in three months within the territorial waters of any one power, had been coaling first at Cristobal, the Pacific terminus of the canal under American jurisdiction, and then, say, six weeks later, coals at Panama, which, of course, is under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama, though the waters of the two harbors are practically identical.

Under the protocol the waters of the canal and those of the Republic of Panama will be construed as a unit for purposes of governing the obligations of neutrality, so that a belligerent warship, having coaled at some port in the Zone, will not be allowed to coal in a port of Panama until three months have elapsed or until entitled to another coaling in the Zone itself.

The Chilean Government, as a measure of neutrality, yesterday notified the cable companies that messages in code or secret language to or from points in Chile had been prohibited. No message, the cable companies were informed, could refer to the movements or operations of belligerent warships. Messages will be accepted only when written in plain English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, or Portuguese. Communications between Governments and their representatives are excepted.

HURLS ACID AT GIRL IN B. R. T. STATION

Man Attacks Miss Addie Niffen, Ticket Seller at Delancey and Essex Streets.

BATTLES WITH HIS CAPTORS

Prisoner Severely Burns Pursuer, but Policeman Overpowers Him —Had Fancied Grievance.

Patrick Heffernan, platform man at the B. R. T. loop at Essex and Delancey Streets, was burned badly yesterday, and Miss Addie Niffen, ticket seller there, narrowly escaped serious injury from acid thrown by William Clark, 31 years old, of 29 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Clark, whose real name is said to be William T. Dobbins, appeared at Miss Niffen's home at 1,308 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, about three years ago with her nephew. He boarded at the house for some time, but neighbors complained that he annoyed them. Thereupon Miss Niffen told him he would have to go somewhere else to live.

Clark went West, and apparently worked as a deckhand on the lakes under his own name. On returning to Brooklyn he lived quietly until about a month ago, when his mother and he began to nurse a grievance against Miss Niffen for telling him to leave her house. Yesterday he appeared at the ticket window where she was on duty, drew a bottle of muriatic acid from his pocket, and hurled part of its contents at her face.

Miss Niffen darted back just in time to escape the fluid, but a drop or two fell on her hand and she screamed. Heffernan ran up and attacked Clark, who fled up the steps toward the street. Not realizing his danger, Heffernan followed close behind him, and Traffic Policeman Hennessey, who had heard the disturbance, blocked the entrance to the station. Seeing his escape cut off, Clark turned and hurled the rest of the acid into Heffernan's face.

Heffernan was put out of action, but Hennessey overpowered Clark, who was locked up in the Delancey Street station on a charge of felonious assault. Heffernan was treated by Dr. Mills of Gouverneur Hospital and taken to his home at 253 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. His face was burned severely and he may lose his left eye.

FIRE FOLLOWS WRECK.

Sweeper on Long Island Jumps Track and Ties Up Line.

When a track sweeper jumped the Long Island Railroad track near Paterson Avenue in the old village of Queens yesterday it started a wreck that developed into a fire, causing about $8,300 loss, tying up traffic on that part of the line for two hours, and endangering the life of John Woods of Jamaica, conductor on the train to which the sweeper was attached. The sweeper and three trolley cars, which had been in the railroad repair shops, were being hauled to Huntington, where they were to be used by the Huntington Trolley Company, a subsidiary of the Long Island. The sweeper was immediately behind the engine tender, and the trolley cars behind it.

The sweeper jumped the track just opposite Paterson Avenue. As it did so it tore the guard off the third rail and then settled down upon the charged rail, catching fire almost at once. John Heuther, the engineer, shut off power and applied the emergency brakes, and the trolley cars stayed on the tracks. But the noise of their bumping into each other for the moment drowned the cries of Conductor Woods, who had tried to jump off the sweeper as it fell over, but had caught his foot in some cordage and was unable to extricate himself. The flames that were now eating up the sweeper were so near him that his clothing had begun to smoke before other train hands heard his cries and managed to drag him out in time. Woods had two ribs broken and was badly bruised all over his body. The fire spread from the sweeper to the trolley cars, and in spite of the efforts of the Queens Volunteer Fire Department, summoned by telephone, two of them were completely destroyed.

Even after the third car had been towed away to safety and the woodwork of the other two had been burned up, the work of cleaning up the wreckage was very dangerous, for the metal was charged with electricity. The power was finally shut off over a considerable section and the debris removed.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Announce a Special Sale of

Women's Hats

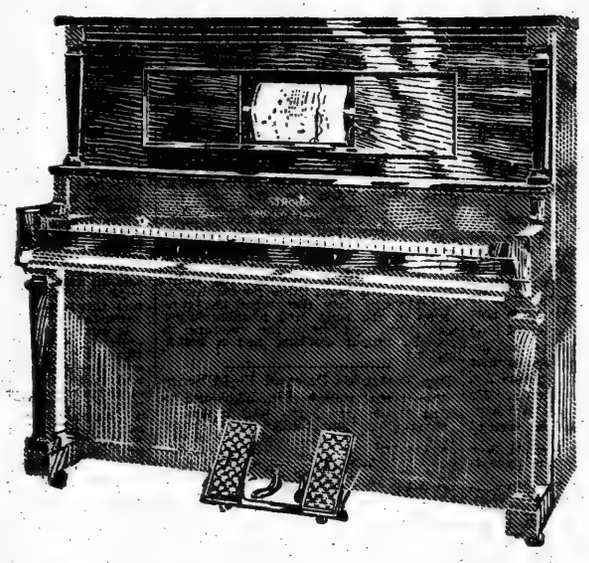
All Selected from the Regular Stock

$10.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Paderewski says:
"The Pianola is still the best, unsurpassable, supreme."

M. Moszkowski, the Eminent Composer and Pianist, says:
"I had the opportunity of playing for the first time an Upright Stroud Piano from New York and I acknowledge that I had quite a pleasant surprise. This piano charms by a very equal touch, a great and fine quality of tone, an elegant design, in a word, by all the desirable qualities, amongst which one must still especially mention an extremely moderate price.



Josef Hofmann says:
"I unhesitatingly pronounce the Pianola the best of all piano-playing devices."

Moriz Rosenthal, Concert Pianist of World's Fame, says:
"The Stroud Upright Piano I have tried in your warerooms has a clear, sound tone, a quick and correct action and I feel astonished that you can sell such a good instrument at such a comparatively low price."

The Greatest Piano Value in the World

WE SAY it advisedly—the Stroud Pianola is the *greatest piano value in the world.*

The Stroud is a piano so fine in tone, so true in scale, so responsive in action, so beautiful in architecture, and so durable withal, that musicians of world renown enthusiastically and publicly endorse it.

When musicians of the calibre of Moriz Rosenthal, Maurice Moszkowski, Cecile Chaminade, and Arthur Nikisch set the stamp of their approval on a pianoforte, its status as a truly exceptional instrument is permanently established.

The Stroud Pianola is splendid value as a piano, but this instrument is much more than a piano. The wonderful roll-playing action it contains, and which allows everyone to play it, is the genuine Pianola action, pre-eminently the best thing of its kind in the markets of the world. Practically every great musician alive today has given unqualified support to this statement.

The STROUD Pianola

Costs only $550

This price is what establishes its value as the greatest that can be obtained.

Compared with any player-piano of other make, it will hold its own in pianoforte quality, against much higher-priced instruments.

Whereas, in *player quality*—in the advantages it offers for *roll-playing*—there is no instrument on the market to-day, irrespective of name and price, that can approach it in simplicity, efficiency and artistic capability.

If you are considering the purchase of any Upright Piano whatever, we cordially invite you to investigate the Stroud Pianola before you make a purchase.

The Piano Department
An immense stock of both Grand and Upright pianos. The world's leading pianos in their respective grades.
Prices from $250 upwards.
Easy terms. Renting

Special For This Week—
A Payment of but $15.00 Will Secure Delivery of the Stroud Pianola

The AEOLIAN Co.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

29-33 W. 42nd St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

The Talking Machine Department
A full line of Columbia Grafonolas and Victor Talking Machines. Standard Red-Seal Victor and the famous Columbia Records. Courteous, efficient and prompt service.

PARK and TILFORD

The finest most delicious

COFFEES

At unequalled prices

MARACAIBO per lb.
Special selection ..... .19

PLAZA
A superior blend of selected coffees ..... .22

FAVORITA
Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb tin ..... .28

JAVA AND MOCHA
Finest quality ..... .38

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR
H & E Eagle brand:—
5 lb. cotton bags ..... .27
10 lb. cotton bags ..... .53

FLOUR
Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags ..... .85

PLUM PUDDING

	1 lb. cans	2 lb. cans
Richardson & Robbins	.23	.43
Franco-American	.27	.47
Crosse & Blackwell's (English)	.33	.60

MINCE MEAT

	quart jars
Oneida Community	.55
Gordon & Dilworth	.88
Miss North's	1.00
Miss Martin's	1.10

RAISINS AND CURRANTS

California Seeded, Fancy, Del Monte, 15 oz. cartons	.10
California Seedless, Del Monte 15 oz. cartons	.11
Malaga Seeded, Spanish, 1 lb cartons	.21
Malaga Clusters, Spanish, 1 lb packages	.32
Malaga Clusters, Extra Fancy, Spanish, 1 lb. cartons	.45

CANDIED PEEL

	lb.
Citron glacé, extra fancy	.20
Lemon glacé, extra fancy	.20
Orange glacé, extra fancy	.20

NUTS

	lb.
Almonds, Paper Shell, California	.20
Brazil Nuts	.11
Filberts, extra fancy	.20
Pecans, Fancy	.25
Walnuts, California	.22
Mixed Nuts	.20

HAMS

	lb.
Ferris	.22
Virginia (Smithfield), Todd's or Spratley's	.32

BACON

Ferris Boneless	.28
English—Harris, just arrived	.35

SOUPS, Concentrated

	Doz.	Can
Campbells	.95	.08
Franco-American	.95	.08

OLIVES

	Doz.	Bot.
Queen "Don Carlos" 6 ozs.	1.15	.10
Queen "Don Carlos" 16 ozs.	2.65	.23
Manzanilla "Don Carlos" 6 ozs.	1.05	.09
Manzanilla, Stuffed with Sweet Peppers, Gulden's 5 ozs.	.90	.08

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford	Can
Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

Del Monte Brand:—	Doz.	Can
Apricots, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18
Peaches, Yellow Cling, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18

CLARETS

Barton & Guestier	12 Bots.	24 ½ Bots
Medoc	7.75	8.75
St. Julien	8.50	9.50

WHITE WINES
Barton & Guestier

Sauternes	8.50	9.50
Vin de Graves	10.00	11.00
Haut Sauternes	16.50	17.50

PORT WINES, IMPORTED
Bottled by Park & Tilford

	Doz.	Bot.
Port	9.50	.85
Burgundy	11.50	1.00
Cockburn's	14.00	1.25
Sandeman's Old	16.50	1.50
London Dock	19.00	1.75

SHERRY WINES, Imported
Bottled by Park & Tilford

Topaz	9.00	.80
Romano	10.50	.90
Pemartin, Brut	10.50	.90
Garvey	11.50	1.00
Oloroso	14.50	1.25
Imperial	16.50	1.50
Amontillado	16.50	1.50

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot.
Dry, in square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	8.25	.70

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT
Park & Tilford Bottling:—
Bottles, per dozen 1.50
Splits, per dozen 1.00

STORES IN NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Lenox Ave. and 126th Street

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IN OUR NEW WAREHOUSES
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HOLDS CHEMISTS AFTER EXPLOSION

Coroner Puts Owner and Manager of Wrecked Plant Under Bail Pending an Inquest.

ANOTHER VICTIM IS DEAD

Survivors of Brooklyn Disaster Unable, Because of Their Injuries, to Tell How Accident Occurred.

After visiting the wrecked building yesterday afternoon, Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn announced that he would hold an inquest a week from tomorrow to fix the responsibility for the explosion on Friday in the chemical and dye works of Dr. William Beckers, at 107 to 113 Underhill Avenue, which caused the death of two men and injuries to twenty-five others. After his preliminary examination, the Coroner directed that Dr. Beckers and William Muller, the manager of the plant, should give bonds of $5,000 and $2,000, respectively, for their appearance at the inquest. The required security was furnished by the two men.

The second victim of the explosion to succumb to his injuries was Adolph Wolters, who died early yesterday morning in the Cumberland Street Hospital. Wolters, who was 30 years old, and who lived at 24 Sterling Place, was employed as an assistant chemist in the plant and was at work on the second floor of the laboratory when the explosion occurred. He died without having been able to make any statement as to the probable cause of the blast.

Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy is continuing his investigation, but has not learned what brought about the explosion. Mr. Brophy was unable yesterday to question Dr. Beckers, the head of the chemical concern, who was one of those injured. Dr. Beckers is at his home, 40 Eighth Avenue.

Sidney David, manager of one of the branches of the Beckers firm, expressed the belief yesterday that because of the death of Walter E. Haaren, the young chemist who was conducting experiments when the explosion occurred, the exact cause of the disaster would never be established. Mr. David was near Haaren in the laboratory when the explosion took place.

"I have not the slightest idea what caused the explosion," said Mr. David. "Haaren probably was the only man who could tell, and he is dead. That there was only one explosion I am positive. Persons who say that there were two or three probably took the noise of falling walls as explosions. I was certainly near enough to know, and I heard but one. At first there was a sound like the hiss of escaping steam, which was followed by a crash like a great thunder clap. I felt the floor sink under me, and I went down with it. Recovering from the shock, I managed to dig my way out of the wreckage and get outside through a window."

It is understood that at the inquest Coroner Senior will seek to learn whether the reported experiments to find a substitute for the aniline dyes made in Germany brought about the disaster.

BOY CANOEISTS NEAR DEATH

Upset in the Hudson from Boat They Had Just Bought.

Three boys who bought an old canoe yesterday for $2.50 and went for a ride on the North River at the foot of 150th Street narrowly escaped drowning when their boat overturned. Sergt. Kennison of the West 152d Street Police Station, who was walking in Riverside Drive, witnessed the accident, and, obtaining a rowboat, went to their rescue, aided by Charles Wolfe of 121 East Eighteenth Street and William Ecks, who were out in a motor boat.

Of the boys, John Morrissy, 14, of 2,593 Eighth Avenue, and Harry Olsen, 13, son of the steward of the Federal Boat Club at 140th Street and the North River, could swim. They fought hard to save their companion, William Stevenson, 14, of 254 West 143d Street, but were forced to abandon him just as the motor boat came up.

The men in the boat pulled the Morrissy and Olsen boys aboard. Sergt. Kennison grabbed the Stevenson boy as he sank. The boys were revived by a physician.

Newlands Wins by 38 Votes.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Nov. 14.—Francis G. Newlands, Democrat, was re-elected United States Senator at the recent election over Samuel Platt, Republican, by a plurality of 38 votes, according to the result of the official canvass completed today.

GIRL GOT $3,500 IN LOOT

Servant Who Fled Held for Theft of Mrs. Lesser's Jewels.

A young woman who was well dressed and wore a jeweled bracelet and wrist watch was arrested yesterday afternoon in a tenement at 210 Avenue B, by Detective Tompson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. When the detective ordered the matron at the 123d Street Police Station to search her the girl shook her head and turned over to him a bag containing $163, which she said was all she had with her. Then she was locked up in a cell.

Soon after that the girl was identified by Arthur Lesser, managing director of the Stearns Automobile Company, who lives at 801 West End Avenue, as a maid who was employed at his home from Oct. 7 to 9. On the latter day, he said, she disappeared, and it was discovered that jewelry belonging to Mrs. Lesser, worth $3,360, and $200 in cash were missing. Mrs. Lesser, he said, left a bag containing the jewelry and money on a table in her room while she went to the telephone. Detective Tompson traced the girl to her little room in the tenement by means of information he obtained from a downtown employment agency where Mrs. Lesser had found her. He also discovered her picture in the Rogues' Gallery, where she was listed as Helen Janowarska, alias Julia Walldman. In 1913, he said, she was sent to Auburn Prison for the theft of jewelry from a family in Yonkers. A short time before that she had been employed by J. Eisner of 240 Fulton Street, Mount Vernon. She left that place after five weeks, and the same day jewelry worth $1,000 was missed. Part of this jewelry was recovered in a pawnshop, and two men were arrested for receiving stolen property, but were released, as it was impossible at the time to find the girl. Detective Tompson said that a number of robberies of the kind had been reported lately, and a thorough investigation will be made. The girl refused to make a statement.

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Returns Must Include Dividends Declared but Not Paid When Report Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter income tax returns must include dividends declared but not paid up to the end of the period covered in the report, so that all payments decided upon from now to the end of 1914, but not paid until Jan. 1, 1915, will be included in the current year's income. Commissioner Osborn has made this ruling on the subject:

"Dividends from the net earnings or established surplus created from the net earnings of any corporation, joint stock company, or association and insurance companies are vested in the stockholder on the date on which such dividends are declared, whether distributed or not, and regardless of the time when the surplus or undivided profits from which such dividends are declared were earned and entered on the books of the corporation as such. Dividends so declared should be accounted for in full in the returns of income of individuals for the year in which they become due and payable, whenever the amount of income is sufficient to require the inclusion of dividends, as provided in the law, and should be so included in the gross income of corporations, &c., regardless of the amount of income. All decisions and regulations which are in conflict with this ruling are revoked."

MINTON FLUHRER MARRIES.

Wedded to Miss Elsa M. Arndt at Home of Bride's Parents.

The wedding of Minton Fluhrer, a son of Dr. William F. Fluhrer and Mrs. Fluhrer of 241 West Seventy-first Street, and Miss Elsa M. Arndt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Arndt, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 410 Riverside Drive, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall performing the ceremony, which was witnessed by the immediate relatives only, but was followed by a large reception.

The bride wore white charmeuse and point lace, with a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Her matron of honor was Mrs. William F. Mathues, who wore blue charmeuse and silver lace and carried pink roses. The little Misses Elizabeth and Louise Stoffregen, in white frocks and with baskets of roses, were the flower girls. Lewis Pullman Fluhrer was his brother's best man.

The apartment was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Fluhrer will live at 533 West 112th Street.

Grocer Dies After Assault.

Eaielse Tonielle, 62 years old, who ran a grocery store at 157 East 110th Street, died last evening at the Harlem Hospital from wounds he received when he was assaulted in his store last Sunday night and robbed of $120. He was found early the following morning, his throat gashed and weak from loss of blood. Santo Elfonso of 317 East Forty-eighth Street was arrested on the charge of homicide and was locked up in the East 126th Street police station pending a hearing. Detectives found $51 in his rooms.

FOREST FIRE NEAR POWDER FACTORY

Jersey Firemen Work All Night to Save du Pont Plant from Destruction.

MANY TOWNS ARE IN PERIL

Barns Are Destroyed and Homes Menaced by Spread of Flames Started by Hunters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Forest fires continued to rage in many parts of New Jersey today. The most serious blaze is near the plant of the du Pont powder works at Wayne, N. J. One hundred men are fighting while volunteer fire departments in near-by towns stand ready in case the fire gets beyond control and threatens the powder works.

In Little Falls, Singac, Athenia, Midland Park, Oakland, Pompton, and other places fires have been extinguished. At Pompton Lakes a fire burned over several miles and threatened many bungalows and Summer homes of prominent persons.

A forest fire that extended fully two miles last night threatened the towns of Woodcliff Lake, Park Ridge, Montvale, Pearl River, and Hillsdale, and the firemen in these places were required to do patrol duty all night, to prevent the destruction of many homes. The fire burned the barns of Mrs. Anna Wilkins and A. G. Roland. The dwelling houses of Roland and Mrs. J. C. Doane caught fire, but were saved from destruction. During the excitement word came from Pearl River that fires had started in the buildings there from brush fires, and the company from that place had to leave the Montvale fire.

T. M. OSBORNE FOR WARDEN.

Is Considering Offer to Head Sing Sing Prison.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The wardenship of Sing Sing Prison has been tendered to Thomas Mott Osborne and he has taken th ematter under consideration. Superintendent John B. Riley of the State Prison Department did not go to his home in Plattsburg last evening as has been his custom on Fridays, but remained in town until this afternoon in order to meet Mr. Osborne. In announcing the result of the interview, Superintendent Riley said:

"Mr. Osborne has given his time for the past year in an effort to carry into effect the reforms in prison discipline and management inaugurated by this department. He feels that he may render more effective public service by continuing the work in which he is now engaged than he can as Warden of Sing Sing. I feel confident that Mr. Osborne will accept, if he concludes that under the circumstances the promotion of prison reform will not suffer. He spoke of Mr. Macy, who has been suggested for the position, in the highest terms."

V. Everit Macy is a merchant in New York City, is very wealthy and lives in Westchester County.

George S. Week, Deputy Superintendent, who is acting as temporary Warden of Sing Sing, is anxious to be relieved of the wardenship, which is not to his liking, and Judge Riley is endeavoring to bring about a successful result of his inquiries for a suitable person as quickly as possible. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Macy are being urged by the State Prison Reform Association for the wardenship, hoping thereby to get the prison out of the influence of politics.

KING HONORS PROF. BROWN.

Yale Instructor to Get Royal Gold Medal for Astronomy Investigations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—King George has approved the presentation by the Council of The Royal Society of a royal gold medal to Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Yale University for his investigations in astronomy.

PASSENGER FARES RAISED.

Eastern Roads File New Tariffs to Take Effect Dec. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Taking advantage of a suggestion made by the Interstate Commerce Commission several weeks ago, when the application for a general 5 per cent. increase in freight rates was denied, the railroads throughout the Eastern States are filing tariffs of increases of passenger rates to become effective Dec. 15. Announcement was made by the commission today that such tariffs had been filed by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Reading, and other carriers. Because of the volume in which the tariffs were filed, the officials of the commission will be unable to give definite figures on the proposed increases until Monday or Tuesday.

In an order issued by the commission, the application of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to raise passenger rates, effective Dec. 1, has been approved, and there is reason to believe that the same action will be taken upon the application of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading.

Necessity of raising additional revenue is the explanation given by the railroads for the increase in the passenger rates. In rejecting the plea of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates the commission intimated that the passenger service of many of the railroads was being operated at a loss, and the suggestion was offered that "each branch of the railroad service should contribute its proper share to the cost of operation and of return upon the property devoted to the use of the public."

The application of the railroads for a general freight rate increase the commission now has under advisement as a result of the recent rehearing. The prevailing opinion in Washington is that the commission is divided over granting the higher freight rates.

GRAND JURY DINES.

Additional September Body Has Judge Wadhams as Its Guest.

Members of the additional September Grand Jury, which investigated the east side bank cases, and handed up a presentment against Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Charities, dined at the Hotel Savoy last night. Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, who had impaneled the jury, was the only guest. The speakers were Judge Wadhams, William F. Pulsifer, foreman, and Abraham Schwab, Chairman of the dinner Committee.

Others who were present were Charles K. Berwin, Secretary of the Grand Jury; Otto S. Jung, Benito Roviro, Henry Malkan, Alfred Blum, Henry H. Cone, David A. McKinley, Samuel H. Schiff, H. Oakley Hall, Monroe L. Simon, Louis L. Hoffman, David Shiman, Benjamin Livingston, Samuel Jacobson, Michael Sheehy, George Latham, George C. White, Jr., Louis S. Levy, Morgan D. McMonagal, F. B. Tilghman, and Bertholdi Levi.

Old Soldier's Body Rescued.

Grand Army of the Republic veterans yesterday gave a funeral with full military honors in the National Cemetery, East New York, to the body of Michael Tiernan, an old soldier, who died on Nov. 3 in the Kings County Hospital. Tiernan had no money, and the county gave the customary $50 for his burial to a Williamsburg undertaker, who put the body unclothed into a pine box and sent it to the receiving vault. When friends went there for the burial last Monday they discovered the condition of the body, and a subscription was taken up among the veterans to provide proper clothing and a better coffin.

Two Postcards Delayed Eight Years

Two postal picture cards addressed to Miss Maud Tyrer, 205 Eighth Street, Jersey City, and mailed at Rahway Nov. 3, 1906, were delivered last Wednesday to Mrs. Bert Donaghy of that address in Jersey City. She was formerly Miss Tyrer. She has not learned how the cards were delayed. Their crumpled appearance indicated that they had been mislaid.

CITY BREVITIES.

The officers of the Society of the New York Alumni of Georgetown University were elected at the annual meeting of the society held Friday in the Waldorf-Astoria. J. Lynch Pendergast was re-elected President.

Kempton Taylor, 13 years old, of 1,989 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was killed yesterday afternoon by a wagon that ran over him in Brook Avenue, the Bronx. The boy was on roller skates.

Five women were knocked down in front of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Williamsburg yesterday morning by a runaway horse. None of them was seriously injured.

While his wife looked on without knowing what he was doing, Lawrence Galster, 37 years old, a mechanic, out of employment, committed suicide in his home at 207 Menahan Street, Williamsburg, yesterday by taking cyanide of potassium.

FIGHT OVER WOMAN FOR POORMASTER

Jersey City Mayor Favors Miss Grisch for Job, but a Mere Man Contests Place.

SHE TRIUMPHED IN TEST

But Rival Says She Isn't Eligible and Threatens Court Action If She Is Appointed.

The Poormaster's job in Jersey City is a post which has caused serious contention. When the commission government was installed more than a year ago Edward Hewitt, who had filled the office for many years, succeeding his deceased father, was promptly dropped. George Murray, who had been Assistant Poormaster for a long time, was an active applicant, but Mayor Fagan favored Miss Anita Grisch of Hoboken, who had been identified with Probation Department work. A Civil Service examination limited to residents of Jersey City was held, but Miss Grisch would not become a resident of Jersey City and did not compete.

John Mulvaney a Jersey City lawyer, was the only candidate who survived this examination, but he had only two votes of the five City Commissioners and failed of appointment after several exciting sessions.

The Mayor, determined to obtain the services of Miss Grish, had the rule amended to open the Civil Service examinations to residents of Hudson County.

Miss Grish passed with the highest honors a month ago, but the appointment had not been made because of another hitch. Harry McNally, Assistant Truant Officer, also passed the second examination and is making a determined fight for the place.

He asserted yesterday that Miss Grish was not eligible and that if she was named he would contest it in the courts.

SULZER 'ELECTED WHITMAN'

"And We Made the Bull Moosers Ridiculous," Ex-Governor Says.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—"We elected Whitman," says William Sulzer in a letter to Horace B. Warner, a Progressive Assemblyman of this city. The letter follows in part:

The verdict of the people reverses the verdict of the "Murphy Court of Infamy"—and it means that Murphy must go. Glynn plotted with Murphy to steal my office, but the voters refused to confirm the theft. It will be a long time before Tammany removes another Governor because he would not be a party to the looting of the State.

We made an honest and a dignified and an independent fight for principle—the principle of honest government—and the result when analyzed vindicates the principle.

It was impossible for us to win with every boss—big or little—in the State fighting me; with every grafter—big or little—in New York denouncing us; and with every agency of the invisible Government of the Commonwealth arrayed against us. Besides, you know we lacked the money and newspaper support, and the organization to wage a successful campaign. Then, again, in the last days of the campaign, many of our friends went over to Mr. Whitman, and voted for him, for fear that the Murphy-Glynn-McCabe yellow dog ticket might win. This accounts for the slump in our vote in certain places where we had every reason to expect better results.

However, I have no regrets. I am glad I made the fight, and we can console ourselves with the reflection that we elected Whitman, beat Murphy's crooked ticket, made the Bull Moosers ridiculous, and drove from public life the conspirators who stole the Governorship.

The principle for which we fought has been accentuated. We have won a moral victory. Our struggle has done much to purify the political atmosphere of the State. We have been useful to the citizens, and although we could not win, yet we were able to defeat all along the line the enemies of good government.

Our fight for reform and better things will go on. It has just begun. I am going to the end of the road in the struggle I began for honest government and decent politics.

ROAD CONGRESS ENDS.

Meeting Said to Have Been Most Successful Ever Held.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The fourth American road congress closed this morning with a business meeting, at which reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read, final resolutions presented, invitations for the 1915 congress received, and general questions briefly discussed. The congress just ended is said to have been the most successful ever held.

The delegates are beginning to leave the city, and the removal of exhibits from the auditorium commenced today. Officers of the congress are not elected by the congress itself, but by an Executive Committee. This committee is elected by the officers of the American Highway Association, acting jointly with the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee also chooses the next meeting place. It may be several months before the new officers and the city in which the next congress will be held are announced.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Unusual Values for Monday

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

175 Gowns Taken from the Regular Stock

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns, *original and distinctive models of* **Crepe, Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Silks, Chiffon, Laces and other fashionable materials including Spangled and Hand-Embroidered.** 40.00 to 65.00 Values — **20.00**

None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. No Exchanges or Credits.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Announce for Tomorrow (Monday), November 16th,

An Important and Unusual Sale of

Women's and Misses' Suits

At Extreme Price Reductions.

Consisting of about 375 high cost Suits, this season's very best plain tailored and dressy models, of Broadcloth, Gloveskin Cloth, Gabardine, Velvet and other fashionable materials, including many fur trimmed suits.

Taken from Our Regular Stock and

Reduced from 39.75, 45.00 and 50.00

28.00

Styles, make and linings represent the highest standard of quality and are characteristic of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s entire stock.

Extraordinary Values Offered in a Special Sale of

250 Women's Trimmed Hats

Of rich Velvets, Velours and Silks, in large and small shapes, fashionably trimmed with fur, feathers and flowers, in prevailing colors. Regular values to 18.00 — **5.00**

Also an Exceptional Sale of

Women's and Misses' Coats

Suitable for All Occasions.

Attractive models of Scotch and English Mixtures, fine Broadcloth, Zibeline, Corduroy, Seal Plush and other fashionable materials, trimmed with Fur, Velour and Plush. Regular 25.00 to 40.00 Values.

18.00 and 25.00

Sale of Fur Coats and Sets

Dyed Blue Fox Sets

This season's most fashionable fur, *dyed Blue Fox,* **several models of Animal Head Scarfs and fancy Muffs.** Actual 125.00 Values — **65.00**

French Seal Coats

Several new straight line full back models of French Seal (*Dyed Coney*)**, 40 and 45 inches long, corded silk linings.**

Regular 75.00 Values **45.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

French model, full ripple or flare back, 42 inches long, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla Squirrel, Ermine and Fitch.

Actual 195.00 Values **115.00**

Special Value for Monday

Women's and Misses' Shoes

Fawn Cloth Top Lace Boots, **patent coltskin vamps and heel foxing, light welted sole, Spanish Louis leather heels;** *also Gray cloth top* **Button Boots with gunmetal vamp and heel foxing.** Regular 5.50 Value — **4.00**

Louise & Co

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Avenue, at 46th Street

Special Sale

Millinery from 10.00

Evening Gowns, 75.00 to 95.00
Formerly $125.00 to $175.00.

Tailor Made Suits, 65.00 to 135.00
Formerly $125.00 to $200.00.

One-piece Serge Dresses, 35.00
Formerly $65.00

Blouses 15.00
in Crepe de Chine, Satin and Lingerie
Formerly $25.00 to $55.00.

Evening Wraps and Motor Coats below cost

New Importations of Hats and Gowns per S. S. Rochambeau.

"Kiddies in Wonderland!"

Bring the kiddies with you to the "Children's Play-World," Eleventh Floor of the Craftsman Building, and watch them have the joy of their lives with the most novel and delightful Playroom Things made in America—the celebrated Helen Speer Playroom Furniture (with Helen Speer herself in charge), fascinating screens, pillows, rugs and draperies specially for the kiddies, books, see-saws, Noah's arks, quaint animals, and a myriad of other unique toys that you won't find elsewhere.

CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, 6 East 39th Street, near Fifth Avenue.

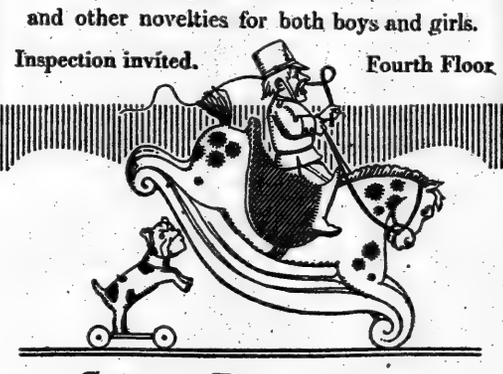
TOYS

A HIGHLY interesting display of Imported and Domestic Toys will be found in our greatly enlarged department, at prices that cannot fail to interest our patrons. Some of the features are

Aeroplanes that really fly; Electric Trains, Mechanical Battleships and Submarines, Moving Picture Machines and Radiopticons, Walking Dolls and Animals,

and other novelties for both boys and girls.

Inspection invited. Fourth Floor



STERN BROTHERS
NEW YORK

WORKING TO STOP ROBBERY OF INDIANS

Indian Commissioner Defends Steps Taken Against Land Thieves in Oklahoma.

FURTHER EFFORT PLANNED

Miss Barnard's Charges Admitted to be True and Support Urged of Her Efforts for the Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said today that the charges made by Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma, that Indians, and particularly Indian children, in that State had been robbed of lands worth millions of dollars, were in the main true. Mr. Sells declined, however, to discuss Miss Barnard's story of the wholesale wrongs perpetrated on Indian children in Oklahoma and her criticism of the Indian Office. All that could be said by the Indian Office, Mr. Sells added, was that the co-operation of all good people ought to be assured in such a righteous struggle to protect the weak and helpless.

Miss Barnard's charges were contained in an article in The Survey, and a summary of it printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today attracted attention here among those interested in Indian affairs. Among other things Miss Barnard declared that $200,000,000 was a low estimate of the money prize at stake in the fight she is waging to prevent the Oklahoma Indians from being robbed of their possessions. She charged that the Oklahoma delegation in Congress and the Indian Bureau in Washington brought about the consolidation of the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee, Okla., with the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, and that the offices so consolidated were removed from the protection of the civil service regulations and made political. After that, according to Miss Barnard, appropriations to help the Indians supervise their estates were reduced, "while $85,000 of the State's money was appropriated for purely political probate attorneys."

The policy mainly criticised by Miss Barnard is that of the Indian Office in sending special attorneys to Oklahoma to take charge of the probate business involving Indian children. These attorneys not only look after the adjusting of estates as the cases arise, but are instructed also to dig up all the wrongdoing they can in cases already disposed of and institute criminal prosecutions where necessary to bring defaulting and thieving administrators and executors to justice. This, it will be said in the report, is being done as rapidly and as extensively as the circumstances will permit.

Today one of the special attorneys telegraphed to the Indian Office that he had just obtained a judgment of $73,000 against a defaulting administrator, who had moved to Phoenix, Ariz., after robbing a number of Indian children in Oklahoma. Similar dispatches are being received almost every day. The work, it was said, is tedious and will require years to complete. But the Indian Office, according to statements made there today, has insisted on employing attorneys of high standing, and the most scientific and rigid rules are enforced as to the conduct of their work.

Indian Office to Act.

While there was a disposition at the Indian Office not to make any response to Miss Barnard's direct charges on the ground that the matters of which she had complained had been inherited by the present administration of that office, it was freely admitted that a systematic robbing of Indians in Oklahoma had been going on for a long time, and that the Indian Office was at work trying to get at the bottom of the criminality. Convictions of scores of crooked administrators have been obtained, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in money recovered and restored to the Indian children to whom it belonged.

Soon after Congress meets in December the situation will be brought to its attention by Commissioner Sells in a special report. It was explained today that this report would be a matter of official routine, and not made necessary by reason of criticism of the course pursued by the Indian Office.

The system embraces twenty-five attorneys in all. Four of these are the tribal attorneys authorized by Congress and twenty-one are special probate attorneys. These attorneys are selected, it was said, on precisely the same lines of selection as prevail in the Department of Justice. The greater part of them are Democrats, but some are Republicans, but it was explained that the first requisite was that they should be competent and honest lawyers.

The criticism that they are not under civil service rules was answered by the statement that no such attorneys in the Government service are so protected in any department. They are selected, it was added, just as a court would choose a special attorney for any particular service.

Commissioner Sells said today that he had put all the conscientious energy of which he was capable in the selections and he thought the men chosen were making good. As in all similar lines of work there were possibly one or two men who might need to be displaced by selections that measured up more closely to the standard set for the work.

One rule that the Commissioner said he had enforced was that these attorneys should keep out of politics. One attorney wanted to run for the bench and the Commissioner refused to let him do so unless he resigned.

In the matter of the tribal attorneys, the Commissioner has laid down new rules, which are placed in the contracts with these lawyers. They are hereafter to be required to give their whole time to the litigation connected with the Indians and cannot take any outside business. They, also, must keep out of politics, and they are forbidden to spend their time in Washington, as has heretofore been the practice, interesting themselves in Indian legislation. The contract requires them to assist in the probate work for which the special attorneys are employed.

Robberies Not Disputed.

The broad facts of the situation in Oklahoma are that, as has always been the case in newly settled country where the Indians have been in possession of the soil, the settlers have been disposed to rob the Indian if the chance occurred. There are possibly 100,000 Indian children who have suffered at the hands of the general practice of robbing them by means of the machinery of corrupt and unscrupulous lawyers and courts. Bogus bills for services, padded claims for legal services, fraudulent bondsmen and many similar agencies for robbery have been systematically employed. All this was made possible when in 1908 the administration of the estates of the Indians was turned over to the State Courts of Oklahoma from the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The present administration of the Indian Office inherited the situation. Other Commissioners had tried to deal with it. In fact, the plan for probate attorneys was agreed on before President Wilson was inaugurated. Even some of those who are now criticising the present Indian Commissioner, it was asserted, were then behind the plan which they now regard as so bad.

Commissioner Sells went to Oklahoma last January to see what could be done to organize the plan and get it running. "I was afraid," he said, in speaking of the matter, "that I should find public sentiment all against me. It required sagacity, and I hardly knew how to go about my task. I finally hit upon the fact that I ought to have thought of the first thing, and that was that I was trying to help little children. That ought to appeal to any man. Even burglars and cutthroats will respect the innocence of children. I went to Oklahoma with an appeal for poor, untaught, and helpless children and the idea took."

Hope for Remedial Legislation.

As a matter of fact the Commissioner found that there was a large body of public-spirited men and women in the State in favor of doing just what he wanted to do. Being a lawyer he first decided to make use of an Oklahoma statute, which gives the Supreme Court of the State power to make rules for the settlement of estates. But to get such rules which, as he had drawn them, were strict and firm against what was going on, he knew he must have the support of the best men of the State.

He met the tribal attorneys and county attorneys and county Judges of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations at Muskogee and discussed the whole matter with them. They approved what he asked should be done. Then he met the County Judges of the Choctaw nations at McAlester and they also agreed. A similar meeting was held with the county attorneys and Judges of the Chickashaw nation at Ardmore with a like result. These various meetings adopted resolutions approving the plan and also asked the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, the Government at Washington, and Congress to amend the original law as to the settlement of Indian estates in the State so that the county courts should have full power to revise and control the proceeds of the sale of estate lands to the end that they might be conserved for the good of the heirs of Indians. Commissioner Sells said today that he hoped that Congress would enact this legislation next session.

After receiving the hearty support of the county Judges among the Indians and that of the leading Indians themselves, Commissioner Sells discussed the matter fully with the Governor of the State, with the Judges of the various State courts, and with the Supreme Court Justices, with whom the power resided of putting into effect the probate rules he desired to have adopted. They all came to his support, and on July 15 last the new rules were formally promulgated and went into effect. It was said at the Indian Office today that none of those who criticise the Indian Office now have anything to offer against these rules, and that no discussion of the question can proceed intelligently without a knowledge of them.

Commissioner Sells is now urging the Legislature of Oklahoma to embody these rules in a statute to insure their permanence and greater force. They must be relied on to surround over 100,000 children with protection from fraud and robbery and they concern an immense amount of aggregate value, estimated by some to be perhaps $30,000,000. These Indian estates are in forty counties. The Government probate attorneys are allotted to several counties in which the courts meet from time to time, so that one attorney can attend to the probate business successively of three or four counties.

The Present Safeguards.

Under the probate rules all guardians are required to make annual or semi-annual reports under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for wards. Every item of receipt or disbursement must be shown in detail. All securities and assets must be listed and all vouchers filed. No receipts from a ward upon the final accounting will be accepted by the court unless the ward is brought into open court, and the hearing on final settlement must be taken by a stenographer and a copy of the notes filed. The same rules prevail in the matter of sales of land. The ward is required to come into court and say whether there is a necessity for selling the land.

The fees for guardians are fixed so that they shall in no case exceed $300, and are restricted to a low, graduated percentage. All sales of gas or oil properties are approved only after sale in open court to the highest bidder, and petitions for such sales must be duly filed at least five days before the sale takes place. Deeds conveying inherited lands can be approved only after long notice and on petition of the grantors carefully verified in open court. All expenditures by guardians for wards must be upon the authorization of the court. The county courts are authorized to withhold approval of sales of lands unless the grantor shall agree to deposit the proceeds derived from the sale, to be expended subject to the approval of the court.

The probate attorneys every thirty days are required by the Indian Office to report where they were each day, what cases they were at work upon, what they have accomplished, and in general to give a minute account of their trusteeship.

Inasmuch as there are from 800 to 1,500 Indian probate cases in each county on an average, and in Muskogee there are 6,000, it is evident that none of these twenty-one attorneys will very soon get out of work.

Arrest Postal Clerk for Theft.

Harry Lichtenstein, 24 years old, of 65 East 26th Street, Elmhurst, L. I., a postal clerk in the Grand Central Station, was arrested last night and locked up in the Greenwich Street Station charged with stealing a special delivery letter containing money, sent as a decoy.

BEAT LEGLESS WIFE IN AUTO; NOW IN CELL

Crippled Woman Tells Police He Won Her After She'd Been Paid for Accident.

SPURNS PLEA FOR MERCY

Goes Jauntily from Station in Arms of a New Chauffeur to Her Waiting Car.

A woman screaming brought a crowd running to an automobile which had stopped last night at Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, among them Policeman Fitzpatrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. They saw a woman hanging to a man who seemed anxious to break away. To the policeman she cried hysterically that the man was her husband and that he had been beating her.

Fitzpatrick had the man drive to the station, where he found that the woman could not walk. She said she had lost both legs in a trolley accident here last year, and though she wore artificial limbs was helpless.

In the station where Fitzpatrick carried her she said she was Mrs. Bert Green and lived at 8 West Ninety-eighth Street. She came here from Little Falls, N. Y., in September of last year, she said, and presently met with the accident which sent her to the Polyclinic Hospital. There Green called on her almost daily and sent her flowers and candy.

She settled her case with the surface car company for several thousand dollars, and Green, she said, proposed to her. They were married in the hospital.

Because she could not walk, Mrs. Green said, she bought herself the automobile, and her husband, who is a jewelry salesman, operated it for her. For a time, she said, they were happy, but then Green became cruel and abusive to her.

"It was too much when he actually struck me tonight in my own car," she told the Lieutenant, and Green accordingly went to a cell, charged with assaulting his wife. Mrs. Green was still telling her story to the police when he sent out a note, saying:

"Dear Marjorie: Have you the heart to press the charge? How have I deserved this? Won't you remember?"

Mrs. Green seemed to have the heart, for she tore up the note and left the station jauntily in the arms of a new chauffeur, who carried her to her car and drove her away.

CITY JOB ELIGIBLES MEET.

Protest Against Commissioner Kingsbury Ignoring Civil Service List.

A meeting of the Civil Service Eligibles Association of the State of New York was called last night in the Washington Irving High School to protest against the appointment by Commissioner Kingsbury of forty-seven examiners of charitable institutions, who, it is asserted, have never taken civil service examinations, although there is a civil service list for their positions.

At the conclusion of the meeting H. Sibley, the President of the Association, was empowered to appoint a committee to present the protest to Commissioner Kingsbury, Henry Moskowits, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and the officers of the Municipal Reform Association.

Alfred J. Talley spoke at the meeting and gave instances of what he considered injustice in the administration of the civil service. James F. Conway, former Chief Examiner in the Civil Service Bureau, attacked the Civil Service Commissioner, saying that it had been established by "millionaires" who had their own interests at heart, and of the Bureau of Municipal Research, he said:

"It is a body that was established by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Harriman, and others at the suggestion of some college students, who said they could reduce the taxes of the rich."

MOTHER-TEACHER TO FIGHT.

Mrs. Wagner and Her Champion Will Report for Duty Tomorrow.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher who was suspended on charges for publicly criticising the Board of Education with regard to its treatment of mother-teachers in the public schools, will be placed on trial before the Committee on High and Training Schools of the Board of Education on Tuesday afternoon. She is charged with gross misconduct and insubordination.

Meantime Miss Rodman will present herself at her school on Monday morning and offer to teach her classes. It is expected that she will be prevented from teaching and then she will go directly to the office of Mayor Mitchel with a protest.

Miss Rodman had a conference with her attorney, Mrs. Jean Norris, 27 William Street, yesterday afternoon and decided on this course. As a result of the conference Mrs. Lola Wagner of Tottenville, S. I., the last of the teacher-mothers to be suspended for absence to rear her child, was advised also to report for duty tomorrow morning. If Mrs. Wagner is not permitted to teach she will appeal directly to Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education.

"My case is different than that of Mrs. Wagner's," said Miss Rodman, who is Mrs. Defremery in private life. "Her case involves the question whether married teachers shall have the right to have children. My case involves my right to be a citizen as well as a teacher. I am prepared to fight my case, and will argue that it was no act of insubordination to criticise the Board of Education."

DARIEN STATION COMPLETED

New Wireless Plant at Panama Is One of the Most Powerful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—The Darien radio station, the highest structure in Central and South America, is completed. It is of the same power as the station at Washington, and will be able to communicate with San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Buenos Aires.

The Darien station will be able to reach a vessel midway between New York and Gibraltar.

THE LEXINGTON TO CLOSE.

Hammerstein's Opera House Abandons Moving-Picture Policy.

Fred Dennage, manager of Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House, announced last night that owing to poor business the theatre would be closed after tonight's performance.

This is the theatre built by Oscar Hammerstein and intended originally as a home for grand opera. His contract with the Metropolitan Opera House to keep out of the grand opera field was upheld by the courts and his new playhouse, which cost more than $1,000,000, opened last September as a moving-picture theatre.

At that time Hammerstein inaugurated a policy of offering between the pictures bits of grand opera with some of the singers he had intended using if his plans had not been interfered with.

It is said that the Lexington Avenue Theatre is soon to be given over to popular-priced vaudeville.

THANKSGIVING FOWL THIN.

Dry Season Has Made It Hard for Jersey Birds to Forage.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Lean and lank and very scarce and high-priced will be the Thanksgiving turkeys that come out of New Jersey this Fall. Weather conditions have given the birds a month's commutation of the death sentence, according to Burlington County farmers, and most of the birds raised in this vicinity will be held for the Christmas trade.

"This is the poorest turkey season I have ever known," says Philip Haines of the Jacksonville Road, heretofore an extensive grower and shipper of the big Thanksgiving birds. "For some reason the eggs did not hatch well and only about 5 per cent. of the young turkeys lived after leaving the shell. The dry Summer has been hard on the foraging birds because it cut down their supply of insects, which form a big part of their food, while growing. The warm weather has also been a drawback. It has been impossible to feed turkeys during such moderate days and to kill them for the Thanksgiving market would be to disappoint the customers and sustain a big loss on the flock."

RATES TOO HIGH, SAYS HILL.

Blames Federal Government for Poor Conditions That Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, who is here on a tour of inspection that will take him from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget Sound, complains that interest rates are too high, and predicts that 1915 will be a year of stagnation in railroad building. This will result in smaller payrolls and a larger army of idle men, he thinks.

"The Federal Government is largely responsible for present conditions," he said. "Railroads, the steel industry, and other big industries are suffering from Governmentitis. Too much or too little has been done. There is too much fault finding without suggesting remedies; too little actual aid given for the unrest caused.

"The people have lost their faith in the securities of the railroads and other great industries of the country. It is impossible for the railroads to sell their bonds or to borrow money except at exorbitant rates of interest. This can mean only that the coming year will be one of stagnation, so far as railroad development and extensions are concerned."

Best & Co.

Many Practical and Dainty Christmas Gifts are arriving daily and being shown in every department. Offering unusually well selected stocks of popular priced gift-articles, as well as toys, Best's is this year, more than ever before, a most advantageous store for gift-seekers.

Important Special Sales of New Fashions Monday

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Short Coat Suits

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

29.75 32.50 35.00

Offering Very Unusual Values

The regular department is showing a large selection of very smart models featuring the newest short coat effects; of broadcloth, duvetyn or cheviots; fur trimmed, silk lined and warmly interlined; priced according to materials.

Women's & Misses' Winter Coats

19.75

Very smart English mixture models for street and general wear; large assortments also at 25.00 and 29.75.

A Sale of Women's French Underwear

At Considerably Under Regular Prices

Chemises, hand-embroidered and laundered. Regularly 1.95 **1.25**

Princess Combinations, hand-embroidered. " 2.95 **2.25**

Petticoats, several styles, hand-embroidered and laundered. " 3.95 **2.95**

A Sale of Women's Sweaters

3.75

The Regular Price is 4.85

Of Shetland wool, loosely knitted, coat models with rolling collar and cuffs, in blue, green, rose, corn or white; misses' sizes also.

A Sale of Women's Imported Hose

3 pairs for 1.00

Of superior imported cotton, all black, or black with unbleached feet.

Also for Monday

A Sale of Misses' Dresses

Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor

15.00

The Regular Value is 25.00

Smart, dressy street or afternoon models of superior serge, or serge and satin combined.

A Sale of Misses' Fur or Velvet Trimmed Suits

Sizes 14 to 17 Years—4th Floor

25.00

The Value is 39.50

Handsome tailor-made suits of fine broadcloths in the new shades.

A Sale of Misses' Coats

16.50

Regular Value 25.00

Street and utility models of fine Scotch mixtures, half satin lined. Sizes 14 to 17 years

A Sale of Girls' Guimpes

Sizes 4 to 14 years

50c 75c 98c 2.25

The Regular Prices are 75c to 3.75

Comprising various styles, embroidery or lace trimmed. Prices according to size and materials.

A Sale of Flannel Petticoats

Considerably Below Regular Prices

Sizes 2 to 4 years. Regularly 85c **65c**

" 6 " 10 " " 1.25 **85c**

Imported Wool Sport Hats

A New Shipment Just Landed

1.50 to 2.85

For Children and Misses—4th Floor

In brilliant and unusual colorings, also white and heather mixtures.

Best's Toy Shop

No Advance in Prices—Very Large Assortments—4th Floor

Complete stocks of Imported and American toys, games, dolls, and other playthings.

Illustrated Catalog of Juvenile Books will be ready for out-of-town patrons in a few days—write today for a copy.

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At 35th Street

Established 15 Years

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street

Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.
(Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)

In order to rearrange our Stock and dispose of an excessive number of certain sizes We will hold

During the Coming Week

A SPECIAL SALE

of very attractive

STREET, AFTERNOON and EVENING DRESSES, DANCING FROCKS

and Dressy

TAILOR MADE SUITS

Actual Values $34.50 to $48.50

From

$16.50, $18.50 to $34.50

Sizes 16 to 36 and 38.

You will also find in our

MILLINERY DEPT.

very chic

DRESS HATS

At unusually low prices.

FREE

Demonstration in your home. (Greater N. Y.)

Fine for the Christmas Gift. This little wonder weighs only 6 pounds; equals in tone any higher priced phonograph you ever heard.

Plays any Needle-Disc Record. Guaranteed One Year.

$10

Complete Outfit, as follows, $15: Triton Phonograph, Fibre Traveling Case, Package duo-tone needles, 5 double-faced records.

Write for Booklet.

Triton Phonograph Co.

41 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

386-396 and 398 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 47th Sts.

Paris Fashion—The international *style code* of the world is *not* dead.

Most of the prominent couturiers are open and Paris deplores reports to the effect that their places of business are *inactive*.

According to latest advices *Drecoll* is making new models—*Premet* has added the words "IS OPEN" to the sign outside her door—and when *Paquin's* vendeuse was asked if Spring models would be created, she shrugged her shoulders and exclaimed in surprise, "*Pourquois pas?*" (Why not?)—*Doeuillet* is open; the owner has joined the ranks, but the personnel of the establishment has been kept intact—*Worth's* staff has been retained—and *Callot* Soeurs—well, there is no doubt in any one's mind about Callot's late models.

Just as long as there is a *cosmopolitan standard of style*, women who frequent the rendez-vous of society at *home* and *abroad* will demand *Styles* recognized as "*correct*" in fashion gatherings the world over.

True interpretations of recent Paris ideas are shown in the Gidding Salons—augmenting these, are *American* styles, of which we are justly *proud*.

Featuring the season's successful models in

Winter Fashions

Emphasizing the following values.

Evening Wraps—$95, $125, $145

Luxurious fur-trimmed effects—*Usually $145 to $195.*

Attractive Wraps at $65 and $75

Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125

Mostly reproductions of French styles—*Usually $125 to $175.*

Dancing Frocks—Usually $55 to $75—$35, $55

Afternoon Gowns—$65, $75, $95

Of cloth, silk, velvet and satin—*Usually $95 to $150.*

Walking Dresses—$25, $35, $45

Usually $40 to $65.

Of serge and in smart combinations of cloth with silk.

Tailleur Suits—$45, $55, $65, $75

Mostly fur-trimmed—*Formerly $65, $85, $95 to $125.*

Fur-trimmed Coats—$45, $55, & $65

Of handsome soft, warm materials, many fur-trimmed—*Usually $55 to $85.*

Blouses—$10, $15, $25.

Embodying all the new features of style that serve as pretty complements to the smartest suits.

Special Sale of

Millinery at $10—$15—$25

Formerly $25 to $45.

New and exclusive designs made from handsome imported materials and trimmings.

Luxurious Furs—Exceptional Values

Of beautiful soft skins, in fashionable models of the usual Gidding standard.

Fur Sets—$45, $95, $175, $375 Coats—$85, $125, $195

Also exclusive designs in High Class Novelty Furs.

PLAN PERMANENT MARKET BUREAU

Food Committee Is Preparing Bill to Amend Charter Providing for New Department.

BOARD TO HAVE 5 MEMBERS

Chairman Perkins Would Have Five Huge Food Terminals, One In Each Borough.

As a result of investigations made by Mayor Mitchel's Food Committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, into the high cost of food supplies prevailing throughout New York since the European war commenced, a bill is being prepared which will so amend the charter of the City of New York that a department of markets will be provided.

The bill will also make possible the establishment of five huge terminal markets, one in each borough, which, according to the plans outlined some weeks ago by Chairman Perkins, is the only method by which food can be put in the hands of the masses at reasonable prices. Mr. Perkins long ago discovered that cheaper food was impossible unless the terminal facilities are such that transportation and transfer charges, now a material part of food cost, are reduced. With the delivery of produce by railroad and water direct to the consumer, the cost can be kept at a minimum. The proposition to establish such a terminal at Wallabout is the result of Mr. Perkins's investigations. When the committee meets next Tuesday, the proposed measure probably will be in shape for submission to the Mayor.

Board of Five Members.

Those who have studied the situation since "war prices" made necessary the appointment of the Mayor's Food Committee have in mind a department headed by a Market Board, which shall consist of five members to be appointed by the Mayor, each to represent one of the five boroughs. The committee feels that it will be necessary for the members to live in the boroughs they are appointed from, and this provision will probably be included in the bill. One member will be designated as President of the board, and offices will be maintained in each borough.

There has been much discussion in the committee toward defining the duties of the Market Board. At the present time the Controller looks after the finances of open markets, the Borough Presidents after their management, while the Board of Health and other officials have a hand in their management. It is proposed to put all authority in the hands of the Market Board. It will make regulations and enforce them, appoint subordinates, and in it will be vested the right of trial and removal, subject to existing civil service rules.

It is probable that the question of the salaries of the President and board members will be left to the Board of Aldermen, who will receive from the Board of Estimate recommendations on that subject. Conditions due to the European war and the constant tendency to increase the cost of living make it probable that the committee will urge prompt action on the proposed charter amendment. It is proposed to have the act become operative upon its passage, the department heads to be appointed at once.

In order to defray expenses for the remainder of the year the Controller will be authorized by the Board of Estimate to issue and sell about $125,000 worth of revenue bonds. As much of this amount as is necessary will be applied to the expenses of the new administrative force.

Power to Select Sites.

In a general way the duties of the board will be to maintain all markets, manage them, and supervise all business carried on in them. In addition it will be vested with the right to collect rentals and other income, apportion spaces and stalls, and select sites and purchase market equipment when authorized by the Board of Estimate.

One of the most important tasks that will fall to the new department will be the selection of new market sites. It will fall heir to the task that staggered the Caymor Market Commission, selecting the site for and drawing up the plans for a wholesale terminal market in each of the five boroughs. This will mean an expenditure of millions of dollars. The fixing of a time limit by law within which plans for the borough markets must be submitted to the Aldermen and the Board of Estimate is contemplated. In addition to its other powers the new board will have the right to lease properties to meet emergencies or for receiving food stations.

With the formation of the Market Board it is probable that it will take up at once the enlarging and improving of the Wallabout Market into the city's principal terminal market. Here it is proposed to spend thousands of dollars dredging the Wallabout Channel, so that lighters of heavy draught and small craft can come direct to the market and discharge their cargoes. Railroad cars can be unloaded from floats and taken to the warehouse for loading or unloading. This plan contemplates the building of a great brick storhouse and refrigerating plant. The section of the market known as "Farmers' Square" is, it is said, to be set apart for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners.

From time to time there has been some criticism as to the terms of leases in the city markets, and a not unimportant task of the new board will be the question of the renewals of leases and the fixing of rentals for spaces in the new markets. In addition it is planned by those who are considering the measure to make the new board a court of last resort in the matter of adjusting differences that may arise over leases, licenses, the quality of goods sold, and the prices charged.

Keep Record of Prices.

One branch of the new organization will be that of the Bureau of Push Carts and Peddlers. This will have supervision of all push carts and street vendors. Where one has been defrauded the Board is to be empowered to consider such complaint. It is also to be provided that each market auctioneer or commission man will be held to strict account for sales, and that books are to be kept showing receipt of goods and their sales. These books will always be open to the board, and it is expected to further safeguard the shipper of foodstuffs so that he can get a "square deal." Such a provision the members of the committee feel is advisable because of the many complaints received, especially from fishermen, that the shipper does not always get a fair deal from the receivers.

It is probable that there will be embodied in the proposed charter amendment certain features of the City Commerce Department which are being urged by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures. The Market Board will probably be authorized to organize and maintain some form of information bureau. This will be for the advantage of the consumer as well as the seller. It will disseminate general information as to the supply and prices of meats, fruits, and vegetables.

When Borough President Marks established his free city markets on city properties the question at once arose as to who gave him permission to put city properties to such a use. The markets had to be "legalized" by the Board of Aldermen. In the contemplated amendment this authority will be definately vested in the Market Board.

FRIENDS HONOR MONAGHAN.

Return to Health and Appointment to U. S. Job Celebrated at Dinner.

Two hundred friends of James C. Monaghan gathered last night at a dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf to congratulate him on his return to health and on his appointment as American Consul to Jamaica.

Some of the tributes to Mr. Monaghan were most flattering. Mayor James J. Curley of Boston, one of the speakers, told how he had been invited to preside last night at the Convention of Mayors in Philadelphia, but had preferred to attend the dinner to Mr. Monaghan. Father John P. S. Chidwick, President of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, described the work of Mr. Monaghan for the Catholic Church and, shaking a finger at Mrs. Monaghan, said that in marrying him she had deprived the Church of a brilliant Cardinal.

President Wilson sent a message of congratulations. James B. Connolly, who recently won a prize of $2,500 for a short story, sent $10 worth of congratulations by wire, according to the estimate of S. H. Horgan, secretary of the gathering. Dudley Field Malone's tribute was his attending the dinner long enough to make a speech on the evening of his sixth wedding anniversary.

Prof. Monaghan was formerly a United States Consul in Germany. For a while he was Principal of the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School. His health broke down two years ago while he was delivering Catholic lectures for the Knights of Columbus.

Concert for Benefit of Immigrants.

The Washington Irving High School pupils will give a concert this afternoon at Ellis Island for the benefit of the immigrants who are detained there on account of the war, which prevents their being deported. The drum and fife band of the Seventy-first Regiment will assist the girls. The steamboat leaves the Battery for Ellis Island at 2 P. M.

WANTS A NATIONAL UTILITIES BUREAU

But Philadelphia Conference Does Not Advocate Municipal Ownership.

CORPORATIONS PROTEST

Representatives Complain of Having Been Slighted in the Make-Up of the Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—As a climax to the conference of American Mayors, utility corporation leaders, Public Service Commissioners, and economic educators, which has been in session in this city for the past two days, the convention today unanimously adopted the report of a special committee on recommendations, pledging support to a National Utilities Bureau recently organized and now about to be formally incorporated to fight the battles of the municipalities against the utility concerns.

The conference did not go on record as favoring municipal ownership of public utilities. State control of the municipal corporations, or Government regulation of private concerns. It contented itself with a concrete indorsement of the National Utilities Bureau plan and dismissed the subject of public policies regarding control of corporate interests with the broad declaration that the municipalities would have to decide as to these various forms of control for themselves, making them consonant with the varying local conditions.

But the corporations themselves injected into the concluding day's session of the conference the charge that they had not been dealt with fairly in consideration of the rights and privileges of big business. On the floor of the conference, both at the morning and afternoon sessions, representatives of million-dollar utility concerns accused the conference of not having given the corporations a square deal.

Agents of some of the largest utility corporations in the country complained that the corporations had not adequate representation on the programme. An acrimonious discussion between the representatives of the municipalities and the corporations developed at today's luncheon. Supplementing their charges that they had received unfair treatment, the corporation leaders said it had been the big money interests building up the utility enterprises which had made the country great.

Frederick C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York, in his address at the afternoon session of the conference said that the ownership of public utilities by big privileged corporations had resulted in the subordination of city governments to private companies. He said that the high-grade men in almost every large city in the country were found on the directing boards of large public utility companies, because of the dignity and prestige that went with the position, while second-rate men would in most cases be found in City Councils. He said municipal ownership was necessary to save the highest-grade men for municipal service.

LIGHTED BOMB PUT IN TOMBS COURT

Continued from Page 1.

dent occurred. The other persons watched the policeman without knowing what it was all about. After extracting the fuse O'Connor held the package in front of him an instant as though undecided what to do, then jammed it tightly against his body and made a headlong dash out of the room, down the steps to the rotunda of the Criminal Court Building, and out of the Centre Street entrance.

Few persons were in the street at the moment, and he flung the bomb out on to the pavement. It landed directly in front of a street car and rolled across to the curb opposite. Other policemen and court attendants who had run out after O'Connor forced pedestrians unceremoniously back to Franklin and White Streets, and the street car moved out of the block quickly. There was a tense five minutes of waiting for an explosion which never occurred.

Flee From Danger.

Meantime an automobile ran through the crowd at White Street and had nearly reached the bomb before its driver caught the meaning of the warnings that were shouted to him. He put on speed and dashed by the bomb. An aged little Italian woman stepped out of one of the stores in the middle of the block. O'Connor's voices shouted to her to go back. She stared about in bewilderment, not understanding English, and Policeman O'Connor, who was standing at White Street, ran at top speed down the block and, picking the woman up when she was within a few inches of the bomb, carried her to Franklin Street. Frightened and still bewildered she made her way toward Mulberry Street and disappeared.

A clerk from the office of ex-Sheriff Tom Foley appeared with a bucket of water after the bomb had remained on the pavement five minutes and, approaching it cautiously, poured the water on it. A second bucket of water was brought and the bomb was placed in it until it had soaked thoroughly. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, Inspector Faurot and several detectives arrived a few minutes later and Eagan made an examination of the bomb, after complaining that he would be hampered by the fact that it had been soaked in water.

The newspaper wrapping was bound with white string. The paper was a copy of Forward, a Socialist organ published in Yiddish, for Oct. 22. Later investigation revealed that there was nothing in this issue about Bouck White or Berkman, or anything else which the detectives considered of any especial significance. Inside the paper was an olive oil can seven inches long and four inches wide, with a round cap one inch in diameter screwed on the top. The cap was perforated, apparently with a nail, to admit the fuse.

In the can were between two and three pounds of a mixture of black gun powder and what Eagan believed to be dynamite, 25 revolver cartridges, and many slugs. The cartridges ranged in calibre from .32 to .44. The tin can was reinforced by picture frame wire bound tightly about its sides. The bomb was taken to Inspector Faurot's office at Police Headquarters.

Loaded Cartridges Used.

"This is a most unusual sort of bomb, and is unlike anything we have ever seen in this city before," the Inspector said. "Putting loaded cartridges into bombs is a new idea, and it is impossible for us to tell how destructive the new type would have proved."

The Inspector produced the bomb which was found on June 15 last in the building at Spring and Lafayette Streets where Chevalier G. Fari Forni, the Italian Consul General, had his office. It was smaller than the bomb found yesterday, and was made of a cocoa can imbedded in concrete. Its top, too, was perforated for the admission of the fuse.

"This bomb is the nearest to a duplicate of the one found today that the department has ever found," the Inspector said. "It didn't have the loaded cartridges, but its maker seemed to realize the possibilities of tin cans for bomb-making, and its maker has never been caught by the police."

Inspector Faurot called attention to the fact that yesterday's bomb was radically different from the bombs exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church on Oct. 13. These had cast-iron coverings, thought to have been old tops of gate posts, and contained dynamite and slugs.

Lewis Tells of Conspiracy.

Mr. Lewis, explaining how he had first learned of the plot, said:

"Mayor Mitchel was attacked because it was thought that, as the head of the City Government, he should have made the Magistrates act differently regarding the cases of Becky Edelson and other Anarchists and I. W. W. leaders brought before them. Miss Davis was condemned because she had not overridden the law and released Becky Edelson after her conviction; Magistrate Simms because he sentenced Becky to the workhouse, and Magistrate Campbell because he sentenced the I. W. W. agitators who invaded St. Alphonsus's Church.

"I don't believe that Bouck White knew anything about this bomb outrage. The anarchists usually perpetrate their misdeeds while public attention is directed another way. White has just been released from Queens County Jail, and public attention is on him. Therefore the anarchists may have taken advantage of the opportunity to hide behind him."

Corroboration was lent to the story of a plot by the attempt in the Bronx, where the two bombs not only damaged the Court House, but blew out the front of Marshal Hoefling's office. Judge Gibbs had just left his chamber when the bomb exploded in the Court House.

"It is more than a coincidence that there should be two such occurrences within a week," Judge Gibbs said when he learned of yesterday's bomb. "It is clear proof that there is a deliberate campaign on foot, but a criminal element to intimidate the courts and their officers in the discharge of public duty. The knowledge that such a band is at large is a menace to administration of the law, but judicial officers should meet the challenge by unrelenting and increasing activity in dealing with such criminals as come before them."

Sentenced Church Raiders.

Magistrate Campbell said that he was not surprised when he returned to the courtroom and heard of the finding of the bomb. He recalled that he was the one who had sentenced the agitators. All of these are said to be free now except Frank Tannenbaum, the youthful leader of the original "Army of the Unemployed," who was arrested after the "army" had invaded St. Alphonsus's Church, the scene of one of the bomb explosions last month.

The Magistrate thought the bomb was placed by some person who had been aroused by speeches either of the I. W. W. agitators, the anarchists, or of Bouck White.

"I don't think for a moment that Bouck White had anything to do with this personally, of course," he said, "nor that he knew anything about it." The Magistrate said that he would not ask for special police protection because of the finding of the bomb.

"I am too small a city official for that," he smiled, "and, besides, if they are determined to 'get me' they will 'get me,' whether I have a cordon of police about me or not. I shall just go on doing my duty as I see it."

The Magistrate exhibited a letter he received yesterday morning, but which had been mailed on Nov. 12 and gone to the wrong address, inviting him to attend a meeting held by Bouck White in Carnegie Hall night before last. White had just got out of jail after serving his sentence on a charge of breaking up a church meeting. The invitation was signed by Sol Fieldman, director and lecturer of the Church of the Social Revolution, of which Bouck White is the head. The missive was turned over to the detectives.

White Talks of Attempt.

Bouck White was found at night at his home, 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, which the Church of the Social Revolution has made its headquarters for the last week. He evidently had been told that the Magistrate mentioned him in the case.

"Since Magistrate Campbell has seen fit to associate my name with this bomb case," he said, "I shall answer him publicly tomorrow in my sermon at Bryant Hall."

White said that there was nothing in his speech at Carnegie Hall on Friday night which could have instigated yesterday's attempt and that he had always preached against violence of every kind. His talk, he added, was calculated to have the effect of preventing violent methods and of warning that they were almost inevitable under present conditions.

Sol Fieldman, who presided at the Carnegie Hall meeting on Friday night, said last night:

"My first impression on hearing of the bomb was that it had been placed in the room by some crazy anarchist. Then I thought of the most probable answer to the question—that it had been placed by some hireling of capital to bring the church of the Social Revolution into disrepute. Had Magistrate Campbell been killed the papers would certainly have linked the murder up with the name of Bouck White and the Church of the Social Revolution. Such tricks on the part of capital are not at all unusual or new."

There was nothing said at the meeting in Carnegie Hall, Fieldman asserted, which would have been apt to incite any hearer to adopt such a method of taking revenge on Magistrate Campbell. He said that he thought the Magistrate should have attended the meeting.

Alexander Berkman was not at his home yesterday, having left for Pittsburgh several days ago to celebrate the anniversary of the day he shot Henry Clay Frick. Other leaders of the anarchists were not to be found.

Magistrate Praises Policeman.

Magistrate Campbell wrote the letter to Police Commissioner Woods yesterday afternoon:

My Dear Commissioner: Just after I had entered the Criminal Court this morning, I found considerable excitement among the court officers and the spectators in the court room. Upon investigation I found that a bomb had been discovered on the third bench from the rear of the court room, on the Franklin Street side.

Patrolman George L. O'Connor of the Twelfth Precinct (Mulberry Street Station) saw the bomb, and with great judgment and much nerve took hold of it and squeezed out the burning fuse, extinguishing it. It was about as nasty looking a bomb as you could imagine, about eight inches long and six or seven inches deep. The daring courage and foresight of this young officer are in my judgment worthy of special mention, and I am glad to be able to commend him to your highest consideration. Very truly yours,

JOHN A. L. CAMPBELL.

"When I had heard what O'Connor had done I called him to the bench and publicly commended him," said the Magistrate. "While I was complimenting O'Connor he blushed like a girl. He is a modest as well as a brave policeman."

GIBBS UNDAUNTED BY BOMB.

Bronx Judge Commits Woman to Jail in Slave Case.

While the police are following every clue that may lead to the discovery of those responsible for the bomb that exploded in front of the Bronx County Court House last Wednesday night, the crusade against white slavery in the Bronx is being carried on with determination by Judge Louis D. Gibbs and District Attorney Martin, to intimidate whom it was thought by many the Bronx bomb was exploded. Judge Gibbs yesterday committed a woman charged with conspiracy in connection with one of the recent white slave cases to prison in default of $10,000 bail.

The woman was Mrs. Kitty Carmeni, 27 years old, of 168 East 113th Street. She was arrested on Friday night in the home of Mrs. Tessie Vittelli, also 27 years old, at 216 East 113th Street, and charged with conspiring to spirit away Henrietta Annette, one of three material witnesses wanted in the case of John J. Delane of 535 St. Ann's Avenue, who is now held in $24,000 bail on a white slave charge. She went to prison with her daughter, 14 months old.

Mrs. Vittelli was arrested with Mrs. Carmeni and charged with having a loaded revolver. Yesterday in the Harlem Court Magistrate Nolan held her in $500 bail for further examination tomorrow. After looking for Mrs. Carmeni for three weeks the detectives traced her to Mrs. Vittelli's apartment.

District Attorney Francis Martin has a large force of detectives at work in the Italian districts of the Bronx looking for the persons who wrecked the entrance of the million-dollar Court House last Wednesday night.

Mr. Martin is convinced that the bomb was intended for Judge Gibbs. He said yesterday that he was convinced the crime was the joint work of white slavers and anarchists.

Mr. Martin admitted he had come across clues leading to the Harlem clearing house for the white slave traffic. Indications pointed to a gigantic business there, he said. Girls were brought to the Harlem house from sub-stations in Bridgeport, New Haven, Albany, and Paterson, N. J. The procurers, he said, got $10 for every girl furnished to the disorderly resorts, and then shared the profits with the resort keepers. The women themselves, he said, received no compensation and no percentage of the profits.

"I have found," said the District Attorney, "that the procurers are all Italians, but that they do not traffic in Italian girls. They take girls of every other nationality. It may be that they have a sense of shame which makes them exclude women of their own race, but I am more inclined to the view that they fear the Italian women and, therefore, refuse to take chances with them. The girls are recruited from factories."

WHITMAN NAMED IN CANARD.

False Reports of an Attack on the Governor-Elect.

Inquiries were received here last night from Washington, D. C., and Princeton, N. J., asking if it was true that an attack had been made on District Attorney Whitman, Governor-elect. The District Attorney attended the Williams-Amherst football game at Amherst yesterday. When he returned to his home here last night he was surprised to hear of the inquiries.

"Nothing unpleasant occurred to me during my trip to and from Amherst," he said. "I had a most pleasant outing and was entertained at dinner by the President of Amherst College. I cannot understand how such rumors originated."

It is supposed that the discovery of the bomb in the Tombs Police Court, in the Criminal Courts Building, where the offices of the District Attorney are situated on an upper floor, may have been the basis for the erroneous reports.

Gets Tired

Every time she takes a short walk this woman tires out. She wonders why every little thing she does calls for such an effort. Her digestion is poor—she feels faint at times and utterly unable to go on with her appointed tasks in life. There is nothing in the world that would do her more good than

Johann Hoff's

MALT EXTRACT

the greatest body builder the world has ever known. Used for general debility, convalescence, and for mothers while nursing. Makes flesh and blood. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle. (2)

HENRY VAN SCHAICK DEAD.

Old New Yorker Was Related to Royal Family of Germany.

Henry Van Schaick, a son of Myndert Van Schaick and a descendant of one of New York's oldest families, who settled in this city when it was the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, died last night at his home, 140 West Sixty-ninth Street, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in this city, and was graduated from New York University with the class of 1843. He was a member of the Union Club and the Holland Society.

Mr. Van Schaick, through the marriage of his daughter, Elise, was related to the royal family of Germany. She married Count Alexander Boutourline, and her daughter, the Countess Linka, married Count Albert Hohenau. His father was Major Count Frederick Hohenau, a son of Prince Albert of Prussia, who was the half-brother of the late Prince Albert of Prussia, Regent of the Sovereign Dutchy of Brunswick. The latter was a brother of Emperor William I.

Vida Llewellyn's Recital.

Vida Llewellyn made her first appearance in America as a pianist yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Her programme showed a desire to find material for her concert outside of conventional lines, though it did begin with Tausig's transcription of Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, and centred in Schumann's "Carnaval." She attempted to make three of Richard Strauss's boyish "Stimmungsbilder," Op. 9, seem worthy of a place following Schumann's great series of imaginative pictures; but they paled very much, perhaps all the more from the contrast they were obliged to endure, and left the conclusion unavoidable that their place is in the salon, if anywhere.

Nor could it be discerned that Miss Llewellyn is likely to prove an important addition to the season's throng of pianists. Her playing is agreeable, sometimes showing taste and even power, and sometimes a lack of understanding and of penetration. Her technical acquirements are not yet sufficiently great or trustworthy to enable her to aspire to a very high place in public performance.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

$400,000. WORTH OF FOOD

TWO SHIP LOADS

For Starving Belgians

Representing the generous cash contributions of about 12,000 men, women and children to the

Belgian Relief Fund

Has just been bought by the Belgian Relief Committee for rush transportation on Steamers Agamemnon and Niches. As all expenses of handling, shipping and distribution, under expert supervision, are being met by the Rockefeller Foundation, co-operating with the London American Committee and the Belgian Relief Committee

Every penny, nickel, dime and dollar, in its full food equivalent, will actually reach the mouths of starving women and children in desolated Belgium.

BUT THIS IS ONLY A BEGINNING—A MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED NOW

Four, and probably five, steamers will shortly be at our disposal. We must have food to fill them.

The cargo purchases here, and the large remittances to Ministers Van Dyke at The Hague and Whitlock at Brussels have practically depleted the Belgian Relief Fund.

YOUR cash co-operation is needed—at once; your little or your large contribution—now.

The appalling conditions in Belgium are becoming more widespread and intense.

There must be immediate alleviation of the increasingly acute physical and mental suffering of these poor, homeless people unless we are prepared to contemplate a frightful toll in death and disease.

More than 12,000 have given to this Fund. Their aid, often involving much self-sacrifice, is saving lives in little Belgium. But—

Hundreds of thousands, up into the millions, out there face starvation,—now, as you read this.

The plain fact is that, unless another 12,000 give—now—and another—and another—until all have given who can give—an appalling number will perish.

"Rich and poor, the prosperous, and the beggars of yesterday, have become castaways, wanderers on the face of the earth. We must all work to spare the women and children the supreme horror of a northern winter, to be endured in hunger, nakedness, homelessness."

More than 12,000 have given. But—

There are more than 5,000,000 of us right here in New York.

For every one in this city who has *not* given there is a Belgian woman, child, infant, old man, invalid—now—today—homeless, helpless, and in direst need of food and clothing.

Never was there a cause with more urgency, more pathos, more universality of appeal than this, which involves the fate of Belgian women and children.

The Need Is Desperate—It Is a Case of "Life or Death"—He Gives Twice Who Gives Quickly

THREE WAYS TO HELP—NOW—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

MONEY

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to J. P. Morgan & Company "For Belgian Relief Fund" and send to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street.

100% *of your contribution, in the form of foodstuffs* purchased here by our Supply Committee at rock bottom wholesale prices for large lots, *will reach the hungry.*

FOOD

Prepaid, preferably in carload lots, should be shipped at once to Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

Wheat, flour, rice, coffee (one-fourth chicory), peas, beans, canned goods, cured or salted meats. Perishable provisions, such as potatoes and apples, cannot be accepted.

Notify Shipping Dept., Room 303, 10 Bridge Street, of shipments. Tel. Broad 4159.

CLOTHING

New clothing sent, prepaid, to Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, N. Y., will be for arded for effective distribution.

Articles most needed: Large shawls, warm skirts, tockings, mufflers, hoods with capes, blankets.

For patterns, etc., Uptown Branch, 281 Fifth Avenue, corner 30th Street. Telephone Madison Square 9690.

Belgian Relief Fund

10 Bridge Street New York

Uptown Office (rent free) 281 Fifth Ave.

Received Yesterday, $7,962.42

Brooklyn Office (rent free) 176 Montague St.

To Date, $465,422.29

KINDLY USE THIS COUPON

Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York:

Gentlemen:—Herewith I enclose my subscription $.....for the Belgian sufferers. Acknowledgment is requested.

Signed.....

☞ Make Checks payable to J. P. Morgan & Co. for "Belgian Relief Fund."

.....

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BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,

10 Bridge Street.

EMANUAL HAVENITH, Belgian Minister to the U. S.
PIERRE MALI, Consul General.
REV. J. F. STILLEMANS, President.
ROBERT W. de FOREST, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Lyman Abbott
Otto T. Bannard
Armand Batta
James M. Beck
Cornelius N. Bliss
Robert S. Brewster
Henry W. de Forest
Cleveland H. Dodge
Lionel Hagansaers
Thomas H. Hubbard
Rev. O. A. Nys
Henry Fairfield Osborn
W. Barclay Parsons
Bernard Raap
John Van Rickstal
Francis Lynde Stetson
Thomas Thacher
Frank A. Vanderlip
Alfred T. White

[L]

—where to locate

On May 1st the property at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, now occupied by Park & Tilford, will be for rent. Fifty feet on Fifth Avenue and fifty feet on 59th Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

21 Liberty St., 489 Fifth Ave.

FURS REMODELLED

This season's latest styles made from your last year's furs.

Fur Coats Remade and Relined to Latest Style $25 up, and Fur Sets $10 up.

SIEDE'S FURS

43 WEST 46TH STREET Estab. 1851.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

WILL EXHIBIT TOMORROW

AN ELABORATE COLLECTION OF NEW

EVENING GOWNS & DANSE FROCKS

In Empire and Novel Tunic Effects

19.75 24.50 29.50

Dainty reproductions of costly Paris models, in lustrous satin Sublime combined with flowered chiffon velvet or fancy gold net and adorned with crystal or metallic beadings and pearl pendants.

Stewart & Co.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TOMORROW (MONDAY)

An Important Reduction Sale of Winter Apparel

AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICE CONCESSIONS

Fur Trimmed Suits

Copied from imported models; in chiffon broadcloth, cheviots and gabardine, lined with peau de cygne and interlined and trimmed with skunk opossum fur..... 18.50

Former Price to $35.00

Dressy Fur Trimmed Suits

Velvet chiffon broadcloth and corduroy, trimmed with silk velvet, military braiding and furs. Some coats have the new Empire effect. 24.50

Former Prices to $47.50

English Mixture & Zibeline Coats

In all the wanted colorings; including the new black and white mixtures; some with fur collars; satin lined throughout..... 15.00

Former Price $25.00

Seal Plush and Corduroy Coats

Brand new models with all the latest style developments, of extra fine quality plush and corduroy; peau de cygne lined and interlined. 19.75

Former Price $39.50

Chiffon Velvet Suits

Suits of chiffon velvet or silk plush; exquisite copies of Paris models, many trimmed with genuine skunk, beaver or mole furs..... 39.50

Former Prices up to $95.00

Covert and Sand Color Suits

New strictly tailored suits, copies of recently imported models..... 27.50

Former Prices to $39.50

Fur Trimmed Velour Coats

Latest styles for midwinter wear, in all colors; has high collar of beaver fur; peau de cygne lined and interlined..... 39.50

Former Price $55.00

Evening Wraps

Velvet or plush; in all the fashionable colors, including light shades; have deep white mouflon collars..... 24.50

Former Price $39.50

SEEK FEDERAL LAW GRANTING SUFFRAGE

Association Broadens Work Before Congress — Asks Franchise on National Officials.

DR. SHAW AN EASY WINNER

No Opposition In Primary—Mrs. Raymond Brown Tells of Progress for Referendum in New York.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, in convention here, decided today to still further broaden the scope of its legislative activities during the coming year. A resolution was adopted directing the association's Congressional Committee to work for a Federal statute giving to women in all States the right to vote for members of Congress, United States Senators, and Presidential Electors. The resolution was drafted at a caucus of prominent delegates from all sections of the country, and was accepted by an overwhelming vote.

In the brief discussion of the resolution several delegates declared Congress had power to pass such a law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which says:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution of the association developed several spirited debates. The voice of the male suffragist was heard for the first time from the floor of the convention when Judge William A. Allee of Ridgefield, Conn., one of the two men occupying delegates' seats, sought by offering a substitute to help the women out of a tangle on the wording of an amendment. The convention, which had been proceeding with some confusion, hushed immediately when Judge Allee began speaking. He later withdrew his amendment in favor of a substitute offered by a woman delegate from Illinois.

The convention tabled a proposition to limit the tenure of office of the association's President to two years and defeated an amendment which would have denied a place on the national board to any salaried official of the association. It was declared to be the sense of the convention that the Executive Secretary should not be a member of the board.

Dr. Shaw Not Opposed.

A primary held by the delegates today showed that in the election Monday there would be contests for only three offices. The unopposed candidates are: President—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, New York; Second Vice President—Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky; Third Vice President—Miss Katharine B. Davis, New York; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Orton B. Clark, Michigan; Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut; First Auditor—Mrs. Helen Guthrie Miller, Missouri.

The candidates who have opposition and the vote received by each in the primary are:

First Vice President—Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, New York, 177; Miss Jean Gordon, Louisiana, 103.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, New York, 197; Mrs. Anne Martin, Nevada, 83.

Second Auditor—Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois, 126; Miss Zona Gale, Wisconsin, 121.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, in presenting to the convention greetings from the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, declared that Southern women were inclined to hold to the State's rights idea in their efforts to gain the ballot. She asserted her belief that if the Democratic Party could be induced to insert a suffrage plank in its next national platform "votes for women" soon would be an accomplished fact in the South. An effort to obtain this concession would be made by the Southern delegates, she said.

Members of the Congressional Union attending the convention as delegates from other suffrage organizations than the union, frankly expressed their dissatisfaction today over the convention's action regarding plans for work before Congress at the next session. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, Mrs. Helen Hill Weed of Connecticut and a number of other supporters of the Congressional Union departed for their homes today declaring they saw no chance of composing the differences existing between the union and the National Suffrage Association.

At a mass meeting tonight addresses on State and national suffrage campaigns were delivered by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts; Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago; Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York; Miss Hannah Patterson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston.

Reports on New York.

Mrs. Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, reported on the progress of the campaign in New York State to win the popular referendum on the suffrage question there in November, 1915.

"Our enrollment of men and women who believe in woman suffrage has grown," she said, "from 58,000 a year ago to 265,000. The stunt which we have set ourselves this Winter is to completely canvass both the men and women of the State. We have 141 of the 150 Assembly Districts in the State fairly well organized, and the other nine Assembly Districts in process of organization.

"Each election district is making a card catalogue of the voters with their sentiments on the subject of suffrage. The returns are both interesting and encouraging. The average is from 3 to 7 to 1 opposed. Among the women it is even greater. Of 1,710 women interviewed in one town, 1,583 declared in favor. One district that had forty-six enrolled suffragists five years ago now has nearly 14,000.

"We have set out now to raise $150,000 for the last year of the campaign. The last two weeks in October were given to money-raising all over the State, and we are practically assured of that sum."

SHAW PLAY FOR WAR AID.

Noted Women Will Manage Benefit Performances Here.

Under the direction of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and other prominent women, George Bernard Shaw's historical satire, "Great Catherine," will be produced in a theatre to be selected later, beginning Dec. 9, for the benefit of the American Women's War Relief Fund of London. Gertrude Kingston, a well-known English actress and founder of the Little Theatre in London, will be the star of the performance under the management of Paul Sydow.

The Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund, headed by Lady Paget, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Harcourt, and Mrs. J. J. Astor, have deputed Miss Kingston to organize a series of theatrical performances in New York in aid of the funds for carrying on the hospital during the war.

In addition to Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Kahn, and Mrs. Whitney, the committee in charge of the productions here will be made up of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Murray Young, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. J. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss de Barril, and Miss Sands.

A feature of these performances will be a polonaise danced by the young women and men of the New York society in a ballroom scene which takes place in the fourth act.

Dance at Automobile Club.

The second of the series of Autumn dances given in the assembly room of the Automobile Club of America at 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, took place last night. There was a large attendance. The Entertainment Committee is made up of James A. Blair, Jr., William Pierson Hamilton, Oliver G. Jennings, Herbert S. Carpenter, Stephen Peabody, Malcolm D. Sloane, Frederick D. Underwood, and Henry R. Taylor. The next dance is to be held on Nov. 21.

The Maryland Ball on Dec. 10.

The Maryland Ball will be held at the Plaza on Thursday evening, Dec. 10. The patronesses include Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Mrs. William W. Baldwin, Mrs. Richard Franklin Stewart, Mrs. William H. Milnor, Mrs. Russell B. Marchant, Mrs. William Bouldin, Jr., and Mrs. John P. Nicholas.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 218 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 152 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 A. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 540 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 18 miles S. E. of Cape Fear at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Limon to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 350 miles S at 7 P. M.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 464 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lewis L. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 4,005 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 490 miles W. of Panama at 8 P. M.
SS Windber, Bellingham to New York, was 410 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 970 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 22 miles N. E. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 10 miles N. of Martin's Industry at 8 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 294 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles from Mississippi Bar at 8 P. M.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.35
Belcher	.75	Ophir	.11
Best & Belcher	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con	.05	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.16	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.68	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.07	D'field Black B	.02
Mizpah Exten	.22	Florence	.34
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten	.52
Tonopah Exten	2.65	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.11	Vernal	.04
West End	.54	Nevada Hills	.27

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.27	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.03	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con	.06

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	7¼	7½	Jackpot	6	6½
Elkton	39	39½	McKinney	39	42
El Paso	90	100	Old Gold	.005	2
Findlay		2	Portland	103½	104¾
Gold Dol	2½	3½	Vindicator	108	110
Isabella	11¾	11¾	R. B. H.	2¾	3½

EXECUTORS' Unrestricted Public Sale
AT THE
Havemeyer Residence
242 & 244 Madison Avenue
(S. W. Cor. 38th Street)
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
American Art Association
Madison Sq. South, New York
By Direction of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., and W. Butler Duncan, Esq., Executors of the late
Mrs. Emilie DE L. Havemeyer
(widow of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer)
ADMISSION TO THE PREMISES ON THE DAYS OF SALE
will be exclusively by card limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and issued free upon written application only, the applicants specifying the date for which they are desired.
ORDER OF SALE
TOMORROW (MONDAY) at 2 P. M.
Louis Quinze, Renaissance and other Carved and Gilt Furniture, and grand Torcheres. Catalogue Nos. 1, to 115 inclusive.
TOMORROW (MON.) Eve. at 8 P.M.
Water Colors, Engravings and Books. Catalogue Nos. 1279 to 1368 inclusive.
TUESDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.
Antique, Flemish, Italian, and Spanish and Chinese Marquetry and other Furniture, and Expensive interior decorations. Catalogue Nos. 116 to 213 inclusive.
WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst., at 2P.M.
Miscellaneous Furniture, Electric Light Fixtures, Andirons and other objects. Nos. 214 to 347 inclusive.
THURSDAY next, 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
Rare Gobelins and Flemish Tapestries, Antique Embroideries, Brocades and Velvets. Nos. 343 to 528 inclusive.
FRIDAY next, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.
Antique and Modern Silver and Sheffield Plate. Nos. 529 to 755.
SATURDAY next, 21st inst., at 2 P.M.
Miniatures, Snuff Boxes and Miscellaneous Cabinet objects, Rhodian and Hispano Moresque Plates, Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Enamels, Bronzes, Clocks, Brasses and Arms and Armor. Nos. 214 to 342, inclusive.
MONDAY, Nov. 23rd, at 2:00 P. M.
(Concluding Session)
European Porcelains and Faience, Table and fancy Glass and Table China. Nos. 1037 to 1278 inclusive.
NOTICE
The Havemeyer Gallery
of
Modern Paintings
will be sold
WEDNESDAY Evening
of this week (18th inst.) at 8 o'clock
at the
American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
where the paintings will be
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW
Tomorrow (Monday), Tuesday and Wednesday of this week,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
The American Art Association
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South.

OLD SWINDLE COSTS WESTERNER $1,000

Dakota Sheep Farmer Meets a "New Zealander" Here and Learns a Lesson.

MYTHICAL LEGACY AS BAIT

Third Man, Whom the Pair Encounter in Fifth Avenue, Figures in the Comedy.

A Dakota sheep farmer who was the victim of one of the very oldest of New York swindles insisted before he left the Imperial on Saturday to sail for England that his name must be kept a secret, as he did not want his friends at home to know what happened to him. Two confidence men on Friday got his purse containing more than $1,000, a steamship ticket, and his overcoat. He was able to sail on the St. Paul because he met a friend who cashed his check for $1,000.

The man from one of the Dakotas arrived here last Thursday. He was on his way to England, having been summoned thither by the illness of his mother. On his first day here he drifted into a Broadway bar and became engaged in a casual conversation with a short, smooth-faced stranger. Eventually the man from the West told who and what he was and of the voyage he had planned.

"A remarkable coincidence," said the short man. "I have a sheep station in New Zealand, and am on my way to London, and I also am booked on the St. Paul."

The conversation turned to sheep farming, the effect of the American tariff, and the embargo New Zealand was expected to lay on the export of wool, except to England. The two men went to a theatre and at parting the "New Zealander" invited the Westerner to lunch with him next day at Sherry's. On Friday the new friends were strolling up Fifth Avenue. They had just crossed Thirty-fifth Street, when a man in front of them dropped a large envelope, and walked on apparently without noticing it. The "New Zealander" sprang forward, picked it up, and restored it. The third man was very grateful.

"I am so glad you picked it up," he said. "That letter was from my attorneys in Seattle, and it conveyed big and pleasant news. I have been engaged in a lawsuit over an inheritance amounting to $1,000,000, and this tells me I have won. I am so pleased I would really like to do something for you gentlemen."

"We are going up to Sherry's for luncheon. Perhaps you will join us?" suggested the "New Zealander."

"Delighted. And you must be my guests."

The man from the West never had enjoyed a better meal. Over his liqueur the man with the million became very mellow. He mentioned an odd clause in his relative's will which directed that he devote $50,000 to charitable purposes.

"Now that I have encountered you two gentlemen under such pleasant auspices," he continued, "an idea has suggested itself. I am going to hand over $10,000 of that $50,000 to each of you gentlemen. Of course, I must have some guarantee that you are worthy, reputable, and deserving men of business."

The three met later in a room in a hotel to discuss the required proofs. The "New Zealander" produced a bank book and letters which seemed to be a guarantee, and the Westerner showed that his pocketbook contained more than $1,000 and a steamship ticket. Drinks were served. That was all the Westerner could recall when telling the story, except that when he started to leave the room he found he had been robbed.

EFREM ZIMBALIST PLAYS.

A Programme Given in Carnegie Hall of Stereotyped Character.

Efrem Zimbalist gave a violin recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall that did not depart widely from the general aspect into which such occasions seem now to be stereotyped. One of the sonatas with piano, by Handel, which violinists are much affecting nowadays—it was that in E major—and the chaconne from Bach's unaccompanied sonata in D minor were the material of chief artistic value in the programme. Besides them were the transcriptions of minor pieces by the elder masters that are equally indispensable to the recital givers of today; pieces by Grazioli, Couperin, Rameau, and Haydn; then shorter pieces written originally with the violin in view by Goldmark, Tschaikowsky, Kallinikow, and Kreisler, and, finally, a composition devised for the purposes of the virtuoso, by a virtuoso, Wieniawski's fantasie on themes from Gounod's "Faust."

To make such a programme interesting to those who look beneath the surface of violin music is a difficult task. No doubt Mr. Zimbalist accomplished it as effectually as it could be done. It is needless to say that he offered his hearers nothing that was not the work of an artist, rooted in intelligence and understanding and dignified by sincerity and a complete disregard of self and personal display. It could not be charged against the occasion that there was anywhere an excess of warmth or audacity. After Mr. Zimbalist had given a broad and finely finished interpretation of Handel's sonata, and one of Bach's chaconnes that had much more than an academic correctness and an undemonstrative mastery of technical difficulties—though the performance was not on an even plane and some of the variations were more convincingly set forth than others—the imaginative flight was not high.

The minor pieces from the old masters were agreeable, indeed, charming; but they are none of them very significant nor very representative of anything greatly important. They pleased the audience, especially the more juvenile part of it, which kept up a persistent series of recalls for the soloist and was woefully disappointed when he finally reappeared with his violin—and began to play the chaconne, by no means the tidbit expected.

There was in all Mr. Zimbalist's playing the superb tone in all its shadings and the unruffled repose and self-concentration that are never lacking in it. Sam Chotzinoff played the piano part of the sonata and the accompaniments in excellent style.

Dance for Warren Goddard House.

A fair and dance is to be given in the ballroom at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, in aid of the Warren Goddard House of the Friendly Aid Society. A feature of the fair will be a table where articles can be purchased and sent to the Red Cross or the Belgian refugees. Miss Inga Sontum is to give an exhibition of modern dancing. Miss Dorothy Perkins of 246 East Thirty-fourth Street, is Chairman of the committee in charge and is being assisted by prominent young matrons and girls in society.

DR. J. MORGAN HOWE DEAD.

Dr. J. Morgan Howe, a prominent dentist of this city and a former officer of the First District Dental Society, died on Friday at the home of his son, Morgan R. Howe, at 34 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the New York College of Dentistry. Dr. Howe was well known to dentists all over the United States, and was the author of a number of works on dental treatment and kindred subjects. He was a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, and the City Club. Dr. Howe is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emily Paine, and by three daughters and a son.

Mrs. Julia Howe Addison.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Julia Howe Addison, widow of Dr. Ridet Addison of Washington, and mother of the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church here, died today, aged 85. Mrs. Addison was the daughter of Commodore Robert Morris, U. S. N., a naval commander of the War of 1812. Mrs. Addison long had been in feeble health. Her granddaughter, Miss Julia Addison, was to have been married to George Emlen Roosevelt today, but Mrs. Addison was so desirous of seeing her granddaughter a bride that the ceremony was quietly performed three weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. VAN NORTWICK, pioneer Wisconsin and Illinois manufacturer of paper and agricultural implements, died yesterday at his home in Batavia, Ill., aged 78 years. He is survived by a widow and son. He left an estate valued at several million dollars.

JOSEPH A. BAKER, Treasurer of the Chase Mills and one of the best-known textile men in Fall River, Mass., died there yesterday.

Mrs. SERENA W. TRUMAN, 77 years old, the widow of James C. Truman, formerly a real estate dealer, died yesterday at her home, 283 Odell Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. She was born in Fall River, Mass., and had lived in Yonkers since 1905. Mrs. Truman is survived by a daughter.

CORNELIUS P. CROUTER, Vice President of the Ridgewood Building and Loan Association, died yesterday at his home in that city in his seventy-first year. Mr. Crouter was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers. He was prominent in the civic affairs of Ridgewood, having been President of the School Board for fifteen years and Mayor and Acting Mayor for several terms. He was also a Director of the Board of Freeholders of Bergen County.

DAYTON OGDEN, 81 years old, a direct descendant of Gen. Elias Dayton Ogden, a famous Revolutionary soldier, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He had been a resident of that city for more than fifty years, and was a member of Christ Church. He is survived by two daughters, one of whom is Miss Esther Gracie Ogden, President of the Elizabeth Equal Suffrage League, and a son.

PHOEBUS W. LYON, formerly School Superintendent of Summit, N. J., and until two months ago a professor at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., died on Friday in Fitchburg, Mass. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Louise Lyon, head of the Neighborhood House at North Summit, N. J., and a son.

Mrs. CLARA FROTHINGHAM DUNNING, wife of Hubert Dunning of the National Lead Company, died yesterday at her home, 943 President Street, Brooklyn, in her fortieth year. She was born in Boston, and was a member of the well-known Frothingham family of that city. Mrs. Dunning had been married for nineteen years, and was a member of St. Bartholomew's Church.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Gulf disturbance has advanced slightly inland and is now centred over Southern Alabama. A second disturbance is central over Oklahoma. The first has been attended by torrential rains on the West Florida Coast, nine and a half inches having fallen at Pensacola in the last forty-eight hours. The rain area has extended over the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, including Southern Virginia.

Temperature changes have been unimportant.

Rain is indicated for Sunday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and rain Monday is probable in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be colder in the Plains States, the Gulf States, and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast, increasing Monday, and shifting to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east to southeast, increasing Monday; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong southeast, diminishing Monday.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Sunday. Monday rain.

New Jersey and Western New York—Rain Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	56	47	4 P. M.	47	54
6 A. M.	51	42	8 P. M.	47	49
9 A. M.	51	44	9 P. M.	42	50
12 M.	54	47	11 P. M.	38	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. was 50. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
5:30—39 Park Row; A. Ranken..... Trifling
8:15—24 W. 122 St.; Martin Mattes.... None
8:52—241 Elizabeth St.; Gaetano Mannele..... Slight
10:07—311 W. 69 St.; Jos. Grinagan.. Slight
P. M.
1:30—50 Bway; not given..... None
12:45—174 St. and Ft. Wash'n Av.; not given..... None
12:45—79 W. 113 St.; Morris Weiss.... $1,000
2:05—187 St. and Bennett Av.; not given..... Slight
3:30—188 St. and St. Nicholas Av.; not given..... Slight
3:33—Park and Tremont Avs.; Jacob Ruppert..... None
8:50—419 E. 91 St.; W. Cavanaugh.. Slight
8:58—835 E. 161 St.; Henry Dintul.... Slight
4:50—42 Jane St.; Mrs. Lempke..... Slight
5:28—1,746 Bathgate Av.; A. Estrim.. Slight
5:39—851 Greenwich St.; Chas. Ernest. Slight
6:10—3,802 White Plains Av.; Levine Bros..... Slight
6:35—Haven Av. and Depot Lane; not given..... None
7:10—157 E. 128 St.; Superior Doll Co. Slight
8:00—412 E. 8 St.; Isidor Rabowitz.. Slight
9:25—1,100 E. 179 St.; City of N. Y.. Slight
9:23—302 W. 25 St.; P. J. Blackledge. Slight
9:40—57 Columbia St.; F. Bailey..... Slight
9:45—152 Lincoln Av.; J. Reilly & Sons..... Slight
11:15—123 E. 100 St.; Mrs. Russell Sage. Slight

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The drama, "Pilate's Daughter," described as a miracle play, which was scheduled to reopen the Garden Theatre this month, will be produced in the Century Opera House instead on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. Arrangements for the move were completed yesterday by the Aborns and George H. Brennan, who is producing the play.

The first performance of "Yosemite" has been set for Nov. 23 at Daly's Theatre. Frank Keenan and Grace Vanderbilt will head the cast.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 14: Sergts. G. F. Ferre, to 22d Prect. from Tel. Bureau; H. O. Wunsche, to 102 from 22 Prect.; J. F. O'Grady, to 169 from 152 Prect. Patrol., to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 13: H. L. Dunwoody, to 39 from 26 Prect.; R. H. Copeland, 33, assigned to clerical and house duty.

Mutual, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 13: H. J. Flanagan, 32, from 165; August Rudolph, 165, from 52. To take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 14: J. J. O'Brien, to 163 from 277; J. E. Green, to 177 from 163.

Temporary assignments: W. F. Boettler, 167, to command 11 Insp. Dist. for 4 days, from 9 A. M. Nov. 17. Lieuts. William Bauer, 16, to command 17 Prect., for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 28; J. L. Langan, 17, to 7 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 15; W. F. Meehan, 68, to command, for 12 days, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 16. Sergt. E. G. Lennon, 4, to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 17. Patrol. J. J. Quinn, 4; Sigmund Lipscher, 63, and John J. Scott, 275, to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 17; M. T. Dawson, 26, to 16 Insp. Dist. for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 14; J. V. Haley, 31, to Tel. Bureau for 20 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 16; William Drum, 165, to Det. Bureau for 2 days, from noon Nov. 12.

To Det. Bureau from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 17: Italo Cassetti, 15; J. J. McManus, 21; W. J. Blanch, 22; James Dalton, 39; J. L. Massie, Jr., 63; Abraham Snydecker, 156; Henry Sommers, 174.

Leaves, with pay: Inspector Henry Cohen, 11 Dist., 4 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 17, (balance of vacation;) Capts. J. W. Mahoney, 5, 4 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26, (deducted from vacation;) A. F. Mason, 17, 20 days, from 12 M., Nov. 28, (vacation;) John Ievers, 68, 12 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 16, (balance of vacation.)

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. J. F. Allen, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 14; J. J. Lynch, 21, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 14; J. J. Ackerman, Jr., 20, 1 day, from 12:01 P. M. Nov. 20; J. J. Bowes, 31, 1 day, from 11 A. M., Nov. 14; W. H. Winkelmeyer, 63, 1 day, from noon, Nov. 14; J. B. Baird, 174, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; J. J. Shortell, 276, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 12.

Fined: Patrol. J. A. Fackner, 21, (3 charges,) absent from fixed post, absent from returning point, failed to obtain permission, 3 days; failed to report at station house, 2 days; failed to signal, 1 day. Charles Innes, 42, improper patrol, 1 day. A. W. McKean, 63, failed to signal, 1 day. F. W. Marmee, 68, improper patrol; P. N. Walsh, 65, failed to return promptly from court; in liquor saloon, 5 days. James Duffy, 66, absent from post, 4 days. F. J. Conklin, 68, absent from post, 3 days. Patrick H. Phelan, 68, (3 charges,) absent without leave, 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrolmen M. V. De Gurbe, 26, absent from post; W. H. Bushell, 29, absent from patrol post; Charles Holzmacher, 43, improper action; W. J. Tjarks, 143, absent from school crossing; Joseph Meguinness, 149, failed to prevent a burglary; A. J. Ranft, 154, absent from post; A. A. Echoe, 156, absent from outgoing roll call; Jacob Noll, 166, absent from post; Joseph Hamelberg, 171, absent from post; Martin Vollkommer, 270, absent from post; J. J. Mooney, 11 Insp. Dist., failed to take proper action; Bernard M. Boylan, 11 Insp. Dist., failed to take proper action.

Amendment: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 265, c. s., as grants Patrolman W. J. Garvey, th, 1 day's leave of absence without pay, is amended to read from 4 P. M., Nov. 14.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Rain Sun.; Mon. fair, colder; fresh to strong e. to s. e. winds on the coast.

Ga.—Rain Sun.; Mon. fair, colder; fresh to strong s. e. winds on the coast.

Fla., Peninsula—Showers Sun.; Mon. fair, colder in n.; fresh to strong s. e. winds, extreme n. w. rain Sun.; Mon. fair, colder.

Ala.—Rain Sun.; clearing by night; Mon. fair, colder; moderate variable winds.

Miss.—Rain Sun.; Mon. fair, colder; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

La.—Fair, colder in w.; rain in e. Sun.; Mon. fair, colder in s. e.; moderate n. winds.

East, Tex.—Fair Sun.; colder in n. and cen. Mon. fair, colder on the coast; moderate, variable winds, mostly n.

West, Tex.—Fair Sun.; Mon., fair.

Okla.—Fair, much colder Sun.; Mon., fair.

Ark.—Showers Sun.; colder in n. w. Mon., fair; colder in e.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Sun. Mon., fair, colder.

Ohio—Rain Sun. Mon., clearing, colder; increasing s. e. winds.

Ind.—Rain Sun.; colder in n. Mon., fair; colder in e.; fresh s. e. winds.

Ill.—Rain Sun. afternoon or night, Mon. fair, colder; strong s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Sun. Mon., clearing, colder; strong s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain, turning to snow and colder Sun. Mon. fair, except snow along Lake Superior; moderate to strong w. winds.

Wis.—Rain Sun., turning to snow in n. Mon. fair; fresh to strong s. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sun. except snow in s. a much colder. Mon. fair; fresh w. winds.

Iowa—Rain in early morning, followed by fair and colder Sun. Mon. fair.

Mo.—Rain, colder Sun. Mon. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Sun., colder in s. p. Mon. fair.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair, much colder Sun. Mon. fair.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEFORE YOU SIGN THAT LEASE

Drop into The McAlpin.

For, notwithstanding the fact that it is on Broadway, its rates are no higher than in hotels that have neither its splendid location nor anything approaching the luxury of its accommodations.

If the question of eating is an important one with you, then this is a further argument in favor of The McAlpin; for if there is one feature in which this hotel is superior to others, it is in the direction of culinary excellence.

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square.
Management of MERRY & BOOMER.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
EAST 57TH ST., AT $12,000.
Private house, in residential section; excellent condition. Apply Chr. Voising & Son, Inc., Agents, 2208 East 57th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sterling Place, three-story and basement graystone house, near Prospect Park Plaza, ten rooms, electric light, open plumbing, hardwood trim; all improvements; convenient to Subway, elevated, and surface cars. W. H. Stryker, 1,010 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica home; detached 6 rooms and bath, restricted section, $5,750; cash, $500, Quarterly, $50. Henry Price, 363 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

MIDDLE-AGED, intelligent woman, with daughter, niece, working companion, to take charge of furnished room house; state wages and all particulars. Address B 257 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section, 184 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.—3 beautiful light rooms, unfurnished, facing park, in elegant private house; very low rent to right party.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two or five rooms; kitchenette; bath; also unfurnished.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; from $3 to $10; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Handsome, large room, alcove bedroom; private bath; southern exposure; house newly renovated; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 528 WEST.—Beautiful parlors, separate bedroom; high-class; references. Apartment 8.

65D ST., 11 WEST.—Two large, sunny, front rooms, suitable 2 business gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Address Robertson.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, facing Museum; all conveniences; board optional. Mrs. Clinton.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room, private house, bath same floor; elevated, Subway express.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

103D, 239 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive front rooms; very desirable; reasonable. Apt. 2.

103D, 241, (Broadway-Riverside.)—Handsome rooms; all improvements; private family; moderate terms.

106TH, 225 WEST.—Suite, music room, parlor, bedroom; convenient Subway; reasonable. Rodel.

110TH, 501 WEST.—One, two rooms; lady or couple; conveniences. Apt. 5.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Medium-sized room; view, light; conveniences; $4. Apartment 16.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; elevator, telephone; shower. Apt. 23.

East Side.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Large room, private bath; front parlor; other rooms; moderate.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40TH STREET, 94 Park Ave.—Large, small rooms; bath; private house; gentlemen.

52D St., 236 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; table guests.

72D, 206 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, second floor; handsomely furnished; private family; excellent table; $60 for three persons; $70 for four; singly or en suite.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

Married.

VERNON—D'ORN.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Valentine D'Orn, daughter of Mrs. St. Ange D'Orn, to Granville Phillips Vernon.

Died.

BELLCHAMBERS.—On Oct. 21, 1914, Robert T. Bellchambers, in his 85th year, at Haslev, Surrey, England.

HAREN.—Nov. 13, Ann, widow of Terence Haren and beloved mother of Margaret A. Haren. Funeral from her late residence, 41 Pinehurst Av., corner West 179th St. Requiem mass 10:15 A. M. at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av. Interment Calvary.

SMITH.—Suddenly

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.
4% paid on Interest Accounts.
2% paid on Checking Accounts (Requisite Balances).
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

How Much You'll Enjoy
Taking Luncheon in the GIMBEL Tea Room
Tomorrow!
Music—Grill Room Where Men Can Smoke.
Eighth Floor

A Wonderful Sale of Apparel at About Regular Wholesale Prices

Women's $50 to $60 Chiffon Velvet Suits, $28.75

Special Notice All women who are interested—and they all are—in the newest and most exclusive fashions should unhesitatingly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by this Sale. There has never been such a sale so early in the season—and even at the end of seasons we have never known lower prices, for in many instances the prices in this Sale are less—considerably less—than wholesale.

Military Blouses $2 to $16.75

The above illustration will give you an idea of these new Tailleur Blouses with high stocks which fasten in the front. It is the $6.95 model which is sketched—in white or sand-color Georgette Crepe over flesh-color Chiffon, trimmed with tiny gilt buttons.

In color-striped Washable Silk, $2.
In fine white Voile, tucked, $2.
In natural color Linen, $2.
In Crepe de Chine, white, flesh and putty colors, $2.95.
In silk striped Crepe de Chine, $2.95.
In white Tub Silk, $2.95.
In white, sand or flesh color Crepe de Chine—tucked, $3.95.
In sand color Chiffon Broadcloth, custom tailored, $16.75.
Appropriate buttons on each model. Third Floor

Misses' $25 Suits $18.50 and $19.75

Broadcloth and Gabardine, trimmed with fur. In sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

$20 to $40 Party Frocks, $15, $25
Dainty creations of pretty Silk, combined with lace, net and beaded trimmings.

Women's $22.50 to $29.50 Suits, $16.75

Broadcloth, Cheviot and Poplin—many are trimmed with fur.

Women's $40 to $60 Suits, at $28.75
Velvet and Chiffon Velvet Suits, trimmed with fur, worth from $50 to $60. Corduroy Trotter Suits, worth $40.

$62.50 to $210 Model Suits, at $55 to $175
Two and three piece—models in rich Velvets, Broadcloths and Silks.

Women's $25 Dresses at $15

Tailleur Frocks of Velveteen, appliqued with braid. Evening and Dancing Frocks of Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and Lace; white, black and pastel colors.

$40 to $55 Dresses at $28.75
Chiffon Velvet Afternoon and Evening Gowns, also Satin Evening Gowns trimmed with fur.

$75 to $80 Gowns, at $45

$125 to $150 Gowns, at $75
Individual models in fine Velvets, Crepe Meteor and Chiffon, for afternoon and evening wear.

$45 Imported Coats at $25

In the model illustrated, with deep capes over the sleeves and plain belted back.

Imported Motoring and Travelling Coats at $15 to $42.50; were $22.50 to $75.

$65 to $150 Wraps at $32.50 to $75
The majority of these are imported models. Velours, Plush and rich Silks—majority are trimmed with fur.

$85 Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats at $65

The most remarkable purchase of the season, for these coats are in the new "flare" 40-inch model; set-in sleeves and large collars.

The 50-inch model illustrated is $95, instead of $115.

Scarfs and "Le Brun" Muffs

Muffs		*Scarfs*
$18	Black Fox	$10, $15
$19.50	Natural Raccoon	$15
$29.50	Skunk (Illustrated)	$9
$22.50	Beaver	$12.50
$25	Civet Cat	$10.50
$19.50	Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)	$15
$37.50	Chinchilla Squirrel	$19.50
$65	White Fox	$37.50
$85	Ermine	$12.50, $19.50

Third Floor

Autumn Clearance of Millinery

The finest hats in the world—Models by Paris and GIMBEL modistes.

Only Four of These Sales a Year—One at the End of Each Season

As the demand for GIMBEL Millinery is so tremendous and as our regular prices are so moderate, hats do not have a chance to accumulate in our Salons—therefore, frequent clearances are unnecessary.

$75 Hats, $35 | $28 Hats, $15
$55 Hats, $25 | $22 Hats, $12
$38 Hats, $20 | $18 Hats, $10
$15 Hats, $7.50

Original Paris Model Hats at $15, $20, $25, $35
by
Lewis, Reboux, Louison, Georgette, Varon, Madeline, Alphonsine, Vimont, Mary and Annie, Paul Vivot and Berthe.

$75 to $125 Chapeaux and Muff Sets, $37.50 to $67.50
Original models by Lewis, Jeanne Lanvin and Evelyn Varon. Also a few of our reproductions.

$8.75 to $12.75 Hats at $3.50 and $5
Reproductions and Adaptations of Paris model hats—many of which are made of fine imported materials. In Medium-price Salon.

$7.50 to $18 Imported Tailored Hats at $3.75 to $10
$5 to $10 Tailored Hats at $2.50 to $5
Third Floor

$5 Black Chiffon Velvet at $2.95 Yd.

Both the rich quality of the material and this present very low price are deserving of special attention. Chiffon Velvet is one of the leading fabrics of the season, and this lot, just received from customs, shows to a rare degree the rich depth and silken sheen that has won the material such popularity. Double width. A $5 quality for $2.95 yard.
Second Floor

A Sale of Diamond Mounted Black-and-White Jewelry

Artistic designs, expressing the latest fashions in jewelry, in particular the favorite black-and-white effects, in combinations of platinum, onyx and gold.

Mounted with brilliant white diamonds, in our own workshop, with a consequent large saving on the cost of the stones.

Scarf Pins, $6 to $15
regularly $9 to $20

Pendants, $6.50 to $25
regularly $9 to $30

Neckbands, $10.50 to $13.50
regularly $13.50 to $16.50

Rings, $8 to $15
regularly $11 to $20

Brooches, $15 to $25
regularly $20 to $30

Extension Bracelets, $21.50
regularly $27.50.
Main Floor

"Wear-Ever" Utensils in the Kitchen Insure Well Cooked, Enjoyable Meals

Aside from the real pleasure derived from their use because of their cleanliness, lightness and unique cooking ability, there is the added satisfaction in knowing that your "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils are the surest guarantee of successful, appetizing dishes. Let this Thanksgiving dinner be a "Wear-Ever" cooked one.

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Double Roasting Pans, $2.85 and $3.25
"Wear-Ever" Roasting Pans, 10x14 in., 90c; 11x16 in., $1.25
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Pie Plates, 9 inch, 2 for 35c.
4-qt. Berlin Sauce Pans, 90c
3-qt. Berlin Sauce Pans, 80c
1½-qt. Lipped Sauce Pans, 40c
2-qt. Stew Pans, 50c
10-in. Fry Pans, 80c
5-qt. Tea Kettle, $2.50
2-qt. Double Boiler, $1.50
2-qt. Sauce Pans, 50c
6-qt. Preserving Kettles with covers, $1.25.
$1.50 Aluminum Sets of 12 pieces, spoons, ladles, turners, etc., 90c

Reliable Roasters in Various Styles

Kreamer's Russia Iron Roasting Pans, from the 10x12-in., at 40c; to 12x17, at 65c.
Enamel Roasting Pans, 10x14-in., 35c
Savory Roasters, 65c and 90c
Vollrath White Enamel Roasters, $2.75
Iron Roasting Pans, 11x16-in.; special, 20c
Fifth Floor

Tomorrow, a FURNITURE Event of Very Great Importance

A $120,000 Stock, at Full Marked Prices, of Artistic, Finely-made Furniture Bought from the Assignee

FRANK M. RANDALL

136-146 WEST 52D STREET, NEW YORK

Offered Tomorrow at ⅓ to ½ Below Randall's Wholesale Prices

For thirty-four years in New York Frank M. Randall has been selling the best kind of furniture to a large and exacting trade—the last five of these years in his fine building at 136-146 West Fifty-second Street.

From him retailers and interior decorators have bought the furniture for many fine homes. To his credit may be set the furnishing of such well-known hotels as the Ansonia, Marie Antoinette, Cumberland, Majestic, Marseilles, Leonori and Flanders, in New York; the fine new Hampton Terrace, in North Augusta, S. C.; the Hotel Garde, in New Haven, and others.

For such discriminating customers fine furniture was essential. Hence we found, on the five floors of the big building in Fifty-second street and in the big warehouse on Twenty-fifth street, the products of the furniture makers who comprise the aristocracy of their craft in America.

FRANK M. RANDALL
REPRESENTING
Factory Output of Cabinet and Upholstered Furniture and Small Brocatelli
136-160 WEST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Subscribers

November 10th, 1914.

Messrs. Gimbel Brothers,
Broadway and Thirty-third Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—
I beg to advise you that your bid for the F. M. Randall stock of furniture at 136-146 West 52d street has been confirmed by the court. The price which you paid for it should enable you to give your customers very extraordinary values in high grade furniture.

Very truly yours
R. T. Horney
assignee.

Phoenix Furniture Company
Royal Furniture Company
Grand Rapids Furniture Co.
John Widdicomb Company
Luce Furniture Company
Detroit Cabinet Company
L. & J. G. Stickley
Jamestown Lounge Company

and others of similarly high standing.

It was all this furniture of an unusually high type of excellence, and equal to our own superb furniture, that GIMBEL BROTHERS bought from the assignee when Frank M. Randall discontinued his business.

The Randall price tags show a total of $120,000, but we are most concerned about WHOLESALE prices—just half, or $60,000. It is on these that we base the extraordinary savings of the sale, marking the pieces at the GIMBEL prices of 33 1-3 to 50% less than wholesale.

Every classic period is represented by superb examples, including the styles in present vogue for most artistic furnishing schemes. Randall specialized in dining room and bed room suites, and library furniture; there are also various single pieces and a fine collection of Brass Bedsteads. To summarize:

$190; Randall's Wholesale Price, $350

Dining Room Furniture

Suites and Odd Pieces in Mahogany, Early English, Jacobean Oak, Circassian Walnut, Golden and Fumed Oak, in Sheraton, Adam, Chippendale, Georgian, Jacobean and Colonial periods.

Randall's wholesale prices were $45 to $750. Gimbel sale prices are $27.50 to $475.

Bedroom Furniture

Accurate reproductions of Sheraton, Adam, Colonial, Louis XV. and XVI. and modern American designs, in Manogany, Maple, Circassian Walnut, Gray and White Enamel, including many richly hand decorated or inlaid examples.

Randall's wholesale prices were $50 to $1,490. Gimbels Sale Prices are $30 to $950.

Mission Furniture

From the well-known factory of L. & J. G. Stickley; from a small Rocker, at $5.75, Randall's wholesale price $9, to a Davenport at $50, Randall's wholesale price $75.

Individual Pieces.

32 Styles of Book Cases, from $16.50 to $35; Randall's wholesale prices, $18 to $60.

55 Styles of Library Tables at $9.50 to $40; Randall's wholesale prices, $16 to $70.

150 Odd Dressers and Chiffoniers, at $25 to $72.50; Randall's wholesale prices, $40 to $106.

175 Odd Dining Room Pieces at 1-3 to ½ less than Randall's wholesale prices. Many beautiful pieces in this group.

300 Brass Bedsteads
Fine designs from best manufacturers, in all sizes, but usually one of a kind. Prices range from $9 to $70; Randall's wholesale prices from $15 to $130. Also about 100 patterns of

White Enamel Bedsteads
In single and full sizes, attractive designs, at 1-3 less than Randall's prices.

$27.50; Randall's Wholesale Price, $45

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As with few exceptions, there is but a single piece or suite of a design, and none can be duplicated, the early hours on Monday morning will afford the best selection of the sale.

The Randall stock will be displayed on the Seventh Floor, and each piece will bear its original Randall price tag as well as the GIMBEL sale tag.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1914.

APPEAL FOR SIEGEL IF FOUND GUILTY

Chief Counsel Stanchfield Files Many Exceptions — Letter Writers Urge Conviction.

MISSIVES KEPT FROM JURY

Cashier Champion to be Examined on Mysterious Sale of His Stock and on Handling of Bank Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Attorneys not connected with either side in the Siegel trial, which began here last Monday before Justice Clark in the Supreme Court, are of the opinion that John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Siegel, while hoping that his client will be acquitted, is largely devoting his efforts to laying the groundwork for an appeal if one should prove advisable. This view is shared by the prosecution. Mr. Stanchfield objects to every item of importance in the evidence and takes frequent exceptions to the rulings of the Court, which almost invariably have been favorable to the prosecution.

Unconsciously persons believed to be depositors in the private bank run in connection with the Fourteenth Street Store are giving counsel for the defense ammunition for an appeal. It is known that at least twelve letters, some of them addressed to jurors, are in possession of Justice Clark. These letters, while their contents have not been made public, it is understood beg that Siegel be convicted. Whether any of them has fallen into the hands of jurors is not known, but if any has and Siegel is convicted the fact will be employed as an argument on appeal.

Frank L. Champion, cashier of the Fourteenth Street Store bank from 1904 to the time of the failure, who sent the bank money to the various stores, and therefore knows more about the affairs of the bank than perhaps either Siegel or Vogel, is making Assistant District Attorney Train drag from him every bit of evidence produced. It was learned today that Champion, just previous to the failure, received in cash par, or nearly par, value for $2,000 worth of stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation. Mr. Train wants to know how Champion got this stock, who paid to him the money, where the money was obtained, and what argument he used to induce the purchaser to buy this stock, in view of the receivership that already seemed inevitable.

Champion will be required to tell how the money deposited in the Fourteenth Street Store bank was sent from one to another of the allied Siegel-Vogel stores through half a dozen New York banks and finally lost. Monday he will be taken through the details by which $2,802,010.08 went to the Fourteenth Street, Simpson-Crawford, and Boston stores. Daniel Quinn, Examiner of the State Banking Department, has prepared a chart which shows that the Simpson-Crawford store on Feb. 1, 1913, owed the Siegel bank $1,424,081.44; the Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $372,925.18, and the Fourteenth Street Store on Feb. 1, 1913, $516,061.29, with a balance from Feb. 1, 1912, of $434,760.50, a total of $850,821.79 to the Fourteenth Street Store.

The Siegel bank was on the ground floor of the Fourteenth Street Store. Mr. Train will try to make Champion tell how funds were sent from the bank to the Simpson-Crawford store, five blocks away, then to the National Bank of Commerce, the Bank of the Metropolis, or some other New York bank, and finally found their way to the store at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The prosecution laid much stress on the fact that the Siegel-Vogel account in the National Bank of Commerce was opened during the Presidency of Valentine P. Snyder. It was brought out in evidence that Vogel's connection with the Nelson Morris family of Chicago led Mr. Snyder to extend to Siegel and Vogel the $100,000 line of credit which Mr. Stanchfield is trying to establish was a continuous credit running from 1904 almost up to the time of the failure, and that it was based on the stability of the Morris family, rather than on statements of the stores obtained from Siegel or Vogel, mercantile agencies or any other source. It is expected that Mr. Snyder may be called in Siegel's behalf.

The court has been exceedingly careful to instruct the jurors that they must not discuss the case with any outside person or among themselves. When court adjourned yesterday, a number of Special Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in, and they accompanied the jurors to their homes or to where they desired to transact any private business.

United States Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, Jr., arrived from Washington today. Assistant District Attorney Train never had met the new Senator, but almost every evening has been entertained, with Mrs. Train, at the home of Congressman James W. Wadsworth, Sr. When Senator-elect Wadsworth arrived at the Big Tree Inn, his first act was to hunt up Mr. Train for the exchange of amenities.

DISTILLER GETS TWO YEARS.

Cincinnati Man Falsified Records to Obtain a Loan.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Morris L. Bettman, ex-President of the Bettman-Johnson Distilling Company of this city, who was convicted several weeks ago on a charge of using the mails to defraud, was sentenced today to two years in the penitentiary by United States District Judge Hollister, after the latter had refused a motion made by Bettman's attorneys for a new trial.

Bettman was accused of using the mails in falsifying a statement of the condition of his company in order to borrow money from a New York concern and the Fifty-Third National Bank of this city.

FORBIDDEN TO SEE HUSBAND

Dentist's Wife Directed by Court Not to Annoy Him.

Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday directed Mrs. Emily R. McEachren to keep away from the office of her husband, Dr. George A. McEachren, at 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, and to cease annoying him. The court also ordered Dr. McEachren to pay to his wife $7.50 a week pending her suit for a divorce.

Dr. McEachren is a dentist. He says that he once was prosperous and kept an automobile, but that his wife annoyed him so that he lost his customers, and is now eking out a livelihood in a single room. Mrs. McEachren lives with her two children at 252 West 132d Street.

COLLIDES WITH CUTTER.

The Clearpool Returns to Baltimore Badly Damaged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The British steamer Clearpool, grain laden, which sailed from Baltimore yesterday for London, was in collision with the revenue cutter Apache off Hooper's Island, Chesapeake Bay, last night.

The Clearpool returned to port today and the Apache, with her stem badly damaged, passed Sparrow's Point, inward bound, this afternoon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Dancing FROCKS For the Younger Set

CHIFFON TAFFETA FROCK—Entirely handmade, this quaint and pretty model is in pale blue chiffon taffeta with chiffon. Strands of jet form the shoulder straps and the girdle and ruffled skirt are edged with black monkey fur. $54.75

ACCORDION - PLEATED NET FROCKS—A charming model, made of fine meshed net in white. The low round bodice and sleeves as well as the many ruffles of the skirt are edged with satin folds. In white, blue, pink, or maize. The wide crushed girdle is of lustrous satin. $34.75

THIRD FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

WOMEN'S COATS Imported Models

COVERT COATS—Extremely mannish model in dark olive-tan covert of superior quality, finely tailored in every detail. Cut on loose swinging lines, with deep arm holes and capacious pockets. $48.75

BROADCLOTH COATS — Military model, with deep belt and wide cape collar. Heavy broadcloth in mulberry or navy is used for these strikingly effective garments. $54.75

FUR TRIMMED COATS — Broadcloth in seal brown is used for these handsome garments—trimmed with broad strappings of black silk braid. Deep collar and cuffs are of French seal (dyed coney), blending admirably with the rich lustre of the fabric. $98.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

The NEW BLOUSES Copies of Imported Models

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Gold over black chiffon is smartly combined with ecru net and filet net lace in this model with wide girdle of black satin. Gold colored braid edges and pendant ornaments of amber hue lend a distinctively original note of style. $13.49

HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED NET BLOUSES—Flesh color Net lines these Blouses of fine meshed white net, prettily hand-embroidered in vine effect. Many tiny tucks add to its daintiness. $17.49

IMPORTED GEORGETTE CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—In purest white clinging crepe—a model in overblouse effect, the full fronts and back brought into epaulets at the shoulder. Wide black moire ribbon is drawn through slashes at collar and cuffs. $17.49

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

WOMEN'S Fine FUR COATS and SETS

QUALITY FURS in models distinguished by their authoritative style features and superior workmanship—fashioned of perfectly matched pelts.

GENUINE SEALSKIN COATS in extremely smart flaring model of ¾ length, cut on conspicuously clever and yet conservative lines. From sealskin buckles placed low at the sides depend novel sealskin ornaments. The lining is of brilliantly flowered silk poplin. Very special value. $249.00

NATURAL BLUE WOLF SETS—Dark natural skins of rich coloring are used for this effective Set in one of the season's most fashionable Furs. The large animal scarf and novelty muff are finely lined with crepe and chiffon velvet. $89.75

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Women's SUITS

Fashions Appropriate for the Horse Show

Copies of Paris Models

THREE-PIECE COSTUME.—A copy of a Drecoll Model. Black caracul cloth. The short coat, skunk trimmed, has deep points of crocheted silk—tassel finished at the sides. Silver lace gleams softly through the filmy bodice of black over white net. Originally $139.00. $98.75

THREE-PIECE COSTUME.—A copy of a Callot Model. Black silk velvet—the long Russian coat with white plush collar. Black chiffon and velvet are artfully combined in the bodice and skirt, distinguished by its transparent shirred sleeves, its deep draped girdle and sash. Originally $139.00. $98.75

BROCADED PLUSH SUIT.—Copy of a Bernard Model, with coat of the brocaded plush, skunk trimmed. Overskirt of charmeuse over a skirt of the black brocade. Originally $92.75. $69.75

BLACK PLUSH SUIT.—Copy of a Bernard Model, A collar of "Kolinsky" sable trims the coat, which boasts of a novel sash effect, and a square panel back. A deep circular yoke is featured in the graceful skirt. Originally $92.75. $69.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Luxurious Boudoir ROBES

SILK MATELASSE ROBES in soft shades of rose, pink, lavender, Copenhagen and pale blue. A new Raglan sleeve model, the deep collar and cuffs hand-scalloped, the waist girdled with a heavy silk cord. These lovely garments are lined with white silk. Priced: $13.74

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE LOUNGING ROBES in the same tints—are lined with white albatross. Collars and cuffs all scalloped embroidered. Priced: $8.74

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Imported Feather FANS

From Paris have come exquisite Fans of softly curled Ostrich Feathers in most picturesque styles.

Fans of lovely shell pink plumes mounted on amber sticks are priced **$42.50.**

"Prince of Wales" plumes adorn a Fan of snow-white Ostrich Feathers—Priced **$48.50**

Tortoise Shell sticks add to the beauty of a Fan of Black Ostrich. Priced **$56.50.**

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Margarita

Queen of All Artificial Pearls

"Margarita" Pearls are now presented to our customers for the first time. They are the nearest approach to the real Oriental Pearls that have ever been produced. They radiate those wonderful opalescent glints so exquisite in Oriental Pearls.

Test Of Durability

"Margarita" Pearls can be washed in hot water with no other effect than to restore the natural lustre so admired in the Oriental Pearls. Constant handling of them may soil but not discolor them.

Why "Margarita" Reigns Queen of all Artificial Pearls.

It gives the many people who have the artistic appreciation and love of beautiful things the privilege of possessing a string of artificial Pearls with all the charm and beauty of the priceless strings that are so rare.

PRICE INDUCEMENTS:

In presenting the "Margarita" Pearl it is possible to once more demonstrate the Macy policy of underselling all our competitors, as these Pearls are being sold at 25% to 40% less than asked in other stores for artificial Pearls very much inferior in appearance and wearing qualities.

A SWEEPING PROMISE

So satisfactory are "Margarita" Pearls in every particular that we promise to replace without question any Pearl or Necklace which does not give satisfactory wear.

"Margarita" Pearl Necklaces may be had any length and any size graduation desired, but we have them ready for sale in five different sizes. Prices, **$19.89, $24.89, $29.75, $39.75** and **$49.75.** Many of the Necklaces with a jeweled clasp are priced accordingly.

"Margarita" Pearls are also mounted in Scarfpins, Earrings and Rings, and made only of platinum or gold in 14 or 18 karat. They are designed by the finest artisans that can be procured. Prices vary according to workmanship or choice of precious stones with which they may be combined.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY, 34TH ST. SIDE.

LINGERIE Novelties

From Paris come these exquisite Matched Sets of Handkerchief Linen — with tiny hemstitched borders in coral, pale blue and Copenhagen. Tailored garments on straight lines, with dainty shadow embroidered motifs. Hand made and finished with French veining at the seams.

Gown, **$17.74.**
Chemise, **$10.74.**
Drawers, **$11.74.**

MATCHED SETS OF BATISTE with broad insertion and edge of French Valenciennes and medallions of embroidered organdie. Very elaborate models, ribbon trimmed.

Gowns, **$5.74.**
Combinations, **$3.89.**

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE, REAR.

Women's 12-button Length French Kid Glace GLOVES (pair) $1.54

Mousquetaire—White Only

Actually less than the present wholesale price, and sold elsewhere at $2.25

WOMEN'S GENUINE MOCHA GLOVES—Lined with heavy Milanese Silk; half Pique sewn; gusseted fingers; Paris Point backs. One clasp. Street shades of Grey. *Standard Price $1.50 (pr.)* 98c pair

WOMEN'S FRENCH KID GLACE GLOVES—Full Pique sewn; gusseted fingers. Two clasp. Three rows of Crochette embroidery. White with self, White with Black embroidery. Black with self and Black with White. Tan and Grey (pr.) $1.09 pair

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Prettiest of PETTICOATS

Soft lustrous Satin Petticoats in faint shell pink—with a deep puff and ruffle of creamy Spanish lace at foot. Strands of pearl beads are caught in the draperies and the wide bow. Priced **$17.74.**

Petticoats of flesh pink satin, the deep flounce of embroidered net lace over pleated chiffon. Dainty chiffon flower festoons finish the satin ribbon bow. Priced **$26.75.**

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE, REAR.

A Chinese Chippendale

DINING ROOM SUITE $338.19

IN GOLDEN OAK, WAX FINISH.

The BUFFET has 5 drawers and a centre compartment for silverware.

The CRYSTAL CLOSET has all glass shelves and mirror back.

The SERVING TABLE has large top drawer and a bottom shelf.

The EXTENSION TABLE extends full 8 feet.

The CHAIRS, five side Chairs and one arm Chair. Seats covered in real brown Spanish leather; backs of cane.

SIXTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The SALE of LINENS An Important Event

ANNUALLY Macy's Thanksgiving Sale of Linens interests every housekeeper, by reason of its many especially attractive economies and its timeliness. Staple Table Linens, Novelty Sets, Decorated Linens and Towels, specially purchased for this event and specially priced. Scores of items from which we quote a few specimen values.

Double Damask Tablecloths

Imported direct by Macy's, these are of Irish linen, extra heavy and full bleached. Hemmed ready for use.
Size 68x68 in., **$2.19.**
Size 68x86 in., **$2.69.**
Special. $2.19

Scalloped Tablecloths

All-linen Irish Damask of heavy quality, in five very pretty patterns; scalloped edges; circular designs; 70 inches in diameter. Special. $2.29

Heavy Damask Napkins

All-linen Napkins, suitable for hotels and boarding houses; heavy, serviceable quality. Hemmed and ready for use.
Size 22x22 inches. Special. Dozen. $2.39

Irish Linen Damask Napkins

All-linen heavy damask Dinner Napkins, in six beautiful patterns, including Rose, Pansy, Fleur de Lis, Tulip, Dot, Stripe and Greek key design; full bleached and closely woven. Size 24x24 inches. Special. Dozen. $2.97

All-Linen French Hand-made Cluny Centerpieces

Centers of round thread Irish linen; very deep lace edges, in most effective patterns.
Size 24 inches in diameter. Very special $1.29

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Embroidered Scarfs

Exquisite embroidered motifs and rose scalloped edges. Made of fine round thread Irish linen, these are 18x54 inches and are made especially for R. H. Macy & Co. Very special $3.96

Irish Huckaback Towels

Pure linen, grass bleached, soft and absorbent. Hemstitched ends. Size 22x38 inches.
An excellent towel for embroidery work. DOZEN. $4.68

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Thanksgiving Sale of Fine CHINA and GLASS

Among the many economies offered are:

Theo. Haviland CHINA Dinner SETS

99 Pieces in Set.
Neat border design, gold on handles. $26.75
Macy's Usual Price, $31.75.

99 Pieces in Set.
A border design with gold on every piece. $31.75
Macy's Usual Price, $34.75.

BASEMENT, 34TH ST.

An Exceptional Offering in FRENCH JUTO Velour PORTIERES

28 Plain Centre and Border Patterns in 41 Color Combinations

Macy's Usual Price, $34.75

First sale this season of these high grade Portieres. Owing to conditions in France, where the Portieres are made, there is little likelihood of any more being received for a long time to come. $23.49 Pair

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

"Marquisette" Chocolates

"Marquisette" Chocolates are the acme of chocolate confectionery. "French Style" with forty-eight different centres, each a combination distinctly new and one more surprising than the other. Many of them are covered with chopped nut meats, which makes them particularly inviting as a table decoration. Full pound of Candy in each box. 79c Pound

Attractively packed in round boxes, and at the price, 79c the pound, they are without an equal.

MACY'S CANDY DEPARTMENT "DE LUXE," MAIN FLOOR, REAR.

Bureau of Home Furnishing and Interior Decoration

Gives you the best service the Store provides when you are considering the complete Furnishing and Decorating of a room or a home. The Bureau is established in your interest to save you trouble in selecting suitable rugs, furniture and draperies.

SIXTH FLOOR, 34TH ST.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1914.

MR. SHAW ON THE WAR.

Mr. G. BERNARD SHAW thinks that the time has now come to pluck up courage and begin to talk and write soberly about the war." Our readers will find in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine this morning some of the fruits of this auto-suggestion. They are very remarkable. While Mr. SHAW can hardly be called a representative of any considerable class, the fact that one prominent writer, always much read, can assume Mr. SHAW's attitude and make public Mr. SHAW's comments throws a strong light on the spirit of British society. It is true that he intimates that he ran the risk of "prompt lynching" at one time, but that was probably the suggestion of a certain timidity and vanity to which he pleads guilty. His safe and prosperous existence is really a striking evidence, on the one hand, of British good nature, and, on the other, of the indifferent estimate the British put on his influence.

Like Iago, Mr. SHAW is nothing if not critical, and in this crisis his criticism is for the most part bitter, extreme, and in purpose destructive. He particularly dislikes Sir EDWARD GREY and the Government of which he is a leading spirit and the class which the Government represents. He singles out Sir EDWARD as the chief "Junker" and among the chief "militarists" who brought about this war. Mr. SHAW's attacks on the Foreign Secretary are savage, and—as often happens with savage attacks—they are far from consistent. For example, Mr. SHAW paraphrases at some length the interview between Sir EDWARD and the German Ambassador, in which the latter made four different propositions to secure the neutrality of Great Britain if Germany waged war on France, all of which Sir EDWARD refused. Mr. SHAW sees in this only evidence of determination to take arms against Germany in any case, carrying out a long-cherished plan formed by the Government of which Sir EDWARD GREY was, for this matter, the responsible member. He does not see—though it is so plain that a wayfaring man though a professional satirist should not err therein—that what the Secretary intended to do—what, in fact, he did do—was to refuse to put a price on British perfidy, to accept any "bargain" offered to that end.

On the other hand, Mr. SHAW paraphrases at still greater length the report of the interview in which the Russian Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg tried to induce the British Government to commit itself in advance to war against Germany. Mr. SHAW thinks that thus the German "bluff" would have been called and war would have been prevented, and he is confident that Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL would have taken the Bismarck tone and dictated the result. He cannot see—what is really the essential fact in both cases—that Sir EDWARD GREY was striving in every honorable way to preserve peace, that his Government refused to stand idle and see France crushed in the same spirit that it refused to menace Germany until a definite and undeniable cause of war arose.

That cause came with Germany's violation of its pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium, and England's response excites Mr. SHAW's most furious contempt. He adopts with zest the judgment of the German Chancellor. The pledge for all who signed it was but a scrap of paper, of no more binding force than others that had gone their way to dusty death in the diplomatic waste baskets. To observe the obligation it imposed was hypocrisy. To fight in order to compel Germany to observe it was crass militarism. Plainly, Mr. SHAW is a little difficult. The Government under which he lives is either too bellicose or not bellicose enough; too ready to help France if France is attacked or not ready enough to bully Germany, and especially it is all wrong about Belgium and its treaty, since treaties have several times been broken, and so on through a bewildering circle of contradictory statements and notions.

Mr. SHAW finds little to choose between the groups of combatants. He distinctly prides himself on his impartiality, not to say indifference. On account of his Irish birth he claims something of the detachment of a foreigner, but admits a touch of Irish malice in taking the conceit out of the English. Add to this his professed many-sidedness as a dramatist and playwright and we get as good an explanation as can be given of this noted writer's attitude toward the tremendous struggle now waging. But Mr. SHAW's assumption of even-handed scorn for every one concerned, of "six of one and a half-dozen of the other," does not hold out. He feels profoundly that such fighting as Germany does, for such a purpose as inspires Germany, must be met by force, and that England could not in the long run, no matter by whom guided or governed, have shirked the task laid upon her. That being the case, one wonders a little why it was worth while to cover every one with ridicule and to present a picture of Great Britain so essentially grotesque and distorted.

THE EVACUATION ORDER.

The withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz has been postponed because the Government at Washington has been unable until now to obtain assurances that the customs dues collected by our officials during the occupation would not be collected a second time, and that the lives and property of Mexican citizens who have cooperated with the American authorities in preserving law and order in Vera Cruz would be protected after the withdrawal. The State Department has now been assured to its satisfaction, by both CARRANZA and the Convention of Governors and Generals at Aguascalientes that these requirements will be met, wherefore the retirement of the troops on Nov. 23 is formally announced.

The American soldiers will not be sorry, and most of their compatriots will be glad. There is a strong sentiment in this country against our interference in the affairs of our neighbors. The most beneficial effect of the withdrawal, however, will be its influence upon South American sentiment. There is no doubt that Europeans in the South American States have used our occupation of the chief Mexican seaport as the basis of specious arguments that have strongly influenced South Americans against us, and led them to suspect our assurances of neighborly friendship. Some deplorable errors made from time to time by our Government in dealing with other Latin American countries have partly justified this attitude of suspicion, but no such errors have been made or are likely to be made by the present Administration.

The acceptance by President WILSON of the A B C proffer of good offices measurably allayed South American suspicion of our motives and silenced for a time our European detractors in those countries, but the prolongation of the occupation of Vera Cruz has produced more ill-feeling. It is of the greatest importance that our neighbors in South America should understand that we cherish no ideas of enlarging our territory, and that we are anxious for the preservation of every Government on this continent which honestly represents the people of a State. The expedition against Vera Cruz was rendered necessary by a studied insult to this country by a Mexican usurper, HUERTA. The occupation of the chief port was not intended as an act of war, though there is little room for doubt that HUERTA was anxious that the United States should make war on Mexico, believing that all Mexican factions would then rally to his support. The elimination of HUERTA removed the cause of our military demonstration, and evacuation of the port has been delayed only by the quarrel between the revolutionary leaders and the childish folly of CARRANZA, who refused, until he was practically forced by events, to assent to the perfectly reasonable conditions we imposed.

Now that the obstacles to our withdrawal have been removed, the order for the evacuation naturally follows. President WILSON's firm determination not to involve this country in war with Mexico is cordially approved throughout the country. If he has ever been possessed of the idea that the presence of our troops in Vera Cruz, and the orderly conduct of affairs there since last April, would tend toward the restoration of peace in Mexico and the settlement of factional disputes, he may still find comfort in the news that hostilities may be suspended until Nov. 20, and in the expressed belief of both adherents of CARRANZA and members of the Aguascalientes Convention that a peaceful settlement of the present factional dispute is not impossible. Americans, however, have grown incredulous about Mexican protestation of peaceful intentions. The rebellious spirit seems to possess the whole country.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The appointment of Brig. Gen. HUGH L. SCOTT to succeed Gen. WOTHERSPOON as Chief of Staff of the United States Army was a foregone conclusion. He has had as much experience as any of our army officers could have in recent years, and has performed all his duties in a thoroughly competent manner. He gained renown as an Indian fighter, and saw good service in the Philippines. As Chief of Staff he will be expected to do his share nobly toward the solution of the many problems of army management and efficiency which must be met without delay. Gen. SCOTT will receive his commission as Major General next April, when Gen. ARTHUR MURRAY retires.

Meanwhile Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON receives immediately the Major Generalship left vacant by the retirement of Gen. WOTHERSPOON. This appointment will be popular, not only in Nebraska, Gen. FUNSTON's State, but throughout the Union. It is to be hoped that the rumors of opposition to the appointment in the Senate will not be verified when Congress meets next month. Gen. FUNSTON deserves his popularity, and the efficiency of his administrative work at Vera Cruz is not to be questioned.

THE HUMAN BOND.

They well deserve to have
That know the strong'st and surest
way to get.

Thus SHAKESPEARE makes Richard II., in bitter irony, address his ruthless conqueror, Bolingbroke. What the helpless King, standing within the shadow of near death, describes as the moral principle of his foe is avowed without shame by authoritative representatives and apologists of Germany. We do not believe that it is accepted by all Germans. We are persuaded that when the bewildering atmosphere of unexpected war has been cleared and Germans have time to think, many will have brains sufficiently sane and hearts just enough to see how disastrous and how wrong must be this gospel of brute force. And we are still more confident that a very large proportion of the German people, living simple and honest lives, trusting and being trusted, taking and giving the rights of every day in the good faith on which human society rests and must rest, will see that for nations as for individuals honesty is not merely the best but the only possible policy.

It is inevitably so, because those who win by might alone will soon or late quarrel over the winnings, and thus nothing can remain stable; there can be no solid basis for continuous progress; there can be nothing but a chaotic struggle of competing and destructive greeds. NAPOLEON, the most marvelously gifted of the believers in the principle of force, aided by treachery, saw his mighty plans break and crumble because he had aroused ambitions that he could neither satisfy nor still and had awakened longings for revenge against which even his wonderful skill and strength could not defend him. The inherent vice and weakness of the rule of might for right in the end brought even his genius to disaster. It is bound as surely and more swiftly to bring to disaster any combination of Powers that adopts it in these later times.

Unfortunately it cannot be denied that this rule has been adopted, we will not say by Germany as a people, but by the German Government. We have in evidence the statement of the Chancellor of the Empire in the Reichstag, Aug. 4:

> We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. * * * The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal is reached. Anybody who is threatened as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have but one thought, how to carve his way through, (wie er sich durchhaut.)

That is, in plain language, that, war having been declared on Russia and begun against France as the ally of Russia, whatever was deemed necessary for success in that war, the breaking of a pledge, or what not, was justified. In his interview with the British Ambassador, Sir E. GOSCHEN, on the same day, the Chancellor urged Great Britain to promote her own interests by following the same rule. Here is Sir E. GOSCHEN's simple and explicit statement:

> He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen. I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr VON JAGOW wished me to understand that for strategical reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of "life and death" for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could any one have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The Chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept! Has the British Government thought of that?" I hinted to his Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements.

This defines the issue. All that has been said as to the interpretation of the treaty, as to modifications of the obligation of the treaty by later events, by changes in the political organization of Germany, or in the extent of Belgium's domain, is but an afterthought. The German Chancellor, the German Government, on the day that the treaty was repudiated and broken, defiantly announced the right to "carve through" toward the achievement of the end desired.

Now, it is quite true that treaties have been broken in the past, and that those breaking them have been allowed to keep what they have thus gained. But it is also true that respect for treaties has been strengthened in the ratio that civilization has advanced. Not only this, but the scope of treaties has been broadened. Safe intercourse, commerce, the suppression of the slave trade, the protection of life and health, the definition of abstract and purely intellectual interests such as copyright, even the amelioration of the evils of war, even the prevention of war, and the promotion of mutual faith and honor—all these objects have in the course of the last century been sought by treaties. To a substantial degree they have been attained. It would be an incalculable calamity should any nation or combination of nations resting their claims on the open repudiation of the obligation of treaties win in the conflict based on such a contention. This, the record shows, is the case of Germany and Austria. In the conflict the duty of our Government is to maintain neutrality. In the great forum of public opinion it is the right and the duty of all men, of whatever nationality, to form and maintain a just judgment on the merits of that case.

The graphic description of the general headquarters of the German Army in France, a little town on the River Meuse, not to be easily identified, which a correspondent of THE TIMES contributes this morning, is one of the most interesting and not least important chapters of the contemporaneous history of the war. The routine of life as it goes on there is vividly described. The Kaiser, in his habit as he lives day by day on territory his soldiers have conquered, is plainly pictured, not as a plumed knight but as a soberly attired officer gravely attending to his duties. One cannot help admiring the discipline and order with which the Germans have gone about the business of this war, and the correspondent's tribute to the uniform courtesy of all the soldiers he met is well worth noting. The account of the daily goings on in this military town will be a revelation to our readers.

GERMANY'S POETS

Have Not Been Dominated by the Narrow Prussian Kulturcry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Culture versus Kultur" correspondent seems to me almost as clouded as the discussions he refers to in the beginning of his article. The distinction mentioned undoubtedly exists, and Kultur in the sense defined is surely the overpowering watchword —not of Germany—but of Prussia. The definition itself, it would seem, is gleaned from the study of some one of the famous Prusso-German Kulturgeschichten, rather than from closer touch with the greater German "culture" itself. In this Kultur Prussia sees her mission to the Empire as a whole, and through her untiring devotion to it she has accomplished marvels for the Empire, and—before the war—had found admirers and imitators in every land. Today, to be sure, it is a tainted gift which no pious man will accept without proper apologies.

But the poets—and Germany has an illustrious array of them today, even though they do not command much attention in the Kulturgeschichten; I mention simply Dehmel, Hauptmann, and Thomas Mann, who, as lyrist, dramatist, and novelist, respectively, have found recognition and appreciation in Europe and America, (before the war)—the poets have not been dominated by this Kulturery. As poets everywhere they, too, are merciless dissectors of modern man and modern life, and perhaps more than many, more than the English certainly, are champions of a new order and a new synthesis—the European man. In this they showed little love for the existing state of things and, I admit, oftentimes received little applause from the zealous Prussian Kulturmensch. But this Kulturbattle worried the poets so little that they were seldom even incited to a direct attack upon it; but more often quietly disregarded it, showing and knowing at the same time that their work was at heart a struggle for a higher human order, which struggle necessitated an investigation of existing conditions and the investigation again necessitated a courageous skepticism.

I cannot see how any one can have read the works of the better German poets of the last thirty years and come to any other conclusion. Nor am I speaking of Nietzsche followers, as many a catchword artist may claim. While rather insignificant in itself, still in this connection it is important that not a few of the most powerful pioneers of "culture" of Scandinavia, Russia, and to some extent England, were translated and influential in Germany before they were recognised at home.

The war, of course, has changed all this, and will change it permanently perhaps, not because the Kulturmensch will rule supreme, but because the war has done away with all misunderstanding and intolerance, and must bring about a harmony which will contain only the best of both forces.

O. MANTHEY-ZORN,
Amherst College.
Amherst, Mass., Nov. 13, 1914.

The Wrong Done to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of C. Stuart Gager, published in THE TIMES, deserves the commendation of every American. At the outset of this terrible war doubtless many felt as he did, having rather admired the thrift and painstaking qualities of our German neighbors. However, the barbarous occupation of guiltless Belgium and the wholesale massacre of her inhabitants have changed sentiments of admiration into those of deepest horror at so-called "German culture," and the former friendly feeling toward the Teuton evaporates as page after page of the war's annals unfolds. Like Mr. Gager's, the writer's family have been "natives of America for nearly three hundred years," so in this case also no recent environment impels this letter, and it is quite probable that a vote taken from the majority of patriotic societies would turn in an overwhelming tide of sympathy for the gallant and oppressed Belgians. As for German militarists, from the Kaiser down, one thing can be truly said: "The tree is known by its fruit."

HOME AND COUNTRY.
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

The Times's Diplomatic Papers.

From The Hull (England) Daily Mail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has rendered splendid service to the cause of justice and truth by publication in the United States, in a form and at a moment that arrested the instant and grave attention of many thousands of minds, of the "White Papers" of England and Germany, and the "Orange Paper" of Russia, together with other diplomatic documents and correspondence, which constitute a most complete record of the causes of the war yet issued.

The publication, we are glad to know, has had a very large sale, and we do not think that a greater service could have been done this country than that which has been so well accomplished by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to our American contemporary. A great newspaper has worthily carried out a great and much-needed task, and it has rendered our country and people a service we find it difficult adequately to acknowledge.

REFUGEES AT DINARD.

Two Thousand Francs Received by Mrs. Duryea from Times Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers will be gratified to learn the results of the appeal you recently published from my sister, Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, in behalf of the wounded and Belgian refugees at Dinard. They are described in a private letter to me, which has just arrived, dated Oct. 22, to wit:

I have received over 2,000 francs already from my appeal in THE TIMES. I sent 500 francs to London and bought splendid flannel and yarn. Then I advertised in the tiny paper here for knitters and plain sewers, and I pay them a small wage to make large chest and back protectors. The yarn I am having knitted into wristers and stomach bands—so nice and warm for the poor soldiers. Thus the poor are helped to earn and the wounded are benefited. I have Mrs. Bell to help select the workers, because she knows well who of the poor are most deserving and wretched.

Only yesterday a poor creature, whose husband had been killed, had a baby. I gave her all the clothes the poor little naked stranger needed. It was heart-touching to see her thankful surprise. We now have over 4,000 wounded soldiers here, besides several thousand homeless and helpless starving Belgian refugees. We are so far to the west that no Red Cross help has reached us, and yet the whole country is filled with sufferers, who are wholly dependent upon the limited help we can furnish. If possible, get people to ship me a case of half-worn coats and trousers. The slightly wounded have to stay in bed while their ragged uniforms are cleaned and mended.

A group of eight little girls arrived recently with a batch of refugees, having partly walked and partly been carried nearly 200 miles, their parents either having been killed or lost in the wild flight, and so young that not one of them knew their names or where their homes had been. Paris has its millionaires, with many splendid hospitals, while we are dependent upon our own personal means. So, do ask people to deny themselves just a little—a cigar or a cocktail each day, or an evening at the play, and send us each their contribution. We have had not one adequate surgeon, but at last a fine Englishman has come, but he has exhausted his supply of gas, and many wounded are dying from the shock and pain of operating without it. It is sickening! Ask people to help us, and they will receive blessings forever.

The undersigned will gladly receive contributions of money or clothing, which will be promptly accounted for and acknowledged.

GEORGE STUART SMITH.
18 Broadway, New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

The "Extra Crew" Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a point which may not have come to your notice in regard to this so-called full crew legislation. "Full crew" is a misnomer in describing the demands made by the unions. What they are really demanding is not merely a full crew, but an extra crew—and this legislation can properly be referred to only as the "extra crew law."

I do not know what use, if any, the railroads have made of this fact. But it would seem to me that this slight difference in a word might have clarified the situation to such an extent that the public would have opposed such legislation from the beginning, and that the so-called "full crew" laws might never have been passed.

I think I am one of a numerous and growing class of citizens who feel that agitation against the railroads has been overdone, and that the least we can give them now is fairness and accuracy in the use of words to denominate ideas and measures for and against them.

JAMES HOWARD KEHLER.
New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

A Budget by Business Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let Mayor Mitchel appoint a commission of business men to act in conjunction with the Board of Estimate in the construction of the yearly budget of this great city. Who among our citizens are better qualified than business men to deal with the budget situations so vital to the economic stability of our city? There are many intelligent, experienced, capable, and far-seeing men of business in our city who would feel honored by their selection as budget makers and whose very knowledge of just such affairs would enable the city to point with pride to a budget, the result of the work of such a commission. The acme of economy would be reached and the city's finance placed upon a basis never before attained.

Business men of this city put their hands in their pockets to help pay the city's bills. Then why, apart from other essentials, should they not have intrusted to them and reposed in them a share in the making of the budget of the city? HARRY D. FLECK.
New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

Noisy Alarm Clocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every morning, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, there are, by exact count, seven alarm clocks to disturb the rest of everybody in this neighborhood of Riverside Drive, as they surely must, for three of them are not the tinkling sort, but veritable gongs, and intermittent.

Now, one will scarcely believe that their inconsiderate owners sleep through the first, and sometimes the second, "period of alarm" before stopping the horrible noise. Seven o'clock is my rising hour and not a late one, but every morning I am kept awake for two hours before that time, for one clock no sooner ceases than another lifts up its hideous voice. I have lived in New York for twelve years and know the noises of this city, but this is the most annoying thing I have experienced and totally unnecessary, for any one who wishes to rise at an hour when most other people are sleeping can be called by a hall boy, as there is an all-night attendant in every house in this neighborhood. C. H. D.
New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

Daughters of the British Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have always so readily given publicity to any notice sent to you by the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire that I feel I should like through your valuable newspaper to thank the many who have anonymously contributed to our war relief work, giving us no opportunity of acknowledging their generosity personally, and to state that large consignments of hospital supplies and equipments of all kinds, clothing for civilian and refugee population, and comforts for the soldiers and sailors at the "front" go from 105 Chambers Street, New York City, every Saturday direct to London and authorized centres for distribution. All further gifts should be sent to the below address, care of Mrs. George Quirk, before noon on the Wednesday previous to the sailing.

GATJE QUIRK,
National Corresponding Secretary Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire.
No. 125 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1914.

Dr. Hall's Defense of Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism aroused by the pro-German interview with the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, published by you recently, was perhaps due to the novelty of a defense of Germany by some one not visibly a German. If it had been known to the critics of Dr. Hall that he was born in Ireland, that he finished his education at Berlin and Goettingen, that he married a German wife, and that he has passed years in Germany, they would probably have understood his position and would not have criticised it more severely than that of a German born.

RAYMOND WEEKS.
New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

SPARE THE DAIRY CATTLE.

Those in Chicago Will Not Spread Disease, Says C. I. Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most people, when they read of the prevalence and spread of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease, think only of the higher prices for meat that they will have to pay. But there is another aspect of the question which is equally, if not more, important, and that is the effect of the spread of the disease on the dairy products of the country. Beef animals have been slaughtered without any hesitation, in efforts to check the spread of the disease, and also dairy cows of no particular breed, the ordinary "scrub" animals; but when it comes to the pure-bred dairy stock, indiscriminate slaughter would be nothing short of a crime, so both National and State officials have stayed their hands. And this is as it should be. A beef steer will produce in his carcass by two years' growth 200 pounds of edible dry matter as human food, but this ends his usefulness; whereas, there are pure-bred dairy cows which have produced as much edible solids in one year of life as is furnished by twenty-five such beef steers, and the dairy cow will continue to do this for a good many consecutive years.

The value, too, of these pure-bred dairy cows as breeding animals greatly and incalculably increases their importance to the country. There are 22,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States, and 20,000,000 families. When the proportionate number of males and young animals are deducted from the 22,000,000 dairy cattle, it will be apparent that there is not one dairy cow in the country for each family. And the vast majority of the dairy cows are "just cows," about one-quarter of them only paying for their own board, and another quarter being kept at an actual loss to their owners. What wonder, then, that the United States has to import more than $10,000,000 worth of dairy products each year?

To remedy this very undesirable and even humiliating condition of the dairy business in such a great agricultural country as the United States, enterprising and patriotic people of means have been for years importing pure-bred dairy stock, mainly of the Jersey, the Guernsey, the Holstein-Friesian, the Ayrshire and the Brown Swiss breeds. Nearly 800 of these, imported animals and others bred in this country from imported stock, the finest prize animals of their respective breeds, were sent in October to be shown at the National Dairy Show at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, those concerned having no knowledge of the fact that cases of the foot-and-mouth disease had developed in certain sections of the Middle West. Now these 800 very valuable animals have been quarantined, cases of the disease, contracted at the stock yards, having been discovered among them. Had they been ordinary cattle, they would all have been slaughtered immediately. But shall these superbossies die? Then 20,000 of our leading and influential citizens will know the reason why. So Secretary of Agriculture Houston has stayed his hand, in recognition of the great value to the dairying interests of the country of the picked animals assembled for the National Dairy Show.

In the Jersey breed, noted for its beauty and dairy efficiency, we find such people actively interested as the late James Ben Ali Haggin, James J. Hill, Mrs. George Fabyan, William du Pont, C. I. Hudson, various members of the Vanderbilt family, August Belmont, J. K. Dering, James C. Colgate, T. De Witt Cuyler, Howard Willets, George W. Vanderbilt, Percival Roberts, George T. Slade, as well as a great host of dairy farmers, East, West, North, and South.

Connected with the Guernsey breed we find such men as F. Lothrop Ames, R. Scoville, Ambrose Clark, Clarence Mackay, John Henry Hammond, Grant B. Schley, H. Howe, M. T. Ryan, and W. W. Marsh of Iowa. John R. Valentine, Hugh J. Chisolm, Patrick Ryan, F. L. Stetson, and William Frazier Harrison are prominently identified with the Ayrshires; Theodore N. Vail and Coleman du Pont with the Brown Swiss; while the Holstein interests vitally affect many large and important dairy farms, which send the great cities the bulk of their daily milk supply.

The cases of foot-and-mouth disease among the dairy cattle at the Union Stock Yards have been mostly of a very mild nature, those affected are recovering; notwithstanding, many people all over the country are now anxiously watching the course of events in Chicago, and are using their influence to have these fine cattle spared from slaughter, every precaution being taken, however, that the dairy cows will not themselves be the means of adding to the further spread of the disease.

C. I. HUDSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club.
East Norwich, L. I., Nov. 14.

Street Cleaning Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sweeping and gathering of ashes at night is the only real solution of the street cleaning problem. It is successfully carried out in cities abroad. Why not in New York? A great hindrance would probably be the increase in force of the Street Cleaning Department, as the present plan of storekeepers doing their own sweeping in front of shops would have to be abolished. The campaign of reforms should concentrate its efforts to overcome the minor obstacles which are in the way in placing the night method into service. Then the people of New York will have a more cheerful sight in the morning and, what's more, clean and dustless streets during the day.

NILES C. T. LINDSTROM.
New Milford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1914.

The Makers of Army Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the urgent appeals for Belgian and other relief, I would like to ask what help, if any, is being received from the firms in this country manufacturing and selling army supplies of all kinds, who, in their anxiety for large profits are, in the final analysis, making necessary still further appeals for help. This without raising the question of neutrality.

ALEX. L. BRODHEAD,
Catasauqua, Penn., Nov. 9, 1914.

THE MEN OF THE EMDEN.

What matter if you
Be stanch and true
To the British blood in the veins of you,
When it's "hip hurrah!" for a deed
well done,
For a fight well fought and a race well
run—
What matter if you be true?
Hats off to the Emden's crew!

Theirs was the life of the storm-god's
folk,
Uncounted miles from the Fatherland,
With a foe beneath every wisp of smoke,
And a menace in every strip of strand.
Up, glasses! Paul Jones was but one
of these,
Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, their brothers, too!
(Ha! those pirate nights
In a ring of foes,
When you douse your lights
And drive home your blows!)
Hats off to the Emden's crew!

Erect on the wave-washed decks stood
they
And heard with a Viking's grim delight
The whirr of the wings of death by day
And the voice of death in their dreams
by night!
Under the sweep of the wings of death,
By the blazing gun, in the tempest's
breath,
While a world of enemies strove and
fumed,
Remote, unaided, undaunted, doomed,
They stood—is there any, friend or foe,
Who will choke a cheer?—who can still
but scoff?
No, no, by the gods of valor, no!
To the Emden's crew—
Hats off!

THOMAS B. YBARRA.

GLYNN ON THANKSGIVING.

Refers to Blessings of Peace While Europe Is Torn by War.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—A proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 26 as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer in this State was issued today by Gov. Glynn. It follows:

For the manifold blessings that Almighty God has showered upon the people of New York during the past year; for prosperous industries and fertile fields; for contented homes and peaceful marts; for the growing recognition that whatever is of solid benefit to a single division of our people must in time be of benefit to the people as a whole; for the extension of education and the fostering of the arts and sciences; for our preservation from flood and famine, plague and drought; for these tokens of the benignant and beneficent care of a watchful Providence, it is becoming that the people of New York should gather to offer thanks to Almighty God.

While in sorrow and compassion we view the misery and devastation which a world-war has brought to our fellow beings across the ocean; while we look aghast at unharvested fields dyed with the blood of brave men, and wet with the tears of women and little children; at homes destroyed; at commerce palsied; at proud cities leveled to the dust and progress giving way to desolation, our minds turn in gratitude to Him who has kept our nation whole and unharmed.

Now, therefore, I, Martin H. Glynn, Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in accordance with the honorable custom of my office, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and call upon the people of this State to cease from their wonted occupations on that day that they may repair to their homes and places of worship and offer thanks to Almighty God."

ART NOTES.

Byrdcliffe Pottery on View at Little Gallery—Palace Screens.

At the Little Gallery until Nov. 28 is an exhibition of the Byrdcliffe pottery that should interest those concerned for the future of our native crafts. This pottery is a true handicraft, personally developed, without compromise in favor of any kind of machine, without even the intervention of the "potter's wheel." The clay is built up and shaped by hand, and the three associated potters, Edith Penman, Elisabeth Hardenburgh, and Mabel Davison, do the entire work, from the preparing of the clay to the final firing, at Byrdcliffe, Woodstock, a few miles back of the Hudson River. The kilns are in sheds out in the open air, and the very sensitive color sense, that finds expression in lovely combinations of robin's-egg blue with mulberry and brown, is fed by a peculiarly fine variety of pine woods and sunsets.

Miss Penman and Miss Hardenburgh started this hand-modeled pottery in New York about ten years ago, and during the earlier years the pieces were fired by the late Charles Volkman. Each year a new color has been developed such as "Byrdcliffe Blue," "Apple Green," and this year's poetically named "Withered Rose." The chief aim of the potters is, perhaps, color. If the color of a piece is good, that is, they keep it, even though the form may have been pretty badly warped in the kiln. In general, however, the form has improved greatly since their ware first came before the public. In one of the larger jars in the exhibition the line flows as rhythmically as in a Greek amphora. The absence of the delightful tableware shown in the summer exhibitions of this pottery is a disappointment. The motto of our individual potteries seems to be "Millions for daffodils but not one pot for salt!" All the rose beds of Belgium could not furnish enough blossoms to fill the vases made by American craftsmen.

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The palace screens in the Lechevrel Collection of Oriental objects of art are the principal features of the collection, which was formed during a residence of thirteen years in China. There are three of these screens, consisting each of twelve wood panels, painted, incised, and lacquered. The backgrounds are black lacquer and the scenes represented are of the most elaborate description, forming continuous pictures, in which appear landscapes, architecture, figures of persons and animals, and the ornamental detail of Chinese Court life. The height of these screens is between eight and nine feet and their length is about nineteen feet. Each panel is separate, and the Occidental finds it difficult to understand their construction unless he knows their native use as the walls of a room, the panels fitting in grooves at the top and bottom of the room, and sliding, like the doors of a bookcase, to afford exit and entrance. The decoration of these screens appears on both sides of the panels, one side having a more elaborate design than the other. The color, especially in No. 789 of the catalogue, is delightful, with a characteristic preponderance of green and rose. Figures of carved white marble form another feature of the collection, and the lovely line of the draperies, unfolding slowly like the line of a flower petal, is most apparent in the simplest of the figures standing opposite the Kwannon at the entrance to the exhibition room, a graceful little goddess, 8 feet 4 inches in height and as delicately formed as a lotus blossom.

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In Boston they seem to have done the thing New York artists have been trying to do semi-annually whenever the question of saving Central Park comes up. They have organized a "Guild of Boston Artists," painters, sculptors, and miniaturists, and the organization "carries with it the equipment of a building centrally located in the Back Bay district where there will be ample space for exhibitions, collective and individual, as well as show rooms for the sale of pictures and the like."

This arrangement has grown out of the fact that Boston never has had a general annual exhibition to which all contribute as in the case of most of the other large cities, and the Boston artists wish to gain for their city, in which they take a mediaeval kind of pride, the kind of celebrity in their field which it has gained in music through the efforts and achievements of the Symphony Orchestra. The guild is to stand for good workmanship, an assurance that anything produced will be up to a certain standard. Edmund C. Tarbell is President.

***

The meeting of the Architectural League next Tuesday will be dedicated to protests against the desecration of world-famous works in time of war. Thomas Hastings will present a resolution embodying protest and Ralph Adams Cram will deliver a lecture. Lantern slides will be shown of the principal historic buildings in Northern France and Belgium.

***

At the Folsom Galleries the paintings of Athos Casarini show his gradual evolution from the influence of Ettore Tito to the influence of the Futurists. Many of his paintings are interesting in color, and he can draw with vigor and animation, as his sketch of a cow scratching her head with her hoof testifies. A cartoon in color of the vulture of war and its prey gives admirable proof that the kind of training these new young painters are giving themselves adds to their effectiveness in the poster field, if nowhere else.

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WAR RELIEF FUNDS NEARING $2,000,000

Six Principal Agencies Have Collected More Than a Million and a Quarter.

GIFTS FOR BELGIANS LEAD

Ambulance Hospital in Paris Still One of the Most Popular Charities.

Since the war in Europe began New York's contributions for the relief of suffering in the countries involved has totaled in money and supplies more than $1,700,000. In six relief funds alone the receipts have reached beyond $1,200,000. These six funds are:

Belgian Relief Fund	$465,422.29
Red Cross	344,841.63
German Relief Fund	155,627.62
American Hospital, Paris	153,517.68
Prince of Wales Fund	73,777.08
Swiss Fund	60,000.00
Total	$1,253,186.30

Of the other funds the one for the French women and children is more than $30,000, that of the Austrians is about the same, the Hudson River Red Cross is more than $5,000, the Committee of Mercy is about $25,000, and at least a dozen others are more than $5,000 each. Add to this the Rockefeller Foundation gift of $275,000 in supplies, and The Christian Herald's gift of $60,000 worth of food, and it will be seen that the total is about $1,710,000.

The Belgian Fund was increased by $7,962.42 yesterday, making a total of more than $465,000. Of this total $400,000 will be immediately used in the purchase of food cargoes for the two steamers that the Rockefeller Foundation is to send to Europe for the relief of the Belgian people next week. Subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street.

Belgian Relief Contributors.

Yesterday's contributors, cents omitted, were:

Mrs. H. Smythe	$500	Waterbury Republican	85
Providence Journal	1,198	T. S. Fuller	50
E. McClellan	500	Russell Sage S. S.	50
H. L. Grant	100	H. W. Guernsey	50
A. Seligsberg	100	Westhampton and Quogue Women	52
Glade Spring, Va.	83	D. W. French	50
C. Mayer	50	Clara Rhea	2
C. D. Backus	50	H. L. Merman	4
Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	50	H. P. Silver	15
G. F. H.	10	George G. Foote	5
Dorothy T. Night	5	Emeline C. Smith	10
Elvira Tracy	10	S. Winterbourne & Co.	25
Anonymous	25	H. E. Bradforth	5
Donatodi Pasola	5	Margaret B. Kies	7
M. Wineburgh	50	Alida	2
Della A. Walsh	2	H. Oppenheim	4
David W. Overton	5	Alice Stutzman	1
Dr. J. Merriweather	2	M. N. Van Vliet	1
W. Hasey & Mr. & Mrs. Kilgore	25	Jane Namack	5
Miss E. Merrill	2	Thomas J. Falls	5
W. A. Rodgers	5	Mrs. N. W. Munford	2
S. R. S.	5	John McIntyre	5
C. A. Monroe	2	R. M. Angas	15
Sarah Turnere	31	H. L. Van Fragag	25
Mrs. M. S. Fechheimer	25	Mrs. Guy Fenwick	5
Maria Horrman	5	B. Archibald	25
F. L. W. Manners	25	Philip Simpson	5
E. F. Pipe	10	K. P. Harrington	2
Elizabeth Little	5	Mrs. S. W. Campbell	10
Allan T. Smith	5	M. S. Slocum	10
Mrs. A. C. Swenson	5	Mrs. W. W. Wilcox	25
Mrs. B. B. Cutter	10	Mrs. W. McManamy	5
A. R. Herr	10	Bishop Falkner	10
J. K. Paulding	10	W. Deranack	5
W. F. Smith	20	Samuel Moffitt	25
H. E. Collette	5	Mrs. J. E. Marchant	5
J. C. Hamlett	5	R. W. Watson	40
Bertha Goodkind	3	A. Friend	50
Eliza Murphy	15	W. D. Guthrie	100
"Un Amico"	25	Arthur M. Bisig	20
Robert Spencer	5	William Ziegler	5
H. R. Donmead	1	W. H. T. Foster	5
E. H. Costello	10	Grace and Elizabeth Beach	5
Richard D. Brown	5	Mary E. Cuttle	3
Belle W. Loberstine	10	Mrs. J. S. Woolson	5
E. H. Sheldon	10	H. M. Walton	1
R. S. Stangland	10	Cash	5
W. H. A. Walker	10	Cash	1
G. W. Munsick	10	J. Westcott	1
Henry A. Adams	5	C. Chenron	1
George W. Covert	5	Miss E. Flexner	1
Mrs. K. Herbert	2	M. Merrifield	1
H. C. Bierwirth	10	Frank De Rop	1
Thomas R. & Josephine Weymouth	40	A. Katz	5
E. N. Rhoades	10	Anonymous	5
A Card Club	7	M. McKay	5
Lucille Vilmar	5	M. H.	1
Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr.	25	J. B.	1
S. C. Farron, Jr.	25	C. H.	2
Ida M. Brown	5	Anonymous	10
M. E. Ch., Hauppauge	25	J. C. Underwood	2
Mrs. W. P. Vilas	1,000	Mrs. Kidder	1
Madison, Wis.	230	Anonymous	10
Goldsboro, N. C.	500	Anonymous	10
James H. Ottley	500	W. D. Jones	5
Anonymous	500	Mrs. L. Farentook	8
Petersburg, Va.	300	Mr. Bache	7
J. S. Auerbach	250	Mr. Worestier	2
Mrs. G. A. Crocker	100	M. T. Pollard	2
A. Anderson	100	Isabel H. Storm	20
Jose W. Potts	100	Norris L. Gage	25
		John D. Pennock	20

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions to the Red Cross Fund yesterday amounted to $2,862.30, which brought the fund to $344,841.63. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers, cents omitted, follow:

Columbia Red Cross	$1,472	Charles H. Baker	$10
Lyman B. Goff	1,000	Schroon Lake Camp	10
Independent (Col.)	113	"L. M. G."	10
Pres. Ch., Hudson	68	Man	10
D. W. French	50	Marian Roberts	10
Pres. Ch., Matteawan	38	G. B. Kinkead	5
Barnard School	35	Cash	2
Mrs. F. Garcia	25	"M. G."	2
		Mrs. J. H. Sayres	1

The American part of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now amounts to $73,777.08. R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer of the fund, 25 Broad Street, received yesterday these additional subscriptions:

Henry Stephenson	$2	Florence Newns	2
British Club	300	Dr. A. Mair, Jas. Johnson, W. Barson, S. Thornhill, Dr. F. C. Merritt	$152
A. Murray Young	10		
F. Jeffery	21		
James McFerran	1		
Mrs. W. W. Edgar	10		
Joseph Marshall	2	R. M. S. Wortley	10
James Young	1	E. H. Williams	25

Ambulance Hospital Gifts.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted to $1,955 yesterday, which brought the total to $153,517.65. These persons contributed yesterday:

Utica Citizens	$1,000	F. G. Wesner	10
Cleveland Com.	500	C. J. Goldmark	10
Ohio Col'l Dames	100	Pauline Goldmark	10
Anonymous	100	G. A. Bradley	5
Miss S. B. Potts	100	Nat. Ass'n Opposed to Woman Suff.	5
Mrs. F. L. Chapin, (Col.)	35	J. A. Donnell	2
Caroline Duer	25	A. D. M.	2
W. A. Openhym	25	Elizabeth, N. J.	2
W. R. Mercer, Jr.	10	C. J. J. N.	2
P. O. Gardiner	10	James Goldmark	1

The Children's Relief Fund of the Methodist Child Welfare Society of 150 Fifth Avenue has received the following additional subscriptions (cents omitted) to its fund:

H. M. T. Weaver	$3	Wesley S. S., Amherst	$1
C. A. Hagaman	5	"Cushman"	4
Rev. W. A. Layton	10	J. W. Rockwell	25
Mrs. M. C. Leverich	1	Rev. E. J. Simons	2
Mrs. C. E. Swetland	2	S. S.	3
G. F. Knappen	25	Anna E. Randall	3
J. E. Hall	5	Port Huron, Mich., S. S.	15
Rev. B. B. Brown	5	Trinity S. S., Norwich	15
Gertrude M. Camp	5	C. R. North	1
S. S. Chapmans	18	Church, Falconer	5
Minnie Etmire	1	Miss M. Crawford	5
C. A. Hawn	1	S. Paxinos	8
C. E. Sherfey	5	Wash. Hts. S. S.	8
Mrs. L. L. Ballaine	2	S. S. Conyngham	8
R. F. Barry	2	Swedish S. S.	1
John Haslem	5	Leyings S. S.	20
Aurelia M. Boyd	10	A Friend	5
Ida S. Robinson	5	Mary M. Miller	1
Monday Club	10	Ellen McLean	25
Mrs. M. McAliey	1	Mrs. Lost Cook	1
Everett I. Brett	5	Miss J. de Mann	5
West Point Circuit	12	Foundry Ch., Washington	20
Mrs. E. V. Metts	1	Edenbower S. S., Roseburg, Ore.	3
Swedish S. S.	20	Edenbower S. S., Oroville, Wash.	5
Laura R. Metzger	1	Samuel Powell	5
Mrs. E. M. Carter	5	H. B. Powell	15
Miss A. W. Carter	5	Mrs. W. J. Cole	2
S. S.	3	Mrs. Alice Cone	2
Rev. John A. Story	2	Study Class, Adams, Mass.	3
W. C. Doebler	5	Children, through Christ'n Advocate	48
Rev. W. C. Cliff	15	Swedish S. S., Ansonia	5
Priscilla Hamify	2		
Boys' Class, Study Class, Adams, Mass.	3		
Swedish S. S., Ansonia	5		

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $30,060.51. These additional subscriptions were received by Mrs. Warren yesterday:

Louise Charvet	$100	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	$25
F. H. Allen, (col.)	2,895	W. L. Lowerre	5

War Children's Christmas Fund.

The War Children's Christmas Fund, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the national Chairman, has received cash contributions of $5,233 and clothing gifts to the value of about $12,000. Mrs. Hammond, to whom subscriptions should be sent at 35-37 West Thirty-ninth Street, acknowledged these subscriptions, cents omitted, yesterday:

Mrs. N.	$5	Emma L. Mapes	$5
Ella W. Willcox	3	Mrs. D. Milburn	10
Ernest Coulter	3	H. J. Chisholm, Jr.	10
Grace Emil P. R. Church	3	Mrs. M. Saxton	10
Harrison Fisher	3	Women's Club, Rogersville, Tenn.	5
"Phantom Rivals"	10	Freeport, Ill.	7
Helen Taft	5	Caroline M. Crosby	5
Mrs. Mary Chew	3	Mrs. J. G. Livingston	10
Mrs. Seth Low	10	Ellen Atwood	10
Mrs. T. W. S. Taft	10	H. J. Moreton	5
Louise C. Bolton	25	I. L. Corse	5
Carolyne R. Fairbanks	5	Caroline H. Collier	4
Julia F. Stewart	50	Mrs. E. J. Wilkie	10
Mrs. F. D. Bache	10	Beautiful Adventure	8
Henry Soc. Beaufort, S. C.	5	Mrs. H. Nicols	5
Mary C. Bradley	100	T. and G. Lowry	10
Bennettsville, S. C.	5	Mrs. L. Springs	10
Mrs. Dora Sherman	5	Helen G. Gilbert	5
Elz. L. Cochran	10	W. B. Porter	5
Helen G. Brown	10	Augusta Woskoff	5
Mrs. J. E. Gerachty	5	Mrs. W. W. Worthington	5
Mrs. C. H. Clark	5	C. and R. Swift	5
Mrs. Smith, East Orange, "(Col.)	50	Helen Weston	10
Jenny Turner	1	Helen Wiltsie	5
Emily Cochran	5	D. A. R., Ft. Wayne	5
Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson	10	Stevens & Shimonds, P. and A. Harper	5
Mrs. C. Hathaway	15	W. E. Horn	5
S. Maude Metcalf	15	Students' Springvale, Me.	1
Mary E. Partridge	10	Eloise T. Butler	5

Mrs. Hammond said yesterday, talking of the Christmas Fund, that while food and clothing are considered the main requisites many thousands of Christmas boxes will be sent, each containing warm clothing, a bag of bright colored candy, a few pennies, and a sprig of holly, along with a Christmas card, so that the day may offer something to divert the minds of the children from the desolation of war. The railroads and steamship lines are giving free transportation of Christmas gifts for the war children.

War Relief Committee Receipts.

The War Relief Committee, the members of which are Anne Morgan, Elsie de Wolfe, and Elizabeth Marbury, and the offices of which are at 670 Fifth Avenue, acknewledged additional subscriptions of $2,472.75 yesterday which brought the total fund to $7,108.44. Yesterday's subscribers (cents omitted) were:

Mrs. Tyson	$10	H. C. Frick	$1,000
Mrs. J. Benjamin	10	Mrs. F. T. Hutchins	25
Mrs. Merle Smith	25	C. Taifull	10
Mrs. Blair	50	Miss G. M. Shannon	5
Mrs. Austin	10	Charles	25
Mrs. Scarborough	10	Mrs. Landstreet	10
Mrs. E. S. Levining	10	Mrs. Trowbridge	5
F. Crowinfield	2	George M. Allen	50
Ballinger & Perrot	100	C. O. Iselin	100
Catherine Duplan	20	J. L. Duplan	100
Miss M. Duplan	20	Margery Brown	25
Louise Scott	20	Mrs. G. M. Dixon	25
Mrs. S. Thorne	10	Miss Annie Peck	10
Mrs. R. B. Syninghton	25	Mrs. Bolnon	10
Mrs. B. Thayer	100	Mrs. Fitch	50
Mrs. M. Wyeth	10	Judge Crain	50
J. B. Cozzens	25	Mrs. C. Newell	5
Faul Derby	50	Edgar L. Meyer	35
French Chauffeur	5	Mrs. F. Behr	5
Mrs. H. M. Tilford	25	Mrs. G. P. Black	10
Mrs. Scovill	10	Miss Ives	5
Anonymous	2	Dreicer & Co	250

STARTS NEW RED CROSS AID.

Woman Hotel Managers Heads Employes in Mercy Work.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Robert Stafford, lessee of the Hotel Imperial, decided that the contribution in money that she had made to the Red Cross was not enough. Through her efforts to do more she is sending next week, through the Red Cross, a box of useful things to the wounded of each of six of the warring nations, as gifts from her friends, the employes and patrons of the Imperial.

Mrs. Stafford dictated a little statement that a subscription was being raised to procure things for the wounded and sick soldiers of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia and Austria, and invited her friends to join her in such a movement. Any subscriber could specify which nationals should receive the articles bought by his or her subscription. She headed her paper with a subscription of $100. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland Townsend, L. D. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Green immediately wrote down their names. Inside of three hours more than $300 had been raised in the hotel.

"I have been simply deluged with money," said Mrs. Stafford yesterday. "I had no idea that such a simple beginning would bring such results. And one thing has struck me—that in making their contributions, not more than half a dozen persons signified their desire that their money should go to any one particular nation. This is evidence of practical neutrality in giving to those who are in need of assistance."

CHRISTMAS SHIP OFF TO SOFTEN WAR WOE

Collier Jason Carries Away America's Good-Will and Presents for 5,000,000.

CITY SENDS "GODSPEED"

Noisy Demonstration at Departure —More Than 60 Carloads of Toys and Clothing.

The big United States collier Jason steamed out of New York Harbor shortly after noon yesterday loaded to the decks with Christmas presents for the orphaned, widowed, and wounded of the warring nations of Europe.

She will be the first Santa Claus ship to cross the ocean. Her mission is unique, and because of this, her sailing was the occasion for ceremony. Lieut. Commander C. E. Courtney, U. S. N., who is in charge of the ship, received an official "Godspeed" from Acting Mayor McAneny, representing the city, and hundreds of persons visited the vessel before she sailed and waved to her from pier ends until she was almost out of the bay.

The Jason sailed from Norton, Lilly & Co.'s pier, at the Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn. As she slipped her moorings and moved out into the harbor, whistles on dozens of vessels near by were set going—some shrill, some deep—and between the blasts from the friendly boats, the deep-toned siren of the Jason answered. This sound of steam, mingled with the shouts of those on the piers and the music of the Boy Band from St. John's Home in Brooklyn, made the going of the Jason noisy and spectacular.

The officers and crew of the Christmas ship will not see America again for many weeks, for they must take their presents to several ports, from which the warring nations can be reached. The ship is expected to stop first at Falmouth, England, on Nov. 26, where the presents for the Belgians and the English will be unloaded. The next port will be Marseilles, reached on Dec. 5, where the French presents will be discharged. At Genoa on Dec. 10 presents for Germans and Austrians will be put off and the gifts for the Servians will be left at Saloniki on Dec. 16. From this port the Jason, it is expected, will return to the United States. The goods will be distributed by United States Consuls and representatives of the foreign governments.

Gifts for Millions.

Five million individuals will be reached by the cargo of the Jason, in the estimation of Major F. H. Lawton, U. S. A., the Quartermaster, who superintended the loading of the ship. The presents that will go to this number are in 10,000 large packing cases and 10,000 express packages. They made more than sixty carloads of merchandise. And, contrary to belief in some quarters, only a comparatively small part of the merchandise is toys. There are five carloads of toys for the orphans abroad, but there are fourteen carloads of children's clothes, five carloads of women's clothing, one carload of man's clothing, and boxes upon boxes of food, shoes, and miscellaneous goods. The ship will be a Santa Claus ship to thousands of children, but it will be a giver of comfort as well as pleasure to them.

The ceremonies incident to the sailing of the Jason began on board at 9:30 in the morning, when the police boat Patrol came alongside with the representatives of the City Government. These were President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who represented the Mayor; Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn, Connolly, and Miller, and Commissioner McCormack of Richmond, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, City Record Supervisor Ferguson, and Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor.

These, with those who were already on the boat, gathered in the main dining saloon, and Dock Commissioner Smith took charge as master of ceremonies. He first introduced Mr. Rousseau, who extended the commander Courtney the Mayor's regrets at being forced to be in Philadelphia, and delivered the Mayor's "Godspeed" to the officer and his crew. Acting Mayor McAneny was then introduced as the city's official representative. He spoke of the pride that the whole country took in the ship, and of the pride the city felt in having her sail from this port. He expressed the hope that the Jason's reception abroad would be as happy as her send-off here.

James Keeley, proprietor of The Chicago Herald, which paper, with The New York World, and more than 200 other newspapers all over the country, fostered the idea of the Christmas ship, was next called upon to speak. As the originator of the plan of sending the vessel, he, of all those present, was perhaps most affected by the occasion. He spoke of the material gone the cargo of the ship would be to the war sufferers and of the message of cheer she would take to cheerless lands.

A Message from America's Heart.

"But," he added, "the real beauty of this message is that it is graven on the heart of America itself. The physical voyage of the Jason will soon be over, but the spirit of the Christmas ship will sail on and on, and touch at many ports, ports that are hearts all over the world. The spirit with which this vessel sails is illustrated by the two little boys who sent us $1.15 they had been saving since the first of the year to buy canary birds with. And I want to tell you of one present on board whose presence illustrates this spirit. A little girl was sent to the penitentiary in Illinois. She was such a little thing that when she asked permission to take her doll into the penitentiary with her she was allowed to do so. She was put in a cell by herself as she was too small to be locked up with a grown woman, and her only companion was her doll. That doll is on this boat."

John Callan O'Loughlin, who left on the Jason to take charge of the delivery of her cargo, was next called upon. He told of the gifts that had come from Texas and San Francisco and all over the country, he thanked the men and women who had helped in getting the ship ready for her voyage, and he spoke of the liberality of the United States Government in giving the vessel, soldiers and sailors needed. He particularly thanked the women of Governor's Island, the wives of the officers there, for giving the desired feminine touch.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the Red Cross Society in New York, did not want to make a speech, but she was called for so insistently that she consented to "talk" for a few minutes. She said that it had given her great pleasure to assist in getting the Jason ready and that she was glad the Red Cross Society had had a hand in the work. After she finished the more or less formal nature of the ceremonies was abandoned, and the personal good wishes of all aboard were given to Commander Courtney.

Among those present on the boat who assisted in the work of preparation were: Major and Mrs. O. E. Hine, Mrs. E. G. Cheney, Col. and Mrs. Louis Breishman, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Capt. and Mrs. H. Dorey, Major and Mrs. Charles Satzman, Major and Mrs. F. H. Lawton, Col. and Mrs. William Black, Col. and Mrs. George Young, Capt. and Mrs. Bryant Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Miller, Miss Helen Kracke, Mrs. George McAneny, Mrs. Theodore Rousseau, S. S. Norton, President of Norton, Lilly & Co., and F. A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company.

DANIELS'S TRIBUTE TO JASON.

Secretary of the Navy Sends Good Luck Message to Christmas Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Secretary of the Navy sent the following radiogram to J. C. O'Laughlin, in charge of the Christmas cargo, soon after the Jason weighed anchor:

"Commanding officer, U. S. S. Jason, for J. C. O'Laughlin:

"My hope and prayer is that the Jason may have clear skies and fair winds on his auspicious voyage to Europe, laden as never ship was before, with a precious Christmas cargo, prompted by the generosity and hallowed by the sympathy of American childhood. Tiny Tim has his counterpart in thousands of orphaned little ones in the Old World today, crippled by ruthless war, not actually, but in present happiness and future opportunity. God bless them, every one, and may the Christmas spirit which actuates American children to send these gifts help to hasten the day when 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' shall be a blessed reality, and when nations shall go to war no more.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

ART AUCTION FOR WAR FUND.

Exhibit Opens Dec. 2 in Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Studio.

Through arrangements completed with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, before she left for Europe, a group of American artists will be represented in an exhibition to continue in Mrs. Whitney's studio, MacDougal Alley, for the benefit of the sufferers of the European war, from Dec. 2 to Dec. 10. At the conclusion of the exhibition an auction sale of the paintings and sculpture exhibited will be held. The Painters' Fund is interested in this project and Mrs. James B. Eustis is also identified with the exhibition.

These artists are among those who will be represented in the exhibition: Mrs. Whitney will contribute a bust of a Spanish peasant; James Earle Fraser will be represented by a marble head; Ernest Lawson will send a Spring landscape; John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy, will contribute a painting, and Daniel Chester French will be represented by his statue of Abraham Lincoln. Others to contribute are Miss Malvina Hoffman, J. Alden Weir, Miss Jeannette Scudder, Robert Henri, Robert W. Chanler, Howard Gardner Cushing, and Gutzon Borglum.

A concert will be given at the Hotel Plaza next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. The patronesses include Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Baroness de Gratenried, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, Mrs. Thomas C. Purdy, John Philip Sousa, and Mrs. Henry Whiton.

Barnard Students Aid Red Cross.

"Les Femmes Fortes" was presented at the Brinkerhoff Theatre at Barnard College on Friday afternoon and last evening by La Société Française of the college, for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. Miss F. Oppenheimer, who had charge of the committee which directed the production, had a leading rôle, and another young woman in the cast was Miss M. Batta, a Belgian girl. The little theatre was crowded at both performances.

Holmes-Blackmar Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Evelan Blackmar, widow of Esbon Blackmar, who was identified with large oil interests in the West, and Hugh A. Holmes of this city, which took place last Thursday in St. Thomas' Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Holmes is Secretary and Treasurer of the American Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of 305 Fifth Avenue, and is active in the church work of St. Thomas's.

The couple will sail shortly for the West Indies on an extended trip.

FORBUSH—OLNEY.

At the home of the bride, Olneywood, Mahwah, N. J., the wedding of Mrs. Elizabeth H. H. Olney, daughter of the late Edwin A. Hopkins and widow of La Fayette Olney, to Edward Edleigh Forbush of Glen Cove, L. I., took place yesterday. The Friends' ceremony was used.

The bride wore a gown of lavender charmeuse, and was attended by her young niece, Miss Mary Hopkins, as flower girl. A small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Forbush after their wedding trip will reside at Glen Cove.

Wedding Notes.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Hart Wolcott, only daughter of Edmund Wolcott of Brooklyn, and T. Benton Reynolds, is to take place next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, 554 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Antoinette Clearwater, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles K. Clearwater, will be married to George W. Plitt, on Wednesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, in the Reformed Church of Elmhurst, L. I. The bride's father is to officiate. Miss Lillian Clearwater is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Marion Weller and Martha Emmons are to be the bridesmaids. Godfrey L. Plitt is to be his brother's best man. A small reception will follow for the immediate relatives at the parsonage.

At the Hotel Biltmore today, Miss Madelon Schloss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Schloss of the Hotel Ansonia, and Daniel Steinberg, are to be married by the Rev. Herman Enelow. A wedding supper is to follow. The young couple are to motor through the South on their honeymoon.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Junghans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Junghans of 871 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Lawrence B. Burford of Baltimore, Md., will take place at 8.30 o'clock on Thursday evening in the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents. After a trip through the South Mr. Burford and his bride will make their home in Baltimore, Md.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bryan of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Shaw Bryan, to William Francis Washburn of Brockton, Mass. Miss Bryan is a graduate of Smith College, class of '13, and her fiancé was graduated from Amherst College in 1911.

The engagement of Miss Martha Sanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Sanger of 465 Central Park West, to Dr. Carl Goldenthal of this city, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris of 808 West End Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Harris, to Harry Kutscher, son of Mrs. Julius Kutscher of Stapleton, S. I. Miss Harris is a graduate of the Horace Mann School and the Lasell Seminary of Auburndale, Mass. She formerly resided in Texas. Mr. Kutscher is a lawyer in this city, and a graduate of the New York University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Bridge in Aid of Wellesley College.

The members of the class of 1914 of Wellesley College will give a benefit bridge for the college on Dec. 4, at 2:30 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds will go toward repairing the great losses caused by the destructive fire last March.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To reduce dependence by supplying the real needs of the poor in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fighting for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

MISS GRAY BRIDE OF W. E. OSTERHOUT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gray Married to Civil Engineer in Flatbush.

BECOMES ARTIST'S WIFE

Elise Molineaux, Voted Prettiest Girl in Hunter College Last Year, Weds C. Ward Traver.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Ranscom Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gray of Brooklyn, and William Earl Osterhout, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Osterhout of Flatbush, took place yesterday. The Rev. A. E. Roraback of the Church of the Evangel performed the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom, 10 Maple Court, owing to illness in the bride's family. Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Walter M. Terry, as matron of honor, and Philip Lindsay Gray, a brother of the bride, was best man. The house was decorated with autumnal flowers and foliage, and there was a brief musical programme before the ceremony.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Stephen D. Lindsay, for three terms a member of Congress as the successor of James G. Blaine from the Third Maine District. Her father is a well-known newspaper man and author of boys' books.

The bridegroom is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn and of Cornell University. He recently received an appointment to look after the engineering interests of a two-million-acre sugar plantation in Cuba. He plans to sail with his bride for Cuba next Saturday.

Traver—Molineaux.

The marriage of Miss Elise Molineaux, daughter of the late John Molineaux and Mrs. Molineaux, and C. Warde Traver of this city, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother in Stamford, Conn. The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of this city, officiated. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends attended the ceremony.

Mr. Traver is well known as a painter of beautiful women. His bride, while a senior at Hunter College, this city, was voted by professors and teachers and 600 students as the most beautiful girl in the college last year. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor University and studied three years abroad at the Royal Academy in Munich.

Mr. Traver and his bride will reside at the Central Park Studios, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, where Mr. Traver has his studio.

MISS AVIS FITCH A BRIDE.

Daughter of City Magistrate Married to Raymond C. Storbe.

Miss Avis Loraine Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitch, of The Terrace, Flushing, L. I., and Raymond Clarke Storbe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Storbe, of Pottstown, Penn., were married at 8 o'clock last evening in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flushing, L. I., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry B. Waller, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. George W. Eccles, a friend of the bride's family.

Miss Dorothy Fitch, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Hallowell Bartlett of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Anne Shoemaker Haines of Philadelphia; Miss Katherine Wagner Storbe of Pottstown, Penn.; Miss Helen Roderfelt Parker of Philadelphia; Miss Marguerite Sayer Rose of Bronxville, N. Y.; Miss Mildred Peck Lewis of Flushing; Miss Margaret Reeves of Lawrenceville, N. J., and Miss Dorothy Hope Peterson of Flushing.

Claude Francis Gilchrist of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Dwight Franklin and Thomas H. Leggett of Plainfield, N. J.; Edwin Walton Pell, and Newton Tarde of Philadelphia; Philip Jackson Carpenter of Wilmington, Del.; J. Franklin Gaskill of Jenkintown, Penn.; William Alexander North of Coatesville, Penn.

A reception at The Terrace, where the bride's grandmother was married fifty-nine years ago, followed the ceremony. At the reception and at the church pink and lavender—the colors of the Class of 1912, Swarthmore, of which the bride and bridegroom were members—predominated in the decorations.

The bride's father is a City Magistrate of Queens.

Constantinople College Association.

The Constantinople College Association will have its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, at 232 Madison Avenue, on next Wednesday. The association was recently organized by those who are interested in the work the college is doing for the women of Turkey and the Balkan States. The college is an undenominational Christian institution and its purpose is to bring to the countries of the Far East the refining influences of educated women. The association has been formed with the idea of furnishing assistance to the college and will hold meetings in this city, Boston and other cities, at which information concerning the college and its environment will be given by those intimately acquainted with it.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS OUT.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Stewart Go to the Top of Mount Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 14.—The record for mountain climbing the last week was made by Glenn Stewart of the United States Legation in Havana and his bride, formerly Miss Burchard of New York, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Wood Burchard. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart made a four days' trip from the Grove Park Inn to the top of Mount Mitchell, the highest peak of the Blue Ridge, traveling on mules and walking the latter end of the trip. They spent two days in camp there, and later drove across the mountain roads to Hickory Nut Gap, returning to spend several weeks longer at the Inn.

Many mountain climbers were out in the brisk Autumn weather. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Heely of New York were among the guests from the Inn, who climbed by the wander trails to the top of Sunset this week.

Among the guests at the Grove Park Inn are Mr. and Mrs. William Young Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell Catelings, Mrs. J. Walter Thompson, Miss Bogle, and C. E. Burger, all of New

FIND NOTHING GOOD IN EUROPE'S TRAMS

Labor Men Report Private Ownership Here Far Ahead of City Lines Abroad.

NO ROOM FOR COMPARISON

Neither Service, Fares, Nor Wages Satisfactory to the Public or the Workers.

The American Federation of Labor's Commission on Municipal Ownership of Street Railways in Europe has made a report of its investigations, in which it finds that the condition of employes is no better on publicly owned lines than on those privately owned in Europe, that on both it is far below that of employes of privately owned American lines, and that on municipal lines abroad the cost to passengers is considerably greater than here, and the service inferior.

The members of the commission were William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, and L. D. Bland. Their investigations covered Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, England, and Scotland.

In Germany they found that 134 lines were in the hands of private companies and the other 75 were owned and operated by local administrative bodies.

"In some cases," they say, "there is joint ownership by the municipalities and private parties, and we were informed that there is a tendency to place the operation of these jointly owned properties in the hands of private parties in order to avoid and to evade the responsibility of operation and of dealing with the labor question."

H. Rathmann, tramway representative of the Transportation Workers, is quoted as saying in a report that the 1,000 members of the Private Railwaymen's Union, which is alleged to be a bogus union set up by the management, under the patronage of the Prussian Parliament, "are oppressed by officials in the executive, whose whole purpose is to produce patriotic slaves."

Government Hard on Unions.

"We were able," says the report, "to obtain the wages paid to the motormen and conductors by 192 concerns, both municipal and privately owned companies, and we could not see any great difference between them. The German tram workers have suffered from lack of unified effort. Employing concerns have attacked their movements and Governmental authority has been anything but favorable to them."

In France it was found that all the tramways were privately owned, while in Switzerland thirty-three were privately owned and eight were operated by municipalities. In Basle several years ago the refusal of the worker' demands by the municipal authorities led to a strike which was settled by the grant of some concessions. On the privately owned lines wages were a trifle less than on the municipal roads.

In Rome the wage on the municipal line was found to be 10 cents a day higher than on the privately owned roads but other conditions were about the same.

In London, where the County Council owns and operates all the tram lines in the county, it was found that since the privately owned electric motor buses had been installed a large number of tramemployes had left the service to operate buses, because higher wages were paid.

In Glasgow it was found that the employes of the municipal trams were organized up to 1911, when they made demands that were refused and went on strike.

"Their strike," says the report, "was fought as viciously by the municipality as it could be by any private employer. The General Manager was given absolute power by the City Council to deal with the men in any manner that he saw fit. He succeeded in breaking the strike, and more than 400 of the men were victimized and never allowed to return to the service. A little later the City Council conceded that the men's contest for shorter hours and better pay was right, and granted it.

High Fares in Glasgow.

"Glasgow and suburbs have more than 1,000,000 population, with 194 miles of street car track. Cities with one-fourth the population in this country carry much more trackage.

"The fares on the Glasgow system vary from 1 cent to 14 cents, according to distance. The average ride for 1 cent is 1.15 miles, and so on up to the 14-cent fare when the average ride is 14.48 miles. Fares are collected on the zone system. When a passenger rides from one zone into another he pays an additional fare. Of a total of 336,654,624 cent fares realized by the Glasgow Corporation last year, 211,462,484, or 62.81 per cent., represented one-cent fares.

"This is offered as proof that the public is enjoying cheap fares. This is not correct, for the Glasgow, like all other European systems, municipal and private, does not issue transfers, and a passenger may ride on several lines to reach his destination, and have to pay an additional fare on each. On every line he is a cash passenger, and helps swell the total class of fare he happens to pay.

"So the so-called cheap fare of Glasgow, as of Europe generally, is not so cheap when the small distance it covers is considered, and certainly not cheap when compared with the buying power of the workers, as reflected in the impossible wage they receive."

The general conclusions reported follow:

"The tram systems of Europe are not to be compared with the street railway systems of the United States. Throughout continental Europe and the United Kingdom, in the most thickly populated centres, the street railway service is inferior to ours in many respects. In the continental cities the track mileage is small compared with the United States. This contributes to density of traffic and profitable operation. The same is true of the United Kingdom, whose total street railway trackage is about 3,000 miles, as against 40,470 miles operated in the United States.

"We found the same spirit of commercialism dominating the electric railway systems of Europe, private and municipal, as exists in this country. If any credit is to be given either, it because, in our opinion, on this side of the water, for the American system, to our minds, is not only cheaper to the public, all things considered, but the service is better with a great deal more of it.

Better for Workers Here.

"Cheap fares on the zone system prove dear fares to the worker if he has to ride any considerable distance or take intersecting lines, for each zone entered means an additional fare, and there are no transfers on European systems. Zone fares and inadequate wages force the workers of Europe to live close to the workshop, mill, and factory. It is rare to find a European worker who can afford to live in suburb or country, miles away from his work, as is frequently the case here. The rate of fare for long distance makes it prohibitive and the wage will not warrant the expenditure.

"Thus the zone fare system contributes to congestion and compels the workers to live in the most uninviting districts. It retards suburban development and adds to the rents of the workers, who not only have to suffer the inconvenience of small living quarters, but are denied sunlight and sanitary surroundings as well.

"And right here we desire to comment that, with all the claim for legislative enactments helpful to the workers, municipal utility enterprise, and co-operative development, we found the living standards of the workers of Europe, tram as well as others, so far below the average of the workers of America that no comparison is possible. The inability with which the workers of Europe were grasping the truth that their efforts must be concentrated in the economic field through their trades unions was the most hopeful sign that this condition would be altered.

"None of the European systems has a night car service such as we have in our big cities. Nor have they an interurban electric service, that has contributed so much to the development of our rural districts and brought the consumer and producer in close relationship.

Wages Incomparable.

"Nor is there any comparison between the wage of the European tram employe and his brother in the United States. From the viewpoint of the purchasing power of a dollar, it has been estimated that the cost of living in various parts of the United States is 25 to 65 per cent. higher than it is in various parts of Western Europe.

"The difference in the money wage of the street railway men of these countries is much greater. The highest wage paid any body of tramway workers in Europe is safely 100 per cent. less than the rate paid in this country in the same occupation, and we found this to be the fact both on private and municipal systems.

"Our investigation showed that wherever the tram workers of Europe enjoyed advanced wage and labor conditions their trades unions were responsible for them. Where the trades unions are active there the best results obtain, and whether dealing with a municipality or a private company, the employes have found it necessary to maintain their unions to establish and protect their conditions."

CONFIRMS BEDFORD CHARGE

John H. Delaney Says Girls Were Ill-Treated in the Reformatory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling's statement of conditions at Bedford Hills Reformatory is supported by John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. Mr. Delaney said today that an examination of the reformatory had been made by his department in September and the conditions were such that he brought them to the attention of the Superintendent and Board of Managers of the institution.

"Charles H. Jackson, Chief Examiner of the department, spent two days at Bedford," said Mr. Delaney, "and found that very severe punishment was inflicted upon girls who had run away of who had been violent in the dormitories. In the isolation building three girls were found. One of them had been there for ninety days and the two others for thirty days. The cells in which the girls had spent this time were absolutely bare of furniture, and during the day they were compelled to sit on the floor. For breakfast and supper dry bread was served, but they had a substantial dinner in the middle of the day.

"The correctional record showed that a short time before one of the girls had been put in leg irons and strapped to a bed for twenty-four hours in one of these cells.

"Mr. Jackson at once brought these facts to the attention of the Superintendent, who expressed her disapproval of the methods and of the cells, but said that there were no adequate provisions for caring for the girls who were violent. Arrangements were made for the officials of Bedford to study the modern successful and humane treatment of similar cases at the Elmira Reformatory and the Gowanda State Hospital for the Insane. The Assistant Superintendent of Bedford, Miss Taft, spent two days at Elmira.

"I am surprised at the statement of the former Superintendent, Miss Katharine B. Davis, now Commissioner of Corrections in New York City, that the conditions described were not known to her. It is reported to me that the isolation building, where such severe punishment is inflicted on the girls, was built during Dr. Davis's term, and was used by her for twelve years in the punishment of violent cases."

DIDN'T VOUCH FOR ATROCITY

Pastor Says He Merely Used Tale of Maimed Children to Point a Lesson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, denied today that in a recent sermon he had said that he knew of a woman near Paterson who had adopted two Belgian boys, made homeless by the war, and had found on their arrival that they had their hands cut off. The report that he had mentioned the story aroused considerable resentment among Germans and German sympathisers.

"I merely mentioned the rumor about these two boys, which I had heard," said Mr. MacCauley, "as an illustration in a sermon. I expressly stated that my information was not definite and that I did not vouch for the story; I gave it merely as an instance of earthly care for the unfortunate to show how much greater and more tender was the divine charity toward us, and its value as an illustration was quite independent of its accordance with fact. I did not mention the Germans nor did I say anything about atrocities. I have been connected with a number of charitable organizations which are engaged in relief work for the victims of the war, and for this reason, as well as for others, I have studiously avoided any criticism of either side in the war. I gave this story merely as I might give any other incident as an illustration. I do not know if it is true or not. My own information on the subject is very vague, and I should not be surprised if the story is at least greatly exaggerated."

Mr. MacCauley would not give information about the woman who was said to have adopted the children, saying that if the story were true, it would cause notoriety that would be unpleasant to them; but he intimated that in view of the widespread exaggeration of his remarks he might investigate the story thoroughly.

TO FIND JOBS FOR JOBLESS.

New Municipal Employment Bureau Opens Tomorrow.

The new Municipal Employment Bureau will be opened tomorrow, at Lafayette and Leonard Streets.

The New York Bureau will include nine sub-divisions, with a separate department for women, and is prepared to handle all classes of workmen in the building and metal trades, skilled and unskilled agricultural laborers, male and female servants, mercantile, professional, technical, industrial, hotel, restaurant, and institutional workmen and workwomen, and general laborers.

Contrary to the tradition of private employment agencies, the Municipal Bureau will not invite workers from out of town to New York, as it is realized that there are already too many applicants for most jobs. Mr. Sears expects to treat the question of labor supply as a normal problem, to be treated on a scientific basis, pointing out that it has been the general tendency in this country to regard employment agencies as a respectable but unfortunate last resort, made necessary by personal bad luck rather than by essential factors in industry and labor. The need of public confidence in the institution is emphasized, in view of the fact that a number of other public agencies in this country, which were hastily established without sufficient appropriation or public understanding of the needs of the situation, have failed because the popular interest and confidence was never acquired.

GOV. GLYNN SPENT $8,690.

Files Expense Account for Unsuccessful Campaign for Re-election.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Gov. Glynn spent $8,690.39 in his unsuccessful campaign for re-election, according to his accounting made public today by the Secretary of State. No receipts were recorded. The statement showed contributions of $2,500 to the Democratic State Committee and of $1,000 to the Independence League.

The Glynn Campaign Committee statement showed receipts of $19,445 and expenditures of $8,990.53.

The Prohibition committee's expenses were $5,211 and the expenditures $4,936.15, its account showed.

OPEN MARKET FOR MERCHANTS.

Buyers of silks, furs, linens, waists, coats, and suits consult daily the business page of The New York Times. Merchants and manufacturers will find it a good market for merchandise.—Adv.

$100,000,000 GOLD FOR RESERVE BANK

New York Institution Expects to Have That Sum Soon After Opening Tomorrow.

STRONG LAUDS CITY BANKS

Members Agree to Make Payments in Metal or Certificates—Record Gold Holdings.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York will have in its possession $100,000,000 in gold and gold certificates within a very short time after its doors are opened tomorrow, if the expectation of its Directors are realized.

It already has more than $8,800,000 paid in on account of subscriptions to its capital stock. The law required that these payments be made in gold, but the portions of reserves that are to be transferred by the member banks, beginning tomorrow, are payable, under the law, in any lawful money, which means anything except banknotes, and may be met, in part, by the discount of commercial paper.

The Directors, however, following the lead of the Federal Reserve Board, have made every effort to induce the member banks to make these payments also in the form of gold or gold certificates, and it was announced yesterday by Gov. Strong that arrangements had been made with the member banks in this city under which more than 95 per cent. of the amounts due would be paid in that form. The up-State banks have been similarly urged to make payments in gold so far as practicable, and it is expected that these efforts also will prove largely successful.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York," said Gov. Strong yesterday, "will open for business at 10 o'clock Monday morning. During Monday and Tuesday we shall be engaged in receiving the transfers of reserves from the 479 member banks. From advices which have been furnished us all the national banks in New York City will probably complete their transfers of reserves on Monday, and over $87,000,000 out of the total of $91,000,000 deposited by banks in this city will be in gold or gold certificates. A number of the banks, including some of the largest, have signified their intention of depositing some portion of their reserves in excess of the minimum required. The total of such excess deposits will probably be over $7,000,000.

"Several of the large banks will also probably apply for rediscounts early in the week, and the Chemical National Bank has asked for permission to make the first rediscount in order to show its desire to support the operations and use the facilities of the new banking system.

Praises New York Banks.

"The New York City banks by transferring their reserves so largely in gold, by their willingness to make prompt use of the rediscount privilege, so as to establish rediscounting as a normal banking operation, and by lending us a complete staff of experienced officers and clerks have given most gratifying evidence of their intention to co-operate in establishing the new banking system."

Among the banks that intend to deposit more than the amount required are the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Chemical and the American Exchange. Others that have not expressed their purpose will probably do the same.

While the capital and deposits of the Federal Reserve Bank will be exceeded by those of at least two of the member banks in this city, its gold holdings will be far in excess of those of any other institution in the United States.

Circulars were sent to the member banks yesterday announcing that the rate of discount would be published and the members advised as soon as it had been approved by the Federal Reserve Board and instructing the banks as to the form in which applications for discounts should be made.

Checks for Collection.

Other circulars announced that beginning on Wednesday checks and drafts drawn on any Federal Reserve Bank and checks and drafts drawn by member banks of this district on any member bank in Albany, Brooklyn, or New York, would be received on deposit for collection and credit of the proceeds to the accounts of the members depositing them. Until further notice, it was stated, checks, drafts, and other items other than those specified should not be deposited, as they could not be handled with facility, and would be returned.

The checks received under this ruling will be collected mainly through the New York Clearing House, through which the Federal Reserve Bank will effect exchanges on and after Tuesday. Nearly all the member banks in New York and Brooklyn are members of the Clearing House or clear through members. There are only three banks in Albany that are members of the Federal Reserve Bank. Items on these banks will have to be forwarded for collection.

The restriction of check transactions to Albany, Brooklyn, and New York for the present is in accordance with the recommendation of the Federal Reserve Board that they be limited at the start to reserve and central reserve cities. New York is the only central reserve city and Brooklyn and Albany the only reserve cities in this State, which constitutes the district of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

FIXES RE-DISCOUNT RATES.

Federal Reserve Board's Ruling Will Be Effective Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Federal Reserve Board held its final meeting before the opening of the new regional banks today, and, while a number of matters that affect the operation of the new system have yet to be passed upon, all action necessary to the induction of the rediscount system has been taken. The board announced yesterday temporary rates for rediscounting varying from 5½ per cent. for short-term paper to the East to 6½ per cent. in the West and South. It is expected that some of the rates will have to be readjusted before long.

The initial rates to go into effect on Monday are as follows:

For New York and Philadelphia, 5½ per cent. for bills and notes having maturity of not more than thirty days, and 6 per cent. for paper with a longer maturity; for Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago and St. Louis, 6 per cent. for all maturities; for Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco, 6 per cent. for bills and notes having a maturity of not more than thirty days, and 6½ per cent. for those having a longer period to run.

The board took this action in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, which authorizes it to review and determine rates to be fixed for each district. The banks were asked to suggest a rate which would be adapted to their sectional needs, and the uniformity shown in the replies made it an easy matter to fix rates for most of the cities. The lowest rate suggested was 5 per cent. and the highest 7 per cent. In some cases the rates were fixed just as requested in the replies from bankers.

"After a full consideration of the facts in the situation," said the spokesman of the board, "the board felt it incumbent to adopt a moderate and conservative policy at the outset, in view of the fact that the conditions to which the banks will be subjected in operation cannot be precisely foretold. It was felt that the adoption of rates of rediscount which would adequately safeguard the resources of the various institutions would be the wisest policy at the beginning, particularly in view of the conditions already set forth. The Federal Reserve banks have the right, with the approval of the board, at any time to change the rates, and the present rates are therefore to be regarded as provisional and subject to revision. The board expects to be governed entirely by experience as the new banks become firmly established and accumulate data which can be used for its guidance in reaching conclusions."

It was decided yesterday to require a bond of $250,000 from each Federal Reserve agent, this amount to cover the deputy agent and his staff. Regulations governing the banks were adopted; but as they will not reach most of the banks until after the opening, a telegraphic message was sent asking the Governors to conform, so far as possible, with the accounting methods adopted by the Federal Board. The Directors are to be asked for weekly reports to accompany the statement of conditions. Comptroller Williams sent the telegrams last night to the twelve reserve banks authorizing them to open their doors on Monday, although their charters will not reach them until later. The charters have been signed and sent out by express, and, pending their receipt, the Controller's telegram will serve as the certificate required by law.

GERMAN MEASLES TOO MUCH

French Boy Tries to Die When He Learns Name of His Ailment.

Marcel, the French vegetable boy who works downstairs at the Manhattan, gave the porters and pantrymen in the hotel a lively tussle yesterday morning. He wanted to jump out of the subbasement window and kill himself on the pavement in the court outside.

When he appeared for work, Marcel said he was not feeling well. He had a headache, and he was first cold and then hot, and the pantrymen found that something like rash was breaking out on his face. So they told the steward, and the steward sent for Dr. Davis, the hotel physician. Dr. Davis told the boy his diagnosis, and as a result Marcel sprang for the window. It required four men to hold him, as he screamed and struggled.

"I will kill myself," he cried, in broken English. "I am disgraced, and my parents they will disown me. I cannot go home. What shall I do?"

The doctor had already told him that he was suffering from German measles.

COIN SHOWER STOPS MUSIC.

Generosity of St. Regis Women Patrons Displeased Orchestra Leader.

Three well-dressed women, who looked like foreigners, who sat in the tearoom at the St. Regis the other night, began to fling coins at the orchestra. One eye witness says they were $2.50 gold-pieces, but another says they were new Lincoln pennies.

Anyhow, their effect upon Cesar Ronchi, the leader of the orchestra, was marked. In the part of the earth where Ronchi came from it used to be good form to shower gold upon musicians, but over here artists are not treated as the visitors were treating him and his men, and so he put down his violin and looked coldly at the three women. The shower continued, whereupon Ronchi gave a signal to his men, and they stopped playing and did not resume until the women had paid their bill and left.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

(Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,)

Silo Building, 546 Fifth Ave., at 45th St., N. Y.

CALL MARKED ATTENTION TO

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ART EVENTS OF THE PRESENT AUCTION SEASON.

THE SALE ON THE PREMISES 58 WEST 71ST STREET

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 17th and 18th, from 11 o'clock each forenoon,

WITH PRELIMINARY VIEW Tomorrow (Monday) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION BY CARD ONLY.

Which can be obtained on application to the offices of the Auctioneer, 1 West 45th Street.

The Very Beautiful Appointments of the home of DR. W. E. WOODEND.

Features of the Sale Are:—

The Superb Pompeian Salon Table in Fine Carrara, and the Baldachino Chair of cut velvet and gold.

The Pompeian Seats and the Imposing Spiral Candelabra with cherub capitals of the Italian Parlor.

The Rich Old English Santa Domingo Mahogany Sideboard, Tables and Cabinets of the Dining Salon.

The Embroidered Hangings and the Couch Covers, the Damascus Inlay and Benares Brass of the Turkish Room.

The opulent Damask and Lace Hangings, and the Beautiful Gold Leaf Damask Upholstered Furnishments, the Carved Bookcases and the Bronzes and Porcelains of the Library.

The Superb Gold and Ruby Equipments of the Master's Room, including its 3 centuries old carved Italian Bed, from a famous Ducal Palace, and the Mantel and Drawer to match.

The dainty soft rose dull gold appointments of the Mistress's Room, with its canopy bed, all of the pure Trianon type, and the delicately characteristic furnishments of the Japanese Tea Room.

The Oriental Rugs in these magnificent Rooms are of the finest quality.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY SALE is hastened by reason of THE DISPOSAL OF THE REAL ESTATE, which is also to be sold by Auction at 3 o'clock on Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 18.

The sale will be conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

JOINT BANK DEPOSIT TAXABLE AT DEATH

Appellate Division Decides That Widow Must Pay for Transfer.

WILL GO TO HIGHEST COURT

Mutually Owned Accounts Had Been Held to Relieve Survivor of Expense.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Albany has decided that savings bank accounts deposited in the joint names of husband and wife are subject to the transfer tax law. Savings banks in many sections of the State have been sending out circulars asking for deposits in joint names, on the ground that the death of one of the depositors would leave the account free of tax and would relieve the survivor of having the account subjected to delay by the appointment of an administrator.

When the State Controller began appraising the estate left by John S. Tilley, the head of a ladder company, who died at his home in Colonie, Albany County, on March 28, 1913, the savings bank accounts were held out of the appraisal. An investigation revealed that Tilley had opened fifteen savings bank accounts in his name and that of his wife and that the deposits amounted to $33,461. A tax was imposed upon this fund, but the widow employed counsel, and the matter was brought before Surrogate Van Derzee.

William L. Stout of this city was retained by the Controller to handle the case. Mr. Stout argued before the Surrogate that, inasmuch as both the husband and wife had unlimited access to the fund during their lifetime, that no evidence existed of a complete gift to either the one or the other. He said that the purpose of the joint account was to permit the survivor to get control of the fund.

Merchant, Olcna & Merchant, counsel for Mrs. Tilley, argued that the entire fund was exempt, and protested against a tax being placed upon even half of the fund. They said that the widow acquired a right at the time each one of the bank accounts was opened, and that it was therefore immune from attack. Surrogate Van Derzee upheld this view of the case, and decided that no part of the money on deposit was subject to a tax. This left the question of the power of the State to tax a joint account in the same position it was before, and made about equal the decisions rendered by courts throughout the State on the matter. Some of the courts had decided one way, and some the other, and the Controller wanted to have the question settled for all time.

He directed that if the decision of the Appellate Division went against him the case should be carried to the Court of Appeals. That he has been sustained may also result in having the Court of Appeals decide the matter. Counsel for Mrs. Tilley are said to have declared their intention of carrying the case to the highest court in the State in case they lost the decision in the Appellate Division. Mr. Stout is anxious that they should do so. He said:

"There has been so much confusion upon the question as to the interest of the survivor in the so-called joint bank accounts that it will be of sufficient interest to the public to know what disposition the Court of Appeals will make of the question to well repay the Controller to aid in getting that court to act upon it. A final word on the subject will help in reducing the amount of litigation over estates, and will certainly serve to quicken action by the State authorities in transfer tax matters."

DAY OF GOLF FOR PRESIDENT

Today's Programme Includes Attendance at Fifth Ave. Church.

President Wilson came to town yesterday to be the guest over the week end of Col. E. M. House. With President Wilson were his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, and the President's physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson of the navy. Chief William J. Flynn and Secret Service Agents Sloan, Murphy, and Nye came along with the President's party.

The President came on the private car Ideal, attached to a Pennsylvania train that reached the city shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. After breakfast with his daughter, Col. House, and Dr. Grayson on the private car the President was driven to Col. House's home, 115 East Fifty-third Street. He did not leave the car, but continued to the Piping Rock golf course, where he spent several hours playing golf. After luncheon at the club he returned to the residence of Col. House at 5 o'clock last evening.

The President's programme for today includes attendance at the morning service of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, luncheon at the home of Cleveland H. Dodge, and return to Washington at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

STATE POTATO QUARANTINE.

Shipments Barred from Clinton and Franklin Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Announcement was made today that the Department of Agriculture had quarantined the counties of Clinton and Franklin in New York State on account of the existence of powdery scab among potatoes there. In a statement the Agriculture Department said:

"Technically, the department has quarantined the whole State, but through the co-operation of the local authorities in quarantining the two infected counties, it will be possible for the Federal Government to remove all restrictions upon the movement of both table and seed stock from the area outside of these two counties. The provisions of the quarantine are in general identical with those in force in Maine. Potatoes intended for seed must be grown in soil that is uninfected; and must have been stored away from all diseased stock, and must be found upon inspection by Federal authorities to be absolutely free from any traces of powdery scab. They are then tagged and can be moved in interstate commerce. Table stock can be shipped out as long as no actually diseased potatoes are found in the lot."

POLICE USING GYMNASIUMS.

Instructors Give Lessons at New Training Quarters.

Instructors from the School of Recruits have visited the gymnasiums for policemen which were opened recently in the Old Slip, Clinton, and Fifth Street Police Stations, and given the men lessons in physical culture. These gymnasiums have been supplied with weight-lifting machines, wrist machines, mats, punching bags, medicine balls, Indian clubs, dumb bells, and boxing gloves.

The policemen of the three precincts have taken up subscriptions among themselves to help defray the cost of the gymnasiums. Commissioner Woods has assigned physical instructors from Headquarters to visit the gymnasiums regularly and give the policemen lessons in boxing, wrestling, and fencing. Probably more of these gymnasiums will be opened in other precincts in the city.

Although there is a well-equipped gymnasium at Headquarters, it is too far away from their posts of duty to suit the convenience of most policemen. Many policemen are today training in athletic clubs and the gymnasiums of the Y. M. C. A.

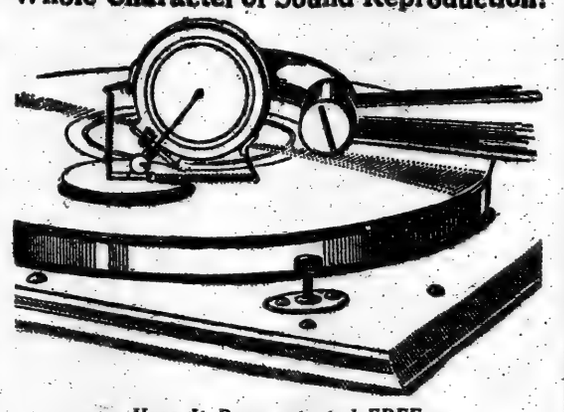
The precinct gymnasiums occupy the upper floors of the station houses. Inspector C. F. Cahalane of the Fifth Inspection District is in charge of them.

To All Owners of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines

Do You Know That a Revolutionary Invention Called The

MASTERPHONE

Has Vastly Changed and Improved the Whole Character of Sound Reproduction!



Have It Demonstrated FREE at Your House by One of Our Demonstrators (See Coupon Below)

It is by far the most wonderful invention since the sound-box was first produced.

It is to the talking machine what the reading glass is to the eye—amplifying the sound, multiplying the volume, clarifying the articulation and the tone.

It Makes of Your Victor or Columbia, Already a Wonderful Instrument, A Perfect Marvel of Clearness and Sweetness

"Ah, the voice of my youth—what a wonderful improvement!" exclaimed the world's greatest tenor, listening to one of his own records, reproduced on a Victrola with a Masterphone attachment.

It Preserves the Life of Your Valuable Records

by using a needle only one-quarter the size of a halftone needle, with which it gives a full, richer volume than the usual coarse fulltone needle. Did you know that fulltone needles used 35 times on a record—on an average *—destroy the overtones!*

The Masterphone and the Masterphone Needles Cannot Injure a Record

It is a little attachment, weighing about as much as a two-cent letter, which slips over the sound box, adjusted as quickly as the needle, even by a child. It is sold, delivered free, by mail for $2.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—WRITE FOR TERRITORY.

Try It Out at Our Expense

USE THIS COUPON—36

Send a demonstrator to my house, with a Masterphone attachment for a ——— machine, without charge to me. It being understood that he is to leave it with me ten days for a FREE TRIAL, and is to furnish me with a FREE supply of Masterphone needles. If I do not return the Masterphone, I will remit you $2.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Note: Owners of talking machines not residing in N. Y. City can have the Masterphone sent on approval on written request.

MASTERPHONE CORPORATION

280 Fifth Avenue, New York City

DESERTI FINDS PEACE IN PLATONIC TRYSTS

Countess Leontie Brings Him Relief from Wife's Chastisements, Architect Says.

HIS CALM ONCE DISTURBED

That Was When the Countess Scratched His Face, Wife Suing for Divorce Asserts.

In her suit for a divorce, begun in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Esther Deserti named a Mrs. Radstone, who is known also as the "Countess Leontie." Yesterday Alexander Deserti, the defendant, who is an architect, put in an answer in which he said that he had never been guilty of any acts of impropriety with Mrs. Radstone. He admitted that he had found much solace in her society, and that whenever he was unduly afflicted with matrimonial woes he fled to her for comfort.

"The Countess is a mere friend of mine," Mr. Deserti said, "whom I met together with other artists in a casual manner. Her platonic friendship has been a source of relief to me when I felt the injustice and chastisements meted out to me by the jealous, unsympathetic, unforgiving, selfish, and greedy disposition of my wife."

Mr. Deserti said that when he first married his ambition was to reach a pinnacle from which he could view things with more complacency than comes to many artistic careers. He said he drew plans until the small hours of the morning, and his wife grew dissatisfied because she thought he was paying more attention to business than to her. This made him nervous, because he is of a highly sensitive nature. Things grew so bad that he was finally driven elsewhere to seek happiness.

According to Mrs. Deserti, her husband did not always find comfort in the society of the Countess, because, she says, on one occasion the Countess scratched his face.

Mrs. Deserti says also that her husband became so infatuated with the Countess that he only came home to change his clothes.

Lewisohns Hosts to Welfare League

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn entertained members of the International Child Welfare League at luncheon at the City Club yesterday. Addresses were made by Mr. Lewisohn, United States Commissioner of Education Claxton and Dr. Albert Shaw. Dr. Claxton advocated a plan to encourage children to plant vegetables in unused spaces in the smaller towns.

Oscar Michael & Co.

Newark, N. J.

"A Dry Goods Store of Merit"

Our Word for Our Values

However great the temptation may be to invite your visit by too glowing descriptions of values, we shall resist it, believing in your good judgment that in the end you will find here a "Dry Goods Store of Merit," stocked with meritorious merchandise at prices you can pay.

Sensation Sale

5,000 Pairs Lace Curtains

We have just secured from two prominent manufacturers 5,000 of the most beautiful Nottingham lace curtains we have ever had the good fortune to see—let alone to buy. We bought them low and we sell the same way. An opportunity extraordinary to beautify the home—and for so little!

All This Season's Newest Designs

Every pair first quality, made with strong overlocked edges to give long use and laundry wear. Choice of white, cream, Arabian and 2-tone shades, 2½, 3 and 3⅜ yards long.

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Reg. $2.00 and $2.50, at $1.29 Reg. $3.00, at $1.69
Reg. $2.50 and $2.75, at $1.49 Reg. $3.75, at $1.95
Reg. $4.00 and $5.00, at $2.45

Sale 500 Pairs Panel Curtains

White or Arabian shades, reg. 59c and 79c, at 39c.

Fashionable Garment Models

These stunning fashions in Winter Coats are presented as a further introduction to our splendid costume salon.

Real English Sport Coats, for golf and general outing wear, in the dull soft plaids and novelty coatings, a rare opportunity to obtain a real high class coat of imported material at the price, the swagger mannish cut, 40 inch coat, is finished with broad belt in back and patch pockets, sizes 34 to 40; special $10.50

Fur Trimmed Suit, of chiffon broadcloth, in the new 24-inch yoke effect, coat with belt and shawl collar, edged with fur, new pointed yoke circular skirt, brown, black, Hague green and black, sizes 34 to 40 ..... $25.00

New Street Coats, of imported tweed fabrics, in the rich dull shades of brown, green and blue; also medium and dark grey, sizes 34 to 44 ..... $15.00

Shoes at Introductory Special Prices

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Only

Just to introduce our good shoes, we offer these special prices for three days only to acquaint you with the thorough completeness and splendid service of our new and enlarged shoe department.

Women's $6.00 Fall Model at $4.85

In four styles in dull calf button, welt sewed sole and patent colt button, dull and cloth tops, welt and hand turned soles, Cuban leather and covered heels; hand basted and made by fine boot makers. AA to E widths carried in stock.

Women's $4.00 Fall Boots, $3.35

Just to introduce our Shoes. They are really worth more. Four styles during this sale. Our No. 402, patent colt, cloth top, Cuban heel, button; our No. 404, patent colt, dull top, button, Cuban heel; our No. 422, gun metal calf, cloth top, also our No. 430 with dull top, gun metal calf, button. Goodyear sewed soles, full vamps and all leather counters and toe caps.

New Creations in Evening Slippers

At Introduction Sale Prices

The newest in every detail in black and white satin, low, growing-girl heels, also with the Louis XV heel, black kid, beaded, fancy three straps, also same style with one strap, and same style with no straps. Patent and dull kid, and many other styles too numerous to mention:

$3.00 Grades at $2.65 $3.50 Grades at $2.85
$4.00 Grades at $3.25

Equally attractive price reductions will be in force these three days on boys and girls shoes

Sale Features to make this a Sought-for Store are our Thanksgiving Sale of New Linens, 29c to 49c. New Box Stationery, 17c, and many other quality offerings at surprisingly low prices.

Oscar Michael & Co.

697 to 705 Broad St., Cor. Cedar Newark, N. J.

ORIENT NOW BUYING MORE OF OUR GOODS

Importers in Far East Are Turning to Us Because of European War.

GET NOTHING FROM ENGLAND

H. H. Pitcairn, Back from Singapore, Tells of Suicide of Stranded Young American Engineer.

H. H. Pitcairn, an American, who used to be city engineer of Manila, and who has built railroads in Borneo, arrived yesterday at the Imperial from Singapore, where he had gone in June to take a position on the local railways. Mr. Pitcairn brought a report of a tragedy, in which a young American mining engineer had ended by committing suicide, and of trade conditions in the Malay States, which he says are very bad, except so far as the importing business is concerned.

"On the seventh day of August I was handed my transportation back to the United States," said Mr. Pitcairn, "and all construction work of every kind had stopped. There was a great deal of distress in Singapore, because it was impossible for anybody to get any money by cable, but the most distressing was the suicide of a young American we knew as 'Pixie' Coffield, or Cawfield, or Corfield. The local paper spelled his name three ways.

"I had met 'Dixie' about a year and a half before in Java. He was from Chicago, and has a brother there. I never knew his real front name, and he had got his nickname through his intense Southern prejudice. You see the trouble in Singapore was that the banks were not allowed to use code words in cabling, and no bank out there would cash a cable draft without at least the code word. Coffield, as I learned later, had plenty of money in Java, and he tried to get some from there, and also cabled his brother in Chicago, but with no result. He spent every cent he had, and the proprietor of Anderson's Hotel, in the Robinson Road, ordered him to pay in advance. Coffield asked to be allowed to stay for breakfast the next morning. When daylight came, they found his body in the road in front of the hotel.

"Two native women said they had seen him come out of the balcony of the hotel during the night, lean over the rail, and cut his throat, but they said he had staggered back into his room. How the body was found in the street we did not learn.

Would Have Given Him Aid.

"If Coffield had only made his circumstances known to us, who had known him, we would have done what we could from the little money we had. The best we could do in the end was to see that he got a decent burial. I am anxious to get some trace of his relatives. He had come from Sumatra on July 27, and had previously been engineer in a tin mine.

"The German firms in Singapore were closed by Government order at the outbreak of the war. The tin mines shut down, the rubber plantations stopped gathering their product, and as these were bound by contracts, and construction work of every kind stopped and credit was suspended. But the importers found their business increasing. One big firm, Robinson & Co., now have a man traveling in the United States purchasing. That, with others like it do a great business in supplying Chinese merchants, who are buying now more largely than ever. You see these merchants usually buy by contract, agreeing to take so much, say every six months. Fearful now that there will be a shortage in supply, owing to the European war, they have largely increased their orders. It is practically impossible to get more goods out of England, so that the importers have to turn to the United States, and it is my opinion that within six months a big trade with the United States will have developed.

"One thing the British Government did early in the war was to get rid of as many Chinese coolies as possible. These had been working in large numbers in the tin mines and on the rubber plantations. The Government chartered all the Chinese steamers they could get, and loaded between 35,000 and 40,000 of the coolies on board of them, and distributed them to the ports in China from which they had come. Had they been left the problem of caring for them would have become so acute that broad riots must have resulted.

English Volunteered for War.

"I do not believe any troops were drawn from Singapore. All of the young Englishmen there went into the volunteer corps. You see, the danger of an attack from German warships did not end until the German fleet was bottled up and the Emden destroyed. All the motor cycles in the Straits Settlement were commandeered and a corps of motor cyclists formed. In addition to the garrison and the volunteers, we had a Japanese and a French cruiser and five torpedo boats of those nationalities in the harbor, while a Japanese fleet was cruising about outside looking for the Germans.

"I left Singapore on Sept. 20 on the British steamer Indraghiri for Boston. We had to put into Penang and into Colombo because of the Emden scare. Colombo was crowded with ships, and seventeen had to anchor outside the harbor. From Colombo to Cape Guardiful we ran without lights.

"Americans had pretty well cleared out of that part of the Orient when I left Singapore. Just before I got away we heard that the natives of Dutch Borneo had risen against the Government and looted one town and destroyed the bank in it. The Dutch sent two regiments against them and put them down.

"As for the war in Europe, we got practically no news of it. In Singapore a little sheet was issued every day and sold for a penny, which contained a few bulletins, but they did not amount to much.

"But from the officers of the Indraghiri I got a piece of significant news from the Philippines. The ship had stopped at Iloilo on her way to Singapore, and the officers said the night before they left the port the Filipinos had a big mass meeting, at which the speakers had attacked the United States and its flag with all the venom they could muster."

ONE WAY TO GET CREDIT.

Woman Deposits $5 with Hotel So She Can Sign Luncheon Check.

A business woman who wanted to make an impression upon the man who bought for an out-of-town house decided not only to entertain him at luncheon but to impress him as well with her financial standing. So a little before luncheon she went to the cashier's window at the Imperial and put down a five-dollar bill.

"I want to sign a check in the restaurant," she said, "and I want this to cover it. I will call later and get the change."

It was not until yesterday that she did call. Apparently with a great deal of embarrassment, she stated her errand. She did not remember the date, she said, but it was some time in September.

The cashier did not remember the incident, but he spent almost half an hour going back over his books. Finally he came to an entry in his assistant's handwriting that showed that a woman had paid in $5 and that a luncheon check amounting to $4.95 had been entered against it on the same day.

Not to so much trouble to find a five-cent item, the cashier declined to hand over the nickel until the caller produced proper identification.

CLERKS' TRIALS WITH ALIENS

Those Who Seek Naturalization Papers Are Usually Frightened.

A person seeking naturalization must tell, for the purposes of identification, how tall he is, how much he weighs, give the color of his hair and eyes, and whether he has on his body any distinguishing marks. A very large percentage of the applicants seeking citizenship cannot answer these questions, most of the time because they are confused.

Often the clerk takes issue with an applicant regarding his weight, color, and height, and the clerk is always right. A Swede who was asked how tall he was said six feet. Actual measurement showed he was only five feet nine inches.

Another peculiarity of many of the applicants is their disinclination to sign their names. They seem to feel that they risk something by this display of intelligence. Often the language and bearing of an alien indicate education, and when the clerk in these cases displays some doubt of the truthfulness of the reply to the query he declares vehemently that he never learned to write. Occasionally one of this sort is persuaded to write his name, and he always does so gingerly, as if in doubt of the wisdom of the act.

County Clerk Schneider has directed the clerks to exercise the utmost patience and courtesy toward all of the applicants. One day he heard a clerk, whose patience had been sorely tried, speak harshly to a Russian.

"Don't do that," cautioned Mr. Schneider. "You must remember that the man is paying this country the highest compliment within his power. He has come from a country where individual liberty is restricted, and in the presence of any official he is naturally timid. Always be kind and gentle in dealing with those poor men."

The result of these instructions has been that no man eligible to take out his papers ever goes away without first accomplishing his errand. Mr. Schneider said that all that was needed to make many of the applicants understand the questions was to first make them understand that they had the right to get their papers and were free and independent.

AGE DISQUALIFIES SEARS.

Man Brought Here to Head City Labor Agency Ineligible.

Because he is more than 50 years old, Walter Lincoln Sears, head of the Massachusetts State Employment Agency, with headquarters at Boston, will not be able to take the examination for Superintendent of the new Municipal Employment Agency which is to be opened on Monday at Lafayette and Leonard Streets. The examination has been advertised for several days, and when Mr. Sears went to the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday to file his application the clerk told him he was disqualified.

"The age limit given in the advertisement," the clerk explained, "is between 25 and 50 years, and you have given your age as 51."

Mr. Sears has been temporary Superintendent of the Municipal Employment Agency, having been invited to come here by City Chamberlain Bruere and other officials. He said yesterday that it looked as if he would have to return to Boston.

"It's a good thing I haven't resigned from my Boston place," he said. "I am at present on a leave of absence, and unless the age limit of 50 years is changed, I guess it's all off with my New York job."

There are sixty-three other applicants for the place.

WANTS TO SHARE OUR PIE.

Scotchman Who Quit Us for Good Comes Back for Trade Boom.

Nine years ago James Donnelly, then night clerk at the Waldorf, said goodbye to his friend, J. C. Sinclair, who, after being in business in the United States for many years, was able to retire. Mr. Sinclair said he was getting old and he had made enough money, and was going back to bonny Scotland and spend the rest of his days there.

"Ye'll never see me again unless ye come to Scotland," he told Mr. Donnelly, who is now floor manager at the Waldorf.

Therefore Mr. Donnelly thought he was seeing a ghost night before last when what seemed Mr. Sinclair, carrying a suitcase, walked into the Waldorf.

"But I thought you were never coming back," observed Mr. Donnelly when they had shaken hands.

"Hoot, mon, I thocht I wasna," replied the visitor. "But over yonder we've made up our minds that ye're going to have just the grandest business ever, and so I just couldn't hold myself back. I simply had to get into harness again and get some of it."

HUSBAND HELD AS SLAVER.

Wife's Story in Night Court Leads to Action by U. S. Authorities.

Commissioner Houghton held Frank Norris, a salesman, yesterday as a white slaver in $15,000 bail. He was sent to the Tombs.

The charge is based on the way Norris is alleged to have treated his wife. He first met her as a girl of 20, a member of a respectable family in Detroit. According to her story, Norris, representing himself as holding a good position, induced her to marry him. On their honeymoon trip to Rochester, he confessed that he had neither a job nor money. At Rochester he forced the girl to go on the street, and then taking her to Albany, Hartford, Springfield and other places, it is charged, compelled her to support him in the same way.

Arrested in this city and taken to the Night Court, the appearance of the girl attracted the attention of Magistrate Barlow and he inquired into her story. She was sent to the Florence Crittenton Home, and her husband was arrested on the charge of violating the white slave laws.

SUE FOR VOLTURNO DEATHS

Relatives of Five Victims of Fire at Sea Ask $25,000.

Relatives of five of the persons who lost their lives when the steamship Volturno burned at sea, in October, 1913, began suits in the Supreme Court yesterday for a total of $25,000. The plaintiffs were Solomon Finker, who lost his son, Coppel; Matis Trifelman, who lost his sons, Leisor and Mershel; Lukas Bell, who lost his son, Lukas, and Josepha Potesil, who lost her husband, Franz. The defendant was the Uranium Steamship Company.

It was charged in the complaints that the ship carried a dangerous and inflammable cargo, consisting in part of barium superoxide, barium peroxide, aniline oils, and tar oils, and that a great many trees and plants were wrapped in inflammable material. It was charged also that the ship had no fireproof compartments and that the tackle of the lifeboats was old and defective. Hunt, Hill & Betts represent the plaintiffs.

Roentgenists Seek to Incorporate.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday for the incorporation of the Roentgen Ray Association, to improve the practice in Roentgenology. It is also "intended to promote science and art and to establish a high standard of ethics." The incorporators are Drs. George Sloan Dixon, I. Seth Hirsch, A. Judson Quimby, William A. La Field, and Archibald P. Evans.

Man of 80 Gets Gunning Permit.

Muina Schenck, a retired farmer, 80 years old, of Manhasset, L. I., has received a license from the Town Clerk of North Hempstead to shoot game within the township. Mr. Schenck, who still retains the aim that made him one of the most deadly shots years ago, intends to do much shooting in search

HALL OF FAME NOW ADMITS ALIEN BORN

Separate Building for Names of Americans of Foreign Birth Not Needed.

PROTESTING ELECTORS WIN

Proposed Structure Will Be Devoted to Memory of Noted Women —New Election.

According to an announcement made yesterday by Chancellor Emeritus Henry M. MacCracken of New York University, Committeeman of the Hall of Fame, the constitution and rules of the Hall of Fame have been amended so that henceforth no distinction will be made between famous Americans of foreign birth and those born in this country.

The memorial tablets to those not born in the United States will be placed in the main colonnade with the others, and the separate Hall of Fame for Americans of foreign birth; the foundations of which have been laid at Sedgwick Avenue and Hall of Fame Terrace, University Heights, will no longer be required for this purpose. The foundations, however, will be available with some alterations for the erection of the Hall of Fame for Women, whose location at this point in preference to the previously selected sight to the south of the main colonnade has been approved by the architect in charge. The completion of the north colonnade of the Hall of Fame proper and of the Museum now seems assured, according to Dr. MacCracken, by the Fall of 1915.

When the Hall of Fame was projected in 1900 provision was made for 150 native Americans. The selection was restricted to men, and there was the added provision that only those who had been dead for ten years were eligible. The limitation to men of American birth seemed inequitable to many, and in 1904 it was announced that there would be erected a separate Hall of Fame with room for the names of twenty-five Americans of foreign birth, and a Hall of Fame for Women with room for fifty.

From the first a number of the 100 electors protested against the segregation of the foreign born, and this restriction was found to work badly in practice. Out of more than 600 persons who have been nominated for the hall, there have been not more than thirty of foreign birth, and these have been confined to six of the fifteen classes into which the persons chosen are divided according to their callings. Altogether fifty-one have been chosen, and of these the only ones who were born outside of the United States are Alexander Hamilton and Roger Williams, statesmen; John Paul Jones, naval officer, and Louis Agassiz, scientist.

In view of this and other difficulties sixteen members of the University Senate last month petitioned the university corporation to change the constitution of the Hall of Fame so that no discrimination would be made between Americans born in this country and abroad. The last obstacle was removed when donors who had pledged about $20,000 for the erection of the separate hall for the foreign born agreed that their gifts could be used for the completion of the other unfinished parts of the buildings—the museum, the north colonnade, and the Hall of Fame for Women.

The four men so far elected to the projected hall for the foreign born will not be admitted to the main Hall of Fame without a further indication of opinion. As they were chosen by special election, apart from the American-born candidates, their names will be submitted to the electors in next year's balloting, along with new nominees, to decide whether they shall be placed in the hall on a level with the forty-seven native-born Americans whose names it now contains.

INDIANS TO DANCE AT FAIR.

Senecas to Give Special Show at Tercentenary Tomorrow Night.

The historic "medicine dance" of the Seneca Nation, one of the most sacred of the old-time Indian ritualistic ceremonies, will be held tomorrow night at the Grand Central Palace by thirty full-blooded redskins who are attending the celebration of the tercentenary.

The medicine dance more than any other single feature of Indian life has affected the history of New York State. It was visions seen by the powerful medicine man that influenced every attitude of the Indians toward the early settlers. No treaty was made until after the dance had been held to decide whether the proposed action was "good medicine" or "bad medicine."

The medicine masks and tom-toms that will be used in the dance are older than the memory of the oldest man in the Seneca Nation. Long before the first settler had set foot on America these important parts of the ritual had been sent to the Indians by the Great Spirit. No one knows their origin. Even the Indians of today believe that the masks were sent to their forefathers hundreds of years ago as a mark of favor from the Great Spirit. The medicine dance, together with the celebrated "fish dance," will be staged tomorrow night as a special attraction.

SPOTTER FOR MILK BOTTLES

Hotel Objects to Guests Putting Them on Window Sills.

Passing along Park Avenue yesterday morning, a man who was walking down from the Grand Central Terminal observed another man standing outside a big hotel, apparently studying the sky. He asked the sky-gazer:

"What on earth are you looking for?"

"Milk bottles," was the reply.

"But you can't see the Milky Way except at night," facetiously suggested the other.

"That's all right," returned the sleuth, "but lots of folks that stop in big hotels have a way of keeping bottles of milk on the window sills, and it looks bad from the outside. I'm spotting 'em. This is a regular stunt with me every morning."

MALONE WON'T RUN CLUB.

Collector Says He Cannot Add to His Present Burdens.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, said yesterday that, contrary to the expectations of his friends, he would not accept the nomination for President of the National Democratic Club.

"A committee of gentlemen waited upon me and told me that the Nominating Committee of the Democratic Club had offered me the nomination for the Presidency," said the Collector. "I told them that I deeply appreciated the offer, but was compelled to decline because I did not feel free to add to my present burdens and responsibilities."

Out of Job, He Seeks Alimony Relief

Lawrence B. Pearson, whose wife, Julie, is suing for a divorce, and who was awarded alimony of $10 a week pending the trial, has applied to the Supreme Court to be relieved from this payment on the ground that he is out of work, and has been unable to find employment. Mr. Pearson was formerly the private secretary of S. H. P. Pell, whose cotton brokerage firm recently failed. Justice Davis has suggested that Mrs. Pearson begin her examination proceedings in order to discover, if possible, what property is really able to pay the alimony.

MOVE TO TAKE COURT SITE.

Lis Pendens Filed to Prevent Transfers of Property Wanted.

The first step was taken yesterday by the city toward acquiring the land which it needs to modify the site of the new County Court House. Corporation Counsel Polk filed in the County Clerk's office a lis pendens against James K. Shaw and forty-two other property owners. This covers all the property affected, and prevents any transfer of title before the condemnation Commissioners are appointed by the Supreme Court. The court is expected to name these Commissioners in a few days.

The property to be taken includes the entire block bounded by Park Street, Pearl Street, City Hall Place, and Duane Street, the buildings on the south side of City Hall Place, from Pearl to Duane Street, and a third parcel extending from the southwest corner of Worth and Baxter Streets to Park Street and Pearl Street.

Included in it are several well-known buildings, among them the Five Points Mission, St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, whose pastor, the Rev. Luke Evers, opposed its destruction strongly on account of its night workers and noon masses; the Hallenbeck Building, the Deutsche Press Club, and a substation of the Interborough. Most of the property consists of old tenement houses, and as the land originally bought for the Court House site west of Centre Street is to be sold, President McAneny in proposing the purchase of the new tract reckoned that the city would save a good deal of money.

"RUBE" PRAISES HAT CATCH.

McAlpin Manager Wins Pitcher's Approval and Girl's Gratitude.

Frank Reddy, assistant manager of the office at the McAlpin, was congratulated yesterday not only as the hero of an adventure that took place in the high wind outside the hotel the afternoon before, but because no less a person than Rube Marquard had praised him before a crowd which would have given part of its head to have had Rube tell it it had made a "fine catch."

The pitcher for the Giants was not delivering the ball to Mr. Reddy. It was a hat that had tempted the hotel man to the catch which caught the crowd and drew a compliment from Marquard. Mr. Reddy had sauntered out of the hotel early in the afternoon and was headed down Broadway when he heard a woman scream. He looked around and saw a beautiful young woman, whose unconfined locks streamed in the breeze. She was gazing upward, and Mr. Reddy saw she was looking after a big black velvet hat that was soaring above. It was coming in his direction. As it appeared over his head, Mr. Reddy leaped up and got it, just as if it had been a wild pitch.

"Some catch! You're eligible," he heard a voice call behind him, and he looked around and recognized Marquard and his wife, who were also taking the air.

The crowd which had collected divided their attention between Mr. Reddy's bashful restoration of the headgear to its owner, and the pitcher, whom it knew immediately.

SUFRIN DEMANDS A RECOUNT

Assemblyman Obtains an Order Against Elections Board.

Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, who said he was re-elected on the Progressive ticket in the Eight District but "counted out" in the early morning hours in four election districts where the returns were held back until his plurality was known, obtained an order from Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court yesterday requiring the Board of Elections to show cause tomorrow morning why a recount of the ballots should not be made in the First, Second, Ninth and Fifteenth Election Districts. Sufrin's total vote was 600 fewer than it was expected.

"I went to the polling place at 70 Forsyth Street, which is the First Election District, at 2:30 o'clock the morning after the election and heard the election district Tammany captain, Samuel Weintraub, direct the ballot clerk to put three ballots in the box to make the tally sheet figures correspond with the vote," said Assemblyman Sufrin. "My opponent, Sidney Sharlin, according to the tally sheet, had 153 votes, but only 132 had been cast for him.

"In the police returns eighty-three blank ballots were recorded as having been voted at the Ninth Election District, while in the returns made by the poll officers 117 blank ballots are counted. I am confident that I have been deprived of at least 280 votes, while my opponent had a plurality of only 126 votes."

LAMAR HEARING PUT OFF.

Counsel Asks for Delay to Prepare Habeas Corpus Argument.

David Lamar's application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was returnable yesterday before Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court, was adjourned until Tuesday morning at the request of Louis B. Williams, his counsel. Mr. Williams represented that, as the case involved the study of a voluminous record, he was not sufficiently familiar with it to give his client "the best of service," and so asked for an adjournment.

He asked also that the time for the change of plea and the interposition of a demurrer be extended until Tuesday. District Attorney Marshall opposed both applications, and asked that an immediate hearing be given on the habeas corpus motion. Judge Rudkin pointed out that by adjourning the matter for three days the Government was still obtaining its chief object, the detention of Lamar, and therefore granted the adjournment. Mr. Marshall said that if the writ of habeas corpus was denied he would put Lamar on trial at once on the three indictments found against him.

Lamar was greeted in court by his wife, a tall, rather stout woman. The defendant embraced her. The two then sat at the counsel table talking together in whispers. At the conclusion of the proceedings he was taken back to the Tombs

MRS. MARY SAGE CLEARED.

Indictment Found Against Ex-Teacher for Realty Fraud Dismissed

Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday dismissed an indictment for grand larceny against Mrs. Mary Searle Sage, formerly a teacher in the public schools and a lecturer for the Board of Education, who was connected innocently with the mortgage transaction by which George L. Rapelyea of Elmhurst defrauded Henry Schmidt and his wife out of $1,300.

In the trial of Rapelyea, who was sentenced last week to nine years in Sing Sing for grand larceny, the defendant testified that Mrs. Sage was quite innocent of the fact that the property on which he gave Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt a mortgage did not belong to him. She was an old friend of his family, which is prominent in Long Island, and when he told her that he was the owner of the property she believed him.

DETROITERS STUDY TRAFFIC

Mayor Marx and His Official Family Get Tips Here.

Several city officials of Detroit, headed by Mayor Otto E. Marx, arrived at the Biltmore yesterday to spend a few days here in studying traffic regulations.

John Gillespie, Commissioner of Police; William J. Chittenden, Commissioner of Finance; John Dust, Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards; George H. Fenkell, Commissioner of Public Works, and Edward Fitzgerald, Secretary to the Mayor, are in the Mayor's party. They expect to remain here until Tuesday, and then will visit Washington and other cities in the East before continuing their observations in cities of the Middle West.

GIVES A TAX REBATE ON MINORS' ESTATES

Court of Appeals Rules on Bequest Contingent Upon Zborowski's Attaining Majority.

SAVES MONEY FOR STATE

Surrogate Had Ruled That Such Estates Should Not Be Taxed Until Heirs Came of Age.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the estate left to Louis Zborowski by his mother, amounting to $2,522,256, shall be taxed at 5 per cent., the highest possible rate under the law, but the decision provides also that if the estate really passes to Zborowski he shall receive a rebate on the tax.

Mrs. Margaret Laura Zborowski died on July 9, 1911. She divided about $525,000 among friends, and then her will provided that if her son lived until he was 21 years old he should have the rest of the estate and that in the meantime he should receive the income from it. If the son died the estate was to go to more distant relatives.

Louis Zborowski is about 19 years old, and the appraiser taxed his interest, as a direct descendant, at 1 per cent., on the ground that he would probably reach his majority. The State Controller, through William Law Stout, appealed to the Surrogate, who held that the estate should not be taxed until it was learned whether Zborowski lived to be of age. Mr. Stout objected to this ruling because he said that it would prevent the State from collecting large sums in taxes and would involve much bookkeeping.

The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which sustained the Surrogate, and then it was taken to the Court of Appeals. The decision of this court that the highest tax must be imposed on the estate will have a far-reaching effect. It will touch big estates mainly because remainder interests are rarely taxable in small estates. Mr. Stout said that in one estate the beneficiary died shortly after his life interest in the estate had been appraised. His death occurred before the transfer tax proceedings had been begun, but his interest was assessed at the period of expectation based on the mortality tables used by life insurance companies. The Court of Appeals upheld this tax on the ground that it was not fixed on what had been actually received, but what might have been received. In other words the tax was based on a possibility and not on a probability.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Zborowski case says:

> The transfer of the corpus to the decedent's son or his issue would be subject to the lowest graded rate of the transfer tax law; but if to the designated persons, in case of his death and failure of issue, would be subject to the highest graded rate. In fact that rate should be assessed at the highest graded rate as against the Trustees subject to a rebate in case the remainder actually is vested in a person or persons whose transfers or transfers are taxable at the lower rate.

The executors of the estate are Henry Lewis Morris and David B. Ogden.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

Substitutes in Common Branches and Holders of License No. 1.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

MEN.

Abelson, Joseph
Adler, Edward H.
Bryan, Julius.
Bruder, Leo L.
Conway, Thomas G.
Dean, Horace B.
Dempsey, Albert Y.
Devereux, W. T. F.
Dolan, Thomas A.
Duffy, Charles L.
Falk, Max.
Finkelstein, Samuel.
Frankel, Louis.
Gilligan F. T.
Gold, Abraham D.
Goldkiand, Samuel.
Gross, B. J.
Havender, J. H., Jr.
Hogan, Edward J.
Hoppel, Morris.
Kohn, Max.
Koppel, Morris.
Kraft, James.
Laufer, Morris.
Littman, Emanuel.
MacEnroe, J. W.
Margolin, Manuel.
Mason, George Z.
Mears, Edward J.
Meyer, Julius.
Moore, George P.
Muller, Frederick.
Murphy, Ambrose.
O'Flanagan, R.
Quinn, John F.
Rabinowitz, Seymour.
Raskin, Irving.
Samuel, Milton M.
Schiff, Hyman.
Schmidt, Edward A.
Schwartz, Hyman.
Searing, Charles V.
Shapiro, B. C.
Shlisel, Hyman.
Siegel, Louis.
Sokoloff, John.
Stenbuck, Joseph B.
Sukoff, S. Maurice.
Waldman, Henry.
Wasserman, C. W.
Wheatcroft, W. L.
Winegrad, George.
Wisner, Abraham.
Woltman, B. H.

WOMEN.

Altmayer, Mrs. E. L.
Babcock, Mrs. H. T.
Bath, Mabel.
Becker, Elsa G.
Beyer, Anna.
Blake, Mary G.
Blank, Miss M. E.
Blaything, Estelle.
Brearley, Margaret.
Brelis, Mrs. Amy C.
Brown, Mrs. Hattie S.
Brower, Alice V.
Bruckheimer, Mrs. L.
Burn, Mrs. Blanche N.
Burroughs, Mrs. W. J.
Cameron, Mrs. D. J.
Carpenter, Mrs. Nettie.
Carr, Mrs. Agnes C.
Chapman, Margaret A.
Clear, Rose.
Clark, Emma.
Cleary, Frances M.
Clooney, Sarah M.
Cobb, Mrs. Anna F.
Coffey, Margaret.
Cohen, Flora.
Collins, Miss M. M.
Condon, Serena E.
Cullen, Mrs. Daisy S.
Cunningham, Miss B.
Dailey, Mrs. Ida J.
Daly, Helen S.
Daly, Margaret E.
Daniels, Mrs. Gert'de.
Daniff, Katherine.
Devereux, Eleanor J.
Devery, Katherine.
Dolan, Josephine M.
Donlin, Loretta M.
Dorman, Mrs. T. F.
Dottenheim, Mary.
Dowling, Katharine T.
Dudley, Mrs. Jessie.
Ellis, Mrs. Selma C.
Egan, Mary V.
Embree, Kate L.
Fair, Mrs. Hope L.
Fanning, Sarah B.
Farrell, Miss M. M.
Foley, Mrs. M. M.
Godfrey, Mary E.
Goldstein, Belinda I.
Gordon, Rose R.
Gorman, Helen
Greegan, Mrs. Edith M.
Gross, Cecilia.
Haas, Mrs. Marie K.
Hallinan, M. Irene.
Handel, Dorothy S.
Harrington, Eleanor.
Haughney, Mrs. Cec'a.
Hawkins, Mary.
Helfman, Fanny.
Hendrickson, Reba C.
Heaning, Mrs. Hilde D.
Hickok, Mrs. Anna L.
Himmelmann, M. E.
Holleran, Miss W. A.
Hopia, Mrs. Marjory.
Hory, Bernadette D.
Hough, Mrs. Marie H.
Hutton, Alice E.
Humphrey, Mrs. J. K.
Hunter, Kate E.
Hurd, Mrs. Alida.
Jessup, Mary't M. A.
Johann, Norma E.
Kaeser, Mrs. Louise.
Katz, Celia.
Keating, Josephine.
Kelaman, Mrs. G. E.
Kennard, Mrs. Mary J.
Kennedy, Anna H.
Kennedy, Mary A.
Kennedy, Mary.
Knowles, Mrs. H. L.
Koch, Mrs. Louise S.
Koref, Mrs. Matilda.
Klein, Margaret L.
Krasher, Lillian.
Lease, Mrs. Mary L.
Leahon, Mrs. F. C.
Lee, Elizabeth W.
Liebling, Mrs. E.
MacCrea, Mrs. E.
McCabe, Mabel H.
McCabe, Mary H.
McKinstgart, Ellen C.
McNicholas, Mrs. N.
Macauley, Elizabeth.
Madden, Alma T.
Maginnis, Anna I.
Maher, Mrs. S. S.
Mangan, Mary.
Marks, Mrs. Rebecca.
Maurer, Mary R.
Meade, Alice C.
Meade, Isabel.
Meinzlein, Pauline.
Meyer, Emma H. D.
Meyerson, Mrs. A.
Millies, Grace B.
Mitchell, Hilda A.
Moloney, Mrs. O. W.
Moore, Mary R.
Mulry, Mary E.
Nathan, Mrs. Clara J.
Nauenburg, Agnes.
Nelmes, Mrs. P. H.
Newhouse, Clara L.
Nitt, Lillian M.
O'Boy, Mrs. Helen.
O'Loughlin, Elinor A.
Olsen, Mrs. Lena M.
Ord, Alta A.
Osborne, Emily R.
Pascual, Belle C.
Personal, Constance.
Peleisky, Tetta.
Perkins, Donna M.
Petri, Lucie A.
Phillbin, Mrs. Kate.
Powers, Mary K.
Regan, Mary C.
Ridgeway, Mrs. I. S.
Robbins, Ada.
Rosedale, Mrs. B. L.
Rosin, Mrs. Ida B.
Rossil, Mrs. A. K.
Ryan, Gertrude E.
Schmidt, Charlotte.
Schoenduv, Mrs. L.
Seymour, Louise.
Seymour, Ruth B.
Shanahan, Jennie M.
Shapiro, Mrs. Esther.
Shepherd, Mrs. C. F.
Simmons, Mrs. C.
Skiffington, Sarah E.
Slater, Mrs. Caroline.
Sokolsky, Sophia.
Stapleton, F. L.
Stein, Nadine H.
Stephens, Anna M.
Stepputat, Emma M.
Stumpf, Mrs. S. V.
Taylor, Frances D.
Thauser, Mary.
Tobin, Hannah E.
Tucker, Anna V.
Tully, May E.
Turnbull, Jessie F. M.
Tyroler, Mrs. F. C.
Van Brunt, Mrs. M.
Waldeck, Emily M.
Waldsch, Mrs. Sadie.
Warner, Margaret E.
Waterman, Mrs. J. M.
Watson, Mrs. J. T.
Wolfs, Beatrice G.
Zimmer, Mrs. E. W.

The names of the following have been placed, as of the dates indicated, upon the eligible list of women holding License No. 1:

PLACEMENT OCT. 1.

Grant, Juliet W. 80.88
Hall, Ethel M. ... 84.50
Le Rue Carle, A. 79.90
Cohn, Caroline ... 76.58
Kleinman, Flor-
ence M. ... 73.38

PLACEMENT NOV. 1.

O'Reilly, Agnes C. 87.40
Bennett, Margue-
rite B. ... 86.80
Dean, Mary A. C. ... 85.35
Rochat, Ida ... 81.80
Tallman, Grace E. 78.80
Bellfield, Flor-
ence M. ... 78.00
Mason, Mrs. Elsa ... 77.90
Northrup, Eliza-
beth ... 71.80
Braswell, H. F.,
Mrs. ... 71.20

since W. ... 78.00
Hosier, Myra L. 74.80
Dean, Mary ... 73.00
Stewart, S. V.,
Mrs. ...
Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manoa ... Nov. 22

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:46 | Sun sets, 4:48 | Moon rises, 4:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:08	5:38	11:30	11:40
Governors Island	5:33	5:46	12:00	12:00
Hell Gate	7:15	7:36	1:40	1:40

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 14.

SS Maartensdyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 29.
SS Obidense, Almeria, Nov. 2.
SS Sorland, Rotterdam, Oct. 23.
SS Kursk, Glasgow, Nov. 5.
SS Hiso, Shields, Oct. 20.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, Oct. 26.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Balboa, Oct. 26.
SS Edgar H. Vance, San Francisco, Oct. 16.
SS Magda, Campbellton, Nov. 4.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Nov. 11.
SS Times, Havana, Oct. 26.
SS Camilla, Fontera, Nov. 4.
SS Nathelgark, Savannah, Nov. 11.
SS Currier, Havana, Nov. 8.
SS Storstad, Sydney, Oct. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Minar	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Matanzas	Botterdam	Oct. 27
Kentucky	Leith	Oct. 27
Thelisto	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Sant' Anna	Marseilles	Oct. 27
New York City	Swansea	Oct. 30
Augusta	Shields	Oct. 28
Stromboli	Genoa	Oct. 23
Ausonman	Cristobal	Nov. 4
Tula	Cardiff	Nov. 4
Bimbirikes	Piraeus	Oct. 16
Lampasas	Mobile	Nov. 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnewaska	London	Nov. 7
Pannonia	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Transylvania	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Touraine	Havre	Nov. 7
Hudson	Vigo	Nov. 4
Mentor	Piraeus	Oct. 24
Tagus	San Juan	Nov. 11
Correa	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 10
Carolina	San Juan	Nov. 11
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 10
Lewis Luckenbach	Balbao	Nov. 9
Cayo Bine Cuneo	Jamaica	Nov. 11
Antilles	New Orleans	Nov. 12
Lechra	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 28
Finland	Liverpool	Nov. 7

DUE TUESDAY.

Mississippi	Brest	Nov. 5
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Windber	Balboa	Nov. 14
Havana	Havana	Nov. 14
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 12
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Nov. 9
Florizel	Halifax	Nov. 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 14
El Monte	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Lampasas	Mobile	Nov. 17
Sixaola	Port Limon	Nov. 9
Santiago	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	Nov. 8
Elena Stathi	Gibraltar	Nov. 6
Gregory	Barbados	Nov. 9
Roma	Lisbon	Nov. 3
Bovic	Manchester	Nov. 6
Tula	Cardiff	Nov. 5
Trent	Kingston	Nov. 13
Montoso	Cristobal	Nov. 11
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Bergenstjord	Bergen	Nov. 10
Cameronia	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Pastores	Kingston	Nov. 14
Momus	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Horace	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 25
Atlantide	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

Napoli	Palermo	Nov. 6
Angel B. Perez	Barcelona	Nov. 3
Manhattan	London	Nov. 6
Neo	Para	Nov. 8
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Nov. 14
Esperanza	Progreso	Nov. 14
El Rio	Galveston	Nov. 14
Progreso	Curacao	Nov. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	Nov. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Luigi Ciampi	Naples	Nov. 9
New York (tank)	Massluis	Nov. 7
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Pedro Mauritz	Haiti	N

TO SELL LOSSING'S RARE MANUSCRIPTS

One Is the Journal of a Revolutionary Officer, Who Writes of the Capture of Montreal.

ORDERLY BOOKS OF HEATH

Collection Includes Original Letters by Thomas Jefferson, Washington Irving, and William C. Bryant.

Another part of the late historian Benson J. Lossing's library of Americana will be sold by the Anderson Auction Company on Nov. 17. It consists of manuscripts, autograph letters, and drawings, mainly of the Revolution, War of 1812, and the civil war.

There are in it some interesting orderly books and journals. One of these is Major Henry Brockholst Livingston's manuscript "Journal of the Canadian Campaign, 1775." Contemporary journals or narratives describing Gen. Richard Montgomery's Canadian campaign are extremely rare. This volume contains a narrative of that campaign to the capture of Montreal by Montgomery. Major Livingston, who was graduated at Princeton in 1774, entered the American Army with the grade of Captain, and, being selected by Gen. Philip Schuyler as one of his aids, was attached to the Northern Department with the rank of Major.

Under date of Sept. 2 he notes an interview between the Commissioners from Congress and the chiefs of the Six Nations. On Oct. 9 he announces his arrival at Gen. Montgomery's camp. From Oct. 9 to 11 his entries include notes of firing and an alarm of a sortie by the British. On Oct. 18, after having been awarded a sword by Congress for his services at the siege of Chambly, he marched with 100 men to Caughnawaga to protect the friendly Indians who were threatened by the Canadians. Livingston established his camp at La Prairie, and on Oct. 21 gave a feast to the Indian chiefs, who informed him that if Sir Guy Carleton came they would attack him with 300 fighting men. On Oct. 26 an express arrived at La Prairie from Col. Seth Warner, who, with the "Green Mountain Boys," was at Longueil, saying that the Canadians and regulars were marching to attack him and asking for assistance. Livingston sent some men out of his small force, and on Oct. 30 the threatened attack was made, but the enemy was repulsed with trifling loss on each side. Livingston writes that "Carleton was a coward," and kept himself in the background far out of danger, surrounded by his regulars, whom he kept also out of the action.

There are two apparently unpublished private pocket diaries, 1775-76 and 1777-78, of Charles Willson Peale, the celebrated American artist, who executed in 1772 his first portrait of George Washington, then a Virginia Colonel, and after that painted him repeatedly during the Revolutionary War. The earlier diary contains seventy-eight closely written pages of entries of Peale's daily work and occupation from Oct. 13, 1775, when living at Annapolis, to Dec. 3, 1776. A loose leaf is laid in with memoranda concerning Hessian prisoners.

The diary is filled with reading valuable as a record of the paintings and miniatures on which he is working continuously, and with many amusing incidents of his personal experiences in the Continental Army. The sidelights on social conditions are also interesting, and the prices paid for salt, eggs, and butter, leather to sole his boots, shoes for Mrs. Peale and Raphaelle, their son, are mingled with accounts of painting the portraits of "Washington and his Lady" for "Mr. Hancock," miniatures of Miss Kay, of visits to Dr. Franklin, and delivering powder to be "prepared into cartridges."

There are also Orderly Books of Gen. William Heath, 1782; of Edmund Kirby, who was aid to Gen. Jacob Brown during the War of 1812, and of Gen. Green Clay, March 1 to Aug. 25, 1813; the Memorandum Book kept by Gen. Philip Schuyler during the Revolution; manuscript history written by James Jarvis of the attack on and defense of Craney Island, Virginia, June 23, 1813; nearly 400 telegrams received by Gens. Gideon J. Pillow and Leonidas Polk in 1861, and a letter of resignation by Stanton of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, dated Oct. 30, 1857, and relating in detail the secret journey of Abraham Lincoln from Harrisburg to Washington and incorporating the now well-known telegram: "Your Package (Lincoln) has arrived and been delivered."

Among the autograph letters is one written by Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, dated Yorktown, May 17, 1778, and relating to the transactions of the Continental Congress. In it he says: "Duplicates of the Treaty with France have just now been brought to Congress. No other material intelligence except that Dr. Franklin was formally received on the 20 March as Ambassador to the French Court from these States. The Court has likewise nominated an Ambassador to reside here."

There are a number of letters by Gen. Philip Schuyler to Col. Richard Varick and others on the attempt of Congress to supersede him by Gen. Gunter Gates, the action of the Constitutional Congress, and other important matters. A long and important letter by Alexander Hamilton, dated New York, Jan. 27, 1796, and addressed to Stephen Van Rensselaer.

An letter written by Lafayette on Aug. 6, 1781, to Gov. Thomas Nelson of Virginia, relates to the defense of that State against the British. In another letter written by Lafayette, Paris, March 27, 1826, to Peter S. Duponceau, when the Marquis was nearly 70 years of age and had been in France about five months after his second visit to this country, he makes a comparison of the "half civilization of Europe with the superior intelligence of the United States."

There are also interesting letters by Gadwalader Colden, Thomas Jefferson, Washington Irving, William C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, and Confederate Gens. Ewell, Polk, Pillow, and Zollicoffer. Other features are an interesting series of drawings of California in 1851, locks of hair of Lord Byron and John Keats, original warrant of Gen. Wise for the arrest of Frederick Douglass, manuscript relating to the first settlement of Wyoming Territory, and a Hugh Gaine imprint of the Stamp Act.

1,000,000 MILES OF GERMS

Sent to the Front in Antityphoid Vaccine—Hospitals Overwhelmed.

The extent to which the London hospitals are being overworked by reason of the influx of wounded from the war is indicated in the statement of the Medical Record's London correspondent, appearing in the current issue, to the effect that 1,500 disabled soldiers were arriving daily. One hospital has sent 1,776,374 doses of antityphoid vaccine to the front, and an enterprising statistician has figured out that if the typhoid bacilli used in the manufacture of the vaccine were placed end on end they would extend 1,000,000 miles in a straight line.

"With refugees and wounded," says the writer, "our hospitals and other institutes have been overwhelmed. The Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Association have been strained to meet the urgent needs of fresh arrivals to house them on to posts, private or public. Some 1,500 a day reached here last week and from 150 to 200 parties were sent out of London to various towns. One day 4,000 refugees were fed in a waiting room and in the evening another thousand arrived. Hospitals and other emergency buildings had to be utilised. Some Belgian doctors and nurses too came and took part in helping their compatriots."

THE LAST OF HIS FAMILY.

Englishman Who Lost All His Men & Relatives in War Goes Home to Fight.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner Ordania, under charter to the Cunard Company, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Liverpool with 845 passengers, among whom were a number of non-commissioned officers of the reserves going to join the colors.

Lawrence F. Blake, 26 years old, a civil engineer of Kansas City, Mo., said that his grandfather was killed in the Crimean war, his father died from wounds suffered in Afghanistan, two brothers were killed in the Boer war, and a third lost his life in the battle of the Aisne.

"I am the only surviving member of my family," he said, "and I am going back to offer my service to my country."

NEW CUNARD LINER ARRIVES

The Transylvania Is Equipped with Many Improvements.

Another new liner, the Transylvania, will arrive in port from Liverpool tomorrow afternoon flying the Cunard flag. She will be transferred to the Anchor Line for the Mediterranean service after the war. She is of 14,500 tons and 567 feet long, and is fitted with triple screws driven by geared turbines. This, it is said, frees her from vibration. In addition, she is fitted with large bilge keels.

The Transylvania has been equipped with the latest devices for safety, ventilation, lighting, heating and comfort at sea. The second and third-class accommodation has been designed to give the passengers comfortable surroundings and the largest possible amount of space in the cabins and on deck.

INFLUENCE OF P. S. A. L.

Keeps Young Athletes from Losing Their Amateur Standing.

That elementary school authorities throughout the country recognize the true worth of the local Public School Athletic League, is evident from the number of queries received at the New York headquarters. The athletic directors of Connecticut and New Jersey schools even go so far as to apply for sanctions from the New York P. S. A. L. for games they are to conduct within their own territory. This is done to prevent professionalism creeping into the high school competition and to safeguard the contestants from a dozen other unpleasant things which are bound to creep out where there is no control over amateur sport.

If games are conducted under P. S. A. L. sanction, every boy competing in them must conform to the league rules. In high school athletics no boy is permitted to compete after he has passed the age limit of 21. Where no sanction has been obtained there have been cases on record of much older boys representing high and preparatory schools in schoolboy competition.

Just as the Amateur Athletic Union looks after its flock, so does the Public School Athletic League. A good instance of this came to light recently. A Newark (N. J.) high schoolboy athlete, one of the best in the country in his class, was accused of being a professional. Evidence was furnished that he had abused the amateur rules by working in a position for a salary, which he undoubtedly secured through his athletic ability. A big run was held near his home city shortly afterward in which he was entered. The contest was under P. S. A. L. rules and sanction. The professional act of which this boy was guilty disqualified him from competition according to the P. S. A. L. code, but instead of waiting until the day of the race the schoolboy authorities informed this lad long previous that he was ineligible. That ended his case. He is still eligible to represent his school in events outside P. S. A. L. sanction, although his status with the Amateur Athletic Union, if he should be protested to that body, would undoubtedly be professional. As a matter of fact, Chairman Stumpf of the Metropolitan Registration Committee, rendered a personal decision in the case already against the boy.

Few people can realize the scope of the Public School Athletic League, but its work is far reaching, as this instance might indicate.

PENN MAY ROW IN WEST.

Coach Nickalls Considering Invitation to Race in California.

The University of Pennsylvania may be represented in the Panama-Pacific rowing race next Summer at San Francisco. Coach Vivian Nickalls has received an invitation to compete and is anxious to take the crew out West, provided the Penn Varsity takes a first or second place in the intercollegiate classic at Poughkeepsie.

J. J. McGovern, assistant Secretary of the exposition, sent the invitation to the Quaker coach, and said, inasmuch as there are many Penn alumni in the West who have never seen a Blue and Red crew in action since they left college, it would be worth while to accept. Nickalls is willing to take the crew. He had the following to say on the subject:

"If we annex a first or second place in the intercollegiates I would be more than willing to send my men to the exposition. I feel sure that we will finish either first or second, and then it depends upon the alumni and undergraduates to look after the financial end of the trip."

If Pennsylvania accepts McGovern's proffer, rowing of real intercollegiate flavor will be seen next Summer in California water. Jim Rice, the Columbia coach, also has under consideration an invitation to make the trip to the Golden Gate with his crew, but he is not inclined to accept. Crews from Leland Stanford University, the University of California, and the University of Washington will compete at the exposition. No date has as yet been set for the regatta, but it is planned to hold it about three weeks after the big races at Poughkeepsie.

P. S. A. L. Basket Ball Tournament.

Plans for the elementary schools basketball tournament were discussed at a meeting of the Games Committee held last week, when several protests were decided. The list of schools was increased by admitting P. S. 53, Bronx and 10 Bronx, owing to the fact that they did not receive proper notice of the date of weighing-in the classes. The elementary schools indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden Saturday, Dec. 19, were also discussed and several minor details arranged.

Run for Trades Schools.

The annual Evening High and Evening Trades Schools cross-country championship will be held on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, over the Prospect Park course, Brooklyn. Teams will be limited to eight boys, including two substitutes, but only five boys will be eligible for points. A gold medal will be awarded to the boy finishing first, with silver medals for the four next to finish. A point trophy will go to the school scoring the lowest number of points. Entries close with Dr. Ward Crampton, Secretary Public Schools Athletic League, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, 5 P. M., Nov. 5.

The Harvester a Saddle Horse.

H. K. Devereux, President of the Grand Circuit of Trotting Associations, has purchased the trotting stallion, The Harvester, 2:01, and will use him as a saddle horse at his home in Cleveland. The famous horse, which a year ago held the track records for a trotting stallion at both a mile and two miles, was broken to saddle about a year ago and taken rather more kindly to work under the saddle than he did in harness. Mr. Devereux says he has no present intention of training his horse for records at trotting under the saddle, being content to let him hold them.

DR. MAXWELL WINS ELIGIBLE LIST FIGHT

State Superintendent Finley Issues Order Setting Aside Education Board Resolution.

CARRIED TO THREE COURTS

City Superintendent May Now Pass Over Holders of Licenses 1 and 2 in Appointments.

City Supt. Maxwell has won another and apparently final victory in his appeal from the resolution of the Board of Education on June 12, 1912, with regard to the eligibility of holders of Licenses 1 and 2 to appointment and promotion as teachers of the graduating classes in the elementary schools in this city. Dr. John H. Finley, State Superintendent of Education, issued yesterday an order setting aside the resolution of the board and sustaining Dr. Maxwell in his appeal.

In the early part of 1912 Thomas W. Churchill, who, under the administration of President Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., was the aggressive leader of the so-called progressives in the board, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon Corporation Counsel Watson for an opinion as to the City Superintendent's right to nominate from established eligible lists to the higher elementary school classes successful applicants in preference to the holders of Licenses 1 and 2.

The Corporation Counsel, after some investigation, rendered on March 27, 1912, an opinion deciding against the attitude of Dr. Maxwell. In that opinion he said:

"When the revised charter of 1911 was adopted Section 1090 provided that existing eligible lists should not be affected by the act. Therefore, since the holders of Licenses 1 and 2 were entitled to be placed upon the eligible lists for the five Boroughs of New York, it seems that their eligibility for the graduating class in the schools of those Boroughs endured after the adoption of the revised charter because it explicitly provides that the eligible lists in existence at the time of its passage were unaffected."

The Board of Education, accordingly, on June 12, 1912, adopted a resolution directing Dr. Maxwell and the Board of Examiners to comply with the Corporation Counsel's opinion. To the surprise of the progressives, however, the City Superintendent promptly appealed from the decision to the State Superintendent of Education, as a higher authority than the New York Board of Education.

The State Superintendent on July 6, 1912, granted an order staying all proceedings under the decision appealed from pending the determination of the appeal. The board then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ restraining all further proceedings upon the appeal. This application was denied by Justice Rudd on Dec. 11, 1912. The board next took the case to the Appellate Division, which on Jan. 16, 1914, unanimously affirmed Justice Rudd's decision. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which, in April last, unanimously affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division. The rights of about 3,000 teachers are involved. Dr. Maxwell may now go ahead and nominate from the other and later lists applicants whose appointments have been deferred pending the State Commissioner's decision.

STRICT ON CATTLE DISEASE.

Department Denies That It Has Changed Policy on Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In reply to charges by Western stockmen that the Department of Agriculture had reversed its policy in dealing with the foot and mouth epidemic, thereby endangering millios of attle, Secretary Houston today addressed telegrams to the Union Stock Yards, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the National Wool Growers Association, stating that there had been no reversal of policy and that the department now finds it has a larger amount of funds than had been supposed for carrying forward the work of eradication of the disease. His telegram follows:

"The Bureau of Animal Industry has not reversed its policy on the foot and mouth disease. It is actively pursuing its general policy of quarantining and destroying diseased animals and also of destroying exposed animals where there is any danger. The Bureau will not permit the slaughtering anywhere of exposed animals for food purposes where there can be any possible question.

"The department finds it can make available a larger amount for eradication work than was first thought possible, and will strain its resources to the utmost limit under the law. It is likely that its funds, taken in conjunction with those of the State, will hold out until Congress meets."

More counties which have developed the foot-and-mouth infection were reported to the department today, as follows: Pennsylvania, Schuylkill and Beaver; Indiana, Davies and Pulaski; Ohio, Huron and Cuyahoga; Illinois, Dekalb, Henderson, Henry, McLean, and McDonough; Massachusetts, Suffolk and Norfolk.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Complete disinfection of the Chicago stock yards from foot and mouth disease was finished today and everything was in readiness for reopening of the yards at midnight tomorrow.

Dr. W. N. Neil, chief of the Federal Government's Bureau of Meat Inspection, issued a statement today declaring that the public need feel no apprehension of the meat sent out from the stock yards.

"There is no chance for the public to get meat that even has been exposed to contamination," said Dr. Neil. "The rigid precautions heretofore taken by the Inspectors in my department have been redoubled since foot and mouth disease was discovered. Cattle are examined before and after slaughter. Stock in any way exposed is buried under quick lime far from the slaughter houses."

A. G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, said:

"I expect a fairly good run of cattle the opening day. The farmers have been notified to ship stock in sealed cars for immediate slaughter only. There will be no transshipment of cattle from here and no stock from infected districts will be received."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The East Buffalo Live Stock Yards have been completely disinfected and will open for business Monday. Shipments, however, are limited to clean counties in New York State, and a Government certificate must accompany each shipment.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—Disinfection and fumigation of the Herr's Island Stock Yards were completed today, and it was expected the yards would be thrown open within the next few days.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—An order placing every county in this State under quarantine was issuile today by the State Agricultural Commission. The order prohibits absolutely the movement of cattle from one county to another.

Previous to today's order twenty-three counties had been placed under complete quarantine, while about one-half of the State was under restricted orders.

The open season for hunting, which was to have begun next Monday, was officially declared off, and today hunting will not be permitted anywhere in the State.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty Cents a Line.

Buicks.

Bens limousine, like new; fully guaranteed six months; must sell at once; price $1,750; cost $7,500. L. Spilo, 250 West 54th St. Phone Circle 976.

Buick.

BUICKS—BUICKS.

Glidden Motor and Supply Co., 220 West 58th St.
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

Fiat.

Fiat 24 H. P. landaulet, just overhauled and repainted; guaranteed perfect; quick deal, accept $850. See Mr. Grace, 250 West 54th St. Tel. 976 Circle.

Fiat demi-tonneau, recently painted and upholstered, will sacrifice, $875. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson.

Hudson 1912 33 H. P. 5-passenger touring, torpedo body; run 3,500 miles; first-class condition; new non-skid tires, new trunk, just attached, extra shoe and rims; cost, $2,000; owner going to Europe, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $650. Car can be seen at Lincoln Square Garage.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 roadster, Westinghouse electric lighting and starting, full equipment, first-class condition, $750. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1914 four-passenger touring car, A1 condition, Westinghouse electric lighting and starting, $750. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile "20" roadster, excellent condition, electric lights, &c., $200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile touring car, full equipment, newly painted, a bargain, $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Jackson.

Jackson touring, 48 H. P., sacrifice, $300; equipment, top windshield, 2 extra tires, 4 extra tubes, also full kit of tools. E. E. Johnson, Jefferson Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lozier.

Lozier light four-cylinder; self-starter and lighter; used six weeks; cost $2,200; quick deal, $1,250. Mr. Grace, 250 West 54th.

Lozier 1914 4-cylinder touring car, run 3,900 miles since July, $950. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Oakland.

Oakland, 1914, touring car, six cylinders; used only short time; all in perfect condition, complete equipment; cost $1,850; if sold at once, $1,000. Swift, 168 West 48th St. Phone Bryant 5614.

Overland.

Overland touring 1913, self-starter, like new; sacrifice. Lovell, 246 West 56th St.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY. '14 "6-38" Limousine. '12 "30" 7 pass. tour. & limousine. '11 "30" 7 pass. touring & l'm. '11 "38" and "18" runabouts. '09-'10-'11-'12 landaulets.

Open and closed bodies at cost.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,876 Broadway. Phone, Columbus 5078.

In need of immediate cash, will sell my $6,000 Packard limousine; almost new; fully equipped; $600 cash. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 473 West 158th St.

Packard 1911 30 7-passenger touring, fully equipped, like new. Telephone 2766 Audubon. Apartment 24. Reasonable.

Peerless.

A Peerless limousine car, has extra touring body, (electrically equipped;) late model; equal to new; cost, $6,500; sacrificed for $850. Phone 4767 Murray Hill.

Peerless.

6-CYLINDER, 7-PASSENGER PEERLESS 1909 TOURING CAR, newly overhauled; no reasonable offer refused; must sell at once; exceptional opportunity. Z 203 Times.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. town car, practically new, 1912 model, overhauled complete; Stearns, silent Knight town car, condition; Pope-Hartford limousine in perfect condition, lately overhauled, 1912 model. G. R. Co., 250 W. 49th St., City.

White.

White 1914 40 H. P. limousine car, with extra touring body; wholly equipped; in good condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way.

Winton.

1912 Winton six, fully equipped; bargain, $550. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Miscellaneous.

	Packard Limousine	$800
WE	National Limousine	600
BUY,	Ford Delivery	250
SELL,	Maxwell Limousine	400
EXCHANGE	Packard Coupe	350
YOUR CAR.	Cadillac Sedan	650
	R. C. H., almost new	900
	Jackson, 7 Passenger	350

METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 351-5 W. 52d St.

Chandler sixes, rebuilt, $900 to $1,100; Norwalk 1913 six touring, $650; Reo 1912 touring, $450; Isotta 45 h. p. touring, $700; Maxwell 40 h. p. roadster, $500; Mitchell touring, 1912, $650; Pullman victoria coupe, $850; Brady-Murray, 245 West 55th St. Tel. 9175 Col. (Chandler Six Distributors.)

CANCELED CONTRACT
forces sacrifice of 1915 model automobile, list price $1,075, at very low figure; electric equipment, with full factory guarantee. Auto Export Sales Co., 2 Rector St., New York, Room 627.

STUTZ 1913 6 PASSENGER
fully equipped, in excellent condition
Pope Hartford 1913 7 passenger
fully equipped, looks new, bargain.
Poertner Motor Car Co., 1,759 Broadway.

A REAL BARGAIN.
A $4,800 7-Pass. Touring Car for $2,400.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

NEW AND USED MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE.—A variety of sizes and easy terms, whether new or second hand. N 342 Times Downtown.

Little six touring, 1913, fully equipped; $600. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS.
PIERCE ARROWS.
Limousine landaulet and touring cars by the hour, day, trip, or month; most reasonable prices for first-class service only.
REESS BROS.,
Tel. Bryant 3650. 212 West 43d St.

RENAULT AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE.
Finely finished foreign cars by the hour, day, week, or month; also taxi-cab service.
SMILDSIN AUTO CO., Inc.
Tel. Col. 8281-8282. 205 West 50th St.

Packard landaulet town car, up to date in every particular; also electric landaulet; day, week or month; reasonable. Shickell, 115 West 52d. Columbus 7046.

FOR HIRE—PACKARD 1915.
Berlin landaulet; by the month or season; Westinghouse shock absorbers; reasonable; liveried chauffeur. N 82 Times.

FOR HIRE—PACKARD 1915.
Berlin landaulet; by the month or season; Westinghouse shock absorbers; reasonable; liveried chauffeur. N 82 Times.

Gentleman would like to rent his Packard limousine few hours daily; reasonable. 'Phone 4235 Schuyler. Manuel, 229 W. 78th.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Beautiful limousine; will rent to private party, $250 per month, including upkeep and driver. Schane, 351 West 52d.

For Hire.—1912 Packard limousine; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 6583 Plaza.

To rent, by month, Packard 18 limousine, in perfect condition. Lincoln Garage, 206 East 59th.

Packard, late model, limousine or landaulet, for hire by the month. Ray Auto Renting Co., 1,482 Broadway. 8306 Bryant.

To Rent—Packard Landaulet, monthly; owner drives. Gilbert, 103 West 51st. 9186 Columbus.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4882-4421 Harlem, 156 East 120th.

Renault landaulet for hire; fine appearance. Glenville, 139 West 99th. Riverside 9785.

Packard landaulet, limousine or touring, by hour, day, monthly. 8689 Plaza.

Renault landaulet for hire; owner drives; Glanville, 159 W. 99th. 9785 Riverside.

Elegant 7-passenger Packard; 20c. per mile; careful service. 2,550 Morningside.

Elegant touring car, day or week; monthly preferred; references, Jones, Columbus 9021.

Packard limousine; late model; monthly; owner drives. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Beautiful limousine for hire by month; owner driver. Lenox 8176. 12 East 85th St.

PACKARDS.—NEW LIMOUSINE BODY. Also elegant landaulet; references. 354 Plaza.

Automobile Supplies.

Two bear robes, (large size,) perfect condition; great sacrifice. Garage, 146 East 30th St.

Automobiles, bodies, seats, tubes, sundries; [illegible] price [illegible] 1,758 Broadway, [illegible] 57th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty Cents a Line.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.
DEAD STORAGE.
AUTOMOBILES.
AUTOMOBILES.
FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH.
FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
AUTO EXCHANGE & EQUIP. CO.,
211 WEST 58TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.

CHARLES C. TOUGH.
Dead storage, fireproof and clean, for automobiles.
510 EAST 73D ST. LENOX 7194.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 553-556 W. 58th St. Col.8440.

Automobile Repairing.

WE SELL AND REPAIR. Auto lamps, radiators, fenders, windshields, &c., of every description. Hudson Auto Lamp Co., 1,650 Broadway. Columbus 8191.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 362 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Touring car for ready cash looking for a bargain. Answer by mail. Boettcher, 680 East 166th.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.
Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

On premises, at Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., valuable 135-acre farm; one of the best in Monmouth County; two wells, good water, two never-failing streams, wood and meadow land, ample outbuildings; fine 12-room house, bath; 10% day sale, balance three months. Heirs of Samuel L. Southard, deceased.

On premises, near Columbus, 2½ miles from Bordentown, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., good farm, 174 acres; abundance timber, meadow land, two wells, good water, two never-failing streams; large new wagon, machine and engine house; good ten-room house; 10% day sale, balance three months. Heirs of Samuel L. Southard, deceased.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

5½-STORY PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 212 WEST 76TH ST.; HARD WOOD FLOORS THROUGHOUT; THREE BATHROOMS; MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; THE ONLY 5½-STORY HOUSES BUILT BY W. M. M. HALL. INQUIRE OF YOUR OWN BROKER.

A genuine sacrifice, American Basement Dwelling, by an out of town owner. In the seventies, cheapest and best in the row; very liberal terms. M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.

$75,000 cash equity over first mortgage; Amsterdam Av. corner; good income; trade with clear property. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

Income paying corner on Avenue, apartments and stores; all rented; big future; part trade considered. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, N. Y.

Theatre near Broadway Subway station free and clear; net rent $8,500; long lease; excellent investment; sacrifice. W 98 Times.

For Sale, 205 South St., four-story building, 20x75; $18,000, unencumbered; offer wanted; night exchange. A. W., Mead, 985 6th Av.

Waterfront factory property with Penn. R. R. connection for sale or lease. A. P. Palmer, 101 Park Av., New York City.

Home, Greenwich Village, eleven rooms; adapted for two families. Inquire 788 Greenwich St., near Bethune.

Estate will sacrifice plot, East 3d St. Leonard Morgan, 104 West 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES.
2064—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,750; $500 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance, $35 monthly.
2057—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; parquet floors throughout; French beveled plate glass doors; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $6,000; $750 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance $37.50 monthly.
LICO BUILDING COMPANY,
2552 Cortland. 90 Liberty St., N. Y.

Private buyer can purchase my beautiful St. Mark's Av. home; elegant in every respect; well located; 14 rooms, 2 baths; actually worth and sold for over $40,000, for $24,500; little cash required; extraordinary opportunity; most investigation welcomed. Owner, Box 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Quaint, old-fashioned cottage, 5 rooms; all modern improvements; near Subway and "L"; $5,200; easy terms. "Bungalow," 99 Times Downtown.

Lot, Cypress Hills Cemetery; handsome granite railing; fine location; wide avenue; near main entrance. Box 1,549 N. Y. Post Office.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cottage.—$18 a month gives you possession at once and makes you the owner of fine, large room, up to date house; bath, heat, gas, electric; everything fine; big garden plot to raise all you need; 30 minutes out; compare this with flat life at double the rent; only $125 cash needed. Address C. Doncourt, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Floral Park, 2 lots; willing to sell for below value; raise $25 cash at once; will take $125 each, full price; balance any way you want; you will never get a chance like this again. Address C. Randt, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

I am obliged to lose $280 paid by me on two lots located in the Borough of Queens in a restricted section, if some one does not buy my contract; will sell very reasonable. Address Chance, 27 Times.

Bargains.—Two lots; all improved, in Queens; contracted for $1,450; have paid $310 in installments; cannot continue; will transfer contract for $100. Address Bargains, 56 Times.

Rare opportunity; must sell contract on plot of land, 40x100, in New York City, Queens; I have paid $280 on contract; will sell for $75. Address Opportunity, 27 Times.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$9,000 cash, mortgage $30,000 at 5%, 5-story, 40-foot apartments and stores; all rented at $4,500. Estate, 135 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Advertiser offers 140 acres (adjoining successful subdivision,) 2,900 feet fronting macadamized, electric-lighted avenues; city water; one of finest residential sections Richmond Borough. Owner, 158 Broadway, Room 11.

Commercial water front; extensive riparian grant; no marsh land; unlimited quantity fine quality clay and silicate sand; excellent manufacturing site. Owner, Room 11, 158 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

58 West 134th St.—7 rooms, tiled bath, all improvements; $35. Owner, 60 West 134th Street.

West 88th St., 128.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,800. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Brooklyn.

Six rooms and bath, with balcony, in two-family brick; best part of Bay Ridge; view over Bay of New York. 236 86th St.

S. E. corner Farragut and East 22d, 691; 10 rooms and bath and garage; plot 50x100; $45. Brokers please note. Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

BIG BARGAIN ON WEST END AV.—COMPLETELY FURNISHED PRIVATE RESIDENCE TO RENT, 11 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APPLY L. R. REIS, 889 BROADWAY. PHONE GRAMERCY 10.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bungalow at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., 90 minutes from city; living room straight across centre, with large stone fireplace; service in one wing, bedrooms in the other; running water, electric light; on hilltop, with permanent water rights and boat mooring; price $5,000. Particulars from Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, No. 40 West 32d St.; New York City. Phone 9300 Madison Square.

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.; large grounds; stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Eyard, 2 Rector St., New York.

For sale, cheap, 108-acre farm; 80 tillable; 12 woodland; fruit; good house and buildings; also 10x24 acres, nice brook; all kinds fruit. Other farms all sizes and prices. J. F. Wood, Chester, N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

90-ACRE FARM—ONLY $18,000.
That is only $200 per acre for a first-class ridge farm, within easy commuting distance; 33 miles from Grand Central; 600 feet elevation; most extensive views; on macadam road; farm house and outbuildings; best farm bargain in Westchester County; can get 300 acres adjoining if desired.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

For sale—Great bargain, house cost $8,500 to build; land $2,000, total cost $10,500, can be bought for $7,000, cash $1,000; 12 rooms, hardwood finish and floors; bath; gas; newly painted; stuccoed and in fine order; lot 50 by 116 feet; fine Hudson River view, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; 40 minutes from city. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

RENT then BUY at Pelham Heights.
New artistic thirteen-room residence, three baths, large living room, inclosed porch; glass and screens, also heated; hot water heat; large plot ground, garage with man's room; prefer to sell; will rent furnished or unfurnished to desirable party only. Price $25,000.
BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Pelham, 30 minutes from New York; attractive house, pleasantly situated; high ground; newly decorated; 11 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. L. M. Simonson, Cliff Av., Pelham.

For Rent, Fully Furnished.—House in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; within 5 minutes' walk of station. For particulars apply Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., New York.

AT A BARGAIN.—New English cottage, in beautiful restricted park; refined surroundings; 9 rooms and bath, with every convenience. Must sell at once. V. J. Sudmann, 20 Broad St., New York.

Artistic semi-detached six-room house with all improvements for rent in good location in Bronxville; $32 per month.
BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE.

Larchmont.

Owner will sell new seven-room semi-bungalow on large plot at Larchmont; tiled bathroom, hot water heat; small payment down; balance on mortgage. Sacrifice, Box 88 Times.

$500 will secure fine new seven-room house in Larchmont; balance on terms; between station and Sound. Widow, Box 89 Times.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
New, detached, hollow tile, white stucco house; tile roof; new, never occupied; decorations not; 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern in every respect; six minutes' walk from station; price, $14,750; $2,000 cash required, balance to suit; open for inspection Sunday, Nov. 15; first house on Puritan Av., west of Greenway North; no brokers. For further information address Owner, 530 West 47th St., City.

Old house; nearly one acre of good ground; 6 rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small mon

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD,
W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750
Subway at 168th St.

Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, at 471 Park Av., 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms; all windows outside; possession immediate. Apply on premises, or to Dr. D. B. Sinclair, 124 East 34th St. Telephone 3334 Murray Hill.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-572 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $80 per month. Supt. on premises.

146th St., 567 West.—Only vacancy in building; seven rooms and bath, absolutely light; regular price $960; will make concession to finish renting; Broadway corner. Apply to Superintendent.

Broadway, 2,731.—Two minutes from 103d Subway; six pleasant, medium sized Broadway front rooms; 10 sunny windows; all night elevator; no infants or dogs; quiet, respectable house; reduced to $50.

64 WEST 77TH ST.
Opposite Museum Natural History; fine residential section; 8 rooms, $1,000; liberal concessions.

To Sublet—Attractive 7-room apartment, 2 baths; all outside rooms; southern exposure; only apartment in building for rent. Special concessions. See Supt., 241 West 108th St.

80th St., 153 West.—Light first floor apartment, seven rooms and bath; electric lights and other improvements. Convenient to "L" and Subway; references required.

Apartment to sublet in high-class building; two rooms, foyer, kitchen, bath, room service if desired; rent, $75 monthly. Apply 124 West 55th St.

Bachelors' opportunity; only 2 left, (2 and bath;) refined surroundings; close to transit; only $27. Call "Library apartments," 32 West 123d St.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublease great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 117TH ST.—311 West. Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rent, $35 to $45.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

6-ROOM APARTMENTS.
309 Dyckman St., near Broadway and Subway; rents, $32 to $34; telephone.

125th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply.
Rents $45 up. Janitor.

200th, 422 West.—Opposite seminary grounds; finest neighborhood downtown; five rooms; bath; steam.; $39.

107TH ST., 327 WEST.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

Attractive parlor floor, studio, living rooms, kitchenette; $95 monthly. 40 West 36th.

Wellsmere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

464 Central Park West, (106th St.)—Seven rooms, bath. Apply on premises.

Pine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

84th, 23 West.—Seven rooms, bath, two toilets, steam heat, hot water.

Single flat, six rooms and bath, $36. 344 West 31st St.

East Side.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK NORTH.
DOCTOR, DENTIST, CHANCE OF LIFE-TIME.
$75 ground floor in finest single apartment in New York for $60, if quick action; 7 beautiful outside light rooms, bath, storeroom; also 2d floor, $50, formerly $70; investigate this; biggest bargain in town.
J. D. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms, bath, and maid service.
Short lease if desired; concessions.

Sublet, 27 East 62d St.; high class; $2,000 apartment, $1,800; southwestern exposure; outside rooms; 2 baths; Dilling.

46 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

80 East Washington Square.—Front apartment, two rooms, bath; single rooms, furnished.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large light rooms and bath, skylight, open fireplace, and balcony; reduced rentals.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765.—6 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat; hot water; $20, $21.

Madison Av., 1,787.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $30 to $32.

125th St., 126 East.—Five rooms; bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

93d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Brooklyn.

To Let—In Flatbush, 2 modern apartments, 7 rooms and bath, at $37.50 and $42.50; best location; all light rooms; large closets; southern exposure; opposite library, park; near Brighton "L"; concession. 5 Linden Av.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

30, 32, 34 Vermilyea Av., Near Dyckman St.—5 and 4 rooms in high-grade apartment; hot water; telephone; very few left; reasonable rent. Superintendent on premises.

173d St., 800 East, (one block from 174th Subway station.)—Four and five rooms, steam, hot water, electric light, telephone, in this exclusive apartment house.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Responsible couple will rent by month, might lead permanency, small housekeeping apartment; accommodation for maid; must be light; furnished, unfurnished; excellent care. W 92 Times.

Wanted, in central location, apartment of 1 or 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; must be convenient to Subway or "L" station; moderate rent essential. W 84 Times.

Four, five, or six rooms, Manhattan, southern exposure only, near Subway. Address G 214 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and bridle paths; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities. Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

Small apartments, artistic stone cottage, 5 minutes to St. George Ferry; beautiful view of bay; all 3 rooms with board; one telephone. 75 R. Tompkinsville. 26 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Boulevard, 16, Whitestone Landing—Delightful sunny room, hot water heat; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station.

Westchester County.

A lady having attractive home in Pelham Manor, 35 minutes from Grand Central, offers room and board to bachelors wishing homelike surroundings. Y 351 Times Annex.

119 Locust Hill Av.—High elevation; unobstructed river view; first-class house; exceptionally fine table and all the comforts of a well-appointed home. Cornish.

Delightful house, convenient commuting distance, well-heated rooms; excellent board; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates. Address Eureka, Y 358 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL, quiet, suburban home; every comfort; 30 minutes to Grand Central; highest references. 159 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Permanent home for chronic semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician in attendance; suburbs; $10 up. G 211 Times Downtown.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

FAMILY desiring country home can obtain exceptional accommodation in private house in East Orange; large, sunny, well-furnished rooms; good home table; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station. Address Box 158, East Orange.

East Orange, 31 Lenox Av.—Private family have accommodations for one or two gentlemen; steam; electricity; 3 baths; open fires; 3 minutes to station.

Montclair—Commuting distance; attractive rooms, good table; central; all conveniences. 104 Valley Road.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Commuting distance; every home comfort; refined; reasonable. Nurse, Box 162, Palisade, N. J.

Connecticut.

Couple having modern home, high ground, all conveniences, near Stamford, Conn., would accommodate one or two paying guests; ideal for invalid requiring best food, &c.; $15 week. Hilltop, T 175 Times.

One or two persons seeking rest or change can be accommodated in private family; refined surroundings, large sunny rooms; latest improvements; experienced nurse in attendance; terms $10 per week; rest cure. 60 New Haven Av., Milford, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Well-heated rooms, cheerful, large, small; substantial table; moderate.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room, with board, for two young men; table guests.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place,) facing Washington Square.—Suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Large, airy rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

12TH, 39 WEST.—Large front, sunny, attractive room; bath adjoining; excellent table.

50TH 63 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

51ST, 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, old-established; large and small rooms; Subway.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Large rooms and private bath; also small room; board.

68TH, 32 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; board optional; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; private bath; electricity; suits; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; reasonable. Telephone 10121 Columbus.

POST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Sunny, double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D ST., 508 WEST.—Desirable double, single room; private baths; breakfast served in rooms; telephone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; references; table guests; telephone.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8850 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; single room; superior cuisine and appointments.

72D, 264 WEST.—Formerly 14 East 44th St.; two attractive rooms; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED; JUST OPENED FOR TABLE GUESTS; NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE; SEPARATE TABLES; COURSE DINNER, 50 CENTS; OTHER MEALS PROPORTIONATE RATES.

73D, 118 WEST, The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsome suite; all improvements; board optional.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; double and single rooms; American family; home table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; select house; table board; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; large double room, adjacent bath; modern; comfortably furnished; also single room; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable double and single room; refined home atmosphere.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second story back parlor, dining table; boarders.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.
TABLE GUESTS.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; suitable two; electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 183 WEST, (Rochester.)—Sunny single room; large closet; home cooking.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH ST., 142 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath room; refined; homelike; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Single room for business person; elevator apartment; reasonable.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large, sunny front; suitable two; $15; small, the smallest third.

82D, 13 WEST.—Double, single rooms; attractive house; all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated, warm, comfortably furnished rooms; homelike; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; excellent table; Jewish; reference.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm rooms, adjoining bath; first-class board.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny rooms; private baths; exclusive table; table guests.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; electricity; near Subway; table guests.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, select location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath, with excellent board, in Southern family; references. Telephone Schuyler 6061.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms, private family; few boarders; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, Bell 2.—Medium sized square room; steam heat, electricity.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room, also small room, newly decorated, for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large, small room; southern exposure; private home; excellent meals.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; large, small rooms; electricity; references. 3555 Riverside.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; parlor dining room; electricity.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A home like home; terms moderate.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

97TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; near Subway, elevated; telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

108D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has suite, single and double rooms.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home table; near Broadway. Hart.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Well-furnished double room, private family; excellent board. Hart.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

113TH, 611 WEST, (near Drive.)—In private family; attractively furnished room suitable for two or one; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

114TH, 100 WEST.—Board and room, German family; corner Lenox Av. Elsner.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny rooms; private bath; hotel dining room near by; excellent table; board optional; references.

121ST, 182 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

123D, 125 WEST.—Warm, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; telephone service and board.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; excellent board; private family; very reasonable. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

143D, 515 WEST.—Unusually large room, elevator, electricity; small French-American family; strictly home cooking. Apt. 22.

146TH, 413 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; 'phone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon"; bright, well-heated rooms, $7, one; $14 up two, including good board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Leafey. (104M Kingsbridge.)

A WIDOW having a large superb apartment in the 70s, Japanese cook and maid service, no other guest, near Broadway, will take man and wife to board permanently; must have references. Telephone Schuyler 6688.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d St.,) Apt. 22.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; table board; suitable for couple.

EDGECOMBE AV., 281, (145th St.)—Light room; good board; elevator apartment; near Subway and "L"; moderate. Apartment D1.

PRIVATE family residing in best residential section of Brooklyn, half hour from Times Building, desires lady or gentleman to occupy room with board, or room only; references required. Box N 309 Times Downtown.

RYERSON ST., 85.—Comfortable, heated, board, including laundry, $5; "L," trolley; 14 minutes Park Row.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WANTED.—Prepossessing young business lady of refinement, honesty, and high morals, as boarder, or share expenses of pleasant apartment, with lady, upper west side; references exchanged. N 352 Times Downtown.

WANTED, by women students, two women to share apartment, with board and maid service; near Carnegie Hall; very reasonable. L 67 Times.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

532 WEST END AV. (86TH ST.)
Comfortable steam-heated room suitable for one or two persons; reasonable; references exchanged; table guests entertained.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT, ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding home; five minutes to trolley or station; rates moderate.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By business woman, small or medium-sized room, with board; location 34th, to 59th, between 6th and Park Aves. Answer, giving full particulars, Y 866 Times Annex.

Two business women (Christians) wish two furnished or partly furnished rooms, breakfast, dinner, with refined private family. Moderate. W 62 Times.

BOARD and room, strictly private family, for business mother; motherly care for girl 5 years; answer fully. S. F., 115 Times.

YOUNG business woman would like board with family; must be within walking distance of East 34th St. 111 East 34th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms and large parlor; reasonable; conveniences.

9TH, 17 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Under new management, desirable large and small rooms; everything new.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (Near University Pl.)—Large, small rooms; well furnished; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; all improvements; private house; reference.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

30TH, 145 EAST.—Parlor, alcove; steam heat; private entrance; small room. Janitor.

31ST ST., 138 EAST.—Pleasant, newly furnished room; steam, electricity, gas, bath; $3; private family. Dossenback.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cosey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; elevator.

38TH ST., (321 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, single, ensuite; all conveniences; moderate.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references. Fast served.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room; bath; private house; one or two.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room, private bath; electric light, steam heat, elevator; in private house where no other roomers are kept; must have good references; price, $40 per month.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; large, small rooms; electricity; references. 3555 Riverside.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; parlor dining room; electricity.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

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A home like home; terms moderate.

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Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
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71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

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Comfortable steam-heated room suitable for one or two persons; reasonable; references exchanged; table guests entertained.

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YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding home; five minutes to trolley or station; rates moderate.

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Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By business woman, small or medium-sized room, with board; location 34th, to 59th, between 6th and Park Aves. Answer, giving full particulars, Y 866 Times Annex.

Two business women (Christians) wish two furnished or partly furnished rooms, breakfast, dinner, with refined private family. Moderate. W 62 Times.

BOARD and room, strictly private family, for business mother; motherly care for girl 5 years; answer fully. S. F., 115 Times.

YOUNG business woman would like board with family; must be within walking distance of East 34th St. 111 East 34th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

71ST ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; refined surroundings; telephone.

71ST, 230 WEST.—Large, front room, also suite, adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; electricity; steam heat. Columbus 3085.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Corner house; medium, large outside rooms; electricity, phone.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable for bachelors; references required.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, front room, suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman; private house.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Private family have large room for two.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

76TH, 170 WEST, corner Amsterdam.—Large and small front room, two windows; modern apartment; near Subway; 1st floor. Johnson.

75TH ST., WEST.—Splendid suite, singly, private house; electricity. Phone Schuyler 7793.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water, also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., WEST.—First-class room; bath; private house; breakfast optional; references; reasonable. G 40 Times Annex.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity, running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room; hot and cold water; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 50 WEST.—Parlor floor; bath, telephone, electricity; also room with bath.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, double rooms.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; kitchenette conveniences; telephone; moderate.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Unusually handsome room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

78TH ST., 150 WEST.—An English lady has 2 large front rooms to let to those appreciating refined surroundings; hot and cold water, electric light service, and telephone.

78TH, 120 WEST.—Highly cultured family will rent room 4o unquestionably refined party; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; every convenience; reasonable; reference.

78TH, 168 WEST.—French lady has large, small rooms; homelike; telephone. King.

79TH, 178 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; subway; telephone.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; block Subway. Telephone Schuyler 4986.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also front suite; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private house; references.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—The Ingleside; neatest, prettiest rooms on west side; guaranteed clean; medium sized; $3, $3.50. Fuller.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; running water; small rooms; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 230 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Superior homelike; two outside rooms; electricity; elevator; references. Godet.

82D, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath; well heated.

84TH ST., on West End Av.—Large room with breakfast; private bath; large mirror, closet; only gentlemen looking for high-class accommodation need apply; board. L 78 Times.

84TH ST., 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Sunny large, small room; home surroundings; private house; telephone.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; telephone; Subway station; references.

86TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
2 single rooms, $3 and $5.
Phone Schuyler 6620.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

87TH, 8 WEST.—Refined family has parlor, bedroom, with private bath; elegantly furnished; $75 per month; gentlemen only.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large, also small rooms; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family, well-furnished roo

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

IF CAPITAL BE DESERVED.

LEWIS, INC.,

Park Row Building,

New York.

Our President (Mr. Lewis) was the founder and builder of the "Blue List." Interested SEVERAL MILLIONS of capital in five years!

Investigated and passed judgment upon over 4,000 financial propositions WITHOUT ONE ERROR OF JUDGMENT!

He created one selling plan alone whereby $100,000 were invested by New York City investors!

EQUITABLE INVESTMENT FOR $50,000

Lewis, Inc., has investigated and presents a one-man investment for $50,000. It is in Florida's choicest living and producing section; to raise cattle for beef. In the zone richest for best commercial beef growing; (also for commercial crop-growing on broad lines.) The partnership is with two high-class, clean-cut, successful men (one of them a bank President.) Personal activity by investor of proven integrity and business capacity preferred; but an inactive partner, partial to Florida's glorious Winter climate for annual visits, would be considered. The share is an undivided half interest in 13,000 acres of selected land; and a full half share in all the commercial equities and increment derived therefrom under wisest and most skilful management. Ideal opening for him who longs for (or needs) the "out-doors," yet doesn't want his family denied city social life; (land only six miles from one of Florida's foremost growing cities, where he can reside.) You can read full records of our investigation and learn all details at our office.

If you deserve capital for any legitimate business, (or have capital to invest,) call or write

LEWIS, INC.,

(A Most Conservative House,)

Park Row Building,

New York.

(Tel. 4689 Cort.)

SECURE AN INTEREST IN THE FINEST MOVING-PICTURE THEATRES IN AMERICA.

One hundred dollars or more invested now in a successful company operating a chain of the finest photoplay theatres in the country, should net the investor large returns. Profits now assured should triple value of company's securities within a short time. This is a real opportunity to participate in an enterprise that is national in its scope. The officers, Directors, and stockholders are men of national reputation in the moving-picture field whose past records absolutely insure the continued success of the company. Full particulars sent on request.

THOMAS TOBY & CO., INC.
420 STREET BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Chance of a Lifetime.—For sale, clothing and gents furnishing store; fine paying business; established since 1847 in a busy mining town, 25,000 inhabitants, located in the centre of city, best location in town, in fine three-story brick building, 25x55, with handsome front; the store is equipped with elegant fixtures, lighted by gas and electricity, carrying full stock, but can reduce to suit purchaser; being the owner of store and building will sell all or trade or lease on account of selling to retire; no agents noticed. For particulars inquire of S. Josephie, 285 St. Nicholas Av., New York.

A LIVE FIRM OF ENGLISH AGENTS WITH PERMANENT SHOW ROOMS IN JOHANNESBURG AND CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, invite correspondence from American export houses or manufacturers interested in hardware, fancy goods, wagon and motor materials or automobiles. Could place good stocks on hand. Linoleums and soft furnishings; at present holding important English and German agencies, but must substitute American for German; fourteen years' experience; competent staff of travelers; highest English, African, or New York references. Apply Y 345 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (Christian,) 12 years' experience in Long Island real estate, at present connected with one of largest concerns, desires to grasp opportunity to establish brokerage firm with one or two active partners of some business experience and cash or credit enough to inaugurate an advertising campaign. Answering, if possible, make telephone appointment Tuesday to facilitate negotiations; my present employment necessitates use. Address R. E., W 78 Times.

An unusual opportunity is offered to any one wishing to open a men's sample clothing store. $20 and $12 suits and overcoats and $.50 hats. I have a store in the best location in the City of Asbury Park, N. J.; can be bought cheap and with small expense can be made one of the best-paying shops in the city. This is a great chance for some one with about $1,000 to go into a safe, sure, and money-making business. Apply Clothing, Box 652, Asbury Park.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL DESIRED BY CORPORATION MANUFACTURING A CLEANING AND SANITARY APPLIANCE DESIGNED TO BECOME A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY; MONEY TO BE USED ENTIRELY FOR EXPANSION OF BUSINESS ALONG LINES PROVED TO BE SUCCESSFUL; IF MUTUALLY AGREEABLE, INVESTOR WOULD BECOME OFFICER OF COMPANY; EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORABLE TERMS; FULLEST INVESTIGATION INVITED. W 16 TIMES.

A New York corporation, having developed and placed on the market electric household ranges and numerous other electric appliances, all of unquestioned merit, fully protected by patents, desires additional capital in a business of ever-increasing growth and large profits; technical knowledge not absolutely necessary to investor, the business is sound, has large contracts in abeyance, unlimited possibilities, and no outstanding debts. Address "Reliable," G 139 Times.

Would like to hear from a gentleman or gentlemen able and willing to back a man thoroughly experienced in the laundry business on a large scale; this man is at present the managing executive of a laundry company running to its fullest capacity; amount of investment between $20,000 and $25,000; with this amount properly expended profits should be unlimited. Y 349 Times Annex.

BOND SALESMAN WANTED.—Man with record of actual sales and some clientele and willing to have same thoroughly investigated; reasonable expense account and liberal commission or selling arrangement; bond of a strong and well-known corporation ranking at the top and with Directors of international standing; no triflers need apply, as we are brokers who know our business; a good opening for a good man only. C. L. Co., 128 Times.

INVESTMENT WITH SERVICES.

We have a number of clients of excellent standing and ability, who would consider an investment of $10,000 to $25,000 or possibly more, in a sound, profitable manufacturing business; in most cases an active connection is desired. Y 367 Times Annex.

$10,000 POLICY COSTS $129.90.
PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $142,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample.

Jos. A. Eckenrode, General Agent,
307 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

An exceptional opportunity for young man as assistant manager, Treasurer, to invest $2,500 motion picture exchange, owning 70 features and numerous single reels; season; active associate leaving this country; references exchanged; experience unnecessary. T. St. Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Splendid opportunity for holders of Stock Exchange securities to exchange for central business property, Newark, N. J.; greatest manufacturing city in U. S.; equities from $6,000 to $40,000; outright sale or exchange considered. Address Business, 804 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

PRINTING—"SAME DAY"—PRINTING. 1,000 letterheads, $1.25; books, booklets, programs, folders, bills, cards; everything in high-grade work; "same-day" service; mail orders careful attention; inquiries requested on large or intricate work anywhere. Typewriting Department—Dictation, Typewriting, advertising booklets, folders, labels. Engraving Department—Cuts made of machinery, houses, maps, photographs. Publicity Department—Forceful literature written on any subject; lineyper, automatics, cylinders. 'Phone Gramercy 1910. Call's, (3 floors,) 280 6th Av., (23d-24th,) over Siegel's, New York.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

Thirty cents a line.

Bloodhounds—Trained on fox, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; absolute guarantee; 50-page illustrated catalogue; 5c. stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty cents a line.

Stall rent, week, month, stylish horse to board; private; McGinness, 240 East 25th. Tel. 948 Murray Hill.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

BRASS WORK WANTED.

Fully equipped shop; Fox, turning and engine lathes, &c.; new inventions developed. H. FORTER, (SPRING 782.)
247-49 CENTRE ST.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gascheldt, 212 East 52d st. Phone 3583 Plaza.

EXPERT CIRCULAR LETTERS AND ADvertising copy written while you wait. Ad-Writer, 102 West 32d, (seventh floor.)

BEST PRICES PAID GENTLEMEN'S DISCarded clothing; send postal. Levenson, 2,465 8th Av.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 0232.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

A DESIRABLE SITUATION IS OPEN WITH A HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT FOR A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING FINE BLOUSES. ADDRESS, WITH DETAILS REGARDING EXPERIENCE, G BOX 97 TIMES.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A PRIVATE CORSET BUSINESS; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; THOROUGH TRAINING GIVEN. APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER TO THE SPIRELLA COMPANY, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, WHEN AN APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER.

A RARE opportunity offered to a lady of taste and refinement for manufacturing lamp shades. Apply by letter only, Invention, 45 West 25th St., Room 1,210.

ASSISTANT.—Wanted, young woman as assistant in dental office; no experience necessary; common school education; refined, intelligent; age 20 to 30; $10 to begin; references. Apply in own handwriting, Dr. Rubsan, 140 West 57th.

A YOUNG girl or man wanted to make ladies' dress patterns; must be able to copy from fashion journals or sketches. W 17 Times.

BARNETT BROS.,
COLUMBUS AV. & 74TH ST.,
Require an experienced saleswoman in their SILVERWARE
Department. Permanent place. Good salary.

DRESSMAKER.—Sample hand, able to make entire dress; manufacturing experience; fine work. Regnier, 128 East 25d St.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl wanted for general housework; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. 288 W. 100th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework in small private family; reference required. Brown, 157 W. 84th St.

MAID and companion, French or Belgian, for two grown girls; good sewer; personal reference only. Apply, 9 to 12 Monday, 307 West 81st.

SALES GIRL for confectionery counter; must be experienced and of neat appearance; give names of two last places of employment. W 58 Times.

SALESLADIES FOR GOWNS AND MILLINERY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YEARLY POSITION, WITH HIGH SALARY TO THOSE OF DISTINGUISHED APPEARANCE, HAVING CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN EXCLUSIVE SHOPS; APPLY BY LETTER, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, WHICH WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENCE. Z 210 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESWOMAN.—Lady, cultured, competent to act as saleswoman in art establishment, 5th Av.; must be under 35, of irreproachable appearance, and good social standing, with connections; technical experience unnecessary. Write full particulars and salary expected to H. M., Box 50, 1,364 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN
FOR GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Superintendent's office, 38th St. entrance.

SALESWOMAN. — Wanted, saleswoman of prepossessing appearance and ability for wholesale cloak and suit establishment; salary and commission. 353 5th Av., 4th floor, Room 402.

SINGER, dancer, or entertainer; high-class recitals; with prominent actor. W 99 Times.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand stampers on bronze and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, builder's office; experienced American preferred; $10-$12 begin. W 69 Times.

WOMAN.—Bright, cultured woman with business aptitude to interview better element of heads of households; exceptional opportunity. Box Z 208 Times Annex.

WORKING GIRLS, experienced in perfumery line; between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning; good salary. Parfumerie De Luxe, 716 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
33 West 22d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students; 3 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

STENOGRAPHY.—Speed, with accuracy, guarantees good salaried position; one of five sisters, each earning over $25 weekly, will teach you their methods of success; individual speed instruction, $5 monthly. Miss Elliott, G 29 Times Annex.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

AGENTS.—Wanted in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, men accustomed to earning $25 to $50 per week; state territory; article sells to retail stores at sight; no canvassing. C. J., 25 Times.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Ford automobile specialty; sells for $12; every Ford owner wants one; sells on sight; liberal commission; exclusive territory. J. C., 50 Times.

Agents.—Let us show you how to earn $15 daily calling on automobile owners. The Schwerin Co., 524 West 53d St., New York City.

Agents wanted for fast-selling automobile specialty; sells to almost every owner. The Waltreg Co., 1,112 Birch St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell to dealers, biggest line manufactured; meet any competition; send for price list, samples. Helmet Gum Co., Cin.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING AGENCY of high standing has opening for three capable men to solicit accounts; only men of strong personality able to depend on liberal commissions without drawing accounts need apply; the opportunity is excellent if you can qualify. L 77 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR by municipal publication with over five thousand circulation; exceptionally liberal commission contract; if you can produce results mail application before Monday noon to Solicitor, 1,364 Broadway.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE, NEW YORK, OFFERS A BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTRACT SALESMAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; ONE WHO KNOWS FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, AND LINENS.

Applicants to be considered must be at present or very recently employed in this capacity.

Address Box C. S., Box 38 Times.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to [illegible] orders for folding paper boxes on [illegible] Address W. A. Morgan, Newton, N.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate at figures, in contractor's office; $15 to $18. Address H., 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BOY for office work, one who resides with parents and can come well recommended. Address L. J., Box 1374, New York City.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Honest, well recommended, neatly dressed canvassers may secure good positions, on liberal commission, selling a high-class electric household necessity. Call Monday, between 8 and 10 A. M., Room 810, Marbridge Bldg., 34th St. and 6th Av.

COPYWRITER wanted to devote entire time; must be familiar with drug store merchandise and sundries. Y 363 Times Annex.

DOLL SALESMAN WANTED.

MUST BE FIRST CLASS MAN KNOWING JOBBING TRADE THOROUGHLY, FOR BIGGEST SELLING DOLL LINE EVER PUT OUT. SALARY OR COMMISSION. REPLY FULLY AND CONFIDENTIALLY, "DOLLS," L 74 TIMES.

FAC-SIMILE LETTER SALESMAN.—50% commission; new plant; rare chance. N 374 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED.
An Unusual Opportunity.
Bearing Closest Investigation.

A manufacturing business making goods with tremendous demand, wants a factory manager, one able to lay out shop equipment, plan work to best advantage and who fully understands sheet metal working.

For a man possessing these qualifications and able to invest $2,500 to procure the necessary interest in the business, this is an unusual chance to become associated with a company already established and with orders contracted years ahead.

The proposition will stand the most rigid investigation. It is safe, profitable, and conservative, having already proved its worth. Address H. D., C 129 Times.

MANAGER to sell standard products to grocery and general trade; must be able to handle men; can make from $200-$300 per month commissions; must be financially responsible; exclusive territory outside of New York. Z 204 Times Annex.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat; two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

NURSE wanted; must have hospital experience; salary $25 per month, board and laundry included. Address, with age, height, weight, and full particulars, Sanitorium, New Canaan, Conn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Under 40 years of age, capable earning $50 per week; give references and fullest particulars as to present employment, also whether married or single. Permanent, L 86 Times.

RUBBER GOODS SALESMAN for Middle Western territory, matting, tubing, jar rings, soles, heels, &c.; we want an experienced man whose record proves he can get results; salary; compensation satisfactory for right man; no application will be considered not giving complete past experience. The R. & R. Rubber Co., North Brookfield, Mass.

RENTING MANAGER wanted for office building; one experienced in leasing and collecting; under 40 years of age; high character and industry essential. Box G 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for city and vicinity on fine costumes and dresses; commission basis; only one with following need answer; state references. Box Z 205 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Lithograph and printing salesman wanted; give references, and experience; salary or commission; city or country. G 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Young men in every city to sell a patented article; guaranteed seller; can make $25 weekly; commission; experience unnecessary. L 62 Times.

SALESMAN with following wanted for New York by apron manufacturer, with established trade; strictly commission. L 81 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to sell sweeping compound; commission basis. W 76 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell automobile tires on commission basis. W 1 Times.

SILVERSMITH wanted in our Chicago factory, experienced on hand-made spoons, forks, and fancy pieces. Inquire Lebolt & Co., 186 5th Av.

SOLICITORS Wanted—Solicitors having considerable business clientele wanted; good proposition and good chance for right party; large commission paid. The Reliable Adjustment Co., 302 Broadway.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand stampers on bronze and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS
REQUIRE FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT AN EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE MAN AS GENERAL ASSISTANT. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by an automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; familiar with purchasing department and store room routine; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience; and salary expected. Purchasing, G 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, formerly connected with real estate operations or agents of apartment houses to solicit lessees; exceptional opportunity; state particulars; small advances. Z 207 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; early $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo engraver; no book study; 1 to 5 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY. — Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying POSITIONS WAITING; taught practically in 3 months; day or evening; easy payments.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc.,
23 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2946.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; position guaranteed; $20 to $30 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodes, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodes' Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE, EXECUTIVE, SALES, TECHNIcal Openings.—Salesmen (speaking Spanish), engineers, chemists, (investment,) [illegible] clerks, [illegible] Call for personal [illegible] Phelps Building.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ARE YOU A
RESOURCEFUL
RENTING MAN?
We want an experienced real estate man of initiative and ingenuity to devote his entire time to renting a downtown building—a man of parts.
We are willing to pay a salary commensurate with ability.
If you think you can fill the bill and wish an interview, write us fully and confidentially all the information you would like to know if you were in our position.
Address Box G 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate at figures, in contractor's office; $15 to $18. Address H., 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BOY for office work, one who resides with parents and can come well recommended. Address L. J., Box 1374, New York City.

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NURSE wanted; must have hospital experience; salary $25 per month, board and laundry included. Address, with age, height, weight, and full particulars, Sanitorium, New Canaan, Conn.

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RENTING MANAGER wanted for office building; one experienced in leasing and collecting; under 40 years of age; high character and industry essential. Box G 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for city and vicinity on fine costumes and dresses; commission basis; only one with following need answer; state references. Box Z 205 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Lithograph and printing salesman wanted; give references, and experience; salary or commission; city or country. G 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Young men in every city to sell a patented article; guaranteed seller; can make $25 weekly; commission; experience unnecessary. L 62 Times.

SALESMAN with following wanted for New York by apron manufacturer, with established trade; strictly commission. L 81 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to sell sweeping compound; commission basis. W 76 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell automobile tires on commission basis. W 1 Times.

SILVERSMITH wanted in our Chicago factory, experienced on hand-made spoons, forks, and fancy pieces. Inquire Lebolt & Co., 186 5th Av.

SOLICITORS Wanted—Solicitors having considerable business clientele wanted; good proposition and good chance for right party; large commission paid. The Reliable Adjustment Co., 302 Broadway.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require hand stampers on bronze and color work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS
REQUIRE FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT AN EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE MAN AS GENERAL ASSISTANT. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by an automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; familiar with purchasing department and store room routine; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience; and salary expected. Purchasing, G 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, formerly connected with real estate operations or agents of apartment houses to solicit lessees; exceptional opportunity; state particulars; small advances. Z 207 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; early $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo engraver; no book study; 1 to 5 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY. — Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying POSITIONS WAITING; taught practically in 3 months; day or evening; easy payments.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc.,
23 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2946.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; position guaranteed; $20 to $30 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodes, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodes' Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE, EXECUTIVE, SALES, TECHNIcal Openings.—Salesmen (speaking Spanish), engineers, chemists, (investment,) [illegible] clerks, [illegible] Call for personal [illegible] Phelps Building.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—College graduate preferred; $25.
CREDIT MAN, (Assistant,) experienced in installment business; $35.
COLLECTION MAN, (Assistant,) experienced in installment business; $25.
INVESTIGATORS & COLLECTORS, (2,) experienced in installment business; $25.
ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Preferably experienced on trade journal; $30.
DRUG CLERK, (Registered.)—No night and little Sunday work; $20.
CLERK AND TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; willing to take job 50 miles from New York; $15.
SECRETARY-STENOG.—For large bank; familiar with proceedings in bankruptcy, credits, &c.; salary indeterminate.
STENOG.—Expert in taking dictation in Spanish and English; $20.
BANK EXECUTIVE.—Pleasing personality; thoroughly experienced in all branches of savings bank work; $2,000-$2,500.
EXPORT MANAGER.—Experienced in dealing with Latin-American countries and New York commission houses; not over 40; must be able to speak Spanish; $5,000-$10,000.
MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly experienced in manufacture of pumps, engines, turbines, &c.; $2,000-$2,500.
SUPERINTENDENT MANUFACTURING PLANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced in manufacture of mica insulation; $2,000-$3,000.
SALESMAN.—Experienced automobile salesman, who has been selling high-priced car locally, Baltimore; $2,000.
SALESMAN.—Machinery and steam specialties, calling on New York exporting houses; be able to speak Spanish; $2,500-$3,500.
SALESMAN.—Butcher supplies; must be experienced in this line, and willing to travel in New England territory; $1,000 and commission.
BRANCH MANAGERS.—For retail grocery stores; chain store experience; $18 and bonus.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE (Agency,)
Singer Building.
Designers, (20;) experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures; must be A1 men. Bookkeeper—Export and import experience, $75.
Bank clerk for Brooklyn, $65; stenographer-secretary, A1 man, $20. Clerk—Experienced in cash disbursements, $14.

LEARN AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING and construction by mail; you pay after you get a paying position; postal brings particulars and outline of lessons. Fiske Auto School, 119 Smith St., New Bedford, Mass. We have more graduates holding positions than all other schools in this section combined.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; competent to handle affairs of large concern, corporation accounting; modern efficiency methods. N 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; double entry, trial balance, $10. N 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete charge; modern systems; twelve years manufacturing concerns. "Efficient," Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer, experienced; start $8; references. L. J. A., 1,412 Bryant Av.

CLEANER.—Colored woman cleaner in offices or factory. Lee, 115 West 137th St.

COMPANION to lady or child by refined, educated young woman; would travel; invalid or nervous person. W 61 Times.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged French lady as companion for board in exchange. Parisienne, Times.

CONCERN GIVING UP THEIR CITY OFFICE WOULD LIKE TO PLACE THEIR BOOKKEEPER, THE LADY HAS BEEN WITH THEM 5 YEARS, IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY, IS ALSO GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; CAN RECOMMEND HIGHLY. B. M., BOX 384 TIMES.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman; day's work, cooking; good cleaner. J. W. 220 Times.

DAY'S WORK or half time by colored woman. Stanley, 507 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER, first class, with assistant, wishes a few more customers; out by day; excellent remodeling of gowns; reasonable. D. E. Rose, 110 West 118th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fit, stylish, alterations; $2.50 daily; new customers. Hensley, 4538 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 6744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable; new customers; out, home. Smith. Telephone Morningside 4660. Apartment 51.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly first-class, up-to-date, desires engagements by day; good city reference. Dressmaker, 323 West 54th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns; suits remodeled; furs remodeled; $2.50 daily. Phone 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; remodeling; out, home; reasonable. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

DRESSMAKER, DESIGNER.—Juniors' and ladies' gowns, suits, $4 up; will call. W 77 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; remodelling; out, home; reference, McLeary, 210 W. 69th.

GOVERNESS.—North German young woman desires position for one or two children or useful companion; experienced; references. Address J. S., 42 Elliot St., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—French governess or visiting companion; take full charge; good traveler; best city references. Madame, 147 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend a governess who teaches French, German, and music. Mrs. John H. Lathrop, 98 Pierpont St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Young English girl with Cambridge certificates; good references. D. T., care Y. W. C. A., 72 W. 124th St.

GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly competent nursery governess; excellent seamstress; physical care; refined. 443 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS. — North German; English branches; French; music; kindergarten; physical care. T 162 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION CARE INVALID, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. D., G 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Five years' hospital experience; confinement or other cases; highest of references furnished. Miss Barbara McGovern, 5 West 65th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in catering, buying, management of servants, desires position in college, club, or hospital; exceptional references. W 56 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady would like position as housekeeper in family or hotel. Address Y. L., 852 Columbus Av., Advertising Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position, light housekeeping. Address H. K., 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—American young woman; assist with housework and children; good seamstress; city or country; no cards. W 88 Times.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Experienced colored girl, housework or maid in studio. Means, 62 West 140th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; thoroughly competent; good, plain cook; references. Peters, 246 West 63d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined woman wants afternoon employment; good cook; housekeeper. Phone Riverside 4529.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, half, whole time, business people. Guscopt, care Mitchell, 446 West 163d.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored woman wishes general housework or day's work. Perry, 433 Lenox Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes general housework. Grant, 161 West 136th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Position as lady's maid, seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; first-class references. Address L. M., 1,364 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Colored woman; excellent companion to children; infant's nurse with family going to Europe. Best references. Lee, 326 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman wishes work washing, ironing, Mon

Section 4 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 4

S SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1914. S

YALE FINDS PRINCETON HARD TEAM TO DEFEAT---HARVARD UNABLE TO SCORE ON BROWN

TIGERS' BRACE COMES TOO LATE

Yale Downs Princeton's Plucky Football Team by Close Score of 19 to 14.

FAST PACE TIRES BLUES

Capt. Ballin's Boys Thrill the 40,000 Spectators by Their Eleventh-Hour Rally.

RECORD CROWD IN STADIUM

Princeton's Immense Throngs Arrive and Depart with Little Confusion or Dissatisfaction.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—In the bitterness of Princeton's defeat by Yale in the new Palmer Stadium this afternoon the hordes of Old Nassau sympathizers found a soothing solace in the game, gritty, up-hill fight which the crushed Tiger eleven made against colossal odds. Facing the probability of a 19-to-0 defeat, Capt. Ballin's fighting Tigers in the final period of the game rose en masse in the greatest rally that has been seen on the gridiron this season, and only the game's end, coming all too soon, put a stop to their mad onrush. They had scored two touchdowns and were keyed up for another when the grueling struggle ended as twilight was settling its purple mantle over Jungletown. Yale won by a score of 19 to 14.

For three periods Yale tore the Princeton team to ribbons. In an outburst of open football the like of which has never been shown by any but Silent Frank Hinkey's team, the Elis pounded and pounded the Princeton line to smithereens, scoring with exasperating regularity touchdowns to the number of three. Yale's erratic kicking was costly, because two attempts to kick goals after touchdowns failed, while one attempt at a field goal and a kick from placement were missed.

Yale's Thrilling Play.

Yale's play was a thrilling exhibition of the possibilities of the passing game. The 40,000 spectators who darkened the rising tiers of Princeton's new stadium had never seen football of this kind. Yale's skill was the skill of the English Rugby players. When Wilson with the ball was about to be tackled by a Princeton player he deftly tossed the ball to LeGore, and when a Tiger plunged at LeGore he cleverly tossed the ball to Ainsworth or Knowles. With this play Princeton was up in the air. They had no defense for it, and the Blue played rings around them to their hearts' content.

Not content with her success with these open tactics, Yale found the Tiger line like tissue paper early in the game. The Yale backs, Wilson, LeGore, Knowles, and Ainsworth, plunged desperately into the Orange and Black jerseyed forwards until in the last period the Blue was pretty well tired out. Yale was not worrying. Yale was far ahead. Capt. Talbott left the game; so did Red Brann and Stillman, the first ends. LeGore came out, too, and so did Wilson. It seemed an easy job for Yale substitutes.

But Yale had reckoned unwisely about this Princeton team. The sting of defeat did not depress them. Instead it proved an exhilaration, and without a word of warning they burst forth in a defiant uprising which twice pushed Yale down the field in hopeless retreat. When the game ended Princeton was fighting tooth and nail in the last ditch, while the Blue, tired and exhausted, were hanging on for dear life, hoping for the game to end.

Yale's Close Shave.

Yale's march of triumph came close to being an utter rout. Princeton, battered into submission by Harvard a week ago, bruised mercilessly by Yale early this afternoon, suddenly rose in her might and struck one blinding, stinging blow before finally limping off Palmer Field, defeated. In Princeton tonight they are not lauding Yale's spectacular aerial football, they are talking about how courageously Princeton died. The Tigers were whipped and badly whipped, but they were game to the core, and there wasn't a red-blooded man in the whole crowd whose nerves did not tingle with emotion when the Princeton boys went down beaten, struggling with every bit of spunk that was left in them right up to the last charge. They are all black and blue bruises, but in their hearts they know they have nothing to be ashamed of. The Princeton student body tonight is almost as proud of them as if they had won.

This was the biggest day the little town of Princeton ever had. From early morn the village was jammed to overflowing with Yale and Princeton partisans, who mingled together in friendly rivalry. At daylight they began to stream in in automobiles, and before the day was over every road leading to Tigertown was enveloped in a long, thick cloud of dust. The first thing the automobilists did when they arrived was to wash the dust and dirt out of their eyes so they could recognise their friends.

And such a day! There have been fine football days before, but nothing like this. Princeton was sun-flooded and the warm Indian Summer atmosphere made everybody feel good. Overhead not a single puffy, white cloud flecked the blue canopy. It was like a Summer picnic for Princeton's visitors. They grouped about on the burned, brown grass under the leafless elms eating their lunch and smiling at the disappointed crowds who were turned away from the restaurants hungry and who gaped at them with envy.

Yale and Tiger Girls.

It seemed as if the florists east of the Mississippi had dumped their choicest stock into Princeton today. It was a delightful horticultural display which the football girls showed. Furs seemed out of place on such a warm day, but even if it were a bit hot it was a pretty picture to see bunches of chrysanthemums, orchids and violets pinned to a background of leopard skin, mink, sable or ermine. And every lassie was accompanied by a Princeton youth, who wore neither hat nor coat, but was togged out in light Summer haberdashery. Many of the old gray-haired boys, who have been hopping around at football games for a score of years, said today that never have so many pretty girls been corralled in one place at one time before. Another old codger chirped out the fact that these girls who come to football games are getting better looking every year anyway.

Nassau Street was a hurly-burly of gossipping visitors, while Prospect Street, with its line of homey-looking clubs, was alive with a surging throng going from one house to another. All the side streets and surrounding open lots were choked with dust-covered automobiles. Yale sent a big delegation here today. They came expecting to win and were ready to shout about it. And shout they did.

The crowds of students which banked the sides of the Stadium were jealous of each other's singing and shouting talents. When Princeton began to sing Yale began to shout, and after the second touchdown, when Yale began to chant the song about "More Work for the Undertaker," Princeton's massed thousands set up a shout of the famous locomotive yell which did not cease until Yale gave up singing in despair.

You would never think that Yale and Princeton had any bitter feeling toward each other to hear them cheer each other before the game. And when a Yale player was laid out on the gridiron Princeton would give the crippled hero a cheer, and when a Tiger was stretched out, yelling for some cold water for his whirling, dizzy head, the Yale crowd would set up a cheer of encouragement for the battered football warrior. The players on the field, however, paid no attention to this demonstration of feeling; they smashed away at each other all the time, just as if they were mortal enemies.

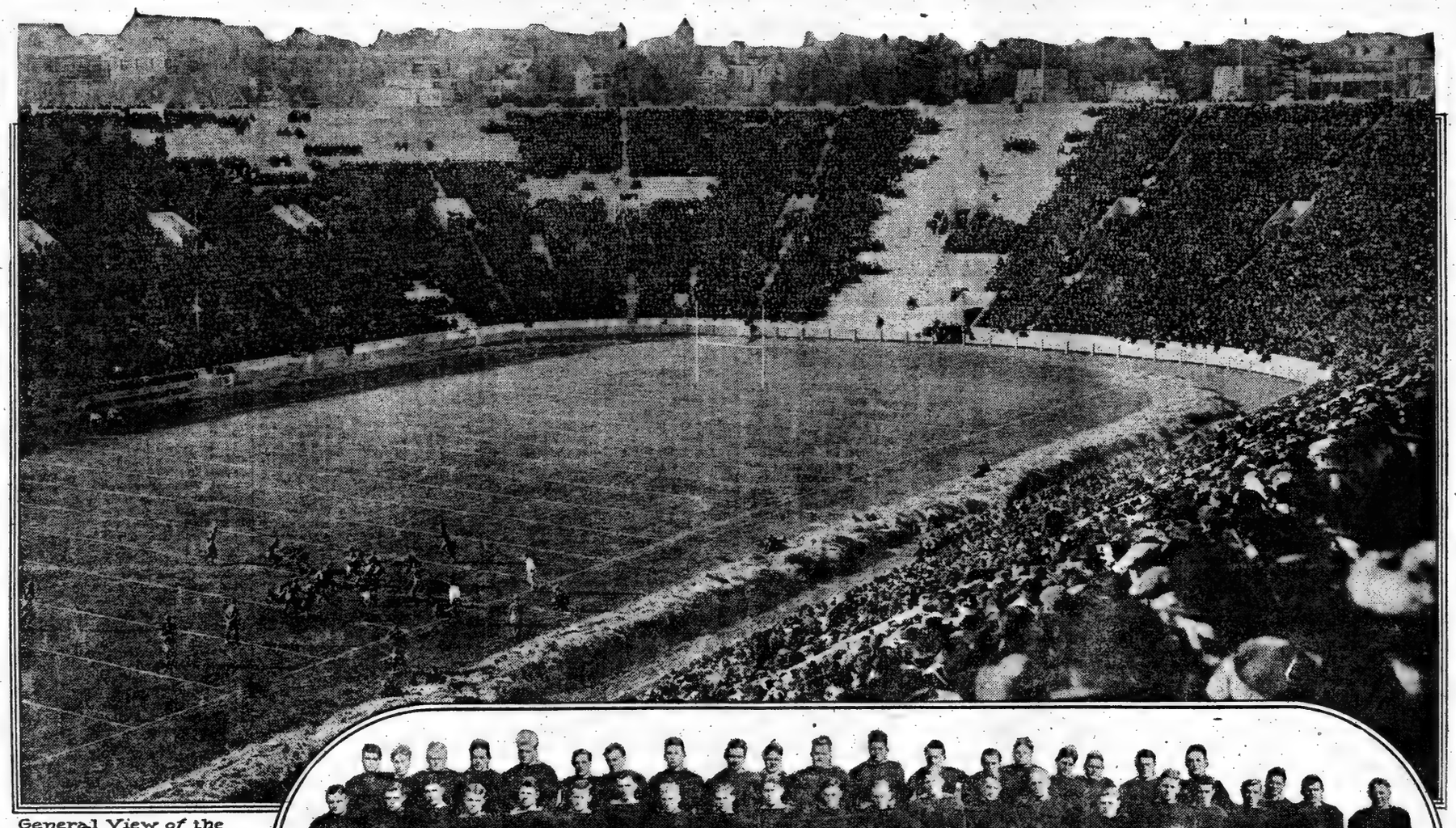
Yale Got the Jump.

Yale's superiority was demonstrated early in the game, when the Yale backfield began to break loose. Once within striking distance of the Tiger goal Wilson barked out the signal for the triple pass. The ball was on the thirty-five-yard line when it started. Wilson nabbed it first and ran a little to one side, when Capt. Ballin broke through, and as he grabbed him about the legs the Yale quarter back tossed it coyly to Harry Le Gore. Violent Tiger hands were soon laid on Le Gore, and he was about to have his nose buried in the turf when he threw the ball to the waiting Ainsworth, who galloped along the side lines like a frightened animal and, eluding all his pursuers, planted the ball behind the line for Yale's first touchdown.

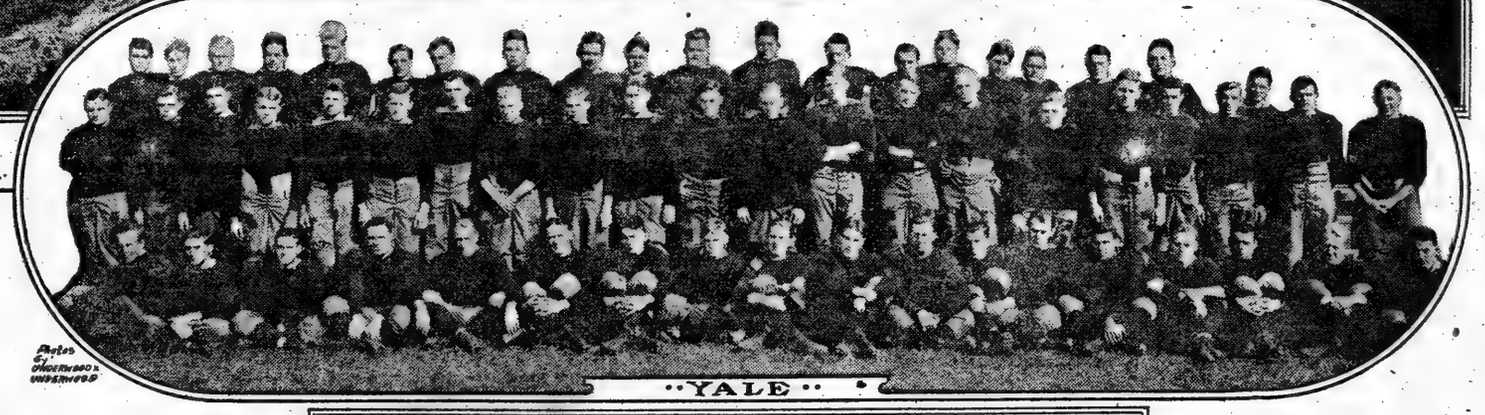
In the second period Yale's touchdown was just as spectacular. After continual smashing and driving at the Princeton line Yale found herself under the shadow of the Tiger uprights. The Yale stands began to howl "touchdown," "touchdown." The Princeton line became suddenly stubborn. Wilson and Knowles threw themselves into the

Continued on Next Page.

YALE BEATS PRINCETON IN TIGERS' LAST GAME OF SEASON

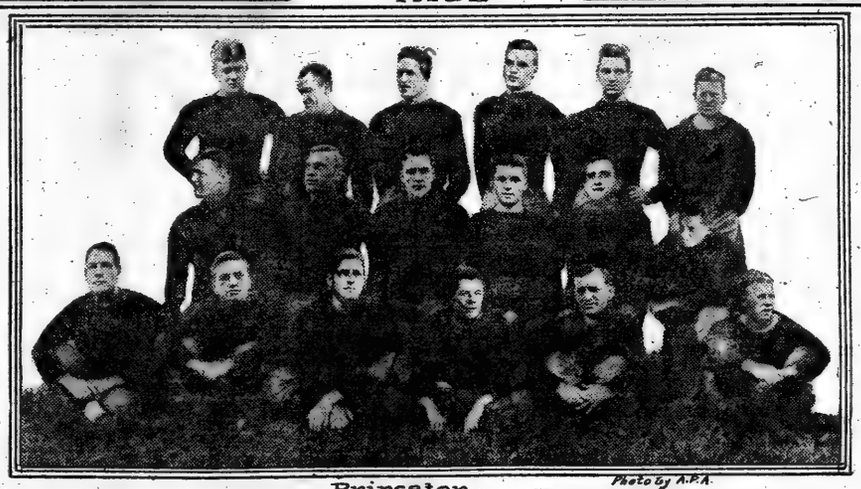


General View of the Princeton Stadium while the Game was being played.



Photos by Underwood & Underwood

"YALE"



Princeton. Photo by A.P.A.

HARVARD IN TIE WITH BROWN TEAM

Second and Third String Men Play for Crimson, but Could Not Score.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—Harvard's second and third strings of players, with one or two regulars, were held to a scoreless tie by Brown today. The Crimson men showed marked superiority both on offense and defense. They were six times inside Brown's twenty-yard line, only to be thrown back by the overeagerness of inexperienced forwards, fumbles by the backs, and poor field-goal kicking. Twice the ball went to Brown on downs.

The Browns were dangerous only in the second period, and then because of Harvard's errors. Gorden gathered in a Harvard fumble on Brown's twenty-yard line and carried the ball to Harvard's fourteen-yard line. No Brown back could gain an inch by straight rushing, and a try at goal went wide.

Two minutes later another Harvard fumble, this one on the Crimson's thirty-yard line, gave Brown a second and last chance for a score. Again the attempted field goal failed. Harvard made four long marches into Brown territory, one for forty-five yards on straight rushing and the other three for thirty yards each. The Harvard forwards broke up all but one of Brown's attempts at forward passing, the only successful pass netting but two yards. Harvard tried the open play three times. Two of these forward passes were successful, for gains of nine and twelve yards, respectively.

The Crimson rushing game was confined to plunges into the line and wide, sweeping runs behind a somewhat crude interference.

The line-up and summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Weatherhead	Left end	Ormsby
Morgan	Left tackle	Sprague
Withington	Left guard	Gottschall
Harris	Centre	Mitchell
Underwood	Right guard	Maxwell
Bigelow	Right tackle	Farnum
C. A. Coolidge	Right end	McBee
Watson	Quarter back	Murphy
McKinlock	Left half back	Clark
Whitney	Right half back	Gordon
King	Full back	Fraser

Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Williams, U. of P. Head linesman—W. Morice, University of Pennsylvania.

Substitutions: Harvard—Smith for Weatherhead, C. A. Coolidge for Smith, R. Curtis for Morgan, Bigelow for R. Curtis, Pearson for Bigelow, Curtis for Coolidge, Swigert for Watson, Watson for Swigert, Swigert for Watson, Felton for McKinlock, Francke for Whitney, Wilcox for King. Brown—Huggenvik for Sprague, Stahl for Gottschall, Andres for McBee, Clark for Murphy, Norcross for Clark, Blue for Fraser, Fraser for Blue.

Minnesota, 14; Wisconsin, 3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Minnesota defeated Wisconsin, 14 to 3, this afternoon in a fast game, marked by first-class football throughout. Wisconsin scored in the first quarter, when Bellows sent a drop-kick over the cross-bar from the 25-yard line. Minnesota scored first in the third period, when Solon went over for a touchdown on a forward from Hamilton on the 35-yard line and kicked goal. In the last period Hamilton intercepted a forward pass and ran 20 yards for a touchdown. Hamilton kicked goal. Minnesota gained freely through the Wisconsin line.

WILLIAMS, 14; AMHERST, 6.

Keen Following of Ball Big Factor of Williams's Victory.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 14.—Williams's ability to follow the ball gave the team victory over Amherst today, 14 to 6. In the second period Eells snatched a ball fumbled by Warren and ran forty yards for a touchdown. An intended Amherst forward pass went awry when La Plante, standing on Williams's forty-yard line, leaped into the air and intercepted the ball, which Ashley, the Amherst full back, had just thrown. La Plante ran the length of the field for another Williams touchdown. Eells kicked both goals.

Amherst's touchdown came in the third period. Goodrich slammed his way through the Williams defence for big gains, and Tow carried the ball over the line. The line-up and summary:

Williams.	Position.	Amherst.
Hubbard	Left end	Swasey
Garfield	Left tackle	Knowlton
Eells	Left guard	Cross
Furness	Centre	Kimball
Driscoll	Right guard	Shumway
N. Brown	Right tackle	Goodrich
La Plante	Right end	Brown
Jones	Quarter back	Tow
Toolan	Left half back	Warren
Payson	Right half back	Rider
Tomkins	Full back	Ashley

Score by periods:

Williams	0	14	0	0—14
Amherst	0	0	6	0— 6

Referee—Mr. Gillender of University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Lowe of Dartmouth. Linesman—Mr. Okeson of Lehigh. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Touchdowns—Williams: Eells, La Plante. Amherst: Tow. Goals from touchdowns—Eells, (2.)

Substitutes—Williams: Blodgett for Hubbard, Welch for Garfield, Kleser for Driscoll, Garfield for N. Brown, De Windt for Jones, Overton for Payson, H. Wright for Tomkins. Amherst: Goodrich for Rider, Rider for Warren.

Directum Far Above His Mark.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—Thirty-five hundred persons this afternoon saw the famous pacer, Directum I., owned by James Butler of the East View Stock Farms of New York, pace a mile against time in 2:03¾ at Wawaset Park. Directum I. was driven by G. Raymond Snedeker, his driver and trainer, and paced against a runner. Directum got three workout miles before he started for a record. Ten days ago Directum 2, went a mile over the Kirkwood kite-shape track in 1:59½. In the workouts, Directum I.'s driver did not allow the horse to extend himself to his utmost and kept him from going eight seconds below the two-minute mark.

ILLINOIS IS CHAMPION.

Defeats Chicago University for Western Conference Title.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 14.—The University of Illinois made certain of the conference football championship today when the fastest team the Illini have had in many years, headed by back field stars Pogue and Clark, defeated the University of Chicago by 21 to 7, while at Minneapolis Wisconsin lost to Minnesota, 14 to 3. Chicago scored early in the game and maintained a lead until the third period, when the score was evened. In the fourth period, with the score 7 to 7, Illini's brilliant attack wore away the stubborn Maroon defense. Spectacular runs by Pogue and Clark took the ball to the Maroon five-yard line, where Pogue shot over. On the next kick-off Clark caught Des Jardien's punt on the Illini five-yard line and ran through the entire Chicago team for the final touchdown.

Illinois played an open game almost entirely, using double and triple passes, forward passes, and "spread" formations. Chicago was successful in breaking up forward passes, and neither team made any ground to speak of by the play. Capt. Des Jardien's punting was a big factor in staying off the Illini backs.

Athletic Field for Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Trustees of the University of Rochester will provide an athletic field of sufficient size to accommodate all university sports, according to an announcement made at a mass meeting of undergraduates and alumni in the alumni gymnasium last night. A tract of land amounting to fifteen acres will be purchased at an approximate cost of $30,000. The new field lies between Atlantic Avenue and Main Street East, at Culver Road, and will be within easy walking distance of the campus. Plans are under way to put the new field in shape for all classes of intercollegiate sports, its size being sufficient to accommodate several baseball diamonds, football and soccer fields, and tennis courts. A grand stand with ample accommodations for large crowds will be erected, while accommodations for visiting teams and undergraduate athletes, including a plunge, are in the plans. The [illegible] when completed [illegible] in the state.

CLEAN SLATE FOR UNION.

Wins Eight Straight Games and Closes Season Without Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 14.—By defeating Hamilton here this afternoon in the closing game of the season Union made football history for the college, with eight victories in eight games played. Never before has Union gone through a season without defeat or tie game.

Five thousand fans, the biggest crowd that ever saw a college game here, turned out for today's contest and enjoyed seeing Union carry off the honors by the score of 26 to 7. From the start Union worked on the offense, and in the first half the team made its downs nine times, as compared with three for Hamilton, and gained 153 yards to 54.

Although Hamilton fought hard to the end, it was practically conceded at half time that a victory for the Buff and Blue was next to an impossibility. Both teams used the open style of play, and innumerable forward passes were tried.

The longest pass came in the third period, when Jake Beaver threw the ball forty-three yards to Cleveland for a touchdown. A few minutes later Beaver featured again by a twenty-five-yard pass to Girling after dodging two tackles in clever style while still holding the ball. For Hamilton, Laforce and Schwartz were the individual stars, figuring in fully two-thirds of the plays, and both big gainers. The line-up and summary:

Hamilton.	Positions.	Union.
Griffith	Left end	Starbuck
Dayton	Left tackle	Rockwell
Emeny	Left guard	Price
Ogilvie	Centre	Gardner
Brookhaven	Right guard	Jackson
Woolnough	Right tackle	Jenkins
Pope	Right end	Aiken
Bristol	Quarter back	Beaver
Schwartz	Left half back	Rosecrans
Keddy	Right half back	Anderson
Laforce	Full back	Mudge

Substitutions—Hamilton: Page for Bristol, Bristol for Page, Jones for Schwartz, Ingersoll for Jones, Gow for Griffith, Little for Pope, Pope for Keddy, Inslee for Woolnough. Union: Wood for Rockwell, Roof for Girling, Hokark for Gardner, Houghton for Beaver, Stoller for Roof, Dent for Wood, Girling for Anderson, Beaver for Houghton, Vrooman for Price, Roof for Stoller, Cleveland for Aiken, Hanson for Cleveland, Cleveland for Hanson, Stoller for Rosecrans, Alport for Jackson, Nash for Alport.

Score by periods—Hamilton, 0, 0, 0, 7—7; Union, 6, 7, 0, 13—26.

Touchdowns—Laforce, Roof, (2,) Anderson, Cleveland. Goals from touchdowns—Girling, (2,) Laforce. Referee—Mr. Draper of Williams. Umpire—Mr. De Camp of Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Eldridge of Columbia. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

MICHIGAN LOSES TO CORNELL ELEVEN

Yost's Team Has Its Worst Season Under His Long Tutelage.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Cornell today clearly outclassed Michigan and won, by a score of 28 to 13, thereby closing for the Wolverines their most disastrous season, in point of defeats, since Fielding H. Yost has coached the eleven. Never before during the fifteen years Yost has been at Michigan, has a Maise and Blue eleven lost three games in one season. Of her four inter-sectional battles this year, Michigan won but one game, the Pennsylvania contest.

Barrett, the Cornell quarterback, was the brightest star in this afternoon's game. Time and again he eluded the Michigan tacklers for long runs and his last play was a thrilling dash from his own forty-yard line through the whole Wolverine eleven, for the final touchdown of the game. As he fell over the goal line, Splawn threw him so hard he had to be carried from the field, Schuler and Phillipi, also pierced the Michigan line for many yards. Phillipi got three of the visitors four touch downs.

Maulbetsch was practically the only successful ground gainer for Michigan. Lineup and summary:

Michigan.	Position.	Cornell.
Benton	Left end	Shelton
Reimann	Left tackle	Callogly
McClain	Left guard	Mumsick
Raynsford	Centre	Cool
Watson	Right guard	Anderson
Cochran	Right tackle	Allan
Staatz	Right end	O'Hearn
Hughitt	Quarter back	Barrett
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Schuler
Splawn	Full back	Hill
Bastian	Right half back	Colliver

Scores by periods:

Michigan	0	7	0	9—13
Cornell	0	6	13	9—28

Referee—Joe Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—Louis Hinkey, Yale. Field judge—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Head linesman—Lieut. N. A. Prince, West Point. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Touchdowns—Staatz, Maulbetsch. Goal from touchdown—Hughitt. Cornell scoring: Touchdowns—Phillipi (3,) Colliver. Goal from touchdown—Barrett. Goal from field—Barrett.

Substitutions—Michigan, Catlett for Bastian, Dunne for Benton; Cornell, Tilley for Mumsick, Phillipi for Hill, Jameson for Callogly, Callogly for Jameson, Hill for Phillipi, Phillipi for Schuler, McCutcheon for Anderson, Anderson for Tilley, Collins for Barrett.

Penn Wants Folwell as Trainer.

Bob Folwell, the former University of Pennsylvania football star, who has met with great success as coach of the strong Washington and Jefferson eleven, is reported to be in line to become head trainer of the Philadelphia College football team next year. Reports from Washington, Penn., indicate that Folwell's Alma Mater is calling him. It is admitted at Penn that George Brooks, coach of the Red and Blue gridiron men, is under contract for at least one more year. But, according to Washington and Jefferson men, this has not prevented the Quaker authorities from seeking the services of Folwell, following the splendid record his W. and J. team has made in the last couple of seasons. It is a question whether Penn can get Folwell from W. and J., for he is the idol of every undergraduate, as well as players and graduates of the latter college. Brooks would be retained by Pennsylvania, the story goes, until his contract term expires, but Folwell would be the real head

N. Y. U. CRUSHES STEVENS 'TECH'

Delayed Pass a Strong Factor in Violet Eleven's Victory in Hoboken.

New York University defeated Stevens "Tech" yesterday afternoon at Castle Point Field in a very snappy game by the score of 31 to 0. The New York boys had the better of the argument throughout the game except in the first period, when the Stevens boys played their best. Then New York started on a march down the field that was not checked. The delayed pass proved to be the greatest ground-gainer for N. Y. U., although they netted some gains on forward passes. The Stevens line was a mountain of strength against straight line-plunging.

The Engineers seemed to go to pieces in the second period after the first four plays, in which they held N. Y. U. for downs, but Anderson was soon forced to kick, Olswang signaling for a fair catch. In a series of delayed passes, which Stevens was unable to fathom, the Violet men rushed the ball down the field, Capt. Huntley going over for the first score of the game. Weiner failed to kick the goal.

Webb kicked off to Schuck. N. Y. U. used delayed passes, but were forced to kick. Anderson of Stevens fumbled the punt and the ball was again New York's on the eighteen-yard line. Bernstein then made first down and Huntley scored for the second time, and Weiner again missed the goal.

Webb kicked off to Huntley, who ran the ball back twenty-five yards and then made repeated gains for the Violet team. Stevens was penalized half the length of the field for rough work. A forward pass then gave N. Y. U. the ball on the thirty-one-yard line, Huntley again scored, and again Weiner failed to kick the goal. The period and half ended with the score N. Y. U., 18; Stevens, 0.

Cusack of N. Y. U. started the second half by kicking off to Webb, who ran the ball back fifteen yards, only to lose ten of them on the next play. Having punted, N. Y. U. was penalized fifteen yards for holding, and lost another, Poole breaking up the play. Huntley punted to Todd, but soon recovered the ball when Parks intercepted a forward pass. The ball again changed on the next play, N. Y. U. fumbling. Cusack, coming through and blocking a punt, opened the way for N. Y. U.'s next touchdown, Bernstein going over on a delayed pass. Weiner kicked the goal. The Violet team then put in second-string men and Stevens' backs had an easy time for the rest of the quarter.

N. Y. U. had things their own way in the last quarter, scoring on a long forward pass, Huntley to Parks, but Cusack failed on an attempt for a field goal from the thirty-five-yard line. Line-up and summary:

New York.	Position.	Stevens.
Waldman	Left end	Marshall
Weiner	Left tackle	Stretch
Hagemeyer	Left guard	Odell
Raschbaum	Centre	Hill
Cusack	Right guard	Moeller
Sokolower	Right tackle	Middleton
McKenzie	Right end	Hoinkis
Olswang	Quarter back	Anderson
Huntley (Capt.)	Left half back	Soper
Schuck	Right half back	Poole
Bernstein	Full back	Webber

Touchdowns—Huntley, (3,) Parks, Bernstein. Goals from touchdowns—Cusack.

Substitutions—New York: Parks for Schuck, Sulzer for Raschbaum, Rosenberger for Waldman, Hammond for Hagemeyer, Casperberb for Raschbaum, Stein for Weiner, House for Hammond, Hammond for Cusack, Bernstein for Schuck, Brown for Hammond; Stevens: Pawl for Graydon, Poole for Herrsloff, De Hoinkis for Poole, Poole for Oldis, De Brot for Hoinkis, Todd for Anderson, Graydon for Middleton, Pawl for Graydon, Middleton for Pawl, Hoinkis for De Brot, Howell for Marshall, De Brot for Howell, Herrsloff for Poole, Anderson for Todd, Pawl for Stretch, Marshall for Hoinkis.

Referee—Mr. Saunders of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Crollius of Dartmouth. Head linesman—Mr. Williams of Oberlin. Other officials—Mr. Myers of Stevens and Mr. Low of New York University. Time of periods—Ten, fifteen, ten, fifteen minutes. Time-keeper—Mr. Crollius of Dartmouth.

ANDOVER OVERWHELMED.

Exeter Football Team Crushes Its Old Rival, 78 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Exeter handed Andover the severest jolt in the history of their football relations this afternoon when it defeated its old rival by the overwhelming score of 78 to 7. The Exeter backs ran through the Andover line and around its ends at will, piling up 55 points in the first half.

Andover's score came in the first period when Gould received a forward pass from Fitzgerald and ran 35 yards.

Andover was clearly outclassed not only in weight, but in execution of plays. Whenever Exeter got possession of the ball it was a steady march down the field with plays alternating off tackles and around the ends with an occasional plunge through centre for gains of 10 and 15 yards. The line-up:

Exeter.	Position.	Andover.
Martin	Left End	Fellows
Kirkpatrick	Left Tackle	Sanborn
Smith	Left Guard	Russell
Wehner	Centre	Avery
Zenner	Right Guard	Burnham
Comerford	Right Tackle	Conway
Lowe	Right End	Gleason
Kempton	Quarter Back	Ashley
Scott	Left Half Back	Fitzgerald
Casey	Right Half Back	Gould
Lake	Full Back	Merrick

Touchdowns—Lake, 2; Casey, 4; Comerford, Scott, Martin, Lowe, Kempton, Gould. Goals from touchdowns—Wehner, 10; Gould. Safety—By Fitzgerald. Substitutes—Andover, Thomas for Ashley, Young for Thomas, Fitzgerald for Young, Gould for Fitzgerald. Flint for Merrick, Allen for Flint, Thompson for Allen, Merrick for Thompson, Coxe for Russell, Sheehan for Fellows; Exeter, La Roche for Casey, Fitzgibbon for Lake, Clough for Scott, Carter for Smith, Braman for Zenner. Referee—Mr. Whiting of Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Johnson of Springfield Y. M. C. A. Field Judge—Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore. Linesman—Mr. Berry of Springfield T. S. Time—Fifteen-minute periods.

Notre Dame Beats Carlisle 48 to 6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The crippled Carlisle Indians were no match for Notre Dame in the game played here today, the final score being, Notre Dame, 48; Carlisle, 6. Welsh, the Chippewa quarter back, was badly injured in the last quarter. He was removed in an unconscious condition to a hospital, where an examination was begun in the fear that the base of his skull had been fractured.

The punting of Cofall, who scored a field goal from the 35-yard mark, and his runs, together with those of Eichenlaub, Pliska, Bergman, and Fehlen, and the returns of punts by Bergman were features of the Notre Dame offense. Capt. Calac was the star for the Indians, although the whole team fought gamely and were badly battered when they left the field.

Carlisle got the ball on Notre Dame's 22-yard line on a fumble, and on three plunges Calac carried the ball across for the team's only touchdown.

ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS RUN UP BIG SCORES--- DETAILS OF PRINCETON AND YALE GAME

ARMY FINDS MAINE AN EASY OPPONENT

Oliphant and McEwan Play Remarkable Game Against the Easterners.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 14.—With nearly all the 'Varsity players on the side lines, the Army defeated Maine here today in easy fashion by a score of 28 to 0 in a game which promised to be dull and uninteresting at the start, but later developed into one of the most sensational contests staged on the local gridiron this season. To Oliphant, formerly of Pardue, and big McEwan, the Minnesota giant, are due the honors of the day. Both husky Westerners were the main strength of the Army's patched-up eleven today, Oliphant by his sensational work in the back field and McEwan by his wonderfully effective defensive playing and bowling interference, which aided the Army to two of its touchdowns. The Cadets showed poor form throughout the first half, scoring but once during the second period, when Oliphant rang up a touchdown after a dash off tackle from the 5-yard mark.

Maine's fine display of defensive strength twice robbed the Army of touchdowns during the early periods, the Cadets rushing the ball both times to the 1-yard line, but failing in every effort to carry it over. Oliphant tossed a forward pass to Tully, who ran to a score early in the third quarter, and in the last period the former Purdue athlete caught a punt on his own 30-yard mark and dashed to a touchdown through the whole Maine team, aided by the fine work of McEwan, who put man after man out of the running on the way to the goal line. A moment later he ran 70 yards for another score with McEwan's help from a fake kick formation going around Reardon's end and through a broken field. He kicked four goals from touchdowns, and aside from the fact that he and McEwan were the whole Army team in themselves, there is nothing more to tell. As for Maine, the Downeasterners' offensive was the weakest seen here in Fall and Ruffner's punting was pitiable to watch. Their two flashes of defensive strength were the only redeeming feature of their play. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	Maine.
Kelly	Left end	Donahue
Parker	Left tackle	Rudman
Jones	Left guard	Allen
McEwan	Centre	Baker
Herrick	Right guard	Gulliver
Larkin	Right tackle	Wiley
Tully	Right end	Reardon
Oliphant	Quarter back	Bernhelsel
Mitchell	Left half back	Gorham
Van Fleet	Right half back	Ruffner
Coffin	Full back	Martin

Touchdowns—Oliphant, (3,) Tully. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 4. Substitutions—Army: Prickett for Kelly, Timberlake for Jones, Goodman for McEwan, McEwan for Goodman, Holmes for Herrick, Weyand for Larkin, Bringham for Tully, Britton for Bringham, Harmon for Oliphant, Coffin for Harmon, Walker for Mitchell, Mitchell for Walker, Boots for Mitchell, Herrick for Coffin, Oliphant for Harmon. Maine: Moulton for Rudman, Kirk for Gorham. Referee—Mr. Thorpe of De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Lenheim of Chicago. Head linesman—Cadet Prichard. Time of quarters—Two of ten minutes and two of twelve minutes.

Cahall Star in Lehigh Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 14.—Lehigh today beat Villanova, 10 to 0, but only after the hardest kind of a fight. It was "Billy" Cahall, whom experts are heralding as the best half back in the East, who made nine of Lehigh's punts, representing a goal from the field and a touchdown. He played a wonderful game for Lehigh, being in almost every play and made the longest run of the day. It was not until the fourth period that Lehigh could score. In Villanova's line the hardest kind of a proposition was met. Even though Lehigh made six or seven dozen first downs, they did not come consistently enough to enable the Brown and White players to score a touchdown during the first three periods. However, Lehigh came near enough to Cahall to try four attempts at field goals, but the Lehigh line failed to hold and he was so fortified these times that the attempts fell short. The last attempt was fumbled by Frazier of Villanova and Tate fell on the ball for Lehigh on the 25-yard line. On the first play Chenoweth made a forward pass to Cahall, who galloped over the line for a touchdown. Hoban kicked the goal. Line-up:

Villanova.	Position.	Lehigh.
J. Reap	Left end	F. W. Green
Reagan	Left tackle	Tate
Bamford	Left guard	Ostrum
Lynch	Centre	Early
Mahan	Right guard	Pons
Ta Reap	Right tackle	Gilson
Connors	Right end	Chapman
Ward	Quarter back	Chenoweth
McGuicken	Left half back	Maguinness
Frost	Right half back	Hoban
Prendergest	Full back	Halsted

Touchdown—Cahall. Goal from touchdown—Hoban. Goal from field—Cahall.

Substitutions: Villanova—Dougherty for McGuicken, McGuicken for Ward, Corbett for Mahan, Frazer for Dougherty, Dougherty for Connors, Sutliff for Corbett, Clark for Frazier. Lehigh—Scruggs for Early, Cahall for Maguinness, Sawtell for Chapman, Frank Green for Pons, Good for Hoban, Hoban for Halsted, Pons for Maguinness. Referee—Mr. Keogh, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—Mr. Baldwin, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Mr. Donohue, Villanova; Mr. Scruggs, Lehigh. Two ten and two twelve minute periods.

Yale Youngsters Win, 35 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—In a ripping game of football today the Yale freshmen beat the Harvard freshmen, 35 to 6, after being completely outclassed in the first period, when two field goals by Robinson, with no score for Yale, made the Crimson youngsters look like the best team. A come-back which would have been worthy of the 'Varsity, however, completely smothered Harvard in the three other periods of the fray, and the touchdowns were piled up in rapid succession by the Yale Cubs. In the second period "Tom" Enwright, the Captain of the Harvard team, who had been playing a terrific game for his side, was knocked unconscious in a scrimmage and was carried from the field with a slight concussion of the brain. Later he was carried to the Yale clubhouse, where he recovered consciousness. When he found out where he was, the big full back made a dash for the door and wanted to get in the game again. He was taken to Cambridge in a private car tonight, and his physicians stated that he probably would fully recover. Line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Mosier	Left end	Harvey
Yates	Left tackle	Davis
Black	Left guard	Burr
Wylie	Centre	Wiggin
McGrath	Right guard	Snow
Saidings	Right tackle	Mackie
Smith	Right end	White
Van Nostrand	Quarter back	Taylor
Wiser	Left half back	Thatcher
Markle	Right half back	Robinson
Hutchinson	Full back	Enwright

Touchdowns—Bingham, (3,) Milliken, Hutchinson. Goals from touchdowns—Gates, 2; Howes, 3. Goals from field—Robinson, 2. Substitutions—Yale: Gates for Yates, Bingham for Wiser, Lewis for Gates, McNaughton for Lewis, Smith for Markle, Milliken for Hutchinson. Harvard: Hill for Mates for Lewis, Gates for McGrath, Wiser for Smith; Harvard: Nelson for Enwright, Cabot for Davis, Horne for Harvey, Dinan for Snow. Referee—Dr. E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—Davis, Wesleyan. Linesman—Hatch, University of Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

One-Legged Football Star.

One-legged swimmers, baseball players, and runners have frequently made their marks in the field of athletics, but the latest to come into prominence is a Captain of a football team, who through some accident lost one of his legs. The Athletics, a strong independent football team of Alliance, Ohio, claims the distinction of having as its Captain this a one-legged player. Virgil Oswalt is the crippled star's name, and he is the mainstay of the team, which is one of the fastest semi-professional aggregations in the State. In the last three games played by his team Oswalt has by his fine individual work and wonderful handling of the forward pass brought his team from behind and won a victory in each instance.

DARTMOUTH ROUTS PENN.

Red and Blue No Match for New Hampshire Eleven.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Dartmouth football team defeated Pennsylvania today 41 to 0, the highest score ever registered against a Red and Blue team on Franklin Field. Pennsylvania was outplayed in every department of play. Although Dartmouth did not score until the second period, the Green's goal was never in danger, the play being in Pennsylvania territory throughout the entire game.

Dartmouth used a fake pass successfully for many gains, while forward passes resulted in several touchdowns. The second-string men on the Green team were used freely during the closing periods, and performed as brilliantly as the veterans of the first squad. Comisky, who substituted for Ghee, making several startling runs, and scoring one touchdown on a fake pass, while Thielsher bucked the line for five yards and a touchdown within a few seconds after he had relieved Murdock at right half back.

Pennsylvania showed to the best advantage in the first half, when the Red and Blue held the big Green team for downs when only five yards were needed for a touchdown. Tucker then threw two successful forward passes for short gains, and the ball was on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line when time for the first period was called.

Murdock scored Dartmouth's first touchdown on a succession of line plunges after Curtis had intercepted a forward pass on Pennsylvania's yard line. Winship scored the second on a forward pass, which he caught behind the goal line. The third touchdown was made on a line plunge by Murdock after a sensational run by Ghee. Gerrish made the fourth touchdown on a forward pass.

Line-up and summary:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Hopkins	Left end	Telfer
Russell	Left tackle	Pudrith
Dorizas	Left guard	Merrill
Journeay	Centre	Milmore
Norwald	Right guard	Spears
Harris	Right tackle	Cotton
Koons	Right end	Winship
Merrill	Quarter back	Ghee
Moffett	Left half back	Whitney
Wray	Right half back	Curtis
Tucker	Full back	Gerrish

Score by periods:

Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	14	13	14	41

Referee—E. W. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—D. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—T. F. Murphy, Harvard. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

Scoring: Dartmouth—Touchdowns, Murdock (2,) Winship, Gerrish, Thielsher, Comisky. Goals from touchdowns—Pudrith (5.)

Substitutes, — Pennsylvania — Herring for Russell, Dittrow for Dorizas, Pepper for Norwald, Norwald for Pepper Mathews for Wray, Avery for Tucker, Zelback for Hopkins, Townsend for Harris, Murdock for Merrill. Dartmouth—Murdock for Curtis, Curtis for Gerrish, Colby for Merrill, Redfield for Telfer, Gerrish for Curtis, Comisky for Ghee, Smith for Spears, Thielsher for Murdock, Cannon for Gerrish, Child for Cotton, Perry for Winship, Dohamel for Soutar, Soutar for Pudrith.

Lafayette's Victory 42 to 6.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 14.—Lafayette very decisively defeated the Albright team on March Field this afternoon by the score of 42 to 6. The relative strength of the teams were not, however, commensurate with that score. Lafayette had most of the breaks of luck. Albright would show a great flash of offensive strength and then lore all the advantage by a fumble. Lafayette made three touchdowns in the first period, and all of them were directly or indirectly due to fumbles by Albright players. It is not that Lafayette was not strong enough to defeat Albright, but without these misplays the scores would not have come so rapidly. Both teams were weak on the defense. As a result there were many long runs and successful forward passes, which made the game picturesque. The mainspring of the Albright strength was Benfer, the big full back and Captain of the team. He played the best field game of any man who has played against Lafayette this year. Not only was his offense a revelation, but he backed up his own line splendidly and tackled in the open field in a sure fashion. The line-up:

Albright.	Position.	Lafayette.
Ritter	Left end	Blackburn
Dunkelberger	Left tackle	Woodward
Spambaugh	Left guard	Gaynor
Yost	Centre	Tomay
Pateike	Right guard	Lutze
Brillhart	Right tackle	Maxfield
Hartzler	Right end	Hartman
Trembull	Quarter back	Lerch
Parker	Left half back	Aiken
Lutze	Right half back	D. Diamond
Benfer	Full back	Furry

Touchdowns—Weldon, Maxfield, D. Diamond, (2,) Lerch, Benfer, Blackburn. Goals from touchdowns—Maxfield, (5,) Tull.

Substitutes: Lafayette—Aiken for D. Diamond, Swartz for Blackburn, Blackburn for Furry, Tull for Hartman, Thomas for Weldon, Mummert for Maxfield, Livzey for Lutze, Hammer for Livzey, Maxfield for Mummert, D. Diamond for Aiken, Luhr for Livzey, Weldon for Thomas, Tormay for Blackburn, Blackburn for Tull, Hartman for Swartz, Aiken for Lerch, Mayfield—Zinn for Lutze, Spambaugh for Dunkelberger, Hoffman for Trembull, Lutze for Hoffman, Blemsderfer for Parker, Ritter for Benfer, Trembull for Parker.

Referee—Mr. Taggart, Rochester. Umpire—Mr. Palmer, Colby. Head linesman—M. Price, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Wesleyan Wins on Drop Kick.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Wesleyan won from Trinity here this afternoon 3 to 0 on a drop kick from the thirty-yard line in the third quarter by Eustis, Trinity depended upon a more open game than did Wesleyan, but the latter team solved the Trinity offense and Wesleyan's heavier line gradually wore out the spirited offense of the visitors. Hallock saved the game for Wesleyan early in the third quarter, when he stopped Lambert on the Wesleyan five-yard line after a fifty-two-yard run by the latter through the Wesleyan team. Trinity also lost the ball on downs to Wesleyan in the first period, when the ball was six yards from the goal line.

Wesleyan's best chance for a touchdown came in the second quarter, when a forward pass of twenty-eight yards, Slocum to Bovard, took the ball to Trinity's eight-yard line. Here the ball was lost when an incomplete pass rolled over the goal line. Kenan was a strong line plunger and backed the line well in the secondary defense. Slocum gained consistently on end runs, while Castator and Cole were the principal ground gainers for Trinity, both of whom ran the ends well. The line-up:

Wesleyan.	Position.	Trinity.
Nourse	Left end	Morris
Wilkinson	Left tackle	Howell
Young	Left guard	Jackson
Eustis	Centre	Kinney
Sargent	Right guard	Bradley
Gordon	Right tackle	Lambert
Bovard	Right end	Connors
Slocum	Quarter back	Smith
Newhall	Left half back	Cole
Johnson	Right half back	Ives
Kenan	Full back	Castator

Goals from field—Eustis. Substitutions—Talbot for Wilkinson, Hallock for Newhall, Markthaler for Johnson, Craig for Ives, Churchill for Bradley. Referee—Newton of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Thorpe of Columbia. Linesman—Kindgen of Columbia. Time—Fifteen-minute quarters.

St. Paul's Closes with Victory.

St. Paul's School of Garden City closed its season yesterday with a 35-to-7 victory over the Irving School. The St. Paul's eleven was easily the better team and met with little opposition. The game was featured by a run of 50 yards by Merry in the last quarter. Merry received a forward pass from Diedrich, and, after evading the field, scored. St. Paul's this car won three games, played three ties, and lost two contests. The line-up:

St. Paul's.	Position.	Irving School.
Birch	Left end	Hardy
Waterman	Left tackle	Rome
Douglas	Left guard	Wilson
Miller	Centre	Heath
Horsfield	Right guard	Daggett
Brown	Right tackle	Stranberg
Merry	Right end	Wagner
Warbening	Quarter back	Eany
Reed	Left half back	Sell
Woodburn	Right half back	Brannasch
Diedrich	Full back	Bayne

Touchdowns—Reed, (2,) Woodburn, Diedrich, Merry, Rowe. Goals from touchdown—Woodburn, 3; Rose, 1. Substitutes—Henderson for Horsfeld; Hallan for Douglas; Smith for Merry; Merry for Diedrich; Diedrich for Watterman. Referee—Mr. Thorpe. Umpire—Mr. Cook. Head Linesman—Mr. Smith. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

TIGERS' BRACE COMES TOO LATE

Continued from Preceding Page.

mêlée only to go smash up against a stone wall. Princeton behaved nobly under their goal posts. They repulsed the onrushing enemy bravely. Three times Yale hammered at Princeton's line with the ball on the 4-yard line. And three times they were held up short in their tracks. But Yale had recourse and Le Gore whipped the pigskin over the Tigers' heads toward the red head of Brann, which loomed up above the Tiger headgears. Red caught the ball and it was another touchdown.

Yale seemed tireless. When they were not wearing themselves out battering at the Tiger line, they were hurling the ball around in the air in the most careless fashion. It was a fine thing to watch. Ainsmith, Le Gore, Knowles, and Scovil seemed to revel in trying to see how much battering their carcases would stand without a break. Another march down the chalk-marked field and the Tiger goal was within reach.

The Princeton students hoped to give life to their fading allies with cheer and song, but cheer and song did not stop young Mr. Scovil from tearing through for Yale's third touchdown. Up to this time it had been Yale and only Yale. Princeton had failed to get a first down and Princeton's tackling was hopelessly weak. They couldn't hold onto the Yale runners. The Elis slipped out of their grasp as if they were greased. And now it is the fourth period.

Many of the Yale adherents can see nothing to it but the overwhelming Yale triumph, and they start to leave the big Stadium, and start for their automobiles. The Princeton cheering section would not acknowledge defeat. Their lusty cheers rolled across at Yale as loudly as ever, the Yale cheer leader grinned a grin of satisfaction and megaphoned up at the Yale cheers: "Come on, boys, give 'em good-night Princeton! They are dying on the other side."

Dying, were they? Not much. They stood up, every mother's son of them, young and old, and the melodious strains of Old Nassau floated across the field.

With this chant ringing in their ears the Tigers went into the final period of the game.

Moore and Dickerman went into the game fresh from the side lines. Glick also came in and played at quarter back. Princeton seemed to be suddenly inspired. Rip, smash, crash, the backs began to tear into the line of blue. The bulldog song of the Elis stopped. Silent Frank Hinkey walked nervously along the line of substitutes, talking under his breath.

Capt. Talbott, who had left the game all tired out, suddenly ripped the horse blanket from his shoulders and told Hinkey that he was going back into the game. Red Brann and Stillman, the two Yale ends who had been taken out of the game a short time before, were rushed to the battle front. The Princeton students cheered as if their voices would crack as the Blue line began to back away from the fury of the Princeton drive. Back they went, one chalk mark after another. Nearer and nearer the Yale goal line seemed the Princeton. Yale, furious at the sudden turn of the battle, plunged headlong into the Tiger backs. But Moore, Dickerman, and the indomitable Glick were too elusive for them. What Glick did today will be remembered a long time at Princeton. He was irresistible and would not say die. It was Glick 6 yards, and Dickerman 5 yards, and Moore 7 yards all the way down the long, hard road to Yale's goal. But Princeton did it once, and did it nobly. And then, when the terrible predicament of only three minutes to play hung over their heads, they went right back about the job bravely and made the march all over again.

Yale groaned with every plunge of the Tiger backs and Princeton cried forth shrieks of delight every time any Yale player was stretched out on the grass. Yale couldn't stop it. They were tired. Princeton was fighting with that spirit which only comes as a last resort, that inbred hope which comes to the man in the last ditch when he knows that defeat is inevitable, but still has a never-say-die spirit left to grind his teeth hard clench his fists, and take his beating without a whimper. That was Princeton all afternoon.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Following the Ball Over the Palmer Stadium Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—After the invigorating screams of delight from the opposing cheering sections at the advent of the two teams, Harry LeGore, Yale's full back, poised the ball on a heap of dirt and when the referee blew his whistle LeGore's right foot sent the ball spinning to Tibbott, who was downed by Waldon on the Tiger's 35-yard line. Driggs and Ames, butting into the Blue line, got only a few yards and Driggs boomed a high punt to LeGore on Yale's 30-yard line. LeGore punted on the next down and Yale gained 25 yards on the exchange. Yale tried a lateral pass without hesitation, but it failed to gain. A Yale forward pass failed, LeGore's heave going over the goal line. Yale got a few yards on a double pass, LeGore to Ainsworth and a 5-yard penalty for holding gave Yale a first down. Knowles ploughed through for a good gain and the Tiger defense seemed weak. Ainsworth, snatching a lateral pass from LeGore, eluded the Tiger tacklers and raced up the field 30 yards before he was downed on Princeton's 30-yard line. Knowles tore through Princeton's forwards for 5 yards, but the next two attempts failed and LeGore attempted to kick a field goal from the 20-yard line, but the ball went wild.

From the 20-yard line Driggs kicked out of danger. LeGore sent the ball to Princeton's 30-yard line on the next kick and Ames ran it back to midfield. Yale then sprung a spectacular triple pass as a prelude to her first touchdown. Wilson shot the ball to LeGore, who, just as he was tackled, sent it to Ainsworth, who made a beautiful catch and raced down the east side of the gridiron 35 yards for a touchdown. LeGore failed to kick the goal.

In the second period Yale put the ball into play on the Tiger's 25-yard line and then Knowles ploughed through for a 10-yard gain. In a punting exchange, Yale had much the beter of it and the Blue gained about 20 yards when LeGore and Driggs exchanged a few kicks. Ainsworth and Knowles tore big holes in the Tiger line. Wilson also did his share in the Nassau destruction. Each team tried forward passes which failed. There was much kicking with LeGore having the better of the exchanges.

Yale had much the better of the going all through the period and the line smashing of Knowles and Ainsworth and LeGore made the Tiger line look ineffective. When Yale, by relentless line plunging, had the ball down on the four-yard line, Princeton took a brace and after Knowles and Wilson had hurled themselves into the line with no avail three times. LeGore ran back and hurled a forward pass at Red Brann. He was then behind the goal line and caught the pass neatly and made a touchdown. LeGore kicked an easy goal and the score was 14 to 0.

The Yale back field was tiring under the terrific hammering at the Tiger line, and Scovil was substituted for Wilson. On an exchange of punts LeGore booted a long kick to Princeton's 12-yard line, the ball bounding over Ames' head. Driggs punted out of danger, Ainsworth getting the ball on Princeton's 40-yard line. Scovil and Ainsworth got five yards through the Tiger line and on the next play a pretty lateral pass, Ainsworth to LeGore to Red Brann, netted the Blue thirty yards and brought the ball to Princeton's 20-yard line. Another double pass, Ainsworth to Scovil, gave the Blue eight more yards and then Scovil tore through the Tiger forwards to Princeton's 10-yard line. On the next plunge Wilson carried the ball to the 2-yard line and Scovil was pushed over for a touchdown. LeGore failed to kick the goal. Score: Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.

Yale, by relentless hammering at the Tiger line carried the ball well into Princeton's territory toward the end of the third period. Yale gained on the exchange of punts and after LeGore had punted out of bounds on Princeton's 10-yard line, "Buzz" Law, standing behind his own goal line, punted to the 35-yard line, where Scovil made a fair catch. From this mark Scovil tried a kick from placement, but the leather went wide of its mark.

On the first play in the fourth period Yale was penalized fifteen yards for offside play. Guernsey, who had taken LeGore's place, punted to Dickerman on Princeton's 23-yard line. At this point Capt. Talbott left the game. Jim Sheldon taking his place. On an exchange of punts it was Princeton's ball on her 35-yard line. Then Princeton woke up and began a steady march up the field. Terrific line plunging by "Billy" Moore and Dickerman pushed Yale's fast tiring team back yard by yard in an aggressive attack which would not be denied. "Billy" Moore's zig-zag dashes had the Elis greatly puzzled, and by steady rushing, the New York boy went over for a touchdown. Law kicked the goal. Score: Yale, 19; Princeton, 7.

Dickerman ran the next kick-off back to Princeton's 25-yard line and Law punted to Yale's 35-yard line. Guernsey returned the kick to Dickerman on Princeton's 30-yard line.

Princeton at once began a sustained march up the field which brought yells of joy from the Princeton cohorts. It was at this time that Glick began to show his true worth as a plunging half back. Aided by Dickerman and Moore, Glick swept the Elis off their feet in the most gruelling onslaught the Blue had encountered this season. One by one they left the chalk marks behind, until the Yale goal posts loomed up plainly before them. The long road to the Eli goal line was traversed in a march of glory. Before Yale knew it Princeton had the ball a foot from the final mark, and then the tireless Glick made one grand plunge for the Tigers' second touchdown. Law kicked the goal. Score: Yale, 19; Princeton, 14.

The game ended before Princeton could continue her brilliant work.

The Line-Up and Summary.

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Brann	Left end	Highley
Talbott	Left tackle	McLean
Conroy	Left guard	Shenk
White	Centre	Gennert
Wadden	Right guard	E. Trenkmann
Betts	Right tackle	Ballin
Stillman	Right end	Shea
Wyman	Quarter back	Ames
Ainsworth	Left half back	Tibbott
Knowles	Right half back	Glick
Le Gore	Full back	Driggs

Score by periods:

	1	2	3	4	
Yale	6	7	6	0	19
Princeton	0	0	0	14	14

Referee—Nathan Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—J. W. Beachan, Cornell. Field judge—Fred W. Burleigh, Exeter.

Yale score—Touchdowns: Ainsworth, Brann, Scovil; goal from touchdown, Le Gore. Princeton score—Touchdowns: Moore, Glick; goal from touchdowns, Law, (2.)

Substitutions—Princeton: Brown for Shea, E. Trenkmann for Glick, Dickerman for Highley, Rayhill for Lamberton, Dickerman for Tibbott, Boland for F. Trenkmann, Eberstadt for Ames, Moore for Driggs, Law for Boland, Glick for Eberstadt, Love for McLean, Clogg for E. Trenkmann, Haviland for Gennert, Swart for Shenk, Shenk for Swart, Brown for Rayhill, Highley for Lamberton, Lamberton for Highley. Yale: Scovil for Knowles, Easton for Wilson, Guernsey for Le Gore, Gould for Brann, Loughridge for Talbott, Carter for Stillman, Oakes for Conroy, J. Sheldon for Betts, Brann for Gould, Stillman for Carter, Wilson for Easton, Cornell for Ainsworth, C. Sheldon for Loughridge, Von Holt for J. Sheldon, Ainsworth for Cornell, Talbott for C. Sheldon, Betts for Von Holt, Le Gore for Guernsey.

NO TROUBLE WITH CROWD.

Railroad Carried Nearly 17,000 Persons to Yale-Princeton Game.

Twenty-three special trains carried nearly 17,000 football enthusiasts yesterday to the Yale-Princeton game from the Pennsylvania Terminal, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. The handling of the record crowd by the Pennsylvania Railroad was accomplished without the slightest congestion or confusion. Little attention was paid to the regular schedule, preference being given to the specials, which were sent off at twenty minute intervals.

There was no delay sending the special trains off on time. Owing to the number of tracks, the railroad officials were able to handle the crowd without any serious interference with the usual traffic. The last special train was scheduled to leave the terminal at 11 A. M., but after this had been dispatched about 500 belated holders of seats for the game gathered at the gates. The stationmaster made up another train, which started at 12:04 P. M. and reached Princeton in time for the game.

The interminable delays and difficulties which have followed past games at Princeton were missing on the return journey. There was no confusion when the people made the usual rush for the trains after the game. Owing to the new spur tracks, it was possible to hold practically all the trains in or near the yards, with the result that as soon as one was filled there was another ready, with no check of the stedy flow from the stadium. Explicit posted directions and a big array of competent train officials were of material assistance in bringing about the perfection of the arrangements.

About 22,000 persons were carried to the game in special trains. Of this number about 5,500 went from Philadelphia. The number of special trains that went into the little Jersey college town was forty, while one train was made up of private cars.

The Pennsylvania Station officials were somewhat disappointed with the [illegible] equipment [illegible] number of [illegible] terminal.

FORDHAM PLAYS VERMONT, 7 TO 7

Maroon Holds Heavy Line of Visitors—Wymard's Kick Leads to Mistake.

Fordham kept its home field record clean yesterday by playing a tie game with the University of Vermont. The score was 7—7 and gave rise to a misunderstanding, and many of the spectators left the field under the impression that Fordham had been beaten by a 7—6 score. The mistake was due to the narrow margin of Capt. Wymard's kick for goal from the touchdown made by Dunn. Referee L. O. Kirberger of Washington and Jefferson, ruled in favor of the Fordham leader.

The fact that Fordham was able to hold the heavy line of the visiting team was somewhat of a surprise in spite of the advantage of playing on Fordham Field, but the Maroon aggregation put up a sterling defense and held firm against the aggressive attacks of the New Englanders. Capt. Wymard kicked his fifteenth consecutive goal this season. The Fordham leader had been knocked out just before his successful kick and was forced to leave the game after making the next kick-off.

Both elevens made their scores in the third quarter. Fordham was the first to cross the goal line after Regan's run of forty yards through left tackle, brought the ball to the four-yard mark. With Vermont holding like a stonewall on the first three downs Fordham's chance of scoring looked hopeless, but Dunn wiggled across on the last attempt, and Capt. Wymard kicked the goal.

Vermont scored its touchdown in less than three minutes after the Maroon tally, when Vizner grabbed the kick-off and ran sixty-five yards through the whole Fordham team to his own eight-yard mark, where he was overtaken by Kane. After that the Green quarter back was the keystone of the game, making the touchdown on the second down by a squeeze through centre. Frank then kicked the goal that tied the game.

On the next kick-off Vizner started on another gallop for the goal line, but was stopped after going forty yards. Fordham alternated in the possession of the pigskin, but the trick plays which had scattered the Green eleven earlier in the game proved of no avail, the last period ending with Vermont holding the ball on Fordham's twelve-yard line.

Capt. Wymard was unconscious several minutes after being carried out of the game, but Dr. Spies announced that his injury was not serious. Sennein and Vizner together with De Mallo, the old Holy Cross centre, on the line, appeared to advantage for Vermont, while Dunn and Rice featured for the Maroon. Line-up and summary:

Fordham.	Position.	Vermont.
Kane	Left end	Malcolm
Riordan	Left tackle	Denning
Rice	Left guard	Flynn
Wymard	Centre	De Marco
J. Conklin	Right guard	Armstrong
May	Right tackle	Little
Gorriden	Right end	Pike
Rowan	Quarter back	Vizner
Dunn	Left half back	Smith
Regan	Right half back	Frank
Yale	Full back	Tenniev

Touchdowns—Dunn, Vizner. Goals from touchdown—Wymard, Frank. Referee—Mr. Kirberger, Washington and Jefferson. Umpire—C. Bannon, Princeton. Linesman—Bannon, Princeton. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Substitutes: For Fordham—Robbin for Regan, Regan for Robbin, Mulcahy for Riordan, Morcaldi for Rowan, Riordan for Rice, Rice for Wymard, Butler for J. Conklin, Robbin for Regan. For Vermont—Abell for Armstrong, Armstrong for Abell, Bush for Little, Steib for Denning.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
20—Maine	0	44—Bates	0
21—Virginia	0	44—Springfield	0
20—Lehigh	3	10—W. and J.	9
28—Notre Dame	0	7—Williams	6
7—W. and J.	13	13—Penn. State	0
49—Colgate	7	7—Michigan	0
14—Brown	6	20—Princeton	0
10—Princeton	14	0—Brown	0
178	43	151	28
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
12—Rutgers	0	14—Gettysburg	0
10—Bucknell	0	0—F. and M.	10
12—Syracuse	7	0—Lafayette	0
16—Lafayette	0	13—Navy	6
16—Dartmouth	12	7—Indians	6
7—Williams	7	40—Swarthmore	6
0—Harvard	20	3—Michigan	34
14—Yale	19	0—Dartmouth	41
87	65	77	147
NAVY.		ARMY.	
13—Georgetown	0	49—Stevens	0
7—Pittsburgh	12	13—Rutgers	0
6—Pennsylvania	13	21—Colgate	7
46—West. Reserve	0	14—Holy Cross	0
16—No. Carolina	14	41—Villa Nova	0
21—Fordham	0	27—Notre Dame	7
31—Colby	21	28—Maine	0
141	61	193	14
CORNELL.		INDIANS.	
28—Ursinus	0	20—Albright	0
3—Pittsburgh	9	7—Lebanon Valley	0
3—Colgate	7	6—West Va. Res.	0
21—Indians	0	6—Lehigh	21
48—Bucknell	0	0—Cornell	21
28—Penn	0	3—Pittsburgh	10
48—Holy Cross	3	0—Pennsylvania	7
26—F. and M.	3	3—Syracuse	24
28—Michigan	13	0—Holy Cross	0
		0—Notre Dame	48
233	42	45	131
BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
24—Norwich	0	12—F. and M.	0
20—R. I. State	0	21—Indians	6
0—Amherst	0	3—Yale	20
16—Wesleyan	0	24—Carnegie	20
7—Cornell	28	27—Muhlenburg	0
12—Vermont	9	83—Johns Hopkins	0
6—Yale	14	20—Penn State	7
0—Harvard	0	10—Villanova	0
84	42	150	53
FORDHAM.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
0—Georgetown	0	27—St. Stephens	0
7—Gallaudet	6	26—Hamilton	0
21—Rochester	0	13—Haverford	7
28—Middlebury	0	17—R. P. I.	7
27—Rhode Island	0	27—Trinity	19
21—Gettysburg	3	0—Union	9
0—Navy	21	31—Stevens	0
7—Vermont	7		
105	36	117	42
AMHERST.		STEVENS.	
0—Rowdoin	7	0—Army	49
17—Middlebury	0	13—Johns Hopkins	16
0—Brown	0	7—Union	13
0—Trinity	0	0—Haverford	38
16—Wesleyan	0	0—Delaware	0
0—Dartmouth	32	6—Rensselaer	0
0—Springfield	7	0—N. Y. U.	31
M. C. A.	20		
6—Williams	14	20	179
89	73		
WILLIAMS.		DARTMOUTH.	
87—Rensselaer	0	29—Mass. Aggies	6
3—Vermont	0	74—Norwich	0
3—Dartmouth	21	21—Williams	3
17—Springfield	13	42—Vermont	0
20—Trinity	14	13—Princeton	16
7—Princeton	7	32—Amherst	0
20—Wesleyan	7	66—Tufts	0
14—Amherst	6	41—Pennsylvania	0
121	68	317	25
LAFAYETTE.		RUTGERS.	
41—Delaware	0	0—Princeton	12
7—Ursinus	7	22—R. T. I.	0
0—Pennsylvania	6	0—Army	13
0—Princeton	16	17—Muhlenburg	7
14—Villa Nova	3	16—Tufts	0
0—Penn. State	17	14—Syracuse	14
24—Muhlenburg	3		
42—Albright	6	79	53
128	52		
W. AND J.		PITTSBURGH.	
26—Mt. Union	0	0—Cornell	3
105—Dickinson	0	21—Westminster	10
8—Harvard	10	17—Navy	0
25—Westminster	0	6—Indiana	3
18—Yale	7	21—Georgetown	0
40—West Virginia	0	96—Dickinson	0
13—Pittsburgh	10	10—W. and J.	13
85—W. Va. Wesn.	0	14—Carnegie Tech	0
300	27	178

CROSS COUNTRY RACES---SIX-DAY RACE STARTS TONIGHT---GOLF SCORES---SOCCER RESULTS

I.-A. A. C. RUNNERS WIN CROSS-COUNTRY

A. J. Fogel Leads Junior Metropolitan Pack Over a Stiff Course.

Two surprising victories were accomplished in the annual junior metropolitan cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, when A. J. Fogel, an independent entrant, romped off with the title and the Irish-American A. C. team captured the club honors by the margin of two points from the Bronx Church House. Both victories upset calculations of athletic enthusiasts, but it was Fogel's singular success that was the real surprise of the contest. Only a mere lad, this youngster proved too fleet of foot for one of the largest fields that ever competed in a metropolitan junior championship. Undaunted by the stiffest cross-country course in the United States, the Irish-American A. C. boy, weighing little more than 110 pounds, ran over the six and an eighth mile course in the fast time of 34 minutes 11 seconds.

Nick Gianacopulos, the heavy Greek runner of the Millrose A. A., up to the last minute an overwhelming favorite for the individual laurels, gave Fogel a stern chase over half the distance, but when it came to the final test of pure grit and stamina the Greek was found wanting. On even terms with the winner passing the starting point on the first lap around, the Greek fell behind yard after yard as stiff hills and dales were passed, and at the finish he was 150 yards behind his diminutive opponent.

Hugh Honahan of the New York A. C., another individual entry, was in the running through and finished third, fifty yards behind Gianacopulos.

The fact that six individual entrants finished among the first seven weighed heavily in the Irish-American team's favor. Despite the fact that Fogel's victory counted for naught in the Winged Fistites' team triumph, Frank Zuna brought first place to the squad by finishing fourth, ahead of C. De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A., O. Laaska, Kaleva A. A., and H. Ackerman of the New York A. A., all individual starters. The other four Irish-American A. C. representatives to count in the success are I. Messer, J. Gaffney, W. Fogel, a brother of the winner, and Willie Garvin.

Half a dozen athletic-looking youths carried the colors of Columbia University in the contest, lending added zest to the race, but they were outclassed by three club teams, and finished fourth. The Irish club had the low score of 40 points, Bronx Church was next with 42, Mohawks third with 62, Columbia fourth with 121, Long Island A. C. fifth with 135, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. sixth with 155, and Holy Family Lyceum brought up the rear with 164.

One of the features of the race was the fact that every one of the seven clubs which started the required number of men finished a complete team. Out of the sixty-six athletes who faced Starter John McHugh, fifty-four completed the journey.

For the first time in many years real cross-country running was had over the Van Cortlandt course. It was not play for even the best to tackle the numerous steep climbs and hollow declines which comprise the route. Even the strong fell by the wayside. It was because of his giant stature that Gianacopulos was considered a likely winner of the race, but it takes more than strength to win a race of yesterday's calibre. Fogel won because of his courage. On the first circuit he appeared tired. His legs lagged and he breathed heavily, but on his second trip he recuperated wonderfully, and at the finish could have gone away without trouble. He was aware he had the race well in hand a mile from the finish, and instead of running himself into the ground he took things easy and his victory was as effective as could be desired.

An added handicap in the way of the leg-weary runners was a water jump, three-quarters of a mile from the finish, which proved a big obstacle. Now and then a boy was unable to take the jump, and plunged face first into the water. On the first trip Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., who later dropped out after receiving a severe fall, led the way to the mire, and with Gianacopulos and Fogel following, went over it safely. Not so with those who followed, for a log, which proved a stepping stone for the first trio, proved equally as big a handicap with their trailers, for it became slippery and made uncertain footing.

A prettier race was never witnessed than during the first three miles of the chase. Gianacopulos and Fogel fought it out over an entire lap, with the Irish representative showing the way, passing the judges in the splendid time of 16¾:4 4-5. On the climb to the golf links the second time round Fogel made his biggest gain on Gianacopulos, which he held despite frequent spurts on the part of the latter.

H. Crosby of the Bronx Church House might have brought victory to his team had he retained his first lap position on the last trip round the course. Passing the first water jump, he was eighteenth in the actual count, and when he finished he was third man from the last.

Two thousand persons gathered about the finish line, but through perfect police arrangements, which were handled by Inspector Walsh and Capt. McKeon, the homestretch was kept absolutely clear. An outstanding feature was the fact that the race started exactly at the scheduled time—3 o'clock. Summary:

100—°A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C. ..34:11
110—°N. Gianacoplos, Millrose A. A. ..34:44
108—°H. Honahan, New York A. C. ..35:00
2—F. Zuna, Irish-American A. C. ..35:08
102—C. De Stefano, Ozanam A. A. ..35:14
114—°O. Laaska, Kaleva A. A. ..35:20
106—°H. Ackerman, New York A. C. ..35:26
12—J. J. Stack, Bronx Church House..35:28
40—F. Travaglena, Mohawk A. C. ..35:28
11—G. Kiely, Bronx Church House ..35:30
30—L. G. Smith, Columbia University..35:31
5—I. Messer, Irish-American A. C. ..35:36
116—°J. Maier, Bronx Church House..35:40
14—P. Byrne, Bronx Church House..35:41
10—F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House..35:42
22—G. Messler, Long Island A. C. ..35:43
8—J. Gaffney, Irish-American A. C. ..35:48
1—W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C. ..35:53
9—J. Galvin, Irish-American A. C. ..35:56
47—F. McCullough, Mohawk A. C. ..36:31
107—°S. Cobb, New York A. C. ..36:42
41—H. Nve, Mohawk A. C. ..36:45
42—B. Mayerson, Mohawk A. C. ..36:49
29—W. Plant, Long Island A. C. ..36:52
46—R. Malary, Mohawk A. C. ..36:59
60—I. Hampson, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..37:12
44—F. Lux, Mohawk A. C. ..37:19
4—W. Rozette, Irish-American A. C. ..37:23
15—°Costello, Bronx Church House..37:27
53—A. Rostaing, Holy Family Lyceum..37:36
32—J. S. Langthorn, Columbia Univ..37:38
21—C. Schoffer, Long Island A. C. ..37:39
45—C. Erickson, Mohawk A. C. ..37:50
65—G. Larkers, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..38:01
52—G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum..38:15
37—G. Zsaofsky, Columbia University..38:16
18—H. Gunther, Bronx Church House..38:17
26—J. P. Knox, Columbia University..38:18
62—I. Lang, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..38:31
51—F. Flesche, Holy Family Lyceum..38:34
7—P. Keating, Irish-American A. C. ..38:38
43—J. Doian, Mohawk A. C. ..39:07
33—H. Y. Myers, Columbia University..39:24
31—R. F. Shepherd, Columbia Univ..39:33
34—W. H. Dickmann, Columbia Univ..39:34
103—°M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C. ..39:36
17—W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House..39:43
64—G. E. Bell, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..39:44
54—J. Erb, Holy Family Lyceum ..39:47
55—E. Maciay, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..39:50
24—T. Carroll, Long Island A. C. ..40:09
56—P. Jahn, Holy Family Lyceum ..40:12
27—W. Plant, Long Island A. C. ..40:32
63—H. Strydlo, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. ..40:45
28—W. G. Glinn, Columbia University..40:50
16—H. Cropley, Bronx Church House ..40:55
109—°J. M. Kerins, Irish-American A. C. ..41:27
6—C. Rosenbaum, Irish-American A. C. ..43:38
°Individual entry.

TEAM SCORES.

Irish-American A. C.	1	3	6	10	11	12— 40
Bronx Church House	2	4	7	8	21—	42
Mohawk A. C.	3	13	14	15	17—	62
Columbia University	5	23	28	30	35—	121
Long Island A. C.	9	16	24	27	44—	135
Holy Family Lyceum	18	36	37	39	41—	155
Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	25	31	32	40	46—	164

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Club Members Engage in Varied Competitions.

In addition to the second round of match play for the Brooklyn Cup, members of the Fox Hills Golf Club competed in the second round for the President's Cup yesterday, with the following results:

Second Round.—Brooklyn Cup—W. A. Kelsey beat C. R. Fletcher, 2 up; R. A. Sasseen beat Millward Prain, 2 up and 1 to play; Thomas B. Waterbury beat H. H. Lloyd, 3 up and 2 to play; George A. Armstrong beat James G. Batterson, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round. — President's Cup—Charles McKee beat R. K. Mamlok, 7 up and 6 to play; Ralph Prior beat T. D. Conroy, 2 up and 1 to play; C. Just, Jr., beat George E. Armstrong, 2 up and 1 to play; W. Roy Barnhill beat B. T. Allen, 3 up and 2 to play.

Sweepstakes in three classes were the attraction at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, W. B. Bremner and C. J. Turner tied in Class A, with respective cards of 79, 5—74, and 80, 6—74; Charles Gowing, in the second division, with 97, 12—85, and Dyer Smith, in the third, with 108, 28—78. There was a putting competition for women for a prize offered by Mrs. F. M. Harrison, and it was won by Mrs. C. H. Tuke. Second award went to Miss Dorothy Allen. The following scores were returned in Class A of the sweepstakes:

W. B. Brenner, 79, 5—74; C. J. Turner, 80, 6—74; S. C. Munoz, 86, 10—76; A. H. Allen, 85, 9—76; T. L. Gallagher, 90, 12—78.

There was a match play handicap against par at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, in which W. T. McVaugh, finishing 2 down, was the winner. The results follow: W. T. McVaugh, 2 down; R. G. Anderson, 3 down; J. V. Edwards, 6 down; J. D. Wallace, 7 down; H. T. Horning, 9 down; C. T. Whittier, 10 down; L. P. Reed, 14 down.

Handicap versus bogey was the competition on the cards at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Harley Murdock was returned the winner, finishing 3 up, and Howard F. Whitney, 2 up, was second on the list. The results:

Harvey Murdock, 5 up; Howard F. Whitney, 2 up; C. Runyon, Jr., 1 up; D. A. Loring, Jr., 1 up; C. E. Robertson, even; W. L. Tate, 3 down, and John Anderson, 4 down.

At the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off, C. A. Kimball winning in Class A with 83, 8—90, and E. P. Finey in Class B with 92, 16—76. Two matches in the second round for the Dyker Meadow Cup were played with the following results:

L. H. Smith beat L. W. Shibley, 2 up and 1 to play; C. A. Kimball beat A. L. Foster, 4 up and 3 to play.

E. W. Congdon, with a card of 28, 29—57, won the ringer cup offered by J. D. Gallagher for the season's play at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. Clarence Place was second with a card of 29—86. There was also a sweepstakes, in which Russell Bickford won with 89, 18—71. The following returned cards: Russell Bickford, 89, 18—71; J. O. Newell, 86, 14—72; R. C. Stevens, 88, 15—73; E. W. Congdon, 85, 10—75; W. D. Lyons, 94, 16—78; Clarence Place, 83, 7—76.

W. C. Young won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Ardsley Club yesterday with a card of 97—27—70. In addition to this competition there was a special handicap arranged for all of the winners of the season, and the result was that Louis M. Greer was returned the winner with rounds of 85 and 85, with a handicap of 20, for a total of 150. The handicap scores follow: W. C. Young, 97—27—70; J. S. Stryker, 102—21—72; D. S. Horton, 87—14—73; H. J. Bartholomae, 84—11—73; E. S. Jaffray, 97—22—75; R. E. Dearburgh, 90—15—75; J. A. Burckel, 99—24—75; T. S. Fuller, 96—19—76; J. M. Schedd, 93—14—79; H. Swarthwout, 100—19—81; O. G. Smith, 93—11—82.

C. H. Dickinson, with a score of 90, 16—74, was the winner of the sweepstakes competition at the Apawamis Club yesterday. Norton Squires, with 85, 10—75, was a close second. The scores follow: C. H. Dickinson, 90, 16—74; Norton Squires, 85, 10—75; Prescott Metcalfe, 87, 11—76; E. J. Laidlaw, 88, 10—78; W. H. Wallace, Jr., 83, 5—78; H. B. Laidlaw, 91, 10—81.

J. Barton Garfield, erstwhile club champion of the Forest Hill Field Club, won the sweepstakes there yesterday with a card of 74, 5—69. There were about a dozen entries.

Baltusrol Golfers' Election.

The annual meeting of the Baltusrol Golf Club was held last night at the clubhouse and the following were elected members of the Board of Governors for the ensuing year: Louis P. Bayard, Jr., James S. Bacon, Max H. Mehr, Arthur D. Chandler, Samuel T. Davidge, Willis L. Garey, Dr. D. Webb Greenberry, Harold W. Hack, John R. Harbin, Paul Starrett, Louis Keller, James P. Thomas, William Fellowes Morgan, Charles S. Watson, Carter W. Page, Robert S. Sinclair, and William Palmer Smith.

In the sweepstakes yesterday Howard Hasbrouck was the winner with a card of 87—9—78. One of the matches in the Autumn Cup was played, Daniel Adams, Jr., defeating Dr. John R. Shannon 1 up after eighteen additional holes. The match between Dr. D. Webb Granberry and Horton Green remains to be played.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Under ideal conditions the trapshooters of the New Rochelle Yacht Club made some excellent scores yesterday in their third weekly shoot of the season on Harrison Island. George P. Granbery carried off the honors of the day by winning three of the four matches decided. In the handicap match at 30 "birds" for the Monthly Cup he won with a score of 48 on his handicap of 4, H. S. Bullock being the runner-up with 46. Shooting from scratch in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup at 25 "birds," Granbery broke 23 straight, and in the scratch shoot at 15 "birds," he tied H. S. Bullock with a score of 14, and won in the shoot-off with another 14. He and Bullock tied for "high gun" with scores of 91 each. Bullock won the 10 "bird" scratch shoot.

The scores follow: Monthly Cup, 50 clay birds, (handicap)—G. P. Granbery, (4,) 48; H. S. Bullock, (2,) 46; C. A. Marsland, (14,) 45; B. R. Stoddard, (4,) 41; E. W. Korper, (16,) 38; A. G. Mazes, (16,) 36. Won by Granbery.

Accumulation Cup, 25 clay birds, (handicap)—G. P. Granbery, (0,) 25; H. S. Bullock, (1,) 23; B. R. Stoddard, (1,) 20; E. W. Korper, (3,) 19; J. Kahan, (scr.) 16; A. G. Mazes, (8,) 18. Won by Granbery.

Bay Ridge Rolls Up Big Score.

Bay Ridge continued its phenomenal football season by defeating the St. John's Prep. eleven yesterday afternoon at West End Oval by the score of 46 to 0. The Bay Ridge lads have not been scored against this season. The line-up:

Bay Ridge.	Position.	St. John's Prep.
T. Grace	Left end	McCormack
H. Ottenstein	Left tackle	Salamack
O'Neil	Left guard	Mulligan
Nordstrom	Centre	Healy
B. Karlson	Right guard	McGuinn
Caddell	Right tackle	Charboneau
Washington	Right end	Kenney
Adiman	Quarter back	Viverito
Brigh	Left half back	Evers
H. Karlson	Right half back	Merrick
Diamond	Full back	Court

Touchdowns—H. Karlson, Diamond, Goals from touchdown—H. Karlson, 4. Substitutes—W. Grace for T. Grace, W. Ottenstein for Washington, Washington for W. Ottenstein, Cudmore for Adiman, Adiman for Cudmore, Steele for Diamond, Diamond for Steele. Referee—Major Bigelow, Army. Umpire—Ed Goate, Boys' High. Head linesman—Goddard, Brooklyn Prep. Times of quarters—Ten minutes.

Y. M. H. A. Cross-Country Run.

All the divisions of the Metropolitan League Young Men's Hebrew Association have entered their cross-country teams in the invitation run of the Mount Vernon branch to be held on Thanksgiving morning, Nov. 26, starting at 10:30 o'clock, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The prizes to be awarded will be of the best. A silver cup 15 inches high will be given to the winner, and silver cups will also go to the second, third, fourth, and fifth men to finish, also to the first Mt. Vernon and Yonkers boy to finish. Mayor Fiske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., will act as starter, and A. Shiman, President of the league, as referee. All information in regard to this run can be had of Ed Lindenbaum, Physical Director Mt. Vernon Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Montclair Beats B. M. I.

The Montclair Academy football team continued its winning streak yesterday by defeating the Bordentown Military Institute team at Bordentown, 7 to 0. Montclair used the same open style of play with which she has been so successful all season. Wide-open formations and fast end runs completely fooled the Bordentown team. Hazel and Manners tore off long runs for Montclair and hit the line for good gains. In the first half the teams battled to a no-score, but Montclair began to tear things up in the third period and worked the ball down to the 20-yard line, from where Hazel ran through for a touchdown. He also kicked the goal. The players of Hazel, Back; Scudder, and Segger were the features.

ROBERTSON LEADS SCHOOLBOYS IN RUN

Poor Work of Officials Spoils Columbia Cross-Country Race —Morris High Wins Trophy.

Absence of competent Amateur Athletic Union officials made the fourth annual Columbia interscholastic cross-country run one of the poorest managed athletic events of the season. Many Columbia University students acted as checkers, judges, and inspectors, and owing to their lack of knowledge of their duties, the announcement of the positions of the schoolboys at the finish caused considerable dissatisfaction.

Nearly 200 boys, representing 25 schools, started, but not more than one-third of that number were checked at the finish, and as a result, after nearly two hours' struggling with the complicated situation, only the first three boys to finish were announced.

The difficulty in selecting the winner of the Point Trophy was accomplished by eliminating the schools where no more than three or four boys were shown to have finished. This was manifestly unjust to institutions which would have figured prominently in the point score had the officials been competent. After the conference following the games Gustavus T. Kirby announced Alvin Robertson of Evander Childs High School as the individual winner of the run, and Morris High School as the successful school for the team prize. The former's time for the course, about three and a half miles, was 21:23, and Morris High's total was announced as 95.

Gustavus T. Kirby, the donor of the trophy, made a mistake in trying to fill every official position. He was the referee, fired the gun that started the 200 boys on their journey, acted as chief checker, and in the end filled the roll of announcer. When the boys were stripped ready for the race he marshaled them into one of the university halls and gave them a twenty-minute lecture on honesty in competition, supplementing this with another five-minute talk when the youngsters were on the starting line. As a result there was more than an hour's delay in starting the race, while it was dark before the winner was announced, making a total of three and a half hours to complete a run that actually required 21 minutes 23 seconds to negotiate.

J. Keoughan, Captain of the Watervliet High School, and Charles Boughton of the Central High School were protested before the race, and Referee Kirby declared them to be "scholastic ineligibles." Both charges were technical ones, but Keoughan took part in the run despite the official ruling and finished third. He was disqualified at the finish.

The course, which was approximately three and a half miles, was from South Field down 116th Street, east to Morningside Avenue, north to 122d Street, west to Riverside Drive, north to 125th Street, around Grant's Tomb, south to Ninety-seventh Street, returning by way of Riverside Drive to 116th Street, to South Field.

There was plenty of crowding and struggling at the start, but by the time the leaders reached 116th Street and Morningside Avenue the field was well strung out, with George Maier, Schenectady High School, in front. He was closely followed by J. H. Driscoll, Stevens School; M. Cook, E. Garivek and J. Davis, all of the Bloomfield High School.

When the runners reached 127th Street and Broadway, R. S. Reid, Mercersburg, had gone into the lead with his schoolmate, A. W. Schunk. There was little relative change in the position of the leaders until Riverside Drive and 100th Street was reached, when the big field was strung out for a distance of seven blocks with D. Menmott, Erasmus Hall, well to the front. He was followed in order by Reid, Schunk and William Smith, Erasmus Hall. Keoughan pulled up until the hill leading to 116th Street was reached, when he dropped back and the Mercersburg pair again took up the running.

At this point Robertson, who was running well within himself, made his sprint, and, passing the leaders, entered South Field with a margin of 10 yards, which he maintained to the finish line. Schunk was second and Keoughan third. The latter was disqualified and Reid placed next to Schunk. The order of finish of the leaders:

No.	Name and School.	Time. M. S.
28—	Alvin Robertson, E. Childs H. S.	21:23
273—	A. W. Schunk, Mercersburg S.	21:25
°142—	J. Keoughan, Watervliet H. S.	21:27
272—	R. S. Reid, Mercersburg S.	21:28
20—	E. Garivek, Bloomfield H. S.	21:45
296—	William Smith, Erasmus H. S.	21:47
197—	J. Fleck, Morris H. S.	21:50
22—	M. Cook, Bloomfield H. S.	21:55

°Disqualified.

POINT SCORE.

Morris High	9	10	16	23	39	95
Richmond Hill	9	13	17	30	42	111
De Witt Clinton	11	18	20	27	38	114

MAINE RUNNERS BEST.

Capture New England Cross-Country Championship.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—University of Maine won the New England intercollegiate cross-country championship over a course of 4.8 miles in Franklin Park, with a total of 66 points, today. F. C. Preti of Maine was the first runner to finish. His time was 25:15 3-5. The other team points were: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 69; Dartmouth, 74; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 115; Williams, 136; Colby, 145; Brown, 146; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 155; Amherst, 218. Weather and course conditions were ideal.

Preti was in the lead from the start, although hard pressed at the fourth mile by Brown of Technology. With the finish in sight, Preti sprinted. Brown could not hold the pace, and he was passed by seven other runners. A. C. Shriver of Williams finished second, in 25:37. R. W. Bell of Maine was third, in 25:38. Maine won the event last year.

Change in Style of Billiards.

By general agreement among the players in the Champion Billiard Players' League, the style of game has been changed from the 14.1 to the 18.2 game, as the latter is the more popular with spectators, as well as with the players. The contestants have found the 14.1 game too difficult over the strange tables on which they have to play in traveling the wide circuit, which extends from Boston in the East to Oklahoma in the West, with the inevitable climatic changes which make tables and balls erratic. George Sutton still leads the players, with a record of 31 games won and 3 lost, Morningstar being next, with 27 victories and 4 defeats. Sutton playing against Schaefer and Morningstar against Cochran, both made a clean sweep of victories during the last week Demarest's record is 24 games won and 3 lost. Cline's 18 and 13, Yamada's 13 and 18, Cutler's 8 and 24, Cochran's 4 and 27, and Schaefer's 3 and 11. The attendance at the games played during the last five weeks aggregated 3,000, which calls to all the more for the last circuits.

SOME OF THE ATLANTIC CAT CLUB EXHIBITS

Champion Cherokee

Champion Lady Sonia, a Siamese Greenwich Kernels

A Family of White Kittens Owned by the Misses Champion

CAT SHOW FOR CHARITY.

Bide-a-Wee Home to Get Proceeds of Waldorf Exhibition.

Cats will dominate at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The Atlantic Cat Club will then give its annual championship show, and all the best cats in this vicinity will be there to compete for the honors.

For the first time in the history of American cat shows this display of the pets of womankind will be for charity, the charity to be benefited, thanks to the generosity of the managers of the Atlantic Cat Club, will be the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. Financial stringency has been knocking at the door of the home for admission, along with a lot of deserted pets, and the women have been at their wits' end to provide ways and means for keeping open their home for friendless cats and dogs on the Merrick Road on Long Island. They therefore appeal to all lovers of cats and dogs for liberal patronage for this show, which, as the entire proceeds will go into Bide-a-Wee's treasury, will help to fill a gaping void that has even threatened the continuance of this charity.

Entries for the show have come in in such abundance as to promise that this will be the best show the club has ever held. Catteries from all over the country will compete for the honors to be gained at the show, and there will be a large representation of pets, the property of private owners. So there will be something worth seeing as well as the knowledge that the attendants are benefiting a deserving charity to commend the show to the general public. Angoras, Chinchillas, Persians, Siamese, Australian, and the ordinary tabby are provided for in the list of prizes, and the competition for the ribbons promises to be hotter than ever. Whites, blacks, blues, tortoise shell, Maltese, and other colors will make a variegated exhibit of furry pets such as New York has never before seen.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

Plans to Revive Sport at Empire City and Goshen Tracks.

A number of light harness racing men are interesting themselves in an attempt to revive that sport on the grounds of the Empire City track, near Yonkers, where a thoroughbred meeting is held yearly under the management of James Butler, who owns the property, but leases it to the Greater New York Fair corporation, which owns a grand circuit franchise, though it did not exercise it last year. There are both mile and half-mile tracks within the inclosure, and it has been suggested that the promoters of the fair enterprise, which has not been a success, unite with the men who belong to the Driving Club of New York for joint use of the track.

The scheme is to have matinée races over the half-mile track every week, with one or two weeks of trotting and pacing races for the best horses in the country, immediately preceding the State Fair meeting at Syracuse, or at some date which will be convenient to the owners of racing stables. There is a well-appointed clubhouse on the grounds, and ample stable room for training stables which might wish to locate there. A meeting at which the whole matter will be thrashed out will be called soon after Jan. 1, when the plans of the promoters of the affair shall have taken more definite form.

Meantime men in and around Goshen, with John R. Townsend, W. A. Harriman, and Rensselaer Weston, the moving spirits, are talking of reconstructing the old mile track at Goshen, N. Y., with the idea of holding a meeting at that place, the Goshen Driving Club still retaining its Grand Circuit franchise, though it has not been used for years.

Cornell Harriers Favorites.

Out of a field of thirteen entrants, the Cornell cross-country team stands favorite for the intercollegiate championship, which will be run next Saturday morning at New Haven. The course covers the regulation six miles, with the percentage of grass and dirt about evenly divided, with a little less than a mile of gravel. An interesting map of the course has been issued showing the line of travel over it, the position of the checkers, and the condition of the ground. There is also a profile showing the elevations at every stage of the journey. Cornell was the winner a year ago and will defend her title this season against Brown, Colby, College of the City of New York, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T., Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Syracuse, and Yale. Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia will act as referee, Romeyn Berry of Cornell as chief inspector, Eugene J. Gianinni of Yale as starter, Justice Bartow S. Weeks of the College of the City of New York as chief judge at the finish, and Everett Wendell of Harvard as timer.

Champion Swimmer Meehan Feasted

When Boston has a champion at any sort of sport it takes the old-fashioned neighborhood delight in making much of him. They have been very busy of late taking care of the Brazer individually and collectively since that run-in with the Athletics that for a moment they forgot George R. Meehan of the Brookline Swimming Club, who won the Battery-to-Sandy Hook swim last July, and made a record in doing it. They made it good on Wednesday evening, however, by giving him a dinner, with ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and a half dozen other Boston celebrities toasting and praising him a bit. His victory had happened a day or two ago. Then the diners gave him a gold watch, with a chain and charm and an inscription recounting what he had done "for the glory of Boston." Members of an outing club to which Meehan is also associated, gave him a diamond scarf pin and promised to finance him for a trip to England to swim the English Channel, when the war is ended and the mines removed.

Running with Richmond Hounds.

The Richmond County Hounds enjoyed a long run yesterday over Staten Island country, one part of which was burning woods, the result of a fire on Friday night. The riders and hounds got through this difficult part of the run successfully, although the heat in some places was enough to add an element of danger to the journey.

The meet was held at Norman Donald's residence at Dongan Hills. The hounds were thrown in at the Billows and ran strong through Strook's Meadows to Poor House Woods, where the first check occurred. They were again thrown in at Tipperary Corners, running through Moore's Field and Platt's Pasture to St. Andrew's Church, where they were again checked.

The scent lifted and the hounds were once more thrown in this time at Taylor's Orchard. The scent was keen and the hounds ran strong to La Tourette estate, and a second check came at Freshkills Vale. It was in this run that the hounds passed through the burning woods.

The final throw in of the hounds took place at Arden Woods. The journey home was fast and through the Tyson Fields and Clarendon Park, where the meet ended. Among the riders were Frank M. Patterson, M. F. H.; P. A. Hart, Miss Betty Stettinius, Master Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. G. G. Schroeder, Miss Louise Donald, Mr. and Mrs. D. Provost Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Monell, and Naustion Seaver.

EIGHTEEN TEAMS FOR SIX-DAY RACE

Under New Rules Governing the Contest Outcome Is More Uncertain.

Teams for Six-Day Race.

Root and Clark, American-Australian.
Fogler and Hill, American.
Goullet and Grenda, Australian.
Verri and Egg, Italian-Swiss.
Kaiser and Cameron, Bronx.
McNamara and Moran, Irish-Australian.
Lawrence and Magin, Atlantic-Pacific.
Drobach and Lawson, Swedish-Polish.
Cavanagh and Piercey, Irish.
Thomas and Hanley, San Francisco, 1915.
Menus and John Bedell, Long Island.
Walthour and Halstead, Dixie.
Kopsky and Hansen, Century Road Ass'n.
Mitten and Anderson, Danish-American.
Ryan and Wohirab, Jersey City.
Cousseau and Parent, French.
Linart and Madonna, Belgium-Italian.
Seres and Dupuy, French.

Five minutes after midnight tonight Dick Rudolph, who started the Boston Braves on their way to a world's championship last July with his pitching, will start off another world's championship event, when he fires the gun for the start of the twenty-second annual international six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden.

On account of the war, which cancels the annual Paris and Berlin championship events, the race in the Garden will be the only continuous six-day event held this year, and for the first time will be the real world's championship battle.

Eighteen teams, the largest field that has ever started since the days of dual competition, will leave the mark at the flash of the gun, and sprint and grind for 142 consecutive hours. Many countries in the world, and many nationalities are represented in the line-up.

Almost $40,000 will be distributed among the riders in prizes and bonuses during the six days that they are in procession, and while the athletic caravan moves along the white boardway it is estimated that more than 100,000 people will watch the contestants from Sunday night to the following Saturday.

The race marks the change of Harry Kaiser, Willie Hanley, and Gus Wohlrab, from the amateur field, where they have carried off the highest honors in the past season, to professional ranks, and Jimmy Moran, the Boston veteran of years, has announced that he would retire from the sport for all time after this contest, whether he finished first or in the ruck.

As a favorite for years, Moran's passing will touch many of the old sporting fans of the metropolis deeply. His sensational sprints, in some of the most spectacular races that have been run in the Garden, have made him very popular with the fans, and many of the messenger boys and newsboys have carried a picture of Jimmy Moran in his hatband during many a race rooting for the Boston Irishman.

In this grind Moran is teamed with Reggie McNamara of Australia, and the two riders are among those favored for first position with the new style of finish. While neither of them is as fast as Goullet or Clarke, their combined sprinting powers are more than equal to that of any team.

France will be represented by George Parent and Emile Cousseau and Georges Seres and Marcel Dupuy, a quartet that has shown wonderful form in practice on the Newark Velodrome and the Garden track. The set looks like the strongest that has ever been in a race here, and if a foreign aggregation has ever had a chance to capture the stake it appears as though this is the opportunity.

The final decision of the contest will be by a sprint every fifteen laps during the last hour, instead of the old one-mile dash that has chosen the big end of the money. This rule was instituted [illegible] refusing to ride on the old style.

Favorites for the battle are Jackie Clark and Eddie Root, a pair that has been in the running for years, and Alf Goullet and Alf Grenda, Australians who are in the best form of their career. Goullet was on the winning team with Joe Fogler of Brooklyn last year, and under the old order of things would probably be the stellar feature in a victory for his team with the one-mile dash, but under these rules the race looks like anybody's battle until the last lap.

Joe Fogler is paired with Fred Hill of Boston and on form should be in the running every foot of the way. This team appears to have as good a chance as any with the new style finish; in fact, the combined qualities of the team, which are necessary for a victory at this new game, upset the figures of the closest students of the game, because it is the first time that most of the Australians, Italian, Swiss, and American stars have ever competed under this style, and the performances in previous battles cannot be taken as a criterion.

BICYCLE WEEK STARTS.

Sprint Racing Opens Madison Square Garden's Annual Carnival.

As an appetizer for the crowd which will attend the six-day bicycle race opening tonight there were some championship short-distance events held last night in Madison Square Garden. Long before the doors were open there were long double lines of spectators waiting to be admitted, and before the first race was called the Garden was packed from dome to arena. An innovation in the way of women ushers evidently had a refining influence upon a large element of the spectators, who make the Garden their habit during the week, and there was a noticeable absence of the usual disquieting cat-calls and other heart-rending noises with which the bike fan appears to be a master. The feature of the programme was the international match team race, in which America, represented by Jackie Clarke and Joseph Fogler, two Garden favorites, defeated teams representing Italy and Australia. Fred Taylor took both the events for the amateurs. The summary:

First Event.—Four-Lap Handicap for Amateurs—First prize, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10; fourth prize, $5; first two men in each heat to qualify for final. First heat—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York, (scratch;) Fred Wallock, Newark, (15 yards,) second. Time—0:47. Second heat—Won by George Bowker, Glencoe A. C., (50 yards;) Thomas Smith, N. Y. A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:48 1-5. Third heat—Won by Earl Adams, Orange, (20 yards;) Otto Brock, Waterbury, (55 yards,) second. Time—0:48 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by Gus Lang, Irvington, (30 yards;) Edward Madden, Newark, (0 yards,) second. Time—0:47 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by Charles J. Macsulh, Passaic, (70 yards;) Fred Taylor, Newark, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:47 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Fred Taylor, Newark, (10 yards;) Harry Kaiser, New York, (scratch,) second; George Bowker, Glencoe A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—0:48 2-5.

Special Professional Match Race, Distance One Mile, Best Two Out of Three Heats.—First Heat—Won by Alfred Goullet, Australia. Time—2:41 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, America. Time—3:03 1-5. Third and Final Heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, America. Time—3:15 1-5.

International Match Team Race for Professionals, Italy vs. America, Best Two Out of Three Heats, Distance One Mile.—First Heat—Won by America, Jackie Clark, first, F. Verri, Italy, second; C. Morretti, Italy, third. Time—2:10 2-5. Second and Final Heat—Won by America, Joseph A. Fogler and A. J. Clark. Time—2:22 2-5.

Five-Mile Motor-Paced Race for Professionals. Two Heats and a Final, Winner of Each Heat to Qualify for Final.—First heat—Won by Clarence Carmen, America. Time—9:24. Second heat—Won by R. A. Walthour, America. Time—8:31 4-5. Final heat—Won by R. A. Walthour. Time—8: 0S 2-5.

Three-Mile Open, for Amateurs. First prize, value, $25; second, value, $15; third, value, $20; fourth, value, $5; prize valued at $5 to leader of most laps.—Won by Fred Taylor, Newark; second, D. McDougall, N. Y. A. C.; third, Fred Weber, Newark; fourth, Henry Werner, Newark. Time—6:28. Winner of most laps, Ernest Ohrt, San Francisco.

Five-Mile Open Professional. Winner, $50.—Won by Gordon Walker, Australia; second, Al Halstead, England; third, Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City; fourth, Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; fifth, Worth L. Mitten, Davenport. Time—10:46 3-5. Winner of most laps, Joseph G. Kopsky, C. R. C.

Imports a Brussels Griffon Dog.

Mrs. William Caner Wiederseim, President of the American Pomeranian Club, has received from England her new purchase, Castle Haven Money Spender, which, in spite of its long name, is a small and young dog of the Brussels griffon breed. It has the reputation of being the finest dog of its breed ever shipped out of England. Mrs. Wiederseim is said to have been the first owner of a dog of this breed in America, though she abandoned it as a special pet in favor of the Pomeranian a few years ago. She has gone back to her first love in order to help increase the interest in the show of this species, as they make ideal watch dogs.

ENGLISH SOCCER RESULTS.

Sheffield Defeats Manchester City in Principal Contest 2 to 1.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The star attraction in the first division of the English Football Association League games today was played at Sheffield between the Wednesday Club and Manchester City, who have been running neck and neck for top place for weeks past. The latter's unbeaten record was seriously threatened and a big effort was needed to keep it intact. Both sets of players were in fine form and with the scores level at half time Manchester City played desperately for the lead, but the Sheffield team, scoring just on time, gave the Manchester Club their first defeat this season by 2 to 1 after an exciting game, causing them

UMPIRE EVANS'S BASEBALL GOSSIP---SOME NOVELTIES FOR THE GARDEN HORSE SHOW

HOW BRAVES UPSET BASEBALL 'DOPE'

Other Instances of Experts Picking Winners That Failed.

By BILLY EVANS.
American League Umpire.

It was at the close of the final game of the American League season. I was in my dressing room at Shibe Park, packing up preparatory to taking the first train to New York, where I had been assigned to work the series between the Giants and the Yankees. George Hildebrand, who worked the final game with me, and who was to officiate in the big series, which opened at Philly, was helping me to make a hurried getaway.

"Confidentially, what do you think of the big series?" asked Hildebrand.

"Well, George, a lot of people have asked me that question, and I have told them all they probably knew more about it than I did, but I'm going to tell you just exactly what I think. I believe it will be an easy series for you. It won't go over six games, in all probability five may be enough, and I wouldn't be surprised if the Athletics took four straight."

That was just what I thought of the 1914 series. I knew Boston was a good ball team, but I honestly thought the Athletics were so much better, that there was nothing to it but Connie Mack's team when picking the winner. Prior to the start of the New York series I talked with a number of the Giants; every New York player I talked with relative to the big event, picked the Athletics to win. "The Athletics will find it easier to beat the Braves than they did us," was the way the members of McGraw's team put it. I went even farther in my confidential chat with Hildebrand. "Bender is one fellow who will beat the Braves," I told my umpire partner, "for the Indian never looked better than in the last game he faced New York." I referred to a three-inning work-out Bender had against the New York Americans. In three innings Bender struck out five men.

My brand of dope on the big series couldn't have been much worse. No Athletic pitcher was hit harder than the crafty Indian. Manager McGraw was about the only member of the Giants who had much respect for Boston, and he couched his opinion of Stallings's team in a rather funny way.

"When you watch the club practice," said McGraw, "you can't see much class to it, but before the game is over, their aggressive tactics make you think they are trying to drive you off your own ball field."

An aggressive spirit that refused to be denied made the Braves a team that didn't know when it was beaten. As a result it outgamed the opposition in many a contest, which at one stage of the game semed hopelessly lost as far as Boston was concerned.

Tim Hurst handed out the best information possible to give, when some one asked him relative to the winner of a ball game.

"I rather think it will be the team that makes the most runs," was as definite an expression as it was possible to pry out of Sir Timothy.

The series between the two New York teams furnished another excellent example of how little one can figure on the dope in baseball. Prior to the start of the series I was discussing the Giants with one of the National League umpires who was to officiate in the series. "The Giants are not going as they should, and the Yankees may make a lot of trouble for them," remarked the National Leaguer. "The club hasn't been hitting and the pitchers are in a slump. Mathewson isn't right, and most of the other fellows, with the exception of Tesreau, appear off form. Tesreau never looked better in his life, his control is great, and he is one pitcher who is certain to beat the Yankees."

A goodly part of the opinion turned out correctly, but the one best bet didn't go over. The series lasted five games, two of the contests being extra inning affairs, but Tesreau, the man picked to beat the Yankees, was the only pitcher who failed to score a win over the American Leaguers. Jack Warhop opposed the "Ozark Giant" in the second game of the series and beat Tesreau 2 to 1. Strangely enough, his much-touted control, or rather lack of it, caused his defeat. In the ninth inning a hit, an error, and two bases on balls, the last one forcing in the winning run, netted the Yankees two runs, enough to win.

Near the close of the American League season Connie Mack decided to give his regulars a rest, as his team had the pennant cinched. Four games remained on the schedule with the Washington team, two in that city and the other two in Philly. The team Mack sent against Washington in those four games was probably the strangest collection of players that ever represented a big league city. An outfielder played third base, a pitcher worked in the outfield, a regular did the catching, but the rest of the players were either substitutes or bush leaguers picked for the occasion. The Washington Club, one of the strongest teams in the American League, appeared to have a cinch in this series. Looking over the two teams, there didn't appear to be a chance for the Washingtonians to lose; the only question was how lop-sided the scores would be.

Detroit and Washington were fighting for third place at the time, and Manager Griffith undoubtedly hoped to clinch the position by taking four straight. I don't believe I will ever forget that series. The misfit aggregation wearing Philadelphia uniforms looked like the greatest team in the world, the regular team could not have hit more timely or fielded more sensationally. Imagine Manager Griffith's surprise, as well as his players', when they dropped two games. It was only by the hardest kind of work that they managed to take the next two and even up the series. Instead of being able to pinch the position by taking all four games Griffith was forced to battle up to the very finish to capture third place honors.

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Reds Purchase Infielder Olson.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, announced last night that he had signed Ivan Olson, an infielder, who played last year on the Cleveland American League team. Olson was recalled by the waiver route, but the purchase price was not given for publication.

PLAY AT POLO GROUNDS.

Rutgers' and W. and J. to Close Football Season on Nov. 28.

The football season in New York City will close at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 28, when Rutgers will oppose the strong Washington and Jefferson team. The game has been hanging fire for some time, but yesterday the Washington and Jefferson folks agreed to play at the Polo Grounds, and in anticipation of the offer being accepted several of the Rutgers team made the trip yesterday to Wheeling, W. Va., to watch the game between W. and J. and the University of West Virginia.

The contest will bring together two of the strongest of the teams outside of the "Big Three." Rutgers has achieved such distinction on the gridiron this season that it is almost certain that the team will secure a later date against Princeton next year. The Rutgers team heretofore has been looked upon as good practice for the Tigers, but the New Brunswick players have developed such strength this season that they had the coaches worried at Princeton.

Of their regular schedule Rutgers has only two more games to play—Stevens Institute next Saturday and on Thanksgiving Day against New York on University Field. W. and J. is not scheduled to play on Saturday, but will face the strong Bucknell aggregation on Thanksgiving Day at Washington, Penn.

NEW WALKING RECORDS.

Contestants in 25-Mile Championship Make Fast Time.

Four American records were erased from the athletic records in the first 15 miles of the first 25-mile walking championship last night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Broadway. The walkers did not make much headway against the best existing figures until the twelfth mile, when the time made by W. O'Keefe at Williamsburg, Dec. 31, 1880, was reduced by nearly two minutes. From this stage of the contest up to the fifteenth mile the intemediate records were broken. The time for fifteen miles was 2 hours, 11 minutes 38 seconds against O'Keefe's record of 2 hours 14 minutes 44 seconds.

Colgate Surprises Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A lightning attack, which included a brilliant repertoire of new football, enabled the Colgate University football team to hold Syracuse to a no-score tie here this afternoon. The battle was waged in midfield for the most part.

Colgate rushed the ball to the four-yard line just before time was called at the end of the first half. In the second period they brought the ball down to within the shadow of the Orange bars on a succession of forward passes.

The Syracuse team, which outweighed the victors by more than 18 pounds to the man, was totally lost against the dashing offense of the visitors. More than 15,000 persons witnessed the game. Line-up:

Colgate.	Position.	Syracuse.
Stewart	Left end	Woodruff
Brooks	Left tackle	Schiechter
Goode	Left guard	McElligott
Genesee	Centre	Forsyth
Horning	Right guard	Meisner
Abell	Right tackle	White
Sparfield	Right end	Shulzelt
Anderson	Quarter back	Seymour
Spencer	Left half back	Wilkinson
West	Right half back	Rose
Warren	Full back	Kingsley

Referee—J. Hallahan. Umpire—J. A. Evans. Williams. Head linesman—E. T. McCarthy, Holy Cross. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Substitutes—First period: L. Johnson for Seymour. Second period: Seymour for L. Johnson. Third period: Hiltfinger for Woodruff, O'Connell for Kingsley, Burns for Hiltfinger. Fourth period: Hubbell for Warren, L. Johnson for Seymour, T. R. Johnson for Meisner, Rafter for L. Johnson, Robinson for Spencer, Ransler for Forsyth, Wakefield for Wilkinson; Woodruff for Burns, Swarthout for Hubbell, Warren for Swarthout, Travis for O'Connell, Meisner for McElligott.

Horseman Hertz Back from Europe.

Emil Hertz, who had been racing a string of horses over the tracks in Continental Europe, has just returned from Europe, where he has been "a prisoner of war," as he puts it, ever since the outbreak of hostilities. When it seemed certain to him that there was to be a war he got all his horses together in France and managed to smuggle them out on the last steamer that brought livestock of that sort to this country. They have been racing in Kentucky in the name of their trainer, M. Kelly, while Hertz assumes to believe the authorities of both France and Germany have been trying to locate the animals in Europe, so as to commandeer some of them, at least, for war service. Hertz says: "Racing is dead in Europe for the next ten years, or practically so at least, for the general opinion seems to be that the war will last for a couple of years longer. After it is concluded people will have something besides racing to think of, and I am satisfied to cast my lot with the sport on this side of the water. If there is one thing more than another that the armies want at the present time it is horses, for the slaughter of the animals has been something terrific, and it will take at least ten years after the conclusion of peace for the breeders to get anything like a supply of stock even of the commonest kind. All the animals of value, young and strong enough to be of service in army operations, are now in use, and the thought of breeding is the one farthest from the mind of any horse breeder at the present moment."

Won Bout, but Lost Money on It.

NEWARK, Nov. 14.—The fate of a boxer winning from an opponent and still losing money is that of Young Gradwell, the local lightweight, who defeated Knockout Brown before the Olympic Club here Tuesday night. Gradwell tells the story that he lost $29 on the fight. He guaranteed Brown $350 for his part of the fight in making arrangements before the contest, so anxious was he to get Brown in the ring with him. Brown failed to attract the Newark fans, and the house receipts, of which Gradwell was to get 55 per cent., were only $397. Gradwell also paid $35 appearance money, and when the management had paid over the amount guaranteed to Brown, they returned only $6 to Gradwell. The latter claims the management still owe him $1.83. Neither the managers of the fight club nor Danny Morgan, who conducts the business for Knockout Brown, accorded Gradwell any sympathy, and he had to bear his loss, though he got credit for handing Brown a severe beating.

Vinona A. C. Ball in Tammany Hall.

The Vinona A. C. of Greenwich Village will hold its annual ball at Tammany Hall on next Wednesday evening. This club was organized in the old Greenwich Village school several years ago, but grew so rapidly it has several times been compelled to seek larger quarters, and is now comfortably housed in a three-story building on West Eleventh Street. The club specializes in athletics in all branches, its ball team having closed a very successful season. Its basket ball team for the last two seasons has a record second to none for its weight in Greater New York, while among the members are some excellent runners, both sprinters and long distance men, as well as clever amateur boxers, who will be heard from in the championship tournaments in this city this Winter.

Country Club and Golf News.

At the annual meeting of the Haworth Country Club Herbert O. Barnes was chosen President to succeed W. S. Cowie, who declined re-election. The selection of Barnes was unanimous. Berrien Walker and C. Bambach were chosen Vice Presidents. F. S. E. Gunnell and Frank H. Hennessey held over as members of the Board of Directors, new ones being chosen as follows:

Three years—L. B. Harrison, Berrien Walker, and J. B. W. Lansing; two years—J. A. Gwyn and C. Bambach; one year—H. C. Barnes and C. S. Hedges. C. A. Gordon, W. C. Bates, and W. S. Cowie also serve by executive appointment. Gunnell was elected Treasurer at a subsequent meeting of the Directors.

The President appointed the following committee Chairmen: Finance, C. A. Gordon; House, W. C. Bates; Grounds, W. S. Cowie; Tournament, C. S. Hedges; Membership, Philip Croxton; Handicap, J. M. Greenfield, Jr.; Publication, Herbert Riddell.

By defeating Arthur G. M. Staveley 2 up and 6 to play in the 36-hole final match, Hugh J. Dannelly won the championship of the Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club for the second year in succession. Staveley has been runner-up for three successive seasons.

BLACKSMITHS IN HORSE SHOW RING

Prizes for Window Displays—Fashion Parade and Military Hike Among Attractions.

The Charity Horse Show to be held in Madison Square Garden from December 7 to 12, in aid of the Red and White Cross war relief funds, will present a number of novelty attractions in addition to the regular Horse Show programme. There will be an exhibition of accessories in the annex which will include a display of the newest costumes for sport and society fixtures by a group of artistic and beautiful fashion models. There will be a parade of mannikins in the latest modes.

One of the interesting action tableaux will be that of eight contestants, furnished by John F. Fitzgibbon and Williams Slattery of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 1 of New York, competing in beating out a horseshoe from a redhot iron bar and fitting it and attaching it to a horse's hind foot. Each worker will have an assistant at his forge and anvil and there will be a leader for each of the eight horses. A musical society will render the "Anvil Chorus" during this tableau.

Another special contest of wide interest, entirely new to a New York City horse show, will be for a prize of $100, given by S. W. Taylor, for the best designed window suggestive of the Horse Show, displayed by a business house of Greater New York during Horse Show week. The competition is endorsed by the Fifth Avenue Merchants' Association and is expected to create a lively rivalry in window displays.

"Made in America" will be the motto of the Accessory Fashion Show, to quote the bulletin issued by G. Jason Waters, Chairman of the Charity Horse Show Committee. The idea is taken from the Olympia Show at London, where the display of riding and driving accessories has a prominent place. The New York exhibitors will utilize the concert hall annex. The habits, hats, carriage gowns, and wraps will be worn by beautiful and skillful mannikins, some of whom have reputations as artistes in effective costume displays won in the Parisian ateliers of dress designers and milliners now closed by the war. This group, especially two Belgian girls, are refugees to the extent that they have had to come to New York on account of the closing of the Paris shops. Riding habits will be worn both for the side and cross saddle style, and also the latest conceptions in feminine hunting and polo suits.

Major Wright of Squadron C and Major Debevoise of Squadron C, the cavalry regiments of the State National Guard having their headquarters in Greater New York, have pledged their support to the military endurance run on the opening day of the Horse Show, from Van Cortlandt Park to the Madison Square Garden show ring. Major Charles A. Benton, who will serve as starter and chief patrol judge of the mounted "hike," has measured a course of 12¾ miles. The start will be from the polo stables of Squadron A, in Van Cortlandt Park.

To the Harlem bridge at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue the route will be over the dirt road of the Concourse. The bridle road in Central Park will probably be used from the northern entrance, under a convoy of mounted park policemen, to Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. From that point there will be an escort of the Mounted Traffic Squad down Fifth Avenue. An entry of fully twenty riders is expected, which will include several from the United States Army.

Four of the richest classes, in one the three divisions being of $200, $75, and $25 and in the three others of $100, $50, and $25, are for five-gaited saddle horses, and a representative entry is assured from the South, especially Kentucky and Missouri, where this American type reigns supreme under the fostering care of the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. It is the ideal mount for long rides, and was highly valued throughout the entire country before the advent of railroads, as each of the five gaits, the walk, trot, rack, canter, running walk, and fox trot, especially the latter, which is a slow pace, are restful and do not tire the rider on a journey as much as the three-gaited Northern and British hack. The Southern saddle horses are famous for beauty, too, and are invariably used with long tails.

Several five-gaited horses have been shown in different years in the regular saddle horse classes at the National Horse Shows, notably by Gen. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., and in 1909 there was a prize of $150 for the type and also a cup presented by James T. Hyde. The winner was Edna May, owned by Mrs. R. T. Lowndes, Jr., but there has never been a full classification before at a Madison Square Garden show.

The sporting novelty of the class for the "Grafton Hunt Long Jump" is that the horses jump over white pasteboard boxes laid out like bricks. The fear every shy horse has for a bit of waste paper on the road, plus the nerve shock caused by the clatter of breaking one by its hoofs, causes the jumpers to strive to clear the obstacle without touching. Green hurdles, waterjumps, the "in and out," and even the artificial stone walls have no fears for the seasoned show hunters and jumpers, but it is different over pasteboard boxes. On this account, from the cleverness of the jumping and the opportunity for exact measurements of each trial, the "Grafton" has been a great success at the home horse show. Harry W. Smith, M. F. H., is the inventor.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

National Association to Decide Whether to Challenge Next Year.

The propriety of challenging for the Davis Cup has received careful consideration during the past two months by the officials and the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. After giving due deliberation to the influence which the war in Europe may have upon international sport next year, it has been decided to submit to the delegates at the annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in February the proposition to formally challenge the Australasian holders of the cup. Such an action is believed to be thoroughly within the ethics of the highest standard of sportsmanship and it is believed that the delegates from all over the country will approve of the challenge when they understand the conditions.

HOCKEY CLUBS AT PEACE.

No Friction in League This Season—Drafting Schedule.

Followers of hockey are wondering how long the hatchet is going to be buried. There was not a cloud on the horizon when the American Amateur League held its meeting on Thursday night at St. Nicholas Rink. In fact, it has been years since the delegates have been so unanimous in their ideas.

The fact that the Boston Athletic Association was anxious to join was the principal thing that bound the interests together. Both the management of the rink and the delegates of the various clubs believe that by admitting the Boston club it will help the sport wonderfully, and all are willing to give and take to make the move possible.

A schedule committee, consisting of R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas; William Dobby, Crescent A. C.; Louis de Casanova, Hockey Club, and James O'Brien, Irish-American A. C., is now selecting the dates. The fact that many of the games will have to be played on a Saturday night makes the task a difficult one.

The New York Athletic Club will not put a team on the ice this Winter. At the recent meeting the Irish-American A. C. of Boston, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Scarsdale Hockey Club, and the New Rochelle Hockey Club were all rejected by the league on account of the impossibility of arranging a suitable schedule.

Several amendments were made in the constitution. The most important was the advancing of the date of the annual meeting to the second Thursday in October. J. O'Brien, Irish-American, and Ralph A. Winsor, Boston A. A., were added to the Executive Committee. The Governing Committee is made up of William Russell, George Hallock, and Ralph Winsor. Although no definite steps were taken, every indication points to seven-men teams this Winter. The six-men game was found to be a failure last season.

There will be a meeting of the Hockey Club of New York on Monday night. It expects to have a good team this Winter. It is said that Castleman will play again.

"Tod" Brown has been elected Captain of the hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club. George Hallock will be the manager. The Bay Ridge aggregation does not expect to be as strong this year as last, as its team has been all shot to pieces. Both Dr. Mills and Cox have resigned from the club.

AUTO DRIVERS AT FRONT.

French Pilots, Cheerful Under Fire, Write of Their Experiences.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Race drivers in the European war are playing the game with the same courageous optimism that characterized their recent successful invasion of the 500-mile Indianapolis Sweepstakes, letters received here from the front would seem to indicate. Some of them are even making plans for the next Hoosier contest.

Goux, winner of the 1913 500-mile race, thus writes C. G. Fisher, President of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, as follows: "I am in very fine spirits after two months of war, and find the service very interesting. Since the start of the campaign we have taken advantage of the bandits of Germany and now occupy a part of Alsace, and our offensive advances all the time. Unfortunately, the war may last a long time. Should, however, I be able to get away before the 30th of May, I shall certainly do so."

In the same mail Goux wrote Johnnie Aitken, his erstwhile Yankee pit manager, that he was in fine shape, and wanted to bet France would win, but had no Dan Smiths (Indianapolis betting commissioners) to take any of his money.

André Boillot, brother of Georges Boillot, who was favorite for the last Hoosier contest until put out by a broken frame in the 140th lap, is prone to take an even more carefree view of the situation. He writes Aitken, whom he met in Paris before the war, as follows:

"Georges is still affected to Gen. Joffre, and I do exactly the same. We met one each other after two months of war, and are still together. I hope to keep so till the end of the war. We are never on the front, but we go to see it sometimes."

That the race drivers are not completely free of danger, however, is shown by further excerpts from Boillot's letter, as follows: "Soon I will write how Georges escaped once from the shell; how Rigal and Farous (the latter accompanied Goux to America the year he won the 500-mile race) have great danger but great sport in same time. Goux is in good health at Belfort on the east frontier. Soon we all return perhaps. Better prepare the supper for next winning in the Indianapolis Grand Prix."

Horsemen Going to New Orleans.

According to Judge Joseph A. Murphy, who is interested in the horse race meeting at New Orleans which starts on Jan. 1, more than forty horsemen have promised to ship their horses to the Crescent City. There will be no stake races at the new meeting, which is scheduled to run forty days, but a number of high-class overnight handicaps with $2,200 offered as purses each day.

'MIKE' DONOVAN RECEIVES AT N.Y.A.C.

Club Members Give Veteran Benefit Which Nets Their Old Instructor $7,000.

When the New York Athletic Club took possession of its new clubhouse at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, "Professor" Mike Donovan began his service as professional instructor of boxing for the members. That was in 1885, and ever since then Mr. Donovan has held the position. The then dark hair and mustache have become gray, limber muscles and active feet have lost some of their limberness and activity, and with the coming of the new year Donovan will retire from his active duties as an instructor to accept a position as "professor emeritus," leaving the active work of instruction to younger men under the sage advice of "the old head," who has taught something like 5,000 members of the club the rudiments and in some cases the refinements of the boxing game.

As a testimonial to the loyal and faithful service for so many years of this veteran of the ring, the members of the club arranged a reception, the entertainment feature of which were boxing exhibitions at the clubhouse last evening, in which Mike and his son were the star performers, naturally, the old man showing that he was still there with his ability to handle his fists and give and take punishment, and his son seemed to enjoy as heartily as did the assembled crowd the opportunity he had to get a crack at dad. There were resounding cheers when the veteran stepped into the ring, liberal applause when he did clever stopping and leading and boxing with his son, and a perfect ovation when W. H. Page, President of the club, handed to the retiring instructor an engrossed set of resolutions setting forth the esteem in which the club regarded him, and at the same time gave him seven $1,000 bills, the receipts from the benefit for their old instructor.

"Professor" Donovan was so embarrassed over the reception and overjoyed at the receipt of such a bountiful testimonial that he could hardly express his thanks, accompanied by his regrets at leaving the activities of a club that had come to be almost a home to him. There were tears in his voice, if not in his eyes, and the incident was one that will long be remembered in the history of the club.

Among those present in the throng of a thousand who wished the old instructor farewell and God-speed, and incidentally saw a lot of boxing exhibitions, were Mayor Mitchel and Water Commissioner Henry S. Thompson, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, F. A. Dugro, and Thomas F. Donnelly, ex-President Gen. Thomas L. Watson, A. V. de Goicouria, A. G. Mills, Richard H. Halstead, Fred R. Fortmeyer, George E. Ruppert, W. A. Bauman, M. T. Lynch, Peter C. Gallagher, James M. Motley, Irvin S. Cobb, Dr. J. N. West, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas J. Regan, Dr. R. B. Kelly, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Simeon Ford, G. G. Stow, C. Walter Schultz, M. F. Loughman, George A. Sykes, H. E. Buermeyer, R. J. Schaefer, G. A. Tatum, Everet J. Wendell, H. H. Baxter, A. B. Fletcher, W. C. Heppenheimer, George Ehret, and James W. Hyde.

Boxers who gave exhibitions included the ex-champions Jack McAuliffe and Tommy Ryan and these among the active boxers at the present time: Mike Gibbons, Battling Levinsky, Gunboat Smith, Tom Gibbons, Leach Cross, Kid Lewis, Jack Britton, Young Otto, Eddie Morgan, Harry Thomas, Harry Stone, Al Reich, and Tom Kennedy. Snappy six-round bouts were indulged in, to put a zest to the show, by the lightweights Jack Clark and Jim Smith and the welterweights Eddie Nugent and Charles Murphy, all four boys doing clever work in the bouts in which they participated.

Worcester Lads Land Two Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Worcester Academy scored a double victory over its old rival, Williston, today by winning the annual football game, 71 to 0, and the cross-country run, 27 to 18. Williston at no time was dangerous, and was completely bewildered by the wonderful exhibition of forward passing and open field running of the Worcester boys. The work of Haas J. Robertson, Malone, Shaw, and Munyan excelled for Worcester, while that of Capt. Finlay was the best for Williston. In the cross-country run Crathern of Worcester defeated Shaw of Williston in a close finish. The next four to finish were Worcester men, who earned the team prize for the home runners.

Right and Wrong Views of Athletic Sports

Issued by the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Athletic sport, if honorably and wisely conducted, can hold its own in any institution of learning; but to gain a position of dignity it must be saved from many of its friends and maintained on so high a level that no reasonable man can question its value. Rightly administered, it strengthens the weak, improves the weak places in the strong, clears the brain, teaches boys and young men to respect their bodies, and to know the relation of a clean, vigorous body to an active mind and an honorable life. Rightly conducted, it is a school of manly skill, courage, honesty, self-control, and even of courtesy; wrongly conducted, it is a school of bad manners, vulgarity, tricky evasion, brutality—the ideals not of a sportsman but of a sporting man.

We are constantly told that in England men play for the sake of playing, whereas in America men play for the sake of winning. The more serious the question of winning, the more serious the need of winning honorably. Sport in America is not mere fun; it is a test of character, and nothing that makes the player less a gentleman belongs to it. The football player who wantonly injures his rivals, the baseball player who persists in shouting to rattle his opponents, the schoolboy or student who takes money for Summer baseball and conceals the fact should be put out of the team. Nor should any school or any college have secrets as to the legitimacy of its athletic representatives.

To maintain high ideals in athletic sport is the chief purpose of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This association brings together representatives of more than one hundred universities and colleges in three meetings held on one day every year. Sometimes a group of colleges sends a joint representative; oftener a college sends a man of its own, or two or three men, of whom only one represents it officially. A number of schools and academies have associate membership. Committees working throughout the year prepare business for the meetings, when the delegates listen to addresses from men who know much about athletic sports, and reports from committees on the various athletic sports cultivated at college. The evening meeting is devoted to the discussion of vitally important questions in college athletics.

Though strictly the association has no power over the colleges it represents, it has unlimited opportunity of influence. Its discussions of athletics are the most important in America, and its opinions find expression in "Rules Committees" and in standards of athletic games throughout the country.

The association encourages "Faculty control of athletics," believing that the man in charge of physical education should be a member of the Faculty and as good a man as any in it; that he should have a thorough acquaintance with athletic sport and a strong sympathy with youth, knowing, and able to teach, the difference between cleverness and trickery, between manliness and brutality, between the amateur spirit and the professional, between the sportsman and the sporting man.

WATER POLO OUTLOOK.

Three Colleges Seem to be Evenly Matched in Available Members.

Captains of collegiate water polo teams have mustered most of the available material for the approaching season, and a canvass of the various squads indicates that prospects are excellent for a close and interesting fight in the tournament which will award the championship pennant of the Intercollegiate League.

Judging on past performances Princeton, Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania appear very evenly matched, and experts believe the City College of New York may also be in the running, for the recent changes made in the rules promise to place a premium on speed and skill, instead of giving the advantage to the stronger and heavier players.

While Princeton has retained only two of the men who helped to win titular honors last year—Capt. Selby and Scudder—it should not be difficult for Frank Sullivan, the coach, to fill the vacancies. Rutherford, Gennert, Latrobe, Kahn, Bloom, King, Reynolds, and Battles are all experienced players. Some of them were on the reserve list in 1913 and 1914, others saw service on the freshman teams which more than once defeated the Varsity contingent in practice.

Yale will line up practically the same group that gave the Tigers a splendid battle last Winter, unless better candidates are developed, which is unlikely. Only Braden, the star goal tender, has been graduated. Capt. Steiner, McLeish, Van Holt, Mayer, and Smith are again on hand, and there are a number of good recruits trying for positions. Leaders among them at present are Kent, Keyes, Wooley, Ferguson, and Rosener.

At Columbia there is a wealth of championship timber, but it needs welding together. Capt. Mouquin, Rogers, Cleveland, Wensley, Altenberg, Neff, Canavan and one or two others are individually the equals of their best rivals, and if they only support each other in both offense and defense, developing the brand of team work exhibited by Princeton and Yale, there is no doubt that they will be very hard to beat.

And the same may be said about the Pennsylvania contingent. Capt. Shryock, Ratner, Swan, Shrenck, Kelser, Heraty, Neely, and Russell have shown flashes of brilliant work in past games, but they failed to win because lack of co-operation prevented their taking advantage of opportunities made. This season George Kistler will be assisted in the coaching by H. K. Marcy, one of the all-college players of 1914, and the latter will devote his energies chiefly to making a unit of the team, so things may be different.

City College poloists are rather scarce, and so far a scant half dozen have shown Varsity standard—Baber, Rudensky, Trainor, Wyckoff, Scalata, and Brown. Coach Lionel Mackenzie, however, is confident that the revised code will encourage several speedy swimmers thought too light for the game to join the squad, and he thinks a team strong enough to give a good account of itself can be turned out before the deciding matches are played.

The championship tournament, in which each college will face every other in the league, will open early in December, and continue throughout January and February.

DEVELOPING SWIMMERS.

New System to be Tried This Season at New York A. C.

An interesting experiment, which may be profitable to swimmers throughout the country, will be conducted this season at the New York Athletic Club. It is the plan of those in charge of the Mercury Foot aquatic squad to encourage sprinting practice among all classes of contestants and feature short races at every meet in the hope of developing championship material.

Hitherto the club's coaching staff has maintained that the only way to produce successful swimmers was to teach them a correct stroke before allowing them to undertake speed work, and not only were the candidates trained over fairly long courses at moderate pace, but no races at less than 100 yards were ever held in the home pool.

Whether due or not to this adopted system, it remains a fact that during the past few seasons the local organization has been able to place in the field several champions and record-breakers in the middle and long distances, but no sprinters fast enough to defeat the leaders of other districts.

As a result the committee has been induced to try the new method, its supporters claiming that it is easier to develop a good sprinter than middle-distance man, and that a recruit, having acquired skill at the dashes, will have no difficulty in gradually increasing his courses until he can travel the longest at proportionate rate. They point in support of their theory to McGillivray, Hebner, and other title-holders, who started as sprinters and are now all-round champions.

Whatever the outcome of the experiment, and not a few competent judges have opposite views on the subject, it promises to be conclusive, for the New York Athletic Club has this year a wealth of timber in all stages of development, so that benefit should come to the sport.

In accordance with the new policy, the programme for the opening indoor meet of the season on Dec. 5 has been made up entirely of dashes. The three swimming events to be decided are handicaps at fifty and one hundred yards, and a two-hundred-yard relay race for teams of four men, each to cover fifty yards.

Seton Hall in Basket Ball.

Seton Hall College has the reputation of always turning out a high-class basket-ball team. The Divinity students' best claim for distinction last season was two victories over the New York University quintet, the conquerors of Columbia University. This season's schedule is harder than the average, and includes games with College of the City of New York, Yale, New York University, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, and other Eastern universities. The first appearance of the season in New York for Seton Hall College will be on Saturday evening, Nov. 28, when they open the season at the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association.

YACHTSMEN HOPE FOR GOOD SEASON

An America's Cup Race Hardly Likely, but Other Events Are Planned--Motor Boat Races.

The annual meetings of the yacht clubs in the vicinity of New York are held during a period of about six weeks, beginning early in December. Most of the nominations are made some time earlier, and apropos of the reorganizations for the ensuing year, the men who are particularly interested in yacht racing, and especially those upon whom rests the management of racing events, begin their forecasts for the coming season and their canvass of the possibilities for racing in the various classes. At present the outlook for 1915 is not particularly one to create enthusiasm in itself, nor is it one to engender any particularly depressing influence.

Of course conditions in Europe will have more or less influence in the racing in America, even though we are not concerned directly in the war. The outbreak of hostilities during the past Summer had a decidedly untoward influence on racing, in which New Yorkers were interested, because of the tremendous jolt the financial structure of the country sustained. It so happens that the racing in larger classes is almost exclusively in the hands of men who are prominent in the financial world, either as bankers, brokers, heavy investors, or as leaders in the great industrial operations, and because these men found it necessary to return to their places of business early in August last, the cruise of the New York Yacht Club was abandoned when half completed. The abandonment of the proposed contest for the America's Cup followed as a matter of course.

As to the coming season, some of the big men in the sport are rather gloomy in their forecasts. Of course, this country is rapidly recovering from the shock it received about the first of August, and the presumption now is that in very many lines of business conditions very close to normal will prevail next Summer.

It goes without saying that there will be no contest for the America's Cup until the war is ended. At present the event is under an agreement of postponement for a year, and of course the New York Yacht Club will agree to any further postponement that may be necessary until peace is at least in sight. Meanwhile Shamrock IV. is housed under a galvanized iron shed in Brooklyn. No new challenge will be required, inasmuch as an agreement to postpone from time to time will continue the original challenge in force.

What the New York Yacht Club may do in the matter of its annual cruise is something to be determined by the new flag officers, and undoubtedly will not be determined for several months to come. The sentiment as regards the conditions created by the war will have considerable effect on the cruise. As to the other racing clubs in and around New York waters, the ordinary schedules will undoubtedly be carried out, and while the racing fleets may not be quite as large as were those of the past Summer, there will doubtless be sufficient interest to produce good racing.

In the field of motor boat racing, the international event is, so to speak, up in the air. The British International Trophy is now held by the Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain. A challenge was duly issued for a race in 1914, by the Motor Boat Club of America, and Commodore James E. Pugh of Chicago, who is one of the Trustees of that club, went to England with his new Disturber IV. in July, ready to race. He had hardly arrived at Southampton, however, before all Southampton waters were closed for any purpose whatever, excepting for naval operations, and it became necessary to abandon the race. There have been no formal communications between the two clubs concerning a postponement, but the circumstances were not quite similar to those in the matter of the America's Cup race. It was the challenger, in that case, who asked for a postponement and the holder who granted it, while in the case of the Motor Boat Trophy the challenger was on hand ready to race and the holders found it impossible to carry out the programme. Of course, there will be no especial embarrassment when the time arrives at which a race can be held, but it so happens that there has been no formal understanding as yet.

One real big event in motor boat racing for the coming year, in so far as the present outlook is concerned, will be the race for cruising boats from New York to San Francisco, by way of the Panama Canal. This race is to be held, generally speaking, under the rules of the American Power Boat Association.

The competing boats must be at least 55 feet in length on the water line, and not over 100 feet. There will be six ports of call, at which a total of stops of 72 hours must be made, and the time may be divided among the six ports at the convenience of the skippers. These are Charleston and Key West on the Atlantic coast and Corinto, Nicarragua, Salina and San Blas, Mexico, and San Pedro, California. For any excess of 72 hours of stops at these points, the contestants will receive no credit. Reporting stations will be provided at each of these places at which the boats must "check in and check out." A period of 48 hours is allowed for the passage through the Canal and a boat must not leave Balboa at the southern end of the Canal until the expiration of the 48 hours after the entrance at Colon. Prizes aggregating $10,000 are offered.

The application of the Corinthian principle as embodied in the A. P. B. A. rules is going to work out rather curiously in this race. Under the rules it is the helmsman who must be an amateur, or Corinthian. In case of short distance racing, and especially of racing boats, it is the helmsman whose skill counts in the handling of the boat and in the making of speed, but in this long distance race it will be the work of the helmsman which will count so much as that of the navigator, and the navigator may be a professional but if a professional, must not touch the wheel, under the rules.

This race will start about Oct. 1 next, and entries will be received until up to within a very few days of the start. A good deal of interest has already been displayed in this race, and several men have already announced their intention of building boats for the purpose. One man who contemplates building objects quite seriously to a clause in the rules which permits a Race Committee, if it considers it expedient, to reject any entry without giving any reason therefor.

One of the important racing events in the East next Summer will be the contest for the American Power Boat Association Gold Cup, which was won last August on Lake George by Mrs. Blackton's boat, Baby Speed Demon, enrolled in the Motor Boat Club of America. Upon that club, therefore, rests the responsibility of defending the cup in the contest next Summer. There may be considerable discussion as to the place of the race. The Lake George Regatta Association, from which the cup was won last year, is already exerting its influence to secure the race for Lake George, and has issued a challenge for the cup.

HANDLE FOOTBALL CROWD.

New Haven Railroad Announces Plans for Trains Service to New Haven.

The annual gridiron battle between Yale and Harvard on Saturday will be the occasion of the formal opening of the new Yale Bowl and probably more than 70,000 persons will attend the game. Of the number probably 35,000 will travel to New Haven by train, and in order to handle this great mass movement of passengers the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has completed plans which are expected to materially facilitate the handling of this crowd.

Traffic officials of the New Haven road have been at work for some time making arrangements to handle this number of people with dispatch and smoothness and without interfering with the regular service of the railroad. The plans made provide for a service from New York of twenty-five special trains, the first leaving at 8:10 A. M. Fifteen special trains will run from Boston and other points, the Boston service beginning at 8 A. M. All regular trains to and from New Haven the day of the game will be provided with extra equipment to their full capacity. Trains operated from New York will have an aggregate carrying capacity of 20,000 passengers; trains from Boston will have a capacity of 10,000, and trains from other points a capacity of 5,000.

As previously announced, no private cars from New York will be moved during the period covered by this schedule. Private cars will have to move the day previous, or at least in time for arrival at New Haven before 8 A. M. the day of the game. It will not be possible for private cars to leave New Haven after the game before 8 P. M.

To facilitate the handling of all these trains at New Haven some unusual steps have been taken this year. Ordinarily much switching is done at New Haven

Section 5 | Magazine Section

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"COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR"

An Amazing Article Written for The New York Times

By George Bernard Shaw

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"Let a European war break out—the war, perhaps, between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, which so many journalists and politicians in England and Germany contemplate with criminal levity. If the combatants prove to be equally balanced, it may, after the first battles, smoulder on for thirty years. What will be the population of London, or Manchester, or Chemnitz, or Bremen, or Milan, at the end of it?" ("The Great Society," by Graham Wallas. June 1914.)

By George Bernard Shaw.

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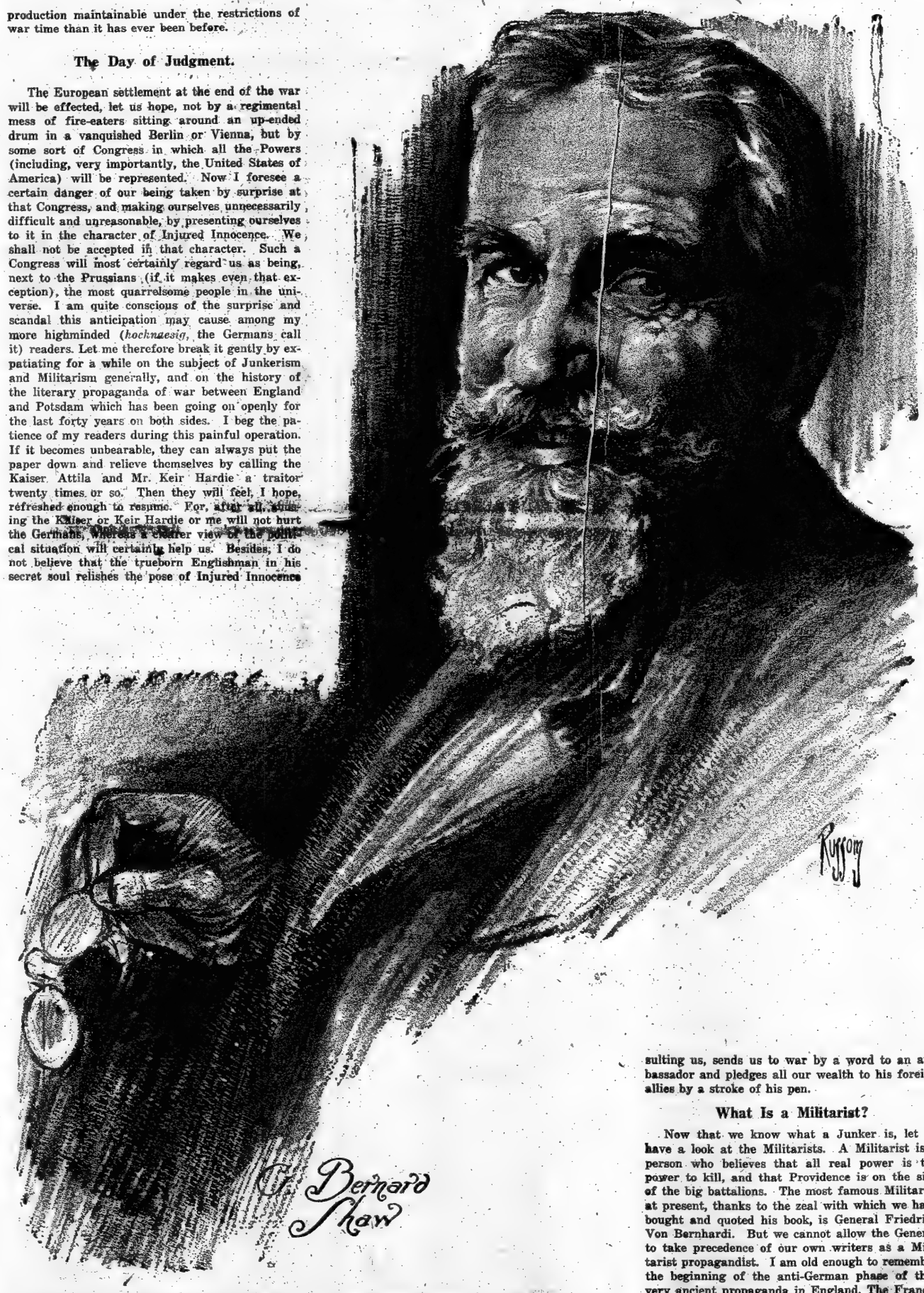
THE time has now come to pluck up courage and begin to talk and write soberly about the war. At first the mere horror of it stunned the more thoughtful of us; and even now only those who are not in actual contact with or bereaved relation to its heartbreaking wreckage can think sanely about it, or endure to hear others discuss it coolly. As to the thoughtless, well, not for a moment dare I suggest that for the first few weeks they were all scared out of their wits; for I know too well that the British civilian does not allow his perfect courage to be questioned: only experienced soldiers and foreigners are allowed the infirmity of fear. But they certainly were—shall I say a little upset? They felt in that solemn hour that England was lost if only one single traitor in their midst let slip the truth about anything in the universe. It was a perilous time for me. I do not hold my tongue easily; and my inborn dramatic faculty and professional habit as a playwright prevent me from taking a one-sided view even when the most probable result of taking a many-sided one is prompt lynching. Besides, until Home Rule emerges from its present suspended animation, I shall retain my Irish capacity for criticizing England with something of the detachment of a foreigner, and perhaps with a certain slightly malicious taste for taking the conceit out of her. Lord Kitchener made a mistake the other day in rebuking the Irish volunteers for not rallying faster to the defence of "their country." They do not regard it as their country yet. He should have asked them to come forward as usual and help poor old England through a stiff fight. Then it would have been all right.

Having thus frankly confessed my bias, which you can allow for as a rifleman allows for the wind, I give my views for what they are worth. They will be of some use; because, however blinded I may be by prejudice or perversity, my prejudices in this matter are not those which blind the British patriot, and therefore I am fairly sure to see some things that have not yet struck him.

And first, I do not see this war as one which has welded Governments and peoples into complete and sympathetic solidarity as against the common enemy. I see the people of England united in a fierce detestation and defiance of the views and acts of Prussian Junkerism. And I see the German people stirred to the depths by a similar antipathy to English Junkerism, and anger at the apparent treachery and duplicity of the attack made on them by us in their extremest peril from France and Russia. I see both nations duped, but alas! not quite unwillingly duped, by their Junkers and Militarists into wreaking on one another the wrath they should have spent in destroying Junkerism and Militarism in their own country. And I see the Junkers and Militarists of England and Germany jumping at the chance they have longed for in vain for many years of smashing one another and establishing their own oligarchy as the dominant military power in the world. No doubt the heroic remedy for this tragic misunderstanding is that both armies should shoot their officers and go home to gather in their harvests in the villages and make a revolution in the towns; and though this is not at present a practicable solution, it must be frankly mentioned, because it or something like it is always a possibility in a defeated conscript army if its commanders push it beyond human endurance when its eyes are opening to the fact that in murdering its neighbours it is biting off its nose to vex its face, besides riveting the intolerable yoke of Militarism and Junkerism more tightly than ever on its own neck. But there is no chance—or, as our Junkers would put it, no danger—of our soldiers yielding to such an ecstasy of common sense. They have enlisted voluntarily; they are not defeated nor likely to be; their communications are intact and their meals reasonably punctual; they are as pugnacious as their officers; and in fighting Prussia they are fighting a more deliberate, conscious, tyrannical, personally insolent, and dangerous Militarism than their own. Still, even for a voluntary professional army, that possibility exists, just as for the civilian there is a limit beyond which taxation, bankruptcy, privation, terror, and inconvenience cannot be pushed without revolution or a social dissolution more ruinous than submission to conquest. I mention all this, not to make myself wantonly disagreeable, but because military persons, thinking naturally that there is nothing like leather, are now talking of this war as likely to become a permanent institution like the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's, forgetting, I think, that the rate of consumption maintained by modern military operations is much greater relatively to the highest possible rate of production maintainable under the restrictions of war time than it has ever been before.

The Day of Judgment.

The European settlement at the end of the war will be effected, let us hope, not by a regimental mess of fire-eaters sitting around an up-ended drum in a vanquished Berlin or Vienna, but by some sort of Congress in which all the Powers (including, very importantly, the United States of America) will be represented. Now I foresee a certain danger of our being taken by surprise at that Congress, and making ourselves unnecessarily difficult and unreasonable, by presenting ourselves to it in the character of Injured Innocence. We shall not be accepted in that character. Such a Congress will most certainly regard us as being, next to the Prussians (if it makes even that exception), the most quarrelsome people in the universe. I am quite conscious of the surprise and scandal this anticipation may cause among my more highminded (*hochnaesig*, the Germans call it) readers. Let me therefore break it gently by expatiating for a while on the subject of Junkerism and Militarism generally, and on the history of the literary propaganda of war between England and Potsdam which has been going on openly for the last forty years on both sides. I beg the patience of my readers during this painful operation. If it becomes unbearable, they can always put the paper down and relieve themselves by calling the Kaiser Attila and Mr. Keir Hardie a traitor twenty times or so. Then they will feel, I hope, refreshed enough to resume. For, after all, abusing the Kaiser or Keir Hardie or me will not hurt the Germans, whereas a clearer view of the political situation will certainly help us. Besides, I do not believe that the trueborn Englishman in his secret soul relishes the pose of Injured Innocence



any more than I do myself. He puts it on only because he is told that it is respectable.

Junkers All.

What is a Junker? Is it a German officer of twenty-three, with offensive manners, and a habit of cutting down innocent civilians with his sabre? Sometimes; but not at all exclusively that or anything like that. Let us resort to the dictionary. I turn to the *Encyclopaedisches Woerterbuch* of Muret Sanders. Excuse its quaint German-English.

Junker=Young nobleman, younker, lording, country squire, country gentleman, squirearch. Junkerherrschaft=squirearchy, landocracy. Junkerleben=Life of a country gentleman, (*figuratively*) a jolly life. Junkerpartei=country party. Junkerwirtschaft=doings of the country party.

Thus we see that the Junker is by no means peculiar to Prussia. We may claim to produce the article in a perfection that may well make Germany despair of ever surpassing us in that line. Sir Edward Grey is a Junker from his topmost hair to the tips of his toes; and Sir Edward is a charming man, incapable of cutting down even an Opposition front bencher, or of telling a German he intends to have him shot. Lord Cromer is a Junker. Mr. Winston Churchill is an odd and not disagreeable compound of Junker and Yankee: his frank anti-German pugnacity is enormously more popular than the moral babble (Milton's phrase) of his sanctimonious colleagues. He is a bumptious and jolly Junker, just as Lord Curzon is an uppish Junker. I need not string out the list. In these islands the Junker is literally all over the shop.

It is very difficult for anyone who is not either a Junker or a successful barrister to get into an English Cabinet, no matter which party is in power, or to avoid resigning when we strike up the drum. The Foreign Office is a Junker Club. Our governing classes are overwhelmingly Junker: all who are not Junkers are riff-raff whose only claim to their position is the possession of ability of some sort: mostly ability to make money. And, of course, the Kaiser is a Junker, though less truculent than the Crown Prince, and much less autocratic than Sir Edward Grey, who, without consulting us, sends us to war by a word to an ambassador and pledges all our wealth to his foreign allies by a stroke of his pen.

What Is a Militarist?

Now that we know what a Junker is, let us have a look at the Militarists. A Militarist is a person who believes that all real power is the power to kill, and that Providence is on the side of the big battalions. The most famous Militarist at present, thanks to the zeal with which we have bought and quoted his book, is General Friedrich Von Bernhardi. But we cannot allow the General to take precedence of our own writers as a Militarist propagandist. I am old enough to remember the beginning of the anti-German phase of that very ancient propaganda in England. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 left Europe very much taken aback. Up to that date nobody was afraid of Prussia, though everybody was a little afraid of France; and we were keeping "buffer States" between ourselves and Russia in the east. Germany had indeed beaten Denmark; but then Denmark was a little State, and was abandoned in her hour of need by those who should have helped her, to the great indignation of Ibsen. Germany had also beaten Austria; but somehow everybody seems able to beat Austria, though nobody seems able to draw the moral that defeats do not matter as much as the Militarists think, Austria being as important as ever. Suddenly Germany beat France right down into the dust, by the exercise of an organized efficiency in war of which nobody up to then had any conception. There was not a State in Europe that did not say to itself: "Good Heavens! what would happen if she attacked *us?*" We in England thought of our old-fashioned army, and our old-fashioned commander George Ranger (of Cambridge), and our War Office with its Crimean tradition of imbecility; and we shook in our shoes. But we were not such fools as to leave it at that. We soon produced the first page of the Bernhardian literature: an anonymous booklet entitled *The Battle of Dorking*. It was not the first page of English Militarist literature: you have only to turn back to the burst of glorification of war which heralded the silly Crimean campaign (Tennyson's *Maud* is a surviving sample) to find paeans to Mars which would have made Treitschke blush (perhaps they did); but it was the first page in which it was assumed as a matter of course that Germany and not France or Russia was England's natural enemy. *The Battle of Dorking* had an enormous sale; and the wildest guesses were current as to its authorship. And its moral was "To arms; or the Germans will besiege London as they besieged Paris." From that time until the present, the British propaganda of war with Germany has never ceased. The lead given by *The Battle of Dorking* was taken up by articles in the daily press and the magazines. Later on came the Jingo fever (anti-Russian, by the way; but let us not mention that just now), Stead's *Truth About the Navy*, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, the suppression of the Channel Tunnel, Mr. Robert Blatchford, Mr. Garvin, Admiral Maxse, Mr. Newbolt, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, *The National Review*, Lord Roberts, the Navy League, the imposition of an Imperialist Foreign Secretary on the Liberal Cabinet, Mr. Wells's *War in the Air* (well worth re-reading just now), and the Dreadnoughts. Throughout all these agitations the enemy, the villain of the piece, the White Peril, was Prussia and her millions of German conscripts. At first, in *The Battle of Dorking* phase, the note was mainly defensive. But from the moment when the Kaiser began to copy our Armada policy by building a big fleet, the anti-German agitation became openly aggressive; and the cry that the German fleet or ours must sink, and that a war between England and Germany was bound to come some day, speedily ceased to be merely a cry with our Militarists and became an axiom with them. And what our Militarists said our Junkers echoed; and our Junker diplomatists played for. The story of how they manoeuvred to hem Germany and Austria in with an Anglo-Franco-Russian combination will be found told with soldierly directness and with the proud candor of a man who can see things from his own side only in the article by Lord Roberts in the current number of *The Hibbert Journal* (October 1914). There you shall see also, after the usual nonsense about Nietzsche, the vision of "British administrators bearing the White Man's Burden," of "young men, fresh from the public schools of Britain, coming eagerly forward to carry on the high traditions of Imperial Britain in each new dependency which comes under our care," of "our fitness as an Imperial race," of "a great task committed to us by Providence," of "the will to conquer that has never failed us," of our task of "assuming control of one-fifth of the earth's surface and the care of one in five of all the inhabitants of the world." Not a suggestion that the inhabitants of the world are perhaps able to take care of themselves. Not even a passing recollection when that White Man's Burden is in question that the men outside the British Empire, and even inside the German Empire, are by no means exclusively black. Only the *sancta simplicitas* that glories in "the proud position of England," the "sympathy, tolerance, prudence and benevolence of our rule" in the east (as shown, the Kaiser is no doubt sarcastically remarking, in the Delhi sedition trial), the chivalrous feeling that it is our highest duty to save the world from the horrible misfortune of being governed by anybody but those young men fresh from the public schools of Britain. Change the words Britain and British to Germany and German, and the Kaiser will sign the article with enthusiasm. *His* opinion, *his* attitude (subject to that merely verbal change) word for word.

Six of One: Half-a-Dozen of The Other.

Now, please observe that I do not say that the agitation was unreasonable. I myself steadily advocated the formation of a formidable armament, and ridiculed the notion that we, who are wasting hundreds of millions annually on idlers and wasters, could not easily afford double, treble, quadruple our military and naval expenditure. I advocated the compulsion of every man to serve his country, both in war and peace. The idlers and wasters perceiving dimly that I meant the cost to come out of their pockets, and meant to use the admission that riches should not exempt a man from military service as an illustration of how absurd it is to allow them to exempt him from civil service, did not embrace my advocacy with enthusiasm; so I must reaffirm it now lest it should be supposed that I am condemning those whose proceedings I am describing. Though often horribly wrong in principle, they were quite right in practice as far as they went. But they must stand to their guns now that the guns are going off. They must not pretend that they were harmless Radical lovers of peace, and that the propaganda of Militarism and of inevitable war between England and Germany is a Prussian infamy for which the Kaiser must be severely punished. That is not fair, not true, not gentlemanly. We began it; and if they met us half-way, as they certainly did, it is not for us to reproach them. When the German fire-eaters drank to The Day (of Armageddon) they were drinking to the day of which our Navy League fire-eaters had first said "It's bound to come." Therefore, let us have no more nonsense about the Prussian Wolf and the British Lamb, the

(Continued on Page 3.)

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW WRITES ON EUROPEAN WAR

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Prussian Machiavelli and the English Evangelist. We cannot shout for years that we are boys of the bulldog breed, and then suddenly pose as gazelles. No. When Europe and America come to settle the treaty that will end this business (for America is concerned in it as much as we are), they will not deal with us as the lovable and innocent victims of a treacherous tyrant and a savage soldiery. They will have to consider how these two incorrigibly pugnacious and inveterately snobbish peoples, who have snarled at one another for forty years with bristling hair and grinning fangs, and are now rolling over with their teeth in one another's throats, are to be tamed into trusty watchdogs of the peace of the world. I am sorry to spoil the saintly image with a halo which the British Jingo journalist sees just now when he looks in the glass; but it must be done if we are to behave reasonably in the imminent day of reckoning.

And now back to Friedrich von Bernhardi.

General Von Bernhardi.

Like many soldier-authors, Friedrich is very readable; and he maintains the good and formidable part of the Bismarck tradition: that is, he is not a humbug. He looks facts in the face; he deceives neither himself nor his readers; and if he were to tell lies—as he would no doubt do as stoutly as any British, French, or Russian officer if his country's safety were at stake—he would know that he was telling them. Which last we think very bad taste on his part, if not downright wickedness.

It is true that he cites Frederick the Great as an exemplary master of war and of *Weltpolitik*. But his chief praise in this department is reserved for England. It is from our foreign policy, he says, that he has learnt what our journalists denounce as "the doctrine of the bully, of the materialist, of the man with gross ideals: a doctrine of diabolical evil." He frankly accepts that doctrine from us (as if our poor, honest muddleheads had ever formulated anything so intellectual as a doctrine), and blames us for nothing but for allowing the United States to achieve their solidarity and become formidable to us when we might have divided them by backing up the South in the Civil War. He shows in the clearest way that if Germany does not smash England, England will smash Germany by springing at her the moment she can catch her at a disadvantage. In a word he prophesies that we, his great masters in *Realpolitik*, will do precisely what our Junkers have just made us do. It is we who have carried out the Bernhardi programme: it is Germany who has neglected it. He warned Germany to make an alliance with Italy, Austria, Turkey, and America, before undertaking the subjugation, first of France, then of England. But a prophet is not without honour save in his own country; and Germany has allowed herself to be caught with no ally but Austria between France and Russia, and thereby given the English Junkers their opportunity. They have seized it with a punctuality that must flatter Von Bernhardi, even though the compliment be at the expense of his own country. The Kaiser did not give them credit for being keener Junkers than his own. It was an unpleasant, indeed an infuriating surprise. All that a Kaiser could do without unbearable ignominy to induce them to keep their bulldogs off and give him fair play with his two redoubtable foes, he did. But they laughed Frederick the Great's laugh and hurled all our forces at him, as he might have done to us, on Bernhardian principles, if he had caught us at the same disadvantage. Officially, the war is Junker-cut-Junker, Militarist-cut-Militarist; and we must fight it out, not *Heuchler*-cut-Hypocrite, but hammer and tongs.

Militarist Myopia.

Unofficially, it is quite another matter. Democracy, even Social-Democracy, though as hostile to British Junkers as to German ones, and under no illusion as to the obsolescence and colossal stupidity of modern war, need not lack enthusiasm for the combat, which may serve their own ends better than those of their political opponents. For Bernhardi the Brilliant and our own very dull Militarists are alike mad: the war will not do any of the things for which they rushed into it. It is much more likely to do the things they most dread and deprecate: in fact, it has already swept them into the very kind of organization they founded an Anti-Socialist League to suppress. To shew how mad they are, let us suppose the war carries out their western program to the last item. Suppose France rises from the war victorious, happy and glorious, with Alsace and Lorraine regained, Rheims cathedral repaired in the best modern trade style, and a prodigious indemnity in her pocket! Suppose we tow the German fleet into Portsmouth, and leave Hohenzollern metaphorically under the heel of Romanoff and actually in a comfortable villa in Chislehurst, the hero of all its tea parties and the judge of all its gymkhanas! Well, cry the Militarists, suppose it by all means: could we desire anything better? Now I happen to have a somewhat active imagination; and it flatly refuses to stop at this convenient point. I must go on supposing. Suppose France, with its military prestige raised once more to the Napoleonic point, spends its indemnity in building an invincible Armada, stronger and nearer to us than the German one we are now out to destroy! Suppose Sir Edward Grey remonstrates, and Monsieur Delcasse replies, "Russia and France have humbled one Imperial Bully, and are prepared to humble another. I have not forgotten Fashoda. Stop us if you can; or turn, if you like, for help to the Germany we have smashed and disarmed!" Of what use will all this bloodshed be then, with the old situation reproduced in an aggravated form, the enemy closer to our shores, a raid far more feasible, the tradition of "natural enmity" to steel the foe, and Waterloo to be wiped out like Sedan? A child in arms should be able to see that this idiotic notion of relaxing the military pressure on us by smashing this or that particular Power is like trying to alter the pressure of the ocean by dipping up a bucket of water from the North Sea and pouring it into the Bay of Biscay.

I purposely omit more easterly supposings as to what victorious Russia might do. But a noble emancipation of Poland and Finland at her own expense, and of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Austria's, might easily suggest to our nervous Militarists that a passion for the freedom of Egypt and India might seize her, and remind her that we were Japan's ally in the day of Russia's humiliation in Manchuria. So there at once is your Balance of Power problem in Asia enormously aggravated by throwing Germany out of the anti-Russian scale and grinding her to powder. Even in North Africa—but enough is enough. You can *durchhauen* your way out of the frying pan, but only into the fire. Better take Nietzsche's brave advice, and make it your point of honour to "live dangerously." History shews that it is often the way to live long.

Learning Nothing: Forgetting Everything.

But let me test the Militarist theory, not by a hypothetical future, but by the accomplished and irrevocable past. Is it true that nations must conquer or go under, and that military conquest means prosperity and power for the victor and annihilation for the vanquished? I have already alluded in passing to the fact that Austria has been beaten repeatedly: by France, by Italy, by Germany, almost by everybody who has thought it worth while to have a whack at her; and yet she is one of the Great Powers; and her alliance has been sought by invincible Germany. France was beaten by Germany in 1870 with a completeness that seemed impossible; yet France has since enlarged her territory whilst Germany is still pleading in vain for a place in the sun. Russia was beaten by the Japanese in Manchuria on a scale that made an end forever of the old notion that the West is the natural military superior of the East; yet it is the terror of Russia that has driven Germany into her present desperate onslaught on France; and it is the Russian alliance on which France and England are depending for their assurance of ultimate success. We ourselves confess that the military efficiency with which we have so astonished the Germans is the effect, not of Waterloo and Inkerman, but of the drubbing we got from the Boers, who would probably have beaten us if we had been anything like their own size. Greece has lately distinguished herself in war within a few years by a most disgraceful beating of the Turks. It would be easy to multiply instances from remoter history: for example, the effect on England's position of the repeated defeats of our troops by the French under Luxembourg in the Balance of Power War at the end of the seventeenth century differed surprisingly little, if at all, from the effect of our subsequent victories under Marlborough. And the inference from the Militarist theory that the States which at present count for nothing as military Powers necessarily count for nothing at all is absurd on the face of it. Monaco seems to be, on the whole, the most prosperous and comfortable State in Europe.

Another Bogus Science.

In short, Militarism must be classed as one of the most inconsiderately foolish of the bogus "sciences" which the last half century has produced in such profusion, and which have the common characteristic of revolting all sane souls, and being stared out of countenance by the broad facts of human experience. The only rule of thumb that can be hazarded on the strength of actual practice is that wars to maintain or upset the Balance of Power between States, called by inaccurate people Balance of Power wars, and by accurate people Jealousy of Power wars, never establish the desired peaceful and secure equilibrium. They may exercise pugnacity, gratify spite, assuage a wound to national pride, or enhance or dim a military reputation; but that is all. And the reason is, as I shall shew very conclusively later on, that there is only one way in which one nation can really disable another, and that is a way which no civilized nation dare even discuss.

Are We Hypocrites?

And now I proceed from general considerations to the diplomatic history of the present case, as I must in order to make our moral position clear. But first, lest I should lose all credit by the startling incompatibility between the familiar personal character of our statesmen and the proceedings for which they are officially responsible, I must say a word about the peculiar psychology of English statesmanship, not only for the benefit of my English readers (who do not know that it is peculiar just as they do not know that water has any taste because it is always in their mouths), but as a plea for a more charitable construction from the wider world.

We know by report, however unjust it may seem to us, that there is an opinion abroad, even in the quarters most friendly to us, that our excellent qualities are marred by an incorrigible hypocrisy. To France we have always been Perfidious Albion. In Germany, at this moment, that epithet would be scorned as far too flattering to us. Victor Hugo explained the relative unpopularity of *Measure for Measure* among Shakespeare's plays on the ground that the character of the hypocrite Angelo was a too faithful dramatization of our national character. Pecksniff is not considered so exceptional an English gentleman in America as he is in England.

Now we have not acquired this reputation for nothing. The world has no greater interest in branding England with this particular vice of hypocrisy than in branding France with it; yet the world does not cite Tartuffe as a typical Frenchman as it cites Angelo and Pecksniff as typical Englishmen. We may protest against it as indignantly as the Prussian soldiers protest against their equally universal reputation for ferocity in plunder and pillage, sack and rapine; but there is something in it. If you judge an English statesman by his conscious intentions, his professions, and his personal charm, you will often find him an amiable, upright, humane, anxiously truthful man. If you judge him, as a foreigner must, solely on the official acts for which he is responsible, and which he has to defend in the House of Commons for the sake of his party, you will often be driven to conclude that this estimable gentleman is, in point of being an unscrupulous superprig and fool, worse than Caesar Borgia and General Von Bernhardi rolled into one, and in foreign affairs a Bismarck in everything except commanding ability, blunt common sense, and freedom from illusion as to the nature and object of his own diplomacy. And the permanent officials in whose hands he is will probably deserve all that and something to spare. Thus you will get that amazing contrast that confronts us now between the Machiavellian Sir Edward Grey of the Berlin newspapers and the amiable and popular Sir Edward Grey we know in England. In England we are all prepared to face any World Congress and say, "We know that Sir Edward Grey is an honest English gentleman, who meant well as a true patriot and friend of peace; we are quite sure that what he did was fair and right; and we will not listen to any nonsense to the contrary." The Congress will reply, "We know nothing about Sir Edward Grey except what he did; and as there is no secret and no question as to what he did, the whole story being recorded by himself, we must hold England responsible for his conduct, whilst taking your word for the fact, which has no importance for us, that his conduct has nothing to do with his character."

Our Intellectual Laziness.

The general truth of the situation is, as I have spent so much of my life in trying to make the English understand, that we are cursed with a fatal intellectual laziness, an evil inheritance from the time when our monopoly of coal and iron made it possible for us to become rich and powerful without thinking or knowing how: a laziness which is becoming highly dangerous to us now that our monopoly is gone or superseded by new sources of mechanical energy. We got rich by pursuing our own immediate advantage instinctively: that is, with a natural childish selfishness; and when any question of our justification arose, we found it easy to silence it with any sort of plausible twaddle (provided it flattered us, and did not imply any trouble or sacrifice) provided by our curates at £70 a year, or our journalists at a penny a line, or commercial moralists with axes to grind. In the end we became fatheaded, and not only lost all intellectual consciousness of what we were doing, and with it all power of objective self-criticism, but stacked up a lumber of pious phrases for ourselves which not only satisfied our corrupted and half-atrophied consciences, but gave us a sense that there is something extraordinarily ungentlemanly and politically dangerous in bringing these pious phrases to the test of conduct. We carried Luther's doctrine of Justification by Faith to the insane point of believing that as long as a man says what we have agreed to accept as the right thing it does not matter in the least what he actually does. In fact, we do not clearly see why a man need introduce the subject of morals at all, unless there is something questionable to be whitewashed. The unprejudiced foreigner calls this hypocrisy: that is why we call him prejudiced. But I, who have been a poor man in a poor country, understand the foreigner better.

Now from the general to the particular. In describing the course of the diplomatic negotiations by which our Foreign Office achieved its design of at last settling accounts with Germany at the most favourable moment from the Militarist point of view, I shall have to exhibit our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as behaving almost exactly as we have accused the Kaiser of behaving. Yet I see him throughout as an honest gentleman, "perplexed in the extreme," meaning well, revolted at the last moment by the horror of war, clinging to the hope that in some vague way he could persuade everybody to be reasonable if they would only come and talk to him as they did when the big Powers were kept out of the Balkan war, but hopelessly destitute of a positive policy of any kind, and therefore unable to resist those who had positive business in hand. And do not for a moment imagine that I think that the conscious Sir Edward Grey was Othello, and the subconscious, Iago. I do think that the Foreign Office, of which Sir Edward is merely the figure head, was as deliberately and consciously bent on a long deferred Militarist war with Germany as the Admiralty was; and that is saying a good deal. If Sir Edward Grey did not know what he wanted, Mr. Winston Churchill was in no such perplexity. He was not an "ist" of any sort, but a straightforward holder of the popular opinion that if you are threatened you should hit out, unless you are afraid to. Had he had the conduct of the affair he might quite possibly have averted the war (and thereby greatly disappointed himself and the British public) by simply frightening the Kaiser. As it was, he had arranged for the co-operation of the French and British fleets; was spoiling for the fight; and must have restrained himself with great difficulty from taking off his coat in public whilst Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey were giving the country the assurances which were misunderstood to mean that we were not bound to go to war, and not more likely to do so than usual. But though Sir Edward did not clear up the misunderstanding, I think he went to war with the heavy heart of a Junker Liberal (such centaurs exist) and not with the exultation of a Junker Jingo.

I may now, without more than the irreducible minimum of injustice to Sir Edward Grey, proceed to tell the story of the diplomatic negotiations as they will appear to the Congress which, I am assuming, will settle the terms on which Europe is to live more or less happily ever after.

Diplomatic History of the War.

The evidence of how the Junker diplomatists of our Foreign Office let us in for the war is in the White Paper, Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914), containing correspondence respecting the European crisis, and since reissued, with a later White Paper and some extra matter, as a penny bluebook in miniature. In these much-cited and little-read documents we see the Junkers of all the nations, the men who have been saying for years "It's bound to come," and clamouring in England for compulsory military service and expeditionary forces, momentarily staggered and not a little frightened by the sudden realization that it has come at last. They rush round from foreign office to embassy, and from embassy to palace, twittering "This is awful. Can't you stop it? Won't you be reasonable? Think of the consequences," etc., etc. One man among them keeps his head and looks the facts in the face. That man is Sazonoff, the Russian Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He keeps steadily trying to make Sir Edward Grey face the inevitable. He says and reiterates, in effect, "You know very well that you cannot keep out of a European war. You know you are pledged to fight Germany if Germany attacks France. You know that your arrangements for the fight are actually made; that already the British army is commanded by a Franco-British Council of War; that there is no possible honourable retreat for you. You know that this old man in Austria, who would have been superannuated years ago if he had been an excisman, is resolved to make war on Servia, and sent that silly forty-eight hours ultimatum when we were all out of town so that he could begin fighting before we could get back to sit on his head. You know that he has the Jingo mob of Vienna behind him. You know that if he makes war, Russia must mobilize. You know that France is bound to come in with us as you are with France. You know that the moment we mobilize, Germany, the old man's ally, will have only one desperate chance of victory, and that is to overwhelm our ally, France, with one superb rush of her millions, and then sweep back and meet us on the Vistula. You know that nothing can stop this except Germany remonstrating with Austria, and insisting on the Servian case being dealt with by an international tribunal and not by war. You know that Germany dares not do this, because her alliance with Austria is her defence against the Franco-Russian alliance, and that she does not want to do it in any case, because the Kaiser naturally has a strong class prejudice against the blowing up of Royal personages by irresponsible revolutionists, and thinks nothing too bad for Servia after the assassination of the Archduke. There is just one chance of avoiding Armageddon: a slender one, but worth trying. You averted war in the Algeciras crisis, and again in the Agadir crisis, by saying you would fight. Try it again. The Kaiser is stiffnecked because he does not believe you are going to fight this time. Well, convince him that you are. The odds against him will then be so terrible that he may not dare to support the Austrian ultimatum to Servia at such a price. And if Austria is thus forced to proceed judicially against Servia, we Russians will be satisfied; and there will be no war."

Sir Edward could not see it. He is a member of a Liberal Government, in a country where there is no political career for the man who does not put his party's tenure of office before every other consideration. What would *The Daily News* and *The Manchester Guardian* have said had he, Bismarck-like, said bluntly: "If war once breaks out, the old score between England and Prussia will be settled, not by ambassadors' tea parties and Areopaguses, but by blood and iron"? In vain did Sazonoff repeat, "But if you are going to fight, as you know you are, why not say so?" Sir Edward, being Sir Edward and not Winston Churchill or Lloyd George, could not admit that he was going to fight. He might have forestalled the dying Pope and his noble Christian "I bless peace" by a noble, if heathen, "I fight war." Instead, he persuaded us all that he was under no obligation whatever to fight. He persuaded Germany that he had not the slightest serious intention of fighting. Sir Owen Seaman wrote in *Punch* an amusing and witty No-Intervention poem. Sporting Liberals offered any odds that there would be no war for England. And Germany, confident that with Austria's help she could break France with one hand and Russia with the other if England held aloof, let Austria throw the match into the magazine.

The Battery Unmasked.

Then the Foreign Office, always acting through its amiable and popular but confused instrument Sir Edward, unmasked the Junker-Militarist battery. He suddenly announced that England must take a hand in the war, though he did not yet tell the English people so, it being against the diplomatic tradition to tell them anything until it is too late for them to object. But he told the German Ambassador. Prince Lichnowsky, caught in a death trap, pleaded desperately for peace with Great Britain. Would we promise to spare Germany if Belgium were left untouched? No. Would we say on what conditions we would spare Germany? No. Not if the Germans promised not to annex French territory? No. Not even if they promised not to touch the French colonies? No. Was there no way out? Sir Edward Grey was frank. He admitted there was just one chance: that Liberal opinion might not stand the war if the neutrality of Belgium were not violated. And he provided against that chance by committing England to the war the day before he let the cat out of the bag in Parliament.

All this is recorded in the language of diplomacy in the White Paper on or between the lines. That language is not so straightforward as my language; but at the crucial points it is clear enough. Sazonoff's tone is politely diplomatic in No. 6; but in No. 17 he lets himself go. "I do not believe that Germany really wants war; but her attitude is decided by yours. If you take your stand firmly with France and Russia there will be no war. If you fail them now, rivers of blood will flow, and you will in the end be dragged into war." He was precisely right; but he did not realize that war was exactly what our Junkers wanted. They did not dare to tell themselves so; and naturally they did not dare to tell him so. And perhaps his own interest in war was too strong to make him regret the rejection of his honest advice. To break up the Austrian Empire and achieve for Russia the Slav Caliphate of South-East Europe whilst defeating Prussia with the help of France and of Russia's old enemy and Prussia's old ally England, was a temptation so enormous that Sazonoff, in resisting it so far as to shew Sir Edward Grey frankly the only chance of preventing it, proved himself the most genuine humanitarian in the diplomatic world.

Number 123.

The decisive communication between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky is recorded in the famous No. 123. With the rather childish subsequent attempt to minimize No. 123 on the ground that the Prince was merely an amiable nincompoop who did not really represent his fiendish sovereign, neither I nor any other serious person need be concerned. What is beyond all controversy is that after that conversation Prince Lichnowsky could do nothing but tell the Kaiser that the *Entente*, having at last got his imperial head in chancery, was not going to let him off on any terms, and that it was now a fight to a finish between the British and German empires. Then the Kaiser said: "We are Germans. God help us!" When a crowd of foolish students came cheering for the war under his windows, he bade them go to the churches and pray. His telegrams to the Tsar (the omission of which from the penny bluebook is, to say the least, not chivalrous) were dignified and pathetic. And when the Germans, taking a line from the poet they call "unser Shakespeare," said: "Come the four quarters of the world in arms and we shall shock them," it was, from the romantic militarist point of view, fine. What Junker-led men could do they have since done to make that thrasonical brag good. But there is no getting over the fact that, in Tommy Atkins's phrase, they had asked for it. Their Junkers, like ours, had drunk to The Day; and they should not have let us choose it after riling us for so many years. And that is why Sir Edward had a great surprise when he at last owned up in Parliament.

How the Nation Took It.

The moment he said that we could not "stand aside with our arms folded" and see our friend and neighbour France "bombarded and battered," the whole nation rose to applaud him. All the Foreign Office distrust of public opinion, the concealment of the Anglo-French plan of campaign, the disguise of the *Entente* in a quaker's hat, the duping of the British public and the Kaiser with one and the same prevarication, had been totally unnecessary and unpopular, like most of these ingenuities which diplomatists think subtle and Machiavellian. The British Public had all along been behind Mr. Winston Churchill. It had wanted Sir Edward to do just what Sazonoff wanted him to do, and what I, in the columns of *The Daily News* proposed he should do nine months ago (I must really be allowed to claim that I am not merely wise after the event), which was to arm to the teeth regardless of an expense which to us would have been a mere fleabite, and tell Germany that if she laid a finger on France we would unite with France to defeat her, offering her at the same time as consolation for that threat, the assurance that we would do as much to France if she wantonly broke the peace in the like fashion by attacking Germany. No unofficial Englishman worth his salt wanted to snivel hypocritically about our love of peace and our respect for treaties and our solemn acceptance of a painful duty, and all the rest of the nauseous mixture of schoolmaster's twaddle, parish magazine cant, and cinematograph melodrama with which we were deluged. We were perfectly ready to knock the Kaiser's head off just to teach him that if he thought he was going to ride roughshod over Europe, including our new friends the French, and the plucky little Belgians, he was reckoning without old England. And in this pugnacious but perfectly straightforward and human attitude the nation needed no excuses because the nation honestly did not know that we were taking the Kaiser at a disadvantage, or that the Franco-Russian alliance had been just as much a menace to peace as the Austro-German one. But the Foreign Office knew that very well, and therefore began to manufacture superfluous, disingenuous, and rather sickening excuses at a great rate. The nation had a clean conscience, and was really innocent of any aggressive strategy; the Foreign Office was redhanded, and did not want to be found out. Hence its sermons.

Mr. H. G. Wells Hoists the Country's Flag.

It was Mr. H. G. Wells who at the critical moment spoke with the nation's voice. When he uttered his electric outburst of wrath against "this drilling, trampling foolery in the heart of Europe" he gave expression to the pent-up exasperation of years of smouldering revolt against swank and domineer, guff and bugaboo, calling itself blood and iron, and mailed fist, and God and conscience and anything else that sounded superb. Like Nietzsche, we were "fed up" with the Kaiser's imprisonments of democratic journalists for *Majestaetsbeleidigung* (monarch disparagement), with his ancestors, and his mission, and his gospel of submission and obedience for poor men, and of authority, tempered by duelling, for rich men. The world had become sore-headed, and desired intensely that they who clatter the sword shall perish by the sword. Nobody cared twopence about treaties: indeed, it was not for us, who had seen the treaty of Berlin torn up by the brazen seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1909, and taken that lying down, as Russia did, to talk about the sacredness of treaties, even if the wastepaper baskets of the Foreign Offices were not full of torn up "scraps of paper," and a very good thing too; for General von Bernhardi's assumption that circumstances alter treaties is not a page from Machiavelli: it is a platitude from the law books. The man in the street understood little or nothing about Servia or Russia or any of the cards with which the diplomatists were playing their perpetual game of Beggar my Neighbour. We were rasped beyond endurance by Prussian Militarism and its contempt for us and for human happiness and common sense; and we just rose at it and went for it. We have set out to smash the Kaiser exactly as we set out to smash the Mahdi. Mr. Wells never mentioned a treaty. He said, in effect: "There stands the monster all freedom-loving men hate; and at last we are going to fight it." And the public, bored by the diplomatists, said: "Now you're talking!" We did not stop to ask our consciences whether the Prussian assumption that the dominion of the civilized earth belongs to German culture is really any more bumptious than the English assumption that the dominion of the sea belongs to British commerce. And in our island security we were as little able as ever to realize the terrible military danger of Germany's geographical position between France and England on her west flank and Russia on her east: all three leagued for her destruction; and how unreasonable it was to ask Germany to lose the fraction of a second (much less Sir Maurice de Bunsen's naïve "a few days delay") in dashing at her Western foe when she could obtain no pledge as to Western intentions. "We are now in a state of necessity; and Necessity knows no law," said the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag. "It is a matter of life and death to us," said the German Minister for Foreign Affairs to our Ambassador in Berlin, who had suddenly developed an extraordinary sense of the sacredness of the Treaty of London, dated 1839, and still, as it happened, inviolate among the torn fragments of many subsequent and similar "scraps of paper." Our Ambassador seems to have been of Sir Maurice's opinion that there could be no such tearing hurry. The Germans could enter France through the line of forts between Verdun and Toul if they were really too flustered to wait a few days on the chance of Sir Edward Grey's persuasive conversation and charming character softening Russia and bringing Austria to conviction of sin. Thereupon the Imperial Chancellor, not being quite an angel, asked whether we had counted the cost of crossing the path of an Empire fighting for its life (for these Militarist statesmen do really believe that nations can be killed by cannon shot). That was a threat; and as we cared nothing about Germany's peril, and wouldn't stand being threatened any more by a Power of which we now had the inside grip, the fat remained in the fire, blazing more fiercely than ever. There was only one end possible to such a clash of high tempers, national egotisms, and reciprocal ignorances.

Delicate Position of Mr. Asquith.

It seemed a splendid chance for the Government to place itself at the head of the nation. But no British Government within my recollection has ever understood the nation. Mr. Asquith, true to the Gladstonian tradition (hardly just to Gladstone, by the way) that a Liberal Prime Minister should know nothing concerning foreign politics and care less, and calmly insensible to the real nature of the popular explosion, fell back on 1839, picking up the obvious barrister's point about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, and tried

(Continued on Page 3.)

EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLE BY FAMOUS PLAYWRIGHT

(Continued from Page 2.)

the equally obvious barrister's claptrap about "an infamous proposal" on the jury. He assured us that nobody could have done more for peace than Sir Edward Grey, though the rush to smash the Kaiser was the most popular thing Sir Edward had ever done.

Besides, there was another difficulty. Mr. Asquith himself, though serenely persuaded that he is a Liberal statesman, is, in effect, very much what the Kaiser would have been if he had been a Yorkshireman and a lawyer instead of being only half English and the other half Hohenzollern, and an anointed emperor to boot. As far as popular liberties are concerned, History will make no distinction between Mr. Asquith and Metternich. He is forced to keep on the safe academic ground of Belgium by the very obvious consideration that if he began to talk of the Kaiser's imprisonments of editors and democratic agitators and so forth, a Homeric laughter, punctuated with cries of, "How about Denshawai?" "What price Tom Mann?" "Votes for women!" "Been in India lately?" "Make McKenna Kaiser," "Or dear old Herbert Gladstone," etc., etc., would promptly spoil that pose. The plain fact is that, Militarism apart, Germany is in many ways more democratic in practice than England: indeed the Kaiser has been openly reviled as a coward by his Junkers because he falls short of Mr. Asquith in calm indifference to Liberal principles and blank ignorance of working-class sympathies, opinions, and interests.

Mr. Asquith had also to distract public attention from the fact that three official members of his Government, all men of unquestioned and conspicuous patriotism and intellectual honesty, walked straight out into private life on the declaration of war. One of them, Mr. John Burns, did so at an enormous personal sacrifice, and has since maintained a grim silence far more eloquent than the famous speech Germany invented for him. It is not generally believed that these three statesmen were actuated by a passion for the violation of Belgian neutrality.

On the whole, it was impossible for the Government to seize its grand chance and put itself at the head of the popular movement that responded to Sir Edward Grey's declaration: the very simple reason being that the Government does not represent the nation, and is in its sympathies just as much a Junker government as the Kaiser's. And so, what the Government cannot do has to be done by unofficial persons with clean and brilliant anti-Junker records like Mr. Wells, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Neil Lyons, and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. Neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey can grasp, as these real spokesmen of their time do, the fact that we just simply want to put an end to Potsdamnation, both at home and abroad. Both of them probably think Potsdam a very fine and enviable institution, and want England to out-Potsdam Potsdam and to monopolize the command of the seas: a monstrous aspiration. We, I take it, want to guarantee that command of the sea which is the common heritage of mankind to the tiniest State and the humblest fisherman that depends on the sea for a livelihood. We want the North Sea to be as safe for everybody, English or German, as Portland Place.

The Need for Recrimination.

And now somebody who would rather I had not said all this (having probably talked dreadful nonsense about Belgium and so forth for a month past) is sure to ask: "Why all this recrimination? What is done is done. Is it not now the duty of every Englishman to sink all differences in the face of the common peril?" etc., etc. To all such prayers to be shielded from that terrible thing, the truth, I must reply that history consists mainly of recrimination, and that I am writing history because an accurate knowledge of what has occurred is not only indispensable to any sort of reasonable behaviour on our part in the face of Europe when the inevitable day of settlement comes, but because it has a practical bearing on the most perilously urgent and immediate business before us: the business of the appeal to the nation for recruits and for enormous sums of money. It has to decide the question whether that appeal shall be addressed frankly to our love of freedom, and our tradition (none the less noble and moving because it is so hard to reconcile with the diplomatic facts) that England is a guardian of the world's liberty, and not to bad law about an obsolete treaty, and cant about the diabolical personal disposition of the Kaiser, and the wounded propriety of a peace-loving England, and all the rest of the slosh and tosh that has been making John Bull sick for months past. No doubt at first, when we were all clasping one another's hands very hard and begging one another not to be afraid, almost anything was excusable. Even the war notes of Mr. Garvin, which stood out as the notes of a gentleman amid a welter of scurrilous rubbish and a rather blackguardly *Punch* cartoon mocking the agony of Berlin (*Punch* having turned its non-interventionist coat very promptly), had sometimes to run: "We know absolutely nothing of what is happening at the front, except that the heroism of the British troops will thrill the ages to the last syllable of recorded time," or words to that effect. But now it is time to pull ourselves together; to feel our muscle; to realize the value of our strength and pluck; and to tell the truth unashamed like men of courage and character, not to shirk it like the official apologists of a Foreign Office plot.

What Germany Should Have Done.

And first, as I despise critics who put people in the wrong without being able to set them right, I shall, before I go any further with my criticism of our official position, do the Government and the Foreign Office the service of finding a correct official position for them; for I admit that the popular position, though sound as far as it goes, is too crude for official use. This correct official position can be found only by considering what Germany should have done, and might have done had she not been, like our own Junkers, so fascinated by the Militarist craze, and obsessed by the chronic Militarist panic, that she was "in too great a hurry to bid the devil good morning." The matter is simple enough: she should have entrusted the security of her western frontier to the public opinion of the west of Europe and to America, and fought Russia, if attacked, with her rear not otherwise defended. The Militarist theory is that we, France and England, would have immediately sprung at her from behind; but that is just how the Militarist theory gets its votaries into trouble by assuming that Europe is a chess board. Europe is not a chess board; but a populous continent in which only a very few people are engaged in military chess; and even those few have many other things to consider besides capturing their adversary's king. Not only would it have been impossible for England to have attacked Germany under such circumstances; but if France had done so England could not have assisted her, and might even have been compelled by public opinion to intervene by way of a joint protest from England and America, or even by arms, on her behalf if she were murderously pressed on both flanks. Even our Militarists and diplomatists would have had reasons for such an intervention. An aggressive Franco-Russian hegemony, if it crushed Germany, would be quite as disagreeable to us as a German one. Thus Germany would at worst have been fighting Russia and France with the sympathy of all the other Powers, and a chance of active assistance from some of them, especially those who share her hostility to the Russian Government. Had France not attacked her—and though I am as ignorant of the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance as Sir Edward Grey is strangely content to be, I cannot see how the French Government could have justified to its own people a fearfully dangerous attack on Germany had Russia been the aggressor—Germany would have secured fair play for her fight with Russia. But even the fight with Russia was not inevitable. The ultimatum to Servia was the escapade of a dotard: a worse crime than the assassination that provoked it. There is no reason to doubt the conclusion in Sir Maurice de Bunsen's despatch (No. 161) that it could have been got over, and that Russia and Austria would have thought better of fighting and come to terms. Peace was really on the cards; and the sane game was to play for it.

The Achilles Heel of Militarism.

Instead, Germany flew at France's throat, and by incidentally invading Belgium gave us the excuse our Militarists wanted to attack her with the full sympathy of the nation. Why did she do this stupid thing? Not because of the counsels of General von Bernhardi. On the contrary, he had warned her expressly against allowing herself to be caught between Russia and a Franco-British combination until she had formed a counterbalancing alliance with America, Italy, and Turkey. And he had most certainly not encouraged her to depend on England sparing her: on the contrary, he could not sufficiently admire the wily ruthlessness with which England watches her opportunity and springs at her foe when the foe is down. (He little knew, poor man, how much he was flattering our capacity for Realpolitik!) But he had reckoned without his creed's fatal and fundamental weakness, which is, that as Junker-Militarism promotes only stupid people and snobs, and suppresses genuine realists as if they were snakes, it always turns out when a crisis arrives that "the silly people don't know their own silly business." The Kaiser and his ministers made an appalling mess of their job. They were inflamed by Bernhardi; but they did not understand him. They swallowed his flattery, but did not take in his strategy or his warnings. They knew that when the moment came to face the Franco-Russian alliance, they were to make a magnificent dash at France and sweep her pieces off the great chess board before the Russians had time to mobilize; and then return and crush Russia, leaving the conquest of England for another day. This was honestly as much as their heads could hold at one time; and they were helplessly unable to consider whether the other conditions postulated by Bernhardi were present, or indeed, in the excitement of their schoolboyish imaginations, to remember whether he had postulated any at all. And so they made their dash and put themselves in the wrong at every point morally, besides making victory humanly impossible for themselves militarily. That is the nemesis of Militarism: the Militarist is thrown into a big game which he is too stupid to be able to play successfully. Philip of Spain tried it 300 years ago; and the ruin he brought on his empire has lasted to this day. He was so stupid that though he believed himself to be the chosen instrument of God (as sure a sign of a hopeless fool in a man who cannot see that every other man is equally an instrument of that Power as it is a guarantee of wisdom and goodwill in the man who respects his neighbor as himself) he attempted to fight Drake on the assumption that a cannon was a weapon that no real gentleman and good Catholic would condescend to handle. Louis XIV. tried again two centuries ago, and, being a more frivolous fool, got beaten by Marlborough and sent his great-grandson from the throne to the guillotine. Napoleon tried it 100 years ago. He was more dangerous, because he had prodigious personal ability and technical military skill; and he started with the magnificent credential of the French Revolution. All that carried him farther than the Spanish bigot or the French fop; but he, too, accreted fools and knaves, and ended defeated in St. Helena after pandering for twenty years to the appetite of idiots for glory and bloodshed; waging war as "a great game"; and finding in a field strewn with corpses "un beau spectacle." In short, as strong a magnet to fools as the others, though so much abler.

Our Own True Position.

Now comes the question, in what position did this result of a mad theory and a hopelessly incompetent application of it on the part of Potsdam place our own Government? It left us quite clearly in the position of the responsible policeman of the west. There was nobody else in Europe strong enough to chain "the mad dog." Belgium and Holland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland could hardly have been expected to take that duty on themselves, even if Norway and Sweden had not good reason to be anti-Russian, and the Dutch capitalists were not half convinced that their commercial prosperity would be greater under German than under native rule. It will not be contended that Spain could have done anything; and as to Italy, it was doubtful whether she did not consider herself still a member of the Triple Alliance. It was evidently England or nobody. For England to have refrained from hurling herself into the fray, horse, foot, and artillery, was impossible from every point of view. From the democratic point of view it would have meant an acceptance of the pretension of which Potsdam, by attacking the French Republic, had made itself the champion: that is, the pretension of the Junker class to dispose of the world on Militarist lines at the expense of the lives and limbs of the masses. From the international Socialist point of view, it would have been the acceptance of the extreme nationalist view that the people of other countries are foreigners, and that it does not concern us if they choose to cut one another's throats. Our Militarist Junkers cried "If we let Germany conquer France it will be our turn next." Our romantic Junkers added "and serve us right too: what man will pity us when the hour strikes for us, if we skulk now?" Even the wise, who loathe war, and regard it as such a dishonour and disgrace in itself that all its laurels cannot hide its brand of Cain, had to admit that police duty is necessary and that war must be made on such war as the Germans had made by attacking France in an avowed attempt to substitute a hegemony of cannon for the comity of nations. There was no alternative. Had the Foreign Office been the International Socialist Bureau, had Sir Edward Grey been Jaures, had Mr. Ramsay MacDonald been Prime Minister, had Russia been Germany's ally instead of ours, the result would still have been the same: we must have drawn the sword to save France and smash Potsdam as we smashed and always must smash Philip, Louis, Napoleon, *et hoc genus omne*.

The case for our action is thus as complete as any *casus belli* is ever likely to be. In fact its double character as both a democratic and military (if not Militarist) case makes it too complete; for it enables our Junkers to claim it entirely for themselves, and to fake it with pseudo-legal justifications which destroy nine-tenths of our credit, the military and legal cases being hardly a tenth of the whole: indeed, they would not by themselves justify the slaughter of a single Pomeranian grenadier. For instance, take the Militarist view that we must fight Potsdam because if the Kaiser is victorious, it will be our turn next! Well: are we not prepared to fight always when our turn comes? Why should not we also depend on our navy, on the extreme improbability of Germany, however triumphant, making two such terrible calls on her people in the same generation as a war involves, on the sympathy of the defeated, and on the support of American and European public opinion when our turn comes, if there is nothing at stake now but the difference between defeat and victory in an otherwise indifferent military campaign? If the welfare of the world does not suffer any more by an English than by a German defeat who cares whether we are defeated or not? As mere competitors in a race of armaments and an Olympic game conducted with ball cartridge, or as plaintiffs in a technical case of international law (already decided against us in 1870, by the way, when Gladstone had to resort to a new treaty made *ad hoc* and lapsing at the end of the war) we might as well be beaten as not, for all the harm that will ensue to anyone but ourselves, or even to ourselves apart from our national vanity. It is as the special constables of European life that we are important, and can send our men to the trenches with the assurance that they are fighting in a worthy cause. In short, the Junker case is not worth twopence: the Democratic case, the Socialist case, the International case is worth all it threatens to cost.

The German Defence to Our Indictment.

What is the German reply to this case? Or rather, how would the Germans reply to it if their official Militarist and Kaiserist panjandrums had the wit to find the effective reply? Undoubtedly they would say that our Social-Democratic professions are all very fine, but that our conversion to them is suspiciously sudden and recent. They would remark that it is a little difficult for a nation in deadly peril to trust its existence to a foreign public opinion which has not only never been expressed by the people who really control England's foreign policy, but is flatly opposed to all their known views and prejudices. They would ask why, instead of making an *Entente* with France and Russia and refusing to give Germany any assurance concerning its object except that we would not pledge ourselves to remain neutral if the Franco-Russian *Entente* fell on Germany, we did not say straight out in 1912 (when they put the question flatly to us), and again last July when Sazonoff urged us so strongly to shew our hand, that if Germany attacked France we should fight her, Russia or no Russia (a far less irritating and provocative attitude), although we knew full well that an attack on France through Belgium would be part of the German program if the Russian peril became acute. They would point out that if our own Secretary for Foreign Affairs openly disclaimed any knowledge of the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was hard for a German to believe that they were wholly fit for publication. In short, they would say "If you were so jolly wise and well intentioned before the event, why did not your Foreign Minister and your ambassadors in Berlin and Vienna and St. Petersburg—we beg pardon, Petrograd—invite us to keep the peace and rely on western public opinion instead of refusing us every pledge except the hostile one to co-operate with France against us in the North Sea, and making it only too plain to us that your policy was a Junker policy as much as ours, and that we had nothing to hope from your good-will? What evidence had we that you were playing any other game than this Militarist chess of our own, which you now so piously renounce, but which none of you except a handful of Socialists whom you despise and Syndicalists whom you imprison on Militarist pretexts has opposed for years past, though it has been all over your Militarist anti-German platforms and papers and magazines? Are your Social-Democratic principles sincere, or are they only a dagger you keep up your sleeve to stab us in the back when our two most formidable foes are trying to garotte us? If so, where does your moral superiority come in, hypocrites that you are? If not, why, we repeat, did you not make them known to all the world, instead of making an ambush for us by your senseless silence?"

I see no reply to that except a frank confession that we did not know our own minds; that we came to a knowledge of them only when Germany's attack on France forced us to make them up at last; that though doubtless a chronic state of perfect lucidity and long prevision on our part would have been highly convenient, yet there is a good deal to be said for the policy of not fording a stream until you come to it; and that in any case we must entirely decline to admit that we are more likely than other people to do the wrong thing when circumstances at last oblige us to think and act. Also that the discussion is idle on the shewing of the German case itself; for whether the Germans assumed us to be unscrupulous Militarists or conscientious Democrats they were bound to come to the same conclusion: namely, that we should attack them if they attacked France; consequently their assumption that we would not interfere must have been based on the belief that we are simply "contemptible," which is the sort of mistake people have to pay for in this wicked world.

On the whole, we can hector our war in the Prussian manner out of that discussion well enough, provided we hold our own in the field. But the Prussian manner hardly satisfies the conscience. True, the fact that our diplomatists were not able to discover the right course for Germany does not excuse Germany for being unable to find it for herself. Not that it was more her business than ours: it was a European question, and should have been solved by the united counsels of all the ambassadors and Foreign Offices and chanceries. Indeed it could not have been stably solved without certain assurances from them. But it was, to say the least, as much Germany's business as anyone else's, and terribly urgent for her: "a matter of life and death," the Imperial Chancellor thought. Still, it is not for us to claim moral superiority to Germany. It was for us a matter of the life and death of many Englishmen; and these Englishmen are dead because our diplomatists were as blind as the Prussians. The war is a failure for secret Junker diplomacy, ours no less than the enemy's. Those of us who have still to die must be inspired, not by devotion to the diplomatists, but, like the Socialist hero of old on the barricade, by the vision of "human solidarity." And if he purchases victory for that holy cause with his blood, I submit that we cannot decently allow the Foreign Office to hang up his martyr's palm over the War Office Mantelpiece.

The First Penalty of Disingenuousness.

The Foreign Office, however, can at least shift its ground, and declare for the good cause instead of belittling it with quibbling excuses. For see what the first effect of the nonsense about Belgium has been! It carried with it the inevitable conclusion that when the last German was cleared off Belgian soil, peace-loving England, her reluctant work in this shocking war done, would calmly retire from the conflict, and leave her Allies to finish the deal with Potsdam. Accordingly, after Mr. Asquith's oration at the Mansion House, the Allies very properly insisted on our signing a solemn treaty between the parties that they must all stand together to the very end. A pitifully thin attempt has been made to represent that the mistrusted party was France, and that the Kaiser was trying to buy her off. All one can say to that is that the people who believe that any French Government dare face the French people now with anything less than Alsace and Lorraine as the price of peace, or that an undefeated and indeed masterfully advancing German Kaiser (as he seemed then) dare offer France such a price, would believe anything. Of course we had to sign; but if the Prime Minister had not been prevented by his own past from taking the popular line, we should not have been suspected of a possible backing-out when the demands of our sanctimoniousness were satisfied. He would have known that we are not vindicating a treaty which by accident remains among the fragments of treaties of Paris, of Prague, of Berlin, of all sorts of places and dates, as the only European treaty that has hitherto escaped flat violation: we are supporting the war as a war on war, on military coercion, on domineering, on bullying, on brute force, on military law, on caste insolence, on what Mrs. Fawcett called insensate devilry (only to find the papers explaining apologetically that she, as a lady, had of course been alluding to war made by foreigners, not by England). Some of us, remembering the things we have ourselves said and done, may doubt whether Satan can cast out Satan; but as the job is not exactly one for an unfallen angel, we may as well let him have a try.

The Blank Cheque.

In the meantime behold us again hopelessly outwitted by Eastern diplomacy as a direct consequence of this ill-starred outburst of hypocrisy about treaties! Everybody has said over and over again that this war is the most tremendous war ever waged. Nobody has said that this new treaty is the most tremendous blank cheque we have ever been forced to sign by our Parliamentary party trick of striking moral attitudes. It is true that Mr. J. A. Hobson realised the situation at once, and was allowed to utter a little croak in a corner; but where was the trumpet note of warning that should have rung throughout the whole Press? Just consider what the blank cheque means. France's draft on it may stop at the cost of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. We shall have to be content with a few scraps of German colony and the heavy-weight championship. But Russia? When will she say "Hold! Enough!" Suppose she wants not only Poland, but Baltic Prussia? Suppose she wants Constantinople as her port of access to the unfrozen seas, in addition to the dismemberment of Austria? Suppose she has the brilliant idea of annexing all Prussia, for which there is really something to be said by ethnographical map-makers, Militarist madmen, and Pan-Slavist megalomaniacs? It may be a reasonable order; but it is a large one; and the fact that we should have been committed to it without the knowledge of Parliament, without discussion, without warning, without any sort of appeal to public opinion or democratic sanction, by a stroke of Sir Edward Grey's pen within five weeks of his having committed us in the same fashion to an appalling European war, shews how completely the Foreign Office has thrown away all pretence of being any less absolute than the Kaiser himself. It simply offers *carte blanche* to the armies of the Allies without a word to the nation until the cheque is signed. The only limit there is to the obligation is the certainty that the cheque will be dishonoured the moment the draft on it becomes too heavy. And that may furnish a virtuous pretext for another war between the Allies themselves. In any case no treaty can save each Ally from the brute necessity of surrendering and paying up if beaten, whether the defeat is shared by the others or not. Did I not say that the sooner we made up our minds to the terms of the treaty of peace, so that we might know what we were fighting for, and how far we were bound to go, the better? Instead of which we sign a ridiculous "scrap of paper" to save ourselves the intolerable fatigue of thought.

Belgium Crucified Between the European Powers.

And now, before I leave the subject of Belgium, what have we done for Belgium? Have we saved her soil from invasion? Were we at her side with half a million men when the avalanche fell on her? Or were we safe in our own country praising her heroism in paragraphs which all contrived to convey an idea that the Belgian soldier is about four feet high, but immensely plucky for his size? Alas, when the Belgian soldier cried: "Where are the English?" the reply was "a mass of concrete as large as a big room," blown into the air by a German siege gun, falling back and crushing him into the earth we had not succeeded in saving from the worst of the horrors of war. We have not protected Belgium: Belgium has protected us at the cost of being conquered by Germany. It is now our sacred duty to drive the Germans out of Belgium. Meanwhile we might at least rescue her refugees by a generous grant of public money from the caprices of private charity. We need not press our offer to lend her money: German capitalists will do that for her with the greatest pleasure when the war is over. I think the Government realizes that now; for I note the after-thought that a loan from us need not bear interest.

Now that we begin to see where we really are, what practical morals can we draw?

Unpreparedness the Price of Secrecy.

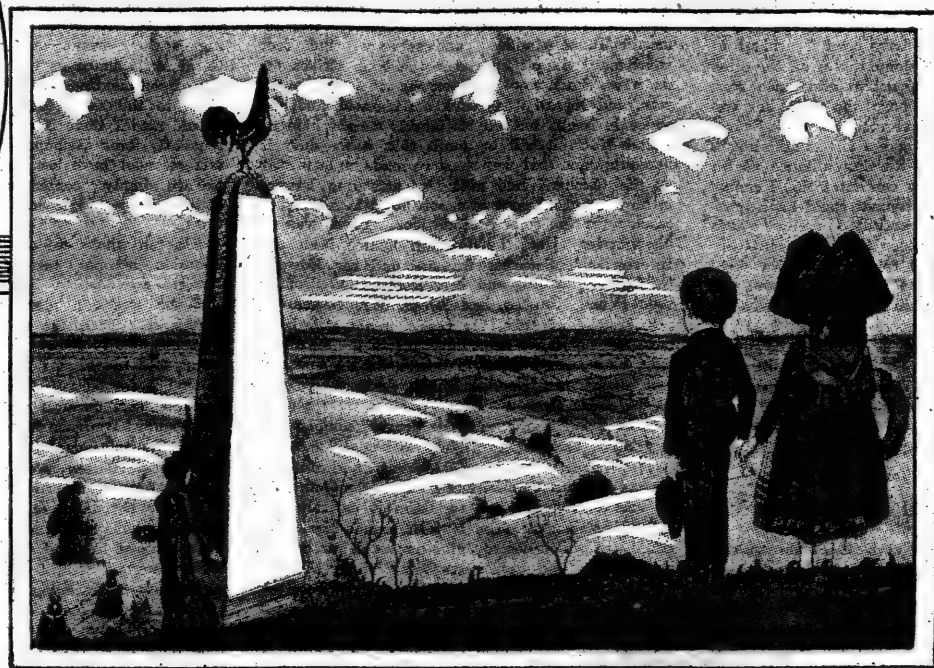
First, that our autocratic foreign policy, in which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs is always a Junker, and makes war and concludes war without consulting the nation, or confiding in it, or even refraining from deceiving it as to his intentions, leads inevitably to a disastrous combination of war and unpreparedness for war. Wars are planned which require huge expeditionary armies trained and equipped for war. But as such preparation could not be concealed from the public, it is simply deferred until the war is actually declared and begun, at the most frightful risk of such an annihilation of our little peace army as we escaped by the skin of our teeth at Mons and Cambrai. The military experts tell us that it takes four months to make an infantry and six to make a cavalry soldier. And our way of getting an army able to fight the German army is to declare war on Germany just as if we had such an army, and then trust to the appalling resultant peril and disaster to drive us into wholesale enlistment, voluntary or (better still from the Junker point of view) compulsory. It seems to me that a nation which tolerates such insensate methods and outrageous risks must shortly perish from sheer lunacy. And it is all pure superstition: the retaining of the methods of Edward the First in the reign of George the Fifth. I therefore suggest that the first lesson of the war is that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs be reduced to the level of a simple Prime Minister, or even of a constitutional monarch, powerless to fire a single shot or sign a treaty without the authority of the House of Commons, all diplomatic business being conducted in a blaze of publicity, and the present regulation which exacts the qualification of a private income of at least £400 a year for a position in the Diplomatic Service replaced by a new regulation that at least half the staff shall consist of persons who have never dined out at the houses of hosts of higher rank than unfashionable solicitors or doctors.

In these recommendations I am not forgetting that an effective check on diplomacy is not easy to devize, and that high personal character and class disinterestedness (the latter at present unattainable) on the part of our diplomatists will be as vital as ever. I well know that diplomacy is carried on at present not only by official correspondence meant for possible publication and subject to an inspection which is in some degree a responsible inspection, but by private letters which the King himself has no right to read. I know that even in the United States, where treaties and declarations of war must be made by Parliament, it is nevertheless possible for the President to bring about a situation in which Congress, like our House of Commons in the present instance, has no alternative but to declare war. But though complete security is impracticable, it does not follow that no precautions should be taken, or that a democratic tradition is no safer than a feudal tradition. A far graver doubt is raised by the susceptibility of the masses to war fever, and the appalling danger of a daily deluge of cheap newspapers written by nameless men and women whose scandalously low payment is a guarantee of their ignorance and their servility to the financial department, controlled by a moneyed class which not only curries favour with the military caste for social reasons, but has large direct interests in war as a method of raising the price of money, the only commodity the moneyed class has to sell. But I am quite unable to see that our Junkers are less susceptible to the influence of the Press than the people educated by public elementary schools. On the contrary, our Democrats are more foolproof than our Plutocrats; and the ravings our Junkers send to the papers for nothing in war time would be dear at a halfpenny a line. Plutocracy makes for war because it offers prizes to Plutocrats: Socialism makes for peace because the interests it serves are international. So, as the Socialist side is the democratic side, we had better democratize our diplomacy if we desire peace.

In Next Sunday's Times, Mr. Shaw Will Discuss the Question of Recruiting in England, Pointing Out How the Attitude There Toward German Prisoners Is More Humane Than the Attitude Toward English Volunteer Soldiers.

JAILED FOR ONE ANTI-GERMAN BOOK, WRITES ANOTHER

"Hansi," Famous Alsatian Artist and Writer, Whose "Mon Village" Caused His Arrest, Has Set Forth Alsace's History in Text and Pictures by No Means Calculated to Please the Land's Teutonic Masters.



Alsatian Children Dreaming of the Glories of France.
(Illustration from "Mon Village")

"Hansi's" Conception of the First Germanic Invaders of Alsace.

NOT long ago a mild sensation was created when Jacob Waltz, an Alsatian artist and writer, widely known under the pseudonym of "Hansi," was condemned by the German authorities to a year's imprisonment on account of a book for children which he had written and illustrated. In this book, which was called "Mon Village," he dealt in a humorous and satirical vein with life in his native village, and he was lavish both with pen and pencil in criticism of the German masters of Alsace-Lorraine and praise of the French, its rulers of yesterday.

Since then "Hansi" has produced another work, which, together with its predecessor, has become so enormously popular in France since the outbreak of war against Germany that copies are scarcely to be obtained. This, "The History of Alsace for Little Children, Told by Their Uncle Hansi," gives little Alsatians a survey of the story of their native land that is anti-German in every line. Over and over again they are warned not to believe what their "Herr Professor" tells them in school, not to forget that Alsace is and always will be French, that the Germans are barbarous interlopers and oppressors. From the earliest days, long before the Romans, the men from across the Rhine are pictured as savages, always ravaging and burning the fair fields and towns of Alsace, always coveting its wealth, until finally in the "terrible year" of 1870 they crowned all their misdeeds by annexing the province to their alien empire.

And while this book and "Mon Village" are selling like hot cakes in France and doubtless being smuggled into Alsatian homes by the hundred, there to be scanned with delight spiced with the thought of what may befall if "the men from across the Rhine" get wind of the treasured volumes, "Hansi" himself is fighting in the French Army against the nation which he has so consistently and humorously criticised in word and picture.

Why He Wrote It.

"The History of Alsace," a few copies of which have reached America, has a preface headed "Why I Have Written This Book," in which "Hansi" says:

My sojourn at the German school at Colmar is one of the worst memories of my life. The stupid monotony of the lessons of Greek and Latin, the hardships of the course in German, with its insipid patriotic poems with which we were saturated, the insults by which our teacher revenged himself for our grins when he imagined that he was teaching us French, all this sort of thing poisons the childhood of little Alsatians. But all these sorrows, all these humiliations, even the slaps, the stinging slaps, which left the blush of shame on one's brow and on one's cheek the mark from the "Herr Professor's" big ring, all this was as nothing compared to what we suffered during the history lesson.

There above all they tried to Germanise us by heaping sarcasm and insult on all that was dear to us, while forcing us at the same time to learn the history of Prussia, the history of a people foreign to us. Oh, how little were we interested in all those Electors of Brandenburg, in Otto the Lazy and Albert the Bear, whose slightest gesture we had to know! How gloomy and sad is the story of their empire where there was never a place for us!

But in spite of all we waited impatiently for the time when we should reach the wars of the Revolution and the Empire, because then, certainly, the teacher would be obliged despite himself to render justice to the sons of France and Alsace. Alas! that moment never came; as if by accident the epoch in history which interested us most coincided always with our vacations. And when we returned, if it happened that we were finished with the Margraves of Brandenburg, it was the terrible year which took their place on our programme of studies.

With what cruel joy, with what malicious laughter would the dullard who thought he was Germanizing us pour forth his sneering jokes. At each lesson we were forced to hear repeated, amid the rude laughter of the little German pupils, that the French were liars and cowards, that they always ran like hares, that "the people of the lords of creation" had made them bite the dust and bend the knee. Little French children, lucky enough to learn history from one of their own nation knew nothing of the suffering which one undergoes when obliged to listen to such things without being able to reply.

Alas, I was too small to reply and now I am too big to box old man on the ear! But I vowed to be revenged later on by writing the book which every one of us wished to have, the history of Alsace for little children. I have told that history here as best I could, just as it happened, and you will see that it is slightly different from and probably less boresome than history seen through gold-rimmed German spectacles.

I hope that my book will arouse in you the wish to learn more of our past. the more you know of it the better you will understand why our new fellow-countrymen fear the persistence and growth among us of our devotion to the past. They know that it is there that we find both examples of pride and courage and the fortitude to hope for better things in the future.

As to little French children, I feel that they will be pleased to learn the history of a land that was French for so long, just as one likes to know the history of a friend. And if my book gives to Alsace and the Alsatians a few more friends I shall be amply rewarded.

"Wotan Mit Uns."

Thereupon "Hansi" takes up the history of Alsace in the remotest times, when the inhabitants were just learning to clear away the forests and till the fertile soil bordering on the Rhine. "The Alsatians of those days," he writes, "led a rude and dangerous life, but they were free. Their women were beautiful, and loved to deck themselves in bright-colored raiment and fine jewels."

But not so the Germans on the other side of the great river, he continues. Their heads were covered with badly combed hair, "just as today," and they had great matted beards. In one thing, however, the Alsatian author declares, they were better than their descendants—they did not wear glasses.

"Hansi" solemnly adjures little Alsatians thus:

It was the Rhine which separated the two peoples, between whom there was so great a difference. Remember this carefully, because later on when you are in school they will try to make you believe that the lands of the Germans stretched as far as the Vosges. That is not true; the greatest savants have given us proof of this. Repeat this over and over again to your little Alsatian playmates at recess, but do not contradict the "Herr Professor" in class. For I, when I was little, was kept after school three hours because I refused to believe it.

"Hansi" tells how the savage Germans used to stand on the other side of the great stream and look covetously at the rich, well-tilled fields of Alsace, so different from their own wild domain. One of his most amusing pictures shows a trio of these Teutons of thousands of years ago, clad in skins and armed with stone hatchets and spears, but with one bearing something unmistakably like the spiked helmet of the German Army of today, and another the motto "Wotan Mit Uns," reminiscent of one of Germany's present-day slogans.

Eventually, he says, hordes of these people got across the Rhine and fell upon Alsace with savage fury, beginning a series of invasions which have continued down to the present day. "All the evil that has ever befallen Alsace came from across the Rhine," remarks "Hansi."

He tells, then, how Julius Caesar marched into Alsace from Gaul and inflicted a terrible defeat on the German hordes of Ariovistus:

But it was in vain that they killed a huge number of the foe. The red-haired giants of Ariovistus would not fall. Their feet were so large that, even when after they were dead, they continued to stand erect, so that the Romans had to push them over after killing them. Only then was the line broken and the survivors put to flight.

There followed golden days for Alsace. The Romans governed wisely, and did not try to force their customs on the Alsatians. But, possessing a superior brand of civilization, their new subjects soon assimilated it. And "Hansi" does not lose his chance here to dig at the Germans again. "When one nation has conquered another," he writes, "it can impose its civilization upon the conquered only if it is more civilized than they are."

Under the beneficent Roman rule all Alsace prospered, and the pillaging Germans were overawed by fortified towns along the Rhine, always ready to repel them when they summoned up courage to cross the stream. One of these forts, says "Hansi," was Strassburg, and he adds: "Remember this, children, so that when you are told that it is an old German town you may be able to smile at the thought that originally this place was founded for the purpose of repelling the Germans."

Vandals, Old and New.

After a while the Roman hold on the world began to weaken, the valiant legionaries were withdrawn from Alsace to force back barbarians on other frontiers of the vast empire, and the fair land lay once more at the mercy of the men from across the Rhine. They were not slow in taking advantage of this. Huge hordes of them crossed the river in the dead of Winter, when its surface was frozen hard, and they who had lived so long in peace and happiness, knew again all the terrors of a German invasion. Among these new barbarians, "Hansi" tells us, was one tribe called the Vandals, "a very German tribe," who had not until then visited Alsace. He writes:

They were past masters in the art of devastation; they destroyed every monument which they found on their road. And to this very day there are descendants of these Vandals. Usually they are appointed German Government architects.

Some of them completely destroy all monuments dating from the French era; the others are satisfied with adding to chateaus little turrets, pointed roofs, zinc weather vanes, or electric lights. They also daub churches with yellow, blue, or purple. This is a little less expensive than the work of their ancestors, but it amounts to about the same thing.

"Hansi" next takes up the invasion of the Huns under Attila, whom he describes as "a being as much monkey as man, with huge arms and eyes as cruel and ferocious as those of a Pan-Germanist."

Then came the days when Alsace was a part of the great Holy Roman Empire, whose rulers, according to the Alsatian author, were extremely lax in protecting their Alsatian subjects from aggression and by no means won the affection of the latter nor succeeded in Germanizing them, despite the assertions of German historians.

French at Last.

And then, after tales of pillage and battle, of terrible ravages by German banditti and equally savage reprisals by exasperated Alsatian burghers, gloom is suddenly dispelled from text and pictures, and, on pages brilliant with highly colored marginal decorations and humorous delineations of German discomfiture in battle, "Hansi" writes:

After all these sorrows I am happy to be able at last to tell you something more amusing. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, because, at the end of these long wars, Alsace was to become French.

He goes on to tell how the great Marshal Turenne crossed the Vosges with a French army, playing with his Russian and other German opponents as a cat plays with a mouse, until finally he fell upon them with the utmost fury close to the old town of Türckheim.

They had thrown up intrenchments; Turenne smashed everything. At the same time a French corps which had made a rapid march over the mountains suddenly deployed and attacked the rearguard of the enemy.

There followed an awful panic. On that day the Germans ran like hares, to use the expression so beloved by our teacher when he alluded to the French. The Imperial troops were in such a hurry that they did not even stop to announce their sudden departure to their Prussian friends, and when these saw in the middle of the night that they were alone they set out at top speed along the road to Strassburg and did not stop till they were back across the Rhine.

For a long time our people talked about that memorable battle of Türckheim. When a short time afterward Turenne was killed in the enemy's country all Alsace mourned for the great leader whose last thoughts were of our land.

When his will was opened this was found written there: "No French soldier must rest as long as there is a German in Alsace!"

Rout of the Germans by the French Under Turenne at Turckheim, in Alsace as Pictured by "Hansi".

"Hansi" informs those for whom he writes, the little Alsatian children, that in the German schools to which they are obliged to go they will hear a great deal about Louis XIV.'s "seizure" of Alsace. He adds:

As he speaks these words the good Herr Professor will raise his eyes to the ceiling and then he will wipe his eyeglasses and make a face as if the fourteenth Louis had committed a frightful crime, a crime of which the worthy son of those who bombarded Strassburg cannot speak without having indignation stifle his voice.

But there was no such seizure, declares "Hansi." Long before Turenne's victories Alsatians had asked France to make them French.

Yes, *asked* to become French. I might put on my nose all the gold-rimmed spectacles in Germany without being able to find in all history one single instance where an Alsatian asked of his own free will that he be allowed to become a German.

He goes on to say that thirty-five years after the battle of Türckheim Alsace was so devotedly French that a Prussian Ambassador wrote to his King that it was a matter of common knowledge that the Alsatians were more French than the Parisians.

The era of French domination, "Hansi" tells his readers, was one of complete content and prosperity. King Louis XV. made a visit to his loyal city of Strassburg and was received with such pomp and rejoicing by the citizens that twenty years afterward people were still talking about the event. Artists, writers, and savants added to the glories of the land by their work, and, greatest achievement of all, an "Alsatian genius," the cook of the Marquis de Contades, invented that renowned delicacy, pâté de foie gras. This inspires "Hansi" to a wild, artistic outburst on the margin of one of his pages. There he shows Strassburg's world-famous delicacy, decorated with little flags, amid a riot of pretzels and gayly colored cakes.

Birth of the "Marseillaise."

Then came the French Revolution, and liberty-loving Alsace leaped to the van in the armies that tramped through Europe, shaking the thrones of Kings to their foundations. It was in Strassburg, as "Hansi" reminds his readers, that Rouget de Lisle composed the "Marseillaise"—the "Strassburgeise it should be called," says he—the song destined to become the national battle song of France. "Hansi" writes:

"That song cost us 500,000 men," said a German once, one who ought to know what he was talking about. In Alsace the Germans are still afraid of it, and we of the land which gave it birth are forbidden to sing it. But many Alsatians cannot obey this order, and their too retentive memories have cost them long weeks in prison.

Weight or Wait.

In the armies of Napoleon many brave Alsatians fought their way to fame, among them Kleber and Kellermann, names reverenced to this day by their fellow-countrymen. But there came a time when Napoleon, beset by countless foes, was beaten to his knees, and then once again "the men from across the Rhine" swept through lovely Alsace. For four long years, writes "Hansi," German soldiers gorged themselves on the abundant food of the Alsatians, until they grew so fat they could hardly move. One of his most amusing illustrations shows an officer posted close to a bridge across the Rhine, beside a huge scales on which German soldiers headed back to the Fatherland are being weighed.

Each is expected to tip the scales at two hundred pounds or more. If not, he is forbidden to return to his home in Germany, but must go back to where he was stationed in Alsace, there to make the inhabitants feed him up to the required weight.

At the end of the four years the Germans, stuffed full of good things, waddled laboriously over the Rhine, and Alsace was once more French.

More happy days! "Hansi" shows the welcome of the French King in a neat little Alsatian village, the first railway train puffing over a smiling landscape, French troops parading through a quaint gabled town surrounded by delighted youngsters. And then, without warning, we turn to a page on which a huge shadowy spiked helmet serves as a background for the text. We have reached "the terrible year."

Words and pictures now breathe death and horror and grief. "Hansi" tells of the German bombardment of Strassburg, of the heroic defense of the little garrison, of how the people of Baden over the Rhine used to come down to the river bank to see the bombs shriek through the air and buildings crumble or burst into flame, just as if they were spectators at an exhibition of fireworks.

Irreconcilable Foes.

He tells of the occupation of the province by the Germans after they had crushed French resistance, of their systematic attempts to Germanize the Alsatians, to stamp out their affection for France. But he does not fail to put touches of cheerfulness on the lugubrious pages that depict the new state of affairs. We see groups of gaunt, yellow-haired men and women, in strange, ill-fitting clothes, at whom Alsatians stare with broad smiles—the vanguard of the "Prussian invasion." "They want us to adopt their costume," sneers "Hansi." "All right, we will—on one day every year—Mardi Gras."

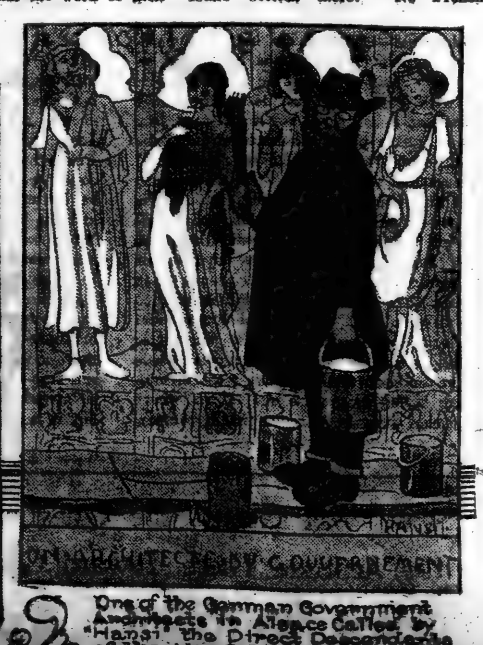
He concludes his history with these words:

During forty years nothing has changed in our land. Two peoples, two races, continue to live there together without ever mixing.

On the one hand is the Alsatian, proud of his inheritance, of his ancient civilization, above all of the sufferings he has endured; on the other hand, is the invader, noisy and full of arrogance, seeking under the pretext of Germanization to take possession of all the resources of the country, to impose upon it his customs, his language, and all that makes up his "Kultur." And that, as you know, my children, is something that will be forever impossible. * * *

Let us hope for better days, my children, because the future, do not forget, belongs to God, and not to the infamous man who presides over the Pan-Germanic League.

A Vandal Destroying Works of Art in the Olden Days.



One of the German Government Architects in Alsace Called by "Hansi" the Direct Descendants of the Vandals.

FACTS AND FANCIES

Another Horror of War.

TERRIBLE times, these!

The other day an innocent-eyed young lady, whose demeanor has always been sweet and gentle, went to a bookstore and returned with three volumes under her arm.

"What have you there?" she was asked by a male friend. Of course he expected for an answer the titles of three fluffy novels full of moonlight and love.

Instead the gentle young thing rattled off glibly:

"Oh, I've just bought 'Armies and Navies in the World War,' 'The Beginnings of the Great European Struggle,' and 'Battles of the War on Land and Sea.'"

"Ye gods!" gasped the man, and then under his breath: "Sherman was right."

Irrepressible.

YOU can't down wags. They get into the solemnest conversations. Even the great war over in Europe hasn't instilled reverence into them.

One was hovering on the outskirts of a war talk recently, wherein somebody said:

"What is the exact German for that toast which they have in the German Navy; you know what I mean—the one where they lift their glasses and drink to 'The Day!'?"

"'Der Tag!'" said the

"'Zum Tag!'" said another.

"'Dem Tag!'" said a third.

"I insist that they simply say 'Der Tag' when they drink," repeated the first man.

"No, that's the nominative case. It must be in the dative," objected one of the others. "There are a whole lot of declensions in German, you know, and Germans decline almost everything."

"Yes, but not a drink," interposed the wag.

They glared at him. But the solemn discussion was ruined.

Not Cabinet Size.

AN ex-Senator in Washington was talking one afternoon to a group of newly elected Congressmen about to be sworn in. "Be careful, boys," said he, "not to appear green. Think before you speak, and you'll not give yourselves away. I should hate to hear that any of you had acted as a new member from Arkansas once did.

"As soon as he reached Washington he went to a photographer's to be pictured for the papers.

"'I want my likeness taken,' said he.

"'Cabinet?' asked the photographer.

"The man from Arkansas reddened and looked pleased. 'No,' he replied, 'just plain, everyday Congressman.'"

Yes, Who?

IT has been argued back and forth that nobody knew that this war would break out. Well, if that is the case, who put the girls wise that the military cape would be the fashion this year?

PREPAREDNESS WITHOUT MILITARISM

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Seventh Article in His Series on What America Should Learn from the War

THE other day one of the typical ultra-pacificists or peace-at-any-price men put the ultra-pacificist case quite clearly, both in a statement of his own and by a quotation of what he called the "golden words" of Mr. Bryan at Mohonk. In arguing that we should under no conditions fight for our rights, and that we should make no preparation whatever to secure ourselves against wrong, this writer pointed out China as the proper model for America. He did this on the ground that China, which did not fight, was yet "older" than Rome, Greece and Germany, which had fought, and that its example was therefore to be preferred.

This, of course, is a position which saves the need of argument. If the average American wants to be a Chinaman, if China represents his ideal, then he should by all means follow the advice of pacificists like the writer in question and be a supporter of Mr. Bryan. If any man seriously believes that China has played a nobler and more useful part in the world than Athens and Rome and Germany, then he is quite right to try to Chinafy the United States.

In such event he must of course believe that all the culture, all the literature, all the art, all the political and cultural liberty and social well-being which modern Europe and the two Americas have inherited from Rome and Greece, and that all that has been done by Germany from the days of Charlemagne to the present time, represent mere error and confusion. He must believe that the average German or Frenchman or Englishman or inhabitant of North or South America occupies a lower moral, intellectual, and physical status than the average coolie who with his fellows composes the overwhelming majority of the Chinese population. To my mind such a proposition is unfit for debate outside of certain types of asylums. But those who sincerely take the view that this gentleman takes are unquestionably right in copying China in every detail, and nothing that I can say will appeal to them.

The "golden words" of Mr. Bryan were as follows:

"I believe that this nation could stand before the world today and tell the world that it did not believe in war, that it did not believe that it was the right way to settle disputes, that it had no disputes which it was not willing to submit to the judgment of the world. If this nation did that, it not only would not be attacked by any other nation on the earth, but it would become the supreme power in the world."

Of course, it is to be assumed that Mr. Bryan means what he says. If he does, then he is willing to submit to arbitration the question whether the Japanese have or have not the right to send unlimited numbers of immigrants to this shore. If Mr. Bryan does not mean this, among other specific things, then the "golden words" in question represent merely the emotionalism of the professional orator.

Of course, if Mr. Bryan means what he says, he also believes that we should not have interfered in Cuba and that Cuba ought now to be the property of Spain. He also believes that we ought to have permitted Colombia to reconquer and deprive of their independence the people of Panama, and that we should not have built the Panama Canal. He also believes that California and Texas ought now to be parts of Mexico, enjoying whatever blessings complete abstinence from foreign war has secured that country during the last three years. He also believes that the Declaration of Independence was an arbitrable matter and that the United States ought now to be a dependency of Great Britain. Unless Mr. Bryan does believe all these things, then his "golden words" represent only a rhetorical flourish. He is Secretary of State and the right hand man of President Wilson, and President Wilson is completely responsible for whatever he says and for the things he does, or rather which he leaves undone.

We Should Look Facts in the Face.

NOW, it is quite useless for me to write with any view to convince gentlemen like Mr. Bryan and the writer in question. If they really do represent our fellow-countrymen, then they are right in holding up China as our ideal, not the modern China, not the China that is changing and moving forward, but old China. In such event Americans ought frankly to class themselves with the Chinese. That is where, on this theory, they belong. If this is so, then let us fervently pray that the Japanese, or some other virile people that does not deify moral, mental and physical impotence, may speedily come to rule over us.

I am, however, writing on the assumption that Americans are still on the whole like their forefathers who followed Washington, and like their fathers who fought in the armies of Grant and Lee. I am writing on the assumption that even though temporarily misled they will not permanently and tamely submit to oppression, and that they will ultimately think intelligently as to what they should do to safeguard themselves against aggression. I abhor unjust war; and I deplore that the need even for just war should ever occur. I believe we should set our faces like flint against any policy of aggression by this country on the rights of any other country.

But I believe that we should look facts in the face. I believe that it is unworthy weakness to fear to face the truth. Moreover, I believe that we should have in us that fibre of manhood which will make us follow duty whithersoever it may lead. Unquestionably we should render all the service it is in our power to render to righteousness. To do this we must be able to back righteousness with force, to put might back of right. It may well be that by following out this theory we can in the end do our part in conjunction with other nations of the world to bring about, if not—as I hope—a world peace, yet at least a vital minimizing of the chances for war and of the areas of possible war. But meanwhile it is absolutely our duty to prepare for our own defense.

This country needs something like the Swiss system of war training for its young men. Switzerland is one of the most democratic Governments in the world, and it has given its young men such an efficient training as to insure entire preparedness for war, without suffering from the least touch of militarism. Switzerland is at peace now primarily because all the great military nations that surround it know that its people have no intention of making aggression on anybody and yet that they are thoroughly prepared to hold their own and are resolute to fight to the last against any invader who attempts either to subjugate their territory or by violating its neutrality to make it a battle-ground.

A Bishop of the Episcopal Church recently wrote me as follows: "How lamentable that we should stand idle, making no preparations to enforce peace, and crying 'Peace' when there is none! I have scant sympathy for the short-sightedness of those who decry preparation for war as a means of preventing it."

The manager of a land company in Alabama writes me urging that some one speak for reasonable preparedness on the part of the nation. He states that it is always possible that we shall be engaged in hostilities with some first class power, that he hopes and believes that war will never come, but adds:

Full Preparation Is Nation's Only Insurance.

I may not believe that my home will burn down, or that I am going to die within the period of my expectancy, but nevertheless I carry fire and life insurance to the full insurable value on my property and on my life to the extent of my ability. The only insurance of our liberties as a people is full preparation for a defense adequate against any attack and made in time to fully meet any attack. We do not know the attack is coming, but to wait until it does come will be too late.

"Our present weakness lies in the widespread opinion among our people that this country is invincible because of its large population and vast resources. This I believe is true if, and only if, we use these resources or a small part of them to protect the major part, and if we train at least a part of our people how to defend the nation. Under existing conditions we can hardly hope to have an effective army in the field in less time than eight or ten months. Today not 1 per cent. of our people know anything about rifle shooting."

I quote these two out of many letters, because they sum up the general feeling of men of vision. Both of my correspondents are most sincerely for peace. No man can possibly be more anxious for peace than I am, for if war ever came I would probably have to go to it myself, if I was not too old, and my four sons would certainly have to go. I ask those individuals who think of me as a firebrand to remember that during the seven and a half years I was President not a shot was fired at any soldier of a hostile nation by any American soldier or sailor; and there was not so much as a threat of war. Even when the State of Panama threw off the alien yoke of Colombia and when this nation, acting as was its manifest duty, by recognizing Panama as an independent State, stood for the right of the governed to govern themselves on the Isthmus, as well as for justice and humanity, there was not a shot fired by any of our people at any Colombian.

The blood shed at Vera Cruz, like the unpunished wrongs committed on our people in Mexico, had no parallel during my Administration. When I left the Presidency there was not a cloud on the horizon, and one of the reasons why there was not a cloud on the horizon was that the American battle fleet had just returned from its sixteen months' trip around the world, a trip such as no other battle fleet of any power had ever taken, which it had not been supposed could be taken, and which exercised a greater influence for Peace than all the Peace Congresses of the last fifteen years. With Lowell I most emphatically believe that peace is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards; and the fool and the weakling are no improvement on the coward.

Nineteen centuries ago in the greatest of all books we were warned that whoso loses his life for righteousness shall save it, and that he who seeks to save it shall lose it. The ignoble and abject gospel of those who would teach us that it is preferable to endure disgrace and discredit than to run any risk to life or limb would defeat its own purpose; for that kind of submission to wrongdoing merely invites further wrongdoing, as has been shown a thousand times in history, and as is shown by the case of China in our own days.

Moreover, our people, however ill prepared, would never consent to such abject submission; and indeed as a matter of fact our publicists and public men and our newspapers, instead of being too humble and submissive, are only too apt to indulge in very offensive talk about foreign nations.

Of all the nations of the world we are the one that combines the greatest amount of wealth with the smallest ability to defend that wealth. Surely one does not have to read history very much or ponder over philosophy a great deal in order to realize the truth that the one certain way to invite disaster is to be opulent, offensive, and unarmed.

There is utter inconsistency between the ideal of making this nation the foremost commercial power in the world, and of disarmament in the face of an armed world. There is utter inconsistency between the ideal of making this nation a power for international righteousness and at the same time refusing to make us a power efficient in anything save empty treaties and emptier promises.

I do not believe in a large standing army. Most emphatically I do not believe in militarism. Most emphatically I do not believe in any policy of aggression by us. But I do believe that no man is really fit to be the free citizen of a free republic unless he is able to bear arms and at need to serve with efficiency in the efficient army of the republic. This is no new thing with me. For years I have believed that the young men of the country should know how to use a rifle and should have a short period of military training which, while not taking them for any length of time from civil pursuits, would make them quickly capable of helping defend the country in case of need.

When I was Governor of New York, acting in conjunction with the Administration at Washington under President McKinley, I secured the sending abroad of one of the best officers in the New York National Guard to study the Swiss system. As President I had to devote my attention chiefly to getting the navy built up. But surely the sight of what has happened abroad ought to awaken our people to the need of action, not only as regards our navy, but as regards our land forces also.

Australia has done well in this respect. But Switzerland has worked out a comprehensive scheme with practical intelligence. She has not only solved the question of having men ready to fight, but she has solved the question of having arms to give these men. At present England is in more difficulty about arms than about men, and some of her people when sent to the front were armed with hunting rifles.

Our own shortcomings are far greater. Indeed, they are so lamentable that it is hard to believe that our citizens as a whole know them. To equip half the number of men whom even the British now have in the field would tax our factories to the limit. In Switzerland, during the last two or three years of what corresponds to our high school work, the boy is thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of military training, discipline, and marksmanship. When he graduates he is put for some four months in the army to receive exactly the training he would get in time of war. After that he serves eight days a year and in addition often joins with his fellows in practicing at a mark. He keeps his rifle and accoutrements in his home and is responsible for their condition.

Efficiency is the watchword of Switzerland and not least in its army. At the outbreak of this terrible war, Switzerland was able to mobilize her forces in the corner of her territory between France and Germany as quickly as either of the great combatants could theirs; and no one trespassed upon her soil.

The Swiss training does not to any appreciable extent take the man away from his work. But it does make him markedly more efficient for his work. The training he gets and his short service with the colors render him appreciably better able to do whatever his job in life is, and, in addition, benefit his health and spirits. The service is a holiday, and a holiday of the best because of the most useful type.

There is no reason whatever why Americans should be unwilling or unable to do what Switzerland has done. We are a far wealthier country than Switzerland and could afford without the slightest strain the very trifling expense and the trifling consumption of time rendered necessary by such a system. It has really nothing in common with the universal service in the great conscript armies of the military powers. No man would be really taken out of industry. On the contrary, the average man would probably be actually benefited so far as doing his life work is concerned. The system would be thoroughly democratic in its workings. No man would be exempted from the work and all would have to perform the work alike. It would be entirely possible to arrange that there should be a certain latitude as to the exact year when the four or six months' service was given.

Officers of course would need a longer training than the men. This could readily be furnished either by allowing numbers of extra students to take partial or short-term courses at West Point or by specifying optional courses in the high schools, the graduates of these special courses being tested carefully in their field work and being required to give extra periods of service and being under the rigid supervision of the regular army. There could also be opportunities for promotion from the ranks for any one who chose to take the time and the trouble to fit himself.

Soldiers Must Have Actual Camp Practice.

THE four or six months' service with the colors would be for the most part in the open field. The drill hall and the parade ground do not teach more than 5 per cent. of what a soldier must actually know. Any man who has had any experience with ordinary organizations of the National Guard when taken into camp knows that at first only a very limited number of the men have any idea of taking care of themselves, and that the great majority suffer much from dyspepsia, just because they do not know how to take care of themselves.

The soldier needs to spend some months in actual campaign practice under canvas with competent instructors before he gets to know his duty. If, however, he has had previous training in the schools of such a type as that given in Switzerland and then has this actual practice he remains for some years efficient with no more training than eight or ten days a year.

The training will be given in large bodies. It is essential that men shall get accustomed to the policing and sanitary care of camps in which there are masses of soldiers. Moreover officers are wholly useless in war time unless they are accustomed to handle masses of men in co-operation with one another.

There are small sections of the population out of which it is possible to improvise soldiers in a short time. Men who are accustomed to ride and to shoot and to live in the open and who are hardy and enduring and by nature possess the figthing edge already know most of what it is necessary that a soldier should know and they can be taught the remainder in a very short time if under the right man. Morgan's Virginia Riflemen, Andrew Jackson's Tennesseans, Forrest's Southwestern Cavalry were all men of this kind; but even these men were of real use only after they were trained for many months or else if their leaders were born fighters and masters of men like Morgan, Jackson, and Forrest. Such leaders are rare. The ordinary dweller in civilization has to be taught to shoot, to walk, (or ride if he is in the cavalry,) to cook for himself, to make himself comfortable in the open and to take care of his feet and his health generally.

It may well be that the Swiss on an average can be made into good troops quicker than our own men; but most assuredly there would be number of Americans who would not be much behind the Swiss in such a matter. A body of volunteers of the kind I am describing would of course not be quite as good as a body of regulars of the same size, but they would be immeasurably better than the average soldiers produced by any system we now have or ever have had in connection with our militia.

Average American Not Interested in Army.

OUR regular army would be strengthened by them at the very beginning and would be set free in its entirety for immediate aggressive action; and in addition a levy in mass of the young men of the right age would mean that two or three million troops were put into the field who, although not quite as good as regulars, would at once be available in numbers sufficient to overwhelm any expeditionary force which it would be possible for any military power to send to our shores. The existence of such a force would render the immediate taking of cities like San Francisco, New York or Boston an impossibility and would free us from all danger from sudden raids and make it impossible even for an army corps to land with any prospect of success.

Our people are so entirely unused to things military that it is probably difficult for the average man to get any clear idea of our shortcomings. Unlike what is true in the military nations of the Old World, here the ordinary citizen takes no interest in the working of our War Department in time of peace. No President gains the slightest credit for himself by paying attention to it. Then, when a crisis comes and the War Department breaks down, instead of the people accepting what has happened with humility as due to their own fault during the previous two or three decades, there is a roar of wrath against the unfortunate man who happens to be in office at the time. There was such a roar of wrath against Secretary Alger in the Spanish war. Now, as a matter of fact, 90 per cent. of our shortcomings when the war broke out with Spain could not have been remedied by any action on the part of the Secretary of War. They were due to what had been done ever since the close of the civil war.

We were utterly unprepared. There had been no real manoeuvring of so much as a brigade and very rarely had any of our Generals commanded even a good-sized regiment in the field. The enlisted men and the junior officers of the regular army were good. Most of the officers above the rank of Captain were nearly worthless. There were striking exceptions of course, but, taking the average, I really believe that it would have been on the whole to the advantage of our army in 1898 if all the regular officers above the rank of Captain had been retired and if all the Captains who were unfit to be placed in the higher positions had also been retired. The Lieutenants were good.

The lack of administrative skill was even more marked than the lack of military skill. No one who saw the congestion of trains, supplies, animals, and men at Tampa will ever forget the impression of helpless confusion that it gave him. The volunteer forces included some organizations and multitudes of individuals offering first-class material. But as a whole the volunteer army would have been utterly helpless against any efficient regular force at the outset of the '98 war, probably almost as inefficient as were the two armies which fought one another at Bull Run in 1861. Even the efficiency of the regular army itself was such merely by comparison with the volunteers.

I do not believe that any army in the world offered finer material than was offered by the junior officers and enlisted men of the regular army which disembarked on Cuban soil in June, 1898, and by the end of the next two weeks probably the average individual infantry or cavalry organization therein was at least as good as the average organization of the same size in an Old World army. But taking the army as a whole and considering its management from the time it began to assemble at Tampa until the surrender of Santiago, I seriously doubt if it was as efficient as a really good European or Japanese army of half the size.

Since then we have made considerable progress. Our little army of occupation that went to Cuba at the time of the revolution in Cuba ten years ago was thoroughly well handled and did at least as well as any foreign force of the same size could have done. But it did not include 10,000 men, that is, it did not include as many men as the smallest military power in Europe would assemble any day for manoeuvres.

This is no new thing in our history. If only we were willing to learn from our defeats and failures instead of paying heed purely to our successes, we would realize that what I have above described is one of the common phases of our history. In the war of 1812, at the outset of the struggle, American forces were repeatedly beaten, as at Niagara and Bladensburg, by an enemy one-half or one-quarter the strength of the American army engaged.

Yet two years later these same American troops on the northern frontier, when trained and commanded by Brown, Scott, and Ripley, proved able to do what the finest troops of Napoleon were unable to do, that is, meet the British regulars on equal terms in the open; and the Tennessee backwoodsmen and Louisiana volunteers, when mastered and controlled by the iron will and warlike genius of Andrew Jackson, performed at New Orleans a really great feat. During the year 1812 the American soldiers on shore suffered shameful and discreditable defeats, and yet their own brothers at sea won equally striking victories, and this because the men on shore were utterly unprepared and because the men at sea had been thoroughly trained and drilled long in advance.

Exactly the same lessons are taught by the histories of other nations. When, during the Napoleonic wars, a small force of veteran French soldiers landed in Ireland they defeated without an effort five times their number of British troops at Castlebar. Yet the men whom they thus drove in wild flight were the own brothers of and often the very same men who a few years later under Wellington proved an over-match for the flower of the French forces. The nation that waits until the crisis is upon it before taking measures for its own safety pays heavy toll in the blood of its best and its bravest and in bitter shame and humiliation. Small is the comfort it can then take from the memory of the times when the noisy and feeble folk in its own ranks cried "Peace! Peace!" without taking one practical step to secure peace.

We can never follow out a worthy national policy, we can never be of benefit to others or to ourselves, unless we keep steadily in view as our ideal that of the just man armed, the man who is fearless, self-reliant, ready, because he has prepared himself for possible contingencies; the man who is scornful alike of those who would advise him to do wrong and of those who would advise him tamely to suffer wrong.

The great war now being waged in Europe, and the fact that no neutral nation has ventured to make even the smallest effort to alleviate or even to protest against the wrongs that have been done, show with lamentable clearness that all the Peace Congresses of the past fifteen years have accomplished precisely and exactly nothing so far as any great crisis is concerned.

Fundamentally this is because they have confined themselves to mere words, seemingly without realizing that mere words are utterly useless unless translated into deeds and that an ounce of promise which is accompanied by provision for a similar ounce of effective performance is worth at least a ton of promise as to which no effective method of performance is provided.

Furthermore, a very serious blunder has been to treat peace as the end instead of righteousness as the end. The greatest soldier patriots of history, Timoleon, John Hampden, Andreas Hofer, Koerner, the great patriot statesman-soldiers like Washington, the great patriot-statesmen like Lincoln, whose achievements for good depended upon the use of soldiers, have all achieved their immortal claim to the gratitude of mankind by what they did in just war. To condemn war in terms which would include the wars these men waged or took part in precisely as they include the most wicked and unjust wars of history is to serve the devil and not God.

We Should Resist Aggression, Not Be Aggressors.

AGAIN, these peace people have persistently and resolutely blinked facts. One of the Peace Congresses sat in New Jersey at the very time that the feeling in California about the Japanese question gravely threatened the good relations between ourselves and the great Empire of Japan. The only thing which at the moment could practically be done for the cause of peace was to secure some proper solution of the question at issue between ourselves and Japan. But this represented real effort, real thought. The Peace Congress paid not the slightest serious attention to the matter and instead devoted itself to listening to speeches which favored the abolition of the United States Navy and even in one case the prohibiting the use of tin soldiers in nurseries because of the militaristic effect on the minds of the little boys and girls who played with them!

I advocate that our preparedness take such shape as to fit us to resist aggression, not to encourage us in aggression. I advocate preparedness that will enable us to defend our own shores and defend the Panama Canal and Hawaii and Alaska and prevent the seizure of territory at the expense of any commonwealth of the Western Hemisphere by any military power of the Old World.

I advocate this being done in the most democratic manner possible. We Americans do not realise how fundamentally democratic our army really is. When I served in Cuba, it was under Gen. Sam Young and alongside of Gen. Adna Chaffee. Both had entered the American Army as enlisted men in the civil war. Later as President I made both of them in succession Lieutenant Generals and Commanders of the Army.

On the occasion when Gen. Chaffee was to appear at the White House for the first time as Lieutenant-General, Gen. Young sent him his own starred-shoulder-strap with a little note saying that it was from "Private Young, '61, to Private Chaffee, '61." Both of the fine old fellows represented the best type of citizen-soldier. Each was simply and sincerely devoted to Peace and Justice. Each was incapable of advocating our doing wrong to others. Neither could have understood willingness on the part of any American to see the United States submit tamely to insult or injury. Both typified the attitude that we Americans should take in our dealings with foreign countries.

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[Mr. Roosevelt's article in next Sunday's Times will be on "The Navy as Peacemaker."]

WHAT GERMANY WANTS, EXPLAINED BY DR. VON MACH

Thwarted in Her Desire to Find Markets for Her Tremendous Output of Manufactures by Peaceful Means, He Says, She Has Been Compelled to Resort to Arms—Militarism Not by Any Means Exclusively German

ONE of the Prussian "Junker" class, that backbone of Prussian bureaucracy and militarism, has written a book explaining to Americans Germany's attitude in the present war. But he who expects in its talk of "world-power or downfall," à la Bernhardi, or pages of bitter hate for Great Britain, France, or Russia, will have a surprise.

The Prussian from whose pen this volume comes is singularly free from bitterness; unlike so many of those who have taken sides before him in the terrible world upheaval, he strives always to subordinate prejudice and patriotism to self-control. Whereas Bernhardi and Prof. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism," declare world-conquest to be the desire of the German Nation, he disavows both of them as exponents of the German idea, insisting that his fellow-countrymen—including that target for untold denunciation, the Kaiser—are above all else a peace-loving people plunged into war against their will.

This latest champion of the Teutonic cause is Dr. Edmund von Mach, formerly of the Faculty of Harvard University, whence we have already heard Profs. Hugo Münsterberg and Kuno Francke on the same side of the case. He it was who wrote a reply in the Sunday TIMES to James M. Beck's article based on the "White Papers" of England and Germany, printed in THE TIMES the previous Sunday. Educated at the Schulpforte, most exclusive of North German schools, accessible practically to nobles alone, brother of the Governor of the North German Province of Pomerania, imbued with the ideas and ideals of the "Junker" caste, it seems strange indeed to hear Prof. von Mach brush aside von Bernhardi and all his school as unrepresentative of the true Germany, and declare that Great Britain and Russia, not Germany, are in the grip of militarism.

Pro-German he is to the core, as firmly convinced as his more violent brothers of the justice of the German cause. But the very moderation which differentiates his writing from theirs should commend him to those desirous of understanding how intelligent Germans look upon their part in the awful cataclysm that has burst over the world.

Dr. von Mach's book is called "What Germany Wants," (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.) Like other pro-German writers he insists on two things—that Germany is not understood abroad and that her acts have been judged altogether too hastily.

The average American, he says, drinking in the words of the fire-eating Bernhardi and of Usher, exposer of the German lust for world conquest, has formed an entirely erroneous conception of Germany's desires. That there are people in the Fatherland who share the ideas of Bernhardi and who are extreme pan-Germanists Prof. von Mach does not deny for a minute. But he insists that they should no more be taken as representative of the aims of a nation than should Homer Lea, the "English Bernhardi," as von Mach dubs him, author of "The Day of the Anglo-Saxon," who declared that "it is the first duty of the British nation to arrest or destroy German power." The book of the fire-eating German General failed to make much of a stir in Germany, says von Mach, for the simple reason that it was looked upon merely as one of a numerous class of books dealing with wars of the future, many of which were produced by Frenchmen, and foreshadowed the sweeping triumph of France over Germany. One of the latter, he takes care to point out, outlined not only the invasion of Belgium by French troops, but its definite occupation by them. "It will on reflection hardly be doubted," continues the German writer, "that Bernhardi neither spoke for the Germans as such, nor that his book had any influence on the people as a whole." And he goes on:

Since Germany started on her industrial development she has never desired war. Her aggressiveness has been solely commercial, and commercial aggressiveness and military aggressiveness are mutually destructive.

Germany wants to keep the confines of her home land inviolate, but it is not desirous of joining to them new lands of unwilling people.

She wants to develop her colonies and invest her money in the building of extra-territorial railways which will ultimately bring her into relation with new markets.

She wants to develop her home commerce and industry and increase the usefulness of her agriculture that she may give employment to a population growing at the rate of about a million a year. There has been no balance of emigration from Germany for many years.

"Germany Wants Peace."

Over and above these desires she has the very natural and proper ambition to be worthy of her great past and to make her own contributions to the civilization of the world. She wants social justice and she wishes to remove from her laboring classes the ills of poverty.

Germany wants peace, for in peace only can she do what she has set out to do. She wants an honorable and stable peace, and in so far as the defects of her character have been contributory causes of misunderstandings she wishes to eradicate these defects. She desires the good-will of the world.

Why, then, one asks, Germany's huge army and growing navy? Because, declares Dr. von Mach, her peace-loving proclivities have been thwarted. She has felt that there are forces working against her peaceful commercial development. Urged on by the necessity of feeding 1,000,000 more mouths a year, she has turned her eyes everywhere in search of new markets for her products, and, in so doing, has come into dangerous competition with "the country that loves to call herself the Mistress of the Sea." Mutual distrust and jealousy have resulted. Dr. von Mach writes:

In Germany the feeling grew that England wished to destroy the world market of her rival, and history seemed to bear this out, for had England not destroyed or attached to herself in turn the great world commerce of Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the United States? The merchant marines of all these nations had fallen a prey to England, because in the hour of need they had not been defended by a sufficiently large navy. It was, therefore, the duty of Germany to build a navy, not for the sake of aggression, but to defend her world commerce if England should find an opportune moment of attack. This was Germany's view of the case.

England, however, feared lest the German Navy grow too strong to be merely defensive. She knew that Germany needed new markets and opportunities every year, and suspected that some day her rival, unable to create new markets, would try to rob her by force of her own.

Hostility to England.

In a perfectly natural way, therefore, feelings of mistrust began to separate the English from the Germans, who, by all the laws of nature, should stand side by side in this world in a joint effort to advance the sum total of civilization.

That the great clash had to come in 1914 is the more regrettable since friends of peace had detected the approach of a better understanding between the Germans and the English. It is now well known that the German Chancellor had launched on a distinctly friendly English policy some years ago.

While on the same subject, Dr. von Mach quotes the following significant words from a book by the German writer, Paul Rohrbach, written in 1912:

We do not take it at all amiss that England's pride and consciousness of mastery revolts at the imputation that she should hereafter recognize the interests of another nation as equal to her own, not only in Europe, but also in the transoceanic world. Nobody in the world has the right to blame a great and sovereign nation if it prefers, under these conditions, to fight rather than to submit. It is true, as Mr. Churchill said, that all possessions of the English race are endangered as soon as her power on the seas is at stake.

But we can reply with exactly the same right: Not only our goods and wealth, but also our national existence and the future of our national idea in the world are at stake, when our defenses by land and by sea are insufficient to make our opponents look on an attack upon us as too great a risk. It does not occur to us to deny the superiority of the English fleet, and if the English people wish very much to use the word supremacy rather than superiority they are welcome to do so.

But when they interpret their "supremacy" to mean that our interests shall yield to theirs everywhere in the world they will compel us to fight with them for our future; that is to say, our national existence. If they wish to prescribe to us how far we may go in the world to spread our ideas we should be fools and cowards if we were to acknowledge this foreign command as binding without recourse to arms.

As to German militarism, of which so much is heard nowadays, Dr. von Mach is of the opinion that Great Britain, France, and other nations are in the position of people living in glass houses yet addicted to throwing stones. He calls attention to the fact that Gen. von Bernhardi says that the Germans had become so successful in peace that they had forgotten their military abilities, thus becoming too peaceful for their own safety, and deplores that these words have been far too seldom included in the excerpts made of late from the writings of that much-quoted General. In denying the charge that Germany is an armed camp, bankrupted by its huge outlay for war armament, Dr. von Mach writes:

In this connection it is interesting to compare the actual figures and to see how much the several big nations of the world have been in the habit of paying for their "national defenses." The complete figures of all the countries for the past two years are not yet available. They are larger in every instance than the latest figures given below. But since the actual increase in the German figures is less than the increase in the French and British, and especially the Russian figures, the argument of the present investigation will not be affected. To guard against any inaccuracy the German figures are given as they were published in million marks, and to simplify the comparison the other figures are reduced to million marks. The approximate value of a mark is almost 24 cents, or for rough calculation one-fourth of a dollar.

1. Germany expended:

	1902, Marks.	1911, Marks.
For the army	670,000,000	810,000,000
For the navy	205,000,000	450,000,000
Together	875,000,000	1,260,000,000

Figured per capita of the population this was in 1902 15 marks and in 1911 19 1-5 marks.

2. The United Kingdom expended:

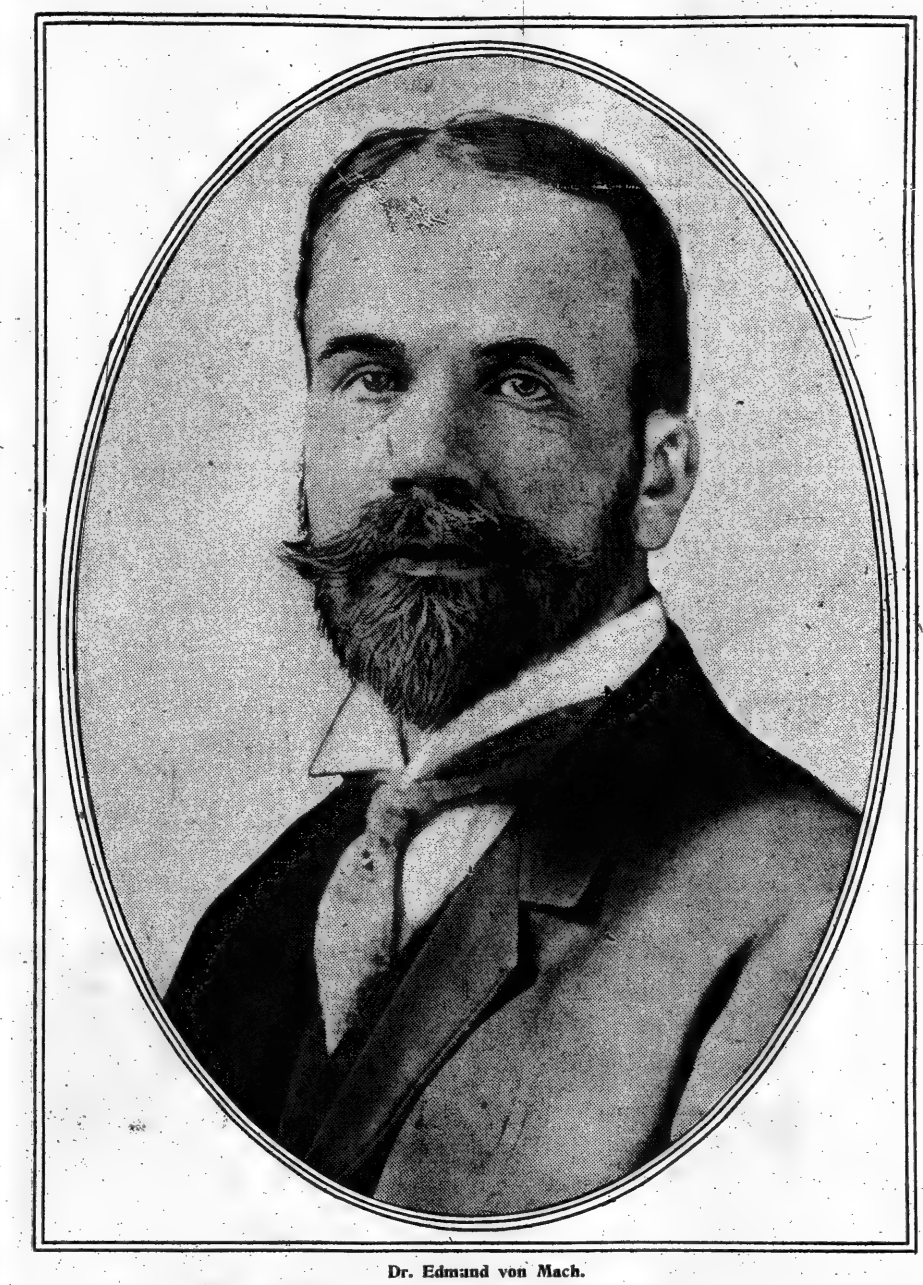
	1902, Marks.	1911, Marks.
For the army	585,000,000	547,000,000
For the navy	633,000,000	906,000,000
Together	1,218,000,000	1,453,000,000

Figured per capita of the population this was in 1902 29 marks and in 1911 32 marks, or about 60 per cent. more than Germany.

3. France expended:

	1902, Marks.	1911, Marks.
For the army	584,000,000	718,000,000
For the navy	243,000,000	333,000,000
Together	827,000,000	1,051,000,000

Figured per capita of the population this was in 1902 21 marks and in 1911 26½ marks, or about 26 per cent. more than Germany.



Dr. Edmund von Mach.

4. The United States expended:

	1902, Marks.	1911, Marks.
For the army	511,000,000	559,000,000
For the navy	349,000,000	535,000,000
Together	860,000,000	1,066,000,000

Figured per capita of the population this was in 1911 almost 12 marks, or only 62½ per cent., of the German expenditures:

5. Russia expended:

	1902, Marks.	1911, Marks.
For the army	741,000,000	1,048,000,000
For the navy	217,000,000	238,000,000
Together	958,000,000	1,286,000,000

Figured per capita of the population this was, in 1902, about 7 marks and in 1911 8½ marks.

Of these five nations, therefore, the United Kingdom spent most on her army and navy. Russia came next; then followed in this order: Germany, the United States, and France. Reckoned, however, per capita of the population, the United Kingdom and France are far in advance of Germany, while the United States and Russia are at the bottom of the list.

But to read the true value of these statistics one should also investigate the increase of wealth per capita of the population, and then it will be seen that the 19 1-5 marks per capita paid in Germany in 1911 weighed less heavily on the people than the 15 marks in 1902, for their average wealth had grown enormously. If, on the other hand, the average wealth of Russia is considered, the 8½ marks per capita she paid in 1911 is much greater than the 19 1-5 marks paid by Germany.

It appears, therefore, that also from the point of actual expenditure Germany cannot be called the exclusive home of militarism. This would be even clearer if the most recent figures were available, for France increased within the last years the length of service of her soldiers from two to three years and enlisted in her army practically every young man who was not too obviously incapacitated.

This, it has been claimed, was on her part a move to which the size of the German Army had compelled her. But no flight of the imagination of even the most anti-German observer has been able to detect on the part of Germany any intention of attacking France. If France had not wished to assist Russia, or rather to fight Germany when the latter was partly engaged by Russia, there need not have been a French-German war. Germany surely did not want anything of France, while France had set her heart on Alsace-Lorraine.

The tremendous expenditures for the British Army will probably be a distinct surprise to the Americans, many of whom have been thinking only of the British Navy. Whether they agree with Germany or not they will appreciate the humor of the situation as it appears to the Germans, who are told that the British are fighting to put down militarism, when they are actually paying 60 per cent. per capita more for their armaments than Germany.

The humor of the situation even grows when the British attitude is taken into consideration. In a friendly discussion with an American of English descent the author was told that the success of the Allies would result in universal disarmament by the establishment of an international police. When he inquired how, in view of the general disarmament, the decrees of this court would be enforced, he was told: "Oh, well, the British Navy will naturally form an important part of this police."

From these various points of view, therefore, Germany pleads "Not guilty!" to the charge of being the home of militarism. But if we strip militarism of its unpleasant connotations of absolutism and vicious aggressiveness, and think of it, in its more literal meaning, as having to do with the militia, the citizen-army of a State, then Germany is willing to acknowledge that she has endeavored to build up the best citizen-army for defense her conditions permitted. Of this she is not ashamed, nor does she fear that America, the home of men ready to die for freedom, will blame her when everything is understood.

In endeavoring to explain her attitude in violating Belgium's neutrality, the German scholar, writing a number of weeks ago, took the same line adopted by Mr. Beck in his article.

Defends German Action.

Mr. Beck, it will be remembered, sifted the evidence, as shown in the "White Papers" of England and Germany and the "Orange Paper" of Russia, and constructed his article in the form of a lawyer's argument in a case before a law court. The case was that of "The Double Alliance Against the Triple Entente"; the court, "The Supreme Court of Civilization." Dr. von Mach got very much the same idea, for, in writing on the question of the invasion of Belgium, he says:

On Aug. 4 the German Chancellor announced to the Reichstag that by infringing the neutrality [of Belgium and Luxemburg] Germany had broken the law of nations, but that Germany was fighting for her existence against several foes, and in self-defense had been forced to take this step. This open confession, unembellished by any excuse, is truly German.

Sometimes a prisoner pleads guilty because he is too proud to take advantage of the safeguards offered by the law, and then the humane Judge refuses to accept his plea and assigns to the accused a lawyer. Suppose that in this case the court of public opinion should refuse to accept Germany's plea of guilty and should insist upon a defense. It could be based on several, noticeably three, lines of argument.

First, Belgium had shown such hostility toward Germany and such warm friendship toward France in recent years that Germany's fear that Belgium would not remain neutral was reasonable. An advance by France through Belgium would have been fatal to Germany, for the geographical aspect of the country is such that she could not have defended herself here with only half her army, the other half being engaged on her Eastern frontier. An initial success by the French in that part of Germany would have threatened her only big ports, Bremen and Hamburg, and her naval base at Kiel. Their destruction would have been fatal.

The artillery at Liége was under the instruction of French officers, and the fact that these officers were not requested to leave, but remained in the country after mobilization was ordered in Germany and France adds to the justification of Germany's belief.

The law knows no favorites. If Germany was right in believing that Belgium would not preserve her neutrality, the law which forbade her from entering Belgium would have worked an injustice. Belgium was no longer entitled to immunity from invasion. Germany is innocent; as witnesses, call the files of the Belgian press of the past two years, and the French officers who remained at Liége.

The second argument would run as follows: Belgian neutrality rests on the Treaty of 1839, which was signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in addition to Belgium and Holland. This treaty was in the nature of a contract, and as such enjoys all the validity the law gives it.

The law, however, does not recognize the validity of a contract signed under duress. Prussia and Austria were forced to sign the treaty. As witnesses, call any creditable history describing the events of 1839.

As further witnesses call the treaties made by Great Britain and Prussia, and Great Britain and France on Aug. 9 and 11, 1870, guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium during the Franco-Prussian War. If Great Britain had considered the neutrality agreement of 1839 valid, why should she have made another agreement in 1870? Or, if she considered the earlier treaty valid, but doubted the reliability of the signatories, how could the signatures of these powers be said to be more trustworthy because they were signed to a new treaty? And why did the treaties of 1870 contain the clause that they were to terminate with the end of the war, after which the neutrality of Belgium was to rest on whatever validity there was in the treaty of 1839?

Finally, call as witness the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, who said in 1870, referring to the neutrality treaty of Belgium, "I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find, itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises."

For all these reasons the contract of 1839 is invalid, and Germany is not guilty.

The third line of argument would claim that Germany was fighting for her very existence. It is immaterial whether her own lack of precaution had brought her to the pass where she had to defend herself from three or more foes. Her life was in danger. As witnesses call the speeches of King George in proroguing Parliament, of Lloyd George, and of the openly expressed intentions of France and Russia. The law recognizes self-defense as a valid excuse. Germany, therefore, is not guilty.

Suppose, now, that the judge of public opinion, after listening to these arguments, turned to Germany and she should repeat, as she probably would, that she had felt obliged to act as she did, and would leave it to him to decide whether she was guilty or not, would not the judge before passing sentence call the witnesses demanded by counsel, and if some could not be brought into court for some time, would he not adjourn the case to a later day? And in the meanwhile, is it not the rule in all civilized countries that the accused is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty? Condemnation on ex parte evidence is abhorrent to all justice-loving countries, and to none perhaps more than to America.

Similar arguments may be made in defense of many further accusations brought against Germany.

Dr. von Mach devotes considerable space to the bewildering complications of the Slavic problem in its relation both to Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary. He is of the opinion that the world at large has attached too little importance to the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand last June, a crime committed, according to him, "by Servian assassins, and with weapons supplied from the Servian arsenal by Servian officers." Suppose, he says, that the most prominent American were murdered by Mexican assassins with weapons supplied by the Mexican Government. Suppose, further, that the conspirators escaped into Mexican territory, helped by Mexican officials; that the Mexican press burst into joyful paeans extolling the crime; that the Mexican Government took no measures to bring the assassins to justice. Would not Americans then realize how Austrians feel about the Serajevo murder?

Dealing with this same topic, he makes the following singularly frank remark:

Almost four weeks after the murder Austria sent her ultimatum to Servia. It was very strongly worded, and undoubtedly less diplomatic than Great Britain would have written it had she been in Austria's position. The British State papers are always well written, for her world-wide interests have taught her that official documents are strong factors in the shaping of public opinion. They are therefore written not only for the benefit of the recipient, but also for the world at large.

If Germany and Austria would follow this example they would meet less opposition in foreign countries. It is not so much what they do as the way they do it that offends people.

Praise for the Kaiser.

Undeterred by the widespread hostility now existing against the German Emperor, Dr. von Mach valiantly takes upon himself to defend his sovereign. To him the Kaiser is a prince of peace; to class him as a War Lord is to misunderstand him completely. He denies emphatically that the German ruler is under the influence of a military clique. "The fact is that the communal and individual life of Germany," he goes on, "is so thoroughly democratic and that the men at the heads of the various departments are drawn from so wide a range of social antecedents that it is no longer possible to speak of a 'clique' as in control of the Government."

In conclusion Dr. von Mach makes this interesting comparison between German and English methods of procedure:

German statesmen have often called England a hypocrite, and themselves have been called unscrupulous believers in the pernicious doctrine that might makes right. Both estimates are unjust. An individual person may prefer to suffer rather than to do or seem to do a unjust act, but the men charged with the welfare of a nation must make that welfare the main consideration of their actions. While they will shrink from taking an actually unjust step, they may not feel justified in refraining from doing what they think is right and necessary, merely because it may appear to be wrong.

To this extent Germans and Britons are alike. In their way of explaining their actions, however, their fundamental differences of character are seen.

The Briton feels obliged to advance some kind of a moral reason for what he does, and thereby shows that he believes morality should rule the actions of nations as well as those of individuals. Sometimes the reason he advances seems far-fetched to those who are familiar with all the facts, but to those at a distance morality seems to have won another victory.

The German shrinks from advancing a reason which is not, in reality, the one that is controlling his action. With a regard for morality as high as that of the Briton, he refuses to make morality an excuse, and when the welfare of the nation and dire necessity have forced him to do as he did, he baldly states this fact, although his case would be stronger in the court of public opinion if he had justified himself.

CAN WOMEN RUN A HOME? NO!

Man Has Rescued Housekeeping from Chaos, Solemnly Declares the Philosopher-at-Large.

ALL this talk from the female side of the house, about women being needed to do our municipal, State, and national housekeeping, is just so much empty cackling," remarked the philosopher-at-large.

"Let the ladies attempt the colossal job of running the Government for us when they haven't as yet qualified in the 2 by 4 job of running our individual homes? Sounds like a joke!

"Examine her with a cold, bargain-counter eye, an eye unclouded by sentiment, and you'll admit that as a business proposition woman is a failure. Why, the most casual student of home-life knows that she has failed in what for countless generations has been her own peculiar sphere; that in no division of the field of labor is the work so disorganized, so inefficient as it is in the kitchen patch.

"And note this," (the philosopher-at-large wagged an impressive forefinger)—"note this carefully: wherever you find any order in the chaos, any efficiency, any economy of time or labor brought about by organization, it is man who is responsible for it.

"Yes, Sir, Man has got to work straightening out the kinks of home life. Just see what he has accomplished already.

"The loom and the spinning wheel used to stand in grandmother's kitchen. Can't you see grandfather waiting until far into the Winter for his homespun suit, just as now I often have to wait until far into the night for my dinner? And when the cloth was at last woven, can't you picture grandfather, weary from his day's toil, waiting until the dishes were washed, the pots and pans cleaned, and the children put to bed, to try on his new suit—back in those good old days? Hard on grandfather; hard, too, on grandmother.

"Man came to the rescue. 'Give me those looms and spinning wheels,' said he, and he put them into factories. And now, by spending ten or fifteen minutes and as many dollars on a Saturday night you and I have our ready-to-wear suits.

"And grandmother's knitting needles were taken out of her unreluctant hands, and in his factories man wove his own underclothes and socks, mittens and mufflers. Then man began to take mother's dress patterns and dummies from her, and over his store counters gave her gowns and shirtwaists and lingerie and neckwear and bonnets.

"The old oaken bucket is very beautiful in song, but did grandmother love it when she plowed through the snow or waded in mud to fetch every drop of water for the household? Man built reservoirs and laid pipes, and now grandmother cheerfully hums 'How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood' as she turns on the faucet and fills the bathtub.

"Grandmother used to save the tallow and make candles, or, at a little later day, fill the lamps, clean the chimneys and trim the wicks. Now she turns on the gas and strikes a match; or, if truly up to date, she eliminates the match and merely switches on the electric light. And where, let me ask you, are the coal scuttle and the ash barrel? Man has kicked them out of the home and handed woman the gas range and the electric heater.

"And what of the wash tub, the clothes wringer and the flatiron? Man traveled all the way from China to take these out of woman's hands; and now innumerable Ching Lees aided by countless steam laundries are doing her washing and ironing.

"But man did not pause here in his reformation. He pushed his way over the kitchen threshold and said: 'Here, too, I will help you.' Then he went back to his factories and bottled her pickles, preserved her fruits, canned her vegetables, jarred her jams, soused her mackerel, stewed her plum pudding, prepared her breakfast foods, and baked her bread, cakes, and pies.

"And that day of fume and fret, of disruption and chaos—the quarterly housecleaning day. Man has taken that, too, in hand. The household gods now repose in unruffled peace while the man from the housecleaning company quietly inhales the dirt into his vacuum duster and carts it off to the rubbish heap.

"There is one thorny problem, however, that the household still has in its midst—the servant girl problem. It is a world-old problem that seems to grow thornier with age. For a long time the loudest wails of the housekeeper were: 'Servants are wasteful'; 'Servants are incompetent'; 'Servants are overmuch given to grumbling.' A few years back the housewife's wail became a howl: 'We can't get servants at all!'

"What caused this? Simply that the long-continued bellowings of the suffragettes had seeped down through the parlor into the kitchen. 'Have women no rights?' shrieked the lady orator. And the awakened Bridgets paused over the nation's cook stoves and washtubs to chorus back an enthusiastic 'Sure!' And so, responding to the spirit of the times which says 'In organization there is strength,' they got together and formed unions and their nebulous grumblings have become solidified into a schedule of rights.

"Say they: 'No more of those old catch-as-catch-can relationships between the lady in the parlor and the one in the kitchen. Everything now must be upon a plain, exact business basis. A specified number of hours shall constitute a week's work. Overtime shall be paid for all work in excess of those hours, double rate for overtime at night, on Sundays and holidays. All laundry work done at home must be paid for at regular laundry rates. Household assistants required to attend babies or otherwise care for children, except assistants regularly and exclusively employed for the purpose, to be allowed an additional charge per hour. Household assistants required to tend the furnace shall be paid a weekly bonus. A similar bonus to be paid for each and every guest who stays for more than one meal.'

"There's the situation, the ominous situation that confronts us in our homes today—a situation more heavily charged with disruptive potentialities than an anarchist's bomb.'

"And what are the women doing about it?

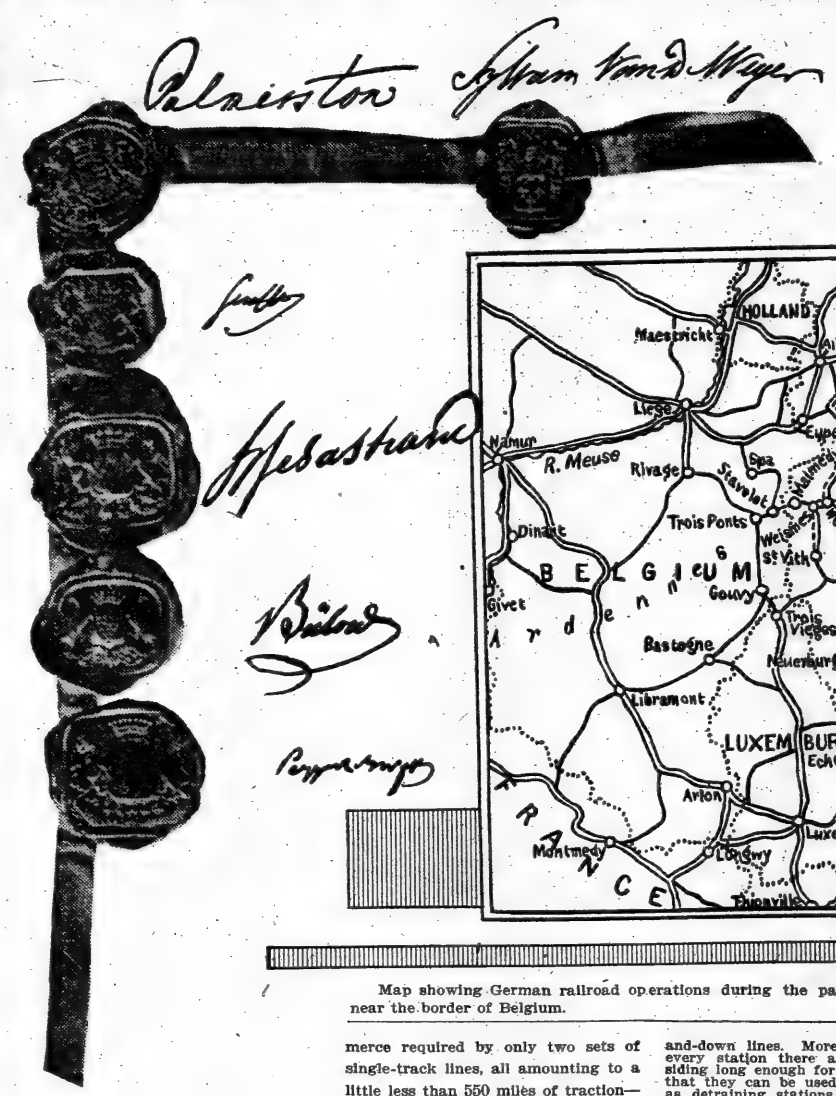
"Why, they are just letting the situation sputter closer and closer to a blow-up, while they are busy filling the air with shrieks that they ought to have the vote so that their housekeeping abilities can have a nation-wide scope."

The philosopher-at-large banged his fist upon the table as with warning detonation:

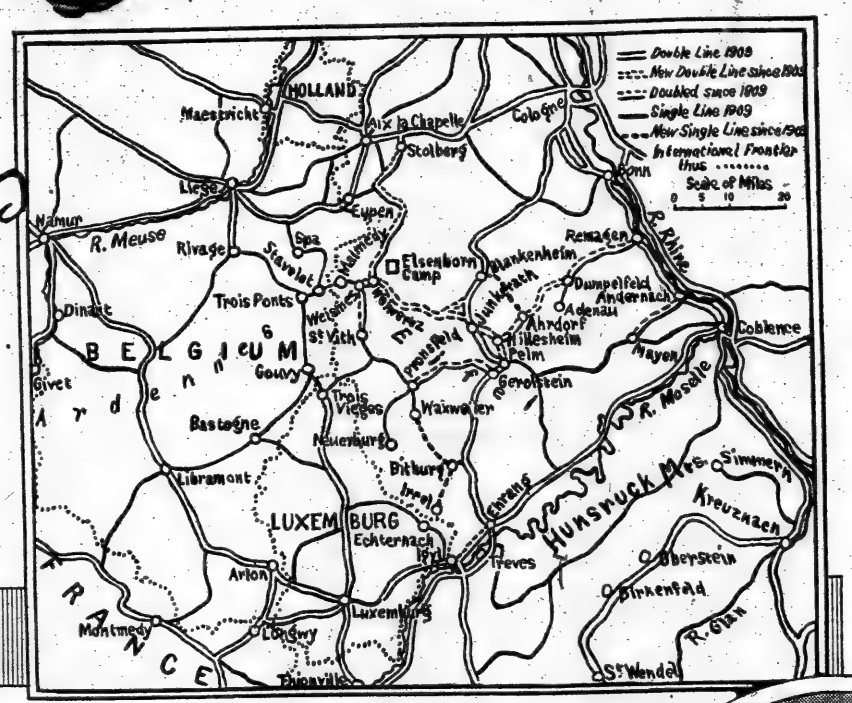
"Believe me, Sir, if the blow-up is to be avoided, if our homes are to be saved from extinction, man must take this household problem also in hand, and he's got to be mighty quick about it."

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PAGES IN WAR'S PRELUDE

Railway Cartography Reveals Germany's Elaborate Preparations to Violate Belgium's Neutrality—Documents Show Austria's Premeditation in an Attempt to Annihilate Servia with the Help of Bulgaria.



The signatories of the famous Belgian treaty of neutrality signed in London April 19, 1839. Reading from left to right and then down the signatures are: Palmerston, British Plenipotentiary; Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Plenipotentiary; Senfft, Austrian Plenipotentiary; H. Sebastiani, French Plenipotentiary; Bülow, Prussian Plenipotentiary; Pozzo di Borgo, Russian Plenipotentiary.



Map showing German railroad operations during the past five years near the border of Belgium.

M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian Plenipotentiary, who signed the famous "scrap of paper."

By Walter Littlefield.

TWO things stand out prominently in the discussions of the responsibility for the European war: the violation of Belgium's neutrality and the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia. Anything that throws light on them is of especial importance at this time.

There have lately come to hand certain documents which make it possible to review the contention of expediency advanced by both Germany and Austria-Hungary. The first embraces a project for railway expansion engineered and carried out by Germany during the last five years on the Belgian frontier which can hardly be accounted for by the industrial development of the territory covered. The second is an order issued by the Bulgarian General Staff which seems to show that Bulgaria and not Servia or Greece began the second Balkan war. The third, apparently, accounts for this order by revealing that a treaty had recently been entered into between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria by which the latter was expected to annihilate Servia.

There can be no doubt that Germany realized just what she was doing when she marched her troops into Belgium. The question is, had she any preconceived idea of such a march?

In the southwest corner of Prussia is a quadrilateral piece of territory, the western and eastern sides of which are formed respectively by the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers and the River Rhine. This territory includes about 3,600 square miles and supports a population, including the great centres of Cologne, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Treves, of nearly 1,000,000 souls. In other words, it is an area about half as large as New Jersey, if we omit that State's water surface, and just about as thickly populated.

Immense Increase in Railways.

Five years ago this little corner of Prussia had about 15.10 miles of railway to every 100 square miles of territory and New Jersey 30.23. In five years the Prussian territory has increased her railway mileage to 28.30 and New Jersey to only a little less than 30.25.

Five years ago, in the Prussian territory, the only double lines existing were those from Cologne to Treves, from Coblenz to Treves, and the two double lines, one on each side of the Rhine, from Cologne to Coblenz, thus forming the three sides of a triangle. There was also the double track running from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle. These double lines were fed as commerce required by only two sets of single-track lines, all amounting to a little less than 550 miles of traction—a very fair service considering the products of the country covered.

In five years, without any apparent industrial or commercial demand for it, this traction has been increased to nearly twice its length, or to about 1,020 miles. Villages like Dumpelfeld, Ahrdorf, Hillesheim, Pronsfeld, and the health resort of Gerolstein of comic opera fame, all of less than 1,300 inhabitants, have been linked up by double-track lines with towns like Remagen, St. Vith, and Andernach, whose populations only range from 1,500 to 9,000.

Exactly what has been done? In the first place the Stolberg-St. Vith line has been relaid and doubled, and very extensive detraining stations constructed at various points along it, especially at Weiwertz and St. Vith. Then the Remagen-Adenau line has been doubled as far as Dumpelfeld, whence a double line has been continued to Hillesheim, with double branches outward from Hillesheim to Pelm and Junkerath, both on the Cologne-Treves Railway.

Then from Ahrdorf, between Dumpelfeld and Hillesheim, a single line has been built to connect with the Cologne-Treves line at Blankenheim, and a most important double-track laid across the barren country from Junkerath to Weiwertz on the Stolberg-St. Vith line.

Ready for Heaviest Traffic.

It will thus be seen that five lines converge on Pelm: the double line from Cologne, the new double line from Remagen via Hillesheim, and the single line from Andernach. Pelm is two and three-quarters miles from Gerolstein, and yet over this short distance between the two villages there are laid down six parallel lines of rail, besides numerous additional sidings. Moreover, the double line from Hillesheim to Junkerath crosses over the main Cologne-Treves line by a bridge, and runs parallel to it for some distance before turning off to the left to reach Weiwertz.

In fact the knot of lines around Junkerath, Pelm, and Gerolstein is a marvel of construction for heavy, rapid transit, for no congestion would arise in case of a sudden flood of traffic going in various directions, and to secure still more freedom the line from Gerolstein to Pronsfeld has been doubled.

Few of these lines, it is to be noted, cross the frontier. Three of them as late as last May led to blind terminals within less than a day's march from it—the double line from Cologne via Stolberg to Weiwertz, the double line from Cologne via Junkerath and Weiwertz to St. Vith, and the double line from Remagen via Hillesheim and Pelm to Pronsfeld.

The cost of the whole system, with its numerous bridges and multiple sidings, must have been enormous. The German average of $108,500 to the mile would hardly cover it.

Here is what a traveler saw when he visited this corner of Prussia last May:

> The — is as much struck by the significance of the ordinary traffic along these lines as he is by the huge embankments and cuttings on which nothing has yet had time to grow, and by the inordinate extent and number of the sidings to be seen everywhere. Baby trains, consisting of a locomotive and four short cars, dodder along two or three times a day, and if a freight train happens to be encountered, it will be found to be loaded with railway plant.
>
> Another point that is noticeable is that provision exists everywhere at these new junctions and extensions for avoiding an up-line crossing a down-line on the level; the up line is carried over the down line by a bridge, involving long embankments on both sides and great expense, but enormously simplifying traffic problems when it comes to a question of full troop trains pushing through at the rate of one every quarter of an hour, and the empty cars returning eastward at the same rate.
>
> The detraining stations are of sufficient length to accommodate the longest troop train (ten cars) easily, and they generally have at least four sidings, apart from the through up-and-down lines. Moreover, at almost every station there are two lines of siding long enough for troop trains, so that they can be used to some extent as detraining stations, and so that a couple of troop trains can be held up at any time while traffic continues uninterrupted.

It is hard to believe that this system was constructed for any other purpose than to prepare for the exigency which might some day force Germany to ignore the Treaty of 1839 and invade Belgium. At least it presumably accounts for the vast armies which invested Liége and Namur in the early days of last August.

Austro-Russian Clash in Balkans.

In order to show what bearing a certain Bulgarian General Staff order might have had on the destiny of Servia sixteen months ago, and how Austria-Hungary was apparently so interested in having that order carried out that she actually made a treaty with Bulgaria for its consummation, it is necessary to set before the reader a brief description of the forces which were, and are still, contending for mastery in the Balkans, together with certain events which led to the war between the Balkan allies after they had vanquished the Turk, for the published accounts of that period have not been thoroughly informing.

It is no more than a fair deduction to make from Balkan history that both Russia and Austria-Hungary have long aspired to dominate the peninsula—the former because through the Slavonic peoples who dwell there she hopes to secure the political, or at least the commercial, control of a southern port that shall be free from ice the year round; the latter because she wishes to extend her coast line on the Adriatic, possibly secure a port on the Aegean Sea, but, more than anything else, to keep the Slavs of the Balkan States so weak that, on the one hand, they shall not interfere with her own Slavonic population, and, on the other, that their weakness and mutual jealousies should tend to keep the Turk as a barrier between Russia and the Mediterranean.

It is thus obvious that the first Balkan war in which Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece were leagued against Turkey and reduced the latter's territory in Europe from 69,350 square miles to 10,882 square miles was really a victory for Russia's policy and a defeat for the policy of Austria-Hungary. But the Treaty of London, May 30, 1913, which ended the war, did not say how the spoils were to be divided. Servia had hoped to obtain a strip of coast on the Adriatic south of Montenegro, or at least a port there, but it had so happened, at the ambassadorial conference which had preceded the Treaty of London, that Austria-Hungary, backed up by Germany, France, and England, but passively opposed by Italy, and actively by Russia, had insisted that an independent State be created south of Montenegro, thus shutting off Servia from the sea. Austria-Hungary had her way, and on Dec. 20, 1912, the conference had agreed to the principle of autonomy for the land coveted by Servia. Thus the new State of Albania came into being.

Almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London the Balkan League broke up, and, as commonly reported, its members fell to fighting among themselves over a division of the ceded Turkish territory, until this second Balkan war was brought to a close by Rumania's invasion of Bulgaria and the Treaty of Bucharest, Aug. 10, 1913, when a part of Bulgarian territory was ceded to Rumania as compensation for her neutrality during the war of the league against Turkey, and the latter's territory surrendered by the Treaty of London, with the exception of Adrianople, which had been reconquered, was equitably divided up among the former allies.

Now the ambassadorial conferences at London had strongly recommended that the Balkan States to whom the Turkish territory had been ceded should demobilize their armies before they proceeded to fix boundary lines. Doubtless the Chancelleries of the powers foresaw a conflict, for Bulgaria had already announced her major claim, and this claim was disputed by both Servia and Greece. Moreover, at the Peace Congress the Servian Premier, M. Pashitch, had made to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Berchtold, (he who signed the drastic ultimatum to Servia on July 23 last,) overtures for a direct settlement.

Austria Rebuffs Servia.

It is a matter of record that M. Pashitch offered Austria-Hungary economic and financial concessions of a far-reaching character, and begged Count Berchtold to use his influence to secure satisfaction for "the legitimate aspirations of Servia to a commercial port." He offered binding guarantees that this port would be purely commercial, and urged that friendship between the two countries would be sealed by such proof of Austro-Hungarian good-will. These overtures were summarily rejected.

Failing here, Servia next turned to Bulgaria. She dispatched to Sofia a note of about 1,500 words, complaining of her treatment, and suggesting four grounds for adjustment. The note is dated June 20, 1913, and reads in part:

> In the new state of affairs Bulgaria obtains all its non-contested territory, whereas Servia loses from its non-contested territory that part which is west of the Char with the Adriatic coast. Further, whereas the Great Powers allow Bulgaria on the east to keep Thrace, with Adrianople (later kept by Turkey) in addition to its non-contested territory, on the west they deprive Servia of the most important part of her non-contested territory and present it to Albania.
>
> The new basis which should be used in considering the liquidation of the condominion should be established by a joint agreement between all others. This basis should assure to Servia a surplus in addition to that part of the contested territory which belongs to her according to the treaty [of the Balkan League]:
>
> 1. A section of territory as compensation for all the obligations which Bulgaria did not fulfill, but should have fulfilled according to the treaty.
> 2. A section of territory as compensation for all the sacrifices suffered by Servia on behalf of Bulgaria, which she was not bound to do according to the treaty.
> 3. A section of territory as compensation for the territory obtained by Bulgaria in the west.
> 4. A section of territory as compensation for the non-contested territory in the east and the Adriatic coast, which Servia loses.

The note ends with the words:

> As Servia is deprived of an essential condition of her economic independence, (i. e., an outlet to the sea,) she considers that she is within her rights in asking that, with an equitable division, she shall be assured in the south a situation satisfying her existence and her economic development. This demand is in conformity with the principles of international law, for not only would it be unjust if Servia were to suffer all the injury caused by external circumstances, but, further, she cannot permit her geographical situation to become still more precarious after the war than it was before.

These reasons lead to the belief that Bulgaria will accept the proposed agreement, which is to serve as a basis not only for the settlement of the relations between the two countries, but also for the facilitation of the definite liquidation of the condominion of the Allies.

Bulgaria rejected the foregoing proposals. A second and then a third note followed. In the last Servia suggested that the matter be referred to The Hague Tribunal for adjustment. King Peter of Servia also asked the Czar of Russia to arbitrate. In his letter, dated June 23, 1913, making this request the King wrote:

> The Servian people have during the past century made the greatest sacrifices for the liberty of Balkan Christians, and we express the hope that the mighty protector of the Slavonic nations will allow each nation the possibilities of free development, and thus forever cement the unity of the Slavonic nations with the mighty northern empire.

In a final effort to preserve its country from the affliction of another war the Servian Government proposed to the Bulgarian Government to reduce their respective armies to one-fourth their forces.

The Second Balkan War.

Then suddenly, on June 30, 1913, without any warning war broke out between Bulgaria on one side and Servia and Greece on the other. The Rumanian army mobilized and began its bloodless, yet dominating, march on Bulgaria's capital. July 15 saw Bulgaria beaten by Servia on the west and by Greece on the south, and the Rumanian Army advancing on her capital from the north. July 20 found her appealing to the Czar to use his good offices with a view to the immediate conclusion of hostilities and to the great powers to ascertain from Servia and Greece on what terms peace could be arranged. Rumania took the lead in bringing hostilities to a close, and finally a treaty of peace was signed in her capital, as we have seen, on Aug. 10, 1913—just forty-one days after the war broke out.

It is of interest here to relate what took place in Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, and in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, on the evening the treaty was signed, for it will be well to bear these events in mind when I shall presently relate what had taken place between Sofia and Vienna in the week preceding June 30.

In Bucharest King Charles gave a dinner and made a speech to the peace delegates. In Sofia King Ferdinand addressed his army, now to be demobilized.

King Charles said in part:

> As an old man I cannot abstain from testifying my lively admiration for the endurance, abnegation, and bravery shown by your valiant armies during the struggle lasting nearly a year, which ought to insure the free development of your countries and establish stable equilibrium among all of them. The memory of those who paid with their blood for the work of deliverance, jointly undertaken, ought to be honored religiously as a pious duty of gratitude.

King Ferdinand, in speaking to his disbanding army, expressed himself differently:

> Soldiers, at a moment when you were going to return to your homes a fresh scourge descended upon us. Our allies, with whom we have fixed treaties, betrayed us, and tried to snatch from us that which had been redeemed by the blood of tens of thousands of heroes. Indignant at this felony, the entire Bulgarian Nation, from the Chief of State to the last peasant and workman, could not resign themselves to this spoliation. * * *
>
> Provoked by former allies, we were compelled, against our will, once more to resume a difficult struggle. It would have been crowned with success had not a series of unforeseen political circumstances paralyzed our strength. Pressed on all sides, we were obliged to sign the Treaty of Bucharest, our country not being in a condition to struggle with its five neighbors without risking the loss of everything. Exhausted and tired, but not conquered, we had to furl our glorious standards until better days. * * * Tell your children and your grandchildren about the gallantry of the Bulgarian soldiers and prepare them to complete one day the glorious work that you have begun.

Bulgarian Claims Confuted.

Then, in order that there should be no mistake as to the responsibility for the war, the Sofia Government issued a communiqué to a press agency, declaring that "the Bulgarians took no hostile measures until their advanced posts were suddenly attacked by the Servians," and that "not until Sunday, July 6, did King Ferdinand's Cabinet give up their efforts to preserve peace."

Unfortunately for the long-accepted veracity of these explanations and denials, there is in existence the order issued by the Bulgarian General Staff, which was transmitted to the various Brigade Commanders on June 29, 1913, and which opens with the fateful words:

> "Tomorrow will begin war operations against the Servians and the Greeks."

Only ten days before Servia had humbly appealed to Bulgaria to settle peaceably the territorial question—she had been willing to accept The Hague Tribunal or the Czar of Russia as arbitrator. In spite of all this Bulgaria suddenly made war—made it without declaration or any notice whatsoever.

But did Bulgaria act in this manner?

After I had secured a facsimile of the Bulgarian staff order, I studied the Rumanian "Green Book," which was issued at Bucharest last January, and covers the period from September, 1912, till August, 1913. Herein I found that Rumania, in her excursion into Bulgarian territory, had, undoubtedly, the moral support of Russia, although this moral support was accompanied with a warning from the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, for Rumania not to go too far, since "the overthrow of the Coburg dynasty and the destruction of Bulgaria no power would permit." The warning, as we all know, was heeded. Rumania advanced upon Sofia without hardly being obliged to fire a shot.

The Rumanian "Green Book" mentions as a fact Bulgaria's initiative, but does not explain its origin. But what Bucharest cannot produce Petrograd and the archives of M. Sazonoff can. There M. Nekliudoff, a year ago Russian Minister at Sofia and now accredited to Sweden, has deposited a statement which throws a flood of light on the whole matter. A summary of this statement has been published by The [illegible], the official opposition organ, where it reads as follows:

> Immediately after the conclusion of peace with Turkey at London the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Sofia, Count Tarnovski, proposed to the Bulgarian Government an alliance with the Dual Monarchy. The then Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Daneff, before communicating the proposal to the Cabinet, wished to obtain the opinion of his colleagues concerning the question: Would it not be better to settle the differences with Servia and Greece with arms?
>
> But the Cabinet declared for a peaceful settlement among the Allies. Dr. Daneff also found the maintenance of the Balkan League the best policy for Bulgaria, and therefore the overtures of Count Tarnovski were politely declined.
>
> On being informed about this lack of success the Vienna Cabinet sent Count Tarnovski new instructions, enjoining him at any cost to draw Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria nearer to each other.
>
> Acting upon these instructions, Count Tarnovski asked and was accorded an audience by King Ferdinand, and in a long conversation Count Tarnovski made a specific proposal for an alliance, advising the dismissal of Dr. Daneff's Cabinet.
>
> King Ferdinand acquiesced, and on June 26 a treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary was signed.
>
> This treaty stipulates that Bulgaria should:
>
> 1—Denounce all treaties of alliance with Servia, Greece, and Montenegro.
>
> 2—In the case of war between Austria-Hungary and Servia, or Austria-Hungary and Russia, Bulgaria should mobilize an adequate force in order to paralyze any action by Servia.
>
> 3—Austria-Hungary binds herself by diplomatic or military action to hinder every attempt by Rumania against Bulgaria in the event of hostilities between Bulgaria and her allies. Further, Austria-Hungary pledges herself to intervene should the war take a turn unfavorable to Bulgaria.
>
> Now on June 28, thus assured of the assistance of Austria-Hungary, King Ferdinand resolved to give the order for a general attack by the Bulgarian Army on Greece and Servia.
>
> On being informed about the Austro-Bulgarian alliance M. Sazonoff (the Russian Foreign Secretary) worked quickly to replace Bulgaria by Rumania.
>
> French and Russian diplomacy proposed Rumanian intervention, guaranteeing her possession of the line Tutrakan-Baltchik.
>
> Rumania thereupon ordered the mobilization of her army but the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, Prince Fürstenberg, handed a note of warning to the Rumanian Cabinet, saying that the Austro-Hungarian Army would cross the Rumanian frontier if the Rumanian Army passed the Danube.
>
> The Rumanian Cabinet felt embarrassed and quickly interrogated Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. France and Russia, fearing a European war, delayed their answer, and Berlin did not approve the Austro-Hungarian action.
>
> Kaiser William wired King Charles to act as the mandatory of Germany in the Balkan conflict. At the same time the German Emperor informed the Austro-Hungarian monarch that Germany would not assist Austria-Hungary against Russia if Austria-Hungary did not remain neutral in the Balkan conflict.
>
> The French Government, on being informed of the German attitude, advised Bucharest to adopt armed intervention without fear of Austro-Hungarian action.

Why Did Not Kaiser Interfere?

It is hard to reconcile the contrition expressed by German statesmen over their Government's violation of Belgian territory, even though they are rapidly establishing an administration there, with the recent Prussian railway expansion with blind terminals a day's march from that frontier. It is harder, in the light of the evidence of an Austro-Bulgarian treaty, to believe in the entire justice of Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Servia and the solicitation expressed by the Vienna Government for continued Servian independence.

This evidence, however, contains one mitigating clause; it proves that the German Kaiser sixteen months ago placed his restraining hand on Austria-Hungary and thereby prevented that empire from aiding Bulgaria to annihilate Servia, with the inevitable sequel of Russian intervention. Why could he not three months ago, for a second time, have made his influence felt in the same quarter?

The cases are so strikingly similar that an authoritative answer would seem to be a just and proper request and requirement from a sorely puzzled world.

This is a facsimile reproduction of the first and fourth pages of an order issued by the Bulgarian General Staff of June 29, 1913, after the return of King Ferdinand from Vienna. It proves for the first time by documentary evidence that Bulgaria and not Servia or Greece began the second Balkan war. Part of it reads as follows:

> To the commanders of the various troop sections and establishments.
>
> Village Bagna.
>
> No. 21.
>
> 1913 16 VI. (June 29)—8 P. M.
>
> Tomorrow will begin the war operations against Servians and Greeks.
>
> Sections of both columns shall tomorrow, at 3 A. M., noiselessly approach the Zletova River and annihilate the outposts of the enemy.
>
> Thereupon they shall energetically advance upon the objects stipulated.
>
> The enemy must be taken by surprise.

EUGENE BRIEUX TALKS OF THE DRAMA'S FUNCTION

Author of "Damaged Goods" Declares That the Dramatic Exploitation of Vice Is Revolting—Thanks the Sane Judgment of Americans for Appreciation of His Work.

THERE are two subjects concerning which Americans may reasonably be supposed to ask questions of M. Eugene Brieux, who has come to New York to represent the Académie Française at the meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters this week. One, of course, is the war. And the other—equally of course—is his play "Les Avaries," which, under the name "Damaged Goods," was the sensation of last season.

But this author of some eighteen sociological plays, this plump, genial Frenchman who looks like the author of mirthful comedies rather than of bitterly vivid studies of the corruptions of modern civilization, is very, very discreet. He will not talk about the war; he respects, he says, American neutrality, and he does not wish, since his mission here is formal and literary, to discuss subjects that might be considered alien to it.

Will Not Talk War.

"I do not want to talk about the war," he said, as he sat on a lounge in his hotel one morning last week. "It it quite too terrible in itself without dwelling on it. I have just come from Paris. The theatres are all closed, * * * but they will probably be open again soon."

His legs were crossed as he spoke, and he nervously swung one dapper, slippered foot with the curious effect of a gesture. For M. Brieux speaks not only with his lips, but with his whole body—his keen blue eyes, his hands, his shoulders and, actually, with the slippered feet already mentioned.

"I cannot say," he continued, "what effect this war will have on the drama. I have all I can do to speak of the past and the present; I am no prophet! "

But when "Damaged Goods" was mentioned, M. Brieux lost all his nervousness and constraint. He has not forgotten that when, in his native country, the censor forbade the production of that play, America gave it a royal welcome.

"I am very grateful to America," he said, giving the words a cordiality which printer's ink cannot reflect, "for the reception given to 'Damaged Goods.'"

No Exploiter of Vice.

It was not understood correctly at the start in France, but was almost instantly appreciated in the United States. And that was due to the sane judgment of the American public.

"The people of the United States saw that I was not seeking a sensation or a scandal. So I wish to take this opportunity to thank America for taking 'Damaged Goods' in the spirit in which I wrote it."

This naturally led to a mention of some of the objections which certain American publicists had made to the production of "Damaged Goods." M. Brieux was most emphatic in disclaiming any wish to portray vice unless virtue was thereby served.

"Of course," he said, "I understand and sanction plays that are written merely to entertain. But I condemn unsparingly anything of a pornographic nature. I say this unequivocally, and you may repeat it as strongly as the printed word can express it.

"The idea of the dramatic exploitation of vice revolts me, sickens me."

"Which of your plays is your favorite?" asked the reporter. "Is it that early one, 'Blanchette?' Or is it 'Les Hannetons?'"

M. Brieux reflected with a quizzical expression. Then he threw out his hand in a gesture of despair.

"Never ask a father," he said, "which of his children he loves best. Even if he had a preference he would feel bound to keep silent on the subject.

"I consider," he said, turning with relief to one of his favorite topics, "that the drama, like other forms of literature, may legitimately be used as an instrument for the amelioration of social conditions. Of course, this truth has not always been recognized.

"But Diderot, the father of bourgeois drama, knew that it could so be used. And there is Molière—practically all his plays voice a thesis of social import. My life-work is to use the theatre in an endeavor to better conditions, and my sincere wish, my greatest wish, is that at the end of my life there may be a little less suffering on this earth."

There was little of his characteristic vivacity about M. Brieux as he said these words. He spoke simply, but strongly, with a modesty and force that emphasized his sincerity.

And indeed the record of his work shows that the criticism of the social system has always been his aim. "Blanchette," produced in 1892, points out the evil results that sometimes come from the education of girls of the working class; "M. de Reboval" is a scathing attack on hypocrisy, "L'Engrenage" is directed against corrupt politicians, "Les Bienfaiteurs" against fashionable people who play at charity, "L'Evasion" against the superstitious belief in the doctrine of heredity, "Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont" shows the evils of the French system of marriage dowry, "Le Résultat de Courses" is directed against gambling, "La Robe Rouge" tells us that the law sometimes serves injustice, "Les Remplaçants" exhibits the evils of putting children out to nurse, and "Damaged Goods"—but at this date no one needs a description of this play!

M. Brieux is not so modern as to acknowledge no merit in earlier dramatists. Nor does he claim for his generation the discovery of dramatic realism.

"Angier, whom I might call my spiritual father, wrote plays of the most powerful realism," he said, "and was a dramatist who recognized the value of the exact portrayal of life."

M. Brieux is not familiar with the stage settings of Gordon Craig and Max Reinhardt. In general he is in favor of simplicity in presentation. He said:

"An excess of detail or richness in scenic production is actually harmful to a worthy play. It is the word that counts. Mark Antony's speech 'For Brutus is an honorable man' needs no elaborate setting to be effective."

When the names of contemporary dramatists were mentioned, M. Brieux displayed again that discreet reticence with which he had replied to questions about the war.

"I plow my own furrow," he said, "and I have too much to attend to in trying to keep it straight and deep to be able to look at my neighbors and to inspect their work. And I could not, at any rate, express an opinion on the subject of English and American authors, for I read English so poorly that I may not understand and may have missed many good ones. I have heard this one and that spoken of, but only in a haphazard way, so I really am not qualified to give my impressions. If my impressions were unfavorable, I should not be courteous to my colleagues, and if my impressions were favorable, I could not, because of my lack of experience, be sufficiently comprehensive.

Eugenics in France.

"I have never seen the American production of 'Damaged Goods,'" said M. Brieux, in answer to a question. "It may be that 'La Robe Rouge' will be produced under the name 'The Soul of a Judge.' If this play is produced, I certainly shall see it."

The thought of "Damaged Goods" brought the conversation to social problems, and eugenics was mentioned. "I do not know," said M. Brieux, "just how much interest has been taken in eugenics in America, but I know that it is considerable. In France, too, people are interested in eugenics, but not to so great an extent as they are in the United States. However, it will spread.

"France is thinking more and more about eugenics, and, incidentally, she owes much of her stimulation along this line to the contagious influence and enthusiasm of America."

To the rash question as to whether the war would find its reflection in one of M. Brieux's plays the dramatist replied, with a gesture so emphatic that it nearly lifted him from the lounge: "No! I shall certainly not write anything in connection with the war. It affects me too horribly for me to contemplate it. Other writers may do very useful work in writing about the war. But not I!

"If any one were to ask me," said M. Brieux, "if a young country could produce real drama, I would say 'The United States answers the question.' A new, vigorous community can express as powerful a message as an older one, with all its background of experience."

M. Brieux said all this with charming courtesy, with an air, indeed, of leisure, as if he were willing to devote the entire day to entertaining the reporter. But several people were waiting to see him; among them, Prof. Brander Matthews. And to Prof. Matthews, M. Brieux remarked in French: "Will you excuse me a moment longer? I shall soon be at your service. I am undergoing torture!"

Whereupon the torturer withdrew.

AMERICAN PLAYS TOO MECHANICAL, SAYS HUBERT HENRY DAVIES

Too Little Real Psychological Study in Them, Declares Well-Known English Playwright, Who Does Not Believe in Stage Preaching and "Uplift."

BETWEEN the whirlpool of Sentimentality and the jagged rocks of The Uplift is no easy course for the dramatist to steer. But thus only, according to Hubert Henry Davies, can the playwright reach the journey's end of A Good Play. The English dramatist, who has just returned to London after the production of his play, "Outcast," here, has brought us hints for the writing of plays, hopes of an untouched dramatic field, comments of the effect of the war upon the making of drama, and withal some none-too-pleasant criticism of American plays.

But on these two initial prohibitions hangs the law of dramatic Truth as the Foundation for any real achievement in good and serious drama: A playwright must scorn the easy ways of making happy endings. And he must flee the wish to educate and to uplift. A sentimental ending to a realistic play is, in Mr. Davies's opinion, nothing short of immoral.

And, on the other hand, a dramatist must keep himself well in hand and remember that he is a dramatist and not a preacher. The object of a play is not to point a moral, to raise shopgirls' wages, or protest against political corruption, or even to reform divorce laws. A drama may suggest a deep social problem; but it is not the dramatist's business to solve it. And he has no right to set out to show his audience how to be good.

It is easy to see how the straight course between pleasantness and preaching may be very difficult to follow. And it is easy to listen to such advice from Mr. Davies, because he knows exactly what he is talking about. He has had to run the gauntlet of criticism and censure and all manner of serious discussion in London because his own latest play neither ends happily on the one hand, nor attempts to solve the world's most ancient problem on the other.

"A 'happy ending' tagged on to a play that tries to be true," said Mr. Davies, scornfully, while talking to a TIMES reporter. "Why, that is absolutely immoral!

"As for solutions—well, a play is no place to be didactic. The individual has to think out the solutions of his problems for himself. A play is just one thing—the study of a bit of life."

And right there Mr. Davies begins his criticism of American drama. It has its good points, to which he is eager to do full justice; it has produced some remarkably fine and true pieces of work. But on the whole it—this drama that is made in America—does not fulfill the one condition of a "good play"; it is not "the study of a bit of life."

America has its sentimental plays, Mr. Davies says; it has its uplift plays a-plenty. It has many interesting and vigorous and technically excellent melodramas. But, with certain rare and notable exceptions, the American drama is mechanical; its psychology is superficial and conventional, usually quite meaningless; its literary value is negligible; its plot is machine-made. There are many skillful playwrights in this country, Mr. Davies avers. And that, he points out, is exactly what is the matter. There are many talented playwrights; of dramatists we sadly need a few.

Hubert Henry Davies.

"You have splendid actors in this country," said Mr. Davies. "You have the most interested and responsive audiences. You have brilliant writers. What you need is to produce plays that have a sounder basis of psychology. You need more simple humanness in your drama, I think."

It is, of course, in the interests of "humanness" that Mr. Davies is so disdainful of sentimentality and didacticism. But, as he very quickly explains, his condemnation of sentimentality requires some definition.

"I do not mean that a play that is merely sentimental in the first place is all wrong," he said, "because I do not mean to discuss that type of play at all. What I am talking about is the real drama, the drama that aims at a true presentation of life. If you set out simply to tell a pretty story, that is all right. By all means make it a pretty story. But if you set out to give your audience a real picture of life—in other words, if you are trying to write real drama—don't make compromises. In this play of mine I have a woman of the streets working out the actual regeneration of a man who has been on the verge of going to pieces; her own regeneration is worked out, too, and she loves the man. But the man doesn't love her. He loves another woman, and always has, and at the end of the play he does not marry the girl from the streets.

"I have been very much criticised for allowing my play to end without the marriage of these two. And yet it seems to me that to have had the man marry the girl at the end would have been a really immoral thing to do. It wouldn't have been, it seems to me, true. It would have made the whole picture of life meaningless. It was necessary for these two to help each other and be good to each other and work out their own lives as best they could. But a patched-up marriage on the one hand, or a patched-up renewal of the man's first love affair on the other, would have been all wrong.

"And yet it would have been just as bad if I had tried to 'teach a lesson' in this story of a street girl. I suppose that things pretty much like this happen in a good many people's lives. This is a social problem, of course. But it isn't the dramatist's business to set out to tell people how to solve it. The problems of regeneration and the problems of kindness and loyalty are individual problems. A play is a picture of life. And I do firmly believe that a playwright should always try his very best not to preach."

"You don't believe in the uplift in the drama?" remarked the reporter, in Mr. Davies's pause.

"The what?" said the Englishman, and frowned. "What is the uplift?" Then, just as the reporter was about to explain, he laughed. "I see," he said. "That is what you call the didactic play, isn't it? The uplift! I see. How interesting!

"No, I don't believe in the uplift in the drama," he agreed. "I think that a play should simply study life. But I do not think that your American plays study life enough.

"I think that they are good plays of their kind," he added, quickly. "They have force and incident and brilliance. But it seems to me that on the whole the playwright in America lays too much stress on the building up of a mechanical plot and too little on human nature. Psychologically, your plays are superficial. One would think now, to see the purely American plays in New York, that this was a country where the predominant interest was in crooks. Apparently some one wrote a crook play that was successful, and then a great many other people set out to write crook plays, too. These plays are successful, of course, and they are good plays, but they are machine plays."

Mr. Davies knows American life and the American drama well enough to speak with no little authority. He has lived in San Francisco, and he has at various times spent months in New York. He knows a great many Americans in London and Paris, and he goes to see every American play that is produced in his own country.

"The trouble with them is simply that they are mechanical," he repeated. "There is too little real psychological study at the foundation of them all. There isn't enough actual observation behind them. And, too often, they are, it seems to me, not American enough. They don't really reflect, I think, the actual life of your very interesting country. I can't see why they don't. For the life of a country like this is surely interesting enough to study and to write about. What your drama needs is to be humanized.

"Of course, you have had some plays that were notable exceptions to all these criticisms. You have had some fine things. And I personally find a good deal that is interesting in the work of your George Cohan. I don't mean that his plays have any literary value—they haven't; I don't mean that they are the best things that you are producing. But I do think that in these racy sketches that he writes and produces there is the real observation, the actual local color, the human study and portrayal that American drama needs. Mr. Cohan's plays are representative. They couldn't have happened outside of America. They may deal only with a very obvious and perhaps superficial type of life, and, as I said, they have no literary value whatever. But they are human and honest and American, with actual study of people instead of just a mechanical structure. That is why they are good. And if some of your playwrights extend some of that study into other phases of American life you ought to have some very good plays.

"It seems to me that America is just teeming with material for good plays. The life of this country is so full of psychological interest. There must be good human plays everywhere. Why don't more people write them?

"I should like," declared Mr. Davies, with a decisiveness that showed that he had given this matter careful thought, "I should very much like to write a play about America myself!

"Of course, I couldn't do it," he laughed. "That is," he added, genially, "I know enough about America and the Americans, I think, to write a New York play that would go in London. But I couldn't do one that would go in New York. I should be sure to make some dreadful mistake, and my serious drama would be"—he laughed again—"amusing.

"But I do want to write a play about Americans," he added, conclusively. "I want to write a play about Americans abroad. That is untouched dramatic material. And it is intensely interesting. No one has ever done it. No Englishman has ever written about Americans abroad. Yet London is full of Americans, interesting people, with interesting contributions to offer to our life. It is all fascinating.

"You see, you are so very different from us, and so very like us. The supposed mannerisms of the traveling Americans have been done to death, in plays and fiction, and these so-called 'portrayals' of so-called 'types' were very crude and inaccurate. I suppose that no American would recognize the British conception, in fiction and drama, of the 'typical American,' just as no Frenchman would recognize or be amused by the 'typical Frenchman' of the English novel and stage. We aren't amused by American and French versions of English 'characteristics,' either, and we don't find them accurate. They aren't. None of these 'types' is. They are reproductions of tricks of manner that either do not exist or have been grossly exaggerated in the supposed reproduction. We have seen a good many of these 'typical Americans' on the stage; they are invariably from the Middle West; they always have loud voices and crude manners; they continually say, 'I guess.' To the real Americans, as we know those who live in London, these 'types' bear no resemblance at all.

"Now, it may be that many Americans do say, 'I guess.' I personally do not know. But I do know that among the many Americans that I know who live in London or Paris, or equally in New York and one or both of these cities, there are absolutely no 'American mannerisms' at all. These superficial differences between American and English people simply do not exist. Americans talk and act just as English people do. They do not have loud voices. They do not have crude manners. They do not have strange vocabularies. They are perfectly at home in London.

"One noticeable external distinction the American woman abroad does possess. You can always tell an American woman anywhere because she is so exceedingly well dressed. That is the only difference in externals. And yet, there is a difference. There are a great many differences. They are differences of attitude, of idea. They are essentially psychological differences. They are noticeable in Paris, which is full of American men, and in London, which is full of American women. They leave their mark, of course, upon the societies of these cities. They are fascinating things to study and to try to portray—all sorts of nuances.

"Perhaps most Englishmen don't take the trouble to study out any of this at all. At any rate, no one has ever tried to write about it, even in a novel, much less a play. As I said, we have plenty of horrible 'types' that are anything but types, as a matter of fact. The realities we haven't tried to touch. A few Americans have done it in fiction—Mrs. Atherton and Anne Douglas Sedgwick both touch upon this theme, and they both know their ground. But there has never been, so far as I have known, any English attempt to do justice to the American abroad. And it keeps running itself into a play in my mind.

"Of course, the chief difference between Americans and English," said Mr. Davies, in answer to an obvious question, "is that the Americans have so untraditional a point of view. That is their great distinction, and a part of their great charm. They are not bound by any tradition whatever. They are not bound by anything. They have the utmost freedom of viewpoint toward everything in the world. It is all exceedingly attractive.

"And then they are so friendly and genial. There is nothing belligerent about them. They are delightful company, not only because they are interesting, but because they are so amiable. They are so easy to get on with. Every one likes them. At the same time, they have odd little reserves. I often feel that Americans are shocked by the freedom with which we discuss everything in England. In spite of their own liberty of action, their untrammeled attitude toward the world, with no traditions to hold them, they do not actually talk about things as freely as the English.

"Those are only a few attempts at generalizations. They are all interesting little points, I think. Of course, the Americans do not seem like foreigners to me, partly because I have been in America so much and partly because I know so many Americans in London and Paris. Perhaps that is why I am so anxious to put them into a play.

"You see," smiled Mr. Davies, boyishly, "I like them so much!"

It is quite probable that Mr. Davies's American play, when he writes it, will be a very gay and happy sort of drama. But it will not be sentimental. It will make no compromise with tragedy. And it will not try to teach us, or to teach the English, how to behave. As a matter of fact, the English playwright's aversion to didacticism in the drama extends to the point of an earnest dread of being "preachy" in an interview.

"I feel," he complained, "extremely self-conscious." He pressed his fingertips together just under his chin and screwed up his face in a grimace that was a laughable burlesque of a stern pedant. "So," he said, and laughed, "I feel as if I had to—to 'be an author' and talk, for the edification of mankind. It makes one feel exceedingly self-conscious and exceedingly uncomfortable. It is quite as if one were being filmed."

Mr. Davies is a young man, although he has ten plays to his credit, and he began his dramatic career in San Francisco. He came to this country from England in 1893, and lived for eight years in California. In San Francisco he began to write vaudeville sketches, and in 1903, two years after his return to England, he produced in London and promptly sent over to us that delightful comedy "Cousin Kate." Both "The Mollusc" and "A Single Man" have become well known in this country. But the author has gone a long way on the road to uncompromising realism since the days of "Cousin Kate." He holds no brief, to be sure, for tragedy. But he finds the study of life and people, grave things or gay, the only themes worth writing plays about.

NO NEED OF ALARM

For Housewives Over
Foot and Mouth Disease

Meats Should Be Well Cooked and Milk Boiled During Cattle Quarantine, Says Chief Pathologist Mohler of the Government Bureau of Animal Industry.

HOUSEWIVES need not fear the purchase of infected meats in the markets, as the result of the widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle, according to expert opinion in the Department of Agriculture. But all meats should be well cooked and all milk should be boiled.

"We have had outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in this country from time to time during the last fifty years, but none to approach the present one in seriousness and extent of spread," said Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief Pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, to a correspondent of THE TIMES.

"On the worst of previous occasions not more than four States had to be quarantined; this time the drastic precautionary measure has been extended to fifteen States, forbidding the interstate transportation or export of cattle, sheep, swine, the hides and hoofs of such animals, hay, straw, &c.

"We have no means of knowing from what source the epidemic originally started. It was at Niles, Mich., that the disease was first discovered, and investigation proves that it has spread over a large part of the Middle West. Among the States already quarantined are New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The malady has been carried by infected cattle into Montana.

"Housewives have no need to fear diseased meat in the markets. In the first place, we are rapidly killing off and burying all animals affected by the complaint. Secondly, even though such meat were to find its way to somebody's table, it would be harmless unless eaten raw. Cooking kills the germs.

"On the other hand, people in the quarantined areas would do well to boil their milk—especially that which is given to babies. Raw milk derived from cows sick with foot and mouth disease is dangerous. Boiling is an easy precaution and well worth taking.

"Nobody knows where foot and mouth disease originated, but it has been permanently established in Europe for centuries, and from that source it has been repeatedly introduced into the United States. In one noteworthy instance, however, the serious epidemic of 1898, it appears to have been imported from Japan.

Malady Is Highly Contagious.

"The malady is otherwise known as 'aphthous fever,' or 'eczema epizootica.' It is a highly contagious fever caused by a bacterial germ that has never been identified (probably for the reason that it is too small to be seen by the highest-power microscope), and its most characteristic symptom is an eruption of blisters in the mouth, around the feet above the hoofs, and between the toes.

"Although regarded as in particular a disease of cattle, it readily attacks hogs also, as well as sheep and goats. The buffalo, the camel, the deer, the chamois, the llama, the antelope, and the giraffe are subject to the complaint. Horses, dogs, cats, and even poultry sometime acquire the infection, and help importantly to spread it.

"Man himself is not immune, and human beings in many instances suffer from foot and mouth disease—children especially, as a result of drinking milk from infected cattle. Adults who come into contact with sick animals are liable to contract the malady. In such cases the symptoms resemble those observed in cattle. There is fever and difficulty in swallowing, followed by an eruption of blisters in the mouth and occasionally by a similar breaking-out on the fingers.

"The disease has appeared so seldom in the United States, and outbreaks of it have been so restricted in their spread, that the great losses which it may cause are not appreciated by our people. They have had no experience of an epidemic of sufficient magnitude to illustrate its serious character. Efforts have been made to show that the malady was mild, with a relatively small death-rate, and some surprise has been expressed at the adoption of such radical measure as slaughter. The promulgation of such views, founded upon ignorance, has had the effect of arousing a certain amount of opposition to the work of stamping out the disease on previous occasions, hindering its progress and even jeopardizing its success.

"In Europe, on the other hand, there has been abundant opportunity to become familiar with the disease, which in that part of the world is now dreaded more than any other which affects the farmers' livestock. Even in the mildest outbreaks, when only 2 or 3 per cent. of the grown animals die, there are incidental sources of loss much more important. Affected cows cease to give milk, and the difficulty of chewing the food causes a rapid and extreme loss of flesh. The udders often become inflamed and ruined by the formation of abscesses; inflammation of the feet may cause the horn to drop from the toes, permanently injuring the animal. Altogether there may be a loss of 20 to 50 per cent. of the value of the cattle.

"Sometimes foot and mouth disease assumes a malignant character, causing the death of 5 to 50 per cent. of the adult animals and 50 to 80 per cent. of the sucklings. This has happened within the last few years in Germany, the resulting losses being much greater than from all other contagious maladies of cattle combined. In some sections the cattle have been swept away by tens of thousands, many farms losing from a third to half of their stock. Observation of the malady in European countries, indeed, offers a striking warning of the disastrous effects which might follow the spread of this dangerous infection over the whole extent of the United States. Not only would the immediate losses be gigantic, but the disease might linger for a long period of years. To guard against such a calamity, the most rigid and even severe measures are amply justified.

Quarantine Not Enough.

"The work done during the outbreak of 1902, especially in Massachusetts, demonstrated in a striking manner the efficacy of slaughter in stamping out the complaint and the futility of relying upon quarantine alone. Just so long as any considerable number of diseased animals remain alive, giving off contagion which may be disseminated by people, dogs, cats, rats, chickens, and possibly through other agencies, just so long may the trouble be expected to spread rapidly.

"Unfortunately, when an epidemic occurs, cattle-owners often manifest a disposition to conceal the condition of their herds, thus obstructing the efforts made to extirpate the mischief.

"Up to the present time there have been only a few outbreaks in America, the first one of importance occurring in 1870, when the contagion was introduced from Europe by way of Canada, spreading into the New England States and into New York. The disease on that occasion appears to have assumed a mild form, and its spread was quite easily arrested.

Other Outbreaks.

"About 1880 there were two or three lots of animals brought to this country affected with the complaint, but they were quarantined and danger of an epidemic was forestalled. Again in 1884 there was a small outbreak at Portland, Me., caused by imported cattle, but the malady did not spread beyond a few herds outside of the quarantine station.

"It is not definitely known how the infection was introduced in 1902, but the first herds affected were in Chelsea, Mass., in the vicinity of the docks—indicating that the trouble was brought from Europe by ship.

"Once again it arrived, early in November, 1908, and this time in the neighborhood of Danville, Penn. More accurately speaking, it was first observed in that locality, and a resulting investigation revealed the fact that it was more or less prevalent in a number of counties of Pennsylvania. Within a few days cases of it were found in the vicinity of Akron, N. Y., and a quarantine was declared which included the entire territory of the two States.

"Inquiry developed the fact that the disease had been brought into Pennsylvania by two lots of cattle which came through the stockyards at Buffalo, N. Y. These two shipments were found to have originated in Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

"A few days later a suspicious disease was reported in several herds near Detroit, Mich., and Government inspectors were sent to investigate. As a result, a quarantine of the State of Michigan was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture Nov. 25. Almost immediately thereupon affected animals were discovered in Carroll County, Md., just over the Pennsylvania border, and a quarantine was placed on the State of Maryland.

Methods to Stamp Out Disease.

"An arrangement was made by the Federal and State authorities to work together for the eradication of the plague, the plan followed for stamping out the disease being practically the same as that which had been successful in the case of the New England outbreak of 1902—namely, to enforce a strict quarantine, to discover all infected animals and localities, to slaughter and bury all diseased and exposed animals, and to disinfect the premises occupied by them.

"The owners of condemned animals were reimbursed to the extent of their appraised value, the Federal Government paying two-thirds of the money and the State one-third. Expenses of burial, disinfection, &c., were shared in the same proportion.

"For use in such an emergency, the Bureau of Animal Industry has, as a part of its regular organization, a large force of trained veterinarians, many of whom have had experience in such campaigns. The States, too, have livestock sanitary officials, with laws under which prompt action can be taken.

"The value and importance to the country of an efficient central organization to look after the interests of the livestock industry are well demonstrated on an occasion of this kind. If in 1898 it had been necessary to delay operations in order to organize a force to deal with the outbreak, the contagion would doubtless have spread in the meantime to the Middle West, and probably to the range country of the Far West, where its eradication would have been either impossible or attended with the greatest difficulty and expense.

"As it was, not a day was lost in beginning effective work, and the disease practically was confined to the areas to which it already had spread at the time of discovery.

"Besides the work of slaughter, burial, and disinfection, veterinary inspectors were sent to trace all rumors of foot and mouth disease, and to locate any probable centres of infection.

"A large force was maintained in the infected regions, and thorough and systematic inspection and re-inspection were made of all animals from farm to farm. The Bureau of Animal Industry had engaged in the work of inspection and eradication a total of 572 employes, of whom 159 were veterinarians.

Disinfection of Premises.

"The work of disinfecting premises is difficult and tedious, various methods being employed according to local conditions.

"Where it is conducted on a large scale, a water tank filled with a 3 per cent. chlorinated lime solution is used with a steam pump, the steam being furnished in some instances by a traction engine. In cleaning and disinfecting barns and stables, the wooden fittings and flooring are as a rule torn out and burned, and the disinfectant is then freely sprayed over walls and ceilings. In some cases fumigation is preferred for the interior of barns containing great quantities of hay or other material which would be damaged or ruined by other methods.

"Railroad cars that have carried infected or suspected animals are cleaned and disinfected; also any stockyards that may happen to be in the infected areas.

"By no means the least interesting feature of the outbreak of 1908 was its origin, which at first was a mystery. Inasmuch as the Bureau of Animal Industry maintained a strict quarantine on imported livestock, and in view of the fact that the importation of ruminants from countries where foot and mouth disease existed was prohibited entirely, it was considered highly improbable that the infection had been introduced with imported animals. Various other theories were suggested, one of them being that the contagion might have been brought on the clothing of immigrants.

"Before long, however, it was ascertained definitely that the epidemic had started near Detroit, and further investigation traced the disease to calves that had been used in propagating smallpox vaccine by an establishment in that city.

Traced to Japanese Vaccine.

"This led to a suspicion that the vaccine produced by this outfit was contaminated by the virus of foot and mouth disease—an idea which was presently confirmed beyond the peradventure of a doubt by scientific experiments with the vaccine in question. Healthy calves inoculated with the vaccine developed foot and mouth disease.

"Further inquiry developed the fact that the Detroit firm had obtained this particular strain of vaccine from a concern in Pennsylvania, and tests made of the vaccine produced by the latter firm showed that it was likewise contaminated with germs of foot and mouth disease.

"The Pennsylvania concern had got its vaccine virus in Japan six years earlier, and all the evidence pointed to the conclusion that the New England outbreak of 1902 was attributable to the same cause—i. e., the same lot of Japanese vaccine.

"As soon as the facts as to the contamination of the vaccine became known, immediate steps were taken by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to eradicate all this contaminated vaccine virus in America.

"The licenses of the two firms were at once suspended, all the suspected vaccine virus on hand at their establishments was destroyed, and all such vaccine on the market was withdrawn and destroyed. The Public Health Service then proceeded to examine every strain of vaccine virus on the market, and to require all manufacturers of such vaccine to test their virus for the presence of foot and mouth infection. As a result, the Government is now able to give assurance that there is on the market no vaccine virus thus contaminated.

"Unlike most other infectious maladies, foot and mouth disease may attack the same animals repeatedly. The immunity derived from an attack is manifestly of a very limited duration. Hence inoculation with the virus as a protective measure is of no use. Although the germ has not been isolated and identified, it undoubtedly exists in vast numbers in the serum of the blisters on mouth, feet, or udder, in the saliva, the milk, and even in the blood.

"Consequently, the infection is easily and rapidly spread. Animals may be infected directly, as by licking, and in the case of calves by suckling; or indirectly by manure, hay, utensils, drinking troughs, railway cars, barnyards, and pastures. Human beings may carry the virus on their clothing, and transmit it from their hands while milking. Milk may communicate the disease to animals fed with it.

"When an outbreak occurs in a herd, the owner should make every effort to keep other animals from coming into contact with his cattle.

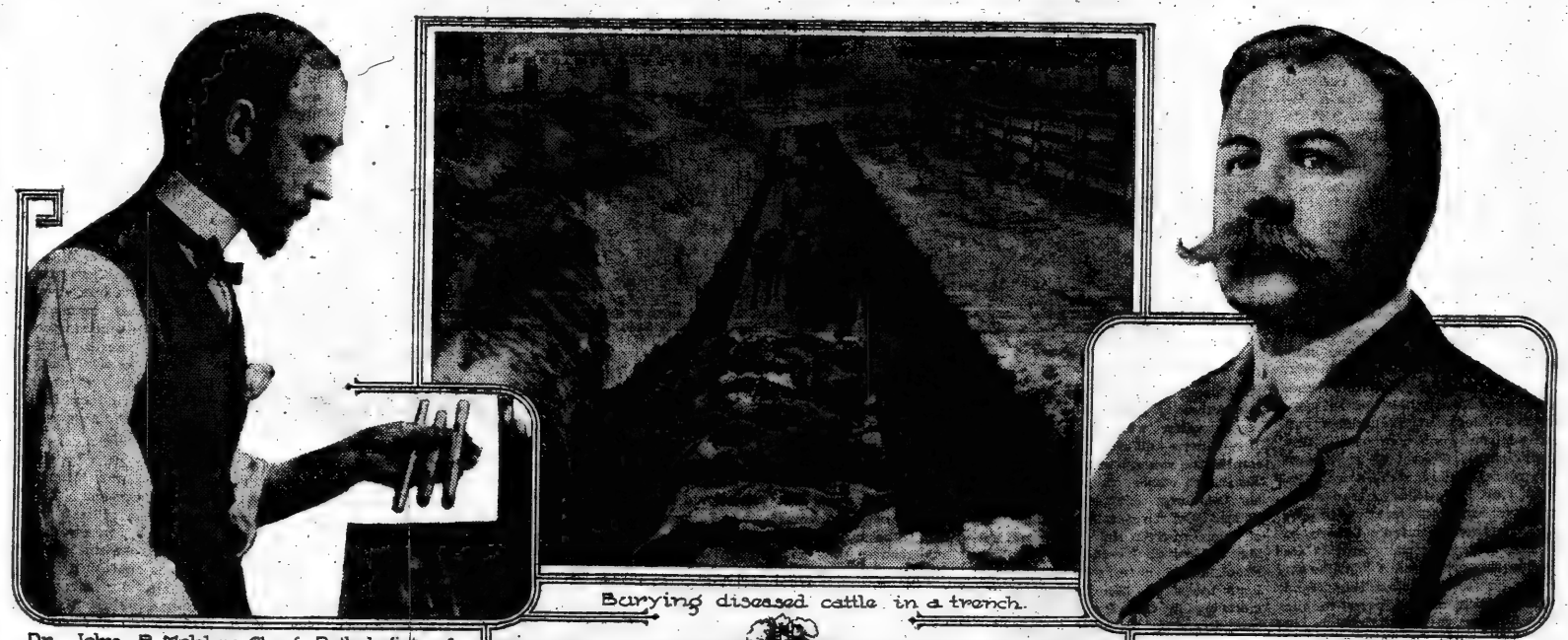
"This remark applies especially to dogs, cats, goats, and poultry, which having access usually to the stables and barnyards, furnish excellent agencies for disseminating the plague.

"The owner should be equally careful not to admit any person to the stable or other place where the diseased cattle are kept—particularly a person having to do with cattle elsewhere.

"Quarantine works well as far as it goes, and is an important precautionary measure; but in a country like the United States, where an infection of this kind is liable to spread rapidly by means of cars, manure, hay, and other feed, and where the results of its obtaining a firm foothold would be so disastrous, this restrictive method is too slow and tedious.

"More radical steps are demanded, in order to suppress and eradicate completely the menace in the quickest and most thorough manner possible. It is therefore best to go directly to the root of the trouble by purchasing and slaughtering all affected or exposed cattle.

"An outbreak of foot and mouth disease may quickly result in direct losses amounting to many millions of dollars. But, in addition to this, a considerable spread of the contagion in this country would entail the entire stoppage of our export trade in live animals, interruptions of domestic commerce, and quarantines, which would involve losses far exceeding those caused by the ravages of the disease.



Dr. John R Mohler, Chief Pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Burying diseased cattle in a trench.

Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

LETTERS OF SOLDIERS

Give Vivid Pictures
Of Realities of War

Unknown English Chroniclers Tell of the Human Side of the Great Conflict in Letters Sent to Their Homes Without a Thought of Having Them Published.

A GERMAN cavalry division was pursuing a division of English infantry. The English ranks were suddenly reinforced; they turned and charged the Germans, who fled in disorder.

All the Germans fled—but one. Says an English soldier, Trooper S. Cargill:

When they saw us coming they turned and fled, at least all but one, who came rushing at us with his lance at the charge. I caught hold of his horse, which was half mad with terror, and my chum was going to run the rider through when he noticed the awful glaze in his eyes, and we saw that the poor devil was dead.

That ghastly vision of the mounted corpse can find no place in histories of this war. It has no historical significance even if it did receive a place in the cable dispatches from the front. Only from the lips of soldiers or from their pens when they snatch a few moments from the business of war to write to their people at home come such naively graphic accounts of trivial but illuminative incidents.

In many an American family is treasured a packet of yellow papers, on which are written in ink fast fading away brief and intimate impressions of the civil war by men who waged it. Every war has thus its unknown, unhonored chroniclers, who send to their little home circles narratives that for startling realism no highly paid special correspondent could surpass.

Trooper Cargill's letter is one of a number contained in an extraordinary volume just published by the George H. Doran Company of New York, with the title "In the Firing Line." (50 cents net.) Mr. A. St. John Adcock collected a large number of letters sent home during the last few weeks by English soldiers fighting in France and has arranged them to form what is perhaps the most essentially human account of the great war that has yet appeared.

"Light Brigade" Over Again.

Consider, for instance, the narrative of Private Whitaker of the Coldstream Guards. He fought through the terrific four-day battle near Mons, and his account of it follows. It must be remembered that the British troops who took part in that battle had sailed from Southampton only four days before:

You thought it was a big crowd that streamed out of the Crystal Palace when we went to see the Cup Final. Well, outside Compiègne it was just as if that crowd came at us. You couldn't miss them. Our bullets plowed into them, but still they came for us. I was well intrenched, and my rifle got so hot I could hardly hold it. I was wondering if I should have enough bullets when a pal shouted, "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" The next second he was rolled over with a nasty knock on the shoulder. He jumped up and hissed, "Let me get at them!" His language was a bit stronger than that.

When we really did get the order to get at them we made no mistake, I can tell you. They cringed at the bayonet, but those on our left wing tried to get around us, and after racing as hard as we could for quite five hundred yards we cut up nearly every man who did not run away.

You have read of the charge of the Light Brigade. It was new to our cavalry chaps. I saw two of our fellows who were unhorsed stand back to back and slash away with their swords, bringing down nine or ten of the panic-stricken devils. Then they got hold of the stirrup-straps of a horse without a rider and got out of the melée. This kind of thing was going on all day.

In the afternoon I thought we should all get bowled over, as they aimed for us again in bulk big numbers. Where they came from goodness knows; but as we could not stop them with bullets they had another taste of the bayonet. My Captain, a fine fellow, was near to me, and as he fetched them down he shouted, "Give them socks, my lads!" How many were killed and wounded I don't know; but the field was covered with them.

It is also of the four days' battle that Private J. R. Taft of the Second Essex Regiment wrote. How typical of real life, as distinct from romance, is his ready transition from his devout thanksgiving for his safety to his amused recollection of the popular song that rose above the crash of shot and shell:

We were near Mons when we had the order to intrench. It was just dawn when we were half way down our trenches, and we were on our knees when the Germans opened a murderous fire with their guns and machine guns.

We opened a rapid fire with our Maxims and rifles; we let them have it properly, but no sooner did we have one lot down than up came another lot, and they sent their cavalry to charge us, but we were there with our bayonets, and we emptied our magazines on them. Their men and horses were in a confused heap. There were a lot of wounded horses we had to shoot to end their misery.

We had several charges with their infantry, too. We find they don't like the bayonets. Their rifle shooting is rotten; I don't believe they could hit a haystack at 100 yards.

We find their field artillery very good; we don't like their shrapnel; but I noticed that some did not burst; if one shell that came over me had burst I should have been blown to atoms. I thanked the Lord it did not. I also heard our men singing that famous song, "Get Out and Get Under." I know that for an hour in our trench it would make any one keep under, what with their shells and machine guns. Many poor fellows went to their death like heroes.

The writer of the following letter, too, was telling of Mons. To friends far away, at peaceful Barton-on-Humber, he wrote:

Just a line to tell you I have returned from the front, and I can tell you we have had a very trying time of it. I must also say I am very lucky to be here. We were fighting from Sunday, 23d, to Wednesday evening, on nothing to eat or drink—only the drop of water in our bottles which we carried.

No one knows—only those that have seen us could credit such a sight, and if I live for years may I never see such a sight again. I can tell you it is not very nice to see your chum next to you with half his head blown off. The horrible sights I shall never forget. There seemed nothing else only certain death staring us in the face all the time. I cannot tell you all on paper. We must, however, look on the bright side, for it is no good doing any other.

There are thousands of these Germans, and they simply throw themselves at us. It is no joke fighting seven or eight to one. I can tell you we have lessened them a little, but there are millions more yet to finish.

With the Bluejackets.

Of the battle that reddened the foam of the North Sea during the last days of August many a seaman recorded his impressions. And what curious things stuck in the memories of the weary, powder-stained survivors! "The funny thing which you should have seen," wrote Midshipman Hartley to his parents, "was all the stokers grubbing around after the action looking for bits of shell." And a seaman on H. M. S. Hearty wrote:

Two cooks were in the galley of the Arethusa, just having their rum, when a shell killed one and blew the other's arm off. A funny thing, they've got a clock hanging up; it smashed the glass and one hand, but the blooming thing's still going.

There is fine realism in Seaman Gunner Bennett's letter to the parents who waited for tidings in their cottage on the Isle of Wight:

We and another ship in our squadron came across two German cruisers. We routed one and started on the second, but battle-cruisers soon finished her off. Another then appeared, and after we had plunked two broadsides into her she slid off in flames.

Every man did his bit, and there was a continuous stream of jokes. We pencilled on the projectiles "Love from England." "One for the Kaiser," and other such messages. The sight of sinking German ships was gloriously terrible, funnels and masts lying about in all directions, and amidships a huge furnace, the burning steel looking like a big ball of sulphur. There was not the slightest sign of fear, from the youngest to the oldest man aboard.

But it remained for a naval Lieutenant, whose name is not given, to describe, in a letter to a friend, one of the most remarkable incidents of the war, an incident which might have occurred in the imagination of Jules Verne or of H. G. Wells in his youth. He wrote:

The Defender having sunk, an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors; before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine their feelings—alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them. Suddenly a swirl alongside and up, if you please, pops his Britannic Majesty's submarine E-4, opens his conning tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home 250 miles!

In his introduction to the book St. John Adcock calls the private letters of the soldiers "the most potent of recruiting literature." Undoubtedly this is true of some of them. The casual, almost flippant, records of splendid heroism, the reflection of a spirit of gay courage, the description of the most picturesque and romantic aspects of battle—these tend, certainly, to fill the mind of stay-at-home readers with a desire for participation in this great adventure.

Wholesale Slaughter.

But, on the other hand, such passages as: "The dead were piled up in the trenches about ten deep, and there were trenches seven miles long," and "Our Maxim gun officer tried to fix his gun up during their murderous fire, but he got half his face blown away," are not likely to make fighting seem a pleasant occupation. It is true that the dead referred to in the first of these passages are the enemy's dead; still, there is a wholesale quality about those seven-mile trenches filled with dead ten deep that is not a recruiting allurement.

Nor is this letter, vivid in its realism, likely to make those not already warlike eager to enlist. It was sent to his parents at Ilfracombe by Private William Burgess of the Royal Field Artillery:

We left our landing place for the front on the Tuesday and got there on Saturday night. The Germans had just reached Liège then, and we got into action on the Sunday morning. The first thing we did was to blow up a bridge to stop the Germans from crossing. Then we came into action behind a lot of houses attached to the main street. We were there about ten minutes when the houses started to fall around us. The poor people were buried alive. I saw poor children getting knocked down by bursting shells.

The next move was to advance across where there was a Red Cross Hospital. They dropped shells from airships and fired on it until the place was burnt down to the ground. Then they got a big plan on to retire and let the French get behind them. We retired eight miles, but we had to fight until we were forced to move again. We got as far as Le Cateau on Tuesday night. We camped there until 2 o'clock next morning.

Then we all heard there was a big fight coming off, so we all got together and cleared the field for action. (The letter mentions the numbers of men engaged, and states that the Germans were in the proportion of three to one.) We cut them down like rats. We could see them coming on us in heaps and dropping like hail. The Colonel passed along the line and said "Stick it, boys."

I tell you, mother, it was awful to see your own comrades dropping down—some getting their heads blown off and others their legs and arms. I was fighting with my shirt off. A piece of shell went right through my shirt at the back and never touched me. It stuck into a bag of earth which we put between the wheels to stop bullets.

We were there, all busy fighting, when an airship came right over the line and dropped a bomb, which caused a terrible lot of smoke. Of course, that gave the Germans our range. Then the shells were dropping on us thick. We looked across the line and saw the German guns coming toward us. We turned our two centre guns on them and sent them yards in the air. I reckon I saw one German go quite twenty yards in the air.

Just after that a shell burst right over our gun. That one got me out of action. I had to get off the field the best way I could. The bullets were going all around me on the way off; you see, they got completely around us. I went about two miles and met a Red Cross cart. I was taken to St. Quentin Hospital. We were shelled out of there about 2 in the morning, and then taken in a train and taken down to a plain near Rouen. Next morning we were put in a ship for dear old England.

LOUIS N. PARKER TELLS HOW TO WRITE A PLAY

With Whimsicality and Satire the British Playwright Discourses of His Craft—He Sets Forth Some of the Deadly Dramatic Sins and Gives Some Hints for Dodging Failure.

By Louis N. Parker.

TO write a play—it is almost the easiest thing in the world. The only easier thing is not to write a play, but that no one has had the courage to try. At any rate, I have never yet met any one from a Bishop to a tram-conductor, including the other sex between these extremes, who had not at some period written a play, or, at least, meditated writing one. In acute cases they had the manuscript on their persons.

I was once on what I thought might possibly be my death-bed, though it subsequently turned out otherwise, and my doctor, who until then had seemed perfectly respectable, shyly produced a brown-paper parcel and asked me to cast my eye over it and give him my opinion. He said there was just time.

The first thing to do when, as they say, "commencing playwright," is to acquire a cottage on Hindhead, borrow a motor car, and be photographed in the one outside the other. Or you can be photographed golfing—"addressing the ball," I believe it is called. But that is less advantageous, as it shows more of you. This picture you will have published with the legend: "Mr. Foljambe-Blore, the eminent playwright, in his 80 H. P. Panhard at the door of his cottage on Hindhead, resting after completing his play 'The Folly of Virtue,' which is now being considered by several London managers." Then you are a playwright.

But if you insist upon performing a work of supererogation and really writing an alleged play, the process is longer, though not necessarily more difficult. You take an idea. Take it wherever you find it. Ideas come in conversations with a friend—from the friend. Many plays have been written after conversations with me—plays which would have made their authors' fortunes if they had not been complete failures. Some authors deny that any idea is necessary, and prove the correctness of their theory.

Having got your idea from somewhere you must next make up your mind whether you mean to write for a paying public or for deadheads. Deadheads are the earnest students of drama who never pay. If you want to see them seek the platform of any suburban station—West Kensington for choice—at 7 o'clock on any evening. It is crowded with them. They wear a sort of national costume—the ladies knitted shawls and the gentlemen cloth caps. If you elect to write for the paying public you will probably find you have written for the deadheads after all.

But if you deliberately write for the deadheads you will not be hailed as a playwright, but as a very great playwright, as one of the ornaments of English dramatic literature. The drama is one of the arts in which complete failure to attract a public is the true test of genius. The moment you have unhappily stumbled upon a subject which people like, you are spurned by the litterati, and you go about apologizing for yourself. You must make up your mind whether you want to be truly great, or truly solvent.

The choice of an idea for a play is, after all, no such difficult matter, as there is only one. All dramatic art resolves itself into the question of how many acts it takes to marry Edwin to Angelina, or, in our modern way, to divorce Angelina from Edwin, which, however, amounts to the same thing, as Angelina subsequently marries another Edwin whose name is Bertie. You may disguise this subject as you like by pretending to make your central theme the Housing of the Poor, or Tariff Reform, but in the end Angelina marries or is divorced from Edwin just the same. You can also be very bold and suppress the marriage ceremony. Then you are ultra modern. But the ultimate result remains identical, unless your theme be neo-Malthusianism, though it may not appear in the first column of The Times.

Censoring's the Thing.

Do not be afraid. Remember that a first play is always, invariably, and without exception, a glorious and glittering triumph, especially if it is not played. There is nothing that will enhance a beginner's fame as to get himself censored. Then he is a made man, and his fame travels from one end of the country to the other. It is not difficult to get censored. Then you write to the papers. You need scarcely take even this trouble. A hundred people will write to the papers about you. Nothing arouses the indignant enthusiasm of the earnest playgoer so much as the censoring of a play he would not pay a shilling to see. You become a National Question, a Pivot of the Constitution. Magna Charta is dragged in, and somebody totally acquainted with the drama writes an article "Ichabod." You also become an argument in favor of a National Theatre.

Having got your idea, the next thing is to find a title. That is perhaps even more important than the idea. The great point about a title is how it will look on the 'buses. A play of mine (excuse me) was very nearly a failure out West because they thought the title meant a new breakfast food. It was called "Disraeli." You see what a thin line divides success from failure. A good title—that is, a taking one—is more than half the play. "The Worst Woman in London" is a stroke of genius. We all want to see her. Our sympathies go out to her in a rush. We feel we love her. We expect much of her. The French are the masters in the art of inventing titles. "La Femme Nue." Think of it. To be sure, that was disappointing, as the play turned out to be psychological instead of physiological.

The title need have no connection with the play. You can write a politico-economical pamphlet, and call it "Julius Caesar." Or you can write a medical pamphlet and call it "On and Off," and if it is more off than on, you have no idea what a crowd of brilliant creatures will swoop on the opportunity. The good title means nothing, but looks portentous. You should also consider, and perhaps modify, your own name. Everywhere, except in America, names are food for mirth, and if you happen to be called Mark Anthony Brown, the wits will remind you of it. Not once, but forever.

However, having got your idea, or somebody else's, and your title, you next proceed to the construction of your play. The most modern school deny the necessity of construction at all. Their plays have no beginning, no middle, and, unfortunately, a long-delayed end. The end is the only attractive part. But I am old-fashioned and I stick to construction. It is one of the most fascinating points about a play because it is impossible.

In constructing a play you have to keep one eye on the audience all the time; possibly it is the only occasion on which there will be an audience to keep an eye on.

Let Them Get Seated.

The first rule you have to observe is not to begin until the curtain has been up long enough to allow your audience to get into their seats. It is one of our most hallowed national customs not to go into a theatre until the curtain has risen. If by some stupid blunder we have arrived punctually we smoke a cigarette in the lobby. So the cunning playwright takes care not to start his story until at least five minutes later. You will occupy these five minutes with a colorless scene of some kind, just to keep the groundlings amused. In some cases you will begin each act in the same way. It depends on how fashionable your audience is and how thirsty.

While I am on this point, I may as well say that for a converse reason you must finish your play five minutes before the final curtain falls. Another of our national customs is to get up and leave the theatre the moment Edwin has embraced Angelina, although the author may have reserved a quaint comedy touch or a dramatic surprise for the actual end. It is no use altering the hour of performance. Begin at midnight if you like; we shall not come until five minutes after. Leave off at 10; we shall go out five minutes before. It's in the blood. The idea that an audience owes any consideration to authors or actors is entirely foreign to us. The very suggestion of it is almost an impertinence. Why, even when a great conductor like Hans Richter forbids us to clatter to our seats during the introduction to "Parsifal," we only obey with an amused toleration. "These musicians!" Think of the colossal row there would be if a theatrical manager issued a similar edict!

Whatever you do, take yourself seriously, otherwise nobody else will. Be interviewed. And, when you are interviewed, take care to stage-manage yourself properly: "'Yes,' said Mr. Foljambe-Blore, when we inter cepted him as he smoked a gold-tipped cigarette between two rehearsals, 'the drama in England is, as you say, in a hopeless condition; but I trust this play may show that there are still some earnest workers who have its highest interests at heart. The subject? There is no subject. It is just a slice of real life cut raw and bleeding. There are only three characters: a man who works all day, another who works all night. Yes—toilers—toilers. And then, of course, the woman who deceives both. The crash comes when they discover her treachery. How do I bring that about? By the simplest means. One of them is given an unexpected holiday. How do I solve the problem? Problems are never solved. How did I get the idea? Who knows? I was motoring in the Pyrenees' (flavor this according to taste) 'when, &c., &c. This is a new subject? Yes, I hope so. What did you say? Box and Cox? What are Box and Cox? Have I any special message for your readers? No, no; except that I hope this work of mine may convey a much-needed lesson to this London of ours. What are my future plans? Ah! First, a much-needed—no, I said that just now—a highly necessary rest. Yes, I hope to see you in my villa near Florence. Then I may get to work on a play which I hope may convey a much-needed message—' At this moment the leading actor came up hat in hand to consult the celebrated author on the pronunciation of a word. 'You see,' said the latter, passing a weary hand over his thoughtful brow, 'one is much harassed, much harassed.' The interview was at an end."

Louis N. Parker.

And the run of the play was at an end three nights later.

Collaboration has many advantages, one of which is that you needn't do any of the work; but you should be careful of your choice of a collaborator. The man who marries loses a sweetheart; the man who collaborates loses a friend; it is difficult to avoid the impression that he gets all the coppers while you get all the kicks. If the play be a success he will acknowledge he wrote it. If it be a failure, you will acknowledge he wrote it. If any one asks either of you which really wrote it, you will both look pained and surprised, and answer: "What do you think?" All your lives, you will let slip the words "My play," and all your lives you will be ashamed of doing so.

Poor Old Shakespeare!

Nor can I advise you to dramatize a novel. If it had 5,000 readers, there are 500,000 people who will say what a bad job you've made of it. To be sure, you won't mind that if they all pay to see it.

Remember that the manager's reader judges a play by the first two pages of the manuscript. If he doesn't like these, he writes you an extremely polite note to the effect that he has read your play with perfectly hysterical delight, but it is, unfortunately, scarcely suited to his theatre. Therefore, you must try to arouse his interest the moment he opens the play. Shakespeare had his eye on the manager's reader when he made Horatio whisper: "What! Has this thing appeared again tonight?" That gripped the poor man, and he was forced to read on. On the other hand, I must remind you that no audience ever gets into the theatre until five minutes after the curtain has risen, so, as I have already told you, you must delay the real beginning of your play. This is one out of the faggot of cleft sticks you will find yourself in when you write a play. In all other respects Shakespeare is a bad model, as it is universally agreed he did not know the rudiments of his craft. Not one play of his is ever played—I will not say exactly, but approximately—as he wrote it.

It is a notorious fact that there is no one, whatever his nationality or however shadowy his education or limited his intellect, who is not perfectly equipped to alter, transpose, arrange, and adapt Shakespeare's crude and amateurish efforts. Write a play, indeed! Why, he couldn't even write the simplest sentence of four words in so clear a manner as not to render it open to 75,000 different readings. We are still in doubt as to whether his most representative hero was mad or sane, or madly sane or sanely mad. Indeed, Shakespeare was so vague an artificer that some are in doubt as to whether he wrote plays at all.

Do not, however, carry this desire for a striking effect too far. I was asked to read a play once—and this is a fact. It was a five-act tragedy, and with liberal allowance for intervals for much-needed refreshment it would have played nearly an hour. The first act represented the utterly dark interior of a cavern in the heart of the Caucasus. It was, very superfluously, night. There was to be deep silence during the first five minutes after the curtain had risen. Then a voice proceeding from an unseen speaker at the back of the cavern began. And continued. It gave us an agonizing history of the speaker's sufferings. It went on for ten minutes and ended as nearly as I can remember: "And must I, the last descendant of the Badenweilers, nursed in all the luxury which untold wealth can lavish on its favorite, must I perish here, deprived of a loving mother's solicitous attention, in squalor and anguish, with noisome nocturnal fowl for companions?" (He groans. Curtain.)

That is carrying originality and the search after dramatic effect too far. Perhaps. Who knows? This very boldness might have won an audience's enthusiasm.

You Never Can Tell.

For, oh, my students, take this well to heart. There is no foretelling the success or failure of any play that was ever written. It is impossible to write well enough to insure success. It is impossible to write badly enough to insure failure. Fine plays fall miserably, and bad ones run a million nights. And there is no expert. In all the universe there never has been, there is not, and there never will be, one man who can foretell the fate of a play. If there were, what a fortune he would make. Trust nobody's opinion, for whether it be good or bad, it is equally worthless. A playwright whose name wild horses shall not drag from me was more than once told by managers, actors, and even the cold-blooded business manager, he had written a Heaven-sent masterpiece which must run a year to maximum receipts. Simply couldn't help itself. On the strength of their opinion, he ran about the city and grinned like a dog; and the play was howled off on the first night.

On the other hand, a play by the same nameless author was utterly condemned in its production. The stage manager—a person of vast experience who "produces" twenty-five plays every season—took him aside and said: "If there is one thing I do know, it is our public. I'm sorry to have to tell you they won't stand your play. Not a week, Sir!" The entire company was told the same thing. Parts in the next play were distributed among them with instructions to learn them at once. The author was left dead, while the staff rushed to the telegraph to order the new scenery. That was in January of 1911, and the play is still running.

Don't be long. Be as short as you can. It is better to be as short as you can than to be as short as other people can make you. We are rapidly adopting the telegraphic style. An audience has no sooner got into the theatre than it is on tenter-hooks to get out again. Have you not read the pathetic paragraph which invariably appears on the third morning of a new play's existence: "'The Folly of Virtue,' which began at 8:30, now begins and 9:10, and, instead of leaving off at 11:15, ends punctually at 10:45"?

There are a thousand of other details. Your hero must always enter from the centre of the background. So must your heroine. It is no use telling me you want them to enter from the side. They won't do it. If there is no door in the centre of the background you must cut one, even if it opens on the bottomless abyss. You must never under any circumstances ask your hero and heroine to stand or sit with their profiles to the audience. Consequently your hero must breathe his passion into your heroine's back hair. It is a form of address entirely confined to the stage; yet it always fulfils its purpose, for observe that the heroine does not even turn around to answer him; she merely gasps three times and sinks helplessly backward into his arms. Your hero must seldom sit down; never on the furniture provided for that purpose. He may sit on the arm of a chair, on the pedestal of a statue, on cathedral steps, or on the corner of a table. The latter is his favorite perch. Then he can swing one leg and show his sock.

Your hero never leaves his hat in the hall; he always brings it with him into the drawing room, where at last the footman takes it from him. If he have gloves on he takes them off, but if he have no gloves on he puts them on at once. Your hero or heroine must never come unawares. You must prepare their entrance. Even if the characters on the stage have never heard of them, yet the dialogue must be premonitory: "I see some one coming up the garden path." "Who can it be?" "How nobly he treads!"—this in the case of a hero. "How she floats along the ground! The daisies scarcely bend under her weight!"—this in the case of the heroine. "His brow is clouded," or sunny, pensive, sad, as the case may be. "She seems to bring the Spring in her train." And then let us get into corners, crouch along the walls, climb onto the furniture in order to leave the central entrance open for him or her.

Then the footman appears at the side door and announces Somebody Something. There is an appreciable pause, to allow the audience to consult their programme, and then the Great One enters; not where the footman has announced him, but out of the bottomless abyss up centre, and comes down the whole length of the stage without noticing any one on it while the audience greets its old favorite with frenzied shouts.

You may ask what becomes of the drama at such a moment. The drama, my dear friends, goes to Sheol. By the time one of these enthusiastic receptions is over, the audience and the actors have the greatest difficulty in remembering what the drama was about, or where they are, or what they are doing.

May I warn you against what I consider an unwise proceeding? I think it is injudicious to invite your friends prematurely to a glorious supper after the first performance. It is intended to celebrate a joyful occasion, and the occasion is too often apt to turn out surprisingly otherwise. I know no form of entertainment quite so dismal as a supper after a fiasco. Most of your invited guests shirk it, and stay away, so that your table looks as if it had been to the dentist. Others are discreetly sympathetic, and that is dreadful. All of them avoid your eye, and talk very fast about purely external matters. Your own cheery spirits are the cheery spirits of a galvanized corpse. Believe me, call no author happy until after the last act, and scarcely even then; a play may endure for a night, but the Press cometh in the morning.

Hope Springs Eternal.

Have I seemed to be laughing at my own trade? Never think that. It is a good trade. Everybody belittles it, but everybody strives to be in it. The very limitations that hamper it—and I have not told you the hundredth part of them—make it fascinating. The insuperable difficulties, the achievement of the impossible, are the only things that make life worth living. I have shown you quite clearly, I hope, how to write a play. I have also shown you that no one knows how to write a good play. If they did nobody would write plays at all, for we should all have retired to our mansions in Park Lane. But on, my brothers, we are all trying. And when next you witness what you unanimously decide is the very worst play you have ever seen, remember that one unhappy man thought it was the best play he had ever written. Leave off cursing the author, and drop a silent tear on the man.

The novelist sends out his book, and the friends to whom he has given free copies to read at least tell how great it is. To be sure, there are days when he does not get his morning paper, because his wife has intercepted the bad notice, and lies in a good cause. So time passes, and the failure of the book falls on him gradually, like a cooling Autumn shower. The playwright has to face an audience of 1,500 people at once and take his chance. If he have failed, the 1,500 howl at him as a lynching mob howls at the horse-thief it is about to string up, and the cruel notices come, not in driblets, but in one full swoop. And yet, and yet, and yet—the very night of his Waterloo, if he be a true man and a true playwright, he goes home and lays out his foolscap—oh, the irony of words!—and mends his quill, and, with a brave flourish, writes the title of his next play. The other is dead—the next shall carry him to the stars.

AMONG NEW YORK'S POLITICIANS OF YESTERDAY

Anecdotes About Bygone Elections Which Came Out at a Recent Dinner Given by an Old-Timer

THERE was a dinner party not long ago at the residence uptown of an old-time politician where some reminiscences of former days were given. Two of the reminiscences related to three men well known in public life in the seventies.

The first anecdote concerned a hot election for Assemblyman in New York City. It seems that in the election of 1872, in the then Seventeenth Assembly District, in which the Hudson River Railroad freight yard is located, Thirtieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, the candidates were William T. Graff, Republican, and Andrew J. Blessing, Democrat. Blessing was a hustler for votes. Just a few minutes before the polls were to close he found himself near a polling place within a stone's throw of the railroad yard and espied an engineer, a friend of his, stepping off his engine. Blessing rushed over to him. He little knew of what importance that engineer's vote was.

"Have you registered, John?" Blessing blurted out as he gasped for breath after his fast run across the street.

"Sure I have."

"And you've just come in and haven't voted yet? Get a big move on you, rush over there and vote for me; this is your election district. Hurry!"

"Bah! What's the good of my one vote, Andy? You'll be elected by 500 majority, everybody says."

"Come along, anyhow," persisted Blessing, seizing the engineer by the shoulder and dragging him over to the polling place. John's vote had scarcely dropped into the ballot box when the polls were officially declared closed, and the canvassers went to work at the count.

Now, it so happened that Blessing, being a practical man, without sentiment, had taken care to cast a vote for himself. Graff, on the contrary, had believed that it would be gracious on his part not to vote for himself, so he voted for all Republican candidates except Assemblyman, for which he voted a blank ballot. The Board of County Canvassers' official figures as to the result were: Blessing, Democrat, 3,135; Graff, Republican, 3,134.

The second reminiscence dealt with an incident in the Mayoralty election of 1872 in New York, the Republican candidate receiving only 4 votes out of 200 cast in the Twentieth Election District of the Second Assembly District. The candidate of the G. O. P. was the late William F. Havemeyer, who had been elected Mayor in 1845 and again in 1848. His friends began an inquiry to find out why he had received so few votes in the election district in question.

The two candidates opposing the Republican were Abraham R. Lawrence, Tammany, and James O'Brien, Apollo Hall Democracy. In those days the big ballot was not used; there was instead a small ballot (with a few exceptions) for each candidate. On the outside of the folded ballot was printed in large type the name of the office, and inside, in small type, was the name of the candidate.

The two chief parties in the city got out their own ballots, and each had the outside type of an individual design. These ballots were distributed from party booths near the polling places. It is said that the voter, in nine cases out of ten, took his lot of party tickets as they were handed to him by the booth attendant, glanced at them to see if he had all he wanted for the offices named on the outside, and then, without looking inside, presented them at the polling place, saw that the election inspector dropped each in the right ballot box, and then left.

So much careless voting is declared to have been done in this way that the local party leaders in their deals with one another frequently stole a march on the careless voter by printing on the outside of one party's ballot the name of the office in the same kind of type used by the other party. It was found that it was this sort of work which had resulted in Havemeyer's getting but four votes. But it further developed that of these four votes, two went to him by mistake, two of the voters stating that they had not intended to vote for him but for O'Brien, but their ballots must have had Havemeyer's name on the inside.

Another reminiscence at the dinner was that of a newspaper man of thirty-five years ago, who so manipulated affairs that he got a commissionership. In those days the Mayor's appointments had to be confirmed by the Aldermen. The Mayor had made several appointments for this particular place, but the Aldermen had promptly rejected every one of them, although the position was not of political importance or power. The newspaper man was somewhat of a political worker in his district and thought he saw a chance to make his friends feel that he was somebody. So he went to the Mayor, who liked him as a reporter of events in which he, the Mayor, figured frequently, and asked for the appointment merely as an "empty honor."

"The Aldermen will put your head in the basket with the others," said the Mayor. "But what of that?" replied the newspaper man. "I'll have been nominated all the same and that's something."

Days passed and the Mayor made no nomination. Meanwhile the newspaper man was doing important work for himself among the Aldermen. "Why, I don't want the place particularly," he told them individually, "and if I should be confirmed it would be easy for me then to decline it, and you and the Mayor could keep up the fight as if I hadn't been ever heard of."

Finally the Mayor appointed the journalist. To the Chief Executive's astonishment the nomination was confirmed. The Aldermen, hearing that the Mayor had another man in his mind who would be more objectionable to them than any he had sent in before the newspaper man's name went before them, told the latter to "stand pat"—not to decline the appointment. Of course he accepted it, and it is recorded that he filled out his term of office to the satisfaction of the Mayor and everybody else.

Flashes

It is impossible to be in two places at once, unless your lawyer is slick enough to prove an alibi for you.

To be in politics is no place for the man who is too proud to beg and too honest to steal.

Before embracing an opportunity it is a good plan to find out who has been embracing it before.

Every man should be ambitious to get to the top. There's a kind of satisfaction in being in a position where you can look down on others.

ALTMAN COLLECTION AT MUSEUM OPENS WEDNESDAY

Art at Home and Abroad: News and Comment

THE Metropolitan Museum has taken on a new and stimulating aspect with the installation of the Altman collection in five galleries that will be opened to the public on the 18th of this month. The public, prone to pass with more or less reserve among such works of art as appeal poignantly to the deeply initiated mind, will wander about these rooms with unconstrained enjoyment, yet the art with which they are filled is on the higher levels of technical accomplishment. The paintings in particular will have something to say to all who come, something not literary necessarily or anecdotal, but concerned with life and with human character. This characteristic taken in connection with their clear beauty of execution means, of course, that in the fullest sense of the words they are great art.

In what already has been written of the Altman collection, and of such writing the columns would run to pages and the pages to volumes, stress consistently has been laid upon the extraordinary quality of the various examples and of the collection in mass. Those who know little or nothing of quality have echoed the true connoisseurs and experts, and over the whole country the fame of Mr. Altman's exacting judgment has been spread. This fastidious insistence upon quality is so important to America in the present stage of her development that too much cannot be said in praise of a collection based upon artistic merit. It is not, however, necessary to ignore the fact that together with this high technical standard is found a predilection for humanly interesting works, pictures that find their response in the minds of the least erudite by virtue of their reality, their profoundly sympathetic statement of character, their sincerity and freedom from artfulness.

The Dutch School.

Consider the Rembrandts, generally named as the "feature" of the collection. Here is the famous old woman who cuts her finger nails. The homeliness of the subject extends to the treatment. The artist shows us merely a tidy dame, well clad, with dignity in her strongly molded features. She has the same naturalness that Nicholas Maes was able to obtain in his early pictures of old women reading or knitting or sitting at table with their cats. Rembrandt's loftier genius asserts itself in his uncompromising elimination of insignificant detail, in the breadth with which he treats such detail as he retains, and in his concentration of interest on the intelligent face and expressive gesture. The occupation is an incident. It serves very well to show the rugged loveliness of the old hands still capable and steady, but you think very little of the incident in looking at the picture. You hardly think even of the old woman with her furrowed cheeks on which gray shadows rest. It is the general significance that impresses itself, the strength and beauty of old age before it has fallen upon incapacity.

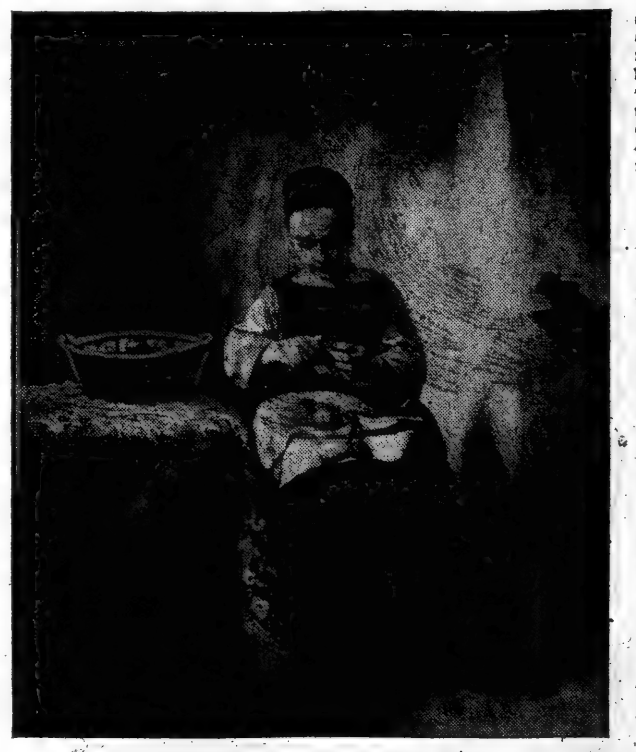
Here also are Titus, the painter's son, and "The Lady with a Pink," both people of flesh and blood who might yesterday have walked and talked with you. Here is Hendrickje Stoffels overflowing with energy. "Pilate Washing His Hands" contains one of Rembrandt's rare and lovely versions of childhood in the boy who holds the basin and ewer. "The Toilet of Bathsheba After the Bath" shows once more the insignificance of the incident in a great painting. It is of no importance that one serving woman is caring for Bathsheba's feet and another for her hair as she sits among her draperies. Nor is it of importance that the painter has used his rich imagination to create the environment and detail. The important matter is the vitality of the fair, sound flesh and the centring of the spectator's interest on the glowing figure, the perfect artistic unity between the vague, airy background and the central scene, the straightforward rendering of the intimate episode, which curiously keeps its intimacy despite the view of the buildings and distant town, inert and mysterious, throwing into relief the vivid group of women, and the public aspect of the tiring place. There is the sensation of life itself in the painting of this solid little figure robed in light, and most of us are so constituted that when a painting conveys to us the sense of that pulsing life in which for our term of years we share, we are conscious of a feeling of adventure, of extension of opportunity.

In the room with the thirteen Rembrandts are the other pictures of the Seventeenth Century Dutch School. There are three by Frans Hals, so fresh and exultant in handling, so lively in conception, so plastic and pictorial, that no one who is able to come to them in simplicity of mind, without preconceptions of the way such things have been painted by other masters, can fail to feel their force and their buoyancy. Here again is life, and life as we all crave it in our hearts, the plenitude of physical power, the high spirit, the quick response of the muscles to the will.

"Yonker Ramp and His Sweetheart," by Frans Hals.
(In the Altman Collection.)

However far one may get from the habits and tendencies of the romping world portrayed by Hals, its mobility and animation, its jovial self-confidence, especially its healthy freedom from sentimentality, stir the mind and accelerate the pulse. Once more we realize how little the incident counts. The "merry companies" frequented by the painter were often bibulous far beyond the limits set by modern taste, but he is not so much concerned to record the customs of his time as to communicate the cheerful mood of these people. If Rembrandt plunges us into sympathetic retrospection, or at least into contemplation of poetic and general truths, Hals blows away all vapors of the spirit and tells us that mere living is excellent and fit to enjoy. His topers and his laughing cavaliers alike find their account in the pleasure of living. The crowds that presently will pause before his pictures in the Altman collection will find nothing cryptic in his meaning. There is nothing to be explained in the work of so competent an artist except the fact that he knew how to paint—that he knew amazingly how to do the thing he wanted to do.

The trio, Nicholas Maes, Pieter de Hooch, and Jan Vermeer of Delft, are together in this room, companioning their masters. Why are these the "Little Masters" and the others the great masters? Just for this reason: The thing they say is not quite so important to them as the way they say it. When Rembrandt wishes to tell us that the light on a young body wraps it in glory, nothing in the world is allowed to interfere with that point that he has in mind to make. Nothing delays his communication of it. Nothing delays the statement of Hals that every one in his picture is intensely and consciously alive and has a sense of physical well-being. But Maes, showing us the most charming



"Girl Peeling Apples," by Nicholas Maes.
(In the Altman Collection.)

of little housework ers peeling apples, lingers over the accessories, polishes his periods. The Dutch interiors painted by de Hooch are pleasantly prosy, they amble along like a good gossip relishing her tale. It is a capital tale, but one is not allowed to rush through it to get at once to the most significant fact. The attention is ever so little dissipated, it is the tale of one who finds the issues of life and death not so different in degree, after all, from the daily affairs of the house-

hold. Every one knows how entwined about the stronger growth of our spiritual existence are these most precious daily affairs, hence there is apparent only a slight barrier between these admirable and lovable "Little Masters" and the painters of higher rank. It is hardly perceptible in their technical accomplishment. It is only seen when the reach of their human feeling is measured.

The others in the room are the meticulous Dou, whose care for accuracy reduced his sitters to tears and rage; the fastidious and aristocratic Gerard Terborch, in an exquisite blond, picture then Albert Cuyp, Meindert Hobbema, and Jacob Ruisdael. It was a quaint fancy to associate with these Dutch painters, so mature and homely and radiant with unconcealed feeling, the little French sculptures of the eighteenth century, Houdon's marble "Bather" the central figure, with Clodion and Pigalle and Falconet as chorus chanting the love of ladies and of wine.

In the second gallery are the other paintings, Flemish, Italian, German, and Spanish. In this gallery one turns naturally to the left, as one should not, the catalogue numbers running the other way. The large early canvas by Velasquez is less entreating after leaving the Dutch room than the Memlings.

Flemish Primitives.

The old man's head by Memling that came from Baron von Oppenheim's collection in Cologne is in a Gothic frame with blue in the arched recesses. Seeing it thus creates a sudden realization of how much a frame means to a picture and a sense of wonder that modern artists are so passive in the shackles of commercial framing. Nothing, however, could spoil that good head. If the visitor has a liking for the type he will closely interrogate the detail. Here the story is character and the painter has told it slowly and in the vernacular without personal comment, but with insight and veracity. The mood is a static mood; one knows instinctively that it seldom changes. Consequently, one is entertained, not bored, by such minutiae as these fingernails, cared for, but stubborn as to cuticle and ribbed by the rheumatic tendency that has ever so little distorted the finger joints; those faintly discernible beard bristles that speak of delayed shaving; the puffy sagging of the flesh under the eyes; the wrinkles that spread over the forehead; the moles and the crowsfeet and the red-rimmed lids. With all this dwelling on the surface of the flesh, however, nothing is permitted to diminish the impression of character. The kind brown eyes tell it no more plainly than the wide whimsical mouth. No one feature tells it alone, but the lovely harmony of all makes it visible. The portraits of Thomas Portunari and his wife are in the same vein, dealing with personalities slightly veiled by social training. Even here there are points to lure a detective curiosity. The lady's long fingers have done more work than those of her husband.

To appreciate Memling's technical achievement it is only necessary to turn from these portraits to that of a man in a high cap by Dirk Bouts. There is character here, too, and in plenty, and the pattern made by the narrow head continuing the lines of the cap is very severe and interesting, if not particularly sensitive. But where Memling has carved with a chisel, Bouts has whittled with a knife. Note the high lights in the eyes, how Bouts has put them in casually, little dots of dead white that lie on the surface; then how Memling has let them subtly emerge from the liquid darkness, hardly discernible as touches of the brush.

Memling's large painting, "The Marriage of St. Catherine," is interesting for its history as well as by its treatment, having once belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who certainly never profited by its lesson of direct expression. The composition has the characteristic suavity and purity of the master in his religious pictures, the bland landscape setting harmonizing with the type of saints and angels, their bulging foreheads and downcast eyes contributing to the general effect of childlike innocence and mild sentiment.

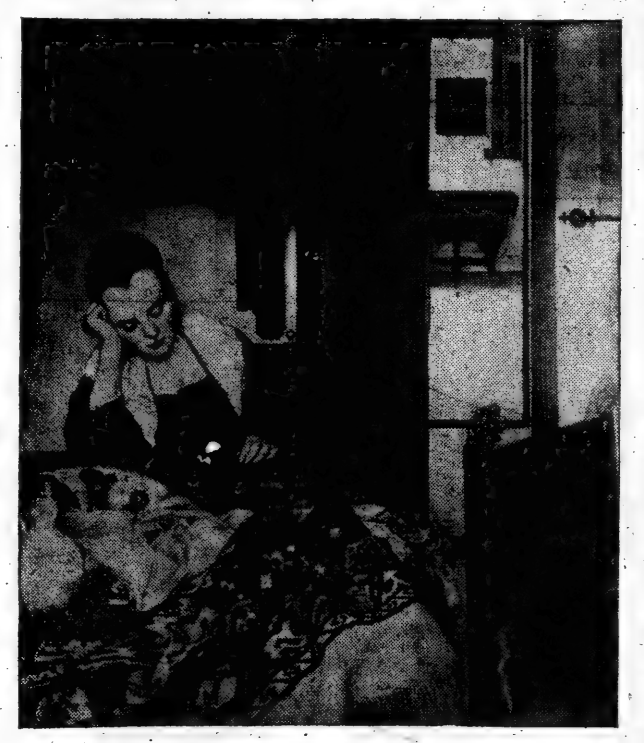
The Early Italians.

Escaping with difficulty from the wall of the Memlings, you move toward Italy and find Filippino Lippi showing his struggles between Botticelli's influence toward rhythms of line and his own love of multitudinous decoration. In strong contrast with his unquiet presentation of the familiar theme, "Virgin and Child with St. Joseph and a Child Angel," is Cosimo Tura's portrait of Cosimo d'Este, with its razor-like profile and its uncompromising severity of treatment. The shoulders of the sitter are not very boldly constructed, but the painter has lavished all his power on the head.

A painter finds interesting his method of sending the front plane of the face back by the subtle blue tone brought into the flesh color in contrast with the warm sienna underpainting where the hair meets the cheek and the flicker of this warm color in the cheek's shadow. No modern painter, has built up his planes more exclusively with color, yet the head has the aspect of a line drawing, so firmly is its bounding line set against the flat background.

Passing the amiable Sebastian Mainardi, Botticelli is found with his "Last Communion of St. Jerome," the wattled interior built up after the fashion of the movable stage. This is Botticelli in his freshest mood. There is nothing in the picture of the painter's strangely stimulating languors, nothing of the profound science of curves marking his earlier work, nothing at all that places him aloof from the natural common world. St. Jerome kneels to take the wafer, the officiating and attendant monks are pitiful and quiet. The composition is perfectly balanced, the color glows, a

Marble Bust of Louise Brogniart, by Houdon.
(In the Altman Collection.)



"Young Girl Asleep," by Vermeer van Delft.
(In the Altman Collection.)

workmanship, except the disproportionate size of the saint's head. It was painted about 1490, after Botticelli had come under the influence of Savonarola and had become devotional in feeling.

Next on this wall comes Verrocchio's "Madonna and Child," with burnished bosses of flesh that tell the story of familiarity with bronze and other metal work, and with a bit of still life, a rose on the balustrade, lovelier than anything in the picture, after

"The Madonna and Child with St. Anne," by Albrecht Durer.
(In the Altman Collection.)

this a "Crucifixion" by Fra Angelico, in which the casual visitor will feel at once a deep serenity and sweetness of mood, an avoidance of all that remotely could suggest horror. The tender body is rent, but it hangs nevertheless in peace without contortion of limb or feature. The group gathered about the cross shows no passion of emotion. The landscape smiles. The force of the composition will be apparent to the more initiated, an architectonic arrangement of horizontals and perpendiculars, with one slow curve formed by the disposition of the figures.

From Angelico to Andrea Mantegna involves only a moment's detention to note how the warmth of the Venetian school emerges in Antonello da Messina's "Portrait of a Young Man." Mantegna's "Holy Family" has been so much discussed since its record-breaking sale from the Weber collection that the public will wonder, no doubt, why this dark mild woman with her grave child, attended by the serious figures of Joseph and the Magdalen, should have stirred the auction room to sensational bidding. There were reasons moving to collectors. Authentic examples of Mantegna's work are of the rarest, and two critics oftener opposed than in agreement, Mr. Berenson and Dr. Bode, were in complete accord over the merit of this fifteenth century masterpiece. The picture is, moreover, in exceptionally fine condition. Painted in distemper on canvas, so lightly that the grain of the linen is seen through the pigment everywhere, not a single stroke of modern retouching has blurred its beauty. Finally, it has the most admirable characteristics of the master to whom it is ascribed. He was capable of severity amounting to coldness, but this picture is severe only to the point of a benignant and noble dignity. He was given to detaching his figures from their backgrounds with an almost violent effort toward salience and sculptural effect. In this instance the figures emerge gently and naturally from their surroundings. The color also is of the most enchanting quality, silvered tones relieved by warm red and orange of great intensity. Next Mantegna, with his "Lady of Rank as Saint Bibiano," and the wall of the Germans is reached.

The Wall of the Germans.

Hans Maler of Ulm came to that town from the rich mining town of Schwaz, near Innsbruck, and received his training from Zeitblom, the most immobile of fifteenth century German painters. It is not surprising that Hans von Ulm inherited something of this passive mood. In comparison with the Rembrandt portraits his rendering of the waxen face of Count Ulrich Fugger of Augsburg lacks significance of expression. Nevertheless, the painter's scrupulous fidelity to external facts brings its reward in the character unconsciously revealed. This man in his brown skull cap and black coat, with his high smooth forehead, and his slightly plaintive mouth, is a personality whose psychological traits are written for us as clearly as his physical features. It is an extremely creditable introduction to the Holbeins that follow, the Lady Rich and the Lady Lee, of which so much has been written that one need say nothing more. Near their enameled surfaces hangs the gnarled Dürer with his "Madonna and Child with St. Anne." German sentiment reaches its full in this Teutonic group. The Virgin is hardly more than a child, her hair is neatly braided down her back, and she wears the plain dress, high collar, and protecting ruche appropriate to the little "backfisch" of a simple household. Her expression is charming, precisely the expression of a domestic little girl who loves babies. The child is sleeping and his parted lips reveal two well developed teeth. St. Anne, a part of whose face only is seen through the opening of her complicated headdress, assumes a certain significance of expression not quite in keeping with the complete naturalness of the other figures.

Among these German types hangs Van Orley's "Virgin with the Child and Angels" in the happiest of outdoor domesticity. The figures are placed in an ornate courtyard. "All the delights which the artist could imagine as belonging to a noble country residence are here," says Mr. Burroughs in his handbook to the collection, "the green terrace dotted with wild flowers, on which the figures are placed, is confined by masonry carefully joined with lead and a brick wall coped with stone where peacocks strut. The fountain, which is of bronze, throws a jet of water into a pool at the left. There is a paved court to the palace and beyond is a Gothic wall. Trees are at the left and in the distance is a precipitous hill with two groups of buildings joined by a drawbridge. Two angelic figures appear in the clouds and a hunter with his dog trudges up the hill." The whole effect is that of gayety and absorption in the joys of maternity, and of the peculiarly wholesome sentiment that connects itself in northern countries with pleasures taken in the open air.

The Later Schools.

Coming to the last of the four walls, consciousness of a greater area of canvas in each picture and of a corresponding opening out of the increased design and breadth of execution makes itself felt. We are in the sixteenth century and among artists of a different type of feeling. The first picture on this wall is the portrait of Filippo Archinto by Titian. The seated figure is drawn with respect for its imposing character, a splendid line circumscribes the form. Of the subject Mr. Burroughs says: "He lives in a famous anecdote which is repeated in the catalogue of the John J. Johnson collection. It seems that when Governor of Rome he was called upon to decide who was the father of a certain child. Of the two claimants one was a German and one a Spaniard. Archinto caused food and wine to be brought and bade the child eat and drink. This he did, but would drink only water. Whereupon the archbishop told the German it was no child of his, because, had he German blood in his veins, he would never drink water when wine was within reach." There is nothing in the fleshy, rather commonplace face to deny his relish of such a lame device. The well-known characteristics of Titian's work are in the painting, especially the grays that have the look of the stone in Gothic cathedrals. Next to this portrait is the head of a young man which Dr. Bode recently has published as one of the few indisputable Giorgiones, a poetic and lovely painting. The two Van Dyck's are both paintings of that master's so-called "Italian period," the portrait of the Marchesa Durazzo much the richer in color and also in feeling. Van Dyck was at his best with his Genoese sitters. Something of their sturdy force was communicated to him. His elegance became more sinewy, his delicacy deeper, his finicky temper more robust. This beautiful Genoese lady is mobile of feature and clear-eyed. She is not posing; it was thus that she habitually sat in her rich costume, talking, one knows, with animation.

Valesquez is shown in two pictures, one early, the "Christ and the Pilgrims of Emmaeus," the other the much-discussed "Portrait of Philip IV.," which emerges triumphant from the consultations of the experts. The Gerard David, "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother," small and precious in quality, must be sought in the case with the enamels and rock crystals.

In this second room of pictures are three cases of such objects of art. They include trypticks by Penicard, the famous pieces from the Spitzer collection; including the Sixteenth Century reliquary of verre Eglonise and enameled gold; the Benevenuto Cellini coupe. All these with the rugs and sculptures and the Chinese porcelains must be left for a later notice.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1914 12 PAGES

T. R. IN THE WILDERNESS

Colonel Roosevelt Describes His Travels and Adventures Through Unexplored Regions of Brazil

THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

IT did not need this latest labor from Col. Roosevelt's pen to vindicate his claim as an earnest, intrepid, and in every sense of the word genuine naturalist. As Executive and politician the Colonel has had to encounter criticism; the continuous rightness of his position and the soundness of his judgment have not always been universally accepted as apparent. But in that field in which he takes his holidays he has been able to inspire confidence unreserved; the "River of Doubt" controversy has been the only attempt of any consequence made to discover lack of ground for that confidence, and the indictment went up in very feeble smoke indeed when the actual records were produced.

Col. Roosevelt makes no extreme scientific pretensions. He is first and foremost a naturalist. But he has the attitude toward scientific phenomena that might be possessed by a scientist on a holiday from the laboratory, who for the moment escapes from that passion for classification which renders scientific research both valuable and unintelligible to the layman. Yet with Col. Roosevelt the assumption of such attitude does not mean relaxation of attention and indulgence in flights of fancy. Col. Roosevelt makes few guesses, he is obsessed by no theories; he is blessed with a power for minute and careful observation, and he lets it go at that. When he concludes, he concludes in open-minded recognition of the fact that he may not possess full data for his assumption. Here is an instance in point, tucked away in his account of the trip to the headwaters of the Paraguay:

> It has been contended that the species (the whitetail deer) has spread from South America northward. I do not think so; and the specimen thus obtained furnished a probable refutation of the theory. It was a buck, and had just shed its small antlers. The antlers are, therefore, shed at the same time as in the north, and it appears that they are grown at the same time as in the north. Yet this variety now dwells in the tropics south of the equator, where the Spring and the breeding season for most birds comes at the time of the northern Fall, in September, October, and November.
>
> That the deer is an intrusive immigrant, and that it has not yet been in South America long enough to change its mating season in accordance with the climate, as the birds—geologically, doubtless, very old residents—have changed their breeding season, is rendered probable by the fact that it conforms so exactly in the time of its antler growth to the universal rule which obtains in the arctogeal realm, where deer of many species abound and where the fossil forms show that they have long existed.

But to emphasize in this direction and to quote passages such as the above is to create a misleading impression of Col. Roosevelt's book. "Through the Brazilian Wilderness" is not a scientific work; it is informal narrative, a chronicle of adventures through unknown country. Many a schoolboy could substitute for that preposterous favorite of childhood, "Swiss Family Robinson," the Colonel's account of the "River of Doubt," with all the hazards which attended that forty-eight-day journey. Here is adventure enough. Here are accounts of days when the thermometer registered 104 degrees Fahrenheit, of days when drenching rains fell; here are descriptions of all manner of difficulties—impossible portages, treacherous rapids, fever, lack of food—all the misfortunes that make the true explorer's life worth talking about. This Rio Duvida, or, as the Brazilian Government has since christened it, the Rio Téodoro, was not very lenient with the intrepid little party of men who attempted to put it on the map. It "canyons," as we say in the West. It rushes between steep cliffs, where portage along the banks is impossible and where destruction in the swift rapids is almost a certainty. Rivers such as these have snuffed out the life of more than one exploring party; in 1889 the Col. Telles Peres expedition lost all but one officer and two men in the attempt to descend one of the unknown tributaries of the Amazon; it is but recently that André lost two-thirds of his party while exploring Guiana.

The Roosevelt-Rondon party suffered, though it survived. It takes a little from the fine flavor of romance to be assured that the most extreme dangers of the wilderness, as far as animate life is concerned, are to be feared not in snakes or jaguars but in ants and gnats. Yet the perils of these fairly insignificant creatures seem to have been impressed upon the memory of every South American explorer. There are many different kinds of mosquitos, many of them bearers of disease; there are gnats which leave loathsome sores as the result of their sting; there are ants which devour shoe leather and heavy helmets. Col. Roosevelt seems to have had bad luck with his clothing, by the way; once, in the night, a cow came and chewed his clothes up, and by the end of the journey the insect pests had riddled what remained with holes and reduced them to tatters.

On the whole, it must have been a rather distressful-appearing little band of men who stumbled that afternoon of April 15 into the rubber plantation, the first sign of human life they had seen for nearly seven weeks. Col. Roosevelt remarks conservatively that "none was in really buoyant health." As a matter of fact, fever had broken out; one of the men had been claimed by the rapids, and the entire party had had an added strain by the murder of another of the men. The Colonel himself had wrenched his leg badly, inflammation had set in. Four of the canoes had been lost, from time to time baggage had been pitched overboard; the camaradas were thoroughly disheartened, the entire party had been living on half rations for some weeks.

Yet through all this Col. Roosevelt had found opportunity for some amazing diversions, following the trail of some curious bird, picking orchids, or reading a bit. For instance:

> My own books seemed a trifle heavy, and perhaps I would have found the day tedious if Kermit had not lent me the Oxford Book of French Verse. Eustache Deschamp, Joachim du Bellay, the delightful La Fontaine, the delightful but appalling Villon, Victor Hugo's "Guitare," Mme. Desbordes-Valmore's lines on the little girl and her pillow, as dear little verses about a child as ever were written—these and many others comforted me much, as I read them in head net and gauntlets, sitting on a log by an unknown river in the Amazonian forest.

These personal touches enliven the account much, and are wholly suitable to the informal style which the author has adopted. While there is included in the volume an exact account of this river concerning which there has been much question, and painstaking description, with maps and charts, there is also a vast amount of running comment on a number of things which have nothing to do with the Rio Téodoro or natural history, but which give to the reader a pleasant sense of intimacy with the Colonel's trip. And occasionally there are sudden passages which reveal a love of birds and sky and woods in June, and a quick power of its expression, interpolated curiously in a rather brusque style. For example:

> The little white-throated sparrows came familiarly about the palm cabins and white-washed houses and trilled on the rooftrees. It was a simple song, with just a hint of our northern whitethroat's sweet and plaintive melody and of the opening bars of our song sparrow's pleasant, homely lay.
>
> It brought back memories of glorious April mornings on Long Island, when through the singing of robin and song sparrow comes the piercing cadence of the meadow lark; and of the far northland woods in June, fragrant with the breath of pine and balsam fir, where sweetheart sparrows sing from wet spruce thickets and rapid brooks rush under the drenched and swaying alder boughs.

Then Col. Roosevelt goes right on to say:

> From Tapiropoan our course lay northward up to and across the Plan Alto. * * *

Summing up the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition from the data offered in the Colonel's account, the results are not slight. Over 2,500 birds were collected, about 500 mammals, some reptiles, batrachians, and fishes—many of these new to science, for the regions traversed had never been worked by the scientific collector. In addition, a river some 1,500 kilometers in length, whose upper course was known to no one, was put on the map. And, lastly, Col. Roosevelt has been able to add one more excellent volume to a list which is already a praiseworthy record.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Many Books and Pamphlets Dealing with Various Phases of the Great Conflict —Letters from Soldiers at the Front

IN THE FIRING LINE: Stories of the War by Land and Sea. By A. St. John Adcock. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? ARMAGEDDON AND AFTER. By Cloudesley Brereton, author of "Studies in Foreign Education." 2m. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

THE GERMAN ENIGMA. By Georges Bourdon. Translated by Beatrice Marshall, with introduction by Charles Sarolea. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS. By Edmund von Mach. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

A SCRAP OF PAPER. By Dr. E. J. Dillon. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS, 1914. The Germans: Their Empire, How They Have Made It. By C. R. L. Fletcher. The Germans: What They Covet. By C. R. L. Fletcher. India and the War. By Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan. Russia: The Psychology of a Nation. By Paul Vinogradoff. F. B. A. Nietzsche and Treitschke: The Worship of Power in Modern Germany. By Ernest Barker, M. A. Serbia and the Serbs. By Sir Valentine Chirol. The War and the British Dominions. By H. E. Egerton. French Policy Since 1871. By F. Morgan and H. W. C. Davis. "Just for a Scrap of Paper." By Arthur Hassall, M. A., Bacilli and Bullets. By Sir William Osler. Oxford University Press: American Branch, 35 West Thirty-second Street, New York. From 3 to 10 cents each.

THE RED CROSS IN WAR: WOMAN'S PART IN THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING. By Mary Frances Billington, author of "Woman in India." New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

FORTY YEARS AFTER: THE STORY OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, 1870. By H. C. Bailey, with an introduction by W. L. Courtney, LL. D. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

HOW does the war look to the man in the trenches? That is the question which the man in the trenches answers in "In the Firing Line," chiefly composed of extracts from letters written home—many of them, to their mothers—by British privates. Here is a real book of the war. In language always of the simplest, in language at times so artless and so terrible that the phrases of many a lettered mind would seem paltry in comparison, these plain men tell of the battle of Mons, of the long retreat to the shadow of the walls of Paris, and of miscellaneous fighting.

The milkman's helper and the village constable and the hostler—to name three of the occupations represented—are not finding it "very pleasant" to see their "comrades' heads blown off," though at times they find killing the German masses to be "like shooting rabbits." One chapter is composed of extracts from letters written by sailors descriptive of the battle in the North Sea.

The letters are from Scotch and Irish, English and Welsh. Most of the men had not seen service before. Some fought the Boers: these say South Africa in comparison was "child's play" and "a picnic"; "Spion Kop was Heaven," remarks one. A number of letters are from wounded. In almost every instance the chief desire is to get well enough to return to the trenches. "I got away with my left hand split and three fingers blown to pieces. I had two bullets taken from my body on Tuesday, and I tell you I am in pain," remarks one of the Ninth Lancers, as he goes on to hope for recovery that he may fight again.

Regarding the letters as a whole, it is found that certain points are made again and again, that some features have impressed many minds. Striking an average, it may be set down, as far as the testimony of these letters is concerned, that:

1. Horror is the main characteristic of this war to the soldier; no one who has not been on the firing line in France or Belgium can picture, indeed can scarcely credit, the appalling sights of dead and wounded, the sounds of dying: "I cannot mention that place (Cambrai) and close my eyes," writes a Gordon Highlander; the wish is repeatedly recorded, "I hope I may never see such a sight again"; this far is far worse than recruits thought it would be; war is simply vivisection by wholesale without anaesthesia at the time of operating.

2. The Germans attack in masses, and in the early part of the war (with which the letters deal) the British fought them two and three, even ten to one; the masses opposite one soldier

PLAYBOOKS

Modern Drama That Is Read and Acted

ROMANCE. By Edward Sheldon. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
MARY JANE'S PA. By Edith Ellis. Vol. XII. in the Modern Drama Series. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.
VAN ZORN. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
THE LITTLE KING. By Witter Bynner. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 50 cents.

THE only shadow that dims the welcome to the book shelves of "Romance" is the regret that it was not ready in some reading edition when that extremely interesting play by Edward Sheldon was first produced in this city, now more than eighteen months ago. It should have been on sale in the lobby of Maxine Elliott's when the first posters of "Romance" were bedecking the boards and barrels of the five boroughs.

In the lobby of the Kingsway Theatre in Great Queen Street, London, a playhouse distinguished by the tenancy of Granville Barker, there is a little book stand where any evening you may buy for a shilling or thereabouts, not only a trim paper-bound copy of the play occupying the house at the moment, but nearly all the published plays by contemporary authors. This is an established institution, and more than one confirmed playgoer from the States has looked at it covetously as if half minded to carry it off bodily in a taxi. It may be interesting to know that this book stand takes in enough shillings to pay the expense of its maintenance, and Mr. Barker keeps it there because he knows that the producer who seeks to appeal to intelligence will find the course easier as the theatregoers of his community develop the habit—for habit it is—of reading plays.

Mr. Sheldon is an American playwright who has done fine things and from whom big things are expected. He is distinctly one whose manuscripts deserve publication, and it is good to see "Romance" take its place in the library beside "The Nigger." In this play, by means of an unusual construction, he has set within an enhancing, revealing and deftly interpretative frame a story that is of this century in its workmanship, but whose chords and philosophy are of the generation that produced Sardou and Dumas the Younger. It is a play marked not only by Mr. Sheldon's bold disposition to experiment, but by his fine imagination and his graceful utterance.

"Romance" reads well. Perhaps it is the echo in the memory of Doris Keane's own inflections that makes at once so simple and so suggestive the printed words used to indicate the fractured English of Mme. Cavallini. The published play, by the way, is dedicated to "D. K.," presumably Miss Keane, to whom Mr. Sheldon owes much, but certainly not more than she owes him.

The selection of "Mary Jane's Pa" by Edith Ellis as the twelfth volume of the Modern Drama Series is at once a curious and a pleasing one. It is the recognition of substantial value in a comedy that was most entertaining in its performance by Henry E. Dixey and which has the specific virtue of a flavor which, while as unmistakably American as "Queed's," for instance, is produced as independently of local tags or types. It possesses, too, the evidence of a robustly charming fancy in the conception of Hiram Perkins, Nabal—the Indiana species of Paragot who comes back in the end to Mary Jane.

The introduction, which is shyly without signature, is not an illuminating comment on the play, and it bears marks of straining to ascribe to "Mary Jane's Pa" an importance of which that unpretentious work of the theatre is quite innocent. Some notion of the strain can be gathered from such a strangely excessive comment as this:

> Hiram is a scamp in many ways, but he is one of the most lovable scamps created by means of the English tongue since the days of the immortal Falstaff. Without carrying the comparison too far, one might well speak of him as the American Peer Gynt.

Surely the press agent of "Mary Jane's Pa" on its arrival in town could hardly say more without fear of being struck dead at his task.

Both of these plays have been produced. This is not true, as far as memory and the title page serve to indicate, of "Van Zorn," a comedy in three acts by Edwin Arlington Robinson. From this play as a sample, it is to be noted with regret that so interesting a poet as Mr. Robinson should in the dramatic form be so halting in his utterance. His play is tantalizing. It has all the puckered brow and portentous manner of hidden meaning—but the meaning remains hidden even after a most attentive and respectful perusal.

There is all the suggestion of an effort at symbolism which may be and doubtless has been defined as the art of revelation by concealment. But it is difficult to finish Mr. Robinson's comedy without reaching the conclusion that the concealment here is due to inarticulateness. To read "Van Zorn" is to experience the baffling sensation of watching a play from the backdrop instead of from the first row in the orchestra. It is rather too bad to have to depend on the snapping of an ivory paper cutter in a character's fingers for a signal that a poignant moment is at hand. What you hear and see you seem to get by chance. At all events, it is not enough. "Van Zorn" lacks substance not because it is trivial, but because—literally—it is not all there.

It is agreeable to turn to "The Little King," a moving one-act play by Witter Bynner. Its text is verse, its story a chapter in the immense volume of romance and pathos which has been built and is still building around the wistful figure of the "lost Dauphin." Here Mr. Bynner visits the little King among his jailers on the day of his unhappy mother's execution and at a moment when the princeling will not suffer a substitute to offer him a means of escape. The material is, of course, rich in its sympathy. Mr. Bynner's treatment is sturdy and appreciative and "The Little King" is vividly dramatic.

Open-Air Politics

Some rather interesting discussions of political, social, and economic problems, including syndicalism and woman suffrage, are contained in a volume entitled "Open-Air Politics." The author of the volume hides behind the pseudonym "Junius Jay," and the publishers say all they know about him is that he is an American "eminent in public life and of more than national fame." The views the author presents appear in the conversations of a number of imaginary persons who are supposed to be assembled for a Summer outing in a camp in the wilderness. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.)

Book of Small Houses

An illustrated volume entitled "The Book of Small Houses" contains pictures and descriptions of residential edifices that have been erected in various sections of the country at costs running from $1,500 to $10,000. Included in the volume are articles by Elna Harwood Wharton, Charles E. White, Jr., and Mary W. Mount, each of whom has had extensive experience in house planning. (Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

GREATER BRITAIN

Prof. Arthur L. Cross's Comprehensive History of England

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND GREATER BRITAIN. By Arthur Lyon Cross, Ph. D., Professor of European History in the University of Michigan. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THIS lucid history tells the fascinating story of England from the days of ancient Britain down to the Home Rule situation in Ulster in 1914; of the expansion of the domain of the tiny island kingdom of 50,000 square miles to the overlordship of 13,963,000 square miles—about one-fourth of the globe's land surface—and of 423,000,000 persons. The author brings the history up to the very minute, recording the repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Tolls bill on June 12 last in his discussion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The book is written in a clear, direct style that makes easy reading; the facts are well presented; every chapter is crammed with information, without padding and without the lengthy dissertations and moralizings which are the sin of some historians. In short, it is an admirable volume for any one who wants a straightforward recital, complete yet reasonably brief, of the story of England.

The typographical arrangement is such that topics can be found with ease. Practically every paragraph deals with a separate topic or a separate subdivision of a topic, this topic being summarized in bold face type in a side heading at the beginning of the paragraph. Few paragraphs are over a page in length, while the average is half a page or less.

As Prof. Cross explains in his preface, particular stress has been laid upon those features which should be of peculiar interest to Americans because they touch fundamental American interests, such as the origin and development of the American common law, the causes of the American Revolution, and the growth of British imperialism.

In considering Greater Britain, the author points out that the trade of the British Empire now reaches approximately $8,000,000,000 annually, while its total revenue exceeds $2,000,000,000. With the exception of Canada and parts of India, the greater part of the empire was only acquired or settled during the last century.

To King Edward VII. and the Marquis of Lansdowne the author gives the credit, on the British side, for bringing about the entente cordials with France, later expanded into the Triple Entente, which has had so momentous a part in the present war.

King Edward was particularly attached to France, both imperial and republican. As Prince of Wales he had made long and frequent visits in Paris, where he had many warm friends. In 1903 he went to Paris, during his first Continental tour since reaching the throne. This visit was returned by President Loubet shortly afterward. Prof. Cross explains that these visits prepared the way for the entente cordiale, concluded by Lansdowne and M. Delcassé, then Foreign Minister and now one of the strongest men in the present war cabinet, on April 8, 1904.

Of the terms of this understanding, one of the most important diplomatic arrangements in the history of Europe, Prof. Cross writes:

> The British agreed to recognize French interests in Morocco, while the French agreed to recognize those of Great Britain in Egypt. In return for an assurance that the British Government would not alter the political status of Egypt, they ceased to ask for a fixed time for the withdrawal of the British, and consented to allow them a freer hand in the administration of Egypt's surplus revenues.
>
> The entente cordials was later expanded into a triple entente by the adhesion of Russia, the ally of France, and served as a counterpoise to the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.

The author goes on to point out that Edward the Peacemaker could accomplish "very little" toward improving relations with Germany. He says:

> The latter country, (Germany,) in consequence of the enormous development of population and industry following the Franco-Prussian war, sought to spread beyond the seas, and resented the fact that Great Britain had pre-empted the best part of the colonial field. The British, on their part, were apprehensive of the increasing manufacturing and commercial development of Germany, and of her growing sea power.

Prof. Cross finds that the Mexican situation during the last year has "put a severe strain on Anglo-American relations."

Although the suffragettes have not yet attained the goal they seek, they have cause to feel grateful for the condition of women today compared to that of a few decades ago. The author says:

> Although much remains to be done, the lot of women has greatly improved since the beginning of the century. Within the memory of those now living, the education of girls was largely in the hands of governesses and private schools, with the emphasis on deportment, music, and other accomplishments. Memory was trained at the expense of the reasoning faculties, and teaching was given out of "elegant abridgments."
>
> Since the middle of the century, however, their instruction has approximated that of boys, and higher education has been opened to them. In 1867 women were admitted to examinations at the University of London, in 1881 at Cambridge, and in 1884 at Oxford. Meantime, two colleges for women, Girton and Newnham, had been founded at Cambridge. In 1837 the Ladies' Gallery was opened in the new House of Commons.

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and his company mates, for instance seemed like the "big crowd that streamed out of Crystal Palace when we went to see the Cup final—you couldn't miss them"; as fast as fifty or a hundred Germans are shot down, fifty or a hundred more take their places; they come on like "swarms of bees," like "countless thousands of sheep," like "peas from a sack"; the consequent slaughter is prodigious, the British guns mowing them down like "a farmer's machine cutting grass," like "a scythe," the fallen having been seen ten deep for long distances, in "heaps of semi-moving remnants."

3. The German artillery fire is good, the infantry fire is poor. Germans do not like the bayonet; they have killed British wounded, they have been brutal to women and children; they are merciless, they are brave.

4. In the naval battle in the North Sea German officers shot their own men who sought to jump overboard from sinking ships; Germans fired on British boats picking up German wounded; German officers refused rescue and went down standing rigid on the bridge.

One soldier makes the odd comment that it is found that men from the big cities can stand the noise of battle better than those from the country. A Gordon Highlander states that in twenty-four hours' fighting 1,100 of his famous regiment were reduced to five officers and 170 men. A private of the Second South Lancashire tells his wife that he crawled for half a mile over dead.

Throughout the letters can be seen valor and fortitude and patience. The spirit of the British trenches is epitomized by Corp. Sam Haslett in mentioning "a young lad of the West Kents" who had run away from home and lay with a shell wound: "He hadn't long to live, and knew it, but he wasn't at all put out about it." The dying lad said to Haslett: "Mother and dad don't know I'm here, but you tell them I'm not sorry I did it."

Few normal men of British descent will read this book without feeling thrilled that they belong to the same race as these fighters of the great war. Despite the ante-bellum cries of "Decadence," Great Britain still breeds men.

***

In his book, "Who Is Responsible?" Mr. Brereton declares that Britons must use as their battle cries for this war "A fight to the finish" and "Never again." The nation will not stop the war until Germany is absolutely beaten, and this beating must be so complete that the danger of German militarism will be forever removed from the European horizon.

It is the Prussian tradition, starting with the days of Frederick, which has succeeded in "corrupting the Germany of today," so the author finds. It is found that German diplomacy has so bungled affairs during the past twenty-five years that the empire has not a friend in the world outside Austria and Turkey. As to the internal situation of Germany, the author's studies show that the vast mass of the nation lies "bound in the toils of the most scientific bureaucracy in the world."

Free speech and free criticism are declared to be practically impossible to Germans, and it is stated that investigation shows the intellectual élite of the country to be "little better than an academic garrison at the beck and call of the Government. Even the schools are schools of chauvinism." Mr. Brereton finds that the spiritualism of Germany is buried today "under the weight of Prussian materialism. Germany is a science-ridden State."

It is as a result of these conditions that we have "the monstrous doctrine" that German civilization is not only the best, but that it is Germany's duty to impose it everywhere. Germany is a standing warning, says the author, of a too exclusively man-made civilization, in this connection recalling Bismarck's remark that the German was a male nation. Women must be looked to in the future as one of the great forces making for peace. Mr. Brereton prophesies that if the Allies win "the peace of the world for the next hundred years will largely rest with the women."

***

Georges Bourdon, editor of the Paris Figaro, made a tour of Germany last year for the purpose of obtaining a first-hand understanding of sentiment in the fatherland toward France and of conveying to Frenchmen that understanding through the Figaro. The results of his tour are contained in "The German Enigma."

M. Bourdon had a most interesting tour, being received by many of the most prominent men in Germany. In addition to talking with men of international fame, he also interviewed representative men in various business fields, manufacturers, bankers, and so forth, his attempt being to strike a general average of intelligent German opinion regarding France. Among the well-known men he talked with were von Kiderlen-Waechter, President of the Reichstag; Prince Lichnowsky, Ambassador to Great Britain when war was declared; Prince Hatzfeldt, former leader of the Conservatives in the Reichstag; Hermann Sjdermann, Gen. Keim, President of the Military League, and Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt.

M. Bourdon returned to France somewhat puzzled. Everywhere he found evidences that German militarism is bred in the bone of the nation; at the same time every one whom he interviewed declared that Germany did not want war with any one, and with France least of all nations. The Germans insisted that the difficulty in the way of a rapprochement between Germany and France lay with France, because of the French refusal to forget Alsace-Lorraine. At the same time it was freely admitted by the Germans that their nation was arming to the teeth and constantly increasing the armaments. It was insisted, however, that this was done for purposes of self-defense. The German viewpoint, as obtained by M. Bourdon, is that it is one thing to be militaristic and quite another to be warlike and bellicose.

***

Dr. von Mach is an American and a graduate of Harvard, although of Prussian birth. His book is a calm, good-tempered attempt to place the German position in a favorable aspect before American eyes, and the book gains strength and assures itself of getting read in a fair-minded spirit by the average man because of its restrained, non-controversial tone.

The author, at the very outset, goes on record as to the writings of Gen. von Bernhardi, who has been so generally accepted in the United States and Great Britain as the spokesman for Germany. Dr. von Mach declares that von Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," which has been so widely quoted, "did not voice the popular sentiment of Germany." He asks why von Bernhardi's writing should be accepted as summarizing the German view when those of Homer Lea, "the British von Bernhardi," are not regarded as summarizing the British position.

As to "What Germany Wants," the title of his book, Dr. von Mach catalogues what he understands to be the Fatherland's desires. He says that she wants to keep the confines of her home land inviolate, while not desirous of joining to them new lands of unwilling peoples; she wants to develop her colonies and invest her money in building extra-territorial railways; she wants to develop home commerce and industry; she wants to be worthy of her great past and to make her own contributions to the civilization of the world; she wants social justice, she wants a stable peace, and she wants the good-will of the world. Since her industrial development started "she has never desired war." "Her aggressiveness has been solely commercial."

***

In taking as the title of his book the German Chancellor's famous characterization of the Belgian neutrality treaty—"A Scrap of Paper"—Dr. Dillon declares that the phrase "is destined to stick like a Nessus' shirt to the memory of its author, his imperial inspirer, and their country until such time as the militarism which originated it has been consumed without residue." The phrase is a "Satanic sneer," and "so such powerful dissolvent of organized society has been devised since men first began to aggregate."

Dr. Dillon finds that Germany has been and is wholly in the wrong, and that it would be hard to imagine a worse case than that with which she is forced to go before the judgment of the world. "Brutal force, in the form of jackboot tyranny," is "the new social gospel of the Hohenzollerns, the last word of Teutonic culture."

***

There are ideas and facts of interest in each of the Oxford pamphlets. In the first of his pamphlets on the Germans Mr. Fletcher holds that the military morals of today are very much worse than those of our ancestors, pointing out that "in particular the French and English, when they met, always fought each other like gentlemen," and by no means stooped to such methods as have been introduced in this war (so the author charges) by the Germans. In his pamphlet on India, Sir Ernest Trevelyan says that the supply of trained soldiers in India, keen for war, "is practically inexhaustible," and that the expressions of loyalty from all parts of India are the fruit of many years of "honesty and straight dealing" by the British.

***

In "The Red Cross in War" it is explained that the Boer war marked the passing of the old and coming of the new in military nursing. Besides a comprehensive description of the splendid British Red Cross, the French and Russian Red Cross are dealt with. The French Red Cross is declared admirable, while the Russian organization is stated to be "as perfect as any in the world."

***

"Forty Years After," besides giving the history of the Franco-Prussian war, draws comparisons between conditions then and now. Incompetent Generals caused the French defeat in 1870. The Germans are stated to be carrying out in 1914 the Bismarck theory of war, the author quoting Bismarck to the effect that a victorious army should leave the inhabitants of the districts which it conquers with "nothing but their eyes to weep from."

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SONGS FOR THE NEW AGE

SONGS FOR THE NEW AGE. By James Oppenheim. The Century Company. $1.50.

ONE of the most encouraging things about life and literature is that they are both so everlastingly new. Every poet sings his new songs to a new age, whether he specifically tells us so or not; so Mr. Oppenheim by the title of his new book indicates the entire normality of his poetical "reactions." This is good news about any poet, and is especially welcome with regard to one whose prose work had hardly prepared us for the beauty and dignity of a number of these verses.

Mr. Oppenheim is at times rather impatient with the new age:

> Civilization!
> Everybody kind and gentle, and men giving up their seats in the car for the women . . .
> What an ideal!
> How bracing!

But he finds consolation for its "soft ideals" in the comfortable thought that after all

> This is an excellent age for insurrection, revolt, and the reddest of revolutions.

His own contribution to revolt lies less in the spirit than in the letter of his verse, which is altogether unrhymed and, as the author himself calls it, "polyrhythmical." There will not be lacking undiscerning ones who will see in "Songs for the New Age" merely an echo of Whitman, but this is not just to Mr. Oppenheim. He merely claims the same freedom that Whitman did, and uses it according to the light given him. In spirit the poems are as old as the soul of man, but are given an up-to-date touch which justifies their title by the way in which the soul looks upon itself. For this age is, beyond most that have preceded it, a self-conscious and self-analytical one; we are on terms of almost immoral intimacy with ourselves. And Mr. Oppenheim's poetry is strongly self-conscious, not in any ill sense, but as the natural expression of any soul vitally interested in itself and convinced that the chief object of the solar system has been to provide a suitable cradle for it must be self-conscious. The note of the book is "We." Its sub-titles are "We Dead," "We Living," and "We Unborn." The first group teaches that

> The real sin is in being divided against yourself; in wanting one thing and doing another;

that failure to express one's individuality strongly and directly, is the only death.

"We Living" sings "like the shouting of a backstay in a gale," of passion lifted to a plane where the physical and spiritual blend. It includes the best poems of the book. "A Woman for the Adventure" voices with willful and naked egotism the desire of every man for a woman who shall be at once perfect mistress, mother, and boon companion, and goes on to a climax of insatiableness often blindly felt, but that seldom rises to the level of expression:

> Yet demand worst of all: and paradox qualat:
> As I stand father to the children of her body,
> I want the woman who stands father to the children of my spirit:
> Yea, she who comes to her fulfillment through my vision and my works.

In the third part of the book, "We Unborn," the qualities and the defects of Mr. Oppenheim's talent are emphasized, not to say exaggerated. To use a vulgar phrase, he has bitten off more than he can chew, but it must be said that he chews vigorously. Speaking for the hordes whose

> * * * thirst is a thirst no liquor can reach nor slake,
> And our hunger a hunger by no bread filled,

he invokes in his final lines, the Cosmic Mother:

> Bear me on thy tides and pour through me into great and unwithheld creations love:
> Let my lips in the darkness bear witness to thee:
> Let my works be thy works through the toil of my hands:
> Let me go forth in the day dawning, dropping the stars of thy heavens on the darkened streets:
> I am thy son, and I would have thee take joy in me:
> I am thy unborn, Mother, moving toward the morn of my nativity.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Oppenheim will write more "We Living" poems. For those of us who are really dead don't know it; and, worse still, don't care, which is the essence, in fact, of being dead, and nothing short of Gabriel's trump will awaken us. And the we unborn, naturally enough, have a certain inarticulateness about us which does not make for artistic effect. But more of the "We Living," passionate and egotistical and human, by all means, Mr. Oppenheim!

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

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HERE is a really interesting book for boys. It is "An American Crusoe," by A. Hyatt Verrill, with excellent text illustration of tropical life and less interesting full-page pictures. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) The book is described on the title page as being "A Record of Remarkable Adventures on a Desert Island with Only a Jack Knife." The author of the book in a natural history expedition in the West Indies camped for several weeks upon the little-known island which he has made the site of the adventures of the American Crusoe. He takes exception to the habit of many writers of adventure stories of locating animals and plants which belong to different zones in tropical countries to help their heroes out of difficulties.

Trade Wind Key, the "desert island" which he describes, actually exists and the flora and fauna as he has described them are to be found there. Pirates' forts, buccaneers' ruins, relics of more adventurous days, exist as he has described them. Mr. Verrill was impressed with the possibilities of the place for the adventures of a modern Crusoe and experimented. He actually performed the feats of the hero of his story. Minus the suffering and the treasure finding, the story is a true though voluntary performance. Realism was given when the writer was obliged to subsist for three days on rainwater from pools in the rocks, no other fresh water being obtainable.

A lesson the writer would teach is the necessity of learning to observe nature closely and retaining in the memory of such observations for future need, enabling one in time of trouble to overcome difficulties and mitigate discomforts. The author regrets that it is not in his power to "transport a shipload of adventure-loving American boys to this island-gem and there turn them loose to ramble over the ruins, explore the dense tropical forests, penetrate the caves, and search for hidden treasure in the old underground vaults." The boys would be only too glad to go.

A solid and interesting book of 687 pages is "The Story of Our Army for Young Americans," by Willis J. Abbot, with illustrations from old prints and photographs. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.) It is a history of the defenders of the country from Colonial days and the Revolutionary War to the present time of peace. It is well written and the grown-up boys who know more about the subject matter will also find it interesting. "In the Trenches on San Juan Hill" is one of the later pictures, and the cover shows a line of men firing from the deep grass. Pictures showing the devastations of these wars are tame now compared to those of the great European conflict which is making history daily.

Worth while are "Stories from Wagner," by J. Walker McSpaden, with illustrations in color, (Crowell, $1.50.) "Stories from Robert Browning," by V. Cameron Turnbull, with soft-toned illustrations in color, are preceded by a sketch of Browning as a man and poet. The interest of the stories the writer hopes will lead the young people to an immediate and close acquaintance with the poems. The sympathetic introduction will help them to do so.

A nice, square, thick volume is "The Book of Friendly Giants," by Eunice Fuller, with delightful pictures, text, and full-page, in black and white, by Pamela Colman Smith, and introductory verses by Seymour Barnard. It seems that giants should be as amiable as they are big, and it is necessary to read this book and its pictures to know all one should about these interesting big people.

A big book in big type with many pictures is "The Topsy-Turvy Fairy Book," by Anna Alice Chapin, with a gay-colored cover. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) A very nice story, indeed, is "Lady Rumdidoodledum's Children," much better than its name, by S. B. Dinkelspell, one of the "Mother Dear" books. (Desmond Fitzgerald, $1.) It is made up of stories told by "Flip," little Lisa's name for Philip, to Mother Dear's children, Martha Mary, Edward Lee, and the others—stories which grow together into one big story. "Wild Kindred of Fur, Feather, and Fin" is the name of a book by Jean M. Thompson, which tells its own stories of animals, birds, and fish. (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.25.) Several short stories in a small, thin book are to be found in "The Animal School," by Frances Weld, with gay-colored pictures by Clara E. Atwood. (The Pilgrim Press, 50 cents.)

"Little Buffalo Robe" is a long story of a little Indian girl who is lost, and her adventures, which she tells in the Indian way, and of the things she sees and thinks. Ruth Everett Beck, the author, is the wife of an army officer and knows the Indians and the imagery of their thoughts. The illustrations are by Indians, Angel De Cora and Lone Star, of the Art Department of the Carlisle Indian School. (Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.) "Good Stories for Great Holidays," by Frances Jenkins Olcott, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.) is a book thought out and arranged with much care. It contains 120 stories for seventeen holidays. It is not only intended that they shall be read by the children and used for reading aloud, but for story-telling, which the compiler believes is a worthy holiday pastime, developing the holiday spirit. Many authors and many countries have been drawn upon for the stories, and myths and fables have been used. All the familiar holidays of the year and many of which people seldom think have been given their stories. At the end of the book are reference lists for story-telling and collateral reading, a subject index and indexes of authors and titles.

In six little books in gay-colored board covers are as many tales from Mother Goose, enlarged into real stories by Carolyn Wells. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) The six books put together like a puzzle in a large flat box make a picture of Mother Goose flying over a town. The title of each story begins with the word "little." "Little Miss Muffet," "Little Jack Horner," "Little Polly Flinders," and all the rest. The text is printed in brown and so are the nice little pictures.

A big beautiful thick book, much broader than it is high—why do they make them that shape when they are so much harder to handle?—is "The Jessie Willcox Smith Mother Goose." (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.) The illustrations, black and white in the text and full page in colors, are very charming, as they cannot fail to be by this artist, particularly the first one of the "baby in the tree top." A real mother goose and her little white goslings adorns the inside cover pages. There is an interesting historical note preceding the rhymes.

"Patty's Suitors" is another of the Patty books by Carolyn Wells. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) In the end Patty finds that she has been jealous of a horse, "Kitty," which she thinks is a girl. There are nice little love stories in "Susan Grows Up," by Mary F. Leonard. (Crowell, $1.50.) Published by Crowell are "The Boys of East Marsh," two groups of boys from preparatory schools on the New England coast, by Fisher Ames, Jr., and "In the Path of La Salle," by Percy K. Fitzhugh, a lively Boy Scout story, with many adventures and amusing experiences with moving-picture men. (Each $1.25.) A Western story is "Scarface Ranch; or, The Young Homesteaders," by Edwin L. Sabin. ($1.50.) Exciting adventures are to be found in an English tale, "Sons of the Sea," a Sea-Scouting Story," by Christopher Beck. (Lippincott. $1.) "Left End Edwards" is Steve Edwards in one of the good football stories Ralph Henry Barbour knows how to write. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.)

"Tales of Old New York, the Indian and Dutch Periods" is a small history for children, by Albert Ulmann and Grace C. Strachan, with many illustrations. (Appleton & Co.) "The Rejuvenation of Father Christmas," by J. Edgar Park, is something all the world is aiming at. (The Pilgrim Press, 50 cents.) Father Christmas has grown old, it seems, because he has lost the beautiful, youth-giving thought of love and good-will which was at first back of his kindly distribution of gifts. Now as he prays for a change of heart, he says: "I fear, O Lord, I've turned my birthday into a great commercial exchange and the song of the angels into the smug notice: 'Shop Early.'" Two books brought out by the Catholic press of Benziger Brothers are "Shipmates," by Mary T. Waggaman, and "Five Birds in a Nest," by Henriette Eugene Delamare. (Sixty cents each.)

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BOOKS ON ART

Its Various Phases by Kadinsky and Others

THE ART OF SPIRITUAL HARMONY. By Wassily Kandinsky. Translated with an introduction by M. T. H. Sadler. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. Price, $1.75 net.

ART. By Clive Bell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.25.

ART TALKS WITH RANGER. By Haley Husted Bell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1914.

ETCHING. By George T. Plowman. New York: John Lane Company. 1914. Price, $1.50.

MANY books are written about paintings, sculptures, buildings, pottery, woodwork, museums, fountains, formal gardens, &c. Almost no books are written about art. It is interesting therefore to find in the list of recent works two at least that come clearly under the more general classification. The first, taking them in order of importance, is Kandinsky's "The Art of Spiritual Harmony," the translator's equivalent for "Uber das Geistige in der Kunst," the work in which Kandinsky, leader of the new art movement in Munich, cheerily attempts to write down his philosophy. Whether he succeeds or not must be left to the judgment of philosophers. He does, however, make perfectly clear to even the most casual reader what every artist of the slightest importance knows—that art is not nature or imitation of nature, that it is constructive and springs from an inner necessity for expression. He goes farther than most artists in declaring that in a work of art "the more obvious the separation from nature, the more likely is the inner meaning to be pure and unhampered." This is the essence of Kandinsky's singularity. He is so much impressed by the freedom of art from any obligatory subordination to or connection with nature that he has attempted to work out a method by which painting can get spiritual values into the mind of the observer without leaning upon the element of representation. This is what he says:

> A painter who finds no satisfaction in mere representation, however artistic, in his longing to express his inner life, cannot but envy the ease with which music, the most non-materiid of the arts today, achieves its ends. He naturally seeks to apply the methods of music to his own art. And from this results that modern desire for rhythm in painting, for mathematical abstract construction, for repeated notes of color, for setting color in motion.

He adds, and those who have thought of him as an unbalanced "modernist" should note the sanity of his contention:

> This borrowing of method by one art from another can only be truly successful when the application of borrowed methods is not superficial, but fundamental. One art must learn first how another uses its methods, so that the method may afterward be applied to the borrower's art from the beginning, and suitably. The artist must not forget that in him lies the power of true application of every method, but that that power must be developed.

Filled with the picturesque correspondences that spring promptly to an artist's mind, verbose but in no manner outrageous or even eccentric, the book is one to be read quite simply, as one might read the letters of one musician to another, getting intuitively at the thought back of occasional technical phrases. That is the way the author would like to have us approach his pictures also, which is not so easy.

Mr. Sadler, in his preface, makes it somewhat easier by drawing an interesting parallel between the art of Kandinsky and that of Picasso. He says that Kandinsky is "painting music." That is, he has broken down the barrier between painting and music, has isolated the pure emotion that we call "artistic emotion," and has succeeded in producing upon some minds, at least, by means of lines and colors in combinations independent of representation, the same effect as harmony and rhythm in music produce upon persons who are truly musical. Picasso's admirers also call him a "visual musician." But Picasso attempts to carry water on both shoulders, and endeavors to harmonize certain items of reality, a number, a button, a few capital letters, with a surrounding aura of angular projections. It is something like imitating a dog's bark or the breaking of a plate in sound, and then proceeding from this realistic representation to the abstract forms of music. In other words, he is trying to make the best of two worlds, while Kandinsky is content with searching out the logical analogy between color and sound, between line and rhythm.

The second book to be dedicated to pure art is by a critic, Clive Bell, and indicates how far the educated modern critic has come toward apprehending the artist's passion for significant form. He has passed far by that stupid stumbling block of the subject in art. He has passed that question of likeness. He has arrived at an artistic standpoint. Of representation he says: "Let no one imagine that representation is bad in itself; a realistic form may be as significant in its place as part of the design, as an abstract. But if a representative form has value it is as form, not as representation. The representative element in a work of art may or may not be harmful; always it is irrelevant. For to appreciate a work of art we need bring with us nothing from life, no knowledge of its ideas and affairs, no familiarity with its emotions. Art transports us from the world of man's activity to a world of aesthetic exaltation. For a moment we are shut off from human interests, our anticipations and memories are arrested; we are lifted above the stream of life. The pure mathematician rapt in his studies knows a state of mind which I take to be similar if not identical. He feels an emotion for his speculations which arises from no perceived relation between them and the lives of men, but springs, inhuman or superhuman, from the heart of an abstract science."

So far Mr. Bell is on secure ground. When he comes to particular instances most of his readers will gasp. It is not improbable that he meant his statements to produce that effect. He divides historic art into slopes, and by a slope he says he means that which lies between a great primitive morning, when men create art because they must, and that darkest hour when men confounded imitation with art. Giotto stands on one peak from which we slip downward toward the Classical Renaissance in which flounder Correggio and Michelangelo. He writes:

> The sixteenth century produced a race of artists peculiar in their feeling for material beauty, but normal, coming as they do at the foot of the hills; in their technical proficiency and aesthetic indigence. Craft holds the candle that betrays the bareness of the cupboard. The significance of form is feeble and impurely felt, the power of creating it is lost almost, but finer descriptions have rarely been painted.

It is in this insensitiveness to art of a kind that does not reveal its significance by means of the formulas he has learned that Mr. Bell shows his lack of the deep insight often called tolerance which marks the highest order of mind. The arch rebel Kandinsky is more at one with Michelangelo than Mr. Bell.

When an artist of experience talks he is apt to say something. He is like a business man, opposed to sentimentality and sure of his own mind on the subjects that interest him. The public no longer expects poetic vagaries from painters and sculptors, and has, in fact, developed an unusual liking for their spoken word. These talks with Mr. Ranger, which his interviewer secured with the avowed intention of using them for publication, probably suffer somewhat from the painter's knowledge that he was talking for print, miss somewhat the casual ease of unhampered intercourse. Nevertheless they contain much interesting material, some of it drawn from personal experience in meeting technical problems, some of it reminiscence and anecdote, and the last, no doubt, will make the most direct appeal to the general public.

In the chapter on the restoration of pictures Mr. Ranger is not happy about museum methods. "Museums," he says, "seem to have a knack of doing the wrong thing," and he points to Turner's "Slave Ship," which he once knew as a "sumptuous and rather lurid piece of color," and which is now "an incongruity which sets your teeth on edge," owing to unskilful removal of the varnish; to the two Rembrandts, "Dr. Tulp and His Wife," in the Boston Museum, and to various pictures in the Metropolitan Museum which have been spoiled for him by restorers. He then turns to the backgrounds against which museum pictures are hung and finds them cheerless. On the occasion of the Whistler exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum in 1910, with the walls covered with cheesecloth, he found the dark pictures looking far heavier and darker than they really were owing to this strong contrast, the beautiful "Bognor" being almost unrecognizable, and when Mr. Frick's Rembrandts were shown at the Hudson-Fulton exhibition the gray walls spoiled for him the grays in the pictures that "flickered and trembled through the golden tones enveloping them" when they hung on the walls of their owner's house.

As an artist he keeps to the old close union between art and nature, which the public find easier to understand than Mr. Kandinsky's independent attitude. Browning was quite sure that art was given to make us love

> things we have passed
> Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see.

For Browning and Landor and Mr. Ranger art is still the handmaid of nature.

Mr. Plowman in his book on etching and other graphic arts confines himself to a narrower field and discusses chiefly technical methods with a thoroughness that will make many of the pages interesting to even the expert etcher. The author stresses the fact, however, that technical facility is of no avail if one is not first an artist, and for the benefit of the careless beginner insists upon the necessity of constant and severe drill in drawing before etching is attempted. The second part of the volume is given up to descriptions of materials, recipes for acid baths and preparations for the plate, hints for printing, &c. Interest in the graphic arts is increasing so rapidly in this country and practical works of this kind are so few that the book should meet with an enthusiastic welcome.

THE CALL OF THE STARS

THE CALL OF THE STARS. By John R. Kippax. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

While far from being elementary in the usual sense of the word, Mr. Kippax has written with such simplicity and clearness that his book may truly be called a "Star and Planet Book for the People." He assures his readers that for the amateur star gazer particular interest will attach to perhaps not over 300 easily identified stars, and then furnishes, by way of introduction, an account of the night skies of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Many interesting facts are given about the earth and her great day and night illuminators, while each of the planets is excellently described.

Throughout the book extracts from ancient mythology are largely used, while numerous quotations from both ancient and modern poets together with numbers of excellent photographs and up-to-date charts and diagrams help the reader to a closer knowledge of his subject.

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THE PAN-ANGLES

A Federation of All English-Speaking Whites

THE PAN-ANGLES: A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations. By Sinclair Kennedy. With a map. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

THE federation of the one hundred and forty-odd millions of English-speaking whites scattered in all quarters of the globe is the subject of an elaborate "consideration" by Sinclair Kennedy. He regards it as the best, practically as the only, way in which this vast body of whites can retain the power they now have or maintain the standard of living which they have reached. What they have they possess because they wanted it and were strong enough to take it and have been, as yet, strong enough to hold it. This hold, however, is menaced in various directions, particularly and most nearly by Russia, more remotely by Japan, still more remotely by the Chinese. Fully to be prepared to meet the menaces that may thus arise, the author thinks that the co-operation of Germany with the English-speaking whites should be secured and would be, if not indispensable, extremely desirable.

While Mr. Sinclair Kennedy was toiling steadily in the compilation of the great mass of facts on which he bases his conclusions, Germany made war on Russia and on her ally, France; England took arms against Germany and summoned Japan to her aid in the Orient. Whatever else may come out of this vast convulsion, it is impossible that the main elements in the problem Mr. Kennedy studies so confidently shall ever again present themselves in the form that he sees them. It may come about that the United States and the six nations embraced in Great Britain may form a federal union to care for their common interests; but obviously it will not be in unison with Germany or in hostility to Russia or Japan. And we venture to think that any such federation as ultimately may be evolved will have a broader, better basis than the mere taking and keeping everything within reach.

Mr. Kennedy's thesis is a plausible one, and it is worked out with great patience and in a very candid spirit. But the underlying assumption is, we believe, radically mistaken, as well as essentially brutal. It is, in substance, the assumption that the gain of one people must be a loss to another, in war, in expansion, and in trade. Even in war the assumption does not necessarily hold, and in expansion and trade it need not hold at all. The net outcome of the Boer war was not a loss for the Boers. That of the long series of wars in India was not a loss for the defeated tribes. The expansion of British rule and commerce since free trade was adopted has not been at the expense of other peoples. And when the present world conflict comes to an end it may very well be that the old belief in force as the sole basis of national strength and prosperity may largely be abandoned and the principle of federation be substituted for the arbitrament of arms. Mr. Kennedy's exposition of what federation might do for the English-speaking white nations has a peculiar interest in connection with this possibility.

GOLFING PHILOSOPHY

THE HAPPY GOLFER: Being Some Experiences, Reflections and a Few Deductions of a Wandering Player. By Henry Leach. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Mr. Leach is himself the happiest of happy golfers, a veteran player who stands as a formidable disproof of the theory that golf begets neurasthenia. In his frequent visits to this country as golfing correspondent of The London Times, or other English newspapers, he has impressed the golfers he has met not only as a competent judge of play, but as an unprejudiced one, who has made it his business to inform the British public as to the progress of the ancient game in America. It is one of Mr. Leach's pleasant theories that golf is a game of universal interest, that "it seizes men of all ages, every nationality, all occupations, dispositions, and temperaments." We are not inclined to find any personal application in his remark that "savages have attempted golf and found they liked it." He is sure that the feelings induced by golf are "subtler and sweeter" than those inspired by any other game or sport.

The "physical delight that is gained by the driving of a golf ball with a wooden club in the manner that it ought to be driven" has been a part of his experience; while he likens the joys of the "short game" well played to listening to Mendelssohn after Beethoven. Various chapters in this book treat of recent golfing incidents in this country, including Ouimet's memorable defeat of the foremost British professionals, Vardon and Ray, at Brookline, and a tournament at Onwentsia, while there are chapters also on the development of American golf and the management of our golfing clubs. He describes golf in Canada, in France, Spain, and Italy, on the Riviera and in the Pyrenees, and he has an argument to present in favor of British golf courses with which nobody can seriously disagree.

But, as a whole, Mr. Leach's new book is chiefly noteworthy as an exposition of the golfing character and a study of the human peculiarities associated with the game. To enjoy it most one must have had some experience as a golfer. To appreciate Mr. Leach's ideal of the happy golfer perhaps one who has too often permitted the quality of his own golf to make him unhappy is best qualified.

Christianity

The Rev. Dr. Adolph A. Berle, Director of the New England Civics Institute, implicitly believes that to secure enduring social advance we must build upon a moral and spiritual base; he finds this base, he says, in historic Christianity, his view being that in the historical unfolding of civilization the constant factor of growth has been an "increasing acceptance of the moral and spiritual sanctions which Jesus Christ laid down in the Christian Gospel." These opinions Dr. Berle sets forth in a volume entitled "Christianity and the Social Rage," and along with them he presents some sharp criticisms of "impatient idealists" and "fanatical reformers" who seem to be carried away by an irrational rage for change, which in the case of a projected reform defeats the very purposes for which the reform originally was begun. (McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.)

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BELGIUM

Amazing Industry of a Nation That Faces Ruin

BELGIUM, HER KINGS, KINGDOM, AND PEOPLE. By John de Courcy MacDonnell. With photogravure portrait and fifty other portraits and illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50 net.

THAT portion of this book which deals with the trade life of Belgium brings to the mind of the American reader in vivid fashion just what the present war means to this industrially ruined land of hard-working, thrifty men and women.

The industrial story is that of a country which in eighty-four years—since 1830, when she threw off the Dutch yoke and became an independent kingdom—through diligence and commercial ability has become the sixth nation of the world in extent of yearly trade done. It is shown that in 1912 Belgium's combined imports and exports totaled $1,781,897,550. This sum is surpassed only by the trade of the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. Belgium's trade has slightly exceeded that done by three of the great powers—Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy—as well as the vast trade of British India. What Belgian national independence, plus Belgian energy and brains, has accomplished in this comparatively brief period in the life of a nation is shown by the fact that in 1831 the total trade, exports and imports combined, was but $37,308,760. At this time the country had a population of slightly over 4,000,000, while the population now is but slightly over 7,500,000, yet the trade is forty-eight times as great. Freedom from Dutch domination, the business abilities of King Albert's predecessors—Leopold I. and Leopold II.—and the commercial genius of the Belgians themselves have wrought the marvel.

The author, who resided for twelve years in Brussels and who interestingly writes with much sympathy of the Belgians and with much praise, gives the text for the modern story of the country in his opening sentence: "To ceaseless industry the Belgian people owe their national existence." He goes on to declare that this industry has placed Belgium, relatively to its population, "at the head of the two worlds in economic competition."

Belgium may literally be said to be a nation of workers, for Mr. MacDonnell states that 40 per cent. of the inhabitants, including the males and females of every age, work at regular callings. So abhorred is idleness that many persons follow more than one trade, working at different pursuits in different seasons. Brabant male villagers, for instance, are brickmakers or harvesters in Summer and Autumn and lacemakers in Winter. More than 40 per cent. of the laborers in Belgium are occupied in handicrafts other than those of agriculture.

Of the nation's ante-bellum prosperity the author writes:

> The more the figures relating to imports and exports are analyzed the clearer becomes the proof of the country's prosperity. A large quantity of the imports to Belgium consists of raw material, which, handled by skilled Belgian workmen, vastly increases the country's wealth. Belgium enriches herself by what she retains at home as well as what she exports. Economists assert that, so rich is the country, her purchases abroad are made entirely from revenue. * * *
>
> Relying on the returns relating to imports, exports, and population published by various Governments, Belgians assert that their country's industry is greater than that of any other country in the world. The product of labor, as summarized by them, is, per head, as follows: Belgium, £22 1s 10d; England, £20 18s; Germany, £10 10s 10d; France, £9 17s 6d; the United States, £6 10s 10d; Italy, £4 11s 8d; Austria-Hungary, £3 11s 6d; Japan, £1 8s; Russia in Europe, £1 8s; Finland, £1 5s 10d.

The money earned by the Belgians goes not into the hands of few, but of many. The number of employed increases in greater proportion than the number of employers or persons working on their own account. Trusts, in the author's words, "have not proved terrific in Belgium," while the only millionaire "who has succeeded in obtaining control of an industry, M. Solvey of soda fame, is more of a beneficent Liberal, with strongly marked Socialistic sympathies, than a grinding tyrant."

It is the Belgian boast, says the author, that they alone of Continental peoples have full freedom of speech and organization. The workmen have used this freedom to organize, and they have obtained notable advances in wages. In the last fifty years wages in all pursuits have increased and in most they have doubled.

King Albert, who succeeded his uncle in 1909, is described as "the people's King" and declared the most popular of Belgian sovereigns. His wife is a German, a Bavarian Princess. Leopold I. had been a German, too, having been Prince of Saxe-Coburg. Belgian politicians before the accession of Albert thought him a weakling, because he had been so much in the background while Leopold II. reigned. They "were speedily undeceived when he came to the throne." He has exhibited the same spirit of mastery which characterized the two Leopolds; he "inclines to no party, is swayed by no clique, but, with even mind, seeks ever the advancement of his people and his country's good."

Things Seen in Sweden

In a little book entitled "Things Seen in Sweden" W. Barnes Steveni gives us an entertaining description of a charming country and a picturesque people. There are fifty illustrations in the book. (E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THERE are few writers whose work has won a place in international literature who have remained so closely indentified with their native haunts as WASHINGTON IRVING. New York has produced other men and women who have achieved a not unenviable literary fame, but IRVING remains the city's foremost man of letters, the writer whose penetrating humor and delightful faculty for giving a local habitation to the children of his fancy, will ever be associated with the land of his birth. It is thus eminently appropriate that in the Tercentenary exhibition at the New York Public Library a special room should be devoted to the original manuscripts, first editions, letters, pictures, &c., of the author of the immortal Knickerbocker History, who was, by the way, the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library. The collection forming this special exhibition belongs to MR. ISAAC N. SELIGMAN and is probably the most complete of the kind. Its principal feature unquestionably is an unpublished journal in which IRVING relates the incidents connected with his travels through France, Sicily, Italy, and Holland. This journal fills two large manuscript volumes, and although it was probably not avowedly written for publication, it is strange that it has eluded the publisher all these years. IRVING was a keen observer of men and affairs of his day. What he saw he turned into literature with a gentle touch of humor that was peculiar to his genius as a writer. It is difficult to imagine a man better equipped by nature and training than IRVING to furnish an entertaining book of travels. His unpublished journal portrays the Europe of his day as he saw it on the occasion of his first youthful tour of the Continent. Doubtless it contains numerous observations of a personal intimate character that the author set down for his private amusement. But coming from a man of such importance in literature as WASHINGTON IRVING this will scarcely be rated as a blemish. In reality it enhances the value of a journal whose publication at this time would contribute an eminently appropriate feature to New York's Tercentenary celebration.

THOSE who are versed in the theories of criminal psychology will doubtless find an abundance of curious and interesting material in Sir MELVILLE MACNAGHTEN'S "Days of My Years," a book that has just made its appearance in London. Two years ago Sir MELVILLE retired from his position as head of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard. His career as a London detective covers a period of twenty-four years, and his book is naturally concerned with the details of most of the famous crimes that came under his observation during that time. The Whitechapel murders furnished him his initial experiences at Scotland Yard, and in his present volume of reminiscences he gives it as his belief that the "Jack the Ripper" of that strange series of crimes was a sexual maniac who committed suicide in 1888. He finds the same criminal impulses at the root of the Crippen Case, and in that of Dr. NEIL CREAM, the Lambeth poisoner of 1892. Sir MELVILLE'S theory regarding the Whitechapel murders corroborates to a large extent the theory cleverly elaborated by Mrs. BELLOC-LOWNDES in her last story, "The Lodger."

FOR the last two decades few literary men visiting this country for the first time have escaped the New York skyscraper. Whether this is due to the machinations of the interviewer who first buttonholes the new arrival, or whether the skyscraper really is the most impressive thing that we have to offer wandering poets, playwrights, and novelists, it would be difficult to say. It is pleasant to note, however, that the latest pilgrim of this kind from abroad, M. BRIEUX, is delighted with the skyscraper. When DICKENS visited this country more than seventy years ago, there were no skyscrapers to attract his attention—but there were cuspidors and, abnormally elevated boot soles, and his animadversions on the subject were not pleasant reading. At any rate, taking DICKENS'S visit as a starting point, the lapse of seventy years shows a gratifying enlargement of the American landscape as seen by the literary foreigner.

IN spite of its Scriptural authority one rather deprecates a too literal acceptance of the adage "there is nothing new under the sun." In a sense there is nothing old under the sun. Every age has a new way of looking at things, and although the "things" themselves may be old they acquire novelty through this changed point of view from which they are regarded. Hence one is disposed to grant the possibilities implied in the title of the weekly "journal of opinion"—The New Republic—the first number of which has just made its appearance. The six editors who are announced as responsible for the conduct of this new periodical belong to what is rather vaguely termed the younger generation in literature and politics, a fact increasing the likelihood that The New Republic will live up to its name. Nevertheless, it is a little difficult to discover wherein the novelty of The New Republic is to be found. We are told that "it is an attempt to find national audience for a journal of interpretation and opinion," as if that comprised its claim to being "new." At first glance there is nothing especially distinctive in this. Few journals, whether daily, weekly, or monthly, fail to contribute something in the way of "interpretation and opinion" in fields commanding for the time being public interest. A journal, however, that confines its columns exclusively to editorial criticism of the varying tendencies of modern times has not often been attempted in this country. ADDISON and STEELE immortalized this type of journalism in The Spectator of their day, and it has been received with more or less favor in England ever since. Its success in this or any country depends, of course, on the depth and sincerity of the "interpretation and opinion" filling its columns.

THE trouble with the so-called younger generation in literature, when venturing on such enterprises as The New Republic, is apt to be a somewhat exaggerated notion of the "message" that is to be delivered to mankind. The young literary enthusiast is generally the discoverer of a new world, which he takes to be quite different from the poor, decrepit old world in which he finds himself. If his "message" fails to attract attention, it is because of its "radicalism"—a failure that brings its compensations in the feeling of kinship with other "martyrs in the cause of truth" that is thus produced. More often, however, this boasted radicalism turns out to be not particularly radical, its lack of originality being the real cause for its failure to make an impression. History, of course, furnishes many an instance of the persecution that has been visited on the head of the independent thinker. But today a wider culture, a broader way of looking at things, has changed the conditions that used to give birth to our martyrs. An originality that is not mere eccentricity, that is really creative, is sure of a hearing. The literary journal that sincerely cultivates it, and thus stimulates the thought of its generation, is more certain of success than ever before. Hence, there may be plenty of room for The New Republic.

IT is natural that in the literature of war a prominent place should be accorded to TOLSTOY'S "War and Peace." By many this chronicle of the French invasion of Russia a century ago, with its historic portraits of NAPOLEON, KUTUZOFF, and the CZAR, is regarded as its author's masterwork in fiction. For a vivid portrayal of the Russian soldier, however, TOLSTOY'S "Sevastopol" is in many respects more remarkable than the novel that achieved a greater degree of fame. In "Sevastopol" TOLSTOY describes his own experiences as a soldier when, sixty years ago, he fought the French and English in a war which, as MR. AYLMER MAUDE points out, "resembled the intrenched fighting now going on in France." "Sevastopol" was among the earlier of TOLSTOY'S literary ventures, and hardly evinces the matured strength characterizing his later essays in fiction. MR. MAUDE, however, emphasizes the interesting fact that "there is no other case in literature in which so great a writer has described so great a fight after himself taking so intimate a part in it; and assuredly no one else has ever revealed the heart and mind of the Russian soldier with such penetrating insight."

AS the Christmas season approaches one involuntarily exclaims, "Now that ANDREW LANG has gone, who will give us a fairy book this year?" For something like twenty-five years MR. LANG, with the able assistance of his wife, made it a custom to bring out an annual Christmas fairy book. The series that thus grew under the magic of his name and industry remains an appropriate and lasting monument to his memory. Each year the Lang fairies appeared in a different color; the stories that they told seemed as infinite in variety as the combinations of hue offered by the rainbow. Doubtless the lore of fairyland is not exhausted and still appeals to young and old. It has seldom reached mankind, however, through so sympathetic a medium as this departed Scotchman.

IN A FEW WORDS

THE author of "The Green Curve," those grim and realistic stories of modern war published two years ago over the pen name, "Ole Luk Oie," is Col. E. D. Swinton, now attached to the General Staff of the Allies and author of the famous "Eye Witness" dispatches from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French. A new edition of the book over the author's name is in press.

It is a singular fact that since the beginning of the war there has been a greatly increased interest in Katrina Trask's peace play, "In the Vanguard." In the last two months this play has been successfully produced on the stage of the Municipal Theatre at Northampton, Mass.; it has been read in hundreds of schools, and requests for permission to produce it have come from almost every State in the Union. The publishers report that the sales of the book in the second year since publication have greatly exceeded those of the first year.

Marjorie Benton Cooke's "Bambi" has been translated into Swedish and is being published serially in a magazine in Sweden, where it will later be brought out in book form.

The late Pierre de Coulevain, whose real name was Mlle. Fabre, lived nearly forty years as a governess in rich families, mainly American, dwelling on the Continent. At the age of 36 she retired and began to write, living in the greatest seclusion in Paris or traveling about France.

Cecil Chesterton, younger brother of G. K. Chesterton and editor of The New Witness, will visit this country in January for a lecture tour, in the course of which he will speak upon many historical and literary subjects.

A worker in Ranidhara, India, has written to Emma C. Dowd asking permission to translate her "Polly of the Hospital Staff" into the vernacular because of the "help it will be to those not acquainted with the English language."

William Maxwell, author of "Salesmanship," is Second Vice President of the Edison Company, and, although he is less than 40 years old, can look back upon such varied occupations as canvasser, law student, law office clerk, credit manager, sales manager, and general manager of several industrial concerns. He has also written and sold a four-act play and numerous short stories and scenarios.

Marie Van Vorst is serving as a nurse in the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

A. Henry Savage-Landor, who disappeared in the war maelstrom last month, recently came to the surface again in France, having been acting as a dispatch bearer between Antwerp and Bordeaux for the Belgian Government. He had passed through the German lines six times without having been detected.

Charles Inman Barnard, author of "Paris War Days," has been Paris correspondent of The New York Tribune for sixteen years. He is Chairman of the Harvard Club of Paris and President of the Association of the Foreign Press in that city.

Edith Wharton is writing "Impressions of War Scenes in Paris," which will be published in early numbers of Scribner's Magazine.

H. G. C. PERY-AYSCOUGH, co-author of "With the Russians in Mongolia," who has been for some time in the Chinese Postal Service, is returning to England to join his old regiment, the Royal Enniskillen Fusileers.

LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

allow him to give up the brilliant opening in his career that his South American engagement offered. So, while she slowly travels toward death, she writes letters that are full of the tenderest love, bright hopefulness and exalted feeling. The slender volume is built upon a simple story scheme, but it is unusual in its refinement of touch and in the delicacy with which it infuses the tale with the fragrance of love.

THE NIGHT WIND'S PROMISE

THE NIGHT WIND'S PROMISE. By Varick Varmady. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

This is the third and, the publishers announce, the final story in the series of novels dealing with the doings of Bingham Harvard, bank clerk and athlete, who, endeavoring to elude arrest for a crime he had not committed, showed such swiftness of action and such remarkable strength that the police of several cities named him "The Night Wind." That was the first novel. In this third story he is the honored and successful President of a bank and the devoted husband of the woman who, as a private detective, had been one of those who did their best to capture him in the first book. The scenes of this new novel are laid in and about New York and the plot is based upon the attempt of a handsome and daring criminal to impersonate an American of wealth and secure a large amount of money which he has on deposit in Bingham Harvard's bank. He succeeds in getting the money and he also abducts Harvard's wife and for a time it looks as if he would succeed in getting out of the country with both booty and woman. The story has considerable complication of plot and much perilous and exciting activity, but it does not compare well with the earlier stories of the series. It lacks the swift, spontaneous movement that characterized them and it is overweighted with conversations that run to long speeches.

WE ARE FRENCH

WE ARE FRENCH. By Perley Poore Sheehan and Robert H. Davis. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

This little story moves along swiftly with quite a stir and color of life in its pages, with sustained emotional intensity and many dramatic moments. It opens in a village in eastern France, and is concerned with two old soldiers who had spent seven years of their young manhood with the Legion in Algiers. Once while there they had been captured and one of them, a bugler, ordered by their Arab captors to blow the "Retreat" under promise of torture if he does not, blows a furious "Charge" and the Legion wins the battle. They are old men when the story opens, peasants, bent and white-haired, but the bugler's companion never tires of telling of that glorious moment. Finally, the one-time savior of the day is summoned to Paris to be made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the two old "sousous" march thither on foot. And on the way and in Paris there befall romance and tragedy. The story goes with a romantic swing and the characters of the two old men, especially of the one who does most of the talking and remembers with reverence the bugler's achievement, stand out, full of life.

A CHRISTMAS PARTY

Before she won wide attention by her prize story Leona Dalrymple had written several Christmas tales about a Southern household and a faithful old negro retainer named Uncle Noah. She follows these now with another novelette, specially suited to the holiday season, called "Uncle Noah's Christmas Party," (McBride, Nast & Co., $1.) The Southern household is not as prosperous as it once had been, and some of the family silver had been sold to provide ready money. Uncle Noah decides that he will buy it back as a Christmas present for his master, Col. Fairfax. He goes about it surreptitiously, and in the course of his midnight journey runs upon a mysterious adventure, the outcome of which decides him to have a Christmas party of his own in the barn. He invites an old lady in an old-fashioned lavender silk gown and some neglected Italian children. And while his party is in progress he finds that he has uncovered an old and painful romance that in the glow of his Christmas tree comes to a happier conclusion. The little book has several page illustrations in color by Charles L. Wrenn and marginal decorations in tint by Charles H. Guischard.

YOURSELF AND THE NEIGHBORS

YOURSELF AND THE NEIGHBORS. By Seumas MacManus. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. New York: The Devin-Adair Company.

Is Ireland, as certain poets would have us believe, a place of haunted hills and shadowy waters, inhabited by the melancholy Sidhe? Or is it, as Synge told us, a barbarous land, where patricide wins for the criminal universal adoration? It is neither, according to one who knows the country and its people with a knowledge far more intimate than that of Mr. Yeats or the late John Synge—Seumas MacManus of Donegal.

"Yourself and the Neighbors" is not a collection of studies of Irish life; it is a book of stories by the champion story-teller of a nation of story-tellers. But it gives the reader a clearer idea of the men, women, and children who lived among the hills of Knockagar a generation ago than the most exhaustive treatise or the most relentlessly realistic analysis.

One of Mr. MacManus's devices for making his tales more vivid (it was not unknown to the late Donald Mitchell) consists in using "you" for his hero. That is, he tells how you herded the cows at daybreak and, standing bare-footed in the frosty pasture, watched the red sun roll over the shoulder of Barnes Mor; how you fought the Back-o'-the-Hill boys and rode to the town with your father on top of Jimmy Kelly's turf cart; how you courted and won Molly Gilride, saw your children grow up around you, and sank to rest beneath the green sod of Killymard. He reminds you of the old friends of your boyhood days, of the village Postmistress, the schoolmaster, the beggarmen, the "come-home Yankees."

He tells again the stories you loved—of Raftery and of the Gentle People—tells them as skillfully as any shanachie that ever sat in a chimney corner. He recreates the life of an Irish countryside; he puts, indeed, the very soul of his race into language that is colloquial but exquisite, now tense with passion, now shaken with mirth. He has art and knowledge and sympathy, and he has put them all into this entertaining and lovable book.

ALTOGETHER JANE

ALTOGETHER JANE. By Herself. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35 net.

This new book is professedly the history of a woman writer who, being accused of putting too much of herself into her stories, decides to write one which shall be entirely about herself—"Altogether Jane," and nothing else. She begins with her earliest recollections, and presents a rather attractive picture of a sensitive, talented child—that Jane is an unusual and decidedly gifted person is an impression which the author strives to convey throughout the book's sixty-five chapters, not very successfully. She was brought up in the old-fashioned school of many whippings and parental omnipotence, against which she makes a rather vigorous plea. At about sixteen she becomes engaged, and three years later is married to a man whose character never takes on any very definite shape to the reader. Meanwhile there have been religious doubts, a relinquishment of the creed which she had formerly accepted without question, and attempts at authorship. Follows maternity, many struggles with poverty, and a love affair. When the book ends Jane is middle aged and somewhat battered and bruised, but she has "kept herself sweet, and so retained her possibility for happiness."

Much of the book is well done, Jane's childhood and youth are prettily described, her relations with her own "Boy" have a certain charm and pathos, and the scenes of her mother's death and her own grief are pictured with truth and poignancy. But the reader never believes in the remarkable capabilities which, according to Jane, might have made of her "a singer, an actress, or a writer," is inclined to smile at her interview with the man "at the top of the stage," who takes so calmly her modest proposal that he star her at once, and has a strong conviction that it was not her originality but her verbosity which caused so many editors to turn down her manuscripts. Of the other characters, only the mother is ever real. The rest of them are a mere series of shadow shapes. However, the book has promise despite its many faults.

THE BLOSSOMING ROD

THE BLOSSOMING ROD. By Mary Stewart Cutting. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Mrs. Cutting's charming little Christmas story is "for every one who loves the Day," and certainly many of those who love the day will enjoy hearing about Langshaw and the fishing-rod which "ceased to be a mere bundle of sticks," but was transformed "into one blossoming with love."

It is a simple enough little tale—one which reflects the experiences of many of those quiet, honest, obscure, hard-working, affectionate families whose homes are really homes, whether they live in suburban cottages, as the Langshaws did, or in city flats. And it is well that the genuine beauty of commonplace lives like these should be so put before us by the magic of talent and a sympathetic insight that even our often blind or averted eyes cannot fail to see it. The old-fashioned, sickly sentimental Christmas story was—and is—a thing to sour the milk of human kindness; but we are all the better and the sweeter natured for reading of such episodes as this of Langshaw and his Christmas present.

THE WARD OF TECUMSEH

THE WARD OF TECUMSEH. By Cleveland Marriott. Illustrated by Frank Mekerman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

It is a romantic and interesting background that Mr. Marriott chooses for his story of love and adventure, although of the kind that rarely brings conviction. His action takes place in 1812 and 1813, and most of it is in the wilderness of the Northwest Territory, in the regions that are now Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The scenery of such a staging depends so much upon the imagination of the novelist that even the greatest skill will have difficulty in making the reader feel the breath of actuality in the pages. Mr. Marriott goes at his task in what is perhaps the best manner, that of pure romance. He starts out with a lovely maiden of Huguenot descent, whose father, of a titled French family, had lived much with the Shawnee Indians, and on his death had left her in the care of Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief. A relative of the British branch of the family, a disreputable British officer, goes in search of her, intending to marry her and secure the estates to which she is heiress. A young scion of the American branch rushes to her rescue. But she has already elected to remain with the Indians and spy for them against the whites. That is the situation at the opening of the story, which leads the reader through the Western wilderness, with much stirring adventure and with many hair-breadth escapes of one or another of the chief characters. There are intrigues and battles between the Americans and the combined forces of the British and the Indians, and all manner of dangers blockade the path of the heroic young American, bent on saving Tecumseh's ward. There is a very good portrayal also of Tecumseh himself, with his passionate desire to form an Indian empire.

PERSONS UNKNOWN

PERSONS UNKNOWN. By Virginia Tracy. Illustrated by Henry Raleigh. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

Considering that it is a first novel, the author of this story of a mysterious crime deserves not a little commendation. For it shows remarkable fertility of invention, an active and nimble fancy, and a style whose imaginative quality gives promise of better things. The story suffers, indeed, from too luxuriant an abundance of these factors, or, perhaps it would be better to say, too unbridled a use of them. The author must learn, for the sake of the greater plausibility it will give, to use her gifts with more discretion. She is prone to give her imagination such a loose rein that it gallops away into all sorts of unconvincing fantastic developments. That sort of an imagination is much more desirable in a young author than one that is plodding and heavy, but it needs a lot more watching and training.

The story has a double interest, although the two are so closely intertwined—and this is skilfully done—that its central theme is practically a single thread. A mysterious murder, and closely connected with it a love affair, with the woman under suspicion of having committed the murder, quickly engage the attention of the reader. An ambitious young novelist, about to get his first manuscript published, sitting at his window on a hot night, sees the shadow of a woman with an arm raised in dramatic gesture on a window shade across the street and a moment later hears a shot. When with the police he enters the apartment, he finds no one there save the dead body, with a bullet hole in the breast, of the man who was about to publish his book. So the story opens, and then develops into widespread, rather rambling complications, which include some operations of the Camorra, transplanted from Italy, and some excursions into the misdeeds of a previous generation. The scenes are all laid in and about New York City.

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LATEST FICTION

Novels by Pierre de Coulevain, E. T. Thurston and Others

THE WONDERFUL ROMANCE. By Pierre de Coulevain. Translated by Alys Hallard. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS, the latest book to be translated from the French of Pierre de Coulevain, is also the last book she wrote before her death, though possibly there may be another earlier volume still waiting translation. In reading some of the paragraphs of this long reflection upon life and life's meanings and impulses, for such in truth the book is, one notices a premonition:

> "Remember, I have your promise," she said, still holding my hand. "You are coming to Louvic. You have sown the seed; you must come and see it sprouting."
>
> I nodded without speaking. A kind of superstitious fear prevents me now from making any plans or giving verbal promise.

Not that the book is morbid. On the contrary, it is sunny with optimism, is indeed a sincere, almost a passionate, protest against a cynical or a despondent attitude toward "The Wonderful Romance," which is none else than existence itself. The writer relates how she came to take what she terms an objective rather than a subjective view of life, looking for causes behind the effects, sad or joyful, with which she was brought into more or less intimate contact, rather than studying her own reactions. This vision, she tells us, "has revealed, and continues to reveal, to me the incommensurable greatness of our atom lives."

The book is the most personal the author has given us, though all her stories are frank relations of personal experience. But here she puts down her philosophy, more in the style of a long essay interrupted by what the papers call human interest stories, and by what, in an elder day, might very likely have been described as "Polite Conversations." The result of this unconventional method and somewhat desultory plan is singularly agreeable. The thoughts are by no means always new, but they are good thoughts and true thoughts, expressed with grace and that feminine charm so marked in this Frenchwoman. She has an intense sympathy for people, an unquenchable curiosity. The slightest incident, a boy sitting asleep in the sun, a flower thrown aside, a girl opening a letter, anything sets her mind working, leads her away, and the reader with her, on all sorts of odd pilgrimages and fanciful imaginings.

She attempts, in this latest work, to approach all the greater forces that move mankind with the idea of seeing from what they flow and to what they lead. Thus she studies love, dreams, religion, sorrow. Always there are stories—stories she has watched, stories that have been told her. And always she seeks to prove that we are in the hands of Providence, not free agents, and that this Providence is constantly working for good, using our evil and our weakness to the same end, parcelling out grief, loss, gain and happiness, not for our own sakes, but for ultimate results.

Our own responsibility lies in fulfilling our destiny to the utmost, and in recognizing that we are the agents of Divine force. With this in mind the author finds the disappointments, the sufferings of her life to have been worth while, and she regrets nothing. Behind everything is the great pattern of good, and enduring happiness lies in realizing this.

It is a comforting book, full of straightforward simplicity, and today, when a good many well-meaning people are shouting that God's plans have gone astray and that we are all rushing to destruction like a ship on fire, it is a good book to keep on the table. This old woman, full of courage and kindness, is a companion worth making an intimate of, whether or no you agree with her conclusions. She closes her book with the expectation of starting to Rome, there to spend Christmas with some American friends. "Is it not rather late in the day for me to make another pilgrimage to the Eternal City?" she asks. "I feel how thin the thread of my life now is * * * but it is hard to leave Life now when I see it so immense, beautiful with an immortal beauty. Courage will come to me."

She did not set out to Rome, for she fell dead, shortly after writing the above words, in Switzerland. The book, which she called her barque, "The Why," is the best thing she has done, both for its literary excellence and its depth of thought. The translation is admirable.

ACHIEVEMENT

ACHIEVEMENT. By E. Temple Thurston. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

THIS is the third and last of the series of novels wherein are related the history of Richard Furlong, the famous artist. It begins with the death of his wife, Constance, at the birth of their child, and traces the development of Dicky Furlong to his full growth and the final "Achievement" which comes with the painting of his great picture, "Romance." Between these two events many things happened and more than one woman entered his life, for it is Mr. Thurston's theory that the woman is "the father of the children of his"—i. e., man's—"brain." Dicky Furlong worked "under the influence of women all through his life," and she who stimulated him to highest endeavor was by no means the worthiest of them all.

First after the death of Constance came Mrs. Flint, his father's housekeeper, whom he met when immediately after his bereavement he fled from London to his old home at the Mill. It was she whose interest did so much to arouse him from his lethargy, she who insisted that without his work a man was a mere sipher. And she gave him a fine and generous love, in exchange for which he had but little to offer. Her nature and feelings are admirably analysed; she is a creature of flesh and blood, presented sympathetically and with real understanding. It was she, too, who helped Dicky at the very end, helped him "as no other could have done." Then came the girl who was his model for his first notable portrait, "Jade," and one or two others, each of whom had a more or less marked effect upon his development, and at last the woman who was the great love of his life, Lady Diana Charteris, intelligent, rich, beautiful, socially important, and married to a man whom she herself termed "a cad." A fascinating woman, not a great one; for "luxury, ease and idleness, these are not sustenance for the great of heart," and upon these Diana had been nourished all her life. From such a love only tragedy could come, and come it does, swift and sure.

All these different women are drawn with firm, clear strokes. Fanny Cornish, Mrs. Samby, the elderly char-woman into whose life Dicky brought all that it had ever known of laughter, Mrs. Flint and the Lady Diana, who rather enjoyed playing "Lady Hamilton to his Romney"—they are each distinct, very much alive. Nevertheless, one of the very best portions of the novel is that in which they play no part; the scenes attending Constance's funeral: The dreadful preparations, Mrs. Baldwin's regret that she had not expended the extra five shillings which would have secured a black horse with a long tail, Dicky's grief that sent him wandering for three days among the streets and finally drove him from London to where the Avon, "that winding bend of silver, interlaced by the banks and the willows," reawakened his sense of beauty, making him feel himself no longer alone—all this could scarcely be improved. His encounters with his father, when the old inability to understand rises between them coupled with a new affection and with a new jealousy as well, are also admirably done—so admirably done that one cannot but be doubly sorry that the author should have seen fit to introduce so melodramatic an episode as the failure of Furlong Senior, and Dicky's purchase of the old Mill, an incident which badly mars an otherwise artistic book. Fortunately it is soon over, and we are glad to forget it in the interest of his first meeting with Diana Charteris and the beginning for him of that "one love in a man's life that is unlike and transcends all other," the love which presently forced him to face the great battle between flesh and spirit, the battle from which he was at last to emerge victorious. So the other threatened spiritual tragedy was averted; that a material one came was the decree of fate—and Dicky's work was done.

In the writing of his novel Mr. Thurston has attained to a style at once simple, clear, and poetic. Dramatic, too, at certain moments, devoid of mere verbiage. Dicky himself is portrayed in all his various moods and phases; grief-stricken, flushed with eagerness over his wonderful colored wood engraving, when at last the perfect print came from the machine Mr. Nibbs tended so lovingly; furiously enraged, even to bloodlust, by the torture of a dog; idealist through and through, seeing beauty even in the smoking furnaces and belching chimneys of the Northern factory town; often enthusiastic, always full of vitality, quick to feel and to understand. It is true and fitting that in the end his life should be crowned by "Achievement"—achievement both in what he did and in what he was.

ANNE FEVERSHAM

ANNE FEVERSHAM. By J. C. Smith. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

IN this new novel the author of "Broke of Covedon" has turned away from the present time to the days of the great Elizabeth, and attempted about as difficult a feat as any writer could well try to perform—he has striven to draw a portrait of Shakespeare. It is Shakespeare who is both the deus ex machina and the real hero of the book; it is he who befriends the hapless fugitives, Gervase Heriot and Anne Feversham, the one condemned to death and with a price upon his head, the other his rescuer and loyal comrade, and finally brings happiness to them. For, thanks to the machinations of several wicked men, Gervase had been accused of complicity in a Popish plot against the life of Elizabeth, and, although entirely innocent, been cast into prison in Nottingham Castle, and condemned to the block. From this fate beautiful, high-spirited Anne Feversham, only daughter and heiress of the Constable of Nottingham, saved him at almost the last moment, and together they fled through the country until it chanced that they met one William Shakespeare, an actor in the Lord Chamberlain's famous company. To him they told their story, and from that instant it is his efforts to prove Gervase's innocence and win a pardon for the lovers, which form the thread of the plot—efforts which very nearly brought his own head beneath the executioner's ax.

As a story "Anne Feversham" is at once interesting and charming. It is well written, it moves briskly, and there are any number of exciting episodes, from the thrilling escape from the castle until it all culminates in the first performance of "As You Like It," given at Richmond Park before the Queen herself and by her command—the performance in which Anne played the part of Rosalind under Shakespeare's own guidance. "He was all kindness, all tenderness, all forethought, and concern." They might well have won hearts far harder than those of Shakespeare and his associates, this true and gallant pair of lovers.

But when all is said of them and their adventures, it is Shakespeare who is the very soul and spirit of the book. Mr. Snaith has in truth fairly justified his audacity in endeavoring to portray this "man of men." His Shakespeare is many-sided, brave and gentle, gay and sad, loving and lovable—and cursed with that "penalty of high imagination," as Richard Burbage calls it, "the disease of not being able to know your own mind." His relations with his dear friend Burbage, the devoted companion who felt that upon him lay the charge "of watching over this man who was not as other men," a charge he strove to accomplish even at the cost of life itself, are sympathetically and vividly drawn. It is the Shakespeare who exclaimed:

> "Meanwhile greet me friend, good fellow,
> Gentle Will, my merry men!"

that Mr. Snaith places before us, but he also shows us something of the crushing weight of a sympathy, an insight, and an understanding far transcending those of ordinary men. There is plenty of light and shadow, and the practical man of affairs who bought the largest house in Stratford is not neglected. The book is bright, too, with the color of that rich and splendid age. Besides Shakespeare, we have glimpses of Bacon and Cecil, of Raleigh and Elizabeth—the "raddled old woman" men called Gloriana—and of Mistress Mary Fytton, whom Mr. Snaith evidently identifies with the dark lady of the sonnets.

THREE LOVE STORIES.

JULIE M. LIPPMANN'S "Martha" books have won an army of readers who will be just as much pleased with the new one, "Martha and Cupid," (Henry Holt & Co., $1,) in which the big, lovable Irish woman meets with some vicissitudes and is carried through a long section of her life. In the first part of the book she takes her time, in a most leisurely fashion, to choose between two lovers, but finally selects one of them, because the other "can shift for himself." The rest of the book is concerned with the ups and downs of their married life, which give Martha many occasions to show her characteristic composure, good nature, and facetious confidence in herself. She succeeds also in getting a husband for her mother and before the book ends one of her own daughters is married, after an experience during which Martha feels it necessary to "hold her beau" for her until she returns to her proper senses. The story is written with rather less spontaneity than appeared in the previous books, but it is of more complicated structure and contains more dramatic incident.

According to all the authorities upon pedagogics Dru Loveridge, in Beulah Marie Dix's story, "The Little God Ebisu" (Duffield & Company, $1.35), ought not to have been teaching school, because she hated it and longed to flee from its drudgery. And to bring about the possibility of flight she was accustomed to make small offerings of a bit of candy or a flower to a little image of the Japanese god of luck, Ebisu, which smiled upon her from her desk whenever she had time to look at it. And finally Ebisu did his duty and brought her an invitation to a week-end house party and the party delivered into her hands a handsome young lover. The course of true love ran through rose colored clouds for a time, and then it struck upon rocks, and after a while it turned out to be another and entirely different course of true love with another lover. The book is quite plainly and unpretentiously an old-fashioned love story—a type of novel that is getting to be very rare indeed in these days when novel reading is sometimes an intellectual exercise as strenuous as chess.

"Rosemary — for Remembrance" (George H. Doran Company, 75 cents), by Norman Bright Carson, is a tender little love story told in letters that breathe the highest ideals. They are written by a young wife in this country to her husband engaged in engineering work in South America. Threatened illness had made it impossible for her to accompany him and she had refused to

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The New York Times Review of Books

Sunday, November 29th

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. M. S. W.—Will you please tell me something about Rabindranath Tagore?

Rabindranath Tagore is at present the most commanding figure in the modern literature of India. His family has been prominent in Bengal for many generations, possessed of vast wealth, and distinguished for intellect. The family estates are the largest in Bengal. The poet's grandfather, Dwarakanath Tagore, was the founder of the Landholders' Society, while his father was a spiritual and intellectual leader in Bengal. He refused a high civic title and took instead that of Maharsi, which means "great sage." Under the wise instruction of his father Rabindranath, who was born in 1860, grew up in a way that developed his mystic and poetic nature. He developed rapidly and when he was 11 years old his father sent him to the Himalayas, where he studied the great classics of his country and of England. He visited England when he was 17 and perfected himself in the study of English. Returning to Bengal, he began writing the poems that have made him famous in India. When some of his poems were translated into English and published in England they created a great sensation in the literary world. It was soon after this that Tagore received the Nobel Prize for Literature, the first time that it was awarded to other than a white man.

One of the members of the Tagore family is the Hon. Maharajah Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar, who was knighted in 1906. He is a patron of music, a Trustee of the Indian Museum, and a member of many public bodies. Another distinguished member of the family is Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, who founded the Bengal Music School in 1871 and the Bengal Academy of Music ten years later. He has written many books in English, Sanskrit, and Bengali.

Mrs. E. B. GAYLORD.—Can you tell me the names of the publishers of the book "Lyle Macdonald," published fully forty years ago?

"Lyle MacDonald" was written by Mrs. S. F. Keene. It was one of the MacDonald series published between the years 1870 and 1875. The others were "Orient Boys," "Guy's Life Lesson," "Led," and "Viking Heir." A new edition in five volumes, price $7.50, was issued in 1875-76 by Henry Hoyt, 25 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. Hoyt's business was soon afterward taken over by Ira Bradley & Co., 162 Washington Street, Boston, a firm apparently no longer in existence.

M. D. S.—I have an old copy of "Klosterheim," by Thomas De Quincey, about which I should like some information. I have never found this work of De Quincey's anywhere, and have asked many times through different authorities, but cannot find that any one has ever heard of it. The title page reads thus: "Klosterheim; or, The Masque, with biographical preface by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. Boston: Whittemore, Niles & Hall. N. Y.: J. C. Derby. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co. 1855." The story is a historical novel at the end of the Thirty Years' War, and is most fascinating. I have had it for many years, as it was in my father's library.

Thomas De Quincey published his novel, "Klosterheim," in 1832. It never had much popularity, though it is said to have been dramatized with success at two London theatres. De Quincey was at the time living in Edinburgh, Scotland. "Klosterheim" and "The Logic of Political Economy" were his only separate publications. "The Confessions," reprinted from The London Magazine in 1822, passed through six editions before the new and greatly enlarged edition of 1856. His other works appeared in periodicals, chiefly in the London, Blackwood's, and Tait's Magazines. A full list of these, with dates of first appearance, is in Lowndes's Manual under De Quincey. The most complete edition of De Quincey's is the American, in twenty-two volumes, 1851-72. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, author of the biographical preface, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country and became a well-known newspaper editor in Philadelphia. The 1855 issue of "Klosterheim" is not of special value. A copy of the first edition (1832) is worth about $10.

S. C. B.—Can you tell me the author and publisher of a short story supposed to represent an incident in the life of Phillips Brooks, entitled "The Bishop's Shadow" or "The Shadow of the Bishop"?

"The Bishop's Shadow," by I. T. Thurston, was published by Fleming H. Revell & Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GEORGE T. FLEMING.—The verses sought by L. W. Kearn in your issue of Sept. 20 are by A. S. Kieffer. I have them in Excell's School Songs, No. 4. The music there is by B. C. Unseld. The words are:

Twilight is stealing over the sea,
Shadows are falling dark on the lea;
Borne on the night winds, voices of yore
Come from the far-off shore.

CHORUS.

Far away beyond the starlit skies,
Where the love-light never, never dies,
Gleameth a mansion filled with delight,
Sweet, happy home so bright.

Voices of loved ones! Songs of the past
Still linger round me while life shall last;
Lonely I wander, sadly I roam,
Seeking that far-off home.

Come in the twilight, come, come to me!
Bringing some message over the sea,
Cheering my pathway while here I roam
Seeking that far-off home.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Ida E. Johnston, Morristown, N. J.; "J. G. N.," New York; "L. C. B.," New York, and "E. H.," New York.

L. S. BEST.—Here are the words of the hymn asked for by Emma A. Wetmore in your issue of Oct. 11, 1914:

God of the morning, at whose voice
The cheerful sun makes haste to rise,
And like a giant doth rejoice
To run his journey through the skies:

Oh, like the sun, may I fulfill
The appointed duties of the day;
With ready mind and active will,
March on and keep my heavenly way.

But I shall rove, and lose the race
If God my Sun should disappear
And leave me in this world's wide maze,
To follow every wandering star.

Give me Thy counsel for my guide;
And then receive me to Thy bliss;
All my desires and hopes beside
Are faint and cold compared with this.

H. S.—"J. A. R." asks in your issue of Oct. 18 concerning a poem beginning

In the bitter waves of woe,
Beaten and tossed about
By the sullen winds which blow
From the desolate shores of doubt.

This poem was written by Dr. Washington Gladden, the well-known writer of Columbus, Ohio. It consists of some eight verses under the title of "Ultima Veritas." It is included in a little book of Dr. Gladden's verses published by The Pilgrim Press.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Miss J. L. Henderson, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Mrs. G. E. Henbach, Brooklyn, and "A. M. T.," Brooklyn.

MRS. GERTRUDE Y. DOOLEY.—The poem asked for by F. W. Carroll in your issue of Oct. 4 is "Night," by Helen Huntington, and runs as follows:

Night and the curtains drawn,
This household still,
Fate with appointed strength
Hath worked its will.
Close to the dying blaze
We sit alone,
Naught but the old day lost,
All else our own.

Far in the corners dim
The shadows start;
Near to your strength I cling
And near your heart.
Dearest, the whole world ends,
Ends well—in this—
Night—and the firelit dark,
Your touch, your kiss.

L. L. WHITLOCK.—The lines asked for by "R. C. B." in your issue of Oct. 4, (not quite correctly quoted,) are from Horace Smith's "Hymn to the Flowers." It should read, as I remember it:

In that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply,
Its choir, the winds and waves; its organ, thunder;
Its dome, the sky!

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. W. D. Brooks, New York; "B. C. P.," Richmond Hill, N. Y.; and Elvina J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.

C. P. B.—Your correspondent, "Lawrence," in your issue of Sept. 6, is in error regarding Mrs. Welby's poem, though the extract from it is correctly quoted. The poem is not "little," being composed of ten stanzas of eight lines each, and is not named "Twilight at Sea," but "Musings"; the narrator is supposed to be watching the waves from the shore.

J. M. DANA.—The lines quoted by George S. Hawley in your issue of Oct. 4:

Others may sing the song,
Others may right the wrong.

can be found in Whittier's poem, "My Triumph."

R. D. C.—In answer to the "Appeal to Readers" on Oct. 11 of Marie Walters Kennedy, the lines she quotes are slightly different in my version. The verses are by Beth Slater Whitson and called "Possession":

The sunset dies, but lives again
In the poppy's crimson bloom;
The twilight fades, but silver stars
Shine through enfolding gloom.
Joy walks with us a little way,
Great as a joy can be;
Then drops our clinging hand and goes—
But ah, the memory!

ALFRED O. BLAISDELL.—The hymn asked for by Emma A. Wetmore in your issue of Oct. 11 is by Dr. Watts, and may be found in nearly every one of the older hymn books.

A. T.—Your correspondent, Mrs. L. C. Edmondson, in asking where she could find a book called "Our Daily Paths," by T. S. Arthur, states that she thinks T. S. Arthur was a Congregational minister, but he was a Swedenborgian, and Mrs. Edmondson could very likely obtain the book, or information about it, at either the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, at Clark Street and Monroe Place, or the New Church Society on Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

APPEALS TO READERS

F. L. P.—Will some reader furnish a poem beginning:

Darling, the day is over,
Ended the dream divine;
You must go back to your life,
I must go back to mine.

W. T. W.—I would like the entire poem of which the following is a part:

What have you to remember?
What have I to forget?
Laughter fests and trifles,
And yet—and yet!

R. S. J.—Could any of your readers tell me the rest of the following poem, also its author? All I know of it is:

You have kissed me back to the face of God,
You have kissed me back from the gates of hell,
. . . . . .
And a world of men shall hear from me.

L. L. L.—Can any reader tell me where to find the words, and who the author is, of these lines?

"They threw me a rose. I stepped on it. What cared I for a rose, when She, the Queen of all the roses, lay dead?"

ANNE E. DICKINSON.—Can any of your readers quote for me and give me the author of a piece of poetry in which a line somewhat like the following appears:

Lost: One golden hour from a day. . . .

Then it goes on, telling one to make the best of time, for it is limited.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Forthcoming Publications of Varied Interest

THE publication of books whose intention is to incite toward peace is being stimulated by the European war, as well as that of books dealing with the war and its combatants. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish shortly "Peace Insurance," by Richard Stockton, Jr., who takes the stand that the United States, in order to insure the continuance of its peaceful international relations, must provide a larger and more efficient army and navy.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready for early publication a symposium of papers entitled "The Message of Japan to America." The contents have been written by statesmen and other leaders of thought in Japan, and the volume has been prepared under the editorial supervision of Prof. Naoichi Masaoka of Tokio. The book is issued in this country under the auspices of the Japanese Society, and contains an introduction by its President, Lindsay Russell. Its contents include first-hand information as to present conditions in Japan, the ideals and policies of Japanese leaders, and the attitude of public opinion toward the United States.

"Makers of Madness," a peace play by Herman Hagedorn, will be published within a week or two by the Macmillan Company.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces early publication of "Treitschke: Selections from Lectures on Politics." The translation has been made by A. A. Gowans.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon have ready the large, two-volume work by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, "On War of Today," in which the famous German exponent of militarism makes an exhaustive study of the art and practice of war under modern conditions and with modern engines of destruction. This is said to be the basic work from which his other books are developed. It has been translated by a Lieutenant in the German Army.

Harper & Brothers are republishing Count Helmuth von Moltke's "The Franco-German War of 1870-71."

The Harvard University Press will soon bring out an abridgment and revision of President Lowell's "The Governments and Parties of Continental Europe." It will bear the title "The Governments of France, Italy, and Germany," and will provide an authoritative survey of Governmental machinery in these three countries up to the time of the breaking out of the war.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a new and revised edition of "The Boy's Book of New Inventions," by Harry E. Maule, which, as it deals with the new engines of war which have won universal attention since the outbreak of the European struggle, will interest adult as well as youthful readers. Among its subjects treated in the light of battlefield development during the last few months are war aeroplanes and Zeppelins, aeroplane guns, the automobile in war, submarines, marine and land mines, the modern fortress, and the guns that are used against it.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing a series of books under the general title, "Immigrants in the Making," which deal with the qualities, tendencies, and potentialities of the immigrants from the several countries of Europe. The first volumes of the series, "The Bohemians," by Edith Fowler Chase, and "The Italians," by Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy, are now ready.

"Your Pay Envelope," by John R. Meader, is a volume showing why Socialist theories could never fulfill their promises, and how much worse off wage earners would be under their sway than they are at present. It will be published this week by the Devin-Adair Company.

Some months ago when William R. Lighton told in a magazine article how, after tiring of a business life, he had made a successful venture in farming, he received 5,000 letters of inquiry concerning the details of his experiment. By way of a general response he has written "Letters of an Old Farmer to his Son," which the George H. Doran Company has ready for immediate publication. The book deals with the human side of rural life, the need of new methods in it, and the principles of the new scientific agriculture.

"Biology and Social Problems," by George Howard Parker, Professor of Zoology in Harvard University, contains the William Brewster Clark memorial lectures for 1914. The viewpoint of the author is that if we wish to better the condition of man we must take into account the facts of his natural history. The book will be ready next week by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Herbert Croly's new work, "Progressive Democracy," a discussion of present tendencies and desirable results in our Government, is ready for immediate issue by the Macmillan Company.

Roger B. Whitman explains "Motor Cycle Principles and the Light Car" in a book that is ready for publication by D. Appleton & Co. The motor cycle engine and its accessories, the clutch, brakes, and speed gears, shock absorbers, and tires, are among the subjects which are covered, and the smaller type of automobile and its principles are analyzed. Mr. Whitman is already known as an authority on motor car and gas engine principles.

Among the Fall publications of the Outing Company is a handbook on "Automobile Operation," by A. L. Brennan, Jr., which aims to explain simply and clearly the little things that the motorist wants to know about his car.

The Macmillans announce for early publication a new book of poems by Percy MacKaye. It is entitled "The Present Hour," and is divided into two sections, the first called "War" and the second "Peace."

The Houghton Mifflin Company has ready Kate Douglas Wiggin's dramatic version of "The Birds' Christmas Carol."

The John Lane Company is publishing H. de Vere Stacpoole's translation of "The Poems of François Villon." The edition is limited to 750 copies.

For early publication B. W. Huebsch will have a volume of "Wisconsin Plays," containing three one-act dramas, "The Neighbors," by Zona Gale, "In Hospital," by Thomas H. Dickinson, and "Glory of the Morning," by William Ellery Leonard. They were a part of the original repertory of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society which has done much in the Middle West to foster interest in and acquaintance with dramatic writing and production.

The Johns Hopkins University Press announces the publication of "The Piscatory Eclogues of Jacopo Sannazaro," edited with introduction and notes by W. P. Mustard.

Sir J. M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," in which it will be remembered William Gillette made one of his greatest successes, will soon be published by the George H. Doran Company in a special edition, with color illustrations by Hugh Thompson.

"Radisson," a poetic drama, by Lily A. Long, dealing with the two trappers who first penetrated the wilderness beyond Lake Superior, is ready for publication by Henry Holt & Co.

Another drama by John Masefield, "Philip the King," will be brought out this week by the Macmillan Company. The volume will contain also other verse, including "August, 1914," one of the notable poems inspired by the war.

The Houghton Mifflin Company is publishing this week "Prints: A Brief Review of Their Technique and History," by Emil H. Richter, a review of the development of the engraving art, illustrated with examples from the earliest days to the present time. The author is connected with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Putnams announce "Etching: A Practical Treatise," by Earl H. Reed, a book for students, which endeavors to set forth the mechanical means and the craftsmanship necessary for success as an etcher.

The Holts have ready Romain Rolland's "Musicians of Today."

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco are publishing a volume of short stories for lovers of cats called "The Great Small Cat and Others," by May E. Southworth.

The Houghton Mifflin Company announces for immediate publication "Shifting Sands," by Mrs. Romilly Fedden, whose "The Spare Room" has had considerable success.

Another Kentucky mountains story by Lucy Furman, whose "Mothering on Perilous" attracted attention, is announced for this week by the Macmillan Company. It is called "Sight to the Blind," and has an introduction by Ida Tarbell.

Henry Holt & Co. have ready Selma Lagerlof's "Legend of the Sacred Image," another of the author's "Christ Legends." They will also bring out this week the second volume of the long Danish romance in four volumes by Martin Anderson Nexo, portraying the life of a great labor leader. The title of the novel is "Pelle, the Conqueror," and this volume bears the sub-title "Apprenticeship."

BOOKS WORTH READING

A PLEASING and instructive story is told by G. E. Mitton in "Round the Wonderful World" of a journey from London to London, via the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, British Columbia, Canada, the St. Lawrence, the North Atlantic, and Liverpool. The story includes picturesque descriptions of odd things seen in Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, India, China, and Japan. There are numerous illustrations, twelve of which reproduce in colors drawings by A. S. Forrest. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Another London-to-London tour is dealt with by Maurice Baring in an illustrated book entitled "Round the World in Any Number of Days," the route in this case being by way of Australia, New Zealand, San Francisco, and New York. Mr. Baring's book is for the most part non-descriptive, the author's view being that the round-the-world tour has come to be a hackneyed affair, already more than sufficiently described. In place of description we find bits of humor, literary persiflage, and funny digs at famous English men of letters. It is only when he gets to this country that Mr. Baring gives us impressions of land and people. He seems to have taken a decided liking for America and Americans. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.)

Brief sketches of some of the women who figure in the Bible, Shakespeare, and mythology are presented by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a volume entitled "Heroines of History." Among the author's heroines are Thetis, Iphigenia, Andromache, Penelope, Juliet, Ophelia, Portia, Lady Macbeth, Hermione, Imogen, Desdemona, Eve, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Deborah, Abigail, Esther, Ruth, and Mary the Mother of Jesus. (Abingdon Press. $1.)

A volume entitled "The Panama Canal Tolls Controversy" contains a "statement of the reasons for the adoption and maintenance of the traditional American policy in the management of the Panama Canal," prepared by Hugh Gordon Miller, formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and Joseph C. Freehoff, statistician with the Public Service Commission of New York City. There are three introductions to the authors' statement contributed by Secretary Bryan, Oscar S. Straus, and Senator Hughes of New Jersey. (Chapple Publishing Company.)

A number of subjects Americans are interested in are treated with notable intelligence in a volume entitled "Essays Historical and Political," which contains a collection of papers written by Charlemagne Tower, recently a distinguished American diplomat. There are two historical papers in the volume, one dealing with Lord Cornwallis's American career, and the other with Gen. Howe's campaigns in the Revolutionary War. The political papers include brief discussions of Europe's attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, America's obligations with respect to the Panama Canal, and America's relations to arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.)

A scientific study of great value to dietists is contained in a volume entitled "Food Products," the work of Henry C. Sherman, Professor of Food Chemistry in Columbia University. To each important type of food a chapter is devoted, giving as the author expresses it:

> An account of the production of the food in question and its preparation for market, with such brief statistical data as will indicate the relative economic importance of the industry.
>
> The proximate composition of the food and its general food value.
>
> Facts relating to the sanitation and inspection of the food and its standards of purity.
>
> Special characteristics of the food with respect to composition, digestibility, nutritive value, and place in the diet.

In an appendix there will be found a compilation of data relating to food legislation and inspection. (Macmillan Company. $2.25.)

A brief treatise on intercessory prayer written by Florence L. Barclay, author of "The Rosary," is published in a little book entitled "The Golden Censer." In it the author gives some interesting views as to the efficiency of petitions for divine help and guidance. (George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.)

A series of studies in social and spiritual values is presented by the Rev. Edgar De Witt Jones in a book entitled "The Inner Circle"; they are based, we are told, on the life and teaching of Jesus, breathe His spirit and represent Christian life as conceived and illustrated by Him. The author is a popular preacher in Cincinnati. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.)

Admirable advice for girls who earn their own living is given by Mary A. Laselle in "The Young Woman Worker." She shows that efficiency and advancement result from well-directed effort, and that intelligent and conscientious attention to what at first thought may seem trivialities is part of the price a girl must pay for success. Good manners, good health, neat dress, an alert mind, and devotion to the employer's interest are among the topics with which the author deals. (Pilgrim Press.)

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New York **G. P. Putnam's Sons** **London**

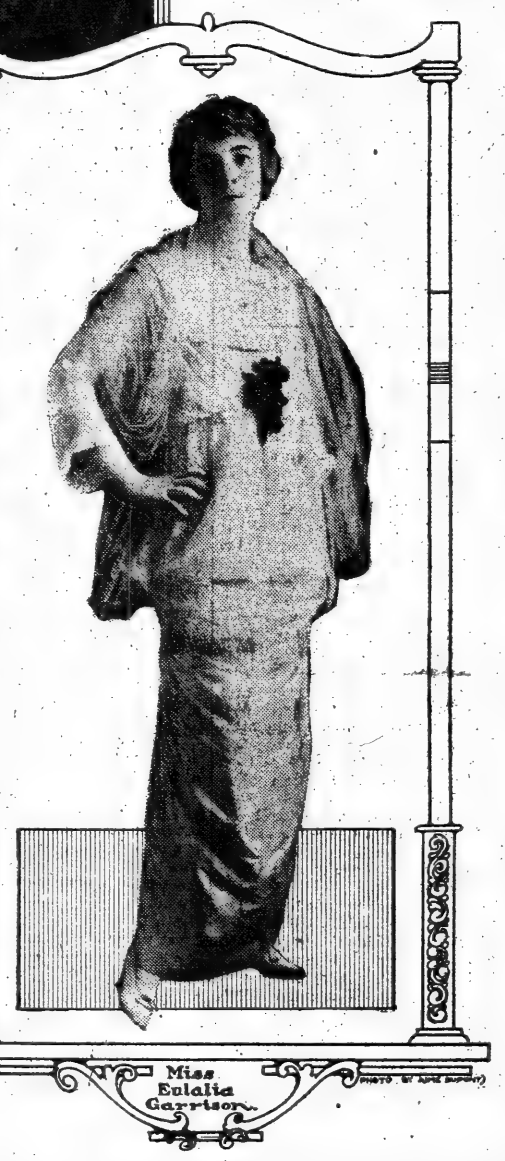
GAYETIES OF WINTER SOCIAL SEASON BEGIN THIS WEEK

Brilliant Assembly of Society at Opera Tomorrow Night Inaugurates Formal Opening of Season—A Whirl of Debutante Functions—Smart Town Weddings and Charity Shows Add Color and Charm to Activities.

Miss Julia J. Calhoun

PHOTO BY A. MARCELLE

Miss Calhoun is to wed Baron Egbert de Nagell on Dec. 8. Miss Garrison is the daughter of Mrs. Cornelius K. Garrison of 550 Park Avenue.



Miss Eulalia Garrison

PHOTO BY ARNE BENDIKSEN

THE effect of the European war on social tradition in New York will be strongly in evidence this week. About this time of the year, for a long, long time, the annual Horse Show in Madison Square Garden has been mentioned in the same breath with the opening of the grand opera season. For years the two functions clashed, then the opening of the Horse Show was set back a day or so to avoid a conflict of dates. It seemed such a fixture in the social calendar. Now that it has been abandoned, owing to the war, fad and fashion are realizing the fact that the affairs of the day are closely allied to history-making events on the other side of the ocean.

New York is to have its Horse Show, however, and a very interesting exhibition is promised for early in December. Out of the many activities being planned to yield large returns for the aid of the destitute and suffering in the war zone has arisen a new dawn for the horse. So from Dec. 7 to Dec. 12 a Charity Horse Show is to be held at the Garden for the benefit of the Red and White Cross Societies, under the patronage of the Committee of Mercy.

The opera season alone stands impregnable against the rumblings of war, and a brilliant assembly of society will greet the opening of the season tomorrow night at the Metropolitan. The personnel of the list of boxholders surpasses in brilliance that of any previous year. Society will throng the Golden Horseshoe all season long.

Everybody, of course, is interested in the newcomers of each season. Some drop out on account of mourning, to take up their accustomed place in the parterre after an absence of a season or so. The Horse Show always afforded the chance which many people seem to like, and will miss this November, of observing society at close range. The observation ground will now be switched to the opera house, no doubt, where the latest word from Paris and from Fifth Avenue in evening fashions will be studied and admired at long range.

This year the name of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, widow of Col. Astor, appears among the occupants of the parterre boxes after an absence of several years. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman is also to reappear, and Mrs. Harold Brown, her sister-in-law, will also be seen in the parterre.

Mrs. James Henry Smith has Box 18 for even Mondays. Mrs. E. H. Harriman this year is to share Box 9 with Mrs. Willard Straight. Last year Mrs. Harriman had Box 11 for even Mondays. Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who had Box 9 last season for even matinées, will be seen in Box 34 this season, a box effected by the demise of the owner, James B. Haggin. Mrs. Charles H. Senff, who had Box 15 last year for matinées, will be in Box 20 this season.

It now costs about $200,000 to enter the Golden Horseshoe as a box owner. A generation ago it cost just half this much. The original investment was $30,000 for each of the thirty-five shares. Few operagoers of today can go back very far in reminiscences of grand opera in New York. The Metropolitan was the fifth theatre erected in New York for the purpose of Italian opera. In 1847 society in New York was flocking to the Astor Place Opera House, with Castle Garden and Niblo's Garden as rival houses. Five years later the house was turned over to the Mercantile Library Association, and grand opera sought a new home in the newly constructed Academy of Music at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. Here opera reigned, and the Academy was the fashionable lyric theatre of the town for thirty years. In the Summer of 1883 the Metropolitan Opera House was built. James A. Roosevelt was the first President of the Board of Directors, and other active spirits were George Henry Warren, Luther Kountze, George G. Haven, William K. Vanderbilt, William H. Tillinghast, Adrian Iselin, Robert Goelet, Joseph W. Drexel, Edward Cooper, George N. Curtis, Levi P. Morton, and Henry G. Marquand. Thus has the artistic interest shifted from place to place. The wheels of commerce grind noisily in Astor Place, and the boom and stir of the Academy of Music, where once the diadems of social leaders glittered under the gaslights, are now filled with motion-picture "fans."

THAT the young men and women of society have carried the art of dancing to a high plane, so high that only three or four years ago it would have been thought beyond the scope of any but professional dancers, is being demonstrated now at the various entertainments where dancing holds sway. This is the natural result of a season of eternal dancing, such as last season proved to be. General dancing now seems to be more in favor than ever before, and among the younger set the fox trot is still in the lead.

The coming week is rather void of charity functions, where there is always plenty of opportunity to dance. A bazaar for the benefit of the Helpers Settlement is to be given on Wednesday in the Red Ballroom at Delmonico's, from 1 to 10 P. M. Mrs. Emile Vatable of 102 West Eighty-sixth Street is Treasurer, and the tables are to be presided over by many prominent women.

There will be a large social side to the festivities attending the sixth annual joint meetings of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which begins on Thursday. M. Brieux of the Académie Française is here to present the greetings of the 40 Immortals, whose group goes back to Cardinal de Richelieu in the seventeenth century. The President of Columbia University and Nicholas Murray Butler are to entertain on Wednesday evening at their home in connection with the meeting, and a visit is to be paid by the members and visitors to the J. Pierpont Morgan library during the week.

An attractive folder has been issued for the dance at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, to be given by the guild of the St. Timothy Alumnae for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose, in Harlem's "Little Italy." An exhibition of the Irish dances are to be given at 11 o'clock. Miss Hope Malcolm of 116 East Sixty-third Street is looking after the sale of tickets. The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. George Whitney, Jr., and the Misses Carol Joan Whitridge, Mildred Sawyer, Edna Biddle, Margaret La Farge, and Olivia S. Erdman are among those on the Dance Committee. Miss Marion R. Taber of 349 Lexington Avenue is selling the tickets.

For the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery a novel entertainment of dances is to be given on Monday evening, Nov. 30, in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Caroline Morgan of 521 Park Avenue is in charge of the sale of tickets. Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, and Miss Annabella S. Olyphant are among those on the Committee of Arrangements.

The Big Sisters organization is to give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, to aid their work in the Children's Court. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is in charge of the sale of tickets at 200 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, are among the patronesses.

MRS. ANSON D. BRAMHALL announces that the opening of the Tuesday Salon is to be held at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. Many well-known artists will be heard during the season. A unique feature of the Salon is the seating of guests at small tables, where tea is served after the concert is over. Miss Mabel Garrison, George Dostal, Lucile Orrell, and Manfred Malkin are among those who will appear on Dec. 1.

Miss Emmy Destinn, Miss Frieda Hempel, Miss Lucrezia Bori, and Pasquale Amato are to appear at Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria on Mondays in December, the first to take place on Dec. 7.

The first of Mrs. Hawkesworth's four Chansons en Crinoline will be held at the Plaza on Thursday morning, Dec. 3. Mr. Amato, Miss Bori, and Miss Felice Lyne are among those who will appear at the first of the series.

SEVERAL interesting weddings in society are scheduled for the days soon to come. One of the important weddings of this week will be that of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., of this city, which is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The subsequent reception will be held at the town residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-second Street.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Estelle H. Flower, daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower of 40 East Sixty-second Street, and Clarence M. Chauncey, which is to be solemnized on Saturday, Dec. 5, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, at Tuxedo Park. Mrs. Barbey is to be matron of honor, and Miss Helen Ladd of Portland, Ore., is to be the only other attendant. Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., is to be Mr. Chauncey's best man. The ushers chosen include Dr. Clarence Fahnestock, Charles A. Fowler, André P. Pillot, Clark Potter Read, and H. Coleman Drayton. The couple will reside at 780 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter of Newport announced last week that Dec. 5 has been selected as the date of the wedding of their daughter, Miss Edith Norman Hunter, and Louis L. Lorillard, whose engagement was announced last October. The bride-elect and Mr. Lorillard represent two of the oldest families in Newport. The ceremony will be performed at Belair, the residence of the bride's parents.

A December wedding of widespread social interest, both at home and abroad, will be that of Miss Julia J. Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, and a great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, the statesman, to Baron Egbert de Nagell, attaché of the legation of the Netherlands in Washington, which is to be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8. The plans were announced last week. Mrs. Eugene E. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton of this city, are to be the matrons of honor, and John C. Calhoun, 2d, a nephew of the bride, will serve as page. Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, has been selected as best man, and the ushers will include Count de Rechteren Limburg, Eugene E. du Pont, Levitt H. Hunt, and James E., D. Adams, and John C. Calhoun, Jr., brothers of the bride. The Baron is a son of Baron and Baroness William de Nagell of Holland. The date fixed for the wedding is the forty-fourth wedding anniversary of his parents. Baroness de Nagell is to come over for the nuptials. The Baron will wear the uniform of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. An interesting part of the ceremony, which is to be performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, will be the singing of Henry Hughes, of the Century Opera Company.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of benefits in aid of the suffering and destitute in the European war zone continue to be made. Society has rallied splendidly to the appeals for patronage of these varied relief affairs. Many of the home charities are putting forth the plea that in the press of war relief work it is going to be very difficult to care for our own poor and dependent this Winter. But society is generous, and it is predicted that more attention will be paid to the "charity at home" functions this season than ever before.

The Russian Festival, which Miss Barbara Rutherfurd has arranged for Tuesday night, Dec. 1, promises to be a very successful affair. The proceeds are to go to the Russian war sufferers. It will be held in the ballroom at the Biltmore, and will include many interesting features. The Russian Balalaika Orchestra is to play. The interest society is showing in the festival is evidenced by the array of dinner hostesses for that evening, who will take their guests on to the festival. Some of the dinner hostesses of the evening will include Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. William Earle Dodge, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Charles H. Cosier, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Tickets may be had by addressing Miss Rutherfurd, care of the Hotel Biltmore.

SOCIETY was well represented in the engagements of the week. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Emily Hope Hamilton, to Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the late Samuel R. Kaufman of Marquette, Mich. Miss Hamilton has been very popular in society since her coming out in the Winter of 1913, when she was formally introduced by Mrs. George J. Gould, her mother's cousin, in January of that year. Mr. Kaufman is well known in New York and is a brother of Louis G. Kaufman, the banker of New York and Marquette, and of Mrs. Edward N. Breitung. Miss Hamilton's only brother married Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen last January. Mr. Kaufman and his bride will make their home in Cleveland and of course will spend part of each Winter in New York.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Geddes, daughter of Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes and the late Mr. Geddes of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, to Stephen Wilcox Pratt, son of the late Nathaniel Waterman Pratt of Brooklyn, was announced last week. Miss Geddes made her début last Winter.

The report comes from England of the engagement of Prince Jean Sapieha of the Polish house of that name to the widowed Countess of Amherst. The Prince spent two years here, and lived very quietly most of the time at the great Northern Hotel in West Fifty-seventh Street. He sailed for England about the time that the war broke out.

THE débutantes will come into their own this week. The opening of the grand opera season has long been a signal for the beginning of the activities arranged for the buds by their fond relatives and friends. There have been several interesting coming-out receptions in the country during the last fortnight, but the town gayeties will begin in earnest this week, to continue until the first of the new year. The young people will practically monopolize the early season, adding zest to things, which is so badly needed just now with everybody talking war.

On Thursday Mrs. William Burgoyne Haight of 388 Park Avenue will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Haight, at the Plaza. Later there will be a dinner for the receiving party and an equal number of young men, which in turn is to be followed by a theatre party. Mrs. John Parkin Gifford is to give an afternoon reception on the same day at her house, 473 Washington Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Almy Gifford. On Friday night next Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch are to give a dance at the Cosmopolitan Club for their daughter, Miss Gretchen Blaine Damrosch.

Among the announcements for débutante affairs during the week were the following: Mrs. George H. Macy is to give a reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at her home, 22 Riverside Drive, for her daughter, Miss Kathleen Macy, with a dinner and dance to follow. For the receiving party and extra guests. Mrs. Nathan Todd Talbot is giving a reception in Montclair, N. J., on the same day for her daughter, Miss Helen Louise Knickerbocker Porter, with a dance on the same evening at the Essex County Country Club. Mrs. Thomas H. Barber of 18 East Seventieth Street will give a tea on Nov. 26 for her niece, Miss Justine V. R. Townsend. Mrs. Starr King Walker of 128 East Thirty-eighth Street is giving a reception on the same afternoon at her home, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for her daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Walker. Miss Sylvia Hyde, daughter of Mrs. William H. Hyde of 66 East Ninety-third Street, is to be introduced at a reception to be given at her home on Nov. 28. Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, younger daughter of Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, is to make her début on Dec. 5, at a reception to be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank A. B. Washburn, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street. On Dec. 12 Mrs. John Baldwin Walker of 1 East Fifty-fourth Street is to give a dance at the Colony Club for her débutante sister, Miss Caryl Hackstaff. Mrs. Rooke Hughes Wells is giving a reception on Dec. 21 at her home, 823 Madison Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Josephine B. Wells, to be followed by a dinner.

Mrs. Henry H. Welchans of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., entertained last week for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane. Miss Olivia M. de B. Gazsam, daughter of Mrs. Joseph M. Gazsam of Philadelphia, is to make her début here as well as in Philadelphia. Yesterday a week Miss Phyllis Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, was introduced to society at a reception at Springhurst, the country place of her parents, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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French Novelty effects; also Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace designs—3 and 3½ yards long.
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Heavy All Linen—
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All Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached—good wearing quality—68 to 70 inch.
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Hemstitched and Scalloped
Present Price. Special.
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Wool and worsted—best colors—rolling or Byron collar—Sizes 28 to 34.
$3.49 values.....1.95
$2.49 values.....1.49

With cold weather all ahead of us—this unexpected opportunity to supply cold weather needfuls is most unusual and an offering not to be neglected. Remember, all are new, and not to be compared with the many old styles elsewhere offered!

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$10.98 Women's Coats.....7.75
Black or navy Boucle cloth—plush convertible collar—buttoned to neck—plush cuffs—satin lined throughout—sizes 34 to 46.
WOMEN'S COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.98 Women's Tailored Hats.....2.45
Silk velvets—black, brown and navy—stylish trimming of fur, fancy feathers and ribbon bows.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.98 Women's Tub Silk Blouses....1.57
White or black—emb'd effects or tailored—long sleeves—all sizes.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

29 ct. Women's Cashmere Gloves.....22
Fleeced—black only—2-clasp.
GLOVES—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.98 Women's Bl'ket Bathrobes....1.95
Also Elderdown—desirable plain colors and fancies—satin ribbon trim'd—all sizes.
HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

59 ct. Women's Nightdresses.....38
Striped flannelette—V or high neck—all sizes.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

49 ct. Babies' Warm Nightdresses....29
Heavy nap flannelette—with or without rolling collars—to 3 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

35 ct. Babies' White Dresses.....19
Nainsook—yoke and bishop style—tucks and emb'y—sizes to 3 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$6.00 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....4.25
New models—navy, serges, fancy cheviots, also tan, brown and mouse color corduroys—many have extra trousers—8 to 18 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.25 Men's & Women's Umbrellas..1.45
Black union taffeta—plain or silver trimmed handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. White Linens.....69
90 inch—pure linen—soft finish for sheets, pillow cases and emb'y.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.29 Satin Charmeuse.....97
40 inch—soft draping quality—street and evening colors, also white and cream.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

17 ct. Nainsooks—39 inch.....12
Soft finish—for infants' wear.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Silk Mulls.....10
Firm weave—soft and lustrous—plain or dotted—light and dark.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

12½ ct. Heavy Outing Flannels.....8
Pink, blue and gray stripes—also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

49 ct. Storm Serges & Granites.....29
Yard wide—all wool—brown, garnet, green, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

12½ ct. & 19 ct. Cluny Laces.....8
1¼ to 2¼ inch—linen or cotton—pretty patterns—for curtains, doylies, brassieres, scarfs, etc.
LACES—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.79 Full Size Crochet Spreads.....1.09
Various designs—hemmed.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

35 ct. Opaque Window Shades.....22
7x3 ft. (before hemming)—extra long—white and best tints.
SHADES—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.25 Satin Double Damasks.....87
70 inch—pure linen—rich floral and stripe designs.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. Velour Cushion Slips.....29
Tassel ends—green or red.
Also 29c and 39c Stamped Squares—H. S. with drawnwork.....19
ART GOODS—BASEMENT.

33 ct. Table Knives & Forks.....18
Best American steel—celluloid handles.
CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$20.00 New Axminster Rugs.....12.50
Also Velvet Axminsters—9x12 ft.—Orientals, florals and allovers.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks!

Auction Rugs

From the Alex. Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

There is a law against false advertising which we are surprised to see that some establishments totally ignore....For example, some firms announce that they bought and have for sale many thousand Rugs from the recent Auction Sale of Alex. Smith & Sons Carpet Co., when the fact is, they did not purchase a single Rug at the Sale.

AS AGAINST SUCH MISREPRESENTATIONS WE WOULD SAY

WE WERE NOT ONLY ONE OF THE LARGEST BUYERS AT THIS SALE, BUT WE ALSO PURCHASED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AND THEREFORE ARE ABLE TO OFFER FINE NEW RUGS

At 25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. BELOW REGULAR PRICES

See other Sunday papers for items.

SOLID SILVERWARE

Thanksgiving Needs in Sterling Silverware that will add to the attractiveness of the table or make practical gifts for the Thanksgiving bride. These advertised below are specially priced:

Solid Silver Tea Spoons—full size—Colonial or Floral patterns—many styles—reg. $3.50 ½ doz.2.85
2 Pc. Carving Sets—Sterling Silver handles—finely tempered Steel blades—value $4.00.....2.98
Finer, including 3 Pc. Sets to 10.98
Large Size Cold Meat Forks—value $3.98.....2.50
Sugar Spoons—Many designs—large size—value $2.00.....1.29
Ice Cream, Cake or Pie Servers—Oval or Square—value $2.90 and $2.75.....1.50

CARVING SETS
KNIVES AND FORKS
For Thanksgiving

Table Knives and Forks—excellent make—fancy bone and ebony handles—set of 12 pcs., six of each—elsewhere $1.69 set.....95
Steel Knives and Forks—reliable make—fancy handles—set of 12 pcs., six of each—elsewhere $1.19....69
Knives and Forks—best American steel—celluloid handles—set of 12 pcs., six of each—elsewhere $3.49.....2.69
2-Pc. Carving Sets—best steel—stag handles—elsewhere $1.49..98
3-Pc. Carving Sets—hand forged steel—stag handles—sterling silver ferrule—in case—reg. $4.25....2.98
Finer Carving Sets to $14.98.

Thanksgiving Silverware

Decorative pieces that will do much to enhance the beauty of the Thanksgiving table, also special values in flat ware to fill all needs.

	Reg.	Spec.
Rogers' AA and A1 Tea Spoons—half dozen	.69	.47
Rogers' AA and A1 Table Spoons—also Forks—half dozen	$1.25	.94
Rogers' AA and A1 Gravy Ladles	.69	.37
Rogers' AA and A1 Soup Ladles	$1.49	1.00
Rogers' AA and A1 Berry Spoons	.79	.37
Rogers' Triple Plated Dinner Knives—fancy handles to match forks and spoons—half doz.	$1.79	1.27
Butter Spreaders—half dozen		1.49
Others to $3.98.		
Coffee Spoons—half doz.		.79
Others to $1.49.		

Fruit Dishes, Bread Trays, Cream Jars, Fern Dishes, Butter Dishes, Marmalade Jars and Crumb Sets, Regular $2.25. Special.....1.98
Fruit Dishes, Casters, Nut Bowls, Butter Dishes, Fern Dishes, Casseroles, and Rogers Bros. 1847 Salad Sets.....2.98
Casseroles, Salad, Fruit or Nut Bowls, Bread Trays, Baking Dishes, Cake Baskets and Salad Casters.....3.98
Tea Sets, 5 pcs. Worth $13.98. Special.....9.98
Tea Sets, several designs.....6.98
Tea Sets—regularly $4.98—Special.....3.98
Finer to $24.98.
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, newest pierced designs—combination glass cheese dish with cover. Reg. $3.49.....2.75

BELGIUM MAY BE INSPIRATION FOR WINTER'S NEW FASHIONS

Details of Costumes Worn by Inhabitants of Little Nation Which Has Stirred the Imagination of the World May Be Reproduced in Other Lands. Already Belgian Cap Is the Smart Thing in Millinery.

FASHION usually defeats the woman who wants to wear her clothes for a long time by changing just enough of the details to make alteration difficult and new purchases desirable. When she is satisfied to let the silhouette remain as it was, she will change the sleeve, rearrange the neckline, impose a new waistline, and the deed of destruction is done. After these features are established every woman knows that her worst work has begun. She may not mind wearing the wrong kind of skirt, but she distinctly objects to wearing the wrong kind of sleeve.

This season fashion changed so much in the matter of woman's apparel this Winter that many feel it is the best economy to discard or sell all one's possessions hanging in the closet and buy one entirely new costume, if that is all that can be afforded. This is a discouraging outlook. It was not fully seen when September opened the season and brought out the new clothes. There were rumors of change and exploitation of clothes that were startlingly different from what we had worn, but somehow no one seemed to realize how drastic the changes were and how difficult it would be for women to ignore them.

It might be extravagant to say that thousands of women bought new Autumn clothes made on the same models that had prevailed all Summer, because they would not lend ear to the fact that Paris had established a new line and that it would become a law when the season advanced. It was impossible to preach the full skirt with any effect in September, because the majority of dressmakers and shops did not offer it or advocate it, and the women themselves did not care for it. As much as we had abused the narrow skirt for four years we did not show the slightest disposition to give it up when we had a chance. We had grown accustomed to its slimness and had learned to walk within its narrow confines and we were not sure that we cared to change our silhouettes, or burden ourselves with heavy clothing.

So, while we knew that the wide skirt was the coming fashion, and while we cheerfully accepted the long, full tunic, we clung to the narrow hem and believed that it might win out. The tendency is all against it today, but alteration is easy when the narrow skirt is over-topped by a long tunic. The lower skirt may simply be dropped and the tunic slightly lengthened by a band of velvet, silk, taffeta, or fur. And of fur hems there is no end.

Very Full Skirts Next Spring?

It may be that the majority of women will never accept the wide rippling skirt introduced in the Autumn, but it is more probable that they will.

Smart black silk beaver hat, with long quill ornament, modeled on the Belgian soldier's cap.

The past has proved that every decided fashion has its own way sooner or later. It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that the American woman will continue to modify the fullness of her cloth skirts and wait until next Spring to accept the five and six yards width. At that season she can use thin material and two or three years more or less will not matter in the weight of the garment.

Satin, or whatever its equivalent by next March, looks immensely well when draped into ripping circular fullness; cloth does not. There is no reason why a woman should ignore the new fashion that calls for a full skirt merely because she does not approve of a hem that flies out with every wind of Heaven, she can reduce the fullness especially at the front and back, and give enough flare to the sides to keep her in touch with the new idea.

There is a decided tendency to hold the fullness to the sides in even the most extreme skirts, and it is probable that such a fashion will dominate the new gowns that are brought out in midwinter for the Southern exodus, which, the social folks say, is to be the heaviest ever known in America. Fashionable people do not wish to remain in the great cities after the middle of February, and delicate people do not wish to remain in the cold climates after Christmas; and as the Southern shores of Europe are virtually closed and the Egyptian shore may not be any too quiet in a few weeks, the American invasion will be omitted this year. The consequence is that thousands of folks will turn to American resorts for their recreation and health; and this will have a far-reaching influence for good in this country.

Millions of dollars that have usually been spent by the tourists in Europe will probably be spent over here. It will be several seasons before Americans of all classes and all kinds of purses will cross the ocean in hordes as they have been doing for a decade.

Can America supply her own pleasure and health resorts? Most assuredly, yes. And she can do it at less expense than in Europe, and minus the Winter trip across the ocean.

So the dressmakers are looking forward to reaping a harvest from this changed condition of affairs. They will not only make gowns for those who go South, but they will supply the Spring and Summer wardrobes of those who usually get all their clothes abroad. It is probable that Florida, Georgia, California, and South Carolina will have a bumper year in tourists.

Flounces Rather Than Pleats

Possibly we are tired of the pleated tunic, and, not quite accepting the ripping skirt, made in one line from waist to shoe top, have adopted the flounced skirt, which gives three lines stretching around the figure.

Several of the new street frocks that were made this week evidenced a strong leaning toward this style. It does make a change between the style of this Winter and last Summer, and probably that is the reason for its success. It is needless to say that every figure cannot adopt the flounced skirt; but all fashions are designed for the slim, and the stout have grown so used to this that they diet and exercise, adopt the style in defiance of their figures, or skillfully modify it into an artistic compromise. The latter is an exceedingly difficult job, as every expert and amateur knows.

Evening gowns are good looking with frilled skirts that suggest the storm and stress of 1860 and 1870; but velvet and cloth must be handled in a delicate manner if flounces are to be used. If they do not cling to the figure they are not correct, for, strange to say, extreme width is only tolerated at the hem and not over the hips and knees.

The new gowns that have been made for street wear are not as pronounced in their width at the footline as are the French models, but experts believe this is only a question of time, and that the present skirts will only serve through the rest of this season, which is not a happy outlook for those who have little money for new clothes, or little inclination to worry with them.

One can choose pleats if they are admired and if flounces are not admissible, but the one thing that cannot be chosen by the woman who has any regard for style is skirt drapery. Bunchings and loopings and panniers are finished. There are tunics, it is true, and advocated by the best houses, but they are long, not short. The skirt beneath them may be narrow, but it must be of thin material. A cloth tunic is not worn above a cloth skirt; satin or bengaline silk is substituted; and this, you see, is a change from the fashion which called for a thin tunic over a thick skirt. Even in evening gowns there is this direct change. Velvet and brocade are put over lace and tulle.

SMARTNESS AND DIGNITY COMBINED.

A bridal gown, of the conventional white satin and lace, trimmed with orange blossoms, that has all the dignity tradition demands as well as all the smartness the newest lines can give it.

It is amazing how many velvet gowns are being made; and they are not confined to the day hours. Some of the smartest women in New York are wearing night blue velvet evening gowns with tops of tulle. The material reaches by several inches further up on the figure than it has done for years. There is quite a decided return to that stately style of dress which Worth has always advocated and which can best be expressed by the word ladylike.

Everywhere one turns there is velvet to be seen. It is on the street in one-piece frocks under full coats, in coat suits cuffed and collared with immense bands of fur; in the theatre chairs in glowing red, like Burgundy, with the light shining through it; at dinner parties in white with shoulder straps of crystals; in the restaurants in sapphire blue with bodice ornaments of black and sapphire jet; at luncheons in Saxe blue with bands of skunk.

It is not easy to explain why this velvet epidemic has spread over America. There was no foreshadowing of it in the French styles shown in August, which goes to prove that we like to dress as our neighbors dress, for the day that a few smart women indulged in velvet gowns the mass followed suit. As far as the evening gowns are concerned, Worth was really responsible for the fashion. He showed some wonderful ones in London in the beginning of September, which were brought to America and exhibited among the first of the Autumn fashions.

The feeling for dark blue velvet is quite important, and it is not very well known outside of a limited circle. One finds the shops selling an unusual amount of this material and color in single and double width, and one hears the dressmakers persuading their best clients into choosing it for a décolleté gown, with the addition of any kind of harmonious jet on the bodice, or below the waistline, which is a fashion distinctly copied from the Worth models.

If one goes into any smart milliner's place one hears that the universal fashion for the black velvet hat is giving way here and there in favor of the dark blue velvet hat, made in the same shape and trimmed in the same way as the black velvet ones. The sailor shape leads in these blue hats, and the burnt ostrich has no rival in trimming. Sometimes there is a field of these ostrich flues, blowing backward from the hat like seagrass in a high wind; again there are only two placed well toward the front, nodding toward each other.

Usually the quill part is tucked under a fold of the velvet, but if not a narrow band of shiny silk watered ribbon is used with a flat bow as a finish.

And writing of hats reminds me that the new thing in millinery is the Belgian cap. Those who had any opportunity of seeing the Belgian soldiers in uniform were fascinated with the jaunty little headgear, that was flattened over one side of the head, ran to a point, and a slight peak at the crown. One of the dressmakers in New York has introduced this cap in black velvet, with a quill run straight up the back. It goes immensely well with the flat, sleek coiffure of the season.

Many of us who were in Havre during that week of storm and stress where the Belgians who were cut off from their army began to arrive in small groups in order to join the English forces who were going up the coast, felt very much inclined to snatch a cap from a Belgian and bring it home. They were the heroes of the town, these good-looking, dashing soldier men, with their splendid uniforms of dark green arabesqued with yellow bands and topped by caps without visors. It is no wonder that a clever designer quickly saw the opportunity of launching this cap in sedate black velvet among American women. Its speedy popularity proved how well it was suited to the rather roguish, quite good-looking, afraid-of-nothing type of face the American girl possesses.

There is no doubt that we will have an epidemic of Belgian styles, new and old. Callot has already sent over a gown of velvet trimmed with tiny white porcelain beads and fur, which she calls Belgian, and the Flemish peasants will surely furnish much that is colorful and pictorial in the new fashions.

Everything contributes to this domination of fashions in the near future by the country and the people who have stirred the minds and hearts and imagination of the people more than any other factor in this world war.

As one writer has said, Germany may have occupied the place where Belgium was, but its soul has escaped to all the peoples on the planet. One has a thrill of pride in even wearing a garment or a hat that goes by that name and has been suggested by that country. It is like being touched by the mantle of courage.

A Word of the High Collar.

The most amusing touch anent the high collar that the American woman is taking up is the fact that she has decided to leave a deep V-shaped wedge of her chest exposed beneath it. She saunters in the street in the coldest weather with her coat cut down almost to the top of her corset, showing a flicker of bare skin between, and her neck enveloped in a fur stock that is warm enough to do duty in the Russian trenches.

The new blouses also have high boned collars and the coats reach to the ears. Some have the Directoire collars that rise high and turn back on themselves in a straight line; others have the Consulate collar which goes straight across the back of the neck, also high and turned over and made of some brightly colored stiff silk thickly incrusted with gold or silver arabesques.

The smartest outside collar is of fur as wide as it is possible to wear it. It is made like a clown's ruff in that it rises to the chin and does not bind the neck under the chin. It fastens at the left front with a rosette of velvet ribbon, or with braid buttons and loops.

High black velvet dog collars are again in style with house blouses that are cut in a deep surplice opening in front. Clever women use these on the street under a coat so there will not be a bare expanse of neck between the chin and the coat collar. The usual rolling collar of starched white muslin that extends in a surplice effect to the bust has had its day.

SOME UP-TO-DATE FASHION HINTS

PATENT LEATHER COLLARS.

A NEW collar and cuff set is made of ratine and patent leather. There is a collar, flaring and high, of blue and white ratine, faced with black leather. The cuffs are made of the ratine faced with leather, with leather turnback portions four inches deep.

PEACOCK POPLIN.

A STRIKING gown is made of silk poplin with a blue ground on which there are peacock's feathers—the ends or eyes of the feathers, to be exact—woven in natural colors. This gown has a long, wrinkled basque made of deep blue velvet.

DURABLE BRUSSELS NET.

SOME new neck ruffs are made of Brussels net, instead of tulle. These ruffs are made just like those of tulle. The net is left with a raw, cut edge, and it is gathered or box pleated and held through the centre with a band of velvet or taffeta or satin, that sometimes ends in a bow, sometimes under an artificial rose. The Brussels net is decidedly more durable than tulle, which always loses its freshness and collapses almost to nothing in moist and rainy weather.

ARE SHAWLS TO RETURN?

AT the fashionable European resorts during the past few weeks a return of the shawl has been reported. These shawls, which are worn as evening wraps, are large squares of rich silk with an 18-inch fringe lending grace and suppleness to their folds. They are highly suggestive of Spanish mode and are especially effective when draped about the body or when worn with the Empress Eugenie gown.

PLAID SPORTS COATS.

SOME of the new silk sports coats are made in large plaids. Plain checks, too, of white with a bright color, are used. On these checked and plaid coats there are collars and cuffs of plain color. Others of plain color have collars and cuffs of checks and plaids.

CREPE DE CHINE AND LAWN.

A SMART new crêpe de chine blouse is made of white, with a trimming of yellow lawn. Narrow bands, about half an inch wide, of the lawn edge the fronts of the blouse, the cuffs and the wide collar. The same idea could be carried out with violet, pink, or blue lawn with very good effect. Such a blouse would look well with a white skirt or with a suit of a deeper shade of the color of the lawn.

JET SEQUINS.

A GREEN satin evening gown is simply made, and depends for its trimming solely on a little jacket of black net, covered with tiny jet sequins. The jacket is finished with four tassels, which are attached to the pointed sections under the arms that hang down over the hips.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

At Each of the Three Shops of

J. Fields

At 326 Fifth Ave.

Afternoon and Tea Frocks
Formerly $35 to $55. $15 to $25

25 Tailleur Model Suits
Formerly $45 to $85. $25 to $55

At 17 W. 45th St.

Dansant Frocks and Evening Gowns
In the timeliest Parisian Modes,
Formerly $60 to $165. $35 to $95

At 2307 B'way
(Between 83rd and 84th Sts.)

100 French Blouses
Lace, Crepe-de-chine, etc.
Formerly $8 and $9. $3.75

25 Tailleur Suits
Gabardine and Broadcloth. Some fur trimmed. Formerly priced up to $45. $29.50

25 Tailleur Suits
Formerly priced up to $35. $18.50

Note:—Owing to the limited quantities on hand, these special offerings will have to be discontinued shortly.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

Exquisite Crystal In Great Variety

Appropriate Suggestions for the Thanksgiving Table.

FOR almost three decades the HIGGINS & SEITER Store has been known as The Leading China and Glassware House of America. How well deserved is this reputation can be appreciated when it is understood that in the regular stocks of this establishment there are more than 150 different "open-stock" patterns in fine China and 100 in Table Glassware—representing the world's newest and best products.

An example of the superior values obtainable from this unequalled assortment is presented in the daintily etched Crystal Service illustrated. This 60-piece Set—consisting of a dozen each of Goblets, Champagne Saucers, Claret, Cocktail and Cordial Glasses—is offered at the extraordinarily low price of— $12

Cut Crystal Sherbet, Ice Cream or Fruit Salad Glasses in a new floral design, special at, per dozen— $3.50

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th ST. NEW YORK

(Just off Fifth Avenue — Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Revillon Frères

Furs ESTABLISHED 1723

SILVER FOX

We are the largest dealers in the world in Silver and Natural Black Fox. In order to dispose of the valuable collection of skins now on hand we will offer two-skin sets, muff and scarf, for two weeks only, at

$385 to $6,000

We also offer at special prices for the same period the following very desirable furs:

Persian Lamb Coats $200 and $250

These are made in two new models, 40 inches long, with collar and cuffs of the Lamb, or in a contrasting fur. Fine selected glossy skins.

Dyed Blue Fox Sets $65 and $85

These are choice White Fox skins, dyed the color of Natural Blue Fox, the season's most fashionable fur.

Dyed Black Fox Sets $55 and $75
Cross Fox Sets $100 to $150

These values can only be appreciated by examining the goods.

19 West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Physicians Recommend—

Beautiful WOMEN USE

SYNOL LIQUID SOAP

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is an old saying. But the beauty must be cultured, nourished and preserved; otherwise it would not last forever.

Women of the stage are considered the most beautiful of their sex. They are continually cleansing and preserving their skin, shampooing and dressing their hair. They must make the best possible appearance before their audience. Their toilet articles are the finest that money can buy, especially the soap, which plays such an important part before and after each performance.

Many of the most noted stage beauties are constant users of Synol Liquid Soap, because they have found through practical experience it is the best cleanser and skin beautifier.

We have received dozens of letters from well-known actresses lauding the virtues of Synol Soap.

LOUISE DRESSER.

Miss Dresser is one of the most beautiful women on the American stage. She recently starred in "Potash and Perlmutter." She wrote us the following letter several months ago:

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Gentlemen—Upon recommendation of my physician I have been using Synol Soap for the past year and have gotten so that I cannot do without it. It is a most excellent preparation for the complexion and a wonderful mouth wash. I have recommended it to all my friends as an absolute necessity.

For the sake of humanity I would suggest that you make known to the world the benefits that can be derived from this wonderful preparation.

I remain, yours very truly,
(Signed) LOUISE DRESSER.

MISS FLORENCE REED.

leading lady in "The Yellow Ticket," noted for her unsurpassed complexion, sent us the following note of praise, unsolicited, after having tried hundreds of other preparations:

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Gentlemen—One cannot imagine how great a toilet necessity Synol Soap is. I have used thousands of preparations in my career, but have found Synol Soap to be incomparable for the complexion, hair, scalp and as a mouth wash.

Sincerely yours,
FLORENCE REED.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT - - 25c

Made by the Largest Manufacturers of Surgical Dressings in the World

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Apples Deserve the Attention of the Wise Housekeeper, for They Are Inexpensive and Have Wide Possibilities.

THE days will soon be here when apples and oranges, grape fruit, bananas, and lemons will be the only fresh fruits found in every market. To be sure, hothouse grapes are now so inexpensive that almost all of us can afford them occasionally, and for many persons other hothouse and tropical fruits are Winter possibilities. But our Winter choice of fresh fruits is always more limited than our Summer choice. And the clever cook, the wise housekeeper, ought to make double use of such fruits as we can get inexpensively.

Apples should come in for first consideration, because they are cheaper and have more possibilities than any other Winter fruit. Some seasons—and this may be one of them—really good eating apples, so called, are expensive. But apples suitable for cooking can always be inexpensively bought. Remember, however, that it pays to buy a sound apple with good flavor. For if the apple is unsound, some of it must be discarded, and if its flavor is lacking in piquancy, doubtless some of it will be left uneaten. The good fruit is always less expensive than the poor fruit.

Apple salad is now so well known that it needs little recommendation. But remember that there are many combinations of apple that are delicious as salad. Here are a few:

Waldorf salad, which calls for diced apple, broken English walnuts and chopped celery mixed with mayonnaise dressing.

Apple and nut salad or apple and celery salad, with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Apple and date salad—diced apples, shredded dates, French dressing and lettuce or endive.

Apple and orange salad, with French dressing, on lettuce.

Apple and grapefruit, with or without the addition of orange, with French dressing on lettuce leaves.

Apple, rice and bacon salad—a good luncheon salad. The broiled bacon should be minced, the apples should be diced, and the cold boiled rice should be flaky. The salad should be lightly mixed with French dressing, and served on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

Apples with the Meat Course.

Apples in many forms are delicious with meat. Apple sauce is the accepted accompaniment of roast pork and small apples baked with nutmeg, without skins, are also delicious with pork or with veal.

Apples fried in half-inch slices with bacon are a tempting entrée served alone, or a fitting accompaniment for many meat dishes.

Apple sauce can be served in tiny shells of pastry with roast poultry and apple fritters can be served with poultry or game. When making apple sauce to serve with meat the red skin of the apple boiled with the sauce, which should be pressed through a strainer to make it perfectly smooth when done, will give it a delightful color.

Apples for Dessert.

Compote of Apples.—Six ripe apples, one lemon, half pound loaf sugar, one and a half pints water. Select the apples of a moderate size, and cut in halves, remove the cores and rub each piece over with a little lemon. Put the water and sugar together into a lined saucepan and let them boil until they form a thickish syrup; then put in the apples with the rind of the lemon, cut thin, and the juice of the same. Let the apples simmer until tender, then take out carefully and drain on a sieve. Reduce the syrup by boiling it quickly for a few minutes. When both are cold arrange apples neatly in a glass dish, pour over the syrup and garnish with strips of candied citron.

Scotch Apple Tart—Pare, core and quarter six good-sized apples. Put them in a deep dish, cover with water, add two-thirds cup sugar, two cloves and a grating of nutmeg. Sprinkle over half cup currants, two tablespoonfuls whisky, rind of one lemon and juice of two, and about a tablespoonful of butter. Cover the top with a good pie crust and bake in a moderately quick oven one hour.

Apple Fritters—Two eggs, half pint milk, a little salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, one cup flour. Beat the eggs lightly and add milk, flour, salt, and baking powder, and beat until light. Pare, core, and slice apples across, dip the slices in the batter and fry in hot butter. Serve hot, with powdered sugar.

Apple Snow—Three large tart apples, three whites of eggs, half cup powdered sugar, half cup jelly. Stew or steam the apples, cored and quartered, but not pared, drain, and then rub them through a hair sieve. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add the sugar, beat again; add the apples and beat till like snow. Pile light in a glass dish; garnish with jelly or holly leaves; serve with boiled custard.

Apple Pudding—Sift two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda and two tablespoonfuls of sugar and add a beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of soft butter and about half a cupful of milk—enough to roll. Roll in a sheet about an inch thick and put in a pan. Cover thickly with chopped apple and bake. Serve with a rich hard sauce or a hot liquid sauce.

Apple Pie Recipes.

Citron Apple Pie.—Line a deep pie plate with rich paste. Slice tart apples and fill the crust almost full. Over the apple sprinkle half a cupful of sugar and the same measure of shredded citron. Roll a dozen bits of butter the size of a peanut meat in flour and sprinkle these over the pie and chop two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly into bits over the surface or else spread it. Cross strips of paste over this filling and bake slowly for half an hour.

Apple Custard Pie.—Have ready a deep pie plate filled with paste. Make a filling of half a cupful of sweet, rich milk, two lightly beaten eggs, and sugar to taste to each cupful of apple sauce, which should be rubbed through a wire strainer to make it smooth. Pour this filling in the shell and bake until it is the consistency of any other baked custard.

FOR THE MOTOR TRIP.

SMART motor coat of smoke-colored cloth trimmed with stitching. There is a belt across the back, ending under a large pocket on each side. The little cloth hat is appropriately trimmed with substantial wings.

Beauty Remedies of the Dressing Table That Will Be Found Efficacious Against Wrinkles, Tan and the Like.

THIS is most emphatically the day of the beauty parlor and good grooming. However, the second is not always dependent on the first; that is, an intelligent woman with a little time at her disposal can be well groomed and yet be quite independent of the beauty parlor. Many simple remedies are offered for reducing small physical defects. Any of these remedies, properly and patiently applied, will secure results. The great difficulty is that the average woman lacks perseverance when she undertakes to remove imperfections of complexion or hair. If she goes to the beauty parlor she pays some one to be persistent when she could accomplish almost the same results by persevering work at her own toilet table. Do not imagine that spasmodic applications of remedies will secure results. It is the patient, regular application that, in due time, will bear fruit.

For Oily Skin.

Here are two lotions for an oily skin, either one of which used regularly according to directions will secure the desired results, a dry, clean skin, in three months:

Pulverized borax, one ounce; pure glycerine, two ounces; camphor water, (not spirits of camphor,) two quarts. The skin should be bathed with this lotion two or three times a day.

Rose water, six ounces: elder-flower water, two ounces; simple tincture of benzoin, half ounce; tannic acid, ten grains. Apply nightly after washing the face in hot water.

Wrinkles.

Premature wrinkles—that is, wrinkles which come from illness or from the bad habit of contorting the mouth when talking—can be reduced by bathing them with the following lotion:

Rose water, 200 grains; thick milk of almonds, 50 grains; sulphate d'lumine, 4 grams. Dissolve and filter. It is then ready for use.

Sparse Eyebrows.

Pale, sparse eyebrows and lashes make a face expressionless. They can be coaxed into a better growth by rubbing the eyebrows nightly with vaseline and applying to the roots of both the eyebrows and eyelashes a tonic made by mixing 5 grains of sulphate of quinine with 1 ounce of sweet almond oil. Apply this with a fine sable brush, which comes for the purpose.

Roughness and Tan.

When the skin has become rough and tanned from sun and winds, try this simple whitener, an oatmeal lotion: Take two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal, adding a quart of water and boil for ten minutes. Cool and strain and to the liquid add the juice of one lemon and a dessertspoonful of alcohol. Wash the face in this, or rather apply it with a cloth, not wiping it all away.

For a Brown Neck.

For the chronically brown neck one must use regularly the following lotion:

Boric acid, one drachm; distilled witchhazel, two ounces; rose water, two ounces.

Exercise the throat night and morning until it becomes moist with perspiration, wipe off the perspiration with a soft cloth dipped in warm water and apply the lotion with antiseptic gauze. After a week of this treatment, you will see a marked improvement in the color of the neck.

CHARITIES.

THE CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.

The New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 800 needy and homeless mothers.

It has now under its care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses it must raise annually about $80,000.

It begs those making bequests to remember

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
175 East 68th Street

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS

These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality.)
HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.
The 28th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.
HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STAND, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 31 WEST 8TH STREET.

NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS
443 and 445 East 123d Street.
Non-Sectarian and Free.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
Your help in this worthy cause is earnestly solicited. Phone 4367 Harlem.
Rev. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, Treas.

One branch of service rendered by the
MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
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is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

CHARITIES.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.
THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
229 East Broadway, New York.
Can furnish male help, skilled and unskilled, Tel. 2625 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants.
The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.
The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to
District Nursing Committee,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

COMMANDER MISS BOOTH
of the
SALVATION ARMY
is conducting an "Old Linen Campaign." Gifts of old linen are solicited, to be made into bandages and pads for wounded soldiers on the European battle line. Cotton goods can also be used. A fund of $25,000 is also being raised. Your gifts are requested. Address Miss Evangeline Booth, 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

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FASHIONABLE FURS

COATS IN CARACUL AND SEALSKIN OF VERY GREAT STYLE SHOWN ONLY BY OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

FOXES OF ALL KINDS FROM THE MOST INEXPENSIVE TO THE RAREST SPECIMENS OF SILVER OR SIBERIAN BLUE FOX.

COATS FOR MOTOR AND EVENING WEAR

Thirty-second Street, West, Number Sixteen
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BAMBERGER'S
"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE"
NEWARK, N. J.

To "Times" Readers

BAMBERGER patrons who are readers of *The New York Times* may hereafter look for the Bamberger advertisement in the Sunday edition of this paper. In these printed messages, it will be our endeavor to tell in brief SOME of the interesting news from the Great White Store, setting forth a few of the store's attractions for you. As hundreds of women have long since learned, the Bamberger establishment is equal to any of the New York stores in point of assortments of merchandise, in point of desirability, in point of quality, and Bamberger prices are almost invariably lower than the average New York City store. If you do not know this great store with its complete stocks and superior service, now is a good time to make its acquaintance.

Notice!
Mail and telephone orders promptly filled for all merchandise advertised on this page.

"Toy Town" Is Ready

Toy Town—the Bamberger home of mirth and joy—is ready for the kiddies. This store was more fortunate than most establishments in securing toys, dolls and games from abroad. Thanks to the fact that the Bamberger toy chief went abroad two months sooner than usual, NINETY PER CENT. of the goods ordered are now in stock. The little folks will not be disappointed at the Bamberger store. Toy Town is chock full of wonderful things.

"UTICA" Sheets & Cases
Special

For more than sixty years the name "UTICA" has stood for good and reliable sheets and pillow cases. Hundreds of careful housewives use no other. Monday we are going to sell this brand of sheets and pillow cases, beautifully hemstitched, at special prices. If you need bed clothes of this character, now is certainly an opportune time to lay in a supply.

Hemstitched Sheets

Size.	Reg.	Special
63x99	95c	69c
72x99	1.05	79c
81x99	1.15	89c

Hemstitched Pillow Cases
Size 50 x 38½, regular price 30c each, special, 24c.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED

Dress Trimmings At Half

Wonderful accessories for evening gowns or afternoon frocks, one-half former prices. Patterns are new—some exclusive, comprising jet and iridescent fabrics and a beautiful assortment of gold and silver bandings, burnished or antique finish. Bamberger low prices were $1.00 to $10.00. Now 50c to 5.00.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Stationery Stamped Free!

To encourage early holiday shopping in the Bamberger engraved stationery division, we will stamp boxed writing paper and correspondence cards in colors free this week. You may use your own monogram die or one of our stock dies for stamping.
Early shopping also gives you the advantage of choosing from a complete, unhandled stock of stationery, which includes all well known makes.
Engraving
It is also advisable to place orders for social engraving now. Nothing is to be gained by delay.
MAIL & TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

A Purchase of Children's Fine 1.00 to 2.50 Rompers, 58c
A Treat for Mothers and for Those Who Make Holiday Gifts of This Character. New Goods.

We bought out a maker who produces the finest in children's rompers. The terms were so alluring that we can sell these pretty play garments of white and colored linen, crepe, cross bar fabrics, figured materials and poplin, worth from $1.00 to $2.50, for 58c. In strictly tub proof colorings. Sizes, 6 months to 6 years.

Rompers a-plenty are as much a need with tiny maids and lads as underwear and outergarments. Sensible mothers realize this. But good rompers are almost as expensive as little dresses and suits. We therefore know this very special sale of $1.00 to $2.50 garments will appeal to mothers who want their children plentifully supplied with the best at a very small outlay.

No Christmas gift would be more keenly appreciated by both kiddie and mother than some of these splendid little nursery garments. Remarkable that you should have them for 58c, when they were made to sell for $1.00 to $2.50.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Sand and Putty Are the New Colors in Bamberger Blouses

Now it is "sand" and "putty" colors for blouses. These are wonderful blendings of tan and beige, so exquisitely neutral, they harmonize with every color as perfectly as do white and black. We have a number of fetching styles in chiffon and crepe de chine at $6.98 to $15.00.

New Blouses, 2.00 to 22.98

Charming line of crepe de chine, satin, pussy willow, shadow lace and nets. The Bamberger blouses are built on lines prescribed by fashion and approved by women who wear the cream of style. The next best thing is the moderateness of Bamberger prices. The shop will prove a revelation to women who haven't made its acquaintance.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Women's 35.00 Corduroy Coats, 29.50

Women consider these beautiful garments very reasonable at the regular price. Monday, you may have these ultra-modish $35.00 garments for $29.50. Exquisite straight line models, with fashionable sash belts and striking collars of civet cat or skunk opossum. Built of very finest quality imported corduroy and lined throughout with self-colored peau de cygne. In black, navy, brown and green. Very specially priced, $29.50.

Women's 25.00 Corduroy Coats, 19.98

This charming model, made of very splendid quality corduroy, is one of our very best $25.00 values in women's coats. "Skirts" are fashionably flared and tailored with smart, broad belts. Collars are edged with skunk opossum. Lined with peau de cygne. In navy, brown, green and new taupe. You would unhesitatingly pay $25.00 for this charming garment. Monday, the special price is $19.98.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

2.75 to 5.75 Silks, 1.85

The Bamberger silk store is famous for unusual values. Monday, silks of international renown, beautiful American and French weaves, in exquisite patterns and rare new colorings, will sell for an absurdly low sale price, $1.85. These silks measure 40-inch width, and include some of the gorgeous Mexixe and Poiret-Martine patterns, lately employed by famous modelmakers for their best creations.

There are practical silks and exclusive ones, all visibly worth their original prices, $2.75, $3.00, $4.50 and $5.75. Monday they will go on sale for $1.85 the yard. Extraordinary!
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

29.50 Axminster and Wilton Velvet Rugs, 22.00

Who ever heard of these seamless rugs selling for $22 before? The patterns are new and beautiful—closely resembling those of Oriental rugs. High pile, silky fabrics. Made in one piece. If you want one of these fine Axminster or Wilton Velvet Rugs, order it Monday, as this is the only day that this special price will be in force. Regular $29.50 rugs, special, 22.00.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

1.10 All-Wool Serge, 79c
(50 inches wide)

This all-wool serge is the Bamberger famous "Elbeco" brand—a trade-term which indicates the best possible quality at the price. The serge will not change color if washed in hot water, soap and soda; will not change color if exposed to sun; will not spot if rained upon. 50 inches wide. In black, navy, marine, Havana, seal, steel, taupe, Copenhagen, Yale, wistaria, plum, myrtle, garnet and wine. It is a superior fabric which we sell regularly at $1.10 a yard. Special the yard, 79c.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

1.00 Scotch Table Damask 79c Yd.

This Scotch table damask is of heavy quality and 70 inches wide. Beautiful designs. Our regular $1 quality, but we are featuring it as one of our many Thanksgiving linen specials, at the yard, 79c.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

This Modish 5.00 Cloth Top Boot, 3.85

This new and fashionable cloth top boot for women, which is regularly priced at $5 a pair, will be offered Monday only at $3.85. The top is of black cloth with white pin stripes, exclusive and refined. Patent colt or dull kid vamp, heart shaped. Louis Cuban heels. Welted soles. Leather back straps.
This boot is a member of the Bamberger shop of ultra-smart footwear family. A remarkable value at 3.85.
MAIL & TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

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NEW GERMAN NATION WILL RISE ON RUINS OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM, SAYS FRENCH EDUCATOR

M. de Lapredelle, Exchange Professor from the University of Paris to Columbia, Declares That It Will Be a Liberal Germany Ready to Work with Other Countries in the Cause of Civilization.

By Edward Marshall.

IN the American press French views of the great war's significance have been less common than British views and far less frequent than German views. Therefore this talk with M. de Lapredelle, Exchange Professor from the University of Paris to Columbia, will have especial interest.

This very distinguished Frenchman, although but 43 years old, has won high eminence in his native land, especially in the domain of international law, which is his branch at the University of Paris. Also he is Directeur de Recuel des Arbitrages Internacioneaux, he is the editor of The International Law Review in Paris, he is a member of the Committee on International Law for the French Department of Justice, he is a member of the French Committee on Aerial Navigation, he is General Secretary of the French Society of International Law, and he occupies other important posts and bears other important scholastic honors.

He is a cautious conversationalist, as might be expected of one who has so deeply delved into the most cautious of all professions, but in the mind of the thoughtful reader this should add to the value of his utterances, which, as expressed in the following columns, were carefully revised by him before going into type.

I asked M. de Lapredelle to estimate the great war's probable effect upon education.

"Of course it is too early to guess intelligently," he replied, "for the effect of the war will be dependent entirely upon the results of the war, and, while we of the Allies have no doubt of our ultimate victory, it is the fact that victory has not been won as yet by either side.

"In talking with you my impulse is to assume what I feel in my heart—the certainty of German defeat, but I must not do that, although all the letters which I get from the front and from Paris express a growing confidence in the victory of the Allies.

"But it is too early to attempt intelligent detailed propheey as to the effect of the great struggle upon the world's philosophy, or upon any other phase of its intellectual development.

"Almost certainly, however, a reaction against certain Germanic influences will be apparent after the war ends, for the world will not want ever to risk repetition of the horrors of this struggle, and it will be plain that they were the inevitable fruit of Germany's attempt at intellectual domination.

"This German assumption was due, largely, to their victory in 1870, but it went far beyond the bounds of reason, far beyond the fields in which German achievement really had established legitimate supremacy.

"The momentum of victory often has led humanity into excess. It led Germany into excessive claims of social superiority and into an excessive assumption of intellectual supremacy. Even in the eyes of others it gave Germany an unwarranted intellectual prestige.

"Really, the German is not a big thinker; he is an immensely careful thinker.

"Above everything, the German is an observer—a very diligent observer—and his mental eyes are likely to be so close to the wall that he sees only a single brick in it, wholly failing to get a comprehensive view of the whole structure.

"Germans are very careful students. They attach a vast importance to detail. I think it is not unfair to say that, with the German, the smaller, the more minute the detail, the more it interests him. The German loves to write a big book on a small subject, and, loving it, he does it well.

"But there are more exalted tasks, as, for example, the writing of big books upon big subjects, giving the world fresh visions of new and far-flung vistas. The German loves to catalogue and catalogues almost with genius; he loves to deliver long lectures upon microcosms.

"Cataloguing and the near-sightedness which may arise from intense study of the atom, to the exclusion of the collective organism, whether that collective organism be the human individual or the social mass, may render immense service to the world, but it never will be the only service necessary and, if pursued to the exclusion of all other investigations, such study is likely to produce an aggravated narrowness of vision. Narrow vision is certain to eventuate in selfishness.

"The Germans became selfish after this fashion. The present struggle is the war of selfishness against world advance.

"Innumerable, or at least many, individuals have furnished smaller parallels to the course which Germany has taken as a nation. The individual with the truly and exclusively scientific mind is likely to go too far into abstractions, built from a possible misinterpretation of minutiae.

"The ideal national intellectual development will combine both fact and theory, will join rationalism to idealism, and will be far more like that of certain nations which I shall not name than it will be like that of Germany. These nations which I shall not name have both.

"In other words it seems to be the fixed idea of the German that the German civilization is the only civilization; but it is not the thought of France or England that their civilizations are the only ones.

"This very lack of what may be defined as national egotism in France and England enables these nations to work, as Germany does not, for world science and world development—the growth of civilization as a whole.

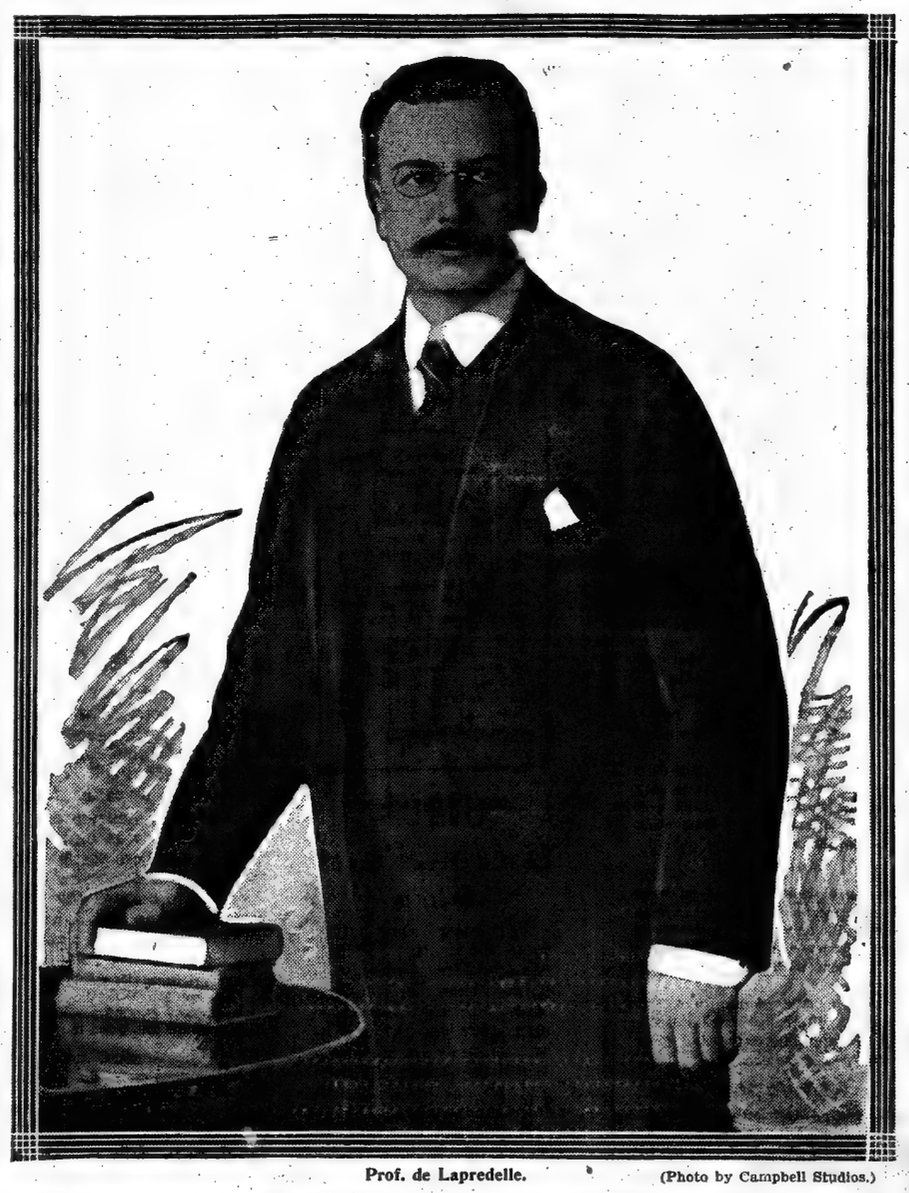
"Germany's scientific work is for German science, she thinks of civilization only as German civilization. The world's other great nations—and may I say the world's great Latin nations especially?—internationalize their science and their civilization.

"One must be struck by the fact that Germany's critical philosophy formed the basis of her educational system and, therefore, the basis of her social system, and that it had in it the basis of the war.

"It cannot be denied, I think, that her education, as well as her politics and militarism directly pointed to this great conflict. Indeed, the industrialism, the politics, the philosophy of Germany all find their logical expression in present events.

"Haegel was the first, in the beginning of the last century, to insist upon the ideas which, already being paramount in him, quickly became paramount in his followers, serving as the basis for the development of Prussia. To him this represented all and everything; to him divinity on earth was incarcerated in the State and, therefore, the development of the State, not justice, was, in his mind, the object of all law.

"Since this beginning that has been the consistent German viewpoint, and increasingly so. The glorification of the State has included, of necessity, the sacrifice of the individual, and this has been conducted ruthlessly in Germany itself.



Prof. de Lapredelle. (Photo by Campbell Studios.)

"Of course the State which considers it right to sacrifice the individuals of its own citizenship will be sure to consider it right to sacrifice the individuals of other nations' citizenships.

"That explains why international law never has been considered binding by the German; it explains why international law was not considered binding when Belgium stood in the path of Germany's march toward Paris.

"International law never has bound the German; it never will bind him until he changes his national psychology.

"Ihering, one of Germany's greatest theoretical jurists and a scholar in the matter of Roman law, declared, 'Right is the child of might.' He did not say exactly that right is might, but he defined it as 'the child of might.'

"That may be taken as the German keynote, for this man is of such great influence in Germany that his utterances must have an enormous effect.

"Treitschke, the historian, in his teaching in Berlin, naturally drew some of his inspiration from these two men. For him the State need consider no law save that which will promote its own expansion.

"Moral law, he holds, need not and must not stand in the way of the prosperity and growth of States, as it frequently must obstruct the prosperity and growth of individuals.

"Under this theory the State has two functions: these are, inside the country, to make law, outside the country, to make war. Germany denies the right of an extraneous law to decide upon the details of right and wrong within a country, and that is why Germany defies and even denies international law.

"If it happens that a treaty which the State has entered into later proves to be obstructive to some expansion which is thought to be a necessity of the State's destiny, that treaty may be disregarded with the full approval of Germany's national morality, although similar conduct on the part of an individual in Germany would be considered highly reprehensible.

"The State may bind itself to secure advantage, but, also, it may unbind itself to secure advantage, and this without consultation with or the approval of the other party or parties to the contract.

"This theory becomes confusing to the student reared in other nations under different educational influences. It indicates beyond contradiction that Germany feels no sense of duty toward other nations, but only an obligation to further her own interests.

"Germany has immense patriotism but no humanitarianism. Her only duty is to herself. Her national egotism can be characterized by no other word than selfishness.

"It is a curious phenomenon that at a time when humanitarianism in its broadest sense has become the keynote of all other of the great nations, it has not become at all the keynote of German civilization.

"It is impossible that such pride, such a sense of arrogant national superiority as that which marks Germany, should maintain among a democratic people; it is possible only to a very aristocratic country. What has happened is its logical outgrowth in the country which it has infected.

"In Germany this sense of national pride, of intolerance of others, even of contempt for others, has been developed until it amounts to superexcitation. It not only affects Germany's relations to other peoples, but it affects the relations of Germans to one another.

"Different classes of the German population continually exhibit it in their dealings with one another.

"It is continually illustrated in those events which have been the wonder of visiting foreigners—episodes of the contemptuous ill-treatment of subordinate German soldiers by their superiors. It goes beyond that, manifesting itself in the treatment of all civilians by the lowest soldier, and, further still, in the attitude even of the lowest civilian to all foreigners, even the highest.

"The German individual may not consider himself superior to all individuals of other nationalities, but he will be sure to consider his nation so far superior to every other that there can be no comparison between it and them. His is a peculiar arrogance. It is not at all personal; it is purely national; but none the less it is arrogance, and all arrogance is dangerous.

"A hierarchy always exists in aristocratic countries; the hierarchical idea has been developed further in Germany than elsewhere.

"This has given Germany an unfortunate impulse. If to this impulse we add that other born of all her various victories since 1866, especially those which were won while Germany was realizing Bismarck's dream of triumph 'through fire and blood'—her industrial victories, her scientific advance, her social progress—and consider the Germanic tendency toward egotism, we do not find ourselves surprised when we find, examine, and appraise exactly what we have today in Germany.

"The perversion of national sentiment into national arrogance has been the definite, although, perhaps, unrealized and unintended aim of every educational influence which has been at work in Germany since 1870. It has amounted to an unparalleled perversion of a nation's sentiment toward all the outside world.

"This war marks the crisis of this German pride.

"Germany's course throughout has borne all the ear marks of a national ego-mania. The whole German people, as a nation, not, always, perhaps, as individuals, have fallen victim to the most colossal attack of ego-mania which the world ever has known.

"Combine this ego-mania with another delusion—the entirely unjustified conclusion that Germany was the object of a world-wide persecution—and it is unnecessary to search further for the causes of the war, just as it is unnecessary to search further for reasons for the combination of practically all other Europe against Germany.

"What would German victory mean to the world, if German victory came, save the world-wide dominance of German egotism, imposed at the expense of every other people? France would not escape, England would not escape, and, I assure you, you, America, would not escape. German victory would be far more than a European disaster—it would be a world disaster.

"Of all the nations in the world perhaps the United States and France have stood most notably for the ideas of international justice. This really makes your interest in the outcome of the present war indirectly as great as ours.

"I cannot see how the people of the United States can feel otherwise than that not only their hearts but their reason demand victory for the Allies, not because of any wish for the destruction of Germany, but because of the wish for the preservation of the world.

"Indeed, it is inconceivable that victory for the Allies can mean destruction for Germany. It can mean only the destruction of German militarism, which has brought about the perversion of the German mind.

"No abler mind exists. Its release from the thralldom which has fettered it would be a vast world service, would, indeed, be a vast benefit to Germany herself. It is curious but true that I believe Germany's own salvation depends upon her absolute defeat in this great war.

"A few weeks before the war began Prof. Schucking expressed regret that Germany—that is, the German Government—should be so antagonistic to international spirit. The fact that he made this expression shows that, in spite of and beyond military Germany, the intellectual élite, the cream of the élite in Germany, has remained faithful to the traditions of the great philosopher, Kant.

"The intellectual élite—the cream of the élite—therefore may be absolved from all responsibility. Loyalty to the teachings of Kant will make it possible for the friends of humanity in all nations to join with Germany for human advancement on the basis of universal justice.

"After the victory of the Allies, a new Germany will appear; it will be a liberal Germany, willing to renounce the narrow Prussian ideals, finding again the old German ideal in its disinterested form, a Germany which will be able to join hands with other nations, to help them in taking up again the works of international civilization, which Prussian Germany herself brutally brought to an end, with insolent scorn of right—an act for which she is now paying and must pay the penalty."

BALDWIN'S
Relief shoe
FOR WOMEN

It is properly built to support the foot; yet appearance is by no means sacrificed. Either to correct foot troubles or to prevent them, Baldwin's Relief Shoe is ideal. Its success has been thoroughly demonstrated.

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There is nothing that will help more than
New Furniture for your Dining Room
Let's figure together and see if we cannot supply the missing link. Stocks are interestingly large and complete. Prices are uniformly low, quality considered.
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LOW PRICES—LONG CREDIT

THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION
Appeals in behalf of wounded soldiers whose injuries, owing to the scarcity of anaesthetics, cause them fearful agonies.
OPERATIONS HAVE TO BE PERFORMED WHILE PATIENTS ARE CONSCIOUS.
Will you give twenty-five cents to a fund for chloroform supplies to mitigate the most awful suffering? A quarter of a dollar buys 100 grammes of chloroform.
Send direct to the British War Relief Association, 105 East 36th St., New York.

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IVY CORSET SPECIALS
500 Pairs of Regular $5.00 Rubber Top Models
$2.50
Body material of white special Broche—all over embroidered figures. Cleverly confinin figure below waist, giving corset less effect above.

Ivy Corsets—smart, chic and youthful—no back curves.
100 different IVY models, $2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 to 50.00
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Our resources are concentrated upon showing you:
FUR COATS
Specially priced to meet and satisfy the present economical tendencies.
First—A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF MODELS,
including many combinations of the standard furs.
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from which you may select for special orders.
In this establishment you are always absolutely sure of
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The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA
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Beautifully Printed by The Times
New Process of Printing—Rotogravure.
THIS unique magazine is covering the war from week to week with the widest range of important pictures from all the war zones, carefully selected for their immediate and permanent value as records of history proved in the making. As printed in Rotogravure they retain all the beauty and detail of the original prints and furnish an intimate and informing series of highlights and sidelights on the world's greatest conflict. The next issue, No. 11, will contain among other interesting features the newly arrived photographs from Madras, Tsing-tau, Turkey, South Africa, Russian Poland, Austria, Holland, England, and the battlefields of France and Belgium.
There will also be a brand-new portrait of Count Haeseler, the oldest German Field Marshal, never before reproduced in this country, and a beautiful reproduction of an important portrait of the German Emperor,
"WILHELM II."
BY Alfred Schwarz
PRICE TEN CENTS.
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For those who wish to preserve their copies of the Pictorial War Extra, The New York Times has prepared suitable binders, specially made for the purpose.
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The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Lost Warships.

JOSE M. VILLALON.—I should like to know how many warships have been lost in the present war, also their nationalities?

DAILY READER.—Will you please advise me how many ships of war have been sunk, destroyed, or captured, belonging to Great Britain and Germany, respectively?

The following figures include losses of warships reported during the present war up to and including Nov. 12: British, 7; German, 7; French, 1; Russian, 1; Japanese, 1.

For the Poor in England.

A. B.—Is there not a committee formed to forward used clothing to the needy people of Great Britain and Ireland? If you will let me know where I can direct a box of such clothing I shall be grateful.

Apply for full information to the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, New York City. The Red Cross Society will be glad to send clothing to England, but it accepts only new articles.

The "Affair Zabern."

JOSEPH FERNLUND.—Will you please explain what the "Zabern incident" was?

HENRY H. KEELER.—What is the "Zabern incident" referred to in the papers?

On Dec. 2, 1913, Lieut. Baron von Foerster, a twenty-one-year-old subaltern in the German infantry stationed in Zabern, a town in Alsace, cut a lame shoemaker over the head with his sword when a party of workmen hooted at the soldiers. The incident aroused a great deal of indignation. The Ninety-ninth Infantry was transferred from Zabern to another town, and the Lieutenant was court-martialed and sentenced to forty-three days in jail. On Jan. 10, 1914, Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad, who had been "officers in charge" and who were alleged to have unjustly set the military power above the civil authority in the disturbances that followed von Foerster's action, were court-martialed in Berlin. Here, however, they were acquitted, and the sentence of the young subaltern was reversed by the Court of Appeals. The incident caused a storm of discussion throughout Germany and in England and France, as it was regarded as a sweeping victory for the "mailed fist" policy in Alsace and throughout the German Empire. The court's decision was generally upheld by the German nationalist press and condemned by both Liberal and Radical papers of Germany. The Berliner Tageblatt, a representative radical newspaper, wrote: "The affair Zabern has not been ended by today's verdict. It will be heard of for a long time to come."

Prof. Hale's Telegram.

V. L. MANGUN.—I have read that you received the following telegram from William Gardner Hale: "Havre, Sept. 4.—Conventions of war signed by the United States regularly broken under conditions impossible in civilization by Germany. United States should declare war." I should be glad to know the circumstances of this cable, and your comment upon it, if any.

The cable from Dr. Hale was published, without comment or additional statement, as a small news item in THE TIMES of Sept. 5. It had been sent direct by cable to the editor. On Sept. 7 an interview with Dr. Hale, who had meanwhile gone to London, was published, in which he explained his conviction that the planting of mines in the open sea was cause for a declaration of war.

The "White Papers."

ELIZABETH H. BENNEY.—To whom does "White" refer in the so-called "White Papers"?

"White" in the "White Papers" is not the name of a person. The "White Paper" is the name given to the diplomatic correspondence of the British Department of Foreign Affairs in regard to the German position at the outbreak of the war.

Illiteracy.

R. F. K.—Please give me the percentage of illiteracy in Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Germany, France, England, and Ireland.

The statistics are as follows: Austria, population over 10 years, percentage illiterate, 23.6; Hungary, population over 12 years, percentage, 40.9; Italy, population over 10 years, percentage, 48.2; France, population over 10 years, percentage, 14.1; Russia, population over 10 years, percentage, 70; Ireland, population over 10 years, percentage, 17.4; England and Wales, marriages, percentage, 1.8; German Empire, army recruits, percentage, .02; Prussia, marriages, percentage, .4; United Kingdom, army recruits, percentage, 1. These figures are given on the bases on which the percentages in the various countries are reckoned. It must be remembered, for purposes of comparison, that the national percentage of illiteracy among army recruits would not reach nearly so high a figure as it would on a basis of the entire population over 10 years. This is shown in the case of France, which reports her illiteracy statistics on bases both of population and army recruits. On the first reckoning the percentage of illiteracy in France, as quoted, is 14.1; among her army recruits only 3.3 per cent. are illiterate, while on her marriages the percentage of illiteracy is 4.1. The basis of army recruits and that of marriages are much more comparable than is either with the total population reckoning.

Old Age Pensions.

R. F. K.—Kindly inform me which country first instituted the old age pension system, and to what extent it has done away with poorhouses.

The first effort at a comprehensive national system of compulsory old age insurance, which, of course, amounts to a Government pension as far as the State subsidy goes, was made by Germany in 1889. The first straight old age pension was established by Denmark in 1891. There are several varieties of old age insurance and pension plans, and there is much difference of opinion as to their workings-out. We do not know of any evidence that old age pensions have done away with poorhouses or with poor relief. You will find a most complete discussion of the whole subject in a volume called "Social Insurance," by I. M. Rubinow, published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1913.

Indoor Tennis.

MAURICE DREYFUSS.—Would you kindly advise me whether there is any public indoor tenpis in the City of New York during the Winter months. If not are there any private institutions which have facilities for indoor tennis, and could you give me some idea of their fees?

M. S. HORTON.—Can you tell me the names of places in the city where there are indoor tennis courts open to men and women?

There are no public indoor tennis courts operated by the City of New York. THE TIMES cannot give the names, addresses, or fees of private courts in its Query Column.

Pronunciation of "Allies."

C. M. WILSON.—Would you oblige one of your readers by telling how the word "allies" should be pronounced? Is it not correct to pronounce it with a long "i," as in "flies," and with the accent on the second syllable? I have heard it pronounced like the plural of "alley."

STUDENT.—Will you kindly inform me of the correct pronunciation of the word "allies"?

The word "allies" is pronounced with the "i" long as in "flies." The accent is "preferred," according to The Century Dictionary, on the second syllable of the nouns "ally" and "allies," but emphasis on the first syllable is permissible. In the verb "ally" in all its forms, the accent must be placed on the second syllable.

The Boy Scouts.

G. M.—As a boy reader of your paper I would like to find out whether the Boy Scouts are military or not. I have heard that they are claimed to be anti-military, but I have also read that Gen. Baden-Powell offered 100,000 Boy Scouts for duty in England, and also that they have done so in France and Belgium. Which is wrong? Several other boys like myself would like to know whether the organization is military or not, and whether the training would be military.

The Boy Scouts are non-military. That is, the organization is neither military nor anti-military. Complete information as to the aims, work, and training of the Boy Scouts of America had best be obtained direct from the organization's headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, where personal questions about the work of the Boy Scouts can be answered.

A French Newspaper.

A CONSTANT READER.—Is any French newspaper published here in New York City?

Le Courrier des Etats Unis, a French newspaper, is published in New York City.

Melrose Abbey.

MARY M. FERRER.—Kindly state in your "Queries and Answers" column what you can about Melrose Abbey, England.

Melrose Abbey is in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in a beautiful situation between the Eildons and the Tweed. David I. of Scotland founded an abbey at Melrose in 1136. It was several times torn down and rebuilt. The present famous ruins are what is left of the abbey built largely by the gift of Robert Bruce in the fourteenth century; they are the property of the Dukes of Buccleugh, and are carefully preserved. The abbey was a cruciform building in the decorated and perpendicular styles, with pronounced French influence. Much of the nave remains, with the two transepts, the chancel and the choir, two west piers of the tower, and the sculptured roof of the east end. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized the east window in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The heart of Robert Bruce is buried at the high altar. Sir William Douglas, "The Knight of Liddesdale"; James, the second Earl of Douglas, and Alexander II., King of Scotland, are also buried in the abbey.

Compulsory Military Service.

M.—Will you please tell me which nation began the compulsory military service? I think it was France, but I am not sure.

Napoleon had "conscript" armies, under the famous conscription law of Gen. Jourdan in 1798, but the first nation to put the universal military service and army reserve systematically in action was Prussia, at the time of the outbreak of the war of Liberation in 1813. The system has been developed since, and in the years since 1870 every European nation except Great Britain has adopted the compulsory service system.

German Princesses.

M.—Can you give me the names of the German Princesses whom the Czar's sons married? Can you tell me an address in New York where I can get photographs of foreign buildings?

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm married Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich married Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, Prince August married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Oscar's wife is not of royal birth.

THE TIMES cannot publish addresses in its Query Column, but if you will consult the lists of photograph dealers in the classified telephone directory you will probably be able to find the information you want.

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt St.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P.M. Daily.

Women's Street and Afternoon Dresses,

In Velveteen and Panne Velvet at $19.98 to $37.75

$24.75

$29.75

A VERY ELABORATE SHOWING HERE and not a garment in the fascinating collection that can be matched, price for price, quality for quality, style and workmanship, in all the city. The principal colors are brown, green, navy and black, and the styles comprise everything worth while of the new season.

In fact, we have no serious competition in velveteen and velvet Dresses at $19.98, $24.75, $29.75, $32.50 and $37.75. Be sure to see our specials for Monday and Tuesday in these Dresses.

$19.98

Women's $6.00 Serge Dresses at $3.95

150 REMARKABLE BARGAINS in satin trimmed serge Dresses in the nattiest styles of the season. Four models, each the newest of the new. Be here early if you wish to share in this item.

Second floor, Central Building.

$30 Broadcloth Fur Trimmed Suits, $18.75

150 Superb Suits and Marvelous Values

Suit $18.75.

ONE OF THE LEADING MAKERS OF WOMEN'S TAILORED WEAR co-operated with us in the production of these wonderful Suits at this amazing price. You will find the workmanship, linings and finish the same as in the high-grade, high-priced Suits of this kind, Suits that in Manhattan stores bring several times this price.

Clever lines of the season are brought out in the styles—the plaited back and belt effect, buttoned down front on military lines—smart collar and cuffs trimmed with fur. Skirts with hip yoke and the circular flare that were indorsed by the recent fashion show.

Colors, black, brown, plum, navy and green. Sizes 32 to 44.

Suit $18.75.

Women's $55.00 Broadcloth Suits at $34.75.

STUNNING MODELS of a fine quality of broadcloth in the very newest of the short coat effects that are so popular this season, trimmed with skunk raccoon fur on collar and cuffs as the new fashion demands, finished with wide satin girdle—a very stunning Suit. Another snappy style shows the standing collar of velvet, skunk raccoon trimmed. Suits interlined and lined with fine quality of satin. Skirts the very newest. Colors are black, brown, navy, plum and green. Sizes 32 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

2,700 Men's Fancy Shirts, 39c.

A CLEARANCE SALE of broken lots. Mostly with stiff cuffs. There are 2,700 in the lot, and there is a good variety of neat striped designs; all light effects. Guaranteed fast colors. Made of both madras and percales, and some of each size, 14 to 18 inches.

Men's 50c. Scarfs, 25c.

Standard 50c. open-end Four-in-Hands. They were bought to sell for the full price. New Fall silks in an immense array of dainty colored designs.

Men's $1.50 Plain Color Pajamas, 98c.

Street floor, East Building.

Wonderful Values in 45 Inch Allovers

75c. to $1.25 Swiss Cambric and Nainsook Allovers, 29c., 39c. and 49c.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION the best Allovers we have offered at this small price. All finely embroidered on a good quality of material in large and medium designs. Make very attractive blouses.

89c. Swiss Allovers, 20-Inch, 39c. Yard.

All open designs, which are very effective and just the right styles for children's wear.

10c. to 15c. Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, 5c. and 8c. a Yard.

15c. to 35c. Cambric Edgings, 10c. and 12c. a Yard.

15c. to 35c. Ribbon Insertions, 7c. to 12c. a Yard.

Street floor, Livingston St., Central Building.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St.
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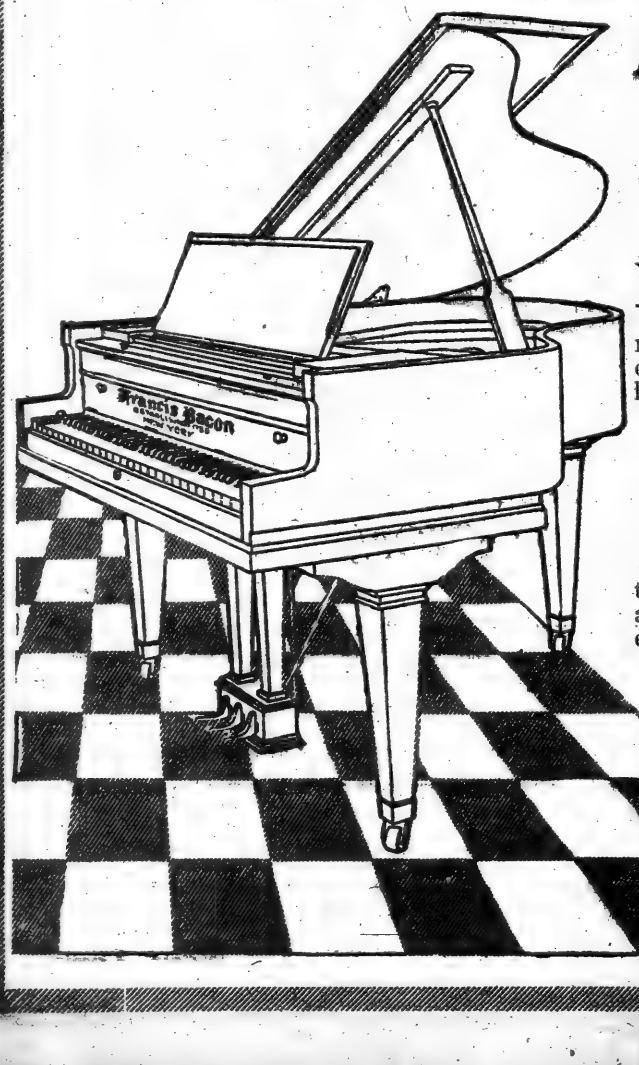
At Last—a Small GRAND PIANO With a Full Tone



Francis Bacon

$475

NEWEST of the Loeser Grand Pianos. It satisfies the long-time want for a scientifically built Grand Piano to fit the small room. Beautiful in finish, graceful of line and quite as round and mellow of tone as the costly large Grands.

As a Player-piano, $850

Also supplied equipped with an easily controlled, light-pumping player action so attached as not to lessen the beauty of the case. It is the equal of any Grand Player at $1,000 or less, and will satisfy the most critical as a musicianly instrument.

Sold Loeser-Style

With the double guarantee supplied on our other six makes and with the privilege of arranging payments on your own terms—within reason.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Bargain Budget In Brief

25c. to 39c. Shadow Flouncings, 18 inches wide, 15c. a yard.
$1.00 Fashionable Corduroys, 69c. 27 inches wide.
89c. to $1.25 Colored Dress Goods, 59c. a yard.
Thanksgiving Sale of Utilities for preparing and serving the dinner.
$1.25 House Dresses, 98c.
20c. Mercerized Lining Sateen, 14c. a yard. Quantity limited.
Women's Russian Pony Coats, 45 inches long, $37.50, $45.00 and $60.00.
$12.00 Golden Oak Dining Room Table, $8.75.
Advance Sale of Thanksgiving Groceries.
Men's $25 to $30 Suits-to-measure, $20.00. Above 42 breast measure additional charge for extra material necessary.
Women's Satin Stripe Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 19c. a half doz.
Boys' $6.00 to $10.00 Overcoats, $4.95.
Women's $1.00 Flannelette Gowns, 59c.
$2.25 Imported Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.49 a yard.
Hand-made Porto Rican Cigars at 40% under regular.
29c. and 35c. Scotch Flannels, 12½c. a yard.
Drugs and Toilet Needs Far Underpriced.
Decorated Schwarzburg China at about cost.
$2.49 American Cut Glass Cider Jugs, $1.49.
$50.00 Chime Clocks, $29.98.
$1.50 to $4.00 Paris-made Corset Covers, $1.19. No duplicates. Store orders only. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 only.
Ostrich Plumes and Bands Exactly Half Price.
$4.98 to $6.25 Satin Damask Table Cloths, $3.98 and $4.50 each.
12½c. Woven Dress Ginghams, 8c.
Xmas Stationery, 5c. to 25c. a box.
$3.00 Crepe Chiffon Veils, $1.69.
7, 9 and 12 inch Stamped Linen Doilies, reg. 5, 8 and 10c., at 2c., 3c. and 4c.
25c. Dress Sets, 15c, consisting of collar and cuffs.
24c. Italian Creams, 19c. a lb.
Good quality, yard wide, soft finish Long Cloth, 88c. a piece of 10 yards.
Handbags, $2.97.
Men's 12½c. Black Cotton Half Hose, 9c.
Men's Underwear, 3 garments for $1.00.
2,700 Men's Fancy Shirts, 39c.
Babies' Silk Poplin Caps, 25c.
Women's Underwear, 39c. Slight imperfections. Store orders only.
3,500 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains at about the cost of production.
$4.00 Untrimmed Velvet Hats, $1.95.
$7.00 to $10.00 Trimmed Hats, $2.95. None C. O. D.
Women's Imported Black Stockings, 17c. Store orders only.
Men's and Women's Umbrellas, 84c.
75c. to $1.25 Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Allovers, 29c., 39c. and 49c. a yard.

$1.00 Fashionable Corduroy, 69c.

THE LOWEST PRICE of the season for this splendid quality Corduroy. The desired large, round cord, in complete range of the season's best colors; also white and black.

Everyone knows how fashionable Corduroy is this season. This is a bargain. 27 inches wide.

A. & S. Gilt Edge Satin, $1.25.

All silk Satin, wear guaranteed for two seasons. Beautiful quality; all the new and wanted shades; 36 inches wide.

$2.00 Satin Charmeuse, $1.69.

Fashionable Charmeuse, rich quality, all silk, soft and lustrous; splendid range of colors; 40 inches wide.

$2.98 Paul Poiret Silk, $1.49.

The balance of our stock of the Paul Poiret Martine Silk at the closing out price, $1.49. Here originally at $2.98, though many Manhattan stores charged $4.50. Quantity limited.

Black Silk Specials of Note

$1.69 Black All Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.29.

40 inches wide. Splendid for waists and dresses.

$1.29 Black All Silk Crepe de Chine, 89c.

36 inches wide. Perfect black, good quality.

$1.39 Black All Silk Messaline, 98c.

40 inches wide. Unmatched in price, splendid quality.

Black Chiffon Dress Velvets, $3.75 to $6.25 a yard. 40 to 42 inches wide.

Cable Cord Corduroy, $1.50. 27 inches wide.

Street floor, West Building.

Rugs From the Smith Auction Sale

About 1500 Perfectly New and Beautiful Pieces

EXQUISITE COPIES of rare and beautiful Oriental Rugs; two tones with contrasting borders; small allover effects, etc.—at prices A FOURTH TO A THIRD LESS than we have sold Rugs like these for all season.

For example, the exquisite Seamless Kirman Axminster Rug, 4½x6½ feet, at $5.50. The beautiful Seamless Carlton Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, at $19.50.

	Now.	Instead of.
18x36 in. Axminster	95c	$1.25
4½x6½ ft. Carlton and Kirman Axminster	$5.50	7.50
6x9 ft. Seamless Kirman and Carlton Axminster	11.50	15.00
8¼x10½ ft. Extra Axminster	15.00	19.50
9 x12 ft. Axminster	13.50	18.00
9 x12 ft. Saxony Axminster	$17.50	$22.50
9 x12 ft. Seamless Carlton	19.50	25.00
9 x12 ft. Seamless Kirman	22.50	27.50
11¼x12 ft. Seamless Velvet	15.00	19.50
11¼x12 ft. Saxony Axminster	22.50	29.50

Third floor, East Building.

Dining Room Furniture Underpriced

Prepare for Thanksgiving Day

Dining Room Tables

At $8.75, value $12.00. Golden oak, 42-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $9.75, value $12.50. Golden oak, 42-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $16.00, value $20.00. Golden oak, 44-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $17.60, value $22.00. Golden oak, 44-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $20.00, value $25.00. Golden oak, 44-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $22.00, value $27.50. Golden oak, 48-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $24.00, value $30.00. Golden oak, 45-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $28.00, value $34.00. Golden oak, 48-inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $32.00, value $40.00. Golden oak, 48-inch top, extends 6 feet.

China Closets.

At $17.50, value $22.00. Golden oak.
At $20.00, value $25.00. Golden oak.
At $24.00, value $30.00. Golden oak.
At $26.00, value $32.50. Golden oak.
At $28.00, value $34.00. Golden oak.
At $32.00, value $40.00. Golden oak.
At $40.00, value $50.00. Golden oak.
At $44.00, value $55.00. Golden oak.

$4.00 Dining Room Chairs at $3.00.

Golden oak, back and spring seat covered with leather. $6.75 Arm Chairs to match, $5.50.

$6.00 Dining Room Chairs at $4.00.

Golden oak, fancy spindle back, leather covered slip seat. $9 Arm Chair to match, $7.50.

Buffets.

At $21.00, value $27.00. Golden oak.
At $24.00, value $30.00. Golden oak.
At $34.00, value $42.50. Golden oak.
At $40.00, value $57.00. Mahogany.
At $44.00, value $55.00. Golden oak and mahogany.
At $48.00, value $60.00. Mahogany.

Fourth floor, Central and East Bldgs.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS TO RECEIVE GOOD WISHES FROM THE FAMED FRENCH "IMMORTALS"

M. Brieux, the Well-Known Dramatist, Will Extend Them at Meeting This Week—What the American Organization Is and Does.

MILDLY resentful of any pleasantry that would cite its members as "Immortals," and claiming no comparison with the old-established academies of Europe, the young American Academy of Arts and Letters is to receive the French academy's comradelike good wishes from the hands of M. Brieux this week. For although the American academy has neither the authoritative structure nor the authoritative office of the kindred bodies of Paris and Berlin, Madrid and Petrograd, the the kinship itself is there; the American academy exists for the encouragement of arts and letters in the United States, and for the furtherance of a real esprit de corps among the leaders in the country's literature and art.

It was founded a little less than ten years ago, as an association of chosen workers in letters, art, and music. Its fifty members are selected from the rolls of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The institute and academy award each year a medal for achievement in some branch of creative art, and this year they are to establish another award for workers who are not themselves members of the academy. In acting as joint host to M. Brieux on his first visit to this country, the organizations hope to establish the precedent for the entertainment of many distinguished foreigners. The American body is by no means "another French academy"; but it is that assembly's closest kin in America.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters, from the membership of which is awarded the honor of belonging to the academy, is a body of 250 men and women who are prominent in literature, art, and music. The institute was originally a branch of the American Social Science Association, and was founded by a committee of that organization in 1898. The Social Science Association has passed out of existence by this time, and the institute members found, before that body had been established many years, that it would be advisable to organize a smaller association to do effective work in the furtherance of letters and art throughout the country. The academy was therefore chosen, in 1905, by a unique plan.

Seven representative members were selected from the institute to form the nucleus and, as it were, the jury of the younger association. These seven members, the first of an American "Academy," were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, John Hay, and Edward MacDowell. These in turn chose eight additional members, Henry James, Charles Follen McKim, Henry Adams, Charles Eliot Norton, John Quincy Adams Ward, Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, Theodore Roosevelt, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The fifteen thus chosen selected five other members of the institute, and these twenty voted upon ten other academicians. The original membership was limited to thirty, but it was immediately decided that as so many of the institute members were abroad or living at a distance from New York, a more comprehensive representation was desirable, and the number was increased to fifty.

These members now choose the new academicians to fill whatever vacancies occur. Two new members have been chosen during the last year, and their names will be announced at the meeting this week. The other charter academicians of the American body were Joseph Jefferson, John Singer Sargent, Richard Watson Gilder, Horace Howard Furness, John Bigelow, Winslow Homer, Carl Schurz, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Joel Chandler Harris, Daniel Chester French, John Burroughs, James Ford Rhodes, Edwin Austin Abbey, Horatio William Parker, and William Milligan Sloane.

Mr. Howells, the President of the academy, is the only member now living of the original seven men who created the organization. In addition to those of the first thirty who are now living, the academy's membership consists of Robert Underwood Johnson, the Secretary of the association; George Washington Cable, Andrew Dickson White, Henry van Dyke, William Crary Brownell, Basil Banneau Gildersleeve, Woodrow Wilson, Arthur Twining Hadley, Henry Cabot Lodge, F. Hopkinson Smith, Edwin Howland Blashfield, William M. Chase, Thomas Hastings, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Brander Matthews, Thomas Nelson Page, Elihu Vedder, George Edward Woodberry, Kenyon Cox, George W. Chadwick, Abbott Thayer, John Muir, Charles Francis Adams, Henry Mills Alden, George de Forest Brush, William Rutherford Mead, John White Alexander, Bliss Perry, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, James Whitcomb Riley, Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul W. Bartlett, Owen Wister, Herbert Adams, Augustus Thomas, and Timothy Cole. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is the only woman who has been elected to the academy's membership.

For the past six years the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the academy that is the institute's offspring, have held joint annual meetings, in which addresses were made by American speakers, papers presented by American writers, and encouragement in the form of readings and concerts offered to American poets and musicians. It is one of the special features of the annual meeting here this week, as of that held in Chicago last year, that the new work of American composers will be presented at a concert under the joint auspices of the two bodies.

Last year the Chicago Symphony, under Mr. Stock's direction, presented at the institute-academy concert works by Victor Herbert, Horatio Parker, George W. Chadwick, Edgar Stillman Kelley, Arthur Foote, Mr. Stock, and Edward MacDowell. This year the concert, by the New York Symphony with Mr. Damrosch, will play for the first time compositions by Frederick A. Stock, E. S. Converse, Arthur Whiting, Charles M. Loeffler, and David Stanley Smith of Yale, who will conduct his own music.

Among the writers, musicians, and artists who have addressed the academy and institute at their joint meetings are Richard Watson Gilder, Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry van Dyke, Robert Underwood Johnson, Henry Mills Alden, Nicholas Murray Butler, Lorado Taft, Percy Mackaye, Birge Harrison, Brander Matthews, Carroll Beckwith, Kenyon Cox, Thomas Hastings, William Gillette, Reginald de Koven, John Burroughs, Samuel McChord Crothers, and George W. Chadwick. The medal offered jointly each year by the two associations is open to all American artists, musicians and litterateurs, while the new award to be inaugurated this year is to be an occasional prize for exceptional achievement to which members of the academy itself are not eligible. The awards of the gold medal have been made to Augustus Saint-Gaudens for sculpture, James Ford Rhodes for history, James Whitcomb Riley for poetry, William Rutherford Mead for architecture, and Augustus Thomas for the drama. This year's medal is to be given to a distinguished American painter.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Secretary of the Academy, sums it up as a movement with a national and patriotic aim in literature and the arts.

"Within the limitations of numbers, the aim is to contribute something to better fendencies and larger sympathies in letters and arts," he said. "It is without personal, partisan, or sectional bias. Its meetings have been held with a view to encouraging esprit de corps among the various professions, and its proceedings are largely occupied with setting forth conditions of work in the United States and suggesting needed improvements. The academy takes particular care not to be a 'self-chosen' body, and to be free from all objectionable sense of that phrase. Its members are chosen, so to speak, by their peers, from the recruiting ground of the institute, which was in its turn chosen by a committee.

"Especial interest attaches of course to the entertainment of M. Eugene Brieux at the joint meeting. M. Brieux, in addition to speaking to us on the theatre as the instrument of social progress, will bring to the young academy the honor of cordial greetings from the oldest and most notable of such bodies—the Académie Française. We hope to have other distinguished guests from time to time, and the Chancellor, Prof. Sloane, will have some interesting announcements to make concerning the future plans of the academy."

The National Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which the academy is an outgrowth if not actually a part, is a like organization, five times as large as the small body. Its aim, to quote its constitution, is "the advancement of art, music, and literature," and its President is Dr. Brander Matthews. The Vice Presidents are Arthur Whiting, Hamlin Garland, Robert Underwood Johnson, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Harrison S. Morris, and Jesse Lynch Williams, and its Secretary is Henry D. Sedgwick. As Mr. Johnson points out, the existence of the two organizations and the honor of their membership aims, "so far as any distinction in membership is concerned, to offer a double stimulus to good work to artists of all kinds in America."

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

FROM far away across the sea there came to me this question: "What do you think the opening bid should be on these two hands?

♡ K Q 4
♠ K Q J 9 8
◇ 1 7 6
♣ Q 2

and

♡ 5 4
♠ K Q J 8 7
◇ K Q 8
♣ Q 7 3

"During a recent sitting my partner dealt himself both hands on the same rubber, and on each occasion bid 'one no-trump,' in my own opinion a quite indefensible declaration. What do you say?"

Those two hands that look so similar are as different as night and day. I cannot imagine any one bidding no-trump on the first; I cannot imagine any one failing to bid no-trump on the second unless, indeed, the score was such that one or two odd, in clubs, would put him out. Then he should choose the club declaration in preference. But never on a clean score.

The very first test of a no-trumper is this: Has it more than one unguarded suit? If it has that is absolutely the end of your no-trumper. And, by the same token, it is the end of the first hand just given. Both diamonds and spades are unguarded. The hand must, therefore, be opened with "a club."

The second hand stands the test; it has but one unguarded suit—hearts. If hearts are bid against the hand the no-trumper is killed, unless the partner of the no-trump declarant holds a heart-stopper. If he does hold such a stopper and a trick or two besides he will raise the no-trump bid. If he does not, the no-trumper is dead, but the heart-declarant has, at least, been pushed to "two" instead of getting his bid at one.

To come back to our second hand, it stands the first test of holding but one unguarded suit. Its spades are but slightly guarded, I admit, and it has no established suit. But it holds some beautiful sequences—the diamond-stopper, being a sequence-stopper, is invulnerable. It is sure to take the first, or the second, round of diamonds, or even both, (provided the diamond ace lies on its right.) A high sequence-stopper is invaluable.

The clubs are neat and compact. When the ace is gone the chances are that they will all be good. I should far rather hold those clubs than a scattered open suit that ran to the ace.

Then use the "average" test; if a hand is protected in three suits and is an "average" hand, it is a standard no-trumper, not a "possible" one, but a "standard" one. And an "average" hand holds these cards, (or their equivalents:) One ace, one king, one queen, one jack, &c. Two kings and two queens may be considered the "equivalent" of one ace, one king, and one queen.

Our hand is shy of aces, but it holds in their places two kings, three queens, and a jack. Two kings and three queens are certainly the equivalent of one ace, one king, and one queen.

The days of demanding aces for no-trumpers are over. Aces are good and I prefer to hold them. But I can declare no-trumps without them.

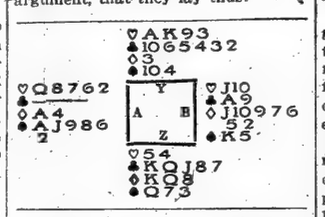
In old bridge there were but two ways of scoring the magnificent sum of 100—going rubber and holding four aces. This being so, we never risked an aceless no-trumper from the fear of finding 100 aces with an adversary. Such a holding would equalize even the rubber value. There were no fifties in the bridge of the past, and no 250.

Today there are countless hundreds, countless fifties, and the rubber value has jumped. So, relieved of our fears of 100 adverse aces, we bid aceless no-trumpers.

Therefore the hand under discussion is a standard opening no-trumper. Its lack of aces is no bar. It is protected in three suits. It stands the average test.

And so I wrote to my correspondent. I did not say it was an invulnerable no-trumper. I did not say that the ultimate declaration must necessarily be no-trumps. I said that "the correct opening declaration was one no-trump unless the score were well along." And so it is.

Back came the answer thus: "I do not remember how the remainder of the cards lay in the hand under discussion, but suppose, for the sake of argument, that they lay thus:



"Suppose Z bid his no-trump and every one passed. Suppose A led his fourth best spade and B took it. Suppose B said to himself: 'I can lead the spades back at any time; I'll just lead now from the top of my diamond sequence.' Then what about your no-trumper?"

Now, really, that is a little too much. Suppose the cards did lie in that position, and Z did open with a no-trump, don't you all know that A would bid "two royals"? Of course he would. What man, holding six spades headed by ace-jack, a blank suit, and ace-small in another suit, would pass an adverse "one no-trump"? It is rarely profitable to defeat a one-bid. To pass those royals in the present instance would be to throw "game in the hand." No "A" in the world would do it.

A would certainly bid—but we will grant that he doesn't. Y must. And that is where the beauty of it comes in. There is no getting around the fact that Y is absolutely obliged to overcall with "two clubs." And everything is all right.

The no-trumpers of the day are made possible only by the rules for overcalls. Any player who hears his partner open with "a no-trump," hears the next man pass, and sees himself with a hand that menaces no-trumps, must overcall with a two-bid in any suit in which he holds "five cards to an honor, or six cards to anything." Y, seeing himself with a six-card suit headed by an honor and with a side-singleton, would be absolutely obliged to overcall with "two clubs."

I pass over A's "pass" when he holds an excellent bid; I pass over B's forced return lead of a diamond when his only possible lead would be the five of spades; I pass over anything that either or both of the adversaries may, or may not, do or say. But the most elementary player in Y's place would see his duty and would do it. And we breathe again: The country is saved.

Take away Y's long clubs that form his club overcall and you must give him hearts enough to make a corking heart overcall, diamonds enough to shorten B's diamonds, or spades enough to make his ten a stopper. Of course, you might subtract two clubs and fill their places with one diamond and one spade, but then you etiher block the spade-suit in B's hand or shorten it in A's, and you certainly shorten the adverse diamonds. And that is the worst you can do if you sit down and think all day.

That was a made hand, specially designed to defeat Z-Y, and it failed to do it. Because no matter what A did, Y's duty was clear.

Take a normal hand under average conditions; let the bidding be fair and let the adversaries do what they would honestly do, instead of having them pass perfectly splendid makes. Grant a partner who knows his overcalls. Make the adversaries play fairly, as they would in a closed hand, and see how often you will come to grief on that no-trumper. Even in the few cases when it would fall (if there could be such cases) it would not fall badly. Certainly no more than other standard bids frequently fail.

I have offered to answer any other situation in which the bid can be imagined.

I have seen a trick-hand in which a man holds six hearts with all the honors, and good side-suit, and is defeated. I think he is defeated at "one heart," if I remember rightly. But that hand proves nothing. It was made by straining; it wouldn't happen once in a thousand years. And the man who held it had an excellent heart-bid whether he was defeated or not.

Now, I like this discussion. Nothing appeals to me more than a good fight, as my nullo-record will prove. But I want the conditions to be fair.

Speaking of nullos, the first thing that amazed me about them was their spread and growth. What now astounds and delights me is to see the grasp on them the average player is acquiring. We play them constantly, no longer with groanings. We play them, of course, in perfect silence, but not heavily nor laboriously, nor so slowly that it hurts. The cards fall as rapidly, the hand runs as fast, as in the old suits. Mistakes are rare, defeats infrequent and slight. The day has at last come when the average player "sees into" nullos as clearly as he sees into the rest of the game.

Deliver me from nulloless auction! Where I used to sit and say "no" and "no" all evening I am now in the thick of the fray, all the time. Where I used to see contracts going at one or two I now see everything forced to the interesting point. I see players using all their wits to decide how high they dare bid, bidding to the utmost limit of safety, and then playing for all they are worth. I see no more flat and uninteresting hands. I see no nullo-prejudice, no nullo-nervousness, and but little remaining nullo-idiocy. I win habitually, and nearly always heavily, though that, of course, is the thing that matters least. Long live nullos!

I hope next week to write on the test-hands of several weeks back. And I hope soon, thereafter, to write of auction-strategy. As a great general sees infinite strategic possibilities where a lesser mind would perceive but the obvious, so does a great player outgeneral a smaller one. I have saved some intensely interesting situations from recent games for your benefit. After a dinner comes auction, and after auction (and the return home) come the silent vigils when I write my notes on the actual plays in actual hands, so that my readers may receive practical rather than theoretical instruction.

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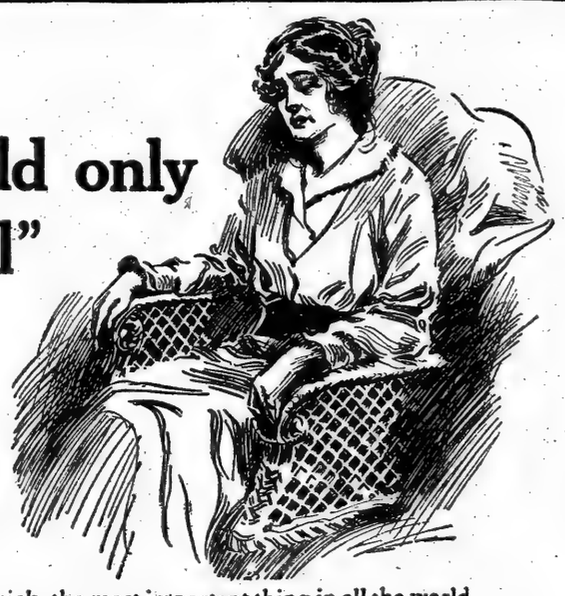

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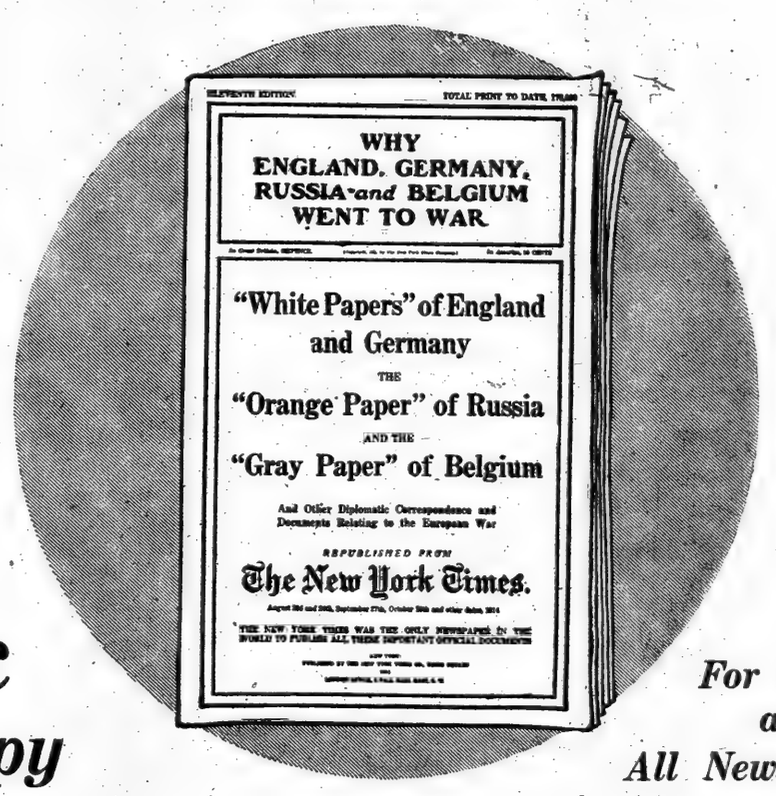
Who Is Responsible for the War?



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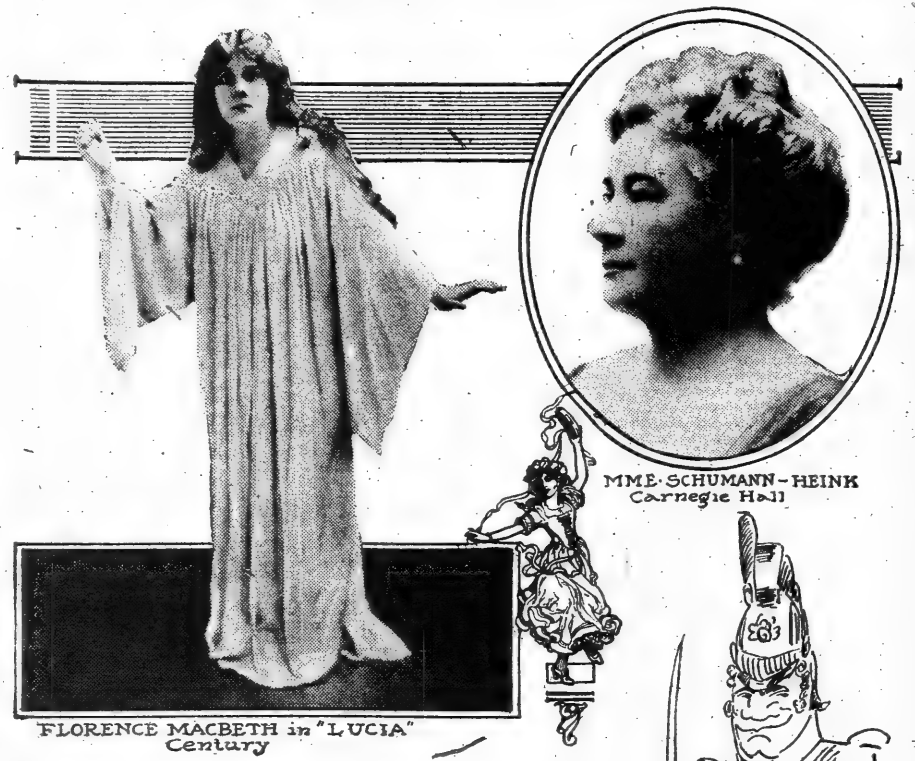
GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD



MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Carnegie Hall

FLORENCE MACBETH in "LUCIA"
Century

Caruso's Sketch of Himself as Don Jose in "Carmen"

The Opening of the Opera Season—What Is and Is Not Coming—Aubry's Record.

IT is Mr. Gatti-Casazza's generalship that has enabled the Metropolitan Opera Company to begin its season tomorrow evening exactly as intended and planned long ago and with only the absence of one member of the company, Mr. Dinh Gilly.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza had to extract his artists from all sorts of predicaments in most of the warring nations. Diplomatic machinery was set in motion; and was more successful in the service of art than in averting war. It is understood, and is said with dire mysteriousness, that wires had to be pulled leading to the very highest places. Some of the missing were bearing arms at the front, others were in foreign prisons. Not only the rescue of such was necessary, but also the all-important and often-difficult problem of transportation had to be solved. And in all these things how successful Mr. Gatti-Casazza has been the result has shown.

It was, indeed, announced at one time that the season would open with Umberto Giordano's new opera, "Madame Sans-Gêne"; but managers and the public have long ago learned not to put too much reliance on the promises of composers touching their uncompleted works; and "Madame Sans-Gêne," apparently, for the present remains uncompleted. Probably public and managers alike will suppress whatever disappointment they may feel at having for the present to dispense with Giordano's new opera and will gain consolation from other offerings.

***

As to Giordano, whose opera was to open the season but will not, it may be said that he has not filled a very large place in the operatic record of the last few years in New York, nor have his operas made an incontestable record of success. The Metropolitan has never produced one of them. The last one heard here was his "Andrea Chenier," which Mr. Oscar Hammerstein somewhat unaccountably gave in one sole performance in the season of 1907-08, as a compliment to Mr. Campanini and his wife. In the same season he produced Giordano's "Siberia" as a part of his regular repertory, but in only three performances.

Other promises of new things, or of revivals of half-forgotten old ones, in the impending season are interesting. And as Mr. Gatti-Casazza has had in recent years a way of keeping his promises concerning such matters, more than usual attention will be given them. Borodin's "Prince Igor" is one of the expected novelties, for which the way was evidently prepared by the success of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff." It is a Russian opera of the same school, Borodin being, with Moussorgsky, one of the "big five" who claimed the title of Russian composers and the credit of establishing a truly Russian art based upon purely Russian elements. "Prince Igor" has been one of the very successful productions of the Russian opera company at the Drury Lane Theatre in London in the last two seasons that set the "advanced" London public so by the ears.

Weber's "Euryanthe" will interest deeply students of the German opera, for Wagner confessed to so great an influence from it upon himself. It is little known to the present generation of operagoers. It has not been heard in New York since the German opera season of 1887-88 at the Metropolitan. To all intents and purposes, says Mr. Krehbiel in his "Chapters of Opera," it was new to the American stage when it was produced there on Dec. 23, 1887. Twenty-four years before there had been some representations of the opera, under the direction of Carl Anschütz, at Wallack's Theatre, at Broadway and Broome Street. It had only four performances at the Metropolitan, and has not been heard in New York since "Fidelio" is also to be revived, after five seasons of absence from the stage of the Metropolitan, and a little one-act opera, Franco Leoni's "L'Oracolo," is to be produced. It is not an ambitious list of "novelties" and "revivals."

For the first time in several years the announcement of a native American opera is not seen in the prospectus; nor is the sound of English destined to be heard upon the stage. No statement as to the management's views about opera by Americans has been made; but it would probably not be very difficult to divine what those views are. A good deal of money and a great deal of time and skill have been spent on this commodity. The results have, frankly, not been greatly pleasing to the people who pay to witness the productions of the Metropolitan Opera House. Nor have easily traceable results been obtained in stimulating and encouraging a school of American composers. Some may say that more perseverance, a longer trial, a more extensive opportunity, would alone have such results; that an American school is not to be full fledged in two or three years, but that a longer encouragement is needed. The managers of the Metropolitan, however, are not to be greatly censured for looking gloomily upon a plan of action that costs them dearly and does not please their subscribers, to whom they are under more immediate obligations. So far as the success of the coming season is concerned, it will doubtless not be injured by the absence from it of an American opera.

***

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I point out to you that, by your review in THE NEW YORK TIMES of an English translation of F. Aubry's "Trouvères et Troubadours," you continue to bear testimony to a lie. Aubry was a damned rascal who stole all his ideas in regard to the technique of mediaeval French music from another Frenchman, Jean Beck, who had allowed him to read the manuscript of his own work, which showed his methods and results. Beck made the charge of plagiarism against Aubry, and his charges were fully confirmed by a committee—appointed, I believe, by the French Academy—by the members of which Aubry was denounced as a common thief. Owing to his premature death, so great an emphasis was not laid on his crime as would have been under other conditions. It is too bad that a translation of a plagiarism should tend to give credit where it is not due, and it is for you musical critics to correct the mistakes made by publishers and their penny-a-liner translators. For details in regard to the plagiarism you can easily go to the chief source, Jean Beck, who has been for some years in this country, and is now at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE L. HAMILTON.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1914.

The statement is extravagant, the language intemperate and excessive. We doubt if unprejudiced persons familiar with the incident would consider M. Aubry to have been either "a damned rascal" or "a common thief." It is, furthermore, certain that M. Aubry did not steal "all" his ideas in regard to the technique of mediaeval French music. The controversy centred about the interpretation of one particular period and one particular kind of mediaeval French music, that of the trouvères and the troubadours. Aubry did a great amount of work on other historical subjects in music that is held in the highest esteem by his colleagues, scholars of all nationalities.

Beck having charged Aubry with appropriating his results, a committee of musical scholars to whom the matter was referred decided against Aubry, as our correspondent states. Aubry, though he complained that no member of it was competent in special knowledge to pass on his work, issued a second edition of his book, "Trouvères et Troubadours," a popular treatment of the subject, in which he inserts the following note: "This second edition has enabled me to correct certain errors and modify passages which appeared to undervalue the achievements of my colleague, M. Jean Beck." In passages in the book he gives credit to Beck, and also questions his views on various points.

But it is clear that some of M. Aubry's colleagues, scholars intimately familiar with his work and best able to judge of it, do not agree with the committee of musicians who decided against him. Thus, one of the most distinguished, Johannes Wolf, a German, wrote that Aubry never needed to stretch his hand out to seize another's property and was morally not capable of doing such a thing. Cases where two investigators have obtained similar results at the same time are not rare in the records of science; and the suspicions raised against Aubry are, in this scholar's opinion, unworthy of him. Certain French scholars, too, refused to believe in Aubry's rascality, as Jules Combarieu, Romain Rolland, and others. It is unquestionable that his own undoubted achievements in musical archaeology have made him a name not to be forgotten.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November

15—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Mme. Schumann-Heink, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Paul Draper, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Frederick Preston Search, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Nicolai Sokoloff, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Victor Wittgenstein, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—Willy Burmester, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
22—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
22—Barrere Ensemble, evening, Belasco Theatre.
23—Frank Gittelson, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Frederick Preston Search, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Leonard Borwick, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Osip Gabrilowitsch, piano, Mme. Gabrilowitsch, contralto, joint recital, evening Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Arkady Bourstin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Olga Samaroff, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Ferruccio Busoni, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Adele Katz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE OPENS

THE Metropolitan Opera Company will open its season tomorrow evening with Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," with the same cast as at its revival last year: Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, and Matzenauer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, De Segurola, Bada, Audisio, and Reschighan. Arturo Toscanini will conduct.

"Lohengrin" will be sung Wednesday evening by Mmes. Gadski, Ober, Cox, and Van Dyck and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, Weil, and Middleton, (his début.) Alfred Hertz will conduct.

"Carmen" will be revived Thursday evening. Miss Farrar will appear in the title rôle for the first time in her career. Mme. Alda will be Micaela, Miss Sparkes Frasquita, Miss Braslau Mercedes, Mr. Caruso Don José, Mr. Amato Escamillo, Mr. Rothier Zuniga, Mr. Defrere Morales, Mr. Reiss Dancaire, and Mr. Bada Remendado. Miss Rosina Galli, the new première danseuse, will make her début with the company. Arturo Toscanini will conduct.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will be given Friday evening, with Mmes. Ober, Hempel, Schumann, (her début in the rôle of Sophie,) Curtis, Mattfeld, Sparkes, Van Dyck, and Braslau, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Max Bloch (his début,) Audisio, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"La Bohème" will be the Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Bori and Mme. Schumann and Messrs. Luca Botta, (his début,) Scotti, Tegani, (his début,) de Segurola, Ananian, Audisio, and Reschighian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung at special prices Saturday night by Mmes. Destinn, Matzenauer, and Sparkes and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi, and Bada. The ballet will be led by Rosina Galli. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

***

"Parsifal" will have its usual Thanksgiving Day performance, beginning at 1 o'clock on Thursday, Nov. 26. Johannes Sembach, the new German tenor, will make his début in the title rôle. Mme. Matzenauer will be Kundry, Mr. Whitehill Amfortas, and Mr. Braun Gurnemanz. Others in the cast will be Messrs. Goritz, Schlegel, Bloch, and Reiss, and Mmes. Sparkes, Schumann, Mattfeld, Curtis, Van Dyck, and Cox. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

***

The roster of the Metropolitan Opera Company this season includes eleven new names — three sopranos, one mezzo-soprano, three tenors, two baritones, and two basses. An important newcomer among the sopranos is Mme. Melanie Kurt, who will not arrive until the new year. Mme. Kurt for the past six years has been the leading dramatic soprano of the Royal Opera House in Berlin. She will be heard here in all the Wagnerian rôles suited to her voice. Her reputation in Germany is of the first order.

Mme. Elisabeth Schumann is a young German lyric soprano who replaces Mme. Bella Alten. She is a native of Thuringen and studied singing at Dresden with Henisch and at Berlin with Dietrich. There she has remained ever since. Her répertoire includes Gretel, Micaela, Zerlina, Musetta, Cherubino, and Eva. She made her début in 1909 at Hamburg as Sophie in "Der Rosenkavalier."

Mabel Garrison is an American girl and a native of Baltimore, where she studied at the Peabody Institute. She has a coloratura voice. Before her engagement by the Metropolitan Opera Company she had the experience of several years in English opera companies.

Mme. Raymonde Delaunois, the new mezzo-soprano, is a native of Mons, Belgium. Since the war began she has heard nothing of her mother, grandmother, or her two uncles who brought her up since her father's death in her early youth. Her husband, Mr. Thomas, is just recovering from a wound which he received while fighting in the French Army near Soissons. Mr. Gatti-Casazza heard of Mme. Delaunois while she was singing in Germany, where for some seasons past she has been a popular favorite. She has a large mezzo-soprano répertoire.

Johannes Sembach, a young German tenor, made a deep impression on the French critics last Spring at the performances of "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées in Paris. He is in his early thirties, and has a good stage presence. For several years past he has been singing in Dresden. His répertoire includes all the Wagnerian tenor rôles.

Lucca Botta is a young Italian lyric tenor, who has been on the stage only four years. Amalfi is his native place. He studied at Naples with Caruso's old teacher, Vergine, who since has died. He made his début at the Mercandante Theatre, Naples, where Caruso also made his début, in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Conductor Mancinelli chose him to create the tenor rôle in his opera "Ero e Leandro" at its first performance in Barcelona. He sang last season in Buenos Aires and at the Scala, Milan.

Max Bloch is a new German light tenor, who sings such rôles as Mime and David.

Riccardo Teganni is an Italian baritone, who is known in Italy, Spain, and South America. His répertoire includes not only all the Italian but also the best-known French rôles.

Silvio Burkenroad is an American baritone, who was engaged at the end of last season.

Arthur Middleton and Albert Pellaton are both American basses. Mr. Middleton comes from Iowa, and began his musical career as director of the glee club at Simpson College, Indianola.

PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK

AT this afternoon's Philharmonic concert Arrigo Serato will play Beethoven's Concerto in D for violin in place of Mendelssohn's, as announced. The programme is completed with the following numbers: Weber's overture to "Oberon"; Schubert's Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished"; Grieg's "Two Elegiac Melodies"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccioso Espagnol, Op. 34, and excerpts from Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust."

Mme. Julia Culp is to be the soloist at the Philharmonic concerts of Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. She will sing "The Lament of Ariadne," from one of the earliest of all operas—"Arianna," by Claudio Monteverdi. Mme. Culp will also sing four of Brahms's songs, with piano accompaniment. The orchestral numbers will be Bach's Suite in D, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the Overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride," and Henry Hadley's Tone Poem, "Lucifer"—its first performance in New York.

There is to be a series of four Saturday evening Philharmonic concerts at "popular prices" on Nov. 21, Jan. 16, March 13, and March 28. The first one will have a Wagner programme, made up of numbers from six of the operas and music dramas. Mme. Alma Gluck will be the soloist at the second of the series.

***

Harold Bauer, pianist, will be the soloist at the this afternoon's concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall. His number will be Brahms's Concerto in D minor. The other numbers are Weber's Overture to "Oberon," Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony in C, and Mottl's orchestral arrangement of Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds."

***

A Chopin programme will be played by Ethel Leginska at her recital in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. She will play twelve Etudes, Op. 10; the Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35, and twelve Etudes, Op. 25.

***

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Her programme comprises a group of songs by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," and a concluding group by Liszt, Brahms, Rubinstein, Arthur Foote, Carrie J. Bond, and Rudolf Ganz.

***

A lieder recital will be given by Paul Draper in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The tenor, who makes his first appearance here, will sing Schubert's "Gesänge des Harfners," Schumann's "Dichterliebe" in its entirety, and four songs of Karol Szymanowski, for the first time here.

***

The first concert of the Adele Margulies Trio, consisting of Adele Margulies, pianist, Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist, will be given in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme offers Saint-Saëns's Trio, Op. 92; Beethoven's Sonata for violin and piano in C minor, Op. 30, and the Trio in D minor by Arthur Hinton, the English composer. It is said that this work has not yet been played in New York.

***

Frederick Preston Search, an American 'cellist, new in the East, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening, assisted by Robert Raymond Lippitt, pianist. Among his numbers will be a Sonata in G minor of his own composition.

***

Nicolai Sokoloff, violinist, will give his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. His numbers will be Handel's Sonata in D, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Chausson's "Poeme," Op. 25, and Saint-Saëns's "Havanaise."

***

Victor Wittgenstein, a young pianist who was heard for the first time here last season, will give a recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall. Among his numbers will be Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3; Cesar Franck's Prelude, Aria, and Finale; three pieces by Brahms and four by Chopin.

***

The symphony concerts for young people will open their seventeenth season Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Efrem Zimbalist will be the soloist. The programme includes Symphony in D; (two movements,) Brahms; Concerto for violin with orchestra, Mendelssohn; "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," Liszt, orchestrated by Felix Mottl, and Overture, "Cockaigne," Elgar.

***

The opening concert of the twenty-sixth season of the Manuscript Society of New York will occur Friday evening at the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park. The following composers will be on the programme: Vivian Burnett, M. Silver, Ed. Kilenyi, W. Ralph Cox of New York, and D. W. Miller of Norwood, Ohio. The artists will be May McGibney and Catherine Bryce, sopranos; Lisbet Hoffmann, pianist; Hyman Eisenberg, 'cellist, and the composers.

***

Adolfo Jimenez, tenor, and Mrs. George McManus, soprano, will give a recital this evening in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

END OF CENTURY SEASON.

THE last week of the current season of the Century Opera Company will see the production of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Tuesday evening and a special "farewell" bill Saturday night, in which "Pagliacci," the sextet and mad scene from "Lucia" and the last act of "Il Trovatore" will be sung, while the orchestra will give the overture to "Tannhäuser." In "Lucia" Tuesday night Florence Macbeth will have the title rôle and Orville Harrold will sing Edgar. Louis Kreidler will be Sir Henry Ashton, and Alfred Kaufman, Raymond, while the others will be Hardy Williamson, Elizabeth Campbell, and Frank Mansfield. A new English translation of the libretto by Algernon St. John-Brenon will be used. Josiah Zuro will conduct.

A slight rearrangement of the usual schedule will cause "Lucia" to be sung Tuesday and Friday evenings, and at the Thursday matinée, while "Aida," last week's new opera, will be sung Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon. In "Aida" there will be several changes of cast for the week. Bettina Freeman will have the title rôle Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée. Maude Santley will be heard as Amneris Monday and Wednesday evenings. Miss Howard will sing the music of the Princess Thursday evening and Saturday matinée. Mr. Kingston and Mr. Bergman will alternate as Radames, the former singing Thursday evening and the latter Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée. Mr. Chalmers will be heard as Amonasro Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and Mr. Kreidler will sing the same part at the Saturday matinée. The others will remain the same. Mr. Jacchia will again conduct.

***

The soloists at the Century concert tonight will be Bettina Freeman, Louis Kreidler, Augusta Lenska, Gustaf Bergman, Graham Marr, Lois Ewell, and Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist. The orchestra, under direction of Josef Pasternack, will play Weber's "Jubel" Overture, a Minuet by Boccherini and a Nocturne by Martucci, Och's "Variations on a German Song," Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz, and Meyerbeer's Fackeltanz in B flat. Alexander Smallens will assist at the piano.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will be sung Tuesday evening by the Metropolitan Opera Company, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, by Miss Bori and Mme. Duchene, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, De Segurola, Rossi, Reiss, and Bada. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

***

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will give a recital in the Academy of Mus Thursday evening, assisted by Edwa J. McNamara, baritone, with Mr Katherine Hoffmann at the piano. Mm Schumann-Heink will sing three ari from "Samson and Delilah," one fro Wagner's "Rienzi," Schumann's "Fra enliebe und Leben" in its entirety, a a group of five songs.

***

The Philharmonic Trio will give i first concert of the season Friday ni in the Lecture Hall of the Academy Music. The programme compris Mozart's Trio in E, Bach's Sonata in for violin and piano, and a Trio in flat, by Volkmar Andreae.

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Public School 15, corner Third Aven and State Street, Brooklyn, is now ope Friday evenings for the teaching sight singing to adults, under the a spices of the People's Singing Classe Any person over eighteen years of a may enter the class, no previous know edge of music being necessary. Gra uates of these classes qualify for mem bership in the People's Choral Union.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The list of free lectures in music a recitals arranged for the coming wee by the Board of Education is as follow

Sunday Afternoon—Organ recital at Ethic Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Ce tral Park West, by Gottfried H. Federlein.

Monday—"Humperdinck's 'Hansel a Gretel,'" Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, illu trated by piano and vocal selections, at Pu lic School 46, 156th Street and St. Nichol Avenue.

Tuesday—"Emotions as Expressed Music," illustrated by songs, with piano a companiment, by William F. Hirschmann, Public School 13, Park Avenue, Williamsbridge. "Scotland in Song and Story," illu trated by vocal and instrumental music, M Katherine Hand, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tint Avenue and 166th Street.

Thursday—"Edvard Grieg and the Scandi navian Songs," Mrs. Gurli Lennborn Smit illustrated by songs by Mrs. Smith and i strumental selections by Mrs. Sidonia Engle man, at Public School 27, Forty-second Stre east of Third Avenue. "Schumann, the Po of the Piano," illustrated by selections Miss Margaret Anderton, at Public Scho 46, 156th Street and Briggs Avenue.

Friday—"The Story of the Harp," M Lora Thompson, illustrated by harp and voc selections, at Public School 34, Amethy Avenue, Van Nest. "Emotions as Express by Music," illustrated by songs, with pia accompaniment, William F. Hirschmann, Public School 61, Twelfth Street east of Av nue B. "The Piano and Its Place in Art illustrated by selections by Dr. John S. V Cleve, at Public School 90, 147th Street, w of Seventh Avenue.

***

Samuel A. Baldwin's programme f his free organ recitals at City Colle this afternoon is as follows:

Concert Overture in C, Mansfield; A from Suite in D, Bach; Fugue in major a la Gigue, Bach; "Vision Rheinberger; "In the Morning," a "Ase's Death," Grieg; "In the Tw light," Harker, and Symphony No. Widor.

On Wednesday afternoon he will pl Theme (Varied) in E, Faulkes; Lar from Sonata No. 2, Beethoven; Tocca (Dorian.) Bach; Elegy, Sibelius; Mag Fire Scene, "Die Walküre," Wagne "Salute d'Amor," Federlein, a "Grande Piece Symphonique," Franc

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William C. Carl will give a free org recital under the auspices of the Amer can Guild of Organists tomorrow eve ing at 8:15 in the First Presbyteri Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelf Street, assisted by Miss Margaret Ha nison, soprano, and Albert Edwin Be bridge, baritone.

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Polo Game, Second Period.
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ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
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W. J. Henderson, N. Y. Sun, Nov. 6th:
"This is a pianist who ought to grow in general favor and whose concerts ought to command the attention not only of the connoisseurs of piano playing, but of music lovers in general."
H. E. Krehbiel, Tribune, Nov. 6th:
"In a noble sense he was academic in Bach, Beethoven and Scarlatti; but he showed the Brahms poetic fibre in the sonata—strength, sincerity, tenderness. He may not be a player for school-girls; he is for men and women."
Richard Aldrich, N. Y. Times, Nov. 6th:
"Mr. Borwick appeared again yesterday at Carnegie Hall and showed that he is a pianist of the highest accomplishment, an artist of singular individuality, gifted with poetic vision, but essentially sound and wholesome in all that he does."
Pitt Sanborn, Eve. Globe, Nov. 6th:
"Mr. Borwick's main offering was the Brahms sonata in F minor, and his performance of the work was one of the finest achievements by any pianist heard here in recent years."
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Opening Night Tomorrow, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 1:45—Lohengrin, Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Bloch. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—La Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Palace 75c. to $3—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. AT 1. PARSIFAL

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Piano Recital WITTGENSTEIN
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Piano Recital LEGINSKA
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WILDA BENNETT in "The Only Girl" ~ Lyric

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LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "The Phantom Rival" Belasco

EMILY STEVENS in "The Garden of Paradise" ~ Park

ERNEST GLENDINNING and DESMOND KELLEY in "The Big Idea" ~ ~ Hudson

Second Thoughts on First Nights

"The Miracle Man," Rewritten and Revisited—"The Only Girl"—Mr. Yost—Mr. Dickens in the Movies.

THE long recognized tendency more and more to cultivate interest in the play at the expense of the player is rooted in the nature of the modern play and is by no means confined to professors of the drama and to those who write pieces for magazines and papers. The matinée idol is almost as extinct as the Dodo, and even the casual and easily pleased theatregoer can often be overheard in the intermissions audibly reconstructing the play. As a playwright and producer the great Mr. Cohan not only has a bigger audience but a bigger hold on the popular imagination than he ever had as a dancer and an actor.

When it was announced that he was to dramatize Frank L. Packard's widely read magazine story, there was much speculation as to how he would go about it, and scarcely had the final curtain fallen on the first night at the Astor, when every one, probably, from the critics to the call boy, began busily planning alterations. Since then hundreds have doubtless been engaged in mentally rewriting "The Miracle Man." This is interesting to note in the light of the fact that in that interval it actually has been rewritten by Mr. Cohan himself. A conspicuous and significant change was made in the play about a fortnight ago. "The Miracle Man" now on view at the Astor is a different and rather a better play than the one produced there two months back.

Those familiar with the story and the steadily increasing number of people familiar with the play know that it concerns a band of New York swindlers who try to exploit an old village faith healer for the lining of their own dirty pockets, and who, before their trick is turned, witness his greatest miracle in the regeneration of their own souls. As Mr. Packard told the story and Mr. Cohan wrote the play, the gang came to an intolerable dilemma, facing a choice between continuing the deceit or cruelly hurting the Patriarch by full confession. The release and the third act climax came with the Patriarch's sudden death. Had they been children in his hands? Had he known all along? They wondered. Mr. Cohan did not say. Now he does say, and the Patriarch himself lives to tell the tale.

This twist to the play, though it necessitated little alteration of the text, and that apparently only in the last quarter, can be felt throughout the entire length. It adds substance and increases somewhat the dramatic force of the story at the slight cost of bringing the Patriarch on again. This is a character so much more effective in the wings than in the spotlight that it was at least a question whether he might not better have been kept off the stage altogether, but the character is at once more potent and more feasible for stage purposes in the present version of "The Miracle Man."

"The Miracle Man" is worth going to see. It is by no means a subject for unqualified enthusiasm, but there is much that is sound and good and entertaining in Mr. Cohan's play, as written and as played. It is not easy to see how complaint can be made on the score of lack of insight. After all there is nothing in the subject or the story that, of necessity, calls for a more searching study than is here made, for the matter of faith in human thought provides at once a solution and evasion of the questions of philosophy, and can be handled in play or story either by one whose penetration goes to the depths of the human soul or by one who sees and describes but the surface of things.

The climax of the second act of "The Miracle Man" is one of the most genuinely tingling dramatic moments felt in the American theatre in recent seasons. It is thoroughly fine. And much of the playing is of the sort to cause rejoicing. James C. Marlowe is capital. So is Earle Browne. Frank Bacon's work has been applauded in this column before. Ada Gilman is hereby applauded. Percy Helton gives a beautiful performance as the little cripple and the credit of the play's big scene is partly his. And you may journey from one end of Broadway to the other without seeing a simpler and lovelier bit of playing than that done by Gerrie O'Brien as Mary Holmes in "The Miracle Man."

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OCCASIONALLY it so happens that several plays come to town at the same hour, and it is not always possible to meet them all. And even when it is, the arrival of any one of them is likely to lose the distinction of being an event. Such an evening of many openings was the Monday before election, when the delightful Marie Tempest arrived at one theatre, and that very fine artist, Elsie Ferguson, arrived at another, while several old New Amsterdam favorites came back to Forty-second Street to the tune of Ivan Caryll. As if they were not enough, Joe Weber, producer, slipped into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, and hung up a sign to the effect that within there was to be seen, at so much a seat, an entertainment prepared by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert from a play by Frank Mandel. Now everybody is telling everybody else not to miss seeing "The Only Girl."

Not because it is remarkable, for it is not remarkable. On the contrary, though carefully staged and skillfully done, it is most unpretentious. It is equipped with pretty, tripping music, but Mr. Herbert has done that before. Not many have done it better and precious few have done it oftener. It is amusing, but musical comedies are as likely to be as not—just about. The charm of "The Only Girl" lies in the fact that at every point it insists on getting out of step with that interminable line of entertainments called musical comedies and designed by those whose consuming passion, apparently, is to see that their work shall not differ in any conspicuous way from all the rest. What we get are variety shows, but of only one variety. The librettists will have their little joke, and sometimes you have been led to wonder wildly why they do not get a new one. But "The Only Girl" is deliberately different, and therefore delightful. It is funny. So, by the way, is Ernest Torrence, who plays Andrew McMurray in it, and who is as Scotch as Bunty. It is pretty. It is clean. It is liked. It is farce, interrupted from time to time by songs, and in providing these Mr. Herbert has achieved the distinction of writing a dozen, with every one of them eminently whistleable.

Now "The Only Girl" is moving from the Thirty-ninth Street to the Lyric. Mr. Weber thinks he has a treasure, and he wants room for it. There will be more room in the orchestra pit for the brasses needed for Mr. Herbert's score and more room in the orchestra chairs for Mr. Weber's paying guests, of whom it is to be hoped, there will be thousands upon thousands.

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IT was on another night of many openings that a farce called "Overnight" stole into town four years ago, and after remaining lost in the shuffle for a little while, caught the public fancy and stayed and stayed. It not only served to introduce Philip Bartholomae to New York, but it brought suddenly to Broadway's errant attention the exceptional talents of a young actor named Herbert Yost. These won quick and warm recognition for a player who had been chiefly known before that for his stock company work in Boston. Mr. Yost scored in terms of New York favor, yet he departed when the farce did and was heard of hereabouts no more. There were tidings from time to time to the effect that he was "working in the movies," a way that actors have these days. And then last Tuesday evening, when that delectable playhouse, the Punch & Judy, was opened for its first performance, there was Mr. Yost again, playing an entirely different part in an entirely different way, and playing it so well there could be no doubt that for him the American première of "The Marriage of Columbine" was a brilliant personal success. If those who saw his farce agonies in "Overnight" guessed that he was an actor of fine ability, they were quite right. If this be a stock company which Charles Hopkins has launched at the Punch & Judy, then Mr. Yost and Mrs. Hopkins (the Violet Vivian of many Ben Greet performances) are two members whose work in the first play of the season is of the sort to whet the appetite for the next one.

The interior of this midget playhouse, with its dark, beamed ceiling, its curious boxes, its long, pewlike stalls, its great candles, its remarkable Charterhouse attendants with playbills tucked in their belts, its inviting lobby, and its prints and paintings, would alone justify a visit to the Punch & Judy. Everything—except the play—shows such a nice judgment, and the general air of distinction and high endeavor gave edge to the amusing "overheard in the lobby" remark of one first-night wag, who said:

"All that is lacking to make this evening complete and perfect is to have Winthrop Ames come down the aisle and hiss."

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BY the time these words are readable, "The Highway of Life," will have started its tour across the East River from Wallack's to the Montauk Theatre, thus ending the brief Broadway career of the unhappily launched but charmingly atmospheric dramatization of "David Copperfield." It was heralded on its arrival as the first dramatization of the book to be seen in New York for half a century, which may have been an oversight of the fact that it was seen here within half a year on the motion picture screen. And if, despite the warnings of experience, there is to be an insistence on transplanting the long, intermittent, ramifying narrative instead of merely the people and the color, then the movie is really the simplest solution, just as it is the simplest solution of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which the film version is the best stage form there is.

Dickens, by the way, is no stranger to the movies and, thanks to an undesignated clipping which came in a recent mail, it is possible to record here some one's mild protest against the film version of Edwin Drood," where, in the lake dragging scene, a taxicab was seen trundling by in the middle distance.

"Does this not constitute newly discovered evidence," is the question gravely asked, "and might it not be considered a point in Jasper's favor?"

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE BIG IDEA," a play in four acts by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. At the Hudson Theatre Monday night.

"UNE FEMME PASSA," a play by Romain Coolus. To be played in French by the French Drama Society at the Century Lyceum Monday night.

"WALLENSTEIN," by Schiller. By the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night.

"WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN," a play in four acts by E. H. Gould and F. Whitehouse. At the Longacre Theatre Thursday night.

"THE GARDEN OF PARADISE," a spectacular dramatization of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Little Mermaid," by Edward Sheldon. At the Park Theatre Friday night.

PRINCESS THEATRE—Three new plays commencing Saturday night.

THE coming week in the theatres offers plenty of variety even if the quantity of plays to be put forward does not come up to the standard set by other weeks. Cohan and Harris, who have been something more than remarkably successful in this remarkably poor season, are sponsors for a new drama; the French Drama Society begins its season of plays in French; the German actors at the Irving Place Theatre will present another play; two women writers have combined in writing a play which comes into the Longacre Theatre; Edward Sheldon's long expected and much talked of dramatization of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Little Mermaid," which in dramatic form is to be known as "The Garden of Paradise," makes its bow, and three new plays move into the Princess Theatre. The new offerings are well distributed through the week.

The new Cohan and Harris offering, which those managers will present, together with Charles Gilmore, is "The Big Idea," which comes to the Hudson Theatre tomorrow night. It is only meagrely described by the producers as an unusual play from the pens of A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. The cast includes Ernest Glendinning, Richard Sterling, William Courtleigh, Forest Robinson, Harold Russell, George Wright, Jr., Harrold Grau, Desmond Kelley, Isabel Garrison, Hazel Lowry, and Frances Wright.

The French Drama Society opens its season at the Century Lyceum tomorrow night with "Une Femme Passa" by Roman Coolus.

The society's season will last ten weeks, a different play being given each week. In addition to these modern plays there will also be a series of special Friday matinées designed to be attractive to schools. At those matinées plays which have become classics will be given, each play being preceded by a short lecture.

Lucien L. Bonheur, the President of the society, has succeeded in getting together a group of artists likely to give a very good account of themselves. The society's membership is limited to 400 and nearly that number of subscriptions have already been received.

The first production staged this season by Director Rudolf Christians of the German Irving Place Theatre will be given Wednesday night, when Mr. Christians will present Schiller's "Wallenstein's Lager," the prelude of the famous Wallenstein Trilogie. "Die Piccolomini" and "Wallenstein's Tod" will follow in quick succession. With "Wallenstein's Lager" will be given "Kurnacker und Piccarde," a little play of the war of 1870. Mr. Christians returned from Germany a few days ago He brought along twelve new artists to reinforce his stock company.

Thursday night will find "What it Means to a Woman," a new modern play in four acts, housed in the Longacre Theatre. The principle rôle will be played by Rita Jolivet, who heads the cast including Frank Mills, Joseph Kilgour, Laura Nelson Hall, Alice John, Catharine Calhoun, Jean Newcombe, Juliet Shelby, Marion Lord, Florence St. Leonard, Royden Keith, Arthur Hyman and others.

"The Garden of Paradise" will be seen at the Park Theatre Friday night. The story of the play follows closely Hans Christian Andersen's story of "The Little Mermaid." The lines are Edward Sheldon's poetic transcript of the fanciful Danish author's fairy tale.

The cast includes Littiedale Power, Jessie Villars, Minnie Terry, Phyllis Thatcher, Emily Stevens, Lionel Braham, Sheridan Block, Harman B. Cheshire, Murray Kinnell, John Rogers, Asheton Tonge, Clarence Felter, Maud Hildyard, George Relph, W. W. Gear, Frank Conroy, A. L. Barrett, Bennett Kilpack, Hugh McCrae, Maurice Robinson, Richard Hale, Clifford Walker, Renee Kelly, Rosina Henley, Rosalie Mathieu, Agnes Dorntee, Eva Michener, Hazel Turney, and Euphemia Fowler.

An augmented orchestra, under the direction of Nahan Franko, will play the incidental music for "The Garden of Paradise," written by Arthur Farwell.

The new programme at the Princess Theatre on Saturday evening will comprise but three one-act plays. Two of these, "Nettle," a comedy by George Ade, and "The Fog," a drama by Frederick Truesdell, have already been announced. The third is said by Holbrook Blinn to be the most ambitious offering of the petite playhouse. It is a one-act play, in four scenes, by B. M. Dix—"Across the Border." The four scenes will be presented without any lowering of the curtain, and the play will consume about one hour. It will require a larger cast than has been seen in a Princess play before, utilizing fourteen principals. Mr. Blinn has a rôle unique in his wide répertoire, and a young Englishman of considerable London note, David Powell, will have an important part. The author of "Across the Border" was coauthor of "The Road to Yesterday" and "The Breed of the Treshams."

Mme. Labadie's Dramatic Reading.

Mme. Labadie, the dramatic reader, will present Henry Arthur Jones's play, "Michael and His Lost Angel," at the Little Theatre Tuesday afternoon.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' NEXT WEEK

Miss Neilson-Terry to Open at the Liberty.

Owing to previous contracts made by the Liebler Company for the début of Phyllis Neilson-Terry at the Liberty Theatre beginning Monday, Nov. 23, Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "Pygmalion" will be obliged to move that week to Wallack's Theatre.

Miss Neilson-Terry will be seen during her first American season in a répertoire of classic plays. She will make her début at the Liberty Theatre in the character of Viola in "Twelfth Night," which she played with Sir Herbert Tree as Malvolio at His Majesty's Theatre, London.

Miss Terry will be surrounded by a cast including Henry E. Dixey as Malvolio, Eben Plympton as Sir Toby Belch, Lawson Butt (who succeeded Lewis Waller in "The Garden of Allah") as Orsino, and Miss Jessie Busley as Maria. The rest of the cast include Miss Edith Campbell Walker as Olivia, Edgar Kent as Fabian, James Berry as Antonio, Cecil Cameron as Feste, Walter R. Creighton as Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Reginald Goode as Sebastian, Roy Cochran, William Giffard, Reynolds Evans, Maxwell Ryder, Claude Stevens, and Frederick Guest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Booth—"Experience."
Casino—"Suzi."
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—Marie Tempest.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
39th Street—Lew Fields.
44th Street—"The Lilac Domino."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Nazimova.
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Knickerbocker—"Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Little—"Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyceum—Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Only Girl."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New Amsterdam—"Papa's Darling."
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Punch & Judy—"The Marriage of Columbine."
Republic—"Kick In."
Shubert—William Faversham.
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

Lew Fields to Move.

Tomorrow night when Lew Fields moves from the Republic Theatre to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre "The High Cost of Loving" will celebrate its 100th performance in New York, and the 114th of its existence. This is a record enjoyed by no other theatrical attraction now in the city. "The Girl from Utah" and "Under Cover" both celebrate their centennial next week.

Richard Walton Tully Honored.

Richard Walton Tully, author of "Omar the Tentmaker," has received word that he has been chosen as one of thirteen distinguished Californians whose names have been selected to adorn the "Hall of Fame," which is being erected in San Francisco by the Native Sons of the Golden West Association. Other Californians who have won national reputations for themselves have been selected from sculptors, artists, and authors.

THE CHORUS GIRLS' REVIEW OF WILLARD MACK'S PLAY

He Records, Among Other Things, All He Heard Them Say About "Kick In" Before He Took to His Heels.

By Willard Mack.

Mr. Mack is an actor-playwright, and "Kick In," a highly entertaining crook melodrama, is the first sample of his work submitted to New York. It opened some weeks back at the Longacre Theatre, and tomorrow evening it moves down to the Republic Theatre.

IN writing an article describing my own personal views upon my play "Kick In," now being presented by A. H. Woods at the Republic, I should preface all further remarks by saying:

"I think it's a very neat little bit of drama."

There is nothing very original in that, is there? Most authors think along the same lines the great difficulty being to have Mr. and Mrs. Audience share your viewpoint.

So many people, upon meeting me for the first time, seem disappointed in not seeing me in a sweater, the idea being, I presume, that the man who writes "rough stuff" must have had rather a hard education somewhere, somehow, some time, and that, such being the case, the result of aforementioned education must have bequeathed to said recipient some thumb-prints of the past, like the cauliflower ear on the pugilist. And I dare say such deductions are very human.

My desire to glean information concerning the denizens of thiefdom began to accrue at an early age. There was something always terribly fascinating to me about a murder trial, and no matter what the evidence presented against the accused, I always found myself making excuses for the criminal and hoping he would be acquitted, which I know you will readily grant was not a normal condition. So, with many shadowgraphs of the past constantly flitting across my memory, my rather sympathetic outbreak began to take form in the manner of writing about those things which it seemed I cared most to analyze. In other words, since it was denied me to become a lawyer, (my own fault, by the way,) and rise up before the jury in my majestic wrath, I decided I would create cases of my own imagination, try the cases myself on paper, acting as judge, jury, and the entire display of legal fireworks. And so without more ado I wrote "crook stuff," and there you are.

But I have strayed from my objective point, that of criticising my own play. After having said that I shall plead guilty to the charge of having written a bully good play, (this boy hates himself,) I should prefer to sidestep the issue and tell you of a partial review of "Kick In" I overheard the other evening while seated behind two chorus girls who were viewing the play. When the curtain dropped upon the first act this is what drifted my way:

Gracie—Lemme see your menu card, I dropped mine on the floor, and with this new straight jacket on—well.

(Gracie hands over her programme.)

Gracie—I told you that was Josie Victor playing that Myrtle dame. She ain't changed a bit since she was with the "Pink Lady."

Estelle—What are you talking about, she wasn't with the "Pink Lady."

Gracie—She wasn't—I am crazy I guess? Why I dressed right next to her for a season.

Estelle—Why, you poor nut, that was Josephine Smith.

Gracie—Was it? Oh, yes, so it was, the names are so much alike.

(A fat man across the aisle sneezes and I hold my breath.)

Estelle—How do you like the play?

Gracie—Well, I'll tell you, Stell, I am very strong for the first fitting, stick around, and I'll tell you later.

Estelle—What did we see that Big Bill in last year—that Gillespie fellow?

Gracie—"Grump," wasn't it?

Estelle—My Gawd, no—that was Eddie Foy.

Gracie—Oh yes, so it was.

Estelle—I have seen him somewhere, he always plays scoundrels.

Gracie—Barrymore's lovely, ain't he?

Estelle—Oh, he's always good—he looks just like them ads for Arrow collars.

Gracie—(To man stepping on her feet as he resumes seat) There's some people come to the theatre that ought to be in trenches. They could do more damage, maybe—

Estelle—Ssh, the rag is raising!

(Curtain ascends; both ladies seem much interested during act.)

Gracie, (after the second act) Ugh, the dirty little saphead, he had the rocks all the time.

Estelle—What do you think of him? He's a nice-looking little mutt, ain't he?

Gracie—Yes; but he's certainly using his sister rotten.

Estelle—And then so good to him, too.

Gracie—Oh, well, he can be nice when he wants to. I saw him in that other show, you know, "The Family Chest."

Estelle—No, not chest, refrigerator.

Gracie—"The Family Refrigerator"! Marie, my sunshade! What are you talking about?

Estelle—Well, it was something about something to eat.

Man in Front—Excuse me, ladies, "The Family Cupboard."

Both Girls—Thank you very much.

Gracie—I think it's a dandy show. Who wrote it?

Estelle—Why, Willard Mack.

Gracie—You don't mean that actor that was out in Salt Lake City so long? For the love of Mike, did he? Why, I knew him when—

(Author hastily leaves at this point.)

CURTAIN.

HOW ELEANOR PAINTER STARTED

THERE are a good many reasons why a trip to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre is worth while just now, and probably the best of these reasons is Eleanor Painter. It is she who sings the title rôle in "The Lilac Domino."

Miss Painter is an American soprano with a German training. She is slim, dark, pretty, and as graceful a prima donna as you would find in many and many a moon. Also, she most decidedly can sing. And her years are twenty-five.

Miss Painter can tell a very interesting story of hard work, of hopes aroused and deferred, of her start here in New York when she sang as contralto soloist in a church, of her arrival in Germany with the prospect of acquiring her musical education on an allowance of only $50 a month, and of the hours of reward when Strauss himself played an accompaniment for her, and when, finally, she came to sing opera in Berlin.

But none of these stories is quite so interesting as the one that shows how it all began and how she first got the notion that she could sing. This happened when she was 15. The place was a road in Colorado Springs. The girl, who had been shipped out there for her health from her home in Omaha, was riding on a bronco pony and singing a popular air as she rode, when she was stopped on the road by two women, who asked her name and if she would like to study singing.

Now it happened that one of these women was Mme. Esperanza Garrigue, a New York vocal teacher, and she and her sister, Alice Mott, started Eleanor Painter on her studies. She studied for a year in Colorado, and then, with some funds raised for her benefit, she journeyed to New York to climb the next rungs of the ladder. Berlin came later and finally Andreas Dippel and the prima donna rôle in "The Lilac Domino."

New Dancer for "Suzi."

Miss Raynelle Morris, a young American dancer, who played for three seasons at the Royal Theatre, Budapest, and who arrived from Europe Wednesday, has joined the "Suzi" company at the Casino, and will give a solo Hungarian dance in the third act of that operetta at the Casino, beginning tomorrow night.

A LEAF FROM THE THEATRICAL SCRAPBOOK

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—Bessie Clayton in "Dances of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"; La Milo in artistic poses, and Conroy and Lemaire in their funny skit, "The New Physician."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—Ching Ling Foo and his company of Oriental magicians; Walter Kelly, the "Virginia Judge," and Stuart, the "Male Patti."

BROADWAY THEATRE—"The Count and the Maid," a one-act musical comedy; the Sherman DeForrest Company in "A Jay Circus" and a new political sketch, "The Bribe."

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Eddie Foy and the seven little Foys; Julius Steger and company in "The Warning," and George Whiting and Sadie Burt.

ROYAL THEATRE—Jack Wilson in his "Impromptu Revue"; Ruth Roye in ragtime songs, and Lipinski's dog comedians.

COLONIAL THEATRE—Harry Fox and Jennie Dolly; Martin Brown and Rozsika Dolly, and Joe Howard and Mabel McCane.

"UNDER COVER" FOR BLIND.

Special Matinee for the Sightless at Cort Theatre.

There will be a special matinee of "Under Cover" at the Cort Theatre on the afternoon of December 3, given exclusively for blind persons. The details are in the hands of Mr. Holmes of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind.

The acceptance of the invitations will give "Under Cover" on this occasion a remarkable audience of at least 1,500 persons, the capacity of the theatre. The general public will not be admitted and the performance will be strictly for the blind. The programs will be printed in the raised point system, which can be easily read by blind folks.

A printed synopsis of the events occurring in each act will be read to the sightless audience before the curtain rises. Such matters as the turning of a key in the door, the tampering with a lock in the desk and the dropping of a tobacco pouch containing pearls, and other business in the play, will be accentuated in order that the significance of the action may not fail to be conveyed to those who can hear but not see. The characters in the play will be described to the sightless before they appear.

A special matinee for the blind was given of "Within the Law" some two years ago, which attracted attention the world over, but on this occasion the players did not appear in costume, it being supposed that the "blind audience" would not sense the difference. It was learned afterwards that not a few of the sightless ones realized this and they expressed regret that they could not "see" Miss Cowl's gowns.

A MOLIERE BREADTH IN "MY LADY'S DRESS"

By Frank Vernon.

Mr. Vernon is the man under whose direction "My Lady's Dress," Edward Knoblauch's latest play, was staged both at the Playhouse, where it has been playing for several weeks and at the Royalty Theatre in London, where, after an enormously successful run of many months, it has just given way to a revival of Mr. Knoblauch's equally distinguished work, "Milestones."

THERE may be a thousand different and effective ways of performing the plays of Shakespeare. Each school of acting creates its own particular method of presenting the works of the greatest of all dramatic poets. Between the early rhetorical style of a few generations ago and the present, subdued, impressionist form of giving expression, there have been many attempts at beautifying the beautiful, each one of which has reflected the age in which it has been put into use. Every so-called Shakespearean school of acting has found a following in various periods and countries, but today Shakespearean tradition is a by-word among the intellectual, something to be despised and derided by the truly "cultured." Away in the corner of every theatre, far behind the critic of modern taste, there sits in solitude the one of whose censure Shakespeare bade us beware. May it not be conceivable that, to him, modern art, with its undoubted influence upon the stage of today, has robbed the author of "Hamlet" of one of his greatest charms—that of simplicity?

If from the shades of the past we had to call forth the shade of the one most worthy of paying homage to the memory of the founder of the drama of the English-speaking world, no past master of English writing would be so eligible for that proud distinction as a Frenchman who was almost Shakespeare's contemporary. Jean Baptiste Molière could place the crown on Sheakespeare's head. Then truly genius would approach genius.

And yet for those who gained the knowledge of these representative writers through the medium of the stage itself how differently time has served them both! For the one, modernity has excluded tradition. For the other, it has voted that tradition forms much of the charm of representation. Through the centuries certain formula for the playing of Molière has been handed down from generation to generation of playgoers until it has reached the stage of the present-day Comédie-Française. In the French theatre Molière is given now as he was first given in the mid-seventeenth century. Even in this realistic age of the theatre, not one jot of the charm of artificiality has been taken from Molière; all that has been well guarded by the subsidized theatre of France whose Directors and public demand that Molière plays shall be given the true Molière spirit now and for always.

The artificial manners of the seventeenth century must be set forth in an artificial form. Can one imagine "L'Ecole des Femmes" being played in modern conversational tones? Yet how refreshing it is to have one's imagination stimulated in this realistic age by a visit to any French theatre upon a Molière night. One seems to take a jump from one extreme to another.

In miniature form New York audiences are today taking this jump from realism to artificiality, for at The Playhouse the principal female character in "My Lady's Dress," played by Miss Mary Boland, dreams herself back in Molière surroundings. For the making of the lace of the dress her mind wanders back to 1660, in Holland, the very time when Molière was writing his most successful comedies in Paris.

The representation of this scene is presented with the real Molière tradition. Mr. Leon Quartermaine represents a super-splendid Louis XIV. dude, and all the characters of this episode of the play are performed with that light-hearted naïveté and simplicity which chronicles the spirit of that period. The writing of that scene, the method of production, the music and the scenery itself might have been lifted bodily from a scene from any play by the author of "Le Malade Imaginaire." Contrast is the strongest feature of Edward Knoblauch's very human piece of work, "My Lady's Dress," but here is contrast with a vengeance.

In this lightest of light comedy one does not notice that the audience is being addressed directly by the actors, that every movement is extremely artificial, or that the performers are walking the stage with a very assumed grace. One almost expects a liveried servant to walk across the stage and snuff the floats, which in modern parlance are called footlights. Then before "My Lady's Dress" is taken back to the present age of grace and realism, even as far back as a sordid room in the East End of modern London, the actors of this particular scene bow low and courtsey as a sign that they still are "His Majesty's Servants"; one cares little that Louis XIV. is dead, for the much-despised tradition has worked its charm and has taken us back to an age when tradition meant much to the manners of mankind, the manners of men and women for whom that merry comedy writer, Molière, wrote his gems of comedy.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

DE KALB THEATRE—"The Things That Count" is back in Brooklyn for a week's stay at the De Kalb.

MONTAUK THEATRE—"The Highway of Life," which has been playing at Wallack's Theatre, moves over to Brooklyn tomorrow night.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—Fritzi Scheff brings "Pretty Mrs. Smith" over to the Majestic tomorrow night.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is headed by Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return," Valerie Bergere in "The Lion Tamer," and Francis Dooley and Corrinne Sayles.

PROSPECT THEATRE—Master Gabriel and company in "Little Kick," Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass head the bill at the Prospect Theatre.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is topped by Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven, Belle Blanche, and Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball.

IN OTHER THEATRES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"Within the Law" comes back to New York tomorrow night for a week's stay at the Bronx Opera House. Catherine Tower has the rôle of Mary Turner in this company.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Another old favorite comes back tomorrow in "The Yellow Ticket," which begins a week's engagement at the Standard. Florence Reed still heads the cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—David Belasco will bring Frances Starr to the Grand Opera House tomorrow night for a week's stay in "The Secret."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The Traffic," a play which had a long run in Chicago, is the new offering at the New York Theatre at popular prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"The Gay Morning Glories" come to the Olympic tomorrow with a new burlesque performance and a long list of variety entertainers.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—Lew Kelly and the New Beeman Show will be at the Columbia this week with an original burlesque, "The Dope's Legacy."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Tango Queens" is the title of the burlesque organization at the Murray Hill this week.

LUCILE WATSON in "Under Cover"

AL JOLSON

JOSE COLLINS in "Suzi"

MARY BOLAND in "My Lady's Dress"

FLORENCE REED Standard

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

JOHN MASON has departed with "Big Jim Garrity" from the realm of dollar melodrama, and though the farewell night of the engagement came unexpectedly early, it was enlivened by several mishaps which made it one of considerable gayety. The trouble began in the first act, when, as the burly ex-convict, Mr. Mason strode to the fireplace and, in the Sherlock Holmes fashion, reached for the poker to bend across his biceps just to show how terribly strong he was. One was waiting for him with a soft metal in the middle to make the trick simple. By accident he picked up the shovel instead, and the audience was rejoiced by the spectacle of his vainly trying to bend that bit of iron out of shape.

The second mishap came in the third act, when Big Jim, tied to a swivel chair, had to tweak a revolver from the table by twitching the cloth, catch it in falling, and shoot the villain down while the lamp fell from the villain's hands. It was disastrous when the revolver fell all the way to the floor that last evening, and in bending forward to reach it Mr. Mason broke the chair and pitched forward with the seat and back attached to him in the fashion of an unbecoming bustle. As he was still bound he could not get up, and there was that villain at liberty, still enlightening the world with the uplifted lamp, patiently waiting to be shot. There was a dreadful pause, and then, in the wings, a bright prompter fired a pistol. The villain fell. So did the curtain—to tumultuous applause.

***

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, who has his name in electric lights now as a manager and actor, might have blazed forth on Broadway in an entirely different sort of a sign if his father had been allowed to control his destinies. "Painless Elliott" might have been the way the sign would have read, for the senior Elliott intended that his son should become a dentist. "I went to the Harvard Dental School," said William himself the other night in his dressing room at the Booth Theatre, where he is playing in "Experience," "and maybe I would have made a pretty good tooth-puller had I stuck to the thing, but somehow my tastes didn't run in that direction, and I struck out for the stage. Before I was 20 I was the leading man in the Boston Juvenile Minstrels, and I played the banjo, violin, and tambourine, and in the afterpiece did a merry wench. Quite a long jump, that, to some of the parts I have played since, but every time my father saw me act he insisted that a corking good dentist had been spoiled by the stage."

***

AUGUSTUS PITOU, Senior, the author of "Jack's Romance," in which Fiske O'Hara is starring, began his theatrical career in this city as a member of Edwin Booth's company, and is the only survivor of the famous organization that dedicated Booth's Theatre at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. "I remember the event well," said the veteran actor-manager-author yesterday. "The opening bill was 'Romeo and Juliet,' with Mr. Booth as Romeo and Mary McVicker as Juliet. I headed the theatre programme as the Prince of Verona, and so greatly did I resemble Mr. Booth that at my first entrance I was given a tremendous ovation that was, of course, intended for the tragedian. The cheers and applause continued for several minutes, and I was scared almost to death. Mr. Booth stood in the wings laughing. He told me not to speak, 'Wait until it's all over,' he said. I waited, and when Mr. Booth came on the audience realized its mistake and gave him a tumultuous ovation. Since that season I have devoted my time to management and playwriting. I managed the late William J. Scanlan many years, and at his death became Chauncey Olcott's manager, and for eighteen seasons directed his tours and wrote several of his plays."

WALKER WHITESIDE'S YESTERDAYS

NEW YORKERS know Walker Whiteside largely by virtue of his work in three plays—"The Melting Pot," "The Typhoon," and "Mr. Wu," his current stellar vehicle. Little do they know of the years of his youth when, as a boy just out of high school, he toured the great Middle West in a repertory of plays which ranged from Shakespeare's dramas to pieces of his own writing.

A list of the plays in which Walker Whiteside has starred is a formidable one. While in his teens he decided that he would be a star, and began his starring tour forthwith—in "Hamlet," of all plays. He was successful, and presently revisited the small cities in his particular territory in "The Merchant of Venice," which was in turn followed by "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet." Twice in his early career did he visit New York. The first time he appeared at the old Union Square Theatre, where he was billed as playing Hamlet at Hamlet's age. The critics were kind, but the paying public stayed at home. Several years later Whiteside again essayed a round of Shakespearean dramas—this time at the Herald Square Theatre. The same result as before—so back to the West he went and resumed his career among his followers, who loved him and went to see him every year, for his annual visits were among the dramatic events of the season in those regions.

In the seasons dating back ten years before "The Melting Pot" was brought out in New York Walker Whiteside appeared in the aforesaid Shakespearean dramas and the following plays as well: "Eugene Aram," "Cousin of the King," "The Man in Black," "The Red Cockade," "Robert of Sicily," "Heart and Sword," "We Are King," "The Magic Melody," "Richelieu," "Lady of Lyons," "David Garrick," "Jewels of Fire," and "Richard III." Two of these plays were written by Mr. Whiteside himself, "We Are King" and "The Magic Melody," in both of which he starred with success. In connection with "Richard III.," it may be mentioned that he played him as a young man, just back from France, a dandy of the courts of that country, and not, as he is usually depicted, with a shrunken leg and a humped back. This version brought forth a storm of adverse criticism, but Whiteside clung to this portrayal.

As an indication of the esteem in which Walker Whiteside is held in the territory that knows him most intimately, Whiteside's friends like to tell this story. While on tour in "The Typhoon" last Winter, his friends in Fargo, N. D., learned that he was playing in Winnipeg. Over the long-distance telephone overtures were made to him to visit the little city and play in the armory at the State Agricultural College, the regular theatre having been destroyed by fire. Whites.de's route was rearranged and Fargo was visited. The college auditorium is three miles out of town, but the huge building was jammed to the doors. The students had erected a temporary stage, special electric cables had been in place and the school orchestra supplied the music.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND THEATRE:—"Aristocracy."

VITAGRAPH THEATRE.—"Two Women" and "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek."

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON.—Feature photo plays.

WEBER'S THEATRE.—Feature photo plays.

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS.—"Life's Shop Window."

VAN DYKE BROOKE, one of the directors of the Vitagraph Company, wanted an experienced actor to play the part of a minister; a bit, but important enough to call for the services of one familiar with the requirements of such a part. As all of the regular stock members were engaged, Mr. Brooke sent a hurry call among the extra people, and was immediately besieged with applicants. Selecting one who might look the part if properly made up, he asked:

"Are you an actor?"

"I have been on the nine-foot line," was the response.

"Next!" yelled Mr. Brooke.

Several aspirants passed in review before him, exhibiting their good points, but none seemed to satisfy the director until a long, lean, hungry-looking individual made application.

"Are you an actor?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Well! I have a dress suit," was the reply, in a sepulchral voice.

The director gave the assembled extras one withering look and vanished.

At the Strand Theatre Tyrone Power will make his initial appearance on the screen in Bronson Howard's dramatic success, "Aristocracy." The subject was produced by the Famous Players Film Company, and Mr. Power has been given an exceptionally well-balanced and important supporting cast, including Marguerite Skirvin, Edna Mayo, Arthur Hoops, Ida Waterman and William Rosell.

Claire Whitney, the heroine in the William Fox production of "Life's Shop Window," will personally appear at the Broadway Rose Gardens Theatre tomorrow evening as an added attraction in conjunction with the exhibition of the picture which will continue its run at this photoplay house indefinitely. Her lecture in connection with the picture will consist of an explanation of her difficulty in interpreting the rôle delineated by the author. Apart from these special features the Shubert picture production of "The Wishing Ring," with Vivian Martin, will also be shown.

Edward Abeles, star of "Brewster's Millions," "Charlie's Aunt," and a long list of other stage successes, has been engaged by the Famous Players Film Company to appear in a film version of Henry W. Savage's comedy production "The Million." This production will be the second offering to the motion-picture public by Mr. Savage, in affiliation with the Famous Players. Edward Abeles will play the rôle of the Baron in "The Million."

Miss Annette Mark and Max Spiegel will be married in Buffalo next Wednesday. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple will leave on an extended trip through the West Indies and the Canal Zone. Miss Mark is the daughter of Mitchel H. Mark, President of the Mark Strand Theatre Company, owners of the Strand Theatre in this city, and Mr. Spiegel is Treasurer of the corporation.

METROPOLITAN CAN'T STOP JOE WEBER'S UPWARD RUSH

Grand Opera No Obstacle to Little Manager When He Gets Ready to Make a Change in Theatres For "The Only Girl."

THE only trouble about moving 'The Only Girl' from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to the Lyric on Monday night," said Lee Shubert to Joe Weber, "is that it conflicts with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House."

"That's so," replied Mr. Weber, "but it can't be helped. I'm afraid we can't begin, in a perilous season like this, to look out for the troubles of the Metropolitan."

And that's Joe Weber from tip to toe—not so very much in actual inches, to be sure, but considerable when measured in terms of aggressiveness. Nothing stands in his way when he gets ready to make a move in the theatrical business, which may account for the fact that Broadway believes he enjoys an income on a million dollars.

Mr. Weber is not often in the limelight these days, and the theatre-going public remembers him only as the smallest one of the old music hall pair. Perhaps it is the realization that he would "get a laugh" still out of respect to the old days, which keeps him in the background. That, incidentally, recalls a story on just that point.

John Daly Murphy, an actor whose reputation has been made as a comedian, was out of a job some years ago. A big racing melodrama was being rehearsed and the managers wanted an actor to play the part of a serious jockey. Murphy went after the part and impressed the producer, but the latter was afraid that Murphy was too funny to be cast for a serious rôle.

"I can play it, all right," said the actor. "I've been playing in stock out in Milwaukee, and if you don't think I can play anything just telegraph Sherman Brown at the theatre out there and see what he says."

"I'll do it," said the manager. "I'll leave it to Brown, and whatever he says goes."

And so the following telegram was sent to Milwaukee:

"What about John Daly Murphy, is he a good actor?"

In a little while back came the answer:

"Murphy great. Sure to get a laugh on his entrance without speaking a line."

And so, in order to avoid "getting a laugh on his entrance," Joe Weber never makes one these days. He keeps very much in the background all of the time, but despite these laugh-making abilities his thoughts theatrical are really quite serious and aimed at better things in the drama.

"The Only Girl," which has just been produced by Mr. Weber and which is moving tomorrow night to the Lyric Theatre in order to accommodate larger audiences, is a fair sample of what he is trying to do as a manager. Most people who remember Weber as a slapstick comedian would imagine that his ideas of musical comedies would be of the typical Broadway variety, with rows and rows of girls, and all that sort of thing. "The Only Girl" itself dispels that notion.

It was Joe Weber who brought over the Welsh Players a season or so ago, and when they scored an artistic triumph but failed to attract many dollars to the box office, he was just as happy as though their play had settled down for a long and prosperous run. And Weber is gratefully remembered as the producer of "The Climax."

Mr. Weber is through with acting. He says so himself, and he means to keep his word. He has had nearly thirty years of it on the stage, and he considers that quite enough. Perhaps the fact that he is distinctly in funds makes it easier for him to stay retired. At all events he is through acting.

And while he is ambitious to produce good things on the stage, Mr. Weber has no thought of becoming a producer on a large scale. One or two shows is about all he cares to look after at a time, and if they are bringing in the money he considers it quite sufficient.

It was way back in 1877 that Weber went on the stage with Lew Fields as a partner down on the Bowery. Nearly ten years later they were running their own music hall, and now it has been ten years since they first split up and went their different ways. Once since then they were reunited, but somehow the old team didn't pull together as they had done before and the new partnership did not last very long.

American Music at Little Theatre.

The recent offer of Winthrop Ames to play new, original, unpublished American music exclusively during the intermissions at his Little Theatre has been productive of gratifying results. Many manuscripts had to be returned because they did not conform to the conditions given, but a surprisingly large number were admitted into the eligible class. The first set to be selected came from Arthur Foote, the well-known composer. The inspiration was a quatrain in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Emilie Frances Bower, musical critic, is the composer of the second set selected. She will have two pieces on the programme at an early date.

Elmendorf's Second Travel Talk.

The second illustrated lecture in Dwight Elmendorf's new cycle of travel talks will take place at Carnegie Hall tonight, when the artist and lecturer will visualize a trip "Around the Mediterranean." Starting at Tangier with its mediaeval Orientalism, the tour is continued to Algiers, thence to Tunis, Philippeville, Carthage and Port Said, where a detour is made into Egypt. After a visit to Cairo, the Sphinx, and the pyramids, and glimpses of Luxor, Memphis and Karnak, a short sojourn in the Holy Land will follow before the return journey along the opposite shore is begun. This travel talk will be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

"Larry" Marston, veteran stage manager and motion picture director, is violently opposed to noise. Noise of all sorts, from the roar of Krupp siege guns to the chirping of crickets in new mown hay, is anathema to him. Particularly is he opposed to the blare and clap-trap of the "legitimate" stage. "Give me the projection room of a motion picture studio with only the distant and subdued whirring of the film in the magazines to break the silence," says Mr. Marston. "Give me a discreet operator, no subtitles to break in and disturb the illusion of the animated scenes unrolled before my eyes, and, with cotton in both ears, I really can enjoy myself. I take pleasure in the peaceful quiet of a church; at times to be alone on an Oklahoma ranch forty miles from the nearest railroad with nothing but the sighing of the prairie grass to disturb one is even more enjoyable, but the tomb-like stillness of a projection room is preferable to both. Most actors act better than they talk. That is why I prefer to see them on the screen. When actors are working before the camera I prefer to have them keep silent. If move their lips they must, I'd rather that it be done inaudibly. With 75-millimeter guns punctuating the silence of European fields and compressed air drills vying with pneumatic hammers all over New York, I wish to make an appeal for quiet, for silence, tranquility, stillness; in short, for a nihility of noise."

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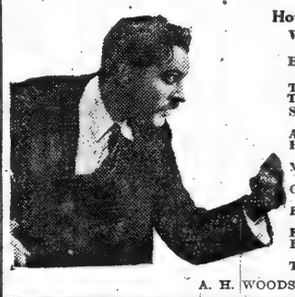
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AND EXTRAORDINARY APPEARANCE OF REIGNING STARS
MARIE TEMPEST
MME. PETROVA JOSE COLLINS

Winthrop Ames' Little THEATRE. 44th St., west of B'way.
Tel., 6100—Bryant. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
A Pair of Silk Stockings
CYRIL HARCOURT'S COMEDY
All seats at all performances, $2.00.

44th St. near B'way. 44th St. THEATRE. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS $1.50.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co. presents
THE LILAC DOMINO
THE SINGING HIT OF YEARS.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING

39TH ST. AND B'WAY CASINO PHONE 3846 GREELEY
Evenings 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
THE BEST YET
LEW FIELDS Presents THE BIG MUSICAL HIT
JOSE COLLINS
With TOM McNAUGHTON, CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN and Company of 80, including Fritzi Von Busing, Robert Evett, Melville Stewart, Arthur Lipson.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

41ST, NEAR B'WAY. PHONE 5194 BRYANT. Comedy EVGS. 8:15. MATS. TUES. & SAT. 2:15.
TUESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50.
MARIE TEMPEST
In Repertoire.
Supported by W. GRAHAM BROWNE and her OWN ENGLISH COMPANY direct from THE PLAYHOUSE, LONDON.
HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
MARY GOES FIRST
"Everywhere. Also in the Reviews:—
Joyful. Pleasant relief. In for a run.—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
Best example of genuine light comedy. Will repeat London success.—Towse, Eve. Post.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING

39th St., near B'way. Phone 1476 Bryant.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Eve's 8:30; Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30. Wednesday Matinee, best seats, $1.50.
2nd MONTH
WALKER WHITESIDE
In the Dramatic Sensation
MR. WU
Seats now for Thanksgiving Mat. & Night. Wk Nov. 23, "The Things That Count."

STANDARD Broadway & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. Evenings Pop. Prices.
Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25-50c. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75c.
Week Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
A. H. WOODS presents
FLORENCE REED
MICHAEL MORTON'S SMASHING ELTINGE THEATRE SUCCESS,
THE YELLOW TICKET
AND EDWIN ARDEN
SUPPORTED BY THE ORIGINAL CAST

HIPPODROME
6th Av. & 43d & 44th Sts. | Phone 3400 Bryant. | TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8 P. M. | DIRECTION MESSRS. SHUBERT. | DAILY MATINEES, BEST SEATS, $1.00
WARS OF THE WORLD
EVERY NIGHT 1500 CHOICE ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.50—AS MANY MORE GOOD GALLERY SEATS 25c-50c
CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED BY ARTHUR VOEGTLIN; STAGED BY WM. J. WILSON; MUSIC AND LYRICS BY MANUEL KLEIN.

42d St., West of B'way. Lyric Evs. 8:30. Phone 3216 Bryant. and Sat. 2:30.
JOE WEBER'S MUSICAL COMEDY PRODUCTION
The Only Girl
By HENRY BLOSSOM and VICTOR HERBERT.
"Best Musical Comedy this Season."—Evening Sun.
Popular Price Mat. Wed. All Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1; Family Circle, 50c.
Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Best Balcony Seats, $1.00 and $1.50.
N. B.—Victor Herbert will personally conduct the orchestra tomorrow (Monday) evening.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING

14TH ST., West of B'WAY. SHUBERT THEATRE. PHONE 6459 BRYANT.
EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
"A Genuine Thriller."—James Huneker, Puck
FAVERSHAM IN THE HAWK
WITH THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ACTRESS, MLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT
The Author—Francis de Croisset. The Translator—Marie Zane Taylor.
SEATS NOW FOR THANKSGIVING MATINEE AND NIGHT.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Phone 2628 Bryant
48th E. of B'way Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Wed. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50.
The Most Human, The Most Novel, The Most Fascinating, The Most Delightful play seen in New York in years.
MY LADY'S DRESS
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Owing to the unsatisfactory theatrical conditions in New York City at the present time, Mr. William A. Brady and Mr. Joseph Brooks have decided to end the current engagement of the Playhouse on Saturday evening, November 28th.
MY LADY'S DRESS CO.
with
Mary Boland and Leon Quartermaine
will visit Brooklyn, Washington, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago, returning to William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre in February to resume the run for the season.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

24th Street and 8th Ave. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Phone 477 Greeley. EVGS. 8. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY—25c. to $1.00—NO HIGHER.
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY
LIFE
By THOMPSON BUCHANAN.
THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT
PRICES—25 CENTS TO $1.50—500 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

39TH ST. NEAR B'WAY. 39TH ST. THEATRE. PHONE 415 BRYANT. EVG'S 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wed. Mat., $1.50.
Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT
100TH TIME IN NEW YORK
LEW FIELDS
IN
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
Removed from REPUBLIC THEATRE.
*.*EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

8TH BIG WEEK AT THE 48TH ST. THEATRE OF GEO. BROADHURST'S DRAMATIC TRIUMPH

THE LAW OF THE LAND
WITH JULIA DEAN
AND THE BEST CAST EVER
INCLUDING GEO. FAWCETT AND MILTON SILLS
BARGAIN MAT. THURS. AT 1:30
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1:30

45th, W. of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Booth THEATRE. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
POP. PRICE MAT. THANKSGIVING.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT Presents
Experience
By GEORGE V. HOBART.
A PILGRIMAGE OF YOUTH IN TEN ENTHRALLING EPISODES.
"As much of a theatrical sensation as New York has enjoyed in years."—Lawrence Reamer, N. Y. Sun.
Seats now selling for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's matinee and night.
—NIGHT PRICES 50c.-$2.00.—
Good seats in the first balcony, 50c., 75c., & $1

CANDLER THEATRE. TEL. 0344 BRYANT. WEST 42D ST. NEAR B'WAY
Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"CHEERED TO THE ECHO"
THE PUBLIC.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT (By Arrangement with Arthur Hopkins)
"ON TRIAL"
BY ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
Seats Selling at Box Office for THANKSGIVING DAY, XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE First Night Thursday, Nov. 19
THEATRE, W. 48TH ST. FIRST MAT. SAT. 2:15.
A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.
WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN
BY E. H. GOULD AND F. WHITEHOUSE.
STAGED BY EDGAR MACGREGOR.
WITH
Rita Jolivet, Joseph Kilgour, Alice John, Sybilla Pope, Newcombe
AND OTHERS
SEATS READY TOMORROW

DALY'S Broadway—30th St. OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 23
with FRANK KEENAN in YOSEMITE
Supported by GRACE VALENTINE & CAST OF PROMINENT PLAYERS.
Staged under the direction of Ralph Cummings.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRE CHANGE OF SHOW EVERY WEEK
Today—2 Big Concerts. Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon, LEW KELLY (Prof. Dope) and the BEHMAN SHOW
TWICE DAILY. POPULAR PRICES. SMOKING PERMITTED.
Two seasons tickets, Metropolitan Opera House, T 5 and 7 orchestra, Thursdays and Fridays, at cost. Telephone 4271 Plaza.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Montauk Pop. Price Mat. Sat. Best Seats, $1.00.
AT 8 SHARP MATS. AT 2.
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE
(THE LIEBLER CO., Managers.)
Being Louis N. Parker's Adaptation of Charles Dickens' Famous Story,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
NEXT WEEK.....MAY IRWIN

Majestic Starts Mon., Nov. 16. Mat. Wed. Best $1.
Direct from the Casino, N. Y.
Fritzi Scheff
AS
PRETTY MRS. SMITH
Charlotte Greenwood, Sydney Grant, George Anderson
Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris. Music by Henry James and Alfred Robyn. Lyrics by Earl Carroll.
Original and Elaborate Settings.
PRETTY GIRLS—CATCHY MUSIC.
Next—Whirl of the World. Seats Thurs.

DE KALB MATS. WED. & SAT., 25c. & 50c. EVES. 25c.-50c.-75c.-$1.00.
Commencing Monday Night,
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
With Original Playhouse Co.
SUNDAY CONCERTS Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15-25c
Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day 25-50c.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 and 8:15.
Week Beginning Tom'w (Mon.) Mat., 2:15.
BIG FALL FESTIVAL
14 GREAT ACTS 14
CURTAIN 1:45, 7:45.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR Tel. 287 Bryant. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MAT. WED. 50c.-$1.50.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
GEO. M. COHAN'S POWERFUL COMEDY DRAMA
THE MIRACLE MAN
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE
Seats Selling for All Holiday Matinees.

COHAN & HARRIS' BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St. & 3d Av.
Evs. 25c to $1.50.
Wed. Mat., 25c-50c. Sat. Mat., 25-50 & 75c.
SELWYN AND COMPANY PRESENT
WITHIN THE LAW
BY BAYARD VEILLER.
With CATHERINE TOWER and Notable Cast
Week Nov. 23—"TOO MANY COOKS."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AND 47TH STREET
MATINEE DAILY 25, 50, 75. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
Every Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00
TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE
AMERICA'S PREMIERE DANSEUSE. Bessie Clayton. Assisted by LESTER SHEEHAN and THE CLAYTON SEXTETTE.
THE INTERNATIONAL STAR OF SONG. Grace La Rue. NEW SONGS AND SUPERB GOWNS
LATE STARS OF "PASSING SHOW OF 1913" Conroy & Lemaire. IN THEIR NEW COMEDY SUCCESS, "THE NEW PHYSICIAN."
MR. & MRS. GORDON WILDE
RETAINED BY POPULAR DEMAND. Joan Sawyer. Assisted by NIGEL BARRIE and GEO. HARCOURT in New Ballroom Dances.
HEARST-SELIG SENSATIONAL WEEKLY
Bobby North. Late Star of "HANKY PANKY" and "The PLEASURE SEEKERS."
Van Hoven. THE MAD MAGICIAN
Alan Brooks. AND CO., presenting "STRAIGHTENED OUT."
AMERICAN DEBUT—THE ACT WHICH STARTLED ALL EUROPE.
La Milo. NATURE POSES OF ART AND HISTORY'S LOVELIEST WOMEN. THE SENSE-STIRRING, BREATHING MARBLE.

LAST WEEK
TERCENTENARY EXPOSITION
THE MOST NOVEL AND INTERESTING EXPOSITION EVER GIVEN IN NEW YORK.
Streets of Old New York
AND $100,000 COLLECTION OF RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF OLD NEW YORK SCENES.
Wonderful Indian Exhibition
RODMAN WANAMAKER'S MARVELLOUS COLLECTION OF ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES. (FIRST TIME EVER SHOWN.)
A Tribe of Indians in Native Dances
LECTURES AND WONDERFUL MOVING PICTURES OF INDIAN LIFE.
U. S. Branch Mint Making Medals
REPUBLIC OF CUBA'S EXHIBIT. COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT.
70 Men—Municipal Band of Havana
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
2 TO 11 P. M. 46TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE. ADMISSION 50c TO ALL.
Proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the National American Indian Memorial at Ft. Wadsworth, Harbor of N. Y.

NEW YORK 25c. to $1.00. REG. MATS. WED. & SAT.
"THE TRAFFIC"
A PLAY DEPICTING THE BRUTALITY OF TRUTH BY RACHEL MARSHALL & OLIVER BAILEY
SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES THURSDAY & FRIDAY FOR WOMEN ONLY ALL SEATS 25c.
BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., NOV. 23. 6 Nights. 6 Mats. SEATS NOW.
HARRY LAUDER

THE ART OF THE THEATRE AN EXHIBITION AT 714 5TH Av.

ALL THIS WEEK
OPEN DAILY From 10 A.M. on.
ADMISSION 50c
Arranged by the STAGE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK for the BENEFIT of the COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

Punch & Judy Theatre
Direction of Charles Hopkins.
49TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Sat. 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
Comedy in 4 Acts, by Harold Chapin.
A fanciful tale this, with its medley of quaint incidents.—World.
One of the pleasantest surprises of the season.—Herald.
Possession of much that is sure to please.—Times.
Acting of the play of a character to do justice to all its merits.—Sun.
New play and new playhouse combined provide refreshing experience that playgoers should welcome.—Tribune.
A piece of unquestionable freshness and cleverness.—Post.
Orchestra seats, $2.50 & $2. Boxes holding 2, 3, 4 & 6 persons, $2.50 per seat.
Tickets on sale 7 weeks ahead, including Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year.
Tel. Circle 238

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Nov. 16th. Mat. Daily 25c.
Our Strongest Laughing Feature, HARRY FOX & YANCSI DOLLY
Best Dancing Act of Season, MARTIN BROWN & ROSZIKA DOLLY
JOSEPH HOWARD & MABEL McCANE
IN A SERIES OF NEW SONGS.
BERT FITZGIBBONS World's Only Living Daffydil
HOMER B. MILES & CO.
JAS. MORTON & RALPH AUSTIN
Frank Whitman; Azard Bros.
McMahon, Diamond & Chaplow.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126th St.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Nov. 16th. Mat. Daily 25c.
FUNNIEST FOLKS ON EARTH.
EDDIE FOY AND FAMILY
IN A HOME-MADE RIOT OF LAUGHS.
THE GREAT DRAMATIC STAR.
JULIUS STEGER
In "THE WARNING." A Temperance Tabloid.
GEORGE WHITING & BURT
SADIE BURT
BERT FITZGIBBONS First and Only Daffydil
Adler & Arline; Arnaut Bros.
ORPINGTON TRIO. | COTTER & BOULDEN. | MARTIN & FABRINI

WEBER'S B'WAY AND 29TH. UNLESS YOU SEE THIS, YOU MISS THE BEST.

CABIRIA
D'ANNUNZIO'S STUPENDOUS PHOTO-SPECTACLE
FINAL WEEKS ON BROADWAY
MATINEE & NIGHT. DAILY. Including SUNDAY
Entire Orchestra 25c

Chiro's
Red Cross Fete and The Dansant—the opening of New York's most delightful luncheon, tea and dancing place—has been set ahead to Saturday, November 21st, instead of the 14th, as was at first announced, so that artists whose prior engagements interfered may appear. The hour is from four until half after six. The admission is two dollars.
Six East Forty-sixth Street

HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Mats. 25, 50 & 75c.
TODAY (Sun.) Mat., TONIGHT 35c. to $1.50.
25-50-75c.
PAUL SWAN (most beautiful man in the world), Jason Thornton, Harry Cooper & Co., McConnell, Simpson & Co., The Farber Girls, 3 others, and SINGER'S 20 MIDGETS.
TOMORROW (MON.) MATINEE
Extraordinary—The World Famous
CHING LING FOO & His Own Co. of Magicians.
NEW WONDERS—NEW SURPRISES.
Walter C. Kelly, Stuart, Willa Holt Wakefield, Lydia Barry, Chadwick Trio, The 3 Keatons, Toots Paka—eight other big acts.

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way
3RD BIG WEEK
2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THE LITTLE ANGEL of CANYON CREEK
IN 5 PARTS, ADAPTED FROM REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY'S BOOK
3 PART DRAMA OF LIFE
TWO WOMEN
2 COMEDIES—NOVELTIES
Nov. 23—Complete Change of Program

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 42D ST. (1 Ave.)
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.
CONTINUOUS CONCERTS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30, 10c-15c-25c.
To-morrow and Every Afternoon and Night.
TANGO QUEENS
Wed. Night—Tango Contest. 3 Cash Prizes. COUNTRY STORE FRIDAY NIGHT.

ROSE GARDENS THEATRE B'way & 52d St.
LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW
FEATURE OF BIG DOUBLE BILL.
Continuous 1:30 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.
Broadway Rose Gardens B'way, 53d St. 7 P.M. to 1 A.M. Dancing ADMISSION FREE. Dining

New History Group. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admission 25c. SUNDAYS. 55 W. 23D ST.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX
DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician, TODAY.

LITTLE THEATRE Tuesday 3 P.M. Dramatic Interpretation.
MME. LABADIE
Seats on Sale at Box Office Tuesday Morning. Mgt. BERENICE THERANCE.

STRAND BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
NOON TO 11:30 P. M. 10, 15, 25, 50c
Superior Picture Attractions Strand Concert Orch. and Soloists
Today & All This Week Tyrone Power —IN— "Aristocracy." Next Week The Rose of the Rancho"

NO MORE ELECTION BULLETINS

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, manager of the Hippodrome, has an idea that election returns will be barred from that big show house on all future election days or nights. During the late election a telegraph ticker rattled and clattered in the office of the Hippodrome while a trained newspaper man "boiled down" the mass of facts and figures to brief, condensed bulletins, which were conveyed to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who read them at intervals from the orchestra pit. Governors were bowled out of office and new men elevated to that honor, Senators rose and fell, the victories and defeats of great political parties were recited, but without arousing any indication of interest on the part of the audience. Finally the idea burst upon Fitzpatrick's mind that the assemblage had come to witness the spectacle "Wars of the World" instead of a political educational lecture, so he decided upon a crucial test.

"Ladies and gentlemen, here is a bulletin of unusual interest," he thundered. "William Burke of Catarangus County, author of 'Fixing the Furnace,' has been elected Game Warden by a plurality of 14 over Oscar Spiffens."

The members of the orchestra nearly fell off their seats, but there was neither shock, surprise nor amusement in the audience. It was just as apathetic as when the bulletin was read announcing the Penrose victory in Pennsylvania—it simply paid no attention to either!

"That settles it," said Fitzpatrick. "I suspected it all the time, but didn't have the nerve to accept the fact. Boys, cut out that telegraph service!"

MARBLE-TOP TABLES BOON FOR PROMOTERS

Irvin Cobb Suggests Way to Keep German Waiters from Destroying Many Valuable Schemes.

IRVIN COBB has just returned from Europe, where for three months he has been paging the news of battle, murder, and sudden death. Despite the grimness of what he has seen and had to chronicle, Cobb's humanly humorous point of view is no wise in eclipse.

Shortly after he got back to New York he dropped into the Reliance-Mutual plant, where "Our Mutual Girl" serial is produced. Cobb has been photographed several times with Norma Phillips, heroine of the serial, and just before he went to Europe wrote four chapters of the story. Miss Phillips now becomes sponsor for the following yarn of one of Cobb's many adventures:

When he was in Aix-la-Chapelle, whither the Germans had taken him as a non-paying guest so that he might learn just what was happening in Brussels and Ghent and Ostend, Cobb spent his rather long evenings at café tables quizzing German wounded or Belgian refugees. He noticed that all the cafés had marble-topped tables and that these tops usually were covered with figures. Cobb asked a Herr Lieutenant what it all was about.

"Every American who has been here two hours has a plan for making a fortune out of this war," Cobb's informant said. "These plans are flexible. They can be compressed or extended to suit the amount of capital possessed by the person who is the American's auditor. It all swings on how the industries of Germany, somewhat hampered by the war, can be developed."

"How do you mean?" queried Cobb.

"If you have as much as $2 cash you will be told to buy a hive of bees. The next day the bees will swarm, and then you will have two. Your bees will visit your neighbor's, and when the visits are returned you can corral the strangers, and you soon will have four swarms. On this progression you will have 800 swarms in a year or so, and every swarm will yield a net profit of $5 a year."

"And then what happens?"

"Well, if you have $500 you can go into the chicken business, and then you will have an income of $8,000 a year, and an investment of $8,000 will put you in right in the sugar-beet business. It is figures and figurings leading up to these totals that you see on these table tops."

Thereupon Cobb took out a pencil and began figuring on his own account. After a minute he exclaimed, "I've got it! There's a fortune in it!"

"Permit me," said his English-speaking German friend, who confessed to having lived ten years in New York, "to call your attention to a famous American remark, 'That's what they all say!'"

"No, really I've got it. Now you listen to me." And Cobb, his pencil hovering in the foreground, explained his plan:

"These marble tops," he said, "always are chilly. Just as your victim is nearly landed he puts his arms on the table tops and gets a chill. The chill is communicated to his feet. The result is that your scheme fails. Now, my plan is to have these table tops made of a composition that will not be as cold as marble and will have no foot-cooling effect when the arms rest on it."

"I see you have caught the spirit of Aix-la-Chapelle," said the Herr Lieutenant. "But I neglected to tell you that about the time your fortune is made along comes a waiter with a damp towel and wipes out your figures, your fortune, and your warm arm-rests."

Was Cobb stumped? Not at all. He asked:

"What'll they fine a man for killing the waiter before he uses his damp towel?"

HAS NEW PLAN FOR STAGE LIGHTS

A NEW device to control the light effects on stages, the invention of a Boston man, is on exhibition at 714 Fifth Avenue, in connection with the display of the art of the theatre. This invention, which the inventor says promises to revolutionize the lighting of stages, is a compact little contrivance somewhat on the order of an organ. The stops, such as an organ has, control the light colors, which are blended and harmonized by other stops. Each day at 4 o'clock this device is demonstrated, and it has been a source of much wonderment and interest to theatrical managers and producers who are interested in overcoming, if possible, the confusion and misjudgment which so often lead to incongruous light effects in theatrical productions.

The Stage Society exhibition is being given under the direction of Mrs. Norman Hapgood, and among those who are generally with her are Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mlle. Dorziat, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, William Faversham, and Paul Cravath.

Yesterday the exhibition was for children, and the regular admission fee was reduced one-half. The profit from the show will be turned over to the Committee of Mercy or White Cross, an international, neutral, non-sectarian organization which is striving throughout the Union to raise money to alleviate the destitution among the women and children and other non-combatants in the war in Europe.

Toys for "Suzi" Audiences.

Otto Hauerbach, not content with collecting his royalties as author of "Suzi" and directing chorus rehearsals, has discovered a new field of activity, and yesterday he presented to the management 50,000 toys to be distributed to the patrons of the Casino Theatre. These toys are in the form of a tin beetle and when pressed together make a noise like the tick of a watch. Mr. Hauerbach's idea is to have the audience press these toys while Jose Collins and Tom McNaughton are singing the song "Ticking Love Taps for You." The method in Mr. Hauerbach's madness is that it may increase his royalties from the song.

Harry Lauder Coming.

William Morris will present Harry Lauder at the New York Theatre for one week beginning with a matinée Monday, Nov. 23. The Scottish comedian, now engaged in his seventh tour of this country, will offer a series of numbers from a new song répertoire which he has assembled for the forthcoming engagement. Lauder returned from Australia Oct. 15.

Columbia University Plays.

The Philolexian Society of Columbia University will present for the first time in America "The Chronicle History of King Liens at the Brinckerhoff Theatre, Bradway, at 119th Street, on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon. Since 1910 the society, continuing its policy of producing Elizabethan plays, has given several of the old masterpieces, including "Ralph Roister Doister" and "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay."

Harcourt Writes New Book.

Cyril Harcourt, who is appearing at Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre in his own comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," has just completed a new novel entitled "First Cousin to a Dream." It is a sequel to his other novel, "The World's Daughter," and will be brought out shortly by the same publishers.

NOT A REAL WAR.

Name of Hippodrome Spectacle Confusing to Public.

In an effort to overcome the general impression that the current offering, "Wars of the World," has some relation or reference to the conflict raging abroad, the management of the New York Hippodrome has addressed a communication to the leading organizations of New York setting forth the real character of the attraction, which is described as "a flirtation with history."

After running nearly three months the management has ascertained, through diligent inquiry, that the name of the attraction has proved sufficiently misleading to deter some patrons from attending the performance, hence the present campaign of education to inform the public as to the real character of the production. The employment of the title "Wars of the World" is purely in an allegorical sense. This is attested by such episodes as "War of Sports," "War of Pleasure," &c., all of frivolous nature.

Girl from Utah's Birthday.

Next Wednesday night will be extraordinary in more than one way at the Knickerbocker Theatre when Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn and their companion players in "The Girl From Utah" become a hundred nights old. For a week or more already preparations have been secretly carried on to observe the night and give not only the girl, but the boys from Utah a very original stage birthday party.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

Rector's
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HEINE ON THE GERMAN WAR SPIRIT.

Foretold the Triumph of the New Religion Which Nietzsche and Treitschke Were to Preach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opening quotation used by Douglas Sladen as the keynote of his book, "The Real 'Truth about Germany'" (just published by Putnam) is a remarkable prophecy concerning the German people that was uttered eighty years ago by the German poet, Heinrich Heine, as follows:

Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, that brutal German joy of battle. When once that taming talisman, the cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Berserker fury—of which the Norse poets sing and say so much—will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. Then the old stone gods will arise from the silent ruins and will rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor with his giant's hammer will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals.

How literally that last touch in Heine's prophecy has been fulfilled before our own eyes, the ruins, or the departed glories, of the cathedrals of martyred Belgium and of Rheims will bear witness.

But what is even more startling to the thoughtful student is the accuracy with which Heine foresaw the general spirit that would, one day, be regnant in Germany, when the Treitschke-Nietzsche-Bernhardi doctrine that "might makes right" would be officially adopted as the guiding principles of the Foreign and War Offices of Germany.

"World-power or downfall"; "territorial expansion by means of armaments"; "the gospel of 'the mailed fist,' of making your way by force of arms"; "conquer and then Germanize the world," spreading "German culture" by means of the sword—these are the master words that now seem to be guiding a Prussianized Germany, that is, if Treitschke and Bernhardi are true interpreters.

Prof. J. A. Cramb certainly knew his Germany as few Britons have known it; indeed, he was so sympathetic with many German points of view that in his "Germany and England" he says some things that your thick-and-thin "Britisher" will not like at all. His little book is only a posthumous fragment—a mere torso of the epochmaking book which he would have given to his countrymen if he had not died ten months before the outbreak of this war. With remarkable prescience he looked upon such a war as more than probable, indeed as imminent. Lord Roberts truly says that it is a book which "every one who wishes to understand the present crisis should read, as nowhere else are the forces which led to the war so clearly set forth." Its closing chapter contains an illuminating epitome of the attitude toward Christianity that is taken by some of the most potent leaders in the philosophic and political life of present-day Germany, which strikingly bears out Heine's remarkable prophecy.

Those who believe in Britain's cause in this war—and especially those in neutral countries who have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the "German Peril" is to be feared as a menace to the whole world—find this conviction strengthened by the account Prof. Cramb gives of the tendencies in religion which threaten to dominate the German people. The following is a condensation of several pregnant pages of Cramb's book, where he paraphrases Treitschke's teachings on religion:

Judea and Galilee cast their dreary spell over Greece and Rome when Greece and Rome were sinking into decrepitude. And when, in the fifth century, Rome was conquered by the German hordes, Germany and the whole Teutonic people, dazzled by the authority of the Roman Empire, made the great error of adopting the religion of the vanquished. Germany's own deep religious instinct—her native genius for religion, manifested in her creative success (as seen in the Gothic abbeys and cathedrals that are the living witness to the Teuton's imagination in the new religion)—was arrested, stunted, thwarted.

For thirty generations Germany has struggled and wrestled to see with eyes that are not her eyes, to worship a God that was not her God, to live with a world-vision that was not her vision, and to strive for a heaven that was not her heaven. But now Germany no longer proposes to submit to this alien creed, derived from an alien clime. She will no longer confront the ages as the borrower of her religion—her own genius for religion numbed and paralyzed.

And what is the religion which, on the whole, may be characterized as the religion of the most earnest and passionate minds of Young Germany? What is the new movement? The movement, the governing idea of the centuries from the fourteenth to the nineteenth, is the wrestle of the German intellect not only against Rome, but against Christianism itself.

The seventeenth century flung off Rome; the eighteenth undermined Galilee itself; in the nineteenth Strauss completed the task that Eichorn began; and, with the opening of the twentieth century Germany, her long travail past, is reunited to her pristine genius, her creative power in religion and thought.

Hence the significance of Nietzsche. Kant compromises, timid and old; Strauss, while rejecting the metaphysic and miracles of Christianity, clung to its ethics. But Nietzsche clears away the "accumulated rubbish" of 1,200 years; he attempts to set the German imagination back where it was with Alaric, [the Goth who sacked Rome in 410,] and, thus fortified by the experience of twelve centuries, to confront the darkness—unaided, unappalled, triumphant, great and free.

Thus, in preparing a world-empire, Germany is also preparing to create a world-religion—the religion of valor, reinterpreted by Napoleon and Nietzsche, the glory of action, heroism, the doing of great things. In Europe as a whole, and especially in Germany, two great spirit-forces are now contending for men's allegiance—Napoleon and Christ. And in the New Germany Corsica has conquered Galilee.

This is the faith of the Young Germany of today:

"Ye have heard how in old times it was said, Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; but I say unto you, Blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the poor in spirit; but I say unto you, Blessed are the great in soul and the free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the peacemakers; but I say unto you, Blessed are the warmakers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jehovah, the children of Odin (and the children of Thor,) who are greater than Jehovah."

Thus according to Cramb, the New Germany, finding the Religion of the Divine Man of Galilee to be alien to her genius, proposes to substitute for Christianity her Religion of Valor. She is to give the world a new God (Odin or Thor) in the place of "The God and Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ"; a new code of ethics and a new set of Beatitudes in the place of the Sermon on the Mount; and Valhalla, as the new Heaven. If she is consistent she ought, then, to canonize her great gun-maker; and, if she is victorious, then the anniversary of "The Day" when she dictated terms of peace to Britain, as her "enemy of enemies," ought to be celebrated hereafter by all true Germans as "St. Krupp's Day."

If Cramb has correctly described "the ethical foundations of modern German Imperialism," then it is high time for Britons all over the world to open their ears afresh to Kipling's bugle-notes—

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war—
The Hun is at the gate—

and help give Kitchener more than all the men he is asking for.

RICHARD D. HARLAN.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1914.

TURKEY'S PART IN THE WAR.

Exception Taken to the Strictures of Prof. Hart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his criticism of the Turkish Army in last SUNDAY'S TIMES Prof. Hart says that it was "abjectly defeated by three small nations." I wish to remind the eminent professor that there were four nations, and not three, and that their sum total of soldiers exceeded that of the Turkish Army. He further omits to state a most important factor in the Turkish defeat, namely, that Turkey, one month before that war, upon the assurances of the powers of the Triple Entente to the effect that they would never allow the Balkan States to wage war upon her, had demobilized a magnificent army of 125,000 men, and that the largest part of this army was scattered broadcast through Asia Minor, and the men, having scarcely reached their homes before the war broke out, could not be quickly recalled and forwarded to the front. Prof. Hart forgets to mention, also, the resistance put up by the Turks at the last defense of Chatalja; he further forgets, intentionally or unintentionally, the likewise heroic defense of Scutari, Janina, and, last, but not least, Adrianople. Is there abjectness in being defeated under such conditions?

Referring to the actual Turkish Army, Prof. Hart asserts that "hundreds of thousands of men call themselves soldiers, and that a score of vessels name themselves a navy." This is his own appreciation. Apparently the powers of the Triple Entente differ from him, for it is no secret that these powers have tried their best to prevent Turkey from joining the war on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

I will again quote the professor: "Even the so-called Cabinet [Turkish] is divided, one faction holding out the white flag, while the other fires its guns at the Allies." We can remind him that the same condition prevailed in the British Cabinet, and this fact did not call forth, as far as can be remembered, the eminent professor's criticism. Would the professor like to see Turkey sit still and see herself divided between Russia and England?

The professor constantly refers to non-Moslem subjects of Turkey as "Christians," without specifying their respective races, and says that "Turkey has made a mistake in allowing them to remain as units and to keep their own languages, religions, &c." This might have been a political mistake, but it certainly evidences the spirit of toleration shown by the Turks toward their conquered races, and is in distinct contradiction to the assertion that the "Turks destroy everything."

The whole Turkish Nation, as well as the entire Mohammedan world, is united to a man to throw in its lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary in a supreme effort to prevent further encroachment upon the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

MME. DJELAL BEY.

New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

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We realize that you are hunting for bargains, and we are prepared as never before.

You can save money by shopping here on every item needed for present wear, house furnishing, table supplies, and also on luxuries of all kinds.

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS CAREFULLY, AND GET THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE WONDERFUL UNDER-PRICE PURCHASES THAT WE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IN THE OPEN MARKET.

We are continually shopping for you,—Ever alert to gather the best things in merchandise at prices that help you to economize. We study your needs carefully all the time, and when you come here you will find exactly what you are looking for.

It is your duty—your important duty—if you are interested in economizing to do your shopping at GREENHUT'S POPULAR "BIG STORE."

MAIN BUILDING

Here's the Very Newest! Suede Millinery

Showing and Sale at Greenhut's,

at $5 to $20

Remarkably smart, new fashions principally in flat, soft crowned "Sailor" shapes; also smaller shapes. Cerise, Fawn, and other favorite colors, mostly faced with dark-toned velvet.

Exclusive milliners will undoubtedly show these hats in the near future, and it is equally sure that their prices for these hats will be $10 to $40.

Other Millinery at $5, $7.50 and $10

MOURNING HATS at $5 to $20

WE GIVE 2¢ GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

50 2¢ Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY

With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¢ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday only, Nov. 17.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

Sunday Times—11-15-14.

MAIN BUILDING

"Character" Dolls!

Most Beautiful Dolls Made by Heinrich Handwerk, Acknowledged One of the Best Doll Makers of the World.

Big, brand new, lovely dolls just received. Sleeping eyes, moving tongues, cute "Buster" wigs. Four sizes on sale tomorrow, special prices as follows:—

$3.50 DOLLS, at.....$2.50 | $7.95 DOLLS, at.....$5.75
$5.95 DOLLS, at.....$4.00 | $8.95 DOLLS, at.....$6.75
SALE TOMORROW ONLY!

Watch Out!

See Monday evening's papers for details of the

Greatest Sales Ever Held of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums

Sale Tuesday. Amazing List of Specials.

Extra Specials

Because of the Amazing Character of These Offerings, No Mail or Phone Orders Filled, and We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities.

MAIN BUILDING SPECIALS

$2 & $3 DRESS SKIRTS—for men and misses; at.....$1.49
WOMEN'S 5c AND 10c INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—(seconds); at.....3c
10c FOUNDATION GIRDLES—extra wide and well boned; at.....5c
$1 LEATHER HAND BAGS—odd lot to close out; with and without inside frames.....39c
BEST REFINED GRANULATED SUGAR—25 lb. cotton bag; at.....$1.42
(Sold at this special price only with grocery orders.)
SWIFT'S PUMICE HAND SOAP—5 reg. 5c cakes.....15c
CALIFORNIA EVAPORATED PEACHES—this season's new crop; 2 lbs.....25c
PURE COCOA—freshly ground; 4½ lbs., $1; lb.....23c
35c MERCERIZED CHARMEUSE LINING—27 inches wide; all wanted colors; yd.....18c
25c ORGANDIE COLLARS—with lace frill; at.....10c
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SWEATER—fancy weaves; assorted colors.....$1.19
WOMEN'S 65c FELT BOUDOIR SLIPPERS—red, gray, brown and blue; all sizes, 3 to 8; at, a pair.....29c
10c BLEACHED HEMMED TURKISH TOWELS—size 20x40; limit of 6 to a customer; at, each.....11c
$1.75 RED COMFORTERS—silkolene covered; cotton filled; full size; plain borders; at, each.....98c
SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR—25c bottle; at.....9c
MEN'S SILK AND SILK KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—big variety of designs.....25c
$4 pair BED BLANKETS—tomorrow at.....$2.95
These are plaid blankets, in blue, pink and gray, with wide binding, for full sized beds.
59c BED PILLOWS.....34c
Covered in fancy ticking and filled with clean feathers.

ANNEX BUILDING HOME FURNISHINGS

$11.50 REVERSIBLE WOOL RUGS—size 9x12 ft.; attractive colorings and designs; at.....$7.75
ENGLISH DECORATED ROCKINGHAM TEAPOTS—assorted shapes and designs.....15c
"SIX GREATEST MOMENTS OF A GIRL'S LIFE"—framed in ornamented antique gilt frame; priced elsewhere 75c; at.....50c
WOMEN'S 25c FAST BLACK MERCERIZED LISLE HOSE—double garter tops; double soles; pair.....11c
MEN'S 50c SILK AND SILK KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—large variety of designs; at.....25c
FLANNELETTE DRESSES—sizes up to 2 years; at.....16c
49c ARMURE DRESS GOODS—36 inches; black, cream and the new autumn colors; yd.....25c
$2 BLACK CREPE METEOR—40 inches; yd.....$1.25
10c OUTING FLANNEL—all the wanted stripes; yd.....6c

Women's and Misses' Suits

at These Reduced Prices Monday Only:

Suits, formerly to $22.50, at $10.00

Suits, formerly to $34.50, at $18.75

This Suit Monday, $18.75

Yes, you've guessed it. This is the annual "Choice of the House" Sale. The great one-day event that so many of our customers wait for.

1750 Suits for Your Choice at $10 and $18.75 Tomorrow

And every suit from our own superb stocks.

Representations embrace smartest modes in the most wanted materials submitted by the leading manufacturers. The entire showing is so varied that every taste is sure to be gratified.

Short to long coat models. Yoke, tunic or plain tailored skirts. Military and dressy styles among them. Materials include:—

BROADCLOTH, WOOL POPLIN, SERGES, GABARDINE, DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS AND NOVELTY WEAVES

Each suit handsomely tailored; perfect in fit. Many models have fur or breitschwanz collars, as well as velvet or silk ones. Some are embroidered, some use silk braid; others have crushed girdles; tabs and buttons for trimming. Colors are:—

MYRTLE, RUBY, RAVEN, TETE DE NEGRE, HAGUE, MAHOGANY, NAVY, PRUNE, BRAZIL NUT and BURGUNDY, also BLACK

All sizes, from 14-year-old miss to size 44 bust for women.

Not every size in every style, but the choice in the whole collection is very attractive.

In the $10 lot of suits there are a number of extra size suits up to 51 bust measure.

NO MAIL ORDERS, C. O. D. OR APPROVAL ORDERS FILLED

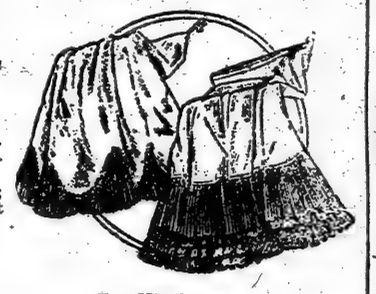
MAIN BUILDING

A Wonderful Below-Cost Purchase of an Entire Stock of

Stylish Petticoats

Messaline, Chiffon, Taffetas, also Silk Jersey Tops and Wool Jersey Top Petticoats

The Biggest Bargains Offered in Years



All new, crisp, stylish, perfect and desirable. The handsomest styles produced this season. Complete range of colors and all sizes.

Some of these petticoats have fitted tops; others in string top style, to adjust to any waist line; also styles and sizes for the stout figure.

Of course, the assortments include all medium and regular sizes, and quite a showing of misses' petticoats.

THE SPECIAL PRICES JUST BARELY COVER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Lot No. 1.

$2.25 Petticoats at.....$1.39

Charming underskirts of messaline in bright, pretty colors; also plain black.

Lot No. 2.

$4.00 Petticoats at.....$1.95

Here we offer splendid assortments of styles of messaline, silk jersey tops and taffetas. Fine range of colors.

Lot No. 3.

$5.00 Petticoats at.....$2.95

Extensive showing of silk and wool jersey top, messalines, chiffon taffetas and also silk jersey top petticoats for stout figures. Choice of fitted or straight tops. All sizes and all colors.

THE PETTICOAT SALE OF THE YEAR!

MAIN BUILDING

Imported Dress Fabrics

Purchased from Finsilver & Still Co. Goods formerly priced $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 a yd,,

yd. 78c

Your last chance to share in this unexampled bargain.

52 to 56 inch wide DRESS GOODS of various kinds, colors, mixtures and qualities.

MAIN BUILDING

The Silk Sale of the Season!

Silks

Usually up to $3.95 a yard; Monday, at.....

95c

Handsome brocaded dress silks, pompadour satins, self-colored novelty crepes, many kinds of brocades and too many other sorts of silks to mention in this space—silks that were made to sell up to $3.95 a yard—tomorrow at 95c a yard.

MAIN BUILDING

Greenhut's Great Grocery Feeds Thousands Daily

ORDER YOUR THANKSGIVING GROCERIES HERE TOMORROW. All good things for the feast are here in plenty. Buying here, YOU'LL DINE WELL AND SAVE MONEY. If you cannot come here in person, send your order by mail; it will be promptly and intelligently filled. Or you may 'phone Chelsea 4000. Ask for our new grocery catalogue; it's free. These Specials are for Monday:—

Sugar

DARK BROWN SUGAR—for plum puddings, etc.; 10 lbs., 59c; 5 lbs.....30c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR—10 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs.....38c
CUT LOAF SUGAR—10 lbs., 83c; 5 lbs.....42c

COOKED CORN BEEF—reg. 28c can.....24c
NEW CHILI SAUCE—Fountain Quality; pint bot.....24c
BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 95c; 15 lbs.....25c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb.....23c
NEW GLACE CITRON—lb.....28c
LARGE QUEEN OLIVES—quart jar, 84c; pint jar.....29c

Plum Pudding

EDDY'S PLUM PUDDING—6 cans, $1; regular 25c can.....17c
ENGLISH STYLE PLUM PUDDING—Fountain Quality. No. 4 can, 75c; No. 3 can, 65c; No. 2 can, 45c; No. 1 can.....24c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain Quality, imported from Marseilles, France; gallon can, $2.95; ½-gallon can, $1.45; large bottle.....65c
PREMIUM FLOUR—Fountain Quality, best family patent; bbl., $6.95; ½-bbl. bag, $3.70; ¼-bbl. bag, 87c; 7-lb. bag.....32c
PURE BARBADOES MOLASSES—gal. can, 85c; quart jar.....25c

Sirloin Steaks

Cut from choice native cattle; lb.....20c

New Crop Raisins

NEW MALAGA RAISINS—new ribbon-tied clusters; carton, 45c, 35c, 30c & 25c
FRESHLY SEEDED RAISINS—Fountain Quality; 6oz., $1.65; package.....14c
CALIFORNIA SEEDLESS RAISINS—7 lbs., $1; 2 lbs.....30c

NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 25c; large bottle.....14c

Coffee

We roast coffee fresh daily and we grind, powder or granulate special to your order.
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb.....20c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.20; lb.....24c
GENUINE MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.85; lb.....38c
HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb.....31c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb.....35c

BESTENE CLEANSER—doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c boxes.....10c
PURE SPICES—freshly ground cinnamon, mustard, pepper, ginger, lb.....25c

Evaporated Fruits

NEW SMYRNA FIGS—2 lbs.....34c
NEW EVAPORATED APRICOTS—2 lbs.....32c
NEW EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs.....25c
IMPORTED FARD DATES—2 lbs.....30c
RECLEANED IMPORTED CURRANTS—2 lbs.....25c
NEW SWEET PRUNES—2 lbs.....30c
CALIFORNIA SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs.....38c

Give Your Orders NOW for **Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets at $1.50**

These baskets contain an assortment of best quality groceries, enough for a dinner for six people; including a dry-picked chicken. See display of completely packed dinner baskets with all the Thanksgiving fixings shown in our Grocery Department.

Milk

CONDENSED MILK—Imported from Holland; doz., $1; 3 cans.....25c
VAN CAMP'S EVAPORATED MILK—dozen, $1; 3 big cans.....25c

Hand Picked Apples

For "eating," cooking, baking. YORK IMPERIAL APPLES, large King Apples or Pippin Apples; 5-qt. basket.....35c
BALDWIN APPLES or Greening Apples; 5-quart basket.....30c

	No. in Box.	Box.
Fancy Spitzenberg Apples	100	$2.75
Jonathan Apples	125	1.85

Delicious Teas

SAMPLE TEAS—Ceylon, Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon or mixed teas; 10 lbs., $2.15; 4½ lbs., $1; lb.....23c
POPULAR TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb.....60c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—any variety blended to order; 10 lbs., $3.30; 5 lbs., $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb.....35c

HAZEL BORAX SOAP or Hazel Best Family soap; box, $2.64; 11 bars.....49c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag.....$1.42
Sold at this special price only with grocery orders.

Smoked Meats

MILD CURED HAMS—lb.....19c
MILD SUGAR-CURED BACON—lb.....25c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb.....20c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb.....29c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb.....18c

SWEET POTATOES, yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips; 5-quart basket.....33c
SCOURINE SOAP—Pride of the Kitchen; doz., 43c; 5 regular 5c bars.....18c
HAZEL CHERRIES—bottle, 63c, 43c and.....25c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lb.	5 lb.
FRESH CORNMEAL	38c	20c
SMALL-GRAIN RICE	57c	29c
BEST NEW FARINA	55c	28c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	57c	29c
STATE PEA BEANS	65c	34c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	95c	48c
ROLLED OATMEAL	47c	24c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	85c	45c

New Canned Foods

GREEN LIMA SUCCOTASH—doz., $1.15; 3 cans.....29c
NEW RED RIPE TOMATOES—doz., $1; 3 large cans.....25c
NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain Quality sifted Early Junes; case, 2 doz., $3.80; doz., $1.95; 3 cans.....50c
NEW SUGAR CORN—Milford quality; tender, creamy corn; case, 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.14; 3 cans.....29c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM BUTTERINE—5-lb. drum, $1.22; 2 lb. print, 49c; 1-lb. print.....25c
We deliver butterine.
PASTRY FLOUR—Fountain quality; makes delicious cakes, pie crust, &c.; ½-bbl. bag, 95c; 7-lb. bag.....32c

Fresh Fruits

FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 178, $2.95; doz.....25c
COOKING PEARS—5-qt. basket.....30c
LUSCIOUS GRAPE-FRUIT—box, 64, $2.90; doz., 70c; 4 for.....25c
JUICY LEMONS—6 doz., 55c; doz.....10c

ANNEX BUILDING HOME FURNISHINGS.

An Enormous Purchase and Sale of

Dining Room Furniture

At About 1-3 Less Than Regular.

Sample Pieces from Three Prominent Manufacturers.

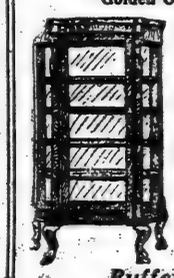
These pieces were bought from the New York Furniture Exchange, and being samples, they represent the very best effort of their makers. In most cases ONLY ONE OF A KIND.

We have included much under price a number of HIGH CLASS "PERIOD" pieces from our own excellent stocks.

A few of the items are mentioned here.

China Closets

Golden Oak



Formerly.	Now.
$17.50	$12.00
19.00	13.75
26.00	18.00
32.00	23.50
30.00	20.50
37.00	26.50
45.00	31.50
49.00	35.00

Fumed Oak

Formerly.	Now.
$43.00	$28.00
30.00	21.00
31.50	22.00

Mahogany

Formerly.	Now.
$75.00	$50.00

Buffets

Golden Oak

Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
$15.00	$10.50	$35.00	$23.50
29.00	20.50	40.50	28.00
31.50	22.00	82.00	57.50
37.50	25.50	67.00	46.00
45.00	31.50		

Fumed Oak

Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
$59.00	$43.00	$68.00	$50.00
46.00	32.50	75.00	51.50
31.50	22.00	40.00	26.00
35.00	25.00	47.50	30.00

Extension Tables

Golden Oak

Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
$10.00	$7.75	$27.00	$18.50
13.50	9.00	33.00	24.50
15.00	10.50	36.00	25.50
19.00	13.25	52.50	35.00
20.50	14.00	39.00	30.00
25.00	17.50	32.50	25.00

Mahogany

Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
$38.00	$73.00	$48.00	$40.00
58.00	34.00	75.00	50.00

China & Porcelain Dinner Sets

Specially featured this year are a number of very fine "OPEN STOCK" PATTERN SETS. The beauty of these is that broken pieces can be replaced at small cost at any time.

$18.75 "OPEN STOCK" FINE ENGLISH PORCELAIN SETS.....$12.75
100 pieces, complete for 12 persons. Two very neat border designs (one illustrated) for choice.

French & Austrian China Sets

We feature especially:—
$35 BAVARIAN CHINA SETS; 100 pieces.....$19.50
$29.50 FRENCH CHINA SETS; 100 pieces.....$22.75
$32.50 FRENCH CHINA SETS; 100 pieces.....$27.50
$65 THEODORE HAVILAND CHINA SETS; 100 pieces.....$49.50

House Wares

Cutlery

3-PIECE CARVING SETS—8-inch Sheffield steel blades; celluloid handles.....$2
2-PIECE CARVING SETS—8-inch blade: Landers, Frary & Clark steel; ebonoid handles.....$1.10
SET OF SIX KNIVES AND FORKS—with ebonoid handles; per set.....$1.45
TABLE KNIVES—white celluloid or black rubber handles; blades of Landers, Frary & Clark steel; at, doz.....$3.25
OIL HEATERS—3-qt. oil tank; circular wick; smokeless and odorless; Japan trimmed.....$3
Same as above, but nickel trimmed.....$3.25
5-qt. oil tank; smokeless and odorless; Japan trimmed.....$3.25
Same as above, but nickel trimmed, at.....$3.50
TOASTER SETS—7 pieces; 10-inch porcelain tray and 6 tumbler holders to match; nickel rims.....85c
GENUINE TAPESTRY SERVING TRAY—glass lined; mahogany finish frame, brass handles and rubber feet.....59c
$2 ALUMINUM TEA KETTLE—very fine quality; 5 quart.....$1.49
85c ROASTING PANS—double; self-basting; 10½x15½ inches.....23c

Savory Double Roasters

8½x14½ inches.....71c
11½x17½ inches.....85c

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

WE GIVE 2¢ GREEN TRADING STAMPS—J. B. GREENHUT CO.—WE GIVE 2¢ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Simon INC.

We will make EVENING GOWNS to order for $135.00

Using Imported Metal Brocades, Chiffon Velvets and other equally handsome materials.

HATS as low as $5.00

Gowns Hats Wraps Furs

535 Fifth Ave. (Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.)

The Times Building

Times Square

Central Offices for Physicians, Lawyers, High-Grade Business

Facilities superior to those of any other building in New York. Modern methods of lighting and ventilation, speedy elevators, the better class of neighbors, accessibility to every part of the city distinguish this, the best known building in the United States. A few suites and rooms vacant. Rooms from $30 a month.

Rental Agent in Building—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

J. Harper Poor Sells His Residence Recently Completed on Sixty-ninth Street.

$350,000 WEST SIDE LEASE

Activity Continues in the Bronx —Buyers at Garden City—The Leasing Market.

The feature of the realty market yesterday was the sale by J. Harper Poor of his new residence at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. The buyer is said to be a resident of Manhattan, who will occupy the house.

The dwelling, which is one of the newest of the fine houses lately erected in the Lenox Hill section, was completed two years ago from plans by Howells & Stokes. It is five stories high, fronting 25 feet. Adjoining on the east is the home of Charles Lane Poor. The Park Avenue block front has been improved with two residences, each 102 by 125 feet, the Sixty-ninth Street corner being that of Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, and the Seventieth Street corner for George Blumenthal. This entire frontage was formerly the site of the Union Theological Seminary.

The sale was made through the firm of William B. May & Co. The buyer was represented in the transaction by Newman & Newgass, attorneys.

$350,000 West Side Lease.

Another moving-picture theatre is planned for the west side as the result of a twenty-one years' lease just obtained by a syndicate headed by Lewis C. Van Riper from the Coe estate of the property at 2,182 to 2,186 Broadway, fronting 77 feet between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, with an extension to 227 to 231 West Seventy-seventh Street, fronting 50 feet there. A two-story taxpayer, which has been used as a market and a garage, occupies the plot, and it will be remodeled from plans by Thomas W. Lamb for the projected theatre. The aggregate lease for the term will be about $350,000. Thomas P. C. O'Brien acted as the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Borough.

The Airmor Company has sold to Michael Alleman the private house at 15 Weiber Court, which runs from Third to Washington Avenue, between 164th and 165th Streets. The plot is 49 by 22.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for the Dollar Savings Bank the plot 156 by 100 on the southwest corner of Grant Avenue and McClellan Street to a builder who will erect five-story flats on the property.

George W Scott and H. E. Connolly have sold for James F. Meehan to Frank Jewell 819 Manida Street, a two-family brick dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Robert Clemens has sold to Gustav M. Kutschinski 650 East 181st Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 35 by 113. The purchaser gave in exchange West Hoboken property.

Sales at Garden City.

Several residences and plots have been sold at Garden City recently by Gage E. Tarbell, among them being the residence on the south side of Garden Street, between Washington and Prospect Avenues, to Mrs Mary Agnes Flugel; a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Kilburn Road, between Chester and Salisbury Avenues, to the Arm Realty Company for improvement; the plot 80 by 100 on the west side of Brixton Road, between Stewart and Startford Avenues, to Augusta Henderson for improvement; the plot 100 by 111 on the northwest corner of Euston and Newmarket Roads to John F. Stricker for improvement; to B. L. Atwater the plot adjoining his home on Nassau Boulevard and the plot 100 by 150 on the southeast corner of Nassau Boulevard and Chester Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the one-family brick house at 6,744 Bridge Boulevard for L. Obermeyer to an investor, also the one-family brick house at 1,053 Seventy-fourth Street for Kushner & Gold, to N. Lorenzen for occupancy, and the plot 40 by 100 on the south side of Forty-sixth Street, 320 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, for William Searing to a builder.

Westchester.

Joseph Kane has purchased a dwelling on Janoxin Avenue, Yonkers, for occupancy, from the First Mortgage & Real Estate Company of Bronxville. The firm of Burke Stone acted as brokers.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold the two frame dwellings, on plot 75 by 125, at 48 and 52 Brighton Avenue, East Orange.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased a store on the Forty-seventh Street side of the Strand Theatre building to John Dipalma.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Waunegan Realty Company the two connecting four-story dwellings at 113 and 115 West Eighty-eighth Street to Esteben Ortega.

The Duross Company has leased for Herman F. Eppel to John Magee the six-story building at 209 West Eighteenth Street for an automobile warehouse.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 103 Fifth Avenue to Atlas & Bluhm.

LARGEST APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS GOING UP ON ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT IN ASTORIA SECTION

Four-Story Building on Barclay Street, Opposite East River Park, Will Contain 380 Rooms and 84 Baths —Builder Is a Veteran Operator in Manhattan Who Sees Great Future in Multi-Family Houses in Long Island City's Industrial Area.

THE largest apartment house in Long Island City is now being erected on the entire block front on the east side of Barclay Street, between Ditmars Avenue and McClellan Place. The plot has a frontage of 200 feet with a depth of 100 feet. The building will be four stories high and will contain eighty-four suites, with two stores on the ground floor. The suites are divided into three, four, and five rooms with bath, making a total of 380 rooms for the structure and eighty-four baths.

The site of this unusual improvement is opposite the new East River Park and readily accessible to transit facilities. The estimated cost of the building has been placed at $150,000 by the builder, John Katzman, and with the land the investment will reach $177,000. The property, containing ten lots, was purchased by Mr. Katzman a short time ago from the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company for $27,000.

Mr. Katzman has been for the last ten years one of the largest builders on Washington Heights, having erected in that section forty-two houses, containing over 1,200 apartments. Previous to that he was a large operator on the lower east side, where he built nearly 100 tenement houses in the most congested section of New York. He has made a study and a success of small apartments, and the fact that he has closed up his business in Manhattan and has begun the largest flat operation in Long Island City is of peculiar interest as indicating his faith in the rapid future growth not only of that particular section of Queens, but of other readily accessible portions of the borough.

"For about ten years," said Mr. Katzman yesterday in explaining the reason for selecting Long Island City for his future operations, "my principal building activities have been along the Broadway Subway between 156th Street and 204th Street, from six to nine miles from Forty-second Street, and to which the actual running time is twenty-three to thirty-one minutes by Subway express trains from the Grand Central Subway Station.

"I was, therefore, much impressed when I found that Hoyt Avenue, Astoria, the first express stop after leaving the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, would be only eleven minutes from the Grand Central Subway Station, or less than half the time required to reach 156th Street and one-third the time to 204th Street.

"For the corner of 156th Street and Amsterdam Avenue I paid $50,000 for a plot 50 by 100 feet, which is at the rate of $20,000 for each 20-foot lot. For the northwest corner of 191st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 100 by 100 feet, I paid $60,000, or at the rate of $12,000 a lot. For the corner of 204th Street and Vermilyea Avenue, nine miles from Forty-second Street, I paid $50,000 for a plot 100 by 100 feet, which is at the rate of $10,000 a lot. These prices, you understand, are not high prices for that section, for I have paid as high as $40,000 each for lots on St. Nicholas Avenue.

"On my Long Island City property, for which I paid only $2,700 per lot, I am now erecting practically the same type of buildings which I built on lots along the line of the Broadway Subway, costing from $10,000 to $20,000 each, and I can afford to rent my flats in Long Island City for much less than the rental in upper Manhattan. In these times, when the cost of living is very closely figured by every one, tenants are endeavoring to find where they can get the most for their money, and I am satisfied that when the low rents in the Long Island City section become fully known thousands will find in these low-priced flats a solution of the high cost of living.

"For apartments containing three rooms and bath I get on Washington Heights an average of $27 per month, for four rooms $32, and for five rooms $40 per month. In Long Island City, directly opposite the park, I will rent three-room apartments with bath for $17, four rooms for $20, and five rooms for $24 per month. There is a clear saving of from $10 to $16 a month for the same number of rooms and in a location which will be only one-half the time to 156th Street and one-third the time to 204th Street by subway express trains.

"Not only will tenants in this Queens section save one-third of the rent they are now paying and reach their homes in one-third to one-half the time now required to the above locations, but they will also have the further advantage of being able to use all three branches of the dual subway system, as trains of the Interborough Subway system, trains of the Interborough elevated system, and trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will all run over the tracks of the Second Avenue elevated in Long Island City.

"Another advantage which residents of Astoria have is the fact that they live close to the greatest industrial development in New York, for nowhere else are so many great factory buildings going up, which will give work to thousands of employes."

Special attention has been paid to a maximum of light and air for these new apartments. Under the old building laws, interior apartments opened on courts only a few feet wide. In covering a whole block front and with land reasonably low in price it is possible to provide courts large enough to give interior apartments practically as much light and air as those fronting on the street. The two courts in this new building will cover an area of nearly 1,200 square feet each, and dark stairways will be wholly eliminated.

Within the last year the demand for good, reasonable priced flats in Queens, within the neighborhood of the growing industrial centre, has been very noticeable and the pioneer builders who have erected houses of this sort have been well repaid for their investment. For some of these newer apartments it has been stated that there are waiting lists. As the transit improvements advance nearer to completion it is predicted that a big activity in apartment house construction will arise.

During the past week in Queens applications were filed for the erection of new buildings at an estimated cost of $342,000. There were seventy-six applications for alterations, costing $58,400, and fifty-five applications for plumbing permits to cost $31,100, making the total estimated cost of operations $431,500.

The Mathews Building Company has started tenement developments on Eleventh Avenue south of Grand Avenue, on Grand Avenue east of Eleventh Avenue, and on Eleventh Avenue north of Newtown Road, Long Island City, at a total cost of $110,000. Albert Hoder will erect several three-story brick tenements on Grand Avenue west of Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, at a cost of $8,000 each. Donato Brothers are planning several four-story brick tenements on Payntar Avenue to cost $11,500 each.

The plans to alter the Queensboro Bridge so as to fit it for rapid transit trains have been followed with interest by Queens residents, and it was with considerable satisfaction that the announcement last week from the Queens Chamber of Commerce was received, to the effect that Borough President McAneny has recommended that the corporate stock committee of the Board of Estimate make an immediate appropriation of about $400,000 for changes in the Queensboro Bridge to adapt it for operation of rapid transit trains.

The removal of the inside set of trolley tracks to provide for the operation of trolley cars on the brackets outside of the main trusses.

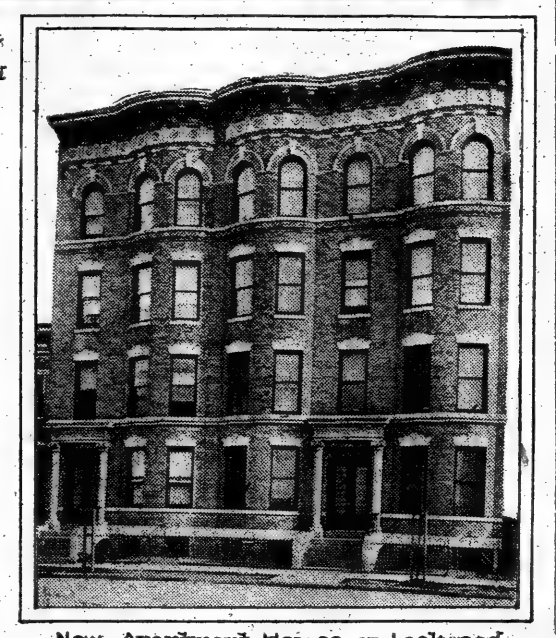
The repavement of the entire floor of the lower level for vehicular traffic.

The relocation of the footwalks on the upper level outside of the main trusses.

It is understood, however, that no action will be taken at the present time in providing for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street Subway cars across the bridge, as the change in the bridge for this work will only take eighteen months.

New Apartment House on Lockwood Street

Largest Apartment House in Long Island City, Covering a Block Front on Barclay Street



New Apartment House on Lockwood Street

BRONXVILLE APARTMENTS.

Success of Recent Operations Stimulates New Building Projects.

A new apartment house operation is projected in the near future at Bronxville, on the northwest corner of Boyd Place and Pondfield Road West, near the entrance to Cedar Knolls. The property was recently purchased by Stacey W. Kapp from the First Mortgage and Real Estate Company and the estate of James Boyd. Title was passed subject to a restriction against erecting on the plot anything but a fireproof building.

Two apartment structures were recently completed on Pondfield Road West by the Lawrence Park Realty Company, containing thirty-two apartments, and all are occupied. The company has completed the first section of the scheme of development for its Alger tract, which calls for a total of twelve houses grouped around a central parked plaza.

The Eastchester Mortgage and Realty Company, which two years ago built an apartment house on Pondfield Road East, is said to be contemplating further operations of the same character.

Victoria Theatre Sale Tomorrow.

Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street will be sold in the Vesey Street Salesroom tomorrow by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company. The sale is the result of a friendly readjustment action on the part of Oscar Hammerstein and his co-partner, due to the recent death of his son, William Hammerstein.

A few days before Justice Donnelly signed an order confirming the sale, a lease of the property was recorded by the Hammerstein Amusement Company to Arthur Hammerstein and Lyle D. Andrews. The lease is to extend from Oct. 19, 1914, to April 20, 1924. The rental was given as $37,000 and taxes annually, and also 35 per cent. of the net profits.

Subway Extension to Yonkers.

A meeting of property owners to urge the extension of the present Subway from 242d Street to Yonkers will be held next Wednesday evening at Lavelle Hall, 260th Street and Riverdale Avenue. It is expected that borough officials will address the meeting.

STATEN ISLAND PLANS FOR FUTURE GROWTH

With more undeveloped usable waterfront than all the other boroughs of the Greater City put together, Richmond this week began a campaign to prepare for the big port development predicted to follow the conclusion of the war.

The Staten Island Civic League, the largest civic improvement body in the borough, has just published its programme for 1915 which includes the entire reorganization and centralization of the Post Office system, a scientific city plan and a campaign to procure for Staten Island the New York free port advocated by the Merchants' Association.

The Civic League, since its organization two years ago, has become a large and efficient organization. It has an excellent record of accomplishments behind it, but it has never before definitely set forth a programme to be concentrated upon.

It believes now, however, that Staten Island must soon come into its own and that development may be both hastened and guided in such a way that ultimately Richmond will be the best ordered and most beautiful borough in the city.

A member of the league said yesterday:

"The Borough of Richmond undoubtedly has the worst Post Office system in this part of the country. With a population of 95,000 spread over fifty-seven square miles of territory—twice and half again as big as Manhattan—it has twenty-two Post Offices.

"These are relics of the old days when Staten Island was a collection of forty-three separate towns and villages. When consolidation was effected in 1898, the civic administration was, of course, centralized, but the Post Office system remained unchanged, and it has done more than any other one thing to prevent the fusion of all sections and the development of a real borough spirit.

"Its workings are curious. A letter addressed to Port Richmond and mailed at West New Brighton, less than two miles away, goes first to the railway Post Office at St. George more than three miles away, where it is rehandled and then is started upon its four-mile journey back along its first route, finally arriving at the Port Richmond office anywhere from twelve to twenty-four hours after it was mailed. In order to remedy this evil and others like it, the Civic League has begun a public campaign for a centralized system and does not intend to rest until it gets it.

"The Civic League has a vision of enormous development for the 'Borough of the Future,' which has fifty-four miles of waterfront and thousands of acres of undeveloped upland. In order to guide this development and make efficient co-operation possible, a real city plan is absolutely necessary. This will not be a civic beautification project, but a scientific presentation, based upon present indications, of the various zones to be devoted to manufacturing, dock and warehouse construction, parks, retail business centres, farming, and residential development.

"Such a plan will make it possible for the transportation companies to extend their service to thinly populated districts with certainty about the future and not on a gamble. It will steady the real estate market and protect both the buyer and the holder of land. Richmond and Queens are the only boroughs of the city in which such work can now be done.

"While the Civic League keeps open house the year around for seekers after manufacturing sites, it is going to give the Merchants' Association all the aid in its power in its campaign for a free port for New York and, at the same time, begin a campaign of its own to procure the free port for Staten Island.

"The free port, which would provide a place where dutiable goods could be transshipped and even manipulated within a restricted area without payment of duty and could be stored without payment of bonded warehouse fees, would be a great asset to any section. Staten Island and South Brooklyn are the only locations available for such a project in Greater New York, and the Staten Island Civic League believes that, with the co-operation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which has direct and quick connection with the mainland, Staten Island, with its cheap land and great stretches of undeveloped waterfront, can be made much the more advantageous of the two.

"Much development work is expected to be done by a new committee of the Civic League which is now being organized by Secretary M. K. Nash to be called the Trade Development Committee. The membership of the committee will be made up of manufacturers and business men who will work together in the name of the Civic League and with its support.

"Staten Island has so many possibilities that heretofore those who have worked for its interests have often become confused at the multiplicity of things they might do and ended, sometimes, by doing nothing. The Civic League's idea in presenting a definite programme for the coming year is, without slighting the work already under way, to provide three distinct projects, each of which requires a separate kind of effort and will produce a different kind of result, while, at the same time, they will all be parts of a far-reaching plan."

TALL CONCRETE BUILDING

What is said to be the tallest steel reinforced concrete building in the world has just been completed by the Gair Company on the Brooklyn water front between the terminals of the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. It is the seventh structure of the Gair group of loft buildings, but outtops the others in being twelve stories high and surmounted by a clock of four additional stories. It covers a plot 200 by 125 feet and the height to the roof of the tower is 275 feet from the street.

The company will use part of the building and lease the remainder to manufacturers. The equipment for heavy commercial business is very complete, including three freight and two passenger elevators, loading platforms, and a sheltered driveway and admirable railroad shipping connections.

The floors in the tower each measuring 50 by 50 feet are adapted to studio work, owing to their excellent light and noiselessness. The building is absolutely fireproof, equipped with automatic sprinkler protection, and every requirement of the State's new building, labor and fire protection codes has been observed.

Twelve-story Structure with Four-story Clock Tower Just Completed on Brooklyn Waterfront.

BUILDING AT SCARSDALE.

Many Attractive Homes of Colonial and English Architecture Going Up.

Scarsdale and its adjoining home communities in Westchester County have been experiencing considerable building activity this season, and several new houses are now nearing completion for early occupancy. Ground has just been broken by P. Compton Miller for an English Colonial house on Greenacres Avenue, and contracts were signed last week by which Douglas Welsh will erect a Colonial brick house on Brayton Place. The semi-bungalow type of architecture is exemplified in a new home being built for Albert Mehler on Berkeley Avenue, and the English type of construction is well illustrated by the new residence almost finished for Clarence J. Wyckoff on Brayton Place.

Ground has also just been broken for an English residence which will cost about $15,000 for Miss Eleanor M. Stone on Greenacres Avenue. Harvey W. Craw is building on Claremont Avenue, in a new section of Scarsdale Estates, a Colonial residence. Jens Riis is building an attractive home in the same locality.

At Murray Hill Arthur Stewart has just completed two residences, each costing about $12,000, and plans have been prepared for a $20,000 residence for Eugene J. Lang, opposite the Ayres estate.

Counsel for Realty Association.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., was recently elected President, has appointed as its counsel to represent the organization at Albany Danforth E. Ainsworth, and as New York counsel I. H. Lehman. A Committee on the Constitutional Convention was appointed at the meeting last week at Albany of the Executive Committee. L. D. Woodworth of Rochester was named as Chairman and Delancey M. Ellis of Albany Vice-Chairman.

The members will formulate suggestions, such as may be deemed necessary to the Constitution in realty interests. The members of the committee from Manhattan include Allan Robinson, Henry Bloch, I. H. Lehman, Thomas M. Mulry, Edward P. Doyle, and Elisha Sniffen.

OCTOBER BUILDING RECORD.

Figures from Eighty Leading Cities Show 11 Per Cent. Decrease.

In spite of generally favorable weather conditions, there was a continued restriction of building activity during October, permits issued for new construction, according to returns received by Dun's Review from eighty leading centres of the United States, calling for the expenditure of $41,642,306, showing a decrease of about 11 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

The total for Greater New York again showed an increase over 1913, an aggregate of $8,301,196 comparing with $6,771,059, moderate losses in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens being more than offset by the expansion in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Considered as a whole, the cities outside of New York make an unsatisfactory exhibit with a decline from last year of 16.7 per cent., the value of the permits granted at these points being $33,341,110, against $40,012,484 in the earlier period.

Of the seventy-nine cities outside of New York, twenty-seven reported more or less improvement in comparison with October a year ago.

On the other hand, there was a sharp falling off at a number of important centres, including Detroit, Kansas City, Baltimore, Boston, and Buffalo. The October figures, with comparisons for earlier dates, follow:

	Cities.	1914.	1913.
October	80	$41,642,306	$46,785,542
September	84	42,957,381	55,768,000
August	80	58,681,767	56,446,347
July	81	71,965,900	85,738,465
June	83	74,404,541	71,206,920
May	83	73,053,258	74,042,482
April	87	71,760,083	83,122,727
March	84	71,512,291	71,982,867
February	79	41,323,571	46,526,159
January	80	39,486,468	44,310,469

STUDY PROBLEM OF LAND RESTRICTIONS

Real Estate Men Appointed to Co-operate with Mayor's Committee on City Zones.

VARYING COURT DECISIONS

Countless Troubles in Ancient Covenants Which Have Long Outlived Usefulness.

An important step toward bringing order out of the chaos which prevails regarding real estate covenants has just been made by the Advisory Council of real estate interests in appointing a special committee to investigate the question of restrictive covenants as they apply to real estate in New York City. The members of the committee are Adolph T. Sieker, Chairman, Everett V. Abbot, Henry R. Chittick, Walter Lindner, and Alfred C. Reeves.

Restrictive covenants affecting land in this city, it is stated by the committee, are a source of annoyance to all real estate men. Designed, for the most part, in the days when New York was young and it seemed necessary that certain localities of the city should be set apart for certain defined uses, and that uses undesirable to people of refined tastes should be prohibited, they have either outlived their usefulness or have been so twisted and mangled as to their effect by the courts that no one is able to say what their effect may be.

Court decisions have by no means been uniform on the subject. Thus, to pick out a few examples, to change a private residence on Twentieth Street into a business building is allowed, but an attempt to do so on Fortieth Street is halted by an injunction; to erect a tenement house on Tenth Avenue makes an owner subject to money damages, but apartment houses of fifteen or more stories are permitted in the exclusive West Seventies and in the Murray Hill district. An undertaking establishment is not objectionable on Madison Avenue, but a bakeshop amounts to a nuisance on Southern Boulevard; a paraffin refinery is a nuisance in the Erie Basin, but the elevated railroad is not an obnoxious use in the Bronx; an apartment house is a private dwelling on West Seventy-eighth Street, but a three-family house on Sedgwick Avenue is not a private house.

What makes the situation worse is the circumstance that the courts, though failing to enforce them, hold the covenants against a seller's interest, and always an incumbrance. No matter how ridiculous it may seem, for instance, to enforce a private house covenant on Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, or one against the erection of a flathouse on East 100th Street, the fact remains that any one who attempts to sell certain properties in either locality without making mention of the covenant in his contract is liable to have his title rejected.

These conditions cannot be remedied till the attention of the courts has been called to the conditions. It is proposed to do so by a memorandum or in such other manner as seems feasible to the end that the evil may be corrected. Mr. Sieker's committee will co-operate with the Mayor's Committee on City Zones, which has important work to undertake with reference to building heights and proper zones for the operation of certain trades and businesses. The question of restrictive covenants will play a very important part in such a plan and it will be necessary for the Advisory Council to go thoroughly into this subject before a definite report can be submitted to the Committee on City Planning.

TRADE CREEPING UP MADISON AVENUE

Many Residences North of 59th Street Being Abandoned for Business Purposes.

NEW 76TH ST. OPERATION

Three-story Structure for Park & Tilford Replaces Dwelling—Siegel Home Altered.

Madison Avenue, north of Fifty-ninth Street, is undergoing a business transformation somewhat similar to that which has changed the Murray Hill district and the blocks immediately to the south from a choice residential to a commercial thoroughfare. With the exception of the three or four blocks in the Murray Hill restrictive zone and two or three blocks just north, there is little below Forty-second Street that has not been usurped by trade. North of the Grand Central district the trade expansion extends to Forty-ninth Street, and does not appear in force again until Fifty-sixth Street is reached.

From that point north to Eighty-sixth Street the business invasion has been rapid within the past two years. There are, of course, still many blocks which retain their old-time private home characteristics, but the incursions into so many blocks which were still in that class up to a year or two ago lead one to accept the prediction—by no means new—that Madison Avenue is destined to be a great business thoroughfare running through the choicest residential district of the city.

There are several blocks, especially in the Lenox Hill area, which are restricted and where trade cannot, for many years, at least, encroach. Within the past year the residence on the northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street just below the fine Milliken home with its apple garden, was remodeled for trade, and immediately opposite, on the southwest corner, a new three-story buisness building has just been finished, replacing the old residence at 30 East Seventy-sixth Street, fronting 20 feet on the street by 102.2—half the block on Madison Avenue. The building has been completed for the occupancy of Park & Tilford. They will use the ground floor and basement and the two upper floors will be rented for lofts and offices, thus differing from the method employed in alterations for trade when it is usual to arrange the upper floors as small apartments.

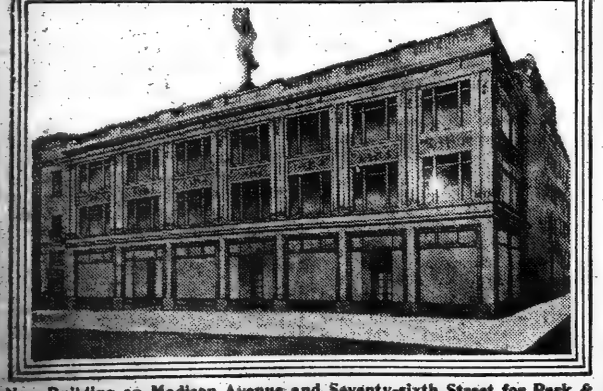
This Seventy-sixth Street structure has been erected from plans by the architect Herbert M. Baer. It is finished in white stucco in an attractive manner and special effort has been made to give a maximum of window space on the entire Madison Avenue frontage.

The same architect has prepared plans for Park & Tilford's second Madison Avenue building, on the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, where the excavation work has lately been completed. This will be somewhat larger, covering a plot 50 by 150, and the exterior will be finished in white matt glazed terra cotta. When completed Park & Tilford will abandon their present store in that neighborhood, on Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, concentrating their east side business in both of the Madison Avenue stores.

One of the largest transfers of property on upper Madison Avenue was recently closed when Charles Golden took title to the half block front forming the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street, adjoining the Don Carlos apartment, owned by him, on the Seventy-seventh Street corner. He acquired at the Hennessy partition sale last July the five dwellings at 1,003 to 1,009 Madison Avenue and 44 East Seventy-eighth Street, a plot 82.2 by 100, and later purchased the house at 1,001 Madison Avenue, completing his ownership of the block, 204 feet frontage, and making him one of the largest Madison Avenue realty holders above Fifty-ninth Street.

The demand for store space has grown very perceptibly north of Sixtieth Street recently, and several houses between that point and Seventy-fifth Street have been altered for trade during the past year. Plans were also filed last week for altering the former Washington E. Connor residence at 532 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, into stores with apartments on the upper floors at a cost of $10,000. The property has been leased for twenty-one years by Charles B. Halsey and T. J. S. Flint, who lately completed a similar operation on the house at the northwest corner of the avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

It is also interesting to note that the fine residence occupied for many years by Henry Siegel, on the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, has been extensively altered for business uses.



New Building on Madison Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street for Park & Tilford, Herbert M. Baer, Architect.

FLUSHING AVE. EXTENSION.

Briefs to be Presented by Both Sides This Week.

The application of Queens taxpayers, led by Borough President Connolly, to compel the New York and Queens County Railway Company to exercise its franchise by building an extension to the surface line on Astoria (Flushing) Avenue, from Ehret Avenue to Jackson Avenue was again taken up by the Public Service Commission last week. After testimony was taken, the board asked for briefs next week, no decision being made.

President Wood of the railroad company said that if it built the extension now, it would have to remove the tracks within a year, when the grading and paving of the street is undertaken.

He also expressed the opinion that the building of the extension was not warranted at the present.

Borough President Connolly took the stand for the taxpayers, and testified that he thought the proposed extension necessary, and very desirable. He said that the people of East Elmhurst and the territory lying directly to the westward would be benefited, and that it would also relieve the congestion on Jackson Avenue.

As for the grading objection, President Connolly said that the street was not likely to be graded, widened or paved perhaps for ten years.

Important Auction Offering.

At recent auction sales conducted in the Vesey Street salesroom a marked interest has been shown by a large gathering of operators and buyers who have several thousand dollars to invest in New York real estate. Many of these operators have been out of the market for a long time, and although there is no spirited bidding and no high prices are obtained, still there is enough inquiry to warrant the expression that a general feeling of optimism prevails in the real estate market today.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer for various estate holdings a widely scattered list of properties, including loft buildings, tenements, private dwellings, and vacant lots.

Number of Dark Rooms Reduced.

In a report made by Darwin R. James, Jr., Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, at the semi-annual meeting of the Directors of the bureau last week, there was one significant sentence. It was this:

"The number of windowless rooms was reduced from 1,076 on Oct. 1, 1913, to 97 in October, 1914.

This means that through the energy of the committee, working in conjunction with the Tenement House Department, the great community of Brooklyn has practically no dark room problem in its tenement houses.

Sales in Newark.

The property at 226 and 228 Mulberry Street, 47 by 180, covered by two fine residences, has been sold by the firm of Louis Schlesinger for the Federal Building, Land and Improvement Company, A. H. Hassinger, President, to Elias Berla. They adjoin Mr. Berla's present holdings, who also owns 75 and 77 Green Street. With the newly acquired parcel he has an area of 25,000 square feet. The property sold has been held at $35,000.

Feist & Feist of Newark, N. J., have sold for the John Mentz estate to Robert Robinson for investment, the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 82 Fairmount Avenue. It is the fifth house on the avenue sold for the Mentz estate within two weeks.

Jersey City Flats Sold.

Howard D. McGeorge has sold to German F. Rowe of Summit, N. J., the five-story Florida flats, on the northeast corner of Barrow and York Streets, Jersey City. The plot is 50 by 125. The sale also included the two six-family frame flats at 78 and 82 Oak Street.

Julius Bergoff has sold to the Central Storage and Realty Company the two four-story brick flats at 109 and 113 Stuyvesant Avenue, Jersey City. The buyer gave in part payment two six-story flats at 69 and 71 Bayview Avenue.

Long Island Sales.

Henry Pierson & Co. have sold a dwelling on the corner of Maple Avenue and Henry Street, plot 135 by 145, at Westbury Manor for the Westbury Manor Company.

Residences or plots at Bellerose have been purchased by Henry W. Pope, Fred J. Lee, Edward M. Schmand, Stephen Fitzgerald, Miss Cornelia B. Keeler, Charles Louis Soldau, and J. Fletcher Watts. The plots were purchased from the United Holding Company.

Old Cotton Mill Sold.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, in conjunction with the C. B. Anderson Company, have sold the mill property at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, to a New York syndicate for the manufacture of cordage, twines, and thread specialties. This property was formerly used as a cotton print works by the late William T. Garner. The plant was formerly valued at $125,000.

FINAL APPEAL ON THE 1914 BUDGET

Made to the Board of Aldermen by Real Estate Board of New York.

SAY REDUCTION IS NEEDED

Increased Tax Rate Will Be Disastrous to Realty in New York Under Present Conditions.

Continuing its efforts to secure a reduction in the city budget for 1914 the Real Estate Board of New York has sent the following letter to the Board of Aldermen as a final appeal in behalf of taxpayers:

"Gentlemen: You are considering a budget submitted to you by the Board of Estimate amounting to $199,238,000.

"This budget is nearly $7,000,000 greater than that of 1914 and is over $80,000,000 higher than the budget of 1906.

"In round figures the adoption of this budget will necessitate an increase of at least 12 points above the 1914 tax rate generally, and of 20 points in the Bronx and 36 points in Richmond.

"The Real Estate Board believes that these increases, if imposed, would have the most serious effect upon real estate in the City of New York, and that the tax levy, based upon such a budget, would be extremely difficult to collect.

"The Controller will tell you that on July 31 last there were $116,000,000 of uncollected taxes, notwithstanding the fact that there had been sales of tax liens in every borough of the city during the last three years.

"Every member of your board is aware that the city cannot borrow, except upon temporary revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, for the expense of Government.

"It would be extremely unfortunate if by your action in approving the proposed budget you so depressed real estate and discouraged property owners that they would not make the effort necessary, even provided that such effort could be successfully made, to pay their taxes next May. In that event the city would be without the money necessary to conduct its Government.

"It should be remembered also that it is generally believed that assessed valuations are entirely too high and many hundreds of protests and applications for reduction have already been made.

"If the protests are granted and the assessed valuations lowered there would be a still higher rate if the budget remains as it is. If the protests are not granted there will certainly be a great number of certiorari proceedings.

"In view of all these facts and of the fact that there is no State tax this year, the Real Estate Board feels that the budget for 1915 should not, at least, be any greater than that of 1914. They are justified in this belief by the frequent official statements that under the efficient and economical government commenced under such happy auspices five years ago large savings in administration expenses were being effected.

"The budget in detail has not yet been printed and is, therefore, not available for examination by the Real Estate Board, but we are certain that if you will refer this matter to your Finance Committee we will be able to present to you specific items of expenditure that can be reduced without in any way affecting the efficiency of the present City Government, or compelling you to drop from city employ any worthy man. These suggested reductions, if adopted, will be sufficient to enable you to keep the tax rate as it was in 1914.

"THE REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK."

Under Section 226 of the Charter the Board of Aldermen may reduce amounts fixed by the Board of Estimate, except amounts fixed by law or required for the payment of State taxes, or for interest and principle of the city debt. Such reductions can be vetoed by the Mayor, but can be repassed by a three-quarter vote of the Board of Aldermen.

L. I. Railroad Traffic.

The winter time table of the Long Island Railroad, which went into effect recently, shows that there will be no reduction in the number of trains operated on the Long Beach division of the road. The summer time table is found to be necessary during the winter months. Less than a decade ago two trains each way daily on the Long Beach division was all that was necessary during the winter months. Now there are about two trains an hour.

Long Island City Lot Sale.

Subway lots along the route of the dual rapid transit system in Long Island City will be offered at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at Fitting Street, adjoining the property. Thirty lots are to be offered, immediately adjoining the Bliss and Carolin Street dual subway station on Queens Boulevard. The lots are in the blocks bounded by Greenpoint Avenue, Queens Boulevard, Gosman Avenue, Bliss Street, Carolin Street, and Nott Avenue.

New Transfer Route.

The Public Service Commission has ordered the Van Brunt Street & Erie Basin Railroad Company and the Coney Island & Brooklyn, Coney Island & Gravesend, Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban, Nassau Electric, and Brooklyn Heights Companies to establish through routes and joint rates so that free transfers may be given between the first named and the others.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Broadway, 1,481-1,485, n w corner of 42d St, 100.4x181, (leasehold,) two and six story theatre; Oscar Hammerstein against Hammerstein Amusement Co. and others; House, G. & V., attorneys; F. G. Munson, referee; due, $313,004.16.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 98, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Tichenor and others, administrators, against Lena Kranitsky and others; Appell & T., attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $19,963.56; taxes, &c., $5,078.38.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Liberty St, 194, w e corner of Greenwich St, 44.4x54.8x35.1x53.9, three four-story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against E. F. Robinson and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; C. R. Carruth, referee; due $84,858.94; taxes, &c., $3,638.71.

622 St, 219 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. B. Schwart against Samuel Lisbovitz and others; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $15,-240.74; taxes, &c., $1,190.90.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 38.4x100.5, two three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neier and others; Curtis, M. & C., attorneys; R. L. Luse, referee; due, $23,978.52; taxes, &c., $926.54.

117th St, 236-238 East, s s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, vacant; C. S. Wilson against J. A. Schloss and others; H. M. Dellinger, Jr., attorney; C. Wandell, referee; due, $14,735.58; taxes, &c., $388.30.

By J. H. Mayers.

Audubon Av, 247-251, n e corner 177th St, 107.11x100, six-story tenement; teanette Goodrich against Inter-City Land and Securities Co. and others; Marks & M., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $15,087.41; taxes, &c., $3,383; subject to first mortgage of $152,500.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 1,240 to 1,248, e s, front between 105th & 106th Sts, 201.10x180x irregular x 100, vacant; New York Life Insurance Co. against Edward Fagan and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $221,228.62; taxes, &c., $8,981.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 56, e s, 172.9 ft s of Catharine St, 25x100.8, five-story tenement & stores; B. R. Goldstein against Charles Gilinsky and others; Davis & D., attorneys; H. T. Andrews, referee; due, $18,588.53; taxes, &c., $596.60; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000.

Allen St, 200, e s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x 87.6, five-story tenement & stores; Cecille Namm against Tarsus Realty Co. and others; Leon Huhner, attorney; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $17,088.14; taxes, &c., $2,416.91.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

123d St, 101 East, n e corner Park Av, 35x 100.11, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against G. W. Rogers and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $25,666.07; taxes, &c., $1,155.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Burke Av, n s, 200 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x 47.8x102.8x70.7; also Matthews Av, s e corner 206th St, 100x42x100x40; C. C. Hill against G. E. Mack and others; George Hill, attorney; H. C. Lake, referee; due, $1,087.40; taxes, &c., $508.17; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $1,800.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

23th St, 516 to 524 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, five-story loft building and four-story building in rear; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 50 West, s s, 238 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.5, four-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. B. Bannon and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,857.73; taxes, &c., $1,032.40.

89th St, 72 West, s s, 68.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36.4x100.8, five-story flat; L. A. G. Coddington and others, trustees, against C. P. Byron and others; Atwater & C. attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $44,-067.81; taxes, &c., $854.40.

106th St, 122 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Inc., and others; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; J. M. Sedd, referee; due, $8,684.61; taxes, &c., $75.65.

131st St, 48 and 50 West, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 87x99.11, six-story apartment; W. M. Powell against T. P. Kelly and others; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $43,971.27; taxes, &c., $2,123.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $296.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 599, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x121.8x25x117.11, four-story tenement; John Bossong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others; Salter & S., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $5,523.65; taxes, &c., $168.72.

By George Price.

175th St, 688 East, s s, 26.5 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x99.5, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against A. H. Vermilya and others; M. M. Himowitch, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $1,011.89; taxes, &c., $150.38.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hawkstone St, s s, 51.2 ft e of Walton Av, 62.11x51.9x35, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf and others; Action 1; B. G. Bain, attorney; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $649.04; taxes, &c., $176.49.

Same, by Same.

Hawkstone St, s s, 111.11 ft e of Walton Av, 85.8x46.2x irregular, vacant; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; Brison Howie, referee; due, $1,883.25; taxes, &c., $1,282.78.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,460, s e corner of 41st St, 31.2x 93.4x irregular; also, Broadway, 1,448, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, 22.11x78.9x irregular; leasehold, nine-story Hotel Continental; F. L. Mabie against 41st Street Realty Co. and others; J. S. L'Amoreaux, attorney; M. J. Hirsch, referee; due, $918,807.15; taxes, &c., $11,067.50.

36th St, 46 West, s s, 520.1 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x36.9, four-story dwelling; A. H. Byrd and others, executors, against L. W. Wright and others; R. W. B. Elliott, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $41,792.90; taxes, &c., $3,347.13.

Goerck St, 187 to 161, s w corner of 3d St, 77.8x100.10x90x100, four-story loft and stable; Otto Gerdau against Osias Karp and others; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; Jerome Wilzin, referee; due, $52,160.04; taxes, &c., $1,560.

3d St, 406 East, n s, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x 98.9, four-story tenement; G. F. W. Poggenburg and others against H. W. Protzman and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; E. J. Nathan, referee; partition.

By Moses Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

185th St, 501 and 503 West, n w corner of Amsterdam Av. (No. 2,520,) 100x58.4x100x 49.4; one-story stores; M. C. Wilson against R. A. Nugent and others; E. R. Yollmer, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $8,277.93; taxes, &c., $2,442.77.

Friday, Nov. 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 146, s s, 25 ft s of 87th St, 23x100, four-story dwelling; County Holding Co. against B. J. Barnes and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due $50,395.38; taxes, &c., $567.80.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; A. C. Dittrich and others against Isaac Josephs and others, executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,798.98; taxes, &c., $752.60, subject to first mortgage of $65,000.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story back tenement; City Real Estate Co. and others against Bartolomeo Palumbo and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,-046.62; taxes, &c., $488.28.

Avenue A, 68, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x 100, four-story tenement and stores; Max Schwarz against Milton Greenfield and others; M. M. Himowich, attorney; F. J. Churchill, referee; due, $5,788.69; taxes, &c., $315; subject to first mortgage $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Southern Boulevard, 1,480 and 1,482, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Alma Greenebaum against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. and others; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,456.16; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to a mortgage of $34,000.

Southern Boulevard, 1,484 and 1,486, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. P. Goldstein against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. and others; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,443.76; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to prior mortgage $34,000.

Morris Park Av, 629, n s, 1,481.11 ft e of Walker Av, 25.2x180.6x28.8x174.2; Ellen Fitzgerald against Lizzie Reese; C. K. McGuire, attorney; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $4,796.82; taxes, &c., $366.55.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 564 and 566, e s, 106.11 ft s of Fox St, 46.1x158.3x37.6x161.6, five-story flat and stores; W. L. Condit and others trustees, against Helene Freudenmacher and others; Elkus, G. & P. attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,935.69; taxes, &c., $504.78.

Southern Boulevard, 2,321, w s, 35.5 ft n of 182d St, 20.6x106.4x40x112.6, five-story flat; Isaac Trillich and others against Sida Construction Co. and others; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,986.96; taxes, &c., $769.34; subject to a mortgage of $36,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

1024 St, n s, 341.74 ft e of Melrose Av, for a one-story brick storage house, 23x28.6; Pierce Butler and Butler Mfg. Co., 3,108 3d Av, owners; Henry Nordheim, 1,067 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

169th St, s s, 98.47 ft w of Fox St, for two two-story brick dwellings and stores, 30x77 and 78.7; A. Walkenburg, 764 Beck St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Bronx Park Av, for a two-story brick stable, 125x100; Louvain Construction Corporation, Arthur J. Peck, 27 William St, Secretary, owner; Frank A. Rooke, 489 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

211th St, n s, 188.19 ft w of Barnes Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x34; Maria Colonna, 3,529 Barnes Av, owner and architect; cost, $2,800.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WAVERLY PLACE, n s, 173.3 ft e of 6th Av, 28.6x100; Edw. J. Reynolds to Theo. Greentree, 201 West 78th St, Nov. 11, (prior mtg $25,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway.....$1,200

112TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Jacob Morgenroth to Walter M. Weiss, 14 East 60th St, Nov. 13, due May 13, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

120TH ST, 113 West, n s, 100.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11; Elizabeth E. Tytler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 13, due, &c., as per bond..$2,000

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x97.4; Sarah J. Schaefer to Sarah Browning, 2,286 Beaumont Av, prior mtg $3,500, Nov. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sarah J. Schaefer, 784 East 179th St.....$1,500

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 72.3 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11; same to Josephine Murphy, 2,284 Beaumont Av, prior mtg $4,000, Nov. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sarah J. Schaefer, 784 East 179th St.....$1,500

COLLEGE AV, 426, e s, 25x100; Antonio Della Penna to Giovanni Notartomaso, 265 East 153d St, Nov. 13, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,800

GRANT AV, s w corner of 168th St, 81.3x 138; also Sherman Av, s e corner of 165th St, 65x79.4; Kovaas Construction Co. to Margaret J. Neely, 516 West 167th St, prior mtg $137,000, Nov. 11, due Feb. 10, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St.....$5,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, plot begins 240 ft n of 175th St, and 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, 55x 167.8; Peter J. Devine to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, 1,475-7, w s, 81.6x 173.6; Theodore M. Malcke to Morris M. Sinake, 108 West 142d St, prior mtg $3,000, Oct. 30, due April 30, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Hart, 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 265 ft w of Green Av, 25.8x140.5; Benjamin Packer to Charles Wynne, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee.)

PRINCE ST, 94, and Mercer St, 135, all; Anna C. H. Gerken and others to Harry Green, 74 Eldert St, Brooklyn, 10 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

WASHINGTON ST, 13, all; Julia A. Doyle to Thomas O'Connor, 154 West 52d St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1912; address, 13 Washington St.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 265; Hoffman & Elias against estate of Frederick W. Jockel, owner and contractor.....$484

GREENWICH ST, 398; Samuel Piotnick against Bernard Karp, owner, (renewal).....$177

WADSWORTH AV, 124 to 128; Joseph Stribin against William Hobson, owner; Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$525

27TH ST, 148 East; Halpern & Mestel, Inc., against Fannie Levy, owner; Feinros Construction Co., contractor.....$85

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; W. Y. Jack Co. against W. J. Caroline; S. W. & John O'Connor, owners; Rookridge Realty Co., contractor.....$308

71ST ST, 346 and 348 West; Barnett Narotsky against Edw. H. Litchfield, owner; Ernest Tribelhorn, contractor.....$145

71ST ST, 342 and 344 West; Barnett Narotsky against Sadie Bonwit, owner; Ernest Tribelhorn, contractor.....$277

110TH ST, 9 and 11 West; Jacob Efron against Louis W. Manson, owner; Joseph Beacher and Louis Levine, contractors.$107

135TH ST, 14 to 28 East; Jacob Efron against James Everard, owner; Joseph Beacher and Louis Levine, contractors.....$488

Bronx.

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 33x 100; Evans Kastner against Maicke Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$440

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; William J. Nichol against G. D. Strayer, owner; T. F. Fraser & Co., contractor.....$8

SAME PROPERTY; Alexander Nichol against same.....$11

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 150th St, Jamestown Mantel Co. against Be-Glad Construction Co. and others, Nov. 10, 1914, (by bond).....$3,709

90TH ST, 322 West; Adolph Oppel against Adolph Busch and others, Sept. 30 1914.$220

97TH ST, 323 and 325 East; Sam Biller against Henry Frank and others, Sept. 15, 1914.....$90

125TH ST, 362 to 372 West; F. W. Geller Inc., against West End Theatre Co. and others, Sept. 11, 1914.....$216

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Sept. 9, 1914.....$216

Bronx.

PARK AV, 4,077; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Trabline Realty Co. and others, Aug. 21, 1914.....$324

BUILDING LOANS.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.2 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Comity Mortgage Co. loans 182d St. Realty Co. erect one five-story brick building, (five payments).....$26,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.9 ft s of Dater St, 49.9x100; Stephen G. Thomas, as trustee, loans Flar Building Corporation to erect one six-story apartment, (eight payments).....$30,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 563.8 ft n of 165th St, 52x189; Morris Osmansky loans Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to erect one-story building.....$30,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 135 and 137; Henry B. Ketcham against Howard P. Denison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Kenna.

CITY HALL PLACE, s s, between Duane and Pearl Sts, 380.10x119.5x irregular x 102.11; Worth St, s w corner of Baxter St, 30.4x 207.4x irregular to Park St, x 424.8 to Pearl St, x 397.4 x irregular, and block bounded by Park St, Pearl St, City Hall Place an Duane St; City of New York against James R. K. Shaw and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

LEWIS ST, w s, adjoining land of Robert Carnley and Benjamin Brown, 43.7x irregular, and Lewis St, n w corner of Third St, 18.6x81.4x irregular; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Abraham Kassel and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

Bronx.

CORNELL AV, n s, 135 ft e of Old Road, 25x100; Maurice S. Hyman against Louise D. Burke and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LYON AV, s e corner of Castle Hill Av, 35.5x161; Thomas F. Walsh against Thomas F. Walsh and others, (partition suit;) attorney, T. Daly.

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,389; William H. Caldwell, Jr., against George Kammerer and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, A. Knox.

ZULETT AV, s s, 423 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; Rose Hyman against Louise D. Burke and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

170TH ST, n s, 15.9 ft w of Bristow St, 23.8x 91.3; William A. Martin against Charles H. Sproessig, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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EDWARD CORNING CO.

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Railroads, Sidings, Bulkheads, Retaining Walls, Excavations, etc. Phone 7069 Market.

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5½% $400,000 6%

SUMS TO SUIT, MANHATTAN OR BRONX.

WHITLEY P. WESTERVELT,

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

Several commuters' farms, both large and small, with good buildings on, which owners are prepared to sacrifice for an immediate sale. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

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Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

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REAL ESTATE.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE

and BUSINESS, 36 EAST 49TH ST., 4-story 22-ft. house, 15 rooms and 4 baths all modern improvements; basement and parlor floor can be rented separately; VERY LOW RENT.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PAYS 20 PER CENT. NET

Have for sale a new Business Building near Fifth Avenue, right in the heart of Retail Section.

Can be purchased for $125,000 cash above mortgage; fully rented to first-class tenants.

Great opportunity for investor to pick up a big bargain; pays $25,000 a year net, or 20% on your investment; itemized statement to principals only.

DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Modern white stone residence, corner West End Av. and 72d St.; contains 16 rooms, 5 baths; interior of house arranged and decorated in most modern manner; one of the most attractive houses on west side; everything practically new; a beautifully furnished home; cost present owner $150,000 five years ago; would sell for $125,000, a loss of $25,000 or would lease to good party for 5 years at $6,000 yearly; full commission paid to brokers.

JOSEPH E. HAGGERTY, 185 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW

Rutland Road

Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L," and 8 car lines. Location ideal.

Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.

Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.

Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.

Parkside Av., New Duplex Apartments. Rent one eight-room apartment and occupy other eight-room apartment at very little, if any, cost. Location ideal; parquet floors; steam heat, hot water; hardwood finish; tiled baths with shower; electricity; gas; near primary and high schools; Flatbush and numerous surface cars, Brighton Beach elevated, Woodruff Av. and other equal distance new dual subways. Or, rent both apartments, netting handsome returns, not overlooking that values and rentals will undoubtedly increase considerably on or before completion new dual subways. Investigate immediately. Terms reasonable. T 58 Times.

HOUSE FOR BANK BOOK AND LOTS

We take the risk.

If you own your home you cannot lose.

1-Family Brick, $4,700-$4,800

2-Family Brick, $6,200-$6,500

Easy terms. Write or call. FLEER BROS., 354 Eldert's Lane (Enfield St.), Brooklyn, N. Y.

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15 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE.

All Night Service

MANY NEW HOUSES

JUST COMPLETED.

Prices, $9,350 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms. Information on request.

JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.

Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Jamaica and Vicinity

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, Rent and Exchange

H. B. PEARSALL, JR., CO., Inc.

376 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y.

$7,000 COTTAGE FOR $5,800

Hollis. Owing to foreclosure, modern 8-room house; steam, gas, electricity; 4 rooms first floor; four chambers, large piazza; perfect condition inside and out; good location; high ground; near station; very

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer,

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Saturday, Nov. 28th, 1914,

at 3 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, at MY SPECIAL SALESROOM ON FITTING ST., adjoining lots to be sold.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE

30 DUAL SUBWAY STATION Lots

Right at the Bliss and Carolin St. Subway Station,

8 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE,

LONG ISLAND CITY

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N. Y. CITY.

in Blocks bounded by

Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St., Gosman Ave. & Nott Ave.

All City Improvements, including water, brick curbs, concrete sidewalks, macadam streets, modern sewers, etc.

60 Per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 Per Cent.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 18,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Desirable Factory Buildings,

516 to 524 W. 25th St.

Near Tenth Av.

The five-story brick Loft and Factory Building, front, with elevator and four-story brick Loft and Factory Building, rear, with elevator; size of plot, 125x98.9.

This property is convenient to the Pennsylvania Terminal section, only three short blocks from Erie, D., L. & W. and Central R. R. of N. J. ferries to New Jersey. Also near the wholesale business centre of Manhattan.

Saturday, Nov. 21,

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine.

Executor's Sale

Estate of Phila J. Carpenter, Dec'd,

3¾ ACRES & DWELLING NEW ROCHELLE.

Northwest Corner Weaver St. & Stratton Ave.,

ADJOINING QUAKER RIDGE STATION of N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.

The magnificent plot of 3¾ acres, with the large 3-story frame dwelling, containing 20 rooms, bath, etc.; also carriage house, very large barns, outbuildings, etc.

FFARRINGTON M. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.

Tuesday, November 24th, 1914,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

7 Rockaway Coast Plots

BELLE HARBOR

Excellent for HOTELS, boarding houses, Bungalows, 1 and 2 family dwellings.

3 LOT PLOT, S. E. CORNER Beach Channel Drive & Beach 139th St., facing Bay.

2 LOT PLOT, adjoining above corner on Beach Channel Drive facing Bay.

3 LOT PLOT, N. W. CORNER Bayside Drive & Beach 137th St.

2 LOT PLOT adjoining above CORNER on Bayside Drive.

TWO 2 LOT PLOTS, on W. S. Beach 141st St., 60 Ft. So. of Bayside Drive.

3 LOT PLOT on E. S. Beach 138th St., 140 ft. south of Newport Ave.

HAMMELS (Rockaway Beach) Two-Family House.

65 HAMMEL AVE., adjoining Atlantic Ocean Beach, built of concrete; all conveniences. EXCEPTIONALLY LIBERAL TERMS. 60% may remain on mortgage for one or three years at 5½%. Or 10% may be paid in cash, 5% a month until 50% is paid, balance on mortgage. Or 10% in cash, balance 5% a month until full amount is paid.

SAME DAY

BELLE HARBOR

Northeast Corner Beach 128th St. & Newport Ave.

(Winthrop Avenue)

5 LOT PLOT, SIZE 100x100

60% on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY.

Absolute Executor's Sale

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF EMILY H. MOIR, DEC'D.

Tuesday, December 1,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

42 West 53rd Street

In restricted residential block.

A 4-story and basement private residence, containing 14 rooms, butler's pantry, 3 baths, and electric elevator. Size of lot 25x100.5.

60% may remain on mortgage for 5% three years at

Write for booklet.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys., 49 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Auction Sales On

Special Sales Day

Tuesday, December 1

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale

Estate of WOLF KRONETHAL, Dec'd.

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Madison Ave. & 91st St.

(Known as 1270 Madison Ave.)

A 6-story and basement brick and brownstone elevator apartment house with 2 stores. Size of plot, 62.2 2-3x100.8½.

JAMES H. DEIGNAN, Esq., Atty., 233 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Estate Sales

Estate of ALFRED L. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

28 Barclay Street

(Bet. West B'way & Church St.)

A 5-story and cellar brick loft building with store. Size of lot 24.2x100.10.

120 West 74th St.

(Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.)

A 4-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling. Size of lot, 22x102.2.

Estate of EDWIN A. DODD, Dec'd.

108 Fourth Avenue

(Bet. East 10th & East 12th Sts.)

A 4-story brick building with store and basement store. Size of plot, 25.1x115.8x irreg.

Estate of JOSEPH PFEIFFER, Dec'd.

N. W. Cor. Ave. C & 13th St.

and Adjacent Parcel

(Known as 213 Av. C and 649 E. 13th St.)

(To be sold as one parcel.)

No. 213 Avenue C is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with saloon. No. 649 East 13th St. is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with 3 stores. Size of lot, 22.9x63.

KELLEY & CONNELLY, Attorneys, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Estate of EDWARD GORDON, Dec'd.

27 Columbus Avenue

(Bet. West 60th & 61st Sts.)

A 5-story brownstone front tenement with store. Size of lot, 25x100.

FRANK DAVIS, Esq., Atty., 176 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Trustees' Sale

White Plains Block Front

West Side of South Broadway,

(Bet. Martine Av. & Mitchell Pl.)

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

A large block front, with a 195.5 frontage on South Broadway, improved with a 4-story and basement brick and frame mansion known as the "Mitchell Homestead"; together with frame garage, chicken house, brick outhouse and tennis court.

Write for booklet.

'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COMMUTER'S FARM,

Huntington; desirably located, mile from station; 15 acres rich, fertile soil; apples and other fruit; 8 room house, bathroom; never-failing water supply; barns, extensive poultry houses; asking $9,000; no exchanges; bargain.

DANIEL M. GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM

$8 weekly will buy A-1 poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, etc.; near large town, good markets, factories, etc.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C. BARGAIN, 172 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WOULD YOU MOVE

to the suburbs if you could find just the right place—with all the advantages of city life and the benefits of the country?

HOW ABOUT WOODMERE?

40 minutes out on the L. I. R. R.

Several choice plots for sale NOW at great concessions. OWNER, Box G 42 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful New Houses

Ready for Immediate Occupancy

PARK HILL

On-the-Hudson

NEW YORK'S most beautiful, most healthful, most accessible suburb, located just above the city line. Elevation 375 feet, splendid schools, churches, every improvement and convenience of the city.

You may buy a house or have one built to your order on terms equivalent to your apartment rent.

Prices range from $10,000 to $30,000

How to Reach Park Hill: (1) Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or (2) take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Station.

For information, beautiful books of views and bulletin of houses offered for sale, write

American Real Estate Company

527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Room 532

Sales Office at Park Hill open every day

TOTAL COST OF HOUSE WITH FINE PLOT

$5,000 TO $6,000

AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.

On a high, rolling, wooded, picturesque property; actual walk only five minutes from station.

ALL HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.

Some sites commanding view of the Sound. Others overlooking a beautiful State. ARTISTIC homes that we can sell on the rental plan or your own ideas, financed or built by this company, for a small initial payment. We have the recommendation of all of our purchasers who are living in artistic and moderate cost homes. An inspection will convince you that we have an ideal home proposition. Write for booklet, giving details, showing Photos.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS REALTY CO., 56 Lawton St. Tel., 1089—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Wykagyl Park

On Quaker Ridge, near New Rochelle.

Beautiful suburban sites, golf, and tennis.

For service 5 minutes from N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

OFFICE, 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AT SAGAMORE,

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

MODERN BRICK COLONIAL HOUSE.

12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; ⅛ acre; trees, lawn, etc. Located on fine, high ground in one of the best residential sections within 8 minutes' walk from station. For full particulars and photographs apply

Fish & Marvin, 527 Fifth Av., N. Y. Phone 6526 Murray Hill

PELHAM

New white colonial house, nestled on hillside, shaded by magnificent old trees; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; 2 large piazzas; ground 90x135.

PRICE ONLY $12,500.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine

192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ALONG THE HUDSON, ALONG THE SOUND, AMONG THE HILLS.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,

3 East 42d St., New York. Murray Hill—6037.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kensington Houses

For Spring Occupancy

We are now accepting contracts for houses to be built in Kensington-Great Neck, during the Winter, and completed April first. Prices of house and ground range from $15,000 up. Exceptionally easy terms of purchase may be arranged.

Select a plot now and let us submit plans and price on a house, ready to move into next Spring. We guarantee you against delays, extras and inferior construction.

Kensington is a beautifully improved and rigidly restricted year-round home colony on the high North Shore of Long Island, only 27 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station.

Photographs of the new swimming pool, bathing beach, tennis courts and motor boat dock will be mailed upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES **PELHAM MANOR**

LOTS FROM $500 UP

Located in the most highly restricted residential section, midway between 3 R. R. Stations & Travers Island (N. Y. Athletic Club) and adjacent to all salt water activities.

SOLD IN PLOTS

& offer the unusual opportunity to those intending the building of a Country Home of a modest, artistic character, or on a more sumptuous plan; near; only 15-20 minutes from N. Y. Beautiful winding driveways, sidewalks, sewer, water, gas, telephones, electricity, magnificent trees, &c.

YOU WOULD DO WELL to Obtain Further Particulars, also Details of Our Building Plans.

JOHN H. SCOFIELD.

56 Lawton St. Tel. 1089—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Desirable Houses

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK

542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK AND BRONXVILLE.

Beautiful Country Home

AT LARCHMONT.—Great Bargain to Prompt Purchaser; fifteen rooms, five baths, billiard room, large piazzas, screens, interior hard wood decorations, open fireplaces, hot-water heated, thermostat installation; attractive grounds, about one acre; old shade trees, shrubbery; three minutes from railroad station; immediate occupancy. Mrs. Varian, 622 West 113th St. Telephone 5377 Morningside.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE

20 ACRES,

Commuting distance, on lake; house with 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' bedrooms; large garage, stable, cow barn; 3 acres woodland; fine garden.

BARGAIN $45,000.

SEAMAN, LOWERRE & CO., 15 East 40th St., New York.

PROPERTY

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND ALONG THE SOUND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

PELHAM HEIGHTS

For Sale—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; large veranda; sleeping porch, connecting with tile baths; garage; plot 125x125.

CONNOLLY & PENNY

Phone 1055 W. Pelham — 115 Wolfs Lane

AT SCARSDALE.

Attractive new dwelling, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, billiard room; all modern improvements; high elevation; station five minutes' walk. Owner anxious to sell; easy terms.

Fox Realty Company, 22 East 42d St.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

Beautiful new Colonial cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; large lots commanding extensive views; high altitude; for rental, bargain price, $75, or for sale on easy terms. Tasker, Tribune Building.

MUST SELL THIS WEEK.

My client must sacrifice fine dwelling, eight rooms, 2 baths, laundry, garage, on large plot; high elevation; 35 min. Grand Central. Full particulars,

ARTHUR L. BURCHELL, 1 Liberty St.

Mount Vernon.

Homestead

FOR

Large Family

An old homestead, located in fine, accessible part of Mount Vernon, may be purchased on easy terms at a very low price. House has fourteen rooms and two baths. Plot has frontage on two improved streets and contains 6 city lots. Fine old trees abound. Building was recently remodeled and is in the finest condition inside and out. Among its features is a very large living room with open fireplace. Heating is by steam. Will be sold subject to mortgage of $8,500. Offer wanted. Might rent to desirable tenant.

Anderson Realty Co.

Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Beautiful home in finest section **NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.**

10 superb rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; plot 100x167; very high ground; value $15,000; will sell at great sacrifice.

O'Connor & McCann 321 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STATE IS BEHIND THIS OPPORTUNITY

Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, are being sold by order of the Supreme Court at prices that average about 50% of the sale price of former owners.

70% to 75% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage.

You should by all means be among the many who are now taking advantage of the extraordinary promise of profit that these fine properties hold forth.

The State Banking Department is holding the sale to liquidate the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.

Inspect these properties personally or apply for detailed information to

BENJAMIN D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

601 Times Building, New York City.

NUTLEY Just finished, 7 rooms, tiled bath, vestibule, parquet floors, open fireplace, steam heat, gas and electric kitchen—lot 50x122; high residential neighborhood; $6,000, $500 cash, $30 monthly.

Myerholz & Dressig, Real Estate, Union Ave. and Centre St., Nutley.

I WILL TAKE LOTS

as part payment (Balance Easy Terms) for my modern 6-room house in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out. CONTRACTOR, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

A FARM THAT PAYS.

30 acres, 1 mile station, 45 minutes city; 8-room house, barn, carriage house, eight other outbuildings; good fruit; exceptional bargain. Dudley P. Power, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

A CINCH FOR SOME ONE.

4 acres long road frontage, splendidly located; 1¼ miles station, 45 minutes city; house six rooms, barn, &c.; beautiful brook, woods; only $4,500; little cash; retain acre; allow $750. Dudley P. Power, Hudson Terminal Building, Manhattan.

SOUTH ORANGE.

Lackawanna Road is spending $1,000,000 here for new stations, &c. Properties for sale from $3,500 to $85,000. For particulars consult Eugene Hughes, offices opp. High School and opp. Depot, South Orange.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

The Mountain Park Town.

FOR RENTAL (UNFURNISHED).

RESIDENCE—10 rooms, 2 baths, steam. Per Month $75

NEW house—10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; fine location. Per Year $1000

BRICK & Frame residence, 2 bath-rooms; modern; garage. Per Year $1200

SPECIAL—Fine Choice of desirable furnished residences for winter.

TO STRANGERS We advise to RENT FIRST and become acquainted with Montclair. THEN PURCHASE. By following this advice you will make no mistake.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Real Estate Brokers,

Opp. Lackawanna Term. Montclair, N. J.

Save this name for future reference.

A HOME you have been looking for; conveniently located; beautiful section, 15 miles New York, 5 minutes' walk station two different railroads; excellent service; houses are well built, semi-bungalow style, stucco finish, all improvements, large plot, sidewalks; near schools, churches, stores, trolleys, etc. $2,500 up. Terms same as rent; no extras. Worth investigating.

ROWLAND-JOHNSON COMPANY, Opposite Erie Station, Passaic, N. J.

If You Want to Know Anything

about Real Estate Values in Bergen County, New Jersey, write for our booklet, Series A.

North Jersey Title Ins. Co.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

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35 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK

New house, Roselle, N. J. Central Railroad; 100 trains daily; nine rooms; heat, gas, electric light, sewer, macadam street; vacuum cleaner, outlets, superior plumbing, beautiful plot, 60x200, six minutes from station; price $6,250; terms. Send or call for photograph and particulars. Warman, 280 2d Av. East, Roselle, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

149 W. 92d St.

Three-story high-stoop brownstone Dwelling; one of the finest locations on the west side; strictly private house block; 10 rooms, two baths, electric light, parquet floors, open plumbing, hardwood trim. Caretaker on premises.

Houghton Company

200 West 72d St. Tel., Columbus—280.

For Rent JUST OFF 5TH AVENUE

5-story American basement, 5 baths, large extension.

LOW RENTAL

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,

Cor. 45th St., 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR RENT—CHEAP

Newly Renovated House

19 Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms. Steam Heat and Hot Water. West 21st St., Near Seminary.

Suitable for Furnished Rooms

C. M. Eadie, 191 9th Av.

GREATLY REDUCED RENT.

9-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BATHS. Very sunny; all improvements; East 60s, near Lexington Av. Full commission to brokers. WM. M. BENJAMIN CO., 55 Liberty St., New York.

200th St. Adjoining Southeast Corner VALENTINE AV.

12 ROOM DWELLING

A $65 House for $50

Call or Telephone 7060 Madison Square.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION

111 EAST 19TH ST.

Four-story private dwelling; twelve rooms and three baths; all imp'ts; excellent order. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Magnificently Furnished Private Home

Will lease, furnished, for six months or year at $650 monthly, the private residence, 279 West End Avenue. Contains 15 rooms, 5 baths. One of the most attractive homes on the west side. Possession immediately.

W. H. MOFFITT,

185 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

116 E. 63d St

New Fireproof Building.

8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Additional maids' rooms. Exceptional light.

Rents Very Moderate.

"THE WALPOLE,"

43 East 25th St.

Desirable Apartments, two rooms and bath, to let; suitable for residence, physician's or dentist's office; up to date in all respects. Apply on premises, or to

F. & C. Pflomm, 9 West 29th St.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.

4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

MALVERN HALL,

Gramercy Park.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.

Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

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61 EAST 86TH STREET,

One block from Central Park; crosstown cars. A few choice apartments, 5 to 7 rooms. All night service.

Rents $50 to $70.

Superintendent on premises.

Great Opportunity

8 room elevator apartment; every room sparkling bright and extra large; overlooking Central Park. Moderate rent; decorate to suit. 1,399 Madison Av., s. w. cor. 93d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

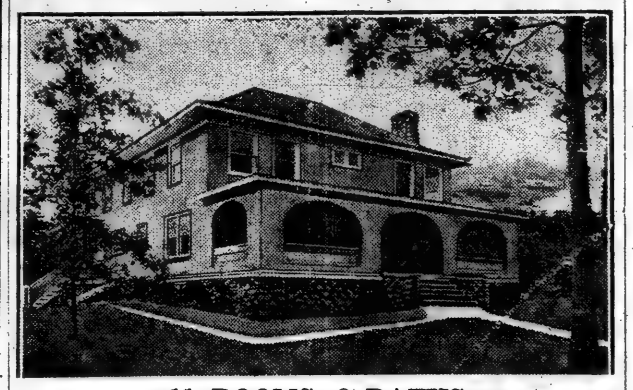
California Style All-Year-Home—Near the Water

WITH PLOT 100 BY 217 FEET.

Ready to Live in Now. Price, $9,000. Easy Terms.

$6,000 May Remain on Mortgage—Balance, $3,000, Terms Arranged to Suit

VERY CONVENIENT TO EX. STATION. 44 Minutes on Lackawanna R. R.



11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Immense veranda, vestibule; very large library hall. Unusually large living room with huge open fireplace. Six large bedchambers, one with open fireplace; 2 tiled baths. An unusually well-built house, with front and back stairway; every modern convenience; laundry, extra toilet, electric light. "Perfect" heating plant; parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hard woods. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address

WALTER S. RAIT, Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. **170 Broadway, N. Y. C.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Mad. Av.

CORNER 30TH ST.

Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.

Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

3-4 rooms & bath, **$22 up**

Just Completed.

857-863 E. 176th St.

3 blocks from Subway station; every modern improvement; vacuum cleaning system, shower baths, etc.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Terrace Court

202 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 93d St.

Best value on west side; one corner Apartment.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.

One Apartment,

9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Cornwall

255 West 90th St.,

Northwest Corner Broadway.

One of the new and finest 12 story fireproof Apartment Houses on west side; apartments in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; one corner Apartment, nine rooms, two baths, $2,300; one west Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,800.

St. Valier

90 Morningside Drive,

119th to 120th St.

New elevator Apartment; one Apartment for rent.

6 Large Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.,

Southwest Corner Broadway.

A 12 story steel fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; Subway station at the corner.

7 Large Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents Moderate.

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105 West 72d Street

Adjacent to Subway and "L" Express Stations.

New fireproof building, now ready for occupancy; large rooms a special feature; southern exposure.

4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

Rents Reasonable.

New Windsor

294 Central Park West,

Near 89th St.

8 and 9 Large Rooms & Bath.

Newly Decorated.

Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Rents Reasonable.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Non-Housekeeping

APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,

Southeast Corner.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

or larger combinations, maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.

SPENCER ARMS

Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL $900 to $1500

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel., Columbus—3996.

TO SUBLET

In a new fireproof building,

Apartment of

6 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS,

furnished or unfurnished; extra large closets; eastern and southern exposure.

Apply **Halsworth,** Apt. 7D, 645 West End Av., cor. 92d St.

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551 West 149th St.

near Broadway.

5-Room Apartments.

High-class House.

Hall Service; Private Telephone. Electric Lights. First Floor

Rent, 38-40 Dollars.

254-256-258 WEST 25TH STREET

GOTHAM.

Up-to-date elevator apartment, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; special concessions. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MANCHESTER

B'way & 108th Street,

Northeast corner.

Exceptional Apartment of

1 Apartment—6 Rooms, 2 Baths

Superintendent on premises.

498 West End Av.

Southeast Cor. 84th St.

2 Apartments.

One.....6 Rooms, 2 Baths

One.....7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Lowest Rents in Vicinity.

Apply Superintendent.

TO SUBLET

Furnished or Unfurnished

A Choice Apartment in

The BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West,

Corner 69th Street.

Overlooking the Park.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

All outside rooms and exceptionally large. All main rooms have Eastern exposure; all bedrooms have Southern exposure.

Apply to Superintendent, or Apartment, 12th Floor South.

"The Britannia"

527 West 110th St

Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave

6, 7 & 8 Rooms 2 Baths

Moderate Rentals

Large Rooms, all light

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone, 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

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315 West 89th St

Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive

NEW BUILDING

3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath

Rent $780

8 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $2,500

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone, 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

"The Strafford"

777 West End Ave

S. W. Corner 98th St

10 Rooms, 3 Baths,

Rent, $2,750

8 Rooms, 3 Baths

$2,050 and $2,500

Exceptional Floor Plan

All Large, Light Rooms

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

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525 West End Ave

N. W. Cor. 85th St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $2,700

10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $4,800

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St.

Tel., 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on premises

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

Apartments 2, 6, 7, 9, 10 Rooms,

May be had on favorable terms.

UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

BIG CONCESSIONS

High Class Elevator Apts. near Riverside

314-315-321 W. 94th St.

7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maids' lavatory, per annum, $1050.

5 rooms and bath, $50 to $65.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Parquet flooring, electric lights, tiled bath and kitchen.

$35 per month. All improvements.

69 West 79th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY

505 FIFTH AVE.

Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue

Corner 72d Street.

New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

One 7 and One 3 Room

Suitable for Physician or living apartment.

9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Rental $3,500 to $5,500.

Rental Agent on Premises. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

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150 East 72d Street

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.

New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rental $1,800 to $2,650.

Rental Agent on Premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200

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150 West 79th Street

One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.

Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.

9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,800.

---

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street

New 12-Story Apartment House

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS

14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS

19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

Living Room 21x32.6

RENTS $4,000 TO $11,000

Booklet on Request

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner

9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.

Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents,

546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.

Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET

NEW APARTMENTS

One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1750 TO $2400** 2 & 3 BATHS

Booklet upon request

PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 MADISON AVENUE

To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.

Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Apartments. Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient. Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Rockledge Hall

Riverside Drive

South Cor. 102d St.

Choicest part of Drive

One corner apartment of

9 all outside rooms

3 baths, 2 maids' rooms

RENT $2800.

The Clifden

264 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

$1,400 TO $2,500.

Largest Rooms on the Drive.

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S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.

9-Story Fireproof Building.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,100.

Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

Broadway, Corner 105th Street. 'Phone, 8380—Riverside.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St.,

Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.

6 AND 7 ROOMS

Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.

Rents $720 to $960 Per Year.

Superintendent on premises.

Prince Humbert

220 Cathedral Parkway

(110th St., near Broadway)

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

A Very Desirable Apt.

ALL FRONT ROOMS

Southern exposure overlooking river.

6 Rooms . . . $1,300.

Apply on premises, or

Thomas J. O'Reilly,

Broadway and 109th Street.

OWNER leaving city with sublet six rooms and foyer with three baths; corner Apartment, in new building. Apply

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,

B'way & 96th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

THE JUDSON HOTEL,

53 Washington Square South.

2-3 Room Apartments

Fronting Washington Square, Furnished, American Plan, at moderate prices.

322-328 WEST 57TH STREET

All Transit Facilities.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; rent, $1,000-$1,500.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.

1 Room and Bath, $40.00 to $42.50 Per Month.

2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.

3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.

Representative on premises or

SHARP & CO.,

Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

The Wilsonia

225-227-229 West 69th St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

1 Room and bath, **$30**

2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, **$45** up.

3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, **$55** up.

Exceptionally Clean Apartments for Particular People; No Objectionable Tenants.

Modern Elevator Apartment House. Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts. Maid service if desired.

Convenient to Subway, "L" and Surface Cars.

References Absolutely Essential.

Supt. on Premises. 'Phone, 9220 Col.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

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3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Unfurnished, $65 to $75

Furnished, $77.50 to $87.50

Absolutely Fireproof.

Living rooms about 19 ft. square.

Exceptional closet space.

Completely equipped kitchens.

THE STANWOOD,

321 West 55th St.

one block west of Broadway.

Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

NEW BUILDING

Furnished and Unfurnished.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

New Idea Small Apartments.

Completely equipped kitchens.

Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Unfurnished, $1,020 to $1,100

Furnished, $1,290 to $1,370

135 West 79th St.

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

THE DALHOUSIE

40-48 West 59th Street

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure. ONE APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. APPLY SUPT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

THE HUDSON, No. 227, Cor. 96th St. Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 4 to 7 rooms. Rents $760 to $1,200; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Superintendent.

THE GENTLEWOMAN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

Demand for Those of That Class, One Says, but Good Places Are Hard to Find.

HOUSEWIVES ARE EXACTING

They Insist on Too Close Attention to Detail; Some Complain, and Hours Are Long.

Recently a young woman advertised for a position to do domestic service, stating that she was a woman above the domestic servant class. The case is interesting in view of the agitation that is going on in regard to the young woman of refinement, with no business or professional education, entering protected homes in place of going out to take small wages in a commercial position.

The young woman referred to was quite willing to talk of the situation. There is a demand, she believes, for the better class of women in domestic situations, and yet she has found it difficult to obtain a place she feels that she can keep. Her reason for taking up the work was that, finding herself dependent on her own resources, it seemed the best thing she could do. She had had experience in domestic work in her own home, and as she had no special training in business, it would take time and money to obtain a business education.

Her friends with whom she discussed the idea were of the opinion that it was well worth trying. She has had several positions in the couple of years or so that she has been experimenting, but the advertisement indicated that she had not found one that could be permanent.

"The hours are so very long in domestic service," she says. "To get up at 6 in the morning and work practically all the time until 8 in the evening makes a very long day. It seems to me that if some definite arrangement could be made to give the worker two hours clear in the afternoon, things would go better. While I might have taken that time in the afternoon, I have not felt comfortable in going to my room, feeling that there might be something to do, that the bell might ring and I would be needed."

She is quite dispassionate in her remarks, but she criticises the housewife for many small demands upon the servant which make the work more difficult.

"It is marvelous how many different ways different housekeepers have of doing things. Each can do things best in her own way, and so, very often, can the servant do things best in her way if she has the intelligence and training. One wishes, of course, to conform as far as possible to the ways of the employer, but it seems to me they should look for results, and if they are obtained, the manner of doing it is not an essential. So many women wish every stroke of the work done exactly as they would do it themselves. Standing over a servant and directing every step of the work is another thing that makes it difficult. I have had people ask, when I was taking a place, if I objected to having them in the kitchen or passing through it, and of course I did not. But when I found what was meant was that some one was to stand over me through the entire preparation of a meal, making suggestions and giving advice, I could not stand it."

A number of well-to-do young matrons are saying just now that they are doing their own housework rather than employ the servant of the ordinary type, they are glad of the innovation of the better class houseworker and there is a chance that both problems may be solved.

In speaking of the work being too hard and the hours too long the upper class houseworker was asked if she thought that she, perhaps, took more time than the ordinary servant.

"I think, perhaps, I do," she admitted frankly, "but I doubt if the work could be done with thoroughness and care in less time. I must have things in order and have them well done."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special, to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—2d Lt. R. B. Sutton, C. A. C., Letterman Hosp., Cal., sick.

1st Lt. J. B. Henry, Jr., 30 Inf., Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Dec. 1, to his regt.

1st Lt. G. L. Qualls, M. C., 2d Div. to Canal Zone, not later than Jan. 2, relieving Capt. G. E. Burleson, M. C., Eastern Dept., who will proceed to the U. S. and report to Adjut. Gen. for orders.

1st Lt. O. C. Warner, C. A. C., assigned to 123 Co. and command of the mine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank, relieving Capt. A. H. Parkley, C. A. C., who will join his co.

Capt. H. F. Colley, C. A. C., 34 to 106 Co.

C. A. C. officers relieved from assignment, placed on unassigned list, and will report to comdg. officer of mine planter indicated, for duty: 2d Lts. D. McL. Crawford, to the Major Samuel Ringgold; T. R. Murphy, to the Gen. Edward O. C. Ord; H. G. Douglas, to the Gen. Samuel M. Mills, and R. E. Kimball, to the Gen. Royal T. Frank.

Leaves: Maj. W. L. Little, M. C., 3 months; Capt. L. F. Foster, C. A. C., 6 months extens.; Col. W. P. Blauvelt, Inf., 10 days; Capt. O. E. Hunt, 18 Inf., Dec. 16 to Dec. 20.

Navy Orders.

Lt. F. R. Berg, to the Hartford.

Ensigns: W. E. Doyle, the Annapolis, to Training Station, San Fran.; F. P. Traynor, the Terry, to duty fitting out the Nicholson and on board when commissioned; W. D. Baker, the Florida, to the North Carolina; F. S. Hatch, the Perkins, to the Prairie; G. A. Andrews, the Georgia, to recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va., and H. C. Fraser, to the Prairie.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Preble, Perry, and Truxton at San Pedro; McCall and Patuxent at Norfolk Yard; Panther at Annapolis; Tennessee at Island of Scio, Asia Minor; Terry at Boston Yard; Michigan at Hampton Roads, and the Roe at Gravesend Bay.

Sailed—Rocket, Norfolk Yard for Newbern, N. C.; Walke and Lamson, New York Yard for Charleston; MacKenzie, Key West for Miami, and the Raleigh, Manzanillo for Acapulco.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Report of Mr. Rafferty, recommending that Charles F. Schmidt be marked qualified on the list of Inspector of Plumbing.

Report of Mr. Hildreth, examiner, saying that in his opinion the men on the preferred list of asst. engineer, Grade C, who were suspended from the Board of Water Supply, are qualified for appointment as asst. engineers in the office of the Committee on City Plan, and recommending their certification for such position.

Report of Mr. Fuld relative to the communication from the Dept. of Public Charities to the effect that it cannot comply with the requirement that efficiency records for the second quarter be prepared on new forms. Mr. Fuld recommends that the department be advised that all efficiency reports have to be submitted on these forms and the commission is without power to waive the requirement in the case of the Department of Charities.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for assistant in nutrition and hygiene for men only on Nov. 18 to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant in nutrition investigations in the Office of Experiment Stations, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,440 a year. The duties will be laboratory work by physical, microscopical, and other methods on questions of food, clothing, and household equipment, particularly in their relation to the improvement of home conditions. The appointee will also be expected to help in preparing material for publication. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis, and education and experience.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing and at least one year's post-graduate work in physics, chemistry, biology, or hygiene, or one year's practical experience involving the application of physics, chemistry, biology, or hygiene, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FLEISCHMANN BROTHERS COMPANY, building contractors of 507 Fifth Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $487,413, of which $333,682 are unsecured, and nominal assets $315,359, consisting of accounts, $140,947; bills receivable and mortgage, $136,600; real estate, $14,780; claim, $8,000; plant, $3,500; stock, $1,500; cash, $1,162, and an automobile, $900. Also 1,250 shares of stock of the Fleischmann Realty Company and 200 shares 507 Fifth Avenue Company, value unknown. The real estate is located at 213 to 219 West 111th Street and 491, 495, 501, 505 East 140th Street, subject to mortgages. Among the creditors are the Woodrow Investing Company, $177,086; Metropolitan Bank, $40,000, secured; Columbia Bank, $12,500; John A. Philbrick & Co., $10,026; Leon Fleischmann, $9,568; 507 Fifth Avenue Company, $9,402; Nathan Reisler, $9,276; Architectural Plastering Company, $8,971, and A. H. Andrews Company, $5,184.

LOUIS WINDERMAN, manufacturer of dresses at 72 Greene Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $13,243 and assets $9,400, consisting of stock, $1,000; machines, $1,200, and real estate, $7,200, at 419 East 143d Street, which has since been sold at foreclosure, leaving a deficiency of $391.

CHARLES F. DIETZ, an engineer, residing at 1,988 Anthony Avenue, Bronx, formerly Treasurer of the Radley Steel Construction Company of Long Island City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,889 and assets consisting of 104 shares of stock of the company of no value, and one share United States Mausoleum Company. He indorsed notes of the Radley Steel Construction Company for $20,622 and for the Building and Leasing Company for $3,940. Among his creditors are the Eastern Steel Company of Pottsville, Penn., $16,723, and the Fifth National Bank, $4,298.

STRUSSER BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Strusser Brothers, composed of Louis and Gecfel Strusser, manufacturing furriers at 11 East Twelfth Street, by these creditors: E. S. Wheeler, $500; D. E. Horwitz, $130, and Charles F. Fuerst, $100. Assets are said to be $8,000.

ISIDORE GURYAN.—A petition has been filed against Isidore Guryan, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 121 Park Row and at 24 Court Street, and 863 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, by these creditors: William P. Feeney, $367; A. Lieberman, $412, and G. S. Powers, $153. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $3,000. He also made an assignment to Lester J. Saul. He began business in October, 1911, as a partner in Guryan Brothers, who dissolved on Jan. 11, 1914. A petition has been filed against Ike Guryan of 250 Broadway on Oct. 23.

JACKMAN & GEWEHR, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 10 East Forty-second Street, have made an assignment to James R. McMullen, William H. Culver, and Lester J. Saul. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Church Webb & Close, Inc., $352, Knothe Brothers, Inc., $184, and Fownes Brothers, $177.

MARGARET MAGUIRE.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Margaret Maguire, milliner, at 810 West 125th Street.

LUCY LENA BASHAW of 1,056 Lexington Avenue has made an assignment to Albert F. Versen. Assets are $385.

Petition Dismissed.

STYLE SUIT COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 24 against Harry Osterman and David Kupperberg, doing business as the Style Suit Company, manufacturers of dresses, at 48 West Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atkinson, Charles S.—A. E. Green, $751.
American Steel Barrel Co. and Elizabeth C. Seaman—L. O. Van Doren, $22,887.
Abrams, Celia—Kitchen Improvement Co., costs, $107.
Ackerman, Fred C.—C. Young, $156.
Bowers, Sarah—J. M. McCunn, $224.
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $750.
Brooklyn and Philadelphia Realty Co.—L. H. Petzoldt, $5,825.
Culver, Wm. B.—Bergen St. Co., Inc., $189.
Cadieux, Fannie—D. Zeldin, $212.
Comes, Peter—M. Maraglino, $1,382.
Cryan, Patrick J.—David Mayer Brewing Co., $640.
Davis, Abraham S.—M. S. Scheinman, $120.
Fried, Henry H. and Theresa Feinberg—People, &c., $500.
Same—Same, $500.
Field, Isabel L.—L. J. Ehret, $105.
Feldman, Jacob—U. Prever, $108.
Fish, William, Jr.—J. F. De Beau, $274.
Frawley, Patrick J.—A. A. Kingsbury, $137.
Gregory, Albert W.—W. Friedlander, Inc., $170.
Gilbert, George H.—Colwell Lead Co., $802.
Gottlieb, Jacob—S. Kraus & Brother, Inc., $157.
Gravier, Henri—A. Behrens and others, $372.
Hicks, Emily S.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $177.
Herzog, Veronica—A. Gunther, costs, $106.
Jackson, Isidore—J. R. Smith and others, costs, $117.
Juniper Park Corp., Benjamin Serlin, Harry Friedland, Samuel Adames, and Jacob Efron —Union Stove Works, $204.
Jersey City Exhibition Co.—W. S. Devery, $1,903.
Same—Same, $1,047.
Same—Same, $744.
Same—Same, $1,055.
Same—Same, $434.
Kaminsky, Paul M.—E. Rifkin, $701.
Kennedy, Charles—Fifth Avenue Library Society, $100.
Kelsey, Julia R.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $100.
Knecklinsky, Fritz—M. Alkan, $262.
Lewis, Ben—J. Margolin, $2,152.
Levenson Wrecking Co.—J. Volk, $267.
Lee, Lawrence F.—M. F. Giebel, $131.
Lowe—Frank L., Harry Lewis, Kuay Pang, Lee Jack, Yen Wong, and Moy Yuen—E. B. Cohen, $166.
Morles, Richard—M. Katz, $164.
McVey, James F.—F. L. Skelly, $215.
McGarry, Wm. P.—Hydraulic Press Brick Co., $134.
Mager, David—M. Polstein, $706.
McKinnon, Ronald J., New England Casualty Co., and Globe Indemnity Co.—J. P. Rice, $1,717.
Netburn, Abraham B.—Universal Clothing Co., $130.
Paul Eudl, General Contracting Co., and Emile Nikoll—L. Giovannetto, $250.
Potiker, Abe—P. Lewis, $273.
Rinaldo, Carmelo, adm.—Arthur Greenfield, Inc., costs, $107.
Osborg, Louis—A. Sommer, $114.
Farascandola, Joseph—R. Scatena et al., $869.
Pluemacher, Charles F.—B. Spier et al., costs, $162.
Remark Holding Corp.—G. H. Storm et al., $372.
Reynolds, Thomas L.—P. Scharf, $101.
Ryan, Patrick, and Upland Realty Co.—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y., $7,282.
Shugard, Orville H.—Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co., $118.
Stanley, John T.—F. Garsia, $123.
Schierenbeck, Zenobia J. H., executrix—N. Y. Steam Co., $366.
Schein, Louis I., and Harry Mitchell—Progress Gas Fixture Co., $494.
South Georgia Lumber Co. and Maynard A. Cheney—T. B. Palmer, $368.
Slattery, John R., adm.—F. Horkimer, $1,302.
Sisson, Wesley—R. S. Williams, $1,324.
Smith, Adon, Jr.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $130.
Tribelhorn, Marie—A. Goldstein, $123.
Towns, Mirabeau L.—H. Theaman, $164.
Tucker, James J.—Hackensack National Bank, $704.
William P. Achultz Co.—Colonial Mfg. Co., $180.
Wexler-Ross Co.—A. Steinhardt & Bro., $221.
Van Horen, Theodore J.—T. C. Eastman et al., $216.
Valley Stream Realty Co.—J. S. Cohen, $373.
Dreger, Harmon G.—City of N. Y., $416.
L'Hommedieu, James H.—Same, $135.
Mirmount Photo Paper Co.—Same, $133.
Sunswick Co.—Same, $375.

In Bronx County.

Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc., and Irwin Gutman—J. Greenberg, $406.
Sanz, D., Ulman, $254.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc., and Joseph Samuels—J. Greenberg, $114.
Gallo, John and James—Thompkins-Kiel Marble Co., $1,290.
Cacace, Michael, and Vincenzo Farrari—New York and New Jersey Produce Co., Inc., $221.
Henderson, James C.—D. Buhre & Co., $113.
Kirschenbith, Max—L. Kresner, $110.
Kohlreiter, Mollie and Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $551.
Kohlreiter, Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $279.
Metropolitan Artificial Stone Works, Inc.—C. E. Dornbusch, $279.
Same—Same, $560.
Rose, Maurice—P. R. Mitchell Co., $134.
Reynolds, Thomas L.—P. Scharf, $101.
Sag Harbor Estates—M. M. Fragesser, $7,123.
Walsh, John F., and Lawrence A. Walsh—M. Cohen & Co., $884.
The American Steel Barrel Co. and Elizabeth C. Seaman—L. O. Van Doren, $22,887.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed:

National Electric Bulletin Corp.—N. J. Packard et al., Oct. 8, 1914, $826.
McNamee, Henry—H. Coffin, Oct. 21, 1914, $955.
Runkle, Maurice, and Bay State Clothing Co.—Hans Rees Sons, Oct. 15, 1908, (canceled,) $1,381.
Runkle, Maurice—Corn Exchange Bank, Dec. 23, 1908, (canceled,) $2,086.
Same—Scoville Mfg. Co., Nov. 25, 1908, (canceled,) $1,945.
Siebrecht, Henry A., and Henry A., Jr.—J. McWalters, May 4, 1908, $112.
Walker, Harris H., and Washington K. Hall —E. P. Sobel, Sept. 28, 1914, $196.
Cole, Wm. W.—J. Byrne et al., Feb. 19, 1914, $14,938.

In Bronx County.

Lynch, James J.—E. D. Murphy et al., Oct. 6, 1914, $242.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MORRELL, CATHERINE OSTERMAN, (Nov. 2;) personalty, $1,000; all to sister, Sarah E.

VAUGHAN, FANNY E. B., (Nov. 7;) personalty, $1,100; to husband, Wm. J., $100; Russell Vaughan Tower, picture; residue to Anna Masters.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

A MODERN VIEW OF EDUCATION, by Henry Suzzallo, Professor of the Philosophy of Education, Columbia University; Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 128th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

A LEADER WITH CLEAR VISION, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "How He Begins His Life," by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, 5 P. M.; "Survival of the Unfit," 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

CONCERT AND READING, by Carl Morris, David Talmage, and Nan Wallace McClure, Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

CONCERT, pianist, soprano, and baritone, Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THE RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION OF TODAY, by Prof. James T. Shotwell, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Gottfried H. Federlein, Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, 4 P. M.

THE WEATHER BUREAU AND ITS SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, by James H. Scarr, United States Weather Bureau, New York City, Public School 161, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

Monday.

IONIZATION EQUILIBRIUM, by James Kendall; "The Stark Effect of Electric Resolution of the Spectra of the Elements," by Reinhard A. Wetzel, Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry, New York Academy of Sciences, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS AND THE STARS, by Dr. Ernest R. von Nardroff, Principal of the Stuyvesant High School, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICERS, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE JAPANESE IN WAR AND PEACE, by Dr. Charles McDowell, at Public School 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

UNION AND DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of City College, at Public School 165, 108th Street west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED, by Dr. Nelson P. Mead of the College of the City of New York, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, by Dr. Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE SERB IN THE PRESENT WAR, by Prof. M. I. Pupin, leader of the Serbs in this country and Honorary Consul General of Servia to the United States, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

COLLECTING IN NORTHERN FLORIDA, by Andrew J. Mutchler and F. E. Watson; "Local Variation in the West Indies, as Illustrated by Syntomidae and Arctiidae," by Dr. William T. M. Forbes; "Exhibition of a New Lamprid Beetle"; at New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

NAPLES AND POMPEII, by Garrett P. Servias, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

IBSEN'S PLAYS, opening a course on "The Drama of Today: Leaders in the New Movement," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

IN THE ANIMAL JUNGLES, by Miss Ida Vera Simonton, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PHILANTHROPY AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM IN NEW YORK, by James P. Heaton of the editorial staff of The Survey, at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN WAR, by Frank W. Jackson, at Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ROSTAND'S PLAYS, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

MAGNETS AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM, by Prof. William Clarke Peckham, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A FRENCH REPUBLIC, by Dr. Edward F. Humphrey of Columbia, at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, by William Rennie, illustrated, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE WAR AND INTERNATIONALISM, by Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, by Dr. William B. Guthrie, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

BALSAC: THE SECRETARY OF SOCIETY, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton University, at Public School 46, 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WHISTLER: THE TONE POET, by Louis Weinberg of the College of the City of New York, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE BEAUTY OF MACHINE-MADE THINGS, by John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary Municipal Art Commission, at Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

JANE AUSTEN: ACCEPTANCE, opening a course on "The Development of Woman As Shown in English Fiction," by Dr. William Bradley Otis, at Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

CONFERENCE ON THE INTERFERENCE —FIGURE: ITS USE IN THE DETERMINATION OF MINERALS IN ROCK SECTIONS, New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

PRODUCTION, by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard University, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, presenting "The Locked Door," with motion pictures and slides, by William B. Northrop, at Public School 17, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PROGRESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION, by Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester State Normal School, Pennsylvania, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

USE AND ABUSE OF WEALTH, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

TRAVELS IN A SWAMP, by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, at Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

NAPLES AND POMPEII, by Garrett P. Servias, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

PROGRESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION, by Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker of the State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

USE AND ABUSE OF WEALTH, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, at Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

STUDENTS AND STUDENT LIFE, by Dixon R. Fox of Columbia, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

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WEEK'S REALTY RECORD.

Conveyances and Buildings Compared with Similar Week Year Ago.

Comparative tables of conveyances, mortgages, and projected buildings for the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913, as compiled from Record and Guide figures:

CONVEYANCES.

	1914.	1913.
Manhattan	131	117
Bronx	87	135
Total	218	252
Year to date	11,569	13,308

MORTGAGES.

Total number	119	139
Amount involved	$3,044,338	$3,049,222
No. at 6 p. c.	56	90
Amount involved	$2,248,985	$1,300,417
No. at 5½ p. c.	7	5
Amount involved	$46,400	$152,200
No. at 5 p. c.	14	46
Amount involved	$239,772	$1,154,965
No. at 4½ p. c.	1	1
Amount involved	.....	$50,000
No. above to bank & insurance companies	20	34
Amount involved	$2,133,090	$1,924,000
Year to date	6,836	9,167
Amount involved	$134,700,587	$184,007,117

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

	No.	Amount.	Altera'ns.
Manhattan	4	$205,800	$87,385
Bronx	6	86,100	3,200
Brooklyn	60	457,700	42,050
Queens	54	487,721	25,915
Total	124	$1,230,417	$158,090
Same week, '13.	153	1,239,545	247,488
Jan. 1 to date, '14.	8,908	110,983,774	14,156,583
Same p'd., '13.	8,290	111,863,996	16,153,708

Broadway Shipping Lease.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has rented the ground floor office in the Hudson Building, at 32 Broadway, to Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., steamship agents, now at 10 Broadway. The same company has also leased groundfloor offices in the Mutual Life Building on Nassau Street to George R. Read & Co.

Pelham Heights House in Trade.

The John T. Brook Company sold to Mrs. M. S. Claussen a dwelling on plot 75 by 125 on Nyack Avenue at Pelham Heights, N. Y., and has taken in part payment a two-family brick house at 3,496 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx. The Pelham Heights property was purchased a week ago by the sellers from Mrs. Caldwell. E. Fellman was the broker.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for Mrs. M. S. Perkins her dwelling at 65 East Fifty-second Street to Miss Ruth Chatterton, and have leased for Charles M. Connfelt to L. K. Thorne the three-story dwelling 119 East Eighty-first Street.

Buys Upstate Farm.

F. Schuyler Dunne has sold the Ramsey farm, comprising 207 acres, at East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., to G. Warren of Scarsdale.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

37TH ST, 222 and 224 West, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Nathan Weiss to Irma B. Weiss, 44 West 96th St, (mtg $40,000,) Nov. 25, 1913; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway $1

97TH ST, 335 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Charles Isaac to Albertine Isaac, 203 West 122d St, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 13; attorneys, William A. Marish, 280 Bwy. .$100

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John F. O'Ryan, referee, to Betty Gusthal, Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$9,600

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John F. O'Ryan, referee, to William Crawford, Monroe, N. Y., Nov. 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$9,000

158TH ST, s s, 712.10 ft w of Broadway, 18.8 x100; Reginald P. Bolton to Minna S. Von Rehm, 638 West 158th St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 2; attorney, Kenneth Fairbanks, 35 Liberty St.....$1

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 426, e s, 25x100; Giovanni Notoromaso to Antonio Della Penna, 480 College Av, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PLOT BEGINS in boundary land of Thomas Bamford, 50 ft s w of dividing line of Lots 18 and 19, map of Adamsville, being part of Lot 18 on said map, 85x25x0.1x25; Johanna Zulegar to Louis A. Steyn, 446 West 185th St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Louis A. Steyn, 4,586 Park Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,400, n e corner of Jennings St, 20.9x irregular; Lawrence N. Martin, referee, to Christopher J. Doody, 107 West 82d St, Nov. 13; attorney, J. Harry Hull, 30 Broad St.....$15,000

WEBSTER AV, plot begins 240 ft n of 175th St and 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, 55x157.8; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. to Peter J. Devine, 3,098 Broadway, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT ST, e s, 500 ft n of 2d St, 100x150; Joseph Buehler, Inc., to John Riegelman, 1,882 Grand Concourse, (mtg $3,806,) Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 219th St, 25x 106; William W. McGill to Laura S. Askey, 3,777 Willett Av, (mtg $2,600,) Nov. 4; attorney, John H. Askey, 3,774 Willett Av. $100

168TH ST, n s, 131.8 ft e of Boston Road, 124.9x irregular; Lignum Chemical Works to Amerfact Realty Co., Inc., 871 Brook Av, (mtg $108,000,) July 24; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$1

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St..	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West...	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside.....	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway.....	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.....	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.....	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West.....	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway.....	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway.....	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave..	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.....	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.....	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive..	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave..	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.....	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West.....	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway.....	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway.....	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.....	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.....	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.....	B	4	1	480
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway.....	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway.....	C	6	1	540
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.....	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

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Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
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Fine, large seven and eight room apartments.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

NEW HAVEN ROUTE FOR HARVARD GAME

Directions for Motor Trip to New Yale Bowl Given by Automobile Club.

HOW TO PARK THE CARS

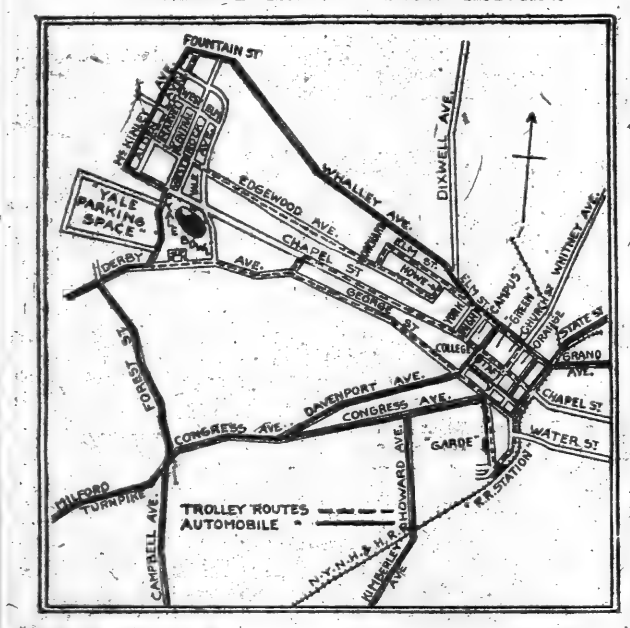
Traffic Regulations in Force for Game Outlined—Mileage Is About 75.

The Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, on Nov. 21, will be the first to be played in the new stadium—the famous "Yale Bowl." The game starts promptly at 2 o'clock, and as 68,000 tickets have been sold, it would be advisable to reach the stadium early and avoid the last half-hour rush. There will be a great movement of motor cars toward New Haven on that day, from every part of the compass, and an early start is strongly advised by the touring bureau of the Automobile Club of America, which advises the route described below.

Parking space has been provided on the property of the university for 2,000 cars; there will be a charge of $1 for each machine.

To reach New Haven by road run north on Broadway, around Columbus Circle, and into Central Park West, which is all in good condition to 110th Street. Here, turn right—run one block—and then turn left into Seventh Avenue, which is in good condition. With Central Bridge ahead, turn left.

DETAIL MAP IN NEW HAVEN.



5.3—then right—and cross the bridge into Jerome Avenue, which is in fair condition to 167th Street; beyond this point it is very poor. This makes it advisable to turn right at the sign reading "Concourse" into 167th Street, where there is good surface—run up a stiff grade and cross to the far side of the Grand Concourse, 6.5.

Turn left on the right drive, which is in good condition, and run to 188th Street, 8.4. At a garage on the corner turn right and run down hill, go over the railroad, 8.7, jog right and left under the "L" structure, then use caution and take the first turn left into Washington Street, 8.9, (a narrow street with building material piled in places.) Go two blocks and turn right into Pelham Avenue, 9.0; follow this avenue, which is in fine condition, and pass the Zoölogical Gardens, 9.5, to the White Plains Road, 10.1.

From this point there is a choice of roads to New Rochelle; the Pelham Parkway and Shore Road route is in good condition. This goes straight on, across White Plains Road, 10.1, then over the railroad, 11.9; turn left, 12.7, cross Bartow Bridge, 13.2, and take a right fork, 14.0. Bear left, 17.2; then, at the end of the road, turn left into Echo Avenue, 17.3, and turn right into Main Street in New Rochelle, 17.7.

The shorter route from Pelham Avenue is by way of the Boston Post Road. This route has fewer curves and is shorter by one mile than that given above; it will be a time-saver for those in a hurry. This route begins on macadam, after which there is about 300 feet of dirt roadway on the White Plains Road; this portion is rough, but entirely passable. Beyond this stretch and on to New Rochelle the Post Road is in excellent condition, excepting for a temporary bridge over Westchester Inlet; this is short and not at all bad if caution be used.

The directions for this shorter route are:

At White Plains Road, 10.1, turn left, then go on the dirt road referred to above, and take the first right turn into Boston Post Road, 10.3; go straight on, then slow down for a temporary crossing, 12.3; go under the railroad, 13.0; use care crossing a temporary bridge, 13.7; at a monument take the right fork into Main Street, 16.0. Go straight on and pass Echo Avenue in New Rochelle, 16.7. Here change odometer to read 17.7.

Continue on Main Street, which becomes the Boston Post Road, and is followed through Larchmont, 19.3. Then bear right through Mamaroneck, 21.1. Take the right fork, 21.6, again take right fork at 23.6, then turn left and take next right fork at flag pole in Rye, 24.7. Go over a railroad, 25.2, and under a railroad, 26.3; at the end of the road turn left into Main Street, 26.4; then bear right through Liberty Square in Port Chester, 26.6. Still following Main Street, go under the railroad, 26.9; then bear right and cross Byram Bridge into Connecticut, 27.5.

Follow the main road through Greenwich, 29.6, and at a monument bear right down Putt's Hill, 29.8; then cross a bridge at Mianus, 31.8. Left fork, 33.9; turn right—cross a bridge, 34.4, into Main Street, pass City Hall, and bear left through square in Stamford, 34.6. At a green take the left fork, 35.1; just beyond bear right up hill; again bear right, leaving trolley, 35.3; go under the railroad, 35.6; cross a bridge, 36.6; then go through Noroton, 37.8. Go straight on under the railroad at Darien, 39.2; bear right, 42.6, and at the armory bear left, 42.7—then at the church bear right into Wall Street, 43.2; go through Norwalk, 43.4.

Go up hill at the green, take the left fork with trolley, 43.7; then at a church turn right with trolley, 43.9; go over a hill, using caution for sharp curves, cross a bridge over the Saugatuck River, 46.7. Go through Westport, 46.8. Follow the main road and cross a bridge, 50.4; then use caution and bear right under the railroad; at once turn left in Southport, 51.0. Bear right, 51.3, cross a bridge, 51.6, bear right, 52.2, at a library turn right with trolley in Fairfield 52.6. Bear left into Fairfield Avenue, 52.7; cross a bridge, 54.1; go under the railroad, 55.5, take a left fork—still Fairfield Avenue, 55.7; go straight on across Main Street in Bridgeport, 57.4. Go under railroad viaduct, cross drawbridge, 57.7 and 58.1.

At once take left fork in Connecticut Avenue, 58.2, go straight on, then meet and follow trolley on Stratford Avenue, 59.4, turn left with trolley into Main Street, 60.8, and at a watertrough with "A. C. A." yellow arrow signs, turn right with trolley in Stratford, 61. Cross a bridge, 62.3, then go straight on leaving the trolley at Devon, 62.9. Follow the main road to the end of the green, and at the Public Library, turn left with the trolley in Milford, 65.6. Go under the railroad and at the Town Hall take right fork with trolley into River Street, 65.8, cross a bridge, go up hill, take the left fork leaving trolley, 66.2, then bear left, 67.7, and follow the main road, approaching New Haven and Davenport Avenue; turn left into Forest Street, 72.9; then right into Derby Avenue, 73.9, near which is located the "Yale Bowl," 74.5.

Those holding tickets for portals numbered 11 to 24, inclusive, should use the West Parking Space, on Central Avenue, between Maltby Avenue and Chapel Street. This is reached by following Derby Avenue to Central Avenue, 74.2, where turn left to the West Parking Space, at 74.5. Those whose portal numbers are 1 to 10 and 23 to 30, inclusive, will find the East Parking Space located on Yale Avenue, between Derby Avenue and Chapel Street, the better. This space is reached by continuing on Derby Avenue to Yale Avenue, 74.8, where a left turn brings one to the East Parking Space at 75.0.

Another route is suggested from Stratford that will avoid some of the traffic on the direct road through Milford to New Haven. This route follows the Naugatuck River to Derby, then turning east to New Haven. This road is all good macadam and about six miles longer than the Stratford-Milford-New Haven route.

In Stratford, 61.1, at the water trough with the "A. C. A." signs, instead of turning right, as directed on the former route, go straight on under the railroad, 61.3, bear right, 62.3, bear left with trolley, 63.3, go under the railroad, 64; at a small church bear right, 66.5, pass Pine Rock Park, follow the main road and turn right in Shelton, 75.2. Cross a canal and bridge, 75.4, then turn right into Main Street in Derby, 75.5. Go straight on through the town, go over the railroad and cross a bridge over the Naugatuck River. Turn right and follow trolley tracks. The road becomes Derby Avenue, which is followed to Central Avenue, 79.7. From this point in New Haven the directions to the Parking Fields are the same as those given before.

Automobiles desiring to run in to the corner of College and Chapel Streets, New Haven, will continue on Congress Avenue to Davenport Avenue; thence to College Street. Motorists wishing to reach the centre of the city will continue on Congress Avenue. Automobiles eastbound on Derby Avenue who may wish to visit the centre of the city will go by way of Forest Street and Congress Avenue. Automobiles going from the centre of New Haven to the "Bowl" will travel by way of Elm Street, Whalley Avenue, Fountain Street, and McKinley Avenue to the Parking Space.

Returning from the game, motorists who desire to go to the centre of the city will do so through Whalley Avenue and Elm Street, using north sides of these streets, to Orange Street; if desiring to reach the vicinity of College and Chapel Streets, continue through Orange Street to Crown Street and turn west on Crown Street to College Street, then north on College Street. On College Street automobiles will be allowed to run in a northerly direction only between Crown and Elm Streets.

TOPICS FOR ROAD CONGRESS

Many Experts to Discuss Highway Work at Chicago Meeting.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago has issued invitations to the Mayors of over 2,000 cities in the United States and Canada to send delegates to the Fifth American Good Roads Congress, which is also the eleventh annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association, and the Sixth Annual Good Roads Show, to be held at Chicago Dec. 14-18. Mayor Harrison suggests in his invitation that city engineers and street superintendents, or similar officials, be named among the delegates.

Secretary E. L. Powers of the Road Builders' Association is in receipt of a number of acceptances from those assigned by the Programme Committee to prepare the papers which will be used as texts for the discussions of the different subjects at the sessions of the convention. Copies of the papers so prepared will be furnished to the persons selected to lead and participate in the discussions. Each of these will prepare an address on the subject, with a view to bringing out all the facts and views and developments. After the paper and addresses have been presented at the convention the discussion will be open to all.

Among the acceptances so far received for the preparation of the paper the following may be mentioned:

L. A. Johnston, Division Engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission, on the subject of road foundations; John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways of New York, on the organization of a State highway department; Prof. T. R. Agg of the Highway Engineering Department of the Iowa State College, on the various uses and cars of machinery in road construction and maintenance; A. W. Dean, Chief Engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission, on road traffic; John Laylin, Division Engineer, of Ohio, on brick roads and streets; H. J. Kuelling, County Commissioner, of Milwaukee, Wis., on concrete roads; William D. Uhler, Assistant Engineer of Highways, of Philadelphia, on bituminous construction and maintenance; Thomas H. MacDonald, State Highway Engineer, of Iowa, on street paving in small cities, and Clifford Older, Bridge Engineer, of Illinois, on surfaces or floors for bridges.

FOR SHOWROOM DISPLAY.

This Form of Exhibition Advocated for London in Place of Olympia.

There are two matters engaging the attention of English motorists at the present time. One has to do with the trade—a general showroom display of the cars for 1915 in London—and the other the use of private cars by their owners. As to the question of showroom shows, since the Olympia Exposition will not be held, it is believed that it would be a wise course for each motor manufacturer to invite the motor-using public to inspect his wares in the London depots during the next month. As a writer in The Motor Trader puts it:

"There are many direct benefits to the trade which flow from Olympia seldom alluded to when the question, to show or not to show, is on the tapis."

These benefits would also accrue to the industry by a series of showroom displays which the agents from all parts of the United Kingdom and colonies would attend.

A great number of the motor factories are at present engaged in making a variety of goods unconnected with their usual business. A time, however, will come when they will have to revert to ordinary conditions, and then, in the opinion of a London expert, unless the motor trade takes to some form of advertising as a protection against its rivals from the United States, it will have few orders in hand to deal with.

FRANKLIN
"Six-Thirty"
ENCLOSED CARS

Berlin, $3,200.
Sedan, $3,000.
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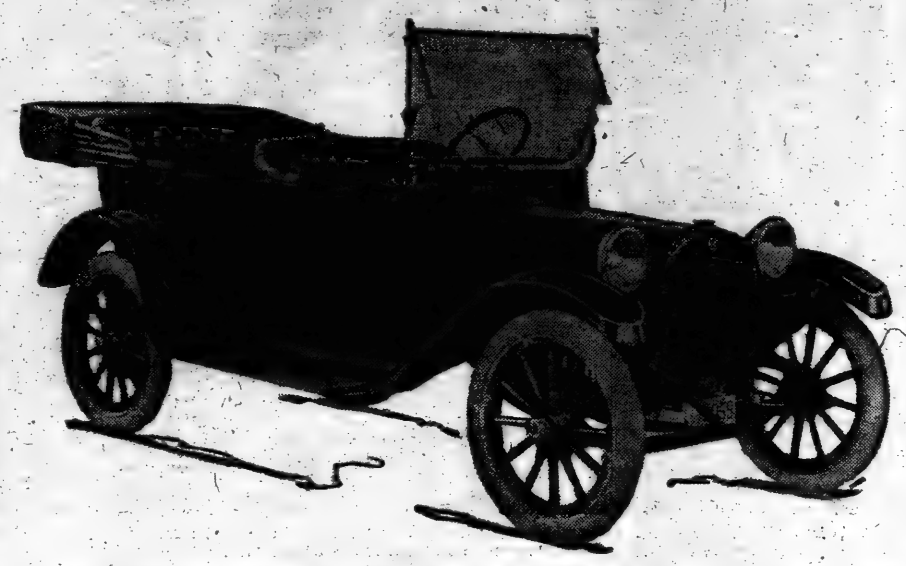
Immediate Delivery.
Phone or call for further details and demonstration.
Franklin Motor Car Co.,
Glenn A. Tisdale, President.
1841 B'way and Amsterdam Av., N. Y.
Telephone, 7322—Columbus.

THIS IS THE "CAR OF MYSTERY."



The new Dodge Brothers motor car, the details of which have been kept secret ever since its prospective building was announced, is here shown for the first time. It is a four-cylinder touring car, to sell at $785. Some of its specifications are: cone clutch, en bloc motor of 3¾ bore by 4½ inch stroke, 30-35 horse power, water cooled. It has a tubular radiator and a single unit starter-generator and 12-volt battery. Ignition is by high-tension magneto and lubrication by splash and force feed. The gasoline is pressure fed from a fifteen-gallon tank hung in the rear. The rear axle is full floating, and the gear set of the selective type, with three speeds forward and reverse, and vanadium steel gears. Steering gear is of the irreversible type, and the car has left drive and centre control. The wheel base is 110 inches, and the passenger capacity five. Springs are of chrome vanadium steel, the wheels 32 by 3½ inches, and the tires of the straight side type, non-skid in the rear. Equipment includes rain vision wind shield, one-man top, jiffy curtains, electric lights, speedometer, electric horn, license brackets, &c. The shipping weight is about 2,200 pounds.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE APPROACHES DONE

Touring Bureau of the Three A's Says This Now Forms Best Route to Brooklyn.

The immense amount of automobile traffic between New York and Brooklyn divides itself naturally between the Williamsburg, Manhattan and old Brooklyn Bridges, the Queensboro Bridge being too far north to carry much of the travel between the two principal boroughs, according to the American Automobile Association. Up to this time most of the travel has used either the Williamsburg or the old Brooklyn Bridges, though the former gives an unduly long route and the latter is so crowded as to be almost dangerous on account of the incomplete approaches on both the Manhattan and Brooklyn sides of the Manhattan Bridge. The latter is not only conveniently placed midway between the two others, but by taking a diagonal course, it is the shortest of all.

Recently work on both Manhattan Bridge approaches, which has been in process for the last two or three years, has been practically completed, says the American Automobile Association Bureau, and henceforth a large proportion of the travel from New York through Brooklyn to Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and south shore points beyond Brooklyn will take this route. This uses the most convenient connections from the middle or upper part of the city into either Lafayette Street or the Bowery, these streets being connected by Kenmare Street, (near the Williamsburg Bridge,) and Canal Street, (direct approach to the Manhattan Bridge.)

It is now possible to use the new route from either Canal Street or the Bowery on to the main structure, which, of course, provides excellent surface to the Brooklyn end. Meanwhile the completion of the work on that end has provided a short-cut connection into Flatbush Avenue, direct to Prospect Park Plaza.

By going through the park to Ocean Parkway, or by skirting the upper edge of the park to Eastern Parkway, excellent roads are had practically all the way through Brooklyn by either one of these routes. This is one of the most important of the various improvements in and about New York during the last year, and will greatly facilitate travel between New York and Coney Island next year, as, well as saving considerable time over the former route.

NO HEADLIGHTS IN LONDON.

Motorists Urged to Use Caution in the Dimly Lighted Streets.

Although England is not as yet under martial law, says The Auto of London, the conditions obtaining as a consequence of the war are abnormal, and the need for motorists and motor drivers to make cautious driving their watchword is emphasised. "While there may be some diversity of opinion as to the necessity of the order prohibiting the use of headlights on cars," it says, "some motorists deeming these more needful than ever if accidents in the dimly lighted streets are to be avoided—so far as we can see, no useful purpose can be served by raising a discussion on the point. All that we may hope is that the need for the order will not be of long duration, and that all intrusted with the driving of motor vehicles will do their share in making the thoroughfares of the metropolis safe equally to all users of the highways, and so render it unnecessary for the authorities to consider the question of enforcing a special speed limit between sunset and sunrise, as was suggested at the meeting of the London County Council last week.

"Incidentally, this new order of the Commissioner of Police may prove of lasting benefit to motorists, as by the results it should prove conclusively that, even under the most adverse circumstances, the claim that we and others for so many years have contended for is more than justified—viz., that 'driving to the danger of the public,' and not speed, is the dominating factor which should govern road traffic impartially."

Lloyd to Talk on Electrics.

Robert McAllister Lloyd, one of the pioneer factors in the electric vehicle industry and now a consulting engineer, will be the chief speaker at the November meeting of the local section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Consolidated Gas Company, 130 East Fifteenth Street, on Tuesday night, at 8:15. The subject of Mr. Lloyd's address will be "The Influence of the Pioneer Spirit on Electric Vehicle Progress." It is expected that the new President of the association, John F. Gilchrist of Chicago, will be present. There will also be five-minute talks by other members of the electrical industry. The "E. V. A." as it is now popularly called, has fourteen sections and nearly 1,000 members.

Auto Exports Total $40,000,000.

Exports of Automobiles from the United States in the last fiscal year eclipsed all previous records, amounting to $40,000,000 in value. Figures issued by the Department of Commerce, however, show a remarkable decrease in the exports in August as a result of the European war, having fallen to 451 automobiles and motor trucks, compared with 2,004 in the corresponding period last year. Canada was the largest purchaser of automobiles.

KHANDLER

7-Passenger Limousine, $3750

Light Weight In Closed Cars

CHANDLER light-weight, which revolutionized touring car building is one of the chief features of the Chandler closed cars for 1915. Aluminum has replaced steel throughout in the construction of these bodies making it possible to drive them anywhere a touring car will go. Furthermore, they overcome the tremendous gasoline waste found in cumbersome closed cars.

The four closed models have all the elegance, comfort and luxury that enveloped car can offer. They meet all the requirements for winter city use. And their cost puts them within reach of the average purse. The flexibility and easy control of the Chandler Motor makes it specially adapted to city driving.

CHANDLER The Six With The MARVELOUS MOTOR

Five Models: 7-passenger Limousine, $3750; 7-passenger Sedan, $3750; 5-passenger Convertible Sedan, $3500; 5-passenger Coupe, $3500; 5-passenger Car, $3250. All models completely equipped, and all equipment of the highest class.

Come See These Cars—We Can Make Prompt Delivaries

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
55th St., West of Broadway

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

U. S. CARS FOR WOUNDED.

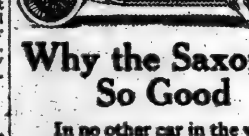
Paris Branch of American Company Kept Busy by the War.

Ambulance work has been added to the repertoire of roles assumed by automobiles operating under war conditions in and about Paris. Among the distinguished Americans who have volunteered for ambulance service is Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador to France. He visited the headquarters of the Packard Motor Car Company of Paris to purchase a car for American Ambulance Service use. R. N. Goode, the manager, expressed his desire to provide a car for ambulance service without charge, and to drive it himself. He immediately had a car equipped for the work. The first job was a dash for Colommiers with Mr. Bacon and two doctors to get a wounded English General. Mr. Bacon, in a small car furnished by the French Government, has since been accompanying Goode's ambulance on its various trips to rescue wounded warriors.

One of Goode's assistants, named Clarke, has left for volunteer service with the Third Army Signal Corps, driving one of the cars formerly operated in connection with the European rental service. His bunk-mate is Baron Henri de Rothschild, who volunteered for service in the English Army as chauffeur.

Upon the company's branch in Paris fell the burden of the second big rush from the city, when the German advance upon Paris became dangerous. Parisians of the highest circles started an immediate exodus for Havre, Brittany, and the South, to get boats for England. Paris offices of other foreign-made cars were closed, while French automobile concerns had all their cars requisitioned by the Government. Having the European rental cars at its disposal, and also by reason of its ability to obtain permits to leave the city and often to enter the military zone itself, the organization has been overwhelmed with demands upon it.

The New SAXON—$395



Why the Saxon is So Good

In no other car in the world do you get efficiency *plus* economy as in the Saxon.

No other car is more dependable—on boulevard, on hill, on country road. No other stands the gaff, endures punishment, stands up and keeps sweet running better than the Saxon.

8500 Saxon owners everywhere have found all this to be true. They have found the Saxon to be not only good-looking, but a good piece of machinery all the way through—*a real car.*

And they have found more to be true; for they cover 100 to 1000 miles as quickly, as surely, as comfortably—*and more economically* than in any other.

Here is an example—what one owner writes:

"I have just taken a trip in one of your Saxons over roads of sand and through swamps in Florida. A friend and myself drove 1600 miles, using 45 gallons of gasoline and three gallons of oil. We had no trouble whatever with the engine.

"I can state that the [illegible] in regard that no other car has ever equalled this trip over roads in right down, thus averaging 135 miles per day."

C. L. SIMMONS,
Richmond, Ky.

Just phone when it will be convenient to have the Saxon prove itself to you.

Electric Lighting and Starting System, $70 extra. Saxon Delivery Car, 800 pounds capacity, $395.

Saxon Motor Company of New York,
231 W. 57th Street,
New York, N. Y.

MANSOR & PEABODY,
[illegible] Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESSEX AUTO COMPANY, Newark, N. J.
Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

AUTO ENGINEERS TO FIX STANDARDS

At Meeting This Week Matters of Interest to Owners Will Come Up.

TIRE PRESSURE IS ONE

Others Include License Plates and Road Destruction—Makers Interested as Well.

During the three days of Nov. 17, 18, and 19 the Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers will hold a convention in the rooms of the society at 1,790 Broadway. From advices received by the society a representative attendance is expected, and it is hoped that the discussions held during the convention will result in the submission of a number of new standards for acceptance by the society at its next national meeting, Jan. 6 and 7.

The Ball and Roller Bearings Division has under consideration the recommendation of a list of stock sizes of roller bearings eliminating many of the sizes now listed by manufacturers, but seldom used in actual practice. At present manufacturers list almost 800 sizes, while it is believed that a list of fifty sizes will prove sufficient for all ordinary purposes. This standard, if adopted, will effect considerable savings to the manufacturers of complete automobiles as well as the part manufacturers.

Many of the new types of motors now being developed use a carbureter with side outlets. The Carbureter Fittings Division is expected to report on the feasibility of standardizing fittings for this type of carbureter. It is believed that it would prove of considerable advantage to manufacturers if a standard could be established in regard to both the shape and position of the flange on side outlet carbureters.

The Commercial Car Wheels Division has had under consideration the complaints which have been received with regard to the thickness of S. A. E. standard felloe bands on certain sizes of wheels. Makers of wood wheels for trucks have been invited to attend the convention and present their views to the division. If circumstances warrant, it is believed that a change in these standards will be recommended.

In addition to the work in hand, the Truck Standards Division and the Electric Vehicle Division will consider the recommendation of industrial truck standards. Advisory committees to take up capacity, speed and tires, and motors and voltage in the case of electric industrial trucks have been appointed. A committee of the Railway Electrical Engineers is co-operating with the S. A. E. in these recommendations. The Iron and Steel Division is expected to present data as to the physical properties of various S. A. E. steels and steel castings specifications. It will also bring up to date notes and instructions with regard to steel specifications and heat treatments.

The Miscellaneous Division has under consideration the pitch of treads above one and a half inches in diameter, a standard for speedometer driveshaft ends, and a standard for license pads. Practically all the States in the Union have provided the division with data as to the elements of legal pads, and many of them have advised the society that they would welcome the bringing about of this much-needed uniformity.

The last report of the Pleasure Car Wheels Division was not quite clear as to the oversized tires it would recommend being carried in stock by tire manufacturers and distributers. It is hoped that the forthcoming report will give this information and complete the report. This division will also attempt to have made a table of inflation pressures and permissible loads. These, when standardized, should be of material service to the public at large as well as to the manufacturers of cars and tires.

A formula for the road destructive effect of vehicles is under consideration by the Research Division. It will consider the matter solely from a scientific viewpoint, endeavoring to arrive at the proper factor. The universal application of such a formula is obvious. The Standards Exchange Division is considering standards for bell housings for unit power plants and standard design of motor supports. Both of these elements are subject to wide variations in current practice and it is believed that standardization will make for economy and efficiency.

There will be a meeting of the council of the society during the Standards Committee Convention as well as separate meetings of the various divisions or sub-committees.

ACTION ON FERRY CHARGES.

Uniform Classification of Vehicles by Dock Department Expected.

To secure official action on the claim that automobiles are discriminated against in connection with ferry charges, the Traffic Department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces that the matter will be taken up again shortly, in conjunction with other automobile associations and the Merchants' Association of New York.

When this subject was discussed before Dock Commissioner Smith in July, representatives of the manufacturers, dealers and users of trucks showed that these appeared to be discrimination on practically all ferries and railroads in the rates charged on self-propelling vehicles as compared with horse-drawn vehicles. The railroads asked for time in which to give the matter consideration, check over their schedules, and submit new tariffs for consideration. It was expected that this could be done within sixty days. Some delays were encountered, but the automobile and trucking interests are now hopeful of having the matter determined within a short time.

Locomobile
Exchange Car Department
BARGAINS
Attractive Terms Can Be Arranged.
1912 LOCOMOBILE LANDAULET—Very fine condition. Repainted a beautiful Locomobile blue.
LOCOMOBILE—1912, 48 H. P. Touring—Thoroughly overhauled; lighting and starting systems.
LOCOMOBILE—1913, 30 H. P. Coupe—Four passenger; lighting and starting systems. Looks like new; overhauled; price right.
LOCOMOBILE—1914, 38 H. P.—Five passenger. Repainted beautiful Locomobile blue with light blue stripe; lighting and starting systems; very reasonable.
An Overhauled Locomobile Carries Our New Car Guarantee.
1910 FIAT (foreign); roating or truck.
1912 METALLURGIQUE, limousine and touring bodies.
1914 SIMPLEX, four passenger, 50 H. P. Lighting and starting systems.
1914 CADILLAC; 5 passenger; fully equipped; extra shoes, etc. Bargain.
1913 36 H. P. PIERCE; excellent condition. Lighting and starting systems.
We have several fine Limousine bodies at reasonable prices.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA
61st St., next to Broadway.
J. A. Mellish, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.

1764—1770 B'way—4th Floor.
ROSKAM SCOTT CO
'15 LOZIER, Tour. '14 38 Simplex, Limo.
'14 S. G. V., Inside Drive '14 50 Simplex, new
'14 38 Packard, Limo. '14 S. G. V., Limo.
'14 S. G. V., Landaulet '14 S. G. V., Tour.
'14 Mercer, Raceabout '18 Pierce, 66, Land't.
'14 Cadillac, Touring '12 Stearns Knight, Limo.
De Dion, 6 cyl., Lim. Dr. '13 38 Packard, Sedan
'13 Lore., Landaulet. '13 Haynes, Limo.
'13 S. G. V., TOURING '12 38 Simplex, Limo.
'12 S. G. V., Roadster '12 50 Simplex, R'dster
'12 Mercer, Raceabout '12 38 Simplex, R'dster
'12 38 Simplex, Touring '11 40 Loco., Touring
'10 Packard, 18, Land't. '10 Renault, Limo.
'10 Simplex, Roadster Pierce, 48, Touring
Delaunay Belle, Limo. Italo, Limo., $750.
Mercer, R'dster, $500 Buick, Limo., 40
1764-1770 B'way—57th St., 907 Col.

300 Auto Bodies, $50 up
Limousines, Sedans, Landaulettes, Coupes, Collapsible Broughams.
Some Great Bargains in NEW Landaulettes.
NOVELTIES IN FINISH & TRIMMING.
Offered at 1-3 Value.
In fact no reasonable offer refused now! Also, Touring, Runabouts, Buses, Undertakers, Delivery, &c. All completely repainted and looks good as new. All tires practically new. Guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars. Extra touring body can be supplied if wanted.
This is as fine an enclosed car as we have offered for a long time.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

Bankrupt Stock
OVERMAN TIRES
NOW BEING SOLD AT
1657 Broadway, near 51st St.
BIG REDUCTION
YOUR LAST CHANCE

PACKARD 1914—48
Seven, passenger touring in A-1 condition and repainted. Other bargains include Madison 1913 5 passenger, Westinghouse air springs, electric lighting and starting, repainted, $750. Locomobile 38 passenger, $850.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

REPAIRS
Now is the time to have limousines overhauled and painted. Good work taken [illegible] car or more to make [illegible] last you [illegible]. We have a well-equipped plant [illegible] for overhauling motors.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
875 Seventh Av., near 56th St.
Every Buyer Wants Bargains Today.
WE ARE HEADERS!
Prices Slashed
Entire Stock to be Disposed of; Valuation, $75,000! Goods at Your Own Price!
200 Overman Skid Tire Firsts.
$6 Ford bumpers...$2.25; Tail lamps...$1.19
Stewart spdmtrs, $7.95; side lamps, pr., $2.60
$5.50 Winter robes...$2.75; fur coats...$14
Hand operated horns, $2.98; $25 windsds, $8
Soldering outfits, 35c; $7 gauntlet gloves, $2.98
Robe rails..50c; Bethlehem spark plugs..35c
"6-60" storage batteries, $5.95; goggles, 10c
$7.50 "FISK" Inner Tubes, $2.45.
"Blowout" patches, 12c; tool bags, metal, 98c
Tool boxes, wood...50c; tire holders...20c
Ignition wire, foot...3c; tire trunks...$3.75
$12 "Gray-Davis" Electric Headlights, pr. $6.49
Spare Wheels, $3.95; Exhaust Horns, complete, $1.98.
Plug Wrenches..12c; $8 Winter Boots..$4.75
Brake Lining, foot...8c, 22c.; Pliers...19c
Cementless Patches...15c
$3 Gauntlet Gloves...$1.48
Set "S" Wrenches...34c.; $2 Mirrors...79c
Electric Horns, complete...$1.98
$3 Gauges...$1.19
Spark Plugs...18c.; Reimers...95c
Timers...$1.29
$2 Lamp Covers (your pick), 18c.
Steering Wheels...$1.25
Eight Day Clocks...$1.89
Gas Tanks, (fully charged)...$6.49
Polish...10c
20 Gallon Gas Tanks...$7.98; Tirelugs, 8c
Radiator Covers...$1.49; Coils,...from $1.00
$2 End Thrust Boots..15c.
Foot Pumps...95c.; Magnetos...from $5.00
Steering Gears...$13.50; Oil Guns...25c
Power Pumps...$3.75; Magneto Covers..25c
Tire Paint...15c.; Grease Guns...47c
Dry Cells...18c.; Tire Irons...14c
$15.00 Trunks, $4.95; Heavy Winter Caps, 59c.
"Trouble" Lamps, 79c.; Bulb Horns (complete) 70c.
$7.00 Reserve Oil Tanks, $2.98; 40 Gallon Gas Tanks...$9.98; Trunk Racks...98c.
Don't Forget "Fisk" Tubes, only $2.45.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED QUICK.
Gas Headlights, 90% Discount. (Limited Number Only.)
Remember! This Immense Stock Will Be
Sold Regardless of Cost
"Hard Time" Prices Prevail Throughout the Entire Building; An Opportunity of a Lifetime.
1,000 Automobile Shoes, All Sizes.
ANY REASONABLE OFFER TAKES THEM.
5,000 OTHER ARTICLES.
SEND FOR REMOVAL BARGAIN SHEET.
Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate,
875 Seventh Av., near 56th St.
Near Carnegie Hall. Tel. Columbus, 4044-945.

PIERCE-ARROW
LIMOUSINE
48 Six 1913 model rebuilt and fitted with electric lighting generator, self starter, four doors, demountable rims, etc. All completely repainted and looks good as new. All tires practically new. Guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars. Extra touring body can be supplied if wanted.
This is as fine an enclosed car as we have offered for a long time.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

IF YOU WANT BIG VALUE
IN A NEW OR USED
Automobile or Motor Truck,
Come to Automobile Headquarters.
TIMES SQ. AUTO CO.
S. W. Cor. 58th St., Broadway, N. Y.
Send for Our Price Wrecker and save 50 to 75% on your auto supplies.

LIMOUSINES
Pierce Arrow 36...$1800
S. G. V., [illegible]...1200
Packard, [illegible]...1700
Lozier...30...750
Panhard...30...950
Extra Limousine and Landaulet bodies, $150 to $300.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

MOTOR CYCLISTS HAVE MANY THRILLS IN WAR

Dispatch Riders with the British Forces Run Constant Gauntlet of Peril.

RIDE THROUGH SHELL FIRE

Noise of Engine Drowns Sentries' Challenges at Times—Wild Beasts on African Ride.

Thrills are part of the daily routine, apparently, of the motor cycle dispatch riders in the present war. Some experiences of riders attached to the British forces are related in The Motor Cycle of London as follows:

"We recently had an interesting conversation with Corporal F. A. Enders, R.E., who is home on convalescent furlough. He was attached to a cavalry division, and left England with several other motor cyclist dispatch riders. The party was split up at headquarters, Howard Newman, who is doing well, going to the First Army Corps.

"The distances covered by dispatch riders are not excessive, and usually amount to twenty or thirty miles at a stretch, but the work is continuous, and often Enders was on duty for twenty-four hours at a time, and he said that there were three things the motor cyclist had to make a point of getting—petrol, food, and oil. As his work was with the cavalry, he was right up in the firing line, and in the pursuit, after the battle of the Marne, they were always more or less under fire from the German rear guard artillery.

"Enders told us it was great sport rounding up the Germans after the battle, and he was enjoying life pretty well when he was struck by a glancing shot on the foot, but what really put him out of action was being kicked by an unpatriotic artillery horse on the ankle and in the stomach, which caused severe internal injury.

"He had to travel three days lying on straw in a cattle truck, and then came a gloriously comfortable voyage on a hospital ship to the English coast, followed by a spell in a hospital in Glasgow, miles away from his people, who live in London. Talking of his work, he said that by far the worst experiences he had to undergo were at night, when he was forced to ride without a lamp. The noise of the engine makes it impossible to hear a challenge of a sentry, and several times he was shot at.

"One of our men, he assured us, was shot clean through the head by a French sentry, to whom, in the dark, the British and German uniforms look very much alike. Once he saw the sentry just in time, and bringing his machine to a standstill found a long French bayonet three inches off his chest. Enders laid special stress upon the importance in driving steadily, so as to get there and save the machine as much as possible, and only of sprinting when real necessity for such action occured.

"One day last week we heard that Corporal I. Bethwaite, R. E., a well-known motor cyclist of Barrow-in-Furness, who has done good work in various competitions in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, was lying wounded in a hospital on the outskirts of London. We found Bethwaite pretty well, quite cheery, and full of praise for the excellent treatment he was receiving. He told us he had been in France since Aug. 8, when he landed at a western port and proceeded up country to the firing line. Three other motor cyclists were with him.

"The officers were delighted with the motor cycle riders and never ceased to praise their pluck, usefulness, and endurance. Bethwaite's happy career temporarily ended at the battle of the Aisne. He had been given an important dispatch to deliver and was traveling at a good speed along a road which was exposed to a heavy shell fire from the enemy.

"Great holes blown out by the 'Black Marias' were seen at frequent intervals, and suddenly one shell landed a hundred yards or so in front of him and exploded. Two great chasms had then to be dodged, and as he was executing this manoeuvre the ground gave way and he fell heavily, striking his head as he did so. He lay dazed for an hour, and then, pulling himself together, he set out to walk the rest of the way—two and one-half miles—and safely delivered the dispatch. The officer whom he had to see was much impressed by his pluck, and made him rest for an hour or two, and was loath to let him go at the end of that period; but go back he would, and walked to the machine, patched it up well enough to get back to headquarters, and finished his day's work. He did his best to carry on, but eventually he had to give in and go into hospital.

"He got very wily in dodging the shells, and on one road which he had to traverse there was a hill, the crest of which was much exposed, so he used to charge an almost vertical bank, slide down the other side, and ride for a time under cover. Once a fragment of shell cut the leather off the top of his boot. He had to get food and rest as best he could, and once had to go three days without either."

From a motor cycle dispatch rider in British East Africa The Daily Mail prints the following letter:

"The other night, when it was just getting dark, the Captain had to send some one to the next camp, and I was asked to go. It was 23 miles away, and there is only one road or track to it running right through jungle all the way. Off I went on the most exciting ride I have ever undertaken.

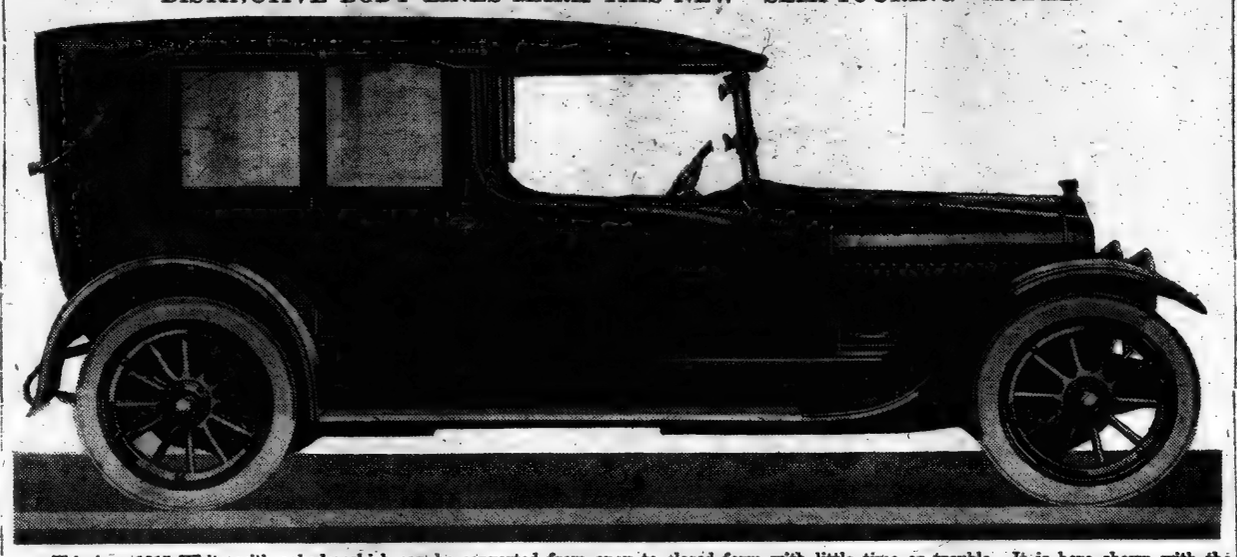
"I was fully armed with a service rifle and revolver, hunting knife, water-bottle, haversack, and ammunition. All that was on my back, including a bandolier, the whole lot weighing about 50 pounds. The first thing I ran into was a pack of baboons, some of them 5 feet in height. They ran in front of my light for about a mile. The brutes would not shift; you ought to have heard them bark. I rode behind one big brute within three yards of him. I would not have got into his clutches for all the money in the world. However, they at last turned off into the bush.

"The stray game that were hanging about that road—well, it is impossible to mention. I swore I would shoot some the next morning. I saw two fine leopards. One brute did not attempt to move until I was within three yards of him. I suppose he thought it wiser to get out of the road of the bright light and the roar of the engine. He opened his mouth and snarled, then sprang to one side, and I did not half go when I had passed him in case he took it into his head to follow me.

"Every one was up ready when I got there. They had heard me coming. I delivered my message to the Captain. Then he asked me into his tent and gave me something to eat and drink. I told him about the leopards I had seen, and he was very interested and said that just before I came in two of their sentries had been driven away from their posts by lions.

"When I was lying out under my blanket that night we could hear their roaring about a quarter of a mile away, and despite the wild beasts I slept as sound as if I were in my old bed at home."

DISTINCTIVE BODY LINES MARK THIS NEW "SEMI-TOURING" MODEL.



This is a 1915 White with a body which can be converted from open to closed form with little time or trouble. It is here shown with the top up and the windows closed. Note the long lines and the sweep of the cowl.

INTERESTING NEW AUTO MODELS OUT

Announcements Made of Eight, Six, and Four Cylinder Cars from $495 to $5,000.

Specifications and announcements of a number of new models have interested motorists recently. Some of the new things promised and performed are as follows:

An eight-cylinder announced by the King Motor Car Company at a price of less than $1,500 complete. The car is to have 40-45 horse power, but full mechanical details are not to be disclosed till Dec. 10. The new car will be exhibited in coming automobile shows.

After cautious experimenting, covering a period of many months, the Willys-Overland Company has announced the specifications of a six-cylinder Overland. The model is offered only in the single body design, and sells for $1,475, electrically lighted and started, and completely equipped. Wheelbase is 125 inches. With a bore of three and a half inches and a stroke of five and a quarter inches, the motor develops forty-five or more horse power at a normal engine speed. The cylinders are cast en bloc with the cylinder head detachable as a unit, exposing cylinders, pistons, valves, and valve chambers.

A new Stearns-Knight five-passenger touring car will sell for $1,750, completely equipped. It is the first one in the world to sell with a Knight-type motor for less than $2,000. It is a factory-built creation, guaranteed of forty horse power. There is a companion cabriolet for $2,250 and limousines for $2,850 up.

Philo E. Bemington, grandson of "the Father of American Gunmaking," has brought out a light roadster to sell for $495. The power plant is the unit type, including clutch and transmission; the motor has four cylinders, is water cooled, and is of the long-stroke type. The crank shaft is extremely large and the connecting rods are long, thus eliminating side thrust on the pistons. The gear set is of the selective sliding type, three speeds forward and reverse, with all gears of chrome nickel steel, and is operated by the Hollister automatic gear shift.

Announcement is made by R. E. Ingersoll, Manager of Eastern branches of the Reo Motor Car Company, of a coupé which has been added to the Reo line. This new job, which lists at $1,575, is built on the standard chassis and the body is interchangeable with that of the roadster.

The Cole Standard Four, a seven-passenger four-cylinder model, 120-inch wheelbase, weighing about 3,000 pounds, to retail at $1,485, nearly $200 less than the previous four-cylinder model, is announced by the Cole Motor Car Company. The new four body is a stream line design, having neither rise nor drop in cowl. The Stewart-Warner vacuum gravity gasoline control system is used on all models. The four carries the 4¼ by 5¼ Northway unit power plant, giving the car a rating of 40 horse power at 1,600 revolutions per minute.

Announcement has been made by officials of the Grant Motor Company, Findlay, Ohio, of a new six-cylinder model to sell at $795. The new six has a wheel base of 106 inches, and will carry full equipment, including electric lighting and starting apparatus. For purchasers who do not desire the electric lighting and starting system the price of the car will be $760, including acetylene lights.

Finley R. Porter, formerly Chief Engineer of the Mercer Automobile Company of Trenton, N. J., has organized the Finley Robertson Porter Company and has taken over the plant of the Metropole Motor Car Company at Port Jefferson, L. I., where he will produce a 100 horse power, 140-inch wheel base chassis, to sell for $5,000, with full electrical equipment. The motor has an A. L. A. M. rating of 34.2 horse power, and will develop 171 horse power. It is of the valve-in-the-head type, with four 4.6 by 6.75 inch cylinders, a single overhead cam shaft operating all valves. The piston displacement is 449 cubic inches. The officers of the new company are: President—Mr. Porter; Vice President—F. D. Veiller; Second Vice President—H. Adams; Secretary—C. H. Froelich; Treasurer—R. B. Porter.

In response to the demand for a car of this type the Haynes Company has announced a light six cabriolet. It may be converted from a roadster to a coupé or vice versa in less than a minute's time by a person within the car. When used as a roadster the plate glass windows are dropped into recesses in the doors and the curtains are kept in a carrying space built into the back of the seat.

TRUCKS FOR PAINTERS.

Motors Make Possible Moving of Men and Supplies Together.

One of the interesting truck developments is the motorizing of the painting and decorating trade. Contractors have found that with motor trucks they can move their men, ladders, and paraphernalia all at once and from one end of the city to another with the loss of a half-hour or an hour at the most. With the old way of horse transfer nothing but the equipment could be carried, the workers had to go by a street car, and a loss of a half-day and often a day resulted.

One of the most notable instances of the motorizing of a business, however, is that of the packing houses. One of the large concerns now is operating a fleet of over thirty trucks of one make, having purchased a number for its branches as well as its main plant.

ROAD CONDITIONS IN SEVERAL SECTIONS

Necessary Detours and Places of Good Going Along the Hudson River.

SOME BERKSHIRE ROUTES

A. C. A. Tells Where Caution Must Be Exercised In This Region—New Roads.

The roads are being worked in various sections along the Hudson, says the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, and at present the road north of Tarrytown to Peekskill is under construction. The better way to Peekskill is by way of Briarcliff, Croton Lake, Yorktown Heights, and Yorktown to Peekskill. A part of this road from Yorktown to Peekskill was lately resurfaced.

From Peekskill to Poughkeepsie the direct State road through Fishkill Village is in fine condition excepting a short stretch through the village of Wappingers Falls. From Peekskill macadam is found to Garrison, followed by fair dirt road through Cold Spring to Beacon, then State road to Wappingers Falls.

The approaches to Poughkeepsie, both from the south and the north, are being laid with brick pavement. The detours are well marked over good roads. North of Poughkeepsie two detours are necessary before reaching Hudson. The first commences about one mile above Clay Hill, just north of Staatsburg, from which point the road is closed to the village line of Rhinebeck. This road is being resurfaced in places, and should not be closed, as the roadbed is hard and fairly good. The greater part of the detour is good, but the first part would require careful driving in wet weather, as the road is quite narrow, with several sharp reverse curves.

The other detour, just above Rhinebeck, is where the Astor State Road is closed for nearly its entire length. The detour should be used here, as the road under construction is not fit to drive over. The detour which follows the old Post Road is in very good condition, and is well posted. From Hudson the road is in good condition to Albany.

From Briarcliff good State road is found by way of Amawalk, Lincolndale, Somers, Brewster, Hoansburg, and Haviland Hollow to Pawling. This road is better than the Lake Mahopac-Carmel road to Pawling because of the stretch of dirt road near Lake Mahopac and a bridge that is down near Carmel.

North of Pawling, from Dover Plains to Wassaic, the road is closed. The detour is very poor, being over a narrow, winding road, with a poor surface and steep hills. In places two cars cannot pass, and part of the road runs across fields. From Pawling there are two roads to Poughkeepsie, both of which are in fair condition. One of these is over dirt roads through Stone House and Poughquag to Green Haven, where State road begins and runs by way of Stormville, East Fishkill, Wicopee, Brinckerhoff, Fishkill Village, and Wappingers Falls to Poughkeepsie. The other route is more direct, turning off at Stormville on fair dirt road, which is followed through Fishkill Plains, New Hackensack, and Red Oak Mills to Poughkeepsie.

The Berkshire Section.

Leaving Poughkeepsie, there is State road by way of Millbrook to Lithgow, part of this having been opened on Oct. 1. From Lithgow it is necessary to make a detour on account of the construction in progress over Delavergne Hill, west of Amenia. This detour, well marked with signboards, is over fair-surfaced narrow country road with sharp grades, leading from Lithgow to Wassaic, where a connection is made with State road going north through Amenia to Millerton.

A good connection for the Berkshires from points north of Poughkeepsie on the Hudson River is made by following the State road through Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Clermont, and Blue Stores to Bell Pond. Here turn right and follow a good dirt road to Hollowville, where the State road from Hudson will be met and followed through Hillsdale to the Massachusetts State line.

There is a good State road extending from Hudson N. Y., eastward through Claverack, Hollowville, Crary ville, and Hillsdale to the Massachusetts State line. From this point to South Egremont the road has not been good.

Chief Engineer Dean of the Massachusetts Highway Commission reports that an appropriation has been made for the improvement of this road from the New York State line to South Egremont, and that the contract will probably be let about Nov. 1. He also says that it is quite probable that no detour will be necessary until next Spring, as a great deal of this work will be outside the limits of the present highway.

The road which was under construction south of Adams, on the main trunk route from Pittsfield to the north through Berkshire and Adams to North Adams, is completed and open to travel. This makes a good connection at North Adams for Williamstown and Manchester, also for the Mohawk Trail over the Hoosac Mountain to Greenfield.

RAN 7,500 MILES IN THIRTY DAYS WITH SEALED BONNET.

A 1915 Mitchell light four touring car on a chassis like this recently completed a gruelling test by making more than 250 miles a day for thirty consecutive days over all sorts of roads while the bonnet was under A. A. A. official seal.

FOR BICYCLE REAR LIGHTS.

Secretary of State Says They Protect the Rider as Well as Motorists.

"Every motorist," says Mitchell May, Secretary of State, "is painfully aware that the bicyclist is one of the chief trials of driving by night, because of the difficulty of distinguishing him.

"It was only recently that a law was passed compelling him to carry a rear lamp," said Mr. May last week, "or even a device for revealing his presence by reflecting the rays of lamps from the overtaking car. His front lamp is often so feeble that the patch of light it throws on the ground is not visible except at close range.

"Inasmuch as rear lamps on bicycles are enormous help to other drivers and valuable safeguards to the bicyclist himself, it is an interesting speculation why they are not more frequently adopted, especially since there is a legal obligation to carry them. Sometimes the reason would appear to be a lack of imagination—the same reason which leads some motorists to take risks that are a constant source of anxiety to the drivers of other vehicles, as the making of erratic movements in crowded thoroughfares or darting immediately in front of a heavy truck, which it is a physical impossibility to stop quickly.

"Sometimes the reason, it is to be feared, is a sort of defiant self-assertiveness; the bicyclist, riding the weakest vehicle upon the highway, feels that he is liable to be imposed upon, and accordingly thinks to assert his rights by adopting the attitude that he is free to use the road as he chooses; and that it is the business of other vehicles to keep clear of him whatever he may do. This attitude, of course, is entirely incompatible with what may be called the economy of road use."

TIME FOR HAULAGE CHANGE

War Purchases Afford Chance to Sell Horses and Buy Motor Trucks.

Conditions are more favorable now than they have ever been before for the adoption of motor trucks and delivery wagons by American business concerns, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The demand for horses and mules for export to Europe gives an unexpected chance for large users of horses to sell them at good prices and use the money to buy power equipment.

Representatives of the English, French and Russian Governments, who are reported to have received orders during the last week in October for the purchase of 20,000 additional horses and mules, are reported to be paying a uniform price of $270 a head in East St. Louis. At Fort Worth, Texas, prices have advanced $17 over last year as a result of the demand. The first shipment on an order for 3,000 started for Montreal last week. Trainloads of horses and mules are going from the West and Southwest daily to Canada and Atlantic ports. Germany is said to be offering from $500 to $800 for good horses.

Europe has already begun to drain the United States and Canada of their surplus grain crop, and prices of corn, oats and hay are certain to rise. Exports of oats from July 1 to Oct. 24 were 22,000,000 bushels—just double the exports for the corresponding period last year. So it is going to cost more than ever before to maintain horses, the Chamber thinks.

Motor trucks and delivery wagons, on the other hand, are better and cheaper than ever before, with list prices already fixed for the next twelve months. Gasoline is lower than at any time since the motor vehicle became a factor in transportation. Rubber and rubber tires are also cheaper than heretofore, and with plantation rubber coming into market in ever-increasing quantities, continued reductions are anticipated.

BIG ENTRY FOR AUTO SHOW.

Four Floors of the Palace to be Used for Complete Cars.

So great has the demand of motor car makers been this season for space at the fifteenth annual National Automobile Show, to be held in Grand Central Palace, that for the first time four floors of the big building will be utilized for the display of complete cars. The show is scheduled to open Saturday, Jan. 2, and will continue until Jan. 9. Even with four floors available Manager S. A. Miles and the Show Committee find that they are unable to accommodate all of the applicants for exhibition space. Heretofore the fourth story of the Palace has been used exclusively for accessory exhibitors, but some of these will be obliged to get along with smaller space than in former years in order to make room for the complete cars.

Already 548 exhibitors are on the list for the New York and Chicago shows. Ninety-two complete car makers are on the list for the New York show and ninety-one for Chicago. Thirteen motorcycle makers will be represented at these shows.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOTES.

In the army of Ford employes the Triple Alliance is represented by 606 Germans, 268 Hungarians, 750 Rumanians, 388 Austrians, and 330 Syrians. There are also 81 Turks and 690 Italians and Sicilians. The Triple Entente, on the other hand, has among the Ford workers 330 English, 133 Scotch, 142 Irish, 226 Canadians, 3 Australians, 2,015 Russians, 2,677 Poles, 79 Lithuanians, 18 Croatians, 55 Frenchmen, 21 Danes, 6 Belgians, 26 Hollanders, 3 Japanese, and 219 Servians.

The assets of the Marion Motor Car Company of this city have been sold to James I. Handley, President of the company, for $130,000. The company has had a varied experience within the last few years, but it is now understood that J. I. Handley is arranging to surround himself with a strong organization and will soon have something interesting to offer the motor public.

At a meeting held by the foremen of the various departments of the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company the other day a club was organized, to be known as the Federal Rubber Goodfellowship Club, for the purpose of accumulating a fund to bring good cheer into the homes of the needy at Christmas time.

A. S. Blakely, who has had charge of the publicity of the Cole Company since June 1, has been appointed newspaper advertising manager.

The total sales for the last business year of the Stevens-Duryea Company have been $3,506,500.94, as shown by its financial statement. Since engaging in business the company has manufactured and sold 14,000 motor cars. On a capital stock of $300,000 reserves for depreciation of $354,003.87 are shown, and a surplus of $2,975,595.22.

Announcement is made of the purchase of important interest in the Valvoline Oil Company by Henry W. Huckels, formerly President of the Columbia Motor Car Company of Hartford, Conn., and now with the Packard Motor Car Company of New York.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Allen Motor Company of Fostoria, Ohio, was admitted to membership.

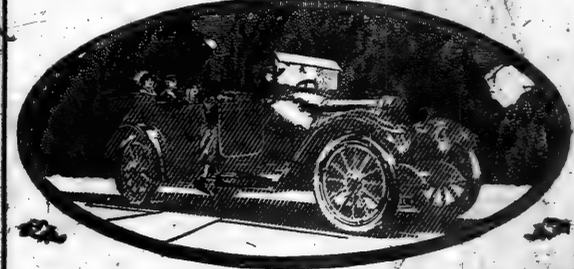
Owing to the general interest in factory safety movements, it may be interesting to note how the Goodrich organization operates. First there is a safety committee, with the president of the company as chairman, and a membership of nine men from various parts of the plant, who have opportunities for getting about. They report regularly on dangerous conditions. Each Safety Committeeman has charge of a certain department for inspection purposes. One result is that only four out of the 300 men on the committee have been victims of injury, serious or otherwise.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

will be shown to the New York public for the first time at Broadway and 57th Street, Monday, November 16th.

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St.
Open Evenings. Phone Columbus 6000

LEWIS "VT"
Monarch of the Sixes



Reproducing Europe's Finest

It is in reality a $3000 car sold for $1600. It carries the guarantee of one of the oldest Automobile builders in America and was designed by MONSIEUR RENE PETARD, one of Europe's foremost Automobile engineers; a man whose connections with the Fiat, Unic, Darracq and Itala, well known as Europe's highest priced cars, made it possible for him to produce a masterpiece. Read the specifications.

$1600 LOOK FOR THIS RADIATOR — $1600 LOOK FOR THIS RADIATOR

COMFORT

135 INCH WHEEL-BASE; electrically lighted and started; left-hand drive, centre control; 56-inch underslung rear springs, insuring perfect riding qualities; low centre of gravity; combination four, five and six-passenger streamline body, with large 20-inch doors; deep, luxurious, hand buffed leather upholstering. Jiffy side curtains.

DURABILITY

1,000 FEWER PARTS; absolute simplicity in construction; unit power plant, 3-point suspension; perfect balance in motor, insuring long life; full floating rear axle; Stewart-Warner vacuum gasolene feed, with tank in rear; 11-inch road clearance; Speedometer drive on transmission.

ECONOMY

SMALL BORE, LONG STROKE (3½x6), HIGH EFFICIENCY MOTOR; SIX-CYLINDER monobloc type; 16 miles per gallon of gasolene; weight 3,250 pounds. Even distribution of weight and over-size 36x4 tires give maximum service. See this car and arrange for demonstration.

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
226 W. 57TH ST., AT BROADWAY. Phone 4541 Columbus
JUNCTION MOTOR CO., 535 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

RESORTS.

Spend Thanksgiving in the Land of the Sky.

Winter Southern Literature Just Off The Presses

Important for the tourist to have—full of interest, information and attractive photographic illustrations.

With these at hand you can plan your Winter playtime—choose the location you like best, decide upon the climate most suitable and learn of scenic surroundings in harmony with your innermost desires.

Sports at Southern resorts are of the highest order. They are at their best at Asheville, in the Land of the Sky, at Augusta, Aiken, Columbia, Charleston, Summerville, and at the Gulf Coast resorts New Orleans, Mobile, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Gulf Port, as well as at points in Florida. Round trip tourist tickets honored via Asheville without additional charge.

Six trains a day from New York to principal Southern cities and resorts.

Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 264 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th Street) New York City. Tel. 2214 Madison Square.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South

The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, New York

On the Delaware & Lackawanna Railway

THIS WORLD RENOWNED RESORT
OPEN NOW AND ALL THE YEAR

Drs. Jackson and Gregory will welcome old friends and newcomers. Physicians desiring regimen of a Health Resort for their patients should certainly advise The Jackson. Ethically conducted. *Do not fail to investigate.*

Write for Literature.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
The Pioneer American "Cure" for the Treatment of Heart Disease

The NAUHEIM TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN GIVING THE NAUHEIM BATHS WITH A NATURAL IODO - BROMO BRINE.

GLEN SPRINGS
A Mineral Springs Health Resort & Hotel
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The Appointments, Service and Cuisine are the Best.
Complete Hydrotherapeutic and Electrical Equipment

For the treatment of heart disease, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

For descriptive booklet, address:
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, *President.*
Watkins, N. Y., on Seneca Lake.

The WILKINSON HOUSE LIBERTY, N. Y.
FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
BOOKLET.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

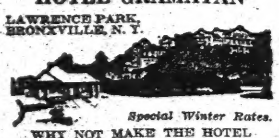
Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York. Open All Year
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
Special Winter Rates
One of the Most Exclusive Country Hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. Excellent schools. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 33 minutes. Write for Illustrated Booklet and rates.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Pennsylvania R. R. Station.

FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Amid the Hills and Woods of Beautiful Westchester.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.



Special Winter Rates.
WHY NOT MAKE THE HOTEL GRAMATAN YOUR WINTER HOME? Within easy commuting distance for the New York business man; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis and all outdoor sports. Send for new illustrated booklet and rates.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Inc.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Excellent Orchestra and Ballroom.
Country Club and Golf Course. Tennis, Polo, Swimming Pool, Billiards, Bowling.
American Plan. Grill Room a la Carte. Rates and booklet on request.
J. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Telephone White Plains 2200.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
90th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $3 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON
EAST ORANGE.
A COMPLETE home hotel; charming location; rooms, single and en suite; private baths; telephones; near Brick Church Station, 30 minutes to Broadway; illustrated booklet.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

Beechwood Villa Open Oct. 1; first-class, large sun porch. Booklet. M. L. BIOREN, Manager. Est. of Mrs. M. A. Paul. 'Phone connection.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL ALVORD
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.
A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon teas. Dancing. Reasonable terms.
F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. M. GRIGSON, Manager.

Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

In the Heart of the Pines
Laurel House
LAKEWOOD
NOW OPEN.
Providing the acme of comfort with most attractive surroundings. Thorough appointments and service.
Every outdoor sport and diversion in a delightful climate.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc.
Detailed information and terms may be obtained by addressing.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lakeside walks and drives.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Special Thanksgiving Open Tournament, Lakewood Country Club, Nov. 26, 27, 28.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

BARTLETT INN
HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL, MODERATE PRICES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

CARASALJO HOTEL
On Lake front, 3 minutes from depot; modern; special rates for week-end guests. Address N. L. Campbell, Prop., Box Q2.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular. Booklet. Phone 135. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. A. WOEHR, Prop.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Modern and homelike; dancing. E. B. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.
WESTMONT HOTEL Rhode Island Ave. & Beach. Most attractive all-year hotel. Elevator; private baths. Adjoining swimming pool and gymnasium. $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. Frederick Klein, Jr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

"Suggestion for Thanksgiving Holidays."
COLEMAN HOUSE
Asbury Park, N. J. Open all year. Whole square on the ocean.
Also
The Marlborough
High-class family hotel.
Open all year. A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

Why not pass Thanksgiving at Asbury Park? Combines charms of shore and country.
The New TENNEY
(few minutes of ocean,) offers 100% value in table and room comforts. Specially attractive rates over the holiday and week ends. Our popular prices appeal to the economical and our service to the discriminating. Free auto at station. 'Phone 1785 Asbury Park.
THE MADISON
Asbury Park, N. J., overlooking ocean, boardwalk, and Arcade on the east and Sunset Lake on the west. Desirable winter home; steam heat; moderate rates. Booklet. J. K. DODMAN, Prop.

HOW WAR AFFECTED THE COTTON TRADE

Report of Census Bureau Shows American Spinners Used Less Than Last Year.

BIG DROP IN EXPORTS

Less Than One-Third of What They Were a Year Ago—Big Supply in Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—American cotton spinners used less cotton during the first three months of the cotton year than they did in the same period last year; exports during October were less than one-third of what they were a year ago and almost a million bales more were in the hands of manufacturers and in warehouses at the end of October than there were last year at that time. This summarizes briefly the effect of the European war on the American cotton industry as disclosed today by the October cotton consumption and distribution report of the Census Bureau.

The United Kingdom during October increased its takings of American cotton, 252,065 bales having been exported to it. Germany received no American cotton, while France took 22,302 bales, the first it had received since the beginning of the war.

Cotton consumed during October was 451,841 bales exclusive of linters, compared with 511,022 in October last year. Consumption for the three months ending Oct. 31, was 1,250,715 bales, against 1,386,708 last year.

Cotton on hand Oct. 31, in manufacturing establishments was 713,407 bales, compared with 1,023,015 a year ago and in independent warehouses 3,780,036, compared with 2,509,658 a year ago.

Exports were 497,180 bales against 1,517,838 last year, and for the three months, 644,168 against 2,705,322 a year ago.

Imports were 12,132 bales against 5,569 last year, and for the three months, 54,554 against 20,908 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,651,946 against 30,855,360 a year ago.

Linters consumed were 29,101 bales against 31,335 a year ago, and for the three months, 81,770 bales against 85,682 last year; on hand in manufacturing establishments, 85,262 bales against 49,483 a year ago, and in independent warehouses, 48,047 against 38,057 a year ago.

Linters exported were 4,104 bales and for the three months 6,797 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON RULING.

Trading on Monday Will Be Restricted, but Not Thereafter.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange today announced that on Monday trading will be restricted until 3 P. M. and unrestricted thereafter.

Trading will begin with May-June onward; no transactions further than fifteen months ahead.

RESORTS.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

You've Dreamed of A Spot Like This—

Skies of arching indigo—a beach clean and white as the floor of Heaven, swept by a sapphire sea. A place where Winter is one long June; the climate surpassing that of Egypt or the Riviera.

Sports? Jove, yes! Surf Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Pony Racing, Fishing, etc., all Winter long!

Nassau-Bahamas

A tourist resort? Decidedly not! Just a little tropic colony, with a great, big welcome for winter visitors. Three days from New York—fifteen hours from Miami, Fla.

If you want to make plans for a Winter you'll never forget, write

Bahamas Government Agent
Suite 61, 303 Fifth Ave., New York

VIRGINIA.

"The Delights of Getting Well"

You can combine the enjoyments of a magnificent resort hotel with ALL the TREATMENTS given at Aix, Vichy, Karlsbad, Nauheim, or Harrogate at

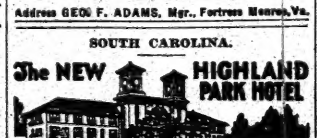
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

Interesting booklets, one describing cases "cured" by Chamberlin Methods, sent on request.

Address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The NEW HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL



"The Queen of Winter Resorts"
AIKEN, S. C.
WILL OPEN DECEMBER 25.
Nearly all rooms have private bath connecting. Rooms without bath have hot and cold running water. Suites arranged with parlor if so desired.
For terms and other particulars address
J. F. CHAMPLIN, Mgr.,
Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th St., N. Y.

BERMUDA.

NEW
EAGLES NEST HOTEL
6 Acres of Land; Fishing, Bathing, Tennis, Golf.
BERMUDA
$15.00
Per Week, American Plan for November. Ask for Porter at dock. Write for Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Open all year. Steam heat; private baths. Table and service excellent.
W. A. & H. M. LEECH.

WHOLESALE PRICES WEAKER

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city, unless otherwise specified, for the week ended Nov. 13. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$6.10	$6.00	$5.25
Coffee, No 7 Rio, lb.	.06½	.06⅝	.10⅝
Sugar, brown sheetings, yd.	.07	.07	.03½
Printcloths, yd	.03	.03	.02½
Butter, creamery, ex., lb.	.36	.34½	.34
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15	.15¼	.16¼
Eggs, Western lsts, doz.	.33	.30	.40
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.09	.09	.06⅜
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10½	.10½	.11⅝
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05⅞	.05⅞	.06
Raisins, lb	.07½	.07½	.05½
Flour, spring pat., bbl.	5.75	5.75	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.25	5.25	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.24½	1.23	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.84⅜	.85	.80
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54¼	.54	.40½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	....	....	13.9
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.10	1.10	1.05
Hides, Chi., pack., No. 1, lb.	.21½	.21½	.19⅜
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.20	.20	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.45	.45	.42
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Pa., ton.	14.50	14.50	15.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	19.50	19.50	21.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.114	.11½	.16¼
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.066	.06½	.043
Tin, New York, lb.	.33¾	.34	.40
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.08¾	.12	.13
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lb.	6.60	6.60	6.70
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lb.	7.70	7.70	7.85
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lb.	5.75	5.75	4.00
Lard, prime, Chic., 100 lb.	12.40	11.07½	10.87½
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lb.	9.75	9.75	10.65
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	20.50	20.25	20.25
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05¾	.05⅞	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.65	.60	.70
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	5.10	5.00	4.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.15½	.15½	.13½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.13½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.50	1.50	2.25
Wool, av. 100, Phil., lb.	.254	.254	.225

Wholesale commodities prices, as reflected by Dun's list, were somewhat more unsettled and weaker in tone last week than in the week ended Nov. 7. There were eighty-four changes in a list embracing 318 quotations, and, compared with the changes of the preceding week, there were two less advances and eleven more declines. The actual division of the week's fluctuations was thirty advances and fifty-four declines.

There were two features to the changes indicated. The first was the sharp upturn of prices on certain foodstuffs, and the second was the large number of changes that were shown in the markets for drugs, chemicals, and oils. In the foodstuffs markets, despite the weakened tone of the list, there were just three times as many advances as declines—a condition hitherto very rare, if not entirely unknown. And, strange to say, there were fewer changes in these markets than is ordinarily the case.

There was no great change in the price situation as concerns most fresh fruits, though some of the dried varieties declined. Fresh vegetables were steady for the most part, but a bit firmer here and there. In dairy products there was a notable increase in the price of butter and eggs, which, in both instances, may have been directly due to the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease that is sweeping certain sections of the country. That these advances were wholly warranted is problematical, though, doubtless, eggs displaced meats on many of the tables in the affected districts. Cheese was slightly weaker.

There was no change in the price position of teas and coffees, and the ups and downs in the spice market were about evenly divided. Both raw and refined sugars were advanced, standard granulated moving up 10 cents a hundred pounds to $5.10. In flour there was no quotable change, and the grains were fairly steady at recent figures. An advance in wheat and declines in the price of corn, oats, and malting barley made up the changes in this part of the list. The major provisions at Chicago showed no great change. All of the fluctuations were upward, but they were confined to mess pork, prime lard, and bacon.

An easy market again prevailed in iron and steel products, with concessions not hard to get when real business was at stake. Coke was also lower. In the minor metals declines in copper, spelter, tin, and tin plate were contrasted with advances in lead and antimony. Business in hides was less active, but in spite of this several grades advanced. Leather was steady.

Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed twenty-eight declines, against six advances, none of which was particularly significant. Several declines in paint prices, together with downward revisions of the figures quoted on crude rubber and hops and an advance in the price of turpentine, completed the listed changes.

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NEW LIGHT THROWN ON PAISH'S MISSION

British Financier May Find Negotiations Here on Exchange Have Been Offset.

CONDITIONS NOW IMPROVED

Situation Has Changed Since English Expert Came Here with B. B. Blackitt by Invitation.

The inception of the plan for the establishment of a credit of $100,000,000 in London, in favor of American bankers, by the Bank of England, with the support of the British Government, the formulation of which was reported from Washington yesterday, goes back to the early days of the derangement in international exchange caused by the war. It was to try to put through this plan that Sir George Paish, financial adviser to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Basil B. Blackitt were invited to come to this country and confer with Secretary McAdoo.

The plan first was talked of among individual bankers in this city, when foreign exchange conditions were at their worst, and after a fairly definite proposal had been worked out it was presented to Secretary McAdoo with a request that negotiations be opened with the British Government. After the English representatives arrived in this country there was a series of conferences in Washington, among them, Secretary McAdoo, members of the Federal Reserve Board, and leading bankers of this city. These negotiations have been continued more recently by a committee of bankers, consisting of Albert H. Wiggin, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and James Brown.

Meantime other measures had been taken toward restoring normal conditions in foreign exchange. The $100,000,000 syndicate to arrange for the payment in gold of the city's maturing obligations abroad, amounting to $80,000,000, was organized and a little later the $100,000,000 gold pool was formed and began selling exchange against its first and so far its only shipment of $10,000,000 to Ottawa for credit to the Bank of England.

The result was that the exchange situation improved to a marked extent and the necessity for the $100,000,000 credit in London became less obvious. Last week, owing mainly to the heavy purchases of war supplies by European nations and the prospective opening of the Federal Reserve Banks, exchange fell to normal, and it has remained well below the gold export point.

Under present conditions such a plan as that under negotiation with Sir George Paish probably would not be initiated, but it still is felt that its adoption would have a beneficial effect, at least sentimentally, although the need of it has been reduced to a minimum by the course of events since it was broached.

There are still elements of uncertainty in the Exchange situation, however. The chief of these is as to what may happen whenever the time comes for opening the Stock Exchange if that should be followed, as has been feared, by the selling of American securities on a huge scale by foreign investors. This fear has been greatly reduced recently by the continued easing of money conditions in London, but while the Bank of England credit, if its establishment is agreed to by the British Government, may never be utilized, it would be one more safeguard against the happening of the unexpected.

The working out of the plan now in shape for submittal to the British Government would be through the sale of exchange by the American bankers against the credit established by the Bank of England. The bills so drawn and sold to those having obligations to meet in London would not be redeemable by the American bankers for six months, by which time it is expected any further dislocation of the international situation that might arise would have been adjusted through the ordinary channels of trade, if, indeed, the current of payments had not long since set in the opposite direction.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS' INCOME.

Increase of $461,748 Over Last Year Shown in Joint Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The joint income account issued by the Metropolitan West Side, Northwestern and South Side Elevated Railroads for the year ending June 30, 1914, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, shows that corporate income available for interest and dividends increased $461,748.

During the last year the roads expended $1,871,331 for construction and rehabilitation of their properties which has been financed partly by advances from the Chicago Elevated Railways.

Gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1914, are shown at $8,182,861, an increase over the preceding year of $177,411, while net earnings are given at $4,333,836, an increase of $222,085. Expenses were $3396,965, an increase of $13,800.

CUT STATE INSURANCE RATE.

Workman's Compensation Commission Will Have New Schedule.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission announces that it expects to declare dividends averaging 15 per cent. on the first six months' business and to make a general reduction of the rates of the State Insurance Fund to take effect Jan. 1, 1915, which will bring these rates down to an average 20 per cent. below the present rates of the liability companies.

It is estimated that because of the low rates, its policy holders will make a total saving of approximately $250,000 on the six months' insurance, as compared with the amount which they would have paid for their insurance if placed with liability companies. The number of policy holders of the State Fund is now about 7,000, representing an annual premium of about $1,400,000, and an insured payroll of about $280,000,000. This volume of business is larger than that obtained by all the sixteen mutual associations combined, and it is exceeded by only one of the thirty stock companies writing compensation insurance.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Alaska Gold Mines Co.	....	....	Apr. 16, '15
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 12	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	Nov. 17
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Nov. 16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Oct. 26	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	Sept. 25	....	Nov. 17
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 19
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 30	....	Nov. 20
Deere & Co. pf.	Feb. 15	....	Mar. 9
Erie & Pittsburgh Ry. Co.	Nov. 12	....	Jan. 11, '15
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	Nov. 19	....	Jan. 19
New York Dock Co.	Nov. 9	Nov. 18	Nov. 17
Texas Company	Nov. 7	After mtg.	Nov. 17
United Fruit Co.	Nov. 18	....	Dec. 9
Va. Ry. & Power Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 19	Nov. 18

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed heaviness during the early operations and prices declined about ½c under moderate liquidation over the week-end and in absence of aggressive demand. Toward the close a steadier tone developed and prices regained the early loss and final figures were ¼ ⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16⅛; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.17⅛; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.22, all nominal c. i. f. Buffalo to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			$1.22½	$1.22½	96¼
May	$1.29⅝	$1.29½	1.29⅝	1.29⅝	99¼

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT MARKET.

May	1.30½	1.29¼	1.30¼	1.30¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.15¼	1.14¼	1.15	1.14¾	96¼
May	1.21½	1.20⅝	1.21¼	1.21⅝	91¼

CORN.

Receipts of corn at interior points on Saturday were 884,000 bushels, bringing the total for the week up to 4,332,000, compared with 2,816,000 last week, and 2,416,000 last year. This increase in the movement and prospects of liberal offerings from the country had a depressing influence on values, although there were evidences of a demand from abroad. Late in the day there was a partial reaction in sympathy with wheat, but final prices were ⅛ to ¼c. net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¾c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive and prime Argentine at 78c., nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¾	76¾
May	71¾	71⅜	71¾	71¾	71¾

OATS.

The oats market was slightly lower early, but export sales for the week were said to have been larger than had been reported and values rallied, closing ¼c. net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54 to 54¼c.; No. 2 white 54½ to 55c.; No. 3 white, 53½ to 54c.; No. 4 white, 53 to 53¼c.; fancy clipped white, 55¼ to 56½c.; ordinary clipped white, 53½ to 54½c., all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49¾	49¼	49¾	49⅝	35¾
May	53¾	53¼	53¾	53½	42½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, and after showing a moderate decline early due to some uncertainty regarding the probable effect of reopening the stock yards on Monday, prices hardened and closed steady in sympathy with grain. Estimated receipts at Chicago for Monday ranged from 12,000 to 20,000 hogs; Kansas City received 4,000 for the day and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.47	10.40	10.47	10.47	10.92
May	10.60	10.52	10.60	10.60	11.12
Ribs—					
January	10.25	10.17	10.22	10.25	10.95
May	10.55	10.52	10.55	10.57	11.07
Pork—					
January	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.20	20.50
May	19.60	19.52	19.60	19.65	20.50

COTTON.

The Cotton Exchange floor was a very busy place on Saturday. Telephones were being installed, official notices issued, changes in firms made public, brokers recalled from vacations and quotation board put in order. Official announcement was received from Liverpool that beginning at 3 P. M. on Monday next that market will begin unrestricted trading in May-June onwards, except that no transactions further off than fifteen months will be permitted. Prior to 3 o'clock trading will be restricted to May-June only, as for the past few days. As New Orleans will reopen Monday also, it will mean a resumption of business on all the big exchanges with the beginning of the new week. Announcement was received late Saturday that New Orleans will close daily at 2 P. M. (3 o'clock New York time), except Saturday, when it will close at 11 A. M. (12 o'clock New York time).

COTTONSEED OIL.

Traders in the cottonseed oil market were more apathetic on Saturday and the volume of business was comparatively small. Trading seemed to be largely of an evening-up character, and in consequence price changes were irregular, the market closing at 5 points decline to 3 points net advance.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
Spot	....	....	5.35@5.45	5.35	
November	5.40	5.40	5.38@5.41	5.38	
December	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.42	5.39	
January	5.56	5.55	5.55@5.56	5.55	
February	....	....	5.65@5.75	5.70	
March	5.88	5.82	5.82@5.85	5.82	
April	5.91	5.90	5.89@5.94	5.92	
May	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.08	6.07	
June	....	....	6.12@6.22	6.12	

COFFEE.

A holiday spirit prevailed in the coffee market on Saturday and the volume of business was comparatively small, sales through the liquidating committee amounting to 19,500 bags, of which the greater part was in the form of exchanges. Prices showed comparatively little change from final quotations of Friday and the undertone was steady with evidence that the recent decline has brought the market to a point where the trade is more disposed to favor the buying side. The local spot market was unchanged with Rio 7's quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,921 packages. The slight weakness in fresh creamery which developed yesterday was more marked today, and it is quite probable that there would have been some shading of values if business would result. Most of the buyers were supplied, and are holding off until next week. Quotations are unchanged for the day. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36c; higher scoring lots, 36¼c.; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 26½@30c; thirds, 24½@25¾c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33¼c; firsts, 29¼@32c; seconds, 26@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@34c good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 25@28c; process, extras, 25¼@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23¼@24¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22¼@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,879 cases. Fancy new-laid very scarce and wanted beyond the supply. General demand quiet, and there is accumulation of good medium and lower grades, for which values are extremely irregular and uncertain. Storage eggs are quiet. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 27@32c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 22@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25½c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 18@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 35c; defective, 40@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@41c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 27@30c.

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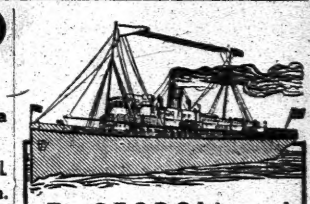

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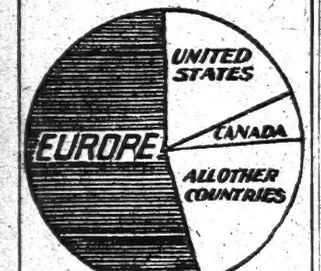
WHEAT



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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bank Figures Reflect Week's Improvement—The Influence of the New Reserve Banks.

A further decrease of $23,500,000 in the circulation of the national banks reported in yesterday's bank statement attested to the rapidity with which money market conditions at this centre are returning to normal. Before another bank statement is issued the reserve requirements will have changed, and, other things being equal, the surplus reserve of the banks largely increased by reason of the reduction in reserve requirements. That being so, less money market significance than otherwise would be the case attaches to the decrease of $8,500,000 in surplus reported yesterday.

The decline in interest rates during the week furnished outward evidence of the increasing comfort of the banking position. This, in part, but not solely by any means, has been due to the prospective establishment of the reserve banks as an incident of which member banks will hereafter have to carry a smaller proportion of reserves than has been required of national banks in the past. But beside this change in reserve, another and influential factor in easing the money market has been the fact that hereafter rediscount facilities will be available which have never been available in the past. Trade of desirable kind will not in future be confronted with the handicap that at times has been imposed in the past simply for the reason that the country's banking machinery was not adapted to meeting the full requirements of trade. The establishment of the new banking system by no means automatically does away with all chance of money market difficulties in the future, but it does reduce the number of causes likely to lead to such difficulties.

It is no longer being assumed in the financial district that all action toward reopening the Stock Exchange must be put over until after the end of the year. It is being found that such steps as have already been taken in the matter of lifting price restrictions instead of doing harm have actually done good. It is natural that this should dispel some of the apprehension which has been apparent in Stock Exchange circles over the possible consequences of resuming public trading in securities. Plans are now being discussed, not vaguely, with reference to some indefinite future period but practically with reference to the possibility of early action, and there is now reason for hoping that the problem will be worked out without any too long waiting. There are difficulties which have to be overcome, but overcoming difficulties is a routine element in successful endeavor. Moreover, the difficulties which have lain in the way of Stock Exchange resumption are each day becoming smaller.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges, $233,224,039; balances, $16,538,680; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $1,063,276.

BAR SILVER.

In London, 22½d., unchanged; in New York, 47⅝c, unchanged.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

New Addresses.—Dwight Braman, 15 William Street; J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Branch Office.—Sternberger, Sinn & Co., Asbury Park, N. J., discontinued.

Changes in Firms.—Dick Brothers & Co., Frank M. Dick, retired; Dick Brothers & Co., Marshall Geer, retired; Springs & Co., William D. Martin, retired.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pamphlet describing commercial paper as defined by the Federal Reserve Board. Included are the regulations established by the Board in regard to paper that is considered eligible for rediscount.

The Fitch Bond Book for 1914 has been prepared by the Fitch Publishing Company. It contains descriptions of the funded issues of the leading railroad and industrial companies of the country.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.25 4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.12 4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	5.25 4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.35 5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.12 4.80
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		6.00 5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.40 5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.50 5.00
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.20 4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.20 4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.30 5.70
Missouri Pacific	1914-'23	5		7.00 6.00
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½		5.12 4.85
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.10 4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.25 5.25
Seaboard A. Line	1914-'23	5		5.40 5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.40 5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.25 4.90
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5		6.00 5.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	505	515	505	515
Borne-Scrymser	250	265	245	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	120	113	120
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	620	640	620	640
Colonial Oil	80	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	222	215	222
Crescent Pipe Line	45	47	45	47
Cumberland P. Line	53	57	48	53
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	170	175	170	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	144	148
Indiana Pipe Line	94	100	97	100
National Transit	38	40	36	38
New York Transit	220	230	216	225
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	90	95
Ohio Oil	170	172	165	168
Pierce Oil	13	15	13	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	386	370	380
Solar Refining	230	260	245	255
South. Penn. Oil	247	263	245	265
Southern Pipe Line	192	194	195	200
Southwest. Pa. Pipe Line	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	289	292	285	290
Standard Oil of Ind.	470	475	465	470
Standard Oil of Neb.	330	340	320	335
Stand. Oil of Ky.	190	192	188	190
Standard Oil of N. J.	373	376	368	370
Standard Oil of Ohio.	405	415	405	415
Stand. Oil of Kansas.	330	340	330	340
S. O. of Ky., new	245	255	245	255
Swan & Finch Co.	155	165	155	165
Union Tank Line	79	82	79	82
Vacuum Oil	180	185	180	185
Washington Oil	35	40	32	40

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Bay State Gas	10c	10c	10c	10c
1,100	Butte & Lond.	19c	19c	18c	19c
700	Calaveras	98c	98c	95c	97c
100	Cal. & Corbin	6c	6c	6c	6c
200	Crown Res.	90c	90c	88c	88c
400	Davis-Daly	52c	55c	52c	55c
350	First Nat'l	92c	95c	92c	95c
1,100	Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Jumbo Ext.	85c	87c	85c	85c
500	Ohio Copper	7c	7c	7c	7c
100	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	U. Cig. S. new	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
65	Un. Profit Sh.	12	13	11¾	11¾

Following are the bid and asked quotations:

Alvarado	.70 .90	La Rose	.70 .72
Atl. Gold	.26 .29	Majestic	.10 .12
Bay S. Gas	.09 .10	Mex. Met.	.17 .19
Begole	.40 .75	McK.-Dar.	.41 .44
Bohemia	1 1¼	M. of Am.	2¼ 2½
Best. Ely	.10 .20	New Baltic	.50 .75
Butte & L.	.18 .19	Nev.-Doug.	.48 .48
Calaveras	.93 .94	Ohio Oil	.97 .99
Chief Con.	.65 .75	Riker-Heg.	7¾ 7¾
Con. Con.	.85 1.00	So. Lake	1¼ 2¼
Crown Res.	.85 .88	Stewart	1 1¼
Davis-Daly	.52 .55	Tono. Bel.	4¾ 4¾
Eagle & B.	.75 .85	Tono. Ext.	2¾ 2¾
First Nat.	.92 1.00	Tono. Mer.	.29 .31
Gold. Con.	.06 .09	Tono. Min.	.07 .07½
Gold. Mer.	.19 .20	Ton. W. E.	.57 .59
Goldfield	1 1.15	Un. Cig. St.	85 87
Iron Blossom	1¼ 1¾	Un. Prof. S.	11½ 11¾
Jim Butler	.70 .75	U. Verde E.	1 1-16 1⅛
Jumbo Ext.	.85 .89	Yukon	1¾ 2¼

BANKS LOSE CASH.

Surplus Lower by $8,500,000; Further Decline in Loans and Circulation.

The average figures of the bank statement showed these changes for the week:

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans	$2,133,170,000	—$11,532,900
Specie	340,306,000	— 3,899,000
Legal tenders (including national bank notes held by State banks and trust companies)	102,463,000	— 3,340,000
Net deposits	1,925,354,000	+ 2,307,000
Circulation	106,728,000	— 23,332,000
Banks: Cash reserve in vault	378,956,000	— 3,956,000
Trust Cos.: Cash reserve in vault	63,843,000	— 4,543,000
Aggregate cash reserve	442,799,000	
Excess cash reserve	7,413,000	
Decrease	8,500,650	
Trust companies' reserve with C. H. members carrying 25% cash reserve	57,840,000	

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans & Investments	$560,379,100	+ $18,800
Gold	41,489,400	— 510,800
Currency and bank-notes	13,376,500	+ 355,900
Total deposits	637,883,400	— 2,443,000
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	553,324,300	— 1,855,200

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$12,756,300	13.50
Deposit in banks and trust companies	12,130,000	12.84
Total	$24,886,300	26.34

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$42,109,600	09.76
Deposits in banks and trust companies	75,991,400	17.62
Total	$118,101,000	27.38

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $142,987,300; $190,100 increase. Per cent. of legal reserve, 27.20.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS ALONE. AVERAGE FIGURES.

		Ch'ge from prev. week.
Loans	$1,509,300,000	—$12,288,000
Deposits	1,463,820,000	+ 9,156,000
Circulation	106,728,000	— 23,332,000
Specie	286,194,000	— 2,530,000
Legals	92,762,000	— 1,001,000
Total res.	378,956,000	— 3,531,000
Res. req.	366,455,000	+ 2,289,000
Surplus	12,501,000	— 5,820,000
Res. %	25.85	— 0.40

Summary of weekly statement of State banks in Greater New York:

		Change.
Loans and investments	320,341,100	+ 726,400
Gold	48,658,100	— 1,205,700
Currency and bank notes	38,744,500	— 419,300
Deposits	410,268,200	— 5,571,300
Reserve on dep'ts.	106,146,800	— 642,800
Percentage of reserve, 25.9%.		

Summary of weekly statement of trust companies in Greater New York:

Loans and investments	1,089,925,200	— 25,000
Gold	82,264,300	— 1,115,000
Currency and bank bills	23,676,200	— 2,725,900
Deposits	1,192,109,100	— 13,571,000
Reserve on dep'ts.	242,988,100	— 6,411,000
Percentage of reserve, 25.8%.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, comoare as follows:

	In New York. 1914.	Total U. S. 1914.
Nov. 14	$1,309,947,031	$2,800,979,153
Nov. 7	*1,308,062,075	2,987,008,330
Oct. 31	1,212,968,748	2,513,094,894
Oct. 24	1,257,725,611	2,642,211,372
	1913.	1913.
Nov. 15	$1,867,797,890	$3,424,237,570
Nov. 8	1,821,295,909	3,406,949,354
Nov. 1	1,906,724,546	3,352,098,060
Oct. 25	1,923,681,145	3,468,704,297

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1914	6	3	6
1913	4	2	2½
1912	6½	4½	5½
1911	2½	2½	2½
1910	4½	2½	4½
1909	6	3	4½
1908	3	1	1¾
1907	4	2½	3
1906	20	2½	8
1905	25	4	15
1904	3	2	2¼
1903	6	2½	3

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Can. Pacific	2½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
Catawissa pf.	$1.25	—	Nov. 19	Nov. 11
Crip. Cr. Cent.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 21
Do pf.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 21
N. Penns'va	2	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Phila., G. & N.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
P., B. & L. E. pf.	3	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
So. Pacific	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Nov. 30
Union Pacific	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rwys	62½	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 30
Baton R. E. pf.	3	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Norf. R. & L.	3	—	Dec. 10	*Nov. 30
Nor. Tex. Elec.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Adams Exp.	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Am. Sugar com.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
& pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
Atlantic Ref.	5	—	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Cumb. P. L.	5	—	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Crescent P. L.	75c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Dom. Textile	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Iron Steamboat	3	A		Oct. 31
Jumbo Ext. M.	5c	—	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Mid. W. Ut. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
M. Plow 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Nat. Biscuit	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 30	*Nov. 16
Nat. C. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Phila. Elec.	3¾%	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
†P. R.-A. Tob.	5	Q	Dec. 3	Nov. 14
S. O. of Cal.	2½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
Un. C. St. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
U. S. Gyp. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Wisc. Edison.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14

*Holders of record; books do not close.
†Scrip.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 8, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	5	Sep. 1, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	July 31, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 12, 1914
Bank of the Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Ls	San. F.
Nov. 9	Par	†20c	*10c	*50c
Nov. 10	Par	†30c	*5c	*50c
Nov. 11	Par	†40c	*5c	*50c
Nov. 12	Par	†40c	†10c	*50c
Nov. 13	Par	†45c	†10c	*50c
Nov. 14	Par	†45c	†10c	*50c

*Premium. †Discount.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Nov. 9	22¾d	Nov. 13	22 5-16d
Nov. 10	22¾d	Nov. 14	22¾d
Nov. 11	22¾d	Nov. 14	22¾d

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	—London.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Paris.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Berlin.— Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 9	$4.90¾	$4.91⅛	5.12	5.11	88	88⅛
Nov. 10	4.89⅝	4.90⅛	5.12	5.11½	87½	87⅝
Nov. 11	4.89	4.89⅛	5.13⅛	5.12⅛	87	87⅛
Nov. 12	4.87⅜	4.88	5.15	5.13½	86⅝	86½
Nov. 13	4.88	4.88⅛	5.13⅜	5.12½	87	87⅛
	—Switzerland.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Holland.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Italy.— Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 9	5.17½	5.17¼	40⅜	40⅝	5.37½	5.36⅝
Nov. 10	5.18	5.17½	40⅜	40⅞	5.38¾	5.37⅝
Nov. 11	5.19	5.18	40½	40⅝	5.38	5.37½
Nov. 12	5.20	5.19	40½	40⅝	5.40¼	5.39⅜
Nov. 13	5.19½	5.18½	40½	40⅝	5.40	5.39½

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88¾	$4.88	$4.88
Cable sterling	4.88⅝	4.88⅝	4.88⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.88	$4.88¾
Paris	5.13	5.11⅛
Berlin	87⅛	87⅛
Switzerland	5.20⅛	5.19⅛
Italy	5.40⅞	5.40
Holland	40⅝	40⅝

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 12:

	Nov. 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$723,521	$6,523,211	$32,440,135
Ordinary	940,032	8,836,920	116,659,731
Cor. & inc. tax	8,305	138,232	8,609,813
Miscellaneous	277,506	1,295,415	29,945,891
Total receipts	1,950,688	10,723,779	237,656,181
Expenditures	2,049,002	25,164,546	287,229,819
Deficit	98,314	$8,580,769	49,573,121

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 15,686 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 3,695; oils, 1,181, and mining, 10,810. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	K. Spring. Tire	32	32	32	32
250	Max. M. com.	14¼	14¾	14	14⅝
900	Riker & Hege.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Ster. G. w. i.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
310	Un. C. S., new	8⅝	18⅛	8⅝	8⅝
2,000	U. P. S. Corp.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Way. O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	World Film	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last	Net Chge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
20	Buckeye P. L.	116	115	116	— 1
31	Indiana P. L.	98	98	97	+ 7
50	Nat. Transit	38½	37	38⅛	+ 2⅛
1	N. Y. Transit	220	220	220	...
50	Northern P. L.	92	90	90	...
200	Ohio Oil	171	167	170	+ 3½
50	Pierce Oil, new	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
42	Prairie O. & G.	373	372	372	— 6
2	South Penn Oil	250	250	250	— 2
215	St. Oil of Cal.	295	290	290	+ 2
58	St. Oil of Ind.	475	465	475	+ 5
1	St. Oil of Kan.	375	375	375	...
120	St. Oil of N. J.	375	368½	374	+ 5
150	St. Oil of N. Y.	193	190	193	+ 4
11	St. Oil of Ohio	418	410	418	+ 8
70	Union T. Line	81	79	79	— 2
10	Vacuum Oil	189	180	180	— 3

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Atlanta	26	27	26	20½
110	Braden Copper	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5½
1,000	Crown Reserve	90	90	88	88
1,000	*Gold. Cons.	91	95	91	94
100	*McK.-Dar.	45	45	45	45
100	Nip. M. Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	*Oro	8½	8¾	7½	7½
000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	*Tonopah Mer.	31	31	29	30
500	W. End Cons.	55	55	55	55

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+	$77,203
Twenty roads	10,314,257	—	3,071,738
Total, (23 roads)	11,505,805	—	2,994,535

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	4,441,107	4,800,678	359,571
Net after tax.	1,320,884	1,348,677	27,793
Sur. after chg. and quar. div.	109,332	220,073	110,741

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	321,302	340,988	19,686
Net after tax.	71,819	70,244	*1,575
Sur. after chg.	58,647	57,701	*946
Dividend	12,750	12,750	...
Surplus	45,897	44,951	*946

*Increase.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for August—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,146,017	1,185,275	1,165,081
Net after tax.	347,382	347,981	351,053
Other income	36,501	33,225	30,338
Total income	384,174	381,567	381,386
Int. on underlying bonds	225,850	222,261	224,031
Int. on ref. 4s	54,319	54,319	54,330
Surplus	103,905	104,725	103,024
2 mos. gross	2,280,569	2,350,738	2,316,068
Net after tax.	679,935	684,184	680,966
Other income	72,707	65,024	65,442
Net income	752,641	757,209	745,908
Int. on underlying bonds	451,788	446,752	449,459
Int. on ref. 4s	108,640	108,640	108,661
Surplus	192,204	201,818	187,788
Pass. carried	44,786,924	46,458,465	44,078,201

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for October—

Gross	111,646	138,670	140,405
Net	16,350	39,768	44,644
Def. after chg.	7,346	1,497	*22,208
4 mos. gross	451,711	502,787	498,786
Net	74,984	55,098	131,257
Def. after chg.	20,702	25,115	*53,497

*Surplus.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Incorporated today:

Securities Investing Fund, to deal in stocks, bonds, notes, securities, $5,000,000; J. L. Galey, W. H. Kellogg, C. M. Owen, 24 Broad St.

Lifelike Baseball Player Corpn., Mt. Vernon, moving-picture apparatus, $250,000; E. Forman, E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, 141 Nassau St.

Kneuper Filter Co., $100,000; J. P. Everett, G. and G. M. Kneuper, 53 Lexington Av., Bklyn.

Cuba Grapefruit Co., $72,500; W. L. Glenn, R. S. Huse, J. S. Fiske, 27 William St.

Archibald Taylor Co., Middletown, realty, brokerage, $5,000; and M. S. Taylor, E. K. Armstrong, Middletown.

Novelty Showcase Co., $6,000; S. Handelman, M. Warpick, Morris Tolmach, 2 E. 120 St.

Allied Improvement Corpn., Scarsdale, realty, construction, $10,000; H. S. Schultz, P. M. Maresi, A. J. Barzaghi, 299 Madison Av.

Louis Ross Jewelry Co., $5,000; J. Weinberg, M. and L. Ross, 1,046 Faile St.

Mohawk Trading Co., furnishing goods, $8,000; E. Vivie, C. E. Thorlus, H. B. Bierling, 16 Exchange Pl.

Carmelo Manufacturing Co., drugs, patented articles, $25,000; A. Blank, M. and A. Singer, 68 Rivington St.

Fickling Enameling Corpn., $10,000; R. H. Montgomery, W. I. Fickling, R. M. Owen, 733 7 Av.

Assets & Liabilities Assn, realty, loan, appraisal, commission, contracting, salvage, brokerage, $10,000; E. T. Van Zandt, E. R. Knowles, H. Stephenson, 6 E. 45 St.

Capital increase: Bower Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Sarela Hydraulic Co., N. Y.

Postage to New Zealand.

Consul Gen. J. I. Brittain writes from Auckland, New Zealand, as follows:

"The subject of short-paid postage on foreign mail matter is of especial interest here, where so many letters arrive from the United States with insufficient postage. Possibly the difficulty arises more from a general misunderstanding than from a neglect on the part of the American letter writer. Postage from the United States to New Zealand is five cents an ounce, while on letters from New Zealand to the United States it is one or two cents an ounce. When penalty postage is collected here it is never less than six cents on a letter bearing an American two-cent stamp, hence such letters are frequently refused."

Norwegians Get Whales.

Last year was a banner year for the Norwegian whaling industry, according to Consul General M. J. Hendrick, who is stationed at Christiania. The results of the year were 595,000 barrels of oil, together with bards, guano, and amber, to the estimated value of $9,648,000. Few new whaling boats were built. Two associations, the Norwegian Whalers' Association and the Whalers' Mutual Insurance Association, were formed, and they did a great deal to foster the industry. During the year operations were carried on in the waters near Iceland, Faroes, Shetlands, Hebrides, the west coast of Ireland, South Orkneys, Chile, Brazil, Alaska, West South, and East Africa, Australia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Investigation of Business Causes for Majority or Minority Interests.

Aid to executive management of reputable, going concerns. Reorganization—Vitalizing the operating and sales departments and caring for temporary distressful conditions where the industry is fundamentally sound.

Services confidential.

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STEEL MILLS WORK ON FULLER TIME

Big Orders Cause Increase in Operating Capacity, Following Discouraging October Report.

MANY ORDERS FROM ABROAD

Industry Throughout Country Busy on Contracts Calling for Deliveries Before Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 14.—Following a most discouraging report on Steel Corporation tonnage for October, which showed a falling off of 326,000 tons, the steel industry in Pittsburgh territory began showing a gradual increase in operating capacity this week. The plate and bar mills of the Corporation in Eastern Ohio put several of their idle departments to work, and plate and wire plants in Pittsburgh proper and suburbs east of here increased their running time by 10 to

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Some of the Circumstances That Affect Mercantile Interests in Divers Ways.

What part confidence plays in inducing enterprise in business is an old story. Yet it is rare that confidence is born of any single circumstance or happening. The revival of confidence just now in the immediate future of trade is no exception to the general rule. A number of factors are at work to produce the result. Among them are the easing of the money market as shown in the reduced interest on commercial paper, the lowering of exchange, and the favoring trade balance which militate against gold exports, the forthcoming opening of the Cotton Exchanges and operation of the Federal Reserve Bank system. To a certain extent, also, the large purchases of supplies on account of the warring nations may be considered as having an influence in the same direction.

The Matter of Credit.

If money is the life blood of trade, credit—to continue the simile—is the heart which gives it its impulse through the arteries of commerce. Mills and stores and factories are continually borrowing. When their facilities in this direction are curtailed, their productive capacity is to the same extent diminished and enterprise lags. This is what has been happening for some time. Now the prospect is for a loosening of the purse strings so far as legitimate business is concerned. The rules, too, which have been laid down for the guidance of the banks under the system which goes into effect tomorrow do not interfere, as it was feared they might, with the customs to which business has been adapting itself for the last half century. Very wisely, it has been deemed advisable to make no discrimination against single name paper. But adequate precaution has been made for protection against overissue of notes by mercantile houses. Notice must be given by the latter of the amount of paper they intend to issue and the primary bank's assent is necessary before this amount can be exceeded. Then, too, the credit standing of a house must be had, and there is a limitation as to the amount that can be loaned to any person, firm, or corporation by a bank. In course of time there will grow up a perfect credit system, with information available to every bank under the Federal Reserve Board, that will tend to eliminate the unworthy borrower. This, in turn, is bound to help the worthy one.

As to the Cotton Exchanges.

It is not so long ago that there was some very violent criticism of the Cotton Exchanges and many were insistent that these institutions should be suppressed. They were declared to be merely gambling establishments run for the benefit of some betting men who knew nothing of cotton and cared less. In support of this was often cited the apocryphal story of a member to whom was shown a twig with a white puffy ball at the end, and who eagerly inquired of its possessor what it was. He was astonished, so the story ran, at being told it was cotton, and his rejoinder was that he had been a member of the Cotton Exchange for —— years and had never seen any of the fibre before. Now, when the Cotton Exchanges are on the verge of being opened again after having remained closed for a long period, not only is there no criticism, but everybody seems glad it is to happen. Not least among the satisfied are those who manage cotton mills. They have been holding back in entering on contracts for the future until they could see a market price fixed for the raw material they use. The spinners abroad, especially those of Great Britain who have been won't to take about forty per cent. of the exports of this material, have been in the same position. It is the general opinion that the opening of the Exchanges will do more to create a market for cotton than any possible occurrence could do. If the opening prices are not too high, the tendency is apt to be for mills to lay in a surplus stock against further needs and this will tend, in turn, to raise the price.

Cotton Demand from Abroad.

It is more than likely that other European countries will also bid for considerable American cotton at comparatvely low prices. This is especially true of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is well to bear in mind, as to these two countries, that they have been accustomed to take considerable quantities of the material from other countries than this. India and Egypt have been among their sources of supply. From the first-named, the imports of cotton to Germany in the year 1913-14 were valued at $19,473,786, which was almost double that of the preceding year. Egypt furnished about 180,000 bales additional. It should be borne in mind that Germany has been an exporter of cotton as well as an importer, having furnished about 212,000 bales to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and other Continental countries. Austria-Hungary took from India alone, in the year 1913-14, cotton to the value of $9,486,755. From this country the direct imports only footed up $6,739,687. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary will, for some time to come, have to depend on this country for their supplies of cotton. It is not, of course, to be supposed that either of the two countries, with their export trade well-nigh obliterated, is able to make use of the large quantities which they have been accustomed to handle but, whatever the amount may be, it will have to be obtained here. There are pretty good evidences also that, despite their large importations of the material last year, and up to the beginning of hostilities, they have no large stocks on hand. This was conclusively shown as to Germany by the cabled reports the other day to the effect that cotton was selling at 18 cents a pound and upward there and that factories were clamoring for supplies. And there is evidence that the same condition exists in Austria-Hungary.

Consumption in Mills.

When it comes to the matter of cotton used in mills, the figures of the Census Bureau for October, given out yesterday, do not make a bad showing. The reduction, as compared with October, 1913, was about 12 per cent., the number of bales consumed being respectively 451,841 and 511,923. Much less cotton, however, was held in manufacturing establishments at the end of the month than at the same time last year, the difference being about 300,000 bales, or about 30 per cent. reduction. This is undoubtedly due to the uncertainty felt as to the future price of cotton and somewhat, also, to credit conditions. It is worth noting that the number of spindles active during October was practically the same as in the corresponding month last year. With something like fixity or standard of value for the raw material, there seems to be no reason why there should not soon be an increased output from the mills. The only disturbing factor is in the decisions of the general appraisers in interpreting the new tariff with regard to the Jacquard weaves. This will result in the importation of much yardage from Great Britain at prices which domestic manufacturers say they cannot meet.

Burlap Now Available.

Incidentally, also, the destruction of the German cruiser Emden is having an effect on the cotton goods situation. It will make it possible to be sure of obtaining an adequate supply of jute and burlaps from India, which has not been the case recently. Moreover, as the crop of the raw material is very large and some of the large European markets are cut off, the prices will be correspondingly low. In anticipation of a scarcity of burlap and partly for sentimental reasons, a certain number of concerns entered into agreements to make use of cotton bags or wrappings. Forty-inch sheetings were called for by the bag makers and the price of this kind of fabric went up. Now, when plenty of burlap is in sight, the price of the sheeting has gone down considerably and the bag makers, under their contracts, are paying at the higher rate. It is more than doubtful if even the cotton growers, who were urged to promote a greater consumption of their product by having their bales wrapped in cotton cloth, will do so now that the burlap is so much cheaper. Sentiment cuts a very small figure in business when it does not pay.

Embargo on Wool.

No material change in the situation as to wool occurred during the past week. The rigid embargo still continues against the exportation of wool from all the British colonies, and the home Government insists on guarantees that no wool obtained from them or articles made from the wool shall go to any nation with which it is at war. But the export of wool from this country to Canada, which was helping to deplete the domestic stocks, has been stopped because of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. Meanwhile, the Australian colonies have not been able to dispose of the large quantities of wool which they have on hand, and they are not likely to do so because the mother country alone cannot make use of so much. Sooner or later there is sure to be an outlet for the Australian and New Zealand wool, and this country is practically the only one that the material can find a market in. Meanwhile, the price of wool has been going up here, and this applies to the domestic article as well as to the imported. This is bound to have an effect on the prices of woolen and worsted cloths, which has been advanced with a prospect of a further rise. It is this circumstance which makes the woolen goods manufacturers view with something like complacence the cancellation of orders from customers who are disappointed by the slowness of business due to the continuance of balmy weather. The mill men are biding their time. When the customers come back they will pay more.

Troubles About Styles.

Conflicting reports come regarding the status of the Parisian makers of costumes. A number of them closed their shops shortly after the declaration of war. The general impression prevails that few, if any, new styles will be forthcoming for Spring, although this is denied by some importers who have come on from the French capital. The situation, however, has brought forcibly to general attention the fact that the dressmakers and manufacturers of women's costumes in this country are almost wholly lacking in initiative and are absolutely dependent for ideas on the Parisian designers. They show a queer helplessness in the matter, and seem to welcome eagerly any hopeful assurances that the foreigners will not fall them. Despite the enormous amount of business done in this country, there has been no concerted effort to encourage originality of design in women's dress. In Paris there is a general understanding each season among the costumers as to style. The variations are a matter of detail as a rule, and reflect the adaptive skill of the various designers. The aim seems to be that styles shall be in great measure uniform, showing, for instance, some particular period. Thus, when the hobble skirt appeared, every costumer showed some adaptation of it. The same was true of the slit skirt, the panniers, &c. Here there is no understanding whatever among those who show fashions. Each tries to get certain models from Paris and then makes such modifications as occur to him. What would happen if there were no Paris to draw on is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps the costumers, in such event, would hark back to the all-embracing blankets of aboriginal squaws.

FAULTY METHODS IN EXPORT TRADE

Hints from One Who Was Manufacturers' Advisory Agent in South America.

While the time to do actual business with South America may not at present be propitious, according to Louis G. Muniz, those domestic manufacturers who hope to benefit by conditions resulting from the war should speedily begin the study of the best merchandising methods to be followed out in acquiring Latin-American trade, so that when the credit situation in that country is relieved they may be in a position to do business. Mr. Muniz has spent five years in South America acting as the advisory agent for foreign manufacturers. His duty while in this position was to outline selling campaigns and report on the advisability of entering various kinds of merchandise into the different markets. When the war has ended, he believes that the demand for skilled workmen in Europe, together with the enormous war taxes bound to be levied, will so much add to the cost of manufacturing abroad that the producers here, if they are not able to sell their goods cheaper to South America, will at least find the cost of production in Europe on a par with that here. With our more aggressive selling and merchandising tactics the advantage, he believes, will all be with the American manufacturer.

"The lesson to be learned by the manufacturers of this country at the start," he said, "is that there is no need to imitate the methods of the Europeans. Your manufacturers are too prone to follow out in a strange country the methods of those who have proved successful in marketing their product in that country. This is a mistake as far as South America is concerned. The people down there are waking up to more modern ways of doing business. They admire the clean cut, efficient ways you have developed of accomplishing things, and I think are rather tired of the slow, ponderous efforts of the English and Germans who have exploited their markets. There is no need of imitation on the part of the American manufacturer entering the South American markets. The merchandising of the foreign manufacturers has become obsolete.

"Of course, the same plan in getting business cannot be followed out in South America as the domestic producer employs in the home markets. The channels of distribution must be studied and the article to be sold put up in a form that will be adapted to the needs of the particular country to which it is exported. The packing problem has been pretty well solved. By that I mean sufficient information is available on the subject to prevent any serious mistakes being made in the house that goes up the export business. The article must be made up to sell at varying prices according to the buying power of the country. Thus a package might be turned out to sell at 20 cents in one republic and in Argentina, where the purchasing power of the people is greater, a 50-cent package might be desired.

"As far as distribution goes, I have found in the past that the advantage has rested with the European manufacturer because his product does not pass through the many hands that the American concerns use to reach the Latin-American consumer. It is a source of wonder to the Latin-Americans that your manufacturers, usually so shrewd and sensible in their business, employ so many middlemen. The commission house could with ease be eliminated in dealing with the merchant in South America. It can scarcely be denied that by employing the commission house a good deal of trouble may be avoided, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the price of goods sold through these means is added to considerably. Many American manufacturers unable to meet the competition of the European manufacturers for this very reason. My experience has been that, where a producer complained that he was unable to meet competition or sell in the South American market, it was due to a faulty sales plan. A thorough analysis of the channels of distribution will often change an opinion regarding the ability to exploit a new market.

"The manufacturer who tackles the export business should determine at the outset whether it is better to employ his own selling staff, open up an exclusive agency or combine the two by putting a sales manager acquainted with all details of the business in charge of an organization made up of native salesmen. I have in mind the experience of a company that makes cash registers. At the start the exclusive agency plan was adopted. This did not give adequate results. A change was made by installing as sales manager a man who had formerly been assistant sales manager in this city. The selling staff was made up of natives who were instructed in American methods. During the last year, the company has sold five times the amount of machines it did previously in this territory, a quantity larger than that taken by England, Australia and Canada combined. The sales manager for this concern could not speak the language of the country in which he was stationed but, through the use of an interpreter, he was able to convey his aggressive ideas to the whole selling organization. Too often a house that does business in South America will permit that business to be built up through the individual enterprise of a lone salesman whose withdrawal from that concern will cut off its business in that market completely. I recall the case of a paint manufacturer who made this mistake.

"The salesman not only sold goods to the wholesalers in Latin America, but sold them under the guarantee that he would in turn sell them to jobber and dealer. He sold the goods mainly on his personality and, since he was able absolutely to control the distribution of the paints, he could dictate terms to the house employing him. They refused to pay him what he asked, and he immediately signed up with another paint manufacturer, swinging to the latter all the business he had worked up. This is only one of the improper methods that may wreck the plans of the house that enters the export business with South America. This and other questions must be thoroughly studied before a start is made by the manufacturer."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed by the Appraisers on Different Importations.

The Judkins & McCormick Co. was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to braids and hats imported under the Tariff Act of 1897. Lower rates than those assessed were claimed but, at the time set for the hearing, the protestants failed to submit adequate testimony. In view of this, Judge Howell assumes the proper rate of duty was taken on the goods and affirms the assessment.

R. H. Macy & Co. were sustained in protests dealing with the classification of statuettes entered under the Act of 1909. Duty was taken at the rate of 60 per cent. under a specific provision for statuettes. It was claimed, however, that as the articles are made of plaster of paris, they properly fall under the provision in the law for "manufacturers of plaster of paris." The Board agreed and ordered the goods admitted at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Several importers lost in protests dealing with the classification under the old Act of catgut strings ready for use on musical instruments. The Collector took duty at the rate of 45 per cent as parts of musical instruments. Claims for free entry were made, and alternatively that duty should have been assessed at 25 per cent ad valorem. Judge McClelland holds that none of the claims is applicable. The importers included Carl Fischer, C. Bruno & Son, and R. F. Downing & Co.

CLAFLIN FIRM CHANGES.

Removal of a Number of Department Heads by Receivers.

The first direct steps in the reorganization of the H. B. Claflin Company have resulted in the removal of several of the prominent department heads. Among the men who have been let go are Henry S. Dale of the dress goods department, B. F. Larrabee of the knit goods department, E. Church and E. B. Brewster of the curtain and upholstery departments, W. P. Rea of the advertising department, and Edward Schofield, a general salesman.

Rumor had it that other department heads were also to go, but the reports could not be confirmed yesterday. There were also reports regarding the successors of the deposed heads, but nothing was given out concerning this point by those in authority. It was stated, too, that none of the assistants of the deposed heads would be elevated to chiefs of departments, but that the new department managers would be men hitherto unconnected with the Claflin establishment.

No little comment was heard in the Worth Street dry goods district yesterday concerning the changes. There was talk to the effect that the changes had been made as a result of wire-pulling by certain commission houses, and there were rumors that they had resulted from advice coming to the receivers from an interior source. While reports of pressure on the receivers were denied, it was regarded as significant by men close to the organization that all of the deposed heads were men who had not taken kindly to certain changes instituted or contemplated by one of the younger officers of the H. B. Claflin Company.

Joseph B. Martindale, head of the Chemical National Bank and one of the receivers of the Claflin Company, would not comment on the changes beyond saying that they were made after a careful and thorough study of conditions in the jobbing house by the receivers. Their object, he said, was to increase the efficiency of the organization, to decrease expenses, and by so doing to increase profits.

No comment was made by the deposed department executives talked with yesterday by a TIMES reporter beyond the statement that there had been an utter lack of the personal touch in the receivership, in other words, it was said that at no time had the receivers discussed department problems with the men at the head of them, all answers to questions and required data having been given through some third person. One of the sorest points with these men was that the personal element was so far ignored that the dismissals themselves came in the form of letters.

TO HELP SMALL BUYERS.

Purposes of the Newly Organized Merchandise Exchange.

Considerable interest is being shown in local wholesale circles in the General Merchandise Exchange, Incorporated, an association of dry goods merchants which was incorporated under the laws of this State recently. The objects of the Exchange are to obtain proper representation in this city for its members; to have a staff of buyers and merchandise men continually looking for new things for the members; to keep them constantly in touch, through descriptive reports, with the trend of fashion, the newest bargains, and the change of prices affecting every department of the members' stores; to maintain a packing department to which small shipments may be delivered and combined; to enable the members to buy staple articles in dozen quantities at the jobbers' quantity cost; to enable its members to combat the mail-order houses and to compete in certain lines with the syndicate five and ten cent stores.

The General Merchandise Exchange is affiliated with the United Buyers Service, Incorporated, which embraces 375 stores, as well as with the Five and Ten Cent Exchange, Incorporated, which has permanent exhibits of more than 350 manufacturers of these lines. It is also affiliated with the J. E. Manix Company, a resident buyer concern which represents sixty of the largest department stores in the country. The officers follow: President—Samuel Margolis; First Vice President—J. E. Manix; Second Vice President—Herman Gerstman; Treasurer—Sydney Konheim; Secretary—Charles D. Bailey. The offices of the Exchange are situated at 11 West Nineteenth Street.

How the Retailer Got the Style.

A leading costume house in this city recently had an experience that shows the lengths to which retailers will go to obtain exclusive models. This concern received a letter from a large customer in Chicago to whom they had confined their styles for that city, complaining that a certain specialty shop had displayed in its show windows the identical costumes that were supposed to be restricted. It looks for a time as if the account would be unjustly lost since the manufacturer was positive that the garments had not been obtained from him by the specialty shop or any retailer in the vicinity of the city. Finally the solution to the mystery was arrived at when a special order was given the specialty shop necessitating an order for a costume in a certain color. In due course, the special order came through to the manufacturer from a house in Ohio. In the hem of the skirt was sewed the name of the retailer and date of shipment. The garment was purchased from the specialty shop in Chicago and identified by this mark and the retailer in Ohio, who had been supplying the Chicago house, was cut off from the list of the manufacturer's accounts.

Champagne Is Saved.

Consul General A. M. Thackara, Paris, reports that it has been possible to save the vintage in Champagne, thanks to the presence in that region of many refugees from the north. The question of transportation alone has presented difficulties. In ordinary times the manufacturers of champagne purchase the grapes directly and transport them to their presses, but, owing to the shortage of vehicles this year, the owners of the vineyards will be obliged to press the grapes themselves and to store the juice in barrels until the transportation problem is solved. From inquiry it results that the reserves of champagne wine have not been touched, for the Germans have simply taken such wine from the cellars of private houses and hotels. They have not drawn on the cellars of the large manufacturers.

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WHERE IT PAYS TO BE CAREFUL

Too Much Duty Is Often Paid by Importers Who Fail to Attend to Details.

Decisions by the Board of General Appraisers furnish evidence that importers are losing thousands of dollars in duties paid to the Government on foreign merchandise through carelessness or negligence in the filing of protests. Complaint from the importing fraternity is common enough that the Government's exactions are onerous and frequently disproportionate to the value of the merchandise so assessed. This may or may not be so, according to the point of view.

At the same time there is no question that merchants in the import business have only themselves to thank for being obliged to pay duties that could have been avoided had due care been exercised at the time alleged excessive duties were collected on a given entry. Observers are of the opinion that at the present time, when close figuring is so essential to trade success, importers should be wide awake in their dealings with the Custom House. Scarcely a day passes that importers' protests are not either overruled or dismissed by the Board of General Appraisers for no other reason than that protests are faulty in one respect or another.

Inspection of the decisions made for a considerable period back discloses that the importer who suffers by his own negligence is not by any means the man making infrequent entries, who thereby might be excused for his ignorance of customs requirements, but includes also firms having daily relations with the Custom House authorities and who, it would be assumed, are entirely familiar with the practices in vogue to insure correct protests.

Perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of this failure to protect their own interests in a monetary way are the large number of protests filed during the past few months claiming a rebate of 5 per cent. on importations brought to this country in both American and foreign ships. These protests are filed in the hope that the Supreme Court of the United States will ultimately decide that the provision in the present tariff for the discount must be given effect. In a very large proportion of these protests, importers failed to submit to the Board of General Appraisers any testimony showing the registry of the vessel transporting goods figuring in the tariff suit. Needless to say, all such claims are overruled as reached by the customs tribunal with the result that, should the court of last resort finally decide that the discount must be effective, such importers will be barred from receiving the 5 per cent. refund. The proper evidence, not having been produced before the board, cannot be received on appeal by the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Another common mistake on the part of importers, and even their attorneys, is the filing of protests against the exactions of Collectors with the Classification Division of the Board of General Appraisers instead of applying to the Reappraisement Department for relief. Similar errors are made by appealing for reappraisement when the case properly belongs to the Classification Board. Mistaken remedy appeals are always dismissed, with the attending loss of time, and, frequently, money. Under the procedure established by the board, notices as to the time and place of holding hearings are mailed to importers to the end that they or their legal representatives may be present and submit evidence in support of the contention for lower duty. Many protests are annually overruled because no appearance is noted at the date of trial.

Importers, as well as public institutions, are sufferers from non-compliance with regulations of the Treasury Department additional to the tariff law itself relative to the identification of certain lines of merchandise for which the tariff specifically prides free entry. For instance, the law specifies that articles for presentation to a religious or educational organization are exempt from duty, provided rules laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury are complied with. The same is true of articles purchased by the order of public institutions. Scientific apparatus for institutions also is admitted free, provided the regulations are followed. This applies also to antiques. Every year thousands of dollars are sacrificed to the Government revenues due to the ignoring of these rules.

The question of the sufficiency of protests comes up practically every day in the year. If importers' protests are loosely drawn or indefinite, they are sure to be challenged by the lawyers representing the Department of Justice. In such cases the board, while inclined to stretch the rule of judicial procedure in favor of the protestant, often has no other alternative than to dismiss the faulty protest. Another avenue opening to losses is ignorance of the law or mistaken remedy. That is, to appeal to the Board of General Appraisers for relief when the complaint should be lodged elsewhere.

An official of the board said yesterday that most of the omissions and lack of compliance with the law and regulations appear to be due to carelessness, although a small proportion of the protests are undoubtedly filed by persons unfamiliar with customs procedure. It happens frequently that importers submit their cases on the local Appraiser's report without making any attempt to produce witnesses or evidence. The official gave it as his view that if importers have sufficient interest to file a protest in the first instance they should back it up by evidence at the hearing to the best of their ability. He added that while it would be difficult to form a definite estimate of the amount of money lost annually to importers by carelessness or noncompliance with the regulations, the sum is large.

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PARIS LEADS IN STYLES.

Reasons Given by Retailer Why This Is Apt to Continue.

A review of all that has been said since the war started regarding the possibility of New York superseding Paris as a style centre leads those interested in the movement to the inevitable conclusion that, while American designers are good imitators, they do not possess, or at least have not shown, creative ability. There is no dissenting opinion offered to deny that in very many cases the fashions originating in Paris are improved and rendered more suitable to the taste of American women by our designers, but the fact remains that conditions of situation and temperament prevent the success of the propaganda to make the manufacturers of women's apparel on this side independent of Paris.

A representative retailer, in commenting on the question of style leadership, said that no matter where the American women get their styles while the war is in progress, once it is over they will again demand Parisian fashions. He does not occupy a position where he might be set down as prejudiced, since it would be much to his benefit if this market actually became the style centre. As it is now, he must retain an expensive buying staff to make frequent visits to Paris. He must purchase a number of models and go to a large amount of trouble to get ideas for reproduction here by the manufacturers who supply him. If he could feel assured that American styles were what the women here demanded, he would be under much less expense.

"As French is the diplomatic language," he said, "so French styles may be called international. Women dressed as Paris dictates can feel that their attire is up to the minute in whatever capital in Europe they may visit. Thus Paris is the clearing house for styles, and rightly so because it is the artistic centre of the world. In other words, the French capital is admirably situated for this purpose. Paris is the Mecca for the American and Continental tourist just as it is the headquarters of European society. New York can make no such claims and, just as the situation of a store is all important, so also is the location of the style centre a prime requisite to its success. When New York becomes the meeting place of the world's elite, it may then easily become the fountain head of fashions.

"I mentioned the fact that Paris takes first rank in the art world, and this naturally implies that her people are of a temperament fitted for creative work. The Frenchwoman of fashion does not wish to appear in the same costume as her sister. She goes to her dressmaker with suggestions for adding a distinctive note to her dress. It is her desire to be different that distinguishes her from most American women. Here, there seems to be a fast iron-bound rule that unless one woman wears practically the same style as another, she is not in fashion. Consequently, you have the buyer dependent on the manufacturer for his ideas on what the women will wear. You have the rather absurd spectacle of conventions called to determine what the style in this or that article of feminine attire shall be. No manufacturer wants to go wrong, by that I mean make something different from what the next man will make. The long and short coat situation is ample demonstration of what the result of such things lead to. It is evidence, also, of the American women's desire to be dressed alike. On the head of this fiasco, comes the report that many designers in this city have been discharged because of their failure to prophesy correctly. If New York is to supersede Paris as a style centre, and, for the reasons I have enumerated, I can't see how such a thing is to be expected the evolution in leadership is going to create endless confusion in this market among manufacturers and retailers alike. There will be some who will stick by Paris and others who will take an independent course. The buyers are confronted by this divided opinion, the uncertainty that now exists will only be a molehill alongside of the mountain of confusion that will result. To my mind there can be no standardization of styles on this side except along very general lines."

Boost the List Price.

The practice of certain retailers of asking special discounts, even when countenanced by the manufacturers who do business with them, is not profitable for them. Thus, one store asks a discount of 20 per cent. The manufacturer merely marks his list price up 20 per cent. in order that the may obtain his regular profit. The marking up frequently allows a greater profit, however, for the manufacturer, since there are certain selling prices, and the difference between the marked-up price and this selling price is always additional margin for him. Of course, the stranger to the game may be "stung" once and give 20 per cent. off his regular figure to secure business, but after the first mistake it is the retailer and not he who suffers.

Potato Starch for Brazil.

This is an opportune time to introduce American potato starch in the Brazilian market, according to Vice Consul General Albro L. Burnell, Rio de Janeiro, as the war in Europe has at least temporarily cut off the supply of this and many other articles consumed in large quantities. Potato starch came principally from Germany and France before the war. On account of the financial crisis and general business depression prevailing in Brazil, Mr. Burnell says that American manufacturers are cautioned not to extend credit except when the position of the buying firm has been investigated by reliable persons.

Raw Silk Prices Are Steady.

The Yokohama raw silk market is rather quiet, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Bros., with prices unchanged. From Canton comes the report that the market is dull and irregular. Prices at Shanghai continue unchanged despite the lack of trading there. The Milan market is reported a trifle easier, but the demand for these silks at the present time is rather small. In New York a distinctly better feeling is in evidence. Manufacturers of silks are getting rid of their stocks in good shape, and the whole trade seems more optimistic concerning the future.

DYESTUFFS SHIP COMES INTO PORT

Matanzas Arrived Yesterday with Large Cargo of Different German Colors.

With 3,200 tons of German-made dyestuffs aboard, the steamer Matanzas yesterday steamed up the bay and docked at Pier B, Jersey City, adjoining the old Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. The ship left Rotterdam Oct. 30, and, according to Capt. A. C. Davis, her skipper, encountered rough weather most of the way across the Atlantic. This forced the vessel to slow down and accounts for the delay in her arrival, which was scheduled for last Monday.

The Matanzas's cargo, which is practically a capacity one for this ship, represents the first large direct consignment of colors to be sent to this country from Germany since the outbreak of the European war, and was arranged for by a special committee of dyestuff importers, headed by Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company of this city. The committee had the co-operation of the Department of State and the German authorities, who expedited the passage of the goods out of Germany, via the Rhine to Rotterdam, where they were put aboard the Matanzas.

An inspection of the Matanzas's manifest shows that she brought good-sized quantities of almost all the colors and ingredients so urgently needed by manufacturers in this country. While the consignment of indigo paste is not as large as had been hoped for by some of the color handlers, a sufficient quantity was received to keep the mills busy until the arrival here next week of the steamer Sun, which is following the Matanzas.

Altogether, about twelve firms engaged in the dyestuffs importing business in this city, were the consignees of the cargo of the Matanzas. The Cassella Color Company was the largest individual beneficiary, this firm receiving 3,984 casks manifested as "coal tar dyes." The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company came next with 3,489 casks and packages of dyestuffs of all kinds, while William C. Mitchell, acting as agent for the Badische Company, followed with 2,229 packages.

Other consignments were as follows: Geigy ter Meer, 625 casks and packages aniline colors; William F. Wiener, 459 packages aniline colors and 10 casks metachrome mordant; Edgar Fischer, 120 casks coal tar colors; Geisenheimer & Co., 3 cases and 496 casks aniline colors; C. Bischoff & Co., 29 casks aniline colors; Heller & Merz Co., 107 casks aniline colors, and Bayer & Co., 1,900 casks aniline colors. The goods consigned to Bischoff & Co., a banking and commission house, are understood to be for the account of one or more textile manufacturing plants who bought direct.

The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company's consignment is typical of the rest of the cargo carried by the Matanzas. This firm's consignment contains such items as 500 casks of sulphur colors, 200 casks dyeing materials, 148 casks alizarine colors, 335 casks dyeing materials and allied products. The Cassella Color Company received 1,054 packages of indigo paste which, so far as could be learned, was the largest single lot of this class of merchandise brought over by the dyestuffs ship. Other firms received smaller lots. There were good-sized lots of alizarine paste, the Cassella Color Company taking 524 packages, with other firms running smaller quantities. The same concern received 214 casks of dry alizarine paste.

The shippers of the dyestuffs were F. A. Voigt & Co., Binneveld & Scheltern, H. D. ter Haas, G. Ruff, C. E. Ringgrove & Co., and J. F. Vervloet & Co. Speculation was rife as to the value of the cargo. C. H. Ruhl, to whom the Matanzas is consigned, said he could give no estimate, while Mr. Metz appeared to be unwilling to say anything calculated to throw light on the subject. In some quarters the Matanza's cargo is estimated at close to $1,000,000, and possibly more. The indications are that from now on fair quantities of dyestuffs will reach here from Germany in monthly installments based on the average American consumption per month, the past five years being taken as a basis for the allotment to be made by Germany to this country.

The dyestuffs must be brought here in a vessel flying the American flag, as was the case in the Matanzas's shipment. The German Government further requires a guarantee from the importers that none of the colors or materials shall be re-exported. Unloading of the cargo will begin tomorrow morning.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Fair Amount of Sales the Past Week, Mainly on Wide Goods.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 14.—After several weeks of good business, trading in the print cloth market fell off quite a little and conditions are relatively quiet. Inquiry for both wide and medium wide goods has been rather brisk all week, but manufacturers have held firmly for higher prices and have succeeded in securing better prices for certain styles. The total sales for the week will exceed 175,000 pieces and, while this amount is much lower than the total of the two preceding weeks, still it is considerably above some of the totals some few weeks ago. When buyers saw that they were unable to get goods for immediate delivery, they busied themselves in scouting about and placed some contracts which will not mature till well into next year. This gives the assurance to some mills that their machinery will be kept busy for about six months of 1915.

The attention of buyers centered upon wide and medium wide goods and mills making these styles did a very good business. The spurt noted last week in narrow styles has diminished and conditions in the narrow end of the market are again quiet. The call for sateens and twills has been encouraging while that for the medium weights has met with some response from buyers. Some of the mills which have been curtailing have been favored with sizable orders and should market conditions improve these mills will resume operations in full and with their full complement of help. Just now some mills have reduced their weekly production because of slow business and it would require something more definite than alluring prospects to cause them to start in full.

It is very likely that when the New York Cotton Exchange opens on Monday the complexion of the market will change, but to what extent will not be known till after a few days' business shall have been done. Cotton can be bought landed in Fall River between 7 and 8 cents per pound depending upon the type to be used. The quotations:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14, 1913.
28-inch, 64-64	3nom.	3nom.	3¾nom.
28-inch, 64-60	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
27-inch, 64-60	2¼	2 9-16	3¼
27-inch, 56-56	2 5-16	2 5-16	3¼
27-inch, 56-52	2¼	2 5-16	3¼
38½-inch, 64-64	4	4	5⅝
38½-inch, 60-52	3⅝	3¾	4 15-16
39-inch, 68-72	4⅞	4¾	6¼
38¼-inch, 64-60	3⅝	3⅞	5¼

Printcloths Fairly Active.

The absence of some important market personages, who went to Princeton, lessened trading in the gray goods market somewhat yesterday, though there was a fairly large business done. A few more sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made for 1915 delivery at 3¾ cents, as were some for the current year's shipment. Buyers were again bidding 3½ cents for four-yard nights, while for next year's delivery, but the mills were holding firm for 5⅝ and 5¾ cents. There was a firmer tone to 38½-inch 64-60s, and there are only a few of these goods now obtainable at 3¾ cents. No 1915 deliveries of them can now be got at that price, while there was some good contract business done on the basis of 3⅝ cents for 40-inch, 4.25-yard goods. The closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c
38½-in., 64-64s	3 15-16c	27-inch, 64-60s	2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; J. Schloss, mfrs. clothing; 940 B'way.

BONN, Germany—H. S. Hachensperger; towels, linens; Ansonia.

BOSTON—P. B. Magrane & Co.; J. A. Magrane, ladies', infants' furn. goods, notions; Great Northern.

BOSTON—J. Levy, furn. goods; St. Denis.

CHICAGO—Redner & Neiderman Furniture Co.; M. Niederman, carpets, furniture; B'way Central.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists, blouses; Martha Washington.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, books, toys, art goods, trunks, bags; 105 Grand.

MONTREAL, Canada—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; N. Lapointe, upholstery, carpets; Wallick.

NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; M. Scherr, general buyer; 18 W. 27th; Bristol.

NORTH ADAMS—North Adams Millinery Co.; A. Boyer, millinery, furs; B'way Central.

PHILADELPHIA—Waldman, Fastman & Co.; H. Waldman, mattings; St. Denis.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; C. Hite, domestics, linens; 200 5th Av.

TORONTO, Ontario—F. S. Hutner Co.; F. S. Hutner, general mdse.; J. Bielweis, dry goods; Latham.

WATERBURY—D. Stein & Co.; C. L. Hollister, clothing; Continental.

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Sunday, December 6th, 1914

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telling the dramatic story of the triumph and tragedy of

Joan of Arc, by Boutet de Monvel

with a narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son,—*ROGER BOUTET de MONVEL.*

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